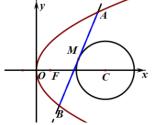
(2015四川)设直线l与抛物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 相交于A、B两点,与圆 $(x-5)^2 + y^2 = r^2(r>0)$ 相切于点M,且M为线段AB的中点,若这样是直线I恰有4条,则r的取值范围是()A.(1,3)B.(1,4)C.(2,3)D.(2,4)

2015四川key: 设 $l_{AB}$ : x = ty + n代入 $y^2 = 4x$ 得 $y^2 - 4ty - 4n = 0$ 

:: AB的中点坐标为 $(2t^2 + n, 2t)(t^2 + n > 0)$ ,

$$\mathbb{H} \frac{|5-n|}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} = r = \sqrt{(2t^2+n-5)^2+4t^2}, \ \mathbb{H} k_{MC} = \frac{2t}{2t^2+n-5} = -t$$

当t = 0时,l有两条;



当
$$t \neq 0$$
时, $2t^2 + n = 3$ ,且  $\frac{|2t^2 + 2|}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}} = \sqrt{4 + 4t^2}$ ,∴  $r = 2\sqrt{1 + t^2} \in (2, 4)(t^2 < 3)$ ,选 $D$ 

(2017B) 在平面直角坐标系 xOy 中,曲线  $C_1: y^2 = 4x$ ,曲线  $C_2: (x-4)^2 + y^2 = 8$ ,经过  $C_1$  上一点 P 作一条 倾斜角为 45°的直线 l,与  $C_2$  交于两个不同的点 Q、R,则 $|PQ|\cdot|PR|$ 的取值范围为\_\_\_\_\_.[4,8)  $\bigcup$  (8,200)

key: 设 $P(t^2, 2t)$ , 则 $l: y - 2t = x - t^2$ 即 $x - y - t^2 - 2t = 0$ ,  $\therefore \frac{|4 - t^2 - 2t|}{\sqrt{2}} < 2\sqrt{2}$ 得 $t \in (-4, -2) \cup (0, 2)$ 由切割线定理得  $|PQ| \cdot |PR| = |PM|^2 = (t^2 - 4)^2 + 4t^2 - 8 = t^4 - 4t^2 + 8 = (t^2 - 2)^2 + 4 \in [4,8) \cup (8,200)$ 变式 1.已知AB为抛物线 $C: x^2 = 2py(p > 0)$ 的长为l(l > 0)的弦.则 AB的中点P的轨迹方程为\_ AB的中点P到x轴的距离的最小值为\_

$$key1: \begin{cases} x_A^2 = 2py_A \\ x_B^2 = 2py_B \end{cases} (x_A - x_B) \cdot 2x = 2p(y_A - y_B) \\ x_A + x_B = 2x \\ y_A + y_B = 2y \\ (x_A - x_B)^2 + (y_A - y_B)^2 = l^2 \end{cases} , \therefore \begin{cases} (x_A - x_B)^2 = \frac{p^2 l^2}{x^2 + p^2} \\ (y_a - y_B)^2 = \frac{x^2 l^2}{x^2 + p^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore (x_A + x_B)^2 + (x_A - x_B)^2 = 4x^2 + \frac{p^2 l^2}{x^2 + p^2} = 2(x_A^2 + x_B^2) = 4p(y_A + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + x_B^2) = 4p(y_A + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + x_B^2) = 4p(y_A + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + x_B^2) = 4p(y_A + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + x_B^2) = 4p(y_A + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + x_B^2) = 4p(y_A + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + x_B^2) = 4p(y_A + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + x_B^2) = 4p(y_A + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + x_B^2) = 4p(y_A + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + x_B^2) = 4p(y_A + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + x_B^2) = 4p(y_A + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 2(x_A^2 + y_B) = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2}{2p} = 8py \\ \exists y = \frac{p l^2}{2p} + \frac{p l^2$$

key2: 设P(x, y), 则 $A(x + \frac{l}{2}\cos\theta, y + \frac{l}{2}\sin\theta)$ ,  $B(x - \frac{l}{2}\cos\theta, y - \frac{l}{2}\sin\theta)$ ,

则 
$$\begin{cases} (x + \frac{l}{2}\cos\theta)^2 = 2p(y + \frac{l}{2}\sin\theta) \\ (x - \frac{l}{2}\cos\theta)^2 = 2p(y - \frac{l}{2}\sin\theta) \end{cases}$$
 消去  $\theta$  得  $y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{pl^2}{8(x^2 + p^2)} \therefore d = |PH| - \frac{p}{2} \ge \begin{cases} \frac{l-p}{2}, l \ge 2p, \\ \frac{l^2}{8}, l < 2p \end{cases}$ 

(2017山西)直线y = kx - 2交抛物线 $y^2 = 8x$ 于A、B两点, 若线段AB的中点横坐标为2,则线段AB的长度为 \_\_\_.

