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Inverse Trigonometric Functions Arctan and Arccot

Xiquan Liang
Qingdao University of Science and Technology
China

Bing Xie
Qingdao University of Science and Technology
China

Summary. This article describes definitions of inverse trigonometric functions arctan, arccot and their main properties, as well as several differentiation formulas of arctan and arccot.

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The articles [17], [1], [2], [18], [3], [13], [19], [7], [15], [5], [9], [12], [16], [4], [6], [8], [11], [14], and [10] provide the notation and terminology for this paper.

1. Function Arctan and Arccot

For simplicity, we adopt the following convention: x, r, s, h denote real numbers, n denotes an element of $\mathbb{N}$, Z denotes an open subset of $\mathbb{R}$, and f, f_1, f_2 denote partial functions from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$.

The following propositions are true:

(1) $]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[\subseteq \mathrm{dom}\,(\text{the function tan})$.

(2) $]0, \pi[\subseteq \mathrm{dom}\,(\text{the function cot})$.

(3)(i) The function tan is differentiable on $]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in\,]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$ holds $(\text{the function tan})'(x) = \frac{1}{(\cos x)^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(4) The function cot is differentiable on $]0, \pi[$ and for every x such that $x \in\,]0, \pi[$ holds $(\text{the function cot})'(x) = -\frac{1}{(\sin x)^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(5) The function tan is continuous on $]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$.

(6) The function cot is continuous on $]0, \pi[$.

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(7) The function tan is increasing on $]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$.

(8) The function cot is decreasing on $]0, \pi[$.

(9) (The function tan)$\restriction]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$ is one-to-one.

(10) (The function cot)$\restriction]0, \pi[$ is one-to-one.

Let us mention that (the function tan)$\restriction]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$ is one-to-one and (the function cot)$\restriction]0, \pi[$ is one-to-one.

The partial function the function arctan from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$ is defined as follows:

(Def. 1) The function arctan $=$ ((the function tan)$\restriction]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[)^{-1}$.

The partial function the function arccot from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$ is defined by:

(Def. 2) The function arccot $=$ ((the function cot)$\restriction]0, \pi[)^{-1}$.

Let r be a real number. The functor $\operatorname{arctan} r$ is defined by:

(Def. 3) $\operatorname{arctan} r =$ (the function arctan)(r).

The functor $\operatorname{arccot} r$ is defined by:

(Def. 4) $\operatorname{arccot} r =$ (the function arccot)(r).

Let r be a real number. Then $\operatorname{arctan} r$ is a real number. Then $\operatorname{arccot} r$ is a real number.

We now state two propositions:

(11) rng (the function arctan) $=]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$.

(12) rng (the function arccot) $=]0, \pi[$.

Let us mention that the function arctan is one-to-one and the function arccot is one-to-one.

Let r be a real number. Then $\tan r$ is a real number. Then $\cot r$ is a real number.

Next we state a number of propositions:

(13) For every real number x such that $x \in]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$ holds (the function tan)$(x) = \tan x$.

(14) For every real number x such that $x \in]0, \pi[$ holds (the function cot)$(x) = \cot x$.

(15) For every real number x such that $\cos x \neq 0$ holds (the function tan)$(x) = \tan x$.

(16) For every real number x such that (the function sin)$(x) \neq 0$ holds (the function cot)$(x) = \cot x$.

(17) $\tan(-\frac{\pi}{4}) = -1$.

(18) $\cot(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 1$ and $\cot(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \pi) = -1$.

(19) For every real number x such that $x \in [-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$ holds $\tan x \in [-1, 1]$.

(20) For every real number x such that $x \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4} \cdot \pi]$ holds $\cot x \in [-1, 1]$.

(21) rng((the function tan)$\restriction [-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]) = [-1, 1]$.

(22) rng((the function cot)$\restriction [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4} \cdot \pi]) = [-1, 1]$.

(23) $[-1, 1] \subseteq \mathrm{dom}$ (the function arctan).

(24) $[-1, 1] \subseteq \mathrm{dom}$ (the function arccot).

