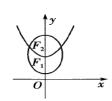
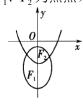
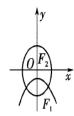
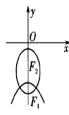
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(1993A)设m,n 为非零实数,i为虚数单位, $z \in C$ 则方程|z+ni|+|z-mi|=n与方程|z+ni|-|z-mi|=-m在同一复平面内的图形 (F_1 、 F_2 为焦点)为 (B









(2007全国竞赛)设圆 O_1 和圆 O_2 是两个定圆,动圆P与这两个定圆都相切,则圆P的圆心轨迹可能是() ACD



kev:①两圆外离:











 $(r_1 = r_2, 选B)$

都内切: $|PO_1| = r - r_1, |PO_2| = r - r_2, \therefore |PO_1| - |PO_2| = r_2 - r_1$

都外切 $|PO_1| = r + r_1, |PO_2| = r + r_2, : |PO_1| - |PO_2| = r_1 - r_2$

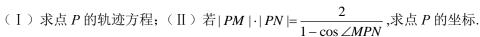
一外切, 一内切: $||PO_1|-|PO_2||=r_1+r_2$.选B,D

②两圆内含:

一内切,一外切: $|PO_1| = r + r_1, |PO_2| = r_2 - r, \therefore |PO_1| + |PO_2| = r_1 + r_2$

都内切: $|PO_1| = r - r_1$, $|PO_2| = r_2 - r_3$. $|PO_1| + |PO_2| = r_2 - r_1$, C可以

(2008 重庆) 已知 M(-2,0)和N(2,0)是平面上的两点,动点 P满足: |PM|+|PN|=6.



(1) 由2a = 6, c = 2得 $a = 3, b = \sqrt{6}$, ∴点P的轨迹方程为 $\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{y^2}{5} = 1$

(2) 由己知得2 $= |PM| \cdot |PN| - |PM| \cdot |PN| \cos \angle MPN = |PM| \cdot |PN| - \frac{|PM|^2 + |PN|^2 - |MN|^2}{2}$

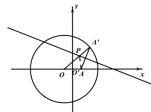
即(|PM| - |PN|)² = 12, :|| PM| - |PN||= $2\sqrt{3}$, :. P的轨迹方程为 $\frac{x^2}{3} - y^2 = 1$

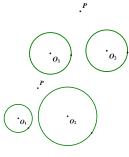
曲
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{5} = 1\\ \frac{x^2}{3} - y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$
 得 $x^2 = \frac{27}{4}, y^2 = \frac{5}{4}, \therefore P$ 的坐标为($\pm \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$)

(2003A) 一张纸上画有半径为R的圆O和圆内一定点A,且OA = a,折叠纸片,使圆周上某一点A'刚好与A点 重合,这样的每一种折法,都 留下一条直线折痕,当A'取遍圆周上所有点时,求所有折痕所在直线上的 点的集合.

(2003A) key: OA'交直线l于P,则|OP|+|PA|=|OA'|=R

∴折痕l的轨迹是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{R^2} + \frac{y^2}{R^2 - a^2} = 1$ 外的所有点的集合





$$key2: 设A'(-\frac{a}{2}+R\cos\theta,R\sin\theta),则折痕方程为(x+\frac{a}{2}-R\cos\theta)^2+(y-R\sin\theta)^2=(x-\frac{a}{2})^2+y^2$$

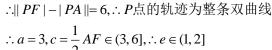
 $\mathbb{H}R(2x+a)\cos\theta + 2Ry\sin\theta = 2ax + R^2$

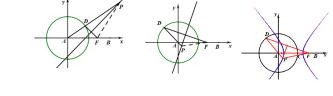
$$\Leftrightarrow (2ax + R^2)^2 \le [(2x + a)^2 + 4y^2] \cdot R^2 \Leftrightarrow 4(R^2 - a^2)x^2 + 4R^2y^2 + R^2(a^2 - R^2) \ge 0 \oplus \frac{x^2}{\frac{R^2}{4}} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{R^2 - a^2}{4}} \ge 1$$

(2009新疆)已知C与F是线段AB上的两点,AB=12, AC=6, D是以A为圆心,AC为半径的圆上的任意点,

线段FD的中垂线与直线AD交于点P.若P点的轨迹是双曲线,则此双曲线的离心率的取值范围是 2009新疆 $key: 6 < AF \le 12$,

当D在左半圆上时,|PF|-|PA|=|PD|-|PA|=|AD|=6当D在右半圆上时,|PD|-|PA|=|PF|-|PA|=|AD|=6





变式 1 (1) A, B是圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 上两个动点,且满足 $\angle AOB = 120^\circ, C(a, 0)(a > 0, a \neq 2)$ 是定点,当点A在圆上 运动时,求 $\triangle ABC$ 的外接圆的圆心M的轨迹方程,并讨论方程表示的曲线的类型.

$$key: |MC|^2 = |MD|^2 + |AD|^2 = (|OD| - |OM|)^2 + |AD|^2$$

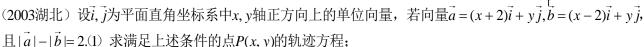
$$\mathbb{E}[(x-a)^2 + y^2] = (1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2 + 3$$

