

高雄市明誠中學 高三(上)數學複習測驗					日期：92.11.14
範圍	Book2-Chap3	班級	普三	班	姓名
	三角函數(3)	座號			

一、選擇題 (每題 8 分)

- 1.( ) 將函數  $y = \sin x$  的圖形由  $y$  軸左右往中央壓縮為  $\frac{1}{2}$ ，再向左平移  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  個單位，所得新圖形的函數為
- (A)  $y = \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6})$  (B)  $y = \sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{6})$  (C)  $y = \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3})$  (D)  $y = \sin(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{\pi}{3})$
- (E)  $y = \sin(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{6})$

Ans : . (C)

解析：

$$y = \sin x \xrightarrow{\text{壓縮 } \frac{1}{2}} y = \sin 2x \xrightarrow{\text{向左平移 } \frac{\pi}{6}} y = \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

- 2.( )  $\sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ + \sqrt{3} \tan 10^\circ + \tan 20^\circ \tan 10^\circ =$
- (A)  $\sqrt{3}$  (B)  $-\sqrt{3}$  (C)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  (D) 1 (E)  $-1$ 。

Ans : (D)

解析：

$$\tan(20^\circ + 10^\circ) = \frac{\tan 20^\circ + \tan 10^\circ}{1 - \tan 20^\circ \cdot \tan 10^\circ} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\tan 20^\circ + \tan 10^\circ}{1 - \tan 20^\circ \cdot \tan 10^\circ}$$

$$\sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ + \sqrt{3} \tan 10^\circ = 1 - \tan 20^\circ \cdot \tan 10^\circ$$

$$\sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ + \sqrt{3} \tan 10^\circ + \tan 20^\circ \tan 10^\circ = 1$$

- 3.( ) 設  $f(x) = 2\sin(30^\circ - x) - 2\cos x$ ， $-60^\circ \leq x \leq 210^\circ$ ，若  $f(x)$  在  $x = \alpha$  處有最大值  $M$ ，在  $x = \beta$  處有最小值  $m$ ，下列何者正確？(複選)

(A)  $M = 2$  (B)  $\alpha = 210^\circ$  (C)  $m = -2$  (D)  $\beta = 60^\circ$  (E)  $M - m = 4$

Ans : (B)(C)(D)

解析：

$$f(x) = 2\sin(30^\circ - x) - 2\cos x = 2\sin 30^\circ \cos x - 2\cos 30^\circ \sin x - 2\cos x$$

$$= -\cos x - \sqrt{3} \sin x = -2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x\right)$$

$$= -2(\sin x \cos 30^\circ + \cos x \sin 30^\circ) = -2\sin(x + 30^\circ)$$

$$\text{且 } -30^\circ \leq x + 30^\circ \leq 240^\circ \Rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \leq \sin(x + 30^\circ) \leq 1$$

$$\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ 時， } M = -2 \times (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = \sqrt{3} \text{，此時 } \alpha + 30^\circ = 240^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha = 210^\circ$$

$$\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) = 1 \text{ 時， } m = -2 \times 1 = -2 \text{，此時 } \beta + 30^\circ = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \beta = 60^\circ$$

二、填充題：(每題 10 分)

1. 以  $x - \cos 40^\circ$  除  $f(x) = 3x - 4x^3$  之餘式為\_\_\_\_\_。

Ans:  $\frac{1}{2}$

解析：

由餘式定理以  $x - \cos 40^\circ$  除  $f(x) = 3x - 4x^3$  之餘式為  $f(\cos 40^\circ)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\cos 40^\circ) &= 3\cos 40^\circ - 4\cos^3 40^\circ = -(4\cos^3 40^\circ - 3\cos 40^\circ) \\ &= -\cos(3 \times 40^\circ) = -\cos 120^\circ = -\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

2. 設  $\sin \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}$ ， $\pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ，則  $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} =$ \_\_\_\_\_。

Ans:  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$

解析：

$$\because \sin \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}, \pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad \therefore \cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\because \pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\alpha}{2} < \frac{3\pi}{4}, \therefore \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0 \text{ 且 } \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - (-\frac{4}{5})}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{4}{5}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{10}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

3. 設  $\cos 2\theta = \frac{3}{5}$ ， $\sin 2\theta < 0$ ，則  $\tan \theta + \cot \theta =$ \_\_\_\_\_

