



## MATHS

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### INVERSE TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

#### Example

1. Write the value of  $\cos^{-1} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ .

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2. Write the principal value of  $\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \cos^{-1} \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

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3. What is the principal value of  $\sin^{-1}\left(\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right)$ ?



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4. Fill in the blank choosing correct answer from the brackets if the value of  $\sin^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{5}$  for some  $x \in (-1, 1)$  then the value of  $\cos^{-1}x$  is \_ \_ .

$$\left(\frac{3\pi}{10}, \frac{5\pi}{10}, \frac{7\pi}{10}\right)$$



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5. Fill in the blank choosing correct answer from the brackets the value of  $\tan^{-1}\left(2\frac{\cos \pi}{x}\right)$  is \_ \_ \_

$$\left(1, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$



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$$\left(0, 1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$



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10. What is the value of  $2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ ?



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11. Find the value of  $\sin[\cot^{-1}\{\tan(\cos^{-1} x)\}]$



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12. Find the value of  $\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 2 \cot^{-1} 3\right)$ ?



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13. If  $\tan^{-1}x + \tan^{-1}y = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $xy < 1$ ,

then write the value of  $x + y + xy$ .

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14. If  $\sin\left(\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{5} + \cos^{-1}x\right) = 1$ , then find the value of  $x$ .

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15. Write the value of  $\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ .

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16. Write the principal value of  $\tan^{-1}\left[\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right]$ .

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17. Write the principal value of  $\cos^{-1}(\cos 680^\circ)$ .

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18. Write the principal value of  $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ .

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19. Write the value of  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a-b}{a+b}\right)$ .

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20. Evaluate  $\tan^{-1}(1) + \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)$ .

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21. Write the value of  $\tan^{-1} \left[ 2 \sin \left( 2 \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right) \right]$

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22. Write the principal value of  $\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) - \cot^{-1}(-\sqrt{3})$ .

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23. Find the value of  $\tan^{-1}\sqrt{3} - \sec^{-1}(-2)$ .

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24. Write the principal value of  $\sin^{-1} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) + \cos^{-1} \cos \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right)$

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25. If  $x+y+z=xyz$ , then what is the value of  $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y + \tan^{-1} z$ ?

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26. Find the value of  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)$ .

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27. If  $xy+yz+zx=1$  then what is  $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y + \tan^{-1} z$ ?

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28. Write the domain of the function defined by  $f(x)=\sin^{-1} x + \cos x$

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29. What is the value of  $\sin 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$ ?





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30. Find the value of  $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2 \cot^{-1} \sqrt{3}\right)$



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31. Express the value of  $\operatorname{cosec}\left(\cos^{-1} \frac{3}{5} + \cos^{-1} \frac{4}{5}\right)$  in simplest form.



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32. Write the value of  $\sin \cos^{-1} \tan \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$  in simplest form.



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33. Find the value of  $\sin[\cot^{-1}\{\tan(\cos^{-1} x)\}]$



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34. If  $\sin^{-1} \frac{2a}{1+a^2} - \cos^{-1} \frac{1-b^2}{1+b^2} = \tan^{-1} \frac{2x}{1-x^2}$ , then prove that  $x = \frac{a-b}{1+ab}$ .

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35. What is the value of  $2 \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{7} \right)$ ?

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36. Express the value of  $\tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right) - \tan^{-1} \frac{(x-y)}{(x+y)}$  in simplest form.

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37. What is the principal value of

$$\cos \left( \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) + \sin^{-1} \left( \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)?$$

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38. What is the principal value of  $\tan^{-1}(0)$  and  $\tan^{-1}(-1)$

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39. Find the principal value of  $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ .

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40. Using the principal value, evaluate  $\tan^{-1}(1) + \sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ .

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41. write the principal value of  $\sin^{-1}\left[\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{5}\right)\right]$ .

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42. If  $\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) + \cot^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , then find x.

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43. Using the principal values, find the value of  $\cos^{-1} \cos\left(\frac{13\pi}{6}\right)$ .

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44. Show that  $\sin^{-1}\frac{4}{5} + 2\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

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45. Prove the following statements

$$\cot^{-1}9 + \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{41}}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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46. Find the value of  $\tan\left(\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\right)$ .

