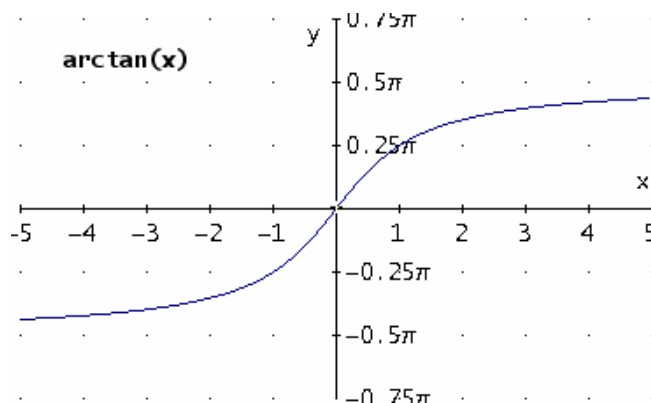
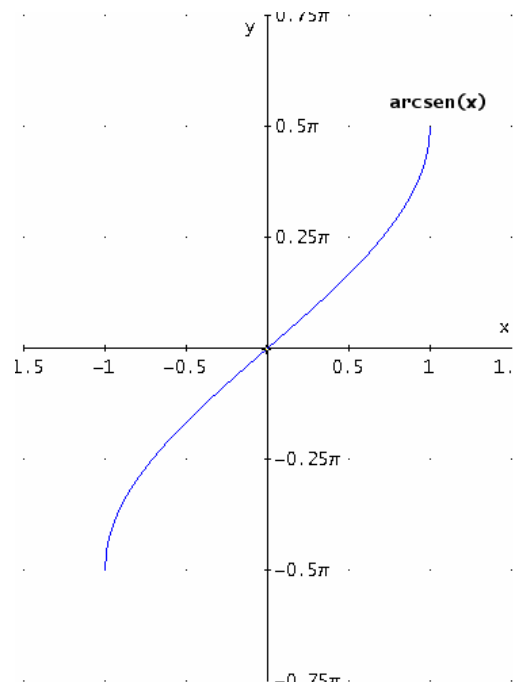
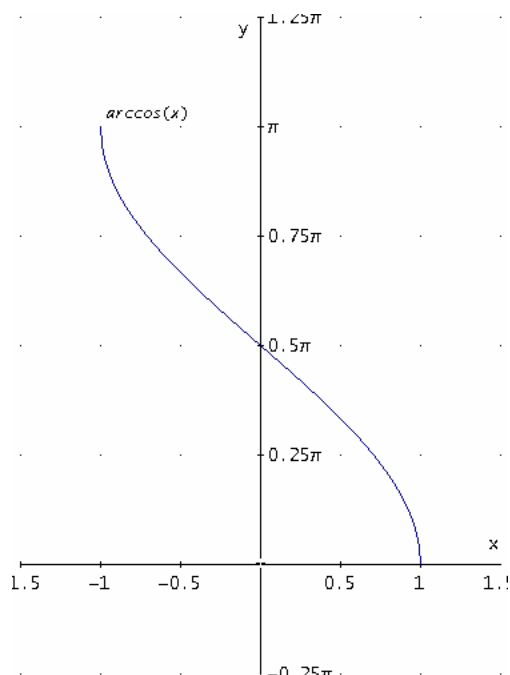


## Approfondimento sulle funzioni trigonometriche inverse

Abbiamo già avuto modo di studiare le funzioni trigonometriche inverse  $\arccos(x)$ ,  $\arcsin(x)$ ,  $\arctan(x)$  i cui grafici sono riportati di seguito.



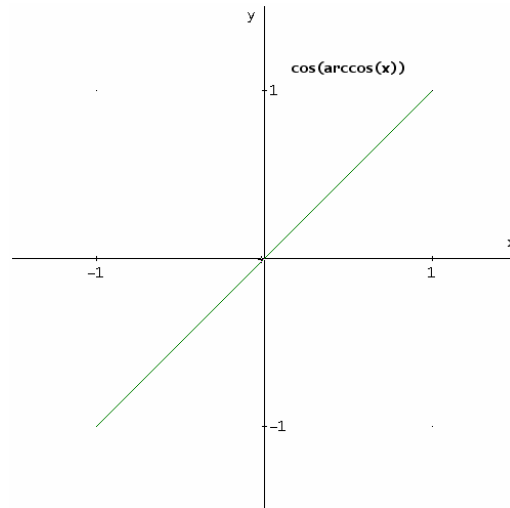
Ora studieremo le funzioni composte tipo  $\cos(\arccos(x))$ .

