

Math 181 Friday, February 26

Section 7.4

WW Preview ✓

#5, #6 complete the square

$$\begin{aligned}\#5 \quad x^2 + 4x + 13 &= (x^2 + 4x + 4) + 9 \\ &= (x+2)^2 + 3^2\end{aligned}$$

$$x+2 = 3 \tan \theta$$

#7 Solid of Revolution

Mon - 7.5

Tue - 7.5/7.7

Thu - 7.7

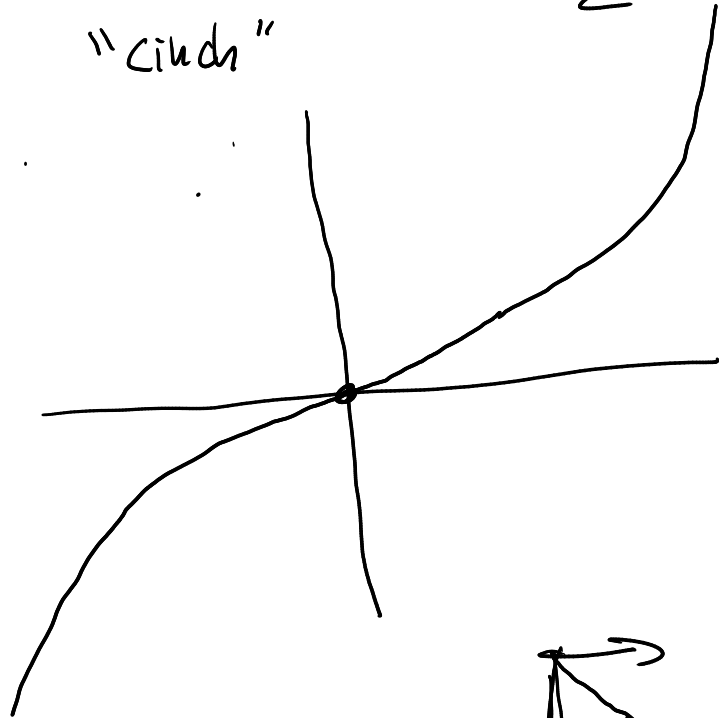
Fri - 7.8

Mon - 7.8

Hyperbolic Functions

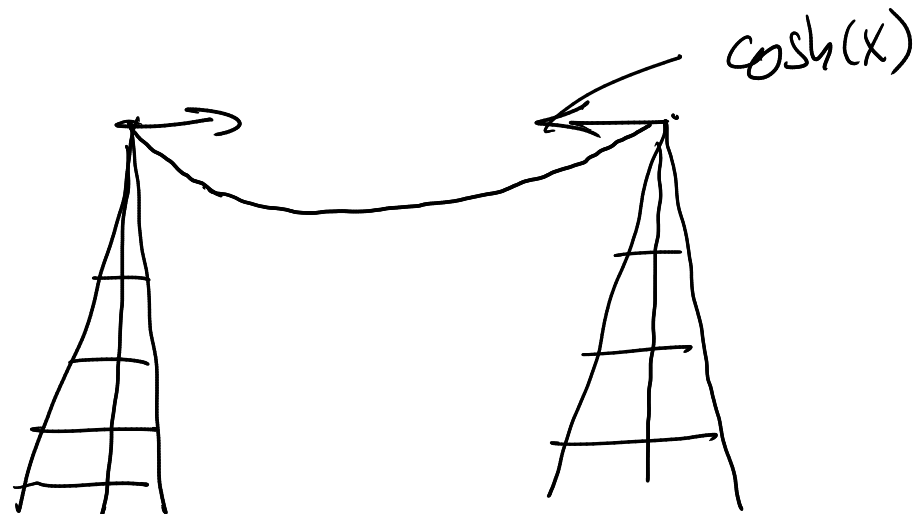
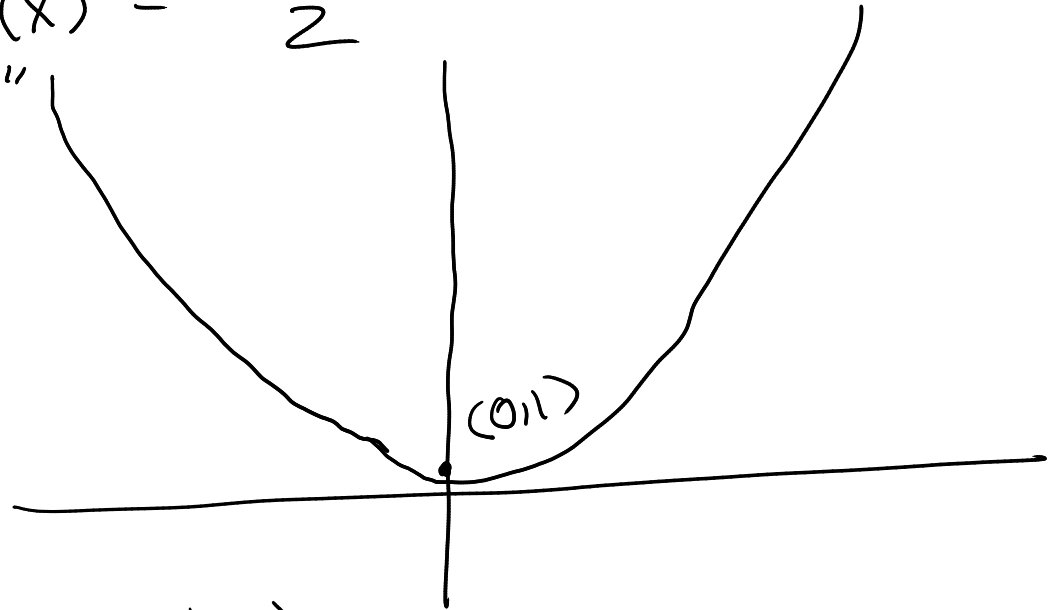
$$\sinh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

