

## Hyperbolic Functions – Q5 [Practice/E] (17/6/23)

Find or prove the following:

$$(i) \frac{d}{dx} \tanh x$$

$$(ii) \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{arcosh} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$(iii) \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{artanh} x = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$(iv) \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sech} x$$

## Solutions

$$(i) \frac{d}{dx} \tanh x = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} = \frac{\cosh x \cdot \cosh x - \sinh x \cdot \sinh x}{\cosh^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} = \operatorname{sech}^2 x$$

(ii) Let  $y = \operatorname{arcosh} x$ , so that  $\cosh y = x$

$$\text{Then } \frac{dx}{dy} = \sinh y \text{ and } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cosh^2 y - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

(iii) Let  $y = \operatorname{artanh} x$ , so that  $\tanh y = x$

$$\text{and } \frac{dx}{dy} = \operatorname{sech}^2 y = 1 - \tanh^2 y = 1 - x^2$$

$$\text{Hence } \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{artanh} x = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$(iv) \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sech} x = \frac{d}{dx} (\cosh x)^{-1} = (-1)(\cosh x)^{-2} \sinh x$$

$$= -\operatorname{sech}^2 x \cdot \sinh x \quad \text{or} \quad -\operatorname{sech} x \cdot \tanh x$$