**1a.**  $y = \cos(\arccos(x))$   $D=[-1,1]$

La funzione  $y=\arccos(x)$  ha come dominio l'intervallo chiuso  $D=[-1,1]$ . All'interno di questo dominio se applichiamo alla funzione  $\arccos(x)$  la sua inversa (ossia il coseno) otteniamo l'identità.

$$y = \cos(\arccos x) = x \quad \forall x \in [-1,1] \quad (1.1)$$

Es.  $\cos(\arccos(3/4)) = 3/4$

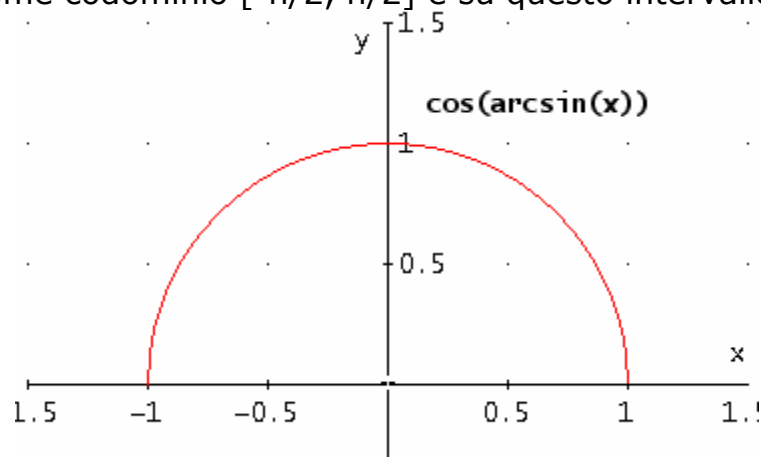


**1b.**  $y = \cos(\arcsin(x))$   $D=[-1,1]$

Per semplificare questa funzione ricordiamoci che il coseno si può esprimere in funzione del seno:  $\cos(x) = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(x)}$  e quindi la 1b diventa:

$$y = \cos(\arcsin x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \quad \forall x \in [-1,1] \quad (1.2)$$

che è una semicirconfenza! Notiamo che il segno algebrico è giusto perché l'arcsin(x) ha come codominio  $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$  e su questo intervallo il coseno è  $>0$ .



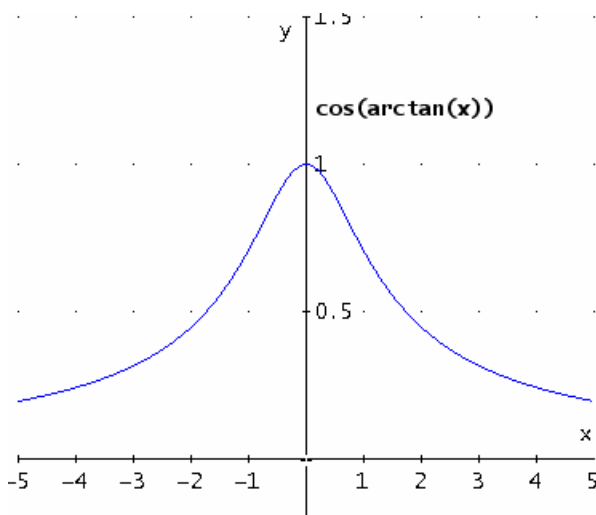
Es.  $\cos(\arcsin(1/3)) = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$

**1c.**  $y = \cos(\arctan(x))$   $D=\mathbb{R}$

Esprimiamo il  $\cos(x)$  in funzione della tangente:  $\cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x}}$  e quindi la 1c diventa:

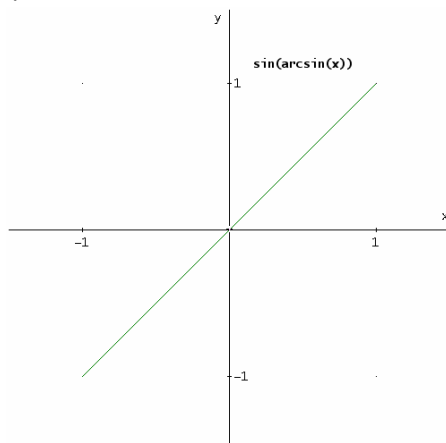
$$y = \cos(\arctan x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (1.3)$$

