

解析几何 (3) 双曲线解答 (4)

2023-12-16

(2017 河南) 设一圆和一等轴双曲线交于 A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 四点, 其中 A_1 和 A_2 是圆的直径的一对端点.

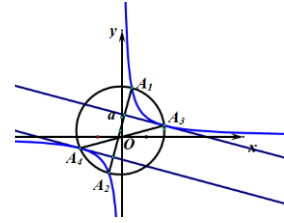
(1) 求证: 线段 A_3A_4 的中点是双曲线的中心; (2) 求双曲线在点 A_3 和 A_4 处的切线和直线 A_1A_2 的夹角的大小.

(1) 证明: 设双曲线方程为 $xy = a (a > 0)$, 圆方程为 $x^2 + y^2 + dx + ey + f = 0$

设 $A_1(x_1, y_1), A_2(x_2, y_2), A_3(x_3, y_3), A_4(x_4, y_4)$, 则 $x_1 + x_2 = -d$

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} xy = a \\ x^2 + y^2 + dx + ey + f = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得} \begin{cases} x^4 + dx^3 + fx^2 + eax + a^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

则 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = -d + x_3 + x_4 = -d$ 得 $x_3 + x_4 = 0, \therefore A_3A_4$ 的中点是双曲线的中心



(2) 解: 由 (1) 得双曲线在 A_3 处的切线方程为: $\frac{1}{2}(x_3y + y_3x) = a$; A_4 处的切线方程为: $\frac{1}{2}(x_4y + y_4x) = a$

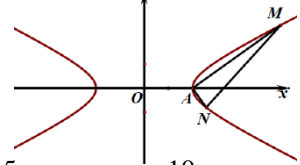
$$\therefore k_{l_{A_3}} \cdot k_{A_1A_2} = -\frac{y_3}{x_3} \cdot \frac{x_1}{x_1 - x_2} = \frac{a}{x_3^2} \cdot \frac{a}{x_1x_2} = \frac{-a^2}{x_3x_4x_1x_2} = -1 (\because x_1x_2x_3x_4 = a^4), \text{同理 } k_{l_{A_4}} \cdot k_{A_1A_2} = -1, \therefore \text{夹角都为 } 90^\circ$$

(2009 上海) 如图, A 是双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{4} - y^2 = 1$ 的右顶点, 过点 A 的两条互相垂直的直线分别与双曲线的右支交于点 M, N , 问直线 MN 是否一定过 x 轴上一定点? 如果不存在这样的定点, 请说明理由; 如果存在这样的定点 P 试求出这个定点 P 的坐标.

key1: 设 $l_{AM}: x = ty + 2$, 代入双曲线方程得: $M(-\frac{4t^2}{t^2-4} + 2, -\frac{4t}{t^2-4})$, 同理 $N(-\frac{4}{1-4t^2} + 2, \frac{4t}{1-4t^2})$

$$\therefore k_{MN} = \frac{\frac{4t}{1-4t^2} + \frac{4t}{t^2-4}}{-\frac{4}{1-4t^2} + \frac{4t^2}{t^2-4}} = \frac{3t}{4(t^2-1)}$$

$$\therefore l_{MN}: y + \frac{4t}{t^2-4} = \frac{3t}{4(t^2-1)}(x + \frac{4t^2}{t^2-4} - 2) \text{ 即 } y = \frac{3t}{4(t^2-1)}x - \frac{5t}{2(t^2-1)} = \frac{t}{t^2-1}(\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{5}{2}) \text{ 经过定点 } P(\frac{10}{3}, 0)$$



key2: 设 $l_{MN}: x = ty + n$ 代入双曲线方程得: $(t^2 - 4)y^2 + 2tny + n^2 - 4 = 0$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} y_M + y_N = -\frac{2tn}{t^2-4} \\ y_M y_N = \frac{n^2-4}{t^2-4} \end{cases}, \text{ 且 } t^2 - 4 \neq 0, \text{ 且 } \Delta = 16(t^2 + n^2 - 4) > 0$$

$$\because AM \perp AN, \therefore \overrightarrow{AM} \cdot \overrightarrow{AN} = (x_M - 2)(x_N - 2) + y_M y_N = (t^2 + 1)y_M y_N + t(n - 2)(y_M + y_N) + (n - 2)^2$$

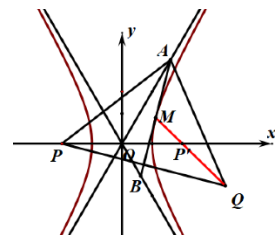
$$= \frac{(t^2 + 1)(n^2 - 4)}{t^2 - 4} + \frac{-2t^2(n^2 - 2n)}{t^2 - 4} + \frac{(n^2 - 4n + 4)(t^2 - 4)}{t^2 - 4} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -3n^2 + 16n - 20 = 0 \text{ 得 } n = \frac{10}{3}, \text{ or } n = 2 (\text{舍去}), \therefore MN \text{ 经过定点 } P(\frac{10}{3}, 0)$$

(2017 天津) 设直线 $l_1: y = \sqrt{3}x, l_2: y = -\sqrt{3}x$. 点 A 和点 B 分别在 l_1 和 l_2 上运动, 且 $\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = -2$.

