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1. 
$$\arcsin x + \arccos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{5f}{6}. \tag{1}$$

:  $\arcsin x = \alpha \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = x, \quad \arccos \frac{x}{2} = \beta \Rightarrow \cos \beta = \frac{x}{2},$

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{5f}{6} \Rightarrow \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2}$

, ( $-\frac{f}{2} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{f}{2}, 0 \leq \beta \leq f$ ), :

$x \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-x^2} \sqrt{4-x^2} = 1-x^2.$

“ ” ( :

$4 - 5x^2 + x^4 = 1 - 2x^2 + x^4 \Rightarrow 3x^2 = 3 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$

,  $x = -1, \arcsin(-1) + \arccos(-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{f}{2} + \frac{2f}{3} = \frac{f}{6} \neq \frac{5f}{6},$

$x = -1 \tag{1}.$   
 $x = 1 \tag{1),$

2. 
$$\arctg x + \arctg \frac{1-x}{1+x}.$$

:  $r = \arctg x \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} r = x; \quad S = \arctg \frac{1-x}{1+x} \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} S = \frac{1-x}{1+x}.$

$\operatorname{tg}(r + S) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} r + \operatorname{tg} S}{1 - \operatorname{tg} r \operatorname{tg} S},$

$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\frac{x + \frac{1-x}{1+x}}{1-x \frac{1-x}{1+x}}}{1 + x^2} = 1$

$$, \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \operatorname{arctg} 1 = \frac{f}{4},$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} x + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1-x}{1+x} \equiv \frac{f}{4}.$$

$$3. \quad \sin(2 \operatorname{arctg} x).$$

$$: \quad \operatorname{arctg} x = \alpha \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = x.$$

$$\sin(2 \operatorname{arctg} x) = \sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha;$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}; \quad \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}; \quad -\frac{f}{2} < \alpha < \frac{f}{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(2 \operatorname{arctg} x) &= 2 \left( \pm \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \pm 2 \frac{|x|}{1+x^2} \\ &= \begin{cases} 2 \frac{x}{1+x^2}, & 0 \leq \alpha < \frac{f}{2} \\ -2 \frac{(-x)}{1+x^2}, & -\frac{f}{2} < \alpha < 0 \end{cases} = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin(2 \operatorname{arctg} x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}.$$

$$4. \quad \operatorname{arctg} 3 + 2 \operatorname{arctg} 2 = \operatorname{arctg} 3.$$

$$: \quad \operatorname{arctg} 3 = \alpha \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 3 \quad \operatorname{arctg} 2 = \beta \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \beta = 2, \\ \alpha + 2\beta.$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + 2\beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} 2\beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} 2\beta} \quad \operatorname{tg} 2\beta = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \beta} = \frac{4}{1-4} = -\frac{4}{3},$$

$$: \quad \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + 2\beta) = \frac{3 - \frac{4}{3}}{1 - 3(-\frac{4}{3})} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \alpha + 2\beta = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{3} = \operatorname{arctg} 3$$

$$\dots \operatorname{arctg} 3 + 2 \operatorname{arctg} 2 = \operatorname{arctg} 3,$$

$$5. \quad \arcsin \frac{x}{x-1} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{f}{2}. \quad (2)$$

$$: \quad -1 \leq \frac{x}{x-1} \leq 1 \quad x \in \left( -\infty, \frac{1}{2} \right].$$

$$-\frac{f}{2} \leq \arcsin \frac{x}{x-1} \leq \frac{f}{2}$$

$$-f < 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x+1} < f,$$

$$y = \arcsin x \quad y = \operatorname{arctg} x, \quad (2)$$

:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{x-1} \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{x+1} > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{x}{x-1} \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{x+1} > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x \in (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty), \quad \left(-1, \frac{1}{2}\right].$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \arcsin \frac{x}{x-1} = r &\Rightarrow \frac{x}{x-1} = \sin r, \\ 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x+1} = s &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x+1} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{s}{2}, \\ (2) \quad r + s = \frac{f}{2} &\Leftrightarrow r = \frac{f}{2} - s \Rightarrow \sin r = \cos s. \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2}},$$

$$\frac{x}{x-1} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{x-1} = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow x(x^2 + 2x + 2) &= (x^2 + 2x)(x-1) \\ \Rightarrow x^2 + 4x &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$, -4 \notin \left(-1, \frac{1}{2}\right] \quad x = 0$$

- :
1.  $\arcsin x + \arccos x \equiv \frac{f}{2}$
  2.  $\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{3} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{f}{4}$
  3.  $2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2} = \arccos \frac{3}{5}$
  4.  $2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{3}{4} = \arccos \frac{7}{25}$
  5.  $4 \operatorname{arctg} 2 + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{24}{7} = f$
- :
1.  $\operatorname{arctg} 2 = \operatorname{arctg} 4 - \operatorname{arctg} x$
  2.  $\operatorname{arctg} (1+x) + \operatorname{arctg} (1-x) = \operatorname{arctg} 2$
- :
1.  $\operatorname{arctg} x + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x}$
  2.  $\operatorname{tg} \left( \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{3} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{4} \right)$