

16. 函数  $f(x) = x^2 + ax + \frac{4a}{x} + \frac{16}{x^2} - 8$ ,  $x \in (1, 4]$ ,  $|f(x)|$  最大值为  $M(a)$ , 则  $M(a)$  的最小值是 \_\_\_\_\_ 32

$$\text{key: } f(x) = (x + \frac{4}{x})^2 + a(x + \frac{4}{x}) - 16, \text{ 令 } t = x + \frac{4}{x} \in [4, 5], f(x) = t^2 + at - 16 = g(t)$$

$$(\text{三点法}) \quad g(4) = 4a, g(5) = 5a + 9, g(\frac{9}{2}) = \frac{9}{2}a - \frac{17}{4}, \therefore g(4) + g(5) - 2f(\frac{9}{2}) = 9 + \frac{17}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} = |f(4) + f(5) - 2f(\frac{9}{2})| \leq |f(4)| + |f(5)| + 2|f(\frac{9}{2})| \leq 4M(a), \therefore M(a) \geq \frac{1}{8}$$

(由于没考虑等号成立条件, 出错)

$$\text{key2: 当 } -\frac{a}{2} \leq 4 \text{ 即 } a \geq -8 \text{ 时, } M(a) = \max\{-g(4), g(5)\} = \max\{-4a, 5a + 9\} \geq 32;$$

$$\text{当 } -\frac{a}{2} \geq 5 \text{ 即 } a \leq -10 \text{ 时, } M(a) = \max\{4a, -5a - 9\} \geq 41$$

$$\text{当 } -10 < a < -8 \text{ 时, } M(a) = \max\{\max\{4a, 5a + 9\}, \frac{a^2}{4} + 16\} \geq 32$$

(2) ① 已知函数  $f(x) = x^3 + (a+2)x^2 + bx + c$  ( $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ ), 若存在异于  $a$  的实数  $m, n$  ( $m \neq n$ ), 使得

$$f(m) = f(n) = f(a), \text{ 则 } b \text{ 的取值范围为 } ( ) \quad A. (-\infty, 1) \quad B. (-\infty, 1] \quad C. (\frac{4}{5}, +\infty) \quad D. (\frac{4}{5}, 1)$$

key: (交点式) 由已知设  $f(x) - k = (x-a)(x-m)(x-n)$ ,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} -a-m-n = a+2 \\ am+an+mn = b \\ -amn+k = c \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} m+n = -2a-2 \\ mn = b+2a^2+2a \end{cases}$$

$\therefore m, n$  ( $m \neq n, m \neq a, n \neq a$ ) 是关于  $t$  的方程:  $t^2 + 2(a+1)t + b + 2a^2 + 2a = 0$  的两相异根,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \Delta = 4(a^2 + 2a + 1) - 4(b + 2a^2 + 2a) > 0 \text{ 即 } b < 1 - a^2 \\ a^2 + 2a(a+1) + b + 2a^2 + 2a = 5a^2 + 4a + b \neq 0 \text{ 即 } b \neq -5(a + \frac{2}{5})^2 + \frac{4}{5}, \therefore \frac{4}{5} < b < 1 \end{cases}$$

② 设函数  $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$  ( $a \neq 0$ ), 若  $0 < 2f(2) = 3f(3) = 4f(4) < 1$ , 则  $f(1) + f(5)$  的取值范围是 ( )

$$A. (0, 1) \quad B. (1, 2) \quad C. (2, 3) \quad D. (3, 4)$$

key: 设  $xf(x) - m = a(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)(x-e)$  (其中  $m \in (0, 1)$ )

$$\text{而 } xf(x) - m = ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx - m, \therefore 24ae = -m$$

$$\therefore f(1) + f(5) = -6a(1-e) + m + \frac{1}{5}(6a(5-e) + m) = \frac{24ae}{5} + \frac{6m}{5} = m \in (0, 1)$$

