2023-11-04

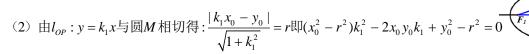
(2018辽宁) 如图所示,在平面直角坐标系xOy,设点 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 是椭圆 $C: \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$ 上一点,左、右焦点分别是 F_1 、 F_2 ,从原点O向圆 $M: (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 = r^2 (0 < r < 1)$ 作两条切线分别与椭圆C交于点P、Q,直线OP、OQ的斜率分别记为 k_1 、 k_2 .

- (1) 设直线 MF_1 、 MF_2 分别与圆交于A、B两点,当 $|AF_1|-|BF_2|=2r$,求点A的轨迹方程;
- (2) 当 $k_1 \cdot k_2$ 为定值时,求 $|OP| \cdot |OQ|$ 的最大值.

解: (1) 由己知得 $4 = |MF_1| + |MF_2| = |AF_1| + r + r + |BF_2| = |AF_1| + 2r + |BF_2| = 2|AF_1| 即 |AF_1| = 2$,

由 $|AF_1| - |BF_2| = 2r > 0$ 得 $|AF_1| > |BF_2|$, ... A在y轴右侧,

∴ *A*的轨迹方程为 $(x + \sqrt{3})^2 + y^2 = 4(x > 0)$;



同理: $(x_0^2 - r^2)k_2^2 - 2x_0y_0k_2 + y_0^2 - r^2 = 0$,

$$\therefore k_1 k_2 = \frac{y_0^2 - r^2}{x_0^2 - r^2} = \frac{1 - r^2 - \frac{x_0^2}{4}}{x_0^2 - r^2}$$
 为定值,得 $\frac{1 - r^2}{-r^2} = -\frac{1}{4}$ 得 $r = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$, $\therefore k_1 + k_2 = \frac{2x_0y_0}{x_0^2 - \frac{4}{5}}$, $k_1 k_2 = -\frac{1}{4}$

$$|Q| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{16k_1^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4k_1^2}}} = \sqrt{1 + 16k_1^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 4k_1^2}}$$

$$\therefore |OP| \cdot |OQ| = \frac{2\sqrt{(1+k_1^2)(1+16k_1^2)}}{1+4k_1^2} = \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\sqrt{(\lambda+\lambda k_1^2)(1+16k_1^2)}}{1+4k_1^2} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \cdot \frac{\lambda+1+(\lambda+16)k_1^2}{1+4k_1^2} (\cancel{\sharp} + \cancel{h} = 4)$$

$$=\frac{5}{2}$$
 当且仅当 $k_1^2=\frac{1}{4}$ 时,取 $=$),: $|OP|\cdot|OQ|$ 的最大值为 $\frac{5}{2}$

变式 1.如图,已知 A、B、C 是直线 l 上的三点,且|AB|=1,|BC|=2,O 是BC 的中点, $\bigcirc O_1$ 切直线 l 于点 A,又过 B、C 作 $\bigcirc O_1$ 异于 l 的两切线,设这两切线交于点 P. (1) 求点 P 的轨迹 E 方程;(2)设 M、N 是 P 的轨迹 E 上的不同两点且不关于原点 O 对称,若 OM,ON 的斜率分别为 k_1 , k_2 ,问:是否存在实数 λ ,使得当 $k_1k_2=\lambda$ 时, ΔOMN 的面积是定值?如果存在,求出 λ 的值;如果不存在,说明理由.

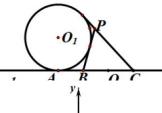
解: (1) 以O为坐标原点,直线l为x轴建立平面直角坐标系,如图,

则A(-1,0), B(0,0), C(2,0), 且 |PC| = 3 - (|PB| - 1) = 4 - |PB|即 |PC| + |PB| = 4

∴轨迹*E*的方程为
$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1(y \neq 0)$$

(2) 设 $M(2\cos\alpha,\sqrt{3}\sin\alpha),N(2\cos\beta,\sqrt{3}\sin\beta)(0<\alpha<\beta<2\pi,$ 且 $\beta-\alpha\neq\pi)$

则
$$k_1 k_2 = \frac{3 \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{4 \cos \alpha \cos \beta} = \lambda$$
, 且 $S_{\Delta OMN} = \frac{1}{2}$
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 \cos \alpha & \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha & 1 \\ 2 \cos \beta & \sqrt{3} \sin \beta & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{3} |\sin(\alpha - \beta)|$$
为定值



