

Fonctions trigonométriques hyperboliques

$$\cos(x) = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}$$

$$\sin(x) = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2}$$

$$\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}$$

$$\cos'(x) = -\sin(x)$$

$$\sin'(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$\tan'(x) = \square$$

$$\arccos(x) = \square$$

$$\arcsin(x) = \square$$

$$\arctan(x) = \square$$

$$\arccos'(x) = \square$$

$$\arcsin'(x) = \square$$

$$\arctan'(x) = \square$$

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

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

$$\operatorname{th}(x) = \frac{\operatorname{sh}(x)}{\operatorname{ch}(x)} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

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

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

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

$$\operatorname{Argch}(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

$$\operatorname{Argsh}(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

$$\operatorname{Argth}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{Argch}'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$\operatorname{Argsh}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

$$\operatorname{Argth}(x) = \frac{1}{1 - x^2}$$