

四、云南高等学校

- 1、解方程 $(\text{Log} X^{\sqrt[5]{5}})^2 + \text{Log} X^5 - \frac{5}{4} = 0$
- 2、求 $(1+X) + (1+X)^2 + \dots + (1+X)^{10}$ 式中 X^8 项的系数 (不必求出其它各项的系数)。
- 3、求元锥割线 $2x^2 - 8xy - 4y^2 - 4y + 1 = 0$ 之焦点及准线。
- 4、求元锥割线 $X^2 + y^2 = 49$ 及 $X^2 + y^2 - 20y + 91 = 0$ 之公切线。
- 5、设一四面体为一平面所截, 若截面是平行四边形, 则此截面平行于四面体的两条棱。
- 6、设三角形 ABC 中, $\angle A$ 的外角平分线与 BC 边之延长线相交于 D , 与外接元周交于 E , 则 $AB \cdot AC = AE \cdot AD$ 。
- 7、设有互相外切的二元的半径各为 a 与 b ($a > b$), 作此二元的两外公切线, 设其夹角为 A ,
证明: $\sin A = \frac{4(a-b)\sqrt{ab}}{(a+b)^2}$
- 8、在三角形 ABC 中: r 与 R 分别为其内切元与外接元的半径, 求证:
$$r = 4R \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} .$$

题 解:

- 1、解: $(\text{Log} X^{5\frac{1}{2}})^2 + \text{Log} X^5 - \frac{5}{4} = 0$, 即 $\frac{1}{4} (\text{Log} X^5)^2 + \text{Log} X^5 - \frac{5}{4} = 0$
即 $(\text{Log} X^5)^2 + 4 \text{Log} X^5 - 5 = 0$, 分解因式得:

$$(\text{Log } X^5 - 1)(\text{Log } X^5 + 5) = 0$$

当 $\text{Log } X^5 - 1 = 0$ 时, $\text{Log } X^5 = 1 \quad \therefore X_1 = 5$

又 $\text{Log } X^5 + 5 = 0$ 时, $\text{Log } X^5 = -5, \quad X^{-5} = 5$

$$\frac{1}{x^5} = 5, \quad X^5 = \frac{1}{5} \quad \therefore X_2 = \sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt[5]{625}}{5}$$

代入原方程检验, 两个根均适合, 故 $X_1 = 5; \quad X_2 = \frac{\sqrt[5]{625}}{5}$

2、解: 原式十项中, 只有后三项才有含 X^8 的项, 由二项式定理通证公式:

$(1 + X)^8$ 中, X^8 的系数为 1。

$(1 + X)^9$ 中, X^8 的系数为 $C_9^8 = C_9^1 = 9,$

$(1 + X)^{10}$ 中, X^8 的系数为 $C_{10}^8 = C_{10}^2 = \frac{10 \times 9}{1 \times 2} = 45$

故原式中 X^8 的系数为 $1 + 9 + 45 = 55$

3、解: 因 $A = 2, B = -8, C = -4$

判别式 $\Delta = B^2 - 4AC = (-8)^2 - 4 \times 2(-4) = 64 + 32 = 96 > 0$

故图形为双曲线型, 先移轴, 后转轴。

令 $X = x' + a, y = y' + b$ 代入原方程式得:

$$2(x' + a)^2 - 8(x' + a)(y' + b) - 4(y' + b)^2 - 4(y' + b) + 1 = 0$$

$$2(x'^2 + 2ax' + a^2) - 8(x'y' + bx' + ay' + ab) - 4(y'^2 + 2by' + b^2) - 4(y' + b) + 1 = 0$$

$$2x'^2 - 8x'y' - 4y'^2 + (4a - 8b)x' - (8a + 8b + 4)y'$$

$$+ (2a^2 - 8ab - 4b^2 - 4b + 1) = 0 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

消去一次项, 解方程组 $\begin{cases} 4a - 8b = 0 \\ 8a + 8b + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{3} \\ b = -\frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$

代入 (1) 式得: $2x'^2 - 8x'y' - 4y'^2 + [2(-\frac{1}{3})^2 - 8(-\frac{1}{3})(-\frac{1}{6}) - 4(-\frac{1}{6})^2 - 4(-\frac{1}{6}) + 1] = 0$

