Jensen 不等式

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1 Jensen 不等式

Jensen 不等式: 若对于任意点集 $\{x_i\}$,若 $\lambda_i \geq 0$ 且 $\sum_i \lambda_i = 1$,则凸函数 f(x) 满足:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M} \lambda_i f(x_i) \ge f(\sum_{i=1}^{M} \lambda_i x_i)$$

使用数学归纳法证明如下:

当 i=1 或 i=2 时,根据凸函数的定义,显然成立;

假设当 i = M 时不等式成立, 现在证明当 i = M + 1 时不等式也成立:

$$f(\sum_{i=1}^{M+1} \lambda_i x_i) = f(\lambda_{M+1} x_{M+1} + \sum_{i=1}^{M} \lambda_i x_i)$$
$$= f(\lambda_{M+1} x_{M+1} + (1 - \lambda_{M+1}) \sum_{i=1}^{M} \eta_i x_i)$$

其中,

$$\eta_i = \frac{\lambda_i}{1 - \lambda_{M+1}}$$

注意到 λ_i 满足:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M+1} \lambda_i = 1$$

所以:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M} \lambda_i = 1 - \lambda_{M+1}$$

所以 η_i 满足:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M} \eta_i = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{M} \lambda_i}{1 - \lambda_{M+1}} = 1$$

所以:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M} f(\eta_i x_i) \le \sum_{i=1}^{M} \eta_i f(x_i)$$

所以命题得证:

$$f(\sum_{i=1}^{M+1} \lambda_i x_i) \le \lambda_{M+1} f(x_{M+1}) + (1 - \lambda - M + 1) \sum_{i=1}^{M} \eta_i f(x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{M+1} \lambda_i f(x_i)$$

2 从 "Jensen 不等式" 导出几个著名不等式

https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/55307171

2.1 加权 AG 不等式

对 $a_i > 0, \alpha_i > 0$, 有:

$$\frac{\alpha_1 a_1 + \alpha_2 a_2 + \dots + \alpha_n a_n}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n} \ge \left(a_1^{\alpha_1} a_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots a_n^{\alpha_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n}}$$

证明:记

$$\lambda_i = \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n}$$

因为对数函数为凹函数,使用加权琴生不等式,可得:

$$\ln(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n) \ge \lambda_1 \ln x_1 + \lambda_2 \ln x_2 + \dots + \lambda_n \ln x_n$$

$$= \ln x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2} \cdots x_n^{\lambda_n}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n \ge x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2} \cdots x_n^{\lambda_n}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha_1 a_1 + \alpha_2 a_2 + \dots + \alpha_n a_n}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n} \ge (a_1^{\alpha_1} a_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots a_n^{\alpha_n})^{\frac{1}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n}}$$

2.2 Young 不等式

若 $x > 0, y > 0, p > 1, q > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1,$ 则:

$$xy \le \frac{x^p}{p} + \frac{y^q}{q}$$

证明: 利用上述加权 AG 不等式有:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1^{\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}} \cdot x_2^{\frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}} &\leq \frac{\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \\ \mathbf{i} \mathbf{d} & \frac{1}{p} = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}, \frac{1}{q} = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \\ & \therefore x_1^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot x_2^{\frac{1}{q}} &\leq \frac{\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \\ & = \frac{x_1}{p} + \frac{x_2}{q} \end{aligned}$$

 $\Rightarrow x = x_1^{\frac{1}{p}}, y = x_2^{\frac{1}{1}},$ 即有:

$$xy \le \frac{x^p}{p} + \frac{y^q}{q}$$

注意,推导过程中得到的下式也很有用:

$$x_1^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot x_2^{\frac{1}{q}} \le \frac{x_1}{p} + \frac{x_2}{q}$$

2.3 AG 不等式

假设上述加权 AG 不等式中 $\alpha_i = 1$ 则得 AG 不等式

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \ge \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n}$$

2.4 哈代不等式

若对下列正数

$$x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n, \alpha, \beta$$

有:

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 1$$

那么有如下不等式成立:

$$\sum_{k}^{n} x_k y_k \le \left(\sum_{k}^{n} x_k^{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(\sum_{k}^{n} y_k^{\beta}\right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}$$

