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构造对偶式证明不等式

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不等式的证明方法很多,这里介绍构造对偶式证明不等式,也许在诸多证明方法中它别开生面、独具“风味”,给人一种赏心悦目的感觉.

1 “填充”对偶式

例1 求证:

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}$$

分析 不等式的左边是几个分数连乘积,能不能在每两个相邻的分数之间插入另一个分数?因此:

$$\text{设 } A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n},$$

$$B = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdots \frac{2n}{2n+1},$$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{1}{2} < \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4} < \frac{4}{5}, \dots,$$

$$\frac{2n-1}{2n} < \frac{2n}{2n+1}.$$

因此 $A < B$, 从而

$$A^2 < A \cdot B = \frac{1}{2n+1} \Rightarrow A < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}.$$

故原不等式成立.

例2 求证: $(1+1)(1+\frac{1}{4}) \cdots$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{3n-2}) > \sqrt[3]{3n+1}.$$

分析 左边 $= \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdots \frac{3n-1}{3n-2}$, 可以发现相邻两分数之间可以插入两个分数,

$$\text{因此: 设 } A = \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdots \frac{3n-1}{3n-2};$$

$$B = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{5} \cdots \frac{3n}{3n-1};$$

$$C = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{7}{6} \cdots \frac{3n+1}{3n}.$$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{2}{1} > \frac{3}{2} > \frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{4} > \frac{6}{5} > \frac{7}{6}, \dots,$$

$$\frac{3n-1}{3n-2} > \frac{3n}{3n-1} > \frac{3n+1}{3n}.$$

因此 $A^3 > ABC$

$$= (\frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdots \frac{3n-1}{3n-2}) (\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{5} \cdots$$

$$\frac{3n}{3n-1}) (\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{7}{6} \cdots \frac{3n+1}{3n})$$

$$= 3n+1.$$

$$\therefore A > \sqrt[3]{3n+1}.$$

故原不等式成立.

2 “错位”对偶式

例3 若 α, β, γ 为锐角, 且 $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$, 求证: $\cot^2 \alpha + \cot^2 \beta + \cot^2 \gamma \geq \frac{3}{2}$.

(《数学通报》问题 839)

$$\text{证明 设 } A = \cot^2 \alpha + \cot^2 \beta + \cot^2 \gamma \\ = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} + \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{\sin^2 \beta} + \frac{\cos^2 \gamma}{\sin^2 \gamma};$$

$$B = \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{\sin^2 \alpha} + \frac{\cos^2 \gamma}{\sin^2 \beta} + \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \gamma};$$

$$C = \frac{\cos^2 \gamma}{\sin^2 \alpha} + \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \beta} + \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{\sin^2 \gamma}.$$

结合已知得 $B + C = 3$,

$$A + B = \frac{\sin^2 \gamma}{\sin^2 \alpha} + \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \beta} + \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{\sin^2 \gamma} \geq 3;$$

同理

$$A + C \geq 3.$$

$$\text{那么 } 2A + (B + C) \geq 6 \Rightarrow A \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

故原不等式成立.

例4 已知 $x, y, z \in \mathbf{R}_+$ 试证:

$$\frac{y^2 - x^2}{z + x} + \frac{z^2 - y^2}{x + y} + \frac{x^2 - z^2}{y + z} \geq 0.$$

(W. Janoux 猜想)

证明 设

$$A = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{z + x} + \frac{z^2 - y^2}{x + y} + \frac{x^2 - z^2}{y + z},$$

$$B = \frac{z^2 - y^2}{z + x} + \frac{x^2 - z^2}{x + y} + \frac{y^2 - x^2}{y + z},$$

则

$$A + B = 0,$$

而

$$A - B = (\frac{y^2 - x^2}{z + x} - \frac{y^2 - x^2}{y + z}) +$$

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

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

$$= \frac{(y+x)(y-z)^2}{(z+x)(y+z)} +$$

$$\frac{(z+y)(z-y)^2}{(x+y)(z+x)} - \frac{(x+z)(x-z)^2}{(y+z)(x+y)} \geq 0,$$

所以 $A \geq 0$. 故原不等式成立.

