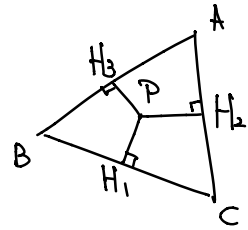


三角化方法

定理 1 (Erdős-Mordell)

P 是 $\triangle ABC$ 内一点, PH_i 为垂线.

$$\text{则 } PA + PB + PC \geq 2(PH_1 + PH_2 + PH_3).$$



证明 $h_i = PH_i$. 由正余弦定理:

$$PA \sin A = \overline{H_2 H_3} = \sqrt{h_2^2 + h_3^2 - 2h_2 h_3 \cos(\pi - A)}$$

$$PB \sin B = \overline{H_1 H_3} = \sqrt{h_1^2 + h_3^2 - 2h_1 h_3 \cos(\pi - B)}$$

$$PC \sin C = \overline{H_1 H_2} = \sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2 - 2h_1 h_2 \cos(\pi - C)}.$$

$$\text{求证 } \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{\sin A} \sqrt{h_2^2 + h_3^2 - 2h_2 h_3 \cos(\pi - A)} \geq 2(h_1 + h_2 + h_3).$$

{ 分析: 主要障碍在于左式根号内.

{ 解决方案: 找 $\sqrt{\dots}$ 的下界, 以无根号形式表出. \rightarrow 平方和.

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{H_2 H_3}^2 &= h_2^2 + h_3^2 - 2h_2 h_3 \cos(\pi - A) \\ &= h_2^2 + h_3^2 - 2h_2 h_3 \cos(B + C) \\ &= h_2^2 + h_3^2 - 2h_2 h_3 (\cos B \cos C - \sin B \sin C) \\ &= (h_2 \sin C + h_3 \sin B)^2 + (h_2 \cos C - h_3 \cos B)^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{H_2 H_3} \geq h_2 \sin C + h_3 \sin B.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{\sin A} \sqrt{h_2^2 + h_3^2 - 2h_2 h_3 \cos(\pi - A)} &\geq \sum_{cyc} \frac{h_2 \sin C + h_3 \sin B}{\sin A} \\ &= \sum_{cyc} \left(\frac{\sin B}{\sin C} + \frac{\sin C}{\sin B} \right) h_2 \\ &\geq \sum_{cyc} 2 \sqrt{\frac{\sin B}{\sin C} \cdot \frac{\sin C}{\sin B}} \cdot h_2 \\ &= 2(h_1 + h_2 + h_3). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

可以利用同样的技术证明引理 1.

记号: $p(\tau) = \triangle$ 角形 τ 的周长.

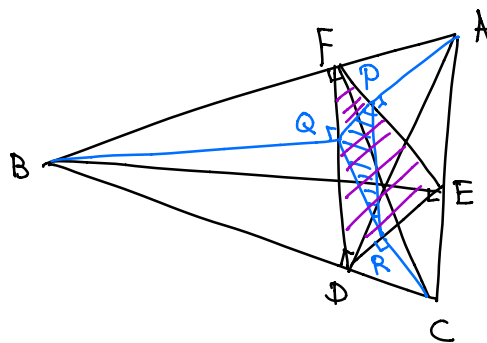
例1 (IMO Shortlist 2007)

D, E, F, P, Q, R 分别是

A, B, C, A, B, C 相对于

BC, CA, AB, EF, FD, DE 的垂足.

求证: $p(ABC) \cdot p(PQR) \geq p(DEF)^2$.



解答 $p = \triangle ABC$ 外接圆半径.

$$\Rightarrow BC = 2p \sin A, EF = 2p \sin A \cos A$$

$$DQ = 2p \sin C \cos B \cos A$$

$$DR = 2p \sin B \cos C \cos A$$

$$\angle FDE = \pi - 2A$$

$$\Rightarrow QR^2 = DQ^2 + DR^2 - 2DQ \cdot DR \cos(\pi - 2A)$$

$$= 4p^2 \cos^2 A (\sin^2 C \cos^2 B + \sin^2 B \cos^2 C + 2 \sin C \cos B \sin B \cos C \cos(2A)).$$

$$\Rightarrow QR = 2p \cos A \sqrt{f(A, B, C)}.$$

$$\text{求证 } \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} 2p \sin A \right) \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} 2p \cos A \sqrt{f(A, B, C)} \right) \geq \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} 2p \sin A \cos A \right)^2.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \sin A \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \cos A \cdot \sqrt{f(A, B, C)} \right) \geq \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \sin A \cos A \right)^2.$$