即
$$4(1-a^2)x^2+4y^2-4a(4-a^2)x-(4-a^2)^2=0$$
即为所求的轨迹方程

当0 < a < 1时,方程表示的曲线是椭圆

当a=1时,方程表示的曲线是抛物线

当1 < a < 2或a > 2时,方程表示的曲线是双曲线



- (2) 设A(-1,0), F(2,0), 问是否存在常数 $\lambda(\lambda>0)$, 使得 $\angle PFA = \lambda \angle PAF$ 恒成立?证明你的结论.
- ① $|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| = |(\vec{xi} + \vec{y})| (-2\vec{i})| |(\vec{xi} + \vec{y})| (2\vec{i})| = 2$
- ∴ P的轨迹是以(-2,0),(2,0)为焦点,实轴长为2的双曲线的右支,其方程为 $x^2 \frac{y^2}{3} = 1(x \ge 1)$
- ②假设存在,设 $P(x, y)(x \ge 1, y > 0)$,

则
$$\tan \angle PAF = \frac{y}{x+1}$$
, $\tan \angle PFA = -\frac{y}{x+2}$

而
$$\tan 2\angle PAF = \frac{\frac{2y}{x+1}}{1-\frac{y^2}{(x+1)^2}} = \frac{2(x+1)y}{(x+1)^2-y^2} = \frac{2(x+1)y}{(x+1)^2-3(x^2-1)} = -\frac{y}{x+2} = \tan \angle PFA$$
, : 存在 $\lambda = 2$

(2010 福建) 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 2,过点 P(0,m)(m > 0) 斜率为 1 的直线 l

交双曲线 $C \pm A,B$ 两点,且 $\overrightarrow{AP} = 3\overrightarrow{PB}$, $\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = 3$. (1) 求双曲线方程;

(2) 设Q为双曲线C右支上动点,F为双曲线C的右焦点,在x轴负半轴上是否存在定点M使得 $\angle QFM = 2\angle QMF$? 若存在,求出点 *M* 的坐标;若不存在,请说明理由.

解: (1) 由
$$\frac{c}{a} = 2$$
得 $c = 2a, b = \sqrt{3}a$

曲
$$\overrightarrow{AP} = 3\overrightarrow{PB}$$
得 $-x_A = 3x_B$, \therefore
$$\begin{cases} -2x_B = m \\ -3x_B^2 = -\frac{m^2 + 3a^2}{2}, \therefore m^2 = 6a^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{\text{fit}} \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = x_A x_B + (x_A + m)(x_B + m) = 2x_A x_B + m(x_A + x_B) + m^2 = -m^2 - 3a^2 + m^2 + m^2 = 3a^2 = 3a^2 + m^2 + m^2 = 3a^2 = 3a^2 + m^2 + m^2 + m^2 = 3a^2 + m^2 + m^2 = 3a^2 + m^2 + m^2 = 3a^2 + m^2 + m^2 + m^2 = 3a^2 + m^2 + m^2 + m^2 = 3a^2 + m^2 + m^2 + m^2 + m^2 + m^2 = 3a^2 + m^2 + m^$$

$$\therefore a = 1, m = \sqrt{6}, \therefore$$
 双曲线方程为 $x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$

(2) 假设存在,设
$$M(-n,0)(n>0), Q(s,t)(s>1,t>0,s^2-\frac{t^2}{3}=1)$$

$$\text{III } \tan \angle QFM = -\frac{t}{s-2} = \tan 2\angle QMF = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{t}{s+n}}{1 - \frac{t^2}{(s+n)^2}} = \frac{2t(s+n)}{(s+n)^2 - t^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t^2 - (s+n)^2 = 2(s+n)(s-2) \Leftrightarrow n^2 - 4n + 3 + 4s(n-1) = 0$$
, ∴ 存在点 $M(-1,0)$.

变式 2(1)已知 A(-1,0), B(1,0),点 M 是曲线 $x=\sqrt{1+y^2}$ 上异于 B 的任意一点,令 $\angle MAB=\alpha$, $\angle MBA=\beta$,则下列式子中最大的是(C)

A.
$$|\tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta|$$
 B. $|\tan \alpha + \tan \beta|$ C. $|\tan \alpha - \tan \beta|$ D. $|\frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan \beta}|$

$$|\tan \alpha - \tan \beta| = |\tan \alpha + \frac{1}{\tan \alpha}| \ge 2, |\frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan \beta}| = \tan^2 \alpha \in (0, 1)$$

$$|\tan \alpha - \tan \beta|^2 - |\tan \alpha + \tan \beta| = (\tan \alpha + \frac{1}{\tan \alpha})^2 - (\tan \alpha - \frac{1}{\tan \alpha})^2 = 4$$

(2)双曲线
$$x^2-y^2=2006$$
 的左、右顶点分别为 A_1 、 A_2 , P 为其右支上一点,且 $\angle A_1PA_2=4\angle PA_1A_2$,

则
$$\angle PA_1A_2$$
等于(D)A.无法确定

B.
$$\frac{\pi}{36}$$

C.
$$\frac{\pi}{18}$$

$$D.\frac{\pi}{12}$$

key1:
$$\tan \angle PA_1A_2 = \frac{y}{x + \sqrt{2016}}(x > 0, \exists x^2 - y^2 = 2016),$$

$$\tan 2\angle PA_1A_2 = \frac{\frac{2y}{x + \sqrt{2016}}}{1 - \frac{y^2}{(x + \sqrt{2016})^2}} = \frac{2y(x + \sqrt{2016})}{x^2 + 2\sqrt{2016}x + 2016 - y^2} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{2016}}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{III}} \tan \angle A_1 P A_2 = \frac{\frac{y}{x - \sqrt{2016}} - \frac{y}{x + \sqrt{2016}}}{1 + \frac{y}{x - \sqrt{2016}} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{2016}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2016}y}{x^2 - 2016 + y^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2016}}{y} = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\angle P A_1 A_2)$$

$$\therefore \angle A_1 P A_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \angle P A_1 A_2 = 4 \angle P A_1 A_2, \therefore \angle P A_1 A_2 = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

key3: 设P关于x轴的对称点为Q,则 A_1P 与 A_2Q 的交点M的轨迹为圆,易得 $\angle PA_1A_2=\frac{\pi}{12}$

(2005浙江竞赛)设双曲线 $x^2-y^2=1$ 的左、右焦点分别为 F_1 、 F_2 ,若 $_\Delta PF_1F_2$ 的顶点P在第一象限

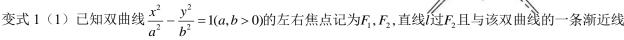
的双曲线上移动.则\(\righta PF, F\)的内切圆的圆心轨迹方程为;

该内切圆在边PF。上的切点轨迹形状为___.

