

高雄市明誠中學 高二數學平時測驗				日期：100.09.13	
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一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

1. 設 2000° 的最小正同界角為 α ，最大負同界角為 β ，則數對 $(\alpha, \beta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $(200^\circ, -160^\circ)$

解析 $2000^\circ = 360^\circ \times 5 + 200^\circ \Rightarrow$ 最小正同界角 $= 200^\circ$

$2000^\circ = 360^\circ \times 6 + (-160^\circ) \Rightarrow$ 最大負同界角 $= -160^\circ$.

2. -1234° 的最小正同界角為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 206°

解析 $-1234^\circ = -360^\circ \times 4 + 206^\circ$.

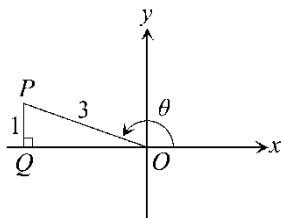
3. 設 $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{3}$ ， $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$ ，則：(1) $\cos\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (2) $\tan(-540^\circ + \theta) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 (1) $-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$; (2) $-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

解析 (1) 如圖所示，令 $\overline{PO} = 3$ ， $\overline{PQ} = 1$ ，則 $\overline{OQ} = \sqrt{3^2 - 1^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$ ，

$$\because 90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ, \therefore \cos\theta = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$(2) \tan(-540^\circ + \theta) = -\tan(540^\circ - \theta) = -\tan(90^\circ \times 6 - \theta) = +\tan\theta = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} .$$



4. 求值： $\cos 20^\circ + \cos 40^\circ + \cos 60^\circ + \dots + \cos 160^\circ + \cos 180^\circ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 -1

解析 原式 $= \cos 20^\circ + \cos 40^\circ + \cos 60^\circ + \cos 80^\circ + (-\cos 80^\circ) + (-\cos 60^\circ) + (-\cos 40^\circ)$
 $+ (-\cos 20^\circ) + (-1) = -1$.

5. $\sin 10^\circ + \sin 20^\circ + \sin 30^\circ + \dots + \sin 350^\circ + \sin 360^\circ$ 之值為 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 0

解析 $\because \sin(360^\circ - \theta) = -\sin\theta$,

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \sin 10^\circ + \sin 20^\circ + \sin 30^\circ + \dots + \sin 150^\circ + \sin 160^\circ + \sin 170^\circ + \sin 180^\circ$$

$$+ (-\sin 170^\circ) + (-\sin 160^\circ) + (-\sin 150^\circ) + \dots + (-\sin 10^\circ) + \sin 360^\circ$$

$$= \sin 180^\circ + \sin 360^\circ = 0 + 0 = 0 .$$

6. 求 $\sin(-1560^\circ)$ 的值 $= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解答 $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

解析 $\sin(-1560^\circ) = -\sin 1560^\circ = -\sin(90^\circ \times 17 + 30^\circ) = -\cos 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

7. 已知 $\tan\theta < 0 < \sin\theta$, 則 θ 為第_____象限角 .

解答 二

解析 $\because \tan\theta < 0, \therefore \theta$ 在二、四象限;
 $\because \sin\theta > 0, \therefore \theta$ 在一、二象限,
 $\because \tan\theta < 0 < \sin\theta, \therefore \theta$ 在第二象限 .

8. 求下列各值 :

(1) $\sin 120^\circ \cos 150^\circ - \cos 225^\circ \sin 315^\circ =$ _____ .

(2) $\sin 1080^\circ + \cos 180^\circ + \tan 180^\circ + \tan 360^\circ + \cos 720^\circ + \sin 270^\circ =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $-\frac{5}{4}$; (2) -1

解析 (1) 原式 $= \cos 30^\circ (-\sin 60^\circ) - (-\cos 45^\circ)(-\cos 45^\circ)$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) - (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \times (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -\frac{5}{4}$.

(2) 原式 $= 0 + (-1) + 0 + 0 + 1 + (-1) = -1$.

9. $\sin 47^\circ \cos(-583^\circ) + \sin(-583^\circ) \sin 223^\circ =$ _____ .

解答 -1

解析 原式 $= \sin 47^\circ \cos 583^\circ - \sin 583^\circ \sin 223^\circ$
 $= \sin 47^\circ (-\cos 43^\circ) - (-\sin 43^\circ)(-\sin 43^\circ)$
 $= \cos 43^\circ (-\cos 43^\circ) - \sin^2 43^\circ = -(\cos^2 43^\circ + \sin^2 43^\circ) = -1$.

