

Mathematics

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(Chapter 2)(Inverse Trigonometric Functions)

(Class XII)

(Exemplar Problems)

Short Answer (S.A.)

Question 3:

Prove that $\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 2\cot^{-1}3\right) = 7$

Answer 3:

$$\text{LHS} = \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 2\cot^{-1}3\right)$$

$$= \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 2\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$= \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{2 \times \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2}\right]\right)$$

$$[\text{as } 2\tan^{-1}x = \tan^{-1}\frac{2x}{1-x^2}]$$

$$= \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \tan^{-1}\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$= \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \cot^{-1}\frac{4}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\cot\frac{\pi}{4}\cot\left(\cot^{-1}\frac{4}{3}\right) + 1}{\cot\left(\cot^{-1}\frac{4}{3}\right) - \cot\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$[\text{as } \cot(A - B) = \frac{\cot A \cot B + 1}{\cot B - \cot A}]$$

$$= \frac{\frac{4}{3} + 1}{\frac{4}{3} - 1} = \frac{\frac{7}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} = 7 = \text{RHS}$$

