

## 参考答案

19. 解: (1) ∵ 抛物线  $y = ax^2 + bx + 2$  经过  $A(-1, 0), B(4, 0)$  两点,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a - b + 2 = 0, \\ 16a + 4b + 2 = 0, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{2}, \\ b = \frac{3}{2}. \end{cases}$$

∴ 抛物线的解析式为  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 2$ .

易知点  $C$  的坐标为  $(0, 2)$ .

当  $y = 2$  时, 即  $-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 2 = 2$ ,

解得  $x_1 = 3, x_2 = 0$ .

∴ 点  $D$  的坐标为  $(3, 2)$ .

(2) 由题意可知  $A, E$  两点都在  $x$  轴上, 则  $AE$  有两种可能:

① 当  $AE$  为一边时, 则  $AE \parallel PD$ , ∴  $P_1(0, 2)$ .

② 当  $AE$  为对角线时, 由平行四边形相对的两个顶点到另一条对角线的距离相等, 可知点  $P$ 、点  $D$  到直线  $AE$  (即  $x$  轴) 的距离相等, ∴ 点  $P$  的纵坐标为  $-2$ .

将  $y = -2$  代入抛物线的解析式, 得  $-\frac{1}{2}x^2 +$

$$\frac{3}{2}x + 2 = -2,$$

$$\text{解得 } x_1 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{41}}{2}, x_2 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{41}}{2}.$$

∴ 点  $P$  的坐标为  $(\frac{3 + \sqrt{41}}{2}, -2)$  或  $(\frac{3 - \sqrt{41}}{2}, -2)$ .

综上所述, 点  $P$  的坐标为  $(0, 2)$  或  $(\frac{3 + \sqrt{41}}{2}, -2)$  或

$$(\frac{3 - \sqrt{41}}{2}, -2).$$

(3) 存在满足条件的点  $P$ . 显然点  $P$  在直线  $CD$  的下方.

设直线  $PQ$  交  $x$  轴于点  $F$ , 点  $P$  的坐标为  $(m, -\frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{3}{2}m + 2)$ .

当点  $P$  在  $y$  轴右侧时, 如图 1, 则  $CQ = CQ' = m$ ,

$$PQ = PQ' = 2 - (-\frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{3}{2}m + 2) = \frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{3}{2}m.$$

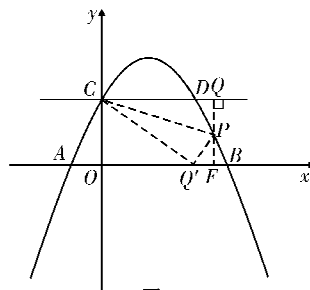


图 1

(第 19 题)

∵  $\angle CQ'O + \angle FQ'P = 90^\circ, \angle CQ'O + \angle OCQ' = 90^\circ$ ,

∴  $\angle OCQ' = \angle FQ'P$ .

又 ∵  $\angle COQ' = \angle Q'FP = 90^\circ$ ,

∴  $\triangle COQ' \sim \triangle Q'FP$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{Q'C}{PQ'} = \frac{CO}{Q'F}, \text{ 即 } \frac{m}{\frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{3}{2}m} = \frac{2}{Q'F},$$

解得  $Q'F = m - 3$ .

$$\therefore OQ' = OF - Q'F = m - (m - 3) = 3,$$

$$\therefore CQ = CQ' = \sqrt{OQ'^2 + CO^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{13}.$$

$$\therefore m = \sqrt{13}.$$

∴ 点  $P$  的坐标为  $(\sqrt{13}, \frac{-9 + 3\sqrt{13}}{2})$ .

当点  $P$  在  $y$  轴左侧时, 如图 2, 此时  $m < 0$ ,

$-\frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{3}{2}m + 2 < 0$ , 则  $CQ = CQ' = -m, PQ =$

$$PQ' = 2 - (-\frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{3}{2}m + 2) = \frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{3}{2}m.$$