10. $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $\sin x + \cos x = \frac{5}{4}$, 則: (1) $\cos x \cdot \sin x =$ _____ . (2) $\sin x - \cos x =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $\frac{9}{32}$; (2) $\pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$

解析 $\sin x + \cos x = \frac{5}{4}$ 平方得 $\sin^2 x + 2\sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x = \frac{25}{16}$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 2\sin x \cos x = \frac{25}{16} \Rightarrow \sin x \cos x = \frac{9}{32}$$

$$\text{又} (\sin x - \cos x)^2 = \sin^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x = 1 - 2 \times \frac{9}{32} = \frac{7}{16}$$

$$\because x \in \mathbb{R}, \therefore \sin x - \cos x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

11. 設 $\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta = 1$, 則: (1) $\sin \theta + \cos \theta =$ _____ . (2) $\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta =$ _____ .

解答 (1) 1; (2) 1

解析 (1) 設 $\sin \theta + \cos \theta = k \Rightarrow 1 + 2\sin \theta \cos \theta = k^2 \Rightarrow \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta = \frac{k^2 - 1}{2}$,

$$\text{由} \sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta = 1 \Rightarrow (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\sin^2 \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta) = 1$$

$$(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(1 - \sin \theta \cos \theta) = 1 \Rightarrow k(1 - \frac{k^2 - 1}{2}) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow k(3-k^2)=2 \Rightarrow k^3-3k+2=0 \Rightarrow (k-1)^2(k+2)=0,$$

$$\therefore k \neq -2 \text{ (否則 } \sin\theta = \cos\theta = -1), \therefore k=1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin\theta + \cos\theta = 1 \\ \sin\theta \cos\theta = \frac{1^2-1}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 + 0 - 3 + 2 \quad | \quad 1 \\ + 1 + 1 - 2 \\ \hline 1 + 1 - 2 \quad | \quad + 0 \end{array}$$

$$(2) \text{ 又 } \sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta = (\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta)^2 - 2\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta = 1 - 2 \cdot 0 = 1.$$

12. 設 $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = \frac{1}{5}$, $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$, 則:

(1) $\cos\theta =$ _____ . (2) $\tan\theta =$ _____ .

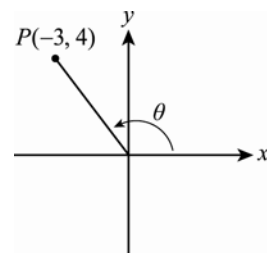
解答 (1) $-\frac{3}{5}$; (2) $-\frac{4}{3}$

解析 $\sin\theta + \cos\theta = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{1}{5} - \cos\theta \Rightarrow \sin^2\theta = \frac{1}{25} - \frac{2}{5}\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \cos^2\theta = \frac{1}{25} - \frac{2}{5}\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta \Rightarrow 2\cos^2\theta - \frac{2}{5}\cos\theta - \frac{24}{25} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 25\cos^2\theta - 5\cos\theta - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow (5\cos\theta + 3)(5\cos\theta - 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = -\frac{3}{5} \text{ 或 } \frac{4}{5}, \text{ 又 } 90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ, \therefore \cos\theta = -\frac{3}{5}, \text{ 且 } \tan\theta = -\frac{4}{3}.$$



13. 設 $P(-5\sqrt{3}, y)$ 在有向角 θ 的終邊上, 若 $\tan\theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$, 則: (1) $y =$ _____ . (2) $\sin\theta =$ _____ .

解答 (1) -10 ; (2) $-\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}$

解析 $P(-5\sqrt{3}, y) \Rightarrow \tan\theta = \frac{y}{-5\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow y = -10,$

$$\text{又 } r = \overline{OP} = \sqrt{(-5\sqrt{3})^2 + (-10)^2} = 5\sqrt{7},$$

$$\therefore \sin\theta = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{-10}{5\sqrt{7}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}.$$

14. 設 $P(-4k, 3k)$, $k \neq 0$ 為角 θ 終邊上之點, 則:

(1) $\tan\theta =$ _____ . (2) $\frac{5\sin\theta + 4\cos\theta}{2\sin\theta - \cos\theta} =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $-\frac{3}{4}$; (2) $-\frac{1}{10}$

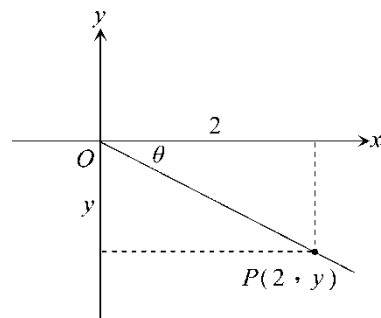
解析 (1) $\tan\theta = \frac{3k}{-4k} = -\frac{3}{4}$. (2) 原式 $\frac{\text{同除 } \cos\theta}{2\tan\theta - 1} \frac{5\tan\theta + 4}{2 \cdot (-\frac{3}{4}) - 1} = \frac{5 \cdot (-\frac{3}{4}) + 4}{2 \cdot (-\frac{3}{4}) - 1} = -\frac{1}{10}$.

