MATH102

5.2: Area

Objectives

> “
>
> 1. Use sigma notation to write and evaluate a sum.
> 2. Understand the concept of area.
> 3. Approximate the area of a plane region.
> 4. Find the area of a plane region using limits.

Sigma Notation

Sigma Notation

The sum of n terms $a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n$ is written as

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n$$

where i is the **index of summation**, a_i is the th **ith term** of the sum, and the upper and lower bounds of summation are n and 1.

Summation Properties

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} ka_i = k\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n}(a_i \pm b_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \pm \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i$$

Theorem **Summation Formulas**

$$(1) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} c = cn, \quad c \text{ is a constant}$$

$$(2) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$(3) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$(4) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^3 = \left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right]^2$$

Example 1: **Evaluating a Sum**

Evaluate $\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{i+1}{n}$ for $n = 10, 100, 1000$ and $10,000$.

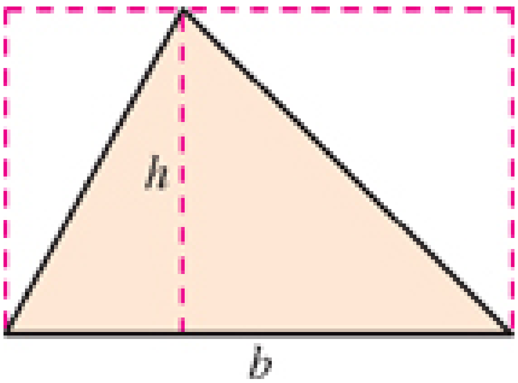
Area

In **Euclidean geometry**, the simplest type of plane region is a rectangle. Although people often say that the *formula* for the area of a rectangle is

$$A = bh$$

it is actually more proper to say that this is the *definition* of the **area of a rectangle**.

For a triangle $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$



The Area of a Plane Region

Example

Use **five** rectangles to find two approximations of the area of the region lying between the graph of

$$f(x) = 5 - x^2$$

and the x-axis between $x = 0$ and $x = 2$.

```
f (generic function with 1 method)
```

```
f(x) = 5 - x^2
```

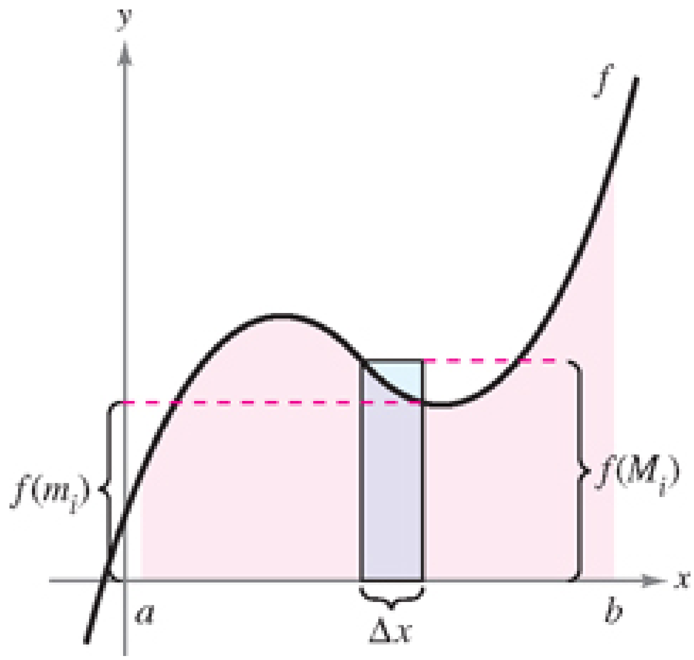
n = 5 a = 0 b = 2 method = Left

Finding Area by the Limit Definition

Find the area of a plane region bounded above by the graph of a nonnegative, **continuous** function

$$y = f(x)$$

The region is bounded below by the x- axis and the left and right boundaries of the region are the vertical lines $x = a$ and $x = b$



- To approximate the area of the region, begin by subdividing the interval into subintervals, each of width

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

- The endpoints of the intervals are

$$\overbrace{a+0(\Delta x)}^{a=x_0} < \overbrace{a+1(\Delta x)}^{a=x_1} < \overbrace{a+2(\Delta x)}^{a=x_2} < \cdots < \overbrace{a+n(\Delta x)}^{a=x_n}.$$

- Let

$$\begin{aligned} f(m_i) &= \text{Minimum value of } f(x) \text{ on the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ subinterval} \\ f(M_i) &= \text{Maximum value of } f(x) \text{ on the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ subinterval} \end{aligned}$$

- Define an **inscribed rectangle** lying inside the i^{th} subregion
- Define an **circumscribed rectangle** lying outside the i^{th} subregion

$$(\text{Area of inscribed rectangle}) = f(m_i)\Delta x \le f(M_i)\Delta x = (\text{Area of circumscribed rectangle})$$

- The sum of the areas of the inscribed rectangles is called a **lower sum**, and the sum of the areas of the circumscribed rectangles is called an **upper sum**.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lower sum} &= s(n) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(m_i)\Delta x \quad & \text{Area of inscribed rectangle} \\ \text{Upper sum} &= S(n) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(M_i)\Delta x \quad & \text{Area of circumscribed rectangle} \end{aligned}$$

- The actual area of the region lies between these two sums.

