

解析几何 (3) 双曲线解答 (2)

2023-11-25

(2009陕西) 已知双曲线 $C: \frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$, 离心率 $e = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$, 顶点到渐近线的距离为 $\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

(1) 求双曲线 C 的方程;

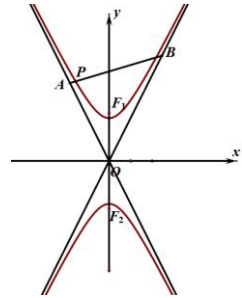
(2) 如图, P 是双曲线 C 上一点, A, B 两点在双曲线 C 的两条渐近线上, 且分别位于第一, 二象限, 若 $\overrightarrow{AP} = \lambda \overrightarrow{PB}, \lambda \in [\frac{1}{3}, 2]$, 求 $\triangle AOB$ 的面积取值范围.

2009陕西key: (1) 由已知得 $\begin{cases} \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \\ \frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} = \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \end{cases}$ 得 $c = \sqrt{5}, a = 2, b = 1, \therefore C$ 的方程为 $\frac{y^2}{4} - x^2 = 1$

(2) 设 $A(a, -2a), B(b, 2b) (a < 0 < b)$, 则 $P(\frac{a+\lambda b}{1+\lambda}, \frac{-2a+2\lambda b}{1+\lambda})$,

$$\therefore \frac{(-a+\lambda b)^2}{(1+\lambda)^2} - \frac{(a+\lambda b)^2}{(1+\lambda)^2} = \frac{-4ab\lambda}{(1+\lambda)^2} = 1 \text{ 即 } ab = -\frac{(1+\lambda)^2}{4\lambda}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a & -2a & 1 \\ b & 2b & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2|ab| = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda} + 2) \in [2, \frac{8}{3}] \text{ 即为所求的 } (\because \lambda \in [\frac{1}{3}, 2])$$



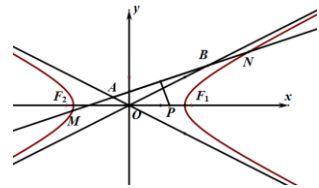
(14高考) 设直线 $x - 3y + m = 0 (m \neq 0)$ 与双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ 的两条渐近线分别交于点 A, B .

若点 $P(m, 0)$ 满足 $|PA| = |PB|$, 则该双曲线的离心率是 _____.

14浙江key: 由 $\begin{cases} x - 3y + m = 0 \\ b^2x^2 - a^2y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 消去 x 得: $(9b^2 - a^2)y^2 - 6b^2my + b^2m^2 = 0$

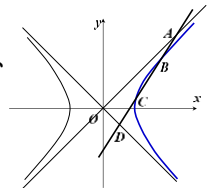
$$\therefore AB \text{ 的中点 } M(\frac{a^2m}{9b^2 - a^2}, \frac{3b^2m}{9b^2 - a^2}),$$

$$\therefore k_{PM} = \frac{\frac{3b^2m}{9b^2 - a^2}}{\frac{a^2m}{9b^2 - a^2} - m} = \frac{3b^2}{2a^2 - 9b^2} = -3 \text{ 得 } a^2 = 4b^2, \therefore e = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$



结论: 已知双曲线 $M: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, 直线 l 与双曲线 M 的实轴不垂直, 且依次交直线 $y = \frac{b}{a}x$ 、

双曲线 M 、直线 $y = -\frac{b}{a}x$ 于 A, B, C, D 四点, O 为坐标原点, 则 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{CD}$



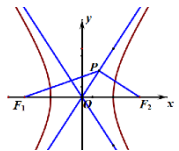
(2023 天津) 9. 双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ 的左、右焦点分别为 F_1, F_2 . 过 F_2 作其中一条渐近线的垂线, 垂足为 P . 已知 $|PF_2| = 2$, 直线 PF_1 的斜率为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$, 则双曲线的方程为 (D)

A. $\frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$

B. $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{8} = 1$

C. $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$

D. $\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$



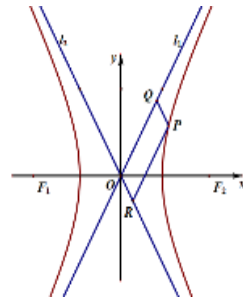
key: $|PF_2| = b = 2, |OP| = a$, 且 $P(\frac{a^2}{c}, \frac{ab}{c}), \therefore k_{PF_1} = \frac{\frac{ab}{c}}{\frac{a^2}{c} + c} = \frac{ab}{2a^2 + b^2} = \frac{2a}{2a^2 + 4} = \frac{a}{a^2 + 2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ 得 $a = \sqrt{2}$

变式 1 (1) ① 已知过双曲线 $E: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 上的任一点 P 分别作两渐近线的平行线与另一条渐近线的交点为 R, Q , 则 $|PQ| \cdot |PR| =$ _____.

