椭圆二级结论大全

1.
$$|PF_1| + |PF_2| = 2a$$
 2. 标准方程 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 3. $\frac{|PF_1|}{d_1} = e < 1$

- 4. 点 P 处的切线 PT 平分 \triangle PF₁F₂在点 P 处的外角.
- 5. PT 平分 \triangle PF₁F₂在点 P 处的外角,则焦点在直线 PT 上的射影 H 点的轨迹是以长轴为直径的圆,除去长轴的两个端点.
- 6. 以焦点弦 PQ 为直径的圆必与对应准线相离. 7. 以焦点半径 PF_1 为直径的圆必与以长轴为直径的圆内切.
- 8. 设 A_1 、 A_2 为椭圆的左、右顶点,则 $\triangle PF_1F_2$ 在边 PF_2 (或 PF_1)上的旁切圆,必与 A_1A_2 所在的直线切于 A_2 (或 A_1).
- 9. 椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0) 的两个顶点为 $A_1(-a,0)$, $A_2(a,0)$, 与 y 轴平行的直线交椭圆于 P_1 , P_2 时
- A_1P_1 与 A_2P_2 交点的轨迹方程是 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.
- 10. 若 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 在椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 上,则过 P_0 的椭圆的切线方程是 $\frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} = 1$.
- 11. 若 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 在椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 外 ,则过 Po 作椭圆的两条切线切点为 P_1 、 P_2 ,则切点弦 P_1P_2 的直线方程是 $\frac{x_0x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0y}{b^2} = 1$.
- 12. AB 是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 的不平行于对称轴的弦,M 为 AB 的中点,则 $k_{OM} \cdot k_{AB} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$.
- 13. 若 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 在椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 内,则被 Po 所平分的中点弦的方程是 $\frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} = \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2}$.
- 14. 若 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 在椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 内,则过 Po 的弦中点的轨迹方程是 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2}$.
- 15. 若 PQ 是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0)上对中心张直角的弦,则 $\frac{1}{r_1^2} + \frac{1}{r_2^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} (r_1 = |OP|, r_2 = |OQ|)$.
- 16. 若椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0) 上中心张直角的弦 L 所在直线方程为 Ax + By = 1 ($AB \neq 0$),则(1)

$$\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = A^2 + B^2; (2) \quad L = \frac{2\sqrt{a^4A^2 + b^4B^2}}{a^2A^2 + b^2B^2}.$$

17. 给定椭圆 C_1 : $b^2x^2 + a^2y^2 = a^2b^2$ (a>b>0), C_2 : $b^2x^2 + a^2y^2 = (\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}ab)^2$,则(i)对 C_1 上任意给

定的点 $P(x_0, y_0)$, 它的任一直角弦必须经过 C_2 上一定点 $M(\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}x_0, -\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}y_0)$.

(ii)对 C_2 上任一点 $P'(x_0',y_0')$ 在 C_1 上存在唯一的点M',使得M'的任一直角弦都经过P'点.

18. 设 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 为椭圆(或圆)C: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>0,. b>0)上一点, P_1P_2 为曲线 C 的动弦,且弦 PP_1 , PP_2

斜率存在,记为 k_1, k_2 ,则直线 P_1P_2 通过定点 $M(mx_0, -my_0)$ $(m \neq 1)$ 的充要条件是 $k_1 \cdot k_2 = -\frac{1+m}{1-m} \cdot \frac{b^2}{a^2}$.

19. 过椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>0, b>0)上任一点 $A(x_0, y_0)$ 任意作两条倾斜角互补的直线交椭圆于 B,C 两点,则直线 BC 有定向且 $k_{BC} = \frac{b^2 x_0}{a^2 y}$ (常数).

20. 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 , 点 P 为椭圆上任意一点 $\angle F_1 P F_2 = \gamma$,则椭圆的

焦点三角形的面积为 $S_{\Delta F_1PF_2}=b^2 anrac{\gamma}{2}$, $P(\pmrac{a}{c}\sqrt{c^2-b^2 an^2rac{\gamma}{2}},\pmrac{b^2}{c} anrac{\gamma}{2})$.

21. 若 P 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0) 上异于长轴端点的任一点, F_1 , F_2 是焦点, $\angle PF_1F_2 = \alpha$,

$$\angle PF_2F_1 = \beta$$
, $y = \frac{a-c}{a+c} = \tan\frac{\alpha}{2}\tan\frac{\beta}{2}$.

- 22. 椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0) 的焦半径公式: $|MF_1| = a + ex_0$, $|MF_2| = a ex_0$ ($F_1(-c,0)$, $F_2(c,0)$, $M(x_0,y_0)$).
- 23. 若椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0)的左、右焦点分别为 F_1 、 F_2 ,左准线为 L,则当

 $\sqrt{2}-1 \le e < 1$ 时,可在椭圆上求一点 P,使得 PF₁ 是 P 到对应准线距离 d 与 PF₂ 的比例中项.

- 24. P 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > b > 0)上任一点, F_1, F_2 为二焦点,A 为椭圆内一定点,则 $2a |AF_2| \le |PA| + |PF_1| \le 2a + |AF_2|$,当且仅当 A, F_2, P 三点共线时,等号成立.
- 25. 椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0) 上存在两点关于直线 $l: y = k(x x_0)$ 对称的充要条件是 $x_0^2 \le \frac{(a^2 b^2)^2}{a^2 + b^2 k^2}$
- 26. 过椭圆焦半径的端点作椭圆的切线,与以长轴为直径的圆相交,则相应交点与相应焦点的连线必与切线垂直.
- 27. 过椭圆焦半径的端点作椭圆的切线交相应准线于一点,则该点与焦点的连线必与焦半径互相垂直.
- 28. P 是椭圆 $\begin{cases} x = a\cos\varphi \\ y = b\sin\varphi \end{cases}$ (a>b>0) 上一点,则点 P 对椭圆两焦点张直角的充要条件是 $e^2 = \frac{1}{1+\sin^2\varphi}$.
- 29. 设 A,B 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = k(k > 0, k \neq 1)$ 上两点,其直线 AB 与椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 相交于 P,Q ,则 AP = BQ .
- 30 . 在椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 中,定长为 2m (o < m≤a) 的弦中点轨迹方程为 $m^2 = \left[1 (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})\right] \left(a^2 \cos^2 \alpha + b^2 \sin^2 \alpha\right), 其中 \tan \alpha = -\frac{bx}{ay}, \exists y = 0$ 时, $\alpha = 90^\circ$.
- 31. 设 S 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0)的通径,定长线段L的两端点A,B在椭圆上移动,记|AB| = l, $M(x_0, y_0)$
- 是 AB 中点 ,则 当 $l \ge \Phi S$ 时 , 有 $(x_0)_{\max} = \frac{a^2}{c} \frac{l}{2e} (c^2 = a^2 b^2 , e = \frac{c}{a})$; 当 $l < \Phi S$ 时 , 有

$$(x_0)_{\text{max}} = \frac{a}{2b} \sqrt{4b^2 - l^2}, (x_0)_{\text{min}} = 0.$$

- 32. 椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 与直线 Ax + By + C = 0 有公共点的充要条件是 $A^2a^2 + B^2b^2 \ge C^2$.
- 33 . 椭圆 $\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-y_0)^2}{b^2} = 1$ 与 直 线 Ax + By + C = 0 有 公 共 点 的 充 要 条 件 是 $A^2a^2 + B^2b^2 \ge (Ax_0 + By_0 + C)^2$.
- 34. 设椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0)的两个焦点为 F_1 、 F_2 ,P (异于长轴端点)为椭圆上任意一点,在 $\triangle PF_1F_2$
- 中,记 $\angle F_1PF_2 = \alpha$, $\angle PF_1F_2 = \beta$, $\angle F_1F_2P = \gamma$,则有 $\frac{\sin\alpha}{\sin\beta + \sin\gamma} = \frac{c}{a} = e$.
- 35. 经过椭圆 $b^2x^2 + a^2y^2 = a^2b^2$ (a>b>0) 的长轴的两端点 A_1 和 A_2 的切线,与椭圆上任一点的切线相交于 P_1 和 P_2 ,则 $|P_1A_1| \cdot |P_2A_2| = b^2$.
- 36. 已知椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0), O 为坐标原点, P、Q 为椭圆上两动点,且 $OP \perp OQ$. (1)

$$\frac{1}{|\mathit{OP}|^2} + \frac{1}{|\mathit{OQ}|^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \; ; \; (2) \; |\mathit{OP}|^2 + |\mathit{OQ}|^2 \; 的最小值为 \\ \frac{4a^2b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \; ; \; (3) \; \; S_{\Delta OPQ} \; 的最小值是 \\ \frac{a^2b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \; .$$

- 37. MN 是经过椭圆 $b^2x^2 + a^2y^2 = a^2b^2$ (a>b>0) 焦点的任一弦,若 AB 是经过椭圆中心 O 且平行于 MN 的弦,则 $|AB|^2 = 2a |MN|$.
- 38. MN 是经过椭圆 $b^2x^2 + a^2y^2 = a^2b^2$ (a>b>0) 焦点的任一弦,若过椭圆中心 O 的半弦 $OP \perp MN$,

则
$$\frac{2}{a \mid MN \mid} + \frac{1}{\mid OP \mid^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}$$
.

39. 设椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0), M(m,o) 或(o, m)为其对称轴上除中心,顶点外的任一点,过 M 引一条

直线与椭圆相交于 P、Q 两点,则直线 A_1 P、 A_2 Q(A_1 , A_2 为对称轴上的两顶点)的交点 N 在直线 $l: x = \frac{a^2}{m}$ (或

$$y=\frac{b^2}{m}$$
)上.

- 40. 设过椭圆焦点 F 作直线与椭圆相交 P、Q 两点,A 为椭圆长轴上一个顶点,连结 AP 和 AQ 分别交相应于焦点 F 的椭圆准线于 M、N 两点,则 MF \perp NF.
- 41. 过椭圆一个焦点 F 的直线与椭圆交于两点 P、Q, A_1 、 A_2 为椭圆长轴上的顶点, A_1P 和 A_2Q 交于点 M, A_2P 和 A_1Q 交于点 N,则 $MF \perp NF$.
- 42. 设椭圆方程 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$,则斜率为 $k(k\neq 0)$ 的平行弦的中点必在直线 l: y = kx 的共轭直线 y = k'x 上,而且 $kk' = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$.
- 43. 设 A、B、C、D 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 上四点,AB、CD 所在直线的倾斜角分别为 α , β ,直线 AB 与 CD 相交于 P,且 P 不在椭圆上,则 $\frac{|PA| \cdot |PB|}{|PC| \cdot |PD|} = \frac{b^2 \cos^2 \beta + a^2 \sin^2 \beta}{b^2 \cos^2 \alpha + a^2 \sin^2 \alpha}$.
- 44. 已知椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0),点 P 为其上一点 F_1, F_2 为椭圆的焦点, $\angle F_1 P F_2$ 的外(内)角平分线

为 l , 作 F_1 、 F_2 分 别 垂 直 l 于 R 、 S , 当 P 跑 遍 整 个 椭 圆 时 , R 、 S 形 成 的 轨 迹 方 程 是 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 (c^2 y^2 = \frac{\left[a^2 y^2 + b^2 x \left(x \pm c\right)\right]^2}{a^2 y^2 + b^2 \left(x \pm c\right)^2}).$

45. 设 \triangle ABC 内接于椭圆 Γ ,且 AB 为 Γ 的直径,l为 AB 的共轭直径所在的直线,l分别交直线 AC、BC 于 E 和 F,又 D 为l上一点,则 CD 与椭圆 Γ 相切的充要条件是 D 为 EF 的中点.

46. 过椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0) 的右焦点 F 作直线交该椭圆右支于 M,N 两点,弦 MN 的垂直平分线交 x 轴于 P,则 $\frac{|PF|}{|MN|} = \frac{e}{2}$.

47. 设 A(x_1,y_1)是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > b > 0)上任一点,过 A 作一条斜率为 $-\frac{b^2x_1}{a^2y_1}$ 的直线 L,又设 d 是原点到直线 L 的距离, r_1,r_2 分别是 A 到椭圆两焦点的距离,则 $\sqrt{r_1r_2}d = ab$.

48. 已知椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > b > 0) 和 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \lambda$ ($0 < \lambda < 1$),一直线顺次与它们相交于 A、B、C、D 四点,则 |AB| = |CD|.

49. 已知椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > b > 0) ,A、B、是椭圆上的两点,线段 AB 的垂直平分线与 x 轴相交于点 $P(x_0,0)$,则 $-\frac{a^2-b^2}{a} < x_0 < \frac{a^2-b^2}{a}$.

50. 设 P 点是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > b > 0) 上异于长轴端点的任一点, F_1 、 F_2 为其焦点记 $\angle F_1 P F_2 = \theta$,则

(1) $|PF_1| |PF_2| = \frac{2b^2}{1 + \cos \theta}$.(2) $S_{\Delta PF_1F_2} = b^2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$.

51. 设过椭圆的长轴上一点 B(m,o)作直线与椭圆相交于 P、Q 两点,A 为椭圆长轴的左顶点,连结 AP和 AQ 分别交相应于过 H 点的直线 MN: x=n于 M,N 两点,则 $\angle MBN=90^\circ \Leftrightarrow \frac{a-m}{a+m}=\frac{a^2\left(n-m\right)^2}{b^2(n+a)^2}$.

52. L 是经过椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > b > 0) 长轴顶点 A 且与长轴垂直的直线,E、F 是椭圆两个焦点,e 是 离心率,点 $P \in L$,若 $\angle EPF = \alpha$,则 α 是锐角且 $\sin \alpha \le e$ 或 $\alpha \le arc \sin e$ (当且仅当|PH|=b时取等号).

