参考文献

2012(8)(下半月).

[1]张晓阳. 抛物线一个经典性质的探究之旅. 数学通迅,

圆锥曲线一个有趣性质的简证与再推广

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文[1] 给出了圆锥曲线的一个统一性质:

设圆锥曲线 E 的一个焦点为 F,相对应的准线为 l,过焦点 F 的直线交圆锥曲线 E 于 A、B 两点,C 是圆锥曲线 E 上的任一点,直线 CA、CB 分别与准线 l 交于 M、N 两点,则以线段 MN 为直径的圆必过焦点 F.

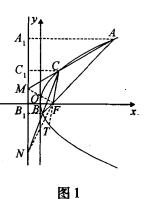
笔者经研究后发现,以上性质可用圆锥曲线的统一定义并结合平面几何知识进行统一证明,并且当焦点和准线改为"类焦点"和"类准线"时结论仍然成立.

1 性质的简证

证明:如图 1,分别过圆锥曲线 $E \perp A \setminus B \setminus C =$ 点作准线 l 的垂线 $AA_1 \setminus BB_1 \setminus CC_1$,由圆锥曲线的统一定义得 $\frac{|AF|}{|AA_1|} = \frac{|CF|}{|CC_1|}$,

 $\therefore \frac{\mid AF \mid}{\mid CF \mid} = \frac{\mid AA_1 \mid}{\mid CC_1 \mid},$

 $\therefore AA_1 // CC_1, \therefore \frac{|AA_1|}{|CC_1|} =$



 $\frac{\mid AM \mid}{\mid MC \mid}$, $\therefore \frac{\mid AF \mid}{\mid CF \mid} = \frac{\mid AM \mid}{\mid MC \mid}$, 由外角平分线定理的逆定理得 FM 是 $\triangle AFC$ 的外角 $\triangle BFC$ 的平分线. 同理 $\frac{\mid BF \mid}{\mid BB_1 \mid} = \frac{\mid CF \mid}{\mid CC_1 \mid}$, $\therefore \frac{\mid BF \mid}{\mid CF \mid} = \frac{\mid BB_1 \mid}{\mid CC_1 \mid}$, $\therefore BB_1 \mid //$ CC_1 , $\therefore \frac{\mid BB_1 \mid}{\mid CC_1 \mid} = \frac{\mid BN \mid}{\mid NC \mid}$, $\therefore \frac{\mid BF \mid}{\mid CF \mid} = \frac{\mid BN \mid}{\mid NC \mid}$, $\therefore FN$ 是 $\triangle BFC$ 的外角 $\triangle BFT$ 的平分线, $\therefore \triangle MFN =$

2 性质的推广

90°,故以 MN 为直径的圆必过焦点 F.

性质 1 已知抛物线 $y^2 = 2px(p > 0)$, 过类焦点 F(t,0)(t > 0) 的直线与抛物线交于 $A \setminus B$ 两点 C 是抛物线上的任一点, 直线 $CA \setminus CB$ 分别与类准线 L:

x = -t 交于 $M \setminus N$ 两点,则以线段 MN 为直径的圆必过定点 $(-t \pm \sqrt{2pt}, 0)$.

证明: 如图 1, 设 $A\left(\frac{y_1^2}{2p}, y_1\right), B\left(\frac{y_2^2}{2p}, y_2\right), C\left(\frac{y_0^2}{2p}, y_2\right)$

 y_0),直线 AB 的方程为 x = my + t,代入抛物线方程 $y^2 = 2px$,得 $y^2 - 2pmy - 2pt = 0$,∴ $y_1 + y_2 = 2pm$,

$$y_1 y_2 = -2pt$$
. 直线 CA 的方程为 $\frac{y - y_0}{y_1 - y_0} = \frac{x - \frac{y_0^2}{2p}}{\frac{y_1^2}{2p} - \frac{y_0^2}{2p}}$

令x = -t, 得 M 点的纵坐标 $y_M = \frac{y_0 y_1 - 2pt}{y_0 + y_1}$, 同理可

得 N 点的纵坐标 $y_N = \frac{y_0 y_2 - 2pt}{y_0 + y_2}$.

