

## OPERATORI IPERBOLICI

1. definizioni operative
2. funzioni d'onde e misure
3. algebre degli operatori iperbolici

1 definizione degli operatori iperbolici

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

semidifferenza tra  $e^x$  ed  $e^{-x}$

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

semisomma tra  $e^x$  ed  $e^{-x}$

$$\tanh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$= \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$\coth x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$
$$= (\tanh x)^{-1}$$

$$\operatorname{sech} x = \frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$
$$= (\cosh x)^{-1}$$

$$\operatorname{cosech} x = \frac{2}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$
$$= (\sinh x)^{-1}$$

operatori su  $\mathbb{R}^n$

$$\operatorname{arsinh} x = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

$x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} > 0$

$$\operatorname{arcosh} x = \log(x \oplus \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

!!!  $\begin{cases} x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \\ x \oplus \sqrt{x^2 - 1} > 0 \end{cases}$  l'intervallo?

$$\operatorname{artanh} x = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

$\frac{1+x}{1-x} > 0$

$$\operatorname{arcoth} x = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

$\frac{x+1}{x-1} > 0$

$$\operatorname{arsech} x = \log \frac{1 \oplus \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$$

!!!  $\begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1 \oplus \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} > 0 \end{cases}$

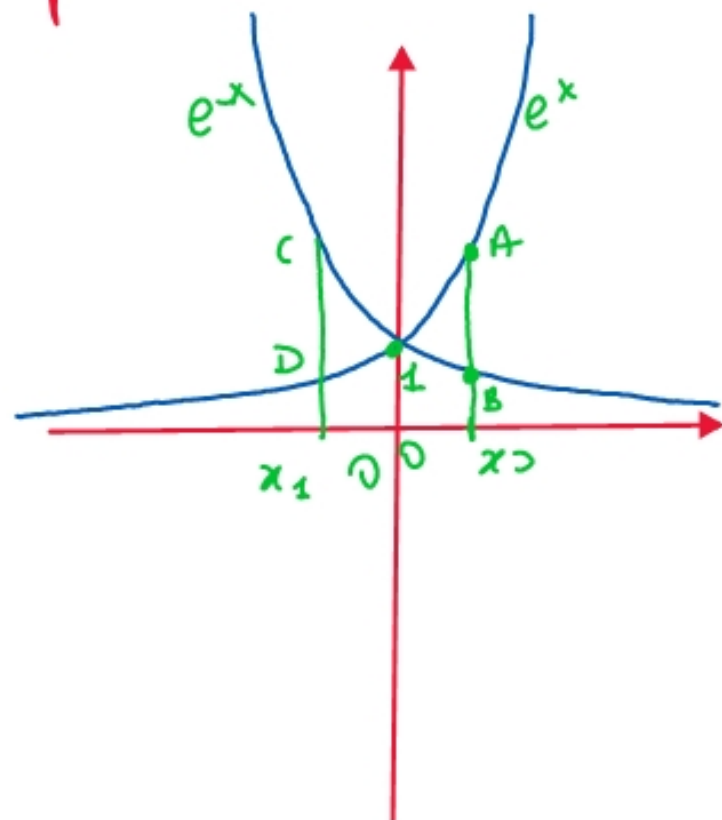
$$\operatorname{acosech} x = \log \frac{1 \oplus \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}$$

!!!  $\begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1 \oplus \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} > 0 \end{cases}$

