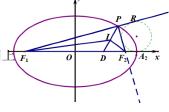
2023-10-07

(III) 如图,圆M与 PF_2 、 F_1P 的延长线及x轴都相切,则圆M与x轴切于点_____.左(右)顶点

$$\mid F_1A_2\mid = \mid FR\mid = \frac{1}{2}(2a+2c)=a+c, : \mid OA_2\mid = a, : :$$
 切于右顶点 $A_2\mid = a$

(2) ① 已知椭圆 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > b > 0)$ 的左、右焦点为 F_1 、 F_2 .点P在椭圆上 F_1

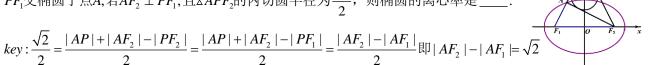


若 $\frac{a}{\sin \angle PF_1F_2} = \frac{c}{\sin \angle PF_2F_1}$,则椭圆的离心率e的取值范围为_____.

$$key: \frac{PF_1}{\sin \angle PF_2F_1} = \frac{PF_2}{\sin \angle PF_1F_2}, \therefore e = \frac{PF_1}{PF_2} = \frac{2a - PF_2}{PF_2} = \frac{2a}{PF_2} - 1 \in [\frac{2}{e+1} - 1, \frac{2}{1-e} - 1] \Leftrightarrow e \in [\sqrt{2} - 1, 1)$$

②已知椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > b > 0)$ 的左右焦点分别为 $F_1, F_2, |F_1F_2| = \sqrt{10}, P$ 是y轴正半轴上一点,

 PF_1 交椭圆于点A,若 $AF_2 \perp PF_1$,且 $\triangle APF_2$ 的内切圆半径为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,则椭圆的离心率是_____.

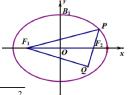


③ 在椭圆
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > b > 0)$$
上有一点 P , F_1 , F_2 为左,右焦点,椭圆内一点 Q 在 PF_2 的延长线上,

满足 $QF_1 \perp QP$,若 $\sin \angle F_1PQ = \frac{5}{13}$,则该椭圆的离心率的取值范围为() A

$$A.(\frac{1}{5},\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3})\ B.(\frac{\sqrt{26}}{26},1)\ C.(\frac{1}{5},\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})\ D.(\frac{\sqrt{26}}{26},\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

 $key: \overset{n}{\boxtimes} |PF_1| = m, \overset{n}{\boxtimes} |PF_2| = 2a - m, |F_1Q| = \frac{5}{13}m, |PQ| = \frac{12}{13}m,$



$$\therefore \mid F_2Q \mid = \frac{25}{13}m - 2a > 0, \ \text{!!} \ m^2 + (2a - m)^2 - 2m(2a - m) \cdot \frac{12}{13} = 4c^2 \text{!!} \ m = \frac{5a + \sqrt{26c^2 - a^2}}{5}$$

$$\therefore |F_2Q| = \frac{-a + 5\sqrt{26c^2 - a^2}}{13} > 0 \% e > \frac{1}{5}$$

由*Q*在椭圆内部,:|
$$QF_1$$
|+| QF_2 |= $\frac{5}{13}m+\frac{25}{13}m-2a=\frac{30}{13}m-2a<2a$

$$\Leftrightarrow 15m < 26a \Leftrightarrow 15a + 3\sqrt{26c^2 - a^2} < 26a \Leftrightarrow e < \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

2°. 直线与椭圆: (1) 位置关系; 联立方程法, 点差法

(2) 弦:①弦长计算问题: 弦长
$$|AB| = \sqrt{1+k^2} |x_A - x_B| = \sqrt{1+k^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|p|} = \sqrt{1+t^2} |y_A - y_B|$$