$$s(n) \le (\text{Area of region}) \le S(n).$$

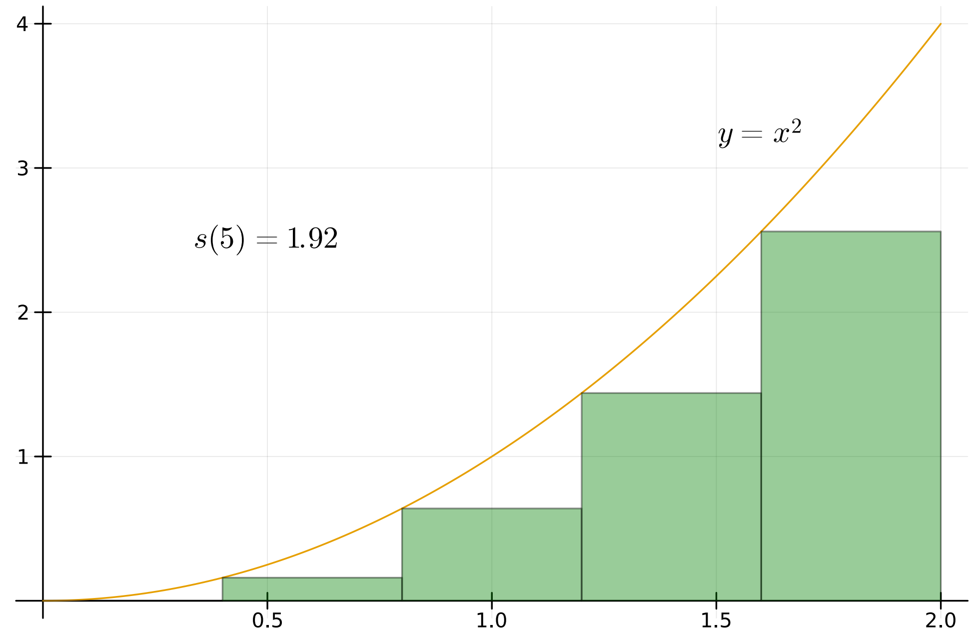
Example 4: **Finding Upper and Lower Sums for a Region**

Find the upper and lower sums for the region bounded by the graph of $f(x) = x^2$ and the $x-$axis between $x = 0$ and $x = 2$.

n = 5 a = 0 b = 2 method = Left

```
f4 (generic function with 1 method)
```

```
f4(x) = x^2
```



Theorem **Limits of the Lower and Upper Sums**

Let f be continuous and nonnegative on the interval $[a, b]$. The limits as $n \to \infty$ of both the lower and upper sums exist and are equal to each other. That is,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} s(n) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(m_i)\Delta x = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(M_i)\Delta x = \lim_{n\to\infty} S(n)$$

where

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

and $f(m_i)$ and $f(M_i)$ are the minimum and maximum values of f on the ith subinterval.

Definition **Area of a Region in the Plane**

Let f be continuous and nonnegative on the interval $[a, b]$. The area of the region bounded by the graph of f , the x-axis, and the vertical lines $x = a$ and $y = b$ is

$$\text{Area} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(c_i) \Delta x$$

where

$$x_{i-1} \leq c_i \leq x_i \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}.$$

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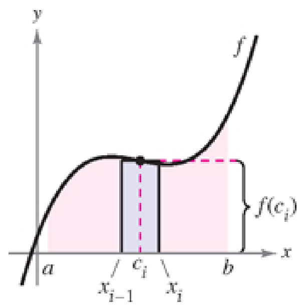


Example 5: **Finding Area by the Limit Definition**

Find the area of the region bounded by the graph of $f(x) = x^3$, the x-axis, and the vertical lines $x = 0$ and $x = 1$.

Example 7: **A Region Bounded by the *y*-axis**

Find the area of the region bounded by the graph of $f(y) = y^2$ and the y-axis for $0 \leq y \leq 1$.))

Midpoint Rule

$$\text{Area} \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} f\left(\frac{x_{i-1} + x_i}{2}\right) \Delta x.$$

Example 8: **Approximating Area with the Midpoint Rule**

Use the Midpoint Rule with $n = 4$ to approximate the area of the region bounded by the graph of $f(x) = \sin x$ and the x-axis for $0 \leq x \leq \pi$.

2.0523443059540623

```julia
begin
    f8(x)=sin(x)
    Δx28 = π/4
    A = Δx28*(f8(π/8)+f8(3π/8)+f8(5π/8)+f8(7π/8))
end
```

5.3: Riemann Sums and Definite Integrals

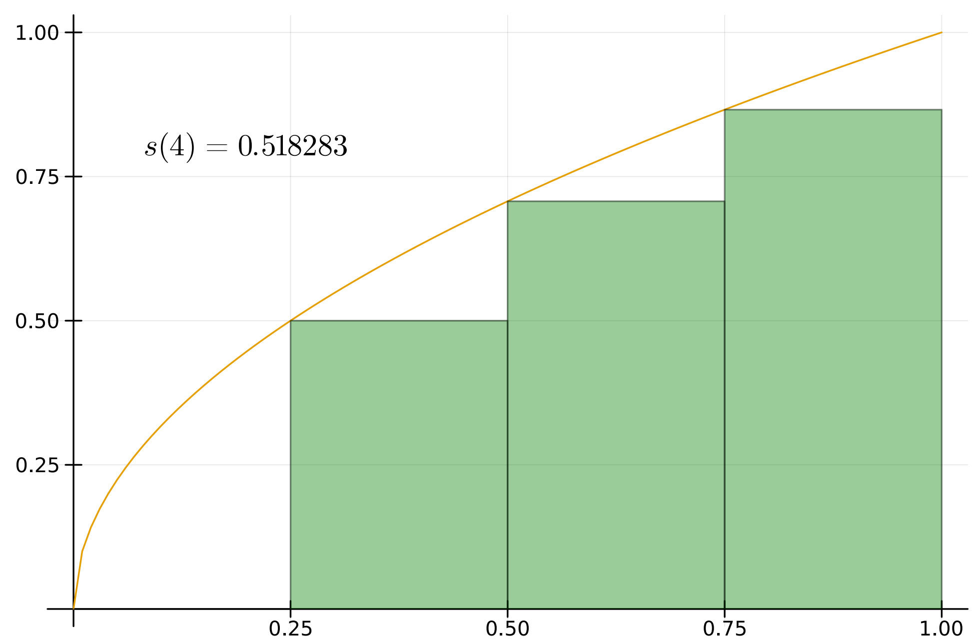
> **Objectives**
>
> 1. Understand the definition of a Riemann sum.
> 2. Evaluate a definite integral using limits and geometric formulas.
> 3. Evaluate a definite integral using properties of definite integrals.

Riemann Sums

g (generic function with 1 method)

```julia
g(x) = √x
```

n = 4 a = 0 b = 1 method = Left



Definition of Riemann Sum

Let f be defined on the closed interval $[a, b]$, and let Δ be a partition of $[a, b]$ given by

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$$

where Δx_i is the width of the th subinterval

$$[x_{i-1}, x_i] \quad \textcolor{red}{i\text{th subinterval}}$$

If c_i is any point in the th subinterval, then the sum

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(c_i)\Delta x_i, \quad x_{i-1} \leq c_i \leq x_i$$

is called a **Riemann sum** of f for the partition Δ.

