

双曲线 答案

例 1 (1) 连结 OB , 则 $S_{\triangle AOF} = S_{\triangle BOF} = S_{\triangle COE} = S_{\triangle BOE} = \frac{k}{2}$. 所以 $k=2$

(2) 作 $P_1C \perp OA$ 于 C , $P_2D \perp OA_2$ 于 D , $P_1C=OC$, $P_2D=A_1D=A_2D$,

设 $OA_1=a$, $A_1A_2=b$, 所以 $\frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} = 4$, 所以 $a=4$.

又因为 $P_2D \cdot OD=4$, 所以 $\left(a + \frac{b}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{b}{2} = 4$. 则 $b=4\sqrt{2}-4$,

所以 $OA_2 = OA_1 + A_1A_2 = 4 + 4\sqrt{2} - 4 = 4\sqrt{2}$, 则 $A_2(4\sqrt{2}, 0)$.

例 2 1 提示: 作 $FG \perp x$ 轴于 G , $EH \perp y$ 轴于 H , 则 $AF = \sqrt{2}b$, $BE = \sqrt{2}a$,

$$AF \cdot BE = \sqrt{2}a \cdot \sqrt{2}b = 2ab = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

例 3 (1) $k=8$

(2) 可试一试用图 2 解答: $C(1, 8)$,

$$S_{\triangle AOC} = S_{\text{矩形}CDFE} - S_{\triangle OCD} - S_{\triangle OAE} - S_{\triangle CFA} = 32 - 4 - 4 - 9 = 15.$$

(3) 因为反比例函数图像是关于原点 O 的中心对称图形,

所以 $OP=OQ$, $OA=OB$.

所以四边形 $APBQ$ 是平行四边形,

$$S_{\triangle POA} = \frac{1}{4} S_{\text{平行四边形}} = \frac{1}{4} \times 24 = 6.$$

设 P 点的坐标为 $\left(m, \frac{8}{m}\right)$ ($m > 0$ 且 $m \neq 4$), 过点 P 、 A 分别作 x 轴的垂线, 垂足为 E 、 F ,

\because 点 P 、 A 在双曲线上, $\therefore S_{\triangle POE} = S_{\triangle AOF} = 4$.

若 $0 < m < 4$ (如图 a)

$$\because S_{\triangle POE} + S_{\text{梯形}PEFA} = S_{\triangle POA} + S_{\triangle AOF}$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{梯形}PEFA} = S_{\triangle POA} = 6 \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{1}{2} \left(2 + \frac{8}{m}\right) (4 - m) = 6$$

解得: $m=2$, $m=-8$ (舍去)

若 $m > 4$ (如图 b)

$$\because S_{\triangle AOP} + S_{\text{梯形}PEFA} = S_{\triangle POA} + S_{\triangle POE}$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{梯形}PEFA} = S_{\triangle POA} = 6 \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{1}{2} \left(2 + \frac{8}{m}\right) (m - 4) = 6$$

解得: $m=8$, $m=-2$ (舍去)

故点 P 的坐标是 $P(2,4)$ 或 $(8,1)$

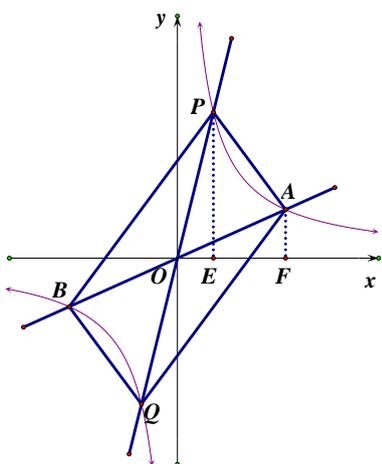


图 a

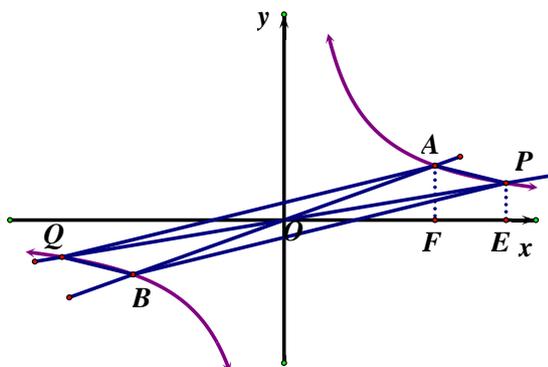


图 b

例 4 (1) $y = \frac{1}{x}$

(2) 解方程组 $\begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{x} \\ y = 2x - 1 \end{cases}$ 得 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ (舍去)

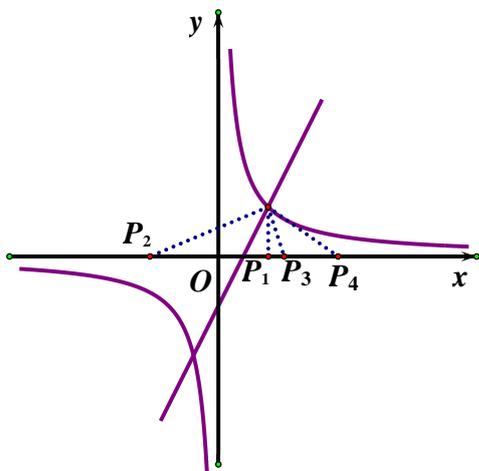
从而 $y=1, \therefore A(1,1)$

(3) 符合条件的点 P 存在, 有下列情况 (如图):