(2017 学考) 已知 1 是函数  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  ( $a > b > c$ ) 的一个零点, 若存在实数  $x_0$ , 使得  $f(x_0) < 0$ ,

$$\text{则 } f(x) \text{ 的另一个零点可能是 } (B) \quad A. x_0 - 3 \quad B. x_0 - \frac{1}{2} \quad C. x_0 + \frac{3}{2} \quad D. x_0 + 2$$

$$\text{key: } f(1) = a + b + c = 0 \text{ 得 } 2a + c > 1 > a + 2c, \therefore \frac{c}{a} \in (-2, -\frac{1}{2}), \therefore f(x_0) < 0, \therefore \frac{c}{a} < x_0 < 1$$

$$\text{且 } f(x) = a(x-1)(x-\frac{c}{a}), \therefore x_0 - 3 < -2 < \frac{c}{a} < x_0 < 1,$$

(14竞赛) 已知  $b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ , 二次函数  $f(x) = x^2 + bx + c$  在  $(0, 1)$  上与  $x$  轴有两个不同的交点, 求  $c^2 + (1+b)c$  的取值范围.

key:  $-b = \alpha + \beta, c = \alpha\beta (\alpha, \beta \in (0, 1), \alpha \neq \beta)$

$$\therefore c^2 + (1+b)c = \alpha(1-\alpha) \cdot \beta(1-\beta) \in (0, \frac{1}{16})$$

(2017浙江竞赛) 设  $f(x) = x^2 + ax + b$ . 若  $f(x) = 0$  在  $[0, 1]$  中有两个实数根, 则  $a^2 - 2b$  的取值范围为 \_\_\_\_ .  $[0, 2]$

若  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上有零点, 则  $3a + b$  的取值范围为 \_\_\_\_\_ .

key: 设  $f(x) = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta) (\alpha \in [0, 1])$

则  $\alpha + \beta = -a, \alpha\beta = b$

$$\therefore 3a + b = -3(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha\beta = (\alpha - 3)\beta - 3\alpha \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

变式 1 (1) 已知函数  $f(x) = ax^2 + 4x + b (a < 0, a, b \in \mathbb{R})$ , 设关于  $x$  的方程  $f(x) = 0$  的两实根为  $x_1, x_2$ ,

方程  $f(x) = x$  的两实根为  $\alpha, \beta$ . 若  $\alpha < 1 < \beta < 2$ , 则  $(x_1 + 1)(x_2 + 1)$  的取值范围为 \_\_\_\_ .  $(-\infty, 7)$

key1:  $g(x) = f(x) - x = a(x - \alpha)(x - \beta), \therefore f(x) = ax^2 - [a(\alpha + \beta) - 1]x + a\alpha\beta,$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = \frac{a(\alpha + \beta) - 1}{a} = \alpha + \beta - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{4}{3}(\alpha + \beta) \\ x_1 x_2 = \alpha\beta \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore (x_1 + 1)(x_2 + 1) = \alpha\beta + \frac{4}{3}(\alpha + \beta) + 1 = (\alpha + \frac{4}{3})(\beta + \frac{4}{3}) - \frac{7}{9} < \frac{7}{3}(\beta + \frac{4}{3}) - \frac{7}{9} < \frac{70}{9} - \frac{7}{9} = 7 \text{ 得证}$$

$$\text{key2: } \begin{cases} a + b + 3 < 0 \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ 4a + b + 6 > 0 \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}, \textcircled{1} \cdot (-\lambda) + \textcircled{2} \text{ 得: } (4 - \lambda)a + (1 - \lambda)b + 6 - 3\lambda > 0 (\lambda > 0) \text{ (其中 } \lambda = \frac{10}{7})$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{18}{7}a - \frac{3}{7}b + \frac{12}{7} > 0 \text{ 即 } \frac{b - 4}{a} < 6, \therefore (x_1 + 1)(x_2 + 1) = \frac{b - 4}{a} + 1 < 7$$

$$\text{key3: } \begin{cases} a + b + 3 = a + b - 4 < -7 \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ 4a + b - 4 > -10 \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}, \textcircled{1} \cdot (-10) + \textcircled{2} \cdot 7 \text{ 得: } 18a - 3(b - 4) > 0 \text{ 即 } \frac{b - 4}{a} < 6,$$

$$\therefore (x_1 + 1)(x_2 + 1) = \frac{b - 4}{a} + 1 < 7$$

(2) ① 已知实系数一元二次方程  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  有实根, 则使得  $(a - b)^2 + (b - c)^2 + (c - a)^2 \geq ra^2$  成立的正实

