



NOMBRE: RUBI DE JESUS ALVAREZ SANCHEZ

MATERIA: MATEMATICAS APLICADA

FECHA: 24/06/2020

6TO SEMESTRE ENFERMERIA

INVESTIGAR EL PUNTO 4.3 Y REPORTARLO COMO FORMULARIO

Las funciones hiperbólicas son análogas a las funciones ordinarias.

Las funciones hiperbólicas básicas son:

- El seno hiperbólico $\sinh x$
- El coseno hiperbólico $\cosh x$ de donde podemos derivar la tangente hiperbólica $\tanh x$

Las identidades trigonométricas hiperbólicas formulario más básicas son las siguientes:

$$\int \sinh cx \, dx = \frac{1}{c} \cosh cx$$

$$\int \cosh cx \, dx = \frac{1}{c} \sinh cx$$

$$\int \sinh^2 cx \, dx = \frac{1}{4c} \sinh 2cx - \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\int \cosh^2 cx \, dx = \frac{1}{4c} \sinh 2cx + \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\int \sinh^n cx \, dx = \frac{1}{cn} \sinh^{n-1} cx \cosh cx - \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sinh^{n-2} cx \, dx \quad (\text{para } n > 0)$$

$$\int \sinh^n cx \, dx = \frac{1}{c(n+1)} \sinh^{n+1} cx \cosh cx - \frac{n+2}{n+1} \int \sinh^{n+2} cx \, dx \quad (\text{para } n < 0, n \neq -1)$$

$$\int \cosh^n cx \, dx = \frac{1}{cn} \sinh cx \cosh^{n-1} cx + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cosh^{n-2} cx \, dx \quad (\text{para } n > 0)$$

$$\int \cosh^n cx \, dx = -\frac{1}{c(n+1)} \sinh cx \cosh^{n+1} cx + \frac{n+2}{n+1} \int \cosh^{n+2} cx \, dx \quad (\text{para } n < 0, n \neq -1)$$

$$\int \cosh^n cx \, dx = -\frac{1}{c(n+1)} \sinh cx \cosh^{n+1} cx + \frac{n+2}{n+1} \int \cosh^{n+2} cx \, dx \quad (\text{para } n < 0, n \neq -1)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sinh cx} = \frac{1}{c} \ln \left| \tanh \frac{cx}{2} \right|$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cosh cx} = \frac{2}{c} \arctan e^{cx}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sinh^n cx} = \frac{\cosh cx}{c(n-1) \sinh^{n-1} cx} - \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^{n-2} cx} \quad (\text{para } n \neq 1)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cosh^n cx} = \frac{\sinh cx}{c(n-1) \cosh^{n-1} cx} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \frac{dx}{\cosh^{n-2} cx} \quad (\text{para } n \neq 1)$$

$$\int \frac{\cosh^n cx}{\sinh^m cx} dx = \frac{\cosh^{n-1} cx}{c(n-m) \sinh^{m-1} cx} + \frac{n-1}{n-m} \int \frac{\cosh^{n-2} cx}{\sinh^m cx} dx \quad (\text{para } m \neq n)$$

Bibliografía: <https://www.derivadas.es/integrales-trigonometricas-e-hiperbolicas/#:~:text=Integrales%20de%20funciones%20hiperb%C3%B3licas,-Las%20funciones&text=Las%20funciones%20hiperb%C3%B3licas%20b%C3%A1sicas%20son,la%20tangente%20hiperb%C3%B3lica%20tanhx>