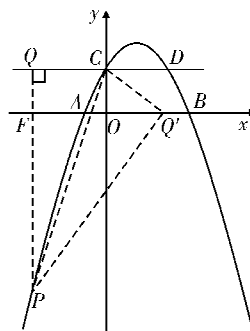


图 2

(第 19 题)

$$\begin{aligned} \because \angle CQ'O + \angle FQ'P = 90^\circ, \angle CQ'O + \angle OCQ' = 90^\circ, \\ \therefore \angle OCQ' = \angle FQ'P. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle COQ' = \angle Q'FP = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle COQ' \sim \triangle Q'FP,$$

$$\therefore \frac{Q'C}{PQ'} = \frac{CO}{Q'F}, \text{即} \frac{-m}{\frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{3}{2}m} = \frac{2}{Q'F},$$

$$\text{解得 } Q'F = 3 - m.$$

$$\therefore OQ' = 3, CQ = CQ' = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{13}.$$

$$\therefore m = -\sqrt{13}.$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } P \text{ 的坐标为 } \left(-\sqrt{13}, \frac{-9-3\sqrt{13}}{2}\right).$$

综上所述, 满足条件的点  $P$  的坐标为  $\left(\sqrt{13}, \frac{-9+3\sqrt{13}}{2}\right)$  或  $\left(-\sqrt{13}, \frac{-9-3\sqrt{13}}{2}\right)$ .

20. 解: (1) 把点  $A(4, 0), B(1, 3)$  代入  $y = ax^2 + bx$ ,

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} 16a + 4b = 0, \\ a + b = 3, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} a = -1, \\ b = 4. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{抛物线的解析式为 } y = -x^2 + 4x.$$

(2) 如图 1, 过点  $P$  作  $PD \perp BH$ , 交  $BH$  于点  $D$ .

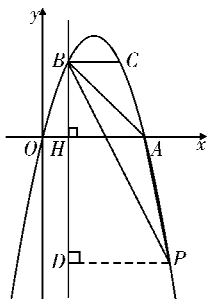


图1

(第 20 题)

设  $P(m, -m^2 + 4m)$ , 根据题意, 得

$$BH = AH = 3, HD = m^2 - 4m, PD = m - 1.$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle ABP} = S_{\triangle ABH} + S_{\text{梯形} HAPD} \quad S_{\triangle BPD} = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 3 +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (3 + m - 1) \cdot (m^2 - 4m) - \frac{1}{2} (m - 1) (3 + m^2$$

$$- 4m) = 6.$$

$$\text{整理, 得 } 3m^2 - 15m = 0.$$

$$\text{解得 } m_1 = 0 (\text{舍去}), m_2 = 5.$$

$$\therefore \text{点 } P \text{ 的坐标为 } (5, -5).$$

$$(3) \triangle CMN \text{ 的面积为 } \frac{5}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{29}{2} \text{ 或 } 17 \text{ 或 } 5.$$

提示: 以点  $C, M, N$  为顶点的三角形为等腰直角三角形时, 分三类情况讨论.

① 以点  $M$  为直角顶点且点  $M$  在  $x$  轴上方时, 如图 2, 则  $CM = MN, \angle CMN = 90^\circ$ .

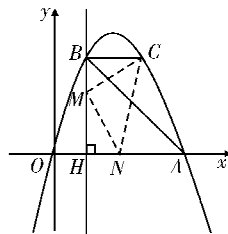


图2

(第 20 题)

易证得  $\triangle CBM \cong \triangle MHN$ ,

$$\therefore MH = BC = 2, HN = BM = 3 - 2 = 1,$$

$$\therefore M(1, 2), N(2, 0).$$

$$\text{由勾股定理, 得 } CM = MN = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}.$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle CMN} = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5} = \frac{5}{2}.$$

以点  $M$  为直角顶点且点  $M$  在  $x$  轴下方时, 如图 3, 作辅助线, 构建如图 3 所示的两直角三角形:  $Rt\triangle NEM$  和  $Rt\triangle MDC$ .

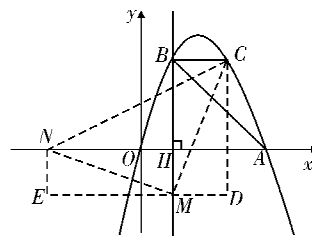


图3

(第 20 题)

易证得  $Rt\triangle NEM \cong Rt\triangle MDC$ ,

$$\therefore EM = CD = 5, NE = MD = 2.$$

$$\text{由勾股定理, 得 } CM = \sqrt{2^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{29}.$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle CMN} = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{29} \times \sqrt{29} = \frac{29}{2}.$$

② 以点  $N$  为直角顶点且点  $N$  在  $y$  轴左侧时, 如图 4, 则  $CN = MN, \angle MNC = 90^\circ$ , 作辅助线.

