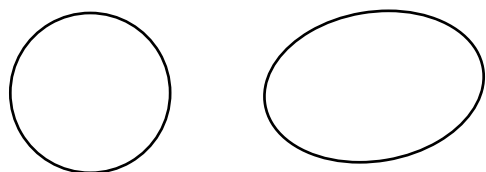


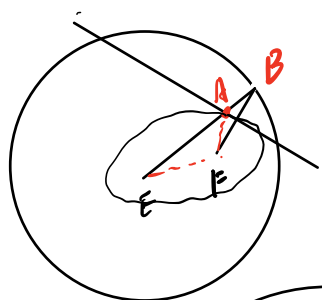
主题：圆锥曲线的秘密



圆: $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

椭圆第一定义: $\sqrt{(x+c)^2 + y^2} + \sqrt{(x-c)^2 + y^2} = 2a$

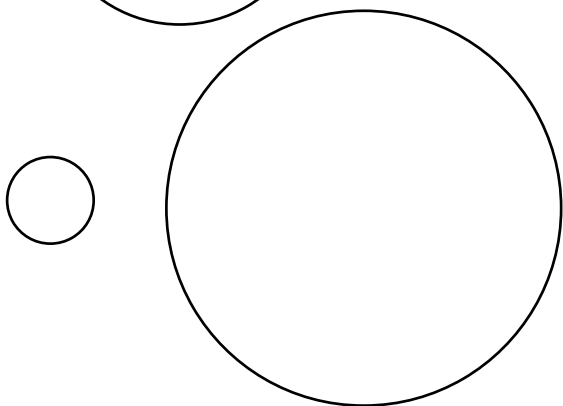
直观演绎:



A的轨迹便是椭圆

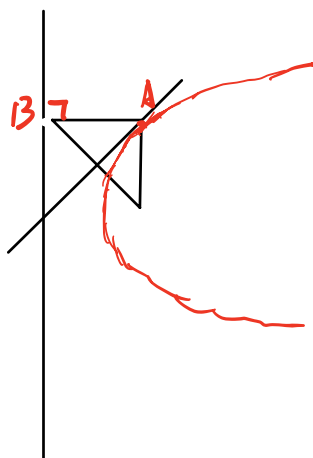
$AE + AF = r$ (半径)

如何将椭圆第一定义向圆锥曲线演绎?



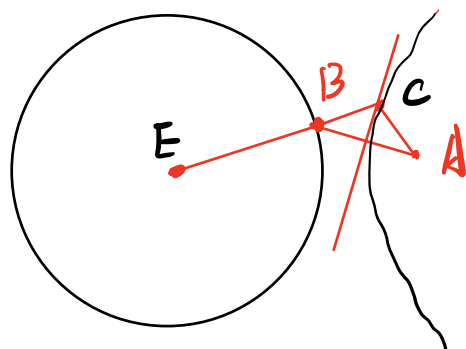
圆放大到无穷
近似看作直线
(微积分思想)

如果我们将生成椭圆的定圆推广为直线 (天方大圆)



生成了圆锥曲线中的
抛物线

那又该如何定义双曲线?

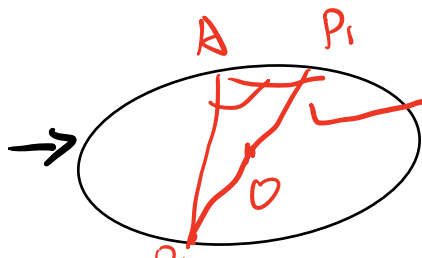
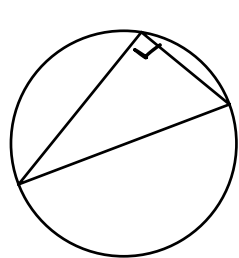


由圆内一定点 \rightarrow 圆外一定点

$$CE - CB = r \text{ (半径) 定值}$$

\downarrow
构成了双曲线

圆的一些性质向圆锥曲线的推广



角度!

