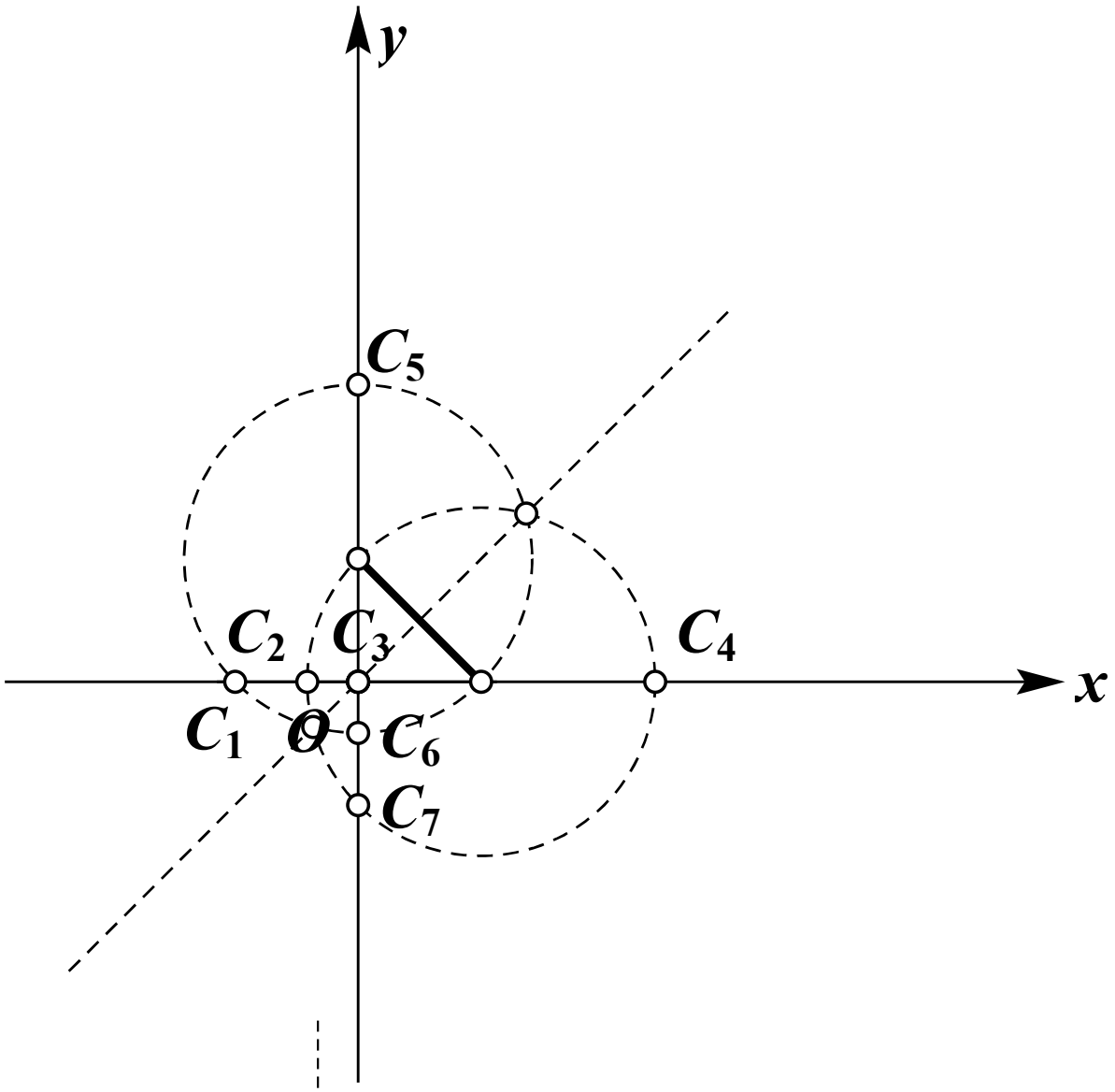
