

$$8. X_n^3 X_{n+2}$$

一方面, $X_n = \frac{3}{4}, X_{n+2} = \frac{1}{4}$, 其他各数均为 0 时取到 $\frac{27}{256}$

另一方面, 对 n 归纳内证明: 对 n 个不小于 2 的正整数 $X_1, \dots, X_n$

及所有非负实数 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{2n}$,

$$(X_n^2 + X_{n-1}X_{n+1} + X_{n-2}X_{n+3} + \dots + X_1X_{2n-1})(X_{n+1}^2 + X_nX_{n+2} + \dots + X_2X_{2n}) + (X_{n-1}^2X_{n+2} + X_{n-2}^2X_{n+3} + \dots + X_1^2X_{2n}) \leq \frac{27}{256}(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{2n})^4$$

设命题对 n 成立, 对 $n+1$, 我们证: 对 $(2n+2)$ 个非负实数

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{2n+2}, (X_{n+1}^2 + X_nX_{n+2} + \dots + X_1X_{2n+1})(X_{n+2}^2 + X_{n+1}X_{n+3} + \dots + X_2X_{2n+2}) + (X_n^2X_{n+3} + X_{n-1}^2X_{n+4} + \dots + X_1^2X_{2n+2}) \leq \frac{27}{256}(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{2n+2})^4$$

$$+ (X_n^2X_{n+3} + X_{n-1}^2X_{n+4} + \dots + X_1^2X_{2n+2}) \leq \frac{27}{256}(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{2n+2})^4$$

方式或去左式关于 X_1 导数为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{27}{64}(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{2n+2})^3 - X_{2n+1}(X_{n+2}^2 + X_{n+1}X_{n+3} + \dots + X_2X_{2n+2}) - 2X_1X_{2n+2}^2 \\ & \geq \frac{27}{64}(3X_{2n+1}^2(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{2n} + X_{2n+2}) + 3X_{2n+1}(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{2n} + X_{2n+2})^2 \\ & \quad + (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{2n} + X_{2n+2})^3) - X_{2n+1}(X_{n+2}^2 + X_{n+1}X_{n+3} + \dots + X_2X_{2n+2}) - 2X_1X_{2n+2}^2 \\ & \geq \frac{27}{64}(3X_{2n+1}^2X_3 + 3X_{2n+1}(X_{n+2}^2 + X_{n+1}X_{n+3} + \dots + X_2X_{2n+2}) \\ & \quad + \frac{27}{64}(X_1 + X_{2n+2})^3 - X_{2n+1}(X_{n+2}^2 + X_{n+1}X_{n+3} + \dots + X_2X_{2n+2}) - 2X_1X_{2n+2}^2 \\ & \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

故只需证 $X_1 = 0$ 时, 命题成立. 同理, $X_{2n+2} = 0$, 即 $X_1 = X_{2n+2} = 0$.

令 $Y_i = X_{i+1}$, 则证:

$$(Y_n^2 + Y_{n-1}Y_{n+1} + \dots + Y_1Y_{2n-1})(Y_{n+1}^2 + Y_nY_{n+2} + \dots + Y_2Y_{2n}) + (Y_{n-1}^2Y_{n+2} + Y_{n-2}^2Y_{n+3} + \dots + Y_1^2Y_{2n}) \leq \frac{27}{256}(Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_{2n})^4$$

由归纳内假设即证.

下证 $n=2$ 时命题成立. 即证明:

$$X_1^2X_3^2 + X_1^2X_4^2 + X_1X_2X_3X_4 + X_1X_3^3 + X_2^3X_4 \leq \frac{27}{256}(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4)^4$$

$$\frac{27}{256}(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4)^4 \geq \frac{27}{256}((X_1 + X_3)^4 + (X_2 + X_4)^4 + (4X_1^3X_3 + 6X_1^2X_3^2 + 4X_1X_3^3) + (4X_2^3X_4 + 6X_2^2X_4^2 + 4X_2X_4^3) + 24X_1X_2X_3X_4)$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{27}{256}(4X_1^3X_3 + 6X_1^2X_3^2 + 4X_1X_3^3) \geq \frac{27}{256} \cdot 14X_1^2X_3^2 \geq X_1^2X_3^2,$$

$$\frac{27}{256}(4X_2^3X_4 + 6X_2^2X_4^2 + 4X_2X_4^3) \geq X_2^2X_4^2,$$

$$\frac{27}{256}(X_1 + X_3)^4 \geq X_1X_3^3 \text{ (由均值不等式)}. \quad \frac{27}{256}(X_2 + X_4)^4 \geq X_2X_4^3 \text{ (由均值不等式)}.$$



