II. kvadrant (91°-180°)	*III. kvadrant (181°-270°)*	*IV. kvadrant (271°-360°)*
$\sin(180^\circ - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$	$\sin(180^\circ + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$	$\sin(360^\circ - \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$
$\cos(180^\circ - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$	$\cos(180^\circ + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$	$\cos(360^\circ - \alpha) = \cos \alpha$
$\tan(180^\circ - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha$	$\tan(180^\circ + \alpha) = \tan \alpha$	$\tan(360^\circ - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha$
$\cot(180^\circ - \alpha) = -\cot \alpha$	$\cot(180^\circ + \alpha) = \cot \alpha$	$\cot(360^\circ - \alpha) = -\cot \alpha$

$\tan\alpha = \sin\alpha / \cos \alpha$	$\cot \alpha = \cos \alpha / \sin\alpha$	$\tan\alpha * \cot \alpha = 1$
$\sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1$	$1 + \cot^2\alpha = 1 / \sin^2\alpha$	$1 + \tan^2\alpha = 1 / \cos^2\alpha$