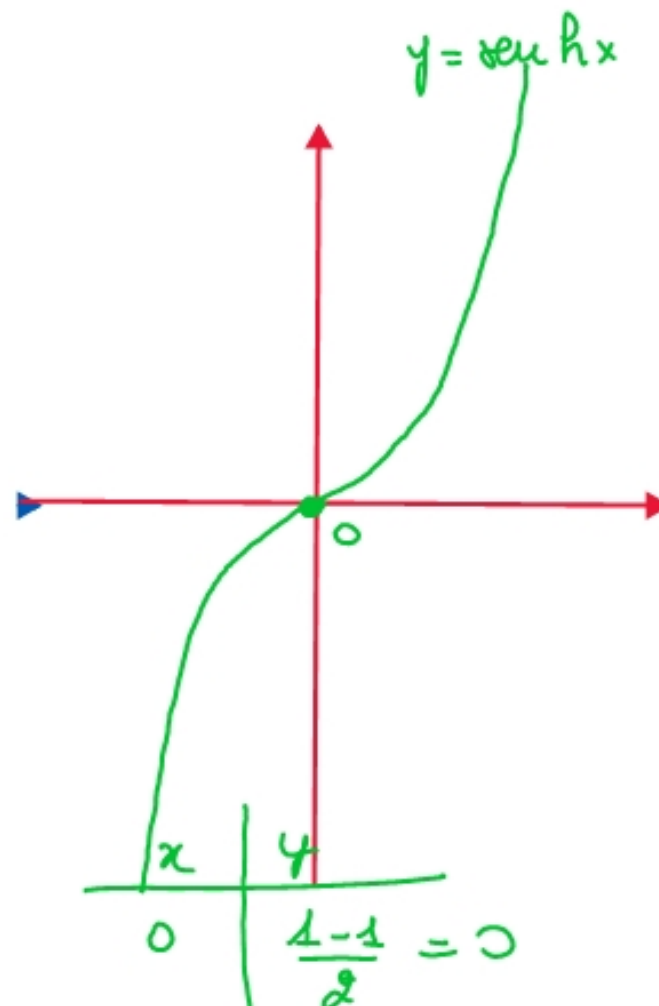
(N.B.) per  $x > 0$  segno + // per  $x < 0$  segno -

## 2. funzioni derivate e inverse; grafici

$$y = \sinh x$$



$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$



$$\underline{f(-x)} = \frac{e^{-x} - e^{+x}}{2} = - \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \underline{-f(x)}$$

DISPARI

$$y = \sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

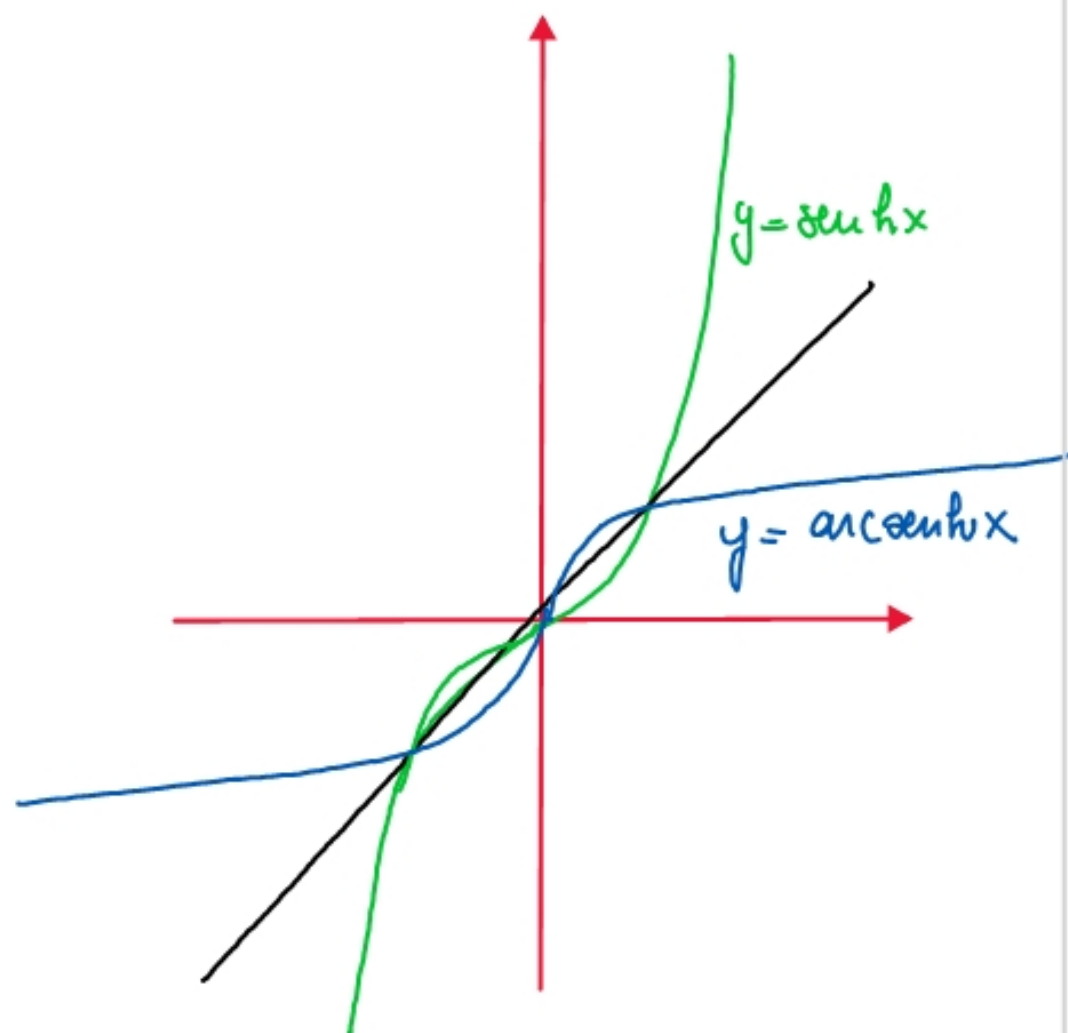
dominio  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