15. 已知 θ 角的頂點與原點重合，始邊落在 x 軸正向上，終邊通過點 $P(2, y)$ ，並知 θ 為第四象限角，

若 $\sin\theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ ，則：

(1) y 的值為_____。(恰有一解)

(2) $\tan(180^\circ - \theta) + \sin(180^\circ - \theta) + \sin(450^\circ - \theta)$ 的值為_____。



解答 (1) -1 ; (2) $-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

解析 (1) θ 為第四象限角， $P(2, y)$ ， $\therefore y < 0$ ，

$$\text{又 } \sin\theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{y}{OP} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{4+y^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{5}y = \sqrt{4+y^2} \Rightarrow 5y^2 = 4+y^2 \Rightarrow y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1 \text{ (1 不合)}, \therefore y = -1.$$

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

$$\text{原式} = \tan(90^\circ \times 2 - \theta) + \sin(90^\circ \times 2 - \theta) + \sin(90^\circ \times 5 - \theta)$$

$$= -\tan\theta + \sin\theta + \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}.$$

16. 若 $270^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$ 且 $6\sin^2\theta - \sin\theta = 1$ ，則 $\tan\theta =$ _____。

解答 $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

解析 $6\sin^2\theta - \sin\theta - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (3\sin\theta + 1)(2\sin\theta - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin\theta = -\frac{1}{3}$ 或 $\frac{1}{2}$ (不合) $\Rightarrow \tan\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ 。

17. 設 θ 為一個第四象限角， $\tan\theta = -\frac{3}{4}$ ，求 $\frac{1+\sin\theta}{1-\cos\theta} =$ _____。

解答 2

解析 θ 在第四象限，且 $\tan\theta = -\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{-3}{5}$ ， $\cos\theta = \frac{4}{5}$ ， $\frac{1+\sin\theta}{1-\cos\theta} = \frac{1+(\frac{-3}{5})}{1-\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{\frac{2}{5}}{\frac{1}{5}} = 2$ 。

18. 設 $90^\circ < \theta < 135^\circ$ ，則 $\sqrt{1+2\sin\theta\cos\theta} - \sqrt{1-2\sin\theta\cos\theta} =$ _____。

解答 $2\cos\theta$

解析 $90^\circ < \theta < 135^\circ$ ， $\therefore \cos\theta < \sin\theta$ 且 $\sin\theta + \cos\theta > 0$ ，

$$\text{原式} = \sqrt{(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2} - \sqrt{(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)^2} = |\sin\theta + \cos\theta| - |\sin\theta - \cos\theta|$$

$$= \sin\theta + \cos\theta - (\sin\theta - \cos\theta) = 2\cos\theta.$$

19. 設 $S = \{\theta_n \mid \theta_n = 45^\circ \times n, n \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq n \leq 100\}$ ，則 S 中有_____個角為第二象限角。

解答 13

解析 第二象限角 $90^\circ + 360^\circ \times t < \theta_n = 45^\circ \times n < 180^\circ + 360^\circ \times t, t \in \mathbb{Z}$ ，

$$\therefore 2 + 8t < n < 4 + 8t, t \in \mathbb{Z},$$

故 $n = 8t + 3, t \in \mathbb{Z}$, 又 $1 \leq n = 8t + 3 \leq 100 \Rightarrow -2 \leq 8t \leq 97 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{97}{8}, t \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$\therefore t = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 12$, 共 13 個, $\therefore S$ 中有 13 個角為第二象限角.

20. $(\log_2 \sin 855^\circ)^2 + \log_3 \tan(-510^\circ)$ 之值為 _____ .

解答 $-\frac{1}{4}$

解析 $(\log_2 \sin 855^\circ)^2 + \log_3 \tan(-510^\circ) = (\log_2 \cos 45^\circ)^2 + \log_3 \tan 30^\circ = (\log_2 \sin 45^\circ)^2 + \log_3 \tan 30^\circ$
 $= (\log_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2 + \log_3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = (\log_2 2^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2 + \log_3 3^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= (-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}$.