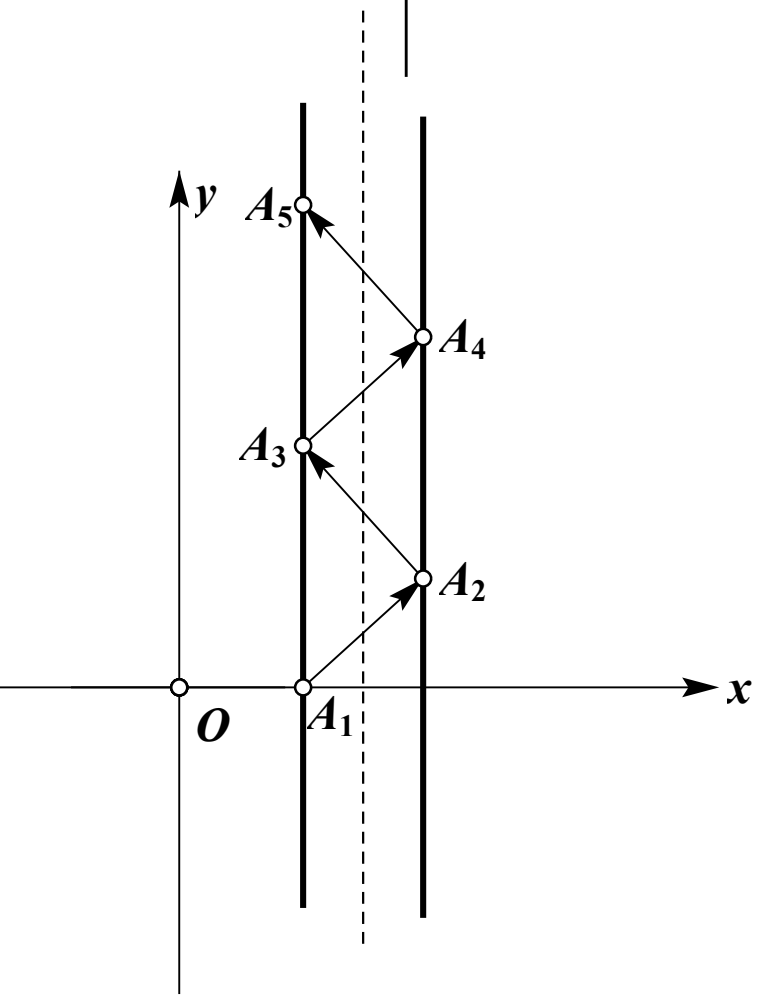
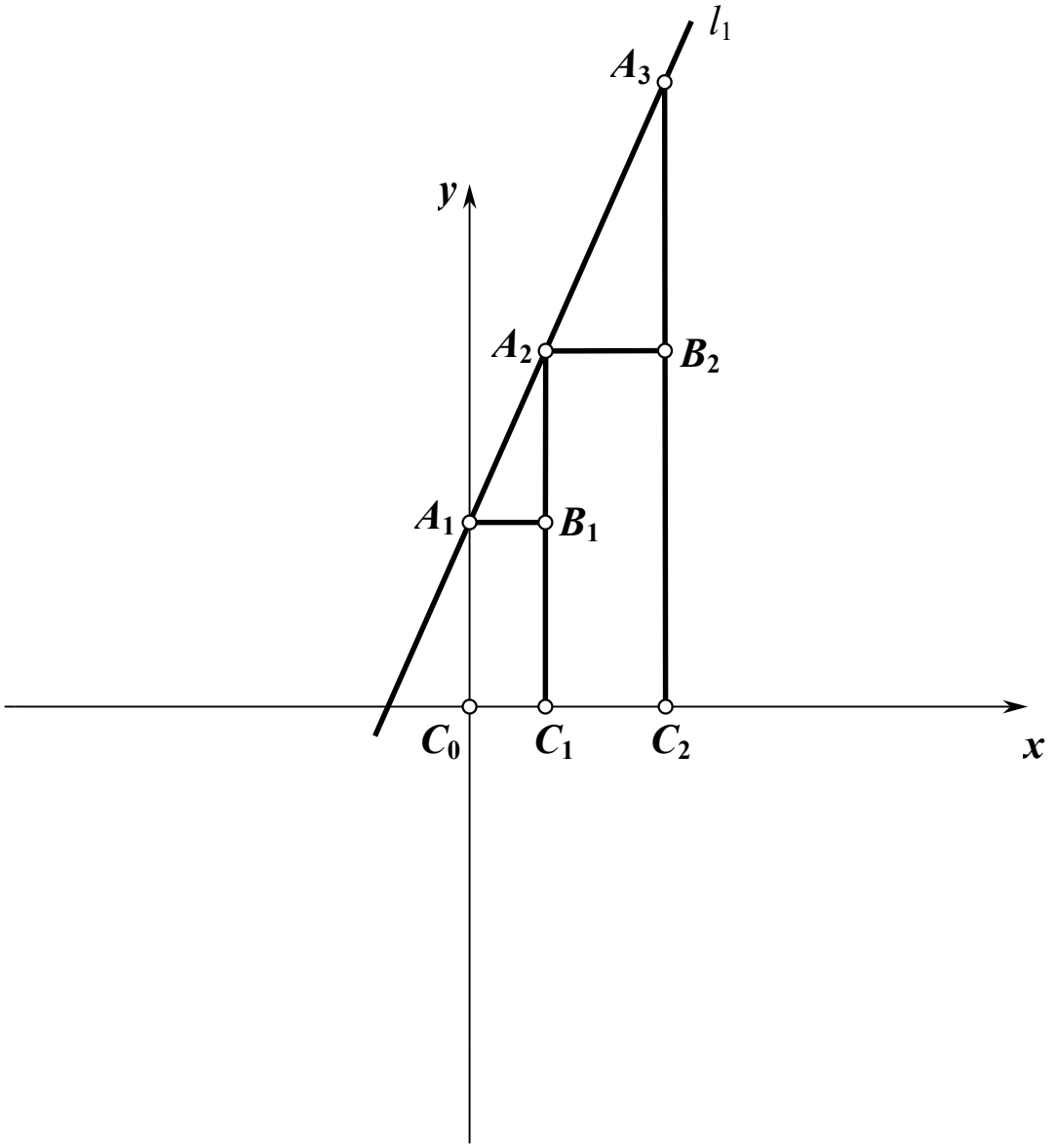
