

## 切线及缩

给定可导的  $f(x)$ , 在  $y=f(x)$  下方的切线会构成  $f(x)$  之下界.

但并非所有切线都在  $y=f(x)$  下方.

习题 (判别切线位置)  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $m, n \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

设 (1)  $\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(\alpha) = m\alpha + n$ ,

(2)  $f(x) \geq mx + n$ ,  $\forall x \in (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2)$ , 其中  $\varepsilon_1 < \alpha < \varepsilon_2$ ,

(3)  $f$  在  $\alpha$  处可导

则  $y = mx + n$  是  $f(x) = y$  在  $\alpha$  处切线.

证明  $F: (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $F(x) = f(x) - mx - n$ .

$$\Rightarrow F'(\alpha) = f'(\alpha) - m.$$

(1)(2)  $\Rightarrow F$  在  $\alpha$  有局部极小值.

$$\Rightarrow 0 = F'(\alpha) = f'(\alpha) - m \Rightarrow f'(\alpha) = m.$$

$$\Rightarrow n = f(\alpha) - m\alpha = f(\alpha) - f'(\alpha) \cdot \alpha.$$

$$\hookrightarrow y = mx + n = f'(\alpha)(x - \alpha) + f(\alpha). \quad \square$$

例 1 (Nesbitt)  $a, b, c > 0$ , 求证

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

解法 (果计第 3 种)

正则化  $\hookrightarrow a+b+c=1$ ,  $0 < a, b, c < 1$

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{cyc} f(a) \geq \frac{3}{2}, \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{1-x}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3}(f(a) + f(b) + f(c)) \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

取  $f(x)$  在  $\frac{1}{3}$  处切线:  $f(x) \geq \frac{9}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}$ . ( $0 < x < 1$ )

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) - \frac{9}{4}x + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{(3x-1)^2}{4(1-x)} \geq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{\alpha \in C} \frac{a}{1-a} \geq \sum_{\alpha \in C} \frac{9}{4} a - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4} \sum_{\alpha \in C} a - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{2}. \quad \square$$

定义  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\alpha \in [a, b]$ , 满足

$$\forall x \in [a, b], \quad f(x) \geq m(x - \alpha) + f(\alpha).$$

设  $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n > 0$ ,  $\omega_1 + \dots + \omega_n = 1$ . 且  $\forall x_1, \dots, x_n \in [a, b]$ ,

$$\begin{cases} \omega_1 f(x_1) + \dots + \omega_n f(x_n) \geq f(\alpha), \\ \alpha = \omega_1 x_1 + \dots + \omega_n x_n. \end{cases}$$

特别地, 若  $x_1 + \dots + x_n = S \in [na, nb]$ ,

$$\frac{1}{n} (f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_n)) \geq f\left(\frac{S}{n}\right).$$

证明  $\omega_1 f(x_1) + \dots + \omega_n f(x_n)$

$$\geq \omega_1 (m(x_1 - \alpha) + f(\alpha)) + \dots + \omega_n (m(x_n - \alpha) + f(\alpha)) = f(\alpha). \quad \square$$

过论 可见 Jensen 不等式 (或凸性) 本质可解释为切线位置在  $y = f(x)$  下方.

引理  $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  凸, 在  $(a, b)$  中可微.

$y = l_\alpha(x)$ :  $\alpha \in (a, b)$  处切线

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in (a, b), \quad f(x) \geq l_\alpha(x).$$

证明  $\alpha \in (a, b)$ ,  $\exists \alpha < \theta < x$  使

$$f(x) = f(\alpha) + f'(\alpha)(x - \alpha) + \frac{f''(\theta)}{2}(x - \alpha)^2$$

$$\geq f(\alpha) + f'(\alpha)(x - \alpha) = l_\alpha(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in (a, b), \quad f(x) \geq l_\alpha(x). \quad \square$$

我们还可对加权 Jensen 给出另证:

设  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  连续凸, 在  $(a, b)$  可微,  $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n > 0$ ,  $\omega_1 + \dots + \omega_n = 1$ .

证明加权 Jensen  $f$  连续  $\Rightarrow$  不妨设  $x_1, \dots, x_n \in (a, b)$ .

$$\Rightarrow \mu = \omega_1 x_1 + \dots + \omega_n x_n \in (a, b).$$

$$\text{引理} \Rightarrow f(x) \geq l_\mu(x) = f'(\mu)(x - \mu) + f(\mu), \quad \forall x \in (a, b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \omega_1 f(x_1) + \dots + \omega_n f(x_n) \\ &\geq \omega_1 (f'(\mu)(x_1 - \mu) + f(\mu)) + \dots + \omega_n (f'(\mu)(x_n - \mu) + f(\mu)) \\ &= f(\mu) = f(\omega_1 x_1 + \dots + \omega_n x_n). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

注意.  $\cos x$  在  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  凹, 在  $[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$  凸.

但非凸函数可以是局部凸的.

定理 2 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C \leq \frac{3}{2}$

另证  $f(x) = -\cos x$ .

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3}(f(A) + f(B) + f(C)) \geq f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right).$$

$$A, B, C \in (0, \pi), \quad A + B + C = \pi.$$

$$\text{有 } f'(x) = \sin x, \text{ 则 } l_{\frac{\pi}{3}}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) - \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow -\cos x \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) - \frac{1}{2}, \quad \forall 0 < x < \pi.$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{1}{3}(f(A) + f(B) + f(C))$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left(A - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left(B - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left(C - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{3}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}. \quad \square$$

例 2 (日本, 1997)  $a, b, c > 0$ , 求证

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{(b+c-a)^2}{(b+c)^2 + a^2} \geq \frac{3}{5}.$$

解答 正归化到  $a+b+c=1$ .

$$\text{原式} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{cyc} \frac{(1-2a)^2}{(1-a)^2 + a^2} \geq \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{2a^2 - 2a + 1} \geq \frac{27}{5}.$$

$$\text{取 } f(x) = (2x^2 - 2x + 1)^{-1},$$

$$\Rightarrow l_{\frac{1}{3}}(x) = \frac{54}{25}x + \frac{27}{25}, \text{ 且}$$

$$f(x) - \left(\frac{54}{25}x + \frac{27}{25}\right) = -\frac{2}{25} \cdot \frac{(3x-1)(6x+1)}{2x^2-2x+1} \leq 0, \quad \forall x > 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{a \in \mathbb{N}} f(a) = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{54}{25}a + \frac{27}{25} = \frac{27}{5}. \quad \square$$

(课程完)