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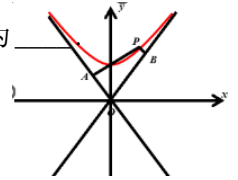
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$$\begin{aligned} \text{key: } |PQ| \cdot |PR| &= \frac{|bx_p - ay_p|}{\sqrt{b^2 + a^2} \sin 2\theta} \cdot \frac{|bx_p + ay_p|}{\sqrt{b^2 + a^2} \sin 2\theta} = \frac{|b^2 x_p^2 - a^2 y_p^2|}{2 \cdot \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{a}{b}} \\ &= \frac{a^2 b^2}{4a^2 b^2} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{4} \quad (\text{其中 } \tan \theta = \frac{b}{a}) \end{aligned}$$



② 过双曲线 $\frac{y^2}{3} - x^2 = 1$ 上任一点 P 向渐近线作垂线, 垂足分别为 A, B , 则 $|AB|$ 的最小值为

$$\text{key: } |AB| = |OP| \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{x_p^2 + y_p^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{4x_p^2 + 3} \geq \frac{3}{2}$$



(2) 已知点 F 为双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ 的左焦点, A 为直线 $l: y = \frac{b}{a}x$ 在第一象限内的点,

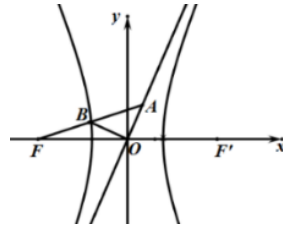
过原点 O 作 OA 的垂线交 FA 于点 B , 且 B 恰为线段 AF 的中点, 若 $\triangle ABO$ 的内切圆半径为 $\frac{b-2a}{4}$

($b > 2a$), 则该双曲线的离心率大小为 _____.

key: 连接 AF' , 则 $AF' \parallel OB$, $\because OB \perp OA, \therefore AF' \perp OA$,

$$\therefore AF' = b, OA = a, \therefore OB = \frac{b}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{b-2a}{4} = \frac{a + \frac{b}{2} - \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{b^2}{4}}}{2} \quad (c^2 - a^2 = b^2 > 4a^2 \text{ 得 } e > \sqrt{5}) \text{ 得 } e = \sqrt{13}$$



(2008江苏) A, B 为双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ 上的两个动点, 满足 $\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = 0$. (I) 求证: $\frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{OA}|^2} + \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{OB}|^2}$ 为定值;

(II) 动点 P 在线段 AB 上, 满足 $\overrightarrow{OP} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = 0$, 求证: 点 P 在定圆上.

$$\text{2008江苏: (I) 设 } A(s, t), \text{ 则 } B(\lambda t, -\lambda s), \therefore \begin{cases} \frac{s^2}{a^2} - \frac{t^2}{b^2} = 1 \\ \frac{\lambda^2 t^2}{a^2} - \frac{\lambda^2 s^2}{b^2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{s^2 + t^2}{a^2} - \frac{s^2 + t^2}{b^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2}, \therefore \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{OA}|^2} + \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{OB}|^2} = \frac{1}{s^2 + t^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2(s^2 + t^2)} = \frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{b^2} = \frac{5}{36}$$

$$(II) x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1296}{25}$$

(2009 北京) 已知双曲线 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ 的离心率为 $\sqrt{3}$, 右准线方程为 $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

(I) 求双曲线 C 的方程; (II) 设直线 l 是圆 $O: x^2 + y^2 = 2$ 上动点 $P(x_0, y_0) (x_0 y_0 \neq 0)$ 处的切线, l 与双曲线 C 交于不同的两点 A, B , 证明 $\angle AOB$ 的大小为定值.

$$(1) \text{ 解: 由已知得 } \begin{cases} \frac{a^2}{c} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ e = \frac{c}{a} = \sqrt{3} \end{cases} \text{ 得 } a=1, c=\sqrt{3}, b=\sqrt{2}, \therefore \text{ 双曲线 } C \text{ 的方程为 } x^2 - \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$$

(2) 当 $l \nparallel x$ 轴时, 设 $l: y = kx + m$, 代入 C 方程得: $(2 - k^2)x^2 - 2kmx - m^2 - 2 = 0$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_A + x_B = \frac{2km}{2 - k^2} \\ x_A x_B = -\frac{m^2 + 2}{2 - k^2} \end{cases}, \text{ 且 } \Delta = 8(m^2 + 2 - k^2) > 0, \text{ 且 } 2 - k^2 \neq 0, \text{ 且 } \frac{|m|}{\sqrt{1 + k^2}} = \sqrt{2} \text{ 即 } m^2 = 2 + 2k^2$$

