

Chapter 1

2020 年笔记

1.1 20.07.27

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} \int_0^{2 \sin \theta} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta \\ &= \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi - \arcsin \frac{r}{2}} + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \int_{\arcsin \frac{r}{2}}^{\pi - \arcsin \frac{r}{2}} \right] f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

1.2 20.08.03

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+2+3}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+2+\cdots+n}\right) = ? \quad (1.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \frac{1}{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} &= 1 - \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{n^2 + n - 2}{n(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{(n+2)(n-1)}{n(n+1)} \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 \times 4}{2 \times 3} \frac{2 \times 5}{3 \times 4} \cdots \frac{(n-2)(n+1)}{(n-1)n} \frac{(n-1)(n+2)}{n(n+1)} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{3} \frac{4}{2} \frac{2}{3} \frac{5}{4} \frac{3}{5} \frac{6}{4} \cdots \frac{n+2}{n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{3} \frac{n+2}{n} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n+2}{n} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

卡特兰数 C_n

从 0 开始 1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, ...

$$C_{n+1} = C_0 C_n + C_1 C_{n-1} + \cdots + C_n C_0$$

该公式的证明可以通过

$$\left(\left(\left(\left(\right) \right) \right) \right)$$

如图所示的括号匹配, C_n 可以看成上面四组括号的合理排列形式, (合理排列意味着每一对括号都是左右对应的, 像 $) ($ 这样的形式是非法的)

在 n 对括号的排列中, 假设最后一个括号和第 i 个左括号匹配。则在第 i 个左括号之前, 一定已经匹配上了 $(i-1)$ 对左括号。如下图, 因此, 此种情况的数量为 $f(i-1) * f(n-i-1)$ 。 ($1 \leq i \leq n$) 最后一个右括号可以 $1 \sim n$ 个左括号匹配共 n 种情况。

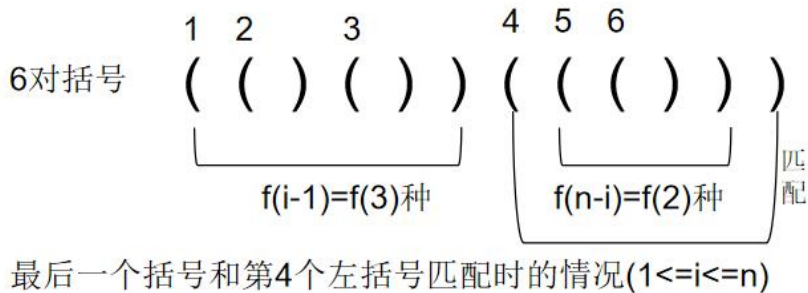


图 1.1: catalan number - proof

第 $n+1$ 项

$$C(n) = \frac{C_{2n}^n}{n+1}$$

$$C(n) = C_{2n}^n - C_{2n}^{n-1} = \frac{C_{2n}^n}{n+1}$$

通项公式

$$C_1 = 1, C_n = C_{n-1} \frac{4n-2}{n+1}$$

Python 实现

```
# 打印前 n 个卡特兰数
ans, n = 1, 20
print("1:" + str(ans))
for i in range(2, n + 1):
    ans = ans * (4 * i - 2) // (i + 1)
    print(str(i) + ":" + str(ans))
```

扩展

最后留一道比较有意思的卡特兰数问题, 欢迎读者留言, 提出自己的看法。

8 个高矮不同的人需要排成两队, 每队 4 个人。其中, 每排都是从低到高排列, 且第二排的第 i 个人比第一排中第 i 个人高, 则有多少种排队方式。

1.3 20.08.07

Theorem 1.3.1. A - G 不等式

任意 n 个非负实数 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \geq \sqrt[n]{a_1 \dots a_n} \quad (1.5)$$