$$\therefore y_M \cdot y_N = \frac{y_0^2 y_1 y_2 - 2pt y_0 (y_1 + y_2) + 4p^2 t^2}{y_0^2 + y_0 (y_1 + y_2) + y_1 y_2} =$$

 $\frac{-2pt(y_0^2 + 2pmy_0 - 2pt)}{y_0^2 + 2pmy_0 - 2pt} = -2pt < 0, \& \& \& MN$

为直径的圆与x轴相交于点(x,0), $MN \perp x$ 轴, 由圆的相交弦定理得 $(x+t)^2 = |y_M \cdot y_N| = 2pt$, $x = -t \pm \sqrt{2pt}$, 故以线段 MN 为直径的圆过定点 $(-t \pm \sqrt{2pt},0)$.

性质2 已知椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2}$ + $\frac{y^2}{b^2}$ = 1(a > b > 0), 过类焦点 F(t,0)(0 < | t | < a) 的直线与椭圆交于 A、B 两点, C 是椭圆上的任一点, 直线

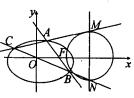


图 2

 $CA \setminus CB$ 分别与类准线 $l: x = \frac{a^2}{t}$ 交于 $M \setminus N$ 两点,则以

线段 MN 为直径的圆必过定点 $\left(\frac{a^2}{t} \pm \frac{b\sqrt{a^2-t^2}}{t}\right)$

0).

证明: 如图 2, 设 $A(a\cos\theta_1,b\sin\theta_1)$, $B(a\cos\theta_2,b\sin\theta_2)$, $C(a\cos\theta_0,b\sin\theta_0)$, 则 直线 AC 的方程为 $bx\cos\frac{\theta_1+\theta_0}{2}+ay\sin\frac{\theta_1+\theta_0}{2}=ab\cos\frac{\theta_1-\theta_0}{2}$, 令 $x=\frac{a^2}{t}$, 得 M 点的纵坐标为

$$y_{M} = \frac{b\cos\frac{\theta_{1} - \theta_{0}}{2} - \frac{ab}{t}\cos\frac{\theta_{1} + \theta_{0}}{2}}{\sin\frac{\theta_{1} + \theta_{0}}{2}}.$$
 直线 BC 的方程

$$\nexists bx\cos\frac{\theta_2+\theta_0}{2}+ay\sin\frac{\theta_2+\theta_0}{2}=ab\cos\frac{\theta_2-\theta_0}{2},$$

$$\phi x = \frac{a^2}{t}$$
, 得 N 点的纵坐标为 $y_N =$

$$\frac{b\cos\frac{\theta_2-\theta_0}{2}-\frac{ab}{t}\cos\frac{\theta_2+\theta_0}{2}}{\sin\frac{\theta_2+\theta_0}{2}}. \overrightarrow{FA} = (a\cos\theta_1-t),$$

 $b\sin\theta_1$), $\overrightarrow{FB} = (a\cos\theta_2 - t, b\sin\theta_2)$, $\therefore A$, F, B = 点共线, $\therefore (a\cos\theta_1 - t)b\sin\theta_2 - (a\cos\theta_2 - t)b\sin\theta_1 = 0$, $\therefore t(\sin\theta_1 - \sin\theta_2) = a(\sin\theta_1\cos\theta_2 - \cos\theta_1\sin\theta_2)$, $\therefore t\cos\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = a\cos\frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2}$ ①. $\therefore y_M \cdot y_N = \frac{b^2}{\epsilon^2}$.

$$\frac{t\cos\frac{\theta_1-\theta_0}{2}-a\cos\frac{\theta_1+\theta_0}{2}}{\sin\frac{\theta_1+\theta_0}{2}}\cdot\frac{t\cos\frac{\theta_2-\theta_0}{2}-a\cos\frac{\theta_2+\theta_0}{2}}{\sin\frac{\theta_2+\theta_0}{2}}$$