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$$\therefore \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = x_A x_B + (kx_A + m)(kx_B + m) = (1 + k^2) \cdot \frac{-m^2 - 2}{2 - k^2} + \frac{2k^2 m^2}{2 - k^2} + m^2 = \frac{m^2 - 2 - 2k^2}{2 - k^2} = 0$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{OA} \perp \overrightarrow{OB}, \therefore \angle AOB = 90^\circ$$

当 $l \perp x$ 轴时, $A(\pm\sqrt{2}, \pm\sqrt{2}), \therefore \angle AOB = 90^\circ$. 故 $\angle AOB$ 的大小为定值 90°

(2010 贵州) 已知椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > b > 0)$, 过坐标原点 O 的直线 l 交椭圆于 A, B 两点, C 是椭圆上的一点,

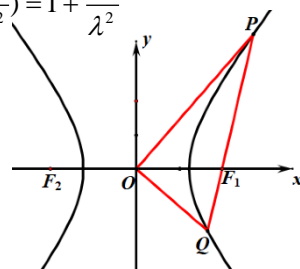
且满足 $\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC}$. (I) 求证: $\frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{OA}|^2} + \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{OC}|^2}$ 是定值; (II) 求 $\triangle ABC$ 面积的最小值.

2010 贵州 (I) 由 $\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC}, |\overrightarrow{OA}| = |\overrightarrow{OB}|$ 得 $\overrightarrow{OC} \perp \overrightarrow{AB}$,

$$\text{设 } A(s, t), \text{ 则 } C(\lambda t, -\lambda s), \therefore \begin{cases} \frac{s^2}{a^2} + \frac{t^2}{b^2} = 1 \\ \frac{\lambda^2 t^2}{a^2} + \frac{\lambda^2 s^2}{b^2} = 1 \end{cases} \text{ 即 } \frac{t^2}{a^2} + \frac{s^2}{b^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}, \therefore (s^2 + t^2) \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) = 1 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{OA}|^2} + \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{OC}|^2} = \frac{1}{s^2 + t^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2 (s^2 + t^2)} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}$$

$$(II) S_{\triangle ABC} = |\overrightarrow{OA}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{OC}| \geq \frac{2a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$



变式 (1) ① 设直线 l 与双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ 的右支交于 P, Q 两点, O 是坐标原点, $\triangle OPQ$ 是等

腰直角三角形. 若这样的直线 l 恰有两条, 则双曲线离心率的取值范围是 $(\sqrt{4 - 2\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{2}]$

key: 若 $\angle POQ = 90^\circ$, 则由对称性 $\triangle OPQ$ 可以有 3 个;

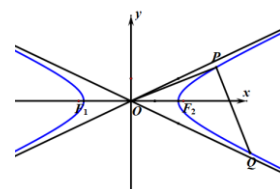
\therefore 只能是 $\angle PQO$ 或 $\angle OPQ = 90^\circ$, 且 $\frac{b}{a} \leq \tan 45^\circ = 1$ 即 $1 < e \leq \sqrt{2}$, 由 $\angle OPQ = 90^\circ$, 设 $P(s, t) (s, t > 0, 0 < \frac{t}{s} < \frac{b}{a})$

$$\text{则 } \overrightarrow{PQ} = (t, -s), \therefore Q(s + t, t - s), \therefore 1 = \frac{(s + t)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(t - s)^2}{b^2}$$

$$\therefore 1 = \frac{(s + t)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(t - s)^2}{b^2} = \frac{s^2}{a^2} - \frac{t^2}{b^2} + \frac{t^2}{a^2} - \frac{s^2}{b^2} + \frac{2c^2}{a^2 b^2} st \Leftrightarrow \frac{s^2}{b^2} - \frac{t^2}{a^2} = \frac{2c^2}{a^2 b^2} st$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2c^2}{a^2 b^2} = \frac{1}{b^2} \cdot \frac{s}{t} - \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{t}{s} > \frac{a}{b^3} - \frac{b}{a^3} = \frac{(a^2 - b^2)c^2}{a^3 b^3} \Leftrightarrow 2ab > a^2 - b^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{b}{a} > \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{c}{a} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2} > \sqrt{4 - 2\sqrt{2}}, \therefore e \in (\sqrt{4 - 2\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{2}]$$



② 已知椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (b > 0)$ 与双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - y^2 = 1 (a > 0)$ 有公共的焦点, F 为右焦点, O 为坐标原点, 双曲