其中等号成立 $\iff a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n$

证明. 数学归纳法

$n = 1$ 时结论平凡

$$n = 2 \quad \frac{a_1 + a_2}{2} \geq \sqrt{a_1 a_2}$$

$$(a_1 - a_2)^2 = a_1^2 - 2a_1 a_2 + a_2^2 \geq 0$$

$$a_1^2 + 2a_1 a_2 + a_2^2 \geq 4a_1 a_2$$

$$(a_1 + a_2)^2 \geq 4a_1 a_2$$

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2}{2} \geq \sqrt{a_1 a_2}$$

$n = k$ 时, 假设 $\frac{a_1 + \dots + a_k}{k} \geq \sqrt[k]{a_1 \dots a_k}$ 成立

$n = k + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_k + a_{k+1}}{k+1} - \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_k}{k} \\ &= \frac{k(a_1 + \dots + a_{k+1}) - (k+1)(a_1 + \dots + a_k)}{k(k+1)} \\ &= \frac{ka_{k+1} - (a_1 + \dots + a_k)}{k(k+1)} \end{aligned} \quad (1.6)$$

we found

$$\frac{a_1 + \dots + a_k + a_{k+1}}{k+1} = \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_k}{k} + \frac{ka_{k+1} - (a_1 + \dots + a_k)}{k(k+1)}$$

note

$$A := \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_k}{k}, \quad B := \frac{ka_{k+1} - (a_1 + \dots + a_k)}{k(k+1)}$$

$$\left(\frac{a_1 + \dots + a_k + a_{k+1}}{k+1}\right)^{k+1} = (A+B)^{k+1} \geq A^{k+1} + (k+1)A^k B \quad (1.7)$$

使用二项式展开需要对 a_i 从小到大重排, 而使用 Bernoulli 不等式则只需要 $A \geq 0, (A+B) \geq 0$ 即可

$$A^{k+1} + (k+1)A^k B = A^k(A + (k+1)B) \quad (1.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^k &= \left(\frac{a_1 + \dots + a_k + a_{k+1}}{k+1}\right)^{k+1} \geq a_1 \dots a_k \quad \text{assume at } (n=k) \\ A + (k+1)B &= \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_k}{k} + \frac{ka_{k+1} - (a_1 + \dots + a_k)}{k} = a_{k+1} \\ \therefore (A+B)^{k+1} &\geq A^k(A + (k+1)B) \geq a_1 \dots a_k a_{k+1} \\ \therefore \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_k + a_{k+1}}{k+1} &\geq \sqrt[k+1]{a_1 \dots a_k a_{k+1}} \end{aligned} \quad (1.9)$$

使用二项式展开定理的条件:

在归纳法第二步对 $a_1 \dots a_{k+1}$ 重编号, 使 a_{k+1} 为其中最大的数 (之一)

这使得分解式右边第二项 $\frac{ka_{k+1} - (a_1 + \dots + a_k)}{k(k+1)}$ 一定是非负数 □

证明. Forward and backward (Cauchy, 1897)

Forward Part:

$n = 2$

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2}{2} \geq \sqrt{a_1 a_2} \quad (1.10)$$

$n = 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4}{4} &\geq \sqrt{\frac{a_1 + a_2}{2} \frac{a_3 + a_4}{2}} \\ &\geq \sqrt{\sqrt{a_1 a_2} \sqrt{a_3 a_4}} \\ &\geq \sqrt[4]{a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4} \end{aligned} \quad (1.11)$$

$n = 2^k$ 假设不等式 $\frac{a_1 + \dots + a_{2^k}}{2^k} \geq \sqrt[2^k]{a_1 \dots a_{2^k}}$ 成立

$n = 2^{k+1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_{2^k} + \dots + a_{2^{k+1}}}{2^{k+1}} &\geq \sqrt{\frac{a_1 + \dots + a_{2^k}}{2^k} \frac{a_{2^k+1} + \dots + a_{2^{k+1}}}{2^k}} \\ &\geq \sqrt{\sqrt[2^k]{a_1 \dots a_{2^k}} \sqrt[2^k]{a_{2^k+1} \dots a_{2^{k+1}}}} \\ &\geq \sqrt[2^{k+1}]{a_1 \dots a_{2^{k+1}}} \end{aligned} \quad (1.12)$$

Backward Part: A-G 不等式对某个 $n \geq 2$ 成立, 则它对 $n-1$ 也成立

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{n}{n-1} \right) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i + \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \right) \end{aligned} \quad (1.13)$$

将 $\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i$ 看作 a_n

$$\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \geq \sqrt[n]{\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \right) \left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \right)} \quad (1.14)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \right)^n \geq \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \right) \quad (1.15)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \right)^{n-1} \geq \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \quad (1.16)$$

$$\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \geq \sqrt[n-1]{\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i} \quad (1.17)$$

$$\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \geq \sqrt[n]{\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \right) \left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \right)} \quad (1.18)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \right)^n \geq \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \right) \quad (1.19)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \right)^{n-1} \geq \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \quad (1.20)$$

$$\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \geq \sqrt[n-1]{\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i} \quad (1.21)$$

□

Theorem 1.3.2. 柯西, 施瓦茨不等式

对 a_1, \dots, a_n 和 $b_1, \dots, b_n \in \mathbb{R}$, 成立

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \right| \leq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2} \quad (1.22)$$

证明.