(2017山西) 直线
$$y = kx - 2$$
交视物线 $y^2 = 8x + A$ 、 $B$ 两点,看线段 $AB$ 的甲点横坐标为2,则线段 $AB$ 2017山西 $key: \begin{cases} y = kx - 2 \\ y^2 = 8x \end{cases}$ 消去 $\frac{k}{8}y^2 - y - 2 = 0$ ,. 
$$\begin{cases} y_A + y_B = \frac{8}{k} \\ y_A y_B = -\frac{16}{k} \end{cases}$$
,且 $\Delta = 1 + k > 0$ ,且 $k \neq 0$ , $M$ 0  $B$   $F$ 

$$\therefore x_A + x_B = \frac{y_A + 2}{k} + \frac{y_B + 2}{k} = \frac{\frac{8}{k} + 4}{k} = 4 \ \text{得} \ k = 2, or, -1( 舍去) \ \text{,} \ \therefore |AB| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k^2}} \cdot \frac{8\sqrt{1 + k}}{|k|} = 2\sqrt{15}$$

(2021重庆) 过抛物线 $E: y^2 = 2x$ 的焦点F作两条斜率之积为 $-\frac{1}{2}$ 的直线 $l_1$ 、 $l_2$ ,其中 $l_1$ 交E于A、C两点,  $l_2$ 交E于B、D两点,则|AC|+2|BD|的最小值为\_

2021重庆
$$key$$
: 设 $l_1$ :  $y = k(x - \frac{1}{2})$ 代入 $E$ 方程得:  $\frac{k}{2}y^2 - y - \frac{k}{2} = 0$ 

∴ 
$$|AC| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k^2}} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{1 + k^2}}{|k|} = \frac{2(1 + k^2)}{k^2}, |\exists \mathbb{BD}| = \frac{2(1 + \frac{1}{4k^2})}{\frac{1}{4k^2}} = 2(1 + 4k^2)$$

$$\therefore |AC| + 2|BD| = \frac{2(1+k^2)}{k^2} + 4(1+4k^2) = \frac{2}{k^2} + 16k^2 + 6 \ge 8\sqrt{2} + 6$$

(2021浙江)如图,已知F是抛物线 $y^2 = 2px(p > 0)$ 的焦点,M是抛物线的准线与x轴

的交点,且|MF|=2.(I)求抛物线的方程;

(II) 设过点F的直线交抛物线于A、B两点,斜率为2的直线l与直线MA,MB,AB,x轴

依次交于点P,Q,R,N,且 $|RN|^2 = |PN| \cdot |QN|$ ,求直线l在x轴上的截距的取值范围.

解: (I) 由已知得: p = 2, : 抛物线方程为 $y^2 = 4x$ 

( II ) 设
$$A(a^2, 2a)(a > 0), B(b^2, 2b), 由 A, F, B 三点共线得:  $\frac{2b - 2a}{b^2 - a^2} = \frac{2}{a + b} = \frac{2a}{a^2 - 1}$ 即 $ab = -1$$$

设
$$l: x = \frac{1}{2} y + n(n \neq 1), 得 x_N = n,$$

$$l_{MA}$$
:  $y = \frac{2a}{a^2 + 1}(x + 1)$ ,  $\{ \exists y_p = \frac{(2 + 2n)a}{a^2 - a + 1} \}$ ,  $\{ \exists \exists y_Q = \frac{(2 + 2n)b}{b^2 - b + 1} = \frac{(-2n - 2)a}{a^2 + a + 1} \}$ 

$$l_{AB}: y = \frac{2a}{a^2 - 1}(x - 1)$$
联立 $l: x = \frac{1}{2}y + n$ 得 $y_R = \frac{(-2 + 2n)a}{a^2 - a - 1}$ 

$$||RN||^2 = |PN| \cdot |QN| \Leftrightarrow y_R^2 = -y_P y_Q \Leftrightarrow \frac{(-2+2n)^2 a^2}{(a^2-a-1)^2} = \frac{(2-m)^2 a^2}{(a^2+1)^2-a^2}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1-n}{1+n}\right)^2 = \frac{(a^2-a-1)^2}{(a^2+1)^2-a^2} = \frac{(a-\frac{1}{a}-1)^2}{(a+\frac{1}{a})^2-1} = \frac{(t-1)^2}{t^2+1} = \frac{t^2-2t+1}{t^2+3} \in [0,\frac{4}{3}], (\cancel{\sharp}, +) = a-\frac{1}{a} \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\therefore 3(n-1)^2 \le 4(n+1)^2 \, \mathbb{H} \, n \le -7 - 4\sqrt{3}, \, or, \, n \ge -7 + 4\sqrt{3}$$

∴ 直线
$$l$$
在 $x$ 轴上的截距为 $n \in (-\infty, -7 - 4\sqrt{3}] \cup [-7 + 4\sqrt{3}, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$ 

变式 1. 已知抛物线 $E: y^2 = 2px(p > 0)$ ,点 $A(2, 2\sqrt{2})$ 在抛物线上,斜率为2的直线l与抛物线交于B, C两点. (点C在点B的下方).( I )求抛物线E的方程;( II )如图,点 $D(x_1, y_1)$ 在抛物线E上,且 $x_1 > 2$ ,

线段AD与线段BC相交于点P.若 $|PA|\cdot|PD|=2|PB|\cdot|PC|\neq 0$ ,当 $\triangle ADC$ 面积取到最大值时,求点C的坐标

