



## Trigonometry Identities - Pythagorean (Tan<sup>2</sup> and Sec<sup>2</sup>) to Identity (Degrees)



1 Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression  $\sec^2(300^\circ)$

A  $= \tan^2(300^\circ) + 1$

B  $= 1 - \tan^2(300^\circ)$

2 Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression  $\sec^2(60^\circ)$

A  $= \tan^2(60^\circ) - 1$

B  $= \tan^2(60^\circ) + 1$

3 Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression  $\tan^2(45^\circ)$

A  $= \sec^2(45^\circ) - 1$

B  $= \csc^2(45^\circ) - 1$

4 Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression  $\tan^2(135^\circ)$

A  $= 1 - \sec^2(135^\circ)$

B  $= \sec^2(135^\circ) - 1$

5 Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression  $\tan^2(150^\circ)$

A  $= \sec^2(150^\circ) - 1$

B  $= 1 - \sec^2(150^\circ)$

6 Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression  $\tan^2(120^\circ)$

A  $= \sec^2(120^\circ) - 1$

B  $= \csc^2(120^\circ) - 1$

7 Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression  $\sec^2(150^\circ)$

A  $= \tan^2(150^\circ) + 1$

B  $= \tan^2(150^\circ) - 1$

8 Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression  $\tan^2(300^\circ)$

A  $= \csc^2(300^\circ) - 1$

B  $= \sec^2(300^\circ) - 1$