

從 Cauchy 不等式的一種證法談起

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在不等式的證明方法中, 讀者一定了解 Cauchy 不等式的一種證法:

記 $M = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2$, $N = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2$, 當 $MN = 0$ 時, $\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right)^2$; 當 $MN \neq 0$ 時, 則

$$2 = \frac{M}{M} + \frac{N}{N} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2}{M} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2}{N} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i^2}{M} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b_i^2}{N} \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2|a_i b_i|}{\sqrt{MN}} = \frac{2 \sum_{i=1}^n |a_i b_i|}{\sqrt{MN}},$$

即 $2 \geq \frac{2 \sum_{i=1}^n |a_i b_i|}{\sqrt{MN}}$, 整理得

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right) \geq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |a_i b_i|\right)^2.$$

所以, $\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right) \geq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right)^2$.

筆者稱此法為構造“數字”法, 本文結合算術—幾何平均不等式, 推廣此法的使用範圍, 簡證或推廣了幾個著名或新穎的不等式:

例1: 已知 $a, b, c \in R^+$, 試證明:

$$(a^2 + ab + b^2)(b^2 + bc + c^2)(c^2 + ca + a^2) \geq (ab + bc + ca)^3 \quad (1)$$

證明: 記 $M_1 = a^2 + ab + b^2$, $M_2 = b^2 + bc + c^2$, $M_3 = c^2 + ca + a^2$, 則

$$\begin{aligned} 3 &= \frac{M_1}{M_1} + \frac{M_2}{M_2} + \frac{M_3}{M_3} \\ &= \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{M_1} + \frac{b^2 + bc + c^2}{M_2} + \frac{c^2 + ca + a^2}{M_3} \\ &= \left(\frac{a^2}{M_1} + \frac{c^2}{M_2} + \frac{ca}{M_3} \right) + \left(\frac{ab}{M_1} + \frac{b^2}{M_2} + \frac{a^2}{M_3} \right) + \left(\frac{b^2}{M_1} + \frac{bc}{M_2} + \frac{c^2}{M_3} \right) \\ &\geq \frac{3ca}{\sqrt[3]{M_1 M_2 M_3}} + \frac{3ab}{\sqrt[3]{M_1 M_2 M_3}} + \frac{3bc}{\sqrt[3]{M_1 M_2 M_3}} \\ &= \frac{3(ab + bc + ca)}{\sqrt[3]{M_1 M_2 M_3}}, \end{aligned}$$

即 $3 \geq \frac{3(ab + bc + ca)}{\sqrt[3]{M_1 M_2 M_3}}$, 整理得

$$M_1 M_2 M_3 \geq (ab + bc + ca)^3,$$

也就是 $(a^2 + ab + b^2)(b^2 + bc + c^2)(c^2 + ca + a^2) \geq (ab + bc + ca)^3$, 從而, (1) 式得證。

例 2: 若 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 為滿足 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 1$ 的正數, $\lambda \geq \frac{1}{n^2}$, 則

$$\left(a_1 + \frac{\lambda}{a_2}\right) \left(a_2 + \frac{\lambda}{a_3}\right) \cdots \left(a_n + \frac{\lambda}{a_1}\right) \geq \left(\frac{1}{n} + n\lambda\right)^n \quad (2)$$

證明: 記 $M_1 = a_1 + \frac{\lambda}{a_2}$, $M_2 = a_2 + \frac{\lambda}{a_3}$, \dots , $M_n = a_n + \frac{\lambda}{a_1}$, 則

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{M_1}{M_1} + \frac{M_2}{M_2} + \cdots + \frac{M_n}{M_n} \\ &= \frac{a_1 + \frac{\lambda}{a_2}}{M_1} + \frac{a_2 + \frac{\lambda}{a_3}}{M_2} + \cdots + \frac{a_n + \frac{\lambda}{a_1}}{M_n} \\ &= \left(\frac{a_1}{M_1} + \frac{a_2}{M_2} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{M_n} \right) + \left(\frac{\frac{\lambda}{a_2}}{M_1} + \frac{\frac{\lambda}{a_3}}{M_2} + \cdots + \frac{\frac{\lambda}{a_1}}{M_n} \right) \\ &\geq \frac{n \cdot \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}}{\sqrt[n]{M_1 M_2 \cdots M_n}} + \frac{n\lambda}{\sqrt[n]{M_1 M_2 \cdots M_n}}, \\ &= \frac{n \left(\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}} \right)}{\sqrt[n]{M_1 M_2 \cdots M_n}} \end{aligned}$$