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当
$$\beta - \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
, or , $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ 时, $S_{\Delta OMN} = \sqrt{3}$, 且 $\lambda = -\frac{3}{4}$;
当 $\beta - \alpha = \theta(\theta \neq \frac{\pi}{2})$, 且 $\theta \neq \frac{3\pi}{2}$) 时, $\lambda = \frac{3\sin\alpha\sin(\alpha + \theta)}{4\cos\alpha\cos(\alpha + \theta)} = \frac{3(\cos\theta - \cos(2\alpha - \theta))}{4(\cos\theta + \cos(2\alpha - \theta))}$
= $\frac{3}{4}\left[\frac{2\cos\theta}{\cos\theta + \cos(2\alpha - \theta)} - 1\right]$ 与 α 有关,

综上:存在 $\lambda = -\frac{3}{4}$, $\triangle OMN$ 的面积为定值 $\sqrt{3}$

变式 2. 如图,椭圆 $E: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > b > 0)$ 左、右顶点A, B, E、右焦点为 $F_1, F_2, |AB| = 4, |F_1F_2| = 2\sqrt{3}$.

直线y = kx + m(k > 0)交椭圆 $E \to C, D$ 两点,与线段 F_1F_2 、椭圆短轴分别交于M, N两点(M, N不重合),

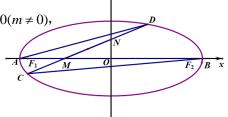
且|CM||DN|.(|I|) 求椭圆E的方程;(|I|) 设直线AD,BC的斜率分别为 k_1,k_2 ,求 $\frac{k_1}{\iota}$ 的取值范围.

key:(I) 由己知得 $2a = 4, 2c = 2\sqrt{3}, \therefore a = 2, c = \sqrt{3}, b = 1,$

$$\therefore 椭圆E的方程为\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$$

(II) 将y = kx + m代入椭圆E的方程得: $(1 + 4k^2)x^2 + 8kmx + 4m^2 - 4 = 0 (m \neq 0)$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_C + x_D = \frac{-8km}{1 + 4k^2} \\ x_C x_D = \frac{4m^2 - 4}{1 + 4k^2} \end{cases}, \quad \text{\mathbb{H}} \Delta > 0 \text{\mathbb{H}} 1 + 4k^2 - m^2 > 0$$



$$\overrightarrow{m}M(-\frac{m}{k},0)(\mathbb{H}-\sqrt{3}\leq \frac{-m}{k}\leq \sqrt{3}), N(0,m),:|CM|=|DN|,:\sqrt{1+k^2}(-\frac{m}{k}-x_C)=\sqrt{1+k^2}\cdot x_D,$$

$$\therefore x_C + x_D = -\frac{m}{k} = \frac{-8km}{1 + 4k^2}$$
 得 $k = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore \begin{cases} x_C + x_D = -2m \\ x_C x_D = 2m^2 - 2 \end{cases}$, $\pm 2 - m^2 > 0$ $\pm -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \le m \le \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

$$key1: \frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{y_D}{x_D + 2} \cdot \frac{x_C - 2}{y_C} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2}x_D + m)(x_C - 2)}{(\frac{1}{2}x_C + m)(x_D + 2)} = \frac{(x_D + 2m)(x_C - 2)}{(x_C + 2m)(x_D + 2)} = \frac{x_Cx_D + 2mx_C - 2x_D - 4m}{x_Cx_D + 2x_C + 2mx_D + 4m}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1-m^2}{m}(x_C + x_D) + 2mx_C - 2x_D + 2x_C + 2x_D}{\frac{1-m^2}{m}(x_C + x_D) + 2x_C + 2mx_D - 2x_C - 2x_D} = \frac{1+m}{1-m} \in [7 - 4\sqrt{3}, 1) \cup (1, 7 + 4\sqrt{3}]$$

$$key2:: \frac{x_C^2}{4} + y_C^2 = 1, : y_C^2 = 1 - \frac{x_C^2}{4} = \frac{(2 - x_C)(2 + x_C)}{4}, : \frac{2 - x_C}{y_C} = \frac{4y_C}{2 + x_C}$$

$$\frac{-2m^2 - 2 - 4m + 4}{2m^2 - 4m + 4} = \frac{-2m^2 - 4m + 2}{2m^2 - 4m + 2} = \frac{-1}{m - 1} = \frac{-1}{m - 1} = \frac{-2tn}{m - 1}$$

$$\left[y_C + y_D = \frac{-2tn}{2m^2 - 4m + 2} \right]$$

key3: 设CD方程为x = ty + n代入E得: $(t^2 + 4)y^2 + 2tny + n^2 - 4 = 0$: $\begin{cases} y_C + y_D = \frac{-2tn}{t^2 + 4} \\ y_C y_D = \frac{n^2 - 4}{t^2 + 4} \end{cases}$, 且 $\Delta = 16(t^2 + 4 - n^2) > 0$

