

正則化

題目 (IMO 2001, P2) $a, b, c > 0$,

$$\text{求证} \quad \sum_{cyc} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 8bc}} \geq 1.$$

$$\text{解答} \quad x = \frac{a}{a+b+c}, \quad y = \frac{b}{a+b+c}, \quad z = \frac{c}{a+b+c}. \quad f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}.$$

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow x f(x^2 + 8yz) + y f(y^2 + 8zx) + z f(z^2 + 8xy) \geq 1.$$

$$f \text{凸}, \quad x + y + z = 1.$$

$$\text{Jensen} \Rightarrow \text{LHS} \geq f(x(x^2 + 8yz) + y(y^2 + 8zx) + z(z^2 + 8xy)).$$

$$f \text{凸}, \quad f(1) = 1.$$

$$\text{只须证} \quad x(x^2 + 8yz) + y(y^2 + 8zx) + z(z^2 + 8xy) \leq 1.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+y+z)^3 \geq x(x^2 + 8yz) + y(y^2 + 8zx) + z(z^2 + 8xy)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow (x+y+z)^3 - x(x^2 + 8yz) - y(y^2 + 8zx) - z(z^2 + 8xy) \\ = 3(x(y-z)^2 + y(z-x)^2 + z(x-y)^2) \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

在上述中，我们得到正則化条件 $x+y+z=1$.

但也可以选取 $xyz=1$ 作为条件.

$$\text{解答} \quad x = \frac{bc}{a^2}, \quad y = \frac{ca}{b^2}, \quad z = \frac{ab}{c^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad xyz = 1.$$

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+8x}} \geq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{cyc} \sqrt{(1+8x)(1+8y)} \geq \sqrt{(1+8x)(1+8y)(1+8z)}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8(x+y+z) + 2\sqrt{(1+8x)(1+8y)(1+8z)} \sum_{cyc} \sqrt{1+8x} \geq 510.$$

$$\text{另} \quad xyz = 1 \Rightarrow x+y+z \geq 3(xy\bar{z})^{1/3} = 3.$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+8x)(1+8y)(1+8z) \geq 9^3 \cdot x^{8/9} y^{8/9} z^{8/9} = 729$$

$$\sum_{cyc} \sqrt{1+8x} \geq \sum_{cyc} \sqrt{9x^{8/9}} \geq \sum_{cyc} 3(xy\bar{z})^{4/9} = 9. \quad \square$$

利用上述结果而得：

命題 $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$, ΔABC 之三邊， $a, b, c > 0$

$$a^2b(a-b) + b^2c(b-c) + c^2a(c-a) \geq 0$$

證明 取 $a = x+y, b = y+z, c = z+x$ - $x, y, z > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &\Leftrightarrow x^3z + y^3x + z^3y \geq x^2yz + xy^2z + xyz^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{z} + \frac{z^2}{x} \geq x+y+z. \quad (\text{柯西}) \end{aligned}$$

亦即 \Rightarrow 而設 $x+y+z=1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &\Leftrightarrow yf\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + zf\left(\frac{y}{z}\right) + xf\left(\frac{z}{x}\right) \geq 1, \\ f(t) &= t^2 + 1 \quad (t \in \mathbb{R}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jensen} &\Rightarrow yf\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + zf\left(\frac{y}{z}\right) + xf\left(\frac{z}{x}\right) \\ &\geq f(y \cdot \frac{x}{y} + z \cdot \frac{y}{z} + x \cdot \frac{z}{x}) \\ &= f(x+y+z) = f(1) = 1. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

例2 (KMO冬令營選拔, 2001) $a, b, c > 0$. 証明:

$$\sqrt{(a^2b+b^2c+c^2a)(ab^2+bc^2+ca^2)} \geq abc + \sqrt[3]{(a^3+abc)(b^3+abc)(c^3+abc)}.$$

解答 (1) 除 abc ,

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{c}{b}\right)\left(\frac{c}{a} + \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{c}\right)} \geq 1 + \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{a}{bc} + 1\right)\left(\frac{b}{ca} + 1\right)\left(\frac{c}{ab} + 1\right)}.$$

設代換 $x = \frac{a}{b}, y = \frac{b}{c}, z = \frac{c}{a}$, $\Rightarrow xyz = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{(x+y+z)\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}\right)} \geq 1 + \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{x}{z} + 1\right)\left(\frac{y}{x} + 1\right)\left(\frac{z}{y} + 1\right)}. \\ &\quad \sqrt{(x+y+z)(xy+yz+zx)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \left(\frac{x+y}{z}\right)\left(\frac{y+z}{x}\right)\left(\frac{z+x}{y}\right) = 1 + (z+x)(x+y)(y+z).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x+y+z)(xy+yz+zx) &= (x+y)(y+z)(z+x) + xyz \\ &= (x+y)(y+z)(z+x) + 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{設 } p = \sqrt[3]{(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)}.$$

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{p^3+1} \geq 1+p.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AM-GM} \Rightarrow & p \geq \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot \sqrt{xy} \cdot 2\sqrt{yz} \cdot 2\sqrt{zx}} = 2 \\ \Rightarrow & (p+1) - (1+p)^2 = p(p+1)(p+2) \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

題3 (IMO 1999, P2) $n \geq 2$.

