

第一回 1-1

1.(1)拋物線、橢圓、雙曲線

(2)一點、一直線、交於一點的兩值線

2. (0, -3); (2, -3); (3, -9) 代入 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\begin{cases} 0+0+c = -3 \\ 4a+2b = 0 \\ 9a+3b = -6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = 4 \\ c = -3 \end{cases}$$

第二回

1. $\sqrt{(x-2)^2 + (y+3)^2} = \frac{|4x-3y+5|}{\sqrt{4^2 + (-3)^2}}$

平方之 $9x^2 + 24xy + 16y^2 - 140x + 180y + 300 = 0$

2. (1) $\sqrt{(x+5)^2 + (y-0)^2} = \frac{|x-5|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 0^2}} \Rightarrow y^2 = -20x$

(2) $x = -\frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{y}{2} - 1 \Rightarrow y^2 - 2y + 1 = -4x - 3$

$$(y-1)^2 = 4 \times (-1) \left(x + \frac{3}{4}\right)$$

開口向左，頂點 $(-\frac{3}{4}, 1)$ ；焦點 $(-\frac{3}{4}, 1)$ ；準線 $x = -\frac{3}{4} + 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4}$

3. (1) L_0 為準線 $x = 2$

$$\overline{AP} + \overline{PF} = \overline{AP} + d(P, L_0) = 2 + 2 = 4$$

(2) $|\overline{AP} - d(P, L)|$ 最大 = $2 + 3 = 5$

4. 設參數式 $P: \begin{cases} x = -2t^2 \\ y = 2t \end{cases}$

$$d(P, L) = \frac{|(-2t^2) - 2 \times 2t + 3|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} |-2t^2 - 4t + 3| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} |(t+1)^2 - \frac{5}{2}|$$

當 $t = -1$ 時， $P(-2, -2)$ ； $d(P, L) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{5}{2} = \sqrt{5}$ 最小

第 3 回

1.(1) 中心原點，一焦點 $(-6, 0) \Rightarrow c = 6$ ，又一頂點 $(0, 8) \Rightarrow b = 8, a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} = 10$

$$\frac{x^2}{10^2} + \frac{y^2}{8^2} = 1$$

(2) 二焦點 $(3, 16), (3, -8) \Rightarrow$ 中心 $(3, 4), c = 12$

$$\overline{PF_1} + \overline{PF_2} = 26 = 2a \Rightarrow a = 13, b = \sqrt{a^2 - c^2} = 5 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-3)^2}{5^2} + \frac{(y-4)^2}{13^2} = 1$$

2.(1) $6x^2 + 4y^2 + 36x - 16y - 74 = 0$

$$6(x^2 + 6x + 9) + 4(y^2 - 4y + 4) = 74 + 54 + 16$$

$$6(x+3)^2 + 4(y+2)^2 = 144 \Rightarrow \frac{(x+3)^2}{24} + \frac{(y+2)^2}{36} = 1$$

(2) 中心 $(-3, 2)$ ， $a^2 = 36, b^2 = 24 \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$

二焦點 $(-3, 2 \pm 2\sqrt{3})$

3. 設 $A(a, 0), B(0, b), \overline{AP} : \overline{PB} = 2 : 3 \Rightarrow P(x, y) = (\frac{3}{5}a, \frac{2}{5}b)$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{5}a \\ y = \frac{2}{5}b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{5}{3}x \\ b = \frac{5}{2}y \end{cases}, \text{ 又 } a^2 + b^2 = 10^2 \Rightarrow (\frac{5}{3}x)^2 + (\frac{5}{2}y)^2 = 10^2, \frac{x^2}{6^2} + \frac{y^2}{4^2} = 1$$

4.(1) 橢圓分母皆正 $\begin{cases} 16-k > 0 \\ k-9 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k < 16 \\ k > 9 \end{cases}$ ，即 $9 < k < 16$

(2) y 方向的橢圓分母皆正 $\begin{cases} 16-k > 0 \\ k-9 > 0 \\ k-9 > 16-k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k < 16 \\ k > 9 \\ k > \frac{25}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{25}{2} < k < 16$

第 4 回

1. (1) y 方向的雙曲線， $2a = 10, 2c = 26 \Rightarrow a = 5, c = 13 ; b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = 12$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{x^2}{144} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$$

(2) $|\overline{PF_1} - \overline{PF_2}| = 14 = 2a \Rightarrow a = 7$ ，二焦點 $(38, -2), (-12, -2) \Rightarrow 2c = 50, c = 25$

$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = 24 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-13)^2}{7^2} - \frac{(y+2)^2}{24^2} = 1$$

2. (1) 二焦點 $(-3, 8), (-3, -2) \Rightarrow 2c = 10, c = 5$ ，中心 $(-3, 3)$

$$|\overline{PF_1} - \overline{PF_2}| = |2 - 8| = 6 = 2a \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(x-3)^2}{9} - \frac{(y+3)^2}{16} = 1$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} 3x - 4y - 10 = 0 \\ 3x + 4y - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{中心}(2, -1)$$

又一焦點 $(-8, -1) \Rightarrow c = 2 - (-8) = 10$

又漸近線斜率 $\pm \frac{3}{4} = \pm \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow$ 設 $a = 4k, b = 3k \Rightarrow (4k)^2 + (3k)^2 = 10^2 \Rightarrow k = 2$

$$a = 8, b = 6 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-2)^2}{64} - \frac{(y+1)^2}{36} = 1$$

$$3. (1) \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{36^2 \times 16^2}{52} = \frac{144}{13}$$

(2) 設 $\frac{x^2}{25} - \frac{y^2}{16} = k$ ， $P(5\sqrt{2}, -8)$ 代入 $k = -2$

$$\frac{x^2}{25} - \frac{y^2}{16} = -2 \Rightarrow -\frac{x^2}{50} - \frac{y^2}{32} = 1$$

4. (1) 雙曲線分母異號 $(16-k)(k-9) < 0, (k-16)(k-9) > 0 \Rightarrow k < 9$ 或 $k > 16$

$$(2) y \text{ 方向雙曲線 } \begin{cases} k - 9 > 0 \\ 16 - k < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow k > 16$$