一、定义及应用

(2005 山东)已知动圆过定点 $(\frac{p}{2},0)$,且与直线 $x=-\frac{p}{2}$ 相切,其中 p>0 . (I)求动圆圆心 C 的轨迹的方程;

(II) 设 A,B 是轨迹 C 上异于原点 O 的两个不同点,直线 OA 和 OB 的倾斜角分别为 α 和 β ,当 α , β 变化 且 α + β 为定值 θ ($0 < \theta < \pi$) 时,证明直线 AB 恒过定点,并求出该定点的坐标.

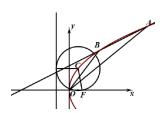
(1) 解:由已知得C的轨迹是以定点 $F(\frac{p}{2},0)$ 为焦点,直线 $x = -\frac{p}{2}$ 为准线的抛物线

其方程为 $y^2 = 2px$

(2) 证明: 设 $A(2pa^2, 2pa), B(2pb^2, 2pb)$, 则 $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{a}, \tan \beta = \frac{1}{b}, \exists a > 0, b > 0, \exists \alpha + \beta = \theta$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}}{1 - \frac{1}{ab}} = \frac{a+b}{ab-1}, \exists \exists a+b = (ab-1) \tan \theta$$

丽
$$l_{AB}$$
: $y - 2pa = \frac{2pb - 2pa}{2pb^2 - 2pa^2}(x - 2pa^2)$ 即 $(a + b)y - 2pab = x$



即(ab-1) $\tan \theta \cdot y - 2pab = ab(y \tan \theta - 2p) - y \tan \theta = x$ 过定点($-2p, \frac{2p}{\tan \theta}$), 证毕

(2006江苏) 已知两点M(-2,0)、N(2,0),点P为坐标平面内的动点,满足 $|\overrightarrow{MN}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{MP}| + \overrightarrow{MN} \cdot \overrightarrow{NP} = 0$,

则动点P(x, y)的轨迹方程为 () $A.y^2 = 8x B.y^2 = -8x C.y^2 = 4x D.y^2 = -4x$

2006江苏 $key: |\overrightarrow{MN}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{MP}| + \overrightarrow{MN} \cdot \overrightarrow{NP} = |\overrightarrow{MN}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{MP}| + |\overrightarrow{MN}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{NP}| \cos < \overrightarrow{MN}, \overrightarrow{NP}> = 0$

 \Leftrightarrow | \overrightarrow{PM} |=| PN | $\cos \angle PNM = P$ 到直线x = 2的距离,... P的轨迹方程为 $y^2 = -8x$, 选B

(2006陕西)如图, 三定点A(2,1), B(0,-1), C(-2,1), 三动点D, E, M满足 $\overrightarrow{AD} = t\overrightarrow{AB}$, $\overrightarrow{BE} = t\overrightarrow{BC}$, $\overrightarrow{DM} = t\overrightarrow{DE}$,

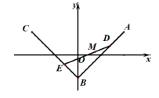
 $t \in [0,1]$.(1) 求动直线DE斜率的变化范围; (2) 求动点M的轨迹方程.

2006陕西解: 由
$$\overrightarrow{AD} = t\overrightarrow{AB} = t(-2, -2)$$
得 $D(2 - 2t, 1 - 2t)$,

$$\overrightarrow{BE} = t\overrightarrow{BC} = t(-2, 2) \not = E(-2t, -1 + 2t)$$

$$\overrightarrow{DM} = t\overrightarrow{DE} = t(-2, -2 + 4t) \mathcal{F}M(2 - 4t, 1 - 4t + 4t^2)$$

(1)
$$k_{DE} = \frac{2(1-2t)}{2} = 1 - 2t \in [-1,1]$$



(2) 设
$$M(x, y)$$
, 则
$$\begin{cases} x = 2 - 4t \\ y = 1 - 4t + 4t^2 \end{cases}$$
消去 t 得 $x^2 = 4y$ ($x \in [-2, 2]$)即为所求的

(2008江苏)与圆 $x^2 + y^2 - 4x = 0$ 外切,且与y轴相切的动圆圆心的轨迹方程为____.