数  $r$  的最大值为 \_\_\_\_ .  $\frac{9}{8}$

key: 由  $(a - b)^2 + (b - c)^2 + (c - a)^2 \geq ra^2 \Leftrightarrow r \leq (1 - p)^2 + (p - q)^2 + (1 - q)^2$  (其中  $p = \frac{b}{a}, q = \frac{c}{a}$ )

则  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + px + q = 0$  的两根为  $\alpha, \beta$ , 其中  $-p = \alpha + \beta, q = \alpha\beta$ ,

$$\therefore (1 - p)^2 + (p - q)^2 + (1 - q)^2 = (1 + \alpha + \beta)^2 + (\alpha + \beta + \alpha\beta)^2 + (\alpha\beta - 1)^2$$

$$(\text{主元}) = 2(\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1)(\beta^2 + \beta + 1) = 2[(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}][(\beta + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}] > \frac{9}{8}, \therefore r_{\max} = \frac{9}{8}$$

②若函数  $f(x) = x^2 - ax + b (a, b \in \mathbb{R})$  在区间  $[1, 2]$  上有零点, 则  $a^2 + 2b^2 - 4b$  的最小值为\_\_\_\_\_.

key: 由已知设  $f(x) = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta) (1 \leq \alpha \leq 2, \beta \in \mathbb{R})$

则  $a = \alpha + \beta, b = \alpha\beta, \therefore a^2 + 2b^2 - 4b = (\alpha + \beta)^2 + 2\alpha^2\beta^2 - 4\alpha\beta = (1 + 2\alpha^2)\beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \alpha^2$

$\geq \frac{4(1 + 2\alpha^2) \cdot \alpha^2 - 4\alpha^2}{4(1 + 2\alpha^2)}$  (令  $t = 2\alpha^2 + 1 \in [3, 9]$ , 则  $\alpha^2 = \frac{t-1}{2}$ )

$= \frac{t \cdot \frac{t-1}{2} - \frac{t-1}{2}}{t} = \frac{1}{2}(t + \frac{1}{t} - 1) \geq \frac{2}{3}$  (在  $t \in [3, 9]$  上递增),  $\therefore$  所求最小值为  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

③已知二次函数  $f(x) = ax^2 + x + c (a, c \in \mathbb{R})$  在区间  $[1, 2]$  上有零点, 则  $4a^2 + c^2$  的最小值为\_\_\_\_\_.  $\frac{4}{5}$

key:  $f(x) = a(x - \alpha)(x - \beta) (\alpha \in [1, 2])$

则  $\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -\frac{1}{a} \\ \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} \end{cases}, \therefore 4a^2 + c^2 = 4a^2 + a^2\alpha^2(-\frac{1}{a} - \alpha)^2 = 4a^2 + \alpha^2(1 + 2a\alpha + a^2\alpha^2)$

$= (4 + \alpha^4)a^2 + 2\alpha^3a + \alpha^2 \geq \frac{4(4 + \alpha^2)\alpha^2 - 4\alpha^6}{4(4 + \alpha^4)} = \frac{4\alpha^2}{4 + \alpha^4} = \frac{4}{\frac{4}{\alpha^2} + \alpha^2} \geq \frac{4}{5}$

④已知二次函数  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + a$ , 若  $f(x)$  在  $(0, 2)$  上有两个零点, 则  $\frac{bf(1)}{af(-1)}$  的取值范围为\_\_\_\_.  $(0, \frac{5}{18})$

key:  $f(x) = a(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)$ , 且  $0 < \alpha < \beta < 2, -\frac{b}{a} = \alpha + \beta, \alpha\beta = 1, \alpha \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

