

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 $x_4, x_5$

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

$$g'(x) = x(x-1)(x-4)e^{-x}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_4) + f(x_5) &= x_4^2 e^{a-x_4} + x_5^2 e^{a-x_5} - a^2 \ln x_4 x_5 - 2a \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2-x_4} + \frac{a^2}{2-x_5} - a^2 \ln x_4 x_5 - 2a > 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

故 $G(1-x_4) = g(x_4) - g(2-x_4) < 0$

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 $x_4 + x_5 > 2$

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

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

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

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

故 $h(x)$ 在 $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 单调递减

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

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

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

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

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

故 $x_4 x_5 < 1$

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

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

令 $u = x_4 + x_5$ ,  $v = x_4 x_5$ , 则

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

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

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

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

$x_4 + x_5 > 2$  等价于 $u > 2$

$x_4 x_5 < 1$  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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{4(1-t)}{4 - t + s + 2(1-t)ln(\frac{1}{1-s})} < \frac{4(1-t)}{4 - t + s + 2(1-t)s} = \frac{4(1-t)}{4 - t + 3s - 2ts} \\ &< \frac{4(1-t)}{4 - t + 3s - 6\sqrt{ts}} < \frac{4(1-t)}{4 - t + 3s - 3(t+s)} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

设  $p(x) = 4\lnx - 2x (x \in (0,1))$

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

故  $p(x)$  在  $(0,1)$  单调递增

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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。