焦点弦:椭圆的焦点弦长的最小值为通径 $\frac{2b^2}{a}$

②定点弦问题:中点弦方程,定点弦中点轨迹

2023-10-07

- ③平行弦中点轨迹:直径
- ④定长弦中点轨迹问题
- ⑤垂直平分弦问题:圆锥曲线上存在两相异点关于直线对称
- (3) 切线: $\Delta = 0$,利用韦达定理求切点坐标; 公式: $\frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} = 1$

(一) 弦长问题

(2006辽宁)10.直线y = 2k与曲线 $9k^2x^2 + y^2 = 18|k|x^2(k \in R, \exists k \neq 0)$ 的公共点个数为()D

A.1 B.2 C.3 D.4

$$key: 9k^2x^2 + 4k^2 = 18k^2 |x| \Leftrightarrow 9x^2 - 18|x| + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow |x| = \frac{9 \pm 3\sqrt{5}}{9}$$

(2016吉林)已知椭圆 $E: \frac{x^2}{m} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$,对于任意实数k,下列直线被椭圆E截得的弦长与l: y = kx + 1

被椭圆E截得的弦长不可能相等的是(D)

$$A.kx + y + k = 0$$
 $B.kx - y - 1 = 0$ $C.kx + y - k = 0$ $D.kx + y - 2 = 0$

(1995全国) 已知椭圆 $C: \frac{x^2}{24} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$,直线 $l: \frac{x}{12} + \frac{y}{8} = 1$, $P \not\in l$ 上一点,射线OP交椭圆C于点R,又点Q在OP上

且满足 $|OQ|\cdot|OP|=|OR|^2$.当点P在l上移动时,求点Q的轨迹方程,并说明轨迹是什么曲线?

(1995全国)解:设Q(x, y), 1_{QP} : y = kx

$$\text{Im} \frac{x_P}{8} + \frac{kx_P}{12} = 1 \text{Im} x_P = \frac{24}{3+2k}, \text{ in} \frac{x_R^2}{24} + \frac{k^2 x_R^2}{16} = 1 \text{ in} x_R^2 = \frac{48}{2+3k^2}$$

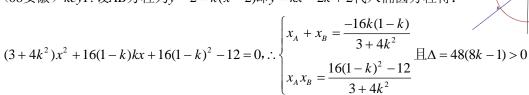
由 $|OQ| \cdot |OP| = |OR|^2$ 得 $xx_p = x_R^2$,

$$\therefore \frac{48}{2+3k^2} = x \cdot \frac{24}{3+2k} \Leftrightarrow 2(3+2\cdot \frac{y}{x}) = x(2+\frac{3y^2}{x^2}) 即 2x^2 + 3y^2 - 4x - 6y = 0$$
即为所求的

(2008安徽)已知椭圆 $C: \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$,过点P(2,2)作直线l交椭圆于A、B两点,点Q在线段AB上,

且
$$\frac{AQ}{OB} = \frac{PA}{PB}$$
,求点 Q 的轨迹方程.

(08安徽) key1: 设AB方程为y-2=k(x-2)即y=kx-2k+2代入椭圆方程得:



设
$$Q(x, y)$$
,由 $\frac{AQ}{QB} = \frac{PA}{PB}$ 得 $\frac{x_A - x}{x - x_B} = \frac{2 - x_A}{2 - x_B}$, $\therefore x = \frac{2(x_A + x_B) - 2x_A x_B}{4 - (x_A + x_B)} = \frac{8k - 2}{4k + 3} = \frac{\frac{8(y - 2)}{x - 2} - 2}{\frac{4(y - 2)}{x - 2} + 3}$

即 $3x^2 + 4xy - 12x - 8y + 12 = (x - 2)(3x + 4y - 6) = 0$, ∴ Q的轨迹方程为3x + 4y - 6 = 0(再椭圆C内部)

$$key2: x = \frac{2(x_A + x_B) - 2x_A x_B}{4 - (x_A + x_B)} = \frac{8k - 2}{4k + 3} = 2 - \frac{8}{4k + 3} \in (-\frac{2}{7}, 2)$$