数列不等式

1. 柯西不等式放掉平方. 另一边要出现 $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}$.

$$\text{即: } \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k^2 + x^2} \right)^2 \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(a_k^2 + x^2)^2} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(a_k^2 + x^2)^2}.$$

$$\text{要证 } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(a_k^2 + x^2)^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{a_1(a_1-1) + x^2}$$

$$\text{只需证: } \frac{a_k}{(a_k^2 + x^2)^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_k(a_k-1) + x^2} - \frac{1}{a_{k+1}(a_{k+1}-1) + x^2} \right)$$

$$\text{而不等式右边} \geq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a_k(a_k-1) + x^2} - \frac{1}{a_k(a_k+1) + x^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2a_k}{(a_k^2 - a_k + x^2)(a_k^2 + a_k + x^2)}$$

$$> \frac{a_k}{(a_k^2 + x^2)^2}, \text{ 即证.}$$



2. 对 $1 \leq i \leq k$, $0 < \varepsilon < \frac{1}{2i^2}$

$$\text{取 } x_1 = \frac{1}{1} - \varepsilon, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{1} - 2\varepsilon, \quad \dots, \quad x_i = \frac{1}{i} - i\varepsilon.$$

$$x_{i+1} = \frac{\varepsilon}{1 \times 2}, \quad x_{i+2} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2 \times 3}, \quad \dots, \quad x_n = \frac{\varepsilon}{(n-i)(n-i+1)}$$

$$\text{易知 } x_1 > x_2 > \dots > x_i > x_{i+1} > \dots > x_n.$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n < 1 - \varepsilon + \left(\frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-i)(n-i+1)} \right) \varepsilon < 1.$$

$$\text{故 } a_1 \left(\frac{1}{1} - \varepsilon \right)^3 + a_2 \left(\frac{1}{1} - 2\varepsilon \right)^3 + \dots + a_i \left(\frac{1}{i} - i\varepsilon \right)^3 \\ + a_{i+1} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{1 \times 2} \right)^3 + a_{i+2} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2 \times 3} \right)^3 + \dots + a_n \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{(n-i)(n-i+1)} \right)^3 < 1$$

$$\text{令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0, \text{ 有 } a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_i \leq i^3$$

$$\text{以上式从 } 0 \text{ 加到 } n, \quad na_1 + (n-1)a_2 + \dots + a_n \leq \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{6}.$$

$$\text{下证可以取到. 令 } a_i = i^3 - (i-1)^3, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\text{知 } na_1 + (n-1)a_2 + \dots + a_n = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{6}, \quad \text{只需证:}$$

$$\text{对 } x_1 > x_2 > \dots > x_n > 0, \text{ 有: } \sum_{k=1}^n (k^3 - (k-1)^3) x_k^3 \leq (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)^3$$

对 n 归纳.

$$n \text{ 成立. } \sum_{k=1}^n (k^3 - (k-1)^3) x_k^3 \leq (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)^3$$

$$n+1 \text{ 时, 只需证: } ((n+1)^3 - n^3) x_{n+1}^3 \leq (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{n+1})^3 - (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)^3$$

$$\text{右边} = x_{n+1} [(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{n+1})^2 + (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)] \\ + (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)^2]$$

$$\geq x_{n+1} ((n+1)^2 x_{n+1}^2 + n(n+1) x_{n+1}^2 + n^2 x_n^2)$$

$$= ((n+1)^3 - n^3) x_{n+1}^3, \text{ 即证.}$$



3. 先猜答案.

$$x_i = i \text{ 时, } a = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$x_0 = 0$ 猜测 x_i 含 i , 又 $\frac{i+1}{x_i}$, 猜测 x_i 中含 $i+1$.

