

第四組

柯西不等式延伸與推廣

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主題：

- 一、柯西不等式
- 二、Hölder 不等式
- 三、Minkowski 不等式

一、柯西不等式

◆向量表示法： $|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}| \leq |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|$ ，等號成立時， $\vec{a} // \vec{b}$ 。

◆設 $a_1, a_2, a_3, b_1, b_2, b_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ ，則 $(a_1^2 + a_2^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2) \geq (a_1b_1 + a_2b_2)^2$ ，

等號成立時， $\frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{a_2}{b_2}$ 。

◆同理可推廣至空間向量，亦即 $(a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2) \geq (a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3)^2$ ，

等號成立時， $\frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{a_2}{b_2} = \frac{a_3}{b_3}$ 。

柯西不等式的問題

題目：

a, b, c 為正整數，且 $a+b+c=1$ ，求

$(a+1/a)^2 + (b+1/b)^2 + (c+1/c)^2$ 之最小值

$$\text{Sol: } \left[\left(a + \frac{1}{a} \right)^2 + \left(b + \frac{1}{b} \right)^2 + \left(c + \frac{1}{c} \right)^2 \right] [1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2] \geq \left(a + \frac{1}{a} + b + \frac{1}{b} + c + \frac{1}{c} \right)^2 - \text{①} \\ = \left(1 + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) (a+b+c) \geq (1+1+1)^2 = 9 \quad -\text{②}$$

$$\text{by ① ② } \left(a + \frac{1}{a} \right)^2 + \left(b + \frac{1}{b} \right)^2 + \left(c + \frac{1}{c} \right)^2 \geq \frac{1}{3} (1+9)^2 = \frac{100}{3} \#$$

柯西不等式問題的額外討論

討論①, ②之間連接.

在①的等號成立時 $a + \frac{1}{a} = b + \frac{1}{b} = c + \frac{1}{c}$

在②的等號成立 $\frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow a = b = c$

\Rightarrow 表示等號成立 $\#$

二、holder 不等式

設 $x_i, y_i \in \mathbb{R} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則 } & (|x_1|^p + |x_2|^p + \dots + |x_n|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} \times (|y_1|^q + |y_2|^q + \dots + |y_n|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ & \geq |x_1 y_1| + \dots + |x_n y_n| \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \geq \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i y_i| \right)$$

$$\text{其中 } \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \quad p, q > 1$$

Young's inequality (證明需要)

設 a, b, p, q 正實數, 且 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$

$$\text{則 } ab \leq \frac{a^p}{p} + \frac{b^q}{q}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{等號成立} &\Leftrightarrow a^p = b^q \\ (\because \text{此時}, ab &= a(b^{\frac{p}{q}})^{\frac{1}{q}} = a \cdot a^{\frac{p}{q}} = a^p = \frac{a^p}{p} + \frac{b^q}{q}) \end{aligned}$$

holder 不等式的證明

By Young's inequality for

$$a = \frac{|x_i|}{(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}}, \quad b = \frac{|y_i|}{(\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}}, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|x_i y_i|}{(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} (\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}} \leq \frac{1}{p} \frac{|x_i|^p}{(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p)} + \frac{1}{q} \frac{|y_i|^q}{(\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i|^q)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i y_i|}{(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} (\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}} \leq \frac{1}{p} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p}{(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p)} + \frac{1}{q} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i|^q}{(\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i|^q)} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i y_i| \leq (\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} (\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

hölder 不等式的其他寫法

已知 $f, g \in C[a, b]$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ 且 $p, q \geq 1$

$$\text{則 } \left| \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right| \leq \left(\int_a^b |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_a^b |g(x)|^q dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

or

$f_1, \dots, f_n \in C[a, b]$ 且 $\frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_n} = 1$ $p_i \geq 1$

$$\text{則 } \left| \int_a^b f_1(x)f_2(x)\dots f_n(x) dx \right| \leq \left(\int_a^b |f_1(x)|^{p_1} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \dots \left(\int_a^b |f_n(x)|^{p_n} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p_n}}$$

hölder 不等式的問題

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[(\sin^{\frac{2}{p}} \theta)^p + (\cos^{\frac{2}{p}} \theta)^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \left[\left(\frac{2^{\frac{1}{q}}}{\sin^{\frac{1}{q}} \theta} \right)^q + \left(\frac{3^{\frac{1}{q}}}{\cos^{\frac{1}{q}} \theta} \right)^q \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ & \geq \sin^{\frac{2}{p}} \theta \cdot \frac{2^{\frac{1}{q}}}{\sin^{\frac{1}{q}} \theta} + \cos^{\frac{2}{p}} \theta \cdot \frac{3^{\frac{1}{q}}}{\cos^{\frac{1}{q}} \theta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\begin{cases} \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \\ \frac{2}{p} = \frac{1}{q} \end{cases}}_{\text{wavy line}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{q} = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[(\sin^{\frac{2}{3}} \theta)^3 + (\cos^{\frac{2}{3}} \theta)^3 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \left[\left(\frac{2^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\sin^{\frac{2}{3}} \theta} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \left(\frac{3^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\cos^{\frac{2}{3}} \theta} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} \geq 2^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \left(\frac{2}{\sin \theta} + \frac{3}{\cos \theta} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \geq 2^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sin \theta} + \frac{3}{\cos \theta} \geq \left(2^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