且
$$x-2=\frac{-8}{\frac{4(y-2)}{x-2}+3}=\frac{-8(x-2)}{3x+4y=14}$$
, ... Q的轨迹方程为 $3x+4y-6=0(-\frac{2}{7}< x<2)$

(2013II) 已知椭圆 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, (a > b > 0)$ 的两个焦点分别为 $F_1(-1,0), F_2(1,0)$,且椭圆 C 经过点 $P(\frac{4}{3},\frac{1}{3})$. (1) 求椭圆 C 的离心率; (2) 设过点 A(0,2) 的直线 l 与椭圆 C 交于 M、N 两点,点 Q 是线段 MN

上的点,且
$$\frac{2}{|AQ|^2} = \frac{1}{|AM|^2} + \frac{1}{|AN|^2}$$
,求点 Q 的轨迹方程.

解: (1)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{16}{9a^2} + \frac{1}{9b^2} = 1 \\ b^2 = a^2 - 1 \end{cases}$$
 得 $a = \sqrt{2}, b = 1, \therefore$ 椭圆 C 的离心率为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

(2) 当
$$l$$
与 y 轴重合时, $Q(0,2-\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}})$

当l与y轴不重合时,设l: y = kx + 2代入C得: $(1 + 2k^2)x^2 + 8kx + 6 = 0$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_M + x_N = \frac{-8k}{1 + 2k^2} \\ x_M x_N = \frac{6}{1 + 2k^2} \end{cases}, \, \text{Id} \Delta = 8(2k^2 - 3) > 0$$

设
$$Q(x, y)$$
,由 $\frac{2}{|AQ|^2} = \frac{1}{|AM|^2} + \frac{1}{|AN|^2}$ 得 $\frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x_M^2} + \frac{1}{x_N^2} = \frac{x_M^2 + x_N^2}{x_M^2 x_N^2} = \frac{\frac{64k^2}{(1+2k^2)} - \frac{12}{1+2k^2}}{\frac{36}{(1+2k^2)^2}} = \frac{10k^2 - 3}{9}$

$$\mathbb{E}[10k^2 - 3 = \frac{18}{x^2}, \ \overline{\text{min}}k = \frac{y-2}{x}, \therefore 10 \cdot \frac{(y-2)^2}{x^2} - 3 = \frac{18}{x^2} \mathbb{E}[\frac{5}{9}(y-2)^2 - \frac{1}{6}x^2 = 1]$$

$$\therefore Q$$
的轨迹方程为 $\frac{5}{9}(y-2)^2 - \frac{1}{6}x^2 = 1(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} < x < \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2})$

(2017 山东) 在平面直角坐标系 xOy中,椭圆 $E: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > b > 0)$ 的离心率为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,焦距为2.

(1) 求椭圆 E 的方程; (2) 如图, 动直线 $l: y = k_1 x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 交椭圆 $E \pm A, B$ 两点, C 是椭圆 $E \pm C$ 点, 直 线 OC 的斜率为 k_2 ,且 $k_1k_2=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$,M 是线段 OC 延长线上一点,且|MC|:|AB|= 2:3, $\odot M$ 的半径为|MC|, OS, OT 是 \odot M 的两条切线,切点分别为 S, T .求 $\angle SOT$ 的最大值,并求取得最大值时直线 l 的斜率.

(2)
$$\exists \begin{cases}
y = k_1 x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \exists x \notin (1 + 2k_1^2) x^2 - 2\sqrt{3}k_1 x - \frac{1}{2} = 0, \\
x^2 + 2y^2 = 2
\end{cases}$$

$$x_A + x_B = \frac{2\sqrt{3}k_1}{1 + 2k_1^2}, \quad \exists \Delta = 2(8k_1^2 + 1) > 0$$

$$x_A x_B = -\frac{1}{2(1 + 2k_1^2)}, \quad \exists \Delta = 2(8k_1^2 + 1) > 0$$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{1 + k_1^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{8k_1^2 + 1}}{1 + 2k_1^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2(1 + k_1^2)(8k_1^2 + 1)}}{1 + 2k_1^2}, |AC| = \frac{2\sqrt{2(1 + k_1^2)(8k_1^2 + 1)}}{3(1 + 2k_1^2)}$$

