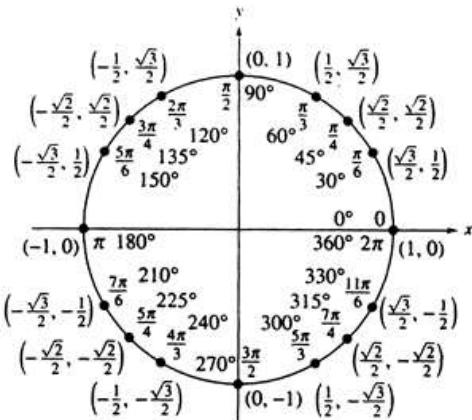


Unit 4.7 A

Bell Work

Evaluate:



1. $\csc 5\pi/4$

6. $\sin 225^\circ$

2. $\tan 0$

7. $\tan 11\pi/6$

3. $\sin 270^\circ$

8. $\tan 90^\circ$

4. $\cos 135^\circ$

9. $\sin \pi/4$

5. $\sec 7\pi/6$

10. $\cot 240^\circ$

What is the input and output? What does each variable represent?

$$y = \sin \theta$$

How do you find in inverse?

$$\theta = \sin^{-1} y$$

$$y = \arcsin x \quad \text{or} \quad y = \sin^{-1} x$$

Definition of Inverse Sine Function

The inverse sine function is defined by

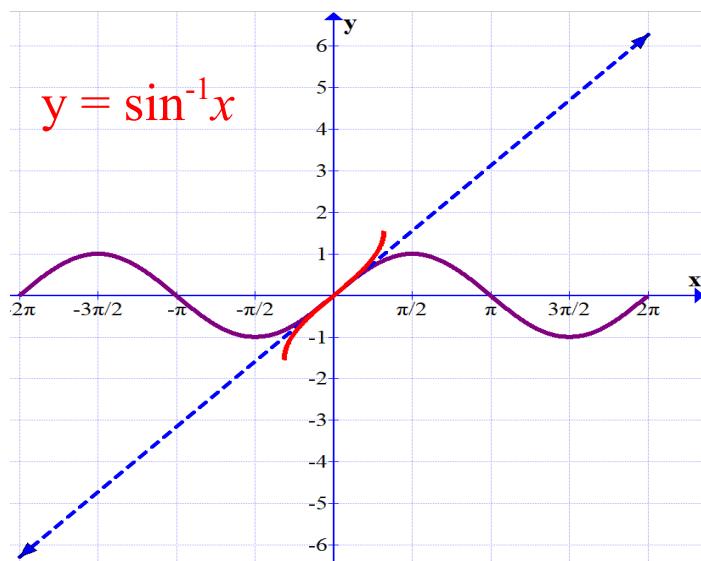
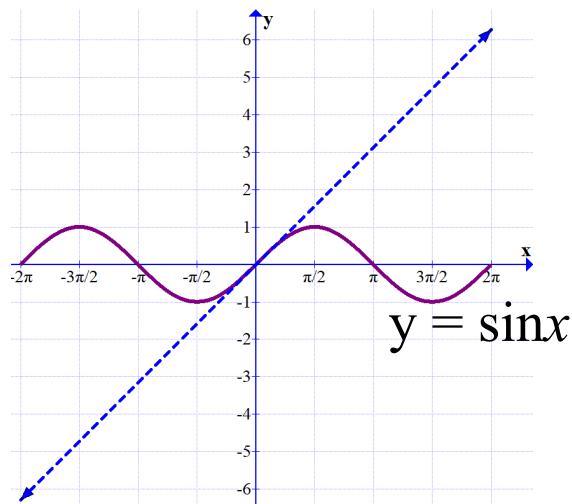
$$y = \arcsin x \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \sin y = x$$

where $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ and $-\pi/2 \leq y \leq \pi/2$.

The domain of $y = \sin x$ is $[-1, 1]$, and the range is $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$.

