设 $\rho > 0$, $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ 且 $|\mathbf{v}| < 1$, $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $d \ge 1$ 为常数。定义:

$$\mathbf{U} = (D, \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{B}, E)$$

$$D = \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1 - |\mathbf{v}|^2}},$$

$$\mathbf{m} = \frac{\rho \mathbf{v}}{1 - |\mathbf{v}|^2} + |\mathbf{B}|^2 \mathbf{v} - (\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{B}) \mathbf{B},$$

$$E = \frac{\rho}{1 - |\mathbf{v}|^2} + \frac{1 + |\mathbf{v}|^2}{2} |\mathbf{B}|^2 - \frac{(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{B})^2}{2}.$$

设 $\rho_*>0$, $\mathbf{v}_*\in\mathbb{R}^d$ 且 $|\mathbf{v}_*|<1$, $\mathbf{B}_*\in\mathbb{R}^d$, $d\geq 1$ 为常数。定义:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{U}_{*} &= (D_{*}, \mathbf{m}_{*}, \mathbf{B}_{*}, \mathcal{E}_{*}), \\ \mathbf{n}_{*} &= (-\sqrt{1 - |\mathbf{v}_{*}|^{2}}, -\mathbf{v}_{*}, -(1 - |\mathbf{v}_{*}|^{2})\mathbf{B}_{*} - (\mathbf{v}_{*} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{*})\mathbf{v}_{*}, 1), \\ D_{*} &= \frac{\rho_{*}}{\sqrt{1 - |\mathbf{v}_{*}|^{2}}}, \\ \mathbf{m}_{*} &= \frac{\rho_{*}\mathbf{v}_{*}}{1 - |\mathbf{v}_{*}|^{2}} + |\mathbf{B}_{*}|^{2}\mathbf{v}_{*} - (\mathbf{v}_{*} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{*})\mathbf{B}_{*}, \\ \mathcal{E}_{*} &= \frac{\rho_{*}}{1 - |\mathbf{v}_{*}|^{2}} + \frac{1 + |\mathbf{v}_{*}|^{2}}{2} |\mathbf{B}_{*}|^{2} - \frac{(\mathbf{v}_{*} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{*})^{2}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $F = (U - U_*) \cdot n_*$

- (1) If d = 1, then prove that $\frac{\partial F}{\partial \rho} > 0$, $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \rho^2} > 0$
- (2) If d = 1, then prove that $F|_{\rho=0} > 0$
- (3) If d = 1, then prove that F > 0
- (4) If d = 3, then prove that (1)(2)(3) still hold