由
$$\begin{cases} y = k_2 x \\ x^2 + 2y^2 = 2 \end{cases}$$
 得 $x_C^2 = \frac{2}{1 + 2k_2^2}$, \therefore $|OC| = \sqrt{1 + k_2^2} \mid x_C \mid = \sqrt{1 + k_2^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{1 + 2k_2^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{8k_1^2 + 1}{4k_1^2 + 1}}$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{\angle SOT}{2} = \frac{|MC|}{|MO|} = \frac{|MC|}{|MC| + |OC|} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{|OC|}{|MC|}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3\sqrt{2\lambda}}{4} \cdot \frac{1 + 2k_1^2}{\sqrt{(\lambda + \lambda k_1^2)(1 + 4k_1^2)}}} \le \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3\sqrt{2\lambda}}{4} \cdot \frac{1 + 2k_1^2}{\sqrt{\lambda + 1 + (\lambda + 4)k_1^2}}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}(当且仅当 \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda+1}{1} = \frac{\lambda+4}{2} & \text{即} \lambda = 2, k_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{时,} \quad \mathbb{R} =), \therefore \angle SOT$$
的最大值为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$,相应的 l 的斜率为± $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

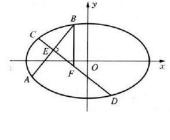
(2017湖南) 如图所示,AB是椭圆 $mx^2 + ny^2 = 1(m, n > 0, m \neq n)$ 的斜率为1的弦,AB的垂直平分线与椭圆交于两点C、D.(1) 求证: $|CD|^2 - |AB|^2 = 4|EF|^2$; (2) 求证: 四点A、B、C、D共圆.

证明: (1) 设 l_{AB} : y = x + t代入椭圆方程得 $(m+n)x^2 + 2ntx + nt^2 - 1 = 0$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_A + x_B = \frac{-2nt}{m+n} \\ x_A + x_B = \frac{nt^2 - 1}{m+n} \end{cases}, \quad \underline{\mathbb{L}}\Delta = 4(m+n-mnt^2) > 0, \quad \underline{\mathbb{L}}AB$$
的中点 $E(\frac{-nt}{m+n}, \frac{mt}{m+n}), \quad \underline{\mathbb{L}} \mid AB \mid = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{m+n-mnt^2}}{m+n},$

$$\therefore l_{CD}: y - \frac{mt}{m+n} = -(x - \frac{-nt}{m+n})$$
即 $y = -x + \frac{(m-n)t}{m+n}$ 代入椭圆方程得:

$$(m+n)x^{2} - \frac{2n(m-n)t}{m+n}x + \frac{n(m-n)^{2}t^{2}}{(m+n)^{2}} - 1 = 0, : \begin{cases} x_{C} + x_{D} = \frac{2n(m-n)t}{(m+n)^{2}} \\ x_{C}x_{D} = \frac{n(m-n)^{2}t^{2}}{(m+n)^{3}} - \frac{1}{m+n} \end{cases},$$



$$\therefore |CD|^2 - |AB|^2 - 4|EF|^2 = \frac{8(m+n-\frac{mn(m-n)^2t^2}{(m+n)^2})}{(m+n)^2} - \frac{8(m+n-mnt^2)}{(m+n)^2} - 8 \cdot (\frac{-nt}{m+n} - \frac{n(m-n)t}{(m+n)^2})^2$$

$$=\frac{32m^2n^2t^2}{(m+n)^4}-\frac{8t^2\cdot 4m^2n^2}{(m+n)^4}=0, \text{ if } = 0$$