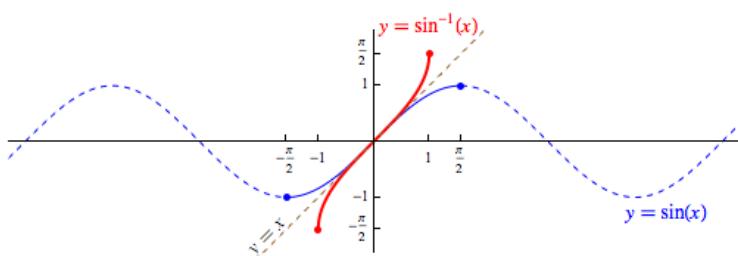
What would the inverse look like?

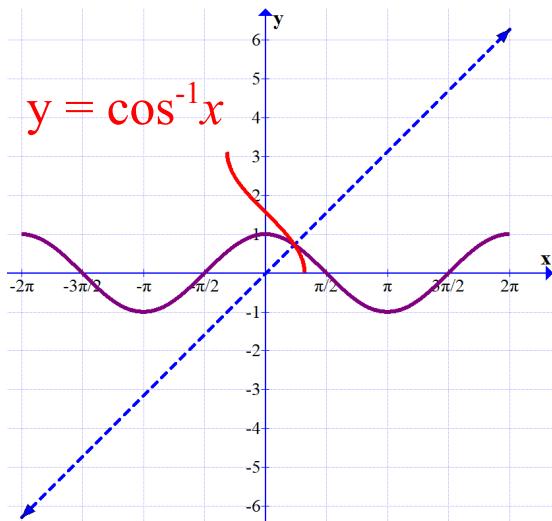
$$y = \arcsin x \quad \text{or} \quad y = \sin^{-1} x$$



Domain: $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

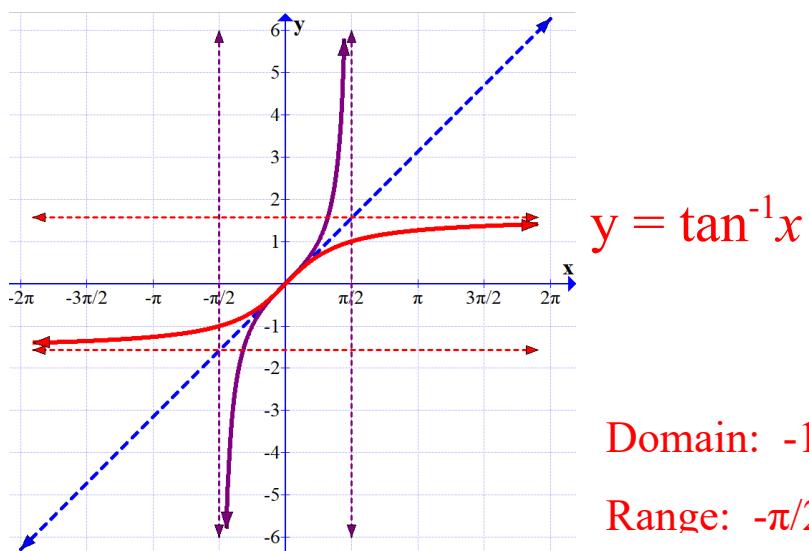
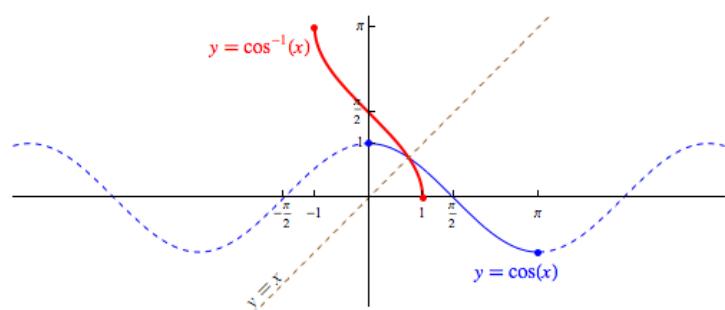
Range: $-\pi/2 \leq y \leq \pi/2$