$$=b^{2} \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{\theta_{1} - \theta_{0}}{2} \cos \frac{\theta_{2} - \theta_{0}}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta_{1} + \theta_{0}}{2} \sin \frac{\theta_{2} + \theta_{0}}{2}} + \frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{t^{2}} \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{\theta_{1} + \theta_{0}}{2} \cos \frac{\theta_{2} + \theta_{0}}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta_{1} + \theta_{0}}{2} \sin \frac{\theta_{2} + \theta_{0}}{2}}$$

$$\frac{ab^2}{t}\left(\frac{\cos\frac{\theta_1-\theta_0}{2}\cos\frac{\theta_2+\theta_0}{2}+\cos\frac{\theta_1+\theta_0}{2}\cos\frac{\theta_2-\theta_0}{2}}{\sin\frac{\theta_1+\theta_0}{2}\sin\frac{\theta_2+\theta_0}{2}}\right),$$

$$\because \cos \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_0}{2} \cos \frac{\theta_2 + \theta_0}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_0}{2} \cos \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_0}{2} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\cos\frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2}+\cos\frac{\theta_1-2\theta_0-\theta_2}{2}+\cos\frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2}+\right.$$

$$\cos\frac{\theta_1+2\theta_0-\theta_2}{2}\Big)=\cos\frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2}+\cos\frac{\theta_1-\theta_2}{2}\cos\theta_0$$

$$=\frac{a}{t}\cos\frac{\theta_1-\theta_2}{2}+\frac{t}{a}\cos\frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2}\cos\theta_0(\,\text{\textit{ki}}\,\text{\textit{i}}\,\text{\textit{1}}).\,\,\therefore\,\,y_{M}$$

$$\cdot y_N = b^2 \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_0}{2} \cos \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_0}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \cos \theta_0}{\sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_0}{2} \sin \frac{\theta_2 + \theta_0}{2}}
+ \frac{a^2 b^2}{t^2} \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_0}{2} \cos \frac{\theta_2 + \theta_0}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_0}{2} \sin \frac{\theta_2 + \theta_0}{2}}
\therefore \cos \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_0}{2} \cos \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_0}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \cos \theta_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2 - 2\theta_0}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2 + 2\theta_0}{2}\right) = \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_0}{2} \sin \frac{\theta_2 + \theta_0}{2}. \quad \chi$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\cos\frac{\theta_1+\theta_2+2\theta_0}{2}+\cos\frac{\theta_1-\theta_2}{2}\right)-\cos\frac{\theta_1-\theta_2}{2}=$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2 + 2\theta_0}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2} \right) =$$

 $\because \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_0}{2} \cos \frac{\theta_2 + \theta_0}{2} - \cos \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2} =$

$$-\sin\frac{\theta_{1}+\theta_{0}}{2}\sin\frac{\theta_{2}+\theta_{0}}{2}...y_{M}\cdot y_{N}=b^{2}-\frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{t^{2}}=$$

$$-\frac{b^2(a^2-t^2)}{t^2}<0, 设以线段 MN 为直径的圆与 x 轴$$

相交于点(x,0), $MN \perp x$ 轴, 由圆的相交弦定理得 $\left(x-\frac{a^2}{t}\right)^2 = |y_M \cdot y_N| = \frac{b^2(a^2-t^2)}{t^2}, \therefore x = \frac{a^2}{t} \pm \frac{a^2}{t}$

 $\frac{b\sqrt{a^2-t^2}}{t}$, 故以线段 MN 为直径的圆过定点

$$\left(\frac{a^2}{t} \pm \frac{b\sqrt{a^2-t^2}}{t}, 0\right)$$

性质3 已知双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a,b>0)$, 过 类焦点 F(t,0)(|t|>a) 的直线与双曲线交于 $A\setminus B$ 两点,C是双曲线上的任一点,直线 $CA\setminus CB$ 分别与类 准线 $l:x=\frac{a^2}{t}$ 交于 $M\setminus N$ 两点,则以线段 MN 为直径

的圆必过定点 $\left(\frac{a^2}{t} \pm \frac{b\sqrt{t^2-a^2}}{t}, 0\right)$

证明仿照性质2,限于篇幅,在此不再赘述.

参考文献

[1]张元方. 圆锥曲线一个有趣性质的再推广[J]. 数学通报,2012,2:45~46.