(1) 求 AB 的中点 M 的轨迹; (2) 设点 $P(-2, 0)$ 关于直线 AB 的对称点为 Q , 证明直线 MQ 过定点.

$$\text{解: (1) 设 } A(a, \sqrt{3}a), B(b, -\sqrt{3}b), M(x, y), \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} a + b = 2x \\ \sqrt{3}(a - b) = 2y \text{ 即 } a - b = \frac{2y}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = ab - 3ab = -2 \text{ 即 } ab = 1 \end{cases}$$



$\therefore 4x^2 - \frac{4y^2}{3} = 4$ 即 $x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$, $\therefore M$ 的轨迹为实轴长为 2, 焦点坐标为 $(\pm 2, 0)$ 的双曲线

(2) 设 $M(s, t)(s^2 - \frac{t^2}{3} = 1)$, 则 $k_{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}(a+b)}{a-b} = \frac{3s}{t}$, $l_{AB}: sx - \frac{ty}{3} = 1$, $k_{PM} = \frac{t}{s+2}$,

key1: 设 $Q(x, y)$, 则 $\begin{cases} \frac{y}{x+2} = -\frac{t}{3s} \\ 3s \cdot \frac{x-2}{2} - t \cdot \frac{y}{2} - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{2s+2}{2s-1} \\ y = \frac{-2t}{2s-1} \end{cases}$

$\therefore l_{QM}: y - t = \frac{\frac{-2t}{2s-1} - t}{\frac{2s+2}{2s-1} - s}(x - s) = \frac{t}{s-2}(x - s)$ 即 $y = \frac{t}{s-2}x - \frac{st}{s-2} + t = \frac{t}{s-2}(x-2)$ 经过定点 $(2, 0)$

key2: 则 $\frac{k_{MQ} - \frac{3s}{t}}{1 + k_{MQ} \cdot \frac{3s}{t}} = \frac{\frac{3s}{t} - k_{PM}}{1 + \frac{3s}{t} \cdot k_{PM}} = \frac{\frac{3s}{t} - \frac{t}{s+2}}{1 + \frac{3s}{t} \cdot \frac{t}{s+2}} = \frac{3s^2 + 6s - t^2}{t(4s+2)} = \frac{3+6s}{2t(2s+1)} = \frac{3}{2t}$ 得 $k_{MQ} = \frac{3t(2s+1)}{2t^2 - 9s} = \frac{3t(2s+1)}{6(s^2-1) - 9s} = \frac{t}{s-2}$

$\therefore l_{MQ}: y - t = \frac{t}{s-2}(x - s)$ 即 $y = \frac{t}{s-2}(x-2)$ 经过定点 $(2, 0)$, 得证

变式 1. 已知双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$, 设其实轴端点为 A_1, A_2 , 点 P 是双曲线上异于 A_1, A_2 的一个动点, 直线

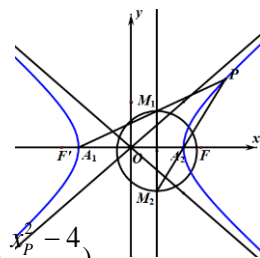
PA_1, PA_2 分别与直线 $x=1$ 交于 M_1, M_2 两点. 则以线段 M_1M_2 为直径的圆必经过的定点的坐标为 _____.

key: $l_{PA_1}: y = \frac{y_P}{x_P+2}(x+2)$ 令 $x=1$ 得 $y_M = \frac{3y_P}{x_P+2}$

$l_{PA_2}: y = \frac{y_P}{x_P-2}(x-2)$ 令 $x=1$ 得 $y_N = \frac{-y_P}{x_P-2}$

\therefore 以 M_1M_2 为直径的圆方程为: $(x-1)^2 + (y - \frac{3y_P}{x_P+2})(y + \frac{y_P}{x_P-2}) = 0$ ($\frac{y_P^2}{3} = \frac{x_P^2}{4} - 1 = \frac{x_P^2 - 4}{4}$)

即 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 + \frac{-2x_P y_P + 8y_P}{x_P^2 - 4}y - \frac{3y_P^2}{x_P^2 - 4} = (x-1)^2 + y^2 - \frac{3(x_P - 4y_P)}{2y_P}y - \frac{9}{4} = 0$ 过定点 $(\frac{5}{2}, 0)$, 及 $(-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$



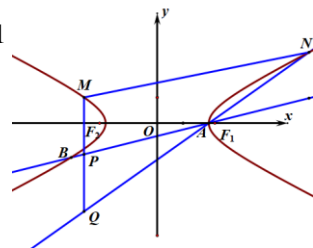
变式 2. 已知点 $A(2, 0), B(-\frac{10}{3}, -\frac{4}{3})$ 在双曲线 $E: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ 上. (I) 求双曲线 E 的方程;

(II) 直线 l 与双曲线 E 交于 M, N 两个不同的点 (异于 A, B), 过 M 作 x 轴的垂线分别交直线 AB, AN 于 P, Q , 当 $\overrightarrow{MP} = \overrightarrow{PQ}$ 时, 证明: 直线 l 过定点.

