

MATHS

Assignment 1.0

Inverse Trigonometric Functions

By

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INVERSE TRIGONOMETRIC

1. Show that $\sin^{-1}(2x\sqrt{1-x^2}) = 2\sin^{-1}x$.
2. Prove that $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{12}{13}\right) + \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{63}{16}\right) = \pi$
3. Solve for x: $\tan^{-1}(x+1) + \tan^{-1}(x-1) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{8}{31}\right)$.
4. Prove that : $2\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{7}\right)$.
5. Solve for x: $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}x = 0, x > 0$
6. Solve for x: $\tan^{-1}\frac{1-x}{1+x} = \frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}x; x > 0$
7. Prove that : $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}\frac{a}{b}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}\frac{a}{b}\right) = \frac{2b}{a}$
8. Evaluate : $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)$
9. Prove the following : $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{5} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$
10. Solve for x: $\tan^{-1}(2x) + \tan^{-1}(3x) = \frac{\pi}{4}$
11. Solve for x: $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x-1}{x-2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x+1}{x+2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Note : if any mistake on this, kindly inform on the mail id :

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Your Observation! Our Correction !!