

Solutions

HW 10/11

Section 3.9

$$2 \quad (a) \tanh 0 = \frac{(e^0 - e^{-0})/2}{(e^0 + e^{-0})/2} = 0$$

$$(b) \tanh 1 = \frac{(e^1 - e^{-1})/2}{(e^1 + e^{-1})/2} = \frac{e^2 - 1}{e^2 + 1} \approx 0.76159$$

$$4 \quad (a) \cosh 3 = \frac{1}{2}(e^3 + e^{-3}) \approx 10.06766$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \cosh(\ln 3) &= \frac{1}{2}(e^{\ln 3} - e^{-\ln 3}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(3 + \frac{1}{3}\right) \\ &= \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8. \cosh(-x) &= \frac{1}{2}[e^{-x} + e^{-(-x)}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) \\ &= \cosh x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 16 \quad \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x &= \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(e^{2x} + 2 + e^{-2x}) + \frac{1}{4}(e^{2x} - 2 + e^{-2x}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{4} (2e^{2x} + 2e^{-2x}) \\ &= \frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x}}{2} \\ &= \cosh 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 24 \text{ (a)} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \cosh x &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2} (e^x + e^{-x}) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (e^x - e^{-x}) \\ &= \sinh x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \tanh x &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} \right) \\ &= \frac{\cosh x \cdot \cosh x - \sinh x \cdot \sinh x}{\cosh^2 x} \\ &= \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} \\ &= \operatorname{sech}^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{csch} x &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{\sinh x} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} \cdot \cosh x \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sinh x} \cdot \frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x} \\ &= -\operatorname{csch} x \cdot \coth x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (d) \quad \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sech} x &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{\cosh x} \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\cosh x} \cdot \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} \\
 &= -\operatorname{sech} x \tanh x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (e) \quad \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{coth} x &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{\tanh x} \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\tanh^2 x} \cdot (\tanh x)' \\
 &= -\frac{\cosh^2 x}{\sinh^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} \\
 &= -\operatorname{csch}^2 x
 \end{aligned}$$

Comments = You also can get answer by $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x} \right)$

26 Let $y = \cosh^{-1} x$. Then $\cosh y = x$,

$$\text{so} \quad \sinh y = \sqrt{\cosh^2 y - 1} = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\text{so} \quad e^y = \cosh y + \sinh y = x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\text{thus} \quad y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

$$30. f'(x) = 4 \cdot \operatorname{sech}^2 x$$

$$32. g'(x) = 2 \sinh x \cosh x$$

$$34. F'(x) = \cosh x \tanh x + \sinh x \operatorname{sech}^2 x$$

$$36. f'(t) = e^t \operatorname{sech} t - e^t \operatorname{sech} t \cdot \tanh t$$

$$38. f'(t) = \frac{1}{\sinh t} \cosh t = \coth t$$

$$\begin{aligned} 40. y' &= \cosh(\cosh x) \cdot (\cosh x)' \\ &= \cosh(\cosh x) \cdot \sinh x \end{aligned}$$