线的一条渐近线交椭圆于 P 点, 且点 P 在第一象限, 若 $OP \perp FP$, 则椭圆的离心率等于 (C)

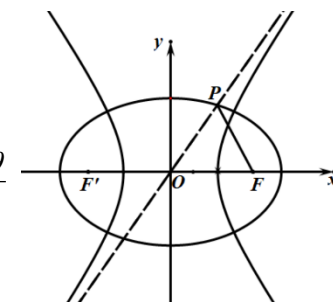
A. $\frac{1}{2}$ B. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ C. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ D. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

key: $4 - b^2 = a^2 + 1$ 即 $a^2 + b^2 = 3$, 设 $P(2 \cos \theta, b \sin \theta)$, 则 $2 \cos \theta - ab \sin \theta = 0$

$$\text{且 } k_{OP} k_{FP} = \frac{b \sin \theta}{2 \cos \theta} \cdot \frac{b \sin \theta}{2 \cos \theta - c} = -1 \Leftrightarrow b^2 \sin^2 \theta = -4 \cos^2 \theta + 2c \cos \theta = \frac{4 \cos^2 \theta}{a^2}$$

$$\text{得 } \cos \theta = \frac{a^2 c}{2(a^2 + 1)} = \frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{a^2 + 1}}, \sin \theta = \frac{a}{b\sqrt{a^2 + 1}},$$

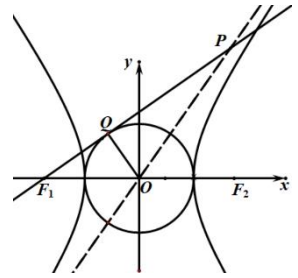
$$\therefore \frac{a^4}{4(1 + a^2)} + \frac{a^2}{(3 - a^2)(1 + a^2)} = \frac{a^2(4 - a^2)}{4(3 - a^2)} = 1 \text{ 得 } a^2 = 2, b^2 = 1, \therefore e = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



③过双曲线 $E: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ 的左焦点 F_1 的直线 l 在第一象限交双曲线的渐近线于点 P , 与圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 相切于点 Q . 若 $|PQ| = 2|F_1Q|$, 则离心率 e 的值为_____.

key: 由 $|F_1Q| = b, \therefore |PQ| = 2b$,

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} y = \frac{a}{b}(x+c) \\ y = \frac{b}{a}x \end{cases} \text{得 } x_P = \frac{a^2c}{b^2 - a^2} > 0, \therefore |PF_1| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{b^2}} \cdot (\frac{a^2c}{b^2 - a^2} + c) = 3b \Leftrightarrow e = \sqrt{3}$$



(2017 河北) 双曲线 $C: x^2 - y^2 = 2$ 的右焦点为 F , P 为其左支上任意一点, 点 $A(-1, 1)$, 则 $\triangle APF$ 周长的最小值为_____. $3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{10}$

key: 周长 $= |AF| + |PA| + |PF| = \sqrt{10} + |PA| + |PF'| + 2\sqrt{2}$

$$\geq \sqrt{10} + |AF'| + 2\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{10} + 3\sqrt{2}$$

变式1 (1) ①已知双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{3} - y^2 = 1$ 右支上的点 P 及点 $A(3, 1)$, F_1, F_2 是左右焦点

则 $|PF_1| + |PA|$ 的最小值为____; $|PF_1| - |PA|$ 的取值范围为_____.

(1) ①key: $|PF_1| + |PA| \geq |F_1A| = \sqrt{26}$

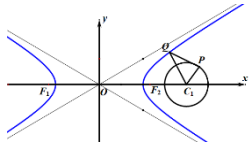
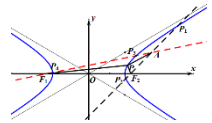
当点 P 在右支上时, $|PF_1| - |PA| = 2\sqrt{3} + |PF_2| - |PA| \in [2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}]$ ($\because k_{AF_2} = 1 > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$)

(2) 已知点 P 在曲线 $C_1: (x-4)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 上, 点 Q 在曲线 $C_2: \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (b > 0)$ 上, 则

$|PQ|$ 的最小值为_____.

② $|PQ| \geq |QC_1| - |C_1P| = |QC_1| - 1$

$$= \sqrt{(1 + \frac{b^2}{4})(x - \frac{16}{4+b^2})^2 + \frac{-b^4 + 12b^2 + 48}{b^2 + 4}} \geq \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{-b^4 + 12b^2 + 48}{b^2 + 4}}, b < 2 \\ 1, b \geq 2 \end{cases}$$



(3) 若点 P 在曲线 $C_1: \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ 上, 点 Q 在曲线 $C_2: (x-5)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 上, 点 R 在曲线

$C_3: (x+5)^2 + y^2 = 1$, 则 $|PQ| - |PR|$ 的最大值为_____.

key: $|PQ| - |PR| \leq |PC_1| + 1 - (|PC_2| - 1) = |PC_1| - |PC_2| + 2 = -6$

(2006 北京) 已知点 $M(-2, 0), N(2, 0)$, 动点 P 满足 $|PM| - |PN| = 2\sqrt{2}$, 记动点 P 的轨迹为 W .