推广到椭圆里

$$K_{PA} \cdot K_{PB} = \text{定值} (-\frac{b^2}{a^2})$$

直角在代数里的解释: $K_1 \cdot K_2 = -1$

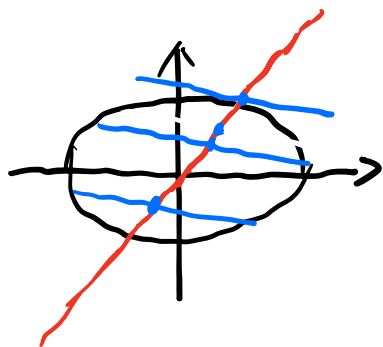
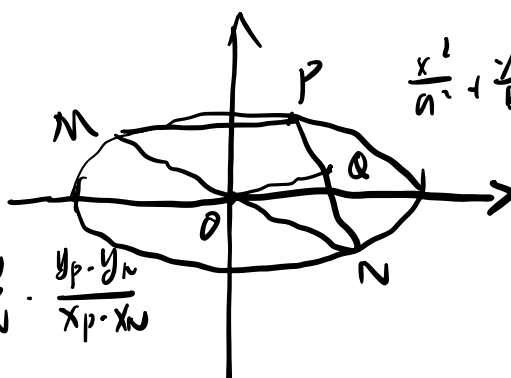
证明: $K_{PM} \cdot K_{PN}$ 为定值

证: Q 为 PN 中点

$$K_{PM} \cdot K_{PN} = K_{QA} \cdot K_{QN}$$

$$= \frac{y_A - 0}{x_A - 0} \cdot \frac{y_P - y_N}{x_P - x_N} = \frac{y_P + y_N}{x_P + x_N} \cdot \frac{y_P - y_N}{x_P - x_N}$$

$$= \frac{y_P^2 - y_N^2}{x_P^2 - x_N^2} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$$



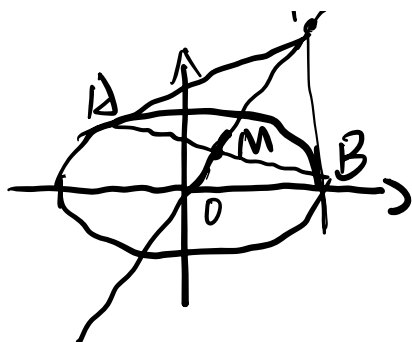
共线问题

切点、中点、原点

条件: 弦(切线) 平行

P.

证:



OP 为过原点的一条直线

PA, PB 为椭圆切线

连接 AB 与 OP 交于 M

试证: M 为 AB 中点

分析: 若 M 为 AB 中点, $k_{OM} \cdot k_{AB} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$

假设 $k_{OP} = k$ OP: $y = kx$ P: (x_0, y_0)

A: (x_1, y_1) B: (x_2, y_2)

$$k_{PA} = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} \quad k_{PB} = \frac{y_2 - y_0}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{y_2 - y_0}{x_2 - x_0}$$

联立, 韦达 Th 求解复杂



$$OP: y = kx$$

$$A(x_1, y_1)$$

$$B(x_2, y_2)$$

$$\text{椭圆: } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$k_{PA} = \begin{cases} \frac{x_1 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_1 y}{b^2} = 1 \\ y = kx \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{b^2}{y_1} \left(1 - \frac{x_1 x}{a^2}\right) = kx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b^2}{y_1} = \left(\frac{x_1 b^2}{y_1 a^2} + k\right)x$$

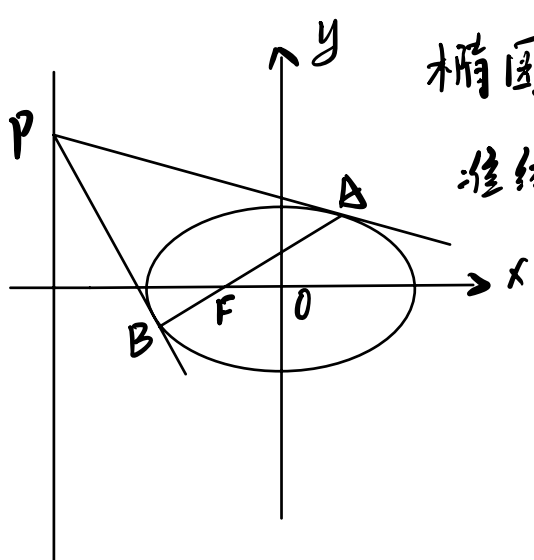
$$\text{同理 } k_{PB} \text{ 得: } \frac{b^2}{y_2} = \left(\frac{x_2 b^2}{y_2 a^2} + k\right)x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{证明: } \frac{a^2 b^2 y_1}{y_1 (x_1 b^2 + k y_1 a^2)} = \frac{a^2 b^2 y_2}{y_2 (x_2 b^2 + k y_2 a^2)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 b^2 + k y_1 a^2 = x_2 b^2 + k y_2 a^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k a^2 (y_1 - y_2) = b^2 (x_2 - x_1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} \cdot k = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$$