由 | CM | = | DN | 得MN的中点与CD的中点重合, $\therefore \frac{-2tn}{t^2+4} = -\frac{n}{t}$ ($\because n \neq 0, t > 0$), $\therefore t = 2$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} y_C + y_D = \frac{-n}{2} \\ y_C y_D = \frac{n^2 - 4}{8} \end{bmatrix} \text{ } \Delta = 16(8 - n^2) > 0, \text{ } \Delta = 16(8$$

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} = \frac{y_D}{x_D + 2} \cdot \frac{x_C - 2}{y_C} = \frac{y_D(2y_C + n - 2)}{(2y_D + n + 2)y_C} = \frac{\frac{4 - n^2}{2n}(y_C + y_D) + (n - 2)y_D}{\frac{4 - n^2}{2n}(y_C + y_D) + (n + 2)y_C} = \frac{2 - n}{2 + n} \cdot \frac{(2 + n)y_C + (2 - n)y_D}{(2 + n)y_C + (2 - n)y_D}$$

变式 3.如图,在平面直角坐标系xOy中,椭圆 $E: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > b > 0)$ 的离心率为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,直线 $l: y = \frac{1}{2}x$

与椭圆E相交于A,B两点, $AB = 2\sqrt{5}$,C,D是椭圆E上异于A,B的两点,且直线AC,BD相交于

点M, 直线AD, BC相交于点N.(1) 求a, b的值; (2) 求证: 直线MN的斜率为定值.

(I)
$$\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$$
;(II) key1:由己知得A(2,1), B(-2,-1),则

6 3
AC的方程为:
$$y-1=k_1(x-2)\cdots$$
①代入 E 方程得 $C(\frac{4k_1^2-4k_1-2}{1+2k_1^2},\frac{-2k_1^2-4k_1+1}{1+2k_1^2})$

::
$$BC$$
 方程为: $y+1=-\frac{1}{2k_1}(x+2)\cdots ②$

$$BD$$
方程为: $y+1=k_2(x+2)\cdots$ ③代入 E 方程得 $D(\frac{-4k_2^2+4k_2+2}{1+2k_2^2},\frac{2k_2^2+4k_2-1}{1+2k_2^2})$

∴
$$AD$$
方程为: $y-1=-\frac{1}{2k_2}(x-2)\cdots$ ④

由①③得:
$$M(\frac{2-2k_2-2k_1}{k_2-k_1},\frac{-4k_1k_2+k_2+k_1}{k_2-k_1})$$
;由②④得: $N(\frac{4k_1k_2+2k_2+2k_1}{k_1-k_2},\frac{-k_1-k_2-2}{k_1-k_2})$

$$key2::\begin{cases} \frac{x_C^2}{6} + \frac{y_C^2}{3} = 1\\ \frac{x_A^2}{6} + \frac{y_A^2}{3} = 1 \end{cases}, \therefore \frac{(x_C - 2)(x_C + 2)}{2} + (y_C - 1)(y_C + 1) = 0, \therefore \frac{(y_C - 1)(y_C + 1)}{(x_C - 2)(x_C + 2)} = -\frac{1}{2}, \exists \exists \frac{(y_D - 1)(y_D + 1)}{(x_D - 2)(x_D + 2)} = -\frac{1}{2}, \end{cases}$$

$$AC$$
方程为: $y-1=\frac{y_C-1}{x_C-2}(x-2)$, $\therefore y_M-1=\frac{y_C-1}{x_C-2}(x_M-2)$ ①

