

Rawi 代換

定理 1 $\triangle ABC$, $R = \text{外接圆半径}$, $r = \text{内切圆半径}$.

若 $R \geq 2r$, " " $\Leftrightarrow \triangle ABC$ 等边.

证明 $a = BC$, $b = CA$, $c = AB$.

$$\therefore s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c), S = [\triangle ABC].$$

($[P] = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{底} \times \text{高}$).

由欧几里得公理: $S = rs$, $S = \frac{abc}{4R}$.

$$S^2 = s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c) \quad (\text{Heron 公式})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{若 } R \geq 2r &\Leftrightarrow \frac{abc}{4S} \geq \frac{S}{s} \\ &\Leftrightarrow abc \geq 8 \frac{S^2}{s} = 8(s-a)(s-b)(s-c). \end{aligned}$$

所以原命题得证.

定理 2 若 a, b, c 为三角形三边, 则

$$abc \geq 8(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow abc \geq (b+c-a)(c+a-b)(a+b-c)$$

$$\text{且 } "=" \Leftrightarrow a = b = c.$$

证明 (Rawi 代换) $\exists x, y, z > 0$ 使

$$a = y+z, b = z+x, c = x+y$$

$$\text{则 } \Leftrightarrow (y+z)(z+x)(x+y) \geq 8xyz, \quad x, y, z > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow (y+z)(z+x)(x+y) - 8xyz \\ &= x(y-z)^2 + y(z-x)^2 + z(x-y)^2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

这就完成证明了定理 1.

□

练习 设 $\triangle ABC$ 直角三角形, 证明 $R \geq (1+\sqrt{2})r$.

实际上， $x, y, z \geq 0$ 不仅对 a, b, c 作为 $\triangle ABC$ 三边成立：

定理 2 $x, y, z \geq 0$, 则

$$xyz \geq (y+z-x)(z+x-y)(x+y-z).$$

且 " $=$ " $\Leftrightarrow x=y=z$.

证明 假设 $x \geq y \geq z$, 则

$$x+y > z, z+x > y, y+z > x \text{ 不成立}$$

(1) 若 $y+z > x$: x, y, z 是三角形三边, 已证.

(2) 若 $y+z \leq x$: $xyz > 0 \geq \text{RHS}$. \square

推广至 $x, y, z \geq 0$ 情形也成立：

推论 $x, y, z \geq 0 \Rightarrow \exists x_n, y_n, z_n > 0$ s.t.

$$x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n, y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n, z = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n.$$

$$\text{定理 2} \Rightarrow x_n y_n z_n \geq \prod_{cyc} (y_n + z_n - x_n)$$

取极限即得结论. \square

注意 $x, y, z \geq 0$, $xyz = \prod_{cyc} (y+z-x) \not\Rightarrow x=y=z$.

事实上, 等号成立 $\Leftrightarrow x=y=z$ 成

$$x=y, z=0 \wedge x=z, y=0 \wedge y=z, x=0.$$

$$\text{原因: } xyz - \prod_{cyc} (y+z-x) = \sum_{cyc} x(x-y)(x-z).$$

应用定理 $x, y, z \geq 0$, 则

$$xyz \geq \prod_{cyc} (x+y-z)$$

且 " $=$ " $\Leftrightarrow x=y=z$ 或 $x=y, z=0$ 或 $x=z, y=0$ 或 $y=z, x=0$.

讨论 Ravi 变换方法:

自然地处理 a, b, c 为三角形三边这一条件.