53. L 是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0)的准线, A、B 是椭圆的长轴两顶点,点 $P \in L$, e 是离心率, $\angle EPF = \alpha$,

H 是 L 与 X 轴的交点 c 是半焦距,则 α 是锐角且 $\sin \alpha \le e$ 或 $\alpha \le arc \sin e$ (当且仅当| $PH \models \frac{ab}{c}$ 时取等号).

54. L 是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > b > 0)的准线,E、F 是两个焦点,H 是 L 与 x 轴的交点,点 $P \in L$, $\angle EPF = \alpha$,

离心率为 e,半焦距为 c,则 α 为锐角且 $\sin \alpha \le e^2$ 或 $\alpha \le arc \sin e^2$ (当且仅当 $|PH| = \frac{b}{c} \sqrt{a^2 + c^2}$ 时取等号).

55. 已知椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0),直线 L 通过其右焦点 F₂,且与椭圆相交于 A、B 两点,将 A、B 与 椭圆左焦点 F₁ 连结起来,则 $b^2 \le |F_1A| \cdot |F_1B| \le \frac{(2a^2 - b^2)^2}{a^2}$ (当且仅当 AB \perp x 轴时右边不等式取等号,当

且仅当 $A \times F_1 \times B$ 三点共线时左边不等式取等号).

56. 设 A、B 是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > b > 0) 的长轴两端点,P 是椭圆上的一点, $\angle PAB = \alpha$,

 $\angle PBA = \beta$, $\angle BPA = \gamma$, c、e 分别是椭圆的半焦距离心率,则有(1) $|PA| = \frac{2ab^2 |\cos \alpha|}{a^2 - c^2 \cos^2 \alpha}$.(2)

 $\tan \alpha \tan \beta = 1 - e^2$.(3) $S_{\Delta PAB} = \frac{2a^2b^2}{b^2 - a^2} \cot \gamma$.

57. 设 A、B 是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0) 长轴上分别位于椭圆内 (异于原点)、外部的两点,且 x_A 、 x_B 的横坐标 $x_A \cdot x_B = a^2$,(1) 若过 A 点引直线与这椭圆相交于 P、Q 两点,则 $\angle PBA = \angle QBA$;(2) 若过 B 引直线与这椭圆相交于 P、Q 两点,则 $\angle PAB + \angle QAB = 180^\circ$.

58. 设 A、B 是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0) 长轴上分别位于椭圆内(异于原点),外部的两点,(1) 若过 A 点引直线与这椭圆相交于 P、Q 两点,(若 B P 交椭圆于两点,则 P、Q 不关于 x 轴对称),且 $\angle PBA = \angle QBA$,则点 A、B的横坐标 x_A 、 x_B 满足 $x_A \cdot x_B = a^2$;(2)若过 B 点引直线与这椭圆相交于 P、Q 两点,且 $\angle PAB + \angle QAB = 180^\circ$,则点 A、B的横坐标满足 $x_A \cdot x_B = a^2$.

59. 设 A, A' 是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 的长轴的两个端点,QQ' 是与 AA' 垂直的弦,则直线 AQ 与 A'Q' 的交点 P 的轨迹是双曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

60. 过椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > b > 0) 的左焦点 F 作互相垂直的两条弦 AB、CD则 $\frac{8ab^2}{a^2 + b^2} \le |AB| + |CD| \le \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{a}$.

- 61. 到椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > b > 0) 两焦点的距离之比等于 $\frac{a-c}{b}$ (c 为半焦距)的动点 M 的轨迹是姊妹圆 $(x \pm a)^2 + y^2 = b^2$.
- 62. 到椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > b > 0) 的长轴两端点的距离之比等于 $\frac{a-c}{b}$ (c 为半焦距)的动点 M 的轨迹 是姊妹圆 $(x \pm \frac{a}{e})^2 + y^2 = (\frac{b}{e})^2$.
- 63. 到椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > b > 0) 的两准线和 x 轴的交点的距离之比为 $\frac{a-c}{b}$ (c 为半焦距)的动点的轨迹是姊妹圆 $(x \pm \frac{a}{e^2})^2 + y^2 = (\frac{b}{e^2})^2$ (e 为离心率).
- 64. 已知 P 是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > b > 0) 上一个动点, A', A 是它长轴的两个端点,且 $AQ \perp AP$, $A'Q \perp A'P$,则 Q 点的轨迹方程是 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{b^2y^2}{a^4} = 1$.
- 65. 椭圆的一条直径(过中心的弦)的长,为通过一个焦点且与此直径平行的弦长和长轴之长的比例中项.
- 66. 设椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > b > 0) 长轴的端点为 $A, A', P(x_1, y_1)$ 是椭圆上的点过 P 作斜率为 $-\frac{b^2 x_1}{a^2 y_1}$ 的直

线l,过A,A[']分别作垂直于长轴的直线交l于M,M['],则(1)| $AM \parallel A$ [']M[']|= b^2 .(2)四边形MAA[']M[']面积的最小值是2ab.

67. 已知椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > b > 0) 的右准线 l = x 轴相交于点 E ,过椭圆右焦点 F 的直线与椭圆相交于 A 、B 两点,点 C 在右准线 l 上,且 BC / /x 轴,则直线 AC 经过线段 EF 的中点.

68. OA、OB 是椭圆 $\frac{(x-a)^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>0,b>0) 的两条互相垂直的弦,O 为坐标原点,则(1)直线

AB 必经过一个定点 $(\frac{2ab^2}{a^2+b^2},0)$.(2) 以 O A、O B 为直径的两圆的另一个交点 Q 的轨迹方程是

$$(x - \frac{ab^2}{a^2 + b^2})^2 + y^2 = (\frac{ab^2}{a^2 + b^2})^2 (x \neq 0).$$

69. P(m,n) 是椭圆 $\frac{(x-a)^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0) 上一个定点,PA、PB 是互相垂直的弦,则(1)直线

AB 必经过一个定点 $(\frac{2ab^2+m(a^2-b^2)}{a^2+b^2}, \frac{n(b^2-a^2)}{a^2+b^2})$. (2)以 PA、PB 为直径的两圆的另一个交点 Q 的轨迹方程是

$$\left(x - \frac{ab^2 + a^2m}{a^2 + b^2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{b^2n}{a^2 + b^2}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2[b^4 + n^2(a^2 - b^2)]}{(a^2 + b^2)^2} (x \neq m \perp y \neq n).$$

70. 如果一个椭圆短半轴长为 b,焦点 F_1 、 F_2 到直线 L 的距离分别为 d_1 、 d_2 ,那么(1) $d_1d_2=b^2$,且 F_1 、 F_2 在 L 同侧 \Leftrightarrow 直线 L 和椭圆相切.(2) $d_1d_2>b^2$,且 F_1 、 F_2 在 L 同侧 \Leftrightarrow 直线 L 和椭圆相离,(3) $d_1d_2<b^2$,或 F_1 、 F_2 在 L 异侧 \Leftrightarrow 直线 L 和椭圆相交.

71. AB 是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a>b>0) 的长轴,N 是椭圆上的动点,过N 的切线与过 A、B 的切线交于C、

D两点,则梯形 ABDC 的对角线的交点 M 的轨迹方程是 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{4y^2}{b^2} = 1(y \neq 0)$.

72. 设点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > b > 0) 的内部一定点,AB 是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 过定点 $P(x_0, y_0)$

的任一弦,当弦 AB 平行(或重合)于椭圆长轴所在直线时 $(|PA|\cdot|PB|)_{\text{max}} = \frac{a^2b^2 - (a^2y_0^2 + b^2x_0^2)}{b^2}$. 当弦

AB 垂直于长轴所在直线时,
$$(|PA|\cdot|PB|)_{\min} = \frac{a^2b^2 - (a^2y_0^2 + b^2x_0^2)}{a^2}$$
.

- 73. 椭圆焦三角形中,以焦半径为直径的圆必与以椭圆长轴为直径的圆相内切.
- 74. 椭圆焦三角形的旁切圆必切长轴于非焦顶点同侧的长轴端点.
- 75. 椭圆两焦点到椭圆焦三角形旁切圆的切线长为定值 a+c 与 a-c.
- 76. 椭圆焦三角形的非焦顶点到其内切圆的切线长为定值 a-c.
- 77. 椭圆焦三角形中,内点到一焦点的距离与以该焦点为端点的焦半径之比为常数 e(离心率). (注:在椭圆焦三角形中,非焦顶点的内、外角平分线与长轴交点分别称为内、外点.)
- 78. 椭圆焦三角形中,内心将内点与非焦顶点连线段分成定比 e.
- 79. 椭圆焦三角形中,半焦距必为内、外点到椭圆中心的比例中项.
- 80. 椭圆焦三角形中,椭圆中心到内点的距离、内点到同侧焦点的距离、半焦距及外点到同侧焦点的距离成比例.
- 81. 椭圆焦三角形中,半焦距、外点与椭圆中心连线段、内点与同侧焦点连线段、外点与同侧焦点连线段成比例.
- 82. 椭圆焦三角形中,过任一焦点向非焦顶点的外角平分线引垂线,则椭圆中心与垂足连线必与另一焦半径所

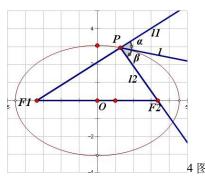
在直线平行.

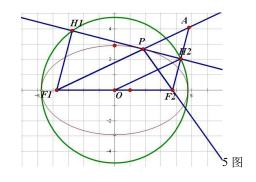
- 83. 椭圆焦三角形中,过任一焦点向非焦顶点的外角平分线引垂线,则椭圆中心与垂足的距离为椭圆长半轴的长
- 84. 椭圆焦三角形中,过任一焦点向非焦顶点的外角平分线引垂线,垂足就是垂足同侧焦半径为直径的圆和椭圆长轴为直径的圆的切点.
- 85. 椭圆焦三角形中,非焦顶点的外角平分线与焦半径、长轴所在直线的夹角的余弦的比为定值 e.
- 86. 椭圆焦三角形中,非焦顶点的法线即为该顶角的内角平分线.
- 87. 椭圆焦三角形中,非焦顶点的切线即为该顶角的外角平分线.
- 88. 椭圆焦三角形中,过非焦顶点的切线与椭圆长轴两端点处的切线相交,则以两交点为直径的圆必过两焦点.
- 89. 已知椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (a > 0, b > 0) (包括圆在内)上有一点 P,过点 P 分别作直线 $y = \frac{b}{a}x$ 及 $y = -\frac{b}{a}x$ 的 平行线,与 x 轴于 M,N,与 y 轴交于 R,Q ,O 为原点,则:(1) $|OM|^2 + |ON|^2 = 2a^2$;(2) $|OO|^2 + |OR|^2 = 2b^2$.
- 90. 过平面上的 P 点作直线 $l_1: y = \frac{b}{a} x$ 及 $l_2: y = -\frac{b}{a} x$ 的平行线,分别交 x 轴于 M,N,交 y 轴于 R,Q. (1) 若 $|OM|^2 + |ON|^2 = 2a^2$,则 P 的轨迹方程是 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > 0, b > 0)$. (2) 若 $|OQ|^2 + |OR|^2 = 2b^2$,则 P 的轨迹方程是 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1(a > 0, b > 0)$.
- 91. 点 P 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ (包括圆在内)在第一象限的弧上任意一点,过 P 引 x 轴、 y 轴的平行线,交 y 轴、 x 轴于 M,N,交直线 $y = -\frac{b}{a}x$ 于 Q,R,记 ΔOMQ 与 ΔONR 的面积为 S_1, S_2 ,则: $S_1 + S_2 = \frac{ab}{2}$.
- 92. 点 P 为第一象限内一点,过 P 引 x 轴、y 轴的平行线,交 y 轴、x 轴于 M ,交 直线 $y = -\frac{b}{a}x$ 于 Q , R ,
- 记 ΔOMQ 与 ΔONR 的面积为 S_1, S_2 ,已知 $S_1 + S_2 = \frac{ab}{2}$,则 P 的轨迹方程是 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$.