则  $\frac{bf(1)}{af(-1)} = \frac{-a(\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha}) \cdot a(1 - \alpha)(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha})}{a^2(-1 - \alpha)(-1 - \frac{1}{\alpha})} = \frac{(\alpha^2 + 1)(1 - \alpha)^2}{\alpha(1 + \alpha)^2} = \frac{(\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha})(\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha} - 2)}{\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha} + 2}$  (令  $t = \alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha} + 2 \in (4, \frac{9}{2})$ )

$= \frac{(t-2)(t-4)}{t} = t + \frac{8}{t} - 6 \in (0, \frac{5}{18})$

变式 2. 已知二次函数  $f(x) = px^2 + qx + r (p \neq 0, p, q, r \in \mathbb{R})$  有零点, 且  $p + q + r = 1$ , 则

$\max\{\min\{p, q, r\}\} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \min\{\max\{p, q, r\}\} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

key:  $q^2 \geq 4pr$ , 且  $p + q + r = 1$ ,

由  $1 = p + r + q \geq p + r + 2\sqrt{pr} \geq 4m, \therefore m \leq \frac{1}{4}$

若  $p = M$ , 则  $q^2 \geq 4pr \geq 4qr, \therefore r \leq \frac{q}{4} \leq \frac{p}{4}, \therefore 1 = p + q + r \leq p + p + \frac{p}{4} = \frac{9p}{4}, \therefore p \geq \frac{4}{9}$

若  $q = M$ , 则  $(q - p)(q - r) \geq 0, \therefore q^2 + pr \geq q(p + r), \therefore \frac{5}{4}q^2 \geq q(p + r), \therefore \frac{5}{4}q \geq p + r, \therefore 1 = p + q + r \leq \frac{9}{4}q$  即  $q \geq \frac{4}{9}$

若  $r = M$ , 则  $q^2 \geq 4pr \geq 4pq, \therefore p \leq \frac{q}{4} \leq \frac{r}{4}, \therefore 1 = p + q + r \leq \frac{r}{4} + r + r = \frac{9r}{4}, \therefore r \geq \frac{4}{9}$

(2006) (16) 设  $f(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$ , 若  $a + b + c = 0, f(0) > 0, f(1) > 0$ , 求证:

(I)  $a > 0$  且  $-2 < \frac{b}{a} < -1$ ; (II) 方程  $f(x) = 0$  在  $(0, 1)$  内有两个实根.

证明: (I) 由  $\begin{cases} a + b + c = 0 \\ f(0) = c = -a - b > 0 \\ f(1) = 3a + 2b + c = 2a + b > 0 \end{cases}$  得  $-a - b + (2a + b) = a > 0$

$\therefore -1 - \frac{b}{a} > 0$ , 且  $2 + \frac{b}{a} > 0$  即  $-2 < \frac{b}{a} < -1$ , 得证

(2) 由  $f(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx - a - b = 0 (x \in (0, 1)) \Leftrightarrow g(x) = 3x^2 + 2mx - 1 - m = 0 (x \in (0, 1))$  (其中  $m = \frac{b}{a} \in (-2, -1)$ )

而  $\begin{cases} g(0) = -1 - m > 0 \\ g(1) = 2 + m > 0 \\ -\frac{m}{3} \in (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}) \subseteq (0, 1) \\ \Delta = 4m^2 + 12(m + 1) = 4(m^2 + 3m + 3) > 0 \end{cases}$   $\therefore g(x) = 0$  的两个根都在  $(0, 1)$  内, 得证

(15 竞赛) 设  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ , 函数  $f(x) = ax^2 + b(x + 1) - 2$ , 若对任意实数  $b$ , 方程  $f(x) = x$  有两个相异实根, 求实数  $a$  的取值范围.

key: 由  $f(x) = x \Leftrightarrow ax^2 + (b - 1)x + b - 2 = 0$

$\therefore \begin{cases} a \neq 0 \\ \Delta = (b - 1)^2 - 4a(b - 2) = b^2 - (2 + 4a)b + 1 + 8a > 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore \Delta_1 = 4(4a^2 + 4a + 1) - 4(8a + 1) < 0$  得  $0 < a < 4$  即为所求的