codominio  $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}$

strettamente crescente

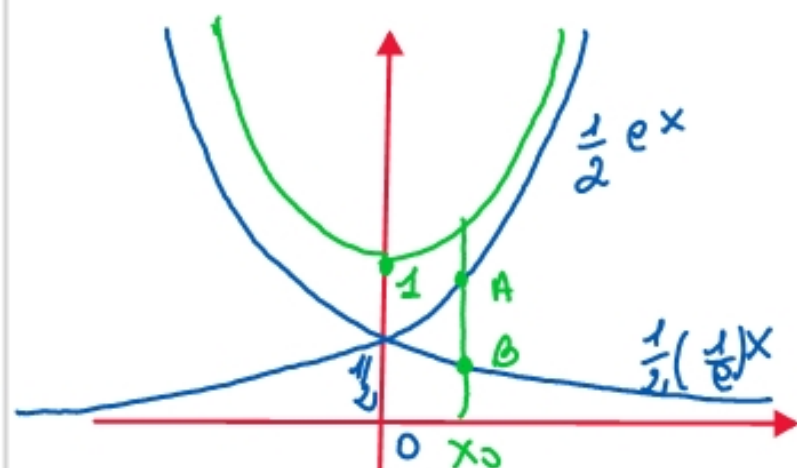
$f(-x) = -f(x)$  dispari  
(simmetria rispetto all'origine)