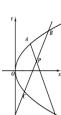
解: ( I ) 由8 = 
$$4p$$
得 $p$  =  $2$ , ... 抛物线方程为 $y$ <sup>2</sup> =  $4x$ ;

(II) 设直线
$$BC$$
方程为 $y = 2x + m$ ,代入 $E$ 得 $\frac{y^2}{2} - y + m = 0$ ,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} y_B + y_C = 2 \\ y_B y_C = 2m \end{cases}, \quad \underline{\mathbb{H}} \Delta = 1 - 2m > 0, \quad \underline{\mathbb{V}} P(\frac{t-m}{2}, t),$$

$$\text{III}_2 |PB| \cdot |PC| = \frac{5}{2} (y_B - t)(t - y_C) = \frac{5}{2} (-y_B y_C + t(y_B + y_C) - t^2) = \frac{5}{2} (-2m + 2t - t^2)$$

设
$$l_{AD}: y - 2\sqrt{2} = k(x - 2)$$
即 $y = kx - 2k + 2\sqrt{2}$ (其中 $k = \frac{t - 2\sqrt{2}}{\frac{t - m}{2} - 2} < 0$ )



代入*E*得
$$\frac{k}{4}y^2 - y - 2k + 2\sqrt{2} = 0$$
,  $\therefore 2\sqrt{2}y_1 = \frac{4(-2k + 2\sqrt{2})}{k}$ 即 $y_1 = -2\sqrt{2} + \frac{4}{k}$ 

$$|PA| \cdot |PD| = (1 + \frac{1}{k^2})(t - 2\sqrt{2})(\frac{4}{k} - 2\sqrt{2} - t) = (1 + \frac{1}{k^2})(\frac{4(t - 2\sqrt{2})}{k} + 8 - t^2) = (1 + \frac{1}{k^2})(2t - 2m - t^2)$$

$$=2|PB|\cdot|PC|=\frac{5}{2}(-2m+2t-t^2)$$
得 $k=-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ 得 $AD$ 的斜率为定值,

要使 $\triangle ADC$ 面积最大,只要C到直线AD的距离最大,只要C处的切线与AD平行,

由点
$$C$$
处切线方程为 $y_c y = 2(x + x_c)$ 得 $\frac{2}{y_c} = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ 得 $y_c = -\sqrt{6}, x_c = \frac{3}{2}$ , ... 点 $C$ 的坐标为 $(\frac{3}{2}, -\sqrt{6})$ .

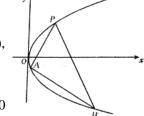
(2004北京) 如图, 过抛物线 $y^2 = 2px(p > 0)$ 上一定点 $P(x_0, y_0)(y_0 > 0)$ , 作两条直线分别交抛物线于  $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$ .(1) 求该抛物线上纵坐标为 $\frac{p}{2}$ 的点到其焦点F的距离;

(2) 当PA于PB的斜率存在且倾斜角互补时,求 $\frac{y_1+y_2}{y_2}$ 的值,并证明直线AB的斜率是非零常数.

解: (1) 所求距离为 $\frac{p}{2} + \frac{p}{2} = p$ 

(2)  $\mbox{ig}P(2pt^2,2pt)(2pt^2=x_0,2pt=y_0), A(2pa^2,2pa)(x_1=2pa^2,y_1=2pa),$ 

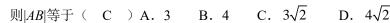
 $B(2pb^2, 2pb)(x_2 = 2pb^2, y_2 = 2pb)$ 



则
$$k_{PA} + k_{PB} = \frac{2pa - 2pt}{2pa^2 - 2pt^2} + \frac{2pb - 2pt}{2pb^2 - 2pt^2} = \frac{1}{a+t} + \frac{1}{b+t} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{y_1 + y_2}{y_0} = \frac{2pa + 2pb}{2pt} = \frac{a + b}{t} = -2, \ \pm k_{AB} = \frac{1}{a + b} = \frac{1}{-2t} = -\frac{p}{y_0}$$

(2007 四川 2016 陕西) 已知 A、B 为抛物线  $y=3-x^2$  上关于直线 x+y=0 对称的相异两点.



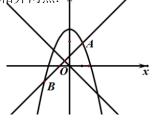
$$3\sqrt{2}$$

D. 
$$4\sqrt{2}$$

$$key$$
: 设 $l_{AB}$ :  $x - y + m = 0$ 代入 $y = 3 - x^2$ 得 $x^2 + x + m - 3 = 0$ 

$$\therefore AB$$
的中点 $(-\frac{1}{2}, m - \frac{1}{2})(\Delta = 1 - 4(m - 3) > 0), \therefore -\frac{1}{2} + m - \frac{1}{2} = 0$ 即 $m = 1$ 

 $\therefore |AB| = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{13 - 4m} = 3\sqrt{2}$ 



变式 1.已知曲线 $y^2 = ax$ 与其关于点(1,1)对称曲线有两个不同的交点的直线的倾斜角为45°,则a = (

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

$$key1$$
:由已知得弦 $AB$ 的中点为(1,1),且 $k_{AB}=1=\frac{y_A-y_B}{x_A-x_B}=\frac{a}{y_A+y_B}=\frac{a}{2}$ ,∴ $a=2$ 

key2:对称曲线方程为: $(2-y)^2 = a(2-x)$ ,

∴ 
$$(2-y)^2 - y^2 = a(2-x) - ax = a(2-2x) = (2-2y) \cdot 2$$
  $\exists x = 2$ 

(2008 湖南) 若 A、B 是抛物线  $y^2 = 4x$  上的不同两点,弦 AB (不平行于 y 轴) 的垂直平分线与 x 轴相交 于点 P,则称弦 AB 是点 P 的一条"相关弦".已知当 x>2 时,点 P(x,0) 存在无穷多条"相关弦".给定  $x_0>2$ .