解: (I) 由已知得 $\begin{cases} a=2 \\ \frac{25}{9} - \frac{16}{9b^2} = 1 \end{cases}$ 得 $a=2, b=1$, \therefore 双曲线 E 的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{4} - y^2 = 1$

(II) 设 $l: y = kx + m$ 代入双曲线方程得: $(1 - 4k^2)x^2 - 8kmx - 4m^2 - 4 = 0$

$\therefore \begin{cases} x_M + x_N = \frac{8km}{1 - 4k^2} \\ x_M x_N = \frac{-4m^2 - 4}{1 - 4k^2} \end{cases}$, 且 $\Delta = 16(1 + m^2 - 4k^2) > 0$, 且 $1 - 4k^2 \neq 0$



$$\text{由 } l_{AB}: \frac{x-2}{-\frac{10}{3}-2} = \frac{y}{-\frac{4}{3}} \text{ 即 } y = \frac{1}{4}(x-2) \text{ 得 } y_P = \frac{1}{4}(x_M-2)$$

$$\text{由 } l_{AN}: y = \frac{y_N}{x_N-2}(x-2) \text{ 得 } y_Q = \frac{y_N(x_M-2)}{x_N-2}, \therefore \overrightarrow{MP} = \overrightarrow{PQ} \Leftrightarrow P \text{ 是 } MQ \text{ 的中点}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y_M + y_Q = 2y_P \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}(x_M-2) = y_M + \frac{y_N(x_M-2)}{x_N-2} \Leftrightarrow (x_N-2)y_M + y_N(x_M-2) = \frac{1}{2}(x_M-2)(x_N-2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x_N-2)(kx_M+m) + (x_M-2)(kx_N+m) - \frac{1}{2}(x_M-2)(x_N-2) = (2k-\frac{1}{2})x_Mx_N + (-2k+m+1)(x_M+x_N) - 4m-2$$

$$= (2k-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot \frac{-4m^2-4}{1-4k^2} + (-2k+m+1) \cdot \frac{8km}{1-4k^2} - 4m-2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4k^2 + 4(m-1)k + m(m-2)$$

$$= (2k+m)(2k+m-2) = 0, \therefore m = -2k \text{ 此时 } l \text{ 经过 } A, \text{ 舍去}$$

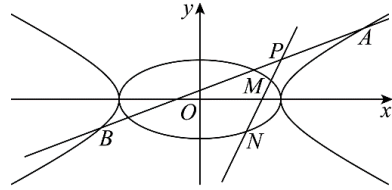
或 $m = 2-2k$, 此时 l 经过定点 $(2, 2)$, 得证

变式 3. 已知双曲线 $C_1: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 的一条渐近线为 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x$, 椭圆 $C_2: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 的长轴长为 4, 其中 $a > b > 0$. 过点 $P(2, 1)$ 的动直线 l_1 交 C_1 于 A, B 两点, 过点 P 的动直线 l_2 交 C_2 于 M, N 两点.

(1) 求双曲线 C_1 和椭圆 C_2 的方程; (2) 是否存在定点 Q , 使得四条直线 QA, QB, QM, QN 的斜率之和为定值? 若存在, 求出点 Q 坐标; 若不存在, 说明理由.

$$\text{解: (1) 由已知得 } \begin{cases} a=2 \\ \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \text{ 得 } a=2, b=1,$$

$$\therefore C_1 \text{ 的方程为 } \frac{x^2}{4} - y^2 = 1, C_2 \text{ 的方程为 } \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$$



(2) 假设存在点 $Q(m, n)$, 由已知设 $l_1: y-1=k_1(x-2)$ 即 $y=k_1x-2k_1+1$ 代入 C_1 得:

$$(1-4k_1^2)x^2 + 8k_1(2k_1-1)x - 4(2k_1-1)^2 - 4 = 0, \therefore \begin{cases} x_A + x_B = -\frac{8k_1(2k_1-1)}{1-4k_1^2} \\ x_A x_B = \frac{-16k_1^2 + 16k_1 - 8}{1-4k_1^2} \end{cases}, \text{ 且 } \Delta_1 = 32(1-2k_1) > 0$$

$l_2: y-1=k_2(x-2)$ 即 $y=k_2x-2k_2+1$ 代入 C_2 得: $(1+4k_2^2)x^2 - 8k_2(2k_2-1)x + 4(2k_2-1)^2 - 4 = 0$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_M + x_N = \frac{8k_2(2k_2-1)}{1+4k_2^2} \\ x_M x_N = \frac{16k_2^2 - 16k_2}{1+4k_2^2} \end{cases}, \text{ 且 } \Delta_2 = 64k_2 > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore k_{QA} + k_{QB} &= \frac{y_A - n}{x_A - m} + \frac{y_B - n}{x_B - m} = \frac{k_1x_A - 2k_1 + 1 - n}{x_A - m} + \frac{k_1x_B - 2k_1 + 1 - n}{x_B - m} \\ &= \frac{2k_1x_Ax_B + (-(m+2)k_1 + 1 - n)(x_A + x_B) - 2m(-2k_1 + 1 - n)}{x_Ax_B - m(x_A + x_B) + m^2} \\ &= \frac{2k_1(-16k_1^2 + 16k_1 - 8) + ((m+2)k_1 - 1 + n)(16k_1^2 - 8k_1) - 2m(-2k_1 + 1 - n)(1-4k_1^2)}{-16k_1^2 + 16k_1 - 8 + m(16k_1^2 - 8k_1) + m^2(1-4k_1^2)} \\ &= \frac{8n(2-m)k_1^2 + (-8+4m-8n)k_1 - 2m(1-n)}{-4(m-2)^2k_1^2 + (16-8m)k_1 + m^2 - 8} \text{ 与 } k_1 \text{ 无关, 得 } m=2, n=0, \text{ 且 } k_{QA} + k_{QB} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

