

## Muirhead 定理

Muirhead 定理是排序的体现, 描述了“散乱程度小的和较大”这一现象.

定理 (Muirhead)  $a_1 \geq a_2 \geq a_3 \geq 0, b_1 \geq b_2 \geq b_3 \geq 0,$

$$a_1 \geq b_1, a_1 + a_2 \geq b_1 + b_2, a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = b_1 + b_2 + b_3.$$

$$x, y, z > 0. \text{ 则 } \sum_{\text{sym}} x^{a_1} y^{a_2} z^{a_3} \geq \sum_{\text{sym}} x^{b_1} y^{b_2} z^{b_3}.$$

证明 (1) 设  $b_1 \geq a_2 \Rightarrow a_1 \geq a_1 + a_2 - b_1$

$$\text{又 } a_1 \geq b_1 \Rightarrow a_1 \geq \max(a_1 + a_2 - b_1, b_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \max(a_1, a_2) = a_1 \geq \max(a_1 + a_2 - b_1, b_1)$$

$$\text{而 } \left. \begin{aligned} a_1 + a_2 - b_1 &\geq b_1 + a_3 - b_1 = a_3 \\ a_1 + a_2 - b_1 &\geq b_2 \geq b_3 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \max(a_1 + a_2 - b_1, a_3) \geq \max(b_2, b_3).$$

应用两次 bundling:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\text{sym}} x^{a_1} y^{a_2} z^{a_3} &= \sum_{\text{cyc}} z^{a_3} (x^{a_1} y^{a_2} + x^{a_2} y^{a_1}) \\ &\geq \sum_{\text{cyc}} z^{a_3} (x^{a_1 + a_2 - b_1} y^{b_1} + x^{b_1} y^{a_1 + a_2 - b_1}) \\ &= \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^{b_1} (y^{a_1 + a_2 - b_1} z^{a_3} + y^{a_3} z^{a_1 + a_2 - b_1}) \\ &\geq \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^{b_1} (y^{b_2} z^{b_3} + y^{b_3} z^{b_2}) \\ &= \sum_{\text{sym}} x^{b_1} y^{b_2} z^{b_3}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设  $b_1 \leq a_2,$

$$3b_1 \geq b_1 + b_2 + b_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 \geq b_1 + a_2 + a_3$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1 \geq a_2 + a_3 - b_1,$$

$$a_1 \geq a_2 \geq b_1 \geq a_2 + a_3 - b_1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \max(a_2, a_3) \geq \max(b_1, a_2 + a_3 - b_1)$$

$$\max(a_1, a_2 + a_3 - b_1) \geq \max(b_2, b_3).$$

类似地, 连续用两次 bunching:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{\text{sym}} x^{a_1} y^{a_2} z^{a_3} &= \sum_{\text{sym}} x^{a_1} (y^{a_2} z^{a_3} + z^{a_2} y^{a_3}) \\
 &\geq \sum_{\text{sym}} x^{a_1} (y^{b_1} z^{a_2+a_3-b_1} + z^{b_1} y^{a_2+a_3-b_1}) \\
 &= \sum_{\text{sym}} y^{b_1} (x^{a_1} z^{a_2+a_3-b_1} + z^{a_1} x^{a_2+a_3-b_1}) \\
 &\geq \sum_{\text{sym}} y^{b_1} (x^{b_2} z^{b_3} + z^{b_2} x^{b_3}) \\
 &= \sum_{\text{sym}} x^{b_1} y^{b_2} z^{b_3}. \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

补注 等号成立  $\Leftrightarrow x=y=z$ .

但若  $x, y, z > 0$  改为  $x, y, z \geq 0$ ,

取  $a_1, a_2, a_3, b_1, b_2, b_3 > 0$ ,

则 等号成立  $\Leftrightarrow x=y=z$  或  $x=y, z=0$  或  $x=z, y=0$  或  $y=z, x=0$ .

