

Solution :

(iii) Let $\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5} = \alpha$ and $\sin^{-1} \frac{5}{13} = \beta$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5} \quad \text{and} \quad \sin \beta = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \quad \text{and} \quad \cos \beta = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \left\{ \sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5} + \sin^{-1} \frac{5}{13} \right\} &= \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ &= \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{12}{13} - \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{13} = \frac{33}{65} \end{aligned}$$

3. Show that $\sec^2(\tan^{-1} 2) + \operatorname{cosec}^2(\cot^{-1} 2) = 10$

Solution:

Let $\tan^{-1} 2 = \alpha$ and $\cot^{-1} 2 = \beta$

$$\tan \alpha = 2 \quad \text{and} \quad \cot \beta = 2$$

$$\text{LHS} = \sec^2 \alpha + \operatorname{cosec}^2 \beta = 1 + \tan^2 \alpha + 1 + \cot^2 \beta = 1 + 4 + 1 + 4 = 10$$

4. Show that (i) $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{13} + \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{4} = 0$ (ii) $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

(iii) $\tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{5} - \tan^{-1} \frac{8}{19} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

(iv) $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{8} = \cot^{-1} \frac{201}{43} + \cot^{-1}(18)$

Solution :

(i) Let $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} = \alpha$ $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{13} = \beta$ $\tan^{-1} \frac{2}{9} = \gamma$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{7} \quad \tan \beta = \frac{1}{13} \quad \tan \gamma = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{13}}{1 - \frac{1}{91}} = \frac{\frac{20}{91}}{\frac{90}{91}} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta - \gamma) = \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta) - \tan \gamma}{1 + \tan(\alpha + \beta) \tan \gamma} = \frac{\frac{2}{9} - \frac{2}{9}}{1 + \frac{4}{8}} = 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta - \gamma = 0 \Rightarrow \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{13} - \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{9} = 0$$

Solution :

$$(ii) \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{8} \right)$$

$$\text{Let } \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = \alpha \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} = \beta \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{8} = \delta$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \quad \tan \beta = \frac{1}{5} \quad \tan \gamma = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5}}{1 - \frac{1}{10}} = \frac{7}{9}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = \frac{\frac{7}{9} + \frac{1}{8}}{1 - \frac{7}{9} \times \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{56 + 9}{72} \times \frac{72}{72 - 7} = 1$$

$$\alpha + \beta + \delta = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Solution :

$$(iii) \quad \text{Let } \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4} = \alpha \quad \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{5} = \beta \quad \text{and } \tan^{-1} \frac{8}{19} = \delta$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4} \quad \tan \beta = \frac{3}{5} \quad \text{and } \tan \delta = \frac{8}{19}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{5}}{1 - \frac{9}{20}} = 27 \Rightarrow \tan(\alpha + \beta - \delta) = \frac{\tan(\alpha + \beta) - \tan \delta}{1 + \tan(\alpha + \beta) \tan \delta}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{27}{11} + \frac{8}{19}}{1 + \frac{27}{11} \times \frac{8}{19}} = \frac{513 - 88}{209 + 216} = 1$$