(2) 证明:
$$\pm |EA| \cdot |EB| - |EC| \cdot |ED| = \frac{1}{4} |AB|^2 - |EC| \cdot |ED|$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{8(m+n-mnt^2)}{(m+n)^2} - 2(\frac{-nt}{m+n} - x_C)(x_D + \frac{nt}{m+n})$$

$$=2\cdot\frac{m+n-mnt^{2}}{\left(m+n\right)^{2}}-2\left[-\frac{n(m-n)^{2}t^{2}}{\left(m+n\right)^{3}}+\frac{1}{m+n}-\frac{nt}{m+n}\cdot\frac{2n(m-n)t}{\left(m+n\right)^{2}}-\frac{n^{2}t^{2}}{\left(m+n\right)^{2}}\right]$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{m + n - mnt^2}{\left(m + n\right)^2} - 2\left(\frac{1}{m + n} - \frac{mnt^2}{\left(m + n\right)^2}\right) = 0,$$
即 | $EA \mid \cdot \mid EB \mid = \mid EC \mid \cdot \mid ED \mid$, $\therefore A, B, C, D$ 四点共圆

$$key2$$
: 经过 A, B, C, D 四点的曲线方程为 $\lambda(mx^2 + ny^2 - 1) + (x - y + t)(x + y - \frac{(m - n)t}{m + n}) = 0$

$$\mathbb{E}[(\lambda m+1)x^2 + (\lambda n-1)y^2 + (t - \frac{(m-n)t}{m+n})x + (t + \frac{(m-n)t}{m+n})y - \lambda - \frac{(m-n)t^2}{m+n} = 0 \cdots (*)$$

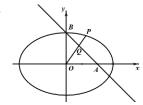
取
$$\lambda m + 1 = \lambda n - 1$$
即 $\lambda = \frac{2}{m-n}$ 时,(*)是圆方程,:: A, B, C, D 四点共圆

(2018 天津) 19.设椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > b > 0)$ 的左焦点为 F,上顶点为 B. 已知椭圆的离心率为 $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$,点 A

的坐标为(b,0),且 $|FB|\cdot |AB|=6\sqrt{2}$.(1)求椭圆的方程;(2)设直线l:y=kx(k>0)与椭圆在第一象限的

交点为 P,且 l 与直线 AB 交于点 Q.若 $\frac{|AQ|}{|PQ|} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4} \sin \angle AOQ \ (O \ \text{为原点})$,求 k 的值.

解: (1) 由
$$\begin{cases} \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \\ a \cdot \sqrt{2}b = 6\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$
 得 $a = 3, b = 2, c = \sqrt{5}, \therefore$ 椭圆的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$



$$\therefore \frac{|AQ|}{|PQ|} = \frac{\sqrt{2} |OQ| \sin \angle AOQ}{|PQ|} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4} \sin \angle AOQ \Leftrightarrow \frac{|OQ|}{|PQ|} = \frac{5}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{|OQ|}{|OP|} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\therefore \frac{|OQ|}{|OP|} = \frac{\frac{2}{1+k}}{\frac{6}{\sqrt{4+9k^2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{4+9k^2}}{3(1+k)} = \frac{5}{9} \stackrel{\text{R}}{\rightleftharpoons} k = \frac{1}{2}, or, \frac{11}{28}$$

(2021II) 20. 已知椭圆
$$C$$
 的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > b > 0)$,右焦点为 $F(\sqrt{2}, 0)$,且离心率为 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$.

(1) 求椭圆 C 的方程; (2) 设 M, N 是椭圆 C 上的两点,直线 MN 与曲线 $x^2 + y^2 = b^2(x > 0)$ 相切. 证明: M, N, F 三点共线的充要条件是 $|MN| = \sqrt{3}$.

