

# MATH 101 Hyperbolic Formulas

## Definitions of Hyperbolic Functions

$$\begin{aligned}\sinh x &= \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} & \cosh x &= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} & \tanh x &= \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} \\ \operatorname{csch} x &= \frac{1}{\sinh x} & \operatorname{sech} x &= \frac{1}{\cosh x} & \operatorname{coth} x &= \frac{1}{\tanh x}\end{aligned}$$

## Hyperbolic Identities

$$\begin{aligned}\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x &= 1 & \tanh^2 x + \operatorname{sech}^2 x &= 1 & \operatorname{coth}^2 x - \operatorname{csch}^2 x &= 1 \\ \sinh(x \pm y) &= \sinh x \cosh y \pm \cosh x \sinh y & \cosh(x \pm y) &= \cosh x \cosh y \pm \sinh x \sinh y \\ \sinh^2 x &= \frac{-1 + \cosh 2x}{2} & \cosh^2 x &= \frac{1 + \cosh 2x}{2} \\ \sinh 2x &= 2 \sinh x \cosh x & \cosh 2x &= \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x\end{aligned}$$

## Derivatives and Integrals of Hyperbolic Functions

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}[\sinh x] &= \cosh x & \frac{d}{dx}[\cosh x] &= \sinh x & \frac{d}{dx}[\tanh x] &= \operatorname{sech}^2 x \\ \frac{d}{dx}[\operatorname{coth} x] &= -\operatorname{csch}^2 x & \frac{d}{dx}[\operatorname{sech} x] &= -\operatorname{sech} x \tanh x & \frac{d}{dx}[\operatorname{csch} x] &= -\operatorname{csch} x \operatorname{coth} x \\ \int \cosh x \, dx &= \sinh x + C & \int \sinh x \, dx &= \cosh x + C & \int \operatorname{sech}^2 x \, dx &= \tanh x + C \\ \int \operatorname{csch}^2 x \, dx &= -\operatorname{coth} x + C & \int \operatorname{sech} x \tanh x \, dx &= -\operatorname{sech} x + C & \int \operatorname{csch} x \operatorname{coth} x \, dx &= -\operatorname{csch} x + C\end{aligned}$$

## Inverse Hyperbolic Functions

$$\begin{aligned}\sinh^{-1} x &= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) & \cosh^{-1} x &= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) \\ \tanh^{-1} x &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} & \coth^{-1} x &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1} \\ \operatorname{sech}^{-1} x &= \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} & \operatorname{csch}^{-1} x &= \ln \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{|x|} \right)\end{aligned}$$

## Derivatives of Inverse Hyperbolic Functions

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}[\sinh^{-1} x] &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} & \frac{d}{dx}[\cosh^{-1} x] &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} & \frac{d}{dx}[\tanh^{-1} x] &= \frac{1}{1 - x^2} \\ \frac{d}{dx}[\coth^{-1} x] &= \frac{1}{1 - x^2} & \frac{d}{dx}[\operatorname{sech}^{-1} x] &= \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} & \frac{d}{dx}[\operatorname{csch}^{-1} x] &= \frac{-1}{|x|\sqrt{1+x^2}}\end{aligned}$$

## Integrals Involving Inverse Hyperbolic Functions

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} &= \sinh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C \\ \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} &= \cosh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) + C \\ \int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} &= \frac{1}{a} \tanh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C\end{aligned}$$