Es.  $\cos(\arctan(1/2)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$



**2a.  $y = \sin(\arcsin(x))$   $D=[-1,1]$**   
 Similmente al caso 1a otteniamo:

$$y = \sin(\arcsin x) = x \quad \forall x \in [-1,1] \tag{1.4}$$

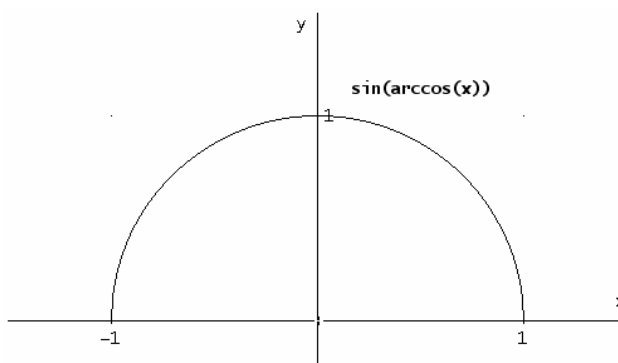


Es.  $\sin(\arcsin(-1/2)) = -1/2$

**2b.  $y = \sin(\arccos(x))$   $D=[-1,1]$**

Procediamo come nel caso 1b, ricordandoci che  $\sin x = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x}$ . si ottiene di nuovo la funzione:

$$y = \sin(\arccos x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \quad \forall x \in [-1,1] \tag{1.5}$$

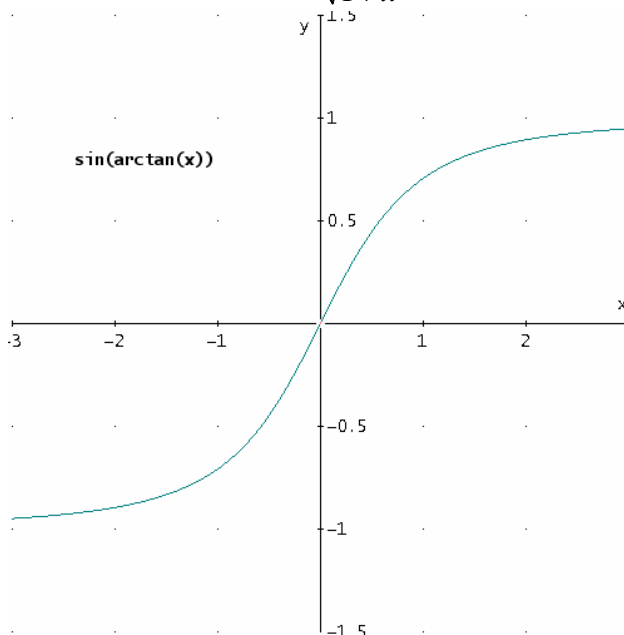


Es.  $\sin(\arccos(2/5)) = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}$

**2c.  $y = \sin(\arctan(x))$   $D=\mathbb{R}$**

Esprimiamo  $\sin(x)$  in funzione della tangente:  $\sin(x) = \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x}}$ . La 2c diventa:

$$y = \sin(\arctan x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (1.6)$$

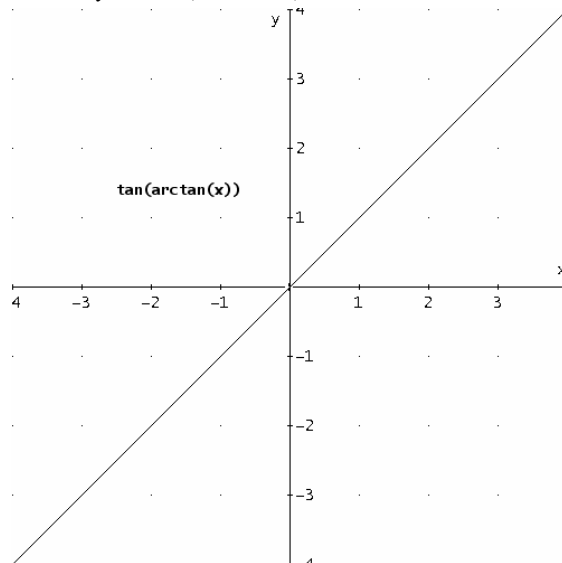


$$\text{Es. } \sin(\arctan(-2/3)) = \frac{-\frac{2}{3}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2}} = -\frac{2}{13}$$

**3a.  $y = \tan(\arctan(x))$   $D=\mathbb{R}$**

Similmente al caso 1a otteniamo:

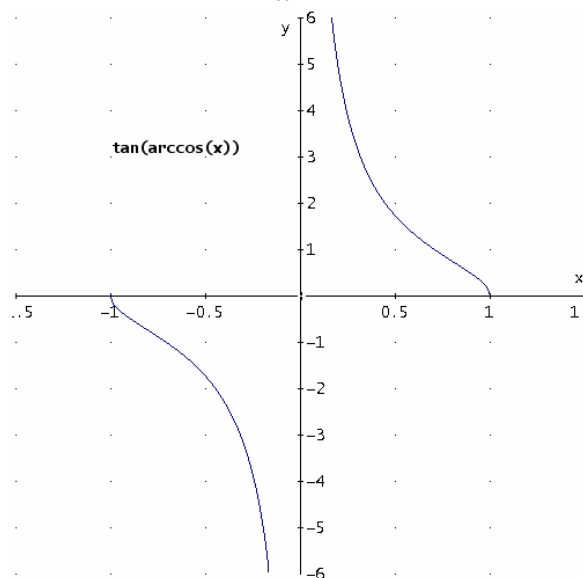
$$y = \tan(\arctan x) = x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (1.7)$$