BD 方程为:
$$y+1=\frac{y_D+1}{x_D+2}(x+2)$$
, $\therefore y_M+1=\frac{y_D+1}{x_D+2}(x_M+2)$ ①

$$AD$$
方程为: $y-1=\frac{y_D-1}{x-2}(x-2)$, $y_N-1=\frac{y_D-1}{x-2}(x_N-2)$ ①

BC方程为:
$$y+1=\frac{y_C+1}{x_L+2}(x+2)$$
, $y_N+1=\frac{y_C+1}{x_L+2}(x_N+2)$... ④

$$\therefore ① \times ④ 得: (y_{\scriptscriptstyle M} - 1)(y_{\scriptscriptstyle N} + 1) = -\frac{1}{2}(x_{\scriptscriptstyle M} - 2)(x_{\scriptscriptstyle N} + 2) \cdots ⑤, \quad \\ \mathbb{E} ② \times ③ 得: (y_{\scriptscriptstyle M} + 1)(y_{\scriptscriptstyle N} - 1) = -\frac{1}{2}(x_{\scriptscriptstyle M} + 2)(x_{\scriptscriptstyle N} - 2) \cdots ⑥$$

⑤ - ⑥得:
$$2(y_M - y_N) - \frac{1}{2}(4x_M - 4x_N) = 0$$
, ∴ MN 的斜率 $k_{MN} = -1$ 为定值

(五) 对称问题

(2009辽宁) 已知椭圆C经过点 $A(1,\frac{3}{2})$,两个焦点为(-1,0),(1,0).(1) 求椭圆C的方程;

(2) $E \times F$ 是椭圆C上的两个动点,如果直线AE的斜率与AF的斜率互为相反数,证明:直线EF的斜率为定值,并求出这个定值.

(1) 解: 由己知得
$$\begin{cases} c = 1 \\ \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{9}{4b^2} = 1 \end{cases}$$
 得 $a = 2, b = \sqrt{3}$, ∴ 椭圆 C 的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$

(2) 证明: 设
$$l_{AE}$$
: $y - \frac{3}{2} = k(x-1)$ 代入 C 的方程得 $E(\frac{4k^2 - 12k - 3}{3 + 4k^2}, \frac{-12k^2 - 6k}{3 + 4k^2} + \frac{3}{2})$

同理
$$F(\frac{4k^2 + 12k - 3}{3 + 4k^2}, \frac{-12k^2 + 6k}{3 + 4k^2} + \frac{3}{2})$$

$$\therefore k_{EF} = \frac{\frac{-12k^2 - 6k}{3 + 4k^2} - \frac{-12k^2 + 6k}{3 + 4k^2}}{\frac{4k^2 - 12k - 3}{3 + 4k^2} - \frac{4k^2 + 12k - 3}{3 + 4k^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$
为定值

(2011A) 作斜率为 $\frac{1}{3}$ 的直线 l 与椭圆 $C: \frac{x^2}{36} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ 交于 A 、B 两点(如图所示),且 $P(3\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ 在直线 l

上方. (1) 证明: $\triangle PAB$ 的内切圆的圆心在一条定直线上;

(2) 若 ∠*PAB* = 60°, 求△*PAB*的面积.

解: (I) 设
$$l$$
方程为 $y = \frac{1}{3}x + m$ 代入椭圆方程得: $2x^2 + 6mx + 9m^2 - 36 = 0$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_A + x_B = -3m, \\ x_A x_B = \frac{9m^2 - 36}{2}, & \text{If } \Delta = 36(8 - m^2) > 0, \\ \therefore k_{PA} + k_{PB} = \frac{y_A - \sqrt{2}}{x_A - 3\sqrt{2}} + \frac{y_B - \sqrt{2}}{x_B - 3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}x_A + m - \sqrt{2}}{x_A - 3\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}x_B + m - \sqrt{2}}{x_B - 3\sqrt{2}} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{3}x_{A}x_{B} + (m - 2\sqrt{2})(x_{A} + x_{B}) - 6\sqrt{2}(m - \sqrt{2}) = 3m^{2} - 12 - 3m(m - 2\sqrt{2}) - 6\sqrt{2}(m - \sqrt{2}) = 0,$$

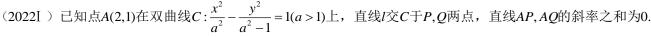
∴ $\triangle PAB$ 的内切圆的圆心在直线 $x = 3\sqrt{2}$ 上

(II) 由(I) 得:
$$k_{PA} = \sqrt{3}, k_{PB} = -\sqrt{3}$$

:. *PA*的方程为:
$$y - \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{3}(x - 3\sqrt{2})$$
即 $y = \sqrt{3}x - 3\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$ 代入*C*得: $x_A = \frac{39 - 9\sqrt{3}}{7\sqrt{2}}$,

$$\therefore |PA| = 2 |3\sqrt{2} - \frac{39 - 9\sqrt{3}}{7\sqrt{2}}| = \frac{6 + 18\sqrt{3}}{7\sqrt{2}}$$

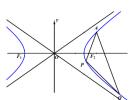
PB的方程为:
$$y - \sqrt{2} = -\sqrt{3}(x - 3\sqrt{2})$$
即 $y = -\sqrt{3}x + 3\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$ 代入*C*得: $x_B = \frac{39 + 9\sqrt{3}}{7\sqrt{2}}$

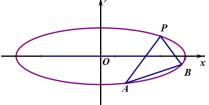


(1) 求l的斜率; (2) 若 $\tan \angle PAQ = 2\sqrt{2}$,求 ΔPAQ 的面积.

