Trigonometry Identities - Pythagorean (Tan^2 and Sec^2) to Identity (Radians)

1

$$\tan^2\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression

A	B
$= \sec^2(\frac{\pi}{6}) - 1$	$= 1 - \sec^2(\frac{\pi}{6})$

2

$$\tan^2\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)$$

Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression

A	B
$= \csc^2(\frac{7\pi}{6}) - 1$	$= \sec^2(\frac{7\pi}{6}) - 1$

3

$$\sec^2\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)$$

Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression

A	B
$= 1 - \tan^2(\frac{7\pi}{6})$	$= \tan^2(\frac{7\pi}{6}) + 1$

4

$$\tan^2\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right)$$

Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression

A	B
$= \csc^2(\frac{5\pi}{3}) - 1$	$= \sec^2(\frac{5\pi}{3}) - 1$

5

$$\sec^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression

A	B
$= \tan^2(\frac{2\pi}{3}) + 1$	$= 1 - \tan^2(\frac{2\pi}{3})$

6

$$\tan^2\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$$

Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression

A	B
$= \sec^2(\frac{4\pi}{3}) - 1$	$= \csc^2(\frac{4\pi}{3}) - 1$

7

$$\tan^2\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$

Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression

A	B
$= \csc^2(\frac{3\pi}{4}) - 1$	$= \sec^2(\frac{3\pi}{4}) - 1$

8

$$\sec^2\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right)$$

Complete the pythagorean trig identity for this expression

A	B
$= 1 - \tan^2(\frac{7\pi}{4})$	$= \tan^2(\frac{7\pi}{4}) + 1$