

三角代换

3个基本模型:

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} \rightsquigarrow x = \sin t \text{ 或 } \cos t, \sqrt{1-x^2} = \cos t \text{ 或 } \sin t$$

$$\sqrt{1+y^2} \rightsquigarrow y = \tan t, \sqrt{1+y^2} = 1/\cos t$$

$$\sqrt{z^2-1} \rightsquigarrow z = \sec t, \sqrt{z^2-1} = \tan t$$

后两者利用恒等式: $1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$.

例1 (APMO 2004, P5) $a, b, c > 0$. 证明:

$$(a^2+2)(b^2+2)(c^2+2) \geq 9(ab+bc+ca)$$

解答 $A, B, C \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $a = \sqrt{2} \tan A$, $b = \sqrt{2} \tan B$, $c = \sqrt{2} \tan C$.

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{\cos^2 A} \cdot \frac{2}{\cos^2 B} \cdot \frac{2}{\cos^2 C} \geq 9 \left(2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} \tan A \cdot \tan B \right).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{9} \geq \cos A \cos B \cos C (\cos A \sin B \sin C + \sin A \cos B \sin C + \sin A \sin B \cos C).$$

另一方面, 可证明

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(A+B+C) &= \cos A \cos B \cos C - \cos A \sin B \sin C - \sin A \cos B \sin C \\ &\quad - \sin A \sin B \cos C \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{9} \geq \cos A \cos B \cos C (\cos A \cos B \cos C - \cos(A+B+C)).$$

设 $\theta = \frac{1}{3}(A+B+C)$. 则

$$\cos A \cos B \cos C \leq \left(\frac{\cos A + \cos B + \cos C}{3} \right)^3$$

$$\text{Jensen} \Rightarrow \leq \cos^3 \theta.$$

$$\text{只需证 } \frac{4}{9} \geq \cos^3 \theta (\cos^3 \theta - \cos 3\theta) \quad (*)$$

$$\text{而 } \cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta \Leftrightarrow \cos^3 \theta - \cos 3\theta = 3\cos \theta - 3\cos^3 \theta$$

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{27} \geq \cos^4 \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta), \quad \theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \cos \theta \in (0, 1).$$

设 $r = \cos^2 \theta \in (0, 1)$, $f(r) = r^2(1-r)$

$\Rightarrow f'(r) = 2r - 3r^2$, $f'(r) = f'(\frac{2}{3}) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \max_{0 < r < 1} f(r) = f(\frac{2}{3}) = \frac{4}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{27}$. □

或使用均值: $(\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{2} \cdot (1 - \cos^2 \theta))^{\frac{1}{3}} \leq \frac{1}{3} (\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{2} + 1 - \cos^2 \theta) = \frac{1}{3}$

原式等号成立 $\Leftrightarrow \tan A = \tan B = \tan C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\Leftrightarrow a = b = c = 1$.

例2 (控制论竞赛, 2002) $a, b, c, d > 0$, 满足

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{1+a^4} = 1.$$

求证: $abcd \geq 3$.

解: $a^2 = \tan A$, $b^2 = \tan B$, $c^2 = \tan C$, $d^2 = \tan D$

$A, B, C, D \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

原条件 $\Leftrightarrow \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C + \cos^2 D = 1$.

$\Rightarrow \sin^2 A = 1 - \cos^2 A = \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C + \cos^2 D$
 $\geq 3(\cos B \cos C \cos D)^{\frac{2}{3}}$.

$\sin^2 B \geq 3(\cos A \cos C \cos D)^{\frac{2}{3}}$

$\sin^2 C, \sin^2 D$ 类似.

四式相乘:

$\sin^2 A \cdot \sin^2 B \cdot \sin^2 C \cdot \sin^2 D \geq 3^4 \cdot \cos^2 A \cdot \cos^2 B \cdot \cos^2 C \cdot \cos^2 D$.

$\Leftrightarrow abcd \geq 3$. □

例3 (韩国, 1998) $x, y, z > 0$, $x + y + z = xyz$.

证明: $\sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \leq \frac{3}{2}$.

一个重要的现象 取 $f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$. 则

(i) $f(t)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上非凸

(ii) $f(\tan \theta)$ 关于 $\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 是凹函数.

