

数列

$$1. \text{ 证 } S(n) + S(k) - S(nk)$$

$$= \sum_{t=2}^n \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2} - \sum_{t=k+1}^{nk} \frac{1}{t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{t=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{tk-(k-1)} - \frac{1}{tk-(k-2)} - \dots - \frac{1}{tk} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \sum_{t=2}^n \left(\frac{k-1}{tk(tk-(k-1))} + \frac{k-2}{tk(tk-(k-2))} + \dots + \frac{1}{tk(tk-1)} \right)$$

$$> \frac{1}{2} - \sum_{t=2}^n \left(\frac{k-1}{t(t-1)k^2} + \frac{k-2}{t(t-1)k^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{t(t-1)k^2} \right)$$

$$> \frac{1}{2} - \sum_{t=2}^n \frac{1}{2t(t-1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} > 0, \text{ 证正.}$$



2. 令 $a_k = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{k-1}$, $k=2, 3, \dots, n$.

便可得: $a_k = 2^{k-2} a_1$, $k=2, 3, \dots, n$.

此时 $\frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_2}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n}$ 取到 $\frac{n}{2}$.

下证: $\frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_2}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} \leq \frac{n}{2}$.

设 $S_k = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_k$, $k=1, 2, \dots, n$. $S_0 = 0$.

$$\text{则 } \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{S_k - S_{k-1}}{a_{k+1}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{S_k}{a_{k+1}} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{S_{k-1}}{a_{k+1}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{S_k}{a_{k+1}} - \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \frac{S_k}{a_{k+2}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} S_k \left(\frac{1}{a_{k+1}} - \frac{1}{a_{k+2}} \right) + \frac{S_{n-1}}{a_n} \quad (\text{阿贝尔变换})$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} a_{k+1} \left(\frac{1}{a_{k+1}} - \frac{1}{a_{k+2}} \right) + 1 \quad (\text{这里不能使用 } a_{k+2} \geq a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{k+1} \text{ 了})$$

$$= n-1 + \frac{a_1}{a_2} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}}$$

$$\leq n - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}}, \quad \text{即证: } \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} \leq \frac{n}{2}.$$

当且仅当 $S_k = a_{k+1}$, 即: $a_k = 2^{k-2} a_1$, $k=2, 3, \dots, n$ 时取到



$$3. a(n) = a(a(n-1)) + a(n - a(n-1))$$

归纳证明: $1 \leq a(n) \leq n$.

$n=1, 2$ 时显然.

设对 $n-1$ 成立, $n \geq 3$, 对 n .

$$a(n) = a(a(n-1)) + a(n - a(n-1)) \leq a(n-1) + (n - a(n-1)) = n.$$

由归纳假设: $1 \leq n - a(n-1) \leq n-1$.

首先证明一个引理: 对任意 $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $a(n+1) - a(n) = 0$ 或 1 .

注意到 $a(1) = a(2) = 1$, $a(3) = 2$, $n=1, 2$ 时成立.

设对不大于 $n-1$ ($n \geq 3$) 成立, 对 n .

$$a(n+1) = a(a(n)) + a(n+1 - a(n))$$

$$a(n) = a(a(n-1)) + a(n - a(n-1))$$

$$\text{若 } a(n) = a(n-1), \text{ 则 } a(a(n)) = a(a(n-1))$$

$$a(n+1) - a(n) = a(n+1 - a(n-1)) - a(n - a(n-1))$$

由 $1 \leq n - a(n-1) \leq n-1$, 归纳假设: 若 $a(n+1) - a(n) = 0$ 或 1 .

$$\text{若 } a(n) = a(n-1) + 1, \text{ 则 } a(n+1 - a(n)) = n - a(n-1)$$

$$\text{故 } a(n+1) - a(n) = a(a(n-1) + 1) - a(a(n-1)) = 0 \text{ 或 } 1.$$

注意 $1 \leq a(n-1) \leq n-1$. 证.

反设, 若不成立, 设 M 是满足 $a(2M) > 2a(M)$ 最小正整数.

$$\text{若 } M > 1, \text{ 有: } a(2M-2) \leq 2a(M-1).$$

$$\text{若 } a(M) = a(M-1) + 1, \text{ 则}$$

$$a(2M) > 2a(M) \geq 2a(M-1) + 1 \geq a(2M-2) + 2 > a(2M), \text{ 矛盾.}$$

$$\text{故 } a(M) = a(M-1), \text{ 记为 } t.$$

$$a(M) = a(a(M-1)) + a(M - a(M-1)), \text{ 有: } t = a(t) + a(M-t).$$

由 $a(2M-2) \leq 2t$, $a(2M) > 2t$, 由引理.

