

6.4 Answers to 6.3 Exercise

Further A-Level Pure Mathematics, Core 2 Hyperbolic Functions

Answer 1

$$(i) \quad y = \sinh(5x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 5 \cosh(5x)$$

[1 mark]

$$(ii) \quad y = \tanh\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$$

[1 mark]

$$(iii) \quad y = \operatorname{arcosh}(2x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4x^2 - 1}}$$

[1 mark]

$$\begin{aligned}(iv) \quad y = \operatorname{arsinh}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) &\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2 + 1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}}\end{aligned}$$

[2 mark]

Answer 2

$$\begin{aligned}y &= a \cosh(nx) + b \sinh(nx) \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= an \sinh(nx) + bn \cosh(nx) \\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= an^2 \cosh(nx) + bn^2 \sinh(nx) \\ &= n^2 (a \cosh(nx) + b \sinh(nx)) \\ &= n^2 y \quad \square\end{aligned}$$

[4 marks]

Answer 3

$$y = (\operatorname{arcosh} x)^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 (\operatorname{arcosh} x)^1 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

multiply both sides by $\sqrt{x^2 - 1}$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 1} \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \operatorname{arcosh} x$$

square both sides

$$(x^2 - 1) \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = 4 (\operatorname{arcosh} x)^2$$

$$(x^2 - 1) \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = 4y \quad \square$$

[5 marks]

Answer 4

(i) $y = \sinh(2x) \cosh(3x)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 \sinh(2x) \sinh(3x) + 2 \cosh(2x) \cosh(3x)$$

[2 marks]

(ii) $y = \frac{\cosh x}{4x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{4x \sinh x - 4 \cosh x}{16 x^2} \\ &= \frac{x \sinh x - \cosh x}{4 x^2} \end{aligned}$$

[2 marks]

(iii) $y = x^2 \operatorname{arcosh} x$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} + 2x \operatorname{arcosh} x$$

[2 marks]

Answer 5

$$y = x \operatorname{arsinh}(2x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}} + \operatorname{arsinh}(2x)$$

[3 marks]

Answer 6

$$\begin{aligned}
y &= \operatorname{sech}(2x) \\
&= (\cosh(2x))^{-1} \\
\frac{dy}{dx} &= (-1)(\cosh(2x))^{-2}(\sinh(2x)) \cdot 2 \\
&= -\frac{2 \sinh(2x)}{\cosh^2(2x)} \\
&= -2 \operatorname{sech}(2x) \tanh(2x)
\end{aligned}$$

[3 marks]**Answer 7**

$$\begin{aligned}
y &= \operatorname{artanh}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) \\
\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)^2} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} \times 1 - \frac{1}{2}(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times 2x \times x}{1+x^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}} \times \frac{1+x^2 - x^2}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\
&= \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^2 - x^2} \times \frac{1}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\
&= \frac{1+x^2}{1} \times \frac{1}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

[4 marks]