解析几何 (3) 双曲线解答 (4)

2023-12-16

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore k_{QM} + k_{QN} &= \frac{y_M - n}{x_M - m} + \frac{y_N - n}{x_N - m} = \frac{k_2 x_M - 2k_2 + 1}{x_M - 2} + \frac{k_2 x_N - 2k_2 + 1}{x_N - 2} = \frac{2k_2 x_M x_N + (-4k_2 + 1)(x_M + x_N) + 4(2k_2 - 1)}{x_M x_N - 2(x_M + x_N) + 4} \\ &= \frac{2k_2(16k_2^2 - 16k_2) + (-4k_2 + 1)(16k_2^2 - 8k_2) + (8k_2 - 4)(1 + 4k_2^2)}{16k_2^2 - 16k_2 - 2(16k_2^2 - 8k_2) + 4(1 + 4k_2^2)} = \frac{-4}{4} = -1,\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore k_{QA} + k_{QB} + k_{QM} + k_{QN} = 0$ 为定值, \therefore 存在 $Q(2, 0)$,

(2007湖南) 已知双曲线 $x^2 - y^2 = 2$ 的左、右焦点分别为 F_1, F_2 , 过点 F_2 的动直线与双曲线相交于 A, B 两点.

(1) 若动点 M 满足 $\overrightarrow{F_1 M} = \overrightarrow{F_1 A} + \overrightarrow{F_1 B} + \overrightarrow{F_1 O}$ (其中 O 为坐标原点), 求点 M 的轨迹方程;

(2) 在 x 轴上是否存在定点 C , 使 $\overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{CB}$ 为常数? 若存在, 求出点 C 的坐标.

解: (1) 设 $l_{AB}: x = ty + 2$ 代入双曲线方程得: $(t^2 - 1)y^2 + 4ty + 2 = 0$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} y_A + y_B = \frac{-4t}{t^2 - 1} \\ y_A y_B = \frac{2}{t^2 - 1} \end{cases}, \text{ 且 } \Delta = 8(t^2 + 1) > 0, \text{ 且 } t \neq \pm 1$$

设 $M(x, y)$, 则 $\overrightarrow{F_1 M} = (x + 2, y) = \overrightarrow{F_1 A} + \overrightarrow{F_1 B} + \overrightarrow{F_1 O} = (x_A + 2 + x_B + 2 + 2, y_A + y_B)$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} x = x_A + x_B + 4 = t(y_A + y_B) + 8 = \frac{-4t^2}{t^2 - 1} + 8 \\ y = y_A + y_B = \frac{-4t}{t^2 - 1} \end{cases}, \therefore t = \frac{x - 8}{y}, \therefore M \text{ 的轨迹方程为 } (x - 6)^2 - y^2 = 4$$

(2) 假设存在点 $C(m, 0)$, 则 $\overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{CB} = (ty_A + 2 - m)(ty_B + 2 - m) + y_A y_B$

$$\begin{aligned}&= (t^2 + 1)y_A y_B + t(2 - m)(y_A + y_B) + (2 - m)^2 \\ &= \frac{2t^2 + 2}{t^2 - 1} + \frac{-4(2 - m)t^2}{t^2 - 1} + \frac{(4 - 4m + m^2)(t^2 - 1)}{t^2 - 1} = \frac{(m^2 - 2)t^2 - m^2 + 4m - 2}{t^2 - 1} \text{ 为常数}\end{aligned}$$

只需 $m^2 - 2 = m^2 - 4m + 2$ 即 $m = 1$, \therefore 存在点 $C(1, 0)$

(2015湖南) 已知 A, B 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > b > 0)$ 和双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 的公共顶点, P, Q 分别为双曲线

和椭圆上不同于 A, B 的动点, 且有 $\overrightarrow{AP} + \overrightarrow{BP} = \lambda(\overrightarrow{AQ} + \overrightarrow{BQ}) (\lambda \in \mathbb{R}, |\lambda| > 1)$, 设 AP, BP, AQ, BQ 的斜率分别为 k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4 . (1) 求证: $k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4 = 0$;

(2) 设 F_1, F_2 分别为椭圆和双曲线的右焦点, 若 $PF_2 \parallel QF_1$, 求 $k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2 + k_4^2$ 的值.