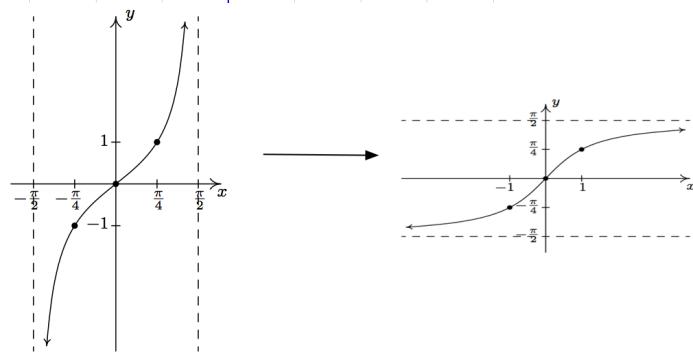
Domain: $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

Range: $0 \leq y \leq \pi$



Domain: $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

Range: $-\pi/2 \leq y \leq \pi/2$



$y = \sin^{-1} x$

$y = \cos^{-1} x$

$y = \tan^{-1} x$

*Quad I & IV

*Quad I & II

*Quad I & IV

Definitions of the Inverse Trigonometric Functions

Function

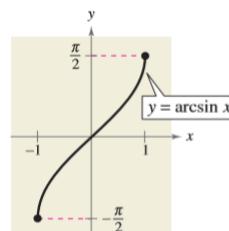
Domain

Range

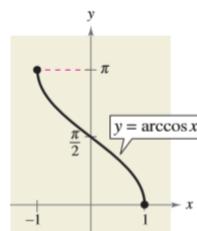
$y = \arcsin x \text{ if and only if } \sin y = x \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1 \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

$y = \arccos x \text{ if and only if } \cos y = x \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq y \leq \pi$

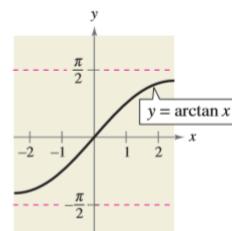
$y = \arctan x \text{ if and only if } \tan y = x \quad -\infty < x < \infty \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2}$



DOMAIN: $[-1, 1]$
RANGE: $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$



DOMAIN: $[-1, 1]$
RANGE: $[0, \pi]$



DOMAIN: $(-\infty, \infty)$
RANGE: $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

How does this work on the calculator?

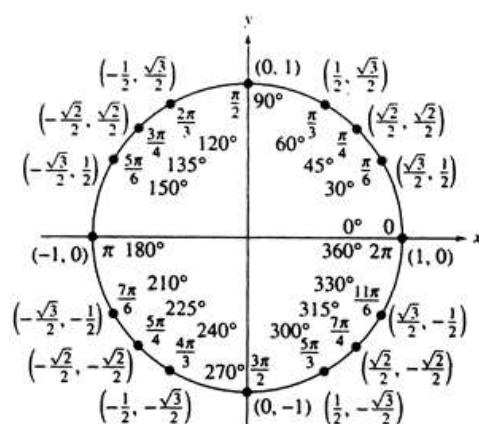
\sin^{-1} E \cos^{-1} F \tan^{-1} G

check the mode (degrees or radians)

$y = \sin 30^\circ$

$y = \sin(\pi/6)$

$y = \sin^{-1}(1/2) \text{ or } y = \arcsin(1/2)$



Find the exact value:

