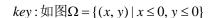
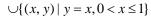
2023-12-23

变式 1 (1) ①已知平面上的线段l及点P,在l上任取一点Q,线段PQ长度的最小值称为点P到线段l的距离,

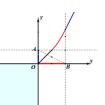
记作d(P, I).已知点A(0,1), B(2,0),写出集合 $\Omega = \{P \mid d(P, OA) = d(P, OB)\}$.

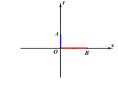




$$\cup \{(x, y) \mid x^2 = 2y - 1, 1 < x \le 2\}$$

$$\cup \{(x, y) \mid 4x - 2y - 3 = 0, x > 2\}$$





② 点P到点 $A(\frac{1}{2},0)$,B(a,2)及到直线 $x=-\frac{1}{2}$ 的距离都相等,如果这样的点P恰好只有一个,那么a=(

$$A.\frac{1}{2}$$
 $B.\frac{3}{2}$ $C.\frac{1}{2}$ $\vec{\boxtimes}$ $\vec{\boxtimes}$ $D.\frac{1}{2}$ $\vec{\boxtimes}$ $-\frac{1}{2}$

$$C.\frac{1}{2}$$
或 $\frac{3}{2}$

$$D.\frac{1}{2}$$
或 $-\frac{1}{2}$

key:
$$\begin{cases} y^2 = 2x \\ (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + y^2 = (x - a)^2 + (y - 2)^2 \mathbb{P}(2a - 1)x + 4y - a^2 - \frac{15}{4} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2a-1}{2}y^2 + 4y - a^2 - \frac{15}{4} = 0$$
只有一个解,
$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{2}, or\Delta = 16 + 2(2a-1)(a^2 + \frac{15}{4}) = 0$$
即 $a = -\frac{1}{2}$

(2) 已知圆 $O: x^2 + y^2 = 4$,点A(-1,0), B(1,0),动抛物线过A, B两点,且以圆的切线为准线,

则抛物线的焦点的轨迹方程为_

$$key: |FA| + |FB| = |AA_1| + |BB_1| = 4, \therefore \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1(y \neq 0)$$

(3) 若抛物线的准线I的方程为x=-2,抛物线过点A(2,1),则过焦点F的弦AB的另一个端点B的 轨迹方程 为 . $key:|BA|=|BF|+|FA|=|BB_1|+2$, $\therefore \sqrt{(x-1)^2+(y-2)^2}=x+3$ 即 $(y-2)^2=8(x+1)(x\neq -1)$

(2004I)16.设P是曲线 $v^2 = 4(x-1)$ 上的一个动点,则点P到点(0,1)的距离与点P到v轴的距离之和的最小值为 . kev: 抛物线的焦点F(2,0), A(0,1),

$$||PA| + |PH| = |PA| + |PF| \ge |AF| = \sqrt{5}$$

(2005江苏) 已知平面上两个点集 $M = \{(x,y) \mid |x+y| \}$ $\sqrt{2(x^2+y^2)}, x,y \in R\}, N = \{(x,y) \mid |x-a| + |y-1| \le 1, \}$

 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$. $\Xi M \cap N \neq \Phi$,则a的取值范围为____.

(2005江苏) $key: \frac{|x+y+1|}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 得M是抛物线内部,

而*N*是正方形内部,如图得 $a \in [1 - \sqrt{6.3} + \sqrt{10}]$

(2009四川) 已知直线 $l_1:4x-3y+6=0$ 和直线 $l_2:x=-1$,抛物线y=4x上一切以P到直线 l_3 中 l_3 的职商之和

的最小值是 () A.2 B.3 $C.\frac{11}{5}$ $D.\frac{37}{16}$

2009四川
$$key: d_1 + d_2 = |PH_1| + |PF| \ge \frac{|4+6|}{5} = 2$$
, 选A

(2011广东)一个玻璃杯的内壁是由抛物线 $y = x^2(-2 \le x \le 2)$ 绕y轴旋转而构成的,请问能接触到杯底的 球的半径最大是

2011广东key: $d^2 = x^2 + (y - r)^2 = y^2 + (1 - 2r)y + r^2$ 的最小值在y = 0处取到

key2:
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + (y - r)^2 = r^2 \\ y = x^2 \end{cases}$$
 只有一个解(0,0),∴ $r_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2}$

(2015浙江) 已知点A(3,1), F为抛物线 $v^2 = 5x$ 的焦点,M为抛物线上的动点,当|MA| + |MF|取最小值时, 点M的坐标为____. $(\frac{1}{5},1)$

2023-12-23

(2017广东) 已知点P在圆 $C: x^2 + (y+2)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ 上运动,点Q在曲线 $y = ax^2 (a > 0, -1 \le x \le 2)$ 上运动,且|PQ|

的最大值为
$$\frac{9}{2}$$
,则 $a = ____$.

