



Trigonometry Identities - Pythagorean (Tan² and Sec²) to Identity (Greek Letter)

1

Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression

$$\sec^2(\beta)$$

A	B
$= \tan^2(\beta) + 1$	$= \tan^2(\beta) - 1$

2

Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression

$$\sec^2(\theta)$$

A	B
$= \tan^2(\theta) + 1$	$= \tan^2(\theta) - 1$

3

Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression

$$\tan^2(\beta)$$

A	B
$= \sec^2(\beta) - 1$	$= \csc^2(\beta) - 1$

4

Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression

$$\sec^2(\gamma)$$

A	B
$= \tan^2(\gamma) - 1$	$= \tan^2(\gamma) + 1$

5

Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression

$$\tan^2(\alpha)$$

A	B
$= \sec^2(\alpha) - 1$	$= \csc^2(\alpha) - 1$

6

Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression

$$\tan^2(\gamma)$$

A	B
$= \sec^2(\gamma) - 1$	$= \csc^2(\gamma) - 1$

7

Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression

$$\sec^2(\alpha)$$

A	B
$= \tan^2(\alpha) + 1$	$= \tan^2(\alpha) - 1$

8

Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression

$$\tan^2(\theta)$$

A	B
$= \csc^2(\theta) - 1$	$= \sec^2(\theta) - 1$