

$$(3) (\tan^{-1} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

$$(4) (\csc^{-1} x)' = -\frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}, (|x| > 1)$$

$$(5) (\sec^{-1} x)' = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}, (|x| > 1)$$

$$(6) (\cot^{-1} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}, (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

**예제 5** 함수  $y = \tan^{-1} x$ 의 도함수를 구하여라.

**풀이** 역삼각함수의 정의에 의해  $x = \tan y$  이므로 음함수 미분법을 이용하면

$$1 = \sec^2 y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \text{ 이고 } -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 이므로}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sec^2 y} = \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 y} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

$$\text{답 } \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

**문제 5** 다음 함수를 미분하여라.

$$(1) y = \cos^{-1}(1-2x)$$

$$(2) y = \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)$$

[사고력 문제] 1  $\cos(\sin^{-1} x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$  임을 보여라.

$$\text{let } y = \sin^{-1} x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sin y \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{1} \\ \text{4} \\ \text{5} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} x \\ y \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\sin^{-1} x) = \cos y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

[사고력 문제] 2  $\tan^{-1} x + \cot^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  임을 보여라.

$$\text{let } f(x) = \tan^{-1} x + \cot^{-1} x$$

$$\therefore f(x) = c$$

$$f(1) = \tan^{-1}(1) + \cot^{-1}(1) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

[사고력 문제] 3  $\cos(\tan^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$  임을 보여라.

$$\text{let } y = \tan^{-1} x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \tan y \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \sqrt{1+x^2} \\ \text{4} \\ \text{5} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \cos(\tan^{-1} x) = \cos y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

[문제 해결력 문제]  $f(x) = x \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) + \sqrt{16-x^2}$  일 때  $f'(2)$ 를 구하여라.

$$f'(x) = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{4} + x \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{x}{4})^2}} + \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{16-x^2}}$$

$$\therefore f'(2) = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{4}}} + \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{12}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$