Remark

The width of the largest subinterval of a partition Δ is the **norm** of the partition and is denoted by $\|\Delta\|$.

- If every subinterval is of equal width, then the partition is **regular** and the norm is denoted by

$$\|\Delta\| = \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{Regular partition}}$$

- For a general partition, the norm is related to the number of subintervals of $[a, b]$ in the following way.

$$\frac{b-a}{\|\Delta\|} \leq n \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{General partition}}$$

- Note that

$$\|\Delta\| \to 0 \quad \text{implies that} \quad n \to \infty.$$

Definite Integrals

Definition of Definite Integral

If f is defined on the closed interval $[a, b]$ and the limit of Riemann sums over partitions Δ

$$\lim_{\|\Delta\| \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(c_i) \Delta x_i$$

exists, then f is said to be **integrable** on $[a, b]$ and the limit is denoted by

$$\lim_{\|\Delta\| \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(c_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

The limit is called the **definite integral** of f from a to b. The number a is the **lower limit** of integration, and the number b is the **upper limit** of integration.

Theorem — Continuity Implies Integrability

If a function f is continuous on the closed interval $[a, b]$, then f is integrable on $[a, b]$. That is,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \quad \text{exists.}$$

Theorem — The Definite Integral as the Area of a Region

If f is continuous and nonnegative on the closed interval $[a, b]$, then the area of the region bounded by the graph of f, the x-axis, and the vertical lines $x = a$ and $x = b$ is

$$\text{Area} = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Example 3: **Areas of Common Geometric Figures**

Evaluate each integral using a geometric formula.

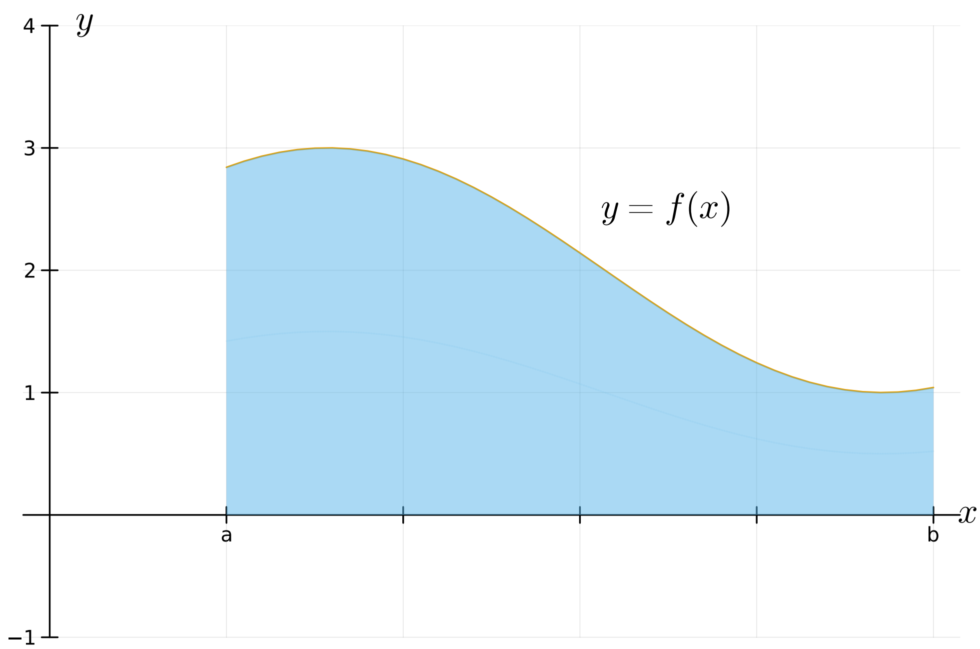
- $\int_{1}^{3} 4dx$
- $\int_{0}^{3} (x+2)dx$
- $\int_{-2}^{2} \sqrt{4-x^2}dx$

Remark The definite integral is a **number**

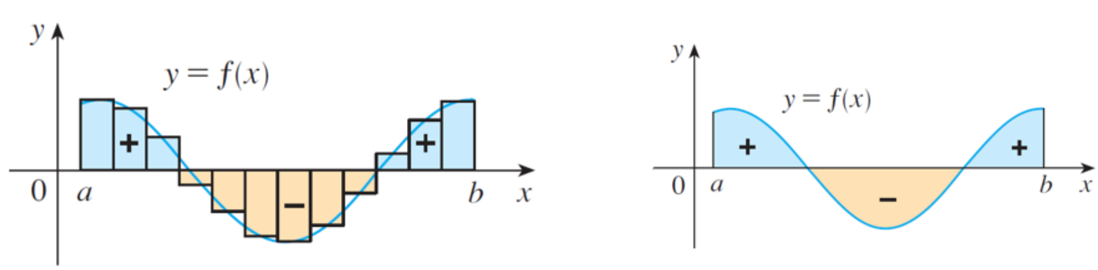
- It does not depend on x. In fact, we could use any letter in place of x without changing the value of the integral:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(y)dy = \int_a^b f(w)dw = \int_a^b f(😀)d😀$$

- If $f(x) \geq 0$, the integral $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ is the area under the curve $y = f(x)$ from a to b.



- $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ is the net area



Properties of Definite Integrals

Definitions **Two Special Definite Integrals**

- If f is defined at $x = a$, then $\int_a^a f(x)dx = 0$.
- If f is integrable on $[a, b]$, then $\int_b^a f(x)dx = -\int_a^b f(x)dx$.

Theorem **Additive Interval Property**

If f is integrable on the three closed intervals determined by a, b and c, then

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^c f(x)dx + \int_c^b f(x)dx.$$

Theorem **Properties of Definite Integrals**

- If f and g are integrable on $[a, b]$ and k is a constant, then the functions kf and $f \pm g$ are integrable on $[a, b]$, and
  1. $\int_a^b kf(x)dx = k\int_a^b f(x)dx$.
  2. $\int_a^b [f(x) \pm g(x)]dx = \int_a^b f(x)dx \pm \int_a^b g(x)dx$.

