

## 正则化

例1 (IMO 2001, P2)  $a, b, c > 0$ ,

求证  $\sum_{cyc} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+8bc}} \geq 1$ .

解法1  $x = \frac{a}{a+b+c}, y = \frac{b}{a+b+c}, z = \frac{c}{a+b+c}, f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$ .

原式  $\Leftrightarrow x f(x^2+8yz) + y f(y^2+8zx) + z f(z^2+8xy) \geq 1$ .

显然,  $x+y+z=1$ .

Jensen  $\Rightarrow$  LHS  $\geq f(x(x^2+8yz) + y(y^2+8zx) + z(z^2+8xy))$ .

另有  $f \downarrow, f(1)=1$ .

只需证  $x(x^2+8yz) + y(y^2+8zx) + z(z^2+8xy) \leq 1$ .

$\Leftrightarrow (x+y+z)^3 \geq x(x^2+8yz) + y(y^2+8zx) + z(z^2+8xy)$

$\Leftrightarrow (x+y+z)^3 - x(x^2+8yz) - y(y^2+8zx) - z(z^2+8xy)$   
 $= 3(x(y-z)^2 + y(z-x)^2 + z(x-y)^2) \geq 0. \quad \square$

在上式中, 我们引入正则化条件  $x+y+z=1$ .

但也可以选取  $xyz=1$  作为条件.

解法2  $x = \frac{bc}{a^2}, y = \frac{ca}{b^2}, z = \frac{ab}{c^2} \Rightarrow xyz=1$ .

原式  $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+8x}} \geq 1$

$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{cyc} \sqrt{(1+8x)(1+8y)} \geq \sqrt{(1+8x)(1+8y)(1+8z)}$ .

$\Leftrightarrow 8(x+y+z) + 2\sqrt{(1+8x)(1+8y)(1+8z)} \geq \sum_{cyc} \sqrt{1+8x} \geq 510$ .

另  $xyz=1 \Rightarrow x+y+z \geq 3(xyz)^{1/3} = 3$ .

$\Rightarrow (1+8x)(1+8y)(1+8z) \geq 9^3 \cdot x^{8/9} y^{8/9} z^{8/9} = 729$

$\sum_{cyc} \sqrt{1+8x} \geq \sum_{cyc} \sqrt{9 \cdot x^{8/9}} \geq \sum_{cyc} 3(xyz)^{4/9} = 9. \quad \square$

利用上述结果可得:

命题  $a, b, c$  是  $\triangle ABC$  三边, 则

$$a^2b(a-b) + b^2c(b-c) + c^2a(c-a) \geq 0$$

证明 取  $a = x+y, b = y+z, c = z+x, x, y, z > 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &\Leftrightarrow x^3z + y^3x + z^3y \geq x^2yz + xy^2z + xyz^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{z} + \frac{z^2}{x} \geq x+y+z. \quad (\text{齐次}) \end{aligned}$$

齐次  $\Rightarrow$  可设  $x+y+z=1$ .

$$\hookrightarrow \text{原式} \Leftrightarrow yf\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + zf\left(\frac{y}{z}\right) + xf\left(\frac{z}{x}\right) \geq 1,$$

$$f(t) = t^2 + 1 \quad (t \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jensen} &\Rightarrow yf\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + zf\left(\frac{y}{z}\right) + xf\left(\frac{z}{x}\right) \\ &\geq f\left(y \cdot \frac{x}{y} + z \cdot \frac{y}{z} + x \cdot \frac{z}{x}\right) \\ &= f(x+y+z) = f(1) = 1. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

例2 (KMO冬令营选拔, 2001)  $a, b, c > 0$ . 求证:

$$\sqrt{(a^2b + b^2c + c^2a)(ab^2 + bc^2 + ca^2)} \geq abc + \sqrt[3]{(a^3 + abc)(b^3 + abc)(c^3 + abc)}.$$

解答 同除  $abc$ ,

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{c}{b}\right)\left(\frac{c}{a} + \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{c}\right)} \geq 1 + \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{a}{bc} + 1\right)\left(\frac{b}{ca} + 1\right)\left(\frac{c}{ab} + 1\right)}.$$

令代换  $x = \frac{a}{b}, y = \frac{b}{c}, z = \frac{c}{a}$ , 有  $xyz = 1$ .

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{(x+y+z)\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}\right)}}{\sqrt{(x+y+z)(xy+yz+zx)}} \geq 1 + \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{x}{z} + 1\right)\left(\frac{y}{x} + 1\right)\left(\frac{z}{y} + 1\right)}.$$

$$\text{而} \quad \left(\frac{x+z}{z}\right)\left(\frac{y+x}{x}\right)\left(\frac{z+y}{y}\right) = 1 + (z+x)(x+y)(y+z).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x+y+z)(xy+yz+zx) &= (x+y)(y+z)(z+x) + xyz \\ &= (x+y)(y+z)(z+x) + 1. \end{aligned}$$

设  $p = \sqrt[3]{(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)}$ .

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{p^3 + 1} \geq 1 + p.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AM-GM} &\Rightarrow p \geq \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot \sqrt{x}y \cdot 2\sqrt{y}z \cdot 2\sqrt{z}x} = 2 \\ &\Rightarrow (p^3+1) - (1+p)^2 = p(p+1)(p+2) \geq 0. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

例3 (IMO 1999, P2)  $n \geq 2$ .

求最小的常数  $C$  使得  $\forall x_1, \dots, x_n \geq 0$ ,

$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j (x_i^2 + x_j^2) \leq C \left( \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i \right)^4.$$

并给出等号成立条件.

