The following will be given on the exam:

Unit circle with standard angles $(0, \pi/6, \pi/4, \pi/3, \pi/2)$ and their sine/cosine values
$d/dx(\arcsin(x)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$d/dx(\arctan(x)) = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$
$d/dx(\operatorname{arcsec}(x)) = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$\int \sec(x)dx = \ln(|\sec(x) + \tan(x)|) + c$
Range of arcsin: $-\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$
Range of arccos: $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$
Range of arctan: $-\pi/2 < \theta < \pi/2$
Range of arccot: $0 < \theta < \pi$
Range of arcsec: $0 \leq \theta < \pi/2$ union $\pi/2 < \theta \leq \pi$
Range of arccsc: $-\pi/2 \leq \theta < 0$ union $0 < \theta \leq \pi/2$
$\cos^2(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos(2\theta))$
$\sin^2(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos(2\theta))$
$\sin(2\theta) = 2\sin(\theta)\cos(\theta)$
$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta)$
$\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1$
$\tan^2(\theta) + 1 = \sec^2(\theta)$