

Exercise walk-through

3.1

Hyperbolic functions and equations

Pearson Edexcel · International A-Level · Further Mathematics

7. Integrating hyperbolic and inverse functions

Integrating

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{a} + c, \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} + c, \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + c,$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + c. \text{ Complete the square first: } 4x^2 + 8x + 9 = 4\left((x+1)^2 + \frac{5}{4}\right).$$

Inverse functions: parts with u the inverse, e.g.

$$\int \operatorname{arcosh} 3x \, dx = x \operatorname{arcosh} 3x - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{9x^2 - 1} + c.$$

10. Further matrix algebra

Matrices and eigenvalues

3×3 det by expansion; $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det}(\text{adjugate})$; singular when $\det = 0$. Eigen check row

by row: components of $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{v}$ equal λv_j . For $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & a & b \\ a & 1 & b \end{pmatrix}$ with eigenvector $\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$:

$\lambda = 3$, $a = 2$, $b = -1$, others 1 and -2 . Symmetric matrices: orthogonal $\mathbf{P}$ of normalised eigenvectors, $\mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P}$ diagonal.

Check yourself

Check yourself

Derive a cosh identity from exponentials; solve a mixed equation as a quadratic in e^x ; state and prove an arsinh log form; place foci and directrices of both conics; tangent by parametric derivative and by discriminant; differentiate and integrate hyperbolic and inverse functions; build and iterate a reduction formula; arc length and surface exactly; cross and triple products; plane forms and skew distance; 3×3 inverse; eigenvalues, eigenvectors, diagonalisation.

Exercises 2.1·2.3

2.1 Express $6 \cosh x - 2 \sinh x$ in the form $Ae^x + Be^{-x}$, and hence find its minimum value. [4]

2.2 Solve $\cosh 2x = 2$, giving your answers as natural logarithms in simplest form. [3]

2.3 Solve $5 \cosh x + 3 \sinh x = 4$. [4]

Exercises 2.1·2.3

2.1 Express $6 \cosh x - 2 \sinh x$ in the form $Ae^x + Be^{-x}$, and hence find its minimum value. [4]

2.1 $6 \cosh x - 2 \sinh x = 3(e^x + e^{-x}) - (e^x - e^{-x}) = 2e^x + 4e^{-x}$. By AM–GM, $2e^x + 4e^{-x} \geq 2\sqrt{2e^x \cdot 4e^{-x}} = 4\sqrt{2}$, attained when $2e^x = 4e^{-x}$, i.e. $e^{2x} = 2$, $x = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$. Minimum value $4\sqrt{2}$.

2.2 Solve $\cosh 2x = 2$, giving your answers as natural logarithms in simplest form. [3]

2.2 $2x = \pm \operatorname{arcosh} 2 = \pm \ln(2 + \sqrt{3})$, so $x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \ln(2 + \sqrt{3})$.

2.3 Solve $5 \cosh x + 3 \sinh x = 4$. [4]

2.3 $5 \cosh x + 3 \sinh x = \frac{5}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) + \frac{3}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) = 4e^x + e^{-x}$. So $4e^x + e^{-x} = 4$ gives $4e^{2x} - 4e^x + 1 = 0$, i.e. $(2e^x - 1)^2 = 0$, hence $e^x = \frac{1}{2}$ and $x = -\ln 2$. (Check: $5 \cosh(-\ln 2) + 3 \sinh(-\ln 2) = 5 \cdot \frac{5}{4} - 3 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{25-9}{4} = 4 \checkmark$.)

Exercises 2.4·3.1

2.4 Solve $\tanh x = \frac{3}{5}$, giving your answer as a natural logarithm. [3]

3.1 (*Edexcel IAL WFM03 June 2025 Q1.*) (a) Use the definition of $\cosh x$ in terms of exponentials to show that $\cosh 6x + \cosh 4x = 2 \cosh 5x \cosh x$. (b) Hence determine the exact values of x for which $\cosh 6x + \cosh 4x = 8 \cosh x$, giving your answers in terms of natural logarithms in simplest form. [6]

Exercises 2.4·3.1

2.4 Solve $\tanh x = \frac{3}{5}$, giving your answer as a natural logarithm. [3]

$$\mathbf{2.4} \quad x = \operatorname{artanh} \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \frac{3}{5}}{1 - \frac{3}{5}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 4 = \ln 2.$$

3.1 (*Edexcel IAL WFM03 June 2025 Q1.*) (a) Use the definition of $\cosh x$ in terms of exponentials to show that $\cosh 6x + \cosh 4x = 2 \cosh 5x \cosh x$. (b) Hence determine the exact values of x for which $\cosh 6x + \cosh 4x = 8 \cosh x$, giving your answers in terms of natural logarithms in simplest form. [6]

3.1 (a) $\text{LHS} = \frac{1}{2}(e^{6x} + e^{-6x} + e^{4x} + e^{-4x}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{5x} + e^{-5x})(e^x + e^{-x}) = 2 \cosh 5x \cosh x$, pairing $e^{6x}, e^{-6x}, e^{4x}, e^{-4x}$ as products of $e^{\pm 5x}$ with $e^{\pm x}$. (b) $2 \cosh 5x \cosh x = 8 \cosh x$ gives $\cosh x(2 \cosh 5x - 8) = 0$; since $\cosh x \geq 1$, $\cosh 5x = 4$, so $5x = \pm \ln(4 + \sqrt{15})$ and $x = \pm \frac{1}{5} \ln(4 + \sqrt{15})$.

Exercise 3.2

- 3.2** (*Original.*) (a) Use the definitions of $\sinh$ and $\cosh$ to show that $\sinh 2x = 2 \sinh x \cosh x$.
(b) Hence solve $2 \sinh x \cosh x = 3 \sinh x$, giving exact answers in terms of natural logarithms. [5]

Exercise 3.2

3.2 (*Original.*) (a) Use the definitions of $\sinh$ and $\cosh$ to show that $\sinh 2x = 2 \sinh x \cosh x$.
 (b) Hence solve $2 \sinh x \cosh x = 3 \sinh x$, giving exact answers in terms of natural logarithms. [5]

3.2 (a) $2 \sinh x \cosh x = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}) = \sinh 2x$. (b) $\sinh 2x = 3 \sinh x$ factors as $\sinh x(2 \cosh x - 3) = 0$: either $\sinh x = 0$ ($x = 0$), or $\cosh x = \frac{3}{2}$, giving $x = \pm \ln \left(\frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - 1} \right) = \pm \ln \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$. So $x = 0$ or $x = \pm \ln \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$.

Local review guidance: exponential forms written before any cancellation; quadratic in e^x solved with invalid roots rejected; final answers as simplified logarithms with both signs where the equation is even. This is authored classroom guidance.