- (I) 证明: 点  $P(x_0,0)$  的所有"相关弦" 的中点的横坐标相同;
- (2) 试问:点 $P(x_0,0)$ 的"相关弦"的弦长中是否存在最大值?若存在,求其最大值(用 $x_0$ 表示);若不 存在,请说明理由.

2023-12-30

(1) 证明: 设 $A(a^2, 2a), B(b^2, 2b), 则AB$ 的中点M的坐标为( $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}, a + b$ )

由已知得
$$PM \perp AB$$
,  $\therefore k_{AB}k_{MP} = \frac{2a-2b}{a^2-b^2} \cdot \frac{a+b}{\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}-x_0} = \frac{2}{\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}-x_0} = -1$ ,  $\therefore \frac{a^2+b^2}{2} = x_0 - 2 > 0$ , 证毕

(2) 解二: 设 $l_{AB}$ :  $y = kx + m(k \neq 0)$ 代入 $y^2 = 4x$ 得:  $\frac{k}{4}y^2 - y + m = 0$ 

$$\therefore \begin{cases} y_A + y_B = \frac{4}{k} \\ y_A y_B = \frac{4m}{k} \end{cases}, \quad \exists \Delta = 1 - km > 0, \quad \exists AB$$
的中点 $M(x_M, \frac{2}{k})$ 

 $\therefore k_{MP} = \frac{\frac{2}{k}}{x_M - x_0} = -\frac{1}{k}$ 即 $m = x_0 - 2, \therefore AB$ 的中点的横坐标相同,且为 $x_0 - 2$ 

∴ 
$$|AB| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k^2}} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{1 - km}}{|k|} ( \sharp + \frac{2}{k} = k(x_0 - 2) + m)$$

$$=4\sqrt{\frac{(k^2+1)((x_0-2)k^2-1)}{k^4}}=4\sqrt{-(\frac{1}{k^2})^2+(x_0-3)\cdot\frac{1}{k^2}+x_0-2}=4\sqrt{-(\frac{1}{k^2}-\frac{x_0-3}{2})^2+(\frac{x_0-1}{2})^2}$$

:. 当 $x_0 > 3$ 时,弦长的最大值为2 $x_0 - 2$ ; 当2 <  $x_0 \le 3$ 时,弦长无最大值.

(2010*A*) 已知抛物线 $y^2 = 6x$ 上两个动点 $A(x_1, y_1)$ 和 $B(x_2, y_2)$ ,其中 $x_1 \neq x_2$ ,且 $x_1 + x_2 = 4$ ,线段*AB*的垂直平分线与x轴交于点C,则 $\triangle ABC$ 面积的最大值为\_\_\_\_\_.

2010Akey: 设 $A(6a^2, 6a), B(6b^2, 6b), \quad 则 a^2 + b^2 = \frac{2}{3}$ 

且 
$$\frac{3a+3b}{2-x_C} \cdot \frac{6(a-b)}{6(a^2-b^2)} = \frac{3}{2-x_C} = -1$$
得 $x_C = 5$ ,

$$=3 |t(7-3t^2)| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{6t^2 (7-3t^2)^2} \le \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{(\frac{14}{3})^3} = \frac{14\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

(2021*B*) 在平面直角坐标系xOy中,已知抛物线 $y = ax^2 - 3x + 3(a \neq 0)$ 的图象与抛物线 $y^2 = 2px(p > 0)$ 的

图象关于直线y = x + m对称,则实数a, p, m的乘积为\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2021Bkey: 设P(x, y)是抛物线 $y^2 = 2px$ 关于y = x + m的对称抛物线上的任意一点,

而P(x, y)关于y = x + m的对称点P'(y - m, x + m)

$$\therefore (x+m)^2 = 2p(y-m) \exists \exists y = \frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{mx}{p} + \frac{m^2}{2p} + m = ax^2 - 3x + 3$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2p} = a \\ \therefore \begin{cases} \frac{m}{p} = -3 & \text{ } \exists p = 2, m = -6, a = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore apm = -3 \\ \frac{m^2}{2p} + m = 3 \end{cases}$$

三、面积

2023-12-30

(2006 II ) (21) 已知抛物线  $x^2 = 4y$  的焦点为 FAB 是抛物线上的两动点,且  $\overrightarrow{AF} = \lambda \overrightarrow{FB}(\lambda > 0)$  过  $A \cdot B$  两 点分别作抛物线的切线,设其交点为M.(I)证明: $\overline{FM}$ . $\overline{AB}$ 为定值;

(II) 设 $\triangle ABM$  的面积为S, 写出 $S = f(\lambda)$ 的表达式,并求S的最小值.

