

## EXERCISE 4.5

1. Find the principal values of each of the following:

(i)  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(-\sqrt{2})$

(ii)  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(-2)$

(iii)  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(2/\sqrt{3})$

(iv)  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(2 \cos(2\pi/3))$

**Solution:**

(i) Given  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(-\sqrt{2})$

Let  $y = \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(-\sqrt{2})$

$\operatorname{Cosec} y = -\sqrt{2}$

-  $\operatorname{Cosec} y = \sqrt{2}$

-  $\operatorname{Cosec}(\pi/4) = \sqrt{2}$

-  $\operatorname{Cosec}(\pi/4) = \operatorname{cosec}(-\pi/4)$  [since  $-\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \operatorname{cosec}(-\theta)$ ]

The range of principal value of  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}[-\pi/2, \pi/2] - \{0\}$  and  $\operatorname{cosec}(-\pi/4) = -\sqrt{2}$

$\operatorname{Cosec}(-\pi/4) = -\sqrt{2}$

Therefore the principal value of  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(-\sqrt{2})$  is  $-\pi/4$

(ii) Given  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(-2)$

Let  $y = \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(-2)$

$\operatorname{Cosec} y = -2$

-  $\operatorname{Cosec} y = 2$

-  $\operatorname{Cosec}(\pi/6) = 2$

-  $\operatorname{Cosec}(\pi/6) = \operatorname{cosec}(-\pi/6)$  [since  $-\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \operatorname{cosec}(-\theta)$ ]

The range of principal value of  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}[-\pi/2, \pi/2] - \{0\}$  and  $\operatorname{cosec}(-\pi/6) = -2$

$\operatorname{Cosec}(-\pi/6) = -2$

Therefore the principal value of  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(-2)$  is  $-\pi/6$

(iii) Given  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(2/\sqrt{3})$

Let  $y = \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(2/\sqrt{3})$

$\operatorname{Cosec} y = (2/\sqrt{3})$

$\operatorname{Cosec}(\pi/3) = (2/\sqrt{3})$

Therefore range of principal value of  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}$  is  $[-\pi/2, \pi/2] - \{0\}$  and  $\operatorname{cosec}(\pi/3) = (2/\sqrt{3})$

Thus, the principal value of  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(2/\sqrt{3})$  is  $\pi/3$

(iv) Given  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(2 \cos(2\pi/3))$

But we know that  $\cos(2\pi/3) = -\frac{1}{2}$

Therefore  $2 \cos(2\pi/3) = 2 \times -\frac{1}{2}$

$2 \cos(2\pi/3) = -1$

By substituting these values in  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(2 \cos(2\pi/3))$  we get,

$\operatorname{Cosec}^{-1}(-1)$

Let  $y = \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(-1)$

-  $\operatorname{Cosec} y = 1$

-  $\operatorname{Cosec}(\pi/2) = \operatorname{cosec}(-\pi/2)$  [since  $-\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \operatorname{cosec}(-\theta)$ ]

The range of principal value of  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}[-\pi/2, \pi/2] - \{0\}$  and  $\operatorname{cosec}(-\pi/2) = -1$

$\operatorname{Cosec}(-\pi/2) = -1$

Therefore the principal value of  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(2 \cos(2\pi/3))$  is  $-\pi/2$



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