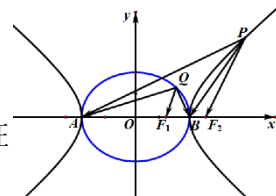
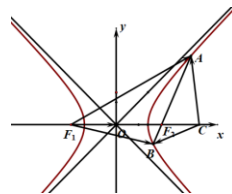
(2015湖南): (1) 证明: 由 $\overrightarrow{AP} + \overrightarrow{BP} = -2\overrightarrow{PO}, \overrightarrow{AQ} + \overrightarrow{BQ} = -2\overrightarrow{QO}$ 得 $\overrightarrow{OP} = \lambda\overrightarrow{OQ}, \therefore \frac{x_P}{x_Q} = \frac{y_P}{y_Q} = \lambda$,

$$\therefore k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4 = \frac{y_P}{x_P + a} + \frac{y_P}{x_P - a} + \frac{y_Q}{x_Q + a} + \frac{y_Q}{x_Q - a}$$

$$= \frac{2x_P y_P}{x_P^2 - a^2} + \frac{2x_Q y_Q}{x_Q^2 - a^2} = \frac{2x_P y_P}{\frac{a^2 y_P^2}{b^2}} + \frac{2x_Q y_Q}{\frac{a^2 y_Q^2}{b^2}} = \frac{2b^2}{a^2} \left(\frac{x_P}{y_P} - \frac{x_Q}{y_Q} \right) = \frac{2b^2}{a^2} \left(\frac{\lambda x_Q}{\lambda y_Q} - \frac{x_Q}{y_Q} \right) = 0 \text{ 得证}$$

$$(2) \because PF_2 \parallel QF_1, \text{ 且 } \overrightarrow{OP} = \lambda\overrightarrow{OQ}, \therefore \lambda = \frac{x_P}{x_Q} = \frac{y_P}{y_Q} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}$$

$$\text{而} \begin{cases} \frac{x_Q^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_Q^2}{b^2} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \left(\frac{x_P^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_P^2}{b^2} \right) = 1 \text{ 即 } \frac{x_P^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_P^2}{b^2} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - b^2} \\ \frac{x_P^2}{a^2} - \frac{y_P^2}{b^2} = 1 \end{cases}, \therefore x_P^2 = \frac{a^4}{a^2 - b^2}, y_P^2 = \frac{b^4}{a^2 - b^2}$$



解析几何 (3) 双曲线解答 (4)

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$$\text{key1: 而 } k_1 \cdot k_2 = \frac{y_P^2}{x_P^2 - a^2} = \frac{y_P^2}{\frac{a^2}{b^2} y_P^2} = \frac{b^2}{a^2}, k_3 \cdot k_4 = \frac{y_Q^2}{x_Q^2 - a^2} = \frac{y_Q^2}{-\frac{a^2 y_Q^2}{b^2}} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2 + k_4^2 &= (k_1 + k_2)^2 + (k_3 + k_4)^2 - 2k_1 k_2 - 2k_3 k_4 = (k_1 + k_2)^2 + (k_3 + k_4)^2 \\ &= 2(k_1 + k_2)^2 = 2\left(\frac{2b^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{x_P}{y_P}\right)^2 = 2\left(\frac{2b^2}{a^2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{a^4}{b^4} = 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{key2: } k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2 + k_4^2 &= \left(\frac{y_P}{x_P + a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y_P}{x_P - a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y_Q}{x_Q + a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y_Q}{x_Q - a}\right)^2 = \frac{y_P^2(2x_P^2 + 2a^2)}{(x_P^2 - a^2)^2} + \frac{y_Q^2(2x_Q^2 + 2a^2)}{(x_Q^2 - a^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{2y_P^2(x_P^2 + a^2)}{\left(\frac{a^2 y_P^2}{b^2}\right)^2} + \frac{2y_Q^2(x_Q^2 + a^2)}{\left(-\frac{a^2 y_Q^2}{b^2}\right)^2} = \frac{2b^4}{a^4} \left(\frac{x_P^2 + a^2}{y_P^2} + \frac{x_Q^2 + a^2}{y_Q^2}\right) = \frac{2b^4}{a^4} \left(\frac{\lambda^2 x_Q^2 + a^2}{\lambda^2 y_Q^2} + \frac{x_Q^2 + a^2}{y_Q^2}\right) = \frac{2b^4}{a^4} \left(\frac{2x_Q^2}{y_Q^2} + \frac{a^2}{y_Q^2} \cdot \frac{1 + \lambda^2}{\lambda^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{2b^4}{a^4} \left(\frac{2x_P^2}{y_P^2} + \frac{a^2(1 + \lambda^2)}{y_P^2}\right) = \frac{2b^4}{a^4} \left(\frac{2a^4}{b^4} + \frac{a^2(1 + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - b^2})}{b^4}\right) = 8 \end{aligned}$$

变式 1. 已知 F_1 是双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ 的左焦点, 点 $A(2, 3)$ 在双曲线上且双曲线的离心率为 2.