求最小的常數 C 使得 $\forall x_1, \dots, x_n \geq 0$,

$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j (x_i^2 + x_j^2) \leq C \left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i \right)^4.$$

並給出等號成立條件.

$$\text{解法 } \cdot x_1 = \dots = x_n = 0 \Rightarrow C \geq 0 \text{ 亦可.}$$

$$\text{若 } x_1 + \dots + x_n > 0. \text{ 則有其次 } \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} (x_1 + \dots + x_n) > 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{設 } F(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j (x_i^2 + x_j^2) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i^3 x_j + x_i x_j^3 \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i^3 \sum_{j \neq i} x_j \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i^3 (1-x_i) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i (x_i^2 - x_i^3). \end{aligned}$$

故 $F(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq \frac{1}{8}$, 這只須證明

$$F(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq \frac{1}{8} = F\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \dots, 0\right).$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{由 } 0 \leq x \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x^2 - x^3 \leq y^2 - y^3 \\ \text{由 } x+y \leq 1 \Rightarrow x+y \geq (x+y)^2 \geq x^2 + xy + y^2 \\ y-x \geq 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - x^2 \geq y^3 - x^3 \Leftrightarrow y^2 - y^3 \geq x^2 - x^3. \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1) \text{ 設 } \frac{1}{2} \geq x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq x_n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i (x_i^2 - x_i^3) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \right) = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \frac{1}{8}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 設 } x_1 \geq \frac{1}{2} \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq x_n. \text{ 設 } x_1 = x, y = 1-x = x_2 + \dots + x_n,$$

$$\text{由 } y \geq x_2, \dots, x_n,$$

$$F(x_1, \dots, x_n) = y^3 + \sum_{i=2}^n x_i (x_i^2 - x_i^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq x^3y + \sum_{i=2}^n x_i(y^2 - y^3) \\
&= x^3y + y(y^2 - y^3) \\
&= xy(x^2 + y^2) \\
\Rightarrow & \text{要证 } xy(x^2 + y^2) \leq \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{8}(x+y)^4 \\
\Leftrightarrow & (x+y)^4 - 8xy(x^2 + y^2) = (x-y)^4 \geq 0. \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

练习 (IMO 试题, 1991) $n \geq 2$. $x_1, \dots, x_n \geq 0$, $x_1 + \dots + x_n = 1$.

$$\text{求 } \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j (x_i + x_j) \text{ 的最大值.}$$

下面, 我们给出 Nesbitt 的另一种证明:

证4 (Nesbitt) $a, b, c > 0$, $\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} \geq \frac{3}{2}$.

$$\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

解答1 (算术平均数不等式)

$\frac{a+b+c}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{abc} \Rightarrow \text{正则化为 } a+b+c=1, 0 < a, b, c < 1$.

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{要证} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{cyc} \frac{a}{b+c} = \sum_{cyc} f(a) \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$f(t) = \frac{t}{1-t}, \text{ 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 上.}$$

$$\text{Jensen} \Rightarrow f(a) + f(b) + f(c) \geq 3f\left(\frac{a+b+c}{3}\right) = 3f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{3}{2}. \quad \square$$

解答2 不妨设 $a+b+c=1$.

$$\Rightarrow ab+bc+ca \leq \frac{1}{3}(a+b+c)^2 = \frac{1}{3}.$$

我们证明更强结论:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{cyc} \frac{c}{a+b} \geq 3 - \frac{9}{2}(ab+bc+ca) \quad (\geq 3 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2}) . \\
\Leftrightarrow & \sum_{cyc} \left(\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{9}{4}a(b+c) \right) \geq \sum_{cyc} 2\sqrt{\frac{a}{b+c} \cdot \frac{9}{4}a(b+c)} \\
&= 3(a+b+c) = 3. \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

解法3 不妨設 $a > b > c$, $x = \frac{a}{c}$, $y = \frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow x > y > 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\frac{a}{c}}{\frac{b}{c}+1} + \frac{\frac{b}{c}}{\frac{a}{c}+1} + \frac{1}{\frac{a}{c}+\frac{b}{c}} \geq \frac{3}{2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{y+1} + \frac{y}{x+1} \geq \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{x+y}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{均值} \Rightarrow \frac{x+1}{y+1} + \frac{y+1}{x+1} \geq 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{y+1} + \frac{y}{x+1} \geq 2 - \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{y+1}.$$

$$\text{欲証} \quad 2 - \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{y+1} \geq \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{x+y}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{y+1} \geq \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+y}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{y-1}{2(1+y)} \geq \frac{y-1}{(x+1)(x+y)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{(x+1)(x+y)}_{\geq (y+1)^2} \geq 2(1+y) \quad \text{ok} \quad (x \geq y \geq 1).$$

□

这个证明的本意是引出正则化 $c=1$. (那个子局部分至 $c=1$).

解法4 命題 $c=1$, $a > b > 1$.

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{b+1} + \frac{b}{a+1} + \frac{1}{a+b} \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$A = a+b, B = ab,$$

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a^2+b^2+a+b}{(a+1)(b+1)} + \frac{1}{a+b} \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{A^2-2B+A}{A+B+1} + \frac{1}{A} \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2A^3 - 2BA + A^2 + A + B + 1 \geq \frac{3}{2}(A^2 + AB + A)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2A^3 - A^2 - A + 2 \geq B(7A - 2).$$

$$\text{由 } 7A - 2 > 2(a+b-1) > 0, \quad A^2 = (a+b)^2 \geq 4ab = 4B$$

$$\text{欲証} \quad 4(2A^3 - A^2 - A + 2) \geq A^2(7A - 2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A^3 - 2A^2 - 4A + 8 \geq 0$$

$$(A-2)^2(A+2),$$

□