Theorem **Preservation of Inequality**

- If f is integrable and nonnegative on the closed interval $[a, b]$, then

$$0 \leq \int_a^b f(x)dx.$$

- If f and g are integrable on the closed interval $[a, b]$ and $f(x) \leq g(x)$ for every x in $[a, b]$, then

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \leq \int_a^b g(x)dx.$$

Examples:

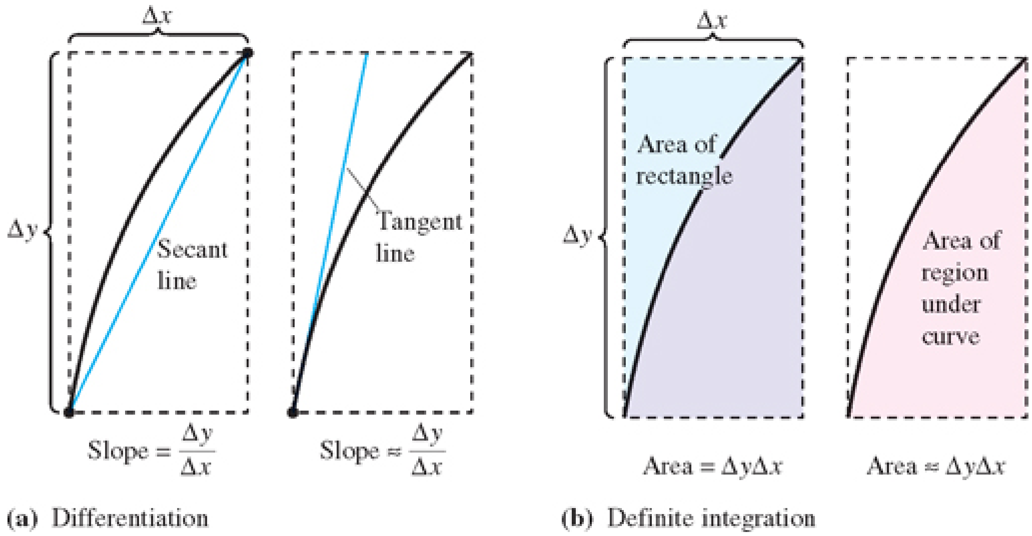
5.4: The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

Objectives

1. Evaluate a definite integral using the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.
2. Understand and use the Mean Value Theorem for Integrals.
3. Find the average value of a function over a closed interval.
4. Understand and use the Second Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.
5. Understand and use the Net Change Theorem.

The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

Antidifferentiation and Definite Integration



- $\int_a^b f(x)dx$
    - definite integral
    - number
- $\int f(x)dx$
    - indefinite integral
    - function

Theorem **The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus**

If a function f is continuous on the closed interval $[a, b]$ and F is an antiderivative of f on the interval $[a, b]$, then

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a).$$

Remark

We use the notation

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(x)\Big|_a^b = F(b) - F(a) \quad \text{or} \quad \int_a^b f(x)dx = \Big[F(x)\Big]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

Example 1: **Evaluating a Definite Integral**

Evaluate each definite integral.

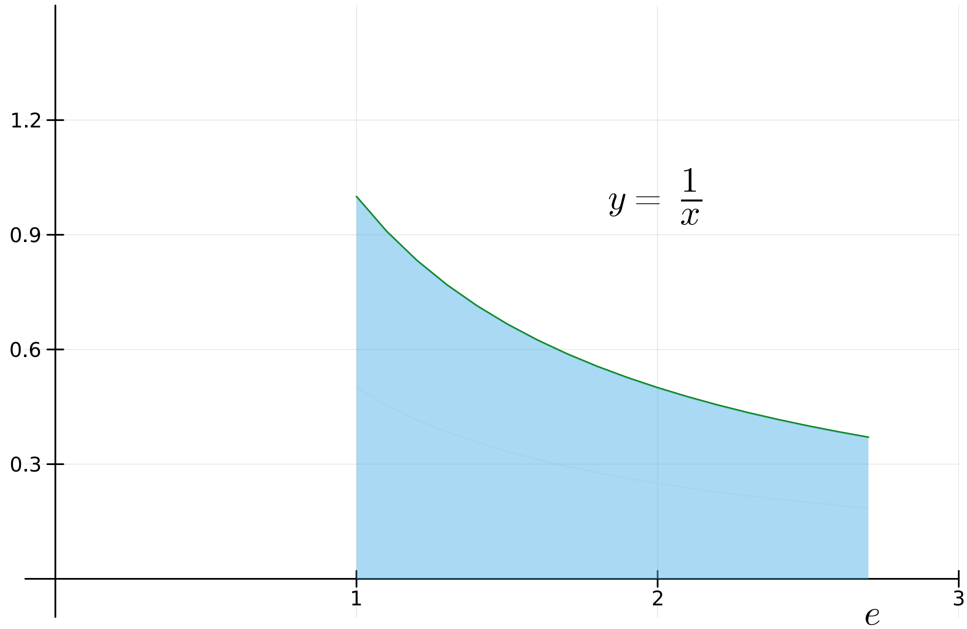
- $\int_1^2 (x^2 - 3)dx$
- $\int_1^4 3\sqrt{x}dx$
- $\int_0^{\pi/4} \sec^2 x dx$
- $\int_0^2 \left|2x - 1\right|dx$

Example 3: **Using the Fundamental Theorem to Find Area**

Find the area of the region bounded by the graph of

$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

the x-axis, and the vertical lines $x = 1$ and $x = e$.