Let us observe that (the function tan)$\restriction[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$ is one-to-one and (the function cot)$\restriction[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4} \cdot \pi]$ is one-to-one.

The following propositions are true:

(25) (The function arctan)$\restriction[-1, 1]$ = ((the function tan)$\restriction[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}])^{-1}$.

(26) (The function arccot)$\restriction[-1, 1]$ = ((the function cot)$\restriction[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4} \cdot \pi])^{-1}$.

(27) ((The function tan)$\restriction[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$ **qua** function) $\cdot$((the function arctan)$\restriction[-1, 1]$) = $\mathrm{id}_{[-1,1]}$.

(28) ((The function cot)$\restriction[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\cdot\pi]$ **qua** function) $\cdot$((the function arccot)$\restriction[-1, 1]$) = $\mathrm{id}_{[-1,1]}$.

(29) ((The function tan)$\restriction[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$) $\cdot$ ((the function arctan)$\restriction[-1, 1]$) = $\mathrm{id}_{[-1,1]}$.

(30) ((The function cot)$\restriction[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4} \cdot \pi]$) $\cdot$ ((the function arccot)$\restriction[-1, 1]$) = $\mathrm{id}_{[-1,1]}$.

(31) (The function arctan **qua** function) $\cdot$((the function tan)$\restriction]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$) = $\mathrm{id}_{]-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}[}$.

(32) (The function arccot) $\cdot$((the function cot)$\restriction]0, \pi[$) = $\mathrm{id}_{]0,\pi[}$.

(33) (The function arctan **qua** function) $\cdot$((the function tan)$\restriction]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$) = $\mathrm{id}_{]-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}[}$.

(34) (The function arccot **qua** function) $\cdot$((the function cot)$\restriction]0, \pi[$) = $\mathrm{id}_{]0,\pi[}$.

(35) If $-\frac{\pi}{2} < r < \frac{\pi}{2}$, then $\arctan \tan r = r$.

(36) If $0 < r < \pi$, then $\mathrm{arccot} \cot r = r$.

(37) $\arctan(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$.

(38) $\mathrm{arccot}(-1) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \pi$.

(39) $\arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

(40) $\mathrm{arccot}\, 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

(41) $\tan 0 = 0$.

(42) $\cot(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$.

(43) $\arctan 0 = 0$.

(44) $\mathrm{arccot}\, 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

(45) The function arctan is increasing on (the function tan) $^\circ]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$.

(46) The function arccot is decreasing on (the function cot) $^\circ]0, \pi[$.

(47) The function arctan is increasing on $[-1, 1]$.

(48) The function arccot is decreasing on $[-1, 1]$.

(49) For every real number x such that $x \in [-1, 1]$ holds $\arctan x \in [-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$.

(50) For every real number x such that $x \in [-1, 1]$ holds $\mathrm{arccot}\, x \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4} \cdot \pi]$.

(51) If $-1 \leq r \leq 1$, then $\tan \arctan r = r$.

(52) If $-1 \leq r \leq 1$, then $\cot \mathrm{arccot}\, r = r$.