**3b.  $y = \tan(\arccos(x))$   $D=[-1,1], x \neq 0$**

Procediamo come nel caso 1b, ricordandoci che  $\tan x = \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 x}}{\cos x}$ . Si ottiene:

$$y = \tan(\arccos x) = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \quad \forall x \in [-1,1], x \neq 0 \quad (1.8)$$

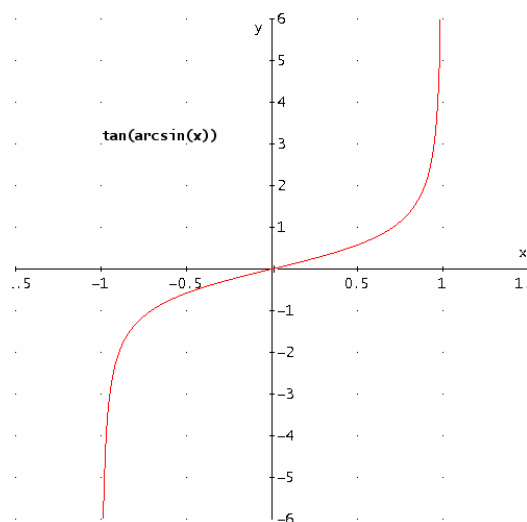


$$\text{Es. } \tan(\arccos(-4/5)) = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^2}}{-\frac{4}{5}} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$3c. \quad y = \tan(\arcsin(x)) \quad D = ]-1,1[$$

Esprimiamo la  $\tan(x)$  in funzione del  $\sin(x)$ :  $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}}$ . La 3c diventa:

$$y = \tan(\arcsin x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \forall x \in ]-1,1[ \quad (1.9)$$



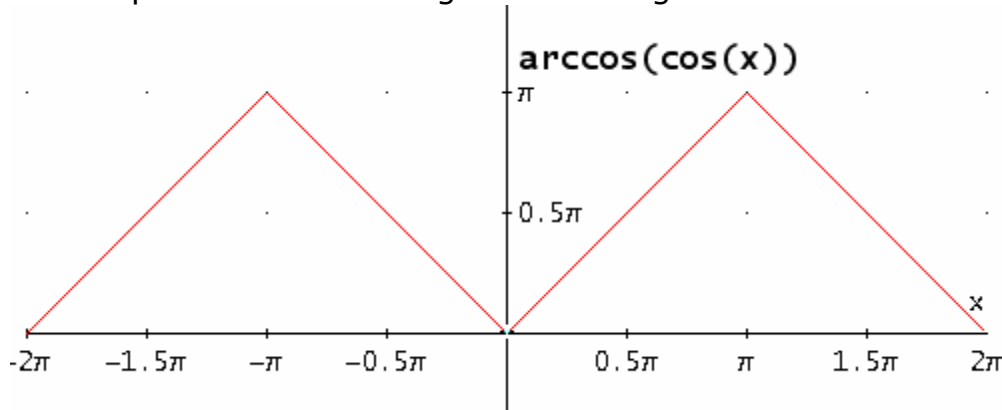
$$\text{Es. } \tan(\arcsin(1/4)) = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{16}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}$$

Vediamo ora cosa succede invertendo l'ordine delle funzioni dirette e inverse.

**4a.**  $y = \arccos(\cos(x))$   $D = \mathbf{R}$ . Questa semplice funzione è identica a:

$$\arccos(\cos x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ -x & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.10)$$

poi si ripete con periodo  $2\pi$ . Il suo grafico è il seguente.



**4b.** Continuiamo con:  $y = \arccos(\sin(x))$   $D = \mathbf{R}$ . Per semplificarla scriviamo il  $\sin(x) = \cos(\pi/2 - x)$ . Quindi la 4b diventa:

$$y = \arccos(\sin x) = \arccos\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \quad 0 \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - x \leq \pi \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (1.11)$$

Essa rappresenta un segmento con pendenza  $-45^\circ$ .