(I)证明:设 $A(2a,a^2), B(2b,b^2)$ 

由
$$\overrightarrow{AF} = \lambda \overrightarrow{FB}$$
得 $A, F, B$ 三点共线,  $\therefore \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2b - 2a} = \frac{a + b}{2} = \frac{a^2 - 1}{2a}$ 得 $ab = -1$ 

$$l_{AM}: 2ax = 4 \cdot \frac{a^2 + y}{2} \boxtimes ax = a^2 + y \otimes \Delta l_{BM}: bx = b^2 + y \otimes M(a + b, -1)$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{FM} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = (a+b,-2) \cdot (2b-2a,b^2-a^2) = 2(b^2-a^2) - 2(b^2-a^2) = 0$$
为定值

(II) 解: 由
$$\overrightarrow{AF} = \lambda \overrightarrow{FB}$$
得  $-2a = \lambda \cdot 2b = 2\lambda \cdot \frac{-1}{a}$ 即 $\lambda = a^2$ 

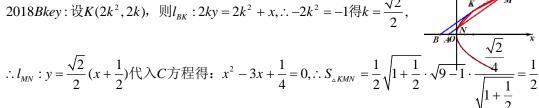
$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 2a & a^2 & 1 \\ 2b & b^2 & 1 \\ a+b & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} |(a-b)(a^2+b^2+2)| = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}})^3 \ge 4$$

$$\therefore f(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}})^3$$
, 且S的最小值为4

(2018*B*) 设抛物线 $C: y^2 = 2x$ 的准线与x轴交于点A,过点B(-1,0)作一直线I与抛物线C相切于点K,

过点A作I的平行线,与抛物线C交于点M,N,则 $\Delta$ KMN的面积为

2018*Bkey*: 设
$$K(2k^2, 2k)$$
,则 $l_{BK}: 2ky = 2k^2 + x, \therefore -2k^2 = -1$ 得 $k = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,

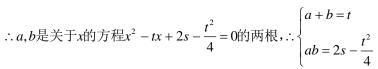


(2018) 21. 如图,已知点P是y轴左侧(不含y轴)一点,抛物线 $C: y^2 = 4x$ 上 存在不同的两点A,B满足PA,PB 的中点均在C上.

(I) 设AB的中点为M,证明: PM垂直于y轴;

(II) 若P是半椭圆 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1(x < 0)$ 上的动点,求 $\triangle PAB$ 的面积的取值范围.

(I) 设
$$A(a^2, 2a)$$
,  $B(b^2, 2b)$ ,  $P(s,t)$ , 则 
$$\left\{ (\frac{2a+t}{2})^2 = 4 \cdot \frac{a^2+s}{2}$$
 即 $a^2 - ta + 2s - \frac{t^2}{4} = 0, \right.$  
$$\left( (\frac{2b+t}{2})^2 = 4 \cdot \frac{b^2+s}{2}$$
 即 $b^2 - tb + 2s - \frac{t^2}{4} = 0, \right.$ 

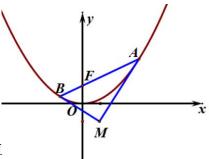


$$\therefore y_M = \frac{y_A + y_B}{2} = a + b = t = y_P, \therefore PM$$
垂直于y轴, 得证

(II) 由(I)得: 
$$S_{\Delta PAB} = \frac{1}{2} |(x_M - s) \cdot (y_A - y_B)|$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left|\left(\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}-s\right)\cdot\sqrt{4t^2-4(-t^2+8s)}\right|=\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}\left|\left(t^2-4s\right)\sqrt{t^2-4s}\right|, \Leftrightarrow u=\sqrt{t^2-4s}=\sqrt{-4s^2-4s+4}$$

$$\because s \in [-1,0), \therefore u \in [2,\sqrt{5}], \therefore S_{\Delta PAB} = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2}u^3 \in [6\sqrt{2}, \frac{15\sqrt{10}}{4}]$$
即为所求的



2023-12-30

(2019浙江)如图,已知点F(1,0)为抛物线 $y^2=2px(p>0)$ 的焦点,过点F的直线交抛物线于A,B两点,点C在抛物线上,使得 $\triangle ABC$ 的重心G在x轴上,直线AC交x轴于点Q,且Q在点F的右侧,记 $\triangle AFG$ 、

 $\triangle CQG$ 的面积分别为 $S_1$ 、 $S_2$ .( I )求p的值及抛物线的准线方程;(II )求 $\frac{S_1}{S_2}$ 的最小值及此时点G的坐标.

