

高中数学抛物线椭圆双曲线二级结论

抛物线性质 30 条

已知抛物线 $y^2 = 2px (p > 0)$, AB 是抛物线的焦点弦, 点 C 是 AB 的中点. AA' 垂直准线于 A' , BB' 垂直准线于 B' , CC' 垂直准线于 C' , CC' 交抛物线于点 M , 准线交 x 轴于点 K . 求证:

1. $|AF| = x_1 + \frac{p}{2}, |BF| = x_2 + \frac{p}{2},$

2. $|CC'| = \frac{1}{2}|AB| = \frac{1}{2}(|AA'| + |BB'|);$

3. 以 AB 为直径的圆与准线 L 相切;
证明: CC' 是梯形 $AA'B'B'$ 的中位线,

$$|AB| = |AF| + |BF| = |AA'| + |BB'| = 2|CC'| = 2r$$

4. $\angle AC'B = 90^\circ$; (由 1 可证)

5. $\angle A'FB' = 90^\circ$;

证明: $\because AA' \parallel FK, \therefore \angle A'FK = \angle FA'A,$

$\because |AF| = |AA'|, \therefore \angle AA'F = \angle AFA',$

$$\therefore \angle A'FK = \frac{1}{2} \angle AFK,$$

同理: $\angle B'FK = \frac{1}{2} \angle BFK,$ 得证.

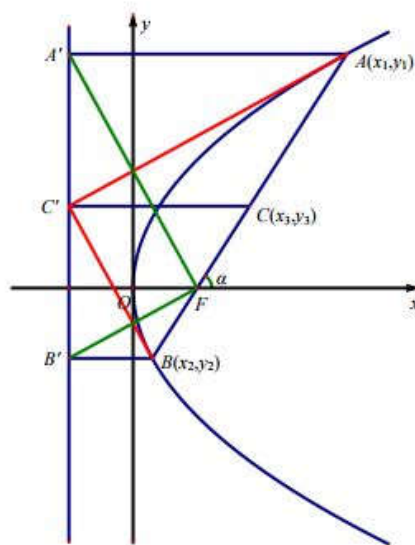
6. $|C'F| = \frac{1}{2}|A'B'|.$

证明: 由 $\angle A'FB' = 90^\circ$ 得证.

7. AC' 垂直平分 $A'F$; BC' 垂直平分 $B'F$;

证明: 由 $|C'F| = \frac{1}{2}|A'B'|$ 可知, $|C'F| = \frac{1}{2}|A'B'| = |C'A'|,$

又 $\because |AF| = |AA'|, \therefore$ 得证. 同理可证另一个.



1. 抛物线二级结论 30 条

8. AC' 平分 $\angle A'AF$, BC' 平分 $\angle B'BF$, $A'F$ 平分 $\angle AFK$, $B'F$ 平分 $\angle BFK$.

证明: 由 AC' 垂直平分 $A'F$ 可证.

9. $C'F \perp AB$;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: } \overrightarrow{C'F} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} &= (p, -\frac{y_1+y_2}{2}) \cdot (x_2-x_1, y_2-y_1) \\ &= p(x_2-x_1) + \frac{y_1^2-y_2^2}{2} = \frac{y_2^2}{2} - \frac{y_1^2}{2} + \frac{y_1^2-y_2^2}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$10. |AF| = \frac{P}{1-\cos\alpha}; |BF| = \frac{P}{1+\cos\alpha};$$

证明: 作 AH 垂直 x 轴于点 H , 则 $|AF| = |AA'| = |KF| + |FH| = p + |AF|\cos\alpha, \therefore |AF| = \frac{p}{1-\cos\alpha}$.

同理可证另一个.

$$11. \frac{1}{|AF|} + \frac{1}{|BF|} = \frac{2}{P};$$

证明: 由 $|AF| = \frac{P}{1-\cos\alpha}; |BF| = \frac{P}{1+\cos\alpha}$; 得证.

12. 点 A 处的切线为 $y_1y = p(x+x_1)$;

证明: (方法一) 设点 A 处切线方程为 $y - y_1 = k(x - x_1)$, 与 $y^2 = 2px$ 联立, 得 $ky^2 - 2py + 2p(y_1 - kx_1) = 0$, 由 $\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow 2x_1k^2 - 2y_1k + p = 0$,

解这个关于 k 的一元二次方程 (它的判别式也恰为 0) 得: $k = \frac{y_1}{2x_1} = \frac{p}{y_1}$, 得证.

证法二: (求导) $y^2 = 2px$ 两边对 x 求导得 $2yy' = 2p, y' = \frac{p}{y}, \therefore y'|_{x=x_1} = \frac{p}{y_1}$, 得证.