2022I 解:(1) 由
$$\frac{4}{a^2} - \frac{1}{a^2 - 1} = 1$$
 得 $a = \sqrt{2}$,设 $l : y = kx + m$ 代入 C 得: $(1 - 2k^2)x^2 - 4kmx - 2m^2 - 2 = 0$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_P + x_Q = \frac{4km}{1 - 2k^2} \\ x_P x_Q = \frac{-2m^2 - 2}{1 - 2k^2} \end{cases}, \, \pm \Delta = 8(m^2 + 1 - 2k^2) > 0$$





$$\therefore k_{AP} + k_{AQ} = \frac{kx_P + m - 1}{x_P - 2} + \frac{kx_Q + m - 1}{x_Q - 2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (kx_P + m - 1)(x_Q - 2) + (x_P - 2)(kx_Q + m - 1)$$

$$=2kx_{P}x_{Q}+(m-1-2k)(x_{P}+x_{Q})-4m+4=\frac{2k(-2m^{2}-2)}{1-2k^{2}}+\frac{4km(m-1-2k)}{1-2k^{2}}-4m+4=0$$

得(k+1)(2k-m+1)=0, k=-1, or, 2k-m+1=0(此时l经过A, 舍去), l的斜率为-1

$$key2$$
: 设 l_{AP} : $y-1=k(x-2)$ 代入 C 得 $x_P=\frac{4k^2-4k+2}{2k^2-1}$, $y_P=\frac{-4k^2+4k}{2k^2-1}+1$

同理
$$x_Q = \frac{4k^2 + 4k + 2}{2k^2 - 1}$$
, $y_Q = \frac{-4k^2 - 4k}{2k^2 - 1} + 1$, $\therefore k_I = \frac{\frac{-4k^2 + 4k}{2k^2 - 1} - \frac{-4k^2 - 4k}{2k^2 - 1}}{\frac{4k^2 - 4k + 2}{2k^2 - 1} - \frac{4k^2 + 4k + 2}{2k^2 - 1}} = -1$ 即为所求的

(2)
$$\pm k_{PA} = \tan \frac{\pi - \angle PAQ}{2} = \sqrt{2}, \therefore x_P = \frac{10 - 4\sqrt{2}}{3}, x_Q = \frac{10 + 4\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\therefore S_{_{\triangle PAQ}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot |\frac{10 - 4\sqrt{2}}{3} - 2| \cdot \sqrt{3}|\frac{10 + 4\sqrt{2}}{3} - 2| \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{9}$$

(2004北京) 如图,过抛物线 $y^2 = 2px(p > 0)$ 上一定点 $P(x_0, y_0)(y_0 > 0)$,作两条直线分别交抛物线于 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$.(1) 求该抛物线上纵坐标为 $\frac{p}{2}$ 的点到其焦点F的距离;

- (2) 当PA与PB的斜率存在且倾斜角互补时,求 $\frac{y_1+y_2}{y_0}$ 的值,并证明直线AB的斜率是非零常数.
- (1) 解:由已知得纵坐标为 $\frac{p}{2}$ 的点的横坐标为 $\frac{p}{8}$,到焦点F的距离为 $\frac{p}{8}$ + $\frac{p}{2}$ = $\frac{5p}{8}$
- (2) 证明: 由己知得 $k_{PA} + k_{PB} = \frac{y_0 y_A}{x_0 x_A} + \frac{y_0 y_B}{x_0 x_B} = \frac{y_0 y_A}{\frac{y_0^2 y_A^2}{2n}} + \frac{y_0 y_B}{\frac{y_0^2 y_B^2}{2n}}$

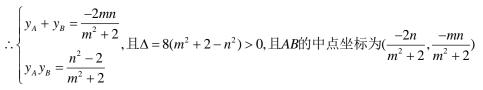
$$= \frac{2p}{y_0 + y_A} + \frac{2p}{y_0 + y_B} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2y_0 + y_1 + y_2 = 0, \therefore \frac{y_1 + y_2}{y_0} = -2$$

