



INFORMAL NOTES ON

MATHEMATICS

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由于例9过分生草所以我们先做题

A1. $x, y \in (-2, 2)$, $xy = -1$, $\frac{4}{4-x^2} + \frac{9}{9-y^2} = \frac{12}{5}$, 求 x 和 y

$$\text{解: } \frac{4}{4-x^2} + \frac{9}{9-y^2} \geq \frac{12}{\sqrt{(4-x^2)(9-y^2)}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{37-9x^2-4y^2}} \geq \frac{12}{\sqrt{37-2\sqrt{36x^2y^2}}} = \frac{12}{5}$$

\therefore 仅当 $\frac{4}{4-x^2} = \frac{9}{9-y^2}$, $9x^2 = 4y^2$ 时取等

$$\therefore x^2 = \frac{2}{3}, y^2 = \frac{3}{2} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ y = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \end{cases}$$

A2. $a, b, c, d, m, n \in \mathbb{R}_+$, $P = \sqrt{ab} + \sqrt{cd}$, $Q = \sqrt{ma+nc} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{b}{m} + \frac{d}{n}}$
求 $P < Q$ 的充要条件.

$$\text{解: 根据柯西不等式, } Q = \sqrt{ma+nc} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{b}{m} + \frac{d}{n}} \geq \sqrt{ma} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{b}{m}} + \sqrt{nc} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{d}{n}} \\ = \sqrt{ab} + \sqrt{cd}, \text{ 仅当 } \sqrt{ma} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{d}{n}} = \sqrt{b} \cdot \sqrt{nc} \text{ 时取等}$$

\therefore 充要条件为 $\frac{mad}{n} \neq \frac{bnc}{m}$

A3. maximize $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x-3} + \sqrt{5-x}$

$$\text{解: } f(x) = 2\sqrt{x-3} + \sqrt{5-x}, \quad 3 \leq x \leq 5$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{x-3}} + \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{5-x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-3}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5-x}} \\ = \frac{2\sqrt{5-x} - \sqrt{x-3}}{2\sqrt{x-3}\sqrt{5-x}} = 0$$

$$\therefore 2\sqrt{5-x} = \sqrt{x-3}, \quad 20-4x = x-3, \quad x = \frac{23}{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{最大值为 } 2\sqrt{\frac{23}{5}-3} + \sqrt{5-\frac{23}{5}} = \sqrt{10}$$

虽然它的本意肯定不是用微分, 但乍一想设想出不等式
Цаа, юйань лэй ши Cauchy дугенши 吗?

根据柯西不等式,

$$(\sqrt{4(x-3)} + \sqrt{5-x})^2 \leq (4+1)(x-3+5-x) = 10$$

仅当 $2\sqrt{5-x} = \sqrt{x-3}$ 时, 两端取等, $x = \frac{23}{5} \in [3, 5]$

\therefore 最大为 $\sqrt{10}$

A4. $a^2+b^2+c^2=25$, $x^2+y^2+z^2=36$, $ax+by+cz=30$, 求 $\frac{a+b+c}{x+y+z}$

$$\text{解: } (a^2+b^2+c^2)(x^2+y^2+z^2) = 25 \times 36 = 30 \times 30 = (ax+by+cz)^2$$

\therefore 根据柯西不等式取等条件, $a=kx$, $b=ky$, $c=kz$

$$\therefore k^2(x^2+y^2+z^2) = 25, \quad x^2+y^2+z^2=36 \quad \therefore k = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a+b+c}{x+y+z} = k = \frac{5}{6}$$

A5. A, B, C 为三角形内角的弧度, 证明:

$$\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} + \frac{1}{C} \geq \frac{9}{\pi}, \quad A^2 + B^2 + C^2 \geq \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

证明: $A+B+C=\pi$, $(A+B+C)(\frac{1}{A}+\frac{1}{B}+\frac{1}{C}) \geq (1+1+1)^2 = 9$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{A}+\frac{1}{B}+\frac{1}{C} \geq \frac{9}{\pi}$$

$$\therefore (1+1+1)(A^2+B^2+C^2) \geq (A+B+C)^2 = \pi^2$$

$$\therefore A^2+B^2+C^2 \geq \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

