

解: $\because x_1 \in [-1, 1]$, $x_2 \in [1, 2]$.

\therefore 有如下的9种可能性:

- ① $x_1 = -1$ 且 $x_2 = 1$
- ② $x_1 = -1$ 且 $x_2 \in (1, 2)$
- ③ $x_1 = -1$ 且 $x_2 = 2$
- ④ $x_1 \in (-1, 1)$ 且 $x_2 = 1$
- ⑤ $x_1 \in (-1, 1)$ 且 $x_2 \in (1, 2)$
- ⑥ $x_1 \in (-1, 1)$ 且 $x_2 = 2$
- ⑦ $x_1 = 1$ 且 $x_2 = 1$
- ⑧ $x_1 = 1$ 且 $x_2 \in (1, 2)$
- ⑨ $x_1 = 1$ 且 $x_2 = 2$.

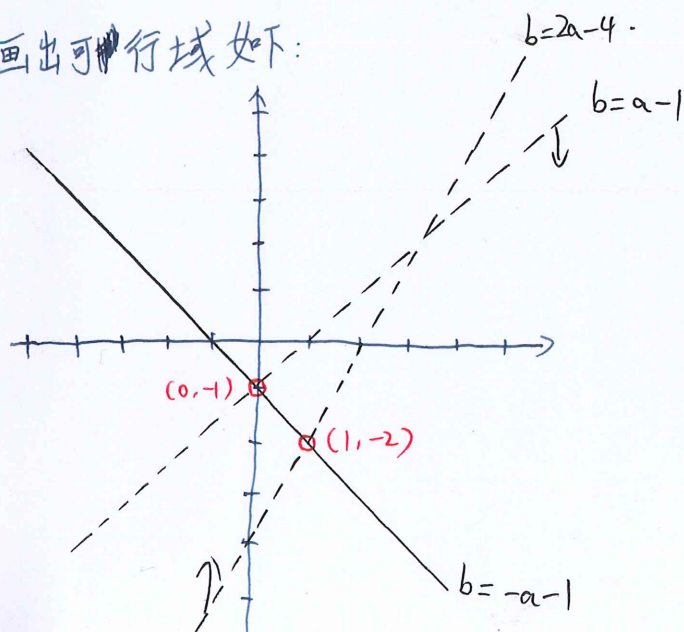
我们来分别讨论这9种情况: (设 $f(x) = x^2 - ax + b$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$)

① $\because x_1 = -1$ 且 $x_2 = 1 \quad \therefore (x+1)(x-1) = 0, \quad x^2 - 1 = 0$
 $\therefore a = 0$ 且 $b = -1 \quad \therefore a - 2b = 2$

② $\because x_1 = -1$ 且 $x_2 \in (1, 2) \quad \therefore f(-1) = 0$ 且 $f(1) < 0$ 且 $f(2) > 0$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 1 + a + b = 0 \\ 1 - a + b < 0 \\ 4 - 2a + b > 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} b = -a - 1 \\ b < a - 1 \\ b > 2a - 4 \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } z = a - 2b. \quad \therefore \begin{cases} b = -\frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{2}a \\ b = \frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{2}z \end{cases}$$

画出可行域如下:



$\therefore z \in (2, 5)$

$$\textcircled{3}. \because x_1 = -1 \text{ 且 } x_2 = 2 \quad \therefore (x+1)(x-2) = 0, \quad x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$\therefore a = 1 \text{ 且 } b = -2 \quad \therefore a - 2b = 1 + 4 = 5$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \cancel{x_1 \in (-1, 1) \text{ 且 } x_2 = 1}$$

$$x_1 \in (-1, 1) \text{ 且 } x_2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(1) = 0 \\ f(-1) > 0 \\ -\frac{-a}{2} \in (0, 1) \end{cases}$$

(双方向互推的验证不难)

$$(\Rightarrow): \because x_2 = 1 \quad \therefore f(1) = 0.$$

$$\because x_1 \in (-1, 1). \quad \text{又} \because f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, x_1] \text{ 上严格单调递减}$$

$$\therefore f(-1) > f(x_1) = 0$$

$$\therefore -\frac{-a}{2} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} + \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \in (0, 1)$$

$$(\Leftarrow): \because -\frac{-a}{2} \in (0, 1) \quad \therefore -\frac{-a}{2} < 1.$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } [-\frac{-a}{2}, +\infty) \text{ 上是严格单调递增的函数.}$$

$$\therefore f(-\frac{-a}{2}) < f(1) = 0 \quad \therefore f(x) = 0 \text{ 有两个不相等的实数根.}$$

$$\therefore -\frac{-a}{2} < 1, \quad f(1) = 0 \quad \therefore 1 \text{ 是 } f(x) \text{ 的较大的零点.} \quad \therefore x_2 = 1.$$