(1) 求双曲线的标准方程; (2) 若 P 是双曲线在第二象限内的动点, $B(1, 0)$, 记 $\angle PF_1 B$ 的内角平分线所在直线斜率为 k_3 , 直线 BP 斜率为 k_1 , 求证: $k_1 + k_3$ 是定值.

$$(1) \text{ 解: 由已知得 } \begin{cases} \frac{c}{a} = 2 \\ \frac{4}{a^2} - \frac{9}{b^2} = 1 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } a = 1, b = \sqrt{3}, c = 2, \therefore \text{ 双曲线的标准方程为 } x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$$

$$(2) \text{ 证明: 设 } P\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right), \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left(\frac{1}{t} - t\right)\right) (t < -1), \text{ 则 } k_1 = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left(\frac{1}{t} - t\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right) - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}(1 + t)}{1 - t},$$

$$k_{PF_1} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left(\frac{1}{t} - t\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right) + 2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}(1 - t^2)}{t^2 + 4t + 1} = \frac{2k_3}{1 - k_3^2} \text{ 即 } \sqrt{3}(t + 1)(t - 1)k_3^2 - 2(t^2 + 4t + 1)k_3 - \sqrt{3}(t + 1)(t - 1)$$

$$= [\sqrt{3}(t + 1)k_3 + t - 1] \cdot [(t - 1)k_3 - \sqrt{3}(t + 1)] = 0 (\because k_3 > 0), \text{ 得 } k_3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}(t + 1)}{t - 1}$$

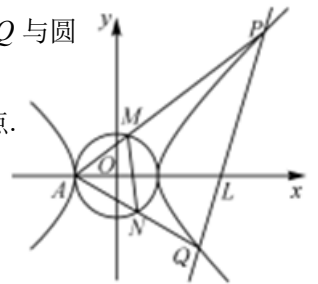
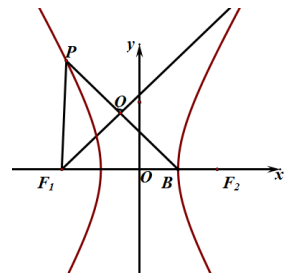
$$\therefore k_1 + k_3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}(1 + t)}{1 - t} + \frac{\sqrt{3}(t + 1)}{t - 1} = 0 \text{ 为定值}$$

变式 2. 如图, 已知点 $T_1(3, -\sqrt{5})$ 和点 $T_2(-5, \sqrt{21})$ 在双曲线 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ 上, 双曲线 C 的左顶点为 A , 过点 $L(a^2, 0)$ 且不与 x 轴重合的直线 l 与双曲线 C 交于 P, Q 两点, 直线 AP, AQ 与圆 $O: x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 分别交于 M, N 两点. (1) 求双曲线 C 的标准方程;

(2) 设直线 AP, AQ 的斜率分别为 k_1, k_2 , 求 $k_1 k_2$ 的值; (3) 证明: 直线 MN 过定点.

$$(1) \text{ 解: 由已知得 } \begin{cases} \frac{9}{a^2} - \frac{5}{b^2} = 1 \\ \frac{25}{a^2} - \frac{21}{b^2} = 1 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } a = b = 2, \therefore \text{ 双曲线 } C \text{ 的标准方程为 } \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

(2) 由 (1) 的 $L(4, 0), A(-2, 0)$, 圆 $O: x^2 + y^2 = 4$,



2023-12-16

$$\text{设 } l_{PQ}: x = ty + 4 \text{ 代入 } C \text{ 方程得: } (t^2 - 1)y^2 + 8ty + 12 = 0, \therefore \begin{cases} y_P + y_Q = \frac{-8t}{t^2 - 1} \\ y_P y_Q = \frac{12}{t^2 - 1} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore k_1 k_2 = \frac{y_P}{x_P + 2} \cdot \frac{y_Q}{x_Q + 2} = \frac{y_P y_Q}{t^2 y_P y_Q + 6t(y_P + y_Q) + 36} = \frac{\frac{12}{t^2 - 1}}{\frac{12t^2}{t^2 - 1} + \frac{-48t^2}{t^2 - 1} + \frac{36t^2 - 36}{t^2 - 1}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(3) \text{ 由 (2) 得 } l_{AP}: y = k_1(x + 2) \text{ 代入圆 } O \text{ 方程得: } x_M = \frac{2 - 2k_1^2}{1 + k_1^2}, y_M = \frac{4k_1}{1 + k_1^2}, \text{ 同理 } x_N = \frac{2 - 2k_2^2}{1 + k_2^2}, y_N = \frac{4k_2}{1 + k_2^2}$$

$$\therefore k_{MN} = \frac{\frac{4k_1}{1 + k_1^2} - \frac{4k_2}{1 + k_2^2}}{\frac{2 - 2k_1^2}{1 + k_1^2} - \frac{2 - 2k_2^2}{1 + k_2^2}} = -\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{k_1 + k_2} = -\frac{4}{3k_1 - \frac{1}{k_1}} = \frac{-4k_1}{3k_1^2 - 1}$$

$$\therefore l_{MN}: y - \frac{4k_1}{1 + k_1^2} = \frac{-4k_1}{3k_1^2 - 1} \left(x - \frac{2 - 2k_1^2}{1 + k_1^2} \right) \text{ 即 } y = \frac{-4k_1}{3k_1^2 - 1} x + \frac{8k_1(1 - k_1^2)}{(3k_1^2 - 1)(1 + k_1^2)} + \frac{4k_1}{1 + k_1^2}$$

$$= \frac{-4k_1}{3k_1^2 - 1} x + \frac{4k_1}{3k_1^2 - 1} = \frac{-4k_1}{3k_1^2 - 1} (x - 1) \text{ 经过定点 } (1, 0), \text{ 证毕}$$

变式 3. 在平面直角坐标系 xOy 中, 双曲线 $C: \frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ 的离心率为 $\sqrt{2}$, 实轴长为 4.