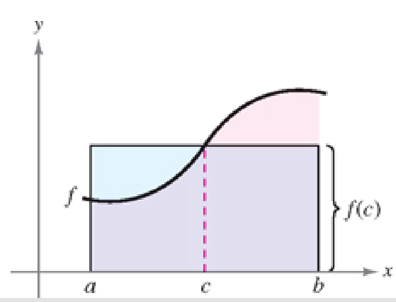


The Mean Value Theorem for Integrals

Theorem **The Mean Value Theorem for Integrals**

If f is continuous on the closed interval $[a, b]$, then there exists a number c in the closed interval $[a, b]$ such that

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = f(c)(b - a).$$



Average Value of a Function

Definition the Average Value of a Function on an Interval

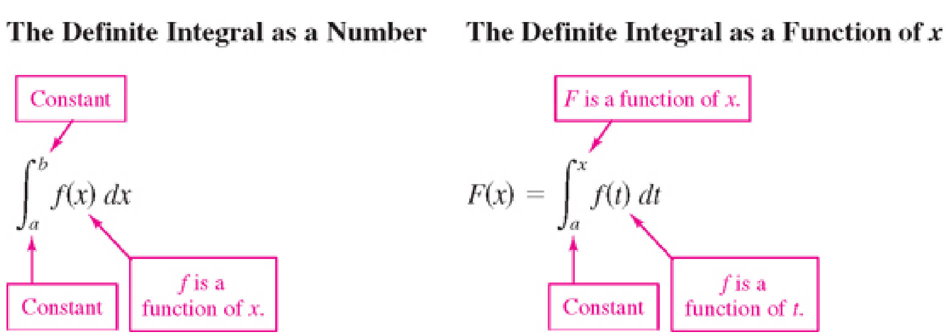
If f is integrable on the closed interval $[a, b]$, then the **average value** of f on the interval is

$$\textbf{Avergae value} = \frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f(x)dx$$

Example 4: Finding the Average Value of a Function

Find the average value of $f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x$ on the interval $[1, 4]$.

The Second Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

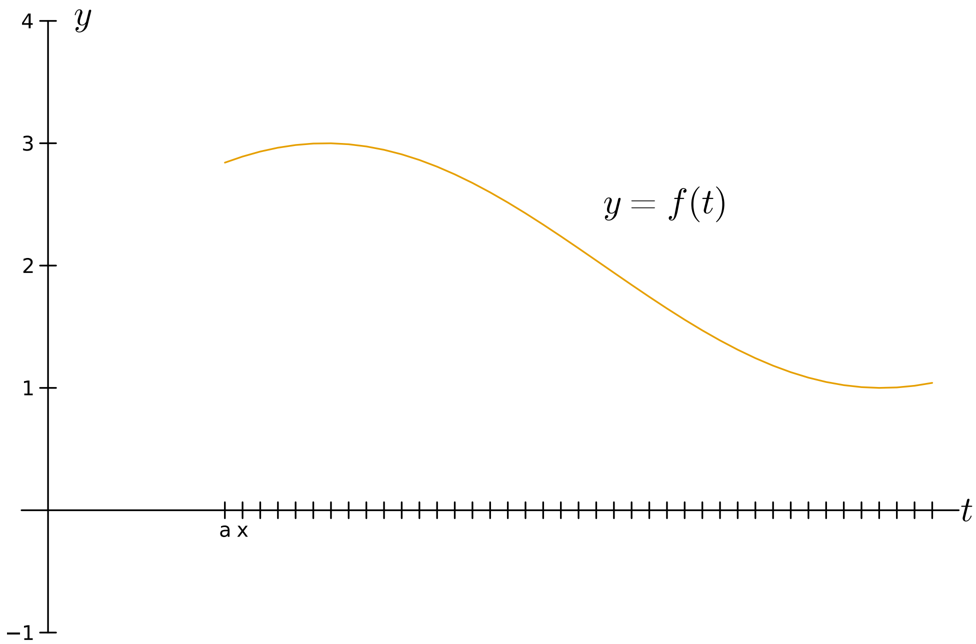


Consider the following function

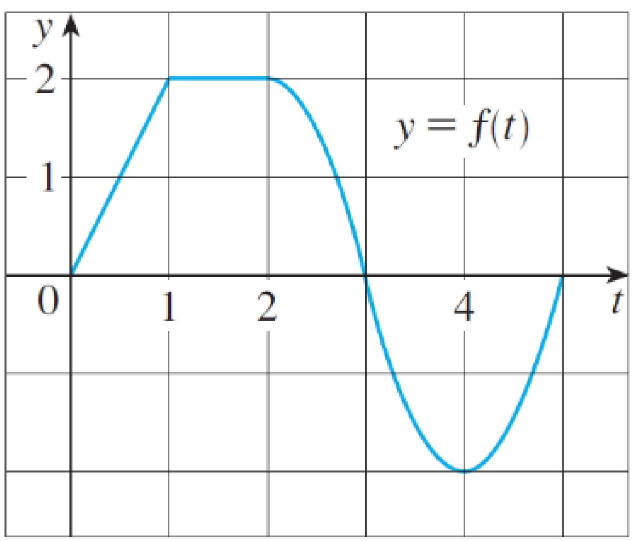
$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$$

where f is a continuous function on the interval $[a, b]$ and $x \in [a, b]$.

x =



Example If $g(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$



Find $g(2)$

Theorem **The Second Fundamental Theorem of Calculus**

If f is continuous on an open interval I containing a, then, for every x in the interval,

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\int_a^x f(t)\right] = f(x).$$

Remarks

- $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\int_a^x f(u)du\right) = f(x)$
- $g(x)$ is an **antiderivative** of f

Examples

Find the derivative of

(1) $g_1(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{1+t}dt$.

(2) $g_2(x) = \int_x^0 \sqrt{1+t}dt$.

(3) $g_3(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t}dt$.

(4) $g_4(x) = \int_{\sin(x)}^{\cos(x)} \sqrt{1+t}dt$.

💣 BE CAREFUL:

Evaluate $\int_{-3}^{6} \frac{1}{x}dx$

Net Change Theorem

Question: If $y = F(x)$, then what does $F'(x)$ represents?