A6. 求解方程组:
$$\begin{cases} (x-2)^2 + (y+\frac{3}{2})^2 + (z-6)^2 = 64 \\ (x+2)^2 + (y-\frac{3}{2})^2 + (z+b)^2 = 25 \end{cases}$$

解:
$$\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2 = \frac{9}{4} \\ 3 \times 64 \geq (x+y+z-\frac{13}{2})^2 \\ 3 \times 25 \geq (x+y+z+\frac{13}{2})^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -8x+6y-24z &= 39 \\ \text{根据柯西不等式, } -8x+6y-24z &\leq \sqrt{64+36+576} \cdot \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \\ &= \sqrt{676} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{2}{3} \times 26 = 39 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 根据取等条件, $\frac{x}{-8} = \frac{y}{6} = \frac{z}{-24}$, 即 $3x = -4y = z$

代入原方程组得, $\frac{169}{16}x^2 = \frac{9}{4}$, $x = \pm \frac{6}{13}$ $\therefore -8x+6y-24z = 39 > 0$

$\therefore x < 0 \therefore x = -\frac{6}{13}$, $y = \frac{9}{13}$, $z = -\frac{18}{13}$

A7. $c(1+a)c(1+b)c(1+c)=8$, 求证 $abc \leq 1$

解: $8 = 1+a+b+ab+c+ac+bc+abc$

$$= 1 + (a+b+c) + ab+ac+bc+abc$$

$$\geq 1 + 3\sqrt[3]{abc} + 3(abc)^{\frac{1}{2}} + abc$$

当 $abc=1$ 时, 上式等于 8, 随着 abc 增大, 上式亦增大

$\therefore abc \leq 1$

A8. $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$, 求证: $\sqrt{x^2+xy+y^2} + \sqrt{x^2+xz+z^2} \geq \sqrt{y^2+yz+z^2}$

证明: $\sqrt{x^2+xy+y^2} + \sqrt{x^2+xz+z^2}$

$$= \sqrt{(x+\frac{1}{2}y)^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y)^2} + \sqrt{(x+\frac{1}{2}z)^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z)^2}$$

$$\geq \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2}y-\frac{1}{2}z)^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{y^2+yz+z^2}$$

B9. 设 $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}_+$, $abc=1$, 证明:

$$\frac{1}{a^3+bc+ca} + \frac{1}{b^3+ca+cb} + \frac{1}{c^3+ab+ba} \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

证明: $abc=1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = bc+ac+ab$

∴ 根据柯西不等式, 有

$$\left(\frac{1}{a^3(b+c)} + \frac{1}{b^3(c+a)} + \frac{1}{c^3(a+b)} \right) (a^3(b+c) + b^3(c+a) + c^3(a+b))$$

$$\geq \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right)^2$$

$$\therefore ab+ac+ab+bc+ac+bc = 2 \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a^3(b+c)} + \frac{1}{b^3(c+a)} + \frac{1}{c^3(a+b)}$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right)$$

$$\geq \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{abc}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

B10. $x+y+z=0$, 求证: $6(x^3+y^3+z^3)^2 \leq (x^2+y^2+z^2)^3$

证明: i $x=y=z=0$

显然成立

ii x, y, z 不全为 0, 则 3 个数中至少一正一负, 设 $\pi y < 0$

$$z = -(x+y)$$

$$\therefore 6(x^3+y^3+z^3)^2 = 6(x^3+y^3-(x+y)^3)^2$$

$$= 6(-3x^2y-3xy^2)^2$$

$$= 54[\pi y(x-\pi-y)]^2$$

$$= 54x^2y^2z^2$$

$$= 54|\pi y||xy|z^2$$

$$\leq 27 \times \left(\frac{2|\pi y|+2z^2}{3} \right)^3$$

$$= (2z^2+2|\pi y|)^3$$

$$\therefore (x^2+y^2+z^2)^3 = (2z^2-2\pi y)^3 = (2z^2+2|\pi y|)^3$$

∴ 原命题成立。