上面證明是 Schur 不等式的推論：

例1 (IMO 2000, P2) 设 $a, b, c > 0$, $abc = 1$, 证明

$$(a-1+\frac{1}{b})(b-1+\frac{1}{c})(c-1+\frac{1}{a}) \leq 1$$

解 $abc = 1 \Rightarrow$ 令 $x = \frac{1}{y}$, $y = \frac{1}{z}$, $z = \frac{1}{x}$, $x, y, z > 0$.

$$\text{LHS} \Leftrightarrow (\frac{x}{y}-1+\frac{1}{y})(\frac{y}{z}-1+\frac{1}{z})(\frac{z}{x}-1+\frac{1}{x}) \leq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow xyz = \prod_{cyc} (x+y+z). \quad \square$$

例2 (IMO 1983, P6) 设 a, b, c 是 $\triangle ABC$ 之边长, 证明

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

解 $a = y+z$, $b = z+x$, $c = x+y$. $x, y, z > 0$

$$\text{LHS} \Leftrightarrow x^3y + y^3x + z^3y + z^3x \geq x^2yz + xy^2z + xy^2z$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{z} + \frac{z^2}{x} \geq x + y + z.$$

这由 Cauchy-Schwarz:

$$(y+z+x) \cdot \text{LHS} \geq (x+y+z)^2. \quad \square$$

练习 设 a, b, c 是 $\triangle ABC$ 之边长,

$$(1) \text{ 证明: } \frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} < 2.$$

$$(2) \text{ 证明: } a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3abc - 2b^2a - 2c^2b - 2a^2c \geq 0$$

$$\text{和} \quad 3a^2b + 3b^2c + 3c^2a - 3abc - 2b^2a - 2c^2b - 2a^2c \geq 0.$$

例3 (IMO 1961, P2, Weitzenböck)

设 a, b, c 为 $\triangle ABC$ 之边, $S = [\triangle ABC]$.

$$\text{证明: } a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq 4\sqrt{3}S.$$

解 $a = y + z, b = x + z, c = x + y, x, y, z > 0,$

$$\text{Th2} \Leftrightarrow \left(\sum_{cyc} (x+y)^2 \right)^2 \geq 48(x+y+z)xyz.$$

$$(S = s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c), s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\sum_{cyc} (x+y)^2 \right)^2 \geq 16(yz+zx+xy)^2 \quad (p^2+q^2 \geq 2pq)$$

$$\geq 16 \cdot 3(xy \cdot zx + yz \cdot zx + xy \cdot yz) \quad ((p+q+r)^2 \geq 3(pq+qr+rp)). \quad \square$$

定理3 (Hadwiger-Finsler) 设 a, b, c 为 $\triangle ABC$ 三边, $S = [\triangle ABC]$.

$$\text{证} \quad 2ab + 2bc + 2ca - (a^2 + b^2 + c^2) \geq 4\sqrt{3}S.$$

证明 (Ravi代换) $a = y + z, b = x + z, c = x + y, x, y, z > 0.$

$$\text{Th2} \Leftrightarrow xy + yz + zx \geq \sqrt{3xyz(x+y+z)}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (xy + yz + zx)^2 - 3xyz(x+y+z) \geq 0.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{cyc} (xy - yz)^2 \right) \geq 0. \quad \square$$

定理4 (凸性) 利用各种三角不等式证明

$$\frac{1}{4S} \left(\left(\sum_{cyc} 2ab \right) - (a^2 + b^2 + c^2) \right) = \tan \frac{A}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2}.$$

由 $\tan x \notin (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 及

$$\text{Jensen} \Rightarrow \text{RHS} \geq 3 \tan \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{A+B+C}{2} \right) = \sqrt{3}. \quad \square$$

定理4 (Tsintsifas) $p, q, r > 0, a, b, c$ 为 $\triangle ABC$ 三边, $S = [\triangle ABC]$.

$$\text{证} \quad \frac{p}{q+r}a^2 + \frac{q}{r+p}b^2 + \frac{r}{p+q}c^2 \geq 2\sqrt{3}S.$$

证明 由 定理3 \Rightarrow LHS $\geq \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)^2 - (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{p+q+r}{q+r}a^2 + \frac{p+q+r}{r+p}b^2 + \frac{p+q+r}{p+q}c^2 \geq \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ((q+r)+(r+p)+(p+q)) \left(\frac{a^2}{q+r} + \frac{b^2}{r+p} + \frac{c^2}{p+q} \right) \geq (a+b+c)^2. \quad \square$$

定理 Cauchy-Schwarz.