解: (I) p = 2, 准线方程为x = -1;

(II) 设 $A(a^2, 2a), B(b^2, 2b)(a > 0 > b), C(c^2, 2c),$ 

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

曲 
$$\triangle ABC$$
 的重心为  $G$  得  $\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 3x_G \\ 2a + 2b + 2c = 0 \end{cases}$  得  $c = -a - b = -a + \frac{1}{a}, x_G = \frac{2}{3}(a^2 + b^2 - 1) = \frac{2}{3}(a^2 + b^2 - 1)$ 

由A,Q,C共线得 $\frac{2}{a+c} = \frac{2a}{a^2 - x_Q}$ 得 $x_Q = -ac = a^2 - 1 > 1$ 得 $a > \sqrt{2}$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{2}{3}(a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} - 1) - 1) \cdot 2a}{\frac{1}{2}(a^2 - 1 - \frac{2}{3}(a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} - 1)) \cdot 2(a - \frac{1}{a})} = \frac{\frac{1}{3a}(2a^2 - 1)(a^2 - 2)}{\frac{a^2 - 1}{3a^3}(a^2 - 2)(a^2 + 1)} = \frac{a^2(2a^2 - 1)}{(a^2 - 1)(a^2 + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + 1 + a^2 - 1)(\frac{a^2 + 1 + a^2 - 1}{2} + a^2 - 1)}{(a^2 - 1)(a^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{4}(\frac{a^2 + 1}{a^2 - 1} + \frac{3(a^2 - 1)}{a^2 + 1}) \ge \frac{1}{4}(2\sqrt{3} + 4) = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

(当且仅当 $a^2 = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ 时,取=),...所求最小值为 $1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,相应G(2,0)

(2022甘肃)如图,O为坐标原点,点F为抛物线 $C_1: x^2 = 2py(p>0)$ 的焦点,且抛物线 $C_1$ 上点P处的切线与圆 $C_2: x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 相切与点Q.(1)当直线PQ的方程 $x - y - \sqrt{2} = 0$ 时,求抛物线 $C_1$ 的方程;

(2) 当正数p变化时,记 $S_1$ 、 $S_2$ 分别为 $_{\Delta}FPQ$ 、 $_{\Delta}FOQ$ 的面积,求 $\frac{S_1}{S}$ 的最小值.

2022甘肃解: (1) 设 $P(2pt, 2pt^2)$ ,则 $l_{PQ}: 2ptx = p(2pt^2 + y)$ 即 $2tx = 2pt^2 + y$ 

$$:: PQ$$
与圆 $C_2$ 相切, $:: \frac{2pt^2}{\sqrt{1+4t^2}} = 1$ ,

:: 
$$PQ$$
的方程为 $x - y - \sqrt{2} = 0$ , :: 
$$\begin{cases} 2t = 1 \\ -2pt^2 = -\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$
 得 $p = 2\sqrt{2}$ , ::  $C$ 的方程为 $x^2 = 4\sqrt{2}y$ 

(2) 由 (1) 得 
$$\begin{cases} 2tx = 2pt^2 + y \\ y = -\frac{1}{2t}x \end{cases}$$
 得  $Q(\frac{4pt^3}{1+4t^2}, \frac{-2pt^2}{1+4t^2}),$ 

$$\therefore S_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 + 4t^{2}} \cdot |2pt - \frac{4pt^{3}}{1 + 4t^{2}}| \cdot \frac{|2pt^{2} + \frac{p}{2}|}{\sqrt{1 + 4t^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} p^{2} |t| (1 + 2t^{2}), S_{2} = S_{\triangle FOQ} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{p}{2} \cdot |\frac{4pt^{3}}{1 + 4t^{2}}| = |\frac{p^{2}t^{3}}{1 + 4t^{2}}|,$$

(2023甲)20.已知直线x-2y+1=0与抛物线 $C:y^2=2px(p>0)$ 交于A、B两点,且 $|AB|=4\sqrt{15}$ .

(1) 求p; (2) 设F为C的焦点,M、N为C上两点, $\overrightarrow{FM} \cdot \overrightarrow{FN} = 0$ ,求 $\Delta MFN$ 面积的最小值.

2023甲解: (1) 由
$$\begin{cases} x - 2y + 1 = 0 \\ y^2 = 2px \end{cases}$$
消去 $x$ 得 $y^2 - 4py + 2p = 0$ 

$$\therefore \begin{cases} y_A + y_B = 4p \\ y_A y_B = 2p \end{cases}, \, \text{AL} \Delta = 8p(2p-1) > 0$$

(2) 设 $M(m^2, 2m), N(n^2, 2n)$ 

$$\therefore S_{\Delta MFN} = \frac{1}{2}(m^2 + 1)(n^2 + 1) = \frac{1}{2}(m^2n^2 + m^2 + n^2 + 1) = \frac{1}{2}(2m^2n^2 + 4mn + 2)$$

∴ $\triangle ABC$ 面积的最小值为12 –  $8\sqrt{2}$ 

变式 1. 在平面直角坐标系 xOy 中,已知抛物线  $C: y^2 = 4x$  的焦点为 F,A,B 是其准线上的两个动点,且  $FA \perp FB$ , 线段 FA, FB 分别与抛物线 C 交于 P, Q 两点,记  $\triangle PQF$  的面积为  $S_1$ ,  $\triangle ABF$  的面积为  $S_2$ , 当

$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{1}{9} \text{ H}^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad |AB| = \underline{\qquad} . \frac{64}{9}$$

$$key$$
: 设 $P(p^2,2p),Q(q^2,2q)(pq<0),$ 则 $\frac{2p}{p^2-1}\cdot\frac{2q}{q^2-1}=-1$ 即 $(p^2-1)(q^2-1)=-4pq$ ,