解答 $x = \tan A, y = \tan B, z = \tan C, A, B, C \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \cos A + \cos B + \cos C \leq \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\text{而 } x+y+z = xyz \Leftrightarrow -z = \frac{x+y}{1-xy}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan(\pi - C) = \tan(A+B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi - C = A+B \quad (\text{因为 } \pi - C, A+B \in (0, \pi)).$$

注意到 $\cos t$ 在 $t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 凹:

$$\text{Jensen} \Rightarrow \cos A + \cos B + \cos C \leq 3 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{A+B+C}{3}\right)$$

$$= 3 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

□

精巧之处 $\cos x$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 凹 } 可以分别处理.
在 $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ 凸 }

使得 $A, B, C \in (0, \pi)$ 时结论也成立.

定理1 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C \leq \frac{3}{2}$.

证明- $\pi - C = A+B \Rightarrow \cos C = -\cos(A+B)$

$$= -\cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 - 2(\cos A + \cos B + \cos C)$$

$$= 1 + 2 - 2\cos A - 2\cos B + 2\cos A \cos B - 2\sin A \sin B$$

$$= 1 + \cos^2 A + \sin^2 A + \cos^2 B + \sin^2 B$$

$$- 2\cos A - 2\cos B + 2\cos A \cos B - 2\sin A \sin B$$

$$= (\sin A - \sin B)^2 + (\cos A + \cos B - 1)^2 \geq 0. \quad \square$$

证明= $BC = a, AC = b, AB = c$.

$$\text{余弦定理: 原式} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{cyc} \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \leq \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3abc \geq \sum_{cyc} a(b^2+c^2-a^2) \\ = 2abc + \prod_c (b+c-a)$$

→ 这是Ravi代换中的经典不等式。 \square

问题 $R \geq 2r \Leftrightarrow abc \geq \prod_c (b+c-a)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos A + \cos B + \cos C \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

命题 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, R = 外接圆半径, r = 内切圆半径.

有 $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 1 + \frac{r}{R}$.

证明 细节略. 核心在于

$$\sum_{cyc} a(b^2+c^2-a^2) = 2abc + \prod_c (b+c-a)$$

练习 (a) $p, q, r > 0$, $p^2+q^2+r^2+2pqr=1$. 证明:

\exists 锐角 $\triangle ABC$, s.t. $p = \cos A, q = \cos B, r = \cos C$.

(b) $p, q, r \geq 0$, $p^2+q^2+r^2+2pqr=1$. 证明:

$\exists A, B, C \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ s.t. $p = \cos A, q = \cos B, r = \cos C$,

$$\text{且 } A+B+C = \pi.$$

例4 (USA, 2001) $a, b, c \geq 0$, $a^2+b^2+c^2+abc=4$.

求证: $0 \leq ab+bc+ca-abc \leq 2$.

解答 若 $a, b, c > 1$, 则 $a^2+b^2+c^2+abc > 4$.

设 $a \leq 1$, 则 $ab+bc+ca-abc \geq (1-a)bc \geq 0$.

取 $a=2p, b=2q, c=2r$

$$\Rightarrow p^2+q^2+r^2+2pqr=1$$

练习(b) $\Rightarrow \exists A, B, C \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, $A+B+C = \pi$

$$\text{s.t. } a=2\cos A, b=2\cos B, c=2\cos C.$$

$$\text{证法} \Leftrightarrow \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \cos A \cos B \right) - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{设 } A \geq \frac{\pi}{3}, \text{ 则 } 1 - 2 \cos A \geq 0,$$

$$\text{有 } \text{LHS} = \cos A (\cos B + \cos C) + \cos B \cos C (1 - 2 \cos A).$$

$$\text{Jensen} \Rightarrow \cos A + \cos B + \cos C \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{另} \quad 2 \cos B \cos C = \underbrace{\cos(B-C)}_1 + \underbrace{\cos(B+C)}_{-\cos A} \leq 1 - \cos A$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{LHS} \leq \cos A \left(\frac{3}{2} - \cos A \right) + \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos A) (1 - 2 \cos A) = \frac{1}{2}. \quad \square$$