13. AC' 是切线, 切点为 A ; BC' 是切线, 切点为 B ;

证明: 易求得点 A 处的切线为 $y_1y = p(x+x_1)$, 点 B 处的切线为 $y_2y = p(x+x_2)$, 解得两切线的交点为 $C'(-\frac{p}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2})$, 得证.

14. 过抛物线准线上任一点 P 作抛物线的切线, 则过两切点 Q_1, Q_2 的弦必过焦点; 并且 $PQ_1 \perp PQ_2$.

证明: 设点 $P(-\frac{p}{2}, t) (t \in R)$ 为准线上任一点, 过点 P 作抛物线的切线, 切点为 $Q(\frac{y^2}{2p}, y)$,

$$y^2 = 2px \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导得 } 2yy' = 2p, y' = \frac{p}{y}, \therefore \frac{p}{y} = K_{PQ} = \frac{y-t}{\frac{y^2}{2p} + \frac{p}{2}}, \therefore y^2 - 2ty - p^2 = 0,$$

显然 $\Delta = 4t^2 + 4p^2 > 0$, 切点有两个, 设为 $Q_1(\frac{y_1^2}{2p}, y_1), Q_2(\frac{y_2^2}{2p}, y_2)$, 则 $y_1 + y_2 = 2t, y_1y_2 = -p^2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore k_{FQ_1} - k_{FQ_2} &= \frac{y_1}{\frac{y_1^2}{2p} - \frac{p}{2}} - \frac{y_2}{\frac{y_2^2}{2p} - \frac{p}{2}} = \frac{2py_1}{y_1^2 - p^2} - \frac{2py_2}{y_2^2 - p^2} \\ &= \frac{2py_1}{y_1^2 + y_1y_2} - \frac{2py_2}{y_2^2 + y_1y_2} = \frac{2p}{y_1 + y_2} - \frac{2p}{y_1 + y_2} = 0, \text{ 所以 } Q_1Q_2 \text{ 过焦点.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{PQ_1} \cdot \overline{PQ_2} &= \left(\frac{y_1^2}{2p} + \frac{p}{2}, y_1 - t\right) \cdot \left(\frac{y_2^2}{2p} + \frac{p}{2}, y_2 - t\right) = \frac{y_1^2 y_2^2}{4p^2} + \frac{y_1^2 + y_2^2}{4} + \frac{p^2}{4} + y_1 y_2 - t(y_1 + y_2) + t^2 \\ &= -\frac{p^2}{2} + \frac{y_1^2 + y_2^2}{4} - t^2 = -\frac{p^2}{2} + \frac{(y_1 + y_2)^2 - 2y_1 y_2}{4} - t^2 = -\frac{p^2}{2} + \frac{4t^2 + 2p^2}{4} - t^2 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore PQ_1 \perp PQ_2$.

15. A、O、B' 三点共线；B、O、A' 三点共线；

证明：A、O、B' 三点共线 $\Leftarrow k_{OA} = k_{OB'} \Leftarrow x_1 y_2 = -\frac{p}{2} y_1 \Leftarrow \frac{y_1^2}{2p} y_2 = -\frac{p}{2} y_1 \Leftarrow y_1 y_2 = -p^2$.

同理可证：B、O、A' 三点共线.

$$16. y_1 \cdot y_2 = -p^2; \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{p^2}{4}$$

证明：设 AB 的方程为 $y = k(x - \frac{p}{2})$ ，与 $y^2 = 2px$ 联立，得 $ky^2 - 2py - kp^2 = 0$ ，

$$\therefore y_1 + y_2 = \frac{2p}{k}, \quad y_1 y_2 = -p^2, \quad \therefore x_1 x_2 = \frac{y_1^2}{2p} \cdot \frac{y_2^2}{2p} = \frac{p^4}{4p^2} = \frac{p^2}{4}.$$

$$17. |AB| = x_1 + x_2 + p = \frac{2p}{\sin^2 \alpha}$$

证明： $|AB| = |AF| + |FB| = x_1 + \frac{p}{2} + x_2 + \frac{p}{2} = x_1 + x_2 + p$,

$$\begin{aligned} |AB| &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k^2}} \sqrt{(y_1 + y_2)^2 - 4y_1 y_2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k^2}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{2p}{k}\right)^2 + 4p^2} = 2p \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k^2}} \\ &= 2p \sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \alpha} = \frac{2p}{\sin^2 \alpha}. \text{ 得证.} \end{aligned}$$

