

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sinh x = -\infty$$

$$\sinh x: (-\infty, +\infty) \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$x < 0 \Rightarrow \sinh x < 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sinh x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{2e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sinh 0 = 0$$

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow \sinh x > 0$$

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{e^x}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^x}$$

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow e^x > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{e^x} < 1$$

مجاہد

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$



تعارف



Hyperbolic

تعارف



کوسین و سینوس

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \cosh x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \cosh x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{2} = +\infty$$

$$(u-1)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow u^2 + 1 \geq 2u \Rightarrow \frac{u^2 + 1}{2u} \geq 1$$

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \geq 1$$

$\cosh_0 = 1$   
 Domain:  $(-\infty, \infty)$   
 $\cosh x \geq 1$



$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1 \quad (7)$$

$$\left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 =$$

$$\frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + 2}{4} - \frac{e^{2x} - e^{-2x} - 2}{4} = 1$$

$$\sinh' x = \cosh x$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \right) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$(\sinh x)' = \cosh x \rightarrow 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \right) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$(\cosh x)' = \left( \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \right)' = 1$$

$$\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \sinh x$$

$$(\sinh x)' = \left( \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \right)' \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \cosh x$$

$$\left( \frac{e^{-x}}{e} \right)' = -\frac{e^{-x}}{e}$$

⑤  $\cosh(-x) = \cosh x$

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

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

⑥  $\sinh(-x) = -\sinh x$

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

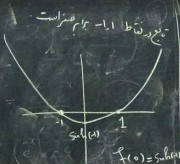
$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$



$$f(x) = 2 \cosh(x^2 - 1) + 4x \sinh(x^2 - 1)$$

تکرار  
! نسبت

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$$(-\infty, +\infty) : \text{دوم}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$f(x) = \sinh(x^2 - 1)$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \cosh(x^2 - 1)$$

دو

تبع

تکرار

1

$$\int \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})^2} dx$$

$\sinh(x) = \int \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$  معیار  
 $y = \sinh x$  معیار  
 $\sinh y = x$   
 $\sinh(\int \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}) = x$

$\left(\sinh^{-1}\right)'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$   
 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \sinh^{-1}(x) + C$   
 $= \int \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx + C$

$\left(\sinh^{-1}\right)'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$   
 $\left(\sinh^{-1}\right)'(\sinh x) = \frac{1}{\cosh x}$   
 $\cosh^2 - \sinh^2 = 1$

این تابع زیاده از نظر آنکه  
 $\sinh(x) : (-\infty, +\infty) \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty)$   
 $\left(\sinh^{-1}\right)'(f(x)) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$





$$\left(\tanh x\right)' = \frac{\cosh x - \sinh x}{\cosh^2 x}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\cosh x}\right)' = -\operatorname{sech}^2 x$$

$$\tanh x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$\left(\cosh^{-1} x\right)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \quad x \geq 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \tanh x = +1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \tanh x = -1$$

$$\tanh(0) = 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx = \cosh^{-1} x + C$$

$$\cosh x = [1, +\infty) \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\left(\cosh^{-1}(\cosh x)\right)' = \frac{1}{\sinh x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cosh^2 x - 1}}$$

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$$



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

$$\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1+x+1-x}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{2}{1-x^2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-x} dx = \int \frac{-du}{u} = -\int \frac{du}{u} = -\ln|u| = -\ln|1-x|$$

$u=1-x$   
 $du=-dx$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| = \ln|1+x|$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(1-x)(1+x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int \frac{1}{1-x} dx + \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C$$

Partial Fraction Decomposition

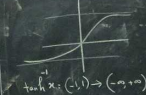
$$\left( \tanh^{-1} \right)'(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

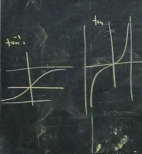
دifferential of inverse tanh

$$\left( \tanh^{-1} \right)'(\tanh x) = \frac{1}{1 - \tanh^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$$

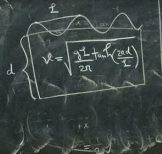
$$1 + \tanh^2 x = \frac{1 + \frac{\sinh^2 x}{\cosh^2 x}}{\cosh^2 x} = \frac{\cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x}{\cosh^4 x}$$

$$1 - \tanh^2 x = \frac{1 - \frac{\sinh^2 x}{\cosh^2 x}}{\cosh^2 x} = \frac{\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x}{\cosh^4 x} = \frac{1}{\cosh^4 x}$$





مشتق تابع معکوس تانگنسی  
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 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$



$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \sinh^{-1} x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \cosh^{-1} x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \tanh^{-1} x$$

$$\tanh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \tanh^{-1} x + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) + C$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = ?$$

روش اول

$$\tan^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \tan^{-1}(1/x) + x & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \tan^{-1}(1/x) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

این تابع قطعه‌ای است و مشتق ندارد

اما در سایر نقاط مشتق پذیر است

بررسی مشتق پذیری در صفر

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \tan^{-1}(1/x)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \tan^{-1}(1/x) = +\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2-9}} dt =$$

$$\left. \cosh^{-1} \left( \frac{t}{3} \right) \right|_4^6$$

= ...

$$\int \frac{1/3}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2}{9}-1}} dt$$

$$u = \frac{t}{3} \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{3} dt$$

$$\int \frac{3 du}{\sqrt{9u^2-9}} = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2-1}}$$

$$= \cosh^{-1}(u) = \cosh^{-1} \left( \frac{t}{3} \right)$$

$$\int_4^6 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2-9}} dt \quad \frac{du}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2-1}} dx = \cosh^{-1} x$$