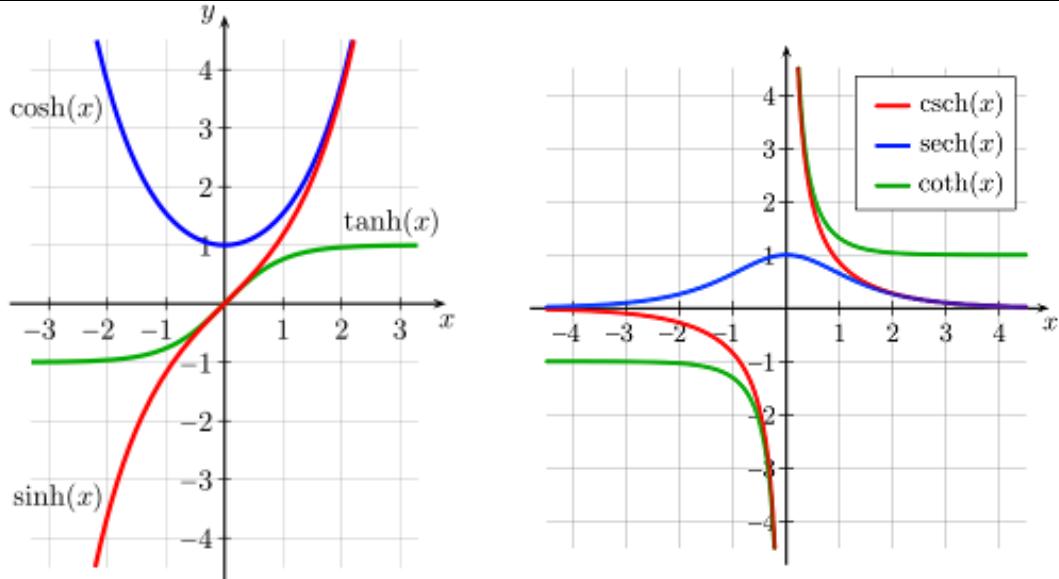


# Harold's Hyperbolics

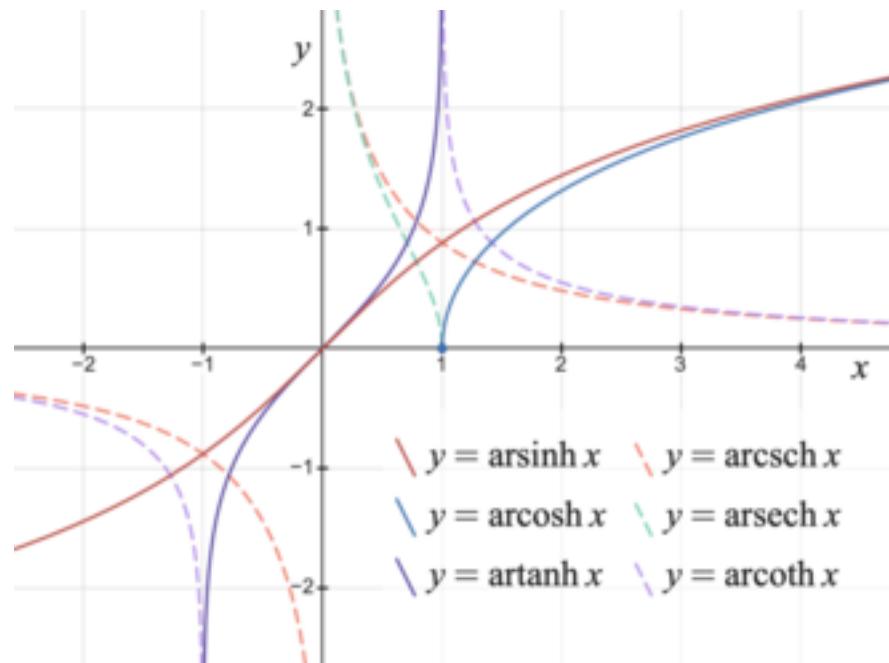
## Cheat Sheet

22 September 2025

### Hyperbolic Graphs

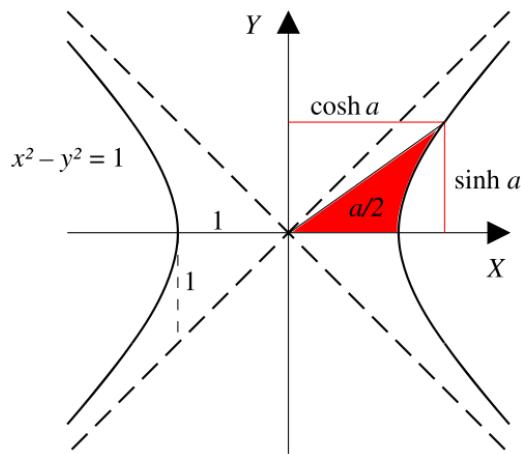


### Inverse Hyperbolic Graphs



Hyperbolic Definitions		$\sinh & \cosh$	$e^x$	Complex
1. Hyperbolic Sine	$\sinh(x)$	$\frac{1}{\cosh(x)}$	$\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$	$-i \sin(ix)$
2. Hyperbolic Cosine (catenary)	$\cosh(x)$	$\frac{1}{\sinh(x)}$	$\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$	$\cos(ix)$
3. Hyperbolic Tangent	$\tanh(x)$	$\frac{\sinh(x)}{\cosh(x)}$	$\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$	$-i \tan(ix)$
4. Hyperbolic Cotangent	$\coth(x)$	$\frac{\cosh(x)}{\sinh(x)}$	$\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$	$i \cot(ix)$
5. Hyperbolic Secant	$\sech(x)$	$\frac{1}{\cosh(x)}$	$\frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}}$	$\sec(ix)$
6. Hyperbolic Cosecant	$\csch(x)$	$\frac{1}{\sinh(x)}$	$\frac{2}{e^x - e^{-x}}$	$i \csc(ix)$
7. Inverse Hyperbolic Sine	$\sinh^{-1}(x)$	$\ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right)$		
8. Inverse Hyperbolic Cosine	$\cosh^{-1}(x)$	$\ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}\right), \quad x \geq 1$		
9. Inverse Hyperbolic Tangent	$\tanh^{-1}(x)$	$\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right), \quad  x  < 1$		
10. Inverse Hyperbolic Cotangent	$\coth^{-1}(x)$	$\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right), \quad  x  > 1$		
11. Inverse Hyperbolic Secant	$\sech^{-1}(x)$	$\ln\left(\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} - 1}\right), \quad 0 < x \leq 1$ $\ln\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x}\right), \quad 0 < x \leq 1$		
12. Inverse Hyperbolic Cosecant	$\csch^{-1}(x)$	$\ln\left(\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + 1}\right), \quad x \neq 0$		
