

导数的应用

定理 $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 可微. 则

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ 在 } (a, b) \uparrow,$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ 在 } (a, b) \text{ 严格 } \uparrow.$$

例1 (爱尔兰, 2000) $x, y \geq 0, x+y=2$.

$$\text{求证 } x^2 y^2 (x^2 + y^2) \leq 2.$$

解答 齐次化: 原式 $\Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^6 \geq x^2 y^2 (x^2 + y^2)$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+y)^6 \geq 32 x^2 y^2 (x^2 + y^2).$$

不妨设 $xy \neq 0$. 由齐次性, 可设 $x+y=2$ 且 $xy=1$ 且 $x \neq y$.

$$\hookrightarrow \text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^6 \geq 32 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right),$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p^3 \geq 32(p-2), \quad p = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \geq 4.$$

$$\text{记 } F(p) = p^3 - 32(p-2), \quad p \geq 4.$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(p) = 3p^2 - 32 \geq 0 \quad (p \geq \sqrt{\frac{32}{3}})$$

$$\Rightarrow F(p) \geq F(4) = 0, \quad \forall p \geq 4. \quad \square$$

另解 原式 $\Leftrightarrow (x+y)^6 \geq 32(x^2+y^2)(xy)^2, \quad x \geq y \geq 0.$

取代换 $u = x+y, v = x-y$. 则 $u \geq v \geq 0$,

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow u^6 \geq 32 \left(\frac{u^2+v^2}{2}\right) \left(\frac{u^2-v^2}{4}\right)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u^6 \geq (u^2+v^2)(u^2-v^2)^2$$

$$\text{而 } u^4 \geq u^4 - v^4 \geq 0, \quad u^2 \geq u^2 - v^2 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u^6 \geq (u^4 - v^4)(u^2 - v^2) = (u^2 + v^2)(u^2 - v^2)^2. \quad \square$$

例2 (IMO 1984, P1) $x, y, z \geq 0, x+y+z=1$.

求证 $0 \leq xy + yz + zx - 2xyz \leq \frac{7}{27}$.

解答 $f(x, y, z) = xy + yz + zx - 2xyz$. 不妨设 $0 \leq x \leq y \leq z = 1$.

$$x+y+z=1 \Rightarrow x \leq \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y, z) = (1-3x)yz + xyz + zx + xy \geq 0.$$

$$\text{均值} \Rightarrow yz \leq \left(\frac{y+z}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1-x}{2}\right)^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f(x, y, z) &= x(y+z) + yz(1-2x) \\ &\leq x(1-x) + \left(\frac{1-x}{2}\right)^2(1-2x) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(-2x^3 + x^2 + 1). \end{aligned}$$

设 $F(x) = \text{RHS}, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3}$.

$$\Rightarrow F'(x) = \frac{3}{2}x\left(\frac{1}{3} - x\right) \geq 0, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) \leq F\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{7}{27}, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3}. \quad \square$$

例3 (IMO 2000, P2) $a, b, c > 0, abc = 1$.

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

解答 (基于日本队选手解法改编)

$abc=1 \Rightarrow a, b, c$ 至少一者 ≥ 1 . 设 $b \geq 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} c = \frac{1}{ab} \Leftrightarrow \text{原式} &\Leftrightarrow (a-1+\frac{1}{b})(b-1+ab)\left(\frac{1}{ab}-1+\frac{1}{a}\right) \leq 1 \\ &\Leftrightarrow a^3b^3 - 2a^3 - ab^3 - a^2b^2 + 3ab^2 - ab + b^3 - b^2 - b + 1 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

设 $x=ab$, $f_b(t) = t^3 + b^3 - b^2t - bt^2 + 3bt - t^2 - b^2 - t - b + 1$.

因 $b \geq 1$, 求证 $f_b(t) = F(t) \geq 0$ 对 $t \geq 0$ 成立.

$$\Rightarrow F'(t) = 3t^2 - 2(b+1)t - (b^2 - 3b + 1).$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(t) \text{ 有两实根 } \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{1}{3}(b+1 \pm \sqrt{4b^2 - 7b + 4}).$$

$t = \lambda_1$: F 局部极小

$$\Rightarrow F(t) \geq \min\{F(0), F(\lambda_1)\}, \quad t \geq 0.$$

只需证 $F(0) \geq 0$, $F(\lambda_1) \geq 0$.

$$(1) F(0) = b^3 - b^2 - b + 1 = (b-1)^2(b+1) \geq 0.$$

(2) 作带余除法

$$F(t) = F'(t)\left(\frac{t}{3} - \frac{b+1}{9}\right) + \frac{1}{9}(-8b^2 + 14b - 8)t + 8b^3 - 7b^2 - 7b + 8.$$

$$\text{令 } t = \lambda_1, \quad F'(\lambda_1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F(\lambda_1) = \frac{1}{9}(-8b^2 + 14b - 8)\lambda_1 + 8b^3 - 7b^2 - 7b + 8.$$

$$\text{只需证 } (-8b^2 + 14b - 8) \cdot \frac{1}{3}(b+1 + \sqrt{4b^2 - 7b + 4}) + 8b^3 - 7b^2 - 7b + 8 \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{16b^3 - 15b^2 - 15b + 16}_{\geq 0} \geq \underbrace{(8b^2 - 14b + 8)}_{\geq 0} \sqrt{4b^2 - 7b + 4}.$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} = 16(b^3 - b^2 - b + 1) + b^2 + b \\ > 16(b^2 - 1)(b-1) \geq 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} = 8(b-1)^2 + 2b > 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (16b^3 - 15b^2 - 15b + 16)^2 \geq (8b^2 - 14b + 8)^2 (4b^2 - 7b + 4).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 864b^5 - 3375b^4 + 5022b^3 - 3375b^2 + 864b \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 864b^4 - 3375b^3 + 5022b^2 - 3375b + 864 \geq 0.$$

"
G(b)

$$\hookrightarrow G(x) = 864x^4 - 3375x^3 + 5022x^2 - 3375x + 864$$

$$= (x-1)(3456x^2 - 6669x + 3375).$$

$> 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow G: (-\infty, 1] \downarrow, [1, \infty) \uparrow.$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} G(x) = G(1) = 0 \Rightarrow G(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \quad \square$$