

三角化方法

定理 (Erdős - Mordell)

$P \in \triangle ABC$ 内一点， PH_i 为垂线。

$$\text{则 } PA + PB + PC \geq 2(PH_1 + PH_2 + PH_3).$$

证明 $h_i = PH_i$. 由正余弦定理：

$$PA \sin A = \sqrt{H_2 H_3} = \sqrt{h_2^2 + h_3^2 - 2h_2 h_3 \cos(\pi - A)}$$

$$PB \sin B = \sqrt{H_1 H_3} = \sqrt{h_1^2 + h_3^2 - 2h_1 h_3 \cos(\pi - B)}$$

$$PC \sin C = \sqrt{H_1 H_2} = \sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2 - 2h_1 h_2 \cos(\pi - C)}.$$

$$\text{欲证 } \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{\sin A} \sqrt{h_2^2 + h_3^2 - 2h_2 h_3 \cos(\pi - A)} \geq 2(h_1 + h_2 + h_3).$$

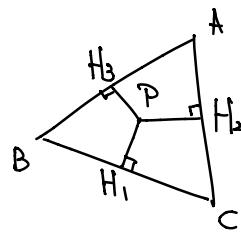
{ 分析：主要障碍在于左式根号和。

{ 解决方案：找根号的下界，以无根式形式表示。 \Rightarrow 平方。

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{H_2 H_3}^2 &= h_2^2 + h_3^2 - 2h_2 h_3 \cos(\pi - A) \\ &= h_2^2 + h_3^2 - 2h_2 h_3 \cos(B + C) \\ &= h_2^2 + h_3^2 - 2h_2 h_3 (\cos B \cos C - \sin B \sin C) \\ &= (h_2 \sin C + h_3 \sin B)^2 + (h_2 \cos C - h_3 \cos B)^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{H_2 H_3} \geq h_2 \sin C + h_3 \sin B.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{\sin A} \sqrt{h_2^2 + h_3^2 - 2h_2 h_3 \cos(\pi - A)} &\geq \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{h_2 \sin C + h_3 \sin B}{\sin A} \\ &= \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left(\frac{\sin B}{\sin C} + \frac{\sin C}{\sin B} \right) h_2 \\ &\geq \sum_{\text{cyc}} 2 \sqrt{\frac{\sin B}{\sin C} \cdot \frac{\sin C}{\sin B}} \cdot h_2 \\ &= 2(h_1 + h_2 + h_3). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$



可以利用同样技巧证明。

记号： $p(T) = \triangle T$ 的周长。

例1 (IMO Shortlist 2007)

D, E, F, P, Q, R 分別是

A, B, C, A, B, C 的對應點

BC, CA, AB, EF, FD, DE 的交點。

求證: $p(ABC) \cdot p(PQR) \geq p(DEF)^2$.

解答 $p = \triangle ABC$ 外接圓半徑。

$$\Rightarrow BC = 2p \sin A, EF = 2p \sin A \cos A$$

$$DQ = 2p \sin C \cos B \cos A$$

$$DR = 2p \sin B \cos C \cos A$$

$$\angle FDE = \pi - 2A$$

$$\Rightarrow QR^2 = DQ^2 + DR^2 - 2DQ \cdot DR \cos(\pi - 2A)$$

$$= 4p^2 \cos^2 A (\sin^2 C \cos^2 B + \sin^2 B \cos^2 C + 2 \sin C \cos B \sin B \cos C \cos(2A)).$$

$$\Rightarrow QR = 2p \cos A \sqrt{f(A, B, C)}.$$

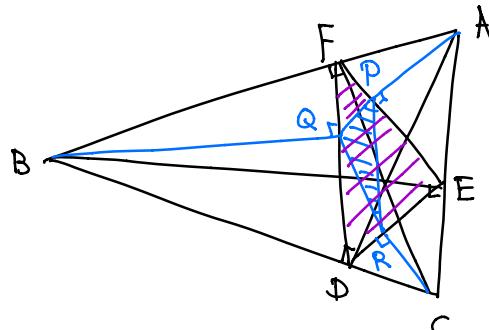
$$\text{求証 } \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} 2p \sin A \right) \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} 2p \cos A \sqrt{f(A, B, C)} \right) \geq \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} 2p \sin A \cos A \right)^2.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \sin A \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \cos A \cdot \sqrt{f(A, B, C)} \right) \geq \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \sin A \cos A \right)^2.$$