21. 設 $\sin(-80^\circ) = k$, 若以 k 表函數值, 則: (1) $\tan(-80^\circ) =$ _____ . (2) $\cos 280^\circ =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $\frac{k}{\sqrt{1-k^2}}$; (2) $\sqrt{1-k^2}$

解析 (1) $\sin(-80^\circ) = k - \sin 80^\circ = k \Rightarrow \sin 80^\circ = \frac{-k}{1}$, 鄰邊 $\sqrt{1-k^2}$

$$\tan(-80^\circ) = -\tan 80^\circ = \frac{k}{\sqrt{1-k^2}} .$$

$$(2) \cos 280^\circ = \cos(360^\circ - 80^\circ) = \cos(80^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2}}{1} = \sqrt{1-k^2} .$$

22. $\sin 1590^\circ \cdot \cos(-1860^\circ) - \cos 225^\circ \cdot \sin 315^\circ + \tan 300^\circ \cdot \cos 180^\circ =$ _____ .

解答 $\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{4}$

解析 原式 $= \sin 1590^\circ \cdot \cos 1860^\circ - \cos 225^\circ \cdot \sin 315^\circ + \tan 300^\circ \cdot \cos 180^\circ$
 $= \sin(17 \cdot 90^\circ + 60^\circ) \cdot \cos(20 \cdot 90^\circ + 60^\circ) - \cos(2 \cdot 90^\circ + 45^\circ) \cdot \sin(3 \cdot 90^\circ + 45^\circ)$
 $+ \tan(3 \cdot 90^\circ + 30^\circ) \cdot \cos 180^\circ$
 $= \cos 60^\circ \cdot \cos 60^\circ - (-\cos 45^\circ) \cdot (-\cos 45^\circ) + (-\cot 30^\circ) \cdot (-1)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) \cdot (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{4}$.

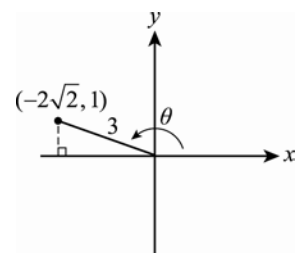
23. 設 $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{3}, 90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$, (1) $\tan(-540^\circ + \theta) =$ _____ . (2) $\cos(\theta - 450^\circ) =$ _____ .

解答 (1) $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$; (2) $\frac{1}{3}$

解析 $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{3}$ 且 $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow r = 3, y = 1, x = -\sqrt{3^2 - 1^2} = -\sqrt{8} = -2\sqrt{2} ,$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{1}{-2\sqrt{2}} .$$



$$(1) \tan(-540^\circ + \theta) = -\tan(540^\circ - \theta) = -\tan(6 \cdot 90^\circ - \theta) = \tan\theta = \frac{1}{-2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

$$(2) \cos(\theta - 450^\circ) = \cos(450^\circ - \theta) = \cos(5 \cdot 90^\circ - \theta) = \sin\theta = \frac{1}{3}.$$

24. 化簡 $\frac{\sin(180^\circ - \theta)}{\sin(\theta - 360^\circ)} - \frac{\tan(180^\circ - \theta)}{\tan(180^\circ + \theta)} - \frac{\sin(\theta - 270^\circ)}{\cos(\theta - 180^\circ)} =$ _____ .

解答 3

解析 原式 = $\frac{\sin(90^\circ \times 2 - \theta)}{-\sin(90^\circ \times 4 - \theta)} - \frac{\tan(90^\circ \times 2 - \theta)}{\tan(90^\circ \times 2 + \theta)} - \frac{-\sin(90^\circ \times 3 - \theta)}{\cos(90^\circ \times 2 - \theta)}$

$$= \frac{\sin\theta}{\sin\theta} - \frac{-\tan\theta}{\tan\theta} - \frac{\cos\theta}{-\cos\theta} = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3.$$

25. 若方程式 $\sin^2x + 2\cos x + k = 0$ 有解, 則 k 的範圍為 _____ .

解答 $-2 \leq k \leq 2$

解析 $k = -\sin^2x - 2\cos x = -(1 - \cos^2x) - 2\cos x = \cos^2x - 2\cos x - 1 = (\cos x - 1)^2 - 2 \leftarrow$ 配方

$\because -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1, \therefore -2 \leq \cos x - 1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq (\cos x - 1)^2 \leq 4,$

$\therefore -2 \leq (\cos x - 1)^2 - 2 \leq 2, \text{ 即 } -2 \leq k \leq 2.$

26. 角 θ 位於標準位置, 若 $P(x, y)$ 為角 θ 終邊上一點, $\tan\theta = -3$, 則 $\frac{2x^2 - 5xy - y^2}{x^2 + xy + 2y^2} =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{1}{2}$