(2015 浙江文科) 设函数  $f(x) = x^2 + ax + b, (a, b \in \mathbb{R})$ . 已知函数  $f(x)$  在  $[-1, 1]$  上存在零点,  $0 \leq b - 2a \leq 1$ , 则

$b$  的取值范围为\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 由已知设  $f(x) = (x - s)(x - t) (s \in [-1, 1])$ , 当  $s = 0$  时,  $b = 0$ ;

当  $s \neq 0$  时,  $f(x) = (x - s)(x - \frac{b}{s}), a = -s - \frac{b}{s}, \therefore 0 \leq b + 2s + \frac{2b}{s} \leq 1$

即  $\begin{cases} 0 < s \leq 1 \\ -2(s + 2 + \frac{4}{s+2}) + 8 = -\frac{2s^2}{s+2} \leq b \leq \frac{s - 2s^2}{s+2} = -2(s + 2 + \frac{5}{s+2}) + 9 \end{cases}$ ,

or,  $\begin{cases} -1 \leq s < 0 \\ -2(s + 2 + \frac{5}{s+2}) + 9 = \frac{s - 2s^2}{s+2} \leq b \leq -\frac{2s^2}{s+2} = -2(s + 2 + \frac{4}{s+2}) + 8 \end{cases}$

令  $t = s + 2$ , 则存在  $t \in (2, 3]$ , 使得  $-2(t + \frac{4}{t}) + 8 \leq b \leq -2(t + \frac{5}{t}) + 9$ ,

或存在  $t \in [1, 2)$ , 使得  $-2(t + \frac{5}{t}) + 9 \leq b \leq -2(t + \frac{4}{t}) + 8$

$\therefore -\frac{2}{3} \leq b \leq 9 - 4\sqrt{5}$ , or,  $-3 \leq b \leq 0$ ,  $\therefore b$  的取值范围为  $[-3, 9 - 4\sqrt{5}]$

变式 1 (1) 已知函数  $f(x) = 2ax^2 + 2x - 3 - a (a \in \mathbb{R})$ .

若  $f(x)$  在区间  $[-1, 1]$  上有且只有一个零点, 则  $a$  的取值范围为 \_\_\_\_\_;  $[1, 5) \cup \{-\frac{3+\sqrt{7}}{2}\}$

若  $f(x)$  在区间  $[-1, 1]$  上有两个零点, 则  $a$  的取值范围为 \_\_\_\_\_.  $(-\infty, -\frac{3+\sqrt{7}}{2}) \cup [5, +\infty)$

key1: ①  $f(-1) = a - 5 = 0$  即  $a = 5$  时, 另一零点  $x = \frac{3+a}{2a} = \frac{4}{5} \in [-1, 1]$

$f(1) = a - 1$  即  $a = 1$  时, 另一个零点  $x = \frac{-a-3}{2a} = -2 \notin [-1, 1]$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } \begin{cases} a > 0, \text{ 且 } f(-1) = a - 5 > 0, \text{ 且 } f(1) = a - 1 > 0 \text{ 即 } a > 5 \\ -1 < -\frac{1}{2a} < 1 \text{ 即 } a > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ or, } a < -\frac{1}{2} \\ \Delta = 4 + 8a(3+a) > 0 \text{ 即 } a < -\frac{3+\sqrt{7}}{2}, \text{ or, } a > \frac{-3+\sqrt{7}}{2} \end{cases}, \text{ or } \begin{cases} a < 0, \text{ 且 } f(-1) = a - 5 < 0, \text{ 且 } f(1) = a - 1 < 0 \text{ 即 } a < 0 \\ -1 < -\frac{1}{2a} < 1 \text{ 即 } a > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ or, } a < -\frac{1}{2} \\ \Delta = 4 + 8a(3+a) > 0 \text{ 即 } a < -\frac{3+\sqrt{7}}{2}, \text{ or, } a > \frac{-3+\sqrt{7}}{2} \end{cases},$$