$f(x) > 0$  per  $x > 0$



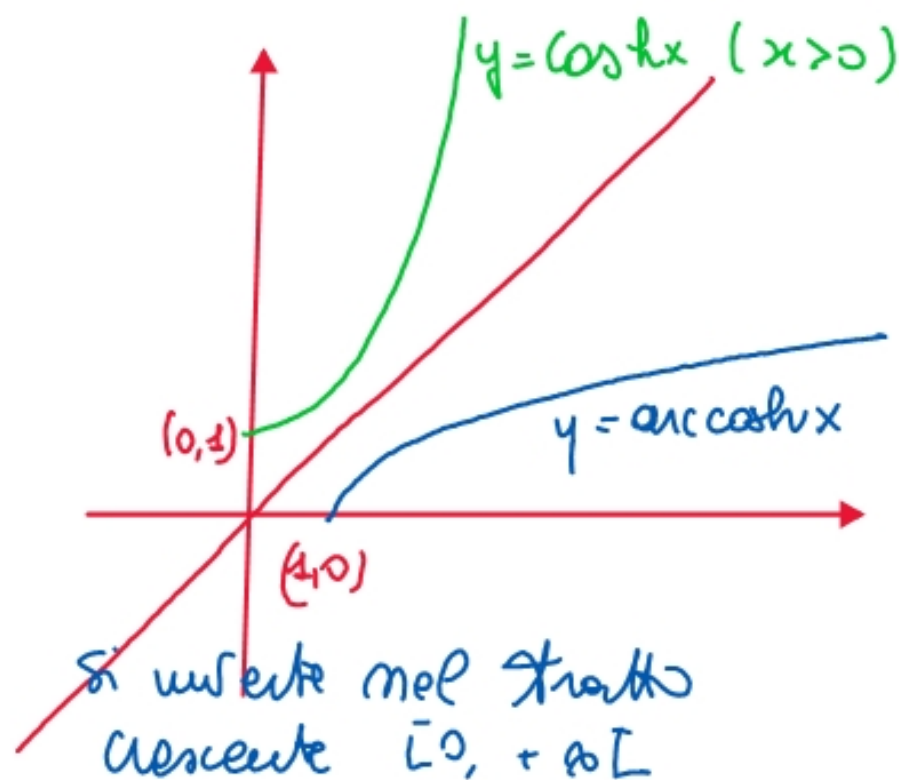
NON VI SONO ASINTOTI

$$y = \cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} e^x + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^x$$



x	y
0	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

per invertire la funzione  
dovrò limitare l'intervallo



si inverte nel tratto  
crescente  $[0, +\infty[$

dominio  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$   
codominio  $[1, +\infty[$   
decrescente  $] -\infty, 0[$   
crescente  $[0, +\infty[$

$f(-x) = f(x)$  pari, simmetrica rispetto all'asse delle ordinate

$f(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

minimo  $x = 0 \quad P(0, 1)$

COME RICAVARE LA FUNZIONE INVERSA

$$y = \sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\longrightarrow y = \operatorname{arsinh} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

pongo  $x = \sinh y$   $= \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} = \frac{e^y - \frac{1}{e^y}}{2} = \frac{e^{2y} - 1}{2e^y}$

CONSIDERO LA TRASFORMATA

$$x = y$$

$$(e^y \neq 0)$$

$$2x e^y = e^{2y} - 1$$

$$e^{2y} - 2x e^y - 1 = 0 \quad (\text{equazione di 2° grado in } e^y)$$

$$e^y = x \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 1} = \begin{cases} x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} & > 0 \\ x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1} & < 0 \end{cases}$$

quindi:

$$e^y = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

[N.B. si esclude la soluzione

$$e^y = x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

perché non è mai  
positiva] esplicito  $\ln y$ :

applicando l'operatore logaritmo

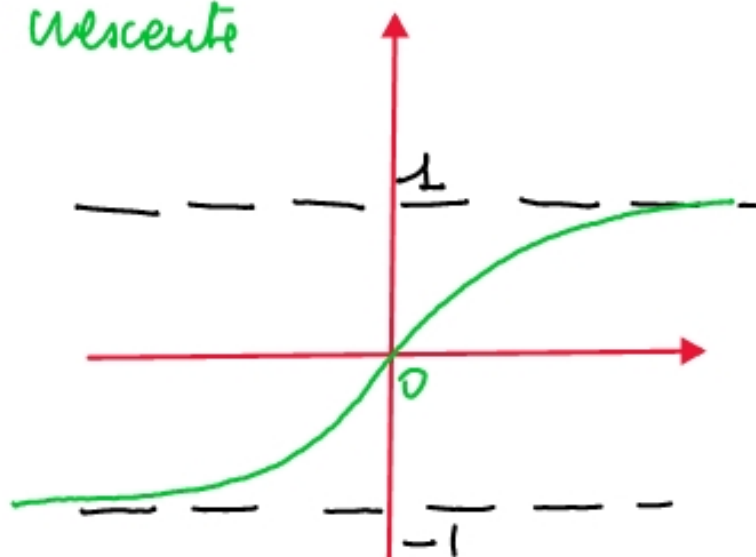
$$y = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$