"sinh"



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

"kosh"



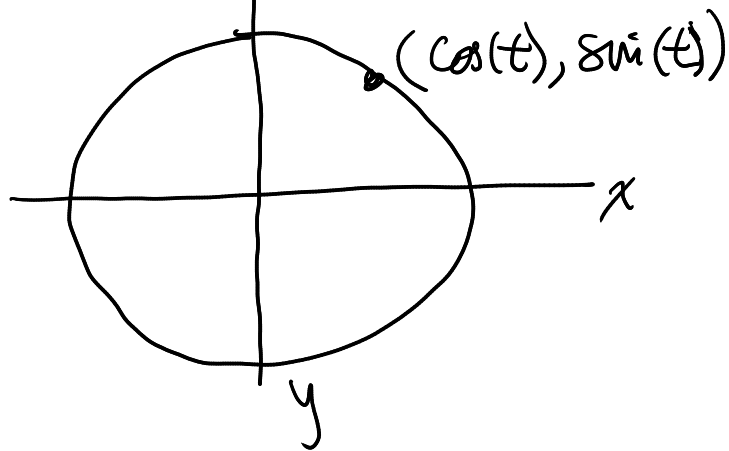
Fundamental Identity

$$\begin{aligned}\cosh^2(t) - \sinh^2(t) &= \left(\frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[\cancel{(e^t)^2} + 2e^t e^{-t} + \cancel{(e^{-t})^2} - (\cancel{(e^t)^2} - 2e^t e^{-t} + \cancel{(e^{-t})^2}) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [2e^0 - (-2e^0)] = \frac{1}{4} [2+2] = 1\end{aligned}$$

$$x = \sin(t), \quad y = \cos(t) \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

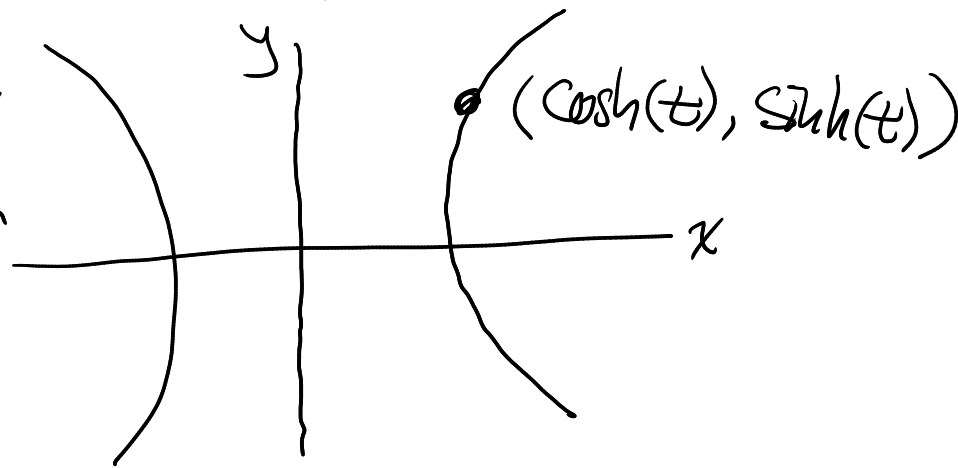
Círculo



$$x = \cosh(t), \quad y = \sinh(t) \Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 1$$

hipérbola



Other Facts: $\sinh(2x) = 2 \sinh(x) \cosh(x)$ \neq MORE

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sinh(x) = \cosh(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cosh(x) = \sinh(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tanh(x) = \operatorname{sech}^2(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \coth(x) = -\operatorname{csch}^2(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sech}(x) = -\operatorname{sech}(x) \tanh(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{csch}(x) = -\operatorname{csch}(x) \coth(x)$$

Integration

Ex $y = \tanh^{-1}(x)$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = ?$

$$\tanh(y) = x$$

Implicit differentiation

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\tanh(y)) = \frac{d}{dx} x$$

chain rule ↗

$$\operatorname{sech}^2(y) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} y = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sech}^2(y)}$$

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

Derivative formula \Rightarrow anti-derivative

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tanh^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

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

PLUS 5 more

See section Summary.

Algebra

$$\cosh^2(t) - \sinh^2(t) = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\cosh^2(t)}$$

$$1$$

$$- \tanh^2(t) = \operatorname{sech}^2(t)$$