Theorem **The Net Change Theorem**

If $F'(x)$ is the rate of change of a quantity $F(x)$, then the definite integral of $F'(x)$ from a to b gives the total change, or **net change**, of $F(x)$ on the interval $[a, b]$.

$$\int_a^b F'(x)dx = F(b) - F(a) \qquad \text{Net change of } F(x)$$

- There are many applications, we will focus on one

If an object moves along a straight line with position function $s(t)$, then its velocity is $v(t) = s'(t)$, so

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} v(t)dt = s(t_2) - s(t_1)$$

- **Remarks**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{displacement} &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v(t)dt \\ \text{total distance traveled} &= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |v(t)|dt \end{aligned}$$

- The acceleration of the object is $a(t) = v'(t)$, so

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} a(t)dt = v(t_2) - v(t_1) \quad \textbf{is the change in velocity from time to time .}$$

Example 10: **Solving a Particle Motion Problem**

A particle is moving along aline. Its velocity function (in m/s^2) is given by

$$v(t) = t^3 - 10t^2 + 29t - 20,$$

a. What is the **displacement** of the particle on the time interval 1≤ t≤ 5?
b. What is the **total distance** traveled by the particle on the time interval 1≤ t≤ 5?

```
v (generic function with 1 method)
```

```
v(t) = t^3 - 10 * t^2 + 29 * t - 20
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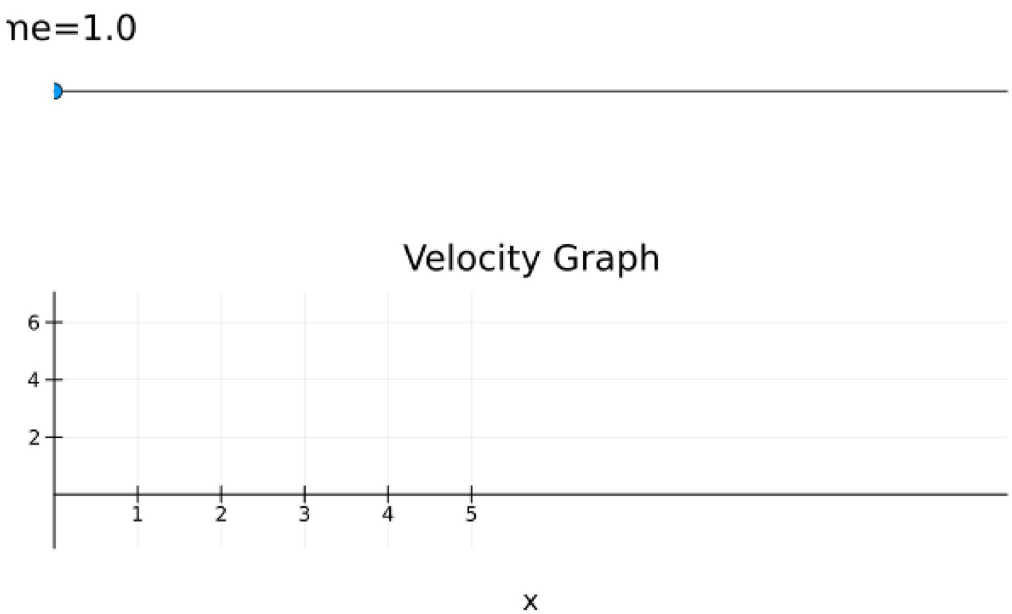


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5.5: The Substitution Rule

> **Objectives**
>
> 1. Use pattern recognition to find an indefinite integral.
> 2. Use a change of variables to find an indefinite integral.
> 3. Use the General Power Rule for Integration to find an indefinite integral.
> 4. Use a change of variables to evaluate a definite integral.
> 5. Evaluate a definite integral involving an even or odd function.

solve	
$\int 2x\sqrt{1+x^2}\ \ dx$	$\int \sqrt{u}\ \ du$

Pattern Recognition

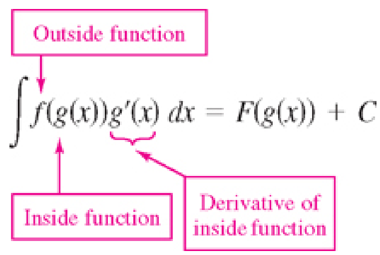
Theorem **Antidifferentiation of a Composite Function**

Let g be a function whose range is an interval I, and let f be a function that is continuous on I. If g is differentiable on its domain and F is an antiderivative of f on I, then

$$\int f(g(x))g'(x)dx = F(g(x)) + C.$$

Letting $u = g(x)$ gives $du = g'(x)dx$ and

$$\int f(u)du = F(u) + C.$$



Substitution Rule says: It is permissible to operate with dx and du after integral signs as if they were differentials.

Example Find

(i) $\int (x^2+1)^2(2x)dx$

(ii) $\int 5e^{5x}dx$

(iii) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}dx$

(iv) $\int \sqrt{1+x^2}\ \ x^5dx$

(v) $\int \tan x dx$

Change of Variables for Indefinite Integrals

Example: Find

$$(i) \qquad \int \sqrt{2x-1}dx$$

$$(ii) \qquad \int x\sqrt{2x-1}dx$$

$$(iii) \qquad \int \sin^2 3x \cos 3x dx$$

The General Power Rule for Integration

Theorem **The General Power Rule for Integration**

If g is a differentiable function of x, then

$$\int [g(x)]^n g'(x)dx = \frac{[g(x)]^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad n \neq -1.$$

Equivalently, if $u = g(x)$, then

$$\int u^n du = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad n \neq -1.$$

Example: Find

$$(i) \quad \int 3(3x-1)^4 dx$$

$$(ii) \quad \int (e^x+1)(e^x+x)dx$$

$$(iii) \quad \int 3x^2\sqrt{x^3-2}\, dx$$

$$(iv) \quad \int \frac{-4x}{(1-2x^2)^2}\, dx$$

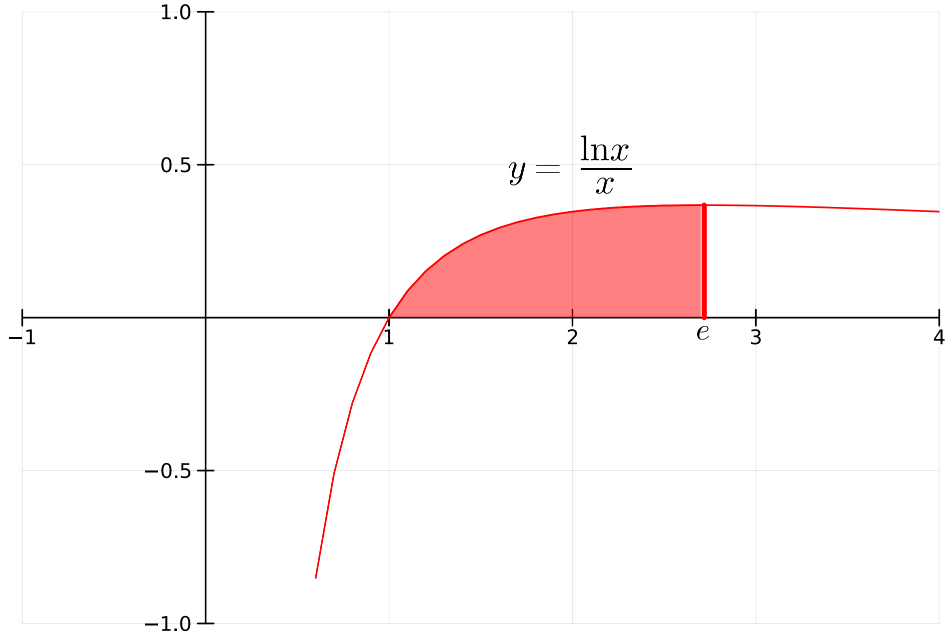
$$(v) \quad \int \cos^2 x \sin x\, dx$$

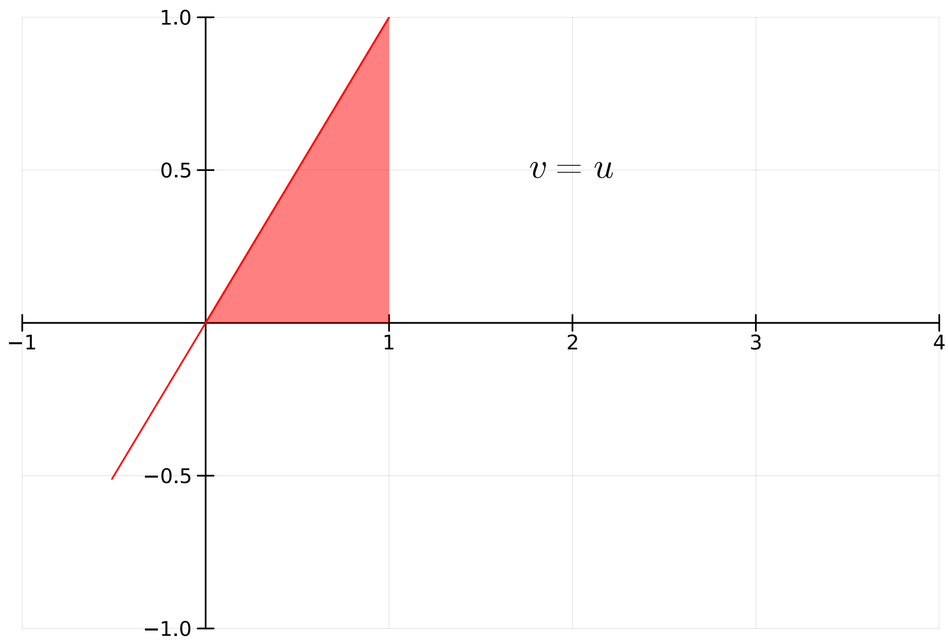
