

THEORETICAL PART:**CAUTION:**

When using the notation $\sin^{-1}(x)$, remember that

$$\sin^{-1}(x) \neq \frac{1}{\sin(x)}$$

Definition (Arcsine)

Given $x \in [-1, 1]$, **arcsine** is defined by either of the following:

$$\arcsin(x) = y \Leftrightarrow x = \sin y$$

or

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

In words, x is the angle whose sine is x ; that is, $\sin(\arcsin x) = x$. Since the restricted domain of sine is $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$ and its range is $[-1, 1]$, the domain of arcsine is $[-1, 1]$ and its range is $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$.

S.No.	Inverse Cir. Fn.	Domain	Range	Graph
1.	$\sin^{-1} x = \theta$ iff $\sin \theta = x, -\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$	$[-1, 1]$	$[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$	
2.	$\cos^{-1} x = \theta$ iff $\cos \theta = x, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$	$[-1, 1]$	$[0, \pi]$	
3.	$\tan^{-1} x = \theta$ iff $\tan \theta = x, \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$	
4.	$\cot^{-1} x = \theta$ iff $\cot \theta = x, 0 < \theta < \pi$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$(0, \pi)$	
5.	$\sec^{-1} x = \theta$ iff $\sec \theta = x, 0 \leq \theta < \pi$ and $\theta \neq \pi/2$	$(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$	$[0, \pi]$ $\theta \neq \pi/2$	
6.	$\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x = \theta$ iff $\operatorname{cosec} \theta = x$ $-\pi/2 < \theta < \pi/2, \theta \neq 0$	$(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$	$[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$ $\theta \neq 0$	

PRACTICAL PART:

1. Evaluate the following expressions:

a. $\arctan(-1)$

b. $\csc^{-1} 2$

c. $\sin^{-1}(2.3)$

2. Evaluate the following expressions if possible.

a. $\arcsin\left(\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right)$

b. $\cos(\cos^{-1}(-0.2))$

c. $\arctan\left(\tan\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)\right)$

3. Evaluate the following expressions:

a. $\tan\left(\arcsin\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)\right)$

b. $\cos(\arctan(0.4))$

4. Express $\sin(\cos^{-1}(2x))$ as an algebraic function of x , assuming that $-1/2 \leq x \leq 1/2$.