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47. Show that  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right) + \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

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48. Prove statement  $\tan^2 \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \cot^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = 6$

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49. Solve:  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2a}{1+a^2}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2b}{1+b^2}\right) = 2 \tan^{-1} x$ .

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50. Prove that:  $\sec^2(\tan^{-1} 3) - \operatorname{cosec}^2(\cot^{-1} 3) = 0$

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51. Evaluate  $\cos(2\cos^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}x)$  at  $x = \frac{1}{5}$ , where  $0 \leq \cos^{-1}x \leq \pi$  and  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \sin^{-1}x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

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52. Prove that  $\tan^{-1} \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right)$ ,  $x \in (0, 1)$ .

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53. Prove that:  $\cos^{-1} \left( \frac{12}{13} \right) + \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{3}{5} \right) = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{56}{65} \right)$

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54. Prove that:  $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2x}{1-x^2} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{3x-x^3}{1-3x^2} \right)$

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55. Directions (Q. Nos. 16-25) Prove the following

$$\cos[\tan^{-1}\{\sin(\cot^{-1}x)\}] = \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+2}}$$

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56. Solve the following equation:

$$\cos(\tan^{-1}x) = \sin\left(\cot^{-1}\frac{3}{4}\right).$$

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57. Solve :  $\tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x$

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58. Solve for  $x$ ,  $2 \tan^{-1}(\cos x) = \tan^{-1}(2 \operatorname{cosec} x)$ .

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59. Solve:  $\tan^{-1} x + 2 \cot^{-1} x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

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60. Prove that  $\cos^{-1}(x) + \cos^{-1}\left\{\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3-3x^2}}{2}\right\} = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

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61. Prove that:  $\cot^{-1} 7 + \cot^{-1} 18 = \cot^{-1} 5$ .

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62. Prove that:  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{8}{17}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{77}{36}\right)$ .

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63. Prove that

$$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{13}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{16}{65}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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64. Prove that  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{9}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ .

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65. Solve equation  $3\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{(2+\sqrt{3})} - \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{x} = \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{3}$

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66. Solve  $\sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1}(1 - x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

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67. If  $\sin^{-1}(1 - x) - 2\sin^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , then find the value of  $x$ .

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68. Solve:  $\tan^{-1} \frac{x - 2}{x - 2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{x + 1}{x + 2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

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69. Prove that

$$\tan \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} \frac{a}{b} \right\} + \tan \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{a}{b} \right) \right\} = \frac{2b}{a}.$$

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70.

If

$$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{b}\right) = \theta, \text{ prove that } \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{2xy}{ab}\cos\theta + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \sin^2\theta.$$

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71. Solve for x  $\tan^{-1}(x + 2) + \tan^{-1}(x - 2) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{8}{79}\right), x > 0.$

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72. Prove that:  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{8}{19}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

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73.  $\cos^{-1}x + \cos^{-1}y + \cos^{-1}z = \pi$  ,then prove that,

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xyz = 1$$

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74. If  $\sin^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}y + \sin^{-1}z = \pi$ , show that

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

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75. If  $\tan^{-1}x + \tan^{-1}y + \tan^{-1}z = \pi$

show that  $x+y+z=xyz$ .

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76. Prove statement  $\tan\left(2\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{5} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{7}{17} = 0$

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77. Prove that :

$$\tan^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{xr}{yz}} + \tan^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{yr}{zx}} + \tan^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{zr}{xy}} = \pi \text{ where } r = x + y + z.$$

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78. If  $u = \cot^{-1} \sqrt{\cos \alpha} - \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\cos \alpha}$  then prove that  $\sin u = \tan^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$ .