2005key: $2a = |PF_1| - |PF_2| = |F_1Q| - |F_2Q|$ (Q为内切圆与 F_1F_2 的切点)

 $\overline{m}2c = |F_1Q| + |F_2Q|, : |F_1Q| = a + c, \quad \exists |F_2Q| = c - a$

:.内心的轨迹方程为x = 1(0 < y < 1),切点Q的轨迹形状为圆弧



平行,记l与双曲线的交点为P,若所得 $_{\Delta}PF_{_{1}}F_{_{2}}$ 的内切圆半径恰为 $\frac{b}{_{3}}$,则此双曲线的离心率为()A

A.2
$$B.\frac{5}{3}$$
 $C.\sqrt{3}$ $D.\frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}$

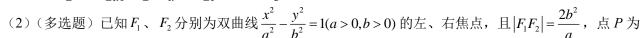
key: 设 $_{\Delta}PF_{1}F_{2}$ 的内切圆切x轴于点A,则 $|F_{1}A|-|F_{2}A|=|PF_{1}|-|PF_{2}|=2a$,

 $\overrightarrow{\text{fif}} | F_1 A | + | F_2 A | = 2c, : | F_1 A | = a + c,$

曲
$$y = \frac{b}{a}(x-c)$$
代入双曲线方程得 $y_p = \frac{-b^3}{2ac}, x_p = \frac{c^2 + a^2}{2c},$

$$|PF_1| = \sqrt{(x_p + c)^2 + y_p^2} = \sqrt{x_p^2 + 2cx_p + c^2 + b^2(\frac{x_p^2}{a^2} - 1)} = a + \frac{c}{a}x_p, |PF_2| = \frac{c}{a}x_p - a$$

$$\therefore S_{APF_1F_2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2c \cdot \frac{b^3}{2ac} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{2c}{a} \cdot \frac{c^2 + a^2}{2c} + 2c) \cdot \frac{b}{3} \notin e = 2$$



双曲线右支一点,I为 $\triangle PF_1F_2$ 的内心,若 $S_{\triangle IPF_1}=S_{\triangle IPF_2}+\lambda S_{\triangle IF_1F_2}$ 成立,则下列结论正确的有(BCD

A. 当
$$PF_2 \perp x$$
 轴时, $\angle PF_1F_2 = 30^\circ$ B. 离心率 $e = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$

B. 离心率
$$e = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$C. \quad \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$$

D. 点 I 的横坐标为定值 a

$$key$$
: $\pm 12c = \frac{2b^2}{a}$ $\{ \pm ac = c^2 - a^2 \iff e^2 - e - 1 = 0, : e = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{2} \}$

设 $\triangle PF_1F_2$ 的内切圆且 F_1F_2 于点 Q_2 则 $2a = |PF_1| - |PF_2| = |F_1Q| - |F_2Q|$

 $|A| F_1Q = a + c, |A| OQ = a, \quad \overline{m} IQ \perp x^{\frac{1}{2}} A \cdot |A| C = a$

由
$$S_{\triangle IPF_1} = \frac{1}{2} |PF_1| \cdot r = S_{\triangle IPF_2} + \lambda S_{\triangle IF_1F_2} = \frac{1}{2} |PF_2| \cdot r + \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2c \cdot r$$
得 $|PF_1| - |PF_2| = \lambda \cdot 2c = 2a$, $\therefore \lambda = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$

(2006 陕西) 在直角坐标系 xOy 中,过双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > 0, b > 0)$ 的左焦点 F 作圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 的一条

切线 (切点为 T) 交双曲线右支于点 P,若 M 为 FP 的中点.则|OM|-|MT|等于

A.
$$b-a$$

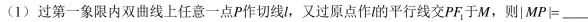
B.
$$a-b$$

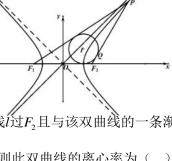
B.
$$a-b$$
 C. $\frac{a+b}{2}$

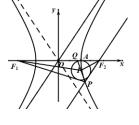
$$D. \quad a+b$$

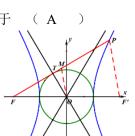
$$key:\mid OM\mid -\mid MT\mid =\frac{1}{2}\mid PF'\mid -(\mid MF\mid -b)=\frac{1}{2}\mid PF'\mid -\frac{1}{2}\mid PF\mid +b=b-a$$

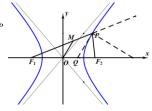
变式 2.已知双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{12} = 1(a > b > 0)$ 的左、右焦点分别为 F_1 、 F_2 .