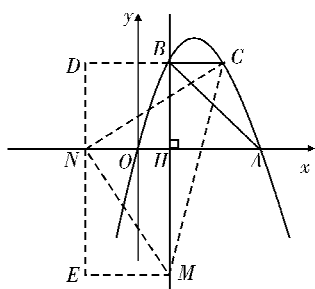


图4

(第 20 题)

同理可得  $CN = \sqrt{3^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{34}$ ,

$$\therefore S_{\triangle CMN} = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{34} \times \sqrt{34} = 17.$$

以点 N 为直角顶点且点 N 在 y 轴右侧时,作辅助线,如图 5,同理可得  $CN = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{10}$ ,

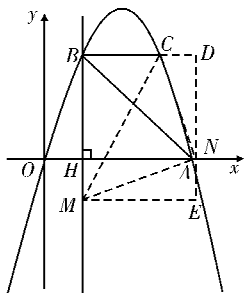


图5

(第 20 题)

$$\therefore S_{\triangle CMN} = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{10} \times \sqrt{10} = 5.$$

③以点 C 为直角顶点时,不能构成满足条件的等腰直角三角形.

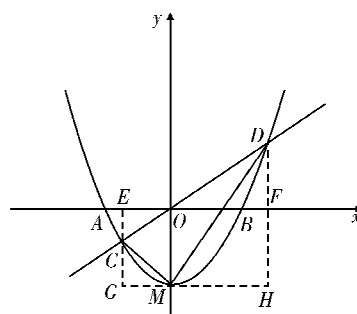
综上所述,  $\triangle CMN$  的面积为  $\frac{5}{2}$  或  $\frac{29}{2}$  或 17 或 5.

21. 解:(1)  $\because$  抛物线  $y = x^2 + bx + c$  的顶点为  $M(0, -1)$ ,  $\therefore b = 0, c = -1$ .

$\therefore$  抛物线的解析式为  $y = x^2 - 1$ .

(2)  $MC \perp MD$ . 理由如下:

如图,分别过点 C, D 作 y 轴的平行线,交 x 轴于点 E, F, 过点 M 作 x 轴的平行线交 EC 于点 G, 交 DF 于点 H.



(第 21 题)

设  $D(m, m^2 - 1), C(n, n^2 - 1)$ .

$\therefore OE = -n, CE = 1 - n^2, OF = m, DF = m^2 - 1$ .

$\therefore OM = 1, \therefore CG = n^2, DH = m^2$ .

$\therefore EG \parallel DH, \therefore \frac{CE}{DF} = \frac{OE}{OF}$ , 即  $\frac{1 - n^2}{m^2 - 1} = \frac{-n}{m}$ ,

解得  $m = -\frac{1}{n}$  或  $m = n$  (舍去).

$\therefore \frac{CG}{GM} = \frac{n^2}{-n} = -n, \frac{MH}{DH} = \frac{m}{m^2} = \frac{1}{m} = -n$ ,

$\therefore \frac{CG}{GM} = \frac{MH}{DH}$ .

又  $\because \angle CGM = \angle MHD = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \triangle CGM \sim \triangle MHD$ ,

$\therefore \angle CMG = \angle MDH$ .

$\therefore \angle MDH + \angle DMH = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle CMG + \angle DMH = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle CMD = 90^\circ$ , 即  $MC \perp MD$ .

22. 解:(1)  $\because$  抛物线  $y = \frac{1}{4}(x - m)^2$  经过点  $B(0, 1)$ ,

$\therefore \frac{1}{4}m^2 = 1$ , 解得  $m = \pm 2$ .

$\because$  顶点 A 在 x 轴正半轴上,

$\therefore m = 2$ .

$\therefore$  抛物线的解析式为  $y = \frac{1}{4}(x - 2)^2 = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - x + 1$ .

(2) 如图 1, 连接 HQ 交 AP 于点 R, 过点 Q 作  $QD \perp x$  轴于点 D.

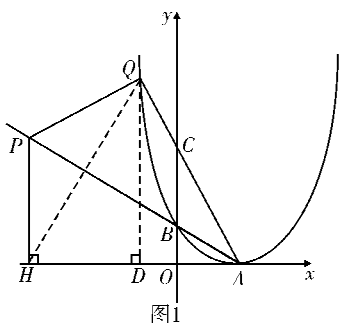


图1  
(第 22 题)

∵ 点  $A(2,0), B(0,1)$ ,  
 $\therefore OA=2, OB=1, \therefore AB=\sqrt{5}$ ,  
 $\therefore \tan \angle BAO = \frac{1}{2}, \sin \angle BAO = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ .

由翻折的性质, 得  $AP \perp QI$ ,  
 $\therefore \angle HAR + \angle QHD = 90^\circ$ .

又  $\because \angle DQH + \angle QHD = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle DQH = \angle HAR$ .

$\therefore \tan \angle DQH = \tan \angle HAR = \frac{1}{2}$ .

设  $DH=a$ , 则  $DQ = \frac{DH}{\tan \angle DQH} = 2a$ .

$\therefore QH = \sqrt{a^2 + (2a)^2} = \sqrt{5}a$ .

$\therefore RH = \frac{1}{2}QH = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}a$ .

在  $Rt\triangle ARH$  中,  $AH = \frac{RH}{\sin \angle HAR} = \frac{5}{2}a$ .

$\therefore OD = \frac{5}{2}a - a - 2 = \frac{3}{2}a - 2$ .

$\therefore Q\left(2 - \frac{3}{2}a, 2a\right)$ .

∵ 点  $Q$  在抛物线上,

$\therefore \frac{1}{4}\left(2 - \frac{3}{2}a - 2\right)^2 = 2a$ ,

解得  $a = \frac{32}{9}$  或  $a = 0$  (舍去).

$\therefore$  点  $Q$  的坐标为  $\left(-\frac{10}{3}, \frac{64}{9}\right)$ .

(3) 如图 2, 过点  $P$  作  $x$  轴的平行线  $l$ , 过点  $M$  作  $ME \perp l$  于点  $E$ , 过点  $N$  作  $NF \perp l$  于点  $F$ .

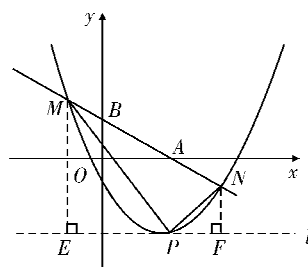


图2

(第 22 题)

$\because \angle MPN = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle MPE + \angle NPF = 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ$ .

又  $\because \angle MPE + \angle PME = 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \angle NPF = \angle PME$ .

又  $\because \angle MEP = \angle PFN = 90^\circ$ ,

$\therefore \triangle MEP \sim \triangle PFN$ ,

$\therefore \frac{ME}{PF} = \frac{PE}{NF}$ , 即  $\frac{y_M + n}{x_N - 2} = \frac{2 - x_M}{y_N + n}$ ,

$\therefore x_M \cdot x_N - 2(x_M + x_N) + 4 + y_M \cdot y_N + n(y_M + y_N) + n^2 = 0$ .

∵ 抛物线向下平移  $n$  个单位长度,

$\therefore$  平移后的抛物线的解析式为  $y = \frac{1}{4}(x-2)^2 - n$ .

设直线  $AB$  的解析式为  $y = kx + d$ , 将  $A(2,0)$ ,  $B(0,1)$  代入, 得

$$\begin{cases} 2k + d = 0, \\ d = 1, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} k = -\frac{1}{2}, \\ d = 1. \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$  直线  $AB$  的解析式为  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1$ .

$$\text{联立方程组, 得 } \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{4}(x-2)^2 - n, \\ y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1. \end{cases}$$

消掉  $y$ , 得  $x^2 - 2x - 4n = 0$ .

$\therefore x_M + x_N = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{-2}{1} = 2$ ,

$x_M \cdot x_N = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-4n}{1} = -4n$ .

$\therefore y_M + y_N = -\frac{1}{2}x_M + 1 - \frac{1}{2}x_N + 1 = -\frac{1}{2}(x_M + x_N) + 2 = -\frac{1}{2} \times 2 + 2 = 1$ ,

$y_M \cdot y_N = \left(-\frac{1}{2}x_M + 1\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}x_N + 1\right) = \frac{1}{4}x_M \cdot$



$$x_N - \frac{1}{2}(x_M + x_N) + 1 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-4n) - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 + 1 = -n.$$

$$\therefore -4n - 2 \times 2 + 4 + (-n) + n \times 1 + n^2 = 0,$$

整理,得  $n^2 - 4n = 0$ ,

解得  $n_1 = 4, n_2 = 0$  (舍去).