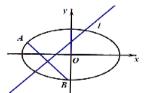
且
$$k_{AB} = \frac{2p}{v_1 + v_2} = \frac{2p}{-2} = -p$$
为非零常数



(I) 求实数m的取值范围;(II)求 ΔAOB 面积的最大值(O为坐标原点).

key: (I) 设AB方程为x + my + n = 0代入椭圆方程得: $(m^2 + 2)y^2 + 2mny + n^2 - 2 = 0$





$$\therefore \frac{-mn}{m^2+2} = \frac{-2mn}{m^2+2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{即} n = \frac{m^2+2}{2m}, \therefore m^2+2 - \frac{(m^2+2)^2}{4m^2} > 0 \\ \text{得} m \in (-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}) \cup (\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, +\infty) \text{即为所求得}$$

(II) 由(I)得:
$$S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{1+m^2} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{m^2+2-\frac{(m^2+2)^2}{4m^2}}}{m^2+2} \cdot \frac{\frac{m^2+2}{2\,|\,m\,|}}{\sqrt{1+m^2}}$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sqrt{\frac{m^2+2}{m^2}-\frac{(m^2+2)^2}{4m^4}}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sqrt{-\frac{1}{4}(t-2)^2+1}\leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\diamondsuit t=\frac{m^2+2}{m^2}=1+\frac{2}{m^2}\in (1,4)),$$

 $\therefore \triangle AOB$ 的面积的最大值为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

变式 1 (1) 已知椭圆 $C: \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$ 上存在两点P、Q关于直线l: y = kx + 1对称,则k的取值范围为_____.

key: 设 l_{PO} : x + ky + n = 0代入C方程得: $(3k^2 + 4)y^2 + 6kny + 3n^2 - 12 = 0$

$$\therefore PQ$$
中点 $M(-\frac{4n}{3k^2+4}, -\frac{3kn}{3k^2+4}), \therefore -\frac{3kn}{3k^2+4} = \frac{-4kn}{3k^2+4} + 1$ 即 $kn = 3k^2+4$

且Δ =
$$36k^2n^2 - 12(n^2 - 4)(3k^2 + 4) = 48(3k^2 + 4 - n^2) > 0 \Leftrightarrow 3k^2 + 4 - \frac{(3k^2 + 4)^2}{k^2} > 0$$
得 $k \in \Phi$

2) 椭圆
$$C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > b > 0)$$
,直线 l 过椭圆 C 的左焦点,试问椭圆 C 上是否存在两点 A 、 B

关于直线I对称, 试说明理由. 利用定义得若直线为y=0时, 存在; 否则不存在

(3) ①已知曲线 $y^2 = ax$ 与其关于点(1,1)对称曲线有两个不同的交点的直线的倾斜角为45°,则a = ()

A.1
$$B.\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
 C.2 D. ± 2

$$key1$$
:由已知得弦 AB 的中点为(1,1),且 $k_{AB}=1=\frac{y_A-y_B}{x_A-x_B}=\frac{a}{y_A+y_B}=\frac{a}{2}$,∴ $a=2$

key2:对称曲线方程为: $(2-y)^2 = a(2-x)$

$$(2-y)^2 - y^2 = a(2-x) - ax = a(2-2x) = (2-2y) \cdot 2 \mathbb{P} ax - 2y + 2 - a = 0, \therefore a = 2$$

②
$$A \times B$$
是抛物线 $y = -x^2 + 8$ 上关于直线 $x - y + 1 = 0$ 对称的两点,则 $AB \models$ ______.

key:由已知得 l_{AB} : y = -x + m代入抛物线方程得: $x^2 - x + m - 8 = 0$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_A + x_B = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \exists \Delta = 33 - 4m > 0, \quad \exists AB \text{ 的中点坐标为}(\frac{1}{4}, m - \frac{1}{4}), \\ x_A x_B = m - 8 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{4} - (m - \frac{1}{4}) + 1 = 0$$
即 $m = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore |AB| = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{27} = 3\sqrt{6}$

