

常出现的椭圆方程汇总 (紫本. 黄本. 网课答案. 绿本. 卷子)

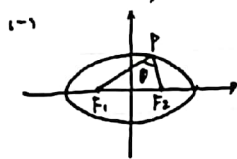
方程	小题 (10)	大题 (11)	答案类别
$x^2 + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$	正 F (8)	(0)	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$	— (1)	(0)	平方数 / $\frac{4}{5}$
$\frac{x^2}{10} + \frac{y^2}{6} = 1$	正 T (7)	正正正— (16)	$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$
$\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$	下 (2)	正 T (7)	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$	下 (3)	正 T (7)	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$\frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 = 1$	T (2)	(0)	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$	正 T (7)	正正正— (16)	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$	F (3)	(0)	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{12} = 1$	— (1)	— (1)	平方数 / $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}$
$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$	F (3)	(0)	$\frac{2}{3}$
$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{5} = 1$	— (1)	(0)	$\frac{2}{3}$
$\frac{4x^2}{9} + \frac{4y^2}{5} = 1$	— (1)	IF (4)	$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$
$\frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$	(0)	— (1)	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$
$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$	(0)	— (1)	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$
$\frac{x^2}{3} + y^2 = 1$	— (1)	IF (4)	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{19} = 1$	(0)	(0)	平方数 / $\frac{12}{13}$
$x^2 + \frac{y^2}{5} = 1$	T (2)	(0)	$\frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}}$
$\frac{x^2}{20} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$	— (1)	(0)	$\frac{2}{3}$
$\frac{x^2}{100} + \frac{y^2}{64} = 1$	— (1)	(0)	平方数 / $\frac{3}{5}$
$\frac{x^2}{12} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$	T (2)	— (1)	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$	T (2)	(0)	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$	IF (4)	(0)	平方数 / $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$
$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{144} = 1$	(0)	— (1)	平方数 / $\frac{5}{13}$
$x^2 + \frac{4}{3}y^2 = 1$	(0)	— (1)	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$	正 T (7)	(0)	平方数 / $\frac{3}{5}$
$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$	— (1)	(0)	平方数 / $\frac{3}{5}$
$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$	T (2)	— (1)	平方数 / $\frac{4}{5}$
$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{10} = 1$	(0)	— (1)	$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$
$\frac{x^2}{10} + y^2 = 1$	(0)	— (1)	$\frac{3}{10\sqrt{10}}$
$\frac{x^2}{49} + \frac{y^2}{48} = 1$	(0)	— (1)	$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{7}$
$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$	— (1)	(0)	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
$x^2 + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$	(0)	— (1)	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$





## 圆锥曲线一小部分二级结论/方法

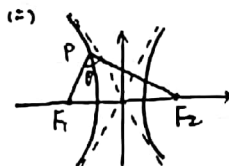
### 一. 焦点三角形套路



$$\textcircled{1} |PF_1|^2 + 2|PF_1||PF_2| + |PF_2|^2 = 4a^2 \quad (\text{定义式})$$

$$\textcircled{2} |PF_1|^2 - 2|PF_1||PF_2|\cos\theta + |PF_2|^2 = 4c^2 \quad (\text{余弦定理})$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{3} S_{\triangle PFF_1F_2} = \frac{1}{2}|PF_1||PF_2|\sin\theta = b^2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$$



$$\textcircled{1} |PF_1|^2 - 2|PF_1||PF_2| + |PF_2|^2 = 4a^2 \quad (\text{定义式})$$

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$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{3} S_{\triangle PFF_1F_2} = \frac{1}{2}|PF_1||PF_2|\sin\theta = b^2 \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$$

### 二. 标准方程

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{x^2}{m} + \frac{y^2}{n} = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m > 0, n < 0 & \text{焦点在 } x \text{ 轴双曲线} \\ m < 0, n > 0 & \text{焦点在 } y \text{ 轴双曲线} \\ m > n > 0 & \text{焦点在 } x \text{ 轴椭圆} \\ n > m > 0 & \text{焦点在 } y \text{ 轴椭圆} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{对椭圆, } e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a} = \sqrt{1 - (\frac{b}{a})^2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{对双曲线, } e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a} = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{b}{a})^2} \end{array} \right\} \frac{b}{a} \leftrightarrow e \text{ 注意焦点在哪个轴!}$$

$\textcircled{3}$  双曲线渐近线方程即令标准方程右边1变为0

### 三. 焦半径公式 (点P(x0, y0)在曲线上, 焦点在x轴上)

$$\textcircled{1} \text{对椭圆, } |PF| = \sqrt{(x_0 \pm c)^2 + y_0^2} = \sqrt{x_0^2 \pm 2cx_0 + c^2 + b^2 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}x_0^2} = \sqrt{\frac{c^2}{a^2}x_0^2 \pm 2cx_0 + a^2} = a \pm ex_0$$

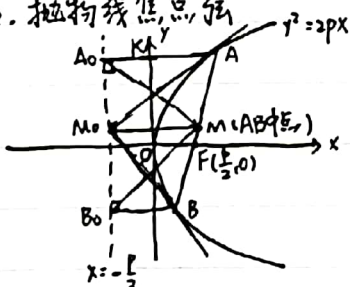
$$\textcircled{2} \text{对双曲线, } |PF| = \sqrt{(x_0 \pm c)^2 + y_0^2} = \sqrt{x_0^2 \pm 2cx_0 + c^2 - b^2 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}x_0^2} = \sqrt{\frac{c^2}{a^2}x_0^2 \pm 2cx_0 + a^2} = |a \pm ex_0|$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{对抛物线, } |PF| = x_0 + \frac{p}{2} \quad (p > 0)$$

### 四. 通径长

$$\textcircled{1} \text{椭圆: } \frac{2b^2}{a} \quad \textcircled{2} \text{双曲线: } \frac{2b^2}{a} \quad \textcircled{3} \text{抛物线: } 2p \quad \textcircled{4} \text{圆: } d = 2r$$

### 五. 抛物线焦点弦



$$|AB| = |AA_0| + |BB_0| = p + x_A + x_B = 2|MM_0|$$

$$\Rightarrow |AM| = |BM| = |MM_0| \Rightarrow \angle AM_0B = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 准线与 } AB \text{ 为直径的圆相切}$$

$$|AF| = |AK| + |OF|, |A_0M| = |B_0M|$$

$$\angle A_0AM_0 = \angle MAM_0 \Rightarrow AM_0 \text{ 与抛物线相切}$$

### 六. 对圆锥曲线 $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cxy + Dx + Ey + F = 0$ ,

$$\text{其上一点 } (x_0, y_0) \text{ 切线方程为 } Ax_0x + By_0y + \frac{1}{2}C(x_0y + y_0x) + \frac{1}{2}D(x + x_0) + \frac{1}{2}E(y + y_0) + F = 0$$

另外一点  $(x_0, y_0)$  两切线切点联线(切点弦)方程同上。二切线方程具体问题具体分析(式子太长)。

