Worksheet 18 - Inverse Trigonometric Functions (§7.4)

In Exercises 1 - 40, compute the exact value.

1. $\arcsin(-1)$
2. $\arcsin\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$
3. $\arcsin\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$
4. $\arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$
5. $\arcsin(0)$
6. $\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$
7. $\arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$
8. $\arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$
9. $\arcsin(1)$
10. $\arccos(-1)$
11. $\arccos\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$
12. $\arccos\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$
13. $\arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$
14. $\arccos(0)$
15. $\arccos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$
16. $\arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$
17. $\arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$
18. $\arccos(1)$
19. $\arctan\left(-\sqrt{3}\right)$
20. $\arctan(-1)$
21. $\arctan\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$
22. $\arctan(0)$
23. $\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$
24. $\arctan(1)$
25. $\arctan\left(\sqrt{3}\right)$
26. $\operatorname{arccot}\left(-\sqrt{3}\right)$
27. $\operatorname{arccot}(-1)$
28. $\operatorname{arccot}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$
29. $\operatorname{arccot}(0)$
30. $\operatorname{arccot}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$
31. $\operatorname{arccot}(1)$
32. $\operatorname{arccot}\left(\sqrt{3}\right)$
33. $\operatorname{arcsec}(2)$
34. $\operatorname{arccsc}(2)$
35. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(\sqrt{2}\right)$
36. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\sqrt{2}\right)$
37. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$
38. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$
39. $\operatorname{arcsec}(1)$
40. $\operatorname{arccsc}(1)$

In Exercises 41 - 48, assume that the range of arcsecant is $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cup \left[\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ and that the range of arccosecant is $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \cup \left(\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$ when computing the exact value.

41. $\operatorname{arcsec}(-2)$
42. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(-\sqrt{2}\right)$
43. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$
44. $\operatorname{arcsec}(-1)$
45. $\operatorname{arccsc}(-2)$
46. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(-\sqrt{2}\right)$
47. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$
48. $\operatorname{arccsc}(-1)$

In Exercises 49 - 56, assume that the range of arcsecant is $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$ and that the range of arccosecant is $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right) \cup \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ when **computing** the exact value.

49. $\operatorname{arcsec}(-2)$
50. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(-\sqrt{2}\right)$
51. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$
52. $\operatorname{arcsec}(-1)$
53. $\operatorname{arccsc}(-2)$
54. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(-\sqrt{2}\right)$
55. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$
56. $\operatorname{arccsc}(-1)$

In Exercises 57 - 86, **compute** the exact value or state that it is undefined.

57. $\sin\left(\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)$
58. $\sin\left(\arcsin\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\right)$
59. $\sin\left(\arcsin\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right)$
60. $\sin(\arcsin(-0.42))$
61. $\sin\left(\arcsin\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)\right)$
62. $\cos\left(\arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\right)$
63. $\cos\left(\arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)$
64. $\cos\left(\arccos\left(\frac{5}{13}\right)\right)$
65. $\cos(\arccos(-0.998))$
66. $\cos(\arccos(\pi))$
67. $\tan(\arctan(-1))$
68. $\tan\left(\arctan\left(\sqrt{3}\right)\right)$
69. $\tan\left(\arctan\left(\frac{5}{12}\right)\right)$
70. $\tan(\arctan(0.965))$
71. $\tan(\arctan(3\pi))$
72. $\cot(\operatorname{arccot}(1))$
73. $\cot\left(\operatorname{arccot}\left(-\sqrt{3}\right)\right)$
74. $\cot\left(\operatorname{arccot}\left(-\frac{7}{24}\right)\right)$
75. $\cot(\operatorname{arccot}(-0.001))$
76. $\cot\left(\operatorname{arccot}\left(\frac{17\pi}{4}\right)\right)$
77. $\sec(\operatorname{arcsec}(2))$
78. $\sec(\operatorname{arcsec}(-1))$
79. $\sec\left(\operatorname{arcsec}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)$
80. $\sec(\operatorname{arcsec}(0.75))$
81. $\sec(\operatorname{arcsec}(117\pi))$
82. $\csc\left(\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\sqrt{2}\right)\right)$
83. $\csc\left(\operatorname{arccsc}\left(-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\right)$
84. $\csc\left(\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\right)$
85. $\csc(\operatorname{arccsc}(1.0001))$
86. $\csc\left(\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)$

In Exercises 87 - 106, **compute** the exact value or state that it is undefined.