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i - \lambda b_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 - 2\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i + \lambda^2 \sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2 \geq 0$$

由韦达定理 (视 λ 为未知数), 原方程无解或只有唯一解

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta &= b^2 - 4ac \leq 0 \\
(-2 \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i)^2 - 4 \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2 &\leq 0 \\
(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i)^2 &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2 \\
\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i &\leq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2}
\end{aligned} \tag{1.23}$$

□

1.4 20.08.11

Theorem 1.4.1. 定积分第一中值定理

设函数 $f(x), g(x) \in \mathbb{C}[a, b]$. 且在 $[a, b]$ 上不变号, 则存在 $\zeta \in [a, b]$, 使得 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\zeta) \int_a^b g(x)dx$

证明. suppose that $g(x) \geq 0$. $f(x)$ continuous on close set, so we can get the maximum and minimum value of f . We note that m is the minimum value of $f(x), x \in [a, b]$, and M is the maximum value of $f(x)$, then we have:

$$mg(x) \leq f(x)g(x) \leq Mg(x) \tag{1.24}$$

$$m \int_a^b g(x)dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \leq M \int_a^b g(x)dx \tag{1.25}$$

note that we don't know $\int_a^b g(x)dx \neq 0$

When $\int_a^b g(x)dx = 0$, then $g(x) \equiv 0$, So $\forall \zeta \in [a, b]$, the theorem works.

When $\int_a^b g(x)dx \neq 0$, then $m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx} \leq M$

From the Intermediate Value Theorem, $f(x) \in \mathbb{C}[a, b]$ $m \leq f(x) \leq M$

$$\exists \zeta \in [a, b] \quad f(\zeta) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx} \tag{1.26}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\zeta) \int_a^b g(x)dx \tag{1.27}$$

□

设 $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续可积, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续单调递增, 且 $f'(x) \geq 0$, 并对 $\forall x \in [a, b]$ 有 $f(x) \geq 0$. 则存在 $\zeta \in [a, b]$, 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\zeta) \int_a^b g(x)dx \tag{1.28}$$

证明. set $G(x) = \int_x^b g(t)dt$, $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积

则 $G(x), x \in [a, b]$ 存在最值, 设最小值和最大值分别为 m, M

$$G(x) = - \int_b^x g(t)dt, \quad G'(x) = -g(x) \tag{1.29}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx &= - \int_a^b f(x)dG(x) \\
&= -(f(b)G(b) - f(a)G(a)) - \int_a^b G(x)f'(x)dx \\
&= f(a)G(a) + \int_a^b G(x)f'(x)dx
\end{aligned} \tag{1.30}$$

□

1.5 20.08.12

1.3.2 练习题

1. 关于 Bernoulli 不等式的推广:

(1) 证明: 当 $-2 \geq h \geq -1$ 时 Bernoulli 不等式 $(1+h)^n \geq 1+nh$ 仍成立;

(2) 证明: 当 $h \geq 0$ 时成立不等式

$$(1+h)^n \geq \frac{n(n-1)h^2}{2} \quad (1.31)$$

(3) 证明: 若 $a_i > -1$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 且同号, 则成立不等式

solve:

(1)

$$-2 \leq h \leq -1$$

$$-1 \leq 1+h \leq 0$$

$$-1 \leq (1+h)^n \leq 0$$

$$-2n \leq nh \leq -n$$

$$1-2n \leq 1+nh \leq 1-n$$

$n=0$ $(1+h)^0 = 1 = 1+0 \cdot h$ 结果是平凡的

$n=1$ $1+h = 1+h$ 结果是平凡的

$n \geq 2$ 此时 $1-n \leq -2$

$$0 \geq (1+h)^n \geq -1 \geq -2 \geq 1-n \geq 1-nh \geq 1-2n$$

$$(1+h)^n \geq 1+nh$$

(2)

$$h \geq 0 \quad (1+h)^n \geq \frac{n(n-1)h^2}{2}$$

$$(1+h)^n = 1+nh + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}h^2 + \dots \geq \frac{n(n-1)}{2}h^2$$