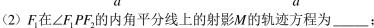




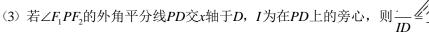




$$\therefore OM / / PQ, \therefore \frac{|MP|}{a + \frac{c}{a} x_p - |MP|} = \frac{\frac{a^2}{x_p}}{c} = \frac{a^2}{cx_p}, \therefore \frac{|MP|}{a + \frac{c}{a} x_p} = \frac{a^2}{a^2 + cx_p} \stackrel{\text{?e}}{\Rightarrow} |MP| = a$$

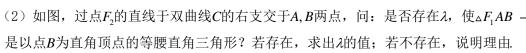


$$key:$$
 双曲线方程为: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a, b > 0).x^2 + y^2 = a^2$



$$key: \frac{PI}{ID} = \frac{\mid PF_2 \mid}{\mid F_2 D \mid} = \frac{\mid PF_1 \mid}{\mid DF_1 \mid} = \frac{-\mid PF_2 \mid}{\mid DF_1 \mid} = \frac{\mid PF_1 \mid -\mid PF_2 \mid}{\mid DF_1 \mid -\mid DF_2 \mid} = \frac{2a}{2c} = \frac{1}{e}(\frac{\mid DF_2 \mid}{\mid DF_1 \mid} = \frac{\mid PF_2 \mid}{\mid PF_1 \mid} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\mid PF_2 \mid}{\mid DF_2 \mid} = \frac{\mid PF_1 \mid}{\mid DF_1 \mid})$$

(2007江西) 设动点P到点 $F_1(-1,0)$ 和 $F_2(1,0)$ 的距离分别为 d_1 和 d_2 , $\angle F_1PF_2=2\theta$,且存在常数 $\lambda(0<\lambda<1)$,使得 $d_1d_2\sin^2\theta=\lambda(1)$ 求动点P的轨迹C方程;



2007江西解: (1) 由
$$d_1d_2\sin\theta = |PF_1| \cdot |PF_2| \cdot \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(|PF_1| \cdot |PF_2| - \frac{|PF_1|^2 + |PF_2|^2 - 4}{2}) = \lambda$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -(|PF_1|-|PF_2|)^2+4=4\lambda \Leftrightarrow ||PF_1|-|PF_2||=2\sqrt{1-\lambda}(\because 0<\lambda<1), \therefore C$$
的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{1-\lambda}-\frac{y^2}{\lambda}=1$

(2) 假设存在,设
$$|BF_2| = m$$
,则 $|BA| = |BF_1| = 2\sqrt{1-\lambda} + m$,: $|AF_2| = 2\sqrt{1-\lambda}$,

$$|AF_1| = 4\sqrt{1-\lambda} = \sqrt{2}(2\sqrt{1-\lambda} + m)$$
 $\# m = (2\sqrt{2} - 2)\sqrt{1-\lambda}$

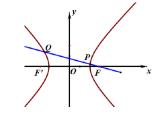
$$\therefore \lambda = 1 - \frac{1}{5 - 2\sqrt{2}} = 1 - \frac{5 + 2\sqrt{2}}{17} = \frac{12 - 2\sqrt{2}}{17}, \therefore$$
 存在,且 $\lambda = \frac{12 - 2\sqrt{2}}{17}$

(2007 重庆)16. 过双曲线 $x^2-y^2=4$ 的右焦点 F 作倾斜角为105° 的直线,交双曲线于 P,Q 两点,则 $|FP|\cdot|FQ|$ 的值为_____. $\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}$

key2:
$$\mathfrak{P} \mid PF \mid = r_p$$
, $\mathfrak{P} \mid P(2\sqrt{2} - \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} r_p, \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} r_p)$

$$\therefore 8 - 2(\sqrt{3} - 1)r_P + \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4}r_P^2 - \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}r_P^2 = 4\mathbb{II} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r_P^2 - 2(\sqrt{3} + 1)r_P + 4 = 0,$$

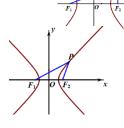
同理
$$r_Q^2 - 2(\sqrt{3} + 1)r_Q + 4 = 0$$
, $\therefore |PF| \cdot |QF| = |r_P r_Q| = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}$



(2008 福建) 双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > 0, b > 0)的两个焦点为 F_1 、 F_2 ,若 P 为其上一点,且 $|PF_1| = 2 |PF_2|$,则双曲线离心率的取值范围为(B)A.(1,3) B.(1,3] C.(3,+ ∞) D.[3,+ ∞)

 $key: |PF_1| - |PF_2| = |PF_2| = 2a \ge c - a$ (4, 3)

(2011 甘肃)已知 F_1, F_2 为双曲线 $C: x^2 - y^2 = 1$ 的左、右焦点,点 P 在 C 上,若 $\triangle PF_1F_2$ 的面积是 $\sqrt{3}$,则 $\angle F_1PF_2 =$ _______. 60°



$$key: \begin{cases} ||PF_{1}| - |PF_{2}|| = 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} |PF_{1}| \cdot |PF_{2}| \sin \theta = \sqrt{3} ||PF_{1}| \cdot |PF_{2}| \sin \theta = 2\sqrt{3} \\ 8 = |PF_{1}|^{2} + |PF_{2}|^{2} - 2|PF_{1}| \cdot |PF_{2}| \cos \theta = 4 + 2|PF_{1}| \cdot |PF_{2}| (1 + \cos \theta) ||PF_{1}| \cdot |PF_{2}| (1 - \cos \theta) = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} = \frac{2\sin \frac{\theta}{2}\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{3}, \therefore \angle F_1 P F_2 = 60^\circ$$

(2014 重庆)设 F_1, F_2 分别为双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > 0, b > 0)$ 的左、右焦点,双曲线上存在一点P使得

$$|PF_1| + |PF_2| = 3b, |PF_1| \cdot |PF_2| = \frac{9}{4}ab,$$
则该双曲线的离心率为(B) $\frac{4}{3}$ B. $\frac{5}{3}$ C. $\frac{9}{4}$ D.3

$$key: \begin{cases} ||PF_{1}| - |PF_{2}|| = 2a \\ |PF_{1}| + |PF_{2}| = 3b , \therefore 9ab = 4 |PF_{1}| \cdot |PF_{2}| = (|PF_{1}| + |PF_{2}|)^{2} - (|PF_{1}| - |PF_{2}|)^{2} = 9b^{2} - 4a^{2} \\ |PF_{1}| \cdot |PF_{2}| = \frac{9}{4}ab \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4a = 3b, \therefore e = \frac{5}{3}$$

