REDUCING FUNCTIONS OF AN ANGLE IN ANY QUADRANT

$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta)=\cos\theta$ $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta)=\sin\theta$ $\tan(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta)=\cot\theta$	$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}+\theta)=\cos\theta$ $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}+\theta)=-\sin\theta$ $\tan(\frac{\pi}{2}+\theta)=-\cot\theta$
$\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2}-\theta)=-\cos\theta$ $\cos(\frac{3\pi}{2}-\theta)=-\sin\theta$ $\tan(\frac{3\pi}{2}-\theta)=\cot\theta$	$\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2}+\theta)=-\cos\theta$ $\cos(\frac{3\pi}{2}+\theta)=\sin\theta$ $\tan(\frac{3\pi}{2}+\theta)=-\cot\theta$
$\sin(\pi-\theta)=\sin\theta$ $\cos(\pi-\theta)=-\cos\theta$ $\tan(\pi-\theta)=-\tan\theta$	$\sin(\pi+\theta)=-\sin\theta$ $\cos(\pi+\theta)=-\cos\theta$ $\tan(\pi+\theta)=\tan\theta$
$\sin(2\pi-\theta)=-\sin\theta$ $\cos(2\pi-\theta)=\cos\theta$ $\tan(2\pi-\theta)=-\tan\theta$	$\sin(2\pi+\theta)=\sin\theta$ $\cos(2\pi+\theta)=\cos\theta$ $\tan(2\pi+\theta)=\tan\theta$

NOTE:

If θ is an acute angle, then any function of (2π+ θ), (2π– θ),(π+ θ) or (π– θ) is reducible to the same-named function of θ, whereas any function of (π/2–θ),(π/2+θ),(3π/2–θ) or (3π/2+θ) is reducible to the complementary-named function of θ.

Trig. functions signs