

8.1 Inverse Trig Functions Gt'd

Recap: $\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$\sin^{-1} -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{3}$

arcsin x outputs angles in QI and QIV
 arctan x " QI and QIV
 arccos x " QI and QII



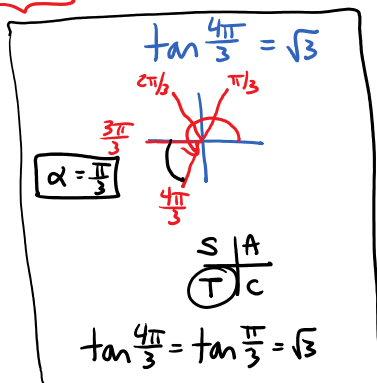
Composing Functions

$\tan(\tan^{-1} x) = x$ when $-\infty < x < \infty$

$\tan^{-1}(\tan x) = x$ when x is in QI or QIV
 ($-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$)

Ex: a) $\tan^{-1}(\tan^{-\frac{\pi}{4}})$
 $= -\frac{\pi}{4}$ (in QI or QIV ✓)

b) $\tan^{-1}(\tan \frac{4\pi}{3})$



$= \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3}$
 $= \frac{\pi}{3}$

$\cos(\cos^{-1} x) = x$ when $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

$\cos^{-1}(\cos x) = x$ when x is in QI or QII
 ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$)

Ex: a) $\cos^{-1}(\cos \frac{\pi}{6})$
 $= \frac{\pi}{6}$ (in QI or QII ✓)

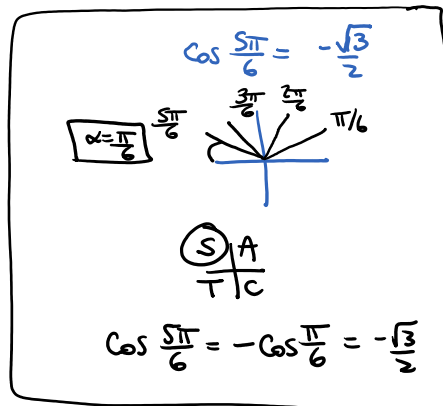
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } & \cos^{-1}(\underbrace{\cos \frac{\pi}{3}}) \\
 & = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 & = \frac{\pi}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex: Solve $6 \arccos 3x = 5\pi$
 $\arccos 3x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

Apply cos function:

$$\cos(\arccos 3x) = \cos \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$3x = \cos \frac{5\pi}{6}$$



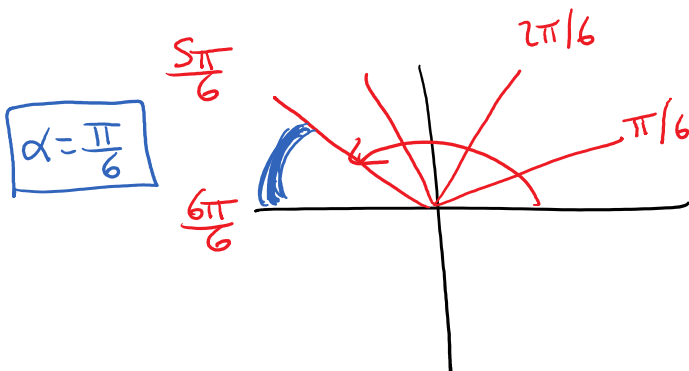
Reference Angle

CAST Rule (+/-)

$$3x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

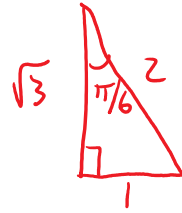
$$x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$\tan \frac{5\pi}{6}$$



$$\tan \frac{5\pi}{6} = -\tan \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ or } -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$



8.2 Inverse Trig Cont'd

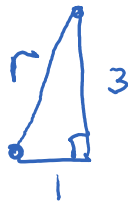
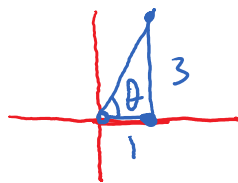
Recall $\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}$ $\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$ $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$

Ex: Find $\sin(\tan^{-1} 3)$

$$\text{Let } \theta = \tan^{-1} 3$$

$$\tan \theta = 3$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{3}{1}$$



$$1^2 + 3^2 = r^2$$

$$10 = r^2$$

$$\pm \sqrt{10} = r$$

$$r = \sqrt{10}$$



Want $\sin \theta$

$$= \frac{y}{r}$$

$$= \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$$