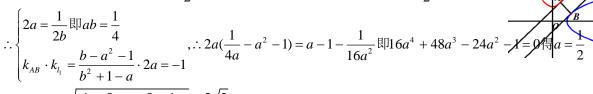
$$= \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{a^2 x^4 + (4a+1)x^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{a^2 (x^2 + \frac{4a+1}{2a^2})^2 - \frac{8a+1}{4a^2}} (x^2 \in [0,4])$$

$$\leq \max\{\frac{1}{2}+2,\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{16a^2+16a+8}\} = \frac{9}{2} \stackrel{\text{TH}}{\Rightarrow} a = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$$

(2018辽宁) 已知A、B分别为 $C_1: x^2-y+1=0$ 和 $C_2: y^2-x+1=0$ 上的点,则|AB|的最小值为______

2018辽宁key: 设 $A(a, a^2 + 1), B(b^2 + 1, b)$

则A处切线
$$l_1$$
方程为: $ax - \frac{y + a^2 + 1}{2} + 1 = 0$, B 处切线 l_2 方程为: $by - \frac{b^2 + 1 + x}{2} + 1 = 0$



$$\therefore |AB|_{\min} = \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{4})^2 + (\frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{2})^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

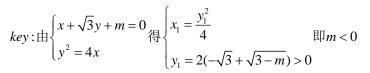
(或直接求|
$$AB = \sqrt{(a-b^2-1)^2 + (a^2+1-b)^2} = \sqrt{(a-\frac{1}{16a^2}-1)^2 + (a^2+1-\frac{1}{4a})^2}$$
的最小值)

变式 1 (1) 已知抛物线 $E: y^2 = 4x$ 和直线 $l: x + \sqrt{3}y + m = 0$ 在第一象限内的交点为 $M(x_1, y_1)$. 设

 $N(x_2, y_2)$ 是抛物线 E 上的动点,且满足 $0 < y_2 < y_1$,记 $2x_2 + |x_2| + \sqrt{3}y_2 + m| = t$,则(D)

A. 当 $0 < x_1 < 3$ 时,t 最小值是|m+1|B. 当 $0 < x_1 < 3$ 时,t的最小值是|m+1|-2 %

C. 当 $x_1 > 3$ 时,t的最小值是|m+1| D. 当 $x_1 > 3$ 时,t的最小值是|m+1| - 2

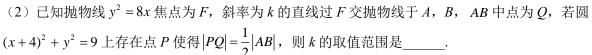


$$\frac{t}{2} = x_2 + \frac{\mid x_2 + \sqrt{3}y_2 + m \mid}{2} = \mid NN_1 \mid + \mid NH \mid$$

$$= \mid NN_2 \mid -1 + \mid NH \mid = \mid NF \mid +NH \mid -1 \geq \mid FH \mid -1 = \frac{\mid m+1 \mid}{2} -1, \therefore t \geq \mid m+1 \mid -2 = \frac{\mid m+1 \mid}{2} -1, \dots t \geq \mid m+1 \mid}{2} -1, \dots t \geq \mid -2 = \frac{\mid m+1 \mid}{2} -1, \dots$$

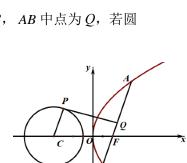
(当且仅当F在直线上的射影 H_0 在M的左上侧即 $\frac{-\sqrt{3}(m+1)}{4} > -2\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3-m}$

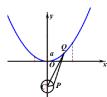
即m < -9即 $x_1 > 3$ 时,取=)



$$key$$
: 设 $A(2a^2,4a)$, $B(2b^2,4b)$, 则 $\frac{4a-4b}{2a^2-2b^2} = \frac{2}{a+b} = \frac{4a}{2a^2-2}$ 得 $ab=-1$,