Change of Variables for Definite Integrals

Substitution: Definite Integrals

Example: Evaluate

$$\int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$





Example: Evaluate

$$(i) \quad \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{(3-5x)^2}$$

$$(iii) \quad \int_0^1 x(x^2+1)^3 \, dx$$

$$(iv) \quad \int_1^5 \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x-1}} \, dx$$

Integration of Even and Odd Functions

Theorem **Integration of Even and Odd Functions**

Let f be integrable on $[-a, a]$.

- If f is **even** $[f(-x) = f(x)]$, then

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 2\int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$

- If f is **odd** $[f(-x) = -f(x)]$, then

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 0$$

Example Find

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\tan x}{1+x^2+x^4} dx$$

5.7: The Natural Logarithmic Function: Integration

> **Objectives**
>
> 1. Use the Log Rule for Integration to integrate a rational function.
> 2. Integrate trigonometric functions.

Log Rule for Integration

Theorem **Log Rule for Integration**

Let u be a differentiable function of x.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{(i)} \quad \int \frac{1}{x}dx &&= \ln|x| + C \\ &\text{(ii)} \quad \int \frac{1}{u}du &&= \ln|u| + C \end{aligned}$$

Remark

$$\int \frac{u'}{u}dx = \ln|u| + C$$

Example 1: **Using the Log Rule for Integration**

$$\int \frac{2}{x} dx$$

Example 3: **Finding Area with the Log Rule**

Find the area of the region bounded by the graph of

$$y = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$$

the x-axis, and the line $x = 3$.

Example 5: **Using Long Division Before Integrating**

$$\int \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2+1} dx$$

Examples Find

$$\text{(i)} \qquad \int \frac{1}{4x-1}dx$$

$$\text{(ii)} \qquad \int \frac{3x^2+1}{x^3+x}dx$$

$$\text{(iii)} \qquad \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x}dx$$

$$\text{(iv)} \qquad \int \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2+1}dx$$

$$\text{(v)} \qquad \int \frac{2x}{(x+1)^2}dx$$

Example 7: **Solve the differential equation**

Solve

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$$

Integrals of Trigonometric Functions

Example 8: **Using a Trigonometric Identity**

$$\int \tan x dx$$

Example 9: **Derivation of the Secant Formula**

$$\int \sec x dx$$

5.8:Inverse Trigonometric Functions: Integration

Objectives

1. Integrate functions whose antiderivatives involve inverse trigonometric functions.
2. Use the method of completing the square to integrate a function.
3. Review the basic integration rules involving elementary functions.

Integrals Involving Inverse Trigonometric Functions

Theorem **Integrals Involving Inverse Trigonometric Functions**

Let u be a differential function of x, and let $a > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} 1.\quad & \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2-u^2}} &&= \arcsin\frac{u}{a} + C \\ 2.\quad & \int \frac{du}{a^2+u^2} &&= \frac{1}{a}\arctan\frac{u}{a} + C \\ 3.\quad & \int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{u^2-a^2}} &&= \frac{1}{a}\operatorname{arcsec}\frac{|u|}{a} + C \end{aligned}$$

Examples Find

- $$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}},$$
- $$\int \frac{dx}{2+9x^2},$$
- $$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{4x^2-9}},$$
- $$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}},$$
- $$\int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx.$$

Completing the Square

