

### 3. Fonction Hyperboliques et leurs Reciproque:

#### 3.1. Cosinus et Sinus hyperboliques:

Définition: on définit pour tout  $x$  de  $\mathbb{R}$  les applications:

• Cosinus hyperboliques

$$\operatorname{ch} x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

• Sinus hyperbolique

$$\operatorname{sh} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

• Les fonctions  $\operatorname{ch}$  et  $\operatorname{sh}$  sont les parties paires et impaire de la fonction exponentielle, on a donc:

$$\operatorname{ch}(-x) = \operatorname{ch} x \quad \text{et} \quad \operatorname{sh}(-x) = -\operatorname{sh} x$$

$$\operatorname{ch} x + \operatorname{sh} x = e^x$$

$$\operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x = e^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x = 1$$

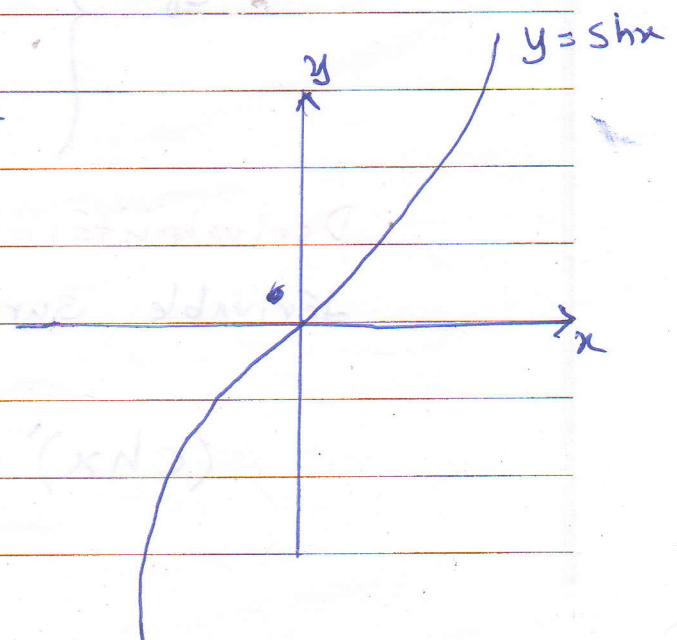
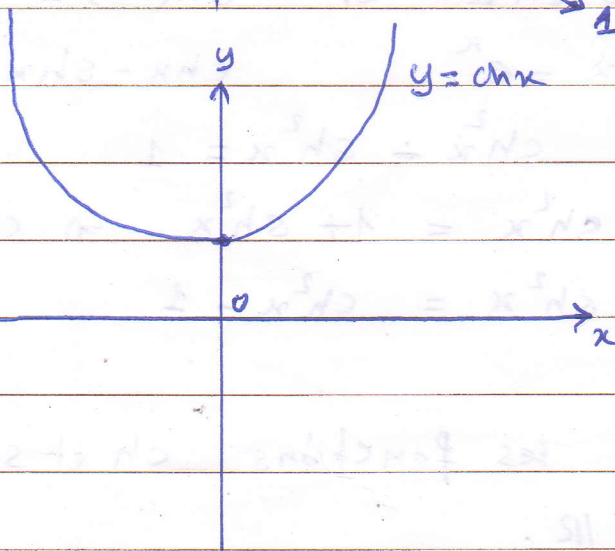
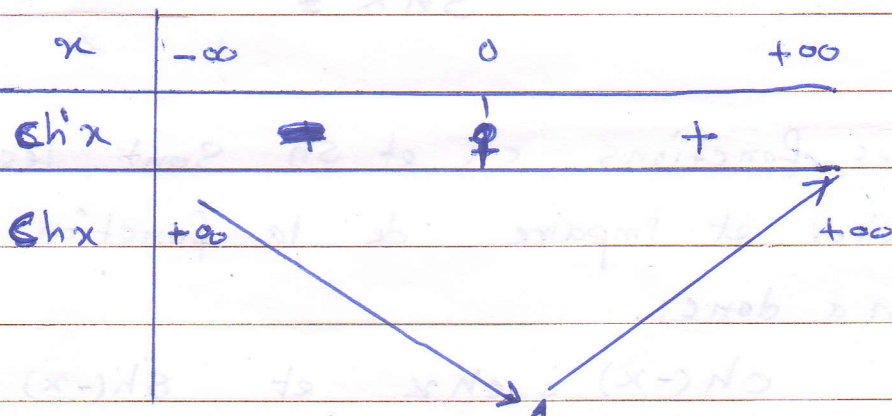
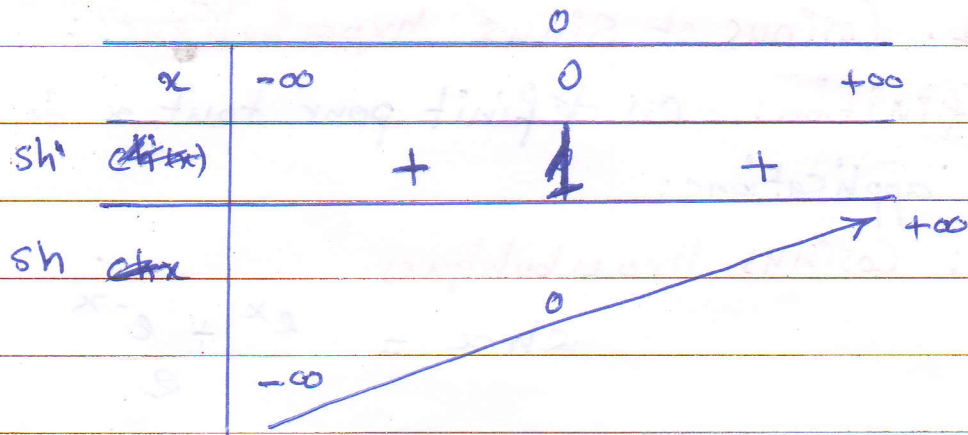
$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{ch}^2 x = 1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 x \Rightarrow \operatorname{ch} x \geq 0 \quad \forall x \\ \operatorname{sh}^2 x = \operatorname{ch}^2 x - 1 \end{array} \right.$$

