

## Assignment - 5

① Prove that  $\cosh(\alpha + \beta) - \cosh(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \sinh \alpha \sinh \beta$

②  $\left( \frac{1 + \tanh \theta}{1 - \tanh \theta} \right)^3 = \cosh 6\theta + \sinh 6\theta$

③ Express  $\cosh^7 \theta$  in terms of hyperbolic cosines of multiples of  $\theta$ .

④ If  $\sin \theta = \tanh x$ , prove that  $\tan \theta = \sinh x$ .

⑤ If  $\tan \frac{x}{2} = \tanh \frac{u}{2}$ , prove that  
 (i)  $\tan x = \sinh u$  and  $\cos x \cosh u = 1$ .

(ii)  $u = \log_e \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right)$

⑥ If  $\cosh x = \sec \theta$ , prove that

(i)  $\tanh^2 \frac{x}{2} = \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$

(ii)  $x = \log_e \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$

⑦ Show that  $\tan^{-1} z = \frac{i}{2} \log \frac{i+z}{i-z}$

⑧ Prove that  $\sinh^{-1} x = \tanh^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ .

⑨ Show that  $\operatorname{sech}^{-1}(\sin \theta) = \log \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$ .

G-1	②	G-6	⑦
G-2	⑦	G-7	6(i)
G-3	①	G-8	5(i)
G-4	③	G-9	⑧
G-5	⑨	G-10	5(ii)
		G-11	6(ii)

Submit by 22-8-2012