证明: 由加权 AG 不等式或 Young 不等式,得:

$$\left(\frac{x_k^{\alpha}}{\sum_{i}^{n} x_i^{\alpha}}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(\frac{y_k^{\beta}}{\sum_{i}^{n} y_i^{\beta}}\right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{x_k^{\alpha}}{\sum_{i}^{n} x_i^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\beta} \cdot \frac{y_k^{\beta}}{\sum_{i}^{n} y_i^{\beta}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sum_{k}^{n} x_k y_k}{(\sum_{i}^{n} x_i^{\alpha})^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} (\sum_{i}^{n} y_i^{\beta})^{\frac{1}{\beta}}} \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k}^{n} x_k y_k \leq (\sum_{k}^{n} x_k^{\alpha})^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} (\sum_{k}^{n} y_k^{\beta})^{\frac{1}{\beta}}$$

2.5 柯西不等式

对下列正数

$$x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n$$

有如下不等式成立:

$$(\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k y_k)^2 \le (\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^2)(\sum_{k=1}^{n} y_k^2)$$

证明: 在哈代不等式中, $\Diamond \alpha = \beta = 2$ 即可证明柯西不等式。

二维形式:

$$ac + bd \le \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2)}$$

等号成立条件: 当且仅当 ad = bc (即 $\frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{d}$)

向量形式

$$|a| \cdot |b| \ge |a \cdot b|, \quad a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), b = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$$

三角形式

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + \sqrt{c^2 + d^2} \ge \sqrt{(a - c)^2 + (b - d)^2}$$

概率论形式

$$\sqrt{E[X^2]}\sqrt{E[Y^2]} \ge |E[XY]|$$

变形

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 \ge \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_y\right)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i^2}$$

以 Ψ_i/u_i 替换 x_i^2 , u_i 替换 y_i^2 , $(\Psi_i, u_i > 0)$ 有:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\Psi_i}{u_i} \ge \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{\Psi_i}\right)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} u_i}$$

2.6 霍尔德不等式

假设: $a_i \ge 0, b_i \ge 0, (1 \le i \le n), \alpha > 0, \beta > 0, \alpha + \beta = 1$, 那么有如下不等式成立::

$$\sum_{i}^{n} a_i^{\alpha} b_i^{\beta} \le (\sum_{i}^{n} a_i)^{\alpha} (\sum_{i}^{n} b_i)^{\beta}$$

证明: 由哈代不等式, 替换变量可得

多元推广 (符号存疑)

 $\verb|http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_4aeef05d01030w1g.html|$

设 $a_{ij} > 0, (i = 1, 2, \dots, n, j = 1, 2, \dots, m), \alpha_j > 0$ 是正实数,且 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_m = 1$,则:

$$\prod_{j=1}^{m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} \right)^{\alpha_j} \ge \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{m} a_{ij}^{\alpha_j} \right)$$

2.7 幂平均值不等式

假设: $a_i > 0, (1 \le i \le n), \alpha > \beta > 0$, 那么有如下不等式成立:

$$\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i}^{n}a_{i}^{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \geq \left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i}^{n}a_{i}^{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}$$

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证明:使用哈代不等式,令

$$x_{i} = 1, \qquad (1 \leq i \leq n)$$

$$\sum_{i}^{n} x_{i} y_{i} \leq \left(\sum_{i}^{n} x_{i}^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{i}^{n} y_{i}^{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i}^{n} y_{i} \leq n^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{i}^{n} y_{i}^{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, (p > 1, q > 1)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i}^{n} y_{i} \leq n^{1 - \frac{1}{q}} \left(\sum_{i}^{n} y_{i}^{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i}^{n} y_{i} \leq n^{-\frac{1}{q}} \left(\sum_{i}^{n} y_{i}^{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i}^{n} y_{i} \leq \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i}^{n} y_{i}^{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

$$y_{i} = a_{i}^{\beta}, q = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} > 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i}^{n} a_{i}^{\beta} \leq \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i}^{n} a_{i}^{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i}^{n} a_{i}^{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \geq \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i}^{n} a_{i}^{\beta}\right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}$$

2.8 Minkowski 不等式

对 $a_i \ge 0, b_i \ge 0, p > 1$, 有如下不等式成立:

$$\left(\sum_{i}^{n} (a_{i} + b_{i})^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left(\sum_{i}^{n} a_{i}^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\sum_{i}^{n} b_{i}^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