且
$$Q(a^2+b^2,2(a+b))$$
即 $(t^2+2,2t)$,且 $k_{AB}=\frac{2}{a+b}=\frac{2}{t}(t=a+b)$





存在 $|PQ| = \frac{1}{2} |AB|$,则 $|QC| + 3 \ge \frac{1}{2} |AB| \ge |QC| - 3$

二、弦问题

(1991全国)设O为抛物线的顶点, F为焦点且PQ为过F的弦, 已知| $OF \models a$, $|PQ \models b$, 则 $\triangle OPQ$ 的面积为____.

$$key: |PF| = \frac{2a}{1-\cos\theta}, |QF| = \frac{2a}{1+\cos\theta}, \therefore |PQ| = \frac{4a}{\sin^2\theta} = b \Leftrightarrow \sin\theta = \sqrt{\frac{4a}{b}}, \therefore S_{\triangle OPQ} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b \sin\theta = a\sqrt{ab}$$

(2000I) 过抛物线 $y = ax^2 (a > 0)$ 的焦点F作一直线交抛物线于P、Q两点,若线段PF与FQ的长分别是p、q,

则
$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = (\)$$
 A.2a B. $\frac{1}{2a}$ C.4a D. $\frac{4}{a}$

(2018 河南) 设经过定点 M(a,0) 的直线 l 与抛物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 相交于 P、Q 两点,若 $\frac{1}{|PM|^2} + \frac{1}{|QM|^2}$ 为常

数,则 a 的值为_____.2

key:设l: x = ty + a代入抛物线方程得 $y^2 - 4ty - 4a = 0$

∴
$$\begin{cases} y_P + y_Q = 4t \\ y_P y_Q = -4a \end{cases}$$
, ∴
$$\frac{1}{|PM|^2} + \frac{1}{|QM|^2} = \frac{1}{(1+t^2)y_P^2} + \frac{1}{(1+t^2)y_Q^2} = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{16t^2 + 8a}{16a^2}$$
 为常数, ∴ $a = 2$

变式1.已知抛物线 $C: y^2 = 2px(p > 0)$ 的焦点为F,过点F的直线与C交于A、B两点,C在A处的切线

与
$$C$$
的准线交于 P 点若 $|PF|=3$,则 $\frac{1}{|AF|^2}+\frac{4}{|BF|^2}$ 的最小值为_____.

$$key$$
: 设 $A(2pa^2,2pa)(a>0)$, $B(2pb^2,2pb)$, 则 $\frac{2pa-2pb}{2pa^2-2pb^2}=\frac{1}{a+b}=\frac{2pa}{2pa^2-\frac{p}{2}}$ 得 $ab=-\frac{1}{4}$

A处切线方程为2
$$pa \cdot y = 2p \cdot \frac{2pa^2 + x}{2}$$
 令 $x = -\frac{p}{2}$ 得 $y_p = \frac{2pa^2 - \frac{p}{2}}{2a} = p(a+b)$

$$\therefore k_{PF} \cdot k_{AB} = \frac{p(a+b)}{-p} \cdot \frac{1}{a+b} = -1, k_{PA}k_{PB} = \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \frac{p(a+b) - 2pb}{-\frac{p}{2} - 2pb^2} = -1, \therefore PF \perp AB, \perp PA \perp PB$$

$$|AF| \cdot |BF| = |PF|^2 = 9, |AF|^2 + \frac{4}{|BF|^2} = \frac{1}{|AF|^2} + \frac{4|AF|^2}{81} \ge \frac{8}{9}$$

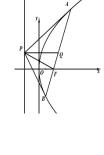
(2001I)设抛物线 $y^2 = 2px(p > 0$)的焦点为F,经过点F的直线交抛物线于A、B两点,点C在抛物线的准线上,且BC / /x轴,证明直线AC经过原点O.

