

设 $0 < a < 1$, $f(x) = x^2 e^{a-x} - a^2 \ln x - a$ 有且仅有两个极值点 x_4, x_5 ($0 < x_4 < 1 < x_5 < 2$),
求证: $f(x_4) + f(x_5) > 0$.

$$f'(x) = x(2-x)e^{a-x} - \frac{a^2}{x}$$

由 $f(x) = x^2 e^{a-x} - a^2 \ln x - a$ 有且仅有两个极值点 x_4, x_5

$f'(x)$ 有且仅有两个零点 x_4, x_5

设 $g(x) = x^2(2-x)e^{-x} - a^2 e^{-a}$ ($0 < x < 2$),

则 $g(x)$ 有且仅有两个零点 x_4, x_5

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} 2\ln x_4 + \ln(2-x_4) - x_4 = 2\ln a - a \\ 2\ln x_5 + \ln(2-x_5) - x_5 = 2\ln a - a \end{cases}$$

$$g'(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)e^{-x}$$

故 $g(x)$ 在 $(0,1)$ 单调递增, 在 $(1,2)$ 单调递减

$$f(x_4) + f(x_5) = x_4^2 e^{a-x_4} + x_5^2 e^{a-x_5} - a^2 \ln x_4 x_5 - 2a$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2-x_4} + \frac{a^2}{2-x_5} - a^2 \ln x_4 x_5 - 2a > 0$$

$$\text{等价于} \frac{1}{2-x_4} + \frac{1}{2-x_5} - \ln x_4 x_5 - \frac{2}{a} > 0$$

注意到存在 $a = 0.1$, 使得 $g(1.96) = 0.01e^{-0.1}(4 \times 1.96^2 e^{-1.86} - 1) > 0$, $x_5 > 1.96$

$$\frac{1}{2-x_4} + \frac{1}{2-x_5} - \ln x_4 x_5 - \frac{2}{a} > \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2-1.96} - \ln 2 - \frac{2}{0.1} > 0$$

$$\text{假设} \exists a \in (0,1), \frac{1}{2-x_4} + \frac{1}{2-x_5} - \ln x_4 x_5 - \frac{2}{a} \leq 0$$

则 $\frac{1}{2-x_4} + \frac{1}{2-x_5} - \ln x_4 x_5 - \frac{2}{a}$ 作为关于 a 的函数在 $(0,1)$ 存在零点

$$\text{即} x_4 x_5 \ln x_4 x_5 + \frac{2}{a} x_4 x_5 - 2 = (x_4 + x_5 - 2) \left(\frac{4}{a} + 2 \ln x_4 x_5 - 1 \right)$$

故为推翻假设, 证明原命题成立, 只需证明

$$\begin{cases} 2\ln x_4 + \ln(2-x_4) - x_4 = 2\ln a - a \\ 2\ln x_5 + \ln(2-x_5) - x_5 = 2\ln a - a \\ x_4 x_5 \ln x_4 x_5 + \frac{2}{a} x_4 x_5 - 2 = (x_4 + x_5 - 2) \left(\frac{4}{a} + 2 \ln x_4 x_5 - 1 \right) \end{cases}$$

在 $a \in (0,1), 0 < x_4 < 1 < x_5 < 2$ 时无解

当存在 $a \in (0,1), 0 < x_4 < 1 < x_5 < 2$ 满足且仅需满足

$$\begin{cases} 2\ln x_4 + \ln(2-x_4) - x_4 = 2\ln a - a \\ 2\ln x_5 + \ln(2-x_5) - x_5 = 2\ln a - a \\ x_4 x_5 \ln x_4 x_5 + \frac{2}{a} x_4 x_5 - 2 = (x_4 + x_5 - 2) \left(\frac{4}{a} + 2 \ln x_4 x_5 - 1 \right) \end{cases} \quad \text{时:}$$

设 $G(x) = g(1-x) - g(1+x)$ ($0 < x < 1$)

$$G(x) = e^{x-1}(1-x)(1+x)(1-x - (1+x)e^{-2x})$$

$$< e^{x-1}(1-x)(1+x) \left(1-x - (1+x) \frac{2-2x}{2+2x} \right) = 0$$

$$\text{故} G(1-x_4) = g(x_4) - g(2-x_4) < 0$$

$$\text{即} g(2-x_4) > g(x_4) = g(x_5)$$

又 $2-x_4, x_5 \in (1,2)$, $g(x)$ 在 $(1,2)$ 单调递减

故 $2-x_4 < x_5$, 即 $x_4 + x_5 > 2$

$$\text{设 } H(x) = g(x) - g\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} < x < 1\right)$$

$$H(x) = x^2(2-x)e^{-x} \left(1 - e^{x-\frac{1}{x}} \frac{2-\frac{1}{x}}{x^4(2-x)}\right)$$

$$\text{设 } h(x) = 1 - e^{x-\frac{1}{x}} \frac{2-\frac{1}{x}}{x^4(2-x)} \left(\frac{1}{2} < x \leq 1\right)$$

$$h'(x) = e^{x-\frac{1}{x}} \frac{(1-x)^2(2x^2-11x+2)}{x^7(2-x)^2} \leq 0$$

故 $h(x)$ 在 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$ 单调递减

$$\text{故 } \forall x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right), h(x) > h(1) = 0, H(x) > 0$$

$$\text{若 } x_4 \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right), \text{ 则 } H(x_4) > 0, \text{ 即 } g\left(\frac{1}{x_4}\right) < g(x_4) = g(x_5)$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{1}{x_4}, x_5 \in (1, 2), g(x) \text{ 在 } (1, 2) \text{ 单调递减}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{x_4} > x_5, \text{ 即 } x_4 x_5 < 1$$

