

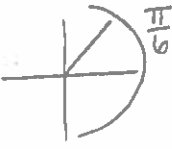
Name: Answers

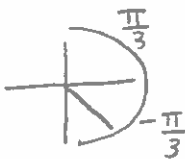
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Class Examples: Evaluating Inverse Trig Functions


Honors PreCalculus

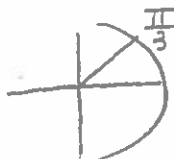
Find the exact value of the following expressions. If necessary, round to the nearest thousandths.

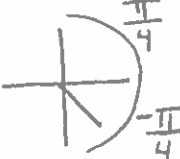
1. $\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{\pi}{6}$


2. $\sin^{-1} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$  $-\frac{\pi}{3}$

3. $\arccos \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$


4. $\cos^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

5. $\arctan \sqrt{3}$  $\frac{\pi}{3}$


6. $\tan^{-1}(-1)$  $-\frac{\pi}{4}$

7. $\sec^{-1} \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 
 $= \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)$
 $= \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{6}\right) = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$

8. $\csc^{-1} \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)$
 $\sin^{-1} \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = \begin{matrix} -.730 \text{ radians} \\ -41.810^\circ \end{matrix}$
 (calculator)

9. $\csc^{-1} \sqrt{2}$ 
 $\sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$
 $= \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

10. $\sec^{-1} \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)$
 $\cos^{-1} \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) = \begin{matrix} 2.419 \text{ radians} \\ 138.590^\circ \end{matrix}$
 (calculator)

11. $\cot^{-1} 1$ 
 $\tan^{-1}(1)$ $\frac{\pi}{4}$

12. $\cot^{-1} 2$
 $\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \begin{matrix} .464 \text{ radians} \\ 26.565^\circ \end{matrix}$
 (calculator)

Find the exact value of each expression, if it is defined.

has a domain of \mathbb{R} , not restricted, so... just make sure you can take the inverse of the ratio... for sin and cos $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

13. $\cos \left(\cos^{-1} \frac{1}{2}\right)$
 $-1 \leq \frac{1}{2} \leq 1 \checkmark$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

14. $\tan \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{7}{8}\right)$
 $\frac{7}{8}$

15. $\sin(\sin^{-1} 5)$
 $-1 \leq 5 \leq 1$
Not defined

16. $\cos \left(\cos^{-1} \frac{2}{3}\right)$
 $-1 \leq \frac{2}{3} \leq 1 \checkmark$
 $\frac{2}{3}$

17. $\tan(\tan^{-1} 8)$
8


18. $\sin \left(\sin^{-1} \frac{5}{4}\right)$
 $-1 \leq \frac{5}{4} \leq 1$
Not defined

has a restricted range

$-\frac{\pi}{2}$ to $\frac{\pi}{2}$ or 0 to π , Find the exact value of each expression, if it is defined.

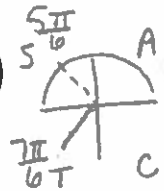
so you have to make sure your answers are in these quadrants.

19. $\tan^{-1}\left(\tan\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$



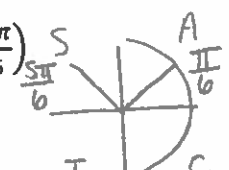
$\frac{\pi}{6}$

20. $\cos^{-1}\left(\cos\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)$



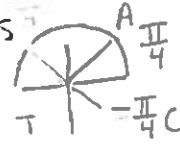
$\frac{5\pi}{6}$

21. $\sin^{-1}\left(\sin\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$



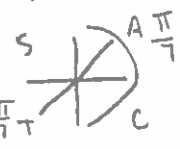
$\frac{\pi}{6}$

22. $\cos^{-1}\left[\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]$



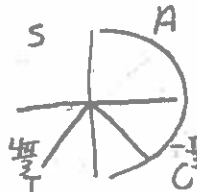
$\frac{\pi}{4}$

23. $\tan^{-1}\left(\tan\frac{8\pi}{7}\right)$



$\frac{\pi}{7}$

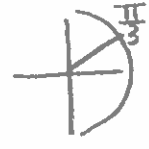
24. $\sin^{-1}\left(\sin\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$



$-\frac{\pi}{3}$

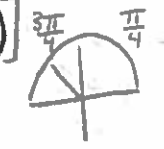
Find the exact value of each expression, if it is defined.

25. $\cos\left(\sin^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$




$\frac{1}{2}$

26. $\tan\left[\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\right]$



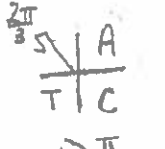
-1

27. $\tan\left(\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{2}\right)$



$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

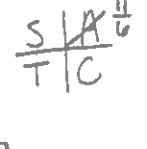
28. $\sin^{-1}\left(\cos\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$



$\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$

$-\frac{\pi}{6}$

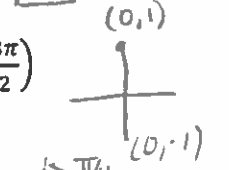
29. $\cos^{-1}\left(\sqrt{3}\sin\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$



$\cos^{-1}\left(\sqrt{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)$

$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$

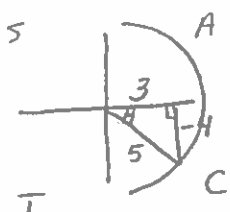
30. $\tan^{-1}\left(\sin\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$



$\tan^{-1}(-1)$

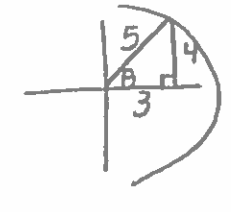
$-\frac{\pi}{4}$

31. $\tan\left[\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)\right]$




$-\frac{4}{3}$

32. $\tan\left(\sin^{-1}\frac{4}{5}\right)$



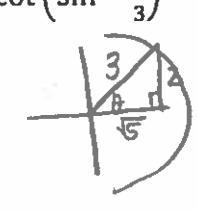
$\frac{4}{3}$

33. $\csc\left(\cos^{-1}\frac{7}{25}\right)$



$\frac{25}{24}$

34. $\cot\left(\sin^{-1}\frac{2}{3}\right)$



$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$