

ONE-PAGE REVIEW

§7.9 (Hyperbolic Trig), §8.1 (Integration by Parts)

MATH 1910 Recitation

October 18, 2016

(1) $\sinh(x) = \boxed{}^{(1)}$ $\cosh(x) = \boxed{}^{(2)}$ $\tanh(x) = \boxed{}^{(3)}$
 $\coth(x) = \boxed{}^{(4)}$ $\operatorname{sech}(x) = \boxed{}^{(5)}$ $\operatorname{csch}(x) = \boxed{}^{(6)}$

(2) Derivatives of hyperbolic trigonometric functions

$\frac{d}{dx} \sinh(x) = \boxed{}^{(7)}$ $\frac{d}{dx} \cosh(x) = \boxed{}^{(8)}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \tanh(x) = \boxed{}^{(9)}$ $\frac{d}{dx} \coth(x) = \boxed{}^{(10)}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sech}(x) = \boxed{}^{(11)}$ $\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{csch}(x) = \boxed{}^{(12)}$

(3) Integrals of hyperbolic trigonometric functions

$\int \sinh(x) dx = \boxed{}^{(13)}$ $\int \cosh(x) dx = \boxed{}^{(14)}$
 $\int \operatorname{sech}^2(x) dx = \boxed{}^{(15)}$ $\int \operatorname{csch}^2(x) dx = \boxed{}^{(16)}$
 $\int \operatorname{sech}(x) \tanh(x) dx = \boxed{}^{(17)}$ $\int \operatorname{csch}(x) \coth(x) dx = \boxed{}^{(18)}$

(4) Inverse Hyperbolic Functions

Function	Domain	Derivative
$\sinh^{-1}(x)$	$\boxed{}^{(19)}$	$\boxed{}^{(20)}$
$\cosh^{-1}(x)$	$\boxed{}^{(21)}$	$\boxed{}^{(22)}$
$\tanh^{-1}(x)$	$\boxed{}^{(23)}$	$\boxed{}^{(24)}$
$\coth^{-1}(x)$	$\boxed{}^{(25)}$	$\boxed{}^{(26)}$
$\operatorname{sech}^{-1}(x)$	$\boxed{}^{(27)}$	$\boxed{}^{(28)}$
$\operatorname{csch}^{-1}(x)$	$\boxed{}^{(29)}$	$\boxed{}^{(30)}$

(5) Integration by parts

$\int u dv = \boxed{}^{(31)}$

PRACTICE PROBLEMS

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(1) Simplify $\sinh(\ln x)$ and $\tanh(\frac{1}{2} \ln(x))$.

(2) Find the derivative.

(a) $y = \ln(\cosh(x))$.

(b) $y = \operatorname{sech}(x) \operatorname{coth}(x)$.

(3) Calculate the integral.

(a) $\int \cosh(2x) dx$

(b) $\int \tanh(3t) \operatorname{sech}(3t) dt$

(c) $\int \frac{\cosh(x)}{3 \sinh(x) + 4}$

(d) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}$

(e) $\int \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{x^2 + 16}} dx$

(f) $\int x e^{-x} dx$

(g) $\int x^3 e^{x^2} dx$.

(h) $\int_1^3 \ln x dx$.

(4) Find the volume of the solid obtained by revolving $y = \cos x$ for $0 \leq x \leq \pi/2$ around the y -axis.