

§9 多元不等式

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1. 已知 a, b, c, d 都是区间 $[1, 2]$ 上的实数, 求证:

$$|(a-b)(b-c)(c-d)(d-a)| \leq \frac{abcd}{4}.$$

即证

$$\begin{aligned} |a-b| &\geq \frac{\sqrt{ab}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ |b-c| &\geq \frac{\sqrt{bc}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ |c-d| &\geq \frac{\sqrt{cd}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ |d-a| &\geq \frac{\sqrt{da}}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

下证 (1):

$$|a-b| \geq \frac{\sqrt{ab}}{\sqrt{2}} \Leftrightarrow 2(a-b)^2 \leq ab \Leftrightarrow (a-2b)(2a-b) \leq 0.$$

得证.

2. 给定正实数 $0 < a < b$, 设 $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in [a, b]$, 求下式的极值:

$$\frac{\frac{x_1^2}{x_2} + \frac{x_2^2}{x_3} + \frac{x_3^2}{x_4} + \frac{x_4^2}{x_1}}{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4}.$$

下求最小值:

$$\left(\frac{x_1^2}{x_2} + \frac{x_2^2}{x_3} + \frac{x_3^2}{x_4} + \frac{x_4^2}{x_1} \right) (x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_1) \geq (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4)^2,$$

原式 ≥ 1 , $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = x_4$ 时取等.

下求最大值:

$$(ax_1 - bx_2)(bx_1 - ax_2) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow abx_1^2(a^2 + b^2)x_1x_2 + abx_2^2 \leq 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x_1^2}{x_2} &\leq \frac{a^2 + b^2}{ab}x_1 - x_2, \text{ 等号成立 } x_1, x_2 \text{ 中一个 } a \text{ 一个 } b, \\ \frac{x_2^2}{x_3} &\leq \frac{a^2 + b^2}{ab}x_2 - x_3, \\ \frac{x_3^2}{x_4} &\leq \frac{a^2 + b^2}{ab}x_3 - x_4, \\ \frac{x_4^2}{x_1} &\leq \frac{a^2 + b^2}{ab}x_4 - x_1.\end{aligned}$$

相加, 得到

$$\sum_{k=1}^4 \frac{x_k^2}{x_{k+1}} \leq \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{a}{b} - 1\right) \sum_{k=1}^4 x_k.$$

故

$$\text{原式}_{\max} = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} - 1,$$

$$x_1 = x_3 = a, x_2 = x_4 = b, \text{ 等号成立.}$$

3. 设实数 a, b, c 满足 $a + b + c = 0$. 令 $d = \max\{|a|, |b|, |c|\}$, 证明:

$$|(1+a)(1+b)(1+c)| \geq 1 - d^2.$$

若 $d \geq 1$, 显然成立.

若 $d < 1$, 不妨设 $a \leq b \leq c$, 则 $a, b, c \in (-1, 1)$.

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow (1+a)(1+b)(1+c) \geq 1 - b^2. \quad (*)$$

若 $a \leq 0 \leq b \leq c$, 则 $d = -a$,

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow (1+b)(1+c) \geq 1 - a \Leftrightarrow (1+b)(1+c) \geq 1 + b + c.$$

若 $a \leq b \leq 0 \leq c$, 则 $d = c$,

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow (1+a)(1+b) \geq 1 - c \Leftrightarrow (1+a)(1+b) \geq 1 + a + b.$$

综上所述得证.

4. 已知 $n \geq 2$, $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \geq 0$ 且满足

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 1,$$

求

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i a_{i+1}$$

的最大值, 其中约定 $a_{n+1} = a_1$.

1° $n = 2$ 时,

$$\text{原式} = 2a_1a_2 \leq \frac{(a_1 + a_2)^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, n = 2, \text{最小值} \frac{1}{2}.$$

2° $n = 3$ 时,

$$\text{原式} = a_1a_2 + a_2a_3 + a_3a_1 \leq \frac{(a_1 + a_2 + a_3)^2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}, n = 3, \text{最小值} \frac{1}{3}.$$

3° $n = 4$ 时,

$$\text{原式} = a_1a_2 + a_2a_3 + a_3a_4 + a_4a_1 \leq \left[\frac{(a_1 + a_3) + (a_2 + a_4)}{3} \right]^2 = \frac{1}{4}, n = 4, \text{最小值} \frac{1}{4}.$$

4° $n > 4$ 时, 分两类讨论:

4.1° $n = 2k$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{2k} a_i a_{i+1} &\leq (a_1 + a_3 + \dots + a_{2k-1})(a_2 + a_4 + \dots + a_{2k}) \\ &\leq \left[\frac{(a_1 + a_3 + \dots + a_{2k-1})(a_2 + a_4 + \dots + a_{2k})}{2} \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$a_1 = a_{2k} = \frac{1}{2}, a_2 = \dots = a_{2k-1} = 0 \text{ 等号成立.}$$

4.2° $n = 2k + 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{2k+1} a_i a_{i+1} &= \sum_{i=1}^{2k} a_i a_{i+1} + a_{2k+1} a_1 \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^{2k} a_i a_{i+1} + a_{2k+1} a_1 \\ &\leq (a_1 + a_3 + \dots + a_{2k+1})(a_2 + a_4 + \dots + a_{2k}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2} = a_{2k+1}, a_2 = \dots = a_{2k} = 0 \text{ 等号成立.}$$

$$\text{最小值} \frac{1}{4}.$$