3 “互例”对偶式

例5 设 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 为互不相等的正整数, 求证:

$$a_1 + \frac{a_2}{2^2} + \frac{a_3}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{n^2} \geq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}.$$

证明 设 $A = a_1 + \frac{a_2}{2^2} + \frac{a_3}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{n^2}$,

$$B = \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } A \div B &= (a_1 + \frac{1}{a_1}) + (\frac{a_2}{2^2} + \frac{1}{a_2}) + \dots \\ &+ (\frac{a_n}{n^2} + \frac{1}{a_n}) \geq 2(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}). \end{aligned}$$

因为 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 为互不相等的正整数,

所以 $B \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$, 因此

$$A \geq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}.$$

故原不等式成立.

例6 设 a, b, c 为正实数, 且 $abc = 1$, 求证: $\frac{1}{a^3(b+c)} + \frac{1}{b^3(c+a)} + \frac{1}{c^3(a+b)} \geq \frac{3}{2}$.

(第36届IMO试题)

证明 设

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{a^3(b+c)} + \frac{1}{b^3(c+a)} + \frac{1}{c^3(a+b)}, \\ B &= \frac{a(b+c)}{4} + \frac{b(c+a)}{4} + \frac{c(a+b)}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } A + B &= \left[\frac{1}{a^3(b+c)} + \frac{a(b+c)}{4} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{b^3(c+a)} + \frac{b(c+a)}{4} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{c^3(a+b)} + \frac{c(a+b)}{4} \right] \\ &\geq \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又因为 } abc = 1, \text{ 所以 } B &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{a} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此 } A \geq \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} - B$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) \geq \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{abc}} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

故原不等式成立.

4 “和差”对偶式

例7 设 $a, b, c \in \mathbf{R}_+$, 求证:

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

证明 设 $s = a + b + c$,

$$A = \frac{a^2}{s-a} + \frac{b^2}{s-b} + \frac{c^2}{s-c},$$

$$B = \frac{s^2}{s-a} + \frac{s^2}{s-b} + \frac{s^2}{s-c},$$

则 $B - A = 4s$.

$$\text{由于 } \frac{s^2}{s-a} + \frac{a^2}{s-a} = \frac{\frac{8}{9}s^2 + \frac{1}{9}s^2 + a^2}{s-a}$$

$$\geq \frac{\frac{8}{9}s^2 + \frac{2}{3}sa}{s-a} = \frac{14}{9} \cdot \frac{s^2}{s-a} - \frac{2}{3}s,$$

$$\text{所以 } B + A \geq \frac{14}{9}B - 2s.$$

$$\text{从而得 } (4s + A) + A \geq \frac{14}{9}(4s + A) - 2s$$

$$\Rightarrow A \geq \frac{s}{2}.$$

故原不等式成立.

例8 已知 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbf{R}_+$, 且 $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 1$, 求证:

$$\frac{x_1^2}{1-x_1} + \frac{x_2^2}{1-x_2} + \dots + \frac{x_n^2}{1-x_n} \geq \frac{1}{n-1}.$$

(《数学通报》问题845)

证明 设

$$A = \frac{x_1^2}{1-x_1} + \frac{x_2^2}{1-x_2} + \dots + \frac{x_n^2}{1-x_n},$$

$$B = \frac{1}{1-x_1} + \frac{1}{1-x_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{1-x_n},$$

则 $B - A = n + 1$.

$$\text{由于 } \frac{1}{1-x_1} + \frac{x_1^2}{1-x_1}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2} + \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + x_1^2 \right) \geq \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2} + \frac{2x_1}{n}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 + 2n - 1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x_1} - \frac{2}{n},$$

$$\text{所以 } B + A \geq \frac{n^2 + 2n - 1}{n^2} \cdot B - 2.$$

$$\text{因而得 } (n + 1 + A) + A$$

$$\geq \frac{n^2 + 2n - 1}{n^2} (n + 1 + A) - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow A \geq \frac{1}{n+1}.$$

故原不等式成立.

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