化简 $2x'^2 - 8x'y' - 4y'^2 + (\frac{2}{9} - \frac{4}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{3} + 1) = 0$

$$2x'^2 - 8x'y' - 4y'^2 + \frac{4}{3} = 0$$

即 $3x'^2 - 12x'y' - 6y'^2 + 2 = 0 \dots\dots\dots (2)$

在 (2) 式中, $A \neq C, A = 3, C = -6, B = -12$

$$\text{tg } 2\theta = \frac{B}{A - C} = \frac{-12}{3 - (-6)} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\cos 2\theta = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \cos 2\theta = 1 - 2\sin^2\theta$$

$$\therefore \sin\theta = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - (-\frac{3}{5})}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{3}{5}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{5} \times \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

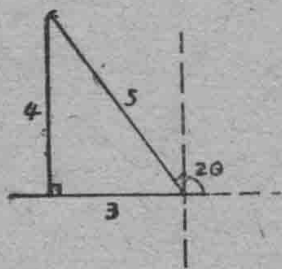


图 105

$$\cos\theta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2\theta} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{5}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

由转轴公式: $x' = x''\cos\theta - y''\sin\theta,$

$y' = x''\sin\theta + y''\cos\theta,$

代入得: $X' = \frac{x''}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{2y''}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{x'' - 2y''}{\sqrt{5}},$

$y' = \frac{2x''}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{y''}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2x'' + y''}{\sqrt{5}}$ 代入(2)得:

$$3\left(\frac{x'' - 2y''}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 - 12\left(\frac{x'' - 2y''}{\sqrt{5}}\right)\left(\frac{2x'' + y''}{\sqrt{5}}\right) - 6\left(\frac{2x'' + y''}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 + 2 = 0$$

化简 $3(x''^2 - 4x''y'' + 4y''^2) - 12(2x''^2 - 3x''y'' - 2y''^2)$

$- 6(4x''^2 + 4x''y'' + y''^2) + 10 = 0$

$- 45x''^2 + 30y''^2 + 10 = 0,$ 即 $9x''^2 - 6y''^2 = 2$

即 $\frac{x''^2}{\frac{2}{9}} - \frac{y''^2}{\frac{1}{3}} = 1$ (3)

在(3)式中, $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},$

$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{9}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$

在 $x''oy''$ 坐标系中, 双曲线的焦点为

$F\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}, 0\right), F'\left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}, 0\right)$

渐近线方程为 $y'' = \pm \frac{b}{a}x''$

$= \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}x'' = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}x''$

$= \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}X''$

即: $\begin{cases} y'' = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}X'' \\ y'' = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}X'' \end{cases}$

或 $\begin{cases} \sqrt{6}x'' - 2y'' = 0 \\ \sqrt{6}x'' + 2y'' = 0 \end{cases}$

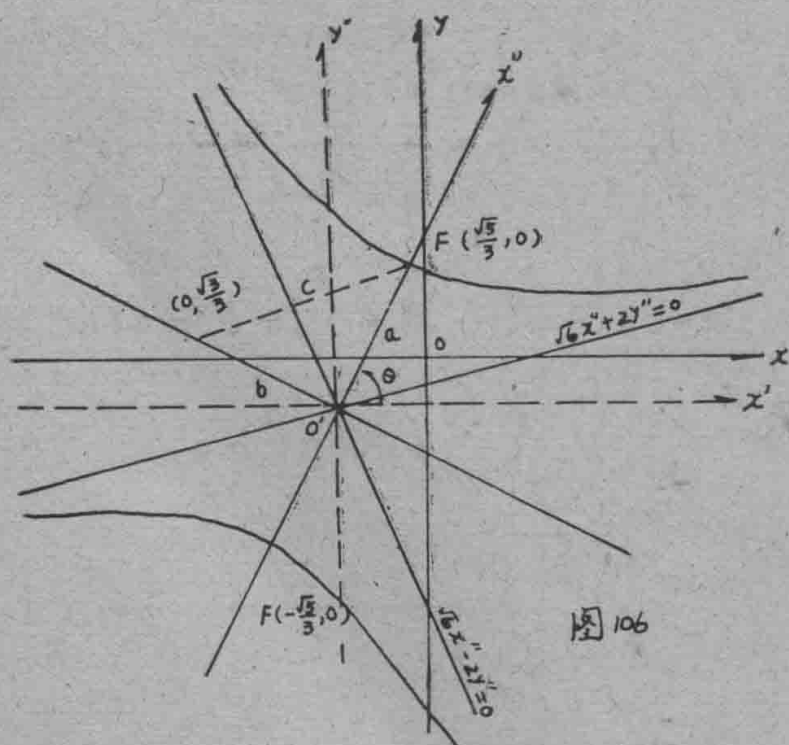


图 106

4, 解: 设所求公切线为 $y = kx + b,$ 即 $kx - y + b = 0,$ 因前一方程的图象以原点为圆心, 半径为 7 的圆, 后一方程可改写为