椭圆: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

准线: $x = -\frac{a^2}{c}$ 任意一点 P

过 P 作椭圆切线 PA, PB

求证: AB 与左焦点 $F(-c, 0)$

证: $P(-\frac{a^2}{c}, m)$

$$l_{PB}: \frac{x_2 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_2 y}{b^2} = 1 \xrightarrow{A \in P} \begin{cases} -\frac{x_2}{c} + \frac{m y_2}{b^2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

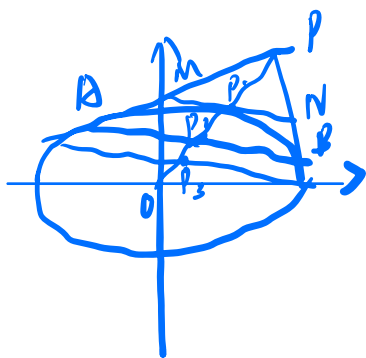
$$l_{PA}: \frac{x_1 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_1 y}{b^2} = 1 \xrightarrow{A \in P} \begin{cases} -\frac{x_1}{c} + \frac{m y_1}{b^2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore A, B \text{ 在直线 } -\frac{x}{c} + \frac{m y}{b^2} = 1 \text{ 上}$$

↓

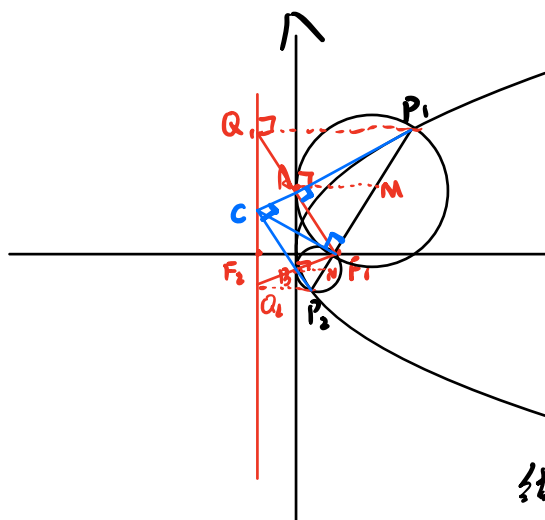
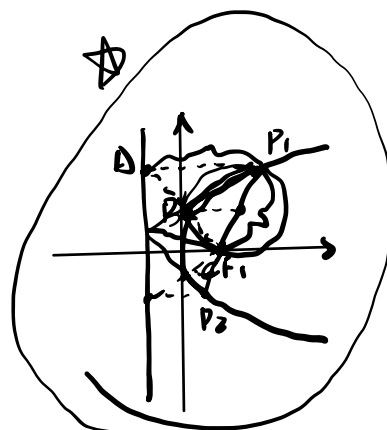
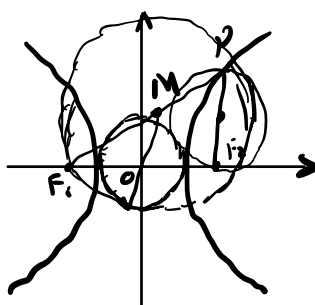
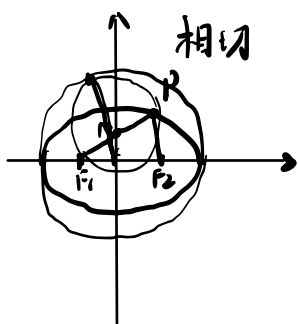
恒过 $(-c, 0)$

拓: $PF \perp AB$ (自证)



试证: P_1 为 MN 中点

圆锥曲线的焦半径, 焦点弦



P, P_1 为过 F_1 的弦

M, N 为 P, F_1, P_2, F_2 中点

结论①:

以 P, F_1 为直径, M 为中点的圆与 y 轴相切

A, B 为切点

$P, Q_1, P, Q_2 \perp y$ 轴

结论②: Q_1, A, F_1 共线

Q_2, B, F_1 共线

结论③: $PA \perp Q_1F_1, PB \perp Q_2F_1$

结论④: PA, PB 交于准线上一点 C

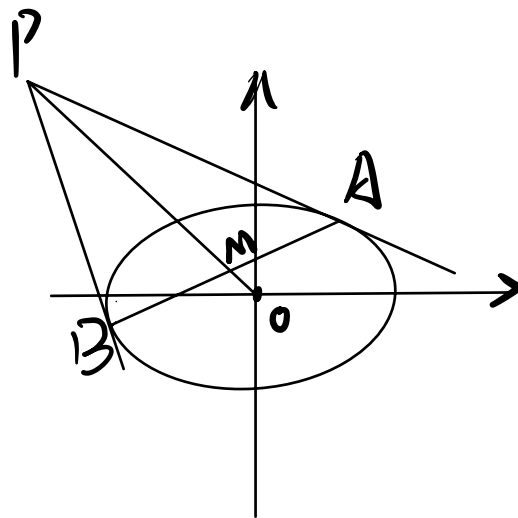
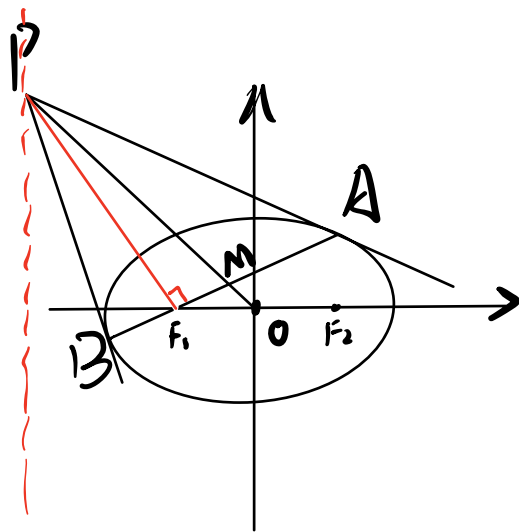
结论⑤: $Q_1F_1 \perp Q_2F_1$

结论⑥: C 为 Q_1Q_2 中点

结论⑦: $CF_1 \perp PP_2$

另: CP_1, CP_2 与抛物线相切

例: 如图, 椭圆 $C: \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$, P 是直线 $x = -4$ 上一点, 过点 P 作椭圆 C 的两条切线 PA, PB 直线 AB 与 OP 交于点 M , 则 $\sin \angle PMB$ 最小值为



$x = -4$ 为准线. \rightarrow A, B 恒过 F_1

PO 与 AB 相交于 $M \rightarrow M$ 为 AB 中点

$\star PF_1 \perp AB$

$\sin \angle PMB = \frac{|PF_1|}{|PM|}$ 只需求 $|PF_1|$ $|PM|$ 即可

设 $P(-4, m)$ $|PF_1| = \sqrt{(-4-1)^2 + m^2} = \sqrt{m^2 + 9}$

$$PA: \frac{x_1 x}{4} + \frac{y_1 y}{3} = 1$$

$$PB: \frac{x_2 x}{4} + \frac{y_2 y}{3} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} -x_1 + \frac{y_1 m}{3} = 1 \\ -x_2 + \frac{y_2 m}{3} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB: -x + \frac{ym}{3} = 1$$

$$OP: y = -\frac{m}{4}x$$

$$\Rightarrow M: \left(-\frac{12}{12+m^2}, \frac{3m}{12+m^2} \right)$$

$$|PM| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{12}{12+m^2} - 4 \right)^2 + \left(m - \frac{3m}{12+m^2} \right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(9+m^2) \sqrt{16+m^2}}{12+m^2}$$

$$\sin \angle PMB = \frac{|PF|}{|PM|} = \frac{12+m}{\sqrt{(9+m^2)(16+m^2)}}$$

$$= \frac{12+t}{\sqrt{(9+t)(16+t)}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{(a-3)(a+4)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{a} - \frac{12}{a^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-12b^2 + b + 1}}$$

$$m = \pm 2\sqrt{3} \text{ 取等}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-12\left(b \cdot \frac{1}{24}\right)^2 + \frac{49}{48}}} \geq \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}$$