〔2015 湖北〕8. 将离心率为 e_1 的双曲线 C_1 的实半轴长a和虚半轴长 $b(a \neq b)$ 同时增加m(m>0)个单位长度,得到离心率为 e_2 的双曲线 C_2 ,则(D)

A. 对任意的 $a,b,e_1>e_2$ B. 当a>b时, $e_1>e_2$;当a< b时, $e_1< e_2$

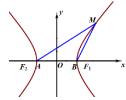
C. 对任意的 $a,b,e_1 < e_2$ D. 当a > b时, $e_1 < e_2$;当a < b时, $e_1 > e_2$

(2015II) 11. 已知 A, B 为双曲线 E 的左, 右顶点, 点 M 在 E 上, $\triangle ABM$ 为等腰三角形, 且顶角为 120°,

则 E 的离心率为(D) A. $\sqrt{5}$ B.2 C. $\sqrt{3}$ D. $\sqrt{2}$

key: 设双曲线方程为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a,b>0)$,则 $M(a+2a\cos 60^\circ,2a\sin 60^\circ)$ 即 $(2a,\sqrt{3}a)$,

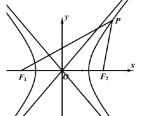
$$\therefore 4 - \frac{3a^2}{b^2} = 1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} e = \sqrt{2}$$



(2021福建) 已知离心率为 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ 的双曲线 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ 的左、右焦点分别为 F_1 、 F_2 ,P为双曲线

上一点,R,r分别为 $\triangle PF_1F_2$ 的外接圆、内切圆半径.若 $\angle F_1PF_2=60^\circ$,则 $\frac{R}{r}=$ ____.

2021福建
$$key$$
:由 $\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ 得 $c = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}a$, $b = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$, $\therefore 2R = \frac{2c}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}c = 2\sqrt{2}$ 得 $R = \sqrt{2}a$,



$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a^2 = S_{APF_1F_2} = \frac{1}{2} (2\sqrt{3}a + \sqrt{6}a) \cdot r = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{2}} a, \therefore \frac{R}{r} = 2\sqrt{2} + 2$$

2023-11-18

(2022乙) 双曲线C的两个焦点为 F_1, F_2 ,以C的实轴为直径的圆记为D,过 F_1 作D的切线

与C的两支交于M,N两点,且 $\cos \angle F_1NF_2 = \frac{3}{5}$,则C的离心率为()

$$A.\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$
 $B.\frac{3}{2}$ $C.\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$ $D.\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$

$$2022\angle key: key: \frac{5c}{2} = \frac{2c}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{|NF_1|}{\sin(\angle NF_1F_2 + \angle F_1NF_2)} = \frac{|NF_2|}{\frac{a}{c}} = \frac{2a}{\frac{a}{c} \cdot \frac{3}{5} + \frac{b}{c} \cdot \frac{4}{5} - \frac{a}{c}} = \frac{5ac}{2b - a}$$

$$\mathbb{H}b = \frac{3}{2}a, \therefore e = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$$

(若交于一支,则
$$\frac{5c}{2} = \frac{2c}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{|NF_1|}{\frac{a}{5}} = \frac{|NF_2|}{\sin(\angle MF_2F_1 - \angle NF_1F_2)} = \frac{|NF_2|}{\frac{a}{c} \cdot \frac{3}{5} - \frac{b}{c} \cdot \frac{4}{5}} = \frac{2a}{\frac{a}{c} - (\frac{a}{c} \cdot \frac{3}{5} - \frac{b}{c} \cdot \frac{4}{5})} = \frac{5ac}{a + 2b}$$

即
$$2b = a$$
, $\therefore e = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$)

(2022 江苏) 已知双曲线 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > 0, b > 0)$ 的左、右焦点为 F_1, F_2 , 离心率为 $\frac{5}{3}$, 若过 F_1 的直线 l

与圆
$$x^2+y^2=a^2$$
 相切于点 T ,且 l 与双曲线 C 的右支交于点 P ,则 $\frac{\left|\overline{F_1P}\right|}{\left|\overline{F_1T}\right|}=$ _______.4

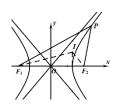


读
$$|\overrightarrow{F_1P}| = r$$
,则 $P(-c + r \cdot \frac{b}{c}, r \cdot \frac{a}{c})$, $\therefore \frac{(-c + \frac{b}{c}r)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(\frac{a}{c}r)^2}{b^2} = \frac{(-\frac{5}{3}a + \frac{4}{5}r)^2}{a^2} - \frac{81r^2}{400a^2} = 1$

即
$$\frac{7}{16}r^2 - \frac{8}{3}ar + \frac{16}{9}a^2 = 0$$
行 $r = \frac{16}{3}a$, $\therefore \frac{|\overrightarrow{F_1P}|}{|\overrightarrow{F_1T}|} = 4$

变式 1 (1) ①已知点P是双曲线 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > 0, b > 0)$ 右上一动点, F_1 、 F_2 是双曲线的左、右焦点,

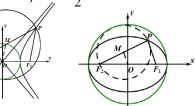
$$O$$
为坐标原点. 设 $\angle PF_1F_2=lpha$, $\angle PF_2F_1=eta$,则 $\dfrac{ an\dfrac{lpha}{2}}{ an\dfrac{eta}{2}}=$ ______.