(53) The function arctan is continuous on $[-1,1]$.
(54) The function arccot is continuous on $[-1,1]$.
(55) $\mathrm{rng}((\text{the function arctan})\restriction[-1,1]) = [-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$.
(56) $\mathrm{rng}((\text{the function arccot})\restriction[-1,1]) = [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\cdot\pi]$.
(57) If $-1 \leq r \leq 1$ and $\arctan r = -\frac{\pi}{4}$, then $r = -1$.
(58) If $-1 \leq r \leq 1$ and $\mathrm{arccot}\, r = \frac{3}{4}\cdot\pi$, then $r = -1$.
(59) If $-1 \leq r \leq 1$ and $\arctan r = 0$, then $r = 0$.
(60) If $-1 \leq r \leq 1$ and $\mathrm{arccot}\, r = \frac{\pi}{2}$, then $r = 0$.
(61) If $-1 \leq r \leq 1$ and $\arctan r = \frac{\pi}{4}$, then $r = 1$.
(62) If $-1 \leq r \leq 1$ and $\mathrm{arccot}\, r = \frac{\pi}{4}$, then $r = 1$.
(63) If $-1 \leq r \leq 1$, then $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \arctan r \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$.
(64) If $-1 \leq r \leq 1$, then $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \mathrm{arccot}\, r \leq \frac{3}{4}\cdot\pi$.
(65) If $-1 < r < 1$, then $-\frac{\pi}{4} < \arctan r < \frac{\pi}{4}$.
(66) If $-1 < r < 1$, then $\frac{\pi}{4} < \mathrm{arccot}\, r < \frac{3}{4}\cdot\pi$.
(67) If $-1 \leq r \leq 1$, then $\arctan r = -\arctan(-r)$.
(68) If $-1 \leq r \leq 1$, then $\mathrm{arccot}\, r = \pi - \mathrm{arccot}(-r)$.
(69) If $-1 \leq r \leq 1$, then $\cot \arctan r = \frac{1}{r}$.
(70) If $-1 \leq r \leq 1$, then $\tan \mathrm{arccot}\, r = \frac{1}{r}$.
(71) The function arctan is differentiable on (the function tan) $^\circ]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$.
(72) The function arccot is differentiable on (the function cot) $^\circ]0,\pi[$.
(73) The function arctan is differentiable on $]-1,1[$.
(74) The function arccot is differentiable on $]-1,1[$.
(75) If $-1 \leq r \leq 1$, then (the function arctan)$'(r) = \frac{1}{1+r^{\mathbf{2}}}$.
(76) If $-1 \leq r \leq 1$, then (the function arccot)$'(r) = -\frac{1}{1+r^{\mathbf{2}}}$.
(77) The function arctan is continuous on (the function tan) $^\circ]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$.
(78) The function arccot is continuous on (the function cot) $^\circ]0,\pi[$.
(79) dom (the function arctan) is open.
(80) dom (the function arccot) is open.

2. Several Differentiation Formulas of Arctan and Arccot

We now state a number of propositions:

(81) Suppose $Z \subseteq\,]-1,1[$. Then the function arctan is differentiable on Z and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds (the function arctan)$'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^{\mathbf{2}}}$.
(82) Suppose $Z \subseteq\,]-1,1[$. Then the function arccot is differentiable on Z and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds (the function arccot)$'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{1}{1+x^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(83) Suppose $Z \subseteq]-1,1[$. Then

(i) r the function arctan is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(r \text{ the function arctan})'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \frac{r}{1+x^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(84) Suppose $Z \subseteq]-1,1[$. Then

(i) r the function arccot is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(r \text{ the function arccot})'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{r}{1+x^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(85) Suppose f is differentiable in x and $-1 < f(x) < 1$. Then (the function arctan) $\cdot f$ is differentiable in x and $((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot f)'(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{1+f(x)^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(86) Suppose f is differentiable in x and $-1 < f(x) < 1$. Then (the function arccot) $\cdot f$ is differentiable in x and $((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot f)'(x) = -\frac{f'(x)}{1+f(x)^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(87) Suppose $Z \subseteq \text{dom}((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot f)$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = r \cdot x + s$ and $-1 < f(x) < 1$. Then

(i) (the function arctan) $\cdot f$ is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot f)'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \frac{r}{1+(r \cdot x+s)^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(88) Suppose $Z \subseteq \text{dom}((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot f)$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = r \cdot x + s$ and $-1 < f(x) < 1$. Then

(i) (the function arccot) $\cdot f$ is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot f)'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{r}{1+(r \cdot x+s)^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(89) Suppose $Z \subseteq \text{dom}((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (\text{the function arctan}))$ and $Z \subseteq]-1,1[$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $\arctan x > 0$. Then

(i) (the function ln) $\cdot$(the function arctan) is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (\text{the function arctan}))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x^{\mathbf{2}}) \cdot \arctan x}$.

(90) Suppose $Z \subseteq \text{dom}((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (\text{the function arccot}))$ and $Z \subseteq]-1,1[$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $\text{arccot}\, x > 0$. Then

(i) (the function ln) $\cdot$(the function arccot) is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (\text{the function arccot}))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x^{\mathbf{2}}) \cdot \text{arccot}\, x}$.

