

Ravi 代换

定理 1 $\triangle ABC$, R = 外接圆半径, r = 内切圆半径.

则 $R \geq 2r$, " $=$ " $\Leftrightarrow \triangle ABC$ 等边.

证明 $a = BC, b = CA, c = AB$.

$$\hookrightarrow s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c), S = [ABC].$$

($[P]$ = 多边形 P 的面积).

回顾基础结论: $S = rS, S = \frac{abc}{4R}$.

$$S^2 = s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c) \quad (\text{Heron 公式})$$

$$\text{则 } R \geq 2r \Leftrightarrow \frac{abc}{4S} \geq 2 \frac{S}{s}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow abc \geq 8 \frac{S^2}{s} = 8(s-a)(s-b)(s-c).$$

所以转化为证明

引理 若 a, b, c 为 \triangle 的边, 则

$$abc \geq 8(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow abc \geq (b+c-a)(c+a-b)(a+b-c)$$

$$\text{且 } "=" \Leftrightarrow a=b=c.$$

证明 (Ravi 代换) $\exists x, y, z > 0$ s.t.

$$a = y+z, b = z+x, c = x+y$$

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow (y+z)(z+x)(x+y) \geq 8xyz, \quad x, y, z > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (y+z)(z+x)(x+y) - 8xyz$$

$$\text{(展开)} = x(y-z)^2 + y(z-x)^2 + z(x-y)^2 \geq 0. \quad \square$$

这就证明了定理 1. □

练习 设 $\triangle ABC$ 为直角三角形, 证明 $R \geq (1+\sqrt{2})r$.

实际上, 3|2 不仅对 a, b, c 作为 $\triangle ABC$ 三边成立:

定理 2 $x, y, z > 0$, 则

$$xyz \geq (y+z-x)(z+x-y)(x+y-z).$$

$$\text{且 } "=" \Leftrightarrow x=y=z.$$

证明 可设 $x \geq y \geq z$, 则

$$x+y > z, z+x > y, y+z \text{ 与 } x \text{ 不确定}$$

(1) 若 $y+z > x$: x, y, z 是三角形三边, 已证.

(2) 若 $y+z \leq x$: $xyz > 0 \geq \text{RHS}$. \square

再推广至 $x, y, z \geq 0$ 情形也成立:

检验 $x, y, z \geq 0 \Rightarrow \exists x_n, y_n, z_n > 0$ s.t.

$$x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n, y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n, z = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n.$$

$$\text{定理 2} \Rightarrow x_n y_n z_n \geq \prod_{cyc} (y_n + z_n - x_n)$$

取极限即得结论. \square

注意 $x, y, z \geq 0, xyz = \prod_{cyc} (y+z-x) \not\Leftrightarrow x=y=z$.

事实上, 等号成立 $\Leftrightarrow x=y=z$ 或

$$x=y, z=0 \text{ 或 } x=z, y=0 \text{ 或 } y=z, x=0.$$

$$\text{原因: } xyz - \prod_{cyc} (y+z-x) = \sum_{cyc} x(x-y)(x-z).$$

逆定理 $x, y, z \geq 0$, 则

$$xyz \geq \prod_{cyc} (x+y-z)$$

$$\text{且 } "=" \Leftrightarrow x=y=z \text{ 或 } x=y, z=0 \text{ 或 } x=z, y=0 \text{ 或 } y=z, x=0.$$

讨论 Ravi 代换的意义:

自然地处理 a, b, c 为三角形三边这一条件.

上面结论是 Schur 不等式的特例:

例1 (IMO 2000, P2) $a, b, c > 0, abc = 1$, 证明

$$(a-1+\frac{1}{b})(b-1+\frac{1}{c})(c-1+\frac{1}{a}) \leq 1$$

解答 $abc=1 \Rightarrow$ 做代换 $a=\frac{x}{y}, b=\frac{y}{z}, c=\frac{z}{x}, x, y, z > 0$.

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow (\frac{x}{y}-1+\frac{z}{y})(\frac{y}{z}-1+\frac{x}{z})(\frac{z}{x}-1+\frac{y}{x}) \leq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow xyz \geq \prod_{cyc} (x+y-z). \quad \square$$

例2 (IMO 1983, P6) 设 a, b, c 是 $\triangle ABC$ 三边长, 证明

$$a^2b(a-b) + b^2c(b-c) + c^2a(c-a) \geq 0$$

解答 $a=y+z, b=z+x, c=x+y, x, y, z > 0$

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow x^3z + y^3x + z^3y \geq x^2yz + xy^2z + xyz^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{z} + \frac{z^2}{x} \geq x+y+z.$$

这是 Cauchy-Schwarz:

$$(y+z+x) \cdot \text{LHS} \geq (x+y+z)^2. \quad \square$$

练习 设 a, b, c 是 $\triangle ABC$ 三边长,

(1) 证明: $\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} < 2$.

(2) 证明: $a^3+b^3+c^3+3abc-2b^2a-2c^2b-2a^2c \geq 0$

和 $3a^2b+3b^2c+3c^2a-3abc-2b^2a-2c^2b-2a^2c \geq 0$.