推广:

$$(1+h)^n \geq C_n^3 h^3, C_n^4 h^4, \dots, C_n^k h^k, \quad 0 \leq k \leq n$$

(3)

$$\prod_{i=1}^n (1+a_i) \geq 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$$

(a) $a_i \geq 0$, 且同号。

$$\prod_{i=1}^n (1+a_i) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_i a_j + \sum_{i=1, i \neq j, k}^n \sum_{j=1, j \neq k}^n \sum_{k=1}^n a_i a_j a_k + \dots$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n (1+a_i) \geq \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n (1+a_i)}{1+a_k} \quad \forall k \in 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad 1+a_k \geq 1$$

(b) $0 > a_i > -1$ 此时 $1 > 1+a_i > 0$

别人的方法: $n = 1$ 时不等式变成等式, 显然成立

设 $n = k$ 时不等式也成立

$$\prod_{i=1}^k (1 + a_i) \geq 1 + \sum_{i=1}^k a_i$$

则 $n = k + 1$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{i=1}^{k+1} (1 + a_i) &= \prod_{i=1}^k a_i (1 + a_{k+1}) \geq (1 + \sum_{i=1}^k a_i)(1 + a_{k+1}) \\ (1 + \sum_{i=1}^k a_i)(1 + a_{k+1}) &= 1 + \sum_{i=1}^k a_i + a_{k+1} + \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \cdot a_{k+1} \geq 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i \\ \therefore \prod_{i=1}^{k+1} (1 + a_i) &\geq 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} a_i \end{aligned}$$

2. 利用 A-G 不等式求解下列有关阶乘 $n!$ 的不等式

(1) 证明: 当 $n > 1$ 时成立

$$n! < \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^n \quad (1.32)$$

(2) 利用 $(n!)^2 = (n \cdot 1)((n-1) \cdot 2) \dots (1 \cdot n)$ 证明: 当 $n > 1$ 时成立

$$n! < \left(\frac{n+2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^n \quad (1.33)$$

(3) 比较 (1)(2) 两个不等式的优劣, 并说明原因;

(4) 证明: 对任意实数 r 成立

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^n k^r\right)^n \geq n^n (n!)^r \quad (1.34)$$

solve:

(1) when $n > 1$

$$\begin{aligned} n! &= 1 \times 2 \times \dots \times n < \left(\frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n}\right)^n \\ \left(\frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n}\right)^n &= \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2n}\right)^n = \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^n \end{aligned}$$

(2) when $n > 1$

$$\begin{aligned} (n!)^2 &= (n \cdot 1)((n-1) \cdot 2) \dots (1 \cdot n) < \left(\frac{n \cdot 1 + (n-1) \cdot 2 + \dots + 1 \cdot n}{n}\right)^n \\ n \cdot 1 + (n-1) \cdot 2 + \dots + 1 \cdot n &= \sum_{k=1}^n (n-k+1)k \\ \sum_{k=1}^n (n-k+1)k &= (n+1) \sum_{k=1}^n k - \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \\ &= (n+1) \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - \frac{n(2n+1)(n+1)}{6} \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)}{6} (3(n+1) - (2n+1)) \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6} \end{aligned} \quad (1.35)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (n!)^2 &= (n \cdot 1)((n-1) \cdot 2) \dots (1 \cdot n) \\ &< \left(\frac{n \cdot 1 + (n-1) \cdot 2 + \dots + 1 \cdot n}{n}\right)^n \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{n} \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}\right)^n \\ &= \left(\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{6}\right)^n \\ &< \left(\frac{n+2}{6}\right)^{2n} \end{aligned} \quad (1.36)$$

$$\therefore n! < \left(\frac{n+2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^n \quad (1.37)$$

(3)

$$\frac{n+1}{2} = \frac{n+2}{\sqrt{6}} \quad (1.38)$$

解得 $n = 1 + \sqrt{6} > 3$, $n > 3$ 时 (2) 式更精确, 结果比 (1) 式更好。

(4) $\forall r \in \mathbb{R} \quad (n!)^r \leq \frac{1}{n^n} (\sum_{k=1}^n k^r)^n$ 由 A-G 不等式

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n k^r \geq \sqrt[n]{\prod_{k=1}^n k^r} \quad (1.39)$$

$$(n!)^r = \prod_{k=1}^n k^r \leq \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n k^r\right)^n = \frac{1}{n^n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n k^r\right)^n \quad (1.40)$$

