MATH 162 CLASS DISCUSSION: 11 MARCH 2020

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS

The St. Louis arch is in the shape of a hyperbolic cosine.

Hyperbolic functions are beneficial in both mathematics and physics. You may already have encountered them in pre-calculus or calculus 1. If not, here are their definitions:

$\sinh x = (e^{x} - e^{-x})/2$

$\cosh x = (e^{x} + e^{-x})/2$

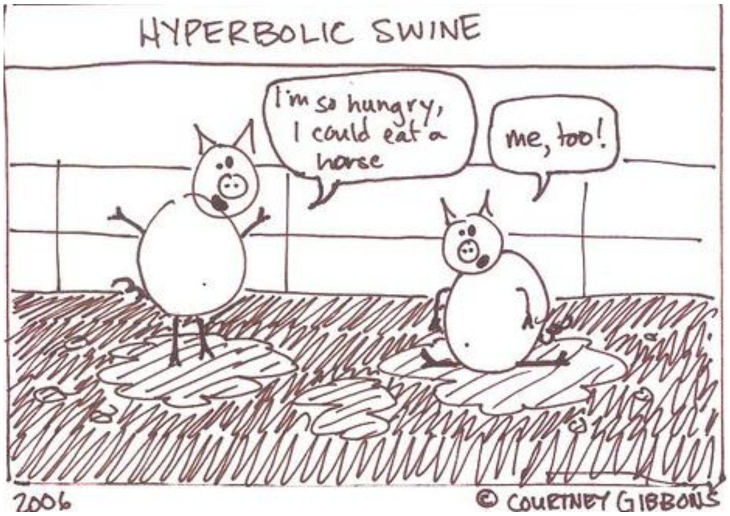
tanh x = sinh(x) / cosh(x)

coth x = 1/tanh(x)

sech x = 1/cosh(x)

csch x = 1/sinh(x)

Oddly enough, they enjoy certain similarities with the trigonometric functions, with which you are much more familiar.



1) Graph the six hyperbolic functions: sinh x, cosh x, tanh x, coth x, sech x, csch x. For each curve, determine the limit of *y* as *x* tends toward infinity or negative infinity. Which of the functions are *odd*? Which are *even*? (Recall that an *odd function* is one that is symmetric with respect to the origin; an *even function* is one that is symmetric with respect to the y-axis.)

2) Find the derivative of each of the six hyperbolic functions.

3) Expand cosh(x+y), cosh(2x), tanh(x+y), and tanh(2x).

4) Show that $(\cosh x)^2 - (\sinh x)^2 = 1$.

5) Show that $1 - (\tanh x)^2 = (\text{sech } x)^2$.

6) Show that:

$$\cosh\frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\cosh x + 1}{2}}$$

(*Note* that this corresponds to the half-angle formula for cosine. Similar formulas exist for sinh(x/2) and tanh(x/2).) *Hint:* Compare the squares of each of the two sides.

7) Find the limit of $\frac{\sinh x}{e^x}$ as *x* tends toward infinity.

8) Simplify the expression:

$$\sinh\left(\ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right)\right)$$

Use your answer to find a formula for the inverse of sinh(x).

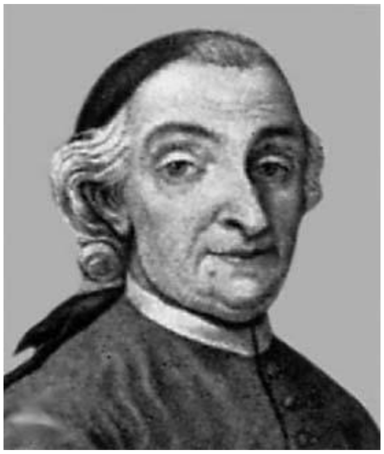
9) The inverse of sinh x in Mathematica is represented by ArcSinh[x]. Graph the curve y = arcsinh(x). Find formulas for the derivative and the integral of arcsinh(x).

10) Repeat question 9 for the functions arccosh(x) and arctanh(x).

11) If the ends of a chain are attached to the points (-1, 0) and (1, 0) in the Cartesian plane, the chain will take the shape of the curve (called a *catenary*) given by:

$$f(x) = \frac{\cosh(a\,x) - \cosh a}{a}$$

where the constant *a* depends upon the length of the chain. Show that for any value of *a*, the graph of y = f(x) passes through the two points (-1, 0) and (1, 0).



Vincenzo Riccati (1707 - 1775) is given
credit for introducing the hyperbolic functions.