

FONCTIONS HYPERBOLIQUES

Fonctions hyperboliques

Définition :

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

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

Formules d'addition. Pour tout couple (a, b) de nombres réels,

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

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

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

$$\operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{ch} b = \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{ch}(a+b) + \operatorname{ch}(a-b)], \quad \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{sh} b = \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{ch}(a+b) - \operatorname{ch}(a-b)]$$

$$\operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{ch} b = \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{sh}(a+b) + \operatorname{sh}(a-b)].$$

Pour tout couple (p, q) de nombres réels,

$$\operatorname{ch} p + \operatorname{ch} q = 2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{p+q}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{p-q}{2}, \quad \operatorname{ch} p - \operatorname{ch} q = 2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{p+q}{2} \operatorname{sh} \frac{p-q}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sh} p + \operatorname{sh} q = 2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{p+q}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{p-q}{2}, \quad \operatorname{sh} p - \operatorname{sh} q = 2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{p-q}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{p+q}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{th} p + \operatorname{th} q = \frac{\operatorname{sh}(p+q)}{\operatorname{ch} p \operatorname{ch} q}, \quad \operatorname{th} p - \operatorname{th} q = \frac{\operatorname{sh}(p-q)}{\operatorname{ch} p \operatorname{ch} q}$$

Pour tout nombre réel a ,

$$\operatorname{ch} 2a = \operatorname{ch}^2 a + \operatorname{sh}^2 a = 2 \operatorname{ch}^2 a - 1 = 2 \operatorname{sh}^2 a + 1$$

$$\operatorname{sh} 2a = 2 \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{ch} a,$$

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 a = \frac{\operatorname{ch} 2a + 1}{2}, \quad \operatorname{sh}^2 a = \frac{\operatorname{ch} 2a - 1}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{ch} 2a = \frac{1 + \operatorname{th}^2 a}{1 - \operatorname{th}^2 a}, \quad \operatorname{sh} 2a = \frac{2 \operatorname{th} a}{1 - \operatorname{th}^2 a}$$

$$\operatorname{th} 2a = \frac{2 \operatorname{th} a}{1 + \operatorname{th}^2 a}, \quad \exp 2a = \frac{1 + \operatorname{th} a}{1 - \operatorname{th} a}$$

FONCTIONS HYPERBOLIQUES (fin)

$$\operatorname{th} a = \frac{\operatorname{sh} 2a}{1 + \operatorname{ch} 2a} = \frac{\operatorname{ch} 2a - 1}{\operatorname{sh} 2a}, \quad \text{si } a \neq 0$$

$$\operatorname{ch} 3a = 4 \operatorname{ch}^3 a - 3 \operatorname{ch} a, \quad \operatorname{sh} 3a = 4 \operatorname{sh}^3 a + 3 \operatorname{sh} a$$

$$\operatorname{th} 3a = \frac{3 \operatorname{th} a + \operatorname{th}^3 a}{1 + 3 \operatorname{th}^2 a}$$

Pour tout entier rationnel n ,

$$(\operatorname{ch} a + \operatorname{sh} a)^n = \operatorname{ch} na + \operatorname{sh} na, \quad (\operatorname{ch} a - \operatorname{sh} a)^n = \operatorname{ch} na - \operatorname{sh} na.$$

Pour tout entier naturel non nul n ,

$$\operatorname{ch} na = \operatorname{ch}^n a + C_n^2 \operatorname{ch}^{n-2} a \operatorname{sh}^2 a + \dots + C_n^{2p} \operatorname{ch}^{n-2p} a \operatorname{sh}^{2p} a + \dots$$

$$\operatorname{sh} na = C_n^1 \operatorname{ch}^{n-1} a \operatorname{sh} a + C_n^3 \operatorname{ch}^{n-3} a \operatorname{sh}^3 a + \dots + C_n^{2p+1} \operatorname{ch}^{n-2p-1} a \operatorname{sh}^{2p+1} a + \dots$$

$$\operatorname{th} na = \frac{C_n^1 \operatorname{th} a + C_n^3 \operatorname{th}^3 a + \dots + C_n^{2p+1} \operatorname{th}^{2p+1} a + \dots}{1 + C_n^2 \operatorname{th}^2 a + \dots + C_n^{2p} \operatorname{th}^{2p} a + \dots}$$

Formules de linéarisation. Pour tout entier naturel non nul p ,

$$\operatorname{ch}^{2p} a = \frac{1}{2^{2p-1}} \left[\sum_{q=0}^{p-1} C_{2p}^q \operatorname{ch} [(2p - 2q)a] + \frac{1}{2} C_{2p}^p \right]$$

$$\operatorname{sh}^{2p} a = \frac{1}{2^{2p-1}} \left[\sum_{q=0}^{p-1} (-1)^q C_{2p}^q \operatorname{ch} [(2p - 2q)a] + \frac{(-1)^p}{2} C_{2p}^p \right]$$

Pour tout entier naturel p ,

$$\operatorname{ch}^{2p+1} a = \frac{1}{2^{2p}} \sum_{q=0}^p C_{2p+1}^q \operatorname{ch} [(2p + 1) - 2q] a$$

$$\operatorname{sh}^{2p+1} a = \frac{1}{2^{2p}} \sum_{q=0}^p (-1)^q C_{2p+1}^q \operatorname{sh} [(2p + 1) - 2q] a$$

Fonctions hyperboliques réciproques. Pour tout nombre réel x supérieur à 1,

$$\operatorname{Arg} \operatorname{ch} x = \log (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}).$$

Pour tout nombre réel x ,

$$\operatorname{Arg} \operatorname{sh} x = \log (x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}).$$

Pour tout nombre réel x appartenant à $] -1, 1[$,

$$\operatorname{Arg} \operatorname{th} x = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x}.$$