例3 (IMO 1961, P2, Weitzenböck)

设 a, b, c 为 $\triangle ABC$ 三边, $S = [\triangle ABC]$.

证明: $a^2+b^2+c^2 \geq 4\sqrt{3}S$.

解答 $a = y+z, b = x+z, c = x+y, x, y, z > 0,$

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \left(\sum_{cyc} (x+y)^2 \right)^2 \geq 48(x+y+z)xyz.$$

$$(S = s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c), s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\sum_{cyc} (x+y)^2 \right)^2 \geq 16(yz+zx+xy)^2 \quad (p^2+q^2 \geq 2pq)$$

$$\geq 16 \cdot 3(xy \cdot zx + yz \cdot zx + xy \cdot yz)$$

$$((p+q+r)^2 \geq 3(pq+qr+rp)). \quad \square$$

定理3 (Hadwiger-Finsler) 设 a, b, c 为 $\triangle ABC \equiv \triangle abc, S = [\triangle ABC].$

$$\text{kl} \quad 2ab+2bc+2ca - (a^2+b^2+c^2) \geq 4\sqrt{3}S.$$

证法一 (Ravi代换) $a = y+z, b = x+z, c = x+y, x, y, z > 0.$

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow xy+yz+zx \geq \sqrt{3xyz(x+y+z)}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (xy+yz+zx)^2 - 3xyz(x+y+z)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{cyc} (xy-yz)^2 \right) \geq 0. \quad \square$$

证法二 (凸性) 利用各种三角变换可得

$$\frac{1}{4S} \left(\sum_{cyc} 2ab \right) - (a^2+b^2+c^2) = \tan \frac{A}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2}.$$

而 $\tan x$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上,

$$\text{Jensen} \Rightarrow \text{RHS} \geq 3 \tan \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{A+B+C}{2} \right) = \sqrt{3}. \quad \square$$

定理4 (Tsintsifas) $p, q, r > 0, a, b, c$ 为 $\triangle ABC \equiv \triangle abc, S = [\triangle ABC].$

$$\text{kl} \quad \frac{p}{q+r} a^2 + \frac{q}{r+p} b^2 + \frac{r}{p+q} c^2 \geq 2\sqrt{3}S.$$

证明 定理3 \Rightarrow 只需证 $\text{LHS} \geq \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)^2 - (a^2+b^2+c^2)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{p+q+r}{q+r} a^2 + \frac{p+q+r}{r+p} b^2 + \frac{p+q+r}{p+q} c^2 \geq \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ((q+r)+(r+p)+(p+q)) \left(\frac{a^2}{q+r} + \frac{b^2}{r+p} + \frac{c^2}{p+q} \right) \geq (a+b+c)^2. \quad \square$$

这是 Cauchy-Schwarz.

定理5 (Nesbitt-Pedoe) 设 a_1, b_1, c_1 和 a_2, b_2, c_2 分别为 $\triangle A_1B_1C_1, \triangle A_2B_2C_2 \cong \triangle A$.

$F_1 = [\triangle A_1B_1C_1], F_2 = [\triangle A_2B_2C_2]$. 则

$$a_1^2(b_2^2 + c_2^2 - a_2^2) + b_1^2(c_2^2 + a_2^2 - b_2^2) + c_1^2(a_2^2 + b_2^2 - c_2^2) \geq 16 F_1 F_2.$$

(注意到这是前面几个定理的推广.)

引理 $a_1^2(a_2^2 + b_2^2 - c_2^2) + b_1^2(b_2^2 + c_2^2 - a_2^2) + c_1^2(c_2^2 + a_2^2 - b_2^2) > 0.$

证明 原式 $\Leftrightarrow (a_1^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2)(a_2^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2) > 2(a_1^2 a_2^2 + b_1^2 b_2^2 + c_1^2 c_2^2)$

Heron \Rightarrow 对 $i=1, 2,$

$$16F_i^2 = (a_i^2 + b_i^2 + c_i^2)^2 - 2(a_i^4 + b_i^4 + c_i^4) > 0$$

$$\text{或 } a_i^2 + b_i^2 + c_i^2 > \sqrt{2(a_i^4 + b_i^4 + c_i^4)}.$$

用 Cauchy-Schwarz:

$$(a_1^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2)(a_2^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2) > 2\sqrt{(a_1^4 + b_1^4 + c_1^4)(a_2^4 + b_2^4 + c_2^4)}$$

$$> 2(a_1^2 a_2^2 + b_1^2 b_2^2 + c_1^2 c_2^2). \quad \square$$

下面证明定理5:

证法一 引理 $\Rightarrow L = a_1^2(b_2^2 + c_2^2 - a_2^2) + b_1^2(c_2^2 + a_2^2 - b_2^2) + c_1^2(a_2^2 + b_2^2 - c_2^2) > 0$