即  $a > 5, \text{ or, } a < \frac{-3-\sqrt{7}}{2}$  有 2 个零点

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 当 } f(-1)f(1) < 0, \text{ or, } \begin{cases} f(-1) \cdot f(1) = (a-1)(a-5) > 0 \text{ 即 } a < 1, \text{ or, } a > 5 \\ -1 < -\frac{1}{2a} < 1 \text{ 即 } a > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ or, } a < -\frac{1}{2} \\ \Delta = 4 + 8a(3+a) = 0 \text{ 即 } a = -\frac{3+\sqrt{7}}{2}, \text{ or, } a = \frac{-3+\sqrt{7}}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } a = -\frac{3+\sqrt{7}}{2}, \text{ or, } 1 < a < 5 \text{ 有 1 个零点}$$

$\therefore a \leq -\frac{3+\sqrt{7}}{2}, \text{ or, } a \geq 1$  即为所求的

$$\text{key2: } f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{2x^2-1}{3-2x} (t = 3-2x \in [1, 5]) = \frac{t^2-6t+7}{2t} = \frac{1}{2}(t + \frac{7}{t} - 6) \in [\sqrt{7}-3, 0) \cup (0, 1]$$

$\therefore a \in (-\infty, -\frac{3+\sqrt{7}}{2}] \cup [1, +\infty)$  即为所求的

(2) ① 设  $x_1, x_2$  是  $a^2x^2 + bx + 1 = 0$  的两实根,  $x_3, x_4$  是  $ax^2 - bx - 1 = 0$  的两实根.

若  $x_3 < x_1 < x_2 < x_4$ , 则实数  $a$  的取值范围为 \_\_\_\_\_;  $(-\infty, -1)$

若  $x_1 < x_3 < x_2 < x_4$ , 则实数  $a$  的取值范围为 \_\_\_\_\_.  $\Phi$

key: 设  $f(x) = a^2x^2 + bx + 1, g(x) = ax^2 - bx - 1$

$$\text{若 } x_3 < x_1 < x_2 < x_4, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} a > 0, \\ g(x_1) = ax_1^2 - bx_1 - 1 = (a + a^2)x_1^2 < 0, \text{ 无解} \\ g(x_2) = (a + a^2)x_2^2 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{or, } \begin{cases} a < 0 \\ g(x_1) = ax_1^2 + bx_1 + 1 = (a + a^2)x_1^2 > 0 \text{ 得 } a < -1 \\ g(x_2) = (a + a^2)x_2^2 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{若 } x_1 < x_3 < x_2 < x_4, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} f(x_3) = a^2x_3^2 + bx_3 + 1 = (a^2 + a)x_1^2 < 0 \\ f(x_4) = (a^2 + a)x_2^2 > 0 \end{cases} \text{ 无解}$$

② 设关于  $x$  的方程  $x^2 - ax - 1 = 0$  和  $x^2 - x - 2a = 0$  的实根分别为  $x_1, x_2$  和  $x_3, x_4$ .

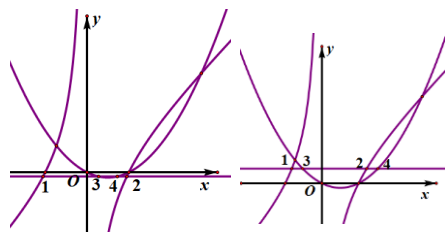
若  $x_1 < x_3 < x_4 < x_2$ , 则实数  $a$  的取值范围为 \_\_\_\_\_;

若  $x_1 < x_3 < x_2 < x_4$ , 则实数  $a$  的取值范围为 \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{key: } a = x - \frac{1}{x}, a = \frac{x^2 - x}{2}, \text{ 由 } \frac{x^2 - 1}{x} = \frac{x^2 - x}{2} \text{ 得 } x = 1, 1 \pm \sqrt{3}, \text{ 如图, 得}$$

$$\text{若 } x_1 < x_3 < x_4 < x_2, \text{ 则 } a \in (-\frac{1}{8}, 0)$$

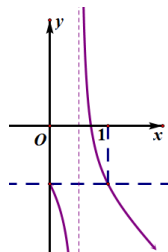
$$\text{若 } x_1 < x_3 < x_2 < x_4, \text{ 则 } a \in (0, \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{2})$$