$$y = \tanh x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

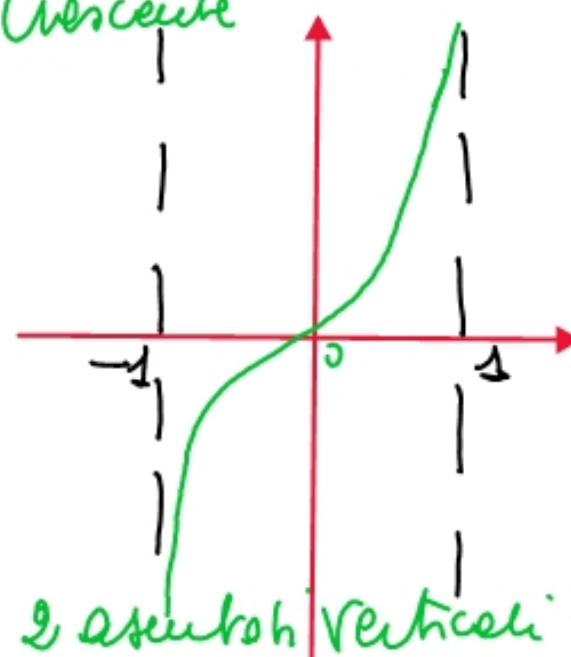
$$\rightarrow y = \operatorname{arctanh} x$$

funzione limitata inf./sup  
funzione dispari  
definita in  $\mathbb{R}$   
crescente



2 asintoti orizzontali  
 $y = 1$     $y = -1$

funzione dispari  
dominio  $]-1, 1[$   
crescente



2 asintoti verticali  
 $x = -1$     $x = 1$

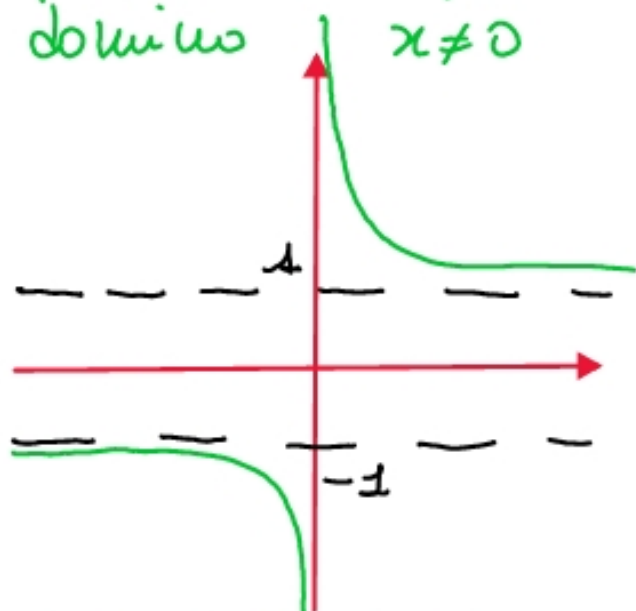


$$y = \coth x = \frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x} = \tanh^{-1} x$$

$$= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

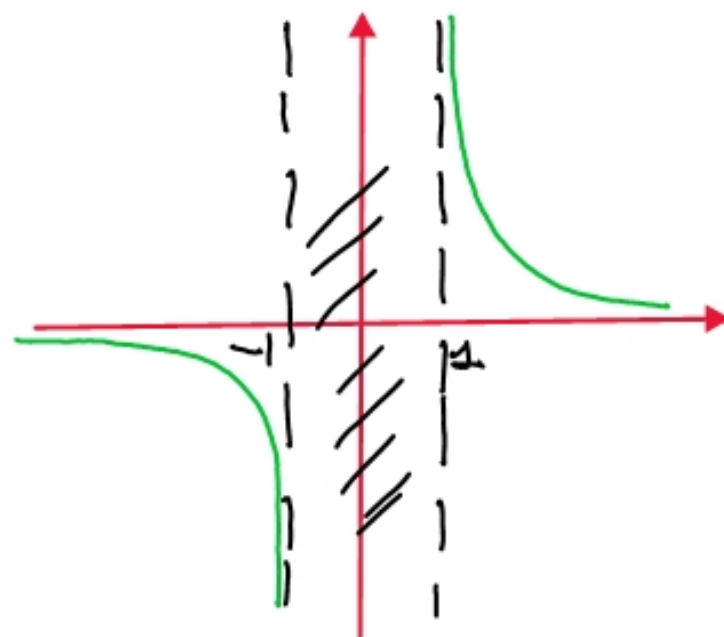
$$\rightarrow y = \operatorname{arctgh} x$$