(1) 求 C 的方程; (2) 如图, 点 A 为双曲线的下顶点, 直线 l 过点 $P(0, t)$ 且垂直于 y 轴 (P 位于原点与上顶点之间), 过 P 的直线交 C 于 G, H 两点, 直线 AG, AH 分别与 l 交于 M, N 两点, 若 O, A, N, M 四点共圆, 求点 P 的坐标.

$$\text{解: (1) 由已知得 } \begin{cases} \frac{c}{a} = \sqrt{2} \\ 2a = 4 \end{cases}, \therefore a = 2, c = 2\sqrt{2}, b = 2,$$

$$\therefore C \text{ 的方程为 } \frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{x^2}{4} = 1$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } l_{GH}: y = kx + t \text{ 代入 } C \text{ 方程得: } (k^2 - 1)x^2 + 2ktx + t^2 - 4 = 0$$

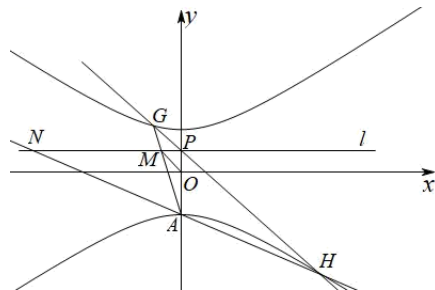
$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_G + x_H = -\frac{2kt}{k^2 - 1} \\ x_G x_H = \frac{t^2 - 4}{k^2 - 1} \end{cases}, \text{ 且 } \Delta = 4(t^2 + 4k^2 - 4) > 0$$

$$\text{而 } l_{AG}: y = \frac{y_G + 2}{x_G} x - 2 \text{ 令 } y = t \text{ 得 } M\left(\frac{(t + 2)x_G}{y_G + 2}, t\right), \text{ 同理 } N\left(\frac{(t + 2)x_H}{y_H + 2}, t\right),$$

$$\text{由 } O, A, N, M \text{ 四点共圆得 } \pi = \angle ANM + \angle AOM = \pi - \alpha_{AN} + \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi - \alpha_{OM} \text{ 即 } \alpha_{AN} = \frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha_{OM}$$

$$\therefore k_{AN} = \tan \alpha_{AN} = \tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha_{OM}\right) = \frac{1}{k_{OM}}, \therefore k_{AN} k_{OM} = \frac{t + 2}{(t + 2)x_H} \cdot \frac{t}{(t + 2)x_G} = \frac{t(kx_G + t + 2)(kx_H + t + 2)}{(t + 2)x_H x_G}$$

$$= \frac{t[k^2 \cdot \frac{t^2 - 4}{k^2 - 1} + k(t + 2) \cdot \frac{-2kt}{k^2 - 1} + (t + 2)^2]}{(t + 2) \cdot \frac{t^2 - 4}{k^2 - 1}} = \frac{-(t + 2)^2}{(t + 2)^2(t - 2)} = -\frac{1}{t - 2} = 1 \text{ 得 } t = 1, \therefore \text{点 } P \text{ 的坐标为 } (0, 1)$$



变式 4. 已知双曲线 $\Gamma: \frac{x^2}{5} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ 的左右焦点分别为 F_1, F_2 , P 是直线 $l: y = -\frac{8}{9}x$ 上不同于原点 O 的一个动点, 斜率为 k_1 的直线 PF_1 与双曲线 Γ 交于 A, B 两点, 斜率为 k_2 的直线 PF_2 与双曲线 Γ 交于 C, D 两点.

(1) 求 $\frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2}$ 的值; (2) 若直线 OA, OB, OC, OD 的斜率分别为 $k_{OA}, k_{OB}, k_{OC}, k_{OD}$, 问是否存在点 P , 满足 $k_{OA} + k_{OB} + k_{OC} + k_{OD} = 0$ 若存在, 求出点 P 的坐标; 若不存在, 说明理由.