87. $\arcsin\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)$
88. $\arcsin\left(\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right)$
89. $\arcsin\left(\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right)$

90. $\arcsin\left(\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right)\right)$
91. $\arcsin\left(\sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)\right)$
92. $\arccos\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)$
93. $\arccos\left(\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right)$
94. $\arccos\left(\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)\right)$
95. $\arccos\left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)$
96. $\arccos\left(\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)\right)$
97. $\arctan\left(\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right)$
98. $\arctan\left(\tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)$
99. $\arctan\left(\tan\left(\pi\right)\right)$
100. $\arctan\left(\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$
101. $\arctan\left(\tan\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right)$
102. $\operatorname{arccot}\left(\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right)$
103. $\operatorname{arccot}\left(\cot\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)$
104. $\operatorname{arccot}\left(\cot\left(\pi\right)\right)$
105. $\operatorname{arccot}\left(\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$
106. $\operatorname{arccot}\left(\cot\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right)$

In Exercises 107 - 118, assume that the range of arcsecant is $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cup \left[\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ and that the range of arccosecant is $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \cup \left(\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$ when computing the exact value.

107. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(\sec\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)$
108. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(\sec\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)\right)$
109. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(\sec\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)\right)$
110. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(\sec\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$
111. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(\sec\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right)\right)$
112. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\csc\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)$
113. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\csc\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)\right)$
114. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\csc\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right)$
115. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\csc\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$
116. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\csc\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right)\right)$
117. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(\sec\left(\frac{11\pi}{12}\right)\right)$
118. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\csc\left(\frac{9\pi}{8}\right)\right)$

In Exercises 119 - 130, assume that the range of arcsecant is $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$ and that the range of arccosecant is $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right) \cup \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ when finding the exact value.

119. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(\sec\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)$
120. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(\sec\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)\right)$
121. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(\sec\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)\right)$
122. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(\sec\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$
123. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(\sec\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right)\right)$
124. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\csc\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)$
125. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\csc\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)\right)$
126. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\csc\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right)$
127. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\csc\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$
128. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\csc\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right)\right)$
129. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(\sec\left(\frac{11\pi}{12}\right)\right)$
130. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\csc\left(\frac{9\pi}{8}\right)\right)$

In Exercises 131 - 154, compute the exact value or state that it is undefined.

131. $\sin\left(\arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)$

132. $\sin\left(\arccos\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right)$

133. $\sin\left(\arctan\left(-2\right)\right)$

134. $\sin\left(\operatorname{arccot}\left(\sqrt{5}\right)\right)$

135. $\sin\left(\operatorname{arccsc}\left(-3\right)\right)$

136. $\cos\left(\arcsin\left(-\frac{5}{13}\right)\right)$

137. $\cos\left(\arctan\left(\sqrt{7}\right)\right)$

138. $\cos\left(\operatorname{arccot}\left(3\right)\right)$

139. $\cos\left(\operatorname{arcsec}\left(5\right)\right)$

140. $\tan\left(\arcsin\left(-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)\right)$

141. $\tan\left(\arccos\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)$

142. $\tan\left(\operatorname{arcsec}\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)\right)$

143. $\tan\left(\operatorname{arccot}\left(12\right)\right)$

144. $\cot\left(\arcsin\left(\frac{12}{13}\right)\right)$

145. $\cot\left(\arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\right)$

146. $\cot\left(\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\sqrt{5}\right)\right)$

147. $\cot\left(\arctan\left(0.25\right)\right)$

148. $\sec\left(\arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\right)$

149. $\sec\left(\arcsin\left(-\frac{12}{13}\right)\right)$

150. $\sec\left(\arctan\left(10\right)\right)$

151. $\sec\left(\operatorname{arccot}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right)\right)$

152. $\csc\left(\operatorname{arccot}\left(9\right)\right)$

153. $\csc\left(\arcsin\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right)$

154. $\csc\left(\arctan\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\right)$

In Exercises 155 - 164, compute the exact value or state that it is undefined.

155. $\sin\left(\arcsin\left(\frac{5}{13}\right)+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

156. $\cos\left(\operatorname{arcsec}(3)+\arctan(2)\right)$

157. $\tan\left(\arctan(3)+\arccos\left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)\right)$

158. $\sin\left(2\arcsin\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)\right)$

159. $\sin\left(2\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\frac{13}{5}\right)\right)$

160. $\sin\left(2\arctan\left(2\right)\right)$

161. $\cos\left(2\arcsin\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right)$

162. $\cos\left(2\operatorname{arcsec}\left(\frac{25}{7}\right)\right)$

163. $\cos\left(2\operatorname{arccot}\left(-\sqrt{5}\right)\right)$

164. $\sin\left(\frac{\arctan(2)}{2}\right)$

In Exercises 165 - 184, rewrite the quantity as algebraic expressions of x and state the domain on which the equivalence is valid.