①若 OA 为底, 则 $\angle AOP_1=45^\circ, OA=\sqrt{2}$, 由 $OP_1=P_1A$, 得 $P_1(1, 0)$;

②若 OA 为腰, AP 为底, 则由 $OP=OA=\sqrt{2}$, 得 $P_2(-\sqrt{2}, 0), P_3(\sqrt{2}, 0)$;

③若 OA 为腰, OP 为底, 则由 $AO=AP=\sqrt{2}$, 得 $OP=2, P_4(2, 0)$



例 5 (1) $\because S_{\text{矩形}AEOC} = S_{\text{矩形}BDOF} = k$

$$\therefore S_{\text{矩形}AEOC} - S_{\text{矩形}DOCK} = S_{\text{矩形}BDOF} - S_{\text{矩形}DOCK}$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{矩形}AEDK} = S_{\text{矩形}CFBK}$$

②连 AD 、 AO 、 BC 、 BO 。

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ADC} = S_{\triangle AOC}, S_{\triangle BCD} = S_{\triangle BOD}$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ADC} = S_{\triangle BCD}$$

$$\therefore CD \parallel MN.$$

又 $\because AC \parallel DN, BD \parallel CM,$

\therefore 四边形 $ANDC$ 、 $BDCM$ 为平行四边形,

$$\therefore AN = DC = BM$$

(2) AN 与 BM 仍然相等, 证法同 (1)。

例 6 点 A 与点 B 之间的距离是 5, 则它们之间的连线是直角三角形的斜边.

设点 $C(a, b)$, 则

$$\begin{cases} (a-4)^2 + b^2 = 9 \\ a^2 + (b-3)^2 = 16 \end{cases} \quad \text{①} \quad \begin{cases} (a-4)^2 + b^2 = 16 \\ a^2 + (b-3)^2 = 9 \end{cases} \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{解①得} \begin{cases} a=4 \\ b=3 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a=\frac{28}{25} \\ b=\frac{21}{25} \end{cases}$$

所以 C 的坐标是 $(4, 3)$ 或 $(\frac{28}{25}, -\frac{21}{25})$ 对应的 k 的值是 12 或 $-\frac{588}{625}$.

$$\text{解②得} \begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=0 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a=\frac{72}{25} \\ b=\frac{96}{25} \end{cases}$$

因为原点不可能在反比例函数图像上,

所以 C 的坐标是 $(\frac{72}{25}, \frac{96}{25})$ 对应的 k 的值是 $\frac{6912}{625}$.

综上所述, k 的值是 12 或 $-\frac{588}{625}$ 或 $\frac{6912}{625}$.

A 级

1.-2 2.1、2 3.< 4. $y_2 > y_1 > y_3$ 5. $x < -1$ 或 $0 < x < 2$ 6.2 7.A 8.A 9.A 10.(1) 设 A 点

坐标为 (x, y) , 由 $S_{\square ABO} = \frac{3}{2}$, 得 $\frac{1}{2}|xy| = \frac{3}{2}$, $|k|=3$, $k=\pm 3$.

$\because A$ 点在第四象限内, $\therefore k=-3$, 两个函数的解析式分别为 $y = -\frac{3}{x}$, $y = -x - 2$.

$$(2) \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} y = -\frac{3}{x} \\ y = -x - 2 \end{cases}, \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} x_1 = -3 \\ y_1 = 1 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x_2 = 1 \\ y_2 = -3 \end{cases}, \therefore A(1, -3), C(-3, 1).$$

设直线 AC 与 y 轴交于点 D , 则 $D(0, -2)$. 故 $S_{\square AOC} = S_{\square AOD} + S_{\square COD} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3 = 4$ (平方单位).

11. (1) $m=6, n=2$ (2) $y=-2x+8$ (3) $A(0,8), B(4,0), AE=DF=2, CE=BF=1$, 又 $\angle AEC = \angle DFB = 90^\circ$, 故 $\triangle AEC \cong \triangle DFB$.

12. (1) $\because S_1 = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} x_1 y_1 = x_1 y_1$, 而点 $P(x_1, y_1)$ 在 $y = \frac{k}{x}$ 图象上, $\therefore x_1 y_1 = k$, 即 $S_1 = k$. 同理 $\because S_2 = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} x_2 y_2 = k$,

$$\therefore S_1 = S_2, \text{ 又 } C_1 = 2(x_1 + y_1) = 2(x_1 + \frac{k}{x_1}), C_2 = 2(x_2 + \frac{k}{x_2})$$

$$\therefore C_2 - C_1 = 2(\frac{x_2^2 + k}{x_2} - \frac{x_1^2 + k}{x_1}) = 2 \times \frac{x_1 x_2^2 + k x_1 - x_1^2 x_2 - k x_2}{x_1 x_2}$$

\because 双曲线在第一象限, \therefore

$x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0. \therefore x_1 x_2 > 0$. 又 $x_1 x_2^2 + k x_1 - x_1^2 x_2 - k x_2 = x_1 x_2 (x_2 - x_1) - k(x_2 - x_1) = (x_1 x_2 - k)(x_2 - x_1)$, 且 $x_2 > x_1$, 当

$x_1 x_2 = k$ 时, $C_1 = C_2$; 当 $x_1 x_2 > k$ 时, $C_2 > C_1$; 当 $x_1 x_2 < k$ 时, $C_2 < C_1$.