Derivabilité: les fonctions  $\operatorname{ch}$  et  $\operatorname{sh}$  sont dérivable sur  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$(\operatorname{ch} x)' = \operatorname{sh} x$$

$$(\operatorname{sh} x)' = \operatorname{ch} x$$

Tableaux de variation :



### 3.2 tangente et cotangente hyperbolique;

Définition: on définit:

1. pour tout  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  la tangente hyperbolique par:

$$\operatorname{th} x = \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1}$$

2. pour tout  $x \in \mathbb{R}^*$  la cotangente hyperbolique par:

$$\operatorname{Coth} x = \frac{\operatorname{ch} x}{\operatorname{sh} x} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} = \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{e^{2x} - 1}$$

Derivabilité: les fonctions  $\operatorname{th}$  et  $\operatorname{Coth}$  sont impaires, continues et dérivables sur leur domaines de définition

$$(\operatorname{th} x)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = 1 - \operatorname{th}^2 x.$$

$$(\operatorname{Coth} x)' = \frac{-1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} = 1 - \operatorname{Coth}^2 x.$$

on remarque que:

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad |\operatorname{th} x| < 1$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^* \quad |\operatorname{Coth} x| > 1$$

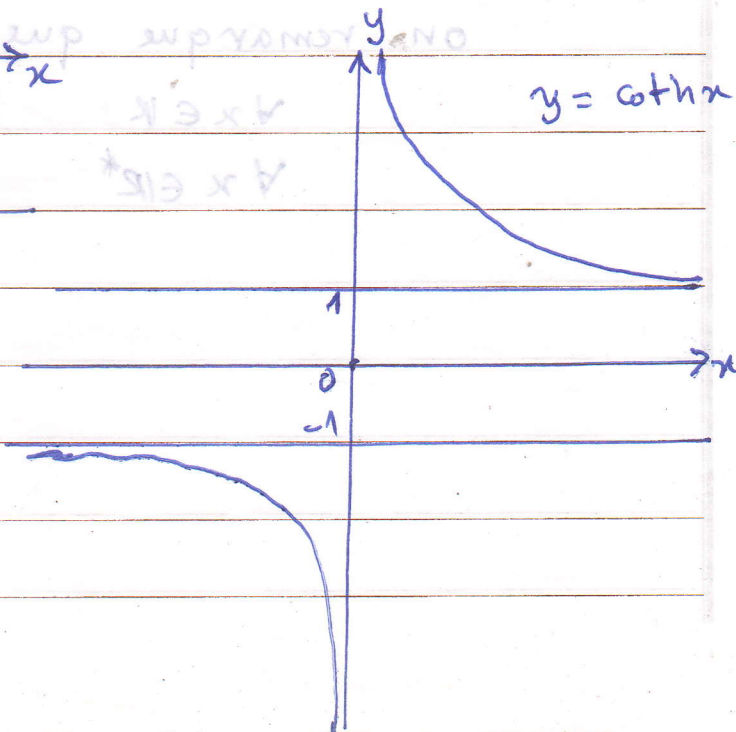
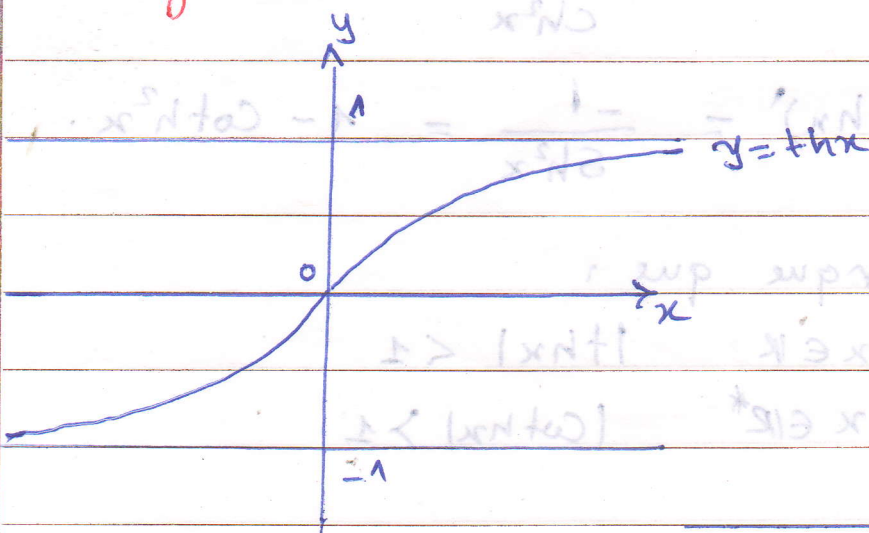