椭圆性质 92 条证明

1.椭圆第一定义。2.由定义即可得椭圆标准方程。3.椭圆第二定义。

4. 如图,设 $P(x_0,y_0)$,切线PT(即l)的斜率为k, PF_1 所在直线 l_1 斜率为 k_1 , PF_2 所在直线 l_2 斜率为 k_2 。





由两直线夹角公式 $\tan \theta = \left| \frac{k_1 - k_2}{1 + k_1 k_2} \right|$ 得:

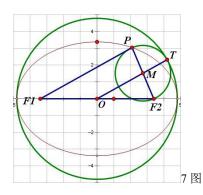
$$\tan \alpha = \left| \frac{k - k_1}{1 + k k_1} \right| = \left| \frac{\frac{b^2 x_0}{a^2 y_0} + \frac{y_0}{x_0 + c}}{1 - \frac{b^2 x_0}{a^2 y_0} \cdot \frac{y_0}{x_0 + c}} \right| = \left| \frac{b^2 x_0^2 + a^2 y_0^2 + b^2 x_0 c}{a^2 x_0 y_0 + a^2 c y_0 - b^2 x_0 y_0} \right| = \left| \frac{a^2 b^2 + b^2 c x_0}{c^2 x_0 y_0 + a^2 c y_0} \right| = \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 + c x_0\right)}{c y_0} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0}$$

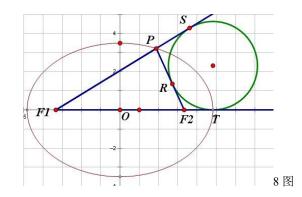
$$\tan \beta = \left| \frac{k - k_2}{1 + k k_2} \right| = \left| \frac{\frac{b^2 x_0}{a^2 y_0} + \frac{y_0}{x_0 - c}}{1 - \frac{b^2 x_0}{a^2 y_0} \cdot \frac{y_0}{x_0 - c}} \right| = \left| \frac{b^2 x_0^2 + a^2 y_0^2 - b^2 x_0 c}{a^2 x_0 y_0 - a^2 c y_0 - b^2 x_0 y_0} \right| = \left| \frac{a^2 b^2 - b^2 c x_0}{c^2 x_0 y_0 - a^2 c y_0} \right| = \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)}{c y_0} \right| = \frac{b^2}{c y_0} \left| \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 - c x_0\right)$$

 $\therefore \alpha, \beta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ $\therefore \alpha = \beta$ 同理可证其它情况。故切线 PT 平分点 P 处的外角。

5.如图,延长 F_1P 至 A,使 $PA=PF_2$,则 ΔPAF_2 是等腰三角形, AF_2 中点即为射影 H_2 。则 $OH_2=\frac{F_1A}{2}=a$,同理可得 $OH_1=a$,所以射影 H_1 , H_2 的轨迹是以长轴为直径的圆除去两端点。

6.设 P,Q 两点到与焦点对应的准线的距离分别为 d_1,d_2 ,以 PQ 中点到准线的距离为 d,以 PQ 为直径的圆的半径为 r,则 $d=\frac{d_1+d_2}{2}=\frac{PF+FQ}{2e}=\frac{r}{e}>r$,故以 PQ 为直径的圆与对应准线相离。





7.如图,两圆圆心距为 $d = |OM| = \frac{|PF_1|}{2} = \frac{2a - |PF_2|}{2} = a - \frac{|PF_2|}{2} = a - r$,故两圆内切。

8.如图,由切线长定理: $|F_1S| + |F_1T| = |PF_1| + |PF_2| + |F_1F_2| = 2a + 2c$, $|F_1S| = |F_1T| = a + c$ 而 $|F_1T| = a + c = |F_1A_2|$, $T 与 A_2$ 重合,故旁切圆与 x 轴切于右顶点,同理可证 P 在其他位置情况。

9. 易知
$$A_1(-a,0)A_2(a,0)$$
,设 $P_1(x_0,y_0)$, $P_2(x_0,-y_0)$,则 $\frac{{x_0}^2}{a^2} + \frac{{y_0}^2}{b^2} = 1$

$$A_1P_1: y = \frac{y_0}{a+x_0}(x+a), A_2P_2: y = \frac{y_0}{a-x_0}(x-a)$$

则
$$x_P = \frac{a^2}{x_0} \Rightarrow P\left(\frac{a^2}{x_0}, \frac{ay_0}{x_0}\right)$$
: $\frac{x_P^2}{a^2} - \frac{y_P^2}{b^2} = \frac{a^2}{x_0^2} - \frac{a^2y_0^2}{b^2x_0^2} = \frac{a^2b^2 - a^2y_0^2}{b^2x_0^2} = 1$: P 点的轨迹方程为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

10.
$$\therefore$$
 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 在 椭 圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 上 $\therefore \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} = 1$, 对 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 求 导 得 :

$$\frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2yy'}{b^2} = 0 : y' = -\frac{b^2x_0}{a^2y_0}$$

∴ 切线方程为
$$y - y_0 = -\frac{b^2 x_0}{a^2 y_0} (x - x_0)$$
 即 $\frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} = \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} = 1$

11.设
$$P_1(x_1, y_1)$$
, $P_2(x_2, y_2)$,由 10得: $\frac{x_0x_1}{a^2} + \frac{y_0y_1}{b^2} = 1$, $\frac{x_0x_2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0y_2}{b^2} = 1$,因为点 P_1 , P_2 在直线 P_1P_2 上,且同时满足方程 $\frac{x_0x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0y}{b^2} = 1$,所以 P_1P_2 : $\frac{x_0x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0y}{b^2} = 1$

12. 设
$$A(x_1, y_1)$$
, $B(x_2, y_2)$, $M(x_0, y_0)$ 则有 $\frac{x_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_1^2}{b^2} = 1$, $\frac{x_2^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_2^2}{b^2} = 1$ 作差得: $\frac{x_1^2 - x_2^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_1^2 - y_2^2}{b^2} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2)}{a^2} + \frac{(y_1 - y_2)(y_1 + y_2)}{b^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k_{AB} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} = -\frac{b^2(x_1 + x_2)}{a^2(y_1 + y_2)} = -\frac{b^2x_0}{a^2y_0} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2k_{OM}} \Rightarrow k_{AB} \cdot k_{OM} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$$

13.由 12 可得:
$$y-y_0 = -\frac{b^2x_0}{a^2y_0}(x-x_0) \Rightarrow a^2y_0y-a^2y_0^2+b^2x_0x-b^2x_0^2=0$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 x_0 x + a^2 y_0 y = b^2 x_0^2 + a^2 y_0^2 \Rightarrow \frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} = \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2}$$

14. .由 12 可得:
$$\frac{y-y_0}{x-x_0} \cdot \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \Rightarrow a^2y^2 - a^2y_0y + b^2x^2 - b^2x_0x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b^{2}x^{2} + a^{2}y^{2} = b^{2}x_{0}x + a^{2}y_{0}y \Rightarrow \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} = \frac{x_{0}x}{a^{2}} + \frac{y_{0}y}{b^{2}}$$

15.设
$$P(a\cos t, b\sin t), Q(a\cos t', b\sin t')$$
, 则 $k_{OP} \cdot k_{OQ} = \frac{b\sin t}{a\cos t} \cdot \frac{b\sin t'}{a\cos t'} = -1$: $\tan t \cdot \tan t' = -\frac{a^2}{b^2}$

$$\frac{1}{r_1^2} + \frac{1}{r_2^2} = \frac{r_1^2 + r_2^2}{r_1^2 r_2^2} = \frac{a^2 \left(\cos^2 t + \cos^2 t'\right) + b^2 \left(\sin^2 t + \sin^2 t'\right)}{\left(a^2 \cos^2 t + b^2 \sin^2 t\right) \left(a^2 \cos^2 t' + b^2 \sin^2 t'\right)}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 t} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 t'}\right) + b^2 \left(\frac{\tan^2 t'}{\cos^2 t} + \frac{\tan^2 t}{\cos^2 t'}\right)}{\left(a^2 + b^2 \tan^2 t\right) \left(a^2 + b^2 \tan^2 t'\right)} = \frac{a^2 \left(2 + \tan^2 t + \tan^2 t'\right) + b^2 \left(\tan^2 t + \tan^2 t'\right) + 2b^2 \tan^2 t \tan^2 t'}{a^4 + a^2 b^2 \left(\tan^2 t + \tan^2 t'\right) + b^4 \tan^2 t \tan^2 t'}$$

$$= \frac{\left(a^2 + b^2\right)\left(\tan^2 t + \tan^2 t'\right) + 2a^2 \frac{a^2 + b^2}{b^2}}{2a^4 + a^2b^2\left(\tan^2 t + \tan^2 t'\right)} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}\right)\left[\left(\tan^2 t + \tan^2 t'\right) + 2\frac{a^2}{b^2}\right]}{2\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \left(\tan^2 t + \tan^2 t'\right)} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}$$

16.将直线 AB 代入椭圆方程中得: $(A^2a^2+B^2b^2)x^2-2Aa^2x+a^2(1-B^2b^2)=0$

$$\Delta = 4a^2B^2b^2\left(A^2a^2 + B^2b^2 - 1\right), \quad \left|AB\right| = \frac{2ab\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}{A^2a^2 + B^2b^2}\sqrt{A^2a^2 + B^2b^2 - 1}$$

设
$$A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$$
 则 $x_1 + x_2 = \frac{2Aa^2}{A^2a^2 + B^2b^2}$, $x_1x_2 = \frac{a^2(1 - B^2b^2)}{A^2a^2 + B^2b^2}$, $y_1y_2 = \frac{b^2(1 - A^2a^2)}{A^2a^2 + B^2b^2}$

$$:: OA \perp OB$$

$$\therefore x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = a^2 b^2 (A^2 + B^2) \Rightarrow A^2 + B^2 = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left|AB\right| &= \frac{2ab\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}{A^2a^2 + B^2b^2} \sqrt{A^2a^2 + B^2b^2 - 1} = \frac{2\sqrt{\left(a^2 + b^2\right)\left(A^2a^2 + B^2b^2 - 1\right)}}{A^2a^2 + B^2b^2} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{A^2a^4 + B^2b^4 + a^2b^2\left(A^2 + B^2\right) - \left(a^2 + b^2\right)}}{A^2a^2 + B^2b^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{A^2a^4 + B^2b^4}}{A^2a^2 + B^2b^2} \end{aligned}$$

17.(I) 设椭圆内直角弦 AB 的方程为: y-m=k(x-n) 即 y=kx+m-kn.

当斜率 k 存在时,代入椭圆 C₁ 方程中得: $\left(a^2k^2+b^2\right)x^2+2a^2k\left(m-kn\right)x+a^2\left\lceil \left(m-kn\right)^2-b^2\right\rceil=0$

设
$$A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$$
 得 $x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{2a^2k(m-kn)}{a^2k^2 + b^2}$, $x_1x_2 = \frac{a^2\left[\left(m-kn\right)^2 - b^2\right]}{a^2k^2 + b^2}$

则
$$\overrightarrow{PA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} = (x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2) + (y_0 - y_1)(y_0 - y_2)$$

$$= (k^2 + 1)x_1x_2 - (k^2n + ky_0 + x_0 - mk)(x_1 + x_2) + x_0^2 + [y_0 - (m - kn)]^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^{2}(k^{2}+1)[(m-kn)^{2}-b^{2}]+(k^{2}n+ky_{0}+x_{0}-mk)2a^{2}k(m-kn)+(a^{2}k^{2}+b^{2})x_{0}^{2}+(a^{2}k^{2}+b^{2})[y_{0}-(m-kn)]^{2}=0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^{2} (k^{2} + 1) (m - kn)^{2} - a^{2} (k^{2} + 1) b^{2} + (a^{2} k^{2} + b^{2}) x_{0}^{2} + (a^{2} k^{2} + b^{2}) y_{0}^{2} + (a^{2} k^{2} + b^{2}) (m - kn)^{2}$$

$$-2y_0(m-kn)(a^2k^2+b^2)-2a^2k^2(m-kn)^2+2a^2kx_0(m-kn)+2a^2k^2y_0(m-kn)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 (m - kn)^2 - a^2 (k^2 + 1)b^2 + (a^2k^2 + b^2)x_0^2 + (a^2k^2 + b^2)y_0^2 + b^2 (m - kn)^2 - 2y_0 (m - kn)b^2 + 2a^2kx_0 (m - kn) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^2k^2 + b^2)(x_0^2 + y_0^2) + (a^2 + b^2)(m - kn)^2 - a^2b^2(k^2 + 1) + 2(m - kn)(a^2kx_0 - b^2y_0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2k^2\left(x_0^2+y_0^2\right)+b^2\left(x_0^2+y_0^2\right)+\left(a^2+b^2\right)m^2+\left(a^2+b^2\right)k^2n^2-2kmn\left(a^2+b^2\right)-\vec{a}\vec{b}k^2-\vec{a}\vec{b}$$

$$+2ma^2kx_0 - 2mb^2y_0 - 2k^2na^2x_0 + 2knb^2y_0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^{2}x_{0}^{2} + (a^{2} + b^{2})n^{2} - b^{2}x_{0}^{2} - 2na^{2}x_{0} = 0 \\ ma^{2}x_{0} + nb^{2}y_{0} = mn(a^{2} + b^{2}) \\ b^{2}y_{0}^{2} + (a^{2} + b^{2})m^{2} - a^{2}y_{0}^{2} - 2mb^{2}y_{0} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = \frac{b^{2} - a^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}y_{0} \\ n = \frac{a^{2} - b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}x_{0} \end{cases}$$

即直线 AB 过定点 $\left(\frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}x_0, \frac{b^2-a^2}{a^2+b^2}y_0\right)$,此点在 C_2 上。当直线斜率不存在时,直线 AB 也过 C_2 上的定

点。

(II)由上可知 C_1 和 C_2 上点由此建立起一种一一对应的关系,即证。

18.必要性: 设 P_1P_2 : $y + my_0 = k(x - mx_0)$ 。k 存在时,代入椭圆方程中得:

$$(a^2k^2+b^2)x^2-2a^2km(y_0+kx_0)x+a^2m^2(y_0+kx_0)^2-a^2b^2=0$$

设
$$P_1(x_1, y_1), P_2(x_2, y_2)$$
 得 $x_1 + x_2 = \frac{2a^2km(y_0 + kx_0)}{a^2k^2 + b^2}$, $x_1x_2 = \frac{a^2m^2(y_0 + kx_0)^2 - a^2b^2}{a^2k^2 + b^2}$

$$k_{1} \cdot k_{2} = \frac{\left(y_{0} - y_{1}\right)\left(y_{0} - y_{2}\right)}{\left(x_{0} - x_{1}\right)\left(x_{0} - x_{2}\right)} = \frac{k^{2}x_{1}x_{2} - k\left(my_{0} + mkx_{0} + y_{0}\right)\left(x_{1} + x_{2}\right) + \left(my_{0} + mkx_{0} + y_{0}\right)^{2}}{x_{1}x_{2} - x_{0}\left(x_{1} + x_{2}\right) + x_{0}^{2}}$$

$$=\frac{b^{2}(m+1)\left[2kmx_{0}y_{0}+k^{2}x_{0}^{2}(m-1)+y_{0}^{2}(m+1)\right]}{a^{2}(m-1)\left[2kmx_{0}y_{0}+k^{2}x_{0}^{2}(m-1)+y_{0}^{2}(m+1)\right]}=\frac{b^{2}(m+1)}{a^{2}(m-1)}$$

k 不存在时, P_1P_2 : $x=mx_0 则 y = \pm \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - m^2 x_0^2}$,

$$k_{1} \cdot k_{2} = \frac{\left(y_{0} - \frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^{2} - m^{2}x_{0}^{2}}\right)\left(y_{0} + \frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^{2} - m^{2}x_{0}^{2}}\right)}{x_{0}^{2}\left(1 - m\right)^{2}} = \frac{y_{0}^{2} - \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}}\left(a^{2} - m^{2}x_{0}^{2}\right)}{x_{0}^{2}\left(1 - m\right)^{2}} = \frac{b^{2}x_{0}^{2}\left(m^{2} - 1\right)}{a^{2}x_{0}^{2}\left(1 - m\right)^{2}} = \frac{b^{2}\left(m + 1\right)}{a^{2}\left(m - 1\right)}$$

必要性得证。

充分性: 设 P_1P_2 过定点(q,p),则 P_1P_2 : y=kx+p-kq。代入椭圆方程得:

$$(a^{2}k^{2} + b^{2})x^{2} + 2a^{2}k(p - kq)x + a^{2}(p - kq)^{2} - a^{2}b^{2} = 0$$

设
$$P_1(x_1, y_1), P_2(x_2, y_2)$$
 得 $x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{2a^2k(p-kq)}{a^2k^2 + b^2}$, $x_1x_2 = \frac{a^2(p-kq)^2 - a^2b^2}{a^2k^2 + b^2}$

$$\mathbb{M} k_1 \cdot k_2 = \frac{(y_1 - y_0)(y_2 - y_0)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_2 - x_0)} = \frac{k^2 x_1 x_2 + k(p - kq - y_0)(x_1 + x_2) + (p - kq - y_0)^2}{x_1 x_2 - x_0(x_1 + x_2) + x_0^2}$$

$$=\frac{a^{2}k^{2}\left(p-kq\right)^{2}-a^{2}b^{2}k^{2}-2a^{2}k^{2}\left(p-kq\right)\left(p-kq-y_{0}\right)+\left(p-kq-y_{0}\right)^{2}\left(a^{2}k^{2}+b^{2}\right)}{a^{2}\left(p-kq\right)^{2}-a^{2}b^{2}+2a^{2}kx_{0}\left(p-kq\right)+x_{0}^{2}\left(a^{2}k^{2}+b^{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{b^{2} \left[\left(p - kq \right)^{2} - 2 y_{0} \left(p - kq \right) + \left(y_{0}^{2} - k^{2} x_{0}^{2} \right) \right]}{a^{2} \left[\left(p - kq \right)^{2} + 2 k x_{0} \left(p - kq \right) + \left(k^{2} x_{0}^{2} - y_{0}^{2} \right) \right]} = \frac{m+1}{m-1} \cdot \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(p-kq)^2 - 2y_0(p-kq) + (y_0^2 - k^2x_0^2)}{(p-kq)^2 + 2kx_0(p-kq) + (k^2x_0^2 - y_0^2)} = \frac{m+1}{m-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow k^{2} \left(mx_{0}^{2} + q^{2} - mqx_{0} - qx_{0} \right) + k \left(mpx_{0} + px_{0} - mqy_{0} + qy_{0} - 2pq \right) + \left(mpy_{0} - py_{0} + p^{2} - my_{0}^{2} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} mx_0^2 + q^2 - mqx_0 - qx_0 = 0 \\ mpx_0 + px_0 - mqy_0 + qy_0 - 2pq = 0 \Rightarrow \\ mpy_0 - py_0 + p^2 - my_0^2 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} (q - x_0)(q - mx_0) = 0 \cdots (1) \\ px_0(m+1) + qy_0(1-m) = 2pq \cdots (2) \\ (p - y_0)(my_0 + p) = 0 \cdots (3) \end{cases}$$

注意到 $m\neq 1$,解(1)(3)得 $p=-my_0, q=mx_0$,代入(2)式,成立。

验证 k 不存在的情况,也得到此结论。故 l 过定点 $(mx_0, -my_0)(m \neq 1)$,充分性得证。

19. 设 AB:
$$y - y_0 = k(x - x_0)$$
 即 $y = kx + y_0 - kx_0$

$$\begin{cases} y = kx + y_0 - kx_0 \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (a^2k^2 + b^2)x^2 + 2a^2k(y_0 - kx_0)x + a^2[(y_0 - kx_0)^2 - b^2] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 + x_B = \frac{2a^2k\left(kx_0 - y_0\right)}{a^2k^2 + b^2} \Rightarrow x_B = \frac{a^2k^2x_0 - 2a^2ky_0 - b^2x_0}{a^2k^2 + b^2} \Rightarrow B\left(\frac{a^2k^2x_0 - 2a^2ky_0 - b^2x_0}{a^2k^2 + b^2}, \frac{b^2y_0 - a^2k^2y_0 - 2b^2kx_0}{a^2k^2 + b^2}\right)$$

同理
$$C\left(\frac{a^2k^2x_0+2a^2ky_0-b^2x_0}{a^2k^2+b^2},\frac{b^2y_0-a^2k^2y_0+2b^2kx_0}{a^2k^2+b^2}\right)$$
: $k_{BC}=\frac{4b^2kx_0}{4a^2ky_0}=\frac{b^2x_0}{a^2y_0}$

$$|PF_1|^2 + |PF_2|^2 - 2|PF_1||PF_2|\cos \gamma = (2c)^2 \Rightarrow (|PF_1| + |PF_2|)^2 = 4c^2 + 2|PF_1||PF_2|(\cos \gamma + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 4a^{2} = 4c^{2} + 2|PF_{1}||PF_{2}|(\cos \gamma + 1) \Rightarrow |PF_{1}||PF_{2}| = \frac{2b^{2}}{\cos \gamma + 1} = \frac{b^{2}}{\cos^{2} \frac{\gamma}{2}}$$

$$S_{\Delta F_1 P F_2} = \frac{1}{2} |PF_1| |PF_2| \sin \gamma = \frac{b^2 \sin \gamma}{\cos \gamma + 1} = \frac{2b^2 \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{\gamma}{2}} = b^2 \tan \frac{\gamma}{2} = c |y_P|$$

$$\Rightarrow |y_P| = \frac{b^2}{c} \tan \frac{\gamma}{2}, |x_P| = \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{a^2b^2}{c^2} \tan^2 \frac{\gamma}{2}} = \frac{a}{c} \sqrt{c^2 - b^2 \tan^2 \frac{\gamma}{2}} \therefore P\left(\pm \frac{a}{c} \sqrt{c^2 - b^2 \tan^2 \frac{\gamma}{2}}, \pm \frac{b^2}{c} \tan \frac{\gamma}{2}\right)$$

21.
$$\pm$$
 34: $\frac{a-c}{a+c} = \frac{1-e}{1+e} = \frac{\sin \beta + \sin \alpha - \sin \gamma}{\sin \beta + \sin \alpha + \sin \gamma} = \frac{\sin \beta + \sin \alpha - \sin (\alpha + \beta)}{\sin \beta + \sin \alpha + \sin (\alpha + \beta)}$

$$= \frac{\sin \beta + \sin \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \alpha}{\sin \beta + \sin \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \beta (1 - \cos \alpha) + \sin \alpha (1 - \cos \beta)}{\sin \beta (1 + \cos \alpha) + \sin \alpha (1 + \cos \beta)}$$

$$=\frac{2\sin\frac{\beta}{2}\cos\frac{\beta}{2}\cdot2\sin^{2}\frac{\alpha}{2}+2\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}\cdot2\sin^{2}\frac{\beta}{2}}{2\sin\frac{\beta}{2}\cos\frac{\beta}{2}\cdot2\cos^{2}\frac{\alpha}{2}+2\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}\cdot2\cos^{2}\frac{\beta}{2}}=\frac{\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\sin\frac{\beta}{2}\left(\cos\frac{\beta}{2}\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}+\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}\sin\frac{\beta}{2}\right)}{\cos\frac{\beta}{2}\cos\frac{\beta}{2}\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}+\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\cos\frac{\beta}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\sin\frac{\beta}{2}}{\cos\frac{\beta}{2}\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \tan\frac{\alpha}{2}\tan\frac{\beta}{2}$$

22.由第二定义得:
$$|MF_1| = e\left(x_0 + \frac{a^2}{c}\right) = a + ex_0, |MF_2| = e\left(\frac{a^2}{c} - x_0\right) = a - ex_0$$

23.
$$\frac{PF_1}{d} = \frac{PF_2}{PF_1} = e \Rightarrow PF_2 = e \cdot PF_1 \Rightarrow a - ex_0 = e\left(a + ex_0\right) \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{1 - e}{e^2 + e}a$$

$$\because x_0 \in \left(0,a\right] \therefore \frac{1-e}{e^2+e} \le 1 \Rightarrow e^2+2e-1 \ge 0 \Rightarrow e \ge \sqrt{2}-1 \text{ pre} \le -1-\sqrt{2} \because e \in \left(0,1\right) \therefore e \in \left[\sqrt{2}-1,1\right]$$

24. 在
$$\Delta APF_2$$
中,有 $PF_2 - AF_2 \le PA \le PF_2 + AF_2$

$$\therefore PF_1 + PA \le PF_1 + PF_2 + AF_2 = 2a + AF_2, PF_1 + PA \ge PF_1 + PF_2 - AF_2 = 2a - AF_2$$
都当且仅当 A 、 P 、 F_2 三点共线时取等号。

25.设椭圆上的点
$$A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$$
 关于 $l: y = kx + m$ 对称, $M(x_0, y_0)$ 。

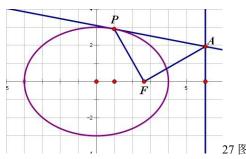
曲 12 得:
$$k_{AB} = -\frac{b^2 x_0'}{a^2 y_0'} = -\frac{1}{k} \Rightarrow k = \frac{a^2 y_0'}{b^2 x_0'} = \frac{a^2 \left(k x_0' + m\right)}{b^2 x_0'} \Rightarrow x_0' = -\frac{a^2 m}{c^2 k}, y_0' = -\frac{b^2 m}{c^2}$$

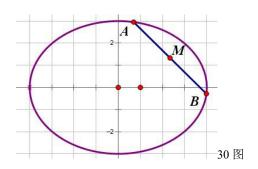
又 ::
$$M$$
 在 椭 圆 内 , :: $\frac{a^2m^2}{c^4k^2} + \frac{b^2m^2}{c^4} = \frac{\left(a^2 + b^2k^2\right)m^2}{c^4k^2} < 1 \Rightarrow m^2 < \frac{c^4k^2}{a^2 + b^2k^2}$ 若 $m = -kx_0$, 则

$$x_0^2 < \frac{c^4}{a^2 + b^2 k^2} = \frac{\left(a^2 - b^2\right)^2}{a^2 + b^2 k^2}$$

26.由 5 即可得证。

27.设
$$P(a\cos\varphi,b\sin\varphi)$$
,则切线 $l:\frac{\cos\varphi}{a}x+\frac{\sin\varphi}{b}y=1$, $A\left(\frac{a^2}{c},\frac{b}{\sin\varphi}\left(1-\frac{a\cos\varphi}{c}\right)\right)$





$$\therefore \overrightarrow{FP} \cdot \overrightarrow{FA} = \left(a\cos\varphi - c, b\sin\varphi\right) \cdot \left(\frac{b^2}{c}, \frac{b}{\sin\varphi}\left(1 - \frac{a\cos\varphi}{c}\right)\right) = \frac{ab^2\cos\varphi}{c} \cdot b^2 + b^2 - \frac{ab^2\cos\varphi}{c} = 0 \therefore FP \perp FA$$

28. 设
$$P(a\cos\varphi,b\sin\varphi)$$
,由射影定理有: $b^2\sin^2\varphi = (c-a\cos\varphi)(c+a\cos\varphi) = c^2-a^2\cos^2\varphi$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 = a^2 \cos^2 \varphi + (a^2 - c^2) \sin^2 \varphi \Rightarrow e^2 = \cos^2 \varphi + (1 - e^2) \sin^2 \varphi$$
$$\Rightarrow (1 + \sin^2 \varphi) e^2 = \sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi = 1 \Rightarrow e^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 \varphi}$$

29.设
$$C_1: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, C_2: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = k (k > 1), AB (l): Ax + By + C = 0$$
。 联立 C_1, l 得:

$$\left(A^2a^2+B^2b^2\right)x^2+2Aa^2Cx+a^2C^2-a^2b^2B^2=0\ ,\ \ \text{由韦达定理:}\ \ x_{_{\! A}}+x_{_{\! B}}=-\frac{2Aa^2C}{A^2a^2+B^2b^2}$$

$$AP - BQ = \sqrt{1 + \frac{A^2}{B^2}} \left| x_A - x_P \right| - \sqrt{1 + \frac{A^2}{B^2}} \left| x_B - x_Q \right| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{A^2}{B^2}} \left(\left| x_A - x_P \right| - \left| x_B - x_Q \right| \right)$$

而
$$x_A - x_P, x_B - x_Q$$
 的符号一定相反,故 $|x_A - x_P| - |x_B - x_Q| = x_A + x_B - (x_P + x_Q) = 0$ 。所以 AP=BQ

30.设 $A(a\cos\theta,b\sin\theta)$, $B(a\cos\varphi,b\sin\varphi)$, $M(x_0,y_0)$ 为AB中点。

$$|AB|^2 = a^2 (\cos \theta - \cos \varphi)^2 + b^2 (\sin \theta - \sin \varphi)^2 = 4a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta + \varphi}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta - \varphi}{2} + 4b^2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta + \varphi}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta - \varphi}{2} = 4m^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta + \varphi}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta - \varphi}{2} + b^2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta + \varphi}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta - \varphi}{2} = m^2$$

$$\overline{m}\,x_0 = \frac{a\cos\theta + a\cos\varphi}{2} = a\cos\frac{\theta + \varphi}{2}\cos\frac{\theta - \varphi}{2}, y_0 = \frac{b\sin\theta + b\sin\varphi}{2} = b\sin\frac{\theta + \varphi}{2}\cos\frac{\theta - \varphi}{2}$$

设
$$A = \sin^2 \frac{\theta - \varphi}{2}$$
, $B = \sin^2 \frac{\theta + \varphi}{2}$, 则 $x_0^2 = a^2 (1 - A)(1 - B)$, $y_0^2 = b^2 (1 - A)B$, $m^2 = a^2 AB + b^2 A (1 - B)$

解得
$$A = 1 - \left(\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2}\right), B = \frac{\frac{y_0^2}{b^2}}{\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2}},$$
 代入 m^2 得: $m^2 = \left[1 - \left(\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2}\right)\right] \left(\frac{\frac{a^2 y_0^2}{b^2}}{\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2}} + \frac{\frac{b^2 x_0^2}{a^2}}{\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2}}\right)$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\tan \alpha = -\frac{bx_0}{ay_0}$

$$m^{2} = \left[1 - \left(\frac{x_{0}^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y_{0}^{2}}{b^{2}}\right)\right] \left(\frac{a^{2}}{\tan^{2}\alpha + 1} + \frac{b^{2} \cdot \tan^{2}\alpha}{\tan^{2}\alpha + 1}\right) = \left[1 - \left(\frac{x_{0}^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y_{0}^{2}}{b^{2}}\right)\right] \left(a^{2} \cos^{2}\alpha + b^{2} \sin^{2}\alpha\right)$$

所以定长为 2m(0 < m ≤ a)的弦中点轨迹方程为
$$m^2 = \left[1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)\right] \left(a^2 \cos^2 \alpha + b^2 \sin^2 \alpha\right)$$
。

其中
$$\tan \alpha = -\frac{bx}{ay}$$
, 当 $y = 0$ 时, $\alpha = 90^{\circ}$ 。

31. 设 $A(a\cos\alpha,b\sin\alpha)$, $B(a\cos\beta,b\sin\beta)$, $M(x_0,y_0)$ 为AB中点。则:

$$x_0 = \frac{a\cos\alpha + a\cos\beta}{2} = a\cos\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\cos\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \Rightarrow \cos\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = \frac{x_0}{a\cos\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}}$$

$$\left|AB\right|^2 = a^2 \left(\cos\alpha - \cos\beta\right)^2 + b^2 \left(\sin\alpha - \sin\beta\right)^2 = 4a^2 \sin^2\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\sin^2\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + 4b^2 \cos^2\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\sin^2\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

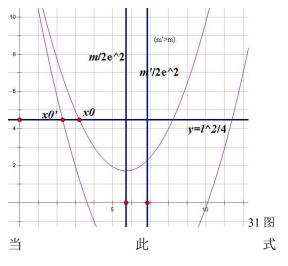
$$= 4\sin^{2}\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \left(a^{2}\sin^{2}\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} + b^{2}\cos^{2}\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) = 4 \left(1 - \cos^{2}\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) \left(a^{2} - c^{2}\cos^{2}\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) = l^{2}$$

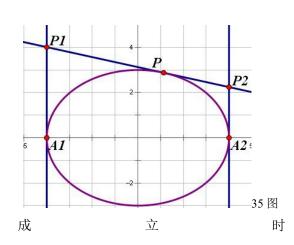
$$\Rightarrow a^2 - \left(a^2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + c^2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right) + c^2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = \frac{l^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^2 x_0^2 - \left(\frac{x_0^2}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}} + c^2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right) + a^2 = \frac{l^2}{4} \le a^2$$

二次函数 $y=e^2x^2-mx+a^2$ 与 $y=\frac{l^2}{4}$ 在 [0,a] 内的交点即为 x_0 的值。由图易知 $y=e^2x^2-mx+a^2$ 与 $y=\frac{l^2}{4}$ 的左交点为 x_0 的值。当 m 增大时, x_0 减小。要使 x_0 最大,则要使 m 最小。

$$\frac{x_0^2}{\cos^2\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}} + c^2\cos^2\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \ge 2cx_0, \text{ 此时等号成立时}\cos^2\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} = \frac{x_{0\text{max}}}{c} \le 1 \Rightarrow x_{0\text{max}} \le c$$





$$y = e^{2}x^{2} - mx + a^{2} = \frac{l^{2}}{4} \Rightarrow e^{2}x_{0\max}^{2} - 2cx_{0\max} + a^{2} = \frac{l^{2}}{4} \Rightarrow ex_{0\max} - a = -\frac{l}{2} \Rightarrow x_{0\max} = \frac{a}{e} - \frac{l}{2e} = \frac{a^{2}}{c} - \frac{l}{2e} = \frac{a^{2}}{c} + \frac{l}{$$

当
$$x_{0\text{max}} = \frac{a}{e} - \frac{l}{2e} = \frac{a^2}{c} - \frac{l}{2e} = c$$
时: $l^2 = 4(ce - a)^2 \Rightarrow l = 2(a - ce) = \frac{2b^2}{a} = \Phi$ (通径)

$$\stackrel{\cong}{=} x_{0\max} \le c$$
 时: $l \ge \frac{2b^2}{a} = \Phi$: $\stackrel{\cong}{=} l \ge \Phi = \frac{2b^2}{a}$ 时 $x_{0\max} \le c$, $x_{0\max} = \frac{a^2}{c} - \frac{l}{2e}$ 。

当 $x_{0\text{max}} > c$ 时,当 $\cos^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = 1$,即AB垂直于 x 轴时 x_0 最大。

$$e^{2}x_{0\max}^{2} - x_{0\max}^{2} + a^{2} - c^{2} = \frac{l^{2}}{4} \Rightarrow x_{0\max}^{2} = \frac{b^{2} - \frac{l^{2}}{4}}{1 - e^{2}} = \frac{a^{2}}{4b^{2}} (4b^{2} - l^{2}) \Rightarrow x_{0\max} = \frac{a}{2b} \sqrt{4b^{2} - l^{2}}$$

考虑到对称性 $x_{0min} = 0$ 对任意情况均成立。

$$\therefore x_{0\min} = 0 \text{ , } \quad x_{0\max} = \begin{cases} \frac{a^2}{c} - \frac{l}{2e} \left(x_{0\max} \le c, l \ge \Phi = \frac{2b^2}{a}, AB$$
过焦点, $\cos^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \frac{x_0}{c} \right) \\ \frac{a}{2b} \sqrt{4b^2 - l^2} \left(x_{0\max} > c, l < \Phi = \frac{2b^2}{a}, AB \perp x \text{ in } \cos^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = 1 \right) \end{cases}$

32.
$$\begin{cases} b^2x^2 + a^2y^2 = a^2b^2 \\ Ax + By + C = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left(A^2a^2 + B^2b^2\right)x^2 + 2a^2ACx + a^2\left(C^2 - B^2b^2\right) = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4a^4 A^2 C^2 - 4a^2 \left(C^2 - B^2 b^2\right) \left(A^2 a^2 + B^2 b^2\right) \ge 0 \Rightarrow A^2 a^2 + B^2 b^2 \ge C^2$$

33.
$$\begin{cases} b^2 (x - x_0)^2 + a^2 (y - y_0)^2 = a^2 b^2 \\ Ax + By + C = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(A^{2}a^{2} + B^{2}b^{2}\right)x^{2} + 2\left(a^{2}AC - B^{2}b^{2}x_{0} + a^{2}ABy_{0}\right)x + \left(a^{2}C^{2} + a^{2}B^{2}y_{0}^{2} + B^{2}b^{2}x_{0}^{2} - a^{2}B^{2}b^{2} + 2a^{2}BCy_{0}\right) = 0$$

$$\Delta \ge 0 \Rightarrow A^2 a^2 + B^2 b^2 \ge A^2 x_0^2 + B^2 y_0^2 + C^2 + 2ABx_0 y_0 + 2ACx_0 + 2BCy_0 = \left(Ax_0 + By_0 + C\right)^2$$

当
$$x_0 = y_0 = 0$$
时,即为32: $A^2a^2 + B^2b^2 \ge C^2$

34.由正弦定理得
$$\frac{F_1F_2}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{PF_2}{\sin\beta} = \frac{PF_1}{\sin\gamma}$$
,所以 $\frac{\sin\alpha}{\sin\beta + \sin\gamma} = \frac{F_1F_2}{PF_1 + PF_2} = \frac{2c}{2a} = \frac{c}{a} = e$ 。

35. 设
$$P(a\cos\varphi,b\sin\varphi)$$
,则P点处的切线为 $\frac{\cos\varphi}{a}x + \frac{\sin\varphi}{b}y = 1$,

曲此可得:
$$y_{P_1} = \frac{b}{\sin \varphi} (1 + \cos \varphi), y_{P_2} = \frac{b}{\sin \varphi} (1 - \cos \varphi) \therefore |P_1 A_1| \cdot |P_2 A_2| = \frac{b^2 (1 - \cos^2 \varphi)}{\sin^2 \varphi} = b^2$$

36. (1) 同 15.

(2)
$$\pm$$
 15,36 (3): $\frac{1}{|OP|^2} + \frac{1}{|OQ|^2} = \frac{|OP|^2 + |OQ|^2}{|OP|^2 |OQ|^2} = \frac{|OP|^2 + |OQ|^2}{4S_{\Delta OPQ}^2} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2b^2}$

$$(OP)^{2} + |OQ|^{2} = \frac{(a^{2} + b^{2})4S_{\Delta OPQ}^{2}}{a^{2}b^{2}} \ge \frac{4(a^{2} + b^{2})}{a^{2}b^{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}\right)^{2} = \frac{4a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}$$

$$(QP)^{2} + |OQ|^{2} = \frac{(a^{2} + b^{2})4S_{\Delta OPQ}^{2}}{a^{2}b^{2}} \ge \frac{4(a^{2} + b^{2})}{a^{2}b^{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}\right)^{2} = \frac{4a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}$$

$$(QP)^{2} + |OQ|^{2} = \frac{(a^{2} + b^{2})4S_{\Delta OPQ}^{2}}{a^{2}b^{2}} \ge \frac{4(a^{2} + b^{2})}{a^{2}b^{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}\right)^{2} = \frac{4a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}$$

$$(QP)^{2} + |OQ|^{2} = \frac{(a^{2} + b^{2})4S_{\Delta OPQ}^{2}}{a^{2}b^{2}} \ge \frac{4(a^{2} + b^{2})}{a^{2}b^{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}\right)^{2} = \frac{4a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}$$

$$(QP)^{2} + |OQ|^{2} = \frac{(a^{2} + b^{2})4S_{\Delta OPQ}^{2}}{a^{2}b^{2}} \ge \frac{4(a^{2} + b^{2})}{a^{2}b^{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}\right)^{2} = \frac{4a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}$$

$$(QP)^{2} + |OQ|^{2} = \frac{(a^{2} + b^{2})4S_{\Delta OPQ}^{2}}{a^{2}b^{2}} \ge \frac{4(a^{2} + b^{2})}{a^{2}b^{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}\right)^{2} = \frac{4a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OP} \cdot \overrightarrow{OQ} = a^2 \cos \theta \cos \varphi + b^2 \sin \theta \sin \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \tan \theta \tan \varphi = -\frac{a^2}{b^2}$$

$$2S_{\Delta OPQ} = \left| \overrightarrow{OP} \times \overrightarrow{OQ} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} a\cos\theta & b\sin\theta \\ a\cos\phi & b\sin\phi \end{vmatrix} = \left| ab\left(\sin\theta\cos\phi - \sin\phi\cos\theta\right) \right|$$

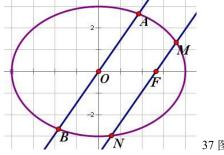
$$\Rightarrow \frac{4S_{\Delta OPQ}^2}{a^2b^2} = \sin^2\theta\cos^2\varphi + \sin^2\varphi\cos^2\theta - 2\sin\theta\cos\theta\sin\varphi\cos\varphi$$

$$= \frac{\tan^{2}\theta + \tan^{2}\varphi - 2\tan\theta\tan\varphi}{\left(\tan^{2}\theta + 1\right)\left(\tan^{2}\varphi + 1\right)} = \frac{\tan^{2}\theta + \frac{\frac{a^{4}}{b^{4}}}{\tan^{2}\theta} + 2\frac{a^{2}}{b^{2}}}{\frac{a^{4}}{b^{4}} + \tan^{2}\theta + \frac{\frac{a^{4}}{b^{4}}}{\tan^{2}\theta} + 1}$$

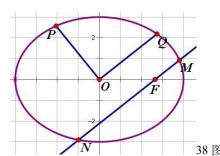
$$\Rightarrow \frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{4S_{\Delta OPQ}^{2}} = \frac{\frac{a^{4}}{b^{4}} - 2\frac{a^{2}}{b^{2}} + 1}{\frac{a^{4}}{\tan^{2}\theta} + \frac{a^{2}}{b^{2}}} + 1 \le \frac{a^{4} - 2a^{2}b^{2} + b^{4}}{4a^{2}b^{2}} + 1 = \frac{\left(a^{2} + b^{2}\right)^{2}}{4a^{2}b^{2}} \Rightarrow S_{\Delta OPQ}^{2} \ge \left(\frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}\right)^{2} \Rightarrow S_{\Delta OPQ} \ge \frac{a^{2}b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}}$$

$$\therefore S_{\min} = \frac{a^2b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