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79. Prove the  $\sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{x-q}{p-q}} = \cos^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{p-x}{p-q}} = \cot^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{p-x}{x-q}}$

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80. Prove the  $\sin^2(\sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} y + \sin^{-1} z) = \cos^2(\cos^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} y + \cos^{-1} z)$

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81. Prove statement  $\tan^{-1} x + \cot^{-1}(x+1) = \tan^{-1}(x^2 + x + 1)$



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82. Show that:  $4 \left( \cot^{-1} \left( \frac{3}{2} \right) + \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} \sqrt{26} \right) = \pi.$



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83. Show that:  $\frac{\tan^{-1}(a-b)}{1+ab} + \frac{\tan^{-1}(b-c)}{1+bc} + \frac{\tan^{-1}(c-a)}{1+ca} = 0.$



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84. Show that:  $\frac{\tan^{-1}(a-b)}{1+ab} + \frac{\tan^{-1}(b-c)}{1+bc} + \frac{\tan^{-1}(c-a)}{1+ca} = 0.$



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85. In a triangle  $ABC$  if  $\angle A = 90^\circ$ ,

prove that  $\tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a+b} + \frac{\tan^{-1} c}{a+b} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . where  $a, b, c$ , are sides of the triangle.



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86.

If

$$\sin^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}y + \sin^{-1}z = \pi \text{ prove that } x^4 + y^4 + z^4 + 4x^2y^2z^2 = 2(x^2y^2 + y^2z^2 + z^2x^2)$$



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87. If  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{b}\right) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{c^2}{ab}\right)$ ,

then prove that  $b^2x^2 + 2xy\sqrt{a^2b^2 - c^4} + a^2y^2 = c^4$



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88.

If

$$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{3}\right) = \theta, \text{ prove that } 9x^2 - 12xy\cos\theta + 4y^2 = 36\sin^2\theta$$



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89. In a  $\triangle ABC$ , if  $m\angle A = 90^\circ$ , prove that  $\tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a+c} + \tan^{-1} \frac{c}{a+b} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , where  $a, b, c$  are sides of the triangle.

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90. Solve the following equations

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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91. Solve:  $3\sin^{-1} \frac{2x}{1+x^2} - 4\cos^{-1} \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} + 2\tan^{-1} \frac{2x}{1-x^2} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

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92. Solve:  $\cot^{-1} \frac{1}{x-1} + \cot^{-1} \frac{1}{x} + \cot^{-1} \frac{1}{x+1} = \cot^{-1} \frac{1}{3x}$

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93. Differentiate  $y = \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1-x^2}}$

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94. Prove the  
$$\tan(\tan^{-1}x + \tan^{-1}y + \tan^{-1}z) = \cot(\cot^{-1}x + \cot^{-1}y + \cot^{-1}z)$$

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95. Solve :  $\tan^{-1}x + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1-x^2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

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96. Prove statement  $\tan^{-1}x + \cot^{-1}(x+1) = \tan^{-1}(x^2+x+1)$

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97. Prove the following

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{2a - b}{b\sqrt{3}} + \tan^{-1} \frac{2b - a}{a\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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98. Prove the  $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x + y} + \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x^2 = xy + 1} = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x}$

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99. Prove statement

$$\cos^{-1} \frac{12}{13} + 2\cos^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{64}{65}} + \cos^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{49}{50}} = \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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100. Prove that :

$$\cos^{-1} \left( \frac{b + a\cos x}{a + b\cos x} \right)$$

$$= 2 \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{(a-b)/(a+b)} \tan x/2}{1} \right)$$

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101. Prove that:  $\tan^{-1}(x) = 2 \tan^{-1}(\operatorname{cosec} \tan^{-1} x - \tan \cot^{-1} x)$

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102. Prove that

$$\cot^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} + \sqrt{1 - \sin x}}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} - \sqrt{1 - \sin x}} \right) = \frac{x}{2}, 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ or } x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

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103. Prove that:  $\cos^{-1} \left( \frac{4}{5} \right) + \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{12}{13} \right) = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{33}{65} \right)$

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104. Solve:  $2 \tan^{-1}(\sin x) = \tan^{-1}(2 \sec x), x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$ .



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105. Prove that  $\frac{9\pi}{8} - \frac{9}{4}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{9}{4}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)$ .



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106. Solve for  $x$ ,

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1-x^2}\right) + \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{1-x^2}{2x}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad -1 < x < 1.$$



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107. Prove that

$$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{13}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{16}{65}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



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**108.** Solve the following equations

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



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**109.** Prove that

$$\tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} x^2.$$



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