证明一: 设 $A(2pa^2, 2pa), B(2pb^2, 2pb)$

曲
$$A, F, B$$
三点共线得 $\frac{2pa-2pb}{2pa^2-2pb^2} = \frac{1}{a+b} = \frac{2pa}{2pa^2-\frac{p}{2}}$ 即 $ab = -\frac{1}{4}$

$$\therefore BC / /x$$
轴, $\therefore C(-\frac{p}{2}, 2pb^2)$

$$\therefore k_{OA} - k_{OC} = \frac{2pa}{2pa^2} - \frac{2pb}{-\frac{p}{2}} = \frac{1}{a} + 4b = \frac{1 + 4ab}{a} = 0, \therefore AC$$
经过原点 O



2023-12-23

$$key2$$
: 设 l_{AB} : $x = ty + \frac{p}{2}$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{|FA|} + \frac{1}{|FB|} = \frac{1}{x_A + \frac{p}{2}} + \frac{1}{x_B + \frac{p}{2}}, or, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}} (\frac{1}{y_A} + \frac{1}{y_B})$$

证明二:
$$\frac{|OF|}{|BF|} = \frac{|OF|}{|BC|} = \frac{|FA|}{|AB|} = \frac{|FA|}{|FA| + |FB|} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|FA|} + \frac{1}{|FB|} = \frac{2}{p}$$

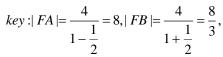
key1:设A在准线上的射影为 A_1, F 在 AA_1 上的射影为 A_2, B 在x轴上的射影为 $B_1,$

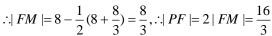
$$\text{III}_{\triangle}BB_1F \sim_{\triangle}FA_2A, \therefore \frac{\mid FB\mid}{\mid FA\mid} = \frac{\mid AA_2\mid}{\mid FB\mid} = \frac{p-\mid FB\mid}{\mid FA\mid -p} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\mid FA\mid} + \frac{1}{\mid FB\mid} = \frac{2}{p}$$

$$key2: \stackrel{\text{\tiny V}}{\boxtimes} \angle AFx = \theta, \quad \text{\tiny M} \mid AF \mid = \frac{p}{1-\cos\theta}, \mid BF \mid = \frac{p}{1+\cos\theta}, \therefore \frac{1}{\mid FA \mid} + \frac{1}{\mid FB \mid} = \frac{2}{p}$$

(2003A) 过抛物线 $y^2 = 8(x+2)$ 的焦点F作倾斜角为60°的直线,若此直线与抛物线交于A、B两点,弦AB

的中垂线与
$$x$$
轴交于 P 点,则线段 PF 的长等于() $A.\frac{16}{3}$ $B.\frac{8}{3}$ $C.\frac{16\sqrt{3}}{3}$





(2007II) 12.设F为抛物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 的焦点, $A \setminus B \setminus C$ 为该抛物线上三点,若 $\overrightarrow{FA} + \overrightarrow{FB} + \overrightarrow{FC} = \overrightarrow{0}$,

则
$$|\overrightarrow{FA}| + |\overrightarrow{FB}| + |\overrightarrow{FC}| = ($$
) A.9 B.6 C.4 D.3

2007 key:
$$\overrightarrow{FA} + \overrightarrow{FB} + \overrightarrow{FC} = 0$$
, $\therefore x_A + x_B + x_C = 3$,

∴
$$|\overrightarrow{FA}| + |\overrightarrow{FB}| + |\overrightarrow{FC}| = x_A + 1 + x_B + 1 + x_C + 1 = 6$$
, $\&B$

(2007 海南) 6. 已知抛物线 $y^2 = 2px(p > 0)$ 的焦点为 F,点 $P_1(x_1, y_1), P_2(x_2, y_2), P_3(x_3, y_3)$ 在抛物线上,且

$$2x_2 = x_1 + x_3$$
,则有(C) A. $|FP_1| + |FP_2| = |FP_3|$ B. $|FP_1|^2 + |FP_2|^2 = |FP_3|^2$

B.
$$|FP_1|^2 + |FP_2|^2 = |FP_3|^2$$

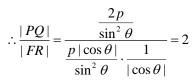
C.
$$2|FP_2| = |FP_1| + |FP_3|$$

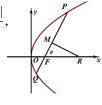
C.
$$2|FP_2| = |FP_1| + |FP_3|$$
 D. $|FP_2|^2 = |FP_1| \cdot |FP_3|$

$$key$$
:| FP_1 |= $x_1 + \frac{p}{2}$,| FP_2 |= $x_2 + \frac{p}{2}$,| FP_3 |= $x_3 + \frac{p}{2}$, $с$