证明:令

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

由哈代不等式,有:

$$\sum_{i}^{n} a_{i}(a_{i} + b_{i})^{p-1} \leq \left(\sum_{i}^{n} a_{i}^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{i}^{n} (a_{i} + b_{i})^{(p-1)q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

$$\therefore (p-1)q = p$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i}^{n} a_{i}(a_{i} + b_{i})^{p-1} \leq \left(\sum_{i}^{n} a_{i}^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{i}^{n} (a_{i} + b_{i})^{p}\right)^{1 - \frac{1}{p}}$$
同理,有:
$$\sum_{i}^{n} b_{i}(a_{i} + b_{i})^{p-1} \leq \left(\sum_{i}^{n} b_{i}^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{i}^{n} (a_{i} + b_{i})^{p}\right)^{1 - \frac{1}{p}}$$
两式相加,有:
$$\sum_{i}^{n} (a_{i} + b_{i})^{p} \leq \left(\left(\sum_{i}^{n} a_{i}^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\sum_{i}^{n} b_{i}^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}\right) \left(\sum_{i}^{n} (a_{i} + b_{i})^{p}\right)^{1 - \frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\therefore \left(\sum_{i}^{n} (a_{i} + b_{i})^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left(\sum_{i}^{n} a_{i}^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\sum_{i}^{n} b_{i}^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

3 一些题目

若 $\cos \beta + \cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{3}{2}, \ \alpha, \beta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \ 求 \ \alpha, \beta$ 的值。

解: 依 Jensen 不等式,将成立:

$$\cos \beta + \cos \alpha - \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \beta + \cos \alpha + \cos(\pi - \alpha - \beta)$$

$$\leq 3 \cos \left(\frac{\beta + \alpha + \pi - \alpha - \beta}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

并且可知,当前方程中的 α,β 应满足上述不等式的取等条件,即 $\alpha=\beta=\pi-\alpha-\beta$,所以 $\alpha=\beta=\frac{\pi}{3}$

附:对于凹函数,根据 Jensen 不等式,当 n=3 时,有:

$$f\left(\frac{1}{3}x_1 + \frac{1}{3}x_2 + \frac{1}{3}x_3\right) \ge \frac{1}{3}f(x_1) + \frac{1}{3}f(x_2) + \frac{1}{3}f(x_3)$$

$$\therefore f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_3) \le 3f\left(\frac{1}{3}x_1 + \frac{1}{3}x_2 + \frac{1}{3}x_3\right)$$

已知 $x, y, z \in (0, +\infty)$, 且 x + y + z = 1, 求 $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{9}{y} + \frac{25}{z}$ 的最小值。

解:根据柯西不等式,有:

$$\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{9}{y} + \frac{25}{z}\right)\left(x + y + z\right) \ge \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\frac{9}{y}}\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{\frac{25}{z}}\sqrt{z}\right)^2$$
$$= (1 + 3 + 5)^2 = 81$$
$$\therefore \frac{1}{x} + \frac{9}{y} + \frac{25}{z} \ge 81$$

取等号的条件: $\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{y}} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{z}}$, 即: x = 1/9, y = 3/9, z = 5/9

已知

$$t = \frac{x + y + z}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2y^2 + 4z^2}}$$

求t的最大值。

 \mathbf{M} : 利用柯西不等式, 假设: $t \leq m$, 即:

$$(x+y+z)^2 \le (x^2+2y^2+4z^2) \cdot m^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow : m^2 = a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2$$

$$\therefore (x^2+2y^2+4z^2)(a_1^2+a_2^2+a_3^2) \ge (xa_1+\sqrt{2}ya_2+2za_3)^2 \triangleq (x+y+z)^2$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 1, a_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, a_3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\exists \mathbb{P} : \frac{(x+y+z)^2}{x^2+2y^2+4z^2} \le ((1)^2+(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2+(\frac{1}{2})^2) = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\therefore t \le \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

已知 $\frac{3}{2} \le x \le 5$,求证:

$$\sqrt{4x+4} + \sqrt{2x-3} + \sqrt{15-3x} < \sqrt{78}$$

证明: 利用柯西不等式, 今:

$$x_1 y_1 = \sqrt{4x + 4} = \sqrt{x + 1} \cdot 2$$

$$x_2 y_2 = \sqrt{2x - 3} = \sqrt{2x - 3} \cdot 1$$

$$x_3 y_3 = \sqrt{15 - 3x} = \sqrt{15 - 3x} \cdot 1$$

$$\therefore (\sum x_i y_i)^2 \le (x + 1 + 2x - 3 + 15 - 3x)(2^2 + 1^2 + 1^2) = 78$$

