

Mind Map-2

INVERSE TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Inverse Function	Domain	Principal Value Branch
$y = \sin^{-1} x$	$[-1, 1]$	$\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$
$y = \cos^{-1} x$	$[-1, 1]$	$[0, \pi]$
$y = \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x$	$\mathbb{R} - (-1, 1)$	$\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] - \{0\}$
$y = \sec^{-1} x$	$\mathbb{R} - (-1, 1)$	$[0, \pi] - \left\{\frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$
$y = \tan^{-1} x$	$\mathbb{R}$	$\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
$y = \cot^{-1} x$	$\mathbb{R}$	$[0, \pi]$

Properties Of Inverse Trigonometric Functions

Property-1

- $\sin^{-1}(\sin \theta) = \theta$, if $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
- $\cos^{-1}(\cos \theta) = \theta$, if $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$
- $\tan^{-1}(\tan \theta) = \theta$, if $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$
- $\cot^{-1}(\cot \theta) = \theta$, if $0 < \theta < \pi$
- $\sec^{-1}(\sec \theta) = \theta$, if $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ or $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta \leq \pi$
- $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(\operatorname{cosec} \theta) = \theta$, if $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta < 0$ or $0 < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

Property-3

- $\sin^{-1}(-x) = -\sin^{-1} x$, if $-1 \leq x \leq 1$
- $\cos^{-1}(-x) = \pi - \cos^{-1} x$, if $-1 \leq x \leq 1$
- $\tan^{-1}(-x) = -\tan^{-1} x$, if $-\infty < x < \infty$
- $\cot^{-1}(-x) = \pi - \cot^{-1} x$, if $-\infty < x < \infty$
- $\sec^{-1}(-x) = \pi - \sec^{-1} x$, if $-\infty < x \leq -1$ or $1 \leq x < \infty$
- $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(-x) = -\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x$, if $-\infty < x \leq -1$ or $1 \leq x < \infty$

Property-2

- $\sin(\sin^{-1} x) = x$, if $-1 \leq x \leq 1$
- $\cos(\cos^{-1} x) = x$, if $-1 \leq x \leq 1$
- $\tan(\tan^{-1} x) = x$, if $-\infty < x < \infty$
- $\cot(\cot^{-1} x) = x$, if $-\infty < x < \infty$
- $\sec(\sec^{-1} x) = x$, if $-\infty < x \leq -1$ or $1 \leq x < \infty$
- $\operatorname{cosec}(\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x) = x$, if $-\infty < x \leq -1$ or $1 \leq x < \infty$

Property-4

- $\sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $x \in [-1, 1]$
- $\tan^{-1} x + \cot^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$
- $\sec^{-1} x + \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $x \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$

Property-5

- $\sin^{-1} x = \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$, $-1 \leq x \leq 1$
- $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$, $x \in \mathbb{R} - (-1, 1)$
- $\cos^{-1} x = \sec^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$, $-1 \leq x \leq 1$
- $\sec^{-1} x = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$, $x \in \mathbb{R} - (-1, 1)$
- $\tan^{-1} x = \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$
- $\cot^{-1} x = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Property-8

- $\cos^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} y = \cos^{-1}\{xy - \sqrt{1-x^2}\sqrt{1-y^2}\}$, if $-1 \leq x, y \leq 1$ and $x+y \geq 0$
- $\cos^{-1} x - \cos^{-1} y = \cos^{-1}\{xy + \sqrt{1-x^2}\sqrt{1-y^2}\}$, if $-1 \leq x, y \leq 1$ and $x \leq y$

Property-10

- $2\cos^{-1} x = \cos^{-1}(2x^2 - 1)$, if $0 \leq x \leq 1$
- $3\cos^{-1} x = \cos^{-1}(4x^3 - 3x)$, if $\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1$

Property-11

- $2\tan^{-1} x = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1-x^2}\right)$, if $-1 < x \leq 1$
- $3\tan^{-1} x = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3x-x^3}{1-3x^2}\right)$, if $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Property-12

- $2\tan^{-1} x = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)$, if $-1 \leq x \leq 1$
- $2\tan^{-1} x = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right)$, if $0 \leq x < \infty$

Property-6

- $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x+y}{1-xy}\right)$, if $xy < 1$
- $\tan^{-1} x - \tan^{-1} y = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x-y}{1+xy}\right)$, if $xy > -1$
- $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y + \tan^{-1} z = \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{x+y+z-xyz}{1-xy-yz-zx}\right]$, if $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$ and $(xy+yz+zx) < 1$

Property-7

- $\sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} y = \sin^{-1}\{x\sqrt{1-y^2} + y\sqrt{1-x^2}\}$, if $-1 \leq x, y \leq 1$ and $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ or if $xy < 0$ and $x^2 + y^2 > 1$
- $\sin^{-1} x - \sin^{-1} y = \sin^{-1}\{x\sqrt{1-y^2} - y\sqrt{1-x^2}\}$, if $-1 \leq x, y \leq 1$ and $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ or if $xy > 0$ and $x^2 + y^2 > 1$

Property-9

- $2\sin^{-1} x = \sin^{-1}(2x\sqrt{1-x^2})$, if $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
- $3\sin^{-1} x = \sin^{-1}(3x-4x^3)$, if $-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$

Property-13

- $\sin^{-1} x = \cos^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2} = \tan^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \cot^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} = \sec^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) = \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$
- $\cos^{-1} x = \sin^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}\right) = \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) = \sec^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right)$
- $\tan^{-1} x = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) = \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \sec^{-1}\sqrt{1+x^2} = \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}\right)$