funzione dispari  
dominio  $x \neq 0$   $[e^x \neq e^{-x}]$



1 asintoto verticale  $x=0$   
2 asintoti orizzontali  
 $y=-1$   $y=1$

funzione dispari  
dominio  $R \setminus [-1, 1]$   
decrescente



1 asintoto orizzontale  $y=0$   
2 asintoti verticali  $x=-1, x=1$

## RELAZIONI FONDAMENTALI TRA LE PRINCIPALI FUNZIONI IPERBOLICHE

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$$

FONDAMENTALI

$$\tanh x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x}$$

$$\coth x = \frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x} = (\tanh x)^{-1}$$

### FORMULE DI ADDIZIONE

$$\sinh(x \pm y) = \sinh x \cosh y \pm \cosh x \sinh y$$

$$\cosh(x \pm y) = \cosh x \cosh y \pm \sinh x \sinh y$$

### FORMULE DI DUPLICAZIONE

$$\sinh 2x = 2 \sinh x \cosh x$$

$$\cosh 2x = \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x = \begin{cases} 1 + 2 \sinh^2 x \\ 2 \cosh^2 x - 1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{per sostituzione})$$

## OPERATORI TRIGONOMETRICI

1. operatori trigonometrici
  2. funzioni trigonometriche dette anche  
con nomi diversi perfide
- o premere

### ANGOLI

ANGOLI GRADI

GRAD

400

DEG

360

S.I.