(91) Suppose $Z \subseteq \text{dom}((\Box^n) \cdot \text{the function arctan})$ and $Z \subseteq]-1,1[$. Then

(i) $(\Box^n) \cdot$ the function arctan is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $((\Box^n) \cdot \text{the function arctan})'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \frac{n \cdot (\arctan x)^{n-1}}{1+x^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(92) Suppose $Z \subseteq \text{dom}((\Box^n) \cdot \text{the function arccot})$ and $Z \subseteq]-1,1[$. Then

(i) $(\Box^n) \cdot$ the function arccot is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $((\square^n) \cdot \text{the function arccot})'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{n \cdot (\operatorname{arccot} x)^{n-1}}{1+x^2}$.

(93) Suppose $Z \subseteq \operatorname{dom}(\frac{1}{2}\,((\square^2) \cdot \text{the function arctan}))$ and $Z \subseteq]-1, 1[$. Then

(i) $\frac{1}{2}\,((\square^2) \cdot \text{the function arctan})$ is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(\frac{1}{2}\,((\square^2) \cdot \text{the function arctan}))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2}$.

(94) Suppose $Z \subseteq \operatorname{dom}(\frac{1}{2}\,((\square^2) \cdot \text{the function arccot}))$ and $Z \subseteq]-1, 1[$. Then

(i) $\frac{1}{2}\,((\square^2) \cdot \text{the function arccot})$ is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(\frac{1}{2}\,((\square^2) \cdot \text{the function arccot}))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{\operatorname{arccot} x}{1+x^2}$.

(95) Suppose $Z \subseteq]-1, 1[$. Then

(i) id_Z the function arctan is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(\mathrm{id}_Z \text{ the function arctan})'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \arctan x + \frac{x}{1+x^2}$.

(96) Suppose $Z \subseteq]-1, 1[$. Then

(i) id_Z the function arccot is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(\mathrm{id}_Z \text{ the function arccot})'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \operatorname{arccot} x - \frac{x}{1+x^2}$.

(97) Suppose $Z \subseteq \operatorname{dom}(f \text{ the function arctan})$ and $Z \subseteq]-1, 1[$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = r \cdot x + s$. Then

(i) f the function arctan is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(f \text{ the function arctan})'_{\restriction Z}(x) = r \cdot \arctan x + \frac{r \cdot x + s}{1+x^2}$.

(98) Suppose $Z \subseteq \operatorname{dom}(f \text{ the function arccot})$ and $Z \subseteq]-1, 1[$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = r \cdot x + s$. Then

(i) f the function arccot is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(f \text{ the function arccot})'_{\restriction Z}(x) = r \cdot \operatorname{arccot} x - \frac{r \cdot x + s}{1+x^2}$.

(99) Suppose $Z \subseteq \operatorname{dom}(\frac{1}{2}\,((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot f))$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = 2 \cdot x$ and $-1 < f(x) < 1$. Then

(i) $\frac{1}{2}\,((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot f)$ is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(\frac{1}{2}\,((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot f))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \frac{1}{1+(2 \cdot x)^2}$.

(100) Suppose $Z \subseteq \operatorname{dom}(\frac{1}{2}\,((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot f))$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = 2 \cdot x$ and $-1 < f(x) < 1$. Then

(i) $\frac{1}{2}\,((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot f)$ is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(\frac{1}{2}\,((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot f))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{1}{1+(2 \cdot x)^2}$.

(101) Suppose $Z \subseteq \operatorname{dom}(f_1 + f_2)$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f_1(x) = 1$ and $f_2 = \square^2$. Then $f_1 + f_2$ is differentiable on Z and for every

x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(f_1 + f_2)'_{\restriction Z}(x) = 2 \cdot x$.

(102) Suppose $Z \subseteq \mathrm{dom}(\frac{1}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2)))$ and $f_2 = \square^2$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f_1(x) = 1$. Then

(i) $\frac{1}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2))$ is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(\frac{1}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2)))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(103) Suppose that

(i) $Z \subseteq \mathrm{dom}(\mathrm{id}_Z\,\text{the function arctan} - \frac{1}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2)))$,

(ii) $Z \subseteq]-1, 1[$,

(iii) $f_2 = \square^2$, and

(iv) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f_1(x) = 1$.