tableaux de variation:

$x$	$-\infty$	$0$	$+\infty$
$\text{th}'x$	$+$	$1$	$+$
$\text{th}x$	$-1$	$0$	$1$

$x$	$-\infty$	$0$	$+\infty$
$\text{coth}'(x)$	$-$	$-$	$-$
$\text{coth}x$	$-\infty$	$1$	$+\infty$

graphes:



## Formules d'addition:

$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  on a:

$$\begin{cases} e^a = \operatorname{ch} a + \operatorname{sh} a \\ e^b = \operatorname{ch} b + \operatorname{sh} b \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{a+b} = e^a e^b$$

$$= \operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{ch} b + \operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{sh} b + \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{ch} b$$

$$+ \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{sh} b \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$e^{-(a+b)} = \operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{ch} b - \operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{sh} b - \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{ch} b$$

$$+ \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{sh} b \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

de  $\textcircled{1}$  et  $\textcircled{2}$

$$\operatorname{ch}(a+b) = \operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{ch} b + \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{sh} b$$

$$\operatorname{ch}(a-b) = \operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{ch} b - \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{sh} b$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(a+b) = \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{ch} b + \operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{sh} b$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(a-b) = \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{ch} b - \operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{sh} b.$$

$$\operatorname{th}(a+b) = \frac{\operatorname{th} a + \operatorname{th} b}{1 + \operatorname{th} a \operatorname{th} b}$$

$$\operatorname{th}(a-b) = \frac{\operatorname{th} a - \operatorname{th} b}{1 - \operatorname{th} a \operatorname{th} b}$$

## Formules de duplication:

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \operatorname{sh} 2x = 2 \operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} x$$

$$\operatorname{ch}(2x) = \operatorname{ch}^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 x = 2 \operatorname{ch}^2 x - 1$$

$$= 2 \operatorname{sh}^2 x + 1$$

$$\operatorname{th} 2x = \frac{2 \operatorname{th} x}{1 + \operatorname{th}^2 x}$$

$$\operatorname{sh} 2x = \frac{2\operatorname{th}x}{1 - \operatorname{th}^2x}$$

$$\operatorname{ch} 2x = \frac{1 + \operatorname{th}^2x}{1 - \operatorname{th}^2x}$$

Formules de linéarisation:

$$\forall m \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq 1 \quad \text{ona}$$

$$(\operatorname{ch} a + \operatorname{sh} a)^m = e^{ma} = \operatorname{ch} ma + \operatorname{sh} ma$$

$$(\operatorname{ch} a - \operatorname{sh} a)^m = \operatorname{ch} ma - \operatorname{sh} ma$$

$$\operatorname{ch}^m x = \frac{1}{2^m} (e^x + e^{-x})^m$$

$$\operatorname{sh}^m x = \frac{1}{2^m} (e^x - e^{-x})^m$$