

## 齐次化

非齐次对称不等式 (非齐次) 齐次条件 齐次对称不等式  
 (e.g.  $ab=1$ ,  $xy=1$ ,  $x+y+z=1$ ).

例 1 (匈牙利, 1996)  $a, b > 0$ ,  $a+b=1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: } & \frac{a^2}{a+1} + \frac{b^2}{b+1} \geq \frac{1}{3} \\ \text{解法 } 1 \Rightarrow & \frac{a^2}{(a+b)(a+(a+b))} + \frac{b^2}{(a+b)(b+(a+b))} \geq \frac{1}{3} \\ \Leftrightarrow & a^2b + ab^2 \leq a^3 + b^3 \\ \Leftrightarrow & (a^3 + b^3) - (a^2b + ab^2) = (a-b)^2(a+b) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a=b=\frac{1}{2}. \quad \square$$

上述不等式(即下划线):

设  $a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 > 0$ ,  $a_1+a_2=b_1+b_2$ ,  $\max(a_1, a_2) \geq \max(b_1, b_2)$ .

$x, y > 0$ . 试证:

$$x^{a_1}y^{a_2} + x^{a_2}y^{a_1} \geq x^{b_1}y^{b_2} + x^{b_2}y^{b_1}.$$

证明 不妨设  $a_1 \geq a_2$ ,  $b_1 \geq b_2$ ,  $a_1 \geq b_1$ ,  $x, y > 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} a_1+a_2=b_1+b_2 & \Rightarrow a_1-a_2=(b_1-a_2)+(b_2-a_2) \\ \Rightarrow x^{a_1}y^{a_2} + x^{a_2}y^{a_1} - x^{b_1}y^{b_2} - x^{b_2}y^{b_1} & \\ = x^{a_1}y^{a_2}(x^{a_1-a_2} + y^{a_1-a_2} - x^{b_1-a_2}y^{b_2-a_2} - x^{b_2-a_2}y^{b_1-a_2}) & \\ = x^{a_2}y^{a_1}(x^{b_1-a_2} - y^{b_1-a_2})(x^{b_2-a_2} - y^{b_2-a_2}) & \\ = \frac{1}{x^{a_2}y^{a_2}}(x^{b_1}-y^{b_1})(x^{b_2}-y^{b_2}) \geq 0. & \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

注 上述定理一般称为“bunching”. 考虑取等条件作些修改.

运 轮换和  $\sum_{\text{cyc}} P(x,y,z) = P(x,y,z) + P(y,z,x) + P(z,x,y)$

对称和  $\sum_{\text{sym}} P(x,y,z) = P(x,y,z) + P(x,z,y) + P(y,x,z) + P(y,z,x) + P(z,x,y) + P(z,y,x)$ .

$$\text{E.g. } \sum_{\text{sym}} x^2y = x^2y + x^2z + y^2z + y^2x + z^2x + z^2y.$$

$$\sum_{\text{sym}} xy^2z = 6xy^2z = 2 \cdot \sum_{\text{cyc}} xy^2z,$$

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

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

$$\text{解答 } x+y+z=1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{题意} \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq (xy + yz + zx)(x+y+z) - 2xyz \leq \frac{7}{27}(x+y+z)^3$$

下界: 平凡, 因为  $0 \leq xy^2z + \sum_{\text{sym}} x^2y$ .

$$\text{上界: } 27xyz + 27 \sum_{\text{sym}} x^2y \leq 7(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + 3 \sum_{\text{sym}} x^2y + 6xyz)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 7(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) + 15xyz - 6 \sum_{\text{sym}} x^2y \geq 0.$$

$$\text{LHS} = 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3 - \sum_{\text{sym}} x^2y + 5(3xyz + \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3 - \sum_{\text{sym}} x^2y)$$

$$\text{只须证 } 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3 \geq \sum_{\text{sym}} x^2y \quad \& \quad 3xyz + \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3 \geq \sum_{\text{sym}} x^2y.$$

$$\text{而 } 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3 - \sum_{\text{sym}} x^2y = \sum_{\text{cyc}} ((x^3 + y^3) - (x^2y + xy^2)) \\ = \sum_{\text{cyc}} (x^3 + y^3 - x^2y - xy^2) \geq 0.$$

$$\text{第2式} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} x(x-y)(x-z) \geq 0 \quad (\text{Schur})$$

□

例 3 (中国 1998)  $x, y, z > 1, \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 2$ .

$$\text{证明: } \sqrt{x+y+z} \geq \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y-1} + \sqrt{z-1}.$$

$$\text{解答 } a = \frac{1}{x}, b = \frac{1}{y}, c = \frac{1}{z}. 0 < a, b, c < 1, a+b+c=2.$$

$$\text{题意} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}} \geq \sqrt{\frac{1-a}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{1-b}{b}} + \sqrt{\frac{1-c}{c}},$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)\left(\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c}\right)} \geq \sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{\frac{a+b+c}{2}-a}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{(a+b+c)\left(\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c}\right)} \geq \sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{\frac{b+c-a}{a}}.$$

Cauchy-Schwarz:

$$\sqrt{((b+c-a)+(c+a-b)+(a+b-c))\left(\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c}\right)} \geq \sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{\frac{b+c-a}{a}}. \quad \square$$