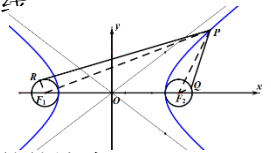
(1) 求 W 的方程; (2) 若 A, B 是 W 上的不同两点, O 是坐标原点, 求 $\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB}$ 的最小值.

$$(I) \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} = 1 (x \geq \sqrt{2});$$

$$(II) \text{由 } \frac{x_A^2}{2} - \frac{y_A^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(x_A - y_A)(x_A + y_A) = 1, \text{ 令 } \begin{cases} x_A - y_A = s \\ x_A + y_A = \frac{2}{s} \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} x_A = \frac{1}{2}(s + \frac{2}{s}) \geq \sqrt{2} \\ y_A = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{2}{s} - s) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{同理令 } \begin{cases} x_B = \frac{1}{2}(t + \frac{2}{t}) \geq \sqrt{2} \\ y_B = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{2}{t} - t) \end{cases}, \therefore \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = x_A x_B + y_A y_B = \frac{1}{4}(s + \frac{2}{s})(t + \frac{2}{t}) + \frac{1}{4}(\frac{2}{s} - s)(\frac{2}{t} - t) (s, t > 0, \text{ 且 } s \neq t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}st + \frac{2}{st} \geq 2 (\text{当且仅当 } st = 4 \text{ 时, 取 } =), \therefore \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} \text{ 最小值为 } 2$$



(2017 年四川) 若 $P(x, y)$ 是双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ 上的点, 则 $|x - y|$ 的最小值是 _____.

$$\text{key: } 1 = \left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{y}{2}\right)\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{y}{2}\right) \text{ 令 } \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{y}{2} = t, \text{ 则 } \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{y}{2} = \frac{1}{t}, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2}(t + \frac{1}{t}) \\ y = t - \frac{1}{t} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore |x - y| = |(\sqrt{2} - 1)t + \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{t}| \geq 2\sqrt{2 - 1} = 2$$

(2017A) 设复数 z_1, z_2 满足 $\operatorname{Re}(z_1) > 0, \operatorname{Re}(z_2) > 0$, 且 $\operatorname{Re}(z_1^2) = \operatorname{Re}(z_2^2) = 2$ (其中 $\operatorname{Re}(z)$ 表示复数 z 的实部).

(1) 求 $\operatorname{Re}(z_1 z_2)$ 的最小值; (2) 求 $|z_1 + 2| + |\overline{z_2} + 2| - |\overline{z_1} - z_2|$ 的最小值.

2017Akey: 设 $z_1 = a + bi, z_2 = c + di (a, c > 0, b, d \in \mathbb{R})$

$$\text{则 } a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b) = c^2 - d^2 = (c + d)(c - d) = 2, \text{ 令 } \begin{cases} a + b = s \\ a - b = \frac{2}{s} \end{cases} \text{ 且 } \begin{cases} c + d = t \\ c - d = \frac{2}{t} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2}(s + \frac{2}{s}) > 0 \\ b = \frac{1}{2}(s - \frac{2}{s}) \end{cases}, \text{ 且 } \begin{cases} c = \frac{1}{2}(t + \frac{2}{t}) > 0 \\ d = \frac{1}{2}(t - \frac{2}{t}) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re}(z_1 z_2) = ac - bd = \frac{1}{4}(s + \frac{2}{s})(t + \frac{2}{t}) - \frac{1}{4}(s - \frac{2}{s})(t - \frac{2}{t}) = \frac{t}{s} + \frac{s}{t} \geq 2, \therefore \operatorname{Re}(z_1 z_2)_{\min} = 2$$

$$(2) |z_1 + 2| + |\overline{z_2} + 2| - |\overline{z_1} - z_2| = |z_1 + 2| + |\overline{z_2} + 2| - |z_1 - \overline{z_2}|$$

$$= |ZF_2| + |Z_2F_1| - |Z_1Z_2| \quad (z_1 = \overrightarrow{OZ_1}, \overline{z_2} = \overrightarrow{OZ_2})$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2} + |\overrightarrow{Z_1F_1}| + |\overrightarrow{Z_2F_1}| - |\overrightarrow{Z_1Z_2}| \geq 4\sqrt{2} \text{ 即为所求的}$$