$$\text{若 } x_4 \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right], x_4 x_5 < \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 1$$

$$\text{故 } x_4 x_5 < 1$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} 2\ln x_4 + \ln(2-x_4) - x_4 = 2\ln a - a \\ 2\ln x_5 + \ln(2-x_5) - x_5 = 2\ln a - a \end{cases} \text{ 两式相加得}$$

$$2\ln x_4 x_5 + \ln(2-x_4)(2-x_5) - (x_4 + x_5) = 4\ln a - 2a$$

$$\text{令 } u = x_4 + x_5, v = x_4 x_5, \text{ 则}$$

$$x_4 x_5 \ln x_4 x_5 + \frac{2}{a} x_4 x_5 - 2 = (x_4 + x_5 - 2) \left(\frac{4}{a} + 2\ln x_4 x_5 - 1\right) \text{ 等价于}$$

$$v \ln v + \frac{2}{a} v - 2 = (u - 2) \left(\frac{4}{a} + 2\ln v - 1\right)$$

$$2\ln x_4 x_5 + \ln(2-x_4)(2-x_5) - (x_4 + x_5) = 4\ln a - 2a \text{ 等价于}$$

$$2\ln v + \ln(v - 2u + 4) - u = 4\ln a - 2a$$

$$x_4 + x_5 > 2 \text{ 等价于 } u > 2$$

$$x_4 x_5 < 1 \text{ 等价于 } v < 1$$

也就是说, 若存在 $a \in (0, 1), 0 < x_4 < 1 < x_5 < 2$ 满足且仅需满足

$$\begin{cases} 2\ln x_4 + \ln(2-x_4) - x_4 = 2\ln a - a \\ 2\ln x_5 + \ln(2-x_5) - x_5 = 2\ln a - a \\ x_4 x_5 \ln x_4 x_5 + \frac{2}{a} x_4 x_5 - 2 = (x_4 + x_5 - 2) \left(\frac{4}{a} + 2\ln x_4 x_5 - 1\right) \end{cases},$$

则存在 $a \in (0, 1), u > 2, v < 1$ 满足且仅需满足

$$\begin{cases} v \ln v + \frac{2}{a} v - 2 = (u - 2) \left(\frac{4}{a} + 2\ln v - 1\right) \\ 2\ln v + \ln(v - 2u + 4) - u = 4\ln a - 2a \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } v \ln v + \frac{2}{a} v - 2 = (u - 2) \left(\frac{4}{a} + 2\ln v - 1\right)$$

$$a = \frac{2(v-2u+4)}{4-u+(2u-4-v)\ln v}$$

令 $1-v=s \in (0,1), 2u+s-4=t \in (s,1)$, 则

$$a = \frac{4(1-t)}{4-t+s+2(1-t)\ln(\frac{1}{1-s})} < \frac{4(1-t)}{4-t+s+2(1-t)s} = \frac{4(1-t)}{4-t+3s-2ts}$$

$$< \frac{4(1-t)}{4-t+3s-6\sqrt{ts}} < \frac{4(1-t)}{4-t+3s-3(t+s)} = 1$$

$$4\ln a - 2a = 2\ln v + \ln(v-2u+4) - u = 2\ln(1-s) + \ln(1-t) - \frac{t-s+4}{2}$$

设 $p(x) = 4\ln x - 2x (x \in (0,1))$

$$p'(x) = \frac{4}{x} - 2 > 0$$

故 $p(x)$ 在 $(0,1)$ 单调递增

$$\text{故 } 2\ln(1-s) + \ln(1-t) - \frac{t-s+4}{2} = p(a) < p(\frac{4(1-t)}{4-t+3s-2ts})$$

$$\text{设 } q(t) = 2\ln(1-s) + \ln(1-t) - \frac{t-s+4}{2} - p(\frac{4(1-t)}{4-t+3s-2ts})$$

$$q'(t) = -(4s+12) \left(2 \left(\frac{1}{4-t+3s-2ts} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{(4-t+3s-2ts)(1-t)} \right) - \frac{1}{1-t} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{1}{4+3s} < \frac{1}{4-t+3s-2ts} < \frac{1}{4(1-t)}$$

$$q'(t) > -(4s+12) \left(2 \left(\frac{1}{4+3s} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{(4+3s)(1-t)} \right) - \frac{1}{1-t} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{s+8}{(4+3s)(1-t)} - 2(4s+12) \left(\frac{1}{4+3s} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$> \frac{s+8}{4+3s} - 2(4s+12) \left(\frac{1}{4+3s} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{s(16-3s)}{2(4+3s)^2} > 0$$

故 $q(t)$ 在 $(s,1)$ 单调递增, $q(t) > q(s) = 3\ln(1-s) - 2 - p(\frac{2(1-s)}{(s+1)(2-s)})$

$$\text{设 } r(s) = 3\ln(1-s) - 2 - p(\frac{2(1-s)}{(s+1)(2-s)})$$

$$r'(s) = \frac{s(-7s^3 + 22s^2 - 15s + 4)}{((s+1)(2-s))^2(1-s)} > \frac{s(15s^2 - 15s + 4)}{((s+1)(2-s))^2(1-s)} > 0$$

故 $r(s)$ 在 $(0,1)$ 单调递增, $q(t) > r(s) > r(0) = 0$

这与 $2\ln(1-s) + \ln(1-t) - \frac{t-s+4}{2} < p(\frac{4(1-t)}{4-t+3s-2ts})$ 矛盾

故假设不成立, 原命题成立。

