



## 解答一个偏移题

(简单导数群题) 设实数  $a > 1$  , 方程  $e^x - x = a$  的两个根为  $x_1, x_2$ , ( $x_1 < x_2$ )

$$\text{证明: } x_1^2 + x_2^2 > a^2 + \ln^2 a - \frac{\ln^2 a}{(a-1)^2};$$

将上题转化下, 等价于下题, 称之为偏移 36

(偏移 38) 设实数  $m > 1$  , 方程  $x - \ln x = m$  的两个根为  $x_1, x_2$ , ( $x_1 < x_2$ )

$$\text{证明: } \ln^2 x_1 + \ln^2 x_2 > m^2 + \ln^2 m - \frac{\ln^2 m}{(m-1)^2}; \quad (2022-01-19\text{-湖南长沙胡晓昊})$$

$$\text{解: } \ln^2 x_1 + \ln^2 x_2 > m^2 + \ln^2 m - \frac{\ln^2 m}{(m-1)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x_1 - m)^2 + (x_2 - m)^2 > m^2 + \ln^2 m - \frac{\ln^2 m}{(m-1)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x_1 + x_2 - m)^2 - 2x_1 x_2 - \ln^2 m + \frac{\ln^2 m}{(m-1)^2} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x_1 + x_2 - m)^2 - 2e^{x_1 + x_2 - 2m} - \ln^2 m + \frac{\ln^2 m}{(m-1)^2} > 0$$

$$\text{令 } t = x_1 + x_2, \text{ 即证 } f(t) = (t-m)^2 - 2e^{t-2m} - \ln^2 m + \frac{\ln^2 m}{(m-1)^2} > 0$$

$$f'(t) = 2(t-m) - 2e^{t-2m}, \quad f''(t) = 2(1-e^{t-2m}), \text{ 易知 } m+1 < t < 2m, \text{ 故 } f''(t) > 0$$

则  $f'(t) > f'(m+1) = 2 - 2e^{1-m} > 0$  , 则  $f(t) \uparrow$  , 要证  $f(t) > 0$  , 只需寻找到  $t = x_1 + x_2$  较为紧凑的下界即可, 之前曾经证明过偏移 7, 详细证明在《昊天数学公众号》有介绍

(偏移 7) 已知  $x_1 - \ln x_1 = x_2 - \ln x_2 = m$ , ( $x_1 < x_2$ ) , 求证:  $x_1 + x_2 > m + \frac{1}{m} + \ln m$

$$\text{故 } f(t) > f(m + \frac{1}{m} + \ln m) = \frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{2 \ln m}{m} - 2me^{\frac{1}{m}-m} + \frac{\ln^2 m}{(m-1)^2}$$

$$\text{只需证 } \frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{2 \ln m}{m} - 2me^{\frac{1}{m}-m} + \frac{\ln^2 m}{(m-1)^2} > 0 \text{ 即可;}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{2 \ln m}{m} + \frac{\ln^2 m}{(m-1)^2} > 2me^{\frac{1}{m}-m}$$





$$\Leftrightarrow \ln\left(\frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{2\ln m}{m} + \frac{\ln^2 m}{(m-1)^2}\right) > \ln(2me^{\frac{1-m}{m}})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln\left(\frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{2\ln m}{m} + \frac{\ln^2 m}{(m-1)^2}\right) - \ln(2me^{\frac{1-m}{m}}) > 0$$

设  $g(x) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2\ln x}{x} + \frac{\ln^2 x}{(x-1)^2}\right) - \ln(2xe^{\frac{1-x}{x}}), (x > 1)$

则  $g'(x) = \frac{h(x)}{x^2(x-1)(x^2 \ln^2 x + 2x(x-1)^2 \ln x + (x-1)^2)}, \text{ 其中}$

$$h(x) = (x^5 + 2x^3)\ln^2 x - (4x^4 + x^2)\ln^2 x + 2x(x-1)(x(x-1)(x^2 - 3x + 4) + 1)\ln x \\ + (3x^2 - 3x + 1)(x-1)^3$$

为此我们只需证明  $h(x) > 0$  即可，

易证  $x > 1$  时  $\frac{12(x-1)^2}{x^2+10x+1} \leq \ln^2 x \leq \frac{(x-1)^2}{x}$ , 且  $\ln x > \frac{3(x^2-1)}{x^2+4x+1}$

故

$$h(x) > (x^5 + 2x^3) \cdot \frac{12(x-1)^2}{x^2+10x+1} - (4x^4 + x^2) \frac{(x-1)^2}{x} + 2x(x-1)(x(x-1)(x^2 - 3x + 4) + 1) \frac{3(x^2-1)}{x^2+4x+1} \\ + (3x^2 - 3x + 1)(x-1)^3 \\ = \frac{(x-1)^3(6x^7 + 59x^6 - 69x^5 + 24x^4 + 75x^3 - 30x^2 + 6x + 1)}{(x^2+10x+1)(x^2+4x+1)} > 0$$

故原题得证！