$$key1: \frac{2c}{\sin(\alpha+\beta)} = \frac{|PF_1|}{\sin\beta} = \frac{|PF_2|}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{|PF_1| - |PF_2|}{\sin\beta - \sin\alpha} = \frac{2a}{\sin\beta - \sin\alpha},$$

$$\therefore \frac{c}{a} = \frac{2\sin\frac{\beta + \alpha}{2}\cos\frac{\beta + \alpha}{2}}{2\cos\frac{\beta + \alpha}{2}\sin\frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}} = \frac{\sin\frac{\beta}{2}\cos\frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos\frac{\beta}{2}\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin\frac{\beta}{2}\cos\frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos\frac{\beta}{2}\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{c + a}{c - a} = \frac{2\sin\frac{\beta}{2}\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}}{2\cos\frac{\beta}{2}\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\tan\frac{\beta}{2}\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\tan\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$key2: \frac{\tan\frac{\beta}{2}}{\tan\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\frac{r}{c-a}}{\frac{r}{c+a}} = \frac{c+a}{c-a} = \frac{e+1}{e-1}$$



②以
$$PF_1$$
为直径的圆与圆 $O: x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 的位置关系是_____.

当P在右支上时, $|OM| = \frac{1}{2} |PF_2| = \frac{1}{2} |PF_1| - a$,内切;当P在左支上时, $|OM| = \frac{1}{2} |PF_2| = \frac{1}{2} |PF_1| + a$,外切

椭圆:
$$|OM| = \frac{1}{2} |PF_1| = a - \frac{1}{2} |PF_2|$$
,内切

③已知双曲线 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > 0, b > 0)$,若PQ过 $F(c, 0), P_1, Q_1$ 是P, Q在直线 $l: x = \frac{a^2}{c}$ 上的射影,A 为 l 与 x轴

的交点. (I) 求证: $\angle PAQ$ 被x轴平分,且 $\frac{1}{|PF|}+\frac{1}{|QF|}=\frac{2a}{b^2};$ (II) 判断以PQ为直径的圆与直线I的位置关系.

(1) 证明一: 设
$$l_{PO}$$
: $x = ty + c$ 代入 C 得: $(b^2t^2 - a^2)y^2 + 2b^2cty + b^4 = 0$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} y_P + y_Q = -\frac{2b^2ct}{b^2t^2 - a^2}, \ \, \exists \Delta = 4a^2b^4(1+t^2) > 0, \ \, \vdots \ \, k_{AP} + k_{AQ} = \frac{y_P}{ty_P + c - \frac{a^2}{c}} + \frac{y_Q}{ty_Q + c - \frac{a^2}{c}} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y_P(ty_Q + \frac{b^2}{c}) + y_Q(ty_P + \frac{b^2}{c}) = 2ty_P y_Q + \frac{b^2}{c}(y_P + y_Q) = \frac{2b^4t}{b^2t^2 - a^2} + \frac{-2b^4t}{b^2t^2 - a^2} = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E} \frac{1}{|PF|} + \frac{1}{|QF|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \left| \frac{1}{y_P} - \frac{1}{y_Q} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \cdot \left| \frac{\frac{2ab^2\sqrt{1+t^2}}{b^2t^2 - a^2}}{\frac{b^4}{b^2t^2 - a^2}} \right| = \frac{2a}{b^2}$$

$$(2) \ \ \boxplus \ \ (1) \ \ x_{\scriptscriptstyle M} = t \cdot \frac{-b^2ct}{b^2t^2 - a^2} + c = \frac{-a^2c}{b^2t^2 - a^2}, \\ \therefore |MM_1| = |\frac{-a^2c}{b^2t^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{c}| = \frac{a^2b^2(1+t^2)}{c\,|b^2t^2 - a^2|},$$

$$\frac{1}{2} |PQ| = \sqrt{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{ab^2\sqrt{1+t^2}}{|b^2t^2-a^2|} = \frac{ab^2(1+t^2)}{|b^2t^2-a^2|} = \frac{c}{a} |MM_1| > |MM_1|, \therefore 相交$$

证明二: 设
$$\angle PFx = \theta$$
, $|PF| = r_p$, 则 $P(c + r_p \cos \theta, r_p \sin \theta)$, $\therefore b^2(c + r_p \cos \theta)^2 - a^2 r_p^2 \sin^2 \theta = a^2 b^2$

即
$$(c^2\cos^2\theta - a^2)r_p^2 + 2b^2c\cos\theta \cdot r_p - b^4 = 0$$
、: $|PF| = r_p = \frac{b^2}{-c\cos\theta + a}$,同理 $|QF| = \frac{b^2}{c\cos\theta + a}$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{|PF|} + \frac{1}{|QF|} = \frac{a - c\cos\theta}{b^2} + \frac{a + c\cos\theta}{b^2} = \frac{2a}{b^2}$$

$$|MM_1| = \frac{|PP_1| + |QQ_1|}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{b^2}{c} + \frac{b^2 \cos \theta}{a - c \cos \theta} + \frac{b^2}{c} - \frac{b^2 \cos \theta}{a + c \cos \theta} \right) = \frac{a^2 b^2}{c(a^2 - c^2 \cos^2 \theta)}$$

$$<\frac{1}{2}|PQ|=\frac{1}{2}(\frac{b^2}{a-c\cos\theta}+\frac{b^2}{a+c\cos\theta})=\frac{b^2c}{a^2-c^2\cos^2\theta}$$
,相交

④ 若PQ过 $F_2(c,0)$, P_1 , Q_1 是P, Q在直线 $l: x = \frac{a^2}{c}$ 上的射影,A为l与x轴的交点.设 A_1 为右顶点,

PA、QA分别交直线l于M、N,求证: $FM \perp FN$.