∴ 
$$p^2q^2 - p^2 - q^2 + 1 = -4pq \Leftrightarrow (pq+1)^2 = (p-q)^2 \mathbb{H} |pq+1| = |p-q|$$

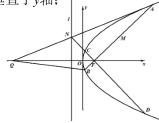
由
$$\frac{y_A}{-2} = \frac{2p}{p^2 - 1}$$
得 $y_A = \frac{-4p}{p^2 - 1}$ ,同理 $y_B = \frac{-4q}{q^2 - 1}$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} p^2 & 2p & 1 \\ q^2 & 2q & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \left| \frac{-4p}{p^2 - 1} + \frac{4q}{q^2 - 1} \right|} = \frac{\left| (p^2 - 1)(q^2 - 1) \right|}{4} = |pq| = \frac{1}{9},$$

$$\therefore |AB| = |\frac{-4p}{p^2 - 1} + \frac{4q}{q^2 - 1}| = \frac{4|(p - q)(pq + 1)|}{4|pq|} = 9(pq + 1)^2 = \frac{64}{9}$$

变式 2. 如图所示,过抛物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 的焦点F作互相垂直的直线 $l_1, l_2, l_3$ 交抛物线于A, B两点(A在x轴上方),  $l_2$ 交抛物线于C,D两点,交其准线于点N.(I)设AB的中点为M,求证: MN垂直于y轴;

(II) 若直线AN与x轴交于O,求 $\triangle AOB$ 面积的最小值.





(I) 证明: 设 $A(a^2, 2a)(a > 0), B(b^2, 2b), 则y_M = a + b$ 

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

∴ 
$$AB$$
方程为 $y = \frac{2}{a+b}(x-1)$ 即 $2x - (a+b)y - 2 = 0$ 

:. 直线
$$CD$$
方程为:  $y = -\frac{a+b}{2}(x-1)$ 令 $x = -1$ 得 $y_N = a+b = y_M$ ,::  $MN$ 垂直于 $y$ 轴.

(II) 由A, N, Q三点共线得 
$$\frac{2a-(a+b)}{a^2+1} = \frac{a-b}{a^2+1} = \frac{2a}{a^2-x_Q}$$
 即 $x_Q = \frac{a^3+a}{b-a} = \frac{a^3+a}{-\frac{1}{a}-a} = -a^2$ 

$$\therefore S_{\Delta QAB} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{a+b}{2})^2} |2b - 2a| \cdot \frac{|-2a^2 - 2|}{\sqrt{4 + (a+b)^2}} = \frac{(a^2 + 1)^2}{a}$$

(或
$$S_{\Delta QAB} = \frac{1}{2}(1+a^2)\cdot |2a-2b| = \frac{(a^2+1)^2}{a}$$
) 记为 $f(a)$ ,

$$\text{III} f'(a) = \frac{(a^2 + 1)(3a^2 - 1)}{a^2} > 0 \Leftrightarrow a > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \therefore f(a)_{\min} = f(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) = \frac{16\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

$$key2: a^2 + 1 = a^2 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \ge 4(a^2 \cdot (\frac{1}{3})^3)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 4 \cdot 3^{-\frac{3}{4}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{2}}, \therefore S_{\triangle QAB} \ge \frac{16 \cdot 3^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot a}{a} = \frac{16\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

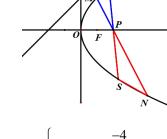
变式 3.已知点 A,B 在直线 l: y=x+2 上 (B 在 A 上方 ), P(2,0),  $|AB|=\sqrt{2}$  , 斜率为  $k_1$  的直线 AP 交抛物

线 $\Gamma$ :  $v^2 = 4x$  于点 M,N,直线 BP 交 $\Gamma$ 于点 R,S.

(I) 求 $k_1$ 的取值范围; (II) 若 $0 < k_1 < \frac{1}{5}$ , 求 $S_{\Delta MPR} \cdot S_{\Delta SPN}$ 的取值范围.

解: ( I ) 设 $A(a, a + 2)(a \neq 0, \exists a + 3 \neq 0)$ ,则B(a + 1, a + 3),

$$\therefore k_1 = \frac{a+2}{a-2} = 1 + \frac{4}{a-2} \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \frac{1}{5}) \cup (\frac{1}{5}, 1) \cup (1, +\infty),$$



设
$$l_{BP}: y = k_2(x-2)$$
(其中 $\frac{k_1}{1} = \frac{a+2}{a-2}$ 得 $\frac{k_1+1}{k_1-2} = \frac{2a}{4}$ ,  $\therefore k_2 = \frac{a+3}{a-1} = \frac{5k_1-1}{k_1+3}$ ) ,同理 $\begin{cases} y_R + y_S = \frac{-4}{k_2} \\ y_R y_S = -8 \end{cases}$ 

$$\therefore S_{\Delta MPR} \cdot S_{\Delta SPN} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k_1^2}} \cdot |y_M| \cdot \frac{|k_1(x_R - 2) - y_R|}{\sqrt{1 + k_1^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k_1^2}} \cdot |y_N| \cdot \frac{|k_1(x_S - 2) - y_S|}{\sqrt{1 + k_1^2}}$$