新目標: 找出 f 的下界。 ($\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2A$ 代入)

$$\begin{aligned} f(A, B, C) &= \sin^2 C \cos^2 B + \sin^2 B \cos^2 C + 2 \sin C \cos B \sin B \cos C \cos(2A) \\ &= (\sin C \cos B + \sin B \cos C)^2 + 2 \sin C \cos B \sin B \cos C (\cos(2A) - 1) \\ &= \sin^2(C+B) - 2 \sin C \cos B \sin B \cos C \cdot 2 \sin^2 A \\ &= \sin^2 A (1 - 4 \sin C \cos B \sin B \cos C). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - 4 \sin C \cos B \sin B \cos C &= (\sin^2 B + \cos^2 B)(\sin^2 C + \cos^2 C) - 4 \sin C \cos B \sin B \cos C \\ &\stackrel{\text{補充}}{=} (\sin B \cos C - \sin C \cos B)^2 + (\cos B \cos C - \sin B \sin C)^2 \\ &= \sin^2(B-C) + \cos^2(B+C) \\ &= \sin^2(B-C) + \cos^2 A. \end{aligned}$$



$$\Rightarrow f(A, B, C) = \sin^2 A \sin^2(B-C) + \sin^2 A \cos^2 A \\ \geq \sin^2 A \cos^2 A.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} \cos A \cdot \sqrt{f(A, B, C)} \geq \sum_{\text{cyc}} \sin A \cdot \cos^2 A.$$

注证 $\left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \sin A \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \sin A \cos^2 A \right) \geq \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \sin A \cos A \right)^2$.

Cauchy-Schwarz. □

注意 先从取等讨论出发，浓厚所带的=平移和其中一项的表达形式，不能盲目计算。

Eg. 去掉而考虑

$$f(A, B, C) = (\sin C \cos B - \sin B \cos C)^2 + 2 \sin C \cos B \sin B \cos C (\cos(2A) + 1) \\ = \sin^2(B-C) + 2 \cdot \frac{\sin 2B}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin 2C}{2} \cdot 2 \cos^2 A \\ \geq \cos^2 A \cdot \sin 2B \cdot \sin 2C \leftarrow \text{不是完全平方式}$$

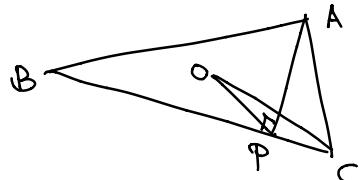
$$\Rightarrow P(PQR) = \sum_{\text{cyc}} 2P \cos A \cdot \sqrt{f(A, B, C)} \geq \sum_{\text{cyc}} 2P \cos^2 A \cdot \sqrt{\sin 2B \cdot \sin 2C}.$$

注证 $\left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \sin A \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \cos^2 A \cdot \sqrt{\sin 2B \cdot \sin 2C} \right) \geq \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \sin A \cos A \right)^2$.

实际不成立 (练习).

例2 (IMO 2001, P1) $\triangle ABC$ 钝角三角形, O外接圆心.

$$\angle BCA \geq \angle ABC + 30^\circ. \text{ 求证: } \angle CAB + \angle Cop < 90^\circ.$$



解答 $90^\circ - \angle CAB = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \angle COB = \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ - \angle COB) = \angle PCO$

$\overline{PC} \Leftrightarrow \angle Cop < \angle PCO \Leftrightarrow OP > PC.$

而 $OP^2 = R^2 - PB \cdot PC$, $R = OC = OB$

$\Leftrightarrow \overline{PC} \Leftrightarrow R^2 - PB \cdot PC > PC^2 \Leftrightarrow R^2 > BC \cdot PC$

三角化: $BC = 2R \sin A$, $PC = AC \cos C = 2R \sin B \cos C$

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow 1 > 4 \sin A \sin B \cos C \Leftrightarrow \sin B \cos C \leq \frac{1}{4}.$$