$$a(2M-1) = 2t \text{ 或 } 2t+1.$$

$$\text{若 } a(2M-1) = 2t, \text{ 则 } a(2M) = a(a(2M-1)) + a(2M - a(2M-1))$$

$$= a(2t) + a(2M-2t)$$

$$\leq 2a(t) + 2a(M-t) = 2t, \text{ 矛盾.}$$

$$\text{若 } a(2M-1) = 2t+1, \text{ 则 } a(2M-2) = 2t.$$

$$a(2M-1) = a(a(2M-2)) + a(2M-1 - a(2M-2))$$

$$= a(2t) + a(2M-1-2t)$$

$$\leq 2a(t) + a(2M-2t) \leq 2t, \text{ 矛盾.}$$



4. 提示: 类似 $f(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n) \leq 2^n \max\{f(a_1), f(a_2), \dots, f(a_n)\}$.

$$\text{而 } f^n(a+b) = f((a+b)^n) = f\left(\sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i a^i b^{n-i}\right)$$

$$\leq 2(n+1) \max_{0 \leq i \leq n} \{f(C_n^i a^i b^{n-i})\} \quad \text{由归纳法得.}$$

结合(1)(2)可得结论. 现证与 $f(a+b)$ 乘积有关的等式:

$$f^n(a+b) = (f(a+b))^n$$

推广(2). 对正整数 k 用归纳法证明: $f(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2^k})$

$$\leq 2^k \max\{f(a_1), f(a_2), \dots, f(a_{2^k})\}$$

下面对 k 归纳证明: $n < 2^k$ 时.

$$f(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n) \leq 2^n \max\{f(a_1), f(a_2), \dots, f(a_n)\}.$$

$k=1$ 时显然. a_n 对 $n \neq k$ 成立. 对 $k+1$.

考虑 $2^{k-1} < n < 2^k$ 情形.

$$f(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n) \leq 2 \max\{f(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2^{k-1}}), f(a_{2^{k-1}+1} + a_{2^{k-1}+2} + \dots + a_n)\}$$

$$\leq 2 \max\{2^{k-1} f(a_1), 2^{k-1} f(a_2), \dots, 2^{k-1} f(a_{2^{k-1}}),$$

(2^k 时结论)

$$2(n-2^{k-1})f(a_{2^{k-1}+1}), 2(n-2^{k-1})f(a_{2^{k-1}+1}), \dots,$$

$$2(n-2^{k-1})f(a_n)\}$$

$$\leq \max\{2^k, 4(n-2^{k-1})\} \max\{f(a_1), f(a_2), \dots, f(a_n)\}$$

$$\leq 2^n \max\{f(a_1), f(a_2), \dots, f(a_n)\}, \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

从而对 $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $f(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n) \leq 2^n \max\{f(a_1), f(a_2), \dots, f(a_n)\}$.

$f(n) \leq 2^n f(1)$ 对 $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

$$f^n(a+b) = f((a+b)^n) = f\left(\sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i a^i b^{n-i}\right)$$

$$\leq 2(n+1) \max_{0 \leq i \leq n} \{f(C_n^i a^i b^{n-i})\}$$

$$\leq 2(n+1) \sum_{i=0}^n f(C_n^i) f(a^i) f(b^{n-i})$$

$$\leq 4(n+1) f(1) \sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i f(a)^i f(b)^{n-i}$$

$$= 4(n+1) f(1) (f(a) + f(b))^n$$

$$\text{故 } f(a+b) \leq \sqrt[n]{4(n+1)f(1)} (f(a) + f(b))$$

令 $n \rightarrow +\infty$, 得 $f(a+b) \leq f(a) + f(b)$.

从而得证.



5. (可数无穷项: 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 ...)

不难算出 $a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = 1$, $a_5 = a_6 = a_7 = 2$.

对 k 归纳内证明: $a_{2^k+k+1+2M-1} = a_{2^k+k+2+2M-1} = 2^{k+1} + M$.

$M = 1, 2, \dots, 2^{k-1} - 1$. $a_{2^{k+1}+k} = a_{2^{k+1}+k+1} = a_{2^{k+1}+k+2} = 2^k$.

$k=1$ 时由 $a_5 = a_6 = a_7 = 2 \neq 0$.

设命题对不大于 k 成立. 对 $k+1$. 由归纳假设设

$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2^{k+1}+k+2} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{2^k} i + \sum_{i=1}^k 2^i + 1 = 2^{2k} + 3 \times 2^k.$$

对 $M = 1, 2, \dots, 2^k - 1$ 归纳内证明: $a_{2^{k+1}+k+2+2M-1}$

$$= a_{2^{k+1}+k+2+2M} = 2^k + M, \quad M = 1, 2, \dots, 2^k - 1, 2^k$$

$M=1$ 时, 由 $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2^{k+1}+k+2} = 2^{2k} + 3 \times 2^k$,

$$(2^k + 1)^2 < 2^{2k} + 3 \times 2^k < (2^k + 2)^2 \neq a_{2^{k+1}+k+3} = 2^k + 1.$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2^{k+1}+k+3} = 2^{2k} + 4 \times 2^k + 1$$

$$(2^k + 1)^2 < 2^{2k} + 4 \times 2^k + 1 < (2^k + 2)^2, \quad \neq a_{2^{k+1}+k+4} = 2^k + 1.$$

设命题对不大于 M 成立. $1 \leq M \leq 2^k - 1$.