$\therefore$  当  $n = 4$  时,  $\angle MPN = 90^\circ$ .

23. 解: (1) 配方, 得  $y = \frac{1}{2}(x-2)^2 - 1$ ,

$\therefore$  抛物线的对称轴为  $x = 2$ , 顶点为  $P(2, -1)$ .

将  $x = 0$  代入  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + 1$ , 得  $y = 1$ ,

$\therefore$  点 A 的坐标是  $(0, 1)$ .

由抛物线的对称性知, 点 A  $(0, 1)$  与点 B 关于直线  $x = 2$  对称,

$\therefore$  点 B 的坐标是  $(4, 1)$ .

设直线 l 的解析式为  $y = kx + b$  ( $k \neq 0$ ), 将点 B, P

的坐标代入, 得  $\begin{cases} 4k + b = 1, \\ 2k + b = -1, \end{cases}$  解得  $\begin{cases} k = 1, \\ b = -3. \end{cases}$

$\therefore$  直线 l 的函数解析式为  $y = x - 3$ .

(2) 常规做法如下:

如图, 连接 AD 交  $O'C$  于点 E.

$\therefore$  点 D 由点 A 沿  $O'C$  翻折得到,

$\therefore O'C$  垂直平分 AD.

由(1)知, 点 C 的坐标为  $(0, -3)$ ,

$\therefore$  在  $Rt\triangle AO'C$  中,  $O'A = 2, AC = 4$ ,

$\therefore O'C = 2\sqrt{5}$ .

$\therefore S_{\triangle AO'C} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot O'C \cdot AE = \frac{1}{2} \cdot O'A \cdot AC$ ,

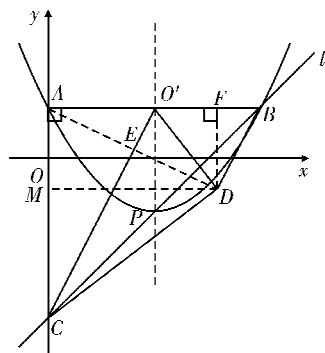
$\therefore AE = \frac{4}{5}\sqrt{5}, AD = 2AE = \frac{8}{5}\sqrt{5}$ .

过点 D 作  $DF \perp AB$  于点 F, 易证  $Rt\triangle ADF \sim Rt\triangle CO'A$ .

$$\therefore \frac{AF}{CA} = \frac{DF}{O'A} = \frac{AD}{CO'},$$

$$\therefore AF = \frac{AD}{O'C} \cdot AC = \frac{16}{5}, DF = \frac{AD}{O'C} \cdot O'A = \frac{8}{5}.$$

$\therefore$  点 D 的坐标为  $(\frac{16}{5}, -\frac{3}{5})$ .



(第 23 题)

借助书中提到的规律也可以这样做:

如图, 过点 D 作  $x$  轴的平行线交  $y$  轴于点 M.

在  $Rt\triangle AO'C$  中,  $O'A = 2, AC = 4$ ,

$\therefore$  三边满足  $1 : 2 : \sqrt{5}$ , 翻折得到  $3 : 4 : 5$  的  $Rt\triangle DMC$ .

$$\therefore DC = AC = 4, \therefore DM = \frac{16}{5}, CM = \frac{12}{5}.$$

又  $\because OC = 3$ ,

$\therefore$  点 D 的纵坐标为  $\frac{12}{5} - 3 = -\frac{3}{5}$ .

$\therefore$  点 D 的坐标为  $(\frac{16}{5}, -\frac{3}{5})$ .

(3) 显然,  $O'P \parallel AC$ , 且  $O'$  为 AB 的中点,

$\therefore$  点 P 是线段 BC 的中点,  $\therefore S_{\triangle DPC} = S_{\triangle DPB}$ .

故要使  $S_{\triangle DQC} = S_{\triangle DPB}$ , 只需  $S_{\triangle DQC} = S_{\triangle DPC}$ .

过点 P 作直线 m 与 CD 平行, 则直线 m 上的任意一点与 CD 构成的三角形的面积都等于  $S_{\triangle DPC}$ , 故 m 与抛物线的交点即符合条件的点 Q.

容易求得过点  $C(0, -3), D(\frac{16}{5}, -\frac{3}{5})$  的直线的解析式为  $y = \frac{3}{4}x - 3$ .