165. $\sin(\arccos(x))$
166. $\cos(\arctan(x))$
167. $\tan(\arcsin(x))$
168. $\sec(\arctan(x))$
169. $\csc(\arccos(x))$
170. $\sin(2\arctan(x))$
171. $\sin(2\arccos(x))$
172. $\cos(2\arctan(x))$
173. $\sin(\arccos(2x))$
174. $\sin\left(\arccos\left(\frac{x}{5}\right)\right)$
175. $\cos\left(\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$
176. $\cos(\arctan(3x))$
177. $\sin(2\arcsin(7x))$
178. $\sin\left(2\arcsin\left(\frac{x\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\right)$
179. $\cos(2\arcsin(4x))$
180. $\sec(\arctan(2x))\tan(\arctan(2x))$
181. $\sin(\arcsin(x)+\arccos(x))$
182. $\cos(\arcsin(x)+\arctan(x))$
183. $\tan(2\arcsin(x))$
184. $\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\arctan(x)\right)$
185. If $\sin(\theta)=\frac{x}{2}$ for $-\frac{\pi}{2}<\theta<\frac{\pi}{2}$, find an expression for $\theta+\sin(2\theta)$ in terms of x.
186. If $\tan(\theta)=\frac{x}{7}$ for $-\frac{\pi}{2}<\theta<\frac{\pi}{2}$, find an expression for $\frac{1}{2}\theta-\frac{1}{2}\sin(2\theta)$ in terms of x.
187. If $\sec(\theta)=\frac{x}{4}$ for $0<\theta<\frac{\pi}{2}$, find an expression for $4\tan(\theta)-4\theta$ in terms of x.

In Exercises 188 - 207, solve the equation and then use a calculator or computer to approximate the solutions which lie in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$ to four decimal places.

188. $\sin(x)=\frac{7}{11}$
189. $\cos(x)=-\frac{2}{9}$
190. $\sin(x)=-0.569$
191. $\cos(x)=0.117$
192. $\sin(x)=0.008$
193. $\cos(x)=\frac{359}{360}$
194. $\tan(x)=117$
195. $\cot(x)=-12$
196. $\sec(x)=\frac{3}{2}$
197. $\csc(x)=-\frac{90}{17}$
198. $\tan(x)=-\sqrt{10}$
199. $\sin(x)=\frac{3}{8}$
200. $\cos(x)=-\frac{7}{16}$
201. $\tan(x)=0.03$
202. $\sin(x)=0.3502$

203. $\sin(x) = -0.721$

204. $\cos(x) = 0.9824$

205. $\cos(x) = -0.5637$

206. $\cot(x) = \dfrac{1}{117}$

207. $\tan(x) = -0.6109$

208. A guy wire 1000 feet long is attached to the top of a tower. When pulled taut it touches level ground 360 feet from the base of the tower. What angle does the wire make with the ground? Express your answer using degree measure rounded to one decimal place.

209. At Cliffs of Insanity Point, The Great Sasquatch Canyon is 7117 feet deep. From that point, a fire is seen at a location known to be 10 miles away from the base of the sheer canyon wall. What angle of depression is made by the line of sight from the canyon edge to the fire? Express your answer using degree measure rounded to one decimal place.

210. Shelving is being built at the Utility Muffin Research Library which is to be 14 inches deep. An 18-inch rod will be attached to the wall and the underside of the shelf at its edge away from the wall, forming a right triangle under the shelf to support it. What angle, to the nearest degree, will the rod make with the wall?

211. A parasailor is being pulled by a boat on Lake Ippizuti. The cable is 300 feet long and the parasailor is 100 feet above the surface of the water. What is the angle of elevation from the boat to the parasailor? Express your answer using degree measure rounded to one decimal place.

212. A tag-and-release program to study the Sasquatch population of the eponymous Sasquatch National Park is begun. From a 200 foot tall tower, a ranger spots a Sasquatch lumbering through the wilderness directly towards the tower. Let θ denote the angle of depression from the top of the tower to a point on the ground. If the range of the rifle with a tranquilizer dart is 300 feet, compute the smallest value of θ for which the corresponding point on the ground is in range of the rifle. Round your answer to the nearest hundreth of a degree.