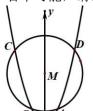
$$= \frac{2}{k_1^2} \cdot \left| \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} - 1 \right) y_R \cdot \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} - 1 \right) y_S \right| = 16 \left( \frac{1}{k_2} - \frac{1}{k_1} \right)^2$$

$$=16(\frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{k_1 + 3}{1 - 5k_1})^2 = 16[\frac{5k_1 + 1 - 5k_1}{k_1} + \frac{k_1 + 3(5k_1 + 1 - 5k_1)}{1 - 5k_1}]^2$$

$$=16(8+\frac{1-5k_1}{k_1}+\frac{16k_1}{1-5k_1})^2 \ge 4096$$
(当且仅当 $k_1=\frac{1}{9}$ 时取 $=)$ ,...所求的取值范围为[4096,+ $\infty$ )

变式 4.已知抛物线  $E: y = x^2$  与圆  $M: x^2 + (y-4)^2 = r^2 (r > 0)$  相交于 A,B,C,D 四个点.

- (1) 当r=2时,求四边形 ABCD 的面积;
- (2) 四边形 ABCD 的对角线交点是否可能为M,若可能,求出此时r 的值,若不可能,请说明理由;
- (3) 当四边形 ABCD 的面积最大时,求圆 M 的半径 r 的值.



解: (1) 由 
$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ x^2 + (y-4)^2 = 4 \end{cases}$$
 得  $y^2 - 7y + 12 = 0$ ,  $\begin{cases} y = 3 \\ x = \pm \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$ ,  $\begin{cases} y = 4 \\ x = \pm 2 \end{cases}$ 

$$S_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2\sqrt{3} + 4) \cdot 1 = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

(2) 假设可能,则AD \(\perp CD\),

由
$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ x^2 + (y-4)^2 = r^2 \end{cases}$$
 消去 $x$ 得 $y^2 - 7y + 16 - r^2 = 0$ , ∴  $CD / /AB / /x$ 轴, ∴  $AD \perp x$ 轴

且 $\Delta = 49 - 4(16 - r^2) = 4r^2 - 15 > 0$ ,  $y_A \neq y_D, y_A, y_D > 0$ ,  $x_A \neq x_D$ , AD 本轴, T可能

(3) 由 (2) 得
$$S_{ABCD} = (x_A + x_D)(y_D - y_A) = (\sqrt{y_A} + \sqrt{y_D})(y_D - y_A)$$

$$= \sqrt{y_A + y_D + 2\sqrt{y_A y_D}} \cdot (y_D - y_A) = \sqrt{7 + 2\sqrt{16 - r^2}} \cdot \sqrt{4r^2 - 15} = \sqrt{(4r^2 - 15)(7 + 2\sqrt{16 - r^2})},$$

$$\iiint f'(x) = -2(7+2x)^2 + (7-2x) \cdot 2(7+2x) \cdot 2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{7}{6},$$

$$\therefore f(x)_{\text{max}} = f(\frac{7}{6}) = \frac{7^3 \cdot 2^5}{3^3}, \therefore ABCD$$
面积的最大值是 $\sqrt{16 - r^2} = \frac{7}{6}$ 即 $r = \frac{\sqrt{527}}{6}$ 

四、斜率问题

(2007上海)已知抛物线 $y^2 = 2px(p > 0)$ ,AB是过焦点F的弦,如果AB与x轴所成角为 $\theta(0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,

则 $\angle AOB =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

2007上海 $key1: A(2pa^2, 2pa), B(2pb^2, 2pb)(a>0>b)$ 

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

且
$$k_{AB} = \frac{1}{a+b} = \tan \theta$$
即 $a+b = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$ ,而 $k_{OA} = \frac{1}{a}$ , $k_{OB} = \frac{1}{b}$ ,

$$\therefore \tan \angle AOB = -\frac{\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}}{1 + \frac{1}{ab}} = -\frac{a - b}{ab + 1} = -\frac{4}{3\sin\theta},$$

$$a - b = \sqrt{(a - b)^2} = \sqrt{(a + b)^2 - 4ab} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta} + 1} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}, \therefore \angle AOB = \pi - \arctan \frac{4}{3\sin \theta}$$

$$2007 上海 key: |FA| = \frac{p}{1-\cos\theta}, \therefore A(\frac{p}{2} + \frac{p\cos\theta}{1-\cos\theta}, \frac{p\sin\theta}{1-\cos\theta}), B(\frac{p}{2} - \frac{p\cos\theta}{1+\cos\theta}, -\frac{p\sin\theta}{1+\cos\theta})$$

$$\therefore k_{OA} = \frac{\frac{p \sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}}{\frac{p}{2} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}} = \frac{2 \sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = 2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}, k_{OB} = \frac{\frac{-p \sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}}{\frac{p}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}} = \frac{-2 \sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} = \frac{-2}{\tan \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle AOB = \frac{\frac{-2}{\tan\frac{\theta}{2}} - 2\tan\frac{\theta}{2}}{1 + (\frac{-2}{\tan\frac{\theta}{2}}) \cdot 2\tan\frac{\theta}{2}} = -\frac{4}{3\sin\theta}, \therefore \angle AOB = \pi - \arctan\frac{4}{3\sin\theta}$$