推论 (Nesbitt)  $a, b, c > 0$ , 求证:

$$\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

证明 通分, 原式  $\Leftrightarrow 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a(a+b)(a+c) \geq 3(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$

展开  $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{\text{sym}} a^3 \geq \sum_{\text{sym}} a^2 b \quad \square$

例1 (IMO 1995)  $a, b, c > 0, abc=1$ . 求证:

$$\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{a^3(b+c)} \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

解答 原式  $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{a^3(b+c)} \geq \frac{3}{2(abc)^{4/3}}$ .

设  $a=x^3, b=y^3, c=z^3, x, y, z > 0$ .

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{x^9(y^3+z^3)} \geq \frac{3}{2x^4y^4z^4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{\text{sym}} x^{12} y^{12} + 2 \sum_{\text{sym}} x^{12} y^9 z^3 + \sum_{\text{sym}} x^9 y^9 z^6 \\
 \geq 3 \sum_{\text{sym}} x^{11} y^8 z^5 + 6x^8 y^8 z^8.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left( \sum_{\text{sym}} x^2 y^{11} - \sum_{\text{sym}} x^{11} y^8 z^5 \right) + 2 \left( \sum_{\text{sym}} x^2 y^9 z^3 - \sum_{\text{sym}} x^{11} y^8 z^5 \right) + \left( \sum_{\text{sym}} x^9 y^9 z^6 - \sum_{\text{sym}} x^8 y^3 z^8 \right) \geq 0.$$

左式各項  $\geq 0 \Leftarrow$  Muirhead.  $\square$

例2 (伊朗 1996)  $x, y, z > 0$ . 求证:

$$(x+y+z) \left( \frac{1}{(x+y)^2} + \frac{1}{(y+z)^2} + \frac{1}{(z+x)^2} \right) \geq \frac{9}{4}.$$

~~解法~~ 证式  $\Leftrightarrow 4 \sum_{\text{sym}} x^5 y + 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^4 y z + 6 x^2 y^2 z^2 - \sum_{\text{sym}} x^4 y^2 - 6 \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3 y^3 - 2 \sum_{\text{sym}} x^3 y^2 z \geq 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\left( \sum_{\text{sym}} x^5 y - \sum_{\text{sym}} x^4 y^2 \right)}_{\text{Muirhead}} + 3 \underbrace{\left( \sum_{\text{sym}} x^5 y - \sum_{\text{sym}} x^3 y^3 \right)}_{\text{Muirhead}} + 2xy z \left( 3xy z + \underbrace{\sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3 - \sum_{\text{sym}} x^2}_{\text{Schur, } r=1} \right) \geq 0. \quad \square$$

例3  $x, y, z > 0, xy + yz + zx = 1$ . 求证:

$$\frac{1}{x+y} + \frac{1}{y+z} + \frac{1}{z+x} \geq \frac{5}{2}.$$

~~解法~~  $xy + yz + zx = 1$ , 求证:

$$\text{证式} \Leftrightarrow (x+y+z) \left( \frac{1}{x+y} + \frac{1}{y+z} + \frac{1}{z+x} \right)^2 \geq \left( \frac{5}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 \sum_{\text{sym}} x^5 y + \sum_{\text{sym}} x^4 y z + 14 \sum_{\text{sym}} x^3 y^2 z + 38 x^2 y^2 z^2 \geq \sum_{\text{sym}} x^4 y^2 + 3 \sum_{\text{sym}} x^3 y^3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left( \sum_{\text{sym}} x^5 y - \sum_{\text{sym}} x^4 y^2 \right) + 3 \left( \sum_{\text{sym}} x^5 y - \sum_{\text{sym}} x^3 y^3 \right) + xy z \left( \sum_{\text{sym}} x^3 + 14 \sum_{\text{sym}} x^2 y + 38xy z \right) \geq 0. \quad \square$$

补充 若无约束  $xy + yz + zx = 1$ , 等号成立条件为

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

在上题中, 等号于  $(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 0), (1, 0, 1), (0, 1, 1)$ .