Then

(v) $\mathrm{id}_Z\,\text{the function arctan} - \frac{1}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2))$ is differentiable on Z, and

(vi) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(\mathrm{id}_Z\,\text{the function arctan} - \frac{1}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2)))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \arctan x$.

(104) Suppose that

(i) $Z \subseteq \mathrm{dom}(\mathrm{id}_Z\,\text{the function arccot} + \frac{1}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2)))$,

(ii) $Z \subseteq]-1, 1[$,

(iii) $f_2 = \square^2$, and

(iv) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f_1(x) = 1$.

Then

(v) $\mathrm{id}_Z\,\text{the function arccot} + \frac{1}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2))$ is differentiable on Z, and

(vi) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(\mathrm{id}_Z\,\text{the function arccot} + \frac{1}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2)))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \mathrm{arccot}\, x$.

(105) Suppose $Z \subseteq \mathrm{dom}(\mathrm{id}_Z\,((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot f))$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = \frac{x}{r}$ and $-1 < f(x) < 1$. Then

(i) $\mathrm{id}_Z\,((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot f)$ is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(\mathrm{id}_Z\,((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot f))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \arctan(\frac{x}{r}) + \frac{x}{r \cdot (1+(\frac{x}{r})^{\mathbf{2}})}$.

(106) Suppose $Z \subseteq \mathrm{dom}(\mathrm{id}_Z\,((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot f))$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = \frac{x}{r}$ and $-1 < f(x) < 1$. Then

(i) $\mathrm{id}_Z\,((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot f)$ is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(\mathrm{id}_Z\,((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot f))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \mathrm{arccot}(\frac{x}{r}) - \frac{x}{r \cdot (1+(\frac{x}{r})^{\mathbf{2}})}$.

(107) Suppose $Z \subseteq \mathrm{dom}(f_1 + f_2)$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f_1(x) = 1$ and $f_2 = (\square^2) \cdot f$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = \frac{x}{r}$. Then $f_1 + f_2$ is differentiable on Z and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(f_1 + f_2)'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \frac{2 \cdot x}{r^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(108) Suppose that

(i) $Z \subseteq \mathrm{dom}(\frac{r}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2)))$,

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f_1(x) = 1$,

(iii) $r \neq 0$,

(iv) $f_2 = (\square^2) \cdot f$, and

(v) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = \frac{x}{r}$.

Then

(vi) $\frac{r}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2))$ is differentiable on Z, and

(vii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(\frac{r}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2)))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \frac{x}{r \cdot (1 + (\frac{x}{r})^{\mathbf{2}})}$.

(109) Suppose that

(i) $Z \subseteq \mathrm{dom}(\mathrm{id}_Z\,((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot f) - \frac{r}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2)))$,

(ii) $r \neq 0$,

(iii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = \frac{x}{r}$ and $-1 < f(x) < 1$,

(iv) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f_1(x) = 1$,

(v) $f_2 = (\square^2) \cdot f$, and

(vi) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = \frac{x}{r}$.

Then

(vii) $\mathrm{id}_Z\,((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot f) - \frac{r}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2))$ is differentiable on Z, and

(viii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(\mathrm{id}_Z\,((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot f) - \frac{r}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2)))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \arctan(\frac{x}{r})$.

(110) Suppose that

(i) $Z \subseteq \mathrm{dom}(\mathrm{id}_Z\,((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot f) + \frac{r}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2)))$,

(ii) $r \neq 0$,

(iii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = \frac{x}{r}$ and $-1 < f(x) < 1$,

(iv) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f_1(x) = 1$,

(v) $f_2 = (\square^2) \cdot f$, and

(vi) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = \frac{x}{r}$.