(1)
$$\pm \begin{cases}
c = \sqrt{2} \\
\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} & \exists a = \sqrt{3}, b = 1, \therefore C : \frac{x^2}{3} + y^2 = 1
\end{cases}$$

(2) 设
$$l_{MN}: x = ty + n$$
代入 C 得: $(t^2 + 3)y^2 + 2tny + n^2 - 3 = 0$, \therefore
$$\begin{cases} y_M + y_N = -\frac{2tn}{t^2 + 3}, \quad \text{且}\Delta = 12(t^2 + 3 - n^2) > 0 \\ y_M y_N = \frac{n^2 - 3}{t^2 + 3}, \quad \text{D}\Delta = 12(t^2 + 3 - n^2) > 0 \end{cases}$$

由
$$MN$$
与曲线 $x^2 + y^2 = b^2 = 1$ 相切 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{|n|}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} = 1$ 即 $n^2 = t^2 + 1$ ($n > 0$)

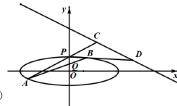
$$|MN| = \sqrt{1 + t^2} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{t^2 + 3 - n^2}}{t^2 + 3} = n \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{n^2 + 2} = \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow n^2 - 2\sqrt{2}n + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow n = \sqrt{2}$$

M, N, F三点共线 $\Leftrightarrow n = \sqrt{2}, \therefore M, N, F$ 三点共线的充要条件为 $|MN| = \sqrt{3}$

(2022浙江)如图,已知椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{12} + y^2 = 1$,设A, B是椭圆上异于P(0,1)的两点,且点 $Q(0,\frac{1}{2})$ 在线段AB上,

直线PA,PB分别交直线 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3 \pm C$,D两点.

(1) 求点P到椭圆上的点距离的最大值; (2) 求 | CD | 的最小值.



∴ 所求距离的最大值为 $\frac{12\sqrt{11}}{11}$

(2) 设 l_{AB} : $y = kx + \frac{1}{2}$ 代入椭圆方程得: $(1+12k^2)x^2 + 12kx - 9 = 0$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_A + x_B = -\frac{12k}{1 + 12k^2} \\ x_A x_B = -\frac{9}{1 + 12k^2} \end{cases}, \, \text{£} \Delta = 36(16k^2 + 1) > 0$$

曲A, P, C共线得
$$\frac{-\frac{1}{2}x_C + 3 - 1}{x_C} = \frac{1 - y_A}{-x_A}$$
 得
$$4x_C = \frac{4x_A}{x_A + 2y_A - 2} = \frac{4x_A}{(1 + 2k)x_A - 1}$$
, 同理
$$x_D = \frac{4x_B}{(1 + 2k)x_B - 1}$$

$$\therefore |CD| = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \left| \frac{4x_A}{(1+2k)x_A - 1} - \frac{4x_B}{(1+2k)x_B - 1} \right| = 2\sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{|x_A - x_B|}{|(1+2k)^2 x_A x_B - (1+2k)(x_A + x_B) + 1|}$$

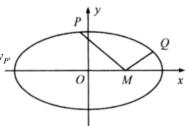
$$=2\sqrt{5}\cdot\frac{\frac{6\sqrt{16k^2+1}}{1+12k^2}}{\frac{|24k+8|}{1+12k^2}}=\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}\cdot\sqrt{\frac{16k^2+1}{(3k+1)^2}}($$
令 $t=\frac{1}{3k+1}$ 得 $k=\frac{1-t}{3t}$) $=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\sqrt{(5t-\frac{16}{5})^2+\frac{144}{25}}\geq\frac{6\sqrt{5}}{5}$ 即为所求的

(柯西: $(16k^2+1)(\frac{9}{16}+1) \ge (3k+1)^2$)

变式 1 (1) 如图,M(1,0),P,Q 是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{4}$ + y^2 = 1上的两点(点 Q 在第一象限),且直线 PM,QM 的斜率

互为相反数.若|PM|=2|QM|,则直线 QM 的斜率为_____. $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{6}$

key1: 设P关于x轴的对称点为P',则P', M, Q共线,且|P'M|=2|MQ|即2 $y_Q=-y_{P'}$ 设P'Q方程为x=ty+1代入



key2: 设 $\overrightarrow{MQ} = (s,t)$,则 $\overrightarrow{MP} = 2(-s,t)$,则P(1-2s,2t),Q(1+s,t),