$$18. S_{\Delta AOB} = \frac{p^2}{2 \sin \alpha};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明：} S_{\Delta AOB} &= S_{\Delta OFA} + S_{\Delta OFB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{p}{2} \cdot \sqrt{(y_1 + y_2)^2 - 4y_1 y_2} = \frac{p}{4} \sqrt{\left(\frac{2p}{k}\right)^2 + 4p^2} \\ &= \frac{p^2}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{p^2}{2} \sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \alpha} = \frac{p^2}{2 \sin \alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

$$19. \frac{S_{\Delta AOB}^2}{|AB|^3} = \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^3 \quad (\text{定值}); \quad \text{证明：由 } |AB| = \frac{2p}{\sin^2 \alpha}, \quad S_{\Delta AOB} = \frac{p^2}{2 \sin \alpha} \text{ 得证.}$$

$$20. S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{p^2}{\sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$\text{证明：} S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{2} |AB| \cdot |PF| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2p \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k^2}} \cdot \sqrt{p^2 - \left(\frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)^2}$$

证明: $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} |AB| \cdot |PF| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2p \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k^2}} \cdot \sqrt{p^2 - (\frac{y_1 + y_2}{2})^2}$

$$= p \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k^2}} \cdot \sqrt{p^2 + (\frac{p}{k})^2} = p^2 (1 + \frac{1}{k^2}) = \frac{p^2}{\sin^2 \alpha}$$

21. $|AB| \geq 2p$; 证明: 由 $|AB| = \frac{2p}{\sin^2 \alpha}$ 得证.

22. $k_{AB} = \frac{2p}{y_1 + y_2}$; 证明: 由点差法得证.

23. $\tan \alpha = \frac{y_1}{x_1 - \frac{p}{2}} = \frac{y_2}{x_2 - \frac{p}{2}}$;

证明: 作 AA_2 垂直 x 轴于点 A_2 , 在 $\triangle AA_2F$ 中, $\tan \alpha = \frac{AA_2}{FA_2} = \frac{y_1}{x_1 - \frac{p}{2}}$, 同理可证另一个.

24. $|A'B'|^2 = 4|AF| \cdot |BF|$;

证明: $|A'B'|^2 = 4|AF| \cdot |BF| \Leftrightarrow |y_1 - y_2|^2 = 4(x_1 + \frac{p}{2})(x_2 + \frac{p}{2})$

$$\Leftrightarrow y_1^2 + y_2^2 - 2y_1y_2 = 4x_1x_2 + 2px_1 + 2px_2 + p^2 \Leftrightarrow -2y_1y_2 = 4x_1x_2 + p^2,$$

由 $y_1 \cdot y_2 = -p^2$, $x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{p^2}{4}$ 得证.

25. 设 CC' 交抛物线于点 M , 则点 M 是 CC' 的中点;

证明: $C(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}), C'(-\frac{p}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}), \therefore CC'$ 中点横坐标为 $\frac{x_1 + x_2 - p}{4}$,

把 $y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$ 代入 $y^2 = 2px$, 得

$$\frac{y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 2y_1y_2}{4} = 2px, \therefore \frac{2px_1 + 2px_2 - 2p^2}{4} = 2px, x = \frac{x_1 + x_2 - p}{4}.$$

所以点 M 的横坐标为 $x = \frac{x_1 + x_2 - p}{4}$, 点 M 是 CC' 的中点.

当弦 AB 不过焦点时, 设 AB 交 x 轴于点 $D(m, 0) (m > 0)$, 设分别以 A, B 为切点的切线相交于点 P ,

求证:

当弦 AB 不过焦点时, 设 AB 交 x 轴于点 $D(m, 0)$ ($m > 0$), 设分别以 A、B 为切点的切线相交于点 P,

求证:

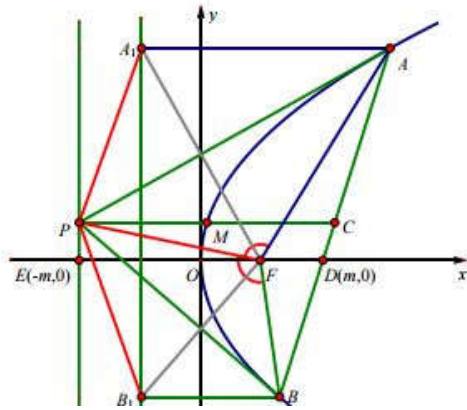
26. 点 P 在直线 $x = -m$ 上

证明: 设 $AB: x = ty + m$, 与 $y^2 = 2px$ 联立, 得

$$y^2 - 2pty - 2pm = 0, \therefore y_1 + y_2 = 2pt, y_1y_2 = -2pm,$$

$$\text{又由} \begin{cases} PA: y_1y = p(x+x_1) \\ PB: y_2y = p(x+x_2) \end{cases}, \text{相减得} (y_1 - y_2)y = \frac{y_1^2}{2} - \frac{y_2^2}{2}, \therefore y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2},$$

$$\text{代入 } y_1y = p(x+x_1) \text{ 得, } \frac{y_1^2 + y_1y_2}{2} = px + \frac{y_1^2}{2}, \therefore y_1y_2 = 2px, \therefore x = -m, \text{得证.}$$