解: (1) $\frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2} = \frac{x_P - 3}{y_P} + \frac{x_P + 3}{y_P} = \frac{x_P - 3}{-\frac{8}{9}x_P} + \frac{x_P + 3}{-\frac{8}{9}x_P} = -\frac{9}{8} \cdot 2 = -\frac{9}{4}$

(2) 由 $\begin{cases} y = k_1(x - 3) \\ 4x^2 - 5y^2 = 20 \end{cases}$ 消去 x 得 $(4t_1^2 - 5)y^2 + 24t_1y + 16 = 0, \therefore \begin{cases} y_A + y_B = \frac{-24t_1}{4t_1^2 - 5} \\ y_A y_B = \frac{16}{4t_1^2 - 5} \end{cases}$, 且 $\Delta_1 = 320(t_1^2 + 1) > 0$ (其中 $t_1 = \frac{1}{k_1}$),

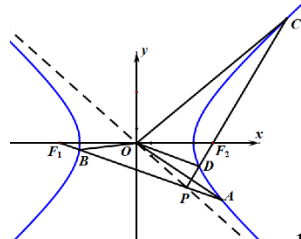
由 $\begin{cases} y = k_2(x + 3) \\ 4x^2 - 5y^2 = 20 \end{cases}$ 消去 x 得 $(4t_2^2 - 5)y^2 - 24t_2y + 16 = 0, \therefore \begin{cases} y_C + y_D = \frac{24t_2}{4t_2^2 - 5} \\ y_C y_D = \frac{16}{4t_2^2 - 5} \end{cases}$, 且 $\Delta_2 = 320(t_2^2 + 1) > 0$ (其中 $t_2 = \frac{1}{k_2}$),

$$\therefore k_{OA} + k_{OB} + k_{OC} + k_{OD} = \frac{y_A}{x_A} + \frac{y_B}{x_B} + \frac{y_C}{x_C} + \frac{y_D}{x_D} = \frac{y_A(t_1 y_B + 3) + y_B(t_1 y_A + 3)}{(t_1 y_A + 3)(t_1 y_B + 3)} + \frac{y_C(t_2 y_D - 3) + y_D(t_2 y_C - 3)}{(t_2 y_C - 3)(t_2 y_D - 3)}$$

$$= \frac{2t_1 \cdot \frac{16}{4t_1^2 - 5} + 3 \cdot \frac{-24t_1}{4t_1^2 - 5}}{t_1^2 \cdot \frac{16}{4t_1^2 - 5} - 3t_1 \cdot \frac{-24t_1}{4t_1^2 - 5} + 9} + \frac{2t_2 \cdot \frac{16}{4t_2^2 - 5} - 3 \cdot \frac{24t_2}{4t_2^2 - 5}}{t_2^2 \cdot \frac{16}{4t_2^2 - 5} - 3t_2 \cdot \frac{24t_2}{4t_2^2 - 5} + 9} = \frac{8t_1}{4t_1^2 + 9} + \frac{8t_2}{4t_2^2 + 9}$$

$$= 8 \cdot \frac{t_1(4t_2^2 + 9) + t_2(4t_1^2 + 9)}{(4t_1^2 + 9)(4t_2^2 + 9)} = 8 \cdot \frac{4t_1 t_2 \cdot (-\frac{9}{4}) - \frac{81}{4}}{(4t_1^2 + 9)(4t_2^2 + 9)} = 0 \text{ 得 } t_1 t_2 = -\frac{9}{4},$$

$$\therefore t_1 = -3 = \frac{x_P - 3}{-\frac{8}{9}x_P}, \text{ 或 } t_1 = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{x_P - 3}{-\frac{8}{9}x_P} \text{ 得 } x_P = \pm \frac{9}{5}, \therefore \text{存在, 且点 } P \text{ 的坐标为 } (\frac{9}{5}, -\frac{8}{5}), \text{ 或 } (-\frac{9}{5}, \frac{8}{5})$$



变式 5. 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 是双曲线 $\Gamma: x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$ 的内接三角形, M 是 $\triangle ABC$ 的外接圆圆心, O 为坐标原点,

$k_{AB}, k_{BC}, k_{CA}, k_{OM}$ 依次为 AB, BC, CA, OM 的斜率, 求证: $k_{AB} k_{BC} k_{CA} k_{OM}$ 为定值.

证明: 而 AB 的中垂线方程为 $(x - x_A)^2 + (y - y_A)^2 = (x - x_B)^2 + (y - y_B)^2$

$$\text{即 } (x_A - x_B)x + (y_A - y_B)y = \frac{2}{3}(y_A^2 - y_B^2) \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$AC \text{ 的中垂线方程为: } (x_A - x_C)x + (y_A - y_C)y = \frac{2}{3}(y_A^2 - y_C^2) \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cdot (y_A - y_C) - \textcircled{2} \cdot (y_A - y_B) \text{ 得 } x_M = \frac{2(y_A - y_B)(y_A - y_C)(y_B - y_C)}{3[(x_A - x_B)(y_A - y_C) - (x_A - x_C)(y_A - y_B)]},$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cdot (x_A - x_B) - \textcircled{1} \cdot (x_A - x_C) \text{ 得 } y_M = \frac{2(x_A - x_B)(x_A - x_C)(x_B - x_C)}{(x_A - x_B)(y_A - y_C) - (x_A - x_C)(y_A - y_B)}$$

$$\therefore k_{AB} k_{BC} k_{CA} k_{OM} = \frac{y_A - y_B}{x_A - x_B} \cdot \frac{y_B - y_C}{x_B - x_C} \cdot \frac{y_A - y_C}{x_A - x_C} \cdot \frac{3(x_A - x_B)(x_A - x_C)(x_B - x_C)}{(y_A - y_B)(y_A - y_C)(y_B - y_C)} = 3$$

