

Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式 和 Hölder 不等式

定理 1 $\forall a_1, \dots, a_n, b_1, \dots, b_n \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$(a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2)(b_1^2 + \dots + b_n^2) \geq (a_1 b_1 + \dots + a_n b_n)^2.$$

证明 $A = \sqrt{a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2}$, $B = \sqrt{b_1^2 + \dots + b_n^2}$.

若 $A=0$, $a_1 = \dots = a_n = 0$, ok.

\hookrightarrow 下设 $A, B > 0$.

$$\text{正则化为 } 1 = a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2 = b_1^2 + \dots + b_n^2.$$

\hookrightarrow 原式 $\Leftrightarrow |a_1 b_1 + \dots + a_n b_n| \leq 1$.

$$\text{而 } |a_1 b_1 + \dots + a_n b_n| \leq |a_1 b_1| + \dots + |a_n b_n| \quad (\triangleq)$$

$$\text{均值} \Rightarrow \leq \frac{a_1^2 + b_1^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{a_n^2 + b_n^2}{2} = 1. \quad \square$$

(附了道习题, 见网页).

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

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

解答 注意: $\frac{x-1}{x} + \frac{y-1}{y} + \frac{z-1}{z} = 1$.

Cauchy-Schwarz \Rightarrow

$$\sqrt{x+y+z} = \sqrt{(x+y+z) \left(\frac{x-1}{x} + \frac{y-1}{y} + \frac{z-1}{z} \right)}$$

$$\geq \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y-1} + \sqrt{z-1}. \quad \square$$

例 2 (Nesbitt) $a, b, c > 0$, 求证

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

解答 Cauchy-Schwarz

$$\Rightarrow (b+c) + (c+a) + (a+b) \left(\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} \right) \geq 3^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{a+b+c}{b+c} + \frac{a+b+c}{c+a} + \frac{a+b+c}{a+b} \geq \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 + \sum_{cyc} \frac{a}{b+c} \geq \frac{9}{2}. \quad \square$$

~~解法 2~~ Cauchy-Schwarz

$$\Rightarrow \left(\sum_{cyc} \frac{a}{b+c} \right) \left(\sum_{cyc} a(b+c) \right) \geq (a+b+c)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{cyc} \frac{a}{b+c} \geq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{2(ab+bc+ca)} \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{因为 } (a+b+c)^2 - 3(ab+bc+ca) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2+b^2+c^2 \geq ab+bc+ca. \quad \square$$

1243 (Gazeta Matematică) $a, b, c > 0$. 求证

$$\sum_{cyc} \sqrt{a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4} \geq \sum_{cyc} a\sqrt{2a^2 + bc}.$$

~~解法~~

$$\sum_{cyc} \sqrt{a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4} = \sum_{cyc} \sqrt{\left(a^4 + \frac{a^2b^2}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{a^2b^2}{2} + b^4\right)}.$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{cyc} \left(\sqrt{a^4 + \frac{a^2b^2}{2}} + \sqrt{b^4 + \frac{a^2b^2}{2}} \right)$$

$$\left(\text{Cauchy-Schwarz: } (1+1)(x+y) \geq (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})^2 \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{x+y} \geq \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{cyc} \left(\sqrt{a^4 + \frac{a^2b^2}{2}} + \sqrt{a^4 + \frac{a^2c^2}{2}} \right)$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{cyc} \sqrt{\left(a^4 + \frac{a^2b^2}{2}\right) \left(a^4 + \frac{a^2c^2}{2}\right)} \quad (\text{AM-GM})$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{cyc} \sqrt{a^4 + \frac{a^2bc}{2}}. \quad (\text{Cauchy-Schwarz})$$

$$= \sum_{cyc} \sqrt{2a^4 + a^2bc}. \quad \square$$

例4 (KMO冬令营, 2001) $a, b, c > 0$, 证明

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

解答

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{(a^2b + b^2c + c^2a)(ab^2 + bc^2 + ca^2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(b(a^2 + bc) + c(b^2 + ca) + a(c^2 + ab))(c(a^2 + bc) + a(b^2 + ca) + b(c^2 + ab))} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{bc}(a^2 + bc) + \sqrt{ca}(b^2 + ca) + \sqrt{ab}(c^2 + ab)) \quad (\text{Cauchy-Schwarz}) \\ &\geq \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{bc}(a^2 + bc) \cdot \sqrt{ca}(b^2 + ca) \cdot \sqrt{ab}(c^2 + ab)} \quad (\text{AM-GM}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{(a^3 + abc)(b^3 + abc)(c^3 + abc)} + \sqrt[3]{(a^3 + abc)(b^3 + abc)(c^3 + abc)} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{2\sqrt{a^3 + abc} \cdot 2\sqrt{b^3 + abc} \cdot 2\sqrt{c^3 + abc}} \\ &\quad + \sqrt[3]{(a^3 + abc)(b^3 + abc)(c^3 + abc)} \quad (\text{AM-GM}) \\ &= abc + \sqrt[3]{(a^3 + abc)(b^3 + abc)(c^3 + abc)}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

正则化方法可以用来证明许多经典结论.

