

# 两个不等式的最优系数

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**问题** 已知  $m, n$  均为正整数,  $r, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  是正实数, 求证:

(a) 当  $r \leq \frac{m}{2}$  时,

$$\prod_{j=0}^m \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^j \right)^r \geq \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^r \right)^{C_{m+1}^2}; \quad (1)$$

(b) 当  $r \geq \frac{m}{2}$  时,

$$(b) \prod_{j=0}^m \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^j \right)^r \leq \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^r \right)^{C_{m+1}^2}. \quad (2)$$

**证明** (a) 只需要证明当  $r \leq \frac{m}{2}$  时,

$$\prod_{j=0}^m \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^j \right)^{\frac{1}{C_{m+1}^2}} \geq \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^r \right)^{\frac{1}{r}}.$$

由幂平均不等式

$$\left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^r \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \leq \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^{\frac{m}{2}} \right)^{\frac{2}{m}}.$$

故而只需证明:

$$\prod_{j=0}^m \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^j \right)^{\frac{1}{C_{m+1}^2}} \geq \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^{\frac{m}{2}} \right)^{\frac{2}{m}}.$$

由柯西不等式

$$\left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^j \right) \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^{m-j} \right) \geq \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^{\frac{m}{2}} \right)^2, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, m.$$

则

$$\prod_{j=0}^m \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^j \right)^{\frac{1}{C_{m+1}^2}} = \left( \prod_{j=0}^m \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^j \right) \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^{m-j} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2C_{m+1}^2}}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
&\geq \prod_{j=0}^m \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^{\frac{m}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{C_{m+1}^2}} \\
&= \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^{\frac{m}{2}} \right)^{\frac{2}{m}}.
\end{aligned}$$

因此 (a) 得证.

(b) 由幂平均不等式知

$$\left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^j \right)^{\frac{1}{j}} \leq \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^m \right)^{\frac{1}{m}}, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, m.$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}
\prod_{j=0}^m \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^j \right)^r &\leq \prod_{j=0}^m \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^m \right)^{\frac{j}{m}r} \\
&\leq \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^m \right)^{\sum_{j=0}^m \frac{j}{m}r} \\
&= \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^m \right)^{\frac{1}{m} C_{m+1}^2 r} \\
&\leq \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^r \right)^{\frac{1}{r} C_{m+1}^2 r} \\
&= \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^r \right)^{C_{m+1}^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

因此 (b) 得证. □

完成以上证明之后, 冷岗松老师建议笔者研究指数  $r$  的最优常数. 笔者得到了下面的结果:

$$r = \frac{m+1}{2} \text{ 是不等式 (1) 的最优值.} \quad (3)$$

下面是 (3) 的证明:

**证明**

$$\begin{aligned}
\prod_{j=0}^m \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^j \right)^{\frac{1}{C_{m+1}^2}} &= \prod_{j=1}^m \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^j \right)^{\frac{1}{C_{m+1}^2}} \\
&= \left( \prod_{j=1}^m \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^j \right) \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^{m+1-j} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2C_{m+1}^2}} \\
&\geq \prod_{j=1}^m \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^{\frac{m+1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{C_{m+1}^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^{\frac{m+1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{2}{m+1}}.$$

对于  $r > \frac{m+1}{2}$ , 取  $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_{n-1} = 1, x_n = \varepsilon > 0$ . 令

$$f(\varepsilon) = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m \left( \frac{n-1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \varepsilon^j \right)^r}{\left( \frac{n-1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \varepsilon^r \right)^{C_{m+1}^2}}.$$

实际上, 由  $f(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$  上是连续函数知

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} f(\varepsilon) = f(0) = \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \right)^{m(r - \frac{m+1}{2})} < 1.$$

故此时可以取到  $\varepsilon > 0$  使得  $f(\varepsilon) < 1$ , 这样就说明  $r > \frac{m+1}{2}$  时 (1) 不成立.  $\square$

上海中学王淳稷同学给出了 (2) 的最优情况:

$$r = m \text{ 是不等式 (2) 的最优值.} \quad (4)$$

**证明**  $r = m$  时, (2) 恒成立已证,

假设存在  $r < m$  使得 (2) 始终成立, 取  $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_{n-1} = 1, x_n = t$ , 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{j=0}^m \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^j \right)^r &= \prod_{j=0}^m \left( 1 + \frac{t^j - 1}{n} \right)^r \\ &\leq \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n x_k^r \right)^{C_{m+1}^2} \\ &= \left( 1 + \frac{t^r - 1}{n} \right)^{C_{m+1}^2}. \end{aligned}$$

由  $1+x$  与  $e^x$  在  $x \rightarrow 0$  是等价无穷小并且令  $n \rightarrow +\infty$  知:

$$r \sum_{j=0}^m (t^j - 1) \leq C_{m+1}^2 (t^r - 1).$$

此时 LHS 是  $m$  次多项式, 由于  $r < m$ , 故存在  $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$ ,  $\text{RHS} > \text{LHS}$ , 矛盾.

故有 (2) 最优值为  $m$ .  $\square$