

Fonctions usuelles (partie 3)

I) Cosinus et sinus hyperbolique

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, ch(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, sh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, ch(x) > 0 \text{ et elle est paire}$$

- $\left. \begin{array}{l} \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+, sh(x) \geq 0 \\ \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^-, sh(x) \leq 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{ et elle est impaire}$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, ch'(x) = sh(x)$$

- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, sh'(x) = ch(x)$

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{sh(x)}{x} = sh'(0) = 1 \text{ d'où } sh(x) \sim x \text{ (en 0)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ch(x) - 1}{x} = 0$$

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

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, -ch(x) < sh(x) < ch(x)$$

II) Tangente hyperbolique

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, th(x) = \frac{sh(x)}{ch(x)} \text{ th est impaire}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, th'(x) = 1 - th^2(x) = \frac{1}{ch^2(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} th(x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} th(x) = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{th(x)}{x} = 1 \text{ d'où } th(x) \sim x \text{ (en 0)}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, -1 < th(x) < 1$$

III) Cotangente hyperbolique

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^*, \coth(x) = \frac{ch(x)}{sh(x)}$$

- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^*, \coth(x) = \frac{1}{th(x)}$

- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^*, \coth'(x) = 1 - \coth^2(x) = \frac{-1}{sh^2(x)}$

IV) Argsh

- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{Argsh}(x) = y \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y \in \mathbb{R} \\ sh(y) = x \end{cases}$

- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{Argsh}(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$

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

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \text{Argsh}(x) = -\infty$

- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, sh(\text{Argsh}(x)) = x$

- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{Argsh}(sh(y)) = y$

- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, ch(\text{Argsh}(x)) = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \operatorname{Argsh}'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \operatorname{Argsh}'(u) = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}$

- $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \operatorname{Argsh}(x) + C = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C$

V) *Argch*

- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+, \operatorname{Argch}(x) = y \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y \in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ \operatorname{ch}(y) = x \end{cases}$

- $\forall x \in [1, +\infty[, \operatorname{Argch}(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$

$$\operatorname{Argch}(1) = 0$$

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

- $\forall x \in [1, +\infty[, \operatorname{ch}(\operatorname{Argch}(x)) = x$

- $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^+, \operatorname{Argch}(\operatorname{ch}(y)) = y$

- $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^-, \operatorname{Argch}(\operatorname{ch}(y)) = -y$

- $\forall x \in [1, +\infty[, \operatorname{sh}(\operatorname{Argch}(x)) = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$

$$\forall x \in]1, +\infty[, \operatorname{Argch}'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

- $\forall x \in]1, +\infty[, \operatorname{Argch}'(u) = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{u^2 - 1}}$

$$\forall x \in]1, +\infty[, \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx = \operatorname{Argch}(x) + C = \ln(x + (\sqrt{x^2 - 1})) + C$$

- $\forall x \in]-\infty, -1[, \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx = -\operatorname{Argch}(-x) + C = -\ln(-x + (\sqrt{x^2 - 1})) + C$

VI) *Argth*

$$\forall x \in]-1, 1[, \operatorname{Argth}(x) = y \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y \in \mathbb{R} \\ \operatorname{th}(y) = x \end{cases}$$

- $\forall x \in [1, +\infty[, \operatorname{Argch}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$

$$\forall x \in]-1, 1[, \operatorname{th}(\operatorname{Argth}(x)) = x$$

- $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}, \operatorname{Argth}(\operatorname{th}(y)) = y$

$$\operatorname{Argth}(0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \operatorname{Argth}(x) = +\infty$$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} \operatorname{Argth}(x) = -\infty$

$$\forall x \in]-1, 1[, \operatorname{Argth}'(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

- $\forall x \in]-1, 1[, \operatorname{Argth}'(u) = \frac{u'}{1-u^2}$

$$\forall x \in]-1, 1[, \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \operatorname{Argth}(x) + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) + C$$

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