

参考答案与学习建议

【任务一】

问题	向量条件	几何特征	代数结论
(1)	$\overrightarrow{AM} = \overrightarrow{MB}$	M 为线段 AB 中点	$k_{OM} = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{x_1 + x_2}$
(2)(3)	$ \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} = \overrightarrow{AB} $	点 O 在以 AB 为直径的圆上 (或 $\square AOB$ 为直角)	$\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 = 0$
(4)	$\overrightarrow{OP} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB}$ 或 $\overrightarrow{AP} = \overrightarrow{OB}$	四边形 $PAOB$ 为平行四边形	$P(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)$ 满足椭圆方程
(5)	$\overrightarrow{AN} = \overrightarrow{BF_1}$ 或 $\overrightarrow{AN} = \overrightarrow{F_1 B}$	A, B, F_1, N 共线且 $ AN = BF_1 $	$x_1 + x_2 = -2$ 或 $x_1 - x_2 = 2$

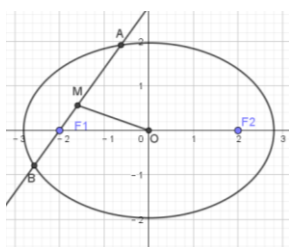
【任务二】 设直线 $l: y=k(x+2)$ $A(x_1, y_1)$ 、 $B(x_2, y_2)$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 2y^2 = 8 \\ y = k(x+2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1+2k^2)x^2 + 8k^2x + 8k^2 - 8 = 0 \quad x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-8k^2}{1+2k^2}, \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{8k^2 - 8}{1+2k^2}$$

(1) M 为 AB 中点

$$x_1^2 + 2y_1^2 = 8$$



$$x_2^2 + 2y_2^2 = 8$$

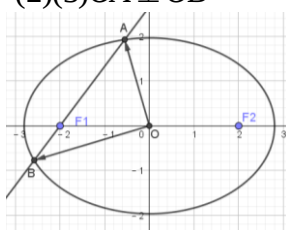
$$(x_1 + x_2)(x_1 - x_2) + 2(y_1 + y_2)(y_1 - y_2) = 0$$

$$k_{OM} = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{x_1 + x_2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x_1 - x_2}{y_1 - y_2} \quad k_{OM} \cdot k_l = -\frac{1}{2}$$

(2)(3) $OA \perp OB$

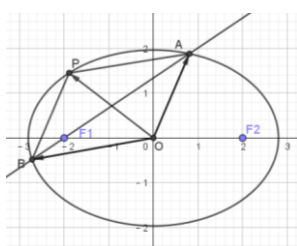
$$\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 = \frac{8k^2 - 8}{1+2k^2} + \frac{-4k^2}{1+2k^2} = \frac{4k^2 - 8}{1+2k^2} = 0$$

$$k^2 = 2, k = \pm\sqrt{2}$$



(4) $\overrightarrow{OP} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB}$

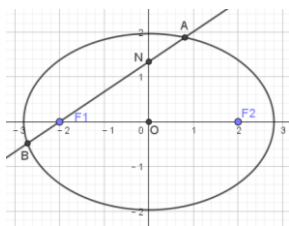
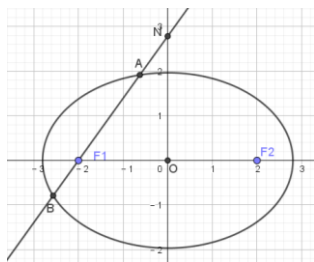
$$P(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) \quad P\left(\frac{-8k^2}{1+2k^2}, \frac{4k}{1+2k^2}\right)$$



$$P \text{ 点坐标代入椭圆方程: } \left(\frac{-8k^2}{1+2k^2}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{4k}{1+2k^2}\right)^2 = 8$$

$$k^4 = \frac{1}{4}, k^2 = \frac{1}{2}, k = \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$(5) \overrightarrow{AN} = \overrightarrow{BF_1} \text{ 或 } \overrightarrow{AN} = \overrightarrow{F_1B}$$



$$N(0,2k) \quad \overrightarrow{AN} = (-x_1, 2k - y_1), \overrightarrow{BF_1} = (-2 - x_2, -y_2)$$

$$-x_1 = -2 - x_2$$

或

$$-x_1 = 2 + x_2$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = 2 \quad (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 4x_1x_2 = 4$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -2$$

$$\left(\frac{-8k^2}{1+2k^2}\right)^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{8k^2 - 8}{1+2k^2} = 4$$

$$\frac{-8k^2}{1+2k^2} = -2$$

$$k^2 = \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k = \pm \sqrt{\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$k = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