(2012 新疆) 过抛物线焦点的直线交抛物线于 P,Q 两点, PQ 的垂直平分线交抛物线的对称轴于 R, 则 $\frac{|PQ|}{|F,R|}$

$$key: |PF| = \frac{p}{1 - \cos \theta}, |QF| = \frac{p}{1 + \cos \theta}, \therefore |MF| = ||PF| - \frac{1}{2}|PQ| = \frac{1}{2}||PF| - |QF|| = \frac{p|\cos \theta|}{\sin^2 \theta},$$





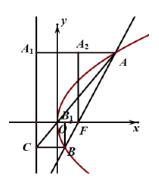
(2017内蒙古)过抛物线 $y^2 = 2px(p > 0)$ 的焦点F作弦BC,若弦BC的垂直平分线交BC于M,交x轴于N,

则
$$\frac{|MN|^2}{|FB|\cdot|FC|} = \underline{\qquad}.1$$

2017内蒙古key:1

(2012A) 抛物线 $y^2 = 2px(p > 0)$ 的焦点为F,准线为l, A、B是抛物线上的两个动点,且满足 $\angle AFB = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

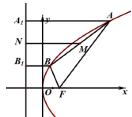
设线段AB的中点M在l上的投影为N,则 $\frac{|MN|}{|AB|}$ 的最大值为___.



2023-12-23

$$key:|AB|^2=|AF|^2+|BF|^2-|AF|\cdot |BF|, : \frac{|MN|}{|AB|}=\frac{\frac{1}{2}(|AA_1|+|BB_1|)}{|AB|}$$

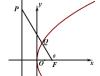
$$=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{|AF|+|BF|}{|AB|}=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{|AF|^{2}+|BF|^{2}+2|AF|\cdot|BF|}{|AF|^{2}+|BF|^{2}-|AF|\cdot|BF|}}=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{\frac{|AF|}{|BF|}+\frac{|BF|}{|AF|}-1}}\leq 1$$



(2014I)10.已知抛物线 $C: y^2 = 8x$ 的焦点为F,准线为I,P是I上一点,Q是直线PF与C的一个交点,若 $\overrightarrow{FP} = 4\overrightarrow{FQ}$,

则
$$|QF|=($$
 $)$ $A.\frac{7}{2}$ $B.\frac{5}{2}$ $C.3$ $D.2$

key:
$$\partial P(-2,t)$$
, $\partial Q(\frac{3}{2},\frac{t}{4})$, ∴ $|QF| = \frac{3}{2} + 2 = \frac{7}{2}$, $\triangle A$



(2015 浙江) 5. 如图,设抛物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 的焦点为 F,不经过焦点的直线上有三个不同的点 A,B,C,其中点

A,B 在抛物线上,点 C 在 y 轴上,则 ΔBCF 与 ΔACF 的面积之比是(A)

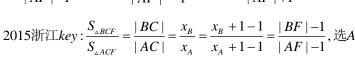
A.
$$\frac{|BF|-1}{|AF|-1}$$

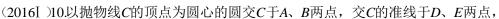
A.
$$\frac{|BF|-1}{|AF|-1}$$
 B. $\frac{|BF|^2-1}{|AF|^2-1}$ C. $\frac{|BF|+1}{|AF|+1}$ D. $\frac{|BF|^2+1}{|AF|^2+1}$

C.
$$\frac{|BF|+1}{|AF|+1}$$

D.
$$\frac{|BF|^2 + 1}{|AF|^2 + 1}$$

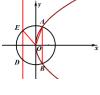






已知
$$|AB|=4\sqrt{2}, |DE|=2\sqrt{5}, 则C$$
的焦点到准线的距离为()A.2





2016I
$$key: r^2 = \frac{16}{p^2} + 8 = r^2 = \frac{p^2}{4} + 5 得 p = 4, 选B$$

(2017I)10.已知F为抛物线 $C: y^2 = 4x$ 的焦点,过F作两条互相垂直的直线 l_1 、 l_2 ,直线 l_1 与C交于A、B两点,

直线 l_2 与C交于D、E两点,则|AB|+|DE|的最小为()A.16 B.14

2017 I
$$key$$
: 设 $\angle AFx = \theta$,则 | $AB = |FA| + |FB| = \frac{2}{1 - \cos \theta} + \frac{2}{1 + \cos \theta} = \frac{4}{\sin^2 \theta}$

$$\therefore AB \perp CD, \therefore |CD| = \frac{4}{\sin^2(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2})} = \frac{4}{\cos^2\theta}, \therefore |AB| + |CD| = \frac{4}{\sin^2\theta} + \frac{4}{\cos^2\theta} \ge \frac{(2+2)^2}{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta} = 16, \text{ i.i.}$$