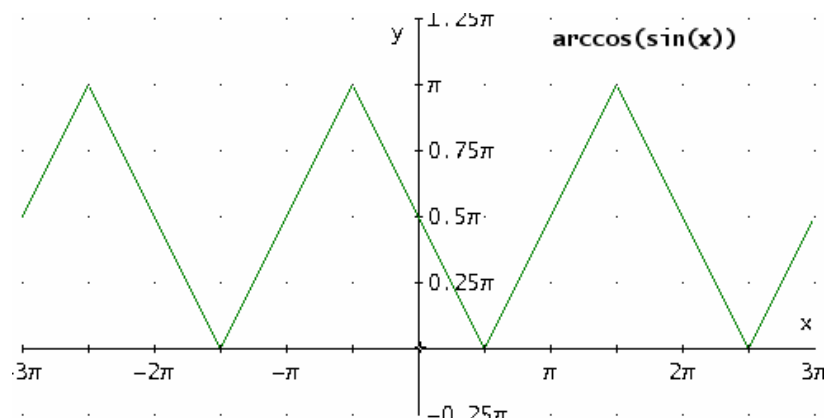
Ora, se  $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , la (1.11) non può essere vera perché l' $\arccos(x)$  ha come

codominio un numero  $\in [0, \pi]$ . Ricorriamo allora all'identità:  $\cos x = \cos(-x)$ . In

questo modo si ha:  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right)$ . La 4a diventa allora:

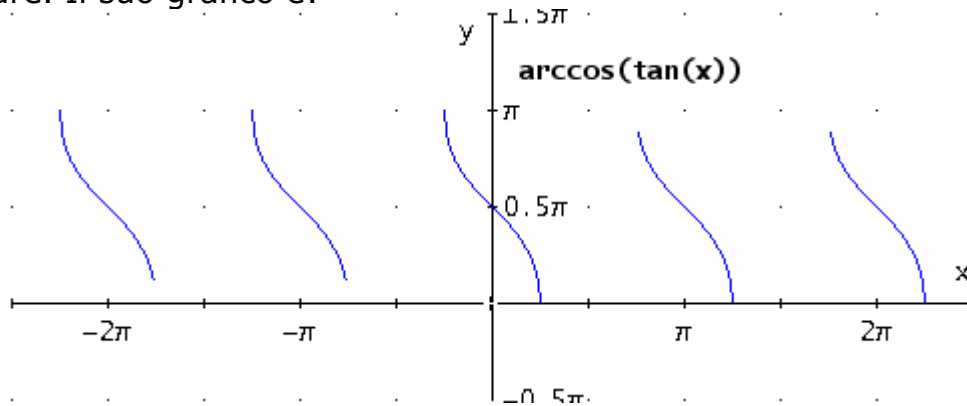
$$y = \arccos(\sin x) = \arccos\left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right)\right) = -\frac{\pi}{2} + x \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad (1.12)$$

Da qui in poi la funzione si ripete ed il suo andamento è quello sottostante.



Es.  $\arccos\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

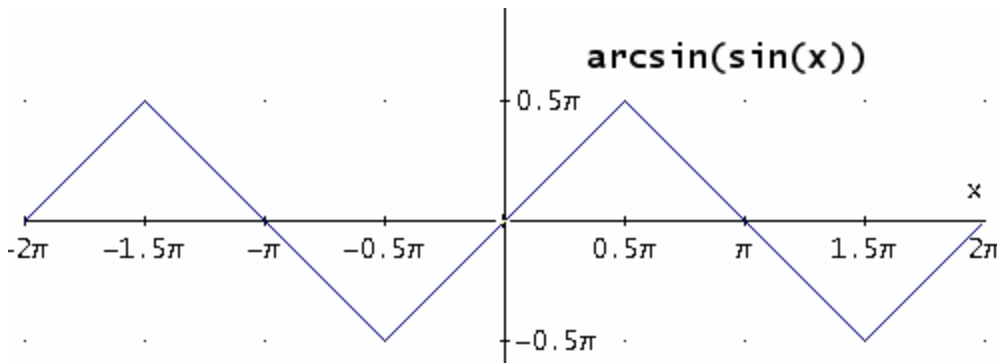
**4c.**  $y = \arccos(\tan(x))$   $D = \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right] + k\pi$ . Questa funzione non si può semplificare. Il suo grafico è:



**5a.**  $y = \arcsin(\sin(x))$   $D = \mathbf{R}$ . Questa semplice funzione è identica a:

$$\arcsin(\sin x) = \begin{cases} x & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -x + \pi & \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{3}{2}\pi \end{cases} \quad (1.13)$$

poi si ripete con periodo  $2\pi$ . Il suo grafico è il seguente.