$$x_i = i(i+1) \text{ 时, } a = \frac{1}{2}.$$

再考虑 $x_i = i(i+1)(i+2)$.

$$\text{此时有: } \frac{1}{3}(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}) \geq \frac{a}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2})$$

令 $n \rightarrow +\infty$, 知 $a \leq \frac{4}{9}$, 猜测此为最值.

$$\text{证明. 柯西. } \frac{1^2}{x_i - x_{i-1}} + \frac{1^2}{x_{i-1}} \geq \frac{(1+1)^2}{(x_i - x_{i-1}) + x_{i-1}}$$

结合取等条件 $x_i - x_{i-1} : x_{i-1} = 3 : i-1$. 猜系数为 $\frac{9}{x_i - x_{i-1}} + \frac{(i-1)^2}{x_{i-1}} \geq \frac{(i+2)^2}{x_i}$.

$$\text{求和得: } 9 \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{x_i - x_{i-1}} + \frac{9}{x_1} \geq 4 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i+1}{x_i} + \frac{n^2}{x_n} \\ > 4 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i+1}{x_i}.$$

$$\text{则知: } \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i - x_{i-1}} > \frac{4}{9} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i+1}{x_i}.$$

下证体例到10.27.



4. $i=1, 2, \dots, 2n-1$ 时, $|a_{i+1}-a_i|$ 互不相同.

$$1 \leq |a_{i+1}-a_i| \leq 2n-1$$

故 $i=1, 2, \dots, 2n-1$ 时, $|a_{i+1}-a_i|$ 取 $1, 2, \dots, 2n-1$ 各 1 次

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

充分性: 设 $1 \leq a_{2k} \leq n$, 此时 a_{2k-1} 取遍 $n+1, n+2, \dots, 2n$.

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

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2n-1} |a_{i+1}-a_i| + (a_1 - a_{2n}) = 2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{2i-1} - \sum_{i=1}^n a_{2i} \right)$$

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

$$= 2n^2$$

即知 $a_1 - a_{2n} = n$.

必要性: 若 $a_1 - a_{2n} = n$, 则 $\sum_{i=1}^{2n-1} |a_{i+1}-a_i| + (a_1 - a_{2n}) = 2n^2$.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2n-1} |a_{i+1}-a_i| + (a_1 - a_{2n}) = 2n^2$$

注意到 $|x-y| = x+y-2\min\{x,y\}$, 代入.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2n-1} \min\{a_{i+1}, a_i\} + \min\{a_1, a_{2n}\} = 2(1+2+\dots+n)$$

注意到每个正整数最多在右边出现 2 次.

从而 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 均在 $\min\{a_{i+1}, a_i\}$ ($1 \leq i \leq 2n-1$, $\min\{a_1, a_{2n}\}$) 中恰出现 2 次.

从而每一个不大于 n 的数两边必是大于 n 的数.

每一个不大于 n 的数两边必是不大于 n 的数.

注意到 $a_1 = a_{2n} + n > n$, 故 $a_2 \leq n$, $a_3 > n$, $\dots$, $a_{2n-1} > n$, $a_{2n} \leq n$.

从而 $1 \leq a_{2k} \leq n$, 对 $k=1, 2, \dots, n$ 均证.



5. 考虑 a_k 除以 $k+1$.

$a_1=2$ 时, 归纳可证 $a_k=k+1$ 满足题意.

$a_1<2$ 时, 归纳可证 $a_k<k+1$.

令 $b_k = \frac{a_{k+1}}{k+1}$, 知 $b_k^2 > b_{k+1}$ 等价于: $a_k^2 > \frac{(k+1)^2}{k+2} a_{k+1}$. ~~$a_k > \frac{k+1}{\sqrt{k+2}}$~~

等价于 $1 > \frac{a_{k+1}}{k+2}$, 该式成立.

从而 $b_k < b_{k-1}^2 < \dots < b_1^{2^{k-1}}$, 即: $a_k < (k+1)b_1^{2^{k-1}}$, 该式成立.