Ans:  $-\frac{5}{2}$

解析：

$$\cos 2\theta = \frac{3}{5}, \sin 2\theta < 0 \Rightarrow 2\theta \text{ 於第三象限, } \sin 2\theta = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\tan \theta + \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta} = \frac{2}{\sin 2\theta} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

4. 設  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ ，且  $\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ ，試求下列各式之值：

(1)  $\sec \theta + \csc \theta =$ \_\_\_\_\_。

(2)  $\frac{1}{1 + \sin \theta} + \frac{1}{1 + \cos \theta} =$ \_\_\_\_\_。

Ans: (1)  $2\sqrt{2}$  (2)  $4 - 2\sqrt{2}$

解析：

因爲  $\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ ，而  $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ ，故得

$$(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta) + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow (\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2 = 2$$

因爲  $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ ，故  $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = \sqrt{2}$

$$(1) \sec\theta + \csc\theta = \frac{1}{\cos\theta} + \frac{1}{\sin\theta} = \frac{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}{\cos\theta\sin\theta} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$(2) \text{又因爲 } \sin\theta + \cos\theta = \sqrt{2}, \sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \frac{1}{1+\sin\theta} + \frac{1}{1+\cos\theta} &= \frac{(1+\cos\theta) + (1+\sin\theta)}{(1+\sin\theta) \cdot (1+\cos\theta)} = \frac{2 + (\cos\theta + \sin\theta)}{1 + (\cos\theta + \sin\theta) + \cos\theta \cdot \sin\theta} \\ &= \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2(2 + \sqrt{2})}{3 + 2\sqrt{2}} = 4 - 2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

5. 設  $\tan\alpha, \tan\beta$  爲  $2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$  的二根，則

$2\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - 4\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha + \beta) + 4\cos^2(\alpha + \beta)$  之值爲 \_\_\_\_\_。

**Ans :**  $-\frac{20}{17}$

解析：

$$\tan\alpha + \tan\beta = 2, \tan\alpha\tan\beta = \frac{1}{2}, \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha\tan\beta} = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} &2\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - 4\sin(\alpha + \beta)\cos(\alpha + \beta) + 4\cos^2(\alpha + \beta) \\ &= \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) [2\tan^2(\alpha + \beta) - 4\tan(\alpha + \beta) + 4] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sec^2(\alpha + \beta)} [2\tan^2(\alpha + \beta) - 4\tan(\alpha + \beta) + 4] \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2(\alpha + \beta)} (2 \times 16 - 4 \times 4 + 4) = \frac{20}{17} \end{aligned}$$

6.  $\cos 40^\circ \sin 160^\circ - \sin 220^\circ \cos 340^\circ =$  \_\_\_\_\_，而  $(1 + \tan 35^\circ)(1 + \tan 10^\circ) =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

**Ans :**  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  ; 2

解析：利用和角公式

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \cos 40^\circ \sin 160^\circ - \sin 220^\circ \cos 340^\circ &= \cos 40^\circ \sin 20^\circ + \sin 40^\circ \cos 20^\circ \\ &= \sin 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ + \cos 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ = \sin(20^\circ + 40^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \because 35^\circ + 10^\circ = 45^\circ \quad \therefore \tan(35^\circ + 10^\circ) = \tan 45^\circ \Rightarrow \frac{\tan 35^\circ + \tan 10^\circ}{1 - \tan 35^\circ \tan 10^\circ} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 35^\circ + \tan 10^\circ = 1 - \tan 35^\circ \tan 10^\circ$$

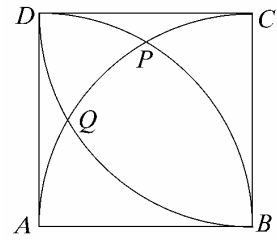
$$\Rightarrow \tan 35^\circ \cdot \tan 10^\circ + \tan 35^\circ + \tan 10^\circ = 1$$

$$\therefore (1 + \tan 35^\circ)(1 + \tan 10^\circ) = 1 + (\tan 35^\circ \cdot \tan 10^\circ + \tan 35^\circ + \tan 10^\circ) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