**5b.**  $y = \arcsin(\cos(x))$   $D = \mathbf{R}$ . Per semplificarla scriviamo il  $\cos(x) = \sin(\pi/2 - x)$ . Quindi diventa:

$$y = \arcsin(\cos x) = \arcsin\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq \pi \quad (1.14)$$

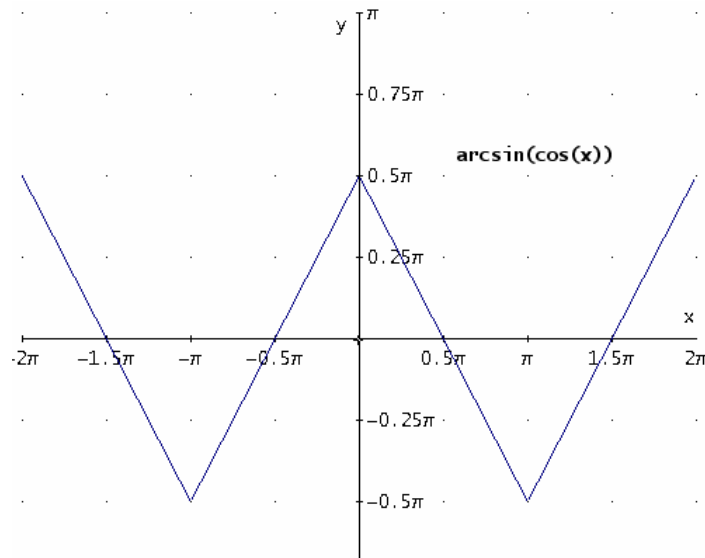
Essa rappresenta un segmento con pendenza  $-45^\circ$ .

Ora, se  $\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$ , la (1.14) non può essere vera perché l' $\arcsin(x)$  ha come codominio un numero  $\in [-\pi/2, \pi/2]$ . Ricorriamo allora all'identità:

$\cos x = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right)$ . In questo modo si ha:

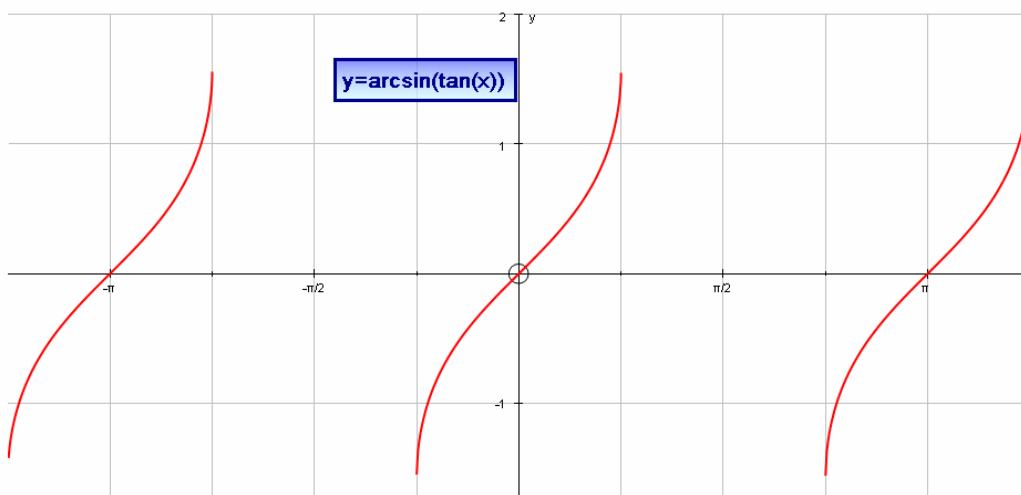
$$y = \arcsin(\cos x) = \arcsin\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right)\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + x \quad -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \quad (1.15)$$

che è ancora un segmento con pendenza  $45^\circ$ . I due tratti sopra trovati si ripetono dando luogo al grafico seguente:



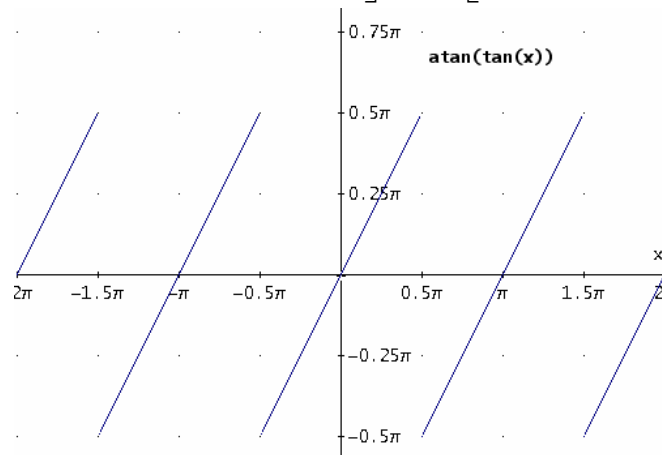
Es.  $\arcsin(\cos(\frac{\pi}{6})) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

5c.  $y = \arcsin(\tan(x))$ . Questa funzione non si può semplificare in una algebrica. Il suo dominio è:  $D = [-\pi/4, \pi/4] + k\pi$  ed il suo grafico è il seguente.