(4) 已知双曲线 $C: \frac{x^2}{3} - y^2 = 1$ 关于直线l: y = kx + 1的对称双曲线C', 若C = C'有公共点,则k的取值范围为

key: 当直线l与曲线C有公共点时,得 $\begin{cases} y = kx + 1 \\ x^2 - 3y^2 = 3 \end{cases}$ 得 $(1 - 3k^2)x^2 - 6kx - 6 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow k = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, or, \begin{cases} 1 - 3k^2 \neq 0 \\ \Delta = 12(2 - 3k^2) \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow k \in [-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}], \text{ 此时} C 与 C'有公共点$$

由
$$\begin{cases} x + ky + n = 0 \\ x^2 - 3y^2 = 3 \end{cases}$$
消去x得:(k² - 3)y² + 2kny + n² - 3 = 0

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∴ 中点坐标为(
$$\frac{3n}{k^2-3}$$
, $-\frac{kn}{k^2-2}$), 且 $\Delta = 12(n^2+k^2-3) > 0$, ∴ $-\frac{kn}{k^2-3} = \frac{3kn}{k^2-3} + 1$ 即 $n = -\frac{k^2-3}{4k}$, ∴ $\frac{(k^2-3)^2}{16k^2} + k^2 - 3 > 0$ 得 $k^2 > 3$, or , $k^2 < \frac{1}{17}$, ∴ $k^2 > 3$, 综上: k 的取值范围为($-\infty$, $-\sqrt{3}$) \cup [$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$, $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$] \cup ($\sqrt{3}$, $+\infty$) (六) 切线问题

(2005山东)设直线l:2x+y+2=0关于原点对称的直线l',若l'与椭圆 $x^2+\frac{y^2}{4}=1$ 的交点为A、B,点P为椭圆上

的动点,则使 $\triangle PAB$ 的面积为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的个数为() A.1 B.2 C.3 D.4 B

$$key: l': 2x + y - 2 = 0, |AB| = \sqrt{5}, \therefore S_{ABP} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{5} \cdot d = \frac{1}{2} ? = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

与l'平行的直线 $l_1: 2x + y + c = 0$ 代入椭圆方程得: $2x^2 + cx + \frac{1}{4}c^2 - 1 = 0$

$$\therefore \Delta = c^2 - 8(\frac{1}{4}c^2 - 1) = 8 - c^2 = 0 \not = c = \pm 2\sqrt{2}, \\ \therefore d_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{2} + 2}{\sqrt{5}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \\ d_2 = \frac{2\sqrt{2} - 2}{\sqrt{5}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

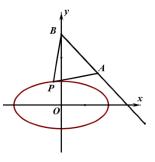
(2022A)7.在平面直角坐标系中,椭圆 Ω : $\frac{x^2}{4}+y^2=1$, P为 Ω 上的动点,A, B为两个定点,其中B的坐标为(0,3).

若 $\triangle PAB$ 的面积的最小值为1、最大值为5,则线段 $\triangle B$ 的长为___.

2022A7key: l_{AB} : y = kx + 3, 设 $P(2\cos\alpha, \sin\alpha)$, 则 $\sin\alpha < k \cdot 2\cos\alpha + 3$

则
$$S_{\Delta PAB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + k^2} \mid x_A \mid \frac{k \cdot 2\cos\alpha + 3 - \sin\alpha}{\sqrt{1 + k^2}} = \frac{\mid x_A \mid}{2} \cdot (2k\cos\alpha - \sin\alpha + 3)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \mid x_A \mid \cdot (3 - \sqrt{1 + 4k^2}) = 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \mid x_A \mid \cdot (3 + \sqrt{1 + 4k^2}) = 5 \end{cases}$$
 $\stackrel{\text{(4)}}{=} |x_A| = 2, k^2 = \frac{3}{4}, \therefore |AB| = \sqrt{7}$



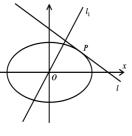
(2014浙江)如图,设椭圆 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > b > 0)$ 动直线 l 与椭圆 C 只有一个公共点 P,且点 P 在第一

象限. (1) 已知直线 l 的斜率为 k,用 a,b,k 表示点 P 的坐标;

(2) 若过原点 O 的直线 l_1 与 l 垂直,证明:点 P 到直线 l_1 的距离的最大值为 a-b.