定理 (Neuberg-Pedoe) 设 a_1, b_1, c_1 和 a_2, b_2, c_2 分别为 $\triangle A_1 B_1 C_1, \triangle A_2 B_2 C_2$ 的边.

$$F_1 = [\triangle A_1 B_1 C_1], F_2 = [\triangle A_2 B_2 C_2].$$

$$a_1^2(b_2^2 + c_2^2 - a_2^2) + b_1^2(c_2^2 + a_2^2 - b_2^2) + c_1^2(a_2^2 + b_2^2 - c_2^2) \geq 16 F_1 F_2,$$

(证明利用柯西不等式)

$$\text{引理 } a_1^2(b_2^2 + c_2^2 - a_2^2) + b_1^2(c_2^2 + a_2^2 - b_2^2) + c_1^2(a_2^2 + b_2^2 - c_2^2) > 0.$$

$$\text{证明 } \Leftrightarrow (a_1^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2)(a_2^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2) > 2(a_1^2 a_2^2 + b_1^2 b_2^2 + c_1^2 c_2^2),$$

Heron \Rightarrow $\forall i = 1, 2$,

$$16 F_i^2 = (a_i^2 + b_i^2 + c_i^2)^2 - 2(a_i^4 + b_i^4 + c_i^4) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_i^2 + b_i^2 + c_i^2 > \sqrt{2(a_i^4 + b_i^4 + c_i^4)}.$$

由 Cauchy-Schwarz:

$$(a_1^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2)(a_2^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2) > \sqrt{2(a_1^4 + b_1^4 + c_1^4)(a_2^4 + b_2^4 + c_2^4)}$$

$$> 2(a_1^2 a_2^2 + b_1^2 b_2^2 + c_1^2 c_2^2). \quad \square$$

下面证引理:

$$\text{证明} \Rightarrow L = c_1^2(b_2^2 + c_2^2 - a_2^2) + b_1^2(c_2^2 + a_2^2 - b_2^2) + c_1^2(a_2^2 + b_2^2 - c_2^2) > 0$$

$$\text{左边} L^2 - (16 F_1^2)(16 F_2^2) \geq 0.$$

$$= -4(UV + VW + UW),$$

$$U = b_1^2 c_2^2 - b_2^2 c_1^2, V = c_1^2 a_2^2 - c_2^2 a_1^2, W = a_1^2 b_2^2 - a_2^2 b_1^2.$$

$$\nexists a_1^2 U + b_1^2 V + c_1^2 W = 0 \Leftrightarrow W = -\frac{a_1^2}{c_1^2} U - \frac{b_1^2}{c_1^2} V$$

$$\Rightarrow UV + VW + UW = -\frac{a_1^2}{c_1^2} (U - \frac{c_1^2 - a_1^2 - b_1^2}{2a_1^2} V)^2 - \frac{4a_1^2 b_1^2 - (c_1^2 - a_1^2 - b_1^2)^2}{4a_1^2 c_1^2} V^2$$

$$= -\frac{a_1^2}{c_1^2} (U - \frac{c_1^2 - a_1^2 - b_1^2}{2a_1^2} V)^2 - \frac{16 F_1^2}{4a_1^2 c_1^2} V^2 \leq 0 \quad \square$$

此定理的推广:

$$a_1, \dots, a_n, b_1, \dots, b_n > 0, \text{且}$$

$$a_1^2 \geq a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2, \quad b_1^2 \geq b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2.$$

$$2) a_1 b_1 - (a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n) \geq \sqrt{(a_1^2 - (a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2))(b_1^2 - (b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2))}.$$