2008江苏 $key: y^2 = 8x(x > 0)$ 及y = 0(x < 0)

(2013 广东)已知 R(-3,0),点 P 在 y 轴上,点 Q 在 x 轴的正半轴上,点 M 在直线 PQ 上,且满足

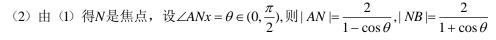
 $\overrightarrow{RP} \cdot \overrightarrow{PM} = 0$, $2\overrightarrow{PM} + 3\overrightarrow{MQ} = \vec{0}$. (1) 当点 $P \times \vec{E} \times \vec{E}$

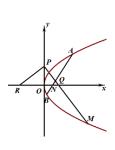
迹 C 上两点, $N(1,0), x_A > 1, y_A > 0$, 若存在实数 λ , 使 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AN}$, 且 $|AB| = \frac{16}{3}$, 求 λ 的值.

(2013广东)解: (1) 设 $P(0,t), M(x,y), \because \overrightarrow{RP} \cdot \overrightarrow{PM} = 0, \exists 2\overrightarrow{PM} + 3\overrightarrow{MQ} = \overrightarrow{0},$

$$\therefore \frac{t}{3} \cdot \frac{y - t}{x} = -1, \, \text{II} \begin{cases} 2x + 3(x_Q - x) = 0 \\ 2(y - t) + 3(-y) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{EP} \, t = -\frac{1}{2} \, y,$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2} y \cdot \frac{3}{2} y = -3x \mathbb{R} \mathbb{I} y^2 = 4x(x > 0),$$





解析几何(4) 抛物线解答(1)

(1811学考)如图,在同一平面内,A,B为两个不同的定点,圆A和圆B的半径都为r,射线AB交圆A于点P,

过P作圆A的切线.当 $r(r \ge \frac{1}{2} | AB |)$ 变化时,l与圆B的公共点的轨迹是()

A.圆 B.椭圆 C.双曲线的一支 D.抛物线

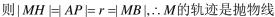


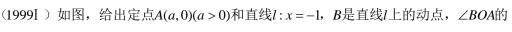
设l与圆B交于点M,A(-a,0),B(a,0),M(x,y)

则 ||
$$MA$$
 | 2 = r^{2} + | MP | 2 = $2r^{2}$ - | BP | 2 = 2 | MB | 2 - | BP | 2

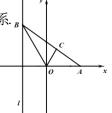
$$\mathbb{H}(x+a)^2 + y^2 = 2((x-a)^2 + y^2) - (a-x)^2 \mathbb{H} y^2 = 4ax$$

key2:过A作AB的垂线AH,过l与圆B的交点M作AH的垂线垂足为H,





角平分线交AB于点C,求点C的轨迹方程,并讨论方程表示的曲线的类型与a值的关系. B (1999全国)解:设 $B(-1,t)(t \in R), C(x,y)(0 \le x < a), 则<math>l_{AB}$: $\frac{x-a}{-1-a} = \frac{y}{t}$ 即 $t = \frac{(a+1)y}{a-x}$ ______



$$key1: \frac{k_{OB} - k_{OC}}{1 + k_{OC}k_{OC}} = k_{OC}; key2: \frac{\overrightarrow{OB}}{|\overrightarrow{OB}|} + \frac{\overrightarrow{OA}}{|OA|} = (\frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}, \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}) / / \overrightarrow{OC}$$

$$key3 :: l_{oC} : \frac{y + tx}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} = y, : \frac{tx}{y} = \sqrt{t^2 + 1} - 1 = \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1} + 1}, : \sqrt{t^2 + 1} + 1 = \frac{ty}{x}$$

$$\therefore 2 = \frac{ty}{x} - \frac{tx}{y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{xy}t = \frac{(a+1)(y^2 - x^2)}{ax - x^2} \mathbb{H}[1 + a]y(x^2 - y^2) = -2xy(a - x)$$