$\therefore$  设直线 m 的解析式为  $y = \frac{3}{4}x + d$ , 将  $P(2, -1)$

代入, 得  $\frac{3}{4} \times 2 + d = -1$ , 解得  $d = -\frac{5}{2}$ .

$\therefore$  直线 m 的解析式为  $y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{5}{2}$ .

$$\text{联立方程组, 得 } \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + 1, \\ y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{5}{2}, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} x_1 = 2, \\ y_1 = -1, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_2 = \frac{7}{2}, \\ y_2 = \frac{1}{8}. \end{cases}$$

因此,抛物线上存在点 Q,使得  $S_{\triangle DQC} = S_{\triangle DPB}$ ,点

Q 的坐标为  $(2, -1)$  或  $(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{1}{8})$ .

24. 解:(1)由对称性可知  $\angle AOB = \angle DOB$ .

$\because$  四边形 OABC 是矩形,  $\therefore CB \parallel OA$ ,

$\therefore \angle EBO = \angle AOB, \therefore \angle EBO = \angle EOB$ ,

$\therefore OE = BE$ .

设点 E 的坐标为  $(x, m), \therefore OE = BE = 2m - x$ .

在  $Rt\triangle OCE$  中,  $CE^2 + OC^2 = OE^2$ ,

$\therefore x^2 + m^2 = (2m - x)^2$ , 解得  $x = \frac{3m}{4}$ ,

$\therefore E(\frac{3m}{4}, m)$ .

(2)  $\because \angle EMC$  与  $\angle MOB$  互余,  $OE = BE$ ,

$\therefore EF$  是  $OB$  的垂直平分线,

$\therefore \angle BEF = \angle OEF$ .

$\because OA \parallel CB$ ,

$\therefore \angle BEF = \angle OFE$ .

$\therefore \angle OEF = \angle OFE$ .

$\therefore OF = OE = BE = CB - CE = 2m - \frac{3m}{4} = \frac{5m}{4}$ .

$\because CE \parallel OA$ ,

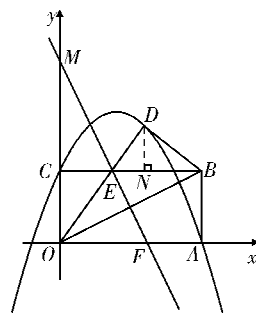
$\therefore \triangle MCE \sim \triangle MOF$ ,

$\therefore \frac{CM}{OM} = \frac{CE}{OF}$ , 即  $\frac{5-m}{5} = \frac{\frac{3m}{4}}{\frac{5m}{4}}$ , 解得  $m = 2$ .

$\therefore$  点 C, E 的坐标分别为  $(0, 2), (\frac{3}{2}, 2)$ .

$\therefore BD = 2, DE = 4 - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{3}{2}, BE = 4 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$ .

如图,过点 D 作  $DN \perp BC$ ,垂足为点 N.



(第 24 题)

$$\therefore S_{\triangle BDE} = \frac{1}{2} BD \cdot DE = \frac{1}{2} BE \cdot DN,$$

$$\therefore DN = \frac{2 \times \frac{3}{2}}{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{6}{5}.$$

$\therefore$  在  $Rt\triangle EDN$  中,

$$EN = \sqrt{DE^2 - DN^2} = \sqrt{(\frac{3}{2})^2 - (\frac{6}{5})^2} = \frac{9}{10}.$$

$$\therefore CN = CE + EN = \frac{12}{5}.$$

$\therefore$  点 D 的坐标为  $(\frac{12}{5}, \frac{16}{5})$

将点  $D(\frac{12}{5}, \frac{16}{5}), A(4, 0), C(0, 2)$  代入  $y = ax^2 +$

$$bx + c \text{ 中, 得} \begin{cases} \frac{144}{25}a + \frac{12}{5}b + c = \frac{16}{5}, \\ 16a + 4b + c = 0, \\ c = 2, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} a = -\frac{5}{8}, \\ b = 2, \\ c = 2. \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$  该抛物线的解析式为  $y = -\frac{5}{8}x^2 + 2x + 2$ .

(3) 存在. 点 P 的坐标为  $(\frac{8+4\sqrt{7}}{5}, \frac{4}{5})$  或

$(\frac{8-4\sqrt{7}}{5}, \frac{4}{5})$ .