Then

(vii) $\mathrm{id}_Z\,((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot f) + \frac{r}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2))$ is differentiable on Z, and

(viii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(\mathrm{id}_Z\,((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot f) + \frac{r}{2}\,((\text{the function ln}) \cdot (f_1 + f_2)))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \mathrm{arccot}(\frac{x}{r})$.

(111) Suppose $Z \subseteq \mathrm{dom}((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot \frac{1}{f})$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = x$ and $-1 < (\frac{1}{f})(x) < 1$. Then

(i) $(\text{the function arctan}) \cdot \frac{1}{f}$ is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot \frac{1}{f})'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{1}{1 + x^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(112) Suppose $Z \subseteq \mathrm{dom}((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot \frac{1}{f})$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = x$ and $-1 < (\frac{1}{f})(x) < 1$. Then

(i) (the function arccot) $\cdot \frac{1}{f}$ is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot \frac{1}{f})'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(113) Suppose that

(i) $Z \subseteq \mathrm{dom}((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot f)$,

(ii) $f = f_1 + h\, f_2$,

(iii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $-1 < f(x) < 1$,

(iv) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f_1(x) = r + s \cdot x$, and

(v) $f_2 = \square^2$.

Then

(vi) (the function arctan) $\cdot(f_1 + h\, f_2)$ is differentiable on Z, and

(vii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot (f_1 + h\, f_2))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \frac{s+2 \cdot h \cdot x}{1+(r+s \cdot x+h \cdot x^{\mathbf{2}})^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(114) Suppose that

(i) $Z \subseteq \mathrm{dom}((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot f)$,

(ii) $f = f_1 + h\, f_2$,

(iii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $-1 < f(x) < 1$,

(iv) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f_1(x) = r + s \cdot x$, and

(v) $f_2 = \square^2$.

Then

(vi) (the function arccot) $\cdot(f_1 + h\, f_2)$ is differentiable on Z, and

(vii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot (f_1 + h\, f_2))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{s+2 \cdot h \cdot x}{1+(r+s \cdot x+h \cdot x^{\mathbf{2}})^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(115) Suppose $Z \subseteq \mathrm{dom}((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot (\text{the function exp}))$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $\exp x < 1$. Then

(i) (the function arctan) $\cdot$(the function exp) is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot (\text{the function exp}))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \frac{\exp x}{1+(\exp x)^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(116) Suppose $Z \subseteq \mathrm{dom}((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot (\text{the function exp}))$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $\exp x < 1$. Then

(i) (the function arccot) $\cdot$(the function exp) is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot (\text{the function exp}))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{\exp x}{1+(\exp x)^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(117) Suppose that

(i) $Z \subseteq \mathrm{dom}((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot (\text{the function ln}))$, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $-1 <$ (the function ln)(x) and (the function ln)$(x) < 1$.

Then

(iii) (the function arctan) $\cdot$(the function ln) is differentiable on Z, and
(iv) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds ((the function arctan) $\cdot$(the function ln))$'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \frac{1}{x \cdot (1+(\text{the function ln})(x)^{\mathbf{2}})}$.

(118) Suppose that
(i) $Z \subseteq$ dom((the function arccot) $\cdot$(the function ln)), and
(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $-1 <$ (the function ln)(x) and (the function ln)(x) < 1.
Then
(iii) (the function arccot) $\cdot$(the function ln) is differentiable on Z, and
(iv) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds ((the function arccot) $\cdot$(the function ln))$'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{1}{x \cdot (1+(\text{the function ln})(x)^{\mathbf{2}})}$.