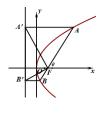
(2017II)16.已知F是抛物线 $C: y^2 = 8x$ 的焦点, $M \in C$ 上一点,FM的延长线交y轴于点N,若M为FN的中点, 则 | FN |= ____

2017 II key:
$$\frac{4}{1-\cos\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{-\cos\theta}$$
 (\forall \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{3}, \therefore | FN |= 6



(2018年陕西)如图,已知抛物线 $y^2 = 2px(p>0)$ 的焦点为 F,准线为 l,过点 F 的直线与抛物线交于 A,B

两点,且|AB|=3p.设点 A,B 在 l 上的射影为 A',B' ,则 $\frac{S_{\triangle FA'B'}}{s_{AA'B'B}}=$ ______. $\frac{1}{3}$



$$key: |AB| = \frac{p}{1 - \cos \theta} + \frac{p}{1 + \cos \theta} = \frac{2p}{\sin^2 \theta} = 3p \stackrel{\text{Person}}{=} \sin \theta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle FA'B'}}{s_{AA'B'B}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot p \cdot 3p \sin \theta}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3p \cdot 3p \sin \theta} = \frac{1}{3}$$

(2018A) 在平面直角坐标系xOy中,设AB是抛物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 的过点F(1,0)的弦, $\triangle AOB$ 的外接圆交抛物线 于点P(不同于点O, A, B).若PF平分 $\angle APB$,求|PF|的所有可能值.

2018A解: 设 $A(a^2, 2a)(a > 0)$, $B(b^2, 2b)(b < 0)$

曲A、F、B共线得
$$\frac{2a-2b}{a^2-b^2} = \frac{2}{a+b} = \frac{2a}{a^2-1}$$
即 $ab = -1$,

设 $\triangle OAB$ 的外接圆方程为: $x^2 + y^2 + dx + ey = 0$ 联立 $x = \frac{y^2}{4}$

得
$$\frac{y^4}{16} + (1 + \frac{d}{4})y^2 + ey = 0$$
, $\therefore y_P + 0 + y_A + y_B = 0$ 即 $y_P = -2(a - \frac{1}{a})$, $\therefore P((\frac{1}{a} - a)^2, 2(\frac{1}{a} - a))$, 且 $a \neq 1$

$$\therefore |PA| = \sqrt{((\frac{1}{a} - a)^2 - a^2)^2 + (\frac{2}{a} - 2a - 2a)^2} = \frac{|1 - 2a^2| \sqrt{1 + 4a^2}}{a^2},$$

$$|PB| = \sqrt{\left(\left(\frac{1}{a} - a\right)^2 - \frac{1}{a^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{a} - 2a + \frac{2}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{|a^2 - 2|\sqrt{a^2 + 4}}{a}$$

$$:: PF$$
是 $\angle APB$ 的平分线, $:: a^2 = \frac{2a}{-2b} = \frac{|AF|}{|BF|} = \frac{|PA|}{|PB|} = \frac{|1 - 2a^2|\sqrt{1 + 4a^2}}{|a|a^2 - 2|\sqrt{a^2 + 4}}$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^{6}(a^{2}-2)^{2}(a^{2}+4) = (1-2a^{2})^{2}(4a^{2}+1) \Leftrightarrow a^{12}-12a^{8}+12a^{4}-1 = (a^{4}-1)(a^{8}-11a^{4}+1) = 0$$

$$\therefore 11 = a^4 + \frac{1}{a^4} = (a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2})^2 - 2即a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} = \sqrt{13}(或a^4) = \frac{22 \pm 2\sqrt{13 \times 9}}{4} \ \text{待} \ a^2 = \frac{\sqrt{13} \pm 3}{2})$$

::|
$$PF = (\frac{1}{a} - a)^2 + 1 = a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} - 1 = \sqrt{13} - 1$$
即为所求的

(2019I)19.已知抛物线 $C: y^2 = 3x$ 的焦点为F,斜率为 $\frac{3}{2}$ 的直线l与C交于A、B两点,与x轴的交点为P.