Catenary	$y = a \cosh\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$	<p><math>f(x) = 2\cosh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)</math></p>		

Hyperbolic Identities	
<b>Odd and Even</b>	$\sinh(-x) = -\sinh(x)$
	$\cosh(-x) = \cosh(x)$
	$\tanh(-x) = -\tanh(x)$
<b>Pythagorean Identities</b>	$\cosh^2(x) - \sinh^2(x) = 1$ (Euler's formula)
	$\operatorname{sech}^2(x) = 1 - \tanh^2(x)$
	$\operatorname{csch}^2(x) = \coth^2(x) - 1$
<b>Sums/Difference of Angles</b>	$\sinh(x \pm y) = \sinh(x)\cosh(y) \pm \cosh(x)\sinh(y)$
	$\cosh(x \pm y) = \cosh(x)\cosh(y) \pm \sinh(x)\sinh(y)$
	$\tanh(x \pm y) = \frac{\tanh(x) \pm \tanh(y)}{1 \pm \tanh(x)\tanh(y)}$
<b>Double Angle</b>	$\sinh(2x) = 2\sinh(x)\cosh(x)$
	$\cosh(2x) = \sinh^2(x) + \cosh^2(x)$ = $2\cosh^2(x) - 1$ = $1 + 2\sinh^2(x)$
	$\tanh(2x) = \frac{2\tanh(x)}{1 + \tanh^2(x)}$
<b>Half Angle</b>	$\sinh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{\sinh(x)}{\sqrt{2(\cosh(x) + 1)}}$
	$\cosh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\cosh(x) + 1}{2}}$
	$\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{\sinh(x)}{\cosh(x) + 1}$ = $\frac{\cosh(x) - 1}{\sinh(x)}$ = $\coth(x) - \operatorname{csch}(x)$ if $x \neq 0$
<b>Squared</b>	$\sinh^2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\cosh(2x) - 1)$
	$\cosh^2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\cosh(2x) + 1)$
<b>Exponents (Powers)</b>	$(\cosh(x) + \sinh(x))^n = \cosh(nx) + \sinh(nx)$
<b>Natural Exponential</b>	$e^x = \cosh(x) + \sinh(x)$
	$e^{-x} = \cosh(x) - \sinh(x)$
<b>Natural Logarithmic</b>	$\ln(x) = \pm \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{2x}\right)$ = $\sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{2x}\right)$ = $\tanh^{-1}\left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}\right)$