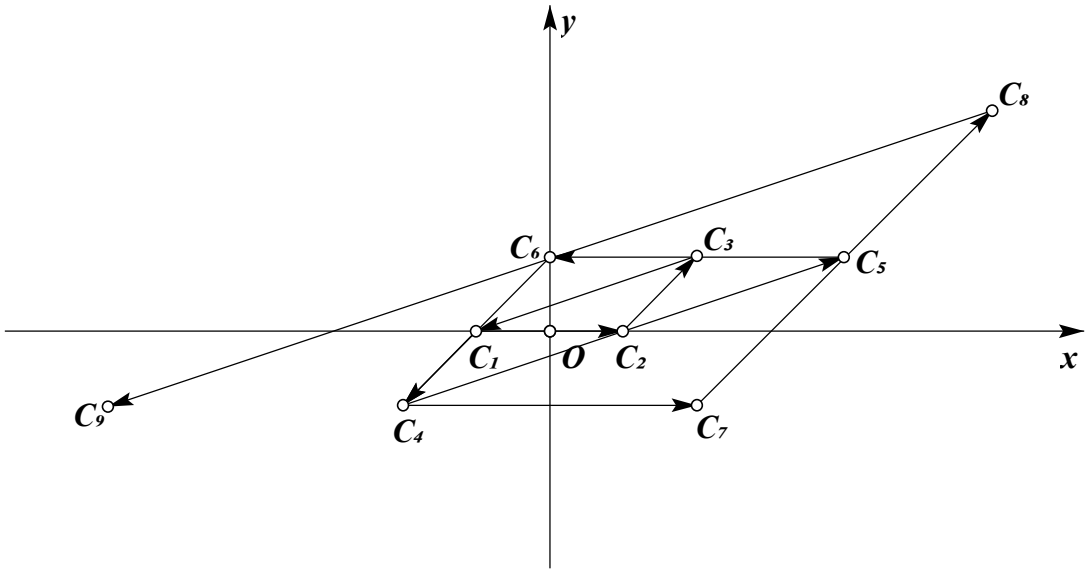

