

Problems

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{8}{17}\right) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{77}{85}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 4 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{239}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad ab < 1$$
$$\tan^{-1} a + \tan^{-1} b = \tan^{-1} \frac{a+b}{1-ab}$$

Give the counterexample: $\tan^{-1} 2 + \tan^{-1} 3$ when $ab > 1$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{12}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{25}\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{253}{325}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \cos\left(2 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7}\right) = \sin\left(4 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x.$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \sin \cot^{-1} \cos \tan^{-1} x = \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+2}}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} y = \pi$$

Then,

$$x + y + \frac{2}{x + y} = \pi$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad 4 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{239}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$