

## Lecture 21 - Inverse Trigonometric Derivatives

**Propiedad 1.** Las derivadas de las funciones trigonométricas inversas son

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}(\arcsin(x)) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} & \frac{d}{dx}(\arccos(x)) &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ \frac{d}{dx}(\arctan(x)) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} & \frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{arccsc}(x)) &= -\frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}} \\ \frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{arcsec}(x)) &= \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}} & \frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{arccot}(x)) &= -\frac{1}{1+x^2}\end{aligned}$$

**Ejemplo 1.** Muestre que

1.  $\frac{d}{dx}(\arcsin(x)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
2.  $\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{arccot}(x)) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

**Propiedad 2.** En general,  $\frac{d}{dx}f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{f'(y)}$ .

**Ejemplo 2.** Encuentre

1.  $\frac{d}{dx}(\arcsin(7x))$
2.  $\frac{d}{dx}(\arcsin(x^2))$
3.  $\frac{d}{dx}(\arctan(\sqrt{x}))$
4.  $\frac{d}{dx}(x \operatorname{arcsec}(3x^2))$
5.  $\frac{d}{dx}(x \arccos(x) - \sqrt{1-x^2})$
6.  $\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{arccsc}(4x-1))$
7.  $\frac{d}{dx}(\arcsin(7x))$
8.  $\frac{d}{dx}(\arccos(\frac{1}{x}))$

**Ejemplo 3.** Muestre que  $\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{arccsc}(x)) = -\frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ .