## 每日一題27 單元3直線與圓-點到直線的距離 2025.09.27

## 114南一第二次模卷※20

坐標平面上,直線 L: x-2y=9。今以點 A (4,5)為圓心,半徑為 r 畫圓  $\Gamma$ 。已知圓  $\Gamma$  和直線 L 交於 B、C 兩點,B 點在 C 點的左下方,且  $\overline{BC}=10$ 。若 P 點在圓  $\Gamma$ 上, $\overline{PB}>\overline{PC}$ ,  $\triangle PBC$  的面積為  $25\sqrt{5}$ 。根據上述條件,試回答下列問題。

## 20. 試求 P 點坐標。 (非選擇題,6分)

(50|) L: X-27= A: C

", ABC=7262 > 7.10. V=7262 > V=262

設P在L: X-2y=k上 ⇒d(A,L,)=25

> \frac{|4-2.5-k|}{\left(12)^2} = 2\left(5 > \frac{|-6-k|}{\left(5)} = 2\left(5 > \frac{|-6-k|}{\left(5)} = 10

⇒ 大= 4、-16 (4不合)

:. L : X-27=-16

$$\int (X-2y)^2 = -16 \Rightarrow y = \frac{x+16}{2}$$

$$(X-4)^2 + (Y-5)^2 = 70$$

$$(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}+(\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2}=(2-\frac{1}{2})^{2$$

$$\Rightarrow (\chi - 4)^{2} + (\frac{\chi + 6}{2})^{2} = 70 \Rightarrow \chi^{2} - 8\chi + (6 + \frac{\chi^{2} + 12\chi + 36}{4}) = 70$$