y
C5
C2
C3
C4
x
C1
O
C6
C7


y
A5
A4
A3
A2
x
O
A1


l_1
A_3
y
A_2
B_2
A_1
B_1
C_0
C_1
C_2
x


y
C_8
C_6
C_3
C_5
C_1
O
C_2
x
C_9
C_4
C_7

热知识：

已知在平面直角坐标系中，$A(x_1,y_1),B(x_2,y_2)$

如果我们要求AB的解析式，那么一般是使用待定系数法来求解

设$AB:y=kx+b$

$$kx_1+b=y_1 \quad ①$$
$$kx_2+b=y_2 \quad ②$$

则①−②$=y_1-y_2=(kx_1+b)-(kx_2+b)=kx_1-kx_2+b-b=k(x_1-x_2)$

即：$k(x_1-x_2)=y_1-y_2$

$\therefore k=\frac{y_1-y_2}{x_1-x_2}$

~~翻译成人话就是：该直线的斜率k等于两个点的横纵坐标之差的比值~~

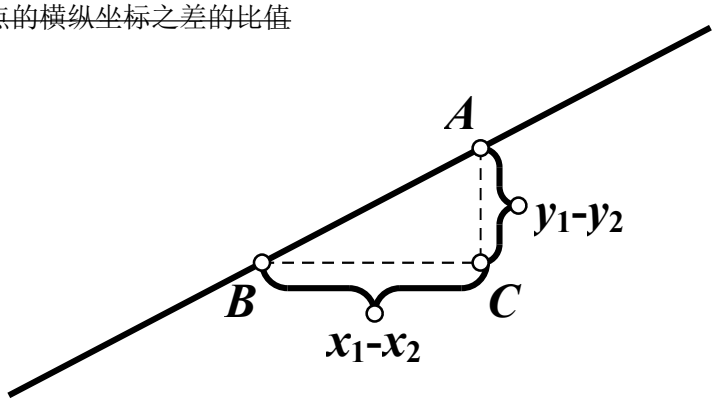
如何直观的理解？

如图所示：

y_1-y_2代表$Rt\triangle ACB$中的AC

x_1-x_2代表$Rt\triangle ACB$中的BC

$\therefore k=\frac{AC}{BC}$



例:25(1)

作A关于x轴的对称点A'，连接$A'B$

$\because A(0,3),B(-3\sqrt{3},0)$

$\therefore \frac{OA}{OB}=\frac{3}{3\sqrt{3}}=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$\therefore OA=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}OB=\frac{1}{2}AB$

$\because AO=A'O$

$\therefore AA'=2OA=AB=A'B$

$\therefore \triangle ABA'$是等边三角形

$\therefore \angle ABA'=60^\circ$

$\therefore \angle ABD=30^\circ$

$\because CD$垂直平分AB

$\therefore AD=BD$

$\therefore \angle BAD=\angle ABD=30^\circ$

$\therefore \angle ADO=60^\circ$

$\therefore \angle DAO=30^\circ$

$\therefore k_{AD}=\frac{AO}{DO}=\sqrt{3}$

$\because A(0,3)$

$\therefore AD:y=\sqrt{3}x+3$