因为当 $\frac{x+1}{4} = 2x - 3 = 15 - 3x$ 时等号成立,此时 x 无解,所以等号不成立。

设 $x,y \ge 0$, n 为正整数, 证明:

$$\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \ge \left(\frac{x + y}{2}\right)^n$$

证明: 因为当 $x \ge 0$ 且 n 为正整数时, $f(x) = x^n$ 是凸函数, 所以根据 Jensen 不等式, 有:

$$\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} = \frac{1}{2}f(x) + \frac{1}{2}f(y) \ge f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^2$$

Given 2017 positive numbers x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2017} x_i = \sum_{i=1}^{2017} \frac{1}{x_i} = 2018$$

compute the maximum possible value of $x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1}$

解: By Cauchy-Schwarz,

$$\left(\sum_{i=2}^{2017} x_i\right) \left(\sum_{i=2}^{2017} \frac{1}{x_i}\right) \ge \left(\sum_{i=2}^{2017} \sqrt{x_i} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x_i}}\right)^2 = 2016^2$$

$$\therefore (2018 - x_1)(2018 - \frac{1}{x_1}) = 2016^2$$

$$\therefore x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1} \le \frac{2018^2 - 2016^2 + 1}{2018} = \frac{8069}{2018}$$

已知 a,b>0, 且满足 2a+b=1, 求 $\frac{3}{a}+\frac{4}{b}$ 的最小值

解:根据变形后的柯西不等式,有:

$$\frac{3}{a} + \frac{4}{b} = \frac{6}{2a} + \frac{4}{b}$$

$$\geq \frac{(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{4})^2}{2a + b} = 10 + 4\sqrt{6}$$

已知 $x_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$,且满足 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = 1$,求 $\frac{x_1^2}{x_1 + x_2} + \frac{x_2^2}{x_2 + x_3} + \dots + \frac{x_n^2}{x_n + x_1}$ 的最小值

解:根据变形后的柯西不等式,有:

$$\frac{x_1^2}{x_1 + x_2} + \frac{x_2^2}{x_2 + x_3} + \dots + \frac{x_n^2}{x_n + x_1} \ge \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n^2}{2(x_1 + \dots + x_n)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

一道关于概率论的不等式问题:已知 $X_1, X_2, X_3 > 0$ 是某个概率空间上的随机变量,证明:

$$E[\frac{X_1}{X_2}]E[\frac{X_2}{X_3}]E[\frac{X_3}{X_1}] \geq 1$$

证明: 先看有两个变量的情况:

令 $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, x > 0, 则 g(x) 是右半空间上的凸函数。所以根据 Jensen 不等式,有:

$$E[g(x)] \ge g(E[x]) = \frac{1}{E[x]}$$

$$E[g(\frac{X_1}{X_2})] = E[\frac{X_2}{X_1}] \geq g(E[\frac{X_1}{X_2}]) = \frac{1}{E[\frac{X_1}{X_2}]}$$

也就是说:

$$E[\frac{X_1}{X_2}]E[\frac{X_2}{X_1}] \ge 1$$

更进一步,有(??如何证明??):

$$E[\frac{X_1}{X_3}] = E[\frac{X_1}{X_2}\frac{X_2}{X_3}] \leq E[\frac{X_1}{X_2}]E[\frac{X_2}{X_3}]$$

那么对于三个元的情况类似得可以按以下方式处理,

$$E[\frac{X_1}{X_2}]E[\frac{X_2}{X_3}]E[\frac{X_3}{X_1}] \geq E[\frac{X_1}{X_3}]E[\frac{X_3}{X_1}] = \geq 1$$

类似地,可以推广到n元的情况:

$$E[\frac{X_1}{X_2}]E[\frac{X_2}{X_3}]\cdots E[\frac{X_n}{X_1}] \ge 1$$

另,根据多元 Holder 不等式,立刻可得:

$$\left[E[\frac{X_1}{X_2}]E[\frac{X_2}{X_3}]E[\frac{X_3}{X_1}]\right]^3 \geq E^3[1^{\frac{1}{3}}]$$