Have You Made Full Use of the OCR Feature?
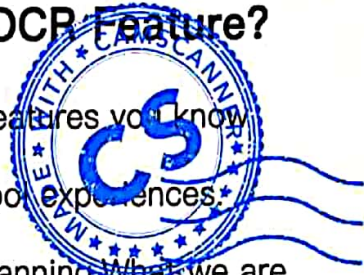
Make a scan,enhance it and save it.Are these all the features you know about CamScanner?If so,you have missed too many cool experiences. CamScanner offers you lots of features rather than scanning.What we are sharing today is the OCR(Optical Character Recognition)feature.

What can you do with OCR feature?

1.Searching

What can you do if you want to search for a document but just can't remember the names of some docs?Use this feature to recognize all the texts on your scans.Next time you just need to enter some key words in the search box and all the documents within the words will be found.

2.Text extraction

Just purchase the one-time paid version and you can enjoy the text extraction for lifetime!Ever want to edit some texts on a paper document or a PDF file?Import it into CamScanner and all texts can be extracted as.txt file after OCR!

Why wait? Follow the steps to start using OCR!

1.Sign in to CamScanner to sync all your docs->All texts will be auto recognized after syncing.

2.If you don't want to sign in,you can open one single page of any doc-> Tap the Recognize button->All recognized texts will be shown in a dialog box->Tap Share to export the texts.

$$\tan^{-1} x = \sin^{-1} \frac{\ldots}{\sqrt{1 \ldots}}$$

2.9. To Prove that

(1) $\sin^{-1}(-x) = -\sin^{-1} x.$

(2) $\cos^{-1}(-x) = \pi - \cos^{-1} x.$

(3) $\tan^{-1}(-x) = -\tan^{-1} x.$

(4) $\cot^{-1}(-x) = \pi - \cot^{-1} x.$

(5) $\sec^{-1}(-x) = \pi - \sec^{-1} x.$

(6) $\csc^{-1}(-x) = -\csc^{-1} x.$

Proof. (1) Let $\sin^{-1}(-x) = \theta$, then $\sin \theta = -x$. Therefore,

$-\sin \theta = x \Rightarrow \sin(-\theta) = x \Rightarrow -\theta = \sin^{-1} x \Rightarrow \theta = -\sin^{-1} x.$

Hence, putting equal the values of θ,

$$\boxed{\sin^{-1}(-x) = -\sin^{-1} x.}$$

(2) Let $\cos^{-1}(-x) = \theta$, then $\cos \theta = -x$. Therefore,

$-\cos \theta = x \Rightarrow \cos(\pi - \theta) = x \Rightarrow \pi - \theta = \cos^{-1} x \Rightarrow \theta = \pi - \cos^{-1} x.$

Hence, putting equal the values of θ,

$$\boxed{\cos^{-1}(-x) = \pi - \cos^{-1} x.}$$

(3) Let $\tan^{-1}(-x) = \theta$, then $\tan \theta = -x$. Therefore,

$-\tan \theta = x \Rightarrow \tan(-\theta) = x \Rightarrow -\theta = \tan^{-1} x \Rightarrow \theta = -\tan^{-1} x.$

Hence, putting equal the values of θ,

$$\boxed{\tan^{-1}(-x) = -\tan^{-1} x.}$$

(4) Let $\cot^{-1}(-x) = \theta$, then $\cot \theta = -x$. Therefore,

$-\cot \theta = x \Rightarrow \cot(\pi - \theta) = x \Rightarrow \pi - \theta = \cot^{-1} x \Rightarrow \theta = \pi - \cot^{-1} x.$

Hence, putting equal the values of θ,

$$\boxed{\cot^{-1}(-x) = \pi - \cot^{-1} x.}$$

(5) Let $\sec^{-1}(-x) = \theta$, then $\sec \theta = -x$. Therefore,

$-\sec \theta = x \Rightarrow \sec(\pi - \theta) = x \Rightarrow \pi - \theta = \sec^{-1} x \Rightarrow \theta = \pi - \sec^{-1} x.$

Hence, putting equal the values of θ,

$$\boxed{\sec^{-1}(-x) = \pi - \sec^{-1} x.}$$

(6) Let $\csc^{-1}(-x) = \theta$, then $\csc \theta = -x$. Therefore,

$-\csc \theta = x \Rightarrow \csc(-\theta) = x \Rightarrow -\theta = \csc^{-1} x \Rightarrow \theta = -\csc^{-1} x.$

Hence, putting equal the values of θ,

$$\boxed{\csc^{-1}(-x) = -\csc^{-1} x.}$$

Remark

§ 2.10.

(1) To

(a)

(b)

(c)

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