定理2 (多元组 Cauchy-Schwarz) $a_{ij} > 0$ ($i, j = 1, \dots, n$)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{则 } (a_{11}^n + \dots + a_{1n}^n) \dots (a_{n1}^n + \dots + a_{nn}^n) \\ & \geq (a_{11}a_{21} \dots a_{n1} + \dots + a_{1n}a_{2n} \dots a_{nn})^n. \end{aligned}$$

证明 类似 = 元组, 正则化后

$$(a_{i1}^n + \dots + a_{in}^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 \Leftrightarrow a_{i1}^n + \dots + a_{in}^n = 1, \quad (i = 1, \dots, n).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{原式} \Leftrightarrow a_{11}a_{21} \dots a_{n1} + \dots + a_{1n}a_{2n} \dots a_{nn} \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 LHS} &\leq \frac{1}{n}(a_{11}^n + \dots + a_{n1}^n) + \dots + \frac{1}{n}(a_{1n}^n + \dots + a_{nn}^n) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^n \right) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot n = 1. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

以上用到多元 AM-GM:

定理3 (AM-GM) $a_1, \dots, a_n > 0$, 则

$$a_1 + \dots + a_n \geq n \sqrt[n]{a_1 \dots a_n}.$$

证明 正则化: $a_1 \cdots a_n = 1$.

$$\hookrightarrow \text{目标} \Leftrightarrow a_1 + \cdots + a_n \geq n.$$

对 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 归纳: $n=1$ 成立.

$$n=2: a_1 a_2 = 1, a_1 + a_2 = a_1 + \frac{1}{a_1} \geq 2.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1 + a_2 - 2\sqrt{a_1 a_2} = (\sqrt{a_1} - \sqrt{a_2})^2 \geq 0.$$

假设对 $n \geq 2$ 成立. 则对 $n+1$:

$a_1 \cdots a_n \cdot a_{n+1} = 1$, 不妨设 $a_1 \geq 1 \geq a_2$, 用局部调整

$$\Rightarrow a_1 a_2 + 1 - a_1 - a_2 = (a_1 - 1)(a_2 - 1) \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1 a_2 + 1 \leq a_1 + a_2.$$

则 $(a_1 a_2) \cdot a_3 \cdots a_{n+1} = 1$ (视为 n 项之积)

$$\Rightarrow a_1 a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_{n+1} \geq n$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1 + a_2 - 1) + a_3 + \cdots + a_{n+1} \geq n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 + \cdots + a_{n+1} \geq n+1. \quad \square$$

观察 $a, b > 0$, $x_1 = \cdots = x_m = a$, $x_{m+1} = \cdots = x_{m+n} = b$.

$$\text{AM-GM} \Rightarrow \frac{ma+nb}{m+n} \geq (a^m b^n)^{\frac{1}{m+n}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{m}{m+n} a + \frac{n}{m+n} b \geq a^{\frac{m}{m+n}} b^{\frac{n}{m+n}}.$$

$\hookrightarrow w_1, w_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$, $w_1 + w_2 = 1$

$$\text{则} \quad w_1 a + w_2 b \geq a^{w_1} b^{w_2}.$$

更一般地, 对 $w_1, w_2 \in \mathbb{R}$:

定理 4 $w_1, w_2 > 0$, $w_1 + w_2 = 1$. $a, b > 0$.

$$\text{则} \quad w_1 a + w_2 b \geq a^{w_1} b^{w_2}.$$

证明 取 $\{a_n\}$. $a_i \in \mathbb{Q} > 0$, s.t. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = w_1$.

$$\text{取 } \{b_n\} = \{1 - a_n\} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = w_2.$$

$$\text{例} \quad a_n x + b_n y \geq x^{a_n} y^{b_n},$$

两侧取对数即可。 \square

定理5 (加权 AM-GM) $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n > 0, \omega_1 + \dots + \omega_n = 1.$

$$\forall x_1, \dots, x_n > 0, \text{ 有}$$

$$\omega_1 x_1 + \dots + \omega_n x_n \geq x_1^{\omega_1} \dots x_n^{\omega_n}.$$

补注 取对数 $\Leftrightarrow \ln(\omega_1 x_1 + \dots + \omega_n x_n) \geq \omega_1 \ln x_1 + \dots + \omega_n \ln x_n.$

这是 $\ln x$ 的凸性导出的。

定理6 (加权 Cauchy-Schwarz, 或 Hölder)

$$x_{ij} > 0, \quad i=1, \dots, m, \quad j=1, \dots, n.$$

$$\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n > 0, \quad \omega_1 + \dots + \omega_n = 1.$$

$$\text{例} \quad \prod_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_{ij} \right)^{\omega_j} \geq \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\prod_{j=1}^n x_{ij}^{\omega_j} \right).$$

证明 正例证: $x_{1j} + \dots + x_{mj} = 1, \quad j=1, \dots, n.$

$$\text{取对数} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\prod_{j=1}^n x_{ij}^{\omega_j} \right) \leq 1.$$

$$\text{加权 AM-GM} \Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j x_{ij} \geq \prod_{j=1}^n x_{ij}^{\omega_j}, \quad \forall i=1, \dots, m.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j x_{ij} \geq \sum_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^n x_{ij}^{\omega_j}$$

$$\text{1}^\circ \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j x_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \omega_j x_{ij} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_{ij} \right)$$

$$= \omega_1 + \dots + \omega_n = 1. \quad \square$$