

Answer on Question #79019 – Math – Calculus

Question

Differentiate $\cos^{-1}(2x^2 - 1)$ with respect to $\sin^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2}$.

Solution

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

Differentiation of both sides gives us the following

$$f'(\sin^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2}) = (\cos^{-1}(2x^2 - 1))'$$

$$\frac{df(\sin^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2})}{d\sin^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{d\sin^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2}}{dx} = (\cos^{-1}(2x^2 - 1))'$$

$$\frac{df(\sin^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2})}{d\sin^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2}} = (\cos^{-1}(2x^2 - 1))' \left((\sin^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2})' \right)^{-1}$$

Since

$$(\cos^{-1}(2x^2 - 1))' = -\frac{4x}{\sqrt{1 - (2x^2 - 1)^2}}$$

and

$$\left(\sin^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2} \right)' = \frac{-x}{|x|\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

we obtain

$$\frac{df(\sin^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2})}{d\sin^{-1}\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{4x}{\sqrt{1 - (2x^2 - 1)^2}} \frac{|x|\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} = 2$$

Answer: 2.