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{(1-2s)^2}{4} + 4t^2 = 1\\ \frac{(1+s)^2}{4} + t^2 = 1 \end{cases} \not\text{EP} \begin{cases} s = \frac{3}{4}\\ t = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{8} \end{cases}, \therefore k_{QM} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{6}$$

(2) 已知椭圆 $C: \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{5} = 1$ 的左、右焦点为 F_1 、 F_2 ,过 F_2 的直线与椭圆C交于A、B两点,若 AF_1 交椭圆C

于
$$M$$
, BF_1 交椭圆 C 于 N ,则 $\frac{k_{AB}}{k_{MN}}=$ _____.

key: 设AB: x = ty + 2代入C得: $(5t^2 + 9)y^2 + 20ty - 25 = 0$,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} y_A + y_B = \frac{-20t}{5t^2 + 9}, \\ y_A y_B = \frac{-25}{5t^2 + 9}, \end{cases}$$

$$AF_1$$
方程为: $x = \frac{x_A + 2}{y_A} y - 2$ 代入*C*得: $y_C = \frac{-5y_A}{4x_A + 13}, x_C = \frac{-5x_A - 10}{4x_A + 13} - 2,$

同理
$$y_D = \frac{-5y_B}{4x_B + 13}, x_C = \frac{-5x_B - 10}{4x_B + 13} - 2$$

$$\therefore k_{CD} = \frac{\frac{-5y_A}{4x_A + 13} + \frac{5y_B}{4x_B + 13}}{\frac{-5x_A - 10}{4x_A + 13} + \frac{5x_B + 10}{4x_B + 13}} = \frac{-y_A(4ty_B + 21) + y_B(4ty_A + 21)}{(-ty_A - 4)(4ty_B + 21) + (ty_B + 4)(4ty_A + 21)} = \frac{21}{5t}, \therefore \frac{k_{CD}}{k_{AB}} = \frac{21}{5}$$

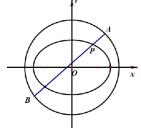
变式 2(1) 已知点P是 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > b > 0)$ 上一点,过点P的一条直线与圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 + b^2$ 相交于A, B两点,

若存在点P,使得 $|PA| \cdot |PB| = a^2 - b^2$,则椭圆的离心率取值范围为__

$$key:|PA|\cdot |PB| = (\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - x_P^2} - y_P)(y_P + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - x_P^2})$$

$$= a^{2} + b^{2} - x_{p}^{2} - y_{p}^{2} = a^{2} + b^{2} - x_{p}^{2} - b^{2} \left(1 - \frac{x_{p}^{2}}{a^{2}}\right) = a^{2} - \frac{a^{2} - b^{2}}{a^{2}} x_{p}^{2} = a^{2} - b^{2}$$

$$\therefore b^2 = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2} x_P^2 \le a^2 - b^2, \therefore e \in \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1\right)$$



(2) 过点 P(2,1) 斜率为正的直线交椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{24} + \frac{y^2}{5} = 1 \pm A, B$ 两点.C, D 是椭圆上相异的两点,满足 CP, DP 分

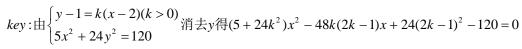
别平分 $\angle ACB$, $\angle ADB$.则 $\triangle PCD$ 外接圆半径的最小值为 (D)

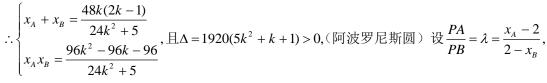
A.
$$\frac{2\sqrt{15}}{5}$$

B.
$$\frac{\sqrt{65}}{5}$$
 C. $\frac{24}{13}$ D. $\frac{19}{13}$

C.
$$\frac{24}{13}$$

D.
$$\frac{19}{13}$$







则圆的半径
$$R = \frac{\lambda}{|1-\lambda^2|} |AB| = \frac{(x_A-2)(2-x_B)}{4-(x_A+x_B)} \cdot \sqrt{1+k^2} = \sqrt{1+k^2} \cdot \frac{\frac{-96k^2+96k+96}{24k^2+5} + \frac{96(2k^2-k)}{24k^2+5} - 4}{4-\frac{48(2k^2-k)}{24k^2+5}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1+k^2} \cdot \frac{19}{12k+5} = \frac{19}{12} \sqrt{169(t-\frac{5}{169})^2 + \frac{144}{169}} \ge \frac{19}{13}(t = \frac{1}{12k+5} \in (0,\frac{1}{5}))$$