$2\pi$

radianti

# ① CIRCONFERENZA GONIOMETRICA

di asse orizzontale  
senso antiorario

$\cos \alpha$  = ascissa del punto P

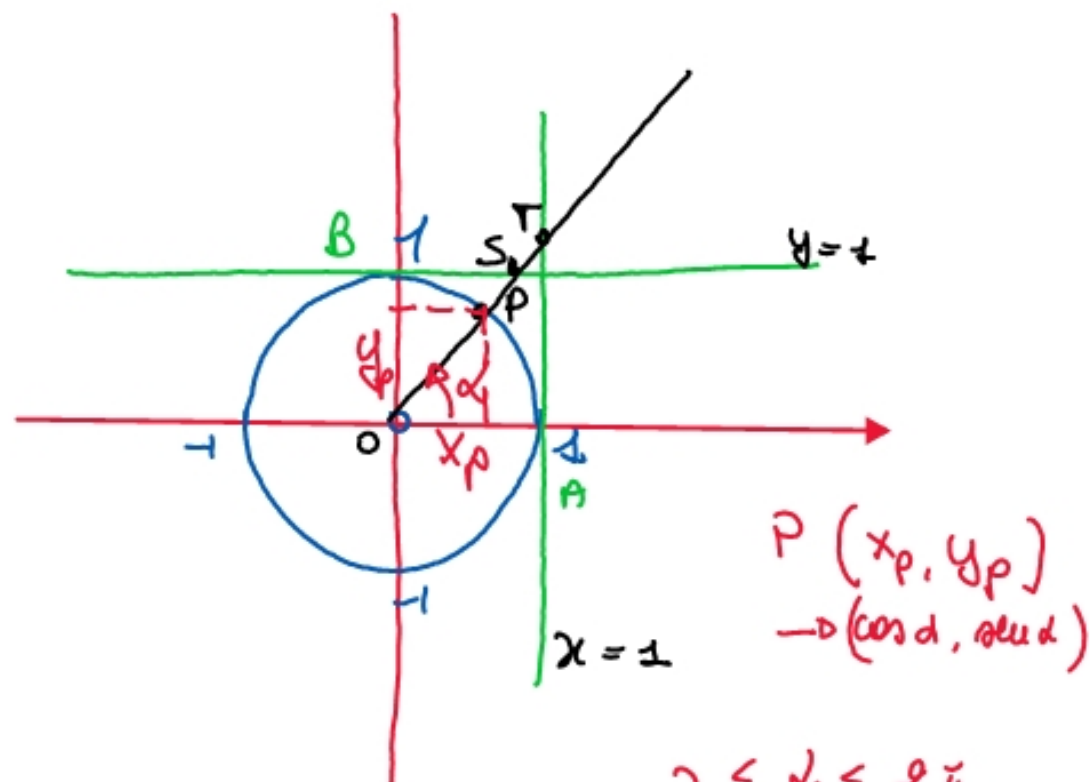
$\sin \alpha$  = ordinata del punto P

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \tan \alpha = \frac{y_p}{x_p} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \cot \alpha = \frac{x_p}{y_p} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \alpha$$

$$\sec \alpha = \sec^{-1} \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \operatorname{sen}^{-1} \alpha$$

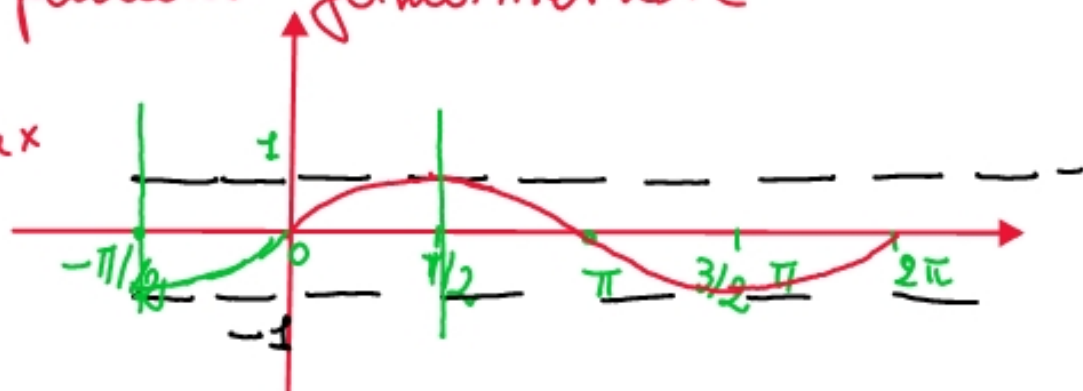


$$0 \leq \alpha \leq 2\pi$$

$$OA = 1(u)$$

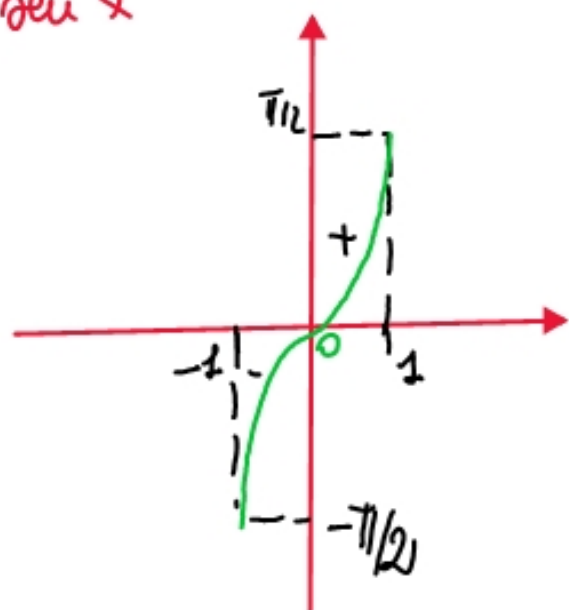
## 2. Funzioni goniometriche

$$y = \sin x$$



periodico:  $2\pi = T$   
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  (arbitrario)  
 $-1 \leq y \leq 1$   
 $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$

$$y = \arcsin x$$



si inverte  $y = \sin x$   
 nel tratto  $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$

dominio  $[-1, 1]$

codominio  $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$

crescente

dispari