新目标: 找 \sqrt{f} 的下界. (用 = 平方和求法).

$$f(A, B, C) = \sin^2 C \cos^2 B + \sin^2 B \cos^2 C + 2 \sin C \cos B \sin B \cos C \cos(2A)$$

$$= (\sin C \cos B + \sin B \cos C)^2 + 2 \sin C \cos B \sin B \cos C (\cos(2A) - 1)$$

$$= \sin^2(C+B) - 2 \sin C \cos B \sin B \cos C \cdot 2 \sin^2 A$$

$$= \sin^2 A (1 - 4 \sin C \cos B \sin B \cos C).$$

$$\text{而 } 1 - 4 \sin C \cos B \sin B \cos C = (\sin^2 B + \cos^2 B)(\sin^2 C + \cos^2 C) - 4 \sin C \cos B \sin B \cos C$$

齐次化

$$= (\sin B \cos C - \sin C \cos B)^2 + (\cos B \cos C - \sin B \sin C)^2$$

$$= \sin^2(B-C) + \cos^2(B+C)$$

$$= \sin^2(B-C) + \cos^2 A.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(A, B, C) = \sin^2 A \sin^2(B-C) + \sin^2 A \cos^2 A \\ \geq \sin^2 A \cos^2 A.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{cyc} \cos A \cdot \sqrt{f(A, B, C)} \geq \sum_{cyc} \sin A \cdot \cos^2 A.$$

注证 $(\sum_{cyc} \sin A) \cdot (\sum_{cyc} \sin A \cos^2 A) \geq (\sum_{cyc} \sin A \cos A)^2$.

Cauchy-Schwarz.

□

注 先从最终结论出发, 观察所需的=平方和其中一项的大致形式, 不能盲目计算.

Eg. 可转而考虑

$$f(A, B, C) = (\sin C \cos B - \sin B \cos C)^2 + 2 \sin C \cos B \sin B \cos C (\cos(2A) + 1) \\ = \sin^2(B-C) + 2 \cdot \frac{\sin 2B}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin 2C}{2} \cdot 2 \cos^2 A \\ \geq \cos^2 A \cdot \sin 2B \cdot \sin 2C \leftarrow \text{不是完整平方和形式}$$

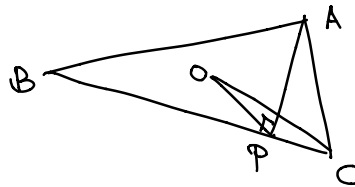
$$\Rightarrow p(pqr) = \sum_{cyc} 2p \cos A \cdot \sqrt{f(A, B, C)} \geq \sum_{cyc} 2p \cos^2 A \cdot \sqrt{\sin 2B \cdot \sin 2C}.$$

$$\text{注证 } (\sum_{cyc} \sin A) \cdot (\sum_{cyc} \cos^2 A \cdot \sqrt{\sin 2B \sin 2C}) \geq (\sum_{cyc} \sin A \cos A)^2.$$

实际不成立 (可索可).

例2 (IMO 2001, P1) $\triangle ABC$ 锐角三角形, O 外接圆心.

$\angle BCA \geq \angle ABC + 30^\circ$. 求证: $\angle CAB + \angle COP < 90^\circ$.



解答 $90^\circ - \angle CAB = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \angle COB = \frac{1}{2} (180^\circ - \angle COB) = \angle PCO$

原式 $\Leftrightarrow \angle COP < \angle PCO \Leftrightarrow OP > PC$.