37.设
$$\angle MFx = \theta, AB : \begin{cases} x = t \cos \theta \\ y = t \sin \theta \end{cases}$$
,椭圆 $\rho = \frac{p}{1 + e \cos \theta} \left(p = \frac{b^2}{a} \right)$







$$\text{MN} = \frac{p}{1 + e \cos \theta} + \frac{p}{1 - e \cos \theta} = \frac{2p}{1 - e^2 \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{2ab^2}{a^2 - c^2 \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{2ab^2}{a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta}$$

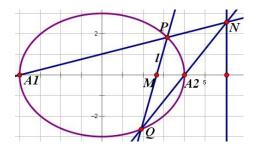
将 AB 的方程代入椭圆的标准方程中得: $t^2 = \frac{a^2b^2}{a^2\sin^2\theta + b^2\cos^2\theta}$, 由参数 t 的几何意义可知:

$$|AB|^2 = 4t^2 = \frac{4a^2b^2}{a^2\sin^2\theta + b^2\cos^2\theta} = 2a |MN|$$

38.作半弦 OQ
$$\perp$$
OP,由 37 得: $\left|OQ\right|^2 = \frac{a}{2}\left|MN\right|$,由 15: $\frac{1}{\left|OP\right|^2} + \frac{1}{\left|OQ\right|^2} = \frac{1}{\left|OP\right|^2} + \frac{2}{a\left|MN\right|} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}$

39. 设
$$l: x = ty + m, P(x_1, y_1), Q(x_2, y_2)$$
 , 将 l 的 方 程 代 入 椭 圆 得 :

$$(a^2+b^2t^2)y^2+2b^2mty+b^2(m^2-a^2)=0$$



由韦达定理得:
$$y_1 + y_2 = -\frac{2b^2mt}{a^2 + b^2t^2}$$
, $y_1y_2 = \frac{b^2(m^2 - a^2)}{a^2 + b^2t^2}$, 直线 A₁P 的方程为 $y = \frac{y_1}{x_1 + a}(x + a)$, 直线

 A_2Q 的 方 程 为 $y=rac{y_2}{x_2-a}(x-a)$, 联 立 A_1P 和 A_2Q 得 交 点 N 的 横 坐 标

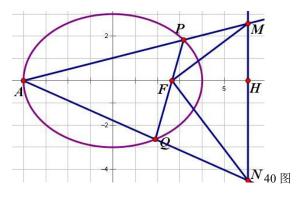
$$x = \frac{2ty_1y_2 + (a+m)y_2 + (m-a)y_1}{(a+m)y_2 + (a-m)y_1}a$$
, 代入化简:

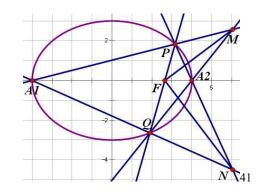
$$x = \frac{2b^2tm^2 - 2b^2ta^2 - 2b^2m^2t + a\left(a^2 + b^2t^2\right)\left(y_2 - y_1\right)}{-2ab^2mt + m\left(a^2 + b^2t^2\right)\left(y_2 - y_1\right)}a = \frac{a\left[\left(a^2 + b^2t^2\right)\left(y_2 - y_1\right) - 2ab^2t\right]}{m\left[\left(a^2 + b^2t^2\right)\left(y_2 - y_1\right) - 2ab^2t\right]}a = \frac{a^2}{m}$$

所以交点一定在直线 $x = \frac{a^2}{m}$ 上。同理可证 M 在 y 轴上的情况。

引理(张角定理): A,C,B 三点按顺序排列在一条直线上。直线外一点 P 对 AC 的张角为 α ,对 CB 的张角为 β 。

则:
$$\frac{\sin(\alpha+\beta)}{PC} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{PB} + \frac{\sin\beta}{PA}$$





冬

40.如图,A 为左顶点时,设 $\angle PFH = \theta$, $\angle MFH = \varphi$,则 $\angle AFP = \pi - \theta$, $\angle PFM = \theta - \varphi$

$$FH = \frac{a^2}{c} - c = \frac{b^2}{c} = \frac{b^2}{ae} = \frac{p}{e}$$
, $FM = \frac{p}{e \cos \varphi} \left(p = \frac{b^2}{a} \right)$ 。 对 F-APM 由 张 角 定 理 :

$$\frac{\sin\left(\pi-\varphi\right)}{FP} = \frac{\sin\left(\pi-\theta\right)}{FM} + \frac{\sin\left(\theta-\varphi\right)}{FA}$$

 $\Rightarrow \sin \varphi + e \sin \varphi \cos \theta = e \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \sin (\theta - \varphi) - e \sin (\theta - \varphi) \Rightarrow \sin \varphi = \sin (\theta - \varphi)$

 $:: 0 < \theta < \pi : ... \varphi = \theta - \varphi$ 即 FM 平分 $\angle PFH$,同理 FN 平分 $\angle QFH$ 。 $:: \angle MFN = 90^\circ$ 即 MF \bot NF 当 A 为右顶点时,由 39 可知左顶点 A'与 P、M;Q、N 分别共线,于是回到上一种情况。

41.如图,设 $\angle PFA_2 = \theta$, $\angle MFA_2 = \varphi$,则 $\angle A_1FP = \pi - \theta$, $\angle PFM = \theta - \varphi$, $\angle A_2FQ = \pi - \theta$

对 F-QA₂M

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$$\frac{\sin\left(\pi-\varphi\right)}{FP} = \frac{\sin\left(\pi-\theta\right)}{FM} + \frac{\sin\left(\theta-\varphi\right)}{FA_{1}}, \frac{\sin\left(\pi-\theta+\varphi\right)}{FA_{2}} = \frac{\sin\left(\pi-\theta\right)}{FM} + \frac{\sin\varphi}{FQ}$$

两式相减并化简得:
$$\frac{\sin \varphi}{FP} + \frac{\sin \varphi}{FQ} = \frac{\sin (\theta - \varphi)}{FA_1} + \frac{\sin (\theta - \varphi)}{FA_2} \Rightarrow \sin \varphi = \sin (\theta - \varphi)$$

 $\because 0 < \theta < \pi$ $\therefore \varphi = \theta - \varphi$ 即 FM 平分 $\angle PFA_2$,同理 FN 平分 $\angle QFA_2$ 。 $\therefore \angle MFN = 90^\circ$ 即 MF \bot NF 42.由 12 即可证得。

43.设
$$P(x_0, y_0)$$
, AB:
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + t \cos \alpha \\ y = y_0 + t \sin \alpha \end{cases}$$
, CD:
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + t \cos \beta \\ y = y_0 + t \sin \beta \end{cases}$$
, 将 AB 的方程代入椭圆得:

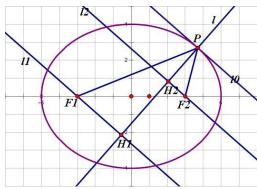
$$(b^2 \cos^2 \alpha + a^2 \sin^2 \alpha)t^2 + 2(b^2 x_0 \cos \alpha + a^2 y_0 \sin \alpha)t + (b^2 x_0^2 + a^2 y_0^2 - a^2 b^2) = 0$$

由 参 数 t 的 几 何 意 义 可 知 :
$$|PA|\cdot|PB| = |t_1t_2| = \frac{\left|b^2x_0^2 + a^2y_0^2 - a^2b^2\right|}{b^2\cos^2\alpha + a^2\sin^2\alpha}$$
 , 同 理

$$|PC| \cdot |PD| = \frac{\left| b^2 x_0^2 + a^2 y_0^2 - a^2 b^2 \right|}{b^2 \cos^2 \beta + a^2 \sin^2 \beta}$$

$$\therefore \frac{|PA| \cdot |PB|}{|PC| \cdot |PD|} = \frac{b^2 \cos^2 \beta + a^2 \sin^2 \beta}{b^2 \cos^2 \alpha + a^2 \sin^2 \alpha}$$

44. 对于外角平分线的情况由 5 即可证得,下仅证 l 为内角平分线的情况。



设
$$P(a\cos\varphi,b\sin\varphi)$$
, 则 $l_0:\frac{\cos\varphi}{a}x+\frac{\sin\varphi}{b}y=1\Rightarrow b\cos\varphi+a\sin\varphi-ab=0$

则 $l: a \sin \varphi x - b \cos \varphi y - c^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi = 0$, $l_1: b \cos \varphi x + a \sin \varphi y + bc \cos \varphi = 0$

 $l_2:b\cos\varphi x + a\sin\varphi y - bc\cos\varphi = 0$ 。分别联立l、 l_1 和l、 l_2 得:

$$H_{1}\!\!\left(\frac{c\cos\varphi\!\left(ac\sin^{2}\varphi-b^{2}\cos\varphi\right)}{a^{2}\sin^{2}\varphi+b^{2}\cos^{2}\varphi},-\frac{bc\sin\varphi\cos\varphi}{a-c\cos\varphi}\right),\quad H_{2}\!\!\left(\frac{c\cos\varphi\!\left(ac\sin^{2}\varphi+b^{2}\cos\varphi\right)}{a^{2}\sin^{2}\varphi+b^{2}\cos^{2}\varphi},\frac{bc\sin\varphi\cos\varphi}{a+c\cos\varphi}\right)$$

则
$$x_{H_1} + c = \frac{ac\sin^2\varphi}{a - c\cos\varphi}$$
 , $x_{H_2} - c = -\frac{ac\sin^2\varphi}{a + c\cos\varphi}$ 对 H_1 点: $\frac{b(x+c)}{av} = -\tan\varphi \Rightarrow \tan\varphi = -\frac{b(x+c)}{av}$

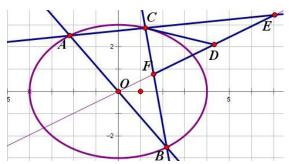
$$\therefore \sin \varphi = \pm \frac{b(x+c)}{\sqrt{a^2y^2 + b^2(x+c)^2}}, \cos \varphi = \mp \frac{ay}{\sqrt{a^2y^2 + b^2(x+c)^2}}, 代回 x_{H_1} + c 式得:$$

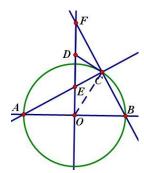
$$\frac{x+c}{ac} = \frac{\frac{b^2(x+c)^2}{a^2y^2 + b^2(x+c)^2}}{a \pm \frac{acy}{\sqrt{a^2y^2 + b^2(x+c)^2}}} \Rightarrow 1 \pm \frac{cy}{\sqrt{a^2y^2 + b^2(x+c)^2}} = \frac{b^2c(x+c)}{a^2y^2 + b^2(x+c)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pm \frac{cy}{\sqrt{a^2y^2 + b^2(x+c)^2}} = \frac{b^2c(x+c) - a^2y^2 - b^2(x+c)^2}{a^2y^2 + b^2(x+c)^2} = -\frac{a^2y^2 + b^2x(x+c)}{a^2y^2 + b^2(x+c)^2} \Rightarrow c^2y^2 = \frac{\left[a^2y^2 + b^2x(x+c)\right]^2}{a^2y^2 + b^2(x+c)^2}$$

同理对
$$H_2$$
 点得 $c^2y^2 = \frac{\left[a^2y^2 + b^2x(x-c)\right]^2}{a^2y^2 + b^2\left(x-c\right)^2}$ 。故 H_1 点、 H_2 点的轨迹方程为 $c^2y^2 = \frac{\left[a^2y^2 + b^2x(x\pm c)\right]^2}{a^2y^2 + b^2\left(x\pm c\right)^2}$

45.由伸缩变换 $y' = \frac{a}{b} y$ 将椭圆(左图)变为圆(右图),椭圆中的共轭直径变为圆中相互垂直的直径。所证命题变为证 CD 与圆 O 相切的充要条件是 D 为 EF 中点。





充分性: 若 D 为 EF 中点 ∵C 在圆上, AB⊥OE ∴FC⊥CE, OF⊥OB ∴CD=DE=DF

- ∴∠DCF=∠OFB=∠OAC=∠OCA
- ∴∠OCD=∠OCA+∠ECD=∠ECD+∠DCF=∠ECF=90°∴OC⊥CD ∴CD 与圆相切。
- 必要性: 若 CD 与圆相切,则∠OCD=∠ACB=∠FOB=90°∴∠DCF=∠OCA=∠OAC=∠CFD ∴DF=DC
- ∵∠ECF=90°
- ∴∠DEC=90°-∠CFD=90°-∠DCF=∠DCE ∴CD=DE=DF 即 D 为 EF 中点。

46.设
$$\angle MFx = \varphi$$
,由椭圆极坐标方程: $|MN| = \frac{p}{1 - e\cos\varphi} + \frac{p}{1 + e\cos\varphi} = \frac{2p}{1 - e^2\cos^2\varphi}$

$$|HF| = \frac{\left|\frac{p}{1 - e\cos\varphi} - \frac{p}{1 + e\cos\varphi}\right|}{2} = \frac{ep\left|\cos\varphi\right|}{1 - e^2\cos^2\varphi}, \quad |PF| = \frac{|HF|}{|\cos\varphi|} = \frac{ep}{1 - e^2\cos^2\varphi} \quad \therefore \frac{|PF|}{|MN|} = \frac{e}{2}$$

47.由 10 可知 l 为切线 $l:b^2x_1x+a^2y_1y-a^2b^2=0$ $\therefore d=\frac{a^2b^2}{\sqrt{b^4x_1^2+a^4y_1^2}}$ 由 $22:r_1r_2=a^2-e^2x_1^2$

$$\therefore \sqrt{r_1 r_2} d = \sqrt{a^2 - e^2 x_1^2} \cdot \frac{a^2 b^2}{\sqrt{b^4 x_1^2 + a^4 y_1^2}} = \frac{a^2 b^2 \sqrt{a^2 - e^2 x_1^2}}{\sqrt{b^4 x_1^2 + a^2 b^2 \left(a^2 - x_1^2\right)}} = \frac{a^2 b \sqrt{a^2 - e^2 x_1^2}}{\sqrt{a^4 - c^2 x_1^2}} = ab$$

