

Topics: Inverse Trig Functions (110)

- arcsine, arccosine
- arctan, arccot
- arcsec, arcsec
- Domain and range
- inverse properties
- Applications and models

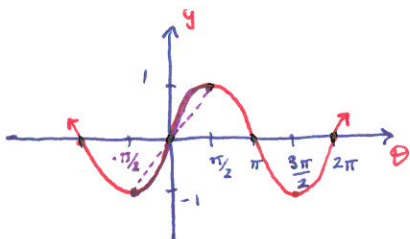
- ★ Handout Inverse Trig WS I
- ★ Handout Test Study Guide
- ★ Take home quiz due tomorrow

Inverse Function: $f^{-1}(x)$ is the inverse of $f(x)$ if

$$f(x) = y \iff f^{-1}(y) = x$$

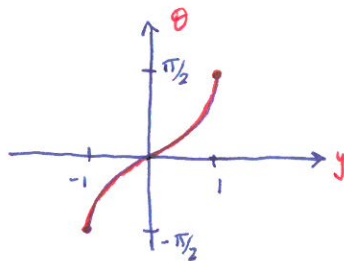
One-to-One: Every output has exactly one input

$$f(x) = f(y) \implies x = y$$



$$y = \sin \theta$$

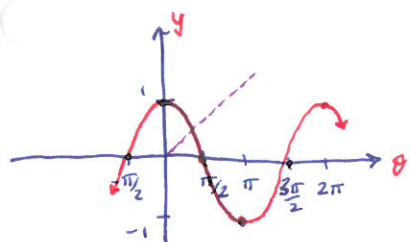
★ Only 1-1 on the interval $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$



$$\theta = \arcsin y$$

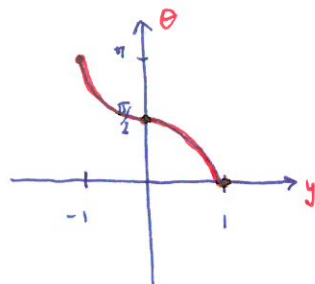
Domain: $[-1, 1]$

Range: $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$



$$y = \cos \theta$$

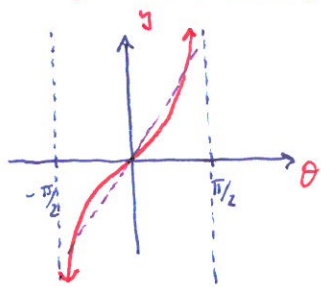
★ Only 1-1 on the interval $[0, \pi]$



$$\theta = \arccos y$$

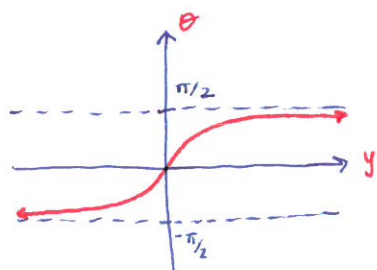
Domain: $[-1, 1]$

Range: $[0, \pi]$



$$y = \tan \theta$$

★ Only 1-1 on the interval $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

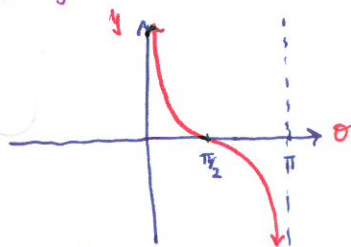


$$\theta = \arctan y$$

Domain: \mathbb{R}

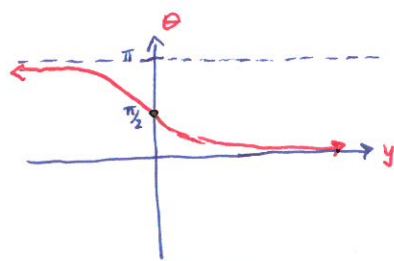
Range: $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

★ Asymptotes where $\cos \theta = 0$



$$y = \cot \theta$$

★ Only 1-1 on the interval $(0, \pi)$

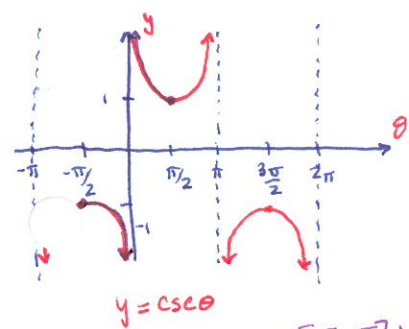


$$\theta = \text{arccot } y$$

Domain: \mathbb{R}

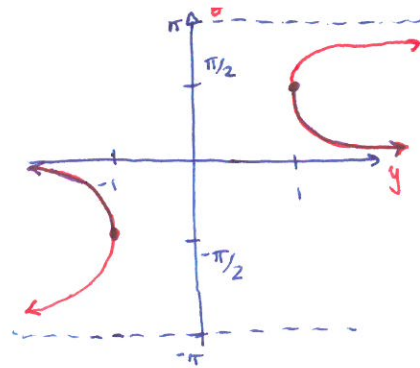
Range: $(0, \pi)$

★ Asymptotes where $\sin \theta = 0$



$$y = \csc \theta$$

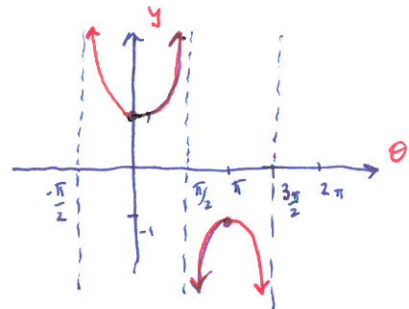
* -1 on the interval $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \setminus \{0\}$