27. 设 PC 交抛物线于点 M, 则点 M 是 PC 的中点:

$$\text{证明: } C\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right), P\left(-m, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right), \therefore PC \text{ 中点横坐标为 } \frac{x_1+x_2-2m}{4},$$

把 $y = \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}$ 代入 $y^2 = 2px$, 得

$$\frac{y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 2y_1y_2}{4} = 2px, \therefore y_1y_2 = -2pm, \therefore \frac{2px_1 + 2px_2 - 4pm}{4} = 2px, \quad x = \frac{x_1+x_2-2m}{4}.$$

所以点 M 的横坐标为 $x = \frac{x_1+x_2-2m}{4}$. 点 M 是 PC 的中点.

28. 设点 A、B 在准线上的射影分别是 A_1, B_1 , 则 PA 垂直平分 A_1F , PB 垂直平分 B_1F , 从而 PA 平分 $\angle A_1AF$, PB 平分 $\angle B_1BF$

$$\text{证明: } k_{PA} \cdot k_{A_1F} = \frac{p}{y_1} \cdot \frac{0-y_1}{\frac{p}{2}-(-\frac{p}{2})} = \frac{p}{y_1} \cdot \left(-\frac{y_1}{p}\right) = -1, \therefore PA \perp A_1F,$$

又 $|AF| = |AA_1|$, 所以 PA 垂直平分 A_1F . 同理可证另一个.

$$\text{证法二: } k_{AF} = \frac{y_1}{\frac{y_1^2}{2p} - \frac{p}{2}} = \frac{2py_1}{y_1^2 - p^2}, k_{AP} = \frac{p}{y_1}, k_{AA_1} = 0,$$

$$\therefore \tan \angle FAP - \tan \angle PAA_1 = \frac{k_{AF} - k_{AP}}{1 + k_{AF} \cdot k_{AP}} - \frac{k_{AP} - k_{AA_1}}{1 + k_{AP} \cdot k_{AA_1}}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \tan \angle FAP - \tan \angle PAA_1 &= \frac{k_{AF} - k_{AP}}{1 + k_{AF} \cdot k_{AP}} - \frac{k_{AP} - k_{AA_1}}{1 + k_{AP} \cdot k_{AA_1}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{2py_1}{y_1^2 - p^2} - \frac{p}{y_1}}{1 + \frac{2py_1}{y_1^2 - p^2} \cdot \frac{p}{y_1}} - \frac{\frac{p}{y_1} - 0}{1 + \frac{p}{y_1} \cdot 0} = \frac{2py_1 - \frac{p}{y_1}(y_1^2 - p^2)}{y_1^2 - p^2 + 2p^2} - \frac{p}{y_1} = \frac{py_1^2 + p^3}{y_1(y_1^2 + p^2)} - \frac{p}{y_1} = \frac{p}{y_1} - \frac{p}{y_1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \tan \angle FAP = \tan \angle PAA_1$, $\therefore \angle FAP = \angle PAA_1$. 同理可证另一个

29. $\angle PFA = \angle PFB$

证明: $\triangle PAA_1 \cong \triangle PAF \Rightarrow \angle PFA = \angle PA_1A$, 同理: $\angle PFB = \angle PB_1B$, \therefore 只需证 $\angle PA_1A = \angle PB_1B$,

易证: $|PA_1| = |PF| = |PB_1|$, $\therefore \angle PA_1B_1 = \angle PB_1A_1$, $\therefore \angle PA_1A = \angle PB_1B$,

30. $|\overline{FA}| \cdot |\overline{FB}| = |\overline{PF}|^2$

证明: $|AF| \cdot |BF| = (x_1 + \frac{p}{2})(x_2 + \frac{p}{2}) = x_1x_2 + \frac{p}{2}(x_1 + x_2) + \frac{p^2}{4} = \frac{y_1^2y_2^2}{4p^2} + \frac{y_1^2 + y_2^2}{4} + \frac{p^2}{4}$,

$\therefore P(\frac{y_1y_2}{2p}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2})$, $\therefore |PF|^2 = \left(\frac{y_1y_2}{2p} - \frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{y_1^2y_2^2}{4p^2} + \frac{y_1^2 + y_2^2}{4} + \frac{p^2}{4}$, 得证.