## Some Inequality Problems

The Arithmetic-Geometric Mean (AGM) Inequality is an essential inequality to solve many problems. It asserts that if  $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n > 0$ , then

$$\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} \le \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \ldots + a_n}{n},$$

and equality holds if and only if  $a_1 = a_2 = \ldots = a_n$ . Here is a generalization that has a simpler proof as it fits induction easily. If  $\mu_1, \mu_2, \ldots, \mu_n > 0$ ,  $\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \cdots + \mu_n = 1$ , and  $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n > 0$ , then  $a_1^{\mu_1} a_2^{\mu_2} \cdots a_n^{\mu_n} \leq \mu_1 a_1 + \mu_2 a_2 + \cdots + \mu_n a_n$ , and equality holds only if  $a_1 = a_2 = \cdots = a_n$ .

- $\frac{1}{2}$ . Prove that  $x + \frac{1}{x} \ge 2$  for every x > 0.
- 1. Prove that  $(a+b)(b+c)(c+a) \ge 8abc$  for all a,b,c>0.
- 2. Prove that  $\frac{x^2+2}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \ge 2$  for all real x.
- 3. Show that  $1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \ge 2\sqrt{n+1} 2$  for every positive integer n.
- 4. Show that if  $a_i > 0$  for i = 1, 2, ..., n and  $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n = 1$ , then  $(1 + a_1)(1 + a_2) \cdots (1 + a_n) \ge 2^n$ .
- 5. Show that  $\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{a+c} + \frac{c}{a+b} \ge \frac{3}{2}$  for all a, b, c > 0.
- 6. Let  $a \ge 1$ , and let n be a positive integer. Prove that  $a^n 1 \ge n \left( a^{\frac{n+1}{2}} a^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \right)$ .

## Hints:

- $\frac{1}{2}$  Use AGM or move every term to one side and complete the square.
- 1. Expand and use the fact that  $x^2 + y^2 \ge 2xy$ .
- 2. Use  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 3. Use induction on n.
- 4. Use  $\frac{1}{2}$ , expand and group terms that are "complementary" with respect to the  $a_i$ s.
- 5. Assume without loss of generality that a is the smallest of the three numbers. Divide numerator and denominator by a and reduce the inequality to an inequality in two variables  $s, t \ge 1$ . Show that the partial derivative of the expression with respect to t is positive when t > s > 1. Then let t = s and examine the derivative when s > 1.
- 6. Divide by  $a^{\frac{n}{2}}$  and apply the mean value theorem.