

Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式 和 Hölder 不等式

定理 1 $\forall a_1, \dots, a_n, b_1, \dots, b_n \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$(a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2)(b_1^2 + \dots + b_n^2) \geq (a_1 b_1 + \dots + a_n b_n)^2.$$

证明 $A = \sqrt{a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2}, B = \sqrt{b_1^2 + \dots + b_n^2}$.

$\rightarrow A=0, a_1=\dots=a_n=0, \text{ ok.}$

\hookrightarrow 下证 $A, B > 0$.

$$\text{正则化为 } 1 = a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2 = b_1^2 + \dots + b_n^2.$$

\hookrightarrow 原式 $\Leftrightarrow |a_1 b_1 + \dots + a_n b_n| \leq 1$.

$$\text{而 } |a_1 b_1 + \dots + a_n b_n| \leq |a_1 b_1| + \dots + |a_n b_n| \quad (\text{三角不等式})$$

$$\text{均值} \Rightarrow \leq \frac{a_1^2 + b_1^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{a_n^2 + b_n^2}{2} = 1.$$

□

(附录 7 道习题, 见网页).

例 1 (西湖, 1998) $x, y, z > 1$, $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 2$.

求证: $\sqrt{x+y+z} \geq \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y-1} + \sqrt{z-1}$.

$$\text{解法 1: } \frac{x-1}{x} + \frac{y-1}{y} + \frac{z-1}{z} = 1.$$

Cauchy-Schwarz \Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x+y+z} &= \sqrt{(x+y+z)\left(\frac{x-1}{x} + \frac{y-1}{y} + \frac{z-1}{z}\right)} \\ &\geq \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y-1} + \sqrt{z-1}. \end{aligned}$$

□

例 2 (Nesbitt) $a, b, c > 0$, 求证

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

解法 1 Cauchy-Schwarz

$$\Rightarrow ((b+c)+(c+a)+(a+b))\left(\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b}\right) \geq 3^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{abc}{b+c} + \frac{ab+c}{c+a} + \frac{ac+b}{a+b} > \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 + \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{a}{b+c} > \frac{9}{2}. \quad \square$$

解 Cauchy-Schwarz

$$\Rightarrow \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{a}{b+c} \right) \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a(b+c) \right) \geq (a+b+c)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{a}{b+c} \geq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{2(ab+bc+ca)} \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{因为 } (a+b+c)^2 - 3(ab+bc+ca) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq ab + bc + ca. \quad \square$$

1343 (Gazeta Matematică) $a, b, c > 0$, 证

$$\sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{a^4 + \frac{a^2b^2}{2} + b^4} \geq \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \sqrt{2a^2 + bc}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{a^4 + \frac{a^2b^2}{2} + b^4} &= \sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{\left(a^4 + \frac{\frac{a^2b^2}{2}}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{\frac{a^2b^2}{2}}{2} + b^4\right)} \\ &\stackrel{\uparrow \text{Cauchy-Schwarz}}{\geq} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left(\sqrt{a^4 + \frac{a^2b^2}{2}} + \sqrt{b^4 + \frac{a^2b^2}{2}} \right) \\ &\left(\text{Cauchy-Schwarz: } (1+1)(x+y) \geq (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})^2 \right) \\ &\quad \left(\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{x+y} \geq \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left(\sqrt{a^4 + \frac{a^2b^2}{2}} + \sqrt{a^4 + \frac{a^2c^2}{2}} \right) \\ &\stackrel{\text{AM-GM}}{\geq} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt[4]{\left(a^4 + \frac{a^2b^2}{2}\right) \left(a^4 + \frac{a^2c^2}{2}\right)} \quad (\text{AM-GM}) \\ &\stackrel{\text{Cauchy-Schwarz}}{\geq} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{a^4 + \frac{a^2bc}{2}}. \quad (\text{Cauchy-Schwarz}) \\ &= \sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{2a^4 + a^2bc}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

例4 (KMO冬令营, 2001) $a, b, c > 0$, 证明

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

解

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{(a^2b + b^2c + c^2a)(ab^2 + bc^2 + ca^2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(b(a^2 + bc) + c(b^2 + ca) + a(c^2 + ab))(c(a^2 + bc) + a(b^2 + ca) + b(c^2 + ab))} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{bc}(a^2 + bc) + \sqrt{ca}(b^2 + ca) + \sqrt{ab}(c^2 + ab)) \quad (\text{Cauchy-Schwarz}) \\ &\geq \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{bc}(a^2 + bc) \cdot \sqrt{ca}(b^2 + ca) \cdot \sqrt{ab}(c^2 + ab)} \quad (\text{AM-GM}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{(a^3 + abc)(b^3 + abc)(c^3 + abc)} + \sqrt[3]{(a^3 + abc)(b^3 + abc)(c^3 + abc)} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{2\sqrt{a^3 + abc} \cdot 2\sqrt{b^3 + abc} \cdot 2\sqrt{c^3 + abc}} \\ &\quad + \sqrt[3]{(a^3 + abc)(b^3 + abc)(c^3 + abc)} \quad (\text{AM-GM}) \\ &= abc + \sqrt[3]{(a^3 + abc)(b^3 + abc)(c^3 + abc)}. \end{aligned}$$