解析 $\because \tan\theta = \frac{y}{x} = -3, \therefore y = -3x \Rightarrow$ 求值式 = $\frac{2x^2 - 5x \cdot (-3x) - (-3x)^2}{x^2 + x \cdot (-3x) + 2(-3x)^2} = \frac{8x^2}{16x^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$

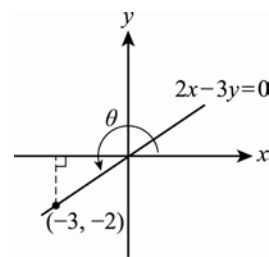
27. 設 θ 位於標準位置, 其終邊在直線 $2x - 3y = 0$ 上, 且 $\sin\theta \times \tan\theta < 0$, 則 $\sin\theta - \cos\theta =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$

解析 設 $P(x, y) \in L: 2x - 3y = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = 3y, \therefore \tan\theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{2}{3},$

又 $\sin\theta \times \tan\theta < 0, \therefore \theta$ 為第三象限角

$$\Rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{13}}, \cos\theta = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{13}} \Rightarrow \sin\theta - \cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}.$$



28. 設 θ 為第三象限角, 且 $2\cos^2\theta - 3\sin\theta\cos\theta - 3\sin^2\theta = 1$, 則 $\tan\theta =$ _____ .

解答 $\frac{1}{4}$

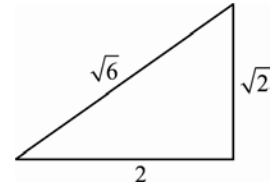
解析 原式 $\Rightarrow 2\cos^2\theta - 3\sin\theta\cos\theta - 3\sin^2\theta = \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta$

$$\Rightarrow 4\sin^2\theta + 3\sin\theta\cos\theta - \cos^2\theta = 0, \text{ 左右同除 } \cos^2\theta \Rightarrow 4\left(\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}\right) - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\tan^2\theta + 3\tan\theta - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (4\tan\theta - 1)(\tan\theta + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \tan\theta = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 或 } -1,$$

又 θ 為第三象限角, $\therefore \tan\theta > 0 \Rightarrow \tan\theta = \frac{1}{4}.$

29. 已知 $\frac{1+\tan\theta}{1-\tan\theta} = 3+2\sqrt{2}$ ，則 $\sin\theta =$ _____。



解答 $\pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

解析 原式 $\Rightarrow 1 + \tan\theta = (3+2\sqrt{2}) - (3+2\sqrt{2})\tan\theta$

$$\Rightarrow (4+2\sqrt{2})\tan\theta = 2+2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \tan\theta = \frac{2+2\sqrt{2}}{4+2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(2+2\sqrt{2})(4-2\sqrt{2})}{4^2 - (2\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} > 0,$$

$$\therefore \theta \text{ 爲第一或三象限角} \Rightarrow \sin\theta = \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}} = \pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

30. 已知 $180^\circ < \theta < 270^\circ$ ，且 $8\sin^2\theta - 2\sin\theta - 3 = 0$ ，則 $\theta =$ _____。

解答 210°

解析 $8\sin^2\theta - 2\sin\theta - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow (4\sin\theta - 3)(2\sin\theta + 1) = 0,$

$$\therefore \sin\theta = \frac{3}{4} \text{ 或 } -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 又 } 180^\circ < \theta < 270^\circ, \therefore \sin\theta < 0 \Rightarrow \sin\theta = -\frac{1}{2}, \therefore \theta = 210^\circ.$$

31. 若 θ 爲第二象限角，則 $\frac{\theta}{3}$ 不可能在第_____象限。

解答 三

解析 $\because \theta$ 爲第二象限角， $\therefore 90^\circ + n \times 360^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ + n \times 360^\circ, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\Rightarrow 30^\circ + n \times 120^\circ < \frac{\theta}{3} < 60^\circ + n \times 120^\circ, n \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$\textcircled{1} n = 3k \text{ 時} \Rightarrow 30^\circ + k \times 360^\circ < \frac{\theta}{3} < 60^\circ + k \times 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \therefore \frac{\theta}{3} \text{ 爲第一象限角};$$

$$\textcircled{2} n = 3k + 1 \text{ 時} \Rightarrow 150^\circ + k \times 360^\circ < \frac{\theta}{3} < 180^\circ + k \times 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \therefore \frac{\theta}{3} \text{ 爲第二象限角};$$

$$\textcircled{3} n = 3k + 2 \text{ 時} \Rightarrow 270^\circ + k \times 360^\circ < \frac{\theta}{3} < 300^\circ + k \times 360^\circ, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \therefore \frac{\theta}{3} \text{ 爲第四象限角},$$

由 $\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}\textcircled{3}$ 知： $\frac{\theta}{3}$ 不可能在第三象限角。