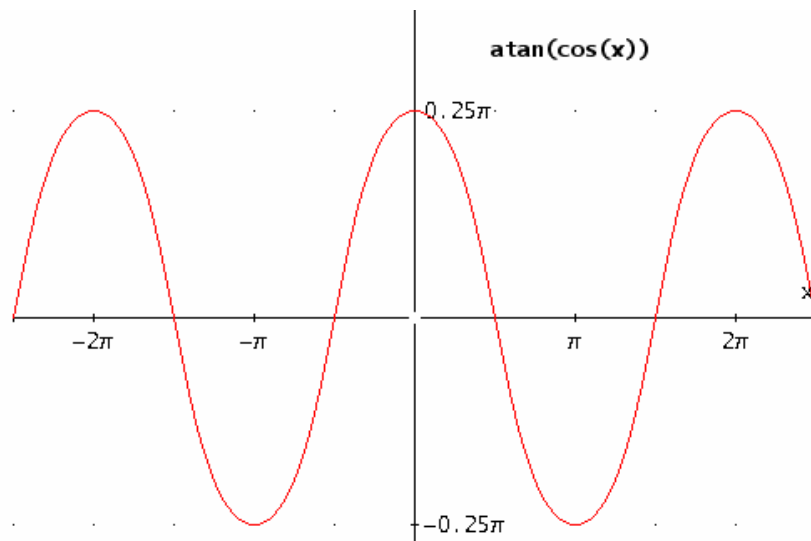
6a.  $y = \arctan(\tan(x)) \quad D = \mathbf{R} - (2k+1)\pi/2$

Questa funzione è  $y = x$  nel dominio base  $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ . Poi si ripete con periodo  $\pi$ .



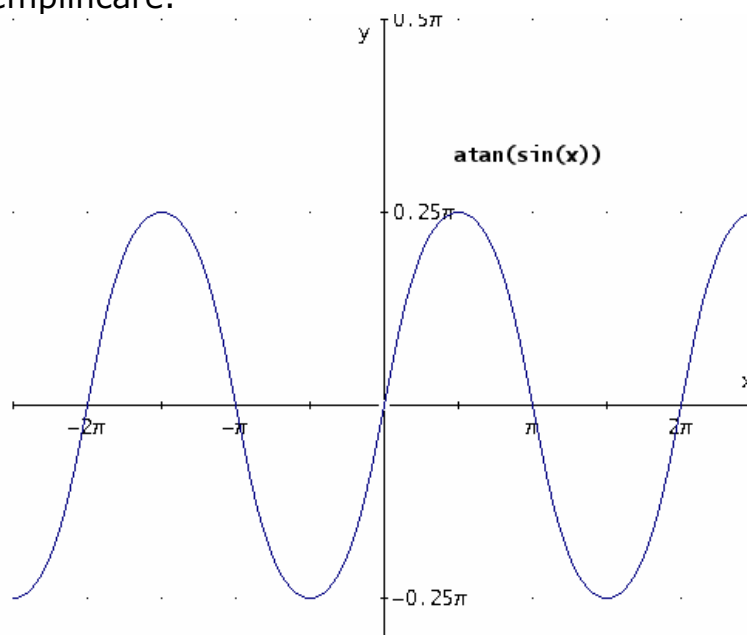
**6b.**  $y = \arctan(\cos(x))$   $D = \mathbf{R}$ .

Questa funzione assomiglia molto ad un semplice  $\sin(x)$  ma è più tondeggiante nei massimi e nei minimi e non raggiunge  $-1$  e  $1$  bensì  $\pm \pi/4$ : non si può ulteriormente semplificare.

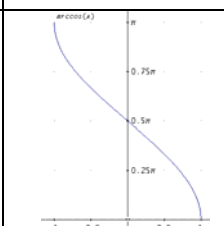
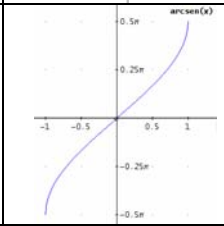
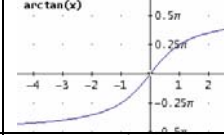
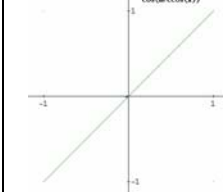
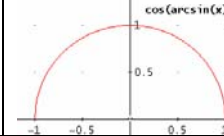
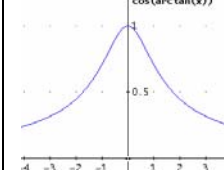
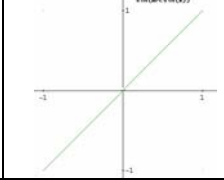
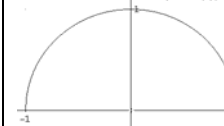
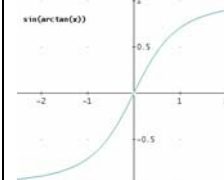