7. 如下圖，正方形ABCD的邊長為1，各以A，B，C為圓心，邊長1為半徑，在正方形內畫圓弧 $\widehat{DPB}$ ， $\widehat{AQPC}$ 及 $\widehat{DQB}$ ，則

(1) 兩弧 $\widehat{DPB}$ 與 $\widehat{DQB}$ 所夾眼形的面積為\_\_\_\_\_。

(2) 兩弧 $\widehat{AQP}$ ， $\widehat{PB}$ 與一邊 $\overline{AB}$ 所夾區域的面積為\_\_\_\_\_。

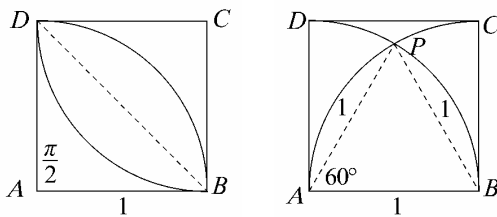


Ans : (1)  $\frac{\pi}{2} - 1$  (2)  $\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

解析：

$$(1) \text{ 所求面積} = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$(2) \text{ 所求面積} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot 1^2 + 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$



8.  $y = 3\sin x - 4\cos x$ ，當 $x = \alpha$ 時， $y$ 有最大值，求 $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} =$ \_\_\_\_\_。

Ans : 3

解析：

$$y = 3\sin x - 4\cos x = 5 \left( \frac{3}{5} \sin x - \frac{4}{5} \cos x \right) = 5\sin(x - \phi), \text{ 其中 } \cos \phi = \frac{3}{5}, \sin \phi = \frac{4}{5}$$

當 $\sin(x - \phi) = 1$ ，即 $x - \phi = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi, n \in Z$ 時， $y$ 有最大值5

$$\therefore \alpha = \phi + \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi, n \in Z, \tan \alpha = \tan \left[ \phi + \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \right] = -\cot \phi = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} + \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}} \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{4} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\text{設 } t = \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0 \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\phi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi \text{ 於第一、三象限} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{-3}{4} = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3t^2 - 8t - 3 = 0, (3t+1)(t-3) = 0, t = -\frac{1}{3}, 3 \quad \therefore \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = 3$$

9. 設 $f(x) = 2\sqrt{3} \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 4\sin x$ ，則

(1)  $f(x)$ 之最大值為\_\_\_\_\_。(2)  $f(x)$ 之最小值為\_\_\_\_\_。

Ans : (1) 2 (2) -2

解析：

$$f(x) = 2\sqrt{3} \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 4\sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2\sqrt{3}(\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{6} x + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{6}) - 4\sin x \\
&= 2\sqrt{3}(\sin x \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \cos x \frac{1}{2}) - 4\sin x \\
&= -\sin x + \sqrt{3}\cos x = -2(\sin x \frac{1}{2} - \cos x \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \\
&= -2\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) \\
&\textcircled{1} \text{ 當 } \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) = -1 \text{ 時，} f(x) \text{ 最大值 } M = 2 \\
&\textcircled{2} \text{ 當 } \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) = 1 \text{ 時，} f(x) \text{ 最小值 } m = -2
\end{aligned}$$

10.  $f(x) = (\sin x + \cos x)^2 + 4(\sin x + \cos x)$ ，則

(1)  $f(x)$  之最小值為\_\_\_\_\_。(2)  $f(x)$  之最大值為\_\_\_\_\_。

**Ans:** (1)  $2 - 4\sqrt{2}$  (2)  $2 + 4\sqrt{2}$

解析：

設  $t = \sin x + \cos x$ ，得

$$t = \sqrt{2}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos x) = \sqrt{2}(\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{2}\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\text{故 } -1 \leq \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq 1, \text{ 故 } -\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$$

又  $f(x) = (\sin x + \cos x)^2 + 4(\sin x + \cos x)$

$$= t^2 + 4t = (t + 2)^2 - 4, \text{ 其中 } -\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$$

① 當  $t = \sqrt{2}$  時， $f(x)$  有最大值  $2 + 4\sqrt{2}$

② 當  $t = -\sqrt{2}$  時， $f(x)$  有最小值  $2 - 4\sqrt{2}$

11. 設  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ， $f(x) = 2 + 2(\sin x + \cos x) - \sin 2x$ ，則  $\sin x + \cos x$  的範圍為\_\_\_\_\_。