□

正则化方法可以用来证明许多经典不等式。

定理2 (多元组 Cauchy-Schwarz) $\alpha_{ij} > 0$ ($i, j = 1, \dots, n$)

$$\text{则 } (\alpha_{11}^n + \dots + \alpha_{1n}^n) \cdots (\alpha_{n1}^n + \dots + \alpha_{nn}^n) \geq (\alpha_{11}\alpha_{21}\cdots\alpha_{n1} + \dots + \alpha_{1n}\alpha_{2n}\cdots\alpha_{nn})^n.$$

证明 类似于一元组。正则化法

$$(\alpha_{11}^n + \dots + \alpha_{1n}^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha_{11}^n + \dots + \alpha_{1n}^n = 1. \quad (i = 1, \dots, n).$$

$$\text{且 } \text{LHS} \Leftrightarrow \alpha_{11}\alpha_{21}\cdots\alpha_{n1} + \dots + \alpha_{1n}\alpha_{2n}\cdots\alpha_{nn} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 LHS} &\leq \frac{1}{n}(\alpha_{11}^n + \dots + \alpha_{1n}^n) + \dots + \frac{1}{n}(\alpha_{n1}^n + \dots + \alpha_{nn}^n) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_{ij}^n \right) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot n = 1. \end{aligned}$$

□

以上用到了 AM-GM:

定理3 (AM-GM) $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n > 0$, 则

$$\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \geq \sqrt[n]{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n}.$$

证明 正数 $a_1 \cdots a_n = 1$.

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1 + \cdots + a_n \geq n.$$

对 n , 存在 $n=1$ 时成立.

$$n=2: a_1 a_2 = 1, a_1 + a_2 = a_1 + \frac{1}{a_1} \geq 2.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1 + a_2 - 2\sqrt{a_1 a_2} = (\sqrt{a_1} - \sqrt{a_2})^2 \geq 0.$$

假设 $n \geq 2$ 成立. 对 $n+1$:

$$a_1 \cdots a_n \cdot a_{n+1} = 1, \text{ 不妨设 } a_1 \geq 1 \geq a_2, \text{ 用 } \text{AM-GM 不等式}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 a_2 + 1 - a_1 - a_2 = (a_1 - 1)(a_2 - 1) \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1 a_2 + 1 \leq a_1 + a_2.$$

$$\text{对 } (a_1 a_2) \cdot a_3 \cdots a_{n+1} = 1 \quad (\text{假设 } n \text{ 也成立})$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_{n+1} \geq n$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1 + a_2 - 1) + a_3 + \cdots + a_{n+1} \geq n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 + \cdots + a_{n+1} \geq n+1. \quad \square$$

例题 $ab > 0, x_1 = \cdots = x_m = a, x_{m+1} = \cdots = x_{m+n} = b$.

$$\text{AM-GM} \Rightarrow \frac{ma+nb}{m+n} \geq (a^m b^n)^{\frac{1}{m+n}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{m}{m+n} \cdot a + \frac{n}{m+n} b \geq a^{\frac{m}{m+n}} \cdot b^{\frac{n}{m+n}}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow w_1, w_2 \in \mathbb{Q}, w_1 + w_2 = 1$$

$$\text{即 } w_1 a + w_2 b \geq a^{w_1} b^{w_2}.$$

例题 $w_1, w_2 > 0, w_1 + w_2 = 1, a, b > 0$:

证 $w_1, w_2 > 0, w_1 + w_2 = 1, a, b > 0$.

$$\text{即 } w_1 a + w_2 b \geq a^{w_1} b^{w_2}.$$

证 $\{a_n\}$. $a_i \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$, s.t. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = w_1$.

$$\text{则 } \{b_n\} = \{1 - a_n\} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = w_2.$$

$$(\text{ii}) \quad a_n x + b_n y \geq x^{a_n} y^{b_n}.$$

而然則取極限得而得之. \square

定理5 (不等式AM-GM) $w_1, \dots, w_n > 0$, $w_1 + \dots + w_n = 1$.

$\forall x_1, \dots, x_n > 0$, 有

$$w_1 x_1 + \dots + w_n x_n \geq x_1^{w_1} \cdots x_n^{w_n}.$$

補註 $\text{P.S.} \Leftrightarrow \ln(w_1 x_1 + \dots + w_n x_n) \geq w_1 \ln x_1 + \dots + w_n \ln x_n$.

這是 $\ln x$ 的拉格朗日插值法.

定理6 (不等式Cauchy-Schwarz, 與 Hölder)

$x_{ij} > 0$, $i = 1, \dots, m$, $j = 1, \dots, n$.

$w_1, \dots, w_n > 0$, $w_1 + \dots + w_n = 1$.

$$(\text{i}) \quad \prod_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_{ij} \right)^{w_j} \geq \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\prod_{j=1}^n x_{ij}^{w_j} \right).$$

證明 正如其名: $x_{1j} + \dots + x_{mj} = 1$, $j = 1, \dots, n$.

$$\text{P.S.} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\prod_{j=1}^n x_{ij}^{w_j} \right) \leq 1.$$

由不等式AM-GM $\Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n w_j x_{ij} \geq \prod_{j=1}^n x_{ij}^{w_j}$, $\forall i = 1, \dots, m$.

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n w_j x_{ij} \geq \sum_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^n x_{ij}^{w_j}$$

$$\text{由 } \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n w_j x_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^m w_j x_{ij} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_{ij} \right)$$

$$= w_1 + \dots + w_n = 1. \quad \square$$