三、Minkowski inequality

$$\text{設 } x_i, y_i \geq 0 \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\text{則 } (x_1^p + x_2^p + \dots + x_n^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} + (y_1^p + y_2^p + \dots + y_n^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} \geq [(x_1 + y_1)^p + \dots + (x_n + y_n)^p]^{\frac{1}{p}}$$
$$p > 1$$

$$\text{等號成立} \Leftrightarrow x_i = ky_i \quad 1 \leq i \leq n, k \geq 0 \text{ or } y_i = 0$$

Minkowski 證明(利用 Hölder)

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + y_i)^p &= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + y_i)(x_i + y_i)^{p-1} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i (x_i + y_i)^{p-1} + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i (x_i + y_i)^{p-1} \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + y_i)^{\frac{p}{p-1}} \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + y_i)^{\frac{p}{p-1}} \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \\ &= \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right] \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + y_i)^{\frac{p}{p-1}} \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \\ \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + y_i)^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &\leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \end{aligned}$$

發現

1. 在 $p=2$ 時會看到我們熟悉的三角不等式，我們可以知道三角不等式其實就是 Minkowski 不等式的特例。

2. 在建造 N 維空間中，Minkowski 不等式佔有重要的一席之地，因為在建構空間時，也要符合三角不等式

問題

設 a, b, c 為三角形的邊長, 且 $a+b+c=1$
令 $n > 1, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, 試證

$$\sqrt[n]{a^n+b^n} + \sqrt[n]{b^n+c^n} + \sqrt[n]{c^n+a^n} < 1 + \frac{n\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

解答

$$\text{設 } x = \frac{a+b+c}{2} > 0, y = \frac{a-b+c}{2} > 0, z = \frac{a+b-c}{2} > 0$$

by Minkowski 不等式.

$$\sqrt[n]{(y+z)^n + (x+z)^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{y^n+x^n} + \sqrt[n]{z^n+z^n}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{(z+x)^n + (y+x)^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{z^n+y^n} + \sqrt[n]{x^n+x^n}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{(x+y)^n + (y+z)^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{x^n+z^n} + \sqrt[n]{y^n+y^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{a^n+b^n} + \sqrt[n]{b^n+c^n} + \sqrt[n]{c^n+a^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{x^n+y^n} + \sqrt[n]{y^n+z^n} + \sqrt[n]{z^n+x^n} + \frac{n\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{by 二項定理 } (x^n+y^n < (x+y)^n \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{x^n+y^n} < (x+y))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sqrt[n]{a^n+b^n} + \sqrt[n]{b^n+c^n} + \sqrt[n]{c^n+a^n} &< (x+y) + (y+z) + (z+x) + \frac{n\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ &= 2(x+y+z) + \frac{n\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ &= 1 + \frac{n\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Prove the following inequalities

Holder inequality:
$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |\xi_j \eta_j| \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\xi_k|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |\eta_m|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}},$$

where $p > 1$ and $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$.

Cauchy-Schwarz inequality:
$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |\xi_j \eta_j| \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\xi_k|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |\eta_m|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Minkowski inequality:
$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |\xi_j + \eta_j|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\xi_k|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |\eta_m|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

where $p > 1$.

參考連結

柯西不等式形式與證明

<https://www.math.ncku.edu.tw/~fang/%E5%90%91%E9%87%8F%E5%88%86%E6%9E%90-Cauchy->

<Schwarz%E4%B8%8D%E7%AD%89%E5%BC%8F%E4%B9%8B%E6%9C%AC%E8%B3%AA%E8%88%87%E6%84%8F%E7%BE%A9%E6%9E%97%E7%90%A6%E7%84%9C.pdf>

柯西不等式

<https://kknews.cc/zh-tw/education/jvyka9p.html>

Minkowski 不等式 Holder 不等式

<https://www.facebook.com/%E6%9E%97%E5%8A%AD%E6%95%B8%E5%AD%B8-102044938580990/photos/pcb.139552028163614/139551831496967>

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Young%27s_inequality

Minkowski 不等式

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minkowski_inequality