注意到 $b_1 < 1$, 存在 k 使得: $(k+1)b_1^{2^{k-1}} < 1$, 则 $a_k < 1$.

与 $a_k^2 = 1 + k a_{k+1} > 1$ 矛盾.

$a_1 > 2$ 时, 归纳可证 $a_k > k+1$.

知 $b_k^2 < b_{k+1}$ 等价于 $a_k^2 < \frac{(k+1)^2}{k+2} a_{k+1}$.

等价于 $1 < \frac{a_{k+1}}{k+2}$, 该式成立.

$b_k > b_{k-1}^2 > \dots > b_1^{2^{k-1}}$, 即: $a_k > (k+1)b_1^{2^{k-1}}$

由 $b_1 > 1$ 知存在正整数 N , $k > N$ 时, $b_1 > e^{\frac{2}{k}}$.

此时 $a_k > e^{\frac{2}{k}} \cdot 2^{k-1} = e^{\frac{2k}{k}},$ 矛盾.



6. $\prod_{k=1}^n x_{k-1} \leq 1$, $2 \leq k \leq n$. $x_k \geq 1$.

故 $\frac{1}{x_k} = 1 + a_k x_{k-1} \leq a_k + x_{k-1}$ 排序不等式.

$$\prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{x_k} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n a_k + \sum_{k=1}^n x_{k-1} < \sum_{k=1}^n a_k + 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} x_k \\ < A + \sum_{k=1}^n x_k$$

由柯西不等式. $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{x_k} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \geq n^2$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n x_k (A + \sum_{k=1}^n x_k) > \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{x_k} \geq n^2,$$

再由二次方程求根公式,

$$\sum_{k=1}^n x_k > \frac{A + \sqrt{A^2 + 4n^2}}{2} = 2n^2$$

$$\frac{-A + \sqrt{A^2 + 4n^2}}{2} = \frac{2n^2}{A + \sqrt{A^2 + 4n^2}}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n x_k > \frac{-A + \sqrt{A^2 + 4n^2}}{2} = \frac{2n^2}{A + \sqrt{A^2 + 4n^2}} > \frac{2n^2}{A + (A + \frac{2n^2}{A})} = \frac{n^2 A}{n^2 + A^2}.$$

$$(\sqrt{A^2 + 4n^2})^2 \leq \left(\sqrt{A^2 + 2A \cdot \frac{2n^2}{A} + \left(\frac{2n^2}{A} \right)^2} \right)^2 = A + \frac{2n^2}{A}$$



$$7, x_{k-1} - (2-b_k)x_k + x_{k+1} = 0$$

$$x_{k-1} - 2x_k + x_{k+1} = -b_k x_k.$$

$$\text{设 } a_k = -b_k x_k$$

$$x_{k-1} - 2x_k + x_{k+1} = a_k.$$

$$\begin{cases} -2x_1 + x_2 = a_1 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = a_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} - 2x_n = a_n. \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = a_2$$

⋮

$$x_{n-1} - 2x_n = a_n.$$

将 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ 看成数. 求 x_k .

$$-2x_1 + x_2 = a_1$$

$$x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = a_2$$

$$-3x_2 + 2x_3 = a_1 + 2a_2$$

$$x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = a_3$$

$$-3x_3 + 3x_4 = a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3$$

⋮

$$\text{可得: } a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + \dots + k a_k = -(k+1)x_k + kx_{k+1}$$

$$a_n + 2a_{n-1} + 3a_{n-2} + \dots + (n-k)a_{k+1} = (n-k)x_k - (n-k+1)x_{k+1}$$

$$\text{消去 } x_{k+1} \text{ 得: } -(n+1)x_k = (n+1-k)(a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + k a_k) + k((n-k)a_{k+1} + \dots + 2a_{n-1} + a_n)$$

$$\text{取 } k \text{ 使 } |x_k| = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |x_i|, \text{ 且 } |x_n| > 0.$$

$$\text{则 } |(n+1)x_k| \leq (n+1-k)|b_1||x_1| + 2(n+1-k)|b_2||x_2| + \dots + k(n+1-k)|b_k||x_k|$$

$$+ k(n-k)|b_{k+1}||x_{k+1}| + \dots + k|b_n||x_n|$$

$$\leq ((n+1-k)b_1 + (n+1-k)b_2 + \dots + k(n+1-k)b_k + k(n-k)b_{k+1} + \dots + kb_n)|x_k|,$$

$$\text{故 } n+1 \leq (n+1-k)b_1 + 2(n+1-k)b_2 + \dots + k(n+1-k)b_k + \underline{k(n-k)b_{k+1}} + \dots + kb_n.$$

$$\leq k \frac{(n+1)^2}{(n+1-k)} (b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n) \leq \frac{(n+1)^2}{\varphi} (b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n) \frac{\varphi}{n+1}.$$



8. 设 $a(0) = 0$

$$a(n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k)$$

$$\swarrow \searrow$$

$$2a(n_1) \quad 2a(n_2 + \dots + n_k)$$

$$\swarrow \searrow$$

$$2^2 a(n_1) \quad 2^2 a(n_3 + \dots + n_k)$$

下证 $2^k a(n_1) \dots$

$$2^3 a(n_3) \dots$$

或: $a(n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k)$

$$= \cancel{a(n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k + 0 + \dots + 0)}$$

$$\underbrace{}_{2^{d-k} \cdot 0}$$

$$\swarrow \searrow$$

$$2a(n_1 + n_2 + \dots) \quad 2a(n_0 + n_0 + \dots + n_0)$$

共 2^{d-1} 项

$$2^d a(n_1) \quad 2^d a(n_2) \quad 2^d a(n_3) \quad \dots \quad 2^d a(0)$$

3. 理: 对任意非负整数 $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k$, 有:

(i) $a(\sum_{i=1}^k n_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^k 2^i a(n_i)$

(ii) $a(\sum_{i=1}^k n_i) \leq 2^k \sum_{i=1}^k a(n_i)$

3. 理证明: (i) 归纳法可

(ii) 归纳法不成立. $a(\sum_{i=1}^{2^d} n_i) \leq 2^d a(\sum_{i=1}^{2^d} a(n_i))$

设 $d \geq 0$. $2^{d-1} < k \leq 2^d$, 则

$$a(\sum_{i=1}^k n_i) = a(\sum_{i=1}^k n_i + 0 + \dots + 0)$$

$$\leq 2^d (a(\sum_{i=1}^{2^{d-1}} n_i) + a(\sum_{i=2^{d-1}+1}^k n_i + 0 + \dots + 0))$$

$$\leq 2 (2^{d-1} \sum_{i=1}^{2^{d-1}} a(n_i) + 2^{d-1} \sum_{i=2^{d-1}+1}^k a(n_i) + 2^{d-1} \cdot 0 + \dots + 0)$$

归纳法.

设 $0 = m_0 < m_1 < \dots$ 递增无穷.

对 $n = \sum_{i=1}^d \varepsilon_i 2^i$, $\varepsilon_i \in \{0, 1\}$. $i > d$ 时 $\varepsilon_i = 0$.

取 f 使 $M_f > d$.

$$f \cdot a(n) = a(\sum_{k=1}^f \sum_{M_{k-1} < i \leq M_k} \varepsilon_i 2^i)$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^f 2^k (\sum_{M_{k-1} < i \leq M_k} \varepsilon_i 2^i) \quad (\text{由 3. 理 (i)})$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^f 2^k \cdot 2(M_k - M_{k-1} + 1) \sum_{M_{k-1} < i \leq M_k} \varepsilon_i a(n_i) \quad (\text{由 3. 理 (ii)})$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\sum_{k=1}^f 2^k \cdot 2(M_k - M_{k-1} + 1)^2 \frac{1}{(M_{k-1} + 1)^C} \right) \\
& \leq \sum_{k=1}^f 2^k \cdot 2(M_k - M_{k-1} + 1)^2 \frac{1}{(M_{k-1} + 1)^C} \\
& = \sum_{k=1}^f \left(\frac{M_k + 1}{M_{k-1} + 1} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{2^{k+1}}{(M_{k-1} + 1)^{C-2}} \quad \left(\text{因为 } (M_{k-1} + 1)^{C-2} \text{ 压住 } 2^{k+1} \right) \\
& \text{取 } M_k = 4^{\frac{k}{C-2}} - 1, \text{ 上式即: } 8 \times 4^{\frac{2}{C-2}} \sum_{k=1}^f \frac{1}{2^k} < 8 \times 4^{\frac{2}{C-2}}. \\
& \text{即 } \{a(n)\} \text{ 有界.}
\end{aligned}$$



1. $(x^2+y+1)(1+y+z^2) \geq (x+y+z)^2$, 柯西不等式

$$\frac{1}{x^2+y+1} \leq \frac{1+y+z^2}{(x+y+z)^2}$$

$$\text{从而 } \sum \frac{1}{x^2+y+1} \leq \frac{3+\sum x+\sum x^2}{(\sum x+y+z)^2} = \frac{\sum x^2+\sum x+3}{\sum x^2+2\sum x}$$

注意到 $\sum x = \sum xy \leq \frac{(\sum x)^2}{3}$, 且 $\sum x \geq 3$, 从而上式 ≤ 1 .

$x=y=z=1$ 时取等. 即证.

~~$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^f 2^k \cdot \frac{2(M_k - M_{k-1} + 1)^2}{(M_{k-1} + 1)^2} \right)$$~~



$$2. a=b=\frac{3}{2}, c=0 \text{ 时, } ab^2+bc^2+ca^2=\frac{27}{8}.$$

$$\text{TiE: } ab^2+bc^2+ca^2 \leq \frac{27}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \neq 0: (a^2b+bc^2+c^2a) - (ab^2+bc^2+ca^2) \\ = (ab-ac)(a-b) + (bc-ac)(b-c) \\ = (a-b)(b-c)(a-c) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而 } ab^2+bc^2+ca^2$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}(ab+bc+ca)(a+b+c)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(ab(a+b)+bc(b+c)+ca(c+a))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(ab(a+b+c)+bc(a+b+c)+ca(a+b+c)-3abc)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}(ab+bc+ca-abc)$$

$$\leq \frac{3}{2}(ab+ca) \quad (\text{注意 } a \geq 1, bc \leq abc)$$

$$\leq \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{a+b+c}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{27}{8}, \text{ 证.}$$

下题见例 3:38.



3. (1) 的结论不成立, $a^k \leq 1+k(a-1)$

$$\text{从而 } ab^k + bc^k + ca^k \leq c(1+k(a-1)) + a(1+k(b-1)) + \cancel{b(1+k(a-1))} \\ b(1+k(a-1))$$

$$\neq (a+b+c) + (1-k)(ab+bc+ca) \\ = 3, \quad a=b=c=1 \text{ 时取到.}$$

(2) ~~当~~ $b=0$ 时, ca^k . 最大: $\frac{3^{k+1}k^k}{(k+1)^{k+1}}$.

对任意 $a = \frac{3k}{k+1}$, $c = \frac{3}{k+1}$. 不妨设 $a \geq b$.

$a \geq c \geq b$ 时, 我们证明: $ab^k + bc^k + ca^k \leq c(a+b)^k$

$$c(a+b)^k \geq ca^{k-2}(a+b)^2$$

$$= ca^{k-2}(a^2 + 2ab + b^2)$$

$$\geq ca^k + a^{k-1}bc + a^{k-1}bc$$

$$\geq ca^k + bc^k + ab^k \quad (a^{k-1}bc \geq ab^k \text{ 需要 } c \geq b)$$

$a \geq b \geq c$ 时, 我们证明: $ab^k + bc^k + ca^k \leq a^k b + b^k c + c^k a$

事实上, 上式 $\Leftrightarrow a^k(b-c) + c^k(a-b) \geq b^k(a-c)$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a^k - b^k)(b-c) \geq (b^k - c^k)(a-b)$$

$$a \neq b, b \neq c \text{ 时, 不妨设: } \frac{a^k - b^k}{a-b} \geq \frac{b^k - c^k}{b-c}$$

$$\text{不妨设 } \frac{a^k - b^k}{a-b} \geq kb^{k-1} \geq \frac{b^k - c^k}{b-c}$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} &\text{证明: } (b+x)^k - b^k - kb^{k-1}x \text{ 记为 } f(x), \quad x \geq 0 \\ &f'(x) = k(b+x)^{k-1} - kb^{k-1} \geq 0. \text{ 显然} \end{aligned} \right)$$

证完. 故为 $a \geq c \geq b$ 时取到

$$\text{而 } c(a+b)^k = \frac{1}{k} \cdot k(c(a+b))^k \leq \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{k(1+k(a+b))}{k+1} \right)^{k+1} = \frac{3^{k+1}k^k}{(k+1)^{k+1}}$$

证完.

证: $1 < k < 2$ 时, 最大值 $\max\{3, \frac{3^{k+1}k^k}{(k+1)^{k+1}}\}$.



4. 不等式太复杂也出现 $\sqrt{ab}$ 做证明. 换元将根号换掉.

代换: $x = \frac{1}{a}$ $y = \frac{1}{b}$ $z = \frac{1}{c}$

$$\text{有: } \frac{\sqrt{a^3+b^3}}{ab+1} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x^3+y^3}{xy}}}{xy+1} \geq \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x^2y+xy^2}{xy}}}{xy+1} = \frac{\sqrt{x+y}}{xy+1}.$$

只需证: $xy+yz+zx=1$ 时, $\sum \frac{x}{x^2+1} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2xyz}} \leq \frac{\sqrt{x+y}}{xy+1}.$

$$\text{证: } \frac{x}{x^2+1} = \frac{x}{x^2+xy+yz+zx} = \frac{x}{(x+y)(x+z)}.$$

$$\text{故 } \sum \frac{x}{x^2+1} = \frac{2(xy+yz+zx)}{(x+y)(x+z)(y+z)} = \frac{2}{(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)}.$$

发现 x^2+1 , y^2+1 相对称处理.

柯西不等式化 $xy+1$.

$$xy+1 \leq \sqrt{(x^2+1)(y^2+1)} = \sqrt{(x+y)^2(y+z)(z+x)}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2xyz}} \geq \frac{\sqrt{x+y}}{xy+1}$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2xyz}} \geq \frac{\sqrt{x+y}}{\sqrt{(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2xyz(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)}}$$

$$\geq \frac{2}{(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)}, \text{ 证.}$$



$$5. \text{ 证: } \frac{c}{a+2b} + 1 = \frac{a+2b+c}{a+2b}$$

$$\frac{a+2b}{c} + 1 = \frac{a+2b+c}{c}, \text{ 统一分母求和.}$$

$$\text{故: } \sum \frac{c}{a+2b} + \sum \frac{a+2b}{c}$$

$$= \sum \left(\frac{a+2b+c}{a+2b} + \frac{a+2b+c}{c} \right) - 8$$

$$= \sum \frac{(a+2b+c)^2}{c(a+2b)} - 8$$

$$\text{柯西不等式经典形式: } \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i^2}{b_i} \geq \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n b_i}$$

$$\text{上式} \geq \frac{(\sum (a+2b+c))^2}{\sum c(a+2b)} - 8$$

$$= 8 \left(\frac{(a+b+c+d)^2}{ab+ac+ad+bc+bd+cd} - 1 \right), \text{ 证毕.}$$



6. $a=b=c=d=1$ 时取到 $\frac{4}{3}$

$c=d=0$ 时 $\frac{4-b}{b^2+4} + \frac{b}{4}$ 不取到 $a=b=2$ 时最小 $\frac{2}{3}$.

下证最小值为 $\frac{2}{3}$, 即: $\frac{a}{b^2+4} + \frac{b}{c^2+4} + \frac{c}{d^2+4} + \frac{d}{a^2+4} \geq \frac{2}{3}$.

由均值不等式, $b^3+4 = \frac{b^3}{2} + \frac{b^3}{2} + 4 \geq 3b^2$

故 $\frac{4a}{b^2+4} = a - \frac{ab^3}{b^2+4} \geq a - \frac{ab}{3}$

$$\sum \frac{a}{b^2+4} \geq \frac{\sum a}{4} - \frac{\sum ab}{12}$$

而 $\sum ab = (a+c)(b+d) \leq \left(\frac{a+b+c+d}{2}\right)^2 = 4$.