(1) 若
$$|AF|+|BF|=4$$
,则 l 的方程为_____;(2)若 $\overrightarrow{AP}=3\overrightarrow{PB}$,则 $|AB|=$ _____.

$$key$$
: 设 l_{AB} : $x = \frac{2}{3}y + n(x_p = n)$ 代入 C 方程得: $y^2 - 2y - 3n = 0$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} y_A + y_B = 2 \\ y_A y_B = -3n \end{cases}, \, \pm \Delta = 4 + 12n > 0$$

(1) :
$$|AF| + |BF| = x_A + \frac{3}{4} + x_B + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{2}{3}(y_A + y_B) + 2n + \frac{3}{2} = 2n + \frac{17}{6} = 4$$
 得 $n = \frac{7}{6}$, : l 的方程为 $x = \frac{2}{3}y + \frac{7}{6}$

(2)
$$\exists \overrightarrow{AP} = 3\overrightarrow{BP} \rightleftharpoons y_A = -3y_B, \therefore$$

$$\begin{cases}
y_B = -1 \\
-3y_B^2 = -3n
\end{cases}
\rightleftharpoons n = 1, \therefore |AB| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{9}} \cdot \sqrt{16} = \frac{4\sqrt{13}}{3}$$

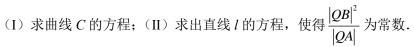
(2021I)14.已知O为坐标原点,抛物线 $C: y^2 = 2px(p > 0)$ 的焦点为F, P为C上一点,PF与x轴垂直,

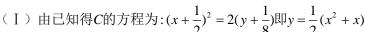
Q为x轴上一点,且 $PQ \perp OP$,若|FQ|=6,则C的准线方程为_____

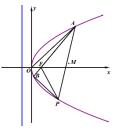
2021
$$key: P(\frac{p}{2}, p)$$
, ∴由射影定理得 $\frac{p}{2} \cdot 6 = p^2$ 即 $p = 3$, ∴准线 $x = -\frac{3}{2}$

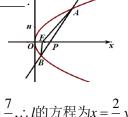
(2008)(20)已知曲线 C 是到点 $P(-\frac{1}{2},\frac{3}{8})$ 和到直线 $y = -\frac{5}{8}$ 距离相等的点的轨迹. l 是过点 Q(-1,0) 的直线,

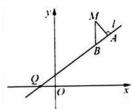
M是 C上 (不在 l上) 的动点; A,B 在 l上, $MA \perp l$, $MB \perp x$ 轴 (如图).











2023-12-23

(17高考)如图,已知抛物线 $x^2 = y$,点 $A(-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{4})$, $B(\frac{3}{2},\frac{9}{4})$,抛物线上的点 $P(x,y)(-\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{3}{2})$,过点B作直线AP的垂线,垂足为Q.(I)求直线AP的斜率的取值范围;(II)求| $PA|\cdot|PQ|$ 的最大值.

解: (I)
$$k_{AP} = \frac{x^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{x - \frac{1}{2}} = x + \frac{1}{2} \in (0, 2)$$
即为所求的

(II) $|PA| \cdot |PQ| = |PA| \cdot \frac{|\overrightarrow{PB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AP}|}{|AP|} = (\frac{3}{2} - x, \frac{9}{4} - x^2) \cdot (x + \frac{1}{2}, x^2 - \frac{1}{4})|$
 $= (\frac{3}{2} - x)(x + \frac{1}{2})(1 + (\frac{3}{2} - x)(x - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{3}(\frac{9}{2} - 3x)(x + \frac{1}{2})(x + \frac{1}{2})(x + \frac{1}{2})$
 $\leq \frac{1}{3}(\frac{\frac{9}{2} + \frac{3}{2}}{4})^4 = \frac{27}{16}($ 当且仅当 $x = 1$ 时,取 $=)$,∴ 所求最大值为 $\frac{27}{16}$

