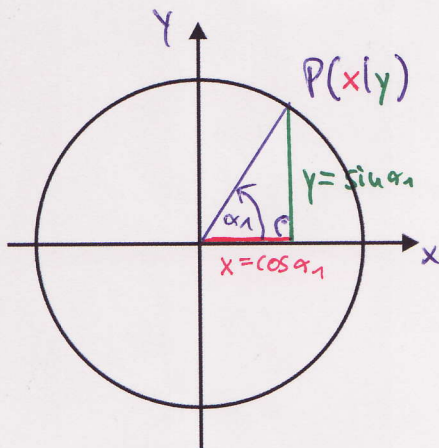


2.2 Winkelfunktionen für Winkel über 90°

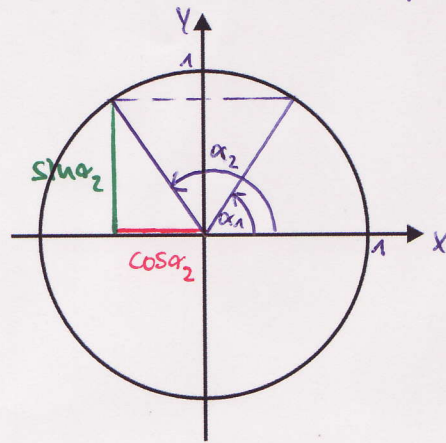
①



$$\underline{x = \cos \alpha_1}$$

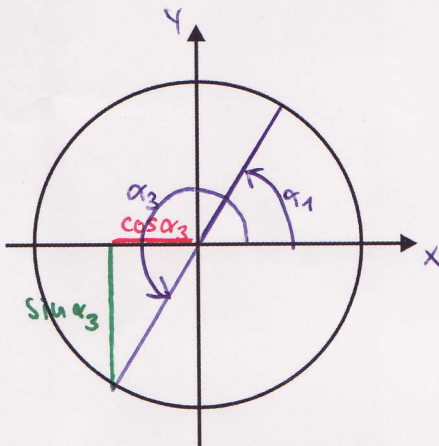
$$\underline{y = \sin \alpha_1}$$

② Spiegelung an der y-Achse



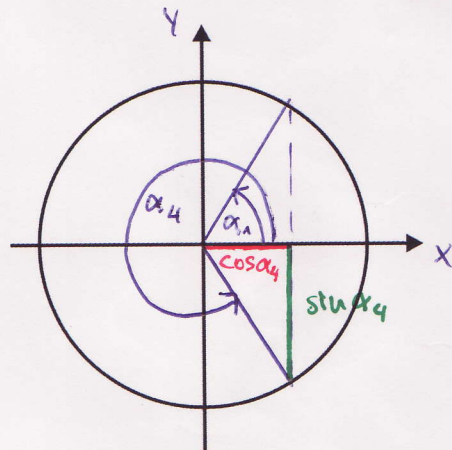
$$\underline{\alpha_2 = 180^\circ - \alpha_1}$$

③ Punktspiegelung am Ursprung



$$\underline{\alpha_3 = 180^\circ + \alpha_1}$$

④ Spiegelung an der x-Achse



$$\underline{\alpha_4 = 360^\circ - \alpha_1}$$

Aus der geometrischen Anordnung erkennt man:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin(180^\circ - \alpha_1) = \sin \alpha_1 \\ \cos(180^\circ - \alpha_1) = -\cos \alpha_1 \\ \Rightarrow \tan(180^\circ - \alpha_1) = -\frac{\sin \alpha_1}{\cos \alpha_1} = -\tan \alpha_1 \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin(180^\circ + \alpha_1) = -\sin \alpha_1 \\ \cos(180^\circ + \alpha_1) = -\cos \alpha_1 \\ \Rightarrow \tan(180^\circ + \alpha_1) = \tan \alpha_1 \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{3}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin(360^\circ - \alpha_1) = -\sin \alpha_1 \\ \cos(360^\circ - \alpha_1) = \cos \alpha_1 \\ \Rightarrow \tan(360^\circ - \alpha_1) = -\tan \alpha_1 \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{4}$$