Example 5: **Completing the Square**

Find

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-4x+7}.$$

Example 6: **Completing the Square**

Find the area of the region bounded by the graph of

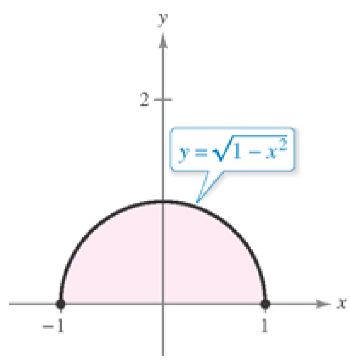
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3x-x^2}}$$

the x-axis, and the lines $x = \frac{3}{2}$ and $x = \frac{9}{4}$.

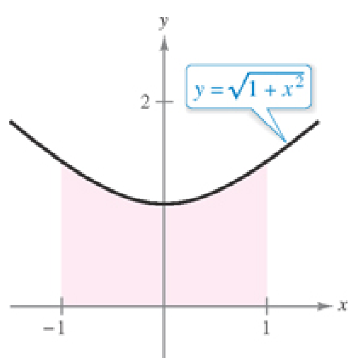
5.9: Hyperbolic Functions

> **Objectives**
>
> 1. Develop properties of hyperbolic functions (MATH101).
> 2. Differentiate (MATH101) and integrate hyperbolic functions.
> 3. Develop properties of inverse hyperbolic functions (Reading only).
> 4. Differentiate and integrate functions involving inverse hyperbolic functions. (Reading only).

Circle: $x^2 + y^2 = 1$



Hyperbola: $-x^2 + y^2 = 1$

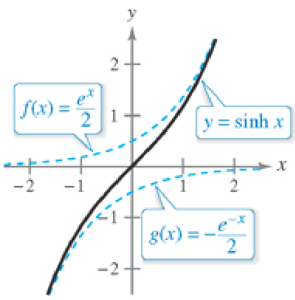


Definitions of the Hyperbolic Functions

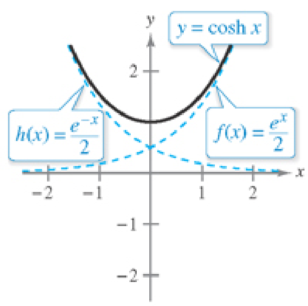
$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \qquad \operatorname{csch} x = \frac{1}{\sinh x},\ x \neq 0$$

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \qquad \operatorname{sech} x = \frac{1}{\cosh x}$$

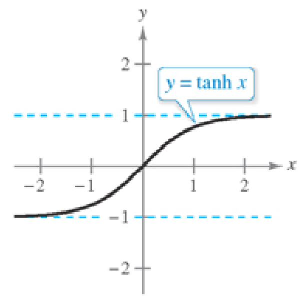
$$\tanh x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} \qquad \coth x = \frac{1}{\tanh x},\ x \neq 0$$



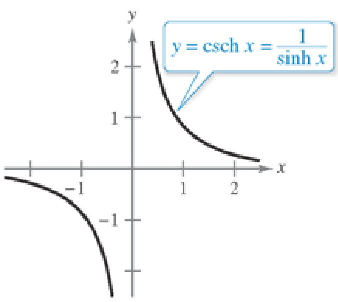
Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$



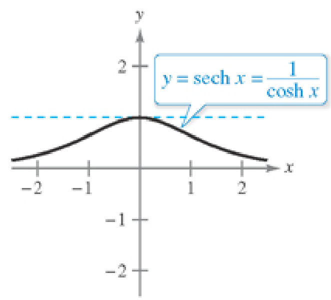
Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $[1, \infty)$



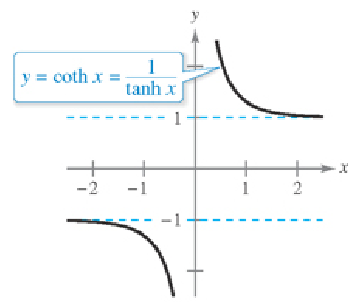
Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $(-1, 1)$



Domain: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$
Range: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $(0, 1]$



Domain: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$
Range: $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$

Hyperbolic Identities

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1, \qquad \sinh(x+y) = \sinh x \cosh y + \cosh x \sinh$$

$$\tanh^2 x + \operatorname{sech}^2 x = 1, \qquad \sinh(x-y) = \sinh x \cosh y - \cosh x \sinh$$

$$\coth^2 x - \operatorname{csch}^2 x = 1, \qquad \cosh(x+y) = \cosh x \cosh y + \sinh x \sinh$$

$$\cosh(x-y) = \cosh x \cosh y - \sinh x \sinh$$

$$\sinh^2 x = \frac{\cosh 2x - 1}{2}, \qquad \cosh^2 x = \frac{\cosh 2x + 1}{2}$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sinh x \cosh x, \qquad \cosh 2x = \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x$$

Theorem **Differentiation and Integration of Hyperbolic Functions**

Theorem Let u be a differentiable function of x.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dx}(\sinh u) &= (\cosh u)u', & \int \cosh u du &= \sinh u + C \\
\frac{d}{dx}(\cosh u) &= (\sinh u)u', & \int \sinh u du &= \cosh u + C \\
\frac{d}{dx}(\tanh u) &= (\text{sech}^2 u)u', & \int \text{sech}^2 u du &= \tanh u + C \\
\frac{d}{dx}(\coth u) &= -(\text{csch}^2 u)u', & \int \text{csch}^2 u du &= -\coth u + C \\
\frac{d}{dx}(\text{sech} u) &= -(\text{sech}\, u \tanh u)u', & \int \text{sech}\, u \tanh u du &= -\text{sech}\, u + C \\
\frac{d}{dx}(\text{csch} u) &= -(\text{csch}\, u \coth u)u', & \int \text{csch}\, u \coth u du &= -\text{csch}\, u + C
\end{aligned}
$$

Example 4: **Integrating a Hyperbolic Function**

Find

$$\int \cosh 2x \sinh^2 2x dx$$

```
begin
    using FileIO, ImageIO, ImageShow, ImageTransformations
    using SymPy
    using PlutoUI
    using CommonMark
    using Plots, PlotThemes, LaTeXStrings
    using HypertextLiteral: @htl, @htl_str
    using Colors
    using Random
end
```