而 $OP^2 = R^2 - PB \cdot PC$, $R = OC = OB$

\hookrightarrow 原式 $\Leftrightarrow R^2 - PB \cdot PC > PC^2 \Leftrightarrow R^2 > BC \cdot PC$

三角化: $BC = 2R \sin A$, $PC = AC \cos C = 2R \sin B \cos C$

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow 1 > 4 \sin A \sin B \cos C \Leftrightarrow \sin B \cos C \leq \frac{1}{4}.$$

使用 $C \geq B + 30^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow \sin B \cos C = \frac{1}{2}(\sin(B+C) - \sin(C-B))$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sin(C-B))$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sin 30^\circ) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

□

命题 $\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3 = \pi$, $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$. 证

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \geq 2(yz \cos \theta_1 + zx \cos \theta_2 + xy \cos \theta_3)$$

证明 $\theta_3 = \pi - (\theta_1 + \theta_2)$, (= 非非非?)

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2(yz \cos \theta_1 + zx \cos \theta_2 + xy \cos \theta_3)$$

$$= (z - (x \cos \theta_2 + y \cos \theta_1))^2 + (x \sin \theta_2 - y \sin \theta_1)^2.$$

□

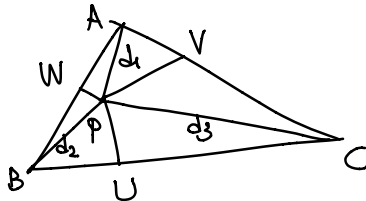
推论 $p, q, r > 0$. $\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3 = \pi$. 证

$$p \cos \theta_1 + q \cos \theta_2 + r \cos \theta_3 \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{q}{p} + \frac{r}{q} + \frac{p}{r} \right).$$

(在上式中取 $(x, y, z) = (\sqrt{\frac{qr}{p}}, \sqrt{\frac{rp}{q}}, \sqrt{\frac{pq}{r}})$ 即得).

命题 2 (Barrow) (注: 包含 Erdős-Mordell).

设 P 在 $\triangle ABC$ 内部, PU, PV, PW 平分 $\angle BPC, \angle APC, \angle APB$.



求证: $PA + PB + PC \geq 2(PU + PV + PW)$.

证明 $d_1 = PA, d_2 = PB, d_3 = PC, l_1 = PU, l_2 = PV, l_3 = PW.$

$$2\theta_1 = \angle BPC, 2\theta_2 = \angle APC, 2\theta_3 = \angle APB.$$

$$\Rightarrow l_1 = \frac{2d_2d_3}{d_2+d_3} \cos \theta_1, l_2 = \frac{2d_1d_3}{d_1+d_3} \cos \theta_2, l_3 = \frac{2d_1d_2}{d_1+d_2} \cos \theta_3.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{推论} \Rightarrow l_1 + l_2 + l_3 &\leq \sqrt{d_2d_3} \cos \theta_1 + \sqrt{d_3d_1} \cos \theta_2 + \sqrt{d_1d_2} \cos \theta_3 \quad (\text{均值}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}(d_1 + d_2 + d_3). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

推论 (Abi-Khuzam) $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 > 0, \theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3 + \theta_4 = \pi.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad &x_1 \cos \theta_1 + x_2 \cos \theta_2 + x_3 \cos \theta_3 + x_4 \cos \theta_4 \\ &\leq \sqrt{\frac{(x_1x_2 + x_3x_4)(x_1x_3 + x_2x_4)(x_1x_4 + x_2x_3)}{x_1x_2x_3x_4}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{证明} \quad \text{取 } p = \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2}{2x_1x_2} + \frac{x_3^2 + x_4^2}{2x_3x_4}, q = \frac{1}{2}(x_1x_2 + x_3x_4), \lambda = \sqrt{\frac{p}{q}}.$$

$$\cdot \theta_1 + \theta_2 + (\theta_3 + \theta_4) = \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 \cos \theta_1 + x_2 \cos \theta_2 + \lambda \cos(\theta_3 + \theta_4) \leq p\lambda = \sqrt{pq}.$$

$$\cdot (\theta_1 + \theta_2) + \theta_3 + \theta_4 = \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow x_3 \cos \theta_3 + x_4 \cos \theta_4 + \lambda \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \leq \frac{q}{\lambda} = \sqrt{pq}.$$

相加. 并利用 $\cos(\theta_3 + \theta_4) + \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) = 0,$

$$\text{得} \quad \sum_{cyc} x_i \cos \theta_i \leq 2\sqrt{pq} = \text{RHS}. \quad \square$$