变式 1: (多选题) 已知实数 x, y 满足 $2x + y = 1$, 记 $z = \frac{7x^2 - 2y^2}{3\sqrt{2}x - 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, 则 z 的值可能是 ()

A. 0 B. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ C. $\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$ D. 1

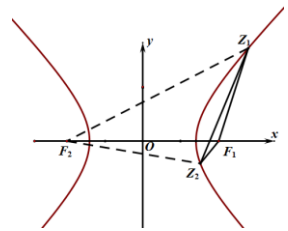
$$\textcircled{3} \text{key: } z = \frac{7x^2 - 2(4x^2 - 4x + 1)}{3\sqrt{2}x - 2\sqrt{5x^2 - 4x + 1}} = \frac{(-x^2 + 8x - 2)(3\sqrt{2}x + 2\sqrt{5x^2 - 4x + 1})}{18x^2 - 4(5x^2 - 4x + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}x + \sqrt{5x^2 - 4x + 1} (x^2 - 8x + 2 \neq 0)$$

$$\text{key1: } z = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}x + \sqrt{5}y (y^2 = 5x^2 - 4x + 1, y > 0)$$

$$\text{联立 } y = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}x + \frac{z}{\sqrt{5}} \text{ 与 } y^2 = 5x^2 - 4x + 1 \text{ 得 } \Delta \geq 0 \text{ 得 } z \geq \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$$

$$\therefore \Delta = 8(3\sqrt{5}m - 2\sqrt{2}) - 8(1 - 5m^2) = 0 \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \\ z = \sqrt{5}m = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ y_{\text{切}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{10}} < 0 \end{cases}, \text{ or, } \begin{cases} m = \frac{7}{5\sqrt{10}} \\ z = \sqrt{5}m = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10} \end{cases}, \therefore z \geq \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$$



key2: 令 $y = \sqrt{5x^2 - 4x + 1}$ 得 $y^2 = (\sqrt{5}x - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}})^2 + \frac{1}{5}$ 即 $(y - \sqrt{5}x + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}})(y + \sqrt{5}x - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}) = \frac{1}{5}$

令 $\begin{cases} y - \sqrt{5}x + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = t \\ y + \sqrt{5}x - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{5t} \end{cases}$, 则 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}}(\frac{1}{5t} - t + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}) \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(t + \frac{1}{5t}) > 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore z = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{10}}(\frac{1}{5t} - t + \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}) + \frac{1}{2}(t + \frac{1}{5t}) = \frac{\sqrt{10}-3}{2\sqrt{10}}t + \frac{3+\sqrt{10}}{10\sqrt{10}t} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5} \geq \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$, \therefore 选 CD

变式 2: 双曲线 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ 经过点 $P(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2})$, 且点 P 到双曲线 C 两渐近线的距离之比为 4:1. (1) 求 C 的方程; (2) 过点 P 作不平行于坐标轴的直线 l_1 交双曲线于另一点 Q , 作直线 $l_2 // l_1$ 交 C 的渐近线于两点 A, B (A 在第一象限), 使 $|AB| = |PQ|$, 记 l_1 和直线 QB 的斜率分别为 k_1, k_2 ,

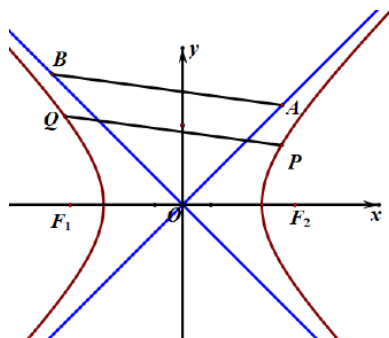
(i) 证明: $k_1 \cdot k_2$ 是定值; (ii) 若四边形 $ABQP$ 的面积为 5, 求 $k_1 - k_2$.

(1) 解: 由已知得 $\begin{cases} \frac{25}{2a^2} - \frac{9}{2b^2} = 1 \\ |\frac{5b}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{3a}{\sqrt{2}}| = \frac{1}{4} \cdot |\frac{5b}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{3a}{\sqrt{2}}| \end{cases}$ 得 $a = b = 2\sqrt{2}$, $\therefore C$ 的方程为 $x^2 - y^2 = 8$

(2) 设 $A(s, s) (s > 0), B(-t, t), Q(\sqrt{2}(q + \frac{1}{q}), \sqrt{2}(q - \frac{1}{q}))$

$\because AB // PQ, \therefore \begin{cases} s + \sqrt{2}(q + \frac{1}{q}) = -t + \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ s + \sqrt{2}(q - \frac{1}{q}) = t + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} s = 2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}q \\ t = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{q} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$