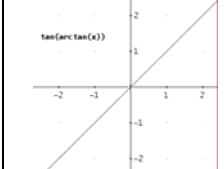
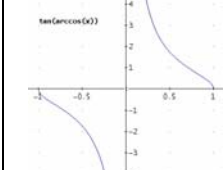
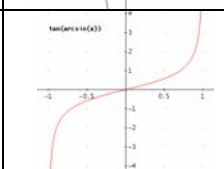
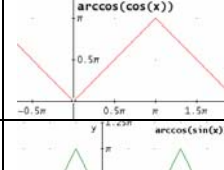
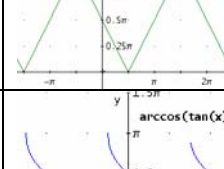
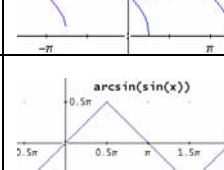
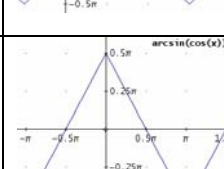
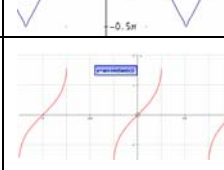
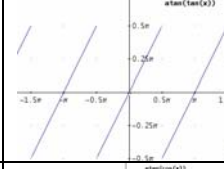
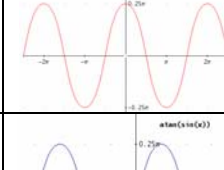
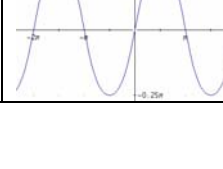
**6c.**  $y = \arctan(\sin(x))$   $D = \mathbf{R}$ .

Questa funzione assomiglia molto ad un semplice  $\sin(x)$  ma è più tondeggiante nei massimi e nei minimi e non raggiunge  $-1$  e  $1$  bensì  $\pm \pi/4$ : non si può ulteriormente semplificare.



## RIEPILOGO

<u>Funzione</u>	<u>Dominio</u>	<u>Codom.</u>	<u>Simmetrie</u>	<u>Espres.</u>	<u>Grafico</u>
$\arccos(x)$	$[-1,1]$	$[0, \pi]$	/	/	
$\arcsin(x)$	$[-1,1]$	$\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$	Dispari	/	
$\arctan(x)$	$\mathbb{R}$	$\left]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$	Dispari	/	
$\cos(\arccos(x))$	$[-1,1]$	$[-1,1]$	Dispari	<b>x</b>	
$\cos(\arcsin(x))$	$[-1,1]$	$[0,1]$	Pari	$\sqrt{1-x^2}$	
$\cos(\arctan(x))$	$\mathbb{R}$	$[0,1]$	Pari	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	
$\sin(\arcsin(x))$	$[-1,1]$	$[-1,1]$	Dispari	<b>x</b>	
$\sin(\arccos(x))$	$[-1,1]$	$[0,1]$	Pari	$\sqrt{1-x^2}$	
$\sin(\arctan(x))$	$\mathbb{R}$	$[-1,1]$	Dispari	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	

$\tan(\arctan(x))$	$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}$	Dispari	$x$	
$\tan(\arccos(x))$	$[-1, 1], x \neq 0$	$\mathbb{R}$	Dispari	$\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$	
$\tan(\arcsin(x))$	$] -1, 1[$	$\mathbb{R}$	Dispari	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	
$\arccos(\cos(x))$	$\mathbb{R}$	$[0, \pi]$	Pari $\arccos(\cos x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ -x & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \end{cases}$		
$\arccos(\sin(x))$	$\mathbb{R}$	$[0, \pi]$	/ $\frac{\pi}{2} - x, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$		
$\arccos(\tan(x))$	$\left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right] + k\pi$	$[0, \pi]$	/	/	
$\arcsin(\sin(x))$	$\mathbb{R}$	$\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$	Dispari $\arcsin(\sin x) = \begin{cases} x & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -x + \pi & \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{cases}$		
$\arcsin(\cos(x))$	$\mathbb{R}$	$\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$	Pari $\arcsin(\cos x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} - x & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ \frac{\pi}{2} + x & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \end{cases}$		
$\arcsin(\tan(x))$	$\left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right] + k\pi$	$\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$	Dispari	/	
$\arctan(\tan(x))$	$\mathbb{R} - (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\left]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$	Dispari	$x$	
$\arctan(\cos(x))$	$\mathbb{R}$	$\left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$	Pari	/	
$\arctan(\sin(x))$	$\mathbb{R}$	$\left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$	Dispari	/	