$X^2 + (y^2 - 20y + 10^2) = 9,$ 即 $X^2 + (y - 10)^2 = 3^2$

这是以 $(0, 10)$ 为圆心半径为 3 的圆。

由切线到圆心的距离等于半径，于是有

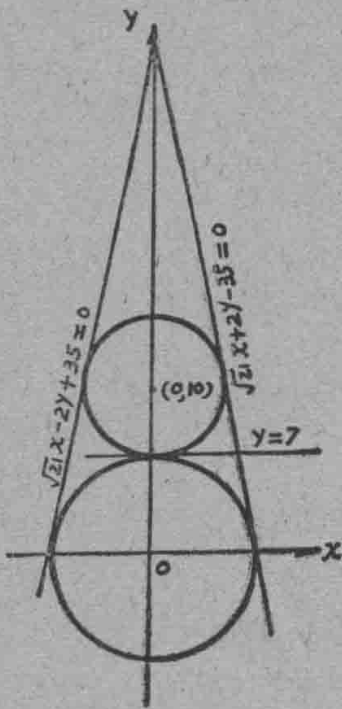


图 107

$$7 = \frac{|k \times 0 - 1 \times 0 + b|}{\pm \sqrt{k^2 + (-1)^2}} = \frac{|b|}{\sqrt{k^2 + 1}} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$3 = \frac{|k \times 0 - 1 \times 10 + b|}{\sqrt{k^2 + (-1)^2}} = \frac{|-10 + b|}{\sqrt{k^2 + 1}} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

将 (1), (2) 式联立解之:

(1) 式去分母, 两边平方得:

$$49(k^2 + 1) = b^2 \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

(2) 式去分母, 两边平方得:

$$9(k^2 + 1) = (b^2 - 20b + 100) \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

(4) \times 49 - (3) \times 9 得:

$$49(b^2 - 20b + 100) - 9b^2 = 0$$

$$40b^2 - 980b + 4900 = 0, \quad \text{化简得} \quad 2b^2 - 49b + 245 = 0$$

$$b = \frac{49 \pm \sqrt{(-49)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 245}}{2 \times 2} = \frac{49 \pm \sqrt{2401 - 1960}}{4} = \frac{49 \pm \sqrt{441}}{4} = \frac{49 \pm 21}{4}$$

$$= \frac{35}{2} \text{ 和 } 7$$

当 $b = \frac{35}{2}$ 时, 代入 (3) 式得: $49(k^2 + 1) = (\frac{35}{2})^2$

$$= \frac{1225}{4} \times \frac{1}{49} - 1 = \frac{25}{4} - 1 = \frac{21}{4}, \quad K = \sqrt{\frac{21}{4}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$$

又当 $b = 7$ 时, 代入 (3) 式得: $49(k^2 + 1) = 7^2, k^2 = \frac{49}{49} - 1, \therefore K = 0$

故方程组 (1) 与 (2) 的解为 $\begin{cases} b = \frac{35}{2} \\ k = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b = \frac{35}{2} \\ k = -\frac{\sqrt{21}}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b = 7 \\ k = 0 \end{cases}$

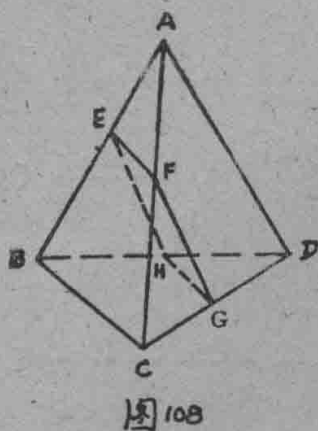
于是所求切线方程为 $y = 7$ (内公切线);

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}X + \frac{35}{2} \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{-2}X + \frac{35}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} \sqrt{21}x - 2y + 35 = 0 \\ \sqrt{21}x + 2y - 35 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{(外公切线),}$$

5. 证: 假设四面体 ABCD 为一平面所截, 其截面 EFGH 为一平行四边形,

$\therefore EF \parallel HG$ (已知)

