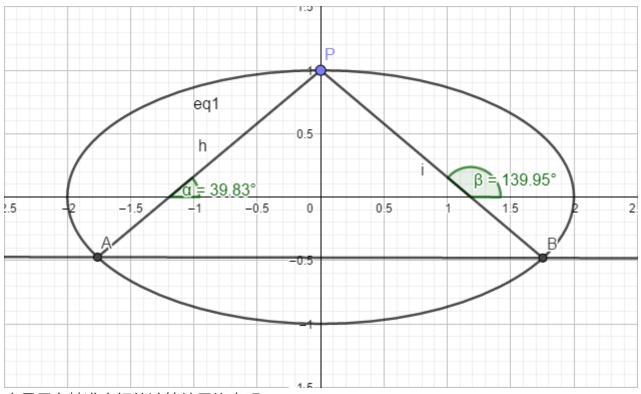
椭圆共点定角弦所得直线性质探究

已知P (x_0,y_0) 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ 上一点,PA、PB为椭圆的两条动弦,其倾斜角分别为 α 、 β ,且 $\alpha+\beta=\theta$, $\theta\in[0,2\pi)$ 。试探究直线AB的性质。



大量具有精准良好的计算结果均表明:

- 1. 当tanθ = 0tanθ =
- 2. **当tanθ ≠ 0时,直线AB恒过定点**

以下为证明过程

(数学手算证明, C++程序辅助计算)

设直线AB: y=kx+m, $A(x_1,y_1),B(x_2,y_2)$, PA、PB斜率为 $k_1=tan\alpha$ 、 $k_2=tan\beta$, 直线AB恒过定点Q

联立
$$\left\{ egin{array}{l} rac{x^2}{a^2} + rac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \ y = kx + m \end{array}
ight.$$
 得: $(a^2k^2 + b^2)x^2 + 2a^2kmx + a^2(m^2 - b^2) = 0$

$$ullet$$
 $x_1 + x_2 = rac{-2a^2km}{a^2k^2 + b^2}$ (1)

•
$$x_1x_2 = \frac{a^2(m^2-b^2)}{a^2k^2+b^2}$$
 (2)

•
$$||y_1+y_2|=k(x_1+x_2)+2m=rac{2b^2m}{a^2k^2+b^2}$$
 (3)

•
$$||y_1y_2=(kx_1+m)(kx_2+m)=rac{b^2(m^2-a^2k^2)}{a^2k^2+b^2}$$
 (4)

•
$$y_1x_2 + y_2x_1 = \frac{-2a^2b^2k}{a^2k^2+b^2}$$
 (5)

因为
$$k_1=rac{y_1-y_0}{x_1-x_0}, k_2=rac{y_2-y_0}{x_2-x_0}$$
所以

•
$$k_1\cdot k_2=rac{(y_1-y_0)(y_2-y_0)}{(x_1-x_0)(x_2-x_0)}=rac{y_1y_2-y_0(y_1+y_2)+y_0^2}{x_1x_2-x_0(x_1+x_2)+x_0^2}$$
 (*)

$$\begin{array}{l} \bullet \;\; k_1 \cdot k_2 = \frac{(y_1 - y_0)(y_2 - y_0)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_2 - x_0)} = \frac{y_1 y_2 - y_0(y_1 + y_2) + y_0^2}{x_1 x_2 - x_0(x_1 + x_2) + x_0^2} \, \text{(*)} \\ \bullet \;\; k_1 + k_2 = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} + \frac{y_2 - y_0}{x_2 - x_0} = \frac{(y_1 - y_0)(x_2 - x_0) + (y_2 - y_0)(x_1 - x_0)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_2 - x_0)} = \\ \frac{y_1 x_2 + y_2 x_1 - x_0(y_1 + y_2) - y_0(x_1 + x_2) + 2x_0 y_0}{x_1 x_2 - x_0(x_1 + x_2) + x_0^2} \, \, \text{(**)} \end{array}$$

一、当tanθ = 0时

因为
$$\alpha$$
 = θ - β 所以 $tan \alpha = tan (\theta - \beta) = rac{tan \theta - tan \beta}{1 + tan \theta \cdot tan \beta} = -tan \beta$

即 $tan\alpha + tan\beta = 0$

$$\mathbb{P}[k_1 + k_2 = 0]$$

把(*)代入得

把(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)代入得

$$-2a^2b^2k - x_0(2b^2m) - y_0(-2a^2km) + 2x_0y_0(a^2k^2 + b^2) = 0$$

整理得

$$(a^2y_0k - b^2x_0)m + a^2x_0y_0k^2 - a^2b^2k + b^2x_0y_0 = 0$$

若使直线PA、PB倾斜角 $\alpha + \beta = \theta$,直线AB斜率恒为定值,须使上式成立

设m的值域为集合M的子集

即 $orall m \in M$,都能使k为恒定值,使该式成立

所以 方程
$$\left\{egin{array}{ll} a^2y_0k-b^2x_0=0 \ a^2x_0y_0k^2-a^2b^2k+b^2x_0y_0=0 \end{array}
ight.$$
 的解为即为所求定值斜率

由前式得
$$k=rac{b^2}{a^2}\cdotrac{x_0}{y_0}$$

```
代入后式检验得 rac{b^2x_0^2}{a^2y_0}-rac{b^2}{y_0}+y_0=0
```

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

所以该方程的解为 $k=rac{b^2}{a^2}\cdotrac{x_0}{y_0}$

```
//代码如下
double A, B, C, D, E, F;
if (tan_theta == 0)
{
    printf("直线AB斜率k = %f 为定值", (b2 * x0) / (a2 * y0));
    A = 0;
    B = -a2 * y0;
    C = b2 * x0;
    D = -a2 * x0 * y0;
    E = a2 * b2;
    F = -b2 * x0 * y0;
}
```

二、当tanθ ≠ 0时

此时还需要对 θ 进行讨论,因为 $tan(\frac{\pi}{2}+k\pi)$ $(k\in Z)$ 不存在 **类分的越细,解起来心里越有底气。**

(一) 当an heta不存在时,即 $heta=rac{\pi}{2}$ 或 $rac{3\pi}{2}$ 时

因为 α = θ - β 所以
$$tan\alpha = tan(\theta - \beta) = \frac{sin(\theta - \beta)}{cos(\theta - \beta)} = \frac{cos\beta}{sin\beta} = \frac{1}{tan\beta}$$

即: $tan\alpha \cdot tan\beta - 1 = 0$

即:
$$k_1k_2-1=0$$

把(**)代入式得

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} y_1y_2 - y_0(y_1 + y_2) + y_0^2 - x_1x_2 + x_0(x_1 + x_2) - x_0^2 = 0 \end{array} \right|$$

把(1)(2)(3)(4)代入得

$$egin{aligned} b^2(m^2-a^2k^2) - y_0(2b^2m) - a^2(m^2-b^2) + x_0(-2a^2km) + (y_0^2-x_0^2)(a^2k^2+b^2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

整理得

$$igg((a^2-b^2)m^2 + 2(a^2x_0k + b^2y_0)m + a^2(b^2 + x_0^2 - y_0^2)k^2 + b^2(-a^2 + x_0^2 - y_0^2) = 0$$

```
//代码如下
if (abs(tan_theta) >= 10000)
{
    A = a2 - b2;
    B = 2 * a2 * x0;
    C = 2 * b2 * y0;
    D = a2 * (b2 + x0 * x0 - y0 * y0);
    E = 0;
    F = b2 * (-a2 + x0 * x0 - y0 * y0);
} //由于tan Pi/2 为无穷,不存在,我们令θ角正切值绝对值一个很大的数作为θ是否等于Pi/2 或 3Pi/2的判断条件
```

(二) 当tanθ存在时,即 $\theta \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 或 $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ 时

因为
$$\alpha$$
 = θ - β 所以 $tan\alpha = tan(\theta - \beta) = \frac{tan\theta - tan\beta}{1 + tan\theta \cdot tan\beta}$

即
$$tan\theta \cdot tan\alpha \cdot tan\beta + tan\alpha + tan\beta - tan\theta = 0$$

即
$$tan\theta k_1k_2 + k_1 + k_2 - tan\theta = 0$$

把(*)(**)代入得

$$egin{aligned} &tan heta[y_1y_2-y_0(y_1+y_2)+y_0^2]+y_1x_2+y_2x_1-x_0(y_1+y_2)-y_0(x_1+x_2)+\ &2x_0y_0-tan heta[x_1x_2-x_0(x_1+x_2)+x_0^2]=0 \end{aligned}$$

整理得

把(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)代入得

$$tan heta b^2(m^2-a^2k^2)-tan heta a^2(m^2-b^2)+(-2a^2b^2k)+2b^2m(-y_0tan heta-x_0)+\ (-2a^2km)(xtan heta-y_0)+(a^2k^2+b^2)(tan heta(y_0^2-x_0^2)+2x_0y_0)=0$$

整理得

$$egin{aligned} & (a^2-b^2)tan heta\cdot m^2 + [2a^2(x_0tan heta-y_0)k+2b^2(y_0tan heta+x_0)]m+a^2[tan heta(b^2+x_0^2-y_0^2)-2x_0y_0]k^2+2a^2b^2k+b^2[tan heta(-a^2+x_0^2-y_0^2)-2x_0y_0]=0 \end{aligned}$$

```
//代码如下
else
{
    A = (a2 - b2) * tan_theta;
    B = 2 * a2 * (x0 * tan_theta - y0);
    C = 2 * b2 * (y0 * tan_theta + x0);
    D = a2 * (tan_theta * (b2 + x0 * x0 - y0 * y0) - 2 * x0 * y0);
    E = 2 * a2 * b2;
    F = b2 * (tan_theta * (-a2 + x0 * x0 - y0 * y0) - 2 * x0 * y0);
}
```

综上所述:若使直线PA、PB倾斜角lpha + eta = eta ,直线AB恒过定点,m 与 k应满足:

```
f(k,m) = Am^2 + (Bk+C)m + Dk^2 + Ek + F = 0
```

设k, m的值域分别为集合K, M的子集

所以 $orall k_0\in K$,都 $\exists m_0\in M$,使 $f(k_0,m_0)=0$ 成立 ==> 直线PA、PB倾斜角α + β = θ ==> 直线: $y=k_0x+m_0$ 过所求定点Q

若要求Q点的坐标,我们可以**朝着目标来**。

不妨令 $k_1=0$, $k_2=1$ 则 $f(0,m_1)=0$, $f(1,m_2)=0$ 即

- $Am_1^2 + Cm_1 + F = 0$ 解得: m_{11} , m_{12} 经检验的直线 $y = m_{12}$ 过P (x_0, y_0) , 则舍去 m_{12}
- $Am_2^2+(B+C)m_2+D+E+F=0$ 解得: m_{21} , m_{22} 经检验的直线 $y=x+m_{22}$ 过P (x_0,y_0) , 则舍去 m_{22}

若两条相交的直线都经过同一点,则该点为这两条直线的交点。

所以 直线 $y=m_{11}$ 与 直线 $y=x+m_{21}$ 的交点即为所求定点Q解得: $Q(m_{11}-m_{21},m_{11})$

```
//代码如下
double x1, x2, m1, m2;
solve_equation(A, C, F, &m1, &m2);
x1 = (abs(m1 - y0) > abs(m2 - y0)) ? m1 : m2;
solve_equation(A, B + C, D + E + F, &m1, &m2);
x2 = (abs(x0 + m1 - y0) > abs(x0 + m2 - y0)) ? m1 : m2;
printf("直线AB恒过定点0(%f,%f)\n", x1 - x2, x1);
```

证毕

拓展延伸

```
由tan(\pi+	heta)=tan	heta ; 在[\pi,2\pi)上Q点的位置与[0,\pi)相同
```

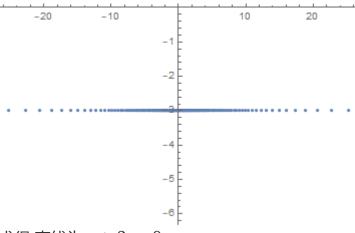
我们通过一个程序只计算 $\theta=i°,i\in[1,180)$ 且 $i\in N$ 时Q点的位置

```
//部分代码如下
for (int i = 1; i < 180; i++)
{
    cout << i << " ";
    if (i == 90)
        calc(a2, b2, x0, y0, 100000);
    else
        calc(a2, b2, x0, y0, tan(Pi * i / 180));
    cout << endl;
}
```

下面是一些具有代表性意义的典型特征结果

取a2 = 2, b2 = 1, x0 = 0, y0 = 1 计算结果如下

1 {-229.159847,-3.000000},2 {-114.545013,-3.000000},3 {-76.324547,-3.000000},4 {-57.202665,-3.000000},5 {-45.7202

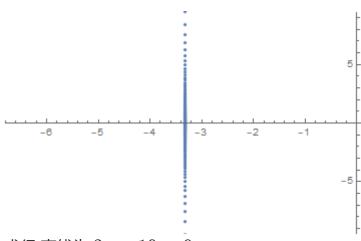


求得 直线为y+3=0

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{x_0}{y_0} = 0$$

取a2 = 4, b2 = 1, x0 = -2, y0 = 0 计算结果如下

1 {-3.333333,76.386616},2 {-3.333333,38.181671},3 {-3.333333,25.441516},4 {-3.333333,19.067555},5 {-3.333333,15.2

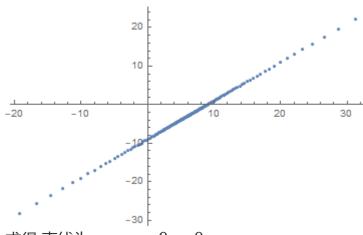


求得 直线为 3x + 10 = 0

$$rac{b^2}{a^2} \cdot rac{x_0}{y_0} = inf$$

取a2 = 6, b2 = 3, x0 = 2, y0 = 1 计算结果如下

1 {-223.159847,-232.159847},2 {-108.545013,-117.545013},3 {-70.324547,-79.324547},4 {-51.202665,-60.202665},5 {-3

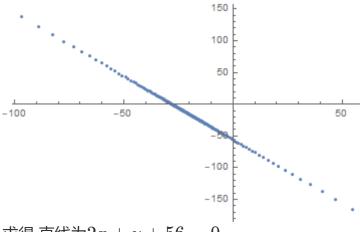


求得 直线为x-y-9=0 $\frac{b^2}{a^2}\cdot \frac{x_0}{y_0}=1$

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{x_0}{y_0} = 1$$

取a2 = 12, b2 = 16, x0 = 3, y0 = -2 计算结果如下

1 {-708.479540,1360.959079},2 {-364.635039,673.270079},3 {-249.973640,443.947281},4 {-192.607995,329.215990},5 {-

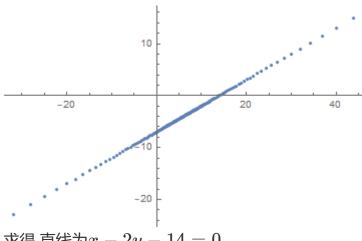


求得 直线为2x + y + 56 = 0

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2}\cdot \frac{x_0}{y_0}=-2$$

取a2 = 21, b2 = 7, x0 = 3, y0 = 2 计算结果如下

 $1 \ \{-337.739770, -175.869885\}, 2 \ \{-165.817520, -89.908760\}, 3 \ \{-108.486820, -61.243410\}, 4 \ \{-79.803998, -46.901999\}, 5 \ \{-60.817520, -89.908760\}, 60.486820\}, 60.486820\}$



求得 直线为x - 2y - 14 = 0

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{x_0}{y_0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

我们通过画图,心里特别清楚。显然易得,定点Q的轨迹为一条直线,且斜率与P点坐标和椭圆的系数 有关

$$k=rac{b^2}{a^2}\cdotrac{x_0}{y_0}$$

总结

以后遇到此类问题,便可以直接调取结论,快速解题。正所谓:**观点站得比较高,一眼看穿直接完** 辅助软件:

- 1. Wolfram Mathematica 12 根据大量点坐标描点画图
- 2. geogebra 准确绘出函数图像

- 3. vscode 本文的书写软件
- 4. Markdown 本文的书写语言
- 5. C++ 用于完成大量方程的求解