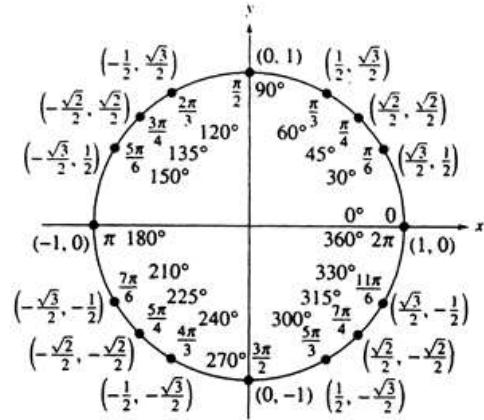
a) $\sin^{-1}(1/2)$

b) $\sin^{-1}(-\sqrt{3}/2)$

c) $\arcsin(\pi/2)$

d) $\sin^{-1}(\sin(\pi/9))$

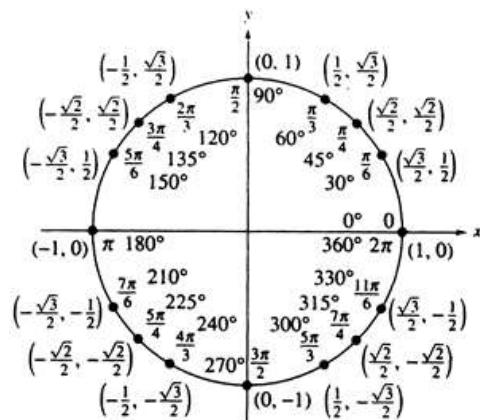
e) $\sin^{-1}(\sin(5\pi/6))$



Find:

$$\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

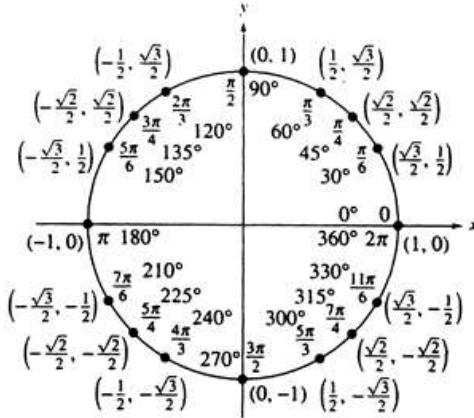
$$\arccos(\cos(-1.1))$$



Find:

$$\tan^{-1} \sqrt{3}$$

$$\arctan(-5.5)$$

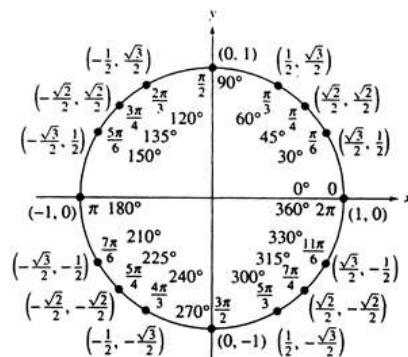


Find the exact value without a calculator.

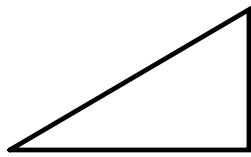
$$\sin(\tan^{-1} 1)$$

$$\cos^{-1}(\cos 7\pi/4)$$

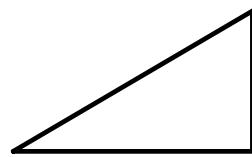
$$\sin(\tan^{-1}(-1))$$



Find an algebraic expression equivalent to the given expression.

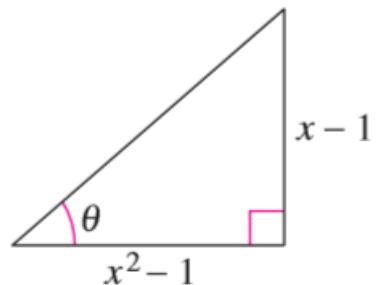
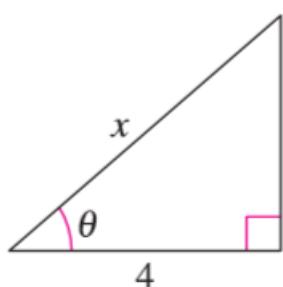


$$\cot(\arccos x)$$



$$\cos(\tan^{-1} x)$$

Use an inverse trig function to write θ as a function of x .



Section 4.7A Pgs. 324-327

#5 - 17 odd, 21-35 odd, 39-43 odd, 45-67 odd