$\therefore k_1 k_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}(q - \frac{1}{q}) - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2}(q + \frac{1}{q}) - \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}} \cdot \frac{s - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}}{s - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{2q+1}{2q-1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{2}q}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{2}q} = 1$ 是定值



(ii) 由 (i) 得 $ABQP$ 是平行四边形,

且 $k_1 = \frac{2q+1}{2q-1}$, $\therefore \tan \angle APQ = \frac{|k_1 - k_2|}{1 + k_1 k_2} = \frac{|k_1^2 - 1|}{2k_1}$, $\therefore \sin \angle APQ = \frac{|k_1^2 - 1|}{k_1^2 + 1}$

$\therefore S_{ABQP} = \sqrt{1 + k_1^2} |s - \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}| \cdot \sqrt{1 + k_2^2} |-t - s| \cdot \frac{|k_1^2 - 1|}{k_1^2 + 1} = |k_1 - \frac{1}{k_1}| \cdot \frac{|(2q+1)(2q-1)(q-2)|}{|2q|}$
 $= |\frac{8q}{4q^2-1}| \cdot \frac{|(2q+1)(2q-1)(q-2)|}{|2q|} = 4|q-2| = 5$ 得 $q = \frac{3}{4}$, or, $\frac{13}{4}$ (此时 $s = -\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4} < 0$, 舍去)

$\therefore k_1 - k_2 = k_1 - \frac{1}{k_1} = \frac{2q+1}{2q-1} - \frac{2q-1}{2q+1} = \frac{8q}{4q^2-1} = \frac{24}{5}$

变式 3. 已知双曲线 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ 的离心率为 $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$, A, B 分别是 C 的左、右顶点, 点 $(4, \sqrt{3})$ 在 C 上, 点 $D(1, t)$, 直线 AD, BD 与 C 的另一个交点分别为 P, Q .

(1) 求双曲线 C 的标准方程; (2) 证明: 直线 PQ 经过定点.

(1) 解: 由已知得 $\begin{cases} \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \\ \frac{16}{a^2} - \frac{3}{b^2} = 1 \end{cases}$ 得 $a = 2, b = 1$, $\therefore C$ 的标准方程为 $\frac{x^2}{4} - y^2 = 1$

(2) 证明: 设 $P(p + \frac{1}{p}, \frac{1}{2}(p - \frac{1}{p}))$, $Q(q + \frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{2}(q - \frac{1}{q}))$,

由 D, A, P 三点共线得: $\frac{t}{3} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(p - \frac{1}{p})}{p + \frac{1}{p} + 2} = \frac{p-1}{2(p+1)}$ 得 $p = \frac{3+2t}{3-2t}$

由 D, B, Q 三点共线得: $\frac{t}{-1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(q - \frac{1}{q})}{q + \frac{1}{q} - 2} = \frac{q+1}{2(q-1)}$ 得 $q = \frac{2t-1}{2t+1}$

$$\therefore k_{PQ} = \frac{\frac{p^2-1}{2p} - \frac{q^2-1}{2q}}{\frac{p^2+1}{p} - \frac{q^2+1}{q}} = \frac{pq+1}{2(pq-1)} = \frac{\frac{3+2t}{3-2t} \cdot \frac{2t-1}{2t+1} + 1}{2(\frac{3+2t}{3-2t} \cdot \frac{2t-1}{2t+1} - 1)} = \frac{2t}{4t^2-3}$$

$$\therefore l_{PQ}: y + \frac{4t}{4t^2-1} = \frac{2t}{4t^2-3}(x - \frac{8t^2+2}{4t^2-1}) \text{ 即 } y = \frac{2t}{4t^2-3}x - \frac{2t}{4t^2-3} \cdot \frac{8t^2+2}{4t^2-1} - \frac{4t}{4t^2-1}$$

$$= \frac{2t}{4t^2-3}x - \frac{8t}{4t^2-3} = \frac{2t}{4t^2-3}(x-4), \therefore PQ \text{ 过定点 } (4,0), \text{ 证毕}$$

(2004A) 在平面直角坐标系 xOy 中, 给定三点 $A(0, \frac{4}{3})$, $B(-1,0)$, $C(1,0)$, 点 P 到直线 BC 的距离是该点到直线 AB, AC 距离的等比中项. (1) 求点 P 的轨迹方程;

(2) 若直线 l 经过 $\triangle ABC$ 的内心 (设为 D), 且与 P 点的轨迹恰好有 3 个公共点, 求 l 的斜率的取值范围.