(2) 设四边形 $PMON$ 的周长为 C , 则 $C = 2(x+y). \because xy = k$,

$$\therefore C = 2(x + \frac{k}{x}), \text{ 这里 } x, k \text{ 均大于 } 0.$$

$\because (\sqrt{x} - \frac{\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{x}})^2 \geq 0, \therefore x + \frac{k}{x} \geq 2\sqrt{k}$, 当 $\sqrt{x} = \frac{\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{x}}$ 时, 即 $x = \sqrt{k}$ 时, 四边形 $PMON$ 的周长 C 最小, 最小值为

$2\sqrt{k}$, 此时 $P(\sqrt{k}, \sqrt{k})$.

B 级

1. $-4\sqrt{2}$ 2. -3 3. 14 4. $-\frac{3}{4}$ $\triangle BOC$ 为等腰直角三角形, $OB=OC=1$, $BC=\sqrt{2}$, 由对称性可知

$AB=CD=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 作 AE 垂直 x 轴于 E , 则 $AE \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \square AC = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$, $OE = \frac{3}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}$.

5. ①②④ 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. (1) 设 B 点 (x_0, y_0) , $S_{\text{正方形 } OABC} = x_0 y_0 = 9$, $x_0 = y_0 = 3$, 即 $B(3, 3)$, $k = x_0 y_0 = 9$.

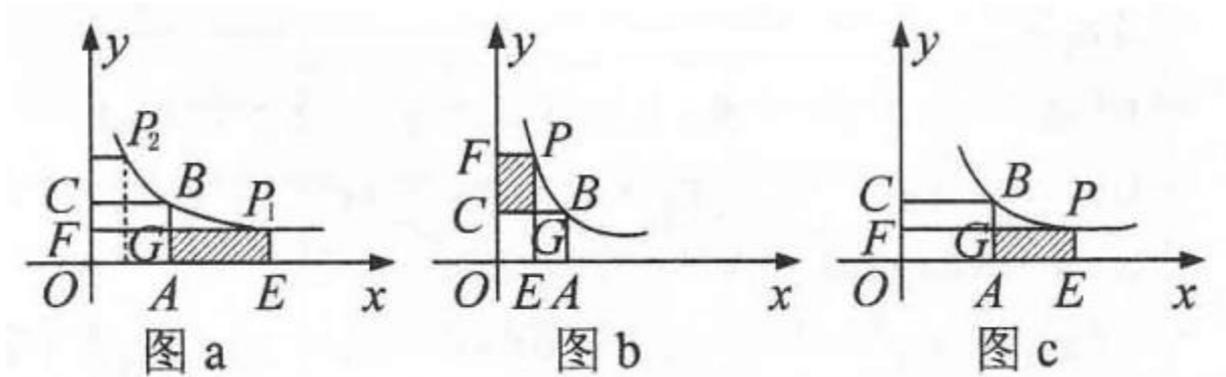
(2) ① 如图 a, $P(m, n)$ 在 $y = \frac{9}{x}$ 上, $S_{\text{矩形 } OE P_1 F} = mn = 9$, $S_{\text{矩形 } OAGF} = 3n$, $S = 9 - 3n = \frac{9}{2}$, $n = \frac{3}{2}$, $m = 6$,

$\therefore P_1(6, \frac{3}{2})$.

② 如图 a, 同理可得 $P_2(\frac{3}{2}, 6)$.

(3) ① 如图 b, 当 $0 < m < 3$ 时, $S_{\text{矩形 } OEGC} = 3m$, $S = S_{\text{矩形 } OE P_1 F} - S_{\text{矩形 } OEGC} = 9 - 3m (0 < m < 3)$.

② 如图 c, 当 $m \geq 3$ 时, $S_{\text{矩形 } OAGF} = 3n$, $S = 9 - 3n = 9 - \frac{27}{m} (m \geq 3)$.



10. 设 $P(a, b)$, 过 E 作 $ES \perp x$ 轴于 S , 过 F 作 $FT \perp y$ 轴于 T , $\therefore AE = \frac{ES}{\sqrt{3}} \square 2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} b$, $BF = 2FT = 2a$.

$\therefore AE \cdot BF = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} b \square 2a = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} ab = 4\sqrt{3}$.

11. (1) $y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{3}{2}, y = \frac{6}{x}$ (2) $S_{\square MON} = \frac{9}{2}$

12. (1) $E(1, 1-a), F(1-b, b)$ (2) $S_{\square OEF} = \frac{a+b-1}{2}$

(3) $\square AOF \sim \square BOE$

(4) $\angle EOF = 45^\circ$