(3) 设函数  $f(x) = 2ax^2 + 2bx$ , 若存在实数  $x_0 \in (0, t)$ , 使得对任意不为零的实数  $a, b$  均有  $f(x_0) = a + b$  成立,

则  $t$  的取值范围为 \_\_\_\_\_ .  $(1, +\infty)$

$$\text{key2: (全分离) } m = \frac{1 - 2x^2}{2x - 1} \text{ 记为 } g(x) (x > 0), \text{ 如图, 得 } t > 1$$



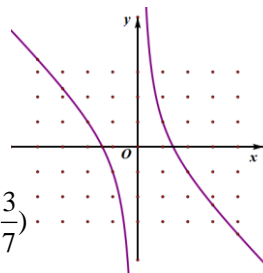
(4) 已知函数  $f(x) = ax^2 + x - 2a$  的两个零点分别为  $x_1, x_2$ , 若在区间  $(x_1, x_2)$  内恰有四个整数,

则实数  $a$  的取值范围是 \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{key: } f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{2}{x} - x = g(x),$$

$$\text{而 } g(1) = 1 = g(-2), g(-3) = \frac{7}{3}, g(-4) = \frac{7}{2}, g(-5) = \frac{7}{3}, \therefore \frac{1}{a} \in (\frac{7}{2}, \frac{3}{3}] \text{ 即 } a \in [\frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7})$$

$$g(-1) = -1, g(-2) = -1, g(3) = -\frac{7}{3}, g(4) = -\frac{7}{2}, \therefore \frac{1}{a} \in [-\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{7}{3}) \text{ 即 } a \in (-\frac{3}{7}, -\frac{2}{7}], \therefore a \in (-\frac{3}{7}, -\frac{2}{7}] \cup [\frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7})$$



(5) 已知函数  $f(x) = x^2 - (k+1)^2x + 1$ , 若存在  $x_1 \in [k, k+1], x_2 \in [k+2, k+4]$ , 使得  $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ , 则实数  $k$  的取值范围是 \_\_\_\_\_ .  $[-2, -1] \cup [1, 2]$

$$\text{key: (因式分解) } f(x_1) - f(x_2) = (x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2 - (k+1)^2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 + x_2 = (k+1)^2$$

$$\therefore 2k+2 \leq (k+1)^2 \leq 2k+5 \text{ 得 } k \in [-2, -1] \cup [1, 2]$$

2 (1) 已知函数  $f(x) = ax^2 - |2x - b|$ , 其中  $a > 0, b \in \mathbb{R}$ . 若对任意的实数  $b \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ , 总存在实数  $a$ , 使得函数  $f(x)$

(i) 在  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  上有四个不同的零点, 则实数  $a$  的取值范围为 \_\_\_\_\_;

(ii) 在  $x \in [m, 2]$  上有四个不同的零点, 则实数  $m$  的取值范围为 \_\_\_\_\_.

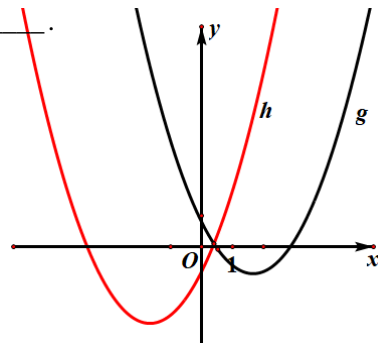
key:  $f(x) = \min\{ax^2 - 2x + b, ax^2 + 2x - b\}$ ,

则  $\Delta_1 = 4 - 4ab > 0$  且  $\Delta_2 = 4 + 4ab > 0$  得  $0 < a < 1$

如图, 有  $f(\frac{b}{2}) = \frac{ab^2}{4} > 0, \therefore a \in (0, 1)$

(ii)  $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{a} < 2 \\ 4a - 4 + b \geq 0 \end{cases}$  得  $\frac{7}{8} \leq a < 1$