解: (1) 设 $P(x, y)$, 由 $l_{BC}: y=0, l_{AB}: -4x+3y=4, l_{AC}: 4x+3y=4$

$$\text{则 } y^2 = \frac{|-4x+3y-4|^2}{5} \cdot \frac{|4x+3y-4|^2}{5} = \frac{|(3y-4)^2 - 16x^2|}{25}$$

$$\text{即 } 25y^2 = (3y-4)^2 - 16x^2, \text{ 或 } 25y^2 = 16x^2 - (3y-4)^2$$

$$\text{即 } C_1: 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 3y - 2 = 0 \text{ 即 } x^2 + (y + \frac{3}{4})^2 = \frac{25}{16}, \text{ 或,}$$

$$C_2: 8x^2 - 17y^2 + 12y - 8 = 0 \text{ 即 } \frac{34x^2}{25} - \frac{289}{100}(y - \frac{6}{17})^2 = 1 \text{ 即为 } P \text{ 的轨迹方程}$$

(2) 由 $l_{BD}: y = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)$ 得 $D(0, \frac{1}{2})$, 且 D 在圆 $C_1: x^2 + (y + \frac{3}{4})^2 = \frac{25}{16}$ 上, C_1 与 C_2 都经过点 $(\pm 1, 0)$,

当 $k = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 有 3 个交点;

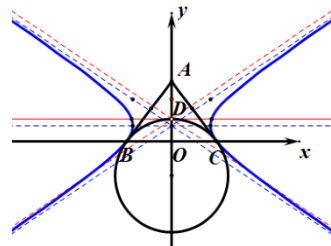
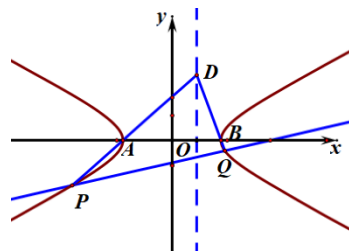
$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} y = kx + \frac{1}{2} \\ 8x^2 - 17y^2 + 12y - 8 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } (8-17k^2)x^2 - 5kx - \frac{25}{4} = 0, \text{ 当 } 8-17k^2 = 0 \text{ 即 } k = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{34}}{17} \text{ 时, 有 3 个交点;}$$

$$\text{当 } \begin{cases} 8-17k^2 \neq 0 \\ \Delta = 25(8-16k^2) = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 即 } k = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 时, 有 3 个交点; } \therefore k \in \{0, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{2\sqrt{34}}{17}, \frac{2\sqrt{34}}{17}\}$$

(2010 竞赛) 设直线 $l: y = kx + m$ (其中 $k, m \in \mathbb{Z}$) 与椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{12} = 1$ 交于不同两点 A, B , 与双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{12} = 1$

交于不同两点 C, D , 问是否存在直线 l , 使得向量 $\overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{BD} = \vec{0}$. 若存在, 指出这样的直线有多少条?

若不存在, 请说明理由.



解析几何 (3) 双曲线解答 (2)

2023-11-25

$$\text{key: } \begin{cases} y = kx + m \\ 3x^2 + 4y^2 = 48 \end{cases} \text{ 消去 } y \text{ 得: } (3 + 4k^2)x^2 + 8kmx + 4m^2 - 48 = 0, \therefore x_A + x_B = \frac{-8km}{3 + 4k^2}, \text{ 且 } \Delta = 16(16k^2 + 12 - m^2) > 0$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} y = kx + m \\ 3x^2 - y^2 = 12 \end{cases} \text{ 消去 } y \text{ 得 } (3 - k^2)x^2 - 2kmx - m^2 - 12 = 0$$

$$\therefore x_C + x_D = \frac{2km}{3 - k^2}, \text{ 且 } \Delta_1 = 12(m^2 + 12 - 4k^2) > 0 \text{ 且 } k^2 \neq 3$$

$$\text{由 } \overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{BD} = (x_C + x_D - x_A - x_B, y_C + y_D - y_A - y_B) = \vec{0}, \therefore x_C + x_D = \frac{2km}{3 - k^2} = \frac{-8km}{3 + 4k^2} = x_A + x_B$$

$$\therefore k, m \in \mathbb{Z}, \therefore 2km = 0, \text{ or, } -\frac{4}{3 + 4k^2} = \frac{1}{3 - k^2} \text{ 无解}$$

$$\text{当 } k = 0 \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} 12 - m^2 > 0 \\ m^2 + 12 > 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } m = \pm 3, \pm 2, \pm 1, 0; \text{ 当 } m = 0 \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} 16k^2 + 12 > 0 \\ 12 - 4k^2 > 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } k = \pm 1, 0, \therefore \text{ 共有 9 条}$$