若  $f(x)$  在  $x = x_1$  時有最大值  $M$ ；在  $x = x_2$  時有最小值為  $m$ ，則數對  $(x_1, M) =$  \_\_\_\_\_，  
 $(x_2, m) =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

**Ans:**  $1 \leq \sin x + \cos x \leq \sqrt{2}$ ； $(x_1, M) = (0, 4), (\frac{\pi}{2}, 4)$ ； $(x_2, m) = (0, 1 + 2\sqrt{2})$

解析：

(1) 令  $t = \sin x + \cos x$ ，得

$$t = \sqrt{2}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos x) = \sqrt{2}(\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{2}\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 故 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq 1, \text{ 故 } 1 \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$$

(2) 將  $t = \sin x + \cos x$  兩邊平方，得  $\sin x \cos x = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2}$ 。

$$\text{又 } f(x) = 2 + 2(\sin x + \cos x) - 2\sin x \cos x$$

故  $f(x) = 2 + 2t - (t^2 - 1) = -(t^2 - 2t + 1) + 4 = -(t - 1)^2 + 4$ ，其中  $1 \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$

① 當  $t = 1$  時，此時  $x = 0$  或  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ， $f(x)$  有最大值 4

② 當  $t = \sqrt{2}$  時，此時  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ， $f(x)$  有最小值  $1 + 2\sqrt{2}$

12. 設  $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}$ ，試求函數  $f(x) = \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin x + \cos x}$  的最大值與最小值。

Ans: 最大值  $\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}$ ；最小值  $-\frac{1}{2}$

解析：

(1) 令  $t = \sin x + \cos x$ ，得

$$t = \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x \right) = \sqrt{2} \left( \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sqrt{2} \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}, \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \pi, \quad \text{故 } 0 \leq \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \leq 1, \quad \text{故 } 0 \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$$

(2) 將  $t = \sin x + \cos x$  兩邊平方，得  $\sin x \cos x = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2}$ 。

$$\text{又 } f(x) = \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} = \frac{\frac{t^2 - 1}{2}}{1 + t} = \frac{t - 1}{2}$$

① 當  $t = \sqrt{2}$  時， $f(x)$  有最大值  $\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}$ ； ② 當  $t = 0$  時， $f(x)$  有最小值  $-\frac{1}{2}$

13. 求下列各值：

(1)  $\sin 15^\circ =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

(2)  $\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{7\pi}{8} =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

(3)  $\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

Ans: (1)  $\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$  (2) 2 (3)  $\frac{1}{8}$

解析：

(1)  $\sin 15^\circ = \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2) 原式} &= \frac{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos \frac{3\pi}{4}}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos \frac{5\pi}{4}}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos \frac{7\pi}{4}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 4 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= 2 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ &= \frac{2 \sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{2 \sin 20^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{\sin 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{2 \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 80^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{2 \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 160^\circ}{4 \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{8 \sin 20^\circ} = \frac{1}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

14. 若  $\frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  且  $\sin 2\theta = \frac{4}{5}$ ，求  $\sin \theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

**Ans :**  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

解析：

$$\frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < 2\theta < \pi, \sin 2\theta = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \cos 2\theta = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\sin \theta = +\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - (-\frac{3}{5})}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

15. 設  $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = \frac{4}{3}$ ，則  $\sin 3\theta + \cos 3\theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

**Ans :**  $\frac{20}{27}$

解析：

$$\sin \theta - \cos \theta = \frac{4}{3} \quad \text{兩邊平方} \Rightarrow 1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{16}{9} \Rightarrow \sin \theta \cos \theta = -\frac{7}{18}$$

$$\therefore \sin 3\theta + \cos 3\theta$$

$$= (3\sin \theta - 4\sin^3 \theta) + (4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta)$$

$$= 3(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) - 4(\sin^3 \theta - \cos^3 \theta) \quad \Leftarrow a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)^3 + 3ab(a-b)$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{4}{3} - 4[(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^3 + 3 \sin \theta \cos \theta (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)]$$

$$= 4 - 4 \left( \frac{64}{27} + 3 \cdot \frac{-7}{18} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \right) = \frac{20}{27}$$