往证 $L^2 - (16F_1^2)(16F_2^2) \geq 0.$

$$= -4(UV + VW + WU),$$

$$U = b_1^2 c_2^2 - b_2^2 c_1^2, \quad V = c_1^2 a_2^2 - c_2^2 a_1^2, \quad W = a_1^2 b_2^2 - a_2^2 b_1^2.$$

$$\text{由 } a_1^2 U + b_1^2 V + c_1^2 W = 0 \Leftrightarrow W = -\frac{a_1^2}{c_1^2} U - \frac{b_1^2}{c_1^2} V$$

$$\Rightarrow UV + VW + WU = -\frac{a_1^2}{c_1^2} \left(U - \frac{c_1^2 - a_1^2 - b_1^2}{2a_1^2} V \right)^2 - \frac{4a_1^2 b_1^2 - (c_1^2 - a_1^2 - b_1^2)^2}{4a_1^2 c_1^2} V^2$$

$$= -\frac{a_1^2}{c_1^2} \left(U - \frac{c_1^2 - a_1^2 - b_1^2}{2a_1^2} V \right)^2 - \frac{16F_1^2}{4a_1^2 c_1^2} V^2 \leq 0 \quad \square$$

这定理可以被下列结论推出:

$$a_1, \dots, a_n, b_1, \dots, b_n > 0, \quad \triangle$$

$$a_1^2 \geq a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2, \quad b_1^2 \geq b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2.$$

$$2) a_1 b_1 - (a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n) \geq \sqrt{(a_1^2 - (a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2))(b_1^2 - (b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2))}.$$

证法 Cauchy-Schwarz $\Rightarrow a_1 b_1 \geq \sqrt{(a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2)(b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2)}$
 $\geq a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n.$

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow (a_1 b_1 - (a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n))^2 \\ \geq (a_1^2 - (a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2))(b_1^2 - (b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2))$$

$$(1) a_1^2 = a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2 : \text{取}$$

$$(2) a_1^2 > a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2, \text{取}$$

$$P(x) = (a_1 x - b_1)^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n (a_i x - b_i)^2 \\ = (a_1^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n a_i^2) x^2 + 2(a_1 b_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n a_i b_i) x + (b_1^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n b_i^2).$$

$$\text{而 } P\left(\frac{b_1}{a_1}\right) = -\sum_{i=2}^n (a_i \left(\frac{b_1}{a_1}\right) - b_i)^2 \leq 0$$

$\Rightarrow P$ 有至少一个实根
 $\Rightarrow \Delta \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = \text{disc}(P) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(2(a_1 b_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n a_i b_i)\right)^2 - 4\left(a_1^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n a_i^2\right)\left(b_1^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n b_i^2\right) \geq 0. \quad \square$$

证法 $\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow (a_1^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2)(a_2^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2) - 2(a_1^2 a_2^2 + b_1^2 b_2^2 + c_1^2 c_2^2)$
 $\geq \sqrt{((a_1^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2)^2 - 2(a_1^4 + b_1^4 + c_1^4)) \cdot ((a_2^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2)^2 - 2(a_2^4 + b_2^4 + c_2^4))}$

$\exists \lambda$ 下列代换

$$x_1 = a_1^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2, \quad x_2 = \sqrt{2} a_1^2, \quad x_3 = \sqrt{2} b_1^2, \quad x_4 = \sqrt{2} c_1^2,$$

$$y_1 = a_2^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2, \quad y_2 = \sqrt{2} a_2^2, \quad y_3 = \sqrt{2} b_2^2, \quad y_4 = \sqrt{2} c_2^2.$$

$$\exists \lambda \text{ 证} \Rightarrow x_1^2 > x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2, \quad y_1^2 > y_2^2 + y_3^2 + y_4^2.$$

$$\text{由上述结论} \Rightarrow x_1 y_1 - x_2 y_2 - x_3 y_3 - x_4 y_4$$

$$\geq \sqrt{(x_1^2 - (x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2)) \cdot (y_1^2 - (y_2^2 + y_3^2 + y_4^2))}. \quad \square$$

下面一种证法更为巧妙:

证法三 $\triangle A_1 B_1 C_1 : A_1(0, p_1), B_1(p_2, 0), C_1(p_3, 0)$

$\triangle A_2 B_2 C_2 : A_2(0, q_1), B_2(q_2, 0), C_2(q_3, 0)$.

由 $x^2 + y^2 \geq 2|xy|$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & a_1^2(b_2^2 + c_2^2 - a_2^2) + b_1^2(c_2^2 + a_2^2 - b_2^2) + c_1^2(a_2^2 + b_2^2 - c_2^2) \\ &= (p_3 - p_2)^2(2q_1^2 + 2q_1q_2) + (p_1^2 + p_3^2)(2q_2^2 - 2q_2q_3) \\ &\quad + (p_1^2 + p_2^2)(2q_3^2 - 2q_2q_3) \\ &= 2(p_3 - p_2)^2 q_1^2 + 2(q_3 - q_2)^2 p_1^2 + 2(p_3 q_2 - p_2 q_3)^2 \\ &\geq 2((p_3 - p_2)q_1)^2 + 2((q_3 - q_2)p_1)^2 \\ &\geq 4|(p_3 - p_2)q_1| \cdot |(q_3 - q_2)p_1| \\ &= 16 F_1 \cdot F_2. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

讨论 几何不等式的本质在于找到适当的“几何解释”。