48.同 29。

49. 设
$$AB$$
中点为 $M(x_0,y_0)$,则 $k_{AB} = -\frac{b^2x_0}{a^2y_0}$ $\therefore k_{MP} = \frac{a^2y_0}{b^2x_0}$ $\therefore MP: y-y_0 = \frac{a^2y_0}{b^2x_0}(x-x_0)$

$$$$ $$$

50.同 20。

51.设
$$l: x = ty + m, P(x_1, y_1), Q(x_2, y_2)$$
,代入椭圆方程得: $(a^2 + b^2 t^2)y^2 + 2b^2 m ty + b^2 (m^2 - a^2) = 0$

由韦达定理得:
$$y_1 + y_2 = -\frac{2b^2mt}{a^2 + b^2t^2}, y_1y_2 = \frac{b^2(m^2 - a^2)}{a^2 + b^2t^2}$$

由 A、P、M 三点共线得
$$y_M = \frac{n+a}{x_1+a}y_1 = \frac{(n+a)y_1}{ty_1+m+a}$$
, 同理 $y_N = \frac{(n+a)y_2}{ty_2+m+a}$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{BM} \cdot \overrightarrow{BN} = (n-m)^2 + y_M y_N = (n-m)^2 + \frac{(n+a)^2 y_1 y_2}{t^2 y_1 y_2 + t(m+a)(y_1 + y_2) + (m+a)^2}$$

$$= (n-m)^{2} + \frac{b^{2}(m^{2}-a^{2})(n+a)^{2}}{b^{2}t^{2}(m^{2}-a^{2})-2b^{2}mt^{2}(m+a)+(m+a)^{2}(a^{2}+b^{2}t^{2})}$$

$$= (n-m)^{2} + \frac{b^{2}(m-a)(n+a)^{2}}{b^{2}t^{2}(m-a)-2b^{2}mt^{2} + (m+a)(a^{2}+b^{2}t^{2})} = (n-m)^{2} + \frac{b^{2}(m-a)(n+a)^{2}}{a^{2}(m+a)} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a-m}{a+m} = \frac{a^{2}(n-m)^{2}}{b^{2}(n+a)^{2}}$$

52,53,54 为同一类题 (最佳观画位置问题), 现给出公式: 若有两定点 A(-k,0), B(k,0), 点 P(m,y)在

直线 x=m 上 (m>k),则当
$$y^2 = (m+k)(m-k) = m^2 - k^2$$
 时, \angle APB 最大,其正弦值为 $\frac{k}{m}$ 。

52.k=c,m=a ∴
$$\sin\alpha$$
≤e,当且仅当 PH=b 时取等号。 53. k=a,m= $\frac{a^2}{c}$ ∴ $\sin\alpha$ ≤e,当且仅当 PH= $\frac{ab}{c}$ 时取等号。

54. k=c,m=
$$\frac{a^2}{c}$$
 : $\sin\alpha \le e^2$,当且仅当 PH= $\frac{b}{c}\sqrt{a^2+c^2}$ 时取等号。

55.
$$\forall \angle AF_{2x} = \theta$$
, $|F_{1}A| \cdot |F_{1}B| = \left(2a - \frac{p}{1 + e\cos\theta}\right) \left(2a - \frac{p}{1 - e\cos\theta}\right) = 4a^{2} + \frac{p(p - 4a)}{1 - e^{2}\cos^{2}\theta}$

$$\therefore p(p-4a) < 0 \qquad \therefore \cos^2 \theta \uparrow \qquad |F_1A| \cdot |F_1B| \downarrow$$

∴ 当
$$\theta$$
 =0° 时 , $\left(\left|F_1A\right|\cdot\left|F_1B\right|\right)_{\min}=b^2$; 当 θ =90° 时 , $\left(\left|F_1A\right|\cdot\left|F_1B\right|\right)_{\max}=\frac{\left(2a^2-b^2\right)^2}{a^2}$

$$\therefore b^2 \le |F_1 A| \cdot |F_1 B| \le \frac{\left(2a^2 - b^2\right)^2}{a^2}$$

56. (1) 设
$$AP: \begin{cases} x = t\cos\alpha - a \\ y = t\sin\alpha \end{cases}$$
,代入椭圆方程得: $\left(b^2\cos^2\alpha + a^2\sin^2\alpha\right)t^2 = 2ab^2t\cos\alpha$: $AP=|t|\neq 0$

$$\therefore AP = |t| = \frac{2ab^2 |\cos \alpha|}{b^2 \cos^2 \alpha + a^2 \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{2ab^2 \cos \alpha}{a^2 - c^2 \cos^2 \alpha}$$

(2) 设
$$P(x_0, y_0)$$
 则 $\tan \alpha \tan \beta = \frac{y_0^2}{a^2 - x_0^2} = \frac{b^2}{a^2} = 1 - e^2$

(3)
$$S = \frac{1}{2}PA \cdot AB \sin \alpha = \frac{2a^2b^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{a^2 - c^2 \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2a^2b^2 \tan \alpha}{a^2 \tan^2 \alpha + b^2}$$

$$\pm (2): \tan(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \frac{b^2}{a^2\tan\alpha}}{1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}} = \frac{a^2\tan^2\alpha + b^2}{c^2\tan\alpha} = -\tan\gamma \Rightarrow \cot\gamma = -\frac{c^2\tan\alpha}{a^2\tan^2\alpha + b^2}$$

$$\therefore S = -\frac{2a^2b^2\cot\gamma}{c^2} = \frac{2a^2b^2\cot\gamma}{b^2 - a^2}$$

57.由 58 可证。

58. (1) 易知 PQ 的斜率为 0 和斜率不存在时,对任意 x 轴上的点 A 都成立。设 PQ: x = ty + m, A (m, 0)

代 入 椭 圆 方 程 得 :
$$\left(a^2+b^2t^2\right)y^2+2b^2mty+b^2\left(m^2-a^2\right)=0$$
 , 则

$$y_1 + y_2 = -\frac{2b^2mt}{a^2 + b^2t^2}, y_1y_2 = \frac{b^2(m^2 - a^2)}{a^2 + b^2t^2}$$

若
$$\angle PBA = \angle QBA$$
 ,则 $k_{BQ} + k_{BP} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{y_1}{x_1 - x_B} + \frac{y_2}{x_2 - x_B} = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 (ty_2 + m - x_B) + y_2 (ty_1 + m - x_B) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2ty_{1}y_{2} + (m - x_{B})(y_{1} + y_{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2b^{2}t(m^{2} - a^{2})}{a^{2} + b^{2}t^{2}} - \frac{2b^{2}mt(m - x_{B})}{a^{2} + b^{2}t^{2}} = 0 \Rightarrow 2b^{2}t(m^{2} - a^{2}) - 2b^{2}mt(m - x_{B}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m^{2}t - a^{2}t - m^{2}t + mtx_{B} = 0 \Rightarrow x_{B} = \frac{a^{2}}{m} \Rightarrow x_{A} \cdot x_{B} = m \cdot \frac{a^{2}}{m} = a^{2}$$

(2) 作 P 关于 x 轴的对称点 P', 由 (1) 即证。

59.同9。

60.设椭圆
$$\rho = \frac{p}{1 - e \cos \varphi} = \frac{b^2}{a - c \cos \varphi}, \quad \varphi \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right].$$

$$\mathbb{Q}\left|AB\right| + \left|CD\right| = \frac{b^2}{a - c\cos\varphi} + \frac{b^2}{a - c\cos\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} + \frac{b^2}{a - c\cos\left(\varphi + \pi\right)} + \frac{b^2}{a - c\cos\left(\varphi + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{b^2}{a - c \cos \varphi} + \frac{b^2}{a + c \cos \varphi} + \frac{b^2}{a - c \sin \varphi} + \frac{b^2}{a + c \sin \varphi} = \frac{8ab^2(a^2 + b^2)}{4a^2b^2 + c^4 \sin^2 2\varphi}$$

当
$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
时, $|AB| + |CD|$ 有最小值 $\frac{8ab^2}{a^2 + b^2}$; 当 $\varphi = 0$ 或 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $|AB| + |CD|$ 有最大值 $\frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{a}$

$$\therefore \frac{8ab^2}{a^2 + b^2} \le |AB| + |CD| \le \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{a}$$

61,62,63 为同一类问题,现给出公式: 若点 P 到两定点 A(-m,0), B(m,0) 的距离之比 $\frac{PA}{PB} = k(k > 0, k \neq 1)$,

则 P 点的轨迹为一个圆,圆心坐标为
$$\left(\frac{k^2+1}{k^2-1}m,0\right)$$
,圆的半径为 $\frac{2km}{\left|k^2-1\right|}$ 。

下三个题的比值 k 均为 $\frac{a-c}{b}$,代入上述公式得:圆心坐标为 $\left(\frac{m}{e},0\right)$,圆的半径为 $\frac{b}{c}m$ 。

61.m=c,圆心坐标为 $\left(\pm a,0\right)$,圆的半径为b。轨迹方程是姊妹圆 $\left(x\pm a\right)^2+y^2=b^2$ 。

62.m=a,圆心坐标为
$$\left(\pm \frac{a}{e},0\right)$$
,圆的半径为 $\frac{b}{e}$ 。轨迹方程是姊妹圆 $\left(x\pm \frac{a}{e}\right)^2+y^2=\left(\frac{b}{e}\right)^2$ 。

$$63.\text{m}=rac{a^2}{c}$$
,圆心坐标为 $\left(\pmrac{a}{e^2},0
ight)$,圆的半径为 $\frac{b}{e^2}$ 。轨迹方程是姊妹圆 $\left(x\pmrac{a}{e^2}
ight)^2+y^2=\left(rac{b}{e^2}
ight)^2$ 。

64. 设
$$P(a\cos\varphi,b\sin\varphi),Q(x,y),A(-a,0),A'(a,0)$$
 ,由 $\overrightarrow{AP}\cdot\overrightarrow{AQ}=\overrightarrow{A'P}\cdot\overrightarrow{A'Q}=0$ 得

$$Q\left(-a\cos\varphi, -\frac{a^2\sin\varphi}{b}\right)$$

消去参数 φ 得 Q 点的轨迹方程: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{b^2 y^2}{a^4} = 1$

65.同 37。 66.(1)同 35(2)由基本不等式 $\left|AM\right|+\left|A'M'\right|\geq 2b$,则梯形 MAA'M' 面积的最小值为 $\frac{1}{2}\cdot 2a\cdot 2b=2ab$ 。

:AC 过 EF 的中点。

68. (1) 由 17 可知当椭圆方程为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 时,AB 过定点 $\left(\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \cdot -a, 0\right)$ 。当椭圆方程变为

$$\frac{(x-a)^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

时,椭圆向右平移了a个单位,定点也应向右平移了a个单位,故此时AB过定点 $\left(\frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}\cdot -a+a,0\right)$ 即

$$\left(\frac{2ab^2}{a^2+b^2},0\right)$$

(2) 由 69 (2) P 为原点,即 m=n=0 时 Q 点的轨迹方程是
$$\left(x - \frac{db^2}{a^2 + b^2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{db^2}{a^2 + b^2}\right)^2 (x \neq 0)$$
。

69. (1) 由 17 可知当椭圆方程为
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$
时,AB 过定点 $\left(\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}(m - a), \frac{b^2 - a^2}{a^2 + b^2}n\right)$ 。当椭圆方程变

为
$$\frac{(x-a)^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

时,椭圆向右平移了 a 个单位,定点也应向右平移了 a 个单位,故此时 AB 过定点

$$\left(\frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}(m-a)+a,\frac{b^2-a^2}{a^2+b^2}n\right) \mathbb{R} \mathbb{I} \left(\frac{2ab^2+m(a^2-b^2)}{a^2+b^2},\frac{n(b^2-a^2)}{a^2+b^2}\right).$$

(2) 先证椭圆中心在原点的情况。椭圆方程为: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, $P(x_0, y_0)$, AB 的斜率为 $k = \tan \theta$.