$\therefore EF \parallel$ 平面 BCD (一平面含有两平行线之一, 则与它一线平行)。

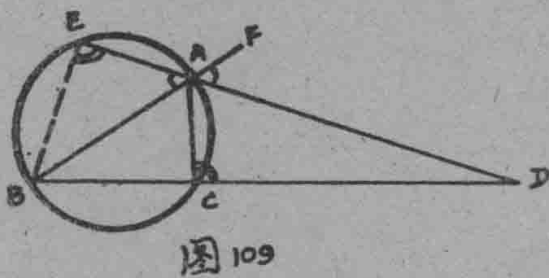


故 $EF \parallel BC$ (平行于一平面的直线, 亦平行于此平面与过此直线的任何平面的交点),

\therefore 平面 $EFGH \parallel BC$ (一平面含有两平行线之一, 则与它一线平行)。

同理可证 平面 $EFGH \parallel AD$

6、证: 连接 BE , $\angle BAE = \angle DAF$ (对顶角相等),



$\angle CAD = \angle DAF$ (AD 为 $\angle CAF$ 的平分线)

$\therefore \angle BAE = \angle CAD$

\because 四边形 $ACBE$ 内接于圆,

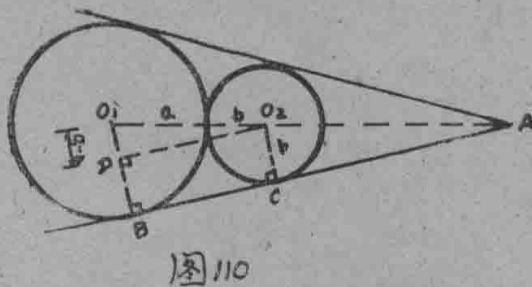
$\therefore \angle AEB + \angle ACB = 180^\circ$,

但 $\angle ACB + \angle ACD = 180^\circ$

$\therefore \angle AEB = \angle ACD$, 由此 $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle ADC$

$\therefore \frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{AD}{AC}$, 故 $AB \cdot AC = AE \cdot AD$ 。

7、证: 如图所示:



在直角三角形 O_1DO_2 中,

$$\begin{aligned} DO_2 &= \sqrt{O_1O_2^2 - O_1D^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - (\alpha - \beta)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4\alpha\beta} = 2\sqrt{\alpha\beta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\alpha + \beta}$$

$$\cos \frac{A}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}{\alpha + \beta}$$

$$\sin A = 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} = 2 \times \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\alpha + \beta} \times \frac{2\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}{\alpha + \beta} = \frac{4(\alpha - \beta)\sqrt{\alpha\beta}}{(\alpha + \beta)^2}$$

8、证: 如图, $\odot o$ 为 $\triangle ABC$ 之内切圆, D 为 AB 边上的切点, 连接 OA, OB, OD , 则 $OD \perp AB, OD = r$

在直角三角形 AOD 中, $\text{ctg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{AD}{OD}$

$$\therefore AD = r \text{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

又在直角三角形 BOD 中, $\text{ctg} \frac{B}{2} = \frac{BD}{OD}$

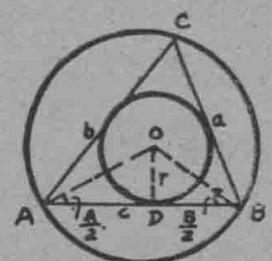


图 111

$$\therefore BD = \gamma \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

由 (1) + (2) 得 $c = AB = AD + BD = \gamma \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} + \gamma \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2}$

$$= \left(\frac{\cos \frac{A}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\cos \frac{B}{2}}{\sin \frac{B}{2}} \right) \gamma = \left(\frac{\sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2}} \right) \gamma$$

$$= \gamma \frac{\sin \frac{A+B}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2}} \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$\therefore A + B + C = 180^\circ \quad \frac{A+B}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{C}{2} \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

以 (4) 代入 (3) 得 $C = \gamma \frac{\sin (90^\circ - \frac{C}{2})}{\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2}} = \gamma \frac{\cos \frac{C}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2}} \dots\dots\dots (5)$

由正弦定理知: $\frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$

$$\therefore c = 2R \sin C = 2R \sin 2 \left(\frac{C}{2} \right) = 4R \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

以 (6) 代入 (5) 得 $4R \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} = \gamma \frac{\cos \frac{C}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2}}$

化简得 $\gamma = 4R \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$