解二:设C(x, y), $\angle COA = \theta$, 则 $B(-1, -\tan 2\theta)$,

则
$$l_{OC}$$
: $y = x \tan \theta$, l_{AB} : $\frac{x-a}{-1-a} = \frac{y}{-\tan 2\theta}$

$$\therefore \frac{(a+1)y}{x-a} = \tan 2\theta = \frac{2\tan \theta}{1-\tan^2 \theta} = \frac{\frac{2y}{x}}{1-\frac{y^2}{x^2}} = \frac{2xy}{x^2-y^2} \, \exists \beta (1+a)(x^2-y^2) = 2x^2 - 2ax$$

$$\therefore (a-1)x^2 - (1+a)y^2 + 2ax = 0$$
即为点 C 的轨迹方程

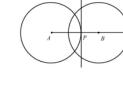
当a>1时,方程表示的曲线类型是双曲线;

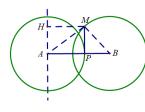
当a=1时,方程表示的曲线类型是抛物线;

当0 < a < 1时,方程表示的曲线类型时椭圆.

(2018年湖北)已知 O 为坐标原点, N(1,0) ,点 M 为直线 x=-1 上的动点, $\angle MON$ 的平分线与直线 MN 交于点 P,记点 P 的轨迹为曲线 E.(1)求曲线 E 的方程;

(2) 过点 $Q(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ 作斜率为 k 的直线 l,若直线 l与曲线 E 恰好有一个公共点,求 k 的取值范围.



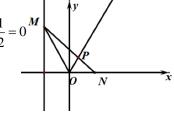


解析几何(4)抛物线解答(1)

2023-12-16

解: (1)
$$y^2 = x(0 \le x < 1)$$

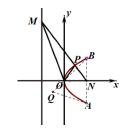
(2) 由己知得
$$l$$
的方程为 $y + \frac{1}{2} = k(x + \frac{1}{2})$ 代入 $y^2 = x$ 得: $ky^2 - y + \frac{1}{2}k - \frac{1}{2} = 0^{M}$



当
$$k = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
时,切点纵坐标为 $y = \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{3}} \in (-1,1);$

当
$$k = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$$
时,切点纵坐标 $y = \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{3}} \notin (-1, 1)$,

丽
$$k_{QA} = \frac{-1 + \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{3}, k_{QB} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = 1, 其中A(1, -1), B(1, 1)$$

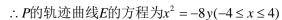


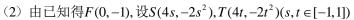
:: *k*的取值范围为
$$(-\frac{1}{3},1] \cup \{\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}\}$$

(2022四川)如图所示,ABCD是一个矩形,AB=8,BC=4,M,N分别是AB,CD的中点,以某动直线I为折痕将矩形在其下方的部分翻折,使得每次翻折后点M都落在边CD上,记为M',过M'作M'P垂直于CD交直线I于点P,设点P的轨迹是曲线E.(1)建立恰当的直角坐标系,求曲线E的方程;

于点P,设点P的轨迹是曲线E.(1) 建立恰当的且用坐标系,求曲线E的方程;
(2) F是MN上一点, $\overline{FN} = -3\overline{FM}$,过点F的直线交曲线E于S,T两点,且 $\overline{SF} = \lambda \overline{FT}$,求实数 λ 的取值范围.

2022四川解: (1) 以矩形ABCD的中心O为坐标原点,直线MN为y轴,建立平面直角坐标系如图,连接PM,由已知得|PM|=|PM'|





由
$$\overrightarrow{SF} = \lambda \overrightarrow{FT}$$
得 S, F, T 三点共线得 $\frac{-2s^2 + 2t^2}{4s - 4t} = -\frac{s + t}{2} = \frac{-2s^2 + 1}{4s}$ 即 $st = -\frac{1}{2}$,

∴
$$t = -\frac{1}{2s} \in [-1,1]$$
 $\neq -\frac{1}{2} \leq s < 0$

由
$$\overrightarrow{SF} = \lambda \overrightarrow{FT}$$
得 $\lambda = \frac{-4s}{4t} = 2s^2 \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$