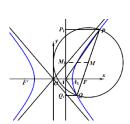
$$key$$
: 设 l_{PQ} : $x = ty + c$ 代入 C 得: $(b^2t^2 - a^2)y^2 + 2b^2cty + b^4 = 0$

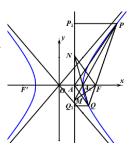
$$\therefore \begin{cases} y_P + y_Q = -\frac{2b^2ct}{b^2t^2 - a^2} \\ y_P y_Q = \frac{b^4}{b^2t^2 - a^2} \end{cases}, \, \underline{\mathbb{H}} \Delta = 4a^2b^4(1+t^2) > 0,$$

曲
$$l_{PA_1:}y = \frac{y_P}{ty_P + c - a}(x - a)$$
令 $x = \frac{a^2}{c}$ 得 $y_M = \frac{a(a - c)y_P}{c(ty_P + c - a)}$,同理 $y_N = \frac{a(a - c)y_Q}{c(ty_Q + c - a)}$,

$$\therefore k_{FM} \cdot k_{FQ} = \frac{y_M}{\frac{a^2}{c} - c} \cdot \frac{y_N}{\frac{a^2}{c} - c} = \frac{a^2 (a - c)^2}{b^4} \cdot \frac{y_P y_Q}{(ty_P + c - a)(ty_Q + c - a)}$$

$$= \frac{a^{2}(a-c)^{2}}{b^{4}} \cdot \frac{\frac{b^{4}}{b^{2}t^{2}-a^{2}}}{\frac{b^{4}t^{2}}{b^{2}t^{2}-a^{2}} + (c-a)t \cdot \frac{-2b^{2}ct}{b^{2}t^{2}-a^{2}} + (c-a)^{2}} = -1, \therefore FM \perp FN$$





(2) ①已知双曲线 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > 0, b > 0)$ 的左、右焦点 $F_1(-c, 0)$ 、 $F_2(c, 0)$,点A为双曲线C右支上一点, 且 $|AF_1|=2c$, AF_1 与y轴交于点B,若 F_2B 是 $\angle AF_2F_1$ 的角平分线,则双曲线C的离心率为(

$$A.\frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
 $B.1+\sqrt{3}$ $C.\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{3}$ $D.\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$$key1$$
:由已知得 $\triangle ABF_2 \sim \triangle AF_2F_1$, $\therefore \frac{|AF_2|}{|AF_1|} = \frac{|AB|}{|AF_2|} = \frac{|BF_2|}{2c} = \frac{|AB| + |BF_2|}{|AF_2| + 2c} = \frac{|AF_1|}{|AF_2| + 2c}$

由
$$2c = |AF_1| = 2a + |AF_2|$$
 得 $|AF_2| = 2c - 2a$, $\therefore (2c - 2a)(4c - 2a) = 4c^2$ 得 $e = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$

 $key2: |AF_1| - |AF_2| = 2a, |AF_1| = 2c = |F_1F_2|,$

由 $\triangle ABF_2 \sim \triangle AF_2F_1$ 得 $|BF_1| = |BF_2| = |AF_2| = 2c - 2a$,

又
$$\frac{BF_1}{BA} = \frac{2c}{AF_2} = \frac{c}{c-a} = \frac{BF_1}{2c-BF_1}$$
, ∴ $BF_1 = \frac{2c^2}{2c-a} = 2c - 2a$ 得 $e = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

key3: 设 $\angle BF_1F_2 = \angle BF_2F_1 = \angle AF_2B = \theta$,

$$\therefore |AF_1| = 2c = |F_1F_2|, \therefore \angle F_1AF_2 = 2\theta, \therefore 5\theta = \pi \square \theta = \frac{\pi}{5}$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle AF_2F_1 = \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{c-a}{2c} = 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{6 - 2\sqrt{5}}{16} ? = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

②如图, F_1 , F_2 是椭圆 C_1 与双曲线 C_2 的公共焦点,A, B 分别是 C_1 与 C_2 在

第二、四象限的公共点,若 $AF_1 \perp BF_1$,设 C_1 与 C_2 的离心率分别为 e_1,e_2 .

则
$$8e_1 + e_2$$
的最小值为() $A.6 + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ B. $4\sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ C. $\frac{5\sqrt{10}}{2}$ D. $\frac{5\sqrt{5}}{2}$

key:连AF2,BF2,则AF1BF2是矩形,

$$\iint_{|PF_1| + |PF_2| = 2a_1} |PF_2| + |PF_2| = 2a_2, \therefore 4a_1^2 + 4a_2^2 = 2(|PF_1|^2 + |PF_2|^2) = 8c^2$$

$$|PF_2|^2 + |PF_2|^2 = 4c^2$$

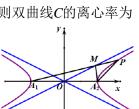
$$\therefore \frac{1}{e_1^2} + \frac{1}{e_2^2} = 2, \therefore 1 + \lambda^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{e_1^2} + \frac{1}{e_2^2} \right) (1 + \lambda^2) \ge \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{e_1} + \frac{\lambda}{e_2} \right)^2 \mathbb{H} \frac{1}{e_1} + \frac{\lambda}{e_2} \le \sqrt{2 + 2\lambda^2}$$