即 $n \geq \frac{n\left(\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}}\right)}{\sqrt[n]{M_1 M_2 \cdots M_n}}$, 整理得

$$M_1 M_2 \cdots M_n \geq \left(\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}}\right)^n,$$

即

$$\left(a_1 + \frac{\lambda}{a_2}\right)\left(a_2 + \frac{\lambda}{a_3}\right) \cdots \left(a_n + \frac{\lambda}{a_1}\right) \geq \left(\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}}\right)^n.$$

因此, 要證明 $\left(a_1 + \frac{\lambda}{a_2}\right)\left(a_2 + \frac{\lambda}{a_3}\right) \cdots \left(a_n + \frac{\lambda}{a_1}\right) \geq \left(\frac{1}{n} + n\lambda\right)^n$ 成立,

只需要證明 $\left(\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}}\right)^n \geq \left(\frac{1}{n} + n\lambda\right)^n$ 成立, 即證明 $\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}} \geq \frac{1}{n} + n\lambda \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{n} - \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}\right)(n\lambda - \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}) \geq 0$,

由 $\frac{1}{n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i}{n} \geq \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}$, 和 $n\lambda \geq n \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n}$ 知, 上式成立。

從而, (2) 式得證, 由證明過程可知, 當且僅當 $a_1 = a_2 = \cdots = a_n$ 時, (2) 式取等號。

重複上述證明過程, 我們順勢可得 (2) 式的一個類似:

命題: 若 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 為滿足 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 1$ 的正數, $\lambda \geq \frac{1}{n^2}$, 則

$$\left(a_1 + \frac{\lambda}{a_1}\right)\left(a_2 + \frac{\lambda}{a_2}\right) \cdots \left(a_n + \frac{\lambda}{a_n}\right) \geq \left(\frac{1}{n} + n\lambda\right)^n \quad (3)$$

(3) 式推廣了 2008 年南京大學自主招生試題中的一道不等式:

設 $a, b, c \in R^+$ 且 $a + b + c = 1$, 求證

$$\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)\left(b + \frac{1}{b}\right)\left(c + \frac{1}{c}\right) \geq \frac{1000}{27}.$$

例 3: 設 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-m} , $m, n \in N_+$, $n - m \geq 3$, 則

$$(a_1^n - a_1^m + n - m)(a_2^n - a_2^m + n - m) \cdots (a_{n-m}^n - a_{n-m}^m + n - m) \geq (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-m})^{n-m}, \quad (4)$$

證明: 當 $a_i > 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n - m$) 時, 有

$$(a_i^n - a_i^m + n - m) - (a_i^{n-m} + n - m - 1) = a_i^{n-m}(a_i^m - 1) - (a_i^m - 1) = (a_i^{n-m} - 1)(a_i^m - 1) \geq 0.$$

故, 要證 $(a_1^n - a_1^m + n - m)(a_2^n - a_2^m + n - m) \cdots (a_{n-m}^n - a_{n-m}^m + n - m) \geq (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-m})^{n-m}$, 只需要證 $(a_1^{n-m} + n - m - 1)(a_2^{n-m} + n - m - 1) \cdots (a_{n-m}^{n-m} + n - m - 1) \geq (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-m})^{n-m}$. 記 $M_i = a_i^{n-m} + n - m - 1$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n - m$), 則

$$\begin{aligned} n - m &= \frac{M_1}{M_1} + \frac{M_2}{M_2} + \cdots + \frac{M_{n-m}}{M_{n-m}} \\ &= \frac{a_1^{n-m} + n - m - 1}{M_1} + \frac{a_2^{n-m} + n - m - 1}{M_2} + \cdots + \frac{a_{n-m}^{n-m} + n - m - 1}{M_{n-m}} \\ &= \left(\frac{a_1^{n-m}}{M_1} + \frac{1}{M_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{M_{n-m}} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{M_1} + \frac{a_2^{n-m}}{M_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{M_{n-m}} \right) + \cdots \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{1}{M_1} + \frac{1}{M_2} + \cdots + \frac{a_{n-m}^{n-m}}{M_{n-m}} \right) \\ &\geq \frac{(n-m)a_1}{\sqrt[n-m]{M_1 M_2 \cdots M_{n-m}}} + \frac{(n-m)a_2}{\sqrt[n-m]{M_1 M_2 \cdots M_{n-m}}} + \cdots + \frac{(n-m)a_{n-m}}{\sqrt[n-m]{M_1 M_2 \cdots M_{n-m}}} \\ &= \frac{(n-m)(a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-m})}{\sqrt[n-m]{M_1 M_2 \cdots M_{n-m}}}, \end{aligned}$$

