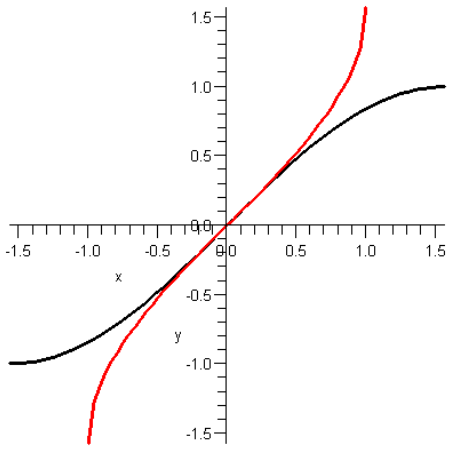
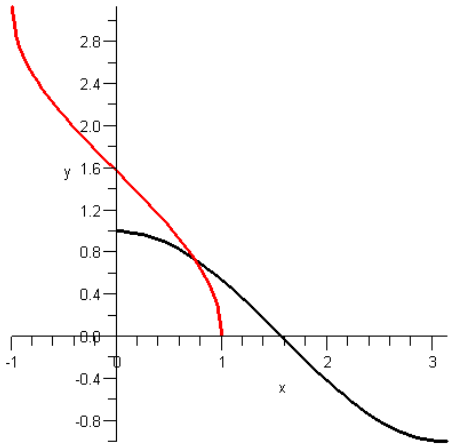
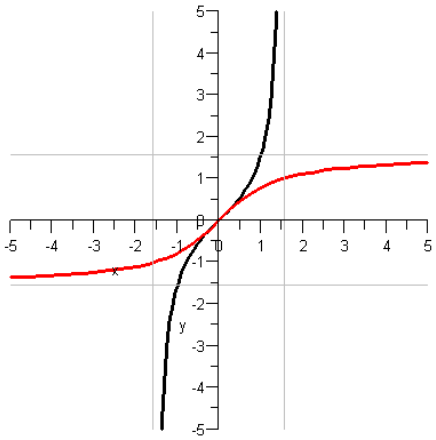
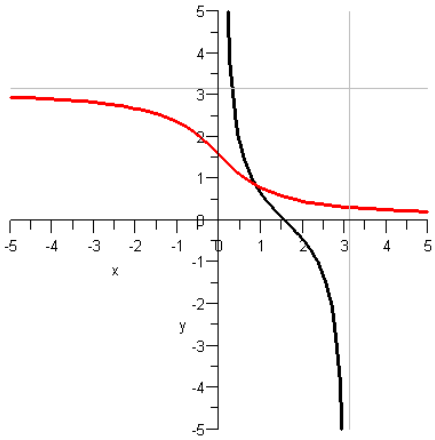
Sinus et Arcsinus	Cosinus et Arccosinus
	
$f : [\frac{-\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}] \to [-1; 1]$ $f^{-1} : [-1; 1] \to [\frac{-\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}]$ $\forall x \in R, \forall y \in R, y = \sin(x) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \sin(y) \\ y \in [\frac{-\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}] \end{cases}$ $\arcsin'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$f : [0; \pi] \to [-1; 1]$ $f^{-1} : [-1; 1] \to [0; \pi]$ $\forall x \in R, \forall y \in R, y = \arccos(x) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \cos(y) \\ y \in [0; \pi] \end{cases}$ $\arccos'(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
Tan et Arctan	**Cotan et Arccotan**
	
$f : [\frac{-\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}] \to R$ $f^{-1} : R \to [\frac{-\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}]$ $\forall x \in R, \forall y \in R, y = \arctan(x) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \tan(y) \\ y \in [\frac{-\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}] \end{cases}$ $\arctan'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$f : [0; \pi] \to R$ $f^{-1} : R \to [0; \pi]$ $\forall x \in R, \forall y \in R, y = cotan(x) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = cotan(y) \\ y \in [0; \pi] \end{cases}$ $arccotan'(x) = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$