解:(I) 设
$$l$$
的方程为 $y = kx + m$ 代入椭圆方程得 $(a^2k^2 + b^2)x^2 + 2kma^2x + a^2(m^2 - b^2) = 0$

$$\therefore \Delta = 4a^2b^2(a^2k^2 + b^2 - m^2) = 0$$
即 $a^2k^2 + b^2 = m^2$,且切点 $P(\frac{-a^2k}{\sqrt{b^2 + a^2k^2}}, \frac{b^2}{\sqrt{b^2 + a^2k^2}})$



(II) 证明: 由已知得 l_i 的方程为 $y = -\frac{1}{k}x$ 即x + ky = 0

$$\therefore P到 l_1$$
的距离为
$$\frac{|-\frac{a^2k}{\sqrt{b^2 + a^2k^2}} + \frac{kb^2}{\sqrt{b^2 + a^2k^2}}|}{\sqrt{1 + k^2}} = (a^2 - b^2) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{k^2}{(a^2k^2 + b^2)(k^2 + 1)}}$$

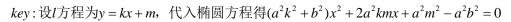
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(2004四川) 已知椭圆 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > b > 0)$,动圆 $E: x^2 + y^2 = R^2(b < R < a)$,若A是椭圆C上的动点,

B是动圆E上的动点,且使直线AB与椭圆C和动圆E均相切,求A、B两点的距离 |AB|的最大值.

变式.已知椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > b > 0)$,直线l与椭圆切于点P,且与x轴正半轴、y轴正半轴

分别交于A、B, 若|PA|=b, 则|PB|=___.



$$\therefore \Delta = 0$$
 $\exists L x_P = \frac{-a^2 km}{a^2 k^2 + b^2} = \frac{-a^2 k}{m}$

$$\therefore |PA| = \sqrt{1 + k^2} \cdot |\frac{-m}{k} + \frac{a^2k}{m}| = \frac{\sqrt{1 + k^2}b^2}{-km} = b \text{BD} \frac{\sqrt{1 + k^2}}{m} = \frac{-k}{b}$$

$$\therefore |PB| = \sqrt{1+k^2} \cdot \frac{-a^2k}{m} = \frac{a^2k^2}{b} = a(\overrightarrow{m}) = \begin{cases} a^2k^2 + b^2 = m^2 \\ b^2(1+k^2) = k^2m^2 \end{cases} (\overrightarrow{+} k^2) = \frac{b}{a}$$

(2008湖南, 2017广东) 过直线L:5x-7y-70上的点P作椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{25}+\frac{y^2}{9}=1$ 的切线PM、PN,切点分别

为M、N,联结MN.(1) 当点P在直线L上运动是,证明:直线MN恒过定点Q;

(2) 当MN / /L时, 定点Q平分线段MN.

证明: (1) 先证: 若点 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 是椭圆上任意一点,则直线 $\frac{x_0 x}{25} + \frac{y_0 y}{9} = 1$ 与椭圆切于点 M_N

曲
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x_0 x}{25} + \frac{y_0 y}{9} = 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases}$$
 得
$$\begin{cases} (\frac{y_0 y}{9})^2 = (1 - \frac{x_0 x}{25})^2 \\ \frac{y_0^2 y^2}{9^2} = \frac{y_0^2}{9} (1 - \frac{x^2}{25}) \end{cases}$$
 消去 y 得 $(\frac{x_0^2}{25^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{9 \cdot 25}) x^2 - \frac{2x_0 x}{25} + 1 - \frac{y_0^2}{9} = \frac{1}{25} x^2 - \frac{2x_0}{25} x + \frac{x_0^2}{25} = 0$

$$\therefore \Delta = \frac{4x_0^2}{25^2} - \frac{4x_0^2}{25^2} = 0, \text{ iff} = 0$$

$$\therefore l_{PM}: \frac{x_M x}{25} + \frac{y_M y}{9} = 1, l_{PN}: \frac{x_N x}{25} + \frac{y_N y}{9} = 1,$$
 设 $P(s,t)$ (其中5 $s - 7t - 70 = 0$)

则
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x_M s}{25} + \frac{y_M t}{9} = 1 \\ \frac{x_M s}{25} + \frac{y_M t}{9} = 1 \end{cases}$$
, $\therefore l_{MN} : \frac{sx}{25} + \frac{ty}{9} = 1$ 即 $\frac{sx}{25} + \frac{(5s - 70)y}{63} = (\frac{x}{25} + \frac{5y}{63})s - \frac{10}{9}y = 1$ 经过定点 $Q(\frac{25}{14}, -\frac{9}{10})$

(2)
$$\triangleq MN / L \text{ pt}, \frac{\frac{s}{25}}{\frac{5}{5}} = \frac{\frac{t}{9}}{\frac{9}{-7}}, \text{ } \pm 5s - 7t - 70 = 0$$