故 $\sum \frac{a}{b^2+4} \geq 1 - \frac{4}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$, 即 $\frac{2}{3}$ 为最小值



7. 不妨设 $a_1 \leq a_2 \leq a_3 \leq a_4$.

$$\neq a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 \geq 2(a_1 a_2 + a_2 a_3 + a_3 a_1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a_3 + a_2)^2 + a_1^2 \geq 2a_1(a_2 + a_3) + 4a_2 a_3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a_3 + a_2 - a_1)^2 \geq (2\sqrt{a_2 a_3})^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_3 + a_2 - a_1 \geq 2\sqrt{a_2 a_3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{a_3} \geq \sqrt{a_1} + \sqrt{a_2}$$

类似地, 有: $\sqrt{a_4} \geq \sqrt{a_3} + \sqrt{a_2}$.

设 $a_2 = \beta^2$, $a_3 = 1^2$. $1 \geq \beta > 0$, 有:

$$a_1 \leq \min\{(1-\beta)^2, \beta^4\}, \quad a_4 \geq (\beta+1)^2.$$

首先求 $a_1 = \min\{(1-\beta)^2, \beta^4\}$, $a_4 = (\beta+1)^2$ 时, $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 a_i^2}{\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} a_i a_j}$ 最小值.

记 $a_1 = 0$.

$$\neq 1 \leq 2\beta, \text{ 有: } \sum_{i=1}^4 a_i^2 = 3(\beta^4 + 4\beta^2 + 1^4), \quad \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} a_i a_j = 3(\beta^4 + \beta^2 + 1^4).$$

$$\frac{\beta^4 + 4\beta^2 + 1^4}{\beta^4 + \beta^2 + 1^4} = 1 + \frac{3}{\frac{\beta^4}{1^4} + \frac{1^4}{\beta^4} + 1} \geq 1 + \frac{3}{4 + \frac{1}{4} + 1} = \frac{11}{7}.$$

$a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1, a_3 = 4, a_4 = 9$ 时, 可以取到 $\frac{11}{7}$.

$\neq 1 > 2\beta$, $a_1 = \beta^2$,

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 a_i^2 = 21^4 + 4\beta^2 + 6\beta^4 + 4\beta^6 + 3\beta^8$$

$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} a_i a_j = 1^4 + 2\beta^2 + 5\beta^4 + 4\beta^6 + 3\beta^8$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 a_i^2}{\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} a_i a_j} \geq \frac{11}{7} \Leftrightarrow 31^4 + 6\beta^2 - 13\beta^4 - 16\beta^6 - 12\beta^8 \geq 0.$$

~~11-21-1~~ $\neq 1 = 2\beta$ 时, 式为 0.

由 $1 > 2\beta$, 上式成立.

下证: $a_1 \leq \min\{(1-\beta)^2, \beta^4\}$, $a_4 \geq 2(\beta+1)^2$ 条件下, 仍有:

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 a_i^2}{\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} a_i a_j} \geq \frac{11}{7}. \quad \text{令 } F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 a_i^2}{\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} a_i a_j}.$$

固定 a_2, a_3, a_4 . $\neq a_1 < \frac{1}{4}(a_2 + a_3 + a_4)$ 时, F 关于 a_1 递减.

而 $\min\{(1-\beta)^2, \beta^4\} \leq \beta^2 = a_2 < \frac{1}{4}(a_2 + a_3 + a_4)$

故只需证 $a_1 = \min\{(1-\beta)^2, \beta^4\}$ 时 $F \geq 0$.

固定 a_1, a_2, a_3 . 当 $a_4 \geq \frac{1}{4}(a_1 + a_2 + a_3)$ 时, F 关于 a_4 递增.

$\frac{1}{4}(a_1 + a_2 + a_3) \leq \frac{1}{4}(\beta^2 + \beta^2 + 1^2) \leq \frac{1}{4}(\beta+1)^2 < (\beta+1)^2$, 故取 $a_4 = (\beta+1)^2$. $F \geq 0$.