(119) Suppose $Z \subseteq$ dom((the function exp) $\cdot$(the function arctan)) and $Z \subseteq$ $]-1, 1[$. Then
(i) (the function exp) $\cdot$(the function arctan) is differentiable on Z, and
(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds ((the function exp) $\cdot$(the function arctan))$'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \frac{\exp \arctan x}{1+x^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(120) Suppose $Z \subseteq$ dom((the function exp) $\cdot$(the function arccot)) and $Z \subseteq$ $]-1, 1[$. Then
(i) (the function exp) $\cdot$(the function arccot) is differentiable on Z, and
(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds ((the function exp) $\cdot$(the function arccot))$'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{\exp \operatorname{arccot} x}{1+x^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(121) Suppose $Z \subseteq$ dom((the function arctan)$-\mathrm{id}_Z$) and $Z \subseteq$ $]-1, 1[$. Then
(i) (the function arctan)$-\mathrm{id}_Z$ is differentiable on Z, and
(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds ((the function arctan)$-\mathrm{id}_Z$)$'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{x^{\mathbf{2}}}{1+x^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(122) Suppose $Z \subseteq$ dom($-$the function arccot $- \mathrm{id}_Z$) and $Z \subseteq$ $]-1, 1[$. Then
(i) $-$the function arccot $- \mathrm{id}_Z$ is differentiable on Z, and
(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds ($-$the function arccot $- \mathrm{id}_Z$)$'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{x^{\mathbf{2}}}{1+x^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(123) Suppose $Z \subseteq$ $]-1, 1[$. Then
(i) (the function exp) (the function arctan) is differentiable on Z, and
(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds ((the function exp) (the function arctan))$'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \exp x \cdot \arctan x + \frac{\exp x}{1+x^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(124) Suppose $Z \subseteq$ $]-1, 1[$. Then
(i) (the function exp) (the function arccot) is differentiable on Z, and
(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds ((the function exp) (the function arccot))$'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \exp x \cdot \operatorname{arccot} x - \frac{\exp x}{1+x^{\mathbf{2}}}$.

(125) Suppose $Z \subseteq$ dom($\frac{1}{r}$ ((the function arctan) $\cdot f$) $- \mathrm{id}_Z$) and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = r \cdot x$ and $r \neq 0$ and $-1 < f(x) < 1$. Then
(i) $\frac{1}{r}$ ((the function arctan) $\cdot f$) $- \mathrm{id}_Z$ is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(\frac{1}{r}((\text{the function arctan}) \cdot f) - \text{id}_Z)'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{(r \cdot x)^2}{1+(r \cdot x)^2}$.

(126) Suppose $Z \subseteq \text{dom}((-\frac{1}{r})((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot f) - \text{id}_Z)$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = r \cdot x$ and $r \neq 0$ and $-1 < f(x) < 1$. Then

(i) $(-\frac{1}{r})((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot f) - \text{id}_Z$ is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $((-\frac{1}{r})((\text{the function arccot}) \cdot f) - \text{id}_Z)'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{(r \cdot x)^2}{1+(r \cdot x)^2}$.

(127) Suppose $Z \subseteq \text{dom}((\text{the function ln})\ (\text{the function arctan}))$ and $Z \subseteq]-1, 1[$. Then

(i) (the function ln) (the function arctan) is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $((\text{the function ln})\ (\text{the function arctan}))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \frac{\arctan x}{x} + \frac{(\text{the function ln})(x)}{1+x^2}$.

(128) Suppose $Z \subseteq \text{dom}((\text{the function ln})\ (\text{the function arccot}))$ and $Z \subseteq]-1, 1[$. Then

(i) (the function ln) (the function arccot) is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $((\text{the function ln})\ (\text{the function arccot}))'_{\restriction Z}(x) = \frac{\text{arccot}\, x}{x} - \frac{(\text{the function ln})(x)}{1+x^2}$.

(129) Suppose $Z \subseteq \text{dom}(\frac{1}{f}\ \text{the function arctan})$ and $Z \subseteq]-1, 1[$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = x$. Then

(i) $\frac{1}{f}$ the function arctan is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(\frac{1}{f}\ \text{the function arctan})'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{\arctan x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x \cdot (1+x^2)}$.

(130) Suppose $Z \subseteq \text{dom}(\frac{1}{f}\ \text{the function arccot})$ and $Z \subseteq]-1, 1[$ and for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $f(x) = x$. Then

(i) $\frac{1}{f}$ the function arccot is differentiable on Z, and

(ii) for every x such that $x \in Z$ holds $(\frac{1}{f}\ \text{the function arccot})'_{\restriction Z}(x) = -\frac{\text{arccot}\, x}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x \cdot (1+x^2)}$.

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