

Class 12 Mathematics – Chapter: Inverse Trigonometric Functions

1. Introduction

- Inverse trigonometric functions reverse the effect of trigonometric functions.
 - They help find angles when the value of the function is known.
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2. Definition

- If $y = \sin x$ $xy = \sin xy = \sin x$, then $x = \sin^{-1} y$ $x = \sin^{-1} y$ (or $\arcsin y$) is the inverse function of sine.
 - Similarly for cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant, and cosecant.
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3. Principal Values and Domains

- To have inverse functions, restrict the domain of original functions:
 - $\sin^{-1} x: [-1, 1] \rightarrow [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ $\sin^{-1} x: [-1, 1] \rightarrow [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$
 - $\cos^{-1} x: [-1, 1] \rightarrow [0, \pi]$ $\cos^{-1} x: [-1, 1] \rightarrow [0, \pi]$

- $\tan^{-1}x: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$
 $\tan: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$
- $\cot^{-1}x: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, \pi)$
 $\cot: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, \pi)$
- $\sec^{-1}x: (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \pi/2) \cup (\pi/2, \pi]$
 $\sec: [0, \pi/2) \cup (\pi/2, \pi] \rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$
- $\csc^{-1}x: (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty) \rightarrow [-\pi/2, 0) \cup (0, \pi/2]$
 $\csc: [-\pi/2, 0) \cup (0, \pi/2] \rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$

4. Basic Properties

- $\sin(\sin^{-1}x) = x$ for $x \in [-1, 1]$
 $\sin^{-1}(\sin x) = x$ for $x \in [-\pi/2, \pi/2]$
- $\cos(\cos^{-1}x) = x$ for $x \in [-1, 1]$
 $\cos^{-1}(\cos x) = x$ for $x \in [0, \pi]$
- $\tan(\tan^{-1}x) = x$ for all real x
 $\tan^{-1}(\tan x) = x$ for $x \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$

5. Important Identities

- $\sin^{-1}x + \cos^{-1}x = \pi/2$
- $\sin^{-1}x = \pi/2 - \cos^{-1}x$

$$\tan^{-1}x + \cot^{-1}x = \pi/2 \quad \tan^{-1}x + \cot^{-1}x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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$$\sec^{-1}x = \cos^{-1}\frac{1}{x} \quad \sec^{-1}x = \cos^{-1}\frac{1}{x}$$

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$$\csc^{-1}x = \sin^{-1}\frac{1}{x} \quad \csc^{-1}x = \sin^{-1}\frac{1}{x}$$

6. Derivatives of Inverse Trigonometric Functions

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1}x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1}x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos^{-1}x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \cos^{-1}x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1}x = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1}x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot^{-1}x = -\frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \cot^{-1}x = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1}x = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1}x = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \csc^{-1}x = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \csc^{-1}x = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

7. Applications

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Solving equations involving trigonometric functions.

- Calculus problems involving integration and differentiation.
 - Geometry and physics problems involving angles.
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8. Exam Tips

- Memorize principal domains and ranges.
- Practice using identities to simplify expressions.
- Understand derivative formulas well.
- Solve problems on inverse functions and their applications.