对 $M+1$. 归纳内假设,

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2^{k+1}+k+2+2M} &= 2^{2k} + 3 \times 2^k + 2((2^k+1) + (2^k+2) + \dots + (2^k+M)) \\ &= (2^k + M + 1)^2 + 2^k - M - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } a_{2^{k+1}+k+2+2M+1} = 2^k + M + 1$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2^{k+1}+k+2+2M+1} = (2^k + M + 1)^2 + 2^{k+1}$$

$$\text{故 } a_{2^{k+1}+k+2+2M+2} = 2^k + M + 1. \quad \text{即证.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{此时 } a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2^{k+2}+k+2} &= 2^{2k} + 3 \times 2^k + 2((2^k+1) + (2^k+2) + \dots + (2^k+2^k)) \\ &= 2^{2k+2} + 2^{k+2} \\ &= (2^{k+1} + 1)^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } a_{2^{k+1}+k+3} = 2^{k+1}, \quad \text{即证.}$$

从而所有无限级数之和为 2^k , $k \geq 0$.



6. 变形.

$$((a_n - a_{n-1}) - (a_n - a_{n-2}))^2 = (a_n - a_{n-1})^2 - 2(a_n - a_{n-1})(a_n - a_{n-2}) + (a_n - a_{n-2})^2$$

$$\text{即: } (a_{n-1} - a_{n-2})^2 = (a_n - a_{n-1})^2 - 2(a_n - a_{n-1})(a_n - a_{n-2}) + (a_n - a_{n-2})^2$$

$$\text{类似地, } (b_{n-1} - b_{n-2})^2 = (b_n - b_{n-1})^2 - 2(b_n - b_{n-1})(b_n - b_{n-2}) + (b_n - b_{n-2})^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{求和, 得: } & (a_{n-1} - a_{n-2})^2 + (b_{n-1} - b_{n-2})^2 \\ &= (a_n - a_{n-1})^2 + (b_n - b_{n-1})^2 + (a_n - a_{n-2})^2 + (b_n - b_{n-2})^2 \\ &\geq (a_n - a_{n-1})^2 + (b_n - b_{n-1})^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\neq 0$ $(a_n - a_{n-1})^2 + (b_n - b_{n-1})^2$ 为非常格单列构成的非负整数数列.

$\exists N$, $n \geq N$ 时, $(a_n - a_{n-1})^2 + (b_n - b_{n-1})^2$ 为定值 M .

$$n \geq N+1 \text{ 时, } M = M + (a_n - a_{n-2})^2 + (b_n - b_{n-2})^2$$

$$a_{n-2} = a_n, b_{n-2} = b_n$$

$$\text{故 } a_{n+1001} = a_{n+1}, b_{n+1001} = b_{n+1}.$$

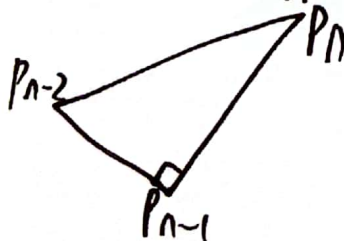
另证: 设 $P_n(a_n, b_n)$. $\vec{P_{n-1}P_n} = (a_n - a_{n-1}, b_n - b_{n-1})$

$$\vec{P_{n-2}P_n} = (a_n - a_{n-2}, b_n - b_{n-2})$$

$$\vec{P_{n-2}P_n} \cdot \vec{P_{n-1}P_n} = 0.$$

$$\text{勾股定理. } |\vec{P_{n-1}P_n}|^2 = |\vec{P_nP_{n-1}}|^2 + |\vec{P_nP_{n-2}}|^2 \geq |\vec{P_nP_{n-1}}|^2$$

构成非常格单列构成的非负整数数列



从而类似.



7. S_n 表示对于数 a_i 不同选择, x_n 可以取到的所有可能值集合.

例如: $S_3 = \{\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{5}{2}, 4\}$

由 $a_{n+1} = -1$ 时, $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{x_n + 1}$, $a_{n+1} = 1$ 时 $x_{n+1} = x_n + 1$.

知 $S_{n+1} = \{\frac{1}{x+1}, x+1 \mid x \in S_n\}$

又知 $|S_{n+1}| = 2|S_n|$, 故 $|S_n| = 2^n$.

设 S_n 中元素从小到大为: $a_1^{(n)} < a_2^{(n)} < \dots < a_{2^n}^{(n)}$,

知 $S_{n+1} = \{\frac{1}{a_2^{(n)}+1}, \frac{1}{a_{2^{n-1}}^{(n)}+1}, \dots, \frac{1}{a_1^{(n)}+1}, a_1^{(n)}+1, \dots, a_{2^n}^{(n)}+1\}$.

且 $\frac{1}{a_2^{(n)}+1} < \frac{1}{a_{2^{n-1}}^{(n)}+1} < \dots < \frac{1}{a_1^{(n)}+1} < a_1^{(n)}+1 < \dots < a_{2^n}^{(n)}+1$.

故 $a_i^{(n+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{2^{n+1}-i}^{(n)}+1}, i=1, 2, \dots, 2^n$ ①

~~$a_i^{(n+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{2^{n+1}-i}^{(n)}+1}, i=2^n+1, 2^n+2, \dots, 2^{n+1}$~~

$a_i^{(n+1)} = a_{i-2^n}^{(n)} + 1, i=2^n+1, 2^n+2, \dots, 2^{n+1}$

由此知 $a_{2^{n+1}-i}^{(n+1)} = a_{2^{n+1}-i}^{(n)} + 1 = \frac{1}{a_i^{(n+1)}}, i=1, 2, \dots, 2^n$.

即有: ~~$a_{2^n+1-i}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{a_i^{(n)}}$~~ $i=1, 2, \dots, 2^{n-1}, 2^{n-1}+1, \dots, 2^n$ ②

由①, ②式, 有: $a_i^{(n+1)} = \frac{a_i^{(n)}}{a_i^{(n)}+1}, i=1, 2, \dots, 2^n$ ③

~~$\frac{a_i^{(n)}}{a_i^{(n)}+1}$~~

即有: $\frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n-1}$

从而可知: 当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $a_{i+1}^{(n)} - a_i^{(n)} \leq \frac{1}{2n-1}, i=1, 2, \dots, 2^n-1$.



$n=2$ 时成立.

设对 n 成立, 对 $n+1$.

$i \leq 2^{n-1}-1$ 时, 由 ③ 式, $a_i^{(n+1)} = \frac{a_i^{(n)}}{a_i^{(n)}+1}$, 归纳可得 $a_i^{(n)} = \frac{1}{n+1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{再由 ③ 式得 } a_{i+1}^{(n+1)} - a_i^{(n+1)} &= \frac{a_{i+1}^{(n)} - a_i^{(n)}}{(1+a_{i+1}^{(n)})(1+a_i^{(n)})} \\ &\leq \frac{\frac{1}{2n-1}}{(1+\frac{1}{n+1})^2} \leq \frac{\frac{1}{2n-1}}{1+\frac{2}{n+1}} \leq \frac{1}{2n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

$i=2^{n-1}$ 时, 证 $a_i^{(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n+1}$.

由 ① 得 $a_{2^{n-1}}^{(n)} = \frac{1}{a_i^{(n-1)}+1} = \frac{n}{n+1}$.

类似地, 由 ② ③ 得 $a_{2^{n-1}+1}^{(n)} = \frac{n+1}{n}$.

$a_{2^{n-1}}^{(n+1)} = \frac{n}{2n+1}, a_{2^{n-1}+1}^{(n+1)} = \frac{n+1}{2n+1}.$

从而 $a_{2^{n-1}+1}^{(n+1)} - a_{2^{n-1}}^{(n+1)} = \frac{1}{2n+1}$, 即证.

$2^{n-1}+1 \leq i \leq 2^n-1$ 时.

证 $a_i^{(n+1)} = 1 - a_{2^n+1-i}^{(n+1)}$

$a_{i+1}^{(n+1)} = 1 - a_{2^n-i}^{(n+1)}$

故 $a_{i+1}^{(n+1)} - a_i^{(n+1)} = a_{2^n+1-i}^{(n+1)} - a_{2^n-i}^{(n+1)} \leq \frac{1}{2n+1}.$

即证.

归纳得, 设 $b_i = a_i^{(101)}, i=1, 2, \dots, 2^{101}.$

$b_j \leq x < b_{j+1}$ 时, $|x - b_j| + |x - b_{j+1}| = b_{j+1} - b_j \leq \frac{1}{2^{101}}.$

故 $|x - b_j|, |x - b_{j+1}|$ 中有一个小于 $\frac{1}{2^{102}}$ 即证.



8. $\lambda < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 取 $\alpha > 1$ 使 $\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha} < \frac{1}{\lambda}$,

令 $a_n = \frac{1}{\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha}}$, $b_n = \alpha^n$ 知 $\{b_n\}$ 无界.

下证: $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$ 时满足题设 $a_0 > \frac{1}{2}$.

(注意 $b_n + b_{n+2}$ 并不确定, 比如 $b_n = \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}$ 不能 $b_{n+1} \geq \lambda(b_n + b_{n+2})$)

$$b_{n+1}(b_{n+2} - b_n) = a_n(b_{n+2}^2 - b_n^2)$$

思路: 从 0 号加到 $n-2$: $\sum_{i=0}^{n-2} a_i(b_{i+2}^2 - b_i^2) = b_{n-1}b_n - b_0b_1$

$$\text{又 } \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} (b_{i+2}^2 - b_i^2) = b_{n-1}^2 + b_n^2 - b_0^2 - b_1^2$$

$$\text{由以上两式, } \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} (2a_i - 1)(b_{i+2}^2 - b_i^2) = (b_0 - b_1)^2 - (b_{n-1} - b_n)^2$$

$$(2a_{n-2} - 1)b_n^2 + (2a_{n-3} - 1)b_{n-1}^2 - \frac{2(a_{n-2} - a_{n-4})b_{n-2}^2}{\text{不好处理}}$$

再想变形.

$$\text{思路中实际对 } (2a_n - 1)(b_{n+2}^2 - b_n^2) = (b_n - b_{n+1})^2 - (b_{n+1} - b_{n+2})^2$$

求和.

除过去

$$b_{n+2}^2 - b_n^2 = \frac{1}{2a_n - 1} ((b_n - b_{n+1})^2 - (b_{n+1} - b_{n+2})^2)$$

从 0 到 $n-2$ 号加得:

$$\begin{aligned} b_n^2 + b_{n-1}^2 - b_0^2 - b_1^2 &= \frac{1}{2a_{n-2} - 1} (b_{n-1} - b_n)^2 + \frac{1}{2a_{n-3} - 1} (b_{n-2} - b_{n-1})^2 \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} \left(\frac{1}{2a_i - 1} - \frac{1}{2a_{i-1} - 1} \right) (b_i - b_{i+1})^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2a_0 - 1} (b_0 - b_1)^2 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2a_0 - 1} (b_0 - b_1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{知 } b_n^2 \leq b_0^2 + b_1^2 + \frac{1}{2a_0 - 1} (b_0 - b_1)^2, \text{ 即证.}$$



1元不等式

1. 令 $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_{n-1} = 1$, $a_n = x$.

$$\text{得: } \frac{n-1}{n-2+x} + \frac{kx}{n-1} \geq \frac{n-1}{n-2}$$

$$\frac{kx}{n-1} \geq \frac{(n-1)x}{(n-2)(n-2+x)}, \text{ 即: } k \geq \frac{(n-1)^2}{(n-2)(n-2+x)}.$$

$$\text{令 } x \rightarrow 0, k \geq \frac{(n-1)^2}{(n-2)(n-2)} = \left(\frac{n-1}{n-2}\right)^2$$

$$\text{下证: } \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{a_i}{s-a_i} + \left(\frac{n-1}{n-2}\right)^2 \frac{a_n}{s-a_n} \geq \frac{n-1}{n-2}$$

$$\text{上式等价于: } \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{s}{s-a_i} + \left(\frac{n-1}{n-2}\right)^2 \frac{a_n}{s-a_n} \geq \frac{(n-1)^2}{n-2}$$

$$\text{由柯西不等式, } \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{s}{s-a_i} \geq s \cdot \frac{(n-1)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (s-a_i)} = \frac{(n-1)^2 s}{(n-2)s + a_n}$$

注意柯西不等式常见变形

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i^2}{b_i} \geq \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n b_i}$$

$$\text{只需证: } \frac{s}{(n-2)s + a_n} + \frac{1}{(n-2)^2} \cdot \frac{a_n}{s-a_n} \geq \frac{1}{n-2}$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{1}{(n-2)^2} = \frac{a_n}{s-a_n} \geq \frac{a_n}{(n-2)((n-2)s + a_n)},$$

不难验证成立.



2. 若 $(a, b) \notin T$, 则 $\sum_{(i, j) \in T} \chi_i \chi_j$ 形如 $\chi_a (\chi_0 + \dots + \chi_b (\chi_0 + \dots) + \chi_0 \chi_0 \dots$

考虑性一组满足 $\sum_{i=1}^n \chi_i = 1$, χ_i 非负的 $\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_n$.

$$\text{若 } (a, b) \notin T, \text{ 则 } \sum_{(i, j) \in T} \chi_i \chi_j = \chi_a \sum_{\substack{(a, j) \in T \\ \text{或 } (j, a) \in T}} \chi_j + \chi_b \sum_{\substack{(b, j) \in T \\ \text{或 } (j, b) \in T}} \chi_j \\ + \sum_{\substack{(i, j) \in T \\ i, j \neq a, b}} \chi_i \chi_j$$

若 χ_a 系数较小, 则 χ_a 变为 0, χ_b 变为 $\chi_a + \chi_b$ 式子不成立.

若 χ_a 系数大于 χ_b 系数, χ_a 变为 $\chi_a + \chi_b$, χ_b 变为 0. 式子不成立.

这样调整下去, 每次调整 $\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_n$ 中 0 数至少加 1.

有限次调整后结束. 此时 $\forall (a, b) \notin T$, χ_a 与 χ_b 中至少一个为 0.

设 $\{i | \chi_i \neq 0\} = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_s\}$, $i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_s$.

且 $i_1 | i_2, i_2 | i_3, \dots, i_{s-1} | i_s$.

$i_2 \geq 2i_1, i_3 \geq 2i_2, \dots, i_s \geq 2i_{s-1}$.

故 $i_s \geq 2^{s-1}$, $s-1 \leq \log_2 n$. $s \leq \lceil \log_2 n \rceil + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{(i, j) \in T} \chi_i \chi_j &= \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 \leq s} \chi_{i_1} \chi_{i_2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^s \chi_{i_j} \right)^2 - \sum_{j=1}^s \chi_{i_j}^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^s \chi_{i_j}^2 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2s} \quad (\text{柯西不等式}) \\ &= \frac{\lceil \log_2 n \rceil}{2(\lceil \log_2 n \rceil + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

故不超过 $\frac{\lceil \log_2 n \rceil}{2(\lceil \log_2 n \rceil + 1)}$. 设 $k = \lceil \log_2 n \rceil$.

取 $\chi_1 = \chi_2 = \dots = \chi_k = \frac{1}{k+1}$, 其余为 0 即可.



3. 试出 $n=5$ 的反例。

构造反例。

$$\text{比如: } a_1 = 2, a_2 = a_3 = 1, a_4 = a_5 = -(x+1)$$

$$\text{并: } a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 = 0$$

考虑3次, 5次解方程, 令 $x = 1.5$.

$$\text{再微调至 } a_1 = 2.9, a_2 = a_3 = 1, a_4 = a_5 = -2.9,$$

$$\text{使 } a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 = 0.$$

$$\text{再比如: } a_1 = 8, a_2 = 4, a_3 = 3, a_4 = -7, a_5 = -7.$$

下面考虑 $n=4$. 若 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 均正,

不妨设 $a_1 \geq a_2 \geq a_3 \geq a_4$, 若其中恰有1个正数.

$$\text{若 } 0 \geq a_2 \geq a_3 \geq a_4, \text{ 则 } |a_1| > -(a_2 + a_3 + a_4).$$

$$a_1^3 + a_2^3 + a_3^3 + a_4^3 > -(a_2 + a_3 + a_4)^3 + a_2^3 + a_3^3 + a_4^3 > 0, \text{ 矛盾.}$$

$$\text{恰有2个正数. 则 } |a_4|^3 > |a_1|^3 + |a_2|^3 + |a_3|^3.$$

$$|a_4| > |a_1|, |a_2|, |a_3|.$$

$$\text{又 } |a_4|^5 > |a_1|^5 + |a_2|^5 + |a_3|^5, \text{ 矛盾.}$$

故恰有3个正数

$$\text{此时: } a_1 + a_2 > |a_3| + |a_4|$$

$$a_1^3 + a_2^3 < |a_3|^3 + |a_4|^3$$

$$a_1^5 + a_2^5 > |a_3|^5 + |a_4|^5$$

设 $x_i = |a_i|$, 并 $x_1 \geq x_2, x_3 \geq x_4$, 且 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 排序.

$$\text{并 } x_1^2 - x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 < x_3^2 - x_3 x_4 + x_4^2$$

$$\text{及 } x_1^2 + 2x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 > x_3^2 + 2x_3 x_4 + x_4^2$$

$$\text{即: } x_1 - x_2 < x_4 - x_3$$

$$\text{又 } x_1 + x_2 > x_3 + x_4$$

$$\text{故 } x_2 > x_3, \text{ 又 } x_1^3 + x_2^3 < x_3^3 + x_4^3 \text{ 并 } x_4 > x_1$$

$$\text{故 } x_4 > x_1 \geq x_2 > x_3.$$

最大元素为 x_4 让我证明 $x_1^5 + x_2^5 < x_3^5 + x_4^5$,

$$\text{只需证: } \frac{x_4^5 - x_1^5}{x_4^3 - x_1^3} > \frac{x_2^5 - x_3^5}{x_2^3 - x_3^3}.$$



注意到对 $f(x) = x^{\frac{5}{3}}$, $x \in (0, +\infty)$.

$f'(x) = \frac{5}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 单调递增.

$f'(y) > \frac{f(y)-f(z)}{y-z} > f'(z)$, 其中 $y > z > 0$.

$$\text{故 } \frac{x_4^5 - x_1^5}{x_4^3 - x_1^3} > \frac{5}{3}x_1^2 \geq \frac{5}{3}x_2^2 > \frac{x_2^5 - x_3^5}{x_2^3 - x_3^3}, \text{ 矛盾.}$$
$$\downarrow$$
$$\frac{5}{3}(x_1^3)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

故 $n=4$ 时不存在.

$n \leq 3$ 时, 补 0 变成 $n=4$ 情形, 即 n 最小值为 5.

下证体例 4: 00.



4. 考虑 $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i b_i c_i}{b_i c_i + c_i a_i + a_i b_i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i b_i c_i}{a_i(b_i + c_i) + b_i c_i}$
 $= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i \cdot \frac{b_i c_i}{b_i + c_i}}{a_i + \frac{b_i c_i}{b_i + c_i}}$ 想到 $\sum \frac{a_i x_i}{a_i + x_i}$
 想到引理.

引理: $a_i, b_i > 0$. 则 $\sum \frac{a_i b_i}{a_i + b_i} \leq \frac{\sum a_i \cdot \sum b_i}{\sum (a_i + b_i)}$

$$\sum \frac{a_i b_i}{a_i + b_i} \cdot \sum (a_i + b_i) \leq \sum a_i \cdot \sum b_i.$$

引理的证明: 令 $\sum \frac{a_i b_i}{a_i + b_i} = \sum (a_i - \frac{a_i^2}{a_i + b_i}) = \sum a_i - \sum \frac{a_i^2}{a_i + b_i}$.

而由柯西不等式: $\sum \frac{a_i^2}{a_i + b_i} \geq \frac{(\sum a_i)^2}{\sum (a_i + b_i)}$.

$$\text{从而 } \sum \frac{a_i b_i}{a_i + b_i} \cdot \sum (a_i + b_i) \leq \left(\sum a_i - \frac{(\sum a_i)^2}{\sum (a_i + b_i)} \right) \sum (a_i + b_i) \\ = \sum a_i \cdot (\sum a_i + \sum b_i) - (\sum a_i)^2$$

相乘法证法同引理证法: $\sum a_i \cdot \sum b_i, \forall i \in \mathbb{N}$.

由引理, $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i b_i c_i}{b_i c_i + c_i a_i + a_i b_i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i x_i}{a_i + x_i} \leq \frac{\sum a_i \cdot \sum x_i}{\sum (a_i + x_i)}$,

其中 $x_i = \frac{b_i c_i}{b_i + c_i}$.

$$\text{又 } \sum x_i \leq \frac{\sum b_i \cdot \sum c_i}{\sum (b_i + c_i)}.$$

$$\text{从而 } \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i b_i c_i}{b_i c_i + c_i a_i + a_i b_i} \leq \frac{\sum a_i \cdot \frac{\sum b_i \cdot \sum c_i}{\sum (b_i + c_i)}}{\sum a_i + \frac{\sum b_i \cdot \sum c_i}{\sum (b_i + c_i)}} = \frac{\sum a_i \cdot \sum b_i \cdot \sum c_i}{\sum a_i \cdot \sum b_i + \sum b_i \cdot \sum c_i + \sum c_i \cdot \sum a_i}$$

$$\text{又 } \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i b_i + b_i c_i}{a_i + b_i + c_i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b_i(a_i + c_i)}{b_i + (a_i + c_i)} \leq \frac{\sum b_i \cdot \sum (a_i + c_i)}{\sum b_i + \sum (a_i + c_i)} = \frac{\sum a_i \cdot \sum b_i + \sum b_i \cdot \sum c_i}{\sum a_i + \sum b_i + \sum c_i}, \text{ 由引理.}$$

类似地,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b_i c_i + c_i a_i}{a_i + b_i + c_i} \leq \frac{\sum b_i \cdot \sum c_i + \sum c_i \cdot \sum a_i}{\sum a_i + \sum b_i + \sum c_i}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{c_i a_i + a_i b_i}{a_i + b_i + c_i} \leq \frac{\sum c_i \cdot \sum a_i + \sum a_i \cdot \sum b_i}{\sum a_i + \sum b_i + \sum c_i}$$

$$\text{三式相加得: } \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b_i c_i + c_i a_i + a_i b_i}{a_i + b_i + c_i} \leq \frac{\sum b_i \cdot \sum a_i + \sum a_i \cdot \sum b_i + \sum a_i \cdot \sum b_i}{\sum a_i + \sum b_i + \sum c_i}$$

与①式相加得证.



$$5. p(x) = (x - z_1)(x - z_2) \cdots (x - z_n), \text{ 对}$$

$$|p(z_0)|^2 = p(z_0) \overline{p(z_0)}$$

$$= \prod_{j=1}^n (z_0 - z_j)(\bar{z}_0 - \bar{z}_j)$$

$$= \prod_{j=1}^n (|z_0|^2 - z_0 \bar{z}_j - \bar{z}_j \bar{z}_0 + |z_j|^2) \Rightarrow \text{正实数}$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n (|z_0|^2 - z_0 \bar{z}_j - \bar{z}_j \bar{z}_0 + |z_j|^2) \right)^n$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n (|z_0|^2 - z_0 \bar{z}_j - \bar{z}_j \bar{z}_0 + |z_j|^2)$$

$$= |z_0|^2 - z_0 \bar{\alpha} - \bar{z}_0 \alpha + \beta^2$$

$$= (z_0 - \alpha)(\bar{z}_0 - \bar{\alpha}) + \beta^2 - |\alpha|^2$$

$$= |z_0 - \alpha|^2 + \beta^2 - |\alpha|^2 < 1. \text{ 证毕.}$$



6. 估计 $\sqrt{\frac{a_i^2+1}{2}} - \sqrt{a_i}$

$$\neq 0 \quad \sqrt{\frac{a_i^2+1}{2}} - \sqrt{a_i} = \frac{\frac{a_i^2+1}{2} - a_i}{\sqrt{\frac{a_i^2+1}{2}} + \sqrt{a_i}} = \frac{(a_i-1)^2}{2(\sqrt{\frac{a_i^2+1}{2}} + \sqrt{a_i})}$$

由柯西不等式, $\sqrt{\frac{a_i^2+1}{2}} + \sqrt{a_i} \leq \sqrt{2(\frac{a_i^2+1}{2} + a_i)} = a_i + 1$,

故 $\sum_{i=1}^n (\sqrt{\frac{a_i^2+1}{2}} - \sqrt{a_i}) \geq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(a_i-1)^2}{a_i+1}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i - 3) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{4}{a_i+1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i - \frac{1}{2} n$$

这里想直接证明 $\sum_{i=1}^n (2 - |a_i|)^2 \geq n$ 十分困难. 注意 $\sum_{i=1}^n |a_i| \leq n$ 并不成立.

只需证: $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \geq 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{a_i} - \frac{3}{2} n$.

注意 $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{a_i+1} = \frac{n}{2}$. 从 $\frac{a_i}{a_i+1}$ 中可解得 a_i :

$$\frac{2a_i}{a_i+1} + \frac{a_i+1}{2} \geq 2\sqrt{a_i}$$

从1加到n得: $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + \frac{3}{2} n \geq 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{a_i}$, 即得.



7. 将最后, 下标大的项小等差数列. $a_n = 0$.

$$a_i = n - i. \quad \text{则 } C = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^n i(n-i)^2}{\sum_{i=0}^n (n-i)^2} = \frac{n^2 - n}{4n + 2}.$$

下正其最大, 设 $C_0 = \frac{n^2 - n}{4n + 2}$. 我们证明: $\sum_{i=0}^n (i - C_0) a_i^2 \geq 0$.

若 $0 \leq [C] \leq n$ 时, $\frac{a_j - a_i}{j - i} \geq \frac{a_n - a_i}{n - i}$

$$a_j \geq \frac{n-j}{n-i} a_i + \frac{j-i}{n-i} a_n \geq \frac{n-j}{n-i} a_i$$

$$\frac{a_j}{n-j} \geq \frac{a_i}{n-i}. \quad \text{固定 } i.$$

将 a_i 与等差数列 b_i 相比较.

$$b_n = 0. \quad b[C_0] = a[C_0] \quad \text{即 } b_i = \frac{n-i}{n-[C_0]} a[C_0]$$

$$i \leq [C_0] \text{ 时, } \frac{a_i}{n-i} \leq \frac{a[C_0]}{n-[C_0]} = \frac{b[C_0]}{n-[C_0]} = \frac{b_i}{n-i},$$

故 $a_i \leq b_i$.

$$[C_0] < i < n \text{ 时, } \frac{a_i}{n-i} \geq \frac{a[C_0]}{n-[C_0]} = \frac{b[C_0]}{n-[C_0]} = \frac{b_i}{n-i}.$$

故 $a_i \geq b_i$. 不~~不~~对~~不~~ $i = n$ 时成立.

$$\text{故总有: } (i - C_0) a_i^2 \geq (i - C_0) b_i^2$$

$$\text{从而有: } \sum_{i=0}^n (i - C_0) a_i^2 \geq \sum_{i=0}^n (i - C_0) b_i^2 = 0.$$