且  $\exists a \in [\frac{7}{8}, 1], \forall b \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1], \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{a} > m \\ am^2 + 2m - b \geq 0 \end{cases}$  成立, 得  $\begin{cases} m < -1 \\ m^2 + 2m - 1 \geq 0 \end{cases}$  即  $m \leq -1 - \sqrt{2}$



(2) 已知函数  $f(x) = |x^2 + mx + \frac{1}{2}| (x \in \mathbb{R})$ , 且  $y = f(x)$  在  $x \in [0, 2]$  上的最大值为  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 若函数  $g(x) = f(x) - ax^2$

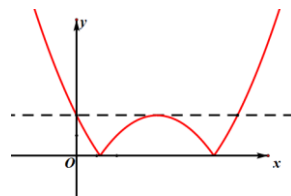
有三个不同的零点, 则实数  $a$  的取值范围为 \_\_\_\_\_.

key: (必要条件)  $|x^2 + mx + \frac{1}{2}| \leq \frac{1}{2}$  对  $x \in [0, 2]$  恒成立  $\Leftrightarrow -x - \frac{1}{x} \leq m \leq -x$  对  $0 < x \leq 2$  恒成立

$\therefore -2 \leq m \leq -2$  即  $m = -2$

$\therefore g(x) = |x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{2}| - ax^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow |1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2}| = a$

令  $t = \frac{1}{x}$ , 则  $|\frac{1}{2}t^2 - 2t + 1| = a$  有三个零点, 如图, 则有  $a = 1$



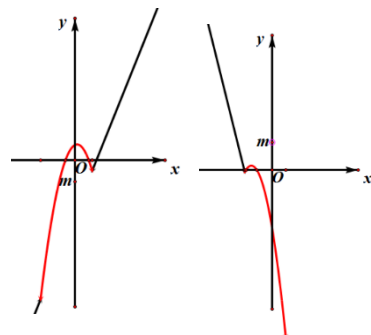
(3) 已知函数  $f(x) = x^2 + x - 2$ , 若函数  $g(x) = |f(x)| - f(x) - 2mx - 2m^2$  有三个的零点, 则  $m$  的取值范围为 (A)

A.  $(\frac{1-2\sqrt{7}}{3}, -1) \cup (2, \frac{1+2\sqrt{7}}{3})$  B.  $(\frac{1-2\sqrt{7}}{3}, \frac{1+2\sqrt{7}}{3})$  C.  $(\frac{1-4\sqrt{2}}{3}, -1) \cup (2, \frac{1-4\sqrt{2}}{3})$  D.  $(\frac{1-4\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{1+4\sqrt{2}}{3})$

key:  $g(x) = \begin{cases} -2mx - 2m^2, & x \leq -2, \text{ or } x \geq 1, \\ -2x^2 - 2(m+1)x + 4 - 2m^2, & -2 < x < 1, \end{cases}$

$\therefore \begin{cases} \Delta = 4(m^2 + 2m + 1) + 16(2 - m^2) > 0 \\ g(-2) = -2m^2 + 4m < 0 \\ g(1) = -2m^2 - 2m < 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1-2\sqrt{7}}{3} < m < -1, \text{ or } 2 < m < \frac{1+2\sqrt{7}}{3}$

当  $\frac{1-2\sqrt{7}}{3} < m < -1$  时, 如图, 符合; 当  $2 < m < \frac{1+2\sqrt{7}}{3}$  时, 如图, 符合.



(4) 已知函数  $f(x) = x^2 - x - k, g(x) = 2x - k$  若函数  $h(x) = f(x) - |g(x)|$  恰有三个零点, 则实数  $k$  的取值范围

为 \_\_\_\_\_  $\{-\frac{1}{8}, 0\}$

解:  $h(x) = \min\{x^2 - 3x, x^2 + x - 2k\}$ , 则  $\Delta = 1 + 8k \geq 0$  即  $k \geq -\frac{1}{8}$ ,

当  $k = -\frac{1}{8}$  时, 如图, 符合题意;

当  $k > -\frac{1}{8}$  时, 如图,  $-2k = 0$  即  $k = 0$