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2.(4)

$$\begin{aligned} \forall r \in \mathbb{R} \quad & \left(\sum_{i=1}^n k^r\right)^n \geq n^n (n!)^r \\ (n!)^r = \prod_{k=1}^n k^r & \leq \left(\frac{1^r + 2^r + \cdots + n^r}{n}\right)^n = \frac{1}{n^n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n k^r\right)^n \quad \text{A-G inequality} \\ & \therefore \left(\sum_{k=1}^n k^r\right)^n \geq n^n (n!)^r \end{aligned} \quad (1.41)$$

3. $a_k > 0, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 证明几何-调和平均值不等式

$$\left(\prod_{k=1}^n a_k\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \geq \frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k}} \quad (1.42)$$

证明. from A-G inequality

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k}}{n} & \geq \sqrt[n]{\prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k}} \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{\prod_{k=1}^n a_k}} \\ \therefore a_k > 0, \quad & \sqrt[n]{\prod_{k=1}^n a_k} \geq \frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k}} \end{aligned} \quad (1.43)$$

□

4. $a, b, c \geq 0$, proof that

$$\sqrt[3]{abc} \leq \sqrt{\frac{ab+bc+ca}{3}} \leq \frac{a+b+c}{3} \quad (1.44)$$

并推广到 n 个非负数的情况

证明. left:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{abc} & = \sqrt{\sqrt[3]{ab \cdot bc \cdot ca}} \\ & \leq \sqrt{\frac{ab+bc+ca}{3}} \end{aligned} \quad (1.45)$$

right:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{\frac{ab+bc+ca}{3}} &\leq \sqrt{\frac{(\frac{a+b}{2})^2 + (\frac{b+c}{2})^2 + (\frac{c+a}{2})^2}{3}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{2(a^2+b^2+c^2) + 2(ab+bc+ca)}{12}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2+c^2+ab+bc+ca}{6}}
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.46}$$

$$\because a, b, c \geq 0 \quad \frac{ab+bc+ca}{3} \leq \frac{a^2+b^2+c^2+ab+bc+ca}{6} \tag{1.47}$$

需要证明 $\sqrt{\frac{ab+bc+ca}{3}} \leq \frac{a+b+c}{3}$

对该式两边平方

$$\frac{ab+bc+ca}{3} \leq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{9} = \frac{a^2+b^2+c^2+2ab+2bc+2ca}{9} \tag{1.48}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{ab+bc+ca}{3} &\leq \frac{a^2+b^2+c^2}{6} + \frac{ab+bc+ca}{6} \\
 &\leq \frac{a^2+b^2+c^2}{6} + \frac{ab+bc+ca}{3} \\
 &= \left(\frac{a+b+c}{3}\right)^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.49}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{ab+bc+ca}{3}} \leq \frac{a+b+c}{3}$$

□

证明. 推广至 n 个

$$\begin{aligned}
 n=2 \quad \sqrt{ab} &\leq \frac{a+b}{2} \\
 n=3 \quad \sqrt[3]{abc} &\leq \sqrt{\frac{ab+bc+ca}{3}} \leq \frac{a+b+c}{3}
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.50}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n=k \quad \sqrt[k]{\prod_{i=1}^k a_i} &\leq \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^k -1a_i a_{i+1} + a_k a_1}{k}} \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k a_i}{k} \\
 1 \quad \sqrt[k]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_k} &= \sqrt{\sqrt[k]{a_1^2 a_2^2 \dots a_k^2}} \leq \sqrt{\frac{a_1 a_2 + a_2 a_3 + \dots + a_k a_1}{k}}
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.51}$$

$$2 \quad \sqrt{\frac{a_1 a_2 + a_2 a_3 + \dots + a_k a_1}{k}} \leq \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_k}{k} \tag{1.52}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{a_1 a_2 + a_2 a_3 + \dots + a_k a_1}{k} &\leq \frac{a_1^2 + \dots + a_k^2}{2k} \\
 2 \frac{a_1 a_2 + a_2 a_3 + \dots + a_k a_1}{k} &\leq \frac{(a_1 + \dots + a_k)^2}{2k} \\
 \sqrt{\frac{a_1 \dots a_k}{k}} &\leq \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_k}{\sqrt{4k}} \quad \text{wrong!}
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.53}$$

□