由 17(1): AB 过定点
$$\left(\frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}x_0, \frac{b^2-a^2}{a^2+b^2}y_0\right)$$
,设AB: $y-\frac{b^2-a^2}{a^2+b^2}y_0=k\left(x-\frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2}x_0\right)$,PQ:

$$y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{k} (x - x_0)$$

$$x_{Q} = \frac{2a^{2}ky_{0}}{(k^{2}+1)(a^{2}+b^{2})} + \frac{b^{2}(1-k^{2})x_{0}}{(k^{2}+1)(a^{2}+b^{2})} + \frac{a^{2}x_{0}}{a^{2}+b^{2}}$$

$$\text{If } x_{Q} - \frac{a^{2}x_{0}}{a^{2} + b^{2}} = \frac{2a^{2}ky_{0}}{\left(k^{2} + 1\right)\left(a^{2} + b^{2}\right)} + \frac{b^{2}\left(1 - k^{2}\right)x_{0}}{\left(k^{2} + 1\right)\left(a^{2} + b^{2}\right)} = \frac{2a^{2}y_{0}\tan\theta}{\left(\tan^{2}\theta + 1\right)\left(a^{2} + b^{2}\right)} + \frac{b^{2}x_{0}\left(1 - \tan^{2}\theta\right)}{\left(\tan^{2}\theta + 1\right)\left(a^{2} + b^{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{2a^2y_0\sin\theta\cos\theta}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{b^2x_0(\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta)}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{a^2y_0}{a^2 + b^2}\sin 2\theta + \frac{b^2x_0}{a^2 + b^2}\cos 2\theta$$

$$y_{Q} - \frac{b^{2}y_{0}}{a^{2} + b^{2}} = \frac{2b^{2}kx_{0}}{(k^{2} + 1)(a^{2} + b^{2})} + \frac{a^{2}(k^{2} - 1)y_{0}}{(k^{2} + 1)(a^{2} + b^{2})} = \frac{2b^{2}x_{0} \tan \theta}{(\tan^{2} \theta + 1)(a^{2} + b^{2})} + \frac{a^{2}y_{0}(\tan^{2} \theta - 1)}{(\tan^{2} \theta + 1)(a^{2} + b^{2})}$$

$$= \frac{2b^2 x_0 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{a^2 y_0 \left(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta\right)}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{b^2 x_0}{a^2 + b^2} \sin 2\theta - \frac{a^2 y_0}{a^2 + b^2} \cos 2\theta$$

$$\begin{split} & \therefore \left(x_{\mathcal{Q}} - \frac{a^2 x_0}{a^2 + b^2}\right)^2 + \left(y_{\mathcal{Q}} - \frac{b^2 y_0}{a^2 + b^2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{a^2 y_0}{a^2 + b^2} \sin 2\theta + \frac{b^2 x_0}{a^2 + b^2} \cos 2\theta\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b^2 x_0}{a^2 + b^2} \sin 2\theta - \frac{a^2 y_0}{a^2 + b^2} \cos 2\theta\right)^2 \\ & = \frac{b^4 x_0^2 + a^4 y_0^2}{\left(a^2 + b^2\right)^2} = \frac{b^2 \left(a^2 b^2 - a^2 y_0^2\right) + a^4 y_0^2}{\left(a^2 + b^2\right)^2} = \frac{a^2 \left[b^4 + y_0^2 \left(a^2 - b^2\right)\right]}{\left(a^2 + b^2\right)^2} \end{split}$$

当椭圆方程变为 $\frac{(x-a)^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ 时,椭圆向右平移了a个单位,圆心也应向右平移了a个单位,而半径不

变。 故此时圆心的坐标为
$$\left(\frac{a^2(m-a)}{a^2+b^2}+a,\frac{b^2n}{a^2+b^2}\right)$$
 即 $\left(\frac{ab^2+a^2m}{a^2+b^2},\frac{b^2n}{a^2+b^2}\right)$, 半径的平方仍为

$$\frac{a^{2} \left[b^{4} + y_{0}^{2} \left(a^{2} - b^{2}\right)\right]}{\left(a^{2} + b^{2}\right)^{2}} \circ$$

70.设 L:Ax+By+C=0,则
$$d_1 = \frac{|C - Ac|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}, d_2 = \frac{|C + Ac|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$$
 $\therefore d_1 d_2 = \frac{|C^2 - A^2 c^2|}{A^2 + B^2}$

将 L 代 入 椭 圆 方 程 得 : $(A^2a^2+B^2b^2)y^2+2BCb^2y+b^2C^2-A^2a^2b^2=0$

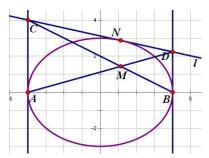
$$\Delta = 4a^2b^2A^2(A^2a^2 + B^2b^2 - C^2)$$

$$\Delta < 0 \Leftrightarrow A^{2}a^{2} + B^{2}b^{2} - C^{2} < 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(A^{2} + B^{2}\right)b^{2} + A^{2}c^{2} - C^{2} < 0 \Leftrightarrow C^{2} - A^{2}c^{2} > \left(A^{2} + B^{2}\right)b^{2} > 0$$

 $d_1d_2 > b^2 \Leftrightarrow$ 直线 L 和椭圆相离,且 F_1 、 F_2 在 L 同侧。 $d_1d_2 = b^2 \Leftrightarrow$ 直线 L 和椭圆相切,且 F_1 、 F_2 在 L 同侧。

 $d_1d_2 < b^2 \iff$ 直线 L 和椭圆相交,或 F_1 、 F_2 在 L 异侧。

$$y_C = \frac{b}{\sin \varphi} (1 + \cos \varphi), y_D = \frac{b}{\sin \varphi} (1 - \cos \varphi) \therefore \frac{1}{y_M} = \frac{1}{y_C} + \frac{1}{y_D} = \frac{\sin \varphi}{b (1 + \cos \varphi)} + \frac{\sin \varphi}{b (1 - \cos \varphi)} = \frac{2}{b \sin \varphi}$$



$$\therefore y_{\scriptscriptstyle M} = \frac{b \sin \varphi}{2} \qquad \text{由} \, \frac{x_{\scriptscriptstyle M} + a}{2a} = \frac{y_{\scriptscriptstyle M}}{y_{\scriptscriptstyle D}} \, \text{得} \, x_{\scriptscriptstyle M} = a \cos \varphi \, , \, \, \text{消去参数} \, \varphi \, \text{得 M 点的轨迹方程为:}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{4y^2}{b^2} = 1(y \neq 0)$$

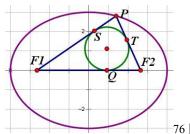
72.由 43:
$$|PA| \cdot |PB| = \frac{\left|b^2 x_0^2 + a^2 y_0^2 - a^2 b^2\right|}{b^2 \cos^2 \theta + a^2 \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{a^2 b^2 - \left(b^2 x_0^2 + a^2 y_0^2\right)}{b^2 + c^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$
。 当 $\theta = 0$ 即 AB 与椭圆长轴平行时,

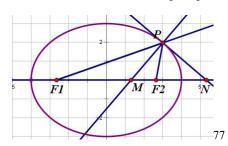
$$(PA \cdot PB)_{\text{max}} = \frac{a^2b^2 - (b^2x_0^2 + a^2y_0^2)}{b^2}$$
 ; $\stackrel{\text{d}}{=} \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ pn AB pn fn fn

$$(PA \cdot PB)_{\min} = \frac{a^2b^2 - (b^2x_0^2 + a^2y_0^2)}{a^2}$$

73.同 7。 74.同 8。 75.由 8 可知, F_2 处的切线长 $\left|F_2T\right|=a+c-2c=a-c$, 同理可证 P 在其他位置情

76. 如图,由切线长定理 PS=PT,PS+PT=PF₁+PF₂-F₁S-F₂T= PF₁+PF₂-F₁Q-F₂Q= 2a-2c,所以 PS=PT=a-c





77. 设 $P(a\cos\varphi,b\sin\varphi)$, 由 79 中得到的内点坐标和 22 中的焦半径公式: $\frac{x_M+c}{PF} = \frac{c^2\cos\varphi}{a+c\cos\varphi} + c = e$,

$$\frac{c - x_M}{PF_2} = \frac{c - \frac{c^2 \cos \varphi}{a}}{a - c \cos \varphi} = e$$

$$\therefore \frac{MI}{NI} = \frac{MF_2}{NF_2} = \frac{MF_1 + MF_2}{NF_1 + NF_2} = \frac{2a}{2c} = \frac{1}{e}$$

79. 设 $P(a\cos\varphi,b\sin\varphi)$, 则 $\angle F_1PF_2$ 外角平分线(即切线) $l:\frac{\cos\varphi}{a}x+\frac{\sin\varphi}{b}y=1$, 由此得外点

$$N\left(\frac{a}{\cos\varphi},0\right)$$

同理
$$\angle F_1 P F_2$$
 内角平分线 (即法线) $l': \frac{\sin \varphi}{b} x - \frac{\cos \varphi}{a} y - \frac{c^2}{ab} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi = 0$,由此得内点 $M\left(\frac{c^2 \cos \varphi}{a}, 0\right)$

$$\therefore x_M \cdot x_N = \frac{c^2 \cos \varphi}{a} \cdot \frac{a}{\cos \varphi} = c^2$$

80.由 79 中得到的内外点坐标可得:
$$c\left(c-\frac{c^2\cos\varphi}{a}\right) = \frac{c^2\cos\varphi}{a}\left(\frac{a}{\cos\varphi}-c\right)$$
,即证。

81.由 79 中得到的内外点坐标可得:
$$\frac{a}{\cos\varphi}\left(c-\frac{c^2\cos\varphi}{a}\right)=c\left(\frac{a}{\cos\varphi}-c\right)$$
,即证。

82.同 5。 83.同 5。 84.由 5,7 即证。

85. 设 P
$$(a\cos\varphi,b\sin\varphi)$$
 , 则 $\angle F_1PF_2$ 外 角 平 分 线 (即 切 线) $l:\frac{\cos\varphi}{a}x+\frac{\sin\varphi}{b}y=1$,

$$\tan \beta = -\frac{\frac{\cos \varphi}{a}}{\frac{\sin \varphi}{b}} = -\frac{b}{a \tan \varphi}$$

曲 50 得:
$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cot \alpha = \frac{bc\sin \varphi}{b^2} = \frac{c\sin \varphi}{b}$$
, $\tan \alpha = \frac{b}{c\sin \varphi}$ 则

$$\frac{\cos^{2}\alpha}{\cos^{2}\beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{\tan^{2}\alpha + 1}}{\frac{1}{\tan^{2}\beta + 1}} = \frac{\tan^{2}\beta + 1}{\tan^{2}\alpha + 1} = \frac{\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}\tan^{2}\varphi} + 1}{\frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}\sin^{2}\varphi} + 1} = \frac{\frac{b^{2}c^{2}\sin^{2}\varphi}{a^{2}\tan^{2}\varphi} + c^{2}\sin^{2}\varphi}{b^{2} + c^{2}\sin^{2}\varphi} = \frac{b^{2}e^{2}\cos^{2}\varphi + c^{2}\sin^{2}\varphi}{b^{2} + c^{2}\sin^{2}\varphi}$$

$$= \frac{b^2 e^2 - b^2 e^2 \sin^2 \varphi + a^2 e^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{b^2 + c^2 \sin^2 \varphi} = \frac{b^2 e^2 + c^2 e^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{b^2 + c^2 \sin^2 \varphi} = e^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \beta} = e$$

86.由 4 即证。 87.同 4。

88.
$$\pm 71$$
: $y_C = \frac{b}{\sin \varphi} (1 + \cos \varphi), y_D = \frac{b}{\sin \varphi} (1 - \cos \varphi), F_1(-c, 0), F_2(c, 0)$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{CF_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{F_1D} = (a+c)(a-c) - \frac{b^2(1-\cos^2\varphi)}{\sin^2\varphi} = 0 \qquad \qquad \exists \qquad \exists$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{CF_2} \cdot \overrightarrow{F_2D} = (a+c)(a-c) - \frac{b^2(1-\cos^2\varphi)}{\sin^2\varphi} = 0$$

 $\therefore CF_1 \perp F_1D, CF_2 \perp F_2D$, 即两焦点在以两交点为直径的圆上。

89. 设
$$P(a\cos\varphi,b\sin\varphi)$$
, 则 $l_1:y-b\sin\varphi=\frac{b}{a}(x-a\cos\varphi)\Rightarrow y=\frac{b}{a}x+b\left(\sin\varphi-\cos\varphi\right)$ 同 理
$$l_2:y=-\frac{b}{a}x+b\left(\sin\varphi+\cos\varphi\right)$$

$$\therefore |OM|^2 = \left[\frac{b(\cos \varphi - \sin \varphi)}{\frac{b}{a}} \right]^2 = a^2 (\cos \varphi - \sin \varphi)^2 = a^2 (1 - \sin 2\varphi)$$

同

$$|ON|^2 = a^2 (\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)^2 = a^2 (1 + \sin 2\varphi) : |OM|^2 + |ON|^2 = a^2 (1 + \sin 2\varphi) + a^2 (1 - \sin 2\varphi) = 2a^2$$

同理
$$|OQ|^2 + |OR|^2 = b^2(1 + \sin 2\varphi) + b^2(1 - \sin 2\varphi) = 2b^2$$

90.设
$$P(x_0, y_0)$$
,则 $l_1: y = \frac{b}{a}x + y_0 - \frac{b}{a}x_0, l_2: y = -\frac{b}{a}x + y_0 + \frac{b}{a}x_0$

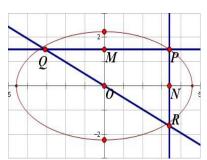
$$\left| OM \right|^2 + \left| ON \right|^2 = \left(\frac{bx_0 - ay_0}{b} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{bx_0 + ay_0}{b} \right)^2 = \frac{2\left(b^2x_0^2 + a^2y_0^2 \right)}{b^2} = 2a^2$$

同理

$$|OQ|^2 = \left(\frac{b}{a}x_0 - y_0\right)^2, |OR|^2 = \left(\frac{b}{a}x_0 + y_0\right)^2$$

均推出 P 点的轨迹方程为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 。

91.
$$P(x,y)$$
, $PMQ//x$ 轴, $PNR//y$ 轴 $\therefore M(0,y)$, $N(x,0)$, $Q\left(-\frac{a}{b}y,y\right)$, $R\left(x,-\frac{b}{a}x\right)$



$$\therefore S_1 = \frac{1}{2}y \cdot \frac{a}{b}y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{ay^2}{b}, S_2 = \frac{1}{2}x \cdot \frac{b}{a}x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{bx^2}{a} \qquad \therefore S_1 + S_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{ay^2}{b} + \frac{bx^2}{a}\right) = \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) = \frac{a$$

92. 设
$$P(x_0, y_0)$$
, 则 $x_Q = -\frac{a}{b}y_0$, $y_R = -\frac{b}{a}x_0$ $\therefore S_1 + S_2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{ay_0^2}{b} + \frac{bx_0^2}{a}\right) = \frac{ab}{2}$ 由此得 P 点的轨迹方程为

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