(3) 已知椭圆 $C: \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 = 1$ 与直线l: x + y - m = 0有两个相异交点A、B. 点P在直线l上,

若 $\overrightarrow{PA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} = 2$,则点P的轨迹方程为_

key: 设P(s,t), 则s+t-m=0

由
$$\begin{cases} x+y-m=0\\ x^2+2y^2=2 \end{cases}$$
 消去y得3 $x^2-4mx+2m^2-2=0$, \therefore
$$\begin{cases} x_A+x_B=\frac{4m}{3}\\ x_Ax_B=\frac{2m^2-2}{3} \end{cases}$$
, 且 $\Delta=8(3-m^2)>0$

$$\therefore 2 = \overrightarrow{PA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} = 2(x_A - s)(x_B - s) \Leftrightarrow 1 = x_A x_B - s(x_A + x_B) + s^2 = \frac{2m^2 - 2}{3} - \frac{4sm}{3} + s^2$$

$$= \frac{2(s^2 + 2st + t^2) - 2}{3} - \frac{4s(s + t)}{3} + s^2 = \frac{s^2}{3} + \frac{2t^2}{3} - \frac{2}{3}, \therefore P$$
的轨迹方程为 $\frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{2y^2}{5} = 1(-\sqrt{3} < x + y < \sqrt{3})$

(4) 已知 F_1, F_2 分别是椭圆 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > b > 0)$ 的左、右焦点,点 $A(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \sqrt{2})$ 在椭圆C上,且

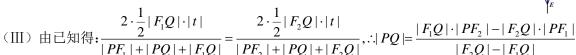
 $\triangle AF_iF_i$ 的面积为 $\sqrt{2}$.(I) 求椭圆C的方程; (II) 设直线y = kx - 1与椭圆C交于B、D两点,O为坐标原点, y轴上是否存在点E, 使得 $\angle OEB = \angle OED$, 若存在, 求出E点的坐标; 若不存在, 说明理由;

(III)设P为椭圆C上非长轴顶点的任意一点,Q为线段 F_1F_2 上一点,若 ΔPQF_1 与 ΔPQF_2 的内切圆面积相等, 求证:线段PQ的长度为定值.

$$x_{B}x_{D} = \frac{-8}{3+4k^{2}}$$
 x_{D}
 x_{B}

$$\Leftrightarrow (kx_D - m - 1)x_B + x_D(kx_B - m - 1) = 2kx_B x_D - (m + 1)(x_B + x_D)$$

$$= \frac{-16k}{3+4k^2} - \frac{8k(m+1)}{3+4k^2} = 0$$
得 $m = -3$, ∴ 存在 E , 且坐标为 $(0, -3)$



$$=\frac{(x_Q+1)(2-\frac{1}{2}x_P)-(1-x_Q)(2+\frac{1}{2}x_P)}{(1-x_Q)-(x_Q+1)}=\frac{4x_Q-x_P}{-2x_Q}$$

而
$$|PQ| = \sqrt{(x_P - x_Q)^2 + 3(1 - \frac{x_P^2}{4})} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}x_P^2 - 2x_Qx_P + x_Q^2 + 3} = \frac{4x_Q - x_P}{-2x_Q}$$
 得 $x_Q^2 = 1$ (舍去)

或
$$x_P^2 - 8x_Qx_P + 4x_Q^2 = 0$$
即 $x_P = 4x_Q \pm 2\sqrt{3}x_Q$, | $PQ = \sqrt{3}$ 为定值