柯西-Schwarz $\Rightarrow a_1 b_1 \geq \sqrt{(a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2)(b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2)}$
 $\geq a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n .$

$$\text{左} \Leftrightarrow (a_1 b_1 - (a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n))^2 \\ \geq (a_1^2 - (a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2))(b_1^2 - (b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2))$$

$$(1) a_1^2 = a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2 : \text{平行}$$

$$(2) a_1^2 > a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2, \text{ 不平行}$$

$$P(x) = (a_1 x - b_1)^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n (a_i x - b_i)^2 \\ = (a_1^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n a_i^2)x^2 + 2(a_1 b_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n a_i b_i)x + (b_1^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n b_i^2).$$

$$\text{而 } P\left(\frac{b_1}{a_1}\right) = - \sum_{i=2}^n \left(a_i\left(\frac{b_1}{a_1}\right) - b_i\right)^2 \leq 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P \text{ 有 } \exists \text{ 且 } \rightarrow \text{ 有 } \exists \\ = \text{ 有 } \exists \text{ 且 } \forall x > 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow P \text{ 有 } \exists \text{ 且 } \forall x > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = \text{disc}(P) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(2(a_1 b_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n a_i b_i)\right)^2 - 4(a_1^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n a_i^2)(b_1^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n b_i^2) \geq 0 . \quad \square$$

第二步证明 $\Leftrightarrow \text{左} \Leftrightarrow (a_1^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2)(a_2^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2) - 2(a_1^2 a_2^2 + b_1^2 b_2^2 + c_1^2 c_2^2)$
 $\geq \sqrt{((a_1^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2)^2 - 2(a_1^4 + b_1^4 + c_1^4)) \cdot ((a_2^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2)^2 - 2(a_2^4 + b_2^4 + c_2^4))}$

以下用代换

$$x_1 = a_1^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2, \quad x_2 = \sqrt{2} a_1^2, \quad x_3 = \sqrt{2} b_1^2, \quad x_4 = \sqrt{2} c_1^2,$$

$$y_1 = a_2^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2, \quad y_2 = \sqrt{2} a_2^2, \quad y_3 = \sqrt{2} b_2^2, \quad y_4 = \sqrt{2} c_2^2.$$

$$\text{由 } 2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 > x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2, \quad y_1^2 > y_2^2 + y_3^2 + y_4^2 .$$

$$\text{以上 } \Rightarrow x_1 y_1 - x_2 y_2 - x_3 y_3 - x_4 y_4$$

$$\geq \sqrt{(x_1^2 - (x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2)) \cdot (y_1^2 - (y_2^2 + y_3^2 + y_4^2))} . \quad \square$$

下面一种证法更为巧妙：

证法三 $\Delta A_1 B_1 C_1 : A_1(0, p_1), B_1(p_2, 0), C_1(p_3, 0)$

$\Delta A_2 B_2 C_2 : A_2(0, q_1), B_2(q_2, 0), C_2(q_3, 0).$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \geq 2|x \cdot y|, \text{由}$

$$a_1^2(b_2^2 + c_2^2 - a_2^2) + b_1^2(c_2^2 + a_2^2 - b_2^2) + c_1^2(a_2^2 + b_2^2 - c_2^2)$$

$$= (p_3 - p_2)^2 (2q_1^2 + 2q_1 q_2) + (p_1^2 + p_3^2) (2q_2^2 - 2q_2 q_3)$$

$$+ (p_1^2 + p_2^2) (2q_3^2 - 2q_2 q_3)$$

$$= 2(p_3 - p_2)^2 q_1^2 + 2(q_3 - q_2)^2 p_1^2 + 2(p_3 q_2 - p_2 q_3)^2$$

$$\geq 2((p_3 - p_2)q_1)^2 + 2((q_3 - q_2)p_1)^2$$

$$\geq 4 |(p_3 - p_2)q_1| \cdot |(q_3 - q_2)p_1|$$

$$= 16 F_1 \cdot F_2.$$

□

讨论 几何不等式的本征在于找到一个“几何解释”。