~~解答~~  $x_1 = \dots = x_n = 0 \Rightarrow C \geq 0$  显然.

设  $x_1 + \dots + x_n > 0$ . 归一化  $\Rightarrow$  设  $x_1 + \dots + x_n = 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{记 } F(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j (x_i^2 + x_j^2) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i^3 x_j + x_i x_j^3 \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i^3 \sum_{j \neq i} x_j \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i^3 (1 - x_i) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i (x_i^2 - x_i^3). \end{aligned}$$

断言  $C = \frac{1}{8}$ , 这只需证

$$F(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq \frac{1}{8} = F\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \dots, 0\right).$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{引理 } 0 \leq x \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x^2 - x^3 \leq y^2 - y^3 \\ \text{证明 } x+y \leq 1 \Rightarrow x+y \geq (x+y)^2 \geq x^2 + xy + y^2 \\ y-x \geq 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - x^2 \geq y^3 - x^3 \Leftrightarrow y^2 - y^3 \geq x^2 - x^3. \quad \square \end{array} \right)$$

(1) 设  $\frac{1}{2} \geq x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq x_n$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i (x_i^2 - x_i^3) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \left( \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \right) = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \frac{1}{8}.$$

(2) 设  $x_1 \geq \frac{1}{2} \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq x_n$ . 记  $x_1 = x$ ,  $y = 1 - x = x_2 + \dots + x_n$ .

由  $y \geq x_2, \dots, x_n$ ,

$$F(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x^3 y + \sum_{i=2}^n x_i (x_i^2 - x_i^3)$$

$$\leq x^3 y + \sum_{i=2}^n x_i (y^2 - y^3)$$

$$= x^3 y + y(y^2 - y^3)$$

$$= xy(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{只需证 } xy(x^2 + y^2) \leq \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{8}(x+y)^4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+y)^4 - 8xy(x^2 + y^2) = (x-y)^4 \geq 0. \quad \square$$

练习 (IMO 预选, 1991)  $n \geq 2$ ,  $x_1, \dots, x_n \geq 0$ ,  $x_1 + \dots + x_n = 1$ .

求  $\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j (x_i + x_j)$  的最大值.

下面, 我们给出 Nesbitt 的多种证明:

例4 (Nesbitt)  $a, b, c > 0$ , 有

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

解答1 (累计第7种解答)

齐次  $\Rightarrow$  正归化为  $a+b+c=1$ ,  $0 < a, b, c < 1$ .

$$\hookrightarrow \text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{cyc} \frac{a}{b+c} = \sum_{cyc} f(a) \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$f(t) = \frac{t}{1-t}, \text{ 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 上.}$$

$$\text{Jensen} \Rightarrow f(a) + f(b) + f(c) \geq 3f\left(\frac{a+b+c}{3}\right) = 3f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{3}{2}. \quad \square$$

解答2 不妨设  $a+b+c=1$ .

$$\Rightarrow ab+bc+ca \leq \frac{1}{3}(a+b+c)^2 = \frac{1}{3}.$$

我们证明更强结论:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{cyc} \frac{c}{a+b} &\geq 3 - \frac{9}{2}(ab+bc+ca) \quad (\geq 3 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2}). \\ \Leftrightarrow \sum_{cyc} \left( \frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{9}{4}a(b+c) \right) &\geq \sum_{cyc} 2\sqrt{\frac{a}{b+c} \cdot \frac{9}{4}a(b+c)} \\ &= 3(a+b+c) = 3. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

解3 不妨设  $a \geq b \geq c$ ,  $x = \frac{a}{c}$ ,  $y = \frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow x \geq y \geq 1$ .

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\frac{a}{c}}{\frac{b}{c}+1} + \frac{\frac{b}{c}}{\frac{a}{c}+1} + \frac{1}{\frac{a}{c}+\frac{b}{c}} \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{y+1} + \frac{y}{x+1} \geq \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{x+y}$$

$$\text{均值} \Rightarrow \frac{x+1}{y+1} + \frac{y+1}{x+1} \geq 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{y+1} + \frac{y}{x+1} \geq 2 - \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{y+1}$$

$$\text{只需证} \quad 2 - \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{y+1} \geq \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{x+y}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{y+1} \geq \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+y}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{y-1}{2(1+y)} \geq \frac{y-1}{(x+1)(x+y)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{(x+1)(x+y)}_{\geq (y+1)^2} \geq 2(1+y) \quad \text{ok} \quad (x \geq y \geq 1). \quad \square$$

这个证明的本质是引1正则化  $c=1$ . (等价于局部调整至  $c=1$ ).

解4 可设  $c=1$ ,  $a \geq b \geq 1$ .

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{b+1} + \frac{b}{a+1} + \frac{1}{a+b} \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$A = a+b, B = ab,$$

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a^2+b^2+a+b}{(a+1)(b+1)} + \frac{1}{a+b} \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{A^2 - 2B + A}{A+B+1} + \frac{1}{A} \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2A^3 - 2BA + A^2 + A + B + 1 \geq \frac{3}{2}(A^2 + AB + A)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2A^3 - A^2 - A + 2 \geq B(7A-2).$$

$$\text{有 } 7A-2 > 2(a+b-1) > 0, A^2 = (a+b)^2 \geq 4ab = 4B$$

$$\text{只需证 } 4(2A^3 - A^2 - A + 2) \geq A^2(7A-2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A^3 - 2A^2 - 4A + 8 \geq 0$$

$$(A-2)^2(A+2). \quad \square$$