tg(½ * arccos (⅗) - 2 arcctg (-2))
исп универсальная тригонометрическая подстановка
ctgx=-2   x э (-P/2;P/2)
cosy=⅗ y э [0;P]
tg(1/2y-2x)=(tg(y/2))+tg(-2x))/(1-tg(1/2y)*tg(-2x))
tg1/2y=sin1/2y/cos1/2y
siny=V(1-cos^2y)=⅘
cos(y/2)=V(cosy/2+½)=V(3/10+5/10)=2/V5
sin(y/2)=V5/5=1/V5
tg(y/2)=1/2
ctgx=-2 => ctg(-x)=2
tg(-2x)=2tg(-x)/(1-tg(-x)^2)=4/3
tg(1/2y-2x)=(½+4/3)/(1-(4/3*½))=-⅚ / 10/6=11/2

sin(arccos x)=?
arccosx=t t э [0;P]
cost=x
sint=V(1-x^2)

sin(arctg x)=?
arctgx=t t э (-P/2;P/2)
tgt=x
1+tg^2k=1/cos^2k=1/(-sin^2k+1) =>1-sin^2k=1/(1+tg^2k) =>
sink=+-V(1-1/(1+tg^2k))
sint=+-V(1-1/(1+x^2))=+-V(x^2/(1+x^2))
при t э (-P/2;0] sint<0 sint=-V(x^2/(1+x^2))=-|x|/V(1+x^2)
=x/V(1+x^2)
при t э (0;P/2) sint >0 sint=V(x^2/(1+x^2))=|x|/V(1+x^2)
=x/V(1+x^2)