Hyperbolic Derivatives	
<b>1. Hyperbolic Sine</b>	$\frac{d}{dx} [\sinh(x)] = \cosh(x)$
<b>2. Hyperbolic Cosine</b>	$\frac{d}{dx} [\cosh(x)] = \sinh(x)$
<b>3. Hyperbolic Tangent</b>	$\frac{d}{dx} [\tanh(x)] = \operatorname{sech}^2(x)$
<b>4. Hyperbolic Cotangent</b>	$\frac{d}{dx} [\coth(x)] = -\operatorname{csch}^2(x), \quad x \neq 0$
<b>5. Hyperbolic Secant</b>	$\frac{d}{dx} [\operatorname{sech}(x)] = -\operatorname{sech}(x) \tanh(x)$
<b>6. Hyperbolic Cosecant</b>	$\frac{d}{dx} [\operatorname{csch}(x)] = -\operatorname{csch}(x) \coth(x), \quad x \neq 0$
<b>7. Hyperbolic Arcsine</b>	$\frac{d}{dx} [\sinh^{-1}(x)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$
<b>8. Hyperbolic Arccosine</b>	$\frac{d}{dx} [\cosh^{-1}(x)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}, \quad x > 1$
<b>9. Hyperbolic Arctangent</b>	$\frac{d}{dx} [\tanh^{-1}(x)] = \frac{1}{1 - x^2}, \quad  x  < 1$
<b>10. Hyperbolic Arccotangent</b>	$\frac{d}{dx} [\coth^{-1}(x)] = \frac{1}{1 - x^2}, \quad  x  > 1$
<b>11. Hyperbolic Arcsecant</b>	$\frac{d}{dx} [\operatorname{sech}^{-1}(x)] = \frac{-1}{x \sqrt{1 - x^2}}, \quad 0 < x < 1$
<b>12. Hyperbolic Arcosecant</b>	$\frac{d}{dx} [\operatorname{csch}^{-1}(x)] = \frac{-1}{ x  \sqrt{1 + x^2}}, \quad x \neq 0$

Hyperbolic 2 <sup>nd</sup> Derivatives	
<b>1. Hyperbolic Sine</b>	$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} [\sinh(x)] = \sinh(x)$
<b>2. Hyperbolic Cosine</b>	$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} [\cosh(x)] = \cosh(x)$

Hyperbolic Integrals		(See: Wikipedia, <a href="#">list of integrals of hyperbolic functions</a> .)
1. Hyperbolic Sine	$\int \sinh(x) dx = \cosh(x) + C$	
2. Hyperbolic Cosine	$\int \cosh(x) dx = \sinh(x) + C$	
3. Hyperbolic Tangent	$\int \tanh(x) dx = \ln \cosh(x)  + C$	
4. Hyperbolic Cotangent	$\int \coth(x) dx = \ln \sinh(x)  + C$	
5. Hyperbolic Secant	$\begin{aligned} \int \operatorname{sech}(x) dx &= \ln \operatorname{sech}(x) + \tanh(x)  \\ &= \tanh^{-1}(\sinh(x)) + C \\ &= 2 \tan^{-1}\left \tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right  + C \end{aligned}$	
6. Hyperbolic Cosecant	$\begin{aligned} \int \operatorname{csch}(x) dx &= \ln \coth(x) - \operatorname{csch}(x)  + C \\ &= \coth^{-1}(\cosh(x)) + C \\ &= \ln\left \tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right  \end{aligned}$	
7. Hyperbolic Secant <sup>2</sup>	$\int \operatorname{sech}^2(x) dx = \tanh(x) + C$	
8. Hyperbolic Cosecant <sup>2</sup>	$\int \cosh^2(x) dx = -\coth(x) + C$	
9. Hyperbolic Arcsine	$\int \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) dx = x \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) - \sqrt{x^2 + c^2} + C$	
10. Hyperbolic Arccosine	$\int \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) dx = x \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) - \sqrt{x^2 - c^2} + C$	
11. Hyperbolic Arctangent	$\int \tanh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) dx = x \tanh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) + \frac{c}{2} \ln c^2 - x^2  + C, \quad  x  <  c $	
12. Hyperbolic Arccotangent	$\int \coth^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) dx = x \coth^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) + \frac{c}{2} \ln x^2 - c^2  + C, \quad  x  >  c $	
13. Hyperbolic Arcsecant	$\int \operatorname{sech}^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) dx = x \operatorname{sech}^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) - c \tan^{-1}\frac{x\sqrt{\frac{c-x}{c+x}}}{x-c} + C, \quad 0 < x < c$	
14. Hyperbolic Arccosecant	$\int \operatorname{csch}^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) dx = x \operatorname{csch}^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) + c \ln\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + c^2}}{c} + C, \quad 0 < x < c$	
9. Hyperbolic Arcsine	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx = \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) + C$	
10. Hyperbolic Arccosine	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \cosh^{-1}\left \frac{x}{c}\right  + C$	

<b>11. Hyperbolic Arctangent</b>	$\int \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tanh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) + C, \quad x^2 < a^2$
<b>12. Hyperbolic Arccotangent</b>	$\int \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \coth^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) + C, \quad x^2 > a^2$
<b>13. Hyperbolic Arcsecant</b>	$\int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{sech}^{-1}\left \frac{x}{c}\right  + C$
<b>14. Hyperbolic Arccosecant</b>	$\int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{csch}^{-1}\left \frac{x}{c}\right  + C$

## Sources

- Wikipedia (2025). Hyperbolic Functions. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperbolic\\_functions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperbolic_functions).

## See Also

- [Harold's Trigonometry & Hyperbolic Parent Functions Cheat Sheet](#)