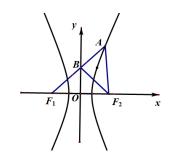
而
$$8e_1 + e_2 = \frac{8}{\frac{1}{e_1}} + \frac{\lambda}{\frac{\lambda}{e_2}} \ge \frac{(2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{\lambda})^2}{\frac{1}{e_1} + \frac{\lambda}{e_2}} \ge \frac{(2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{\lambda})^2}{\sqrt{2 + 2\lambda^2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{10}}{2}$$
(当且仅当 $\left\{e_1^2 = \lambda^2 e_2^2 \mid \nabla \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \mid$

(3) ① 设双曲线 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > 0, b > 0)$ 的顶点为 A_1, A_2, P 为双曲线上一点,直线 PA_1 交双曲线C的一条 渐近线于M点,直线 A_2M 和 A_2P 的斜率分别为 k_1,k_2 ,若 $A_2M \perp PA_1$ 且 $k_1+4k_2=0$,则双曲线C的离心率为())

A.2 B.
$$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$
 C. $\sqrt{5}$ D.4

$$key$$
: 设 $l_{A_{|P|}}$: $x = ty - a$ 代入*C*得 $P(\frac{a(b^2t^2 + a^2)}{b^2t^2 - a^2}, \frac{2ab^2t}{b^2t^2 - a^2}),$





曲
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} x &= ty - a \\ y &= \frac{b}{a}x \end{aligned} \right. \ \ \, \stackrel{\text{(ab)}}{\underset{bt-a}{=}} (-1), \ \, \stackrel{\text{(ab)}}{\underset{bt-a}{=}} (-1), \ \, \stackrel{\text{(ab)}}{\underset{bt-a}{=}} (-1) = \frac{ab}{bt-a} \\ \frac{a^2}{bt-a} - a \end{aligned} \right. \ \, \frac{1}{t} = \frac{b}{2a-bt} \cdot \frac{1}{t} = -1$$

$$\therefore k_1 + 4k_2 = \frac{b}{2a - bt} + 4 \cdot \frac{\frac{2ab^2t}{b^2t^2 - a^2}}{\frac{a(b^2t^2 + a^2)}{b^2t^2 - a^2} - a} = \frac{b}{2a - bt} + \frac{4b^2t}{a^2} = 0 \ \exists \ a^2 + 4b(2at - bt^2) = a^2 - 4b^2 = 0, \ \therefore e = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

② (多选题) 已知 F_1, F_2 是双曲线 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a, b > 0)$ 的左、右焦点,过 F_2 的直线交双曲线的右支于 A, B

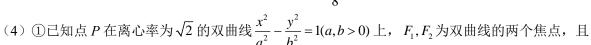
两点,且 $|AF_1|=2|AF_2|$, $\angle AF_1F_2=\angle F_1BF_2$,则下列结论正确的是(

A.双曲线 C 的离心率 $e = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ B.双曲线 C 的一条渐近线斜率是 $\sqrt{3}$

C.线段| AB |= 6a

D.
$$\triangle AF_1F_2$$
 的面积是 $\sqrt{15}a^2$.

key:由己知得: $\triangle AF_1F_2 \sim \triangle ABF_1$,设 $|AF_2|=m$,则 $|AF_1|=2m$, $|AF_1|-|AF_2|=2a=m$,



 $\overrightarrow{PF_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{PF_2} = 0$,则 ΔPF_1F_2 的内切圆半径 r 与外接圆半径 R 之比为_____.

$$key$$
: 由 $e = \frac{c}{a} = \sqrt{2}$ 得 $c = \sqrt{2}a$, 且 $8a^2 = 4c^2 = |PF_1|^2 + |PF_2|^2 = 4a^2 + 2|PF_1| \cdot |PF_2|$

得
$$|PF_1| \cdot |PF_2| = 2a^2$$
, $|PF_1| + |PF_2| = \sqrt{(|PF_1| - |PF_2|)^2 + 4|PF_1| \cdot |PF_2|} = 2\sqrt{3}a$

$$\therefore \frac{r}{R} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(|PF_1| + |PF_2| - 2c)}{c} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} - 1$$

②已知 F_1 、 F_2 分别为双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{12} = 1$ 的左、右焦点,点P在双曲线C上,G、I分别为 ΔPF_1F_2 的重心、

内心.若GI/x轴,则 ΔPF_1F_2 的外接圆半径R =_____.5

$$key$$
: 不妨设P在右支上,由 $|PF_1| = \sqrt{(x_p + c)^2 + b^2(\frac{x_p^2}{a^2} - 1)} = \frac{c}{a}x_p + a = 2x_p + 2, |PF_2| = 2x_p - 2,$

$$\therefore l_{PF_1}: (x+4)^2 + y^2 = (x-4)^2 + (y-6)^2 \text{即}4x + 3y - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 3$$

$$\therefore R = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$$

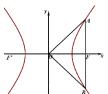
变式 2.设双曲线 $C: \frac{x^2}{L^2} - \frac{y^2}{L^2} = 1(a > 0, b > 0)$ 的右焦点为 F,点 O 为坐标原点,过点 F 的直线 l 与 C 的右支

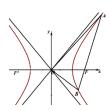
相交于 A,B 两点. (1) 当直线 l 与 x 轴垂直时, $OA \perp OB$,求 C 的离心率;

(2) 当 C 的焦距为 2 时, $\angle AOB$ 恒为锐角,求 C 的实轴长的取值范围.

解: (1) 由己知得:
$$\angle AOx = 45^{\circ}$$
, $\therefore c = \frac{b^2}{a}$ 即 $e = \frac{b^2}{a^2} = e^2 - 1$, $\therefore e = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$

(2) 设
$$l_{AB}: x = ty + c$$
代入 C 方程得: $(b^2t^2 - a^2)y^2 + 2b^2cty + b^4 = 0$





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 $\therefore C$ 的实轴长的取值范围为($\sqrt{5}$ –1,2)