$$\theta = \operatorname{arccsc} y$$

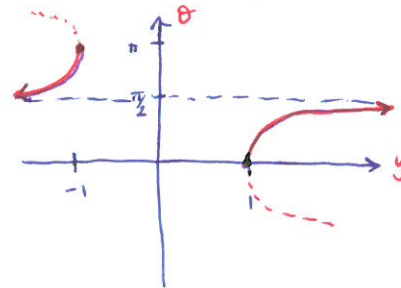
Domain: $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$

Range: $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \cup (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$



$$y = \sec \theta$$

* 1 on the interval $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$



$$\theta = \operatorname{arcsec} y$$

Domain: $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$

Range: $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$

Inverse Properties: ① If $-1 \leq y \leq 1$ and $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ then

$$\sin(\arcsin y) = y \text{ and } \arcsin(\sin \theta) = \theta$$

② If $-1 \leq y \leq 1$ and $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ then

$$\cos(\arccos y) = y \text{ and } \arccos(\cos \theta) = \theta$$

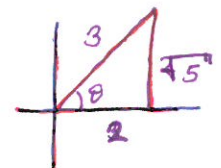
③ If y is a real number and $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ then

$$\tan(\arctan y) = y \text{ and } \arctan(\tan \theta) = \theta$$

Examples:

$$\bullet \tan(\arctan(-5)) = \boxed{-5}$$

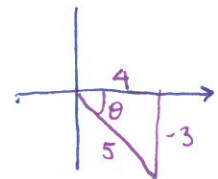
$$\bullet \tan(\arccos \frac{2}{5}) = \tan \theta = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}$$



$$\bullet \arcsin(\sin(\frac{5\pi}{3})) = \arcsin(\sin(-\frac{\pi}{3})) = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\bullet \cos(\arccos(\pi)) = \boxed{\text{undefined}} \quad \pi \notin [-1, 1]$$

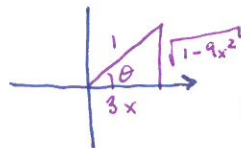
$$\bullet \cos(\arcsin(-\frac{3}{5})) = \cos \theta = \boxed{\frac{4}{5}}$$



$$\bullet \sin(\arccos 3x) \text{ for } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \sin \theta$$

$$= \boxed{\sqrt{1-9x^2}} \text{ for } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3}$$



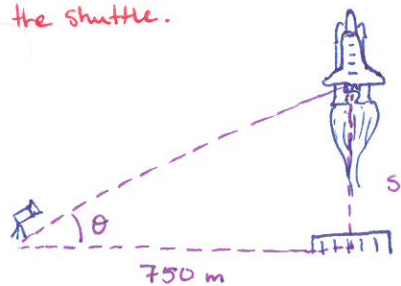
$$\bullet \cot(\arccos 3x) \text{ for } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \cot \theta$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{3x}{\sqrt{1-9x^2}}} \text{ for } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

Ex. (92)

A television camera at ground level is filming the lift-off of a space shuttle at a point 750 m from the launch pad. Let θ be the angle of elevation to the shuttle and let s be the height of the shuttle.



(a) Write θ as a function of s .

$$\tan \theta = \frac{s}{750} \Rightarrow$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{s}{750}\right)$$

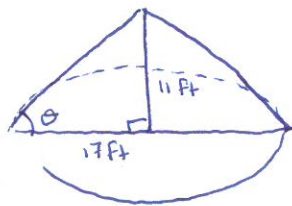
(b) Find θ when $s = 300$ m and $s = 1200$ m

$$\theta(300) = \arctan\left(\frac{300}{750}\right) \approx \boxed{21.8^\circ}$$

$$\theta(1200) = \arctan\left(\frac{1200}{750}\right) \approx \boxed{57.99^\circ}$$

Ex. (94)

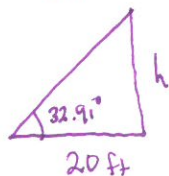
Different types of granular substances naturally settle at different angles when stored in cone-shaped piles. This angle θ is called the angle of repose. When rock salt is stored in a cone-shaped pile 11 ft high, diameter is 34 ft.



(a) Find the angle of repose for rock salt.

$$\tan \theta = \frac{11}{17} \quad \text{so} \quad \theta = \arctan\left(\frac{11}{17}\right) \approx \boxed{32.91^\circ}$$

(b) How tall is a pile of rock salt that has a base diameter of 40 ft?



$$h = 20 \tan 32.91^\circ = \frac{20 \cdot 11}{17} \approx \boxed{12.94 \text{ ft}}$$