$$\therefore f(-1) > 0, \quad 0 < -\frac{-a}{2}, \quad f(-\frac{-a}{2}) < 0$$

$$\cancel{x_1 \in (-1, -\frac{-a}{2})} \text{ 又} \because f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, -\frac{-a}{2}] \text{ 上严格单调递减}$$

$$\therefore x_1 \in (-1, -\frac{-a}{2}) \subseteq (-1, 1)$$

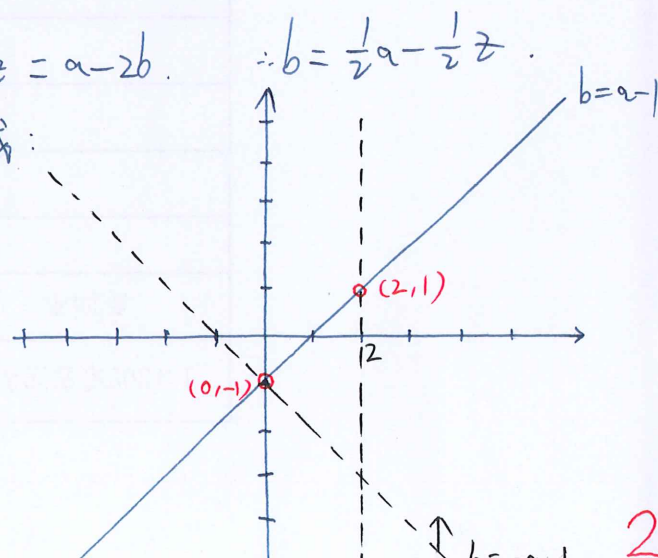
双方向互推的证毕.

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 1 - a + b = 0 \\ 1 + a + b > 0 \\ 0 < a < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} b = a - 1 \\ b > -a - 1 \\ 0 < a < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } z = a - 2b.$$

画出可行域:



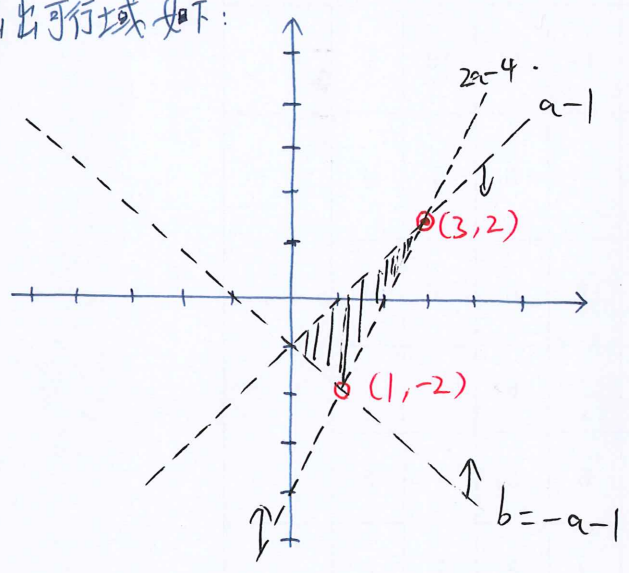
$$\therefore z \in (0, 2)$$

⑤

$$x_1 \in (-1, 1) \text{ 且 } x_2 \in (1, 2) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(-1) > 0 \\ f(1) < 0 \\ f(2) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \begin{cases} 1+a+b > 0 \\ 1-a+b < 0 \\ 4-2a+b > 0 \end{cases} & \quad \therefore \begin{cases} b > -a-1 \\ b < a-1 \\ b > 2a-4 \end{cases} & \quad \text{令 } z = a-2b & \quad \therefore b = \frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{2}z \end{aligned}$$

画出可行域如下:



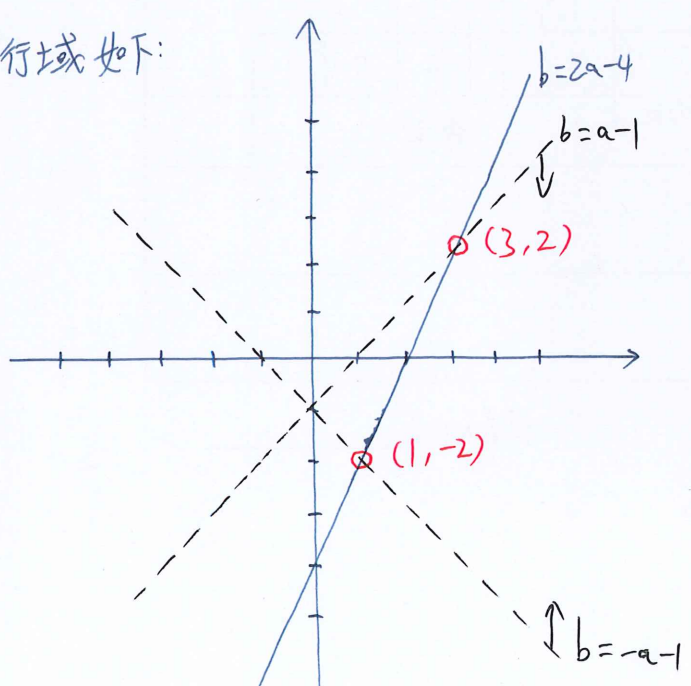
$$\therefore z \in (-1, 5)$$

⑥

$$x_1 \in (-1, 1) \text{ 且 } x_2 = 2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(-1) > 0 \\ f(1) < 0 \\ f(2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \begin{cases} 1+a+b > 0 \\ 1-a+b < 0 \\ 4-2a+b = 0 \end{cases} & \quad \therefore \begin{cases} b > -a-1 \\ b < a-1 \\ b = 2a-4 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

画出可行域如下:



$$\therefore z \in (-1, 5)$$

$$\textcircled{7} \because x_1=1 \text{ 且 } x_2=1 \therefore (x-1)^2=0 \quad x^2-2x+1=0 \quad \therefore a=2 \text{ 且 } b=1$$

$$\therefore a-2b=0$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad x_1=1 \text{ 且 } x_2 \in (1, 2) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(1)=0 \\ f(2)>0 \\ -\frac{a}{2} \in (1, \frac{3}{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$(\Rightarrow): \because x_1=1 \therefore f(1)=0$$

$$\because x_2 \in (1, 2) \therefore x_2 < 2$$

$$\because f(x) \text{ 在 } [x_2, +\infty) \text{ 上严格单调递增} \therefore 0=f(x_2) < f(2) \therefore f(2)>0$$

$$\therefore -\frac{a}{2} = \frac{x_1+x_2}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} + \frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x_2}{2} \in (1, \frac{3}{2})$$

$$(\Leftarrow): \because f(1)=0 \text{ 且 } 1 < -\frac{a}{2} \therefore 1 \text{ 是 } f(x) \text{ 的较小的零点} \therefore x_1=1$$

$$\because f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, -\frac{a}{2}] \text{ 上严格单调递减} \therefore f(1) > f(-\frac{a}{2})$$

$$\therefore f(-\frac{a}{2}) < f(1)=0 \therefore f(x) \text{ 有两个不同的零点}$$

$$\because f(x) \text{ 在 } [-\frac{a}{2}, +\infty) \text{ 上严格单调递增, } f(-\frac{a}{2}) < 0, f(2) > 0, -\frac{a}{2} < \frac{3}{2} < 2$$

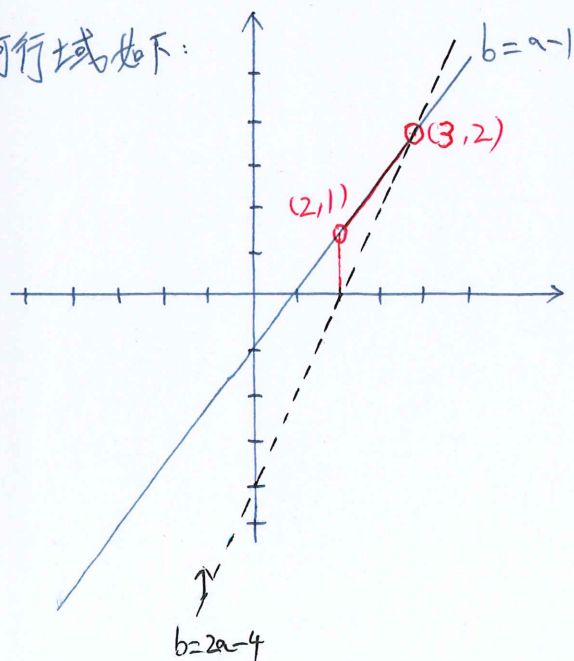
$$\therefore x_2 \in (-\frac{a}{2}, 2) \subseteq (1, 2) \therefore \text{双向互推证毕}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1-a+b=0 \\ 4-2a+b>0 \\ 2<a<3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} b=a-1 \\ b>2a-4 \\ 2<a<3 \end{cases}$$

$$z=a-2b \quad b=\frac{1}{2}a-\frac{1}{2}z$$

画出可行域如下:



$$\therefore z \in (-1, 0)$$

$$\textcircled{7} \because x_1=1 \text{ 且 } x_2=2 \quad \therefore (x-1)(x-2)=0 \quad x^2-3x+2=0$$

$$\therefore a=3, b=2 \quad \therefore a-2b=3-4=-1$$

$$\text{綜上, } a-2b \in \{2\} \cup (2,5) \cup \{5\} \cup (0,2) \cup (-1,5) \cup (-1,5) \cup \{0\} \cup (-1,0) \cup \{-1\}$$

$$\therefore a-2b \in [-1,5]$$