使用 $C > B + 30^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \sin B \cos C &= \frac{1}{2} (\sin(B+C) - \sin(C-B)) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin(C-B)) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin 30^\circ) = \frac{1}{4}.\end{aligned}\quad \square$$

命題 $\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3 = \pi$, $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$. 令

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \geq 2(yz \cos \theta_1 + zx \cos \theta_2 + xy \cos \theta_3)$$

證明 $\theta_3 = \pi - (\theta_1 + \theta_2)$, (\leftarrow 平行四邊形)

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &- 2(yz \cos \theta_1 + zx \cos \theta_2 + xy \cos \theta_3) \\ &= (z - (x \cos \theta_2 + y \cos \theta_1))^2 + (x \sin \theta_2 - y \sin \theta_1)^2.\end{aligned}\quad \square$$

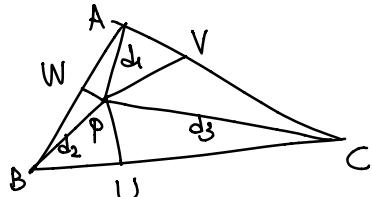
推論 $p, q, r > 0$. $\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3 = \pi$. 令

$$p \cos \theta_1 + q \cos \theta_2 + r \cos \theta_3 \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{qr}{p} + \frac{rp}{q} + \frac{pq}{r} \right).$$

(在上述中取 $(x, y, z) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{qr}{p}}, \sqrt{\frac{rp}{q}}, \sqrt{\frac{pq}{r}} \right)$ 並取).

定理 2 (Barrow) (\Rightarrow Erdős-Mordell).

設 P 在 $\triangle ABC$ 之內, PU, PV, PW 平分 $\angle BPC, \angle APC, \angle APB$.



待證: $PA + PB + PC \geq 2(PU + PV + PW)$.

证明 $d_1 = PA$, $d_2 = PB$, $d_3 = PC$, $l_1 = PU$, $l_2 = PV$, $l_3 = PW$.

$$2\theta_1 = \angle BPC, \quad 2\theta_2 = \angle APC, \quad 2\theta_3 = \angle APB.$$

$$\Rightarrow l_1 = \frac{2d_2 d_3}{d_2 + d_3} \cos \theta_1, \quad l_2 = \frac{2d_1 d_3}{d_1 + d_3} \cos \theta_2, \quad l_3 = \frac{2d_1 d_2}{d_1 + d_2} \cos \theta_3.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{推论} \Rightarrow l_1 + l_2 + l_3 &\leq \sqrt{d_2 d_3} \cos \theta_1 + \sqrt{d_1 d_3} \cos \theta_2 + \sqrt{d_1 d_2} \cos \theta_3 \quad (\text{均值}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}(d_1 + d_2 + d_3). \end{aligned}$$

推广 (Abi-Khzam) $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 > 0$. $\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3 + \theta_4 = \pi$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由} \quad &x_1 \cos \theta_1 + x_2 \cos \theta_2 + x_3 \cos \theta_3 + x_4 \cos \theta_4 \\ &\leq \sqrt{\frac{(x_1 x_2 + x_3 x_4)(x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_4)(x_1 x_4 + x_2 x_3)}{x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{证明 } p = \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2}{2x_1 x_2} + \frac{x_3^2 + x_4^2}{2x_3 x_4}, \quad q = \frac{1}{2}(x_1 x_2 + x_3 x_4), \quad \lambda = \sqrt{\frac{p}{q}}.$$

$$\cdot \theta_1 + \theta_2 + (\theta_3 + \theta_4) = \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 \cos \theta_1 + x_2 \cos \theta_2 + \lambda \cos(\theta_3 + \theta_4) \leq p \lambda = \sqrt{pq}.$$

$$\cdot (\theta_1 + \theta_2) + \theta_3 + \theta_4 = \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow x_3 \cos \theta_3 + x_4 \cos \theta_4 + \lambda \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \leq \frac{q}{\lambda} = \sqrt{pq}.$$

$$\text{相加. } \text{利用 } \cos(\theta_3 + \theta_4) + \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = 0,$$

$$\text{得 } \sum_{\text{cyc}} x_i \cos \theta_i \leq 2\sqrt{pq} = \text{RHS}. \quad \square$$