

Inverse Trigonometric functions**Choose the correct answer:-****5 x 1 = 5**1) The principal value of $\sin^{-1} \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}$.

(1) $\frac{-2\pi}{3}$.

(2) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

(3) $\frac{\pi}{3}$

(4) $\frac{5\pi}{3}$

2) Find the odd one out:-[based on periodicity]

(1) $\sin x$

(2) e^{ix}

(3) $\tan x$

(4) $\sec x$

3) Identify the incorrect statement regarding tangent function:-

(1) The graph is not continuous.

(2) It has neither maximum nor minimum.

(3) It has infinitely many horizontal asymptotes.

(4) It has discontinuity points at $x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 4) The principal value of $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(-1)$ is (1) π (2) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (3) $-\pi/2$ (4) 0.5) Calculate the period of the following function $y = \sin\left(\frac{1}{4}x\right) + \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$.

(1) 4π

(2) π

(3) 8π

(4) $\frac{1}{4\pi}$.

Answer any five of the following (Question no 13 is compulsory):-**5 x 2 = 10**6) Why the term amplitude can't be defined for $\tan x$?

7) Why do we define inverse trigonometric functions in their restricted domain?

8) For what value of x does $\sin^{-1}x = \sin x$?9) Find the domain of $g(x) = \sin^{-1}x + \cos^{-1}x$.10) Find the value of $\tan^{-1} \tan\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$.

11) Calculate the domain of the secant function.

12) What is a bijection?

13) Distinguish between $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ and $x = \sin^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})$.

Answer any five of the following (Question no 20 is compulsory):-

5 x 3 = 15

14) Sketch the graph of $y = \sin(\frac{x}{3})$ for $0 \leq x \leq 6\pi$.

15) Find the value of $\sin^{-1}[\sin \frac{5\pi}{9} \cos \frac{\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{9} \sin \frac{\pi}{9}]$.

16) State the reason for $\cos^{-1}[\cos(-\frac{\pi}{6})] \neq -\frac{\pi}{6}$.

17) For what value of x , the inequality $\frac{\pi}{2} < \cos^{-1}(3x - 1) < \pi$ holds?

18) Find the domain of $\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{9 - x^2})$.

19) If $\cot^{-1}(\frac{1}{7}) = \theta$, find the value of $\cos \theta$.

20) Prove that $\tan^{-1} \frac{2}{11} + \tan^{-1} \frac{7}{24} = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2}$.

Answer the following:-

3 x 5 = 15

1) Find the domain of $\sin^{-1}(2 - 3x^2)$.

[OR]

Prove that $\tan^{-1}x + \tan^{-1}y + \tan^{-1}z = \tan^{-1}(\frac{x + y + z - xyz}{1 - xy - yz - zx})$.

2) Find the number of solutions of the equation $\tan^{-1}(x-1) + \tan^{-1}x + \tan^{-1}(x+1) = \tan^{-1}(3x)$.

[OR]

Find the value of $\cot^{-1}(1) + \sin^{-1}(\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}) - \sec^{-1}(-\sqrt{2})$.

3) Draw the graph of $y = \sin x$ in $[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ and hence draw the graph of $y = \sin^{-1}x$ and enlist

the properties (any 2) with it.

[OR]

Draw the graph of the cosecant function and mention its domain and range.