【任务三】

问题	向量条件	几何特征	代数结论
(1)	$\overrightarrow{AM} = 2\overrightarrow{MB}$	M 为 AB 上靠近 B 一侧的三等分点	$x_1 + 2x_2 = 3$
(2)	$\overrightarrow{AM} = \overrightarrow{BN}$ 或 $\overrightarrow{AM} = \overrightarrow{NB}$	A, M, B, N 四点共线且 $ AM = BN $	$x_1 + x_2 = 1$ 或 $x_1 - x_2 = 1$

设直线 $l: y = k(x-1)$ $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2)$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 4y^2 = 4 \\ y = k(x-1) \end{cases} \quad (1+4k^2)x^2 - 8k^2x + 4k^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{8k^2}{1+4k^2}, x_1x_2 = \frac{4k^2 - 4}{1+4k^2}$$

(1) 方法一：用投影 $1 - x_1 = 2(x_2 - 1)$

方法二：用向量 $\overrightarrow{AM} = (1 - x_1, -y_1), \overrightarrow{MB} = (x_2 - 1, y_2) \quad 1 - x_1 = 2(x_2 - 1)$

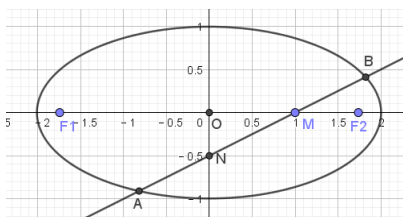
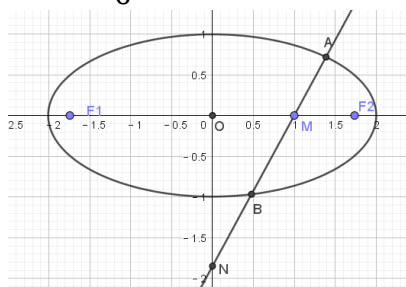
$$x_1 + 2x_2 = 3$$

$$(3-2x_2)+x_2=\frac{8k^2}{1+4k^2} \quad x_2=\frac{3+4k^2}{1+4k^2}$$

$$(3-2x_2) \cdot x_2 = \frac{4k^2-4}{1+4k^2} \quad \left(3-\frac{6+8k^2}{1+4k^2}\right) \cdot \frac{3+4k^2}{1+4k^2} = \frac{4k^2-4}{1+4k^2} \quad \text{解得: } k^2 = \frac{5}{12} \quad k = \pm \frac{\sqrt{15}}{6}$$

$$\text{直线 } l: y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{15}}{6}(x-1)$$

(2)



方法一：用投影 $|1-x_1|=2|x_2|$ $x_1+x_2=1$ 或 $x_1-x_2=1$

方法二：用向量 $\overrightarrow{AM} = (1-x_1, -y_1)$, $\overrightarrow{BN} = (-x_2, y_N - y_2)$

$$\overrightarrow{AM} = \overrightarrow{BN} \text{ 或 } \overrightarrow{AM} = \overrightarrow{NB} \quad x_1+x_2=1 \text{ 或 } x_1-x_2=1$$

$$\frac{8k^2}{1+4k^2} = 1 \quad k^2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad k = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{或 } (x_1+x_2)^2 - 4x_1x_2 = 1 \quad \frac{64k^4}{(1+4k^2)^2} - 4 \cdot \frac{4k^2-4}{1+4k^2} = 1 \quad \text{解得: } k^2 = \frac{5+2\sqrt{10}}{4}$$

$$k = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5+2\sqrt{10}}{4}}$$

【任务四】参考学习任务单.