即 $n - m \geq \frac{(n-m)(a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-m})}{\sqrt[n-m]{M_1 M_2 \cdots M_{n-m}}}$, 整理得

$$M_1 M_2 \cdots M_{n-m} \geq (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-m})^{n-m},$$

也就是 $(a_1^{n-m} + n - m - 1)(a_2^{n-m} + n - m - 1) \cdots (a_{n-m}^{n-m} + n - m - 1) \geq (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-m})^{n-m}$, 從而, (4) 式得證。

例 4: 在任意 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 若 $n \in N_+$, 則有

$$\frac{\cos^{2n} A}{\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C} + \frac{\cos^{2n} B}{\sin^2 C + \sin^2 A} + \frac{\cos^{2n} C}{\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B} \geq \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}}, \quad (5)$$

證明: 當 $n = 1$ 時, 即為 (6), 也就是

$$\frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C} + \frac{\cos^2 B}{\sin^2 C + \sin^2 A} + \frac{\cos^2 C}{\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B} \geq \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2^{2 \times 1 - 1}}.$$

當 $n \geq 2$ 時, 記

$$M = \frac{\cos^{2n} A}{\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C} + \frac{\cos^{2n} B}{\sin^2 C + \sin^2 A} + \frac{\cos^{2n} C}{\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B}, \quad N = 2(\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C),$$

則

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{M}{M} + \frac{N}{N} + \underbrace{1 + \cdots + 1}_{(n-2)\text{個}1} \\
 &= \frac{\cos^{2n} A}{\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C} + \frac{\cos^{2n} B}{\sin^2 C + \sin^2 A} + \frac{\cos^{2n} C}{\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B} \\
 &\quad + \frac{M}{2(\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C)} + \underbrace{1 + \cdots + 1}_{(n-2)\text{個}1} \\
 &= \left(\frac{\frac{\cos^{2n} A}{\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C}}{M} + \frac{\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C}{N} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3}}_{(n-2)\text{個}\frac{1}{3}} \right) \\
 &\quad + \left(\frac{\frac{\cos^{2n} B}{\sin^2 C + \sin^2 A}}{M} + \frac{\sin^2 C + \sin^2 A}{N} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3}}_{(n-2)\text{個}\frac{1}{3}} \right) \\
 &\quad + \left(\frac{\frac{\cos^{2n} C}{\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B}}{M} + \frac{\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B}{N} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3}}_{(n-2)\text{個}\frac{1}{3}} \right) \\
 &\geq \frac{n \cos^2 A}{\sqrt[n]{3^{n-2}MN}} + \frac{n \cos^2 B}{\sqrt[n]{3^{n-2}MN}} + \frac{n \cos^2 C}{\sqrt[n]{3^{n-2}MN}} \\
 &= \frac{n(\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C)}{\sqrt[n]{3^{n-2}MN}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

即 $n \geq \frac{n(\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C)}{\sqrt[n]{3^{n-2}MN}}$, 整理得

$$\begin{aligned}
 M &\geq \frac{(\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C)^n}{3^{n-2}[2(\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C)]} = \frac{(\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C)^n}{3^{n-2}[6 - 2(\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C)]} \\
 &= \frac{(\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C)^{n-1}}{3^{n-2} \left(\frac{6}{\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C} - 2 \right)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

由常見三角不等式 $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C \geq \frac{3}{4}$, 得到

$$M \geq \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-1}}{3^{n-2} \left(6 \div \frac{3}{4} - 2\right)} = \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}},$$

也就是, 當 $n \geq 2$ 時,

$$\frac{\cos^{2n} A}{\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C} + \frac{\cos^{2n} B}{\sin^2 C + \sin^2 A} + \frac{\cos^{2n} C}{\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B} \geq \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}}.$$

綜上, (5) 式得證。

註: 上述命題推廣了由劉健老師提出, 許康華老師在文 [1] 中證明了的如下命題:

在任意 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 有

$$\frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C} + \frac{\cos^2 B}{\sin^2 C + \sin^2 A} + \frac{\cos^2 C}{\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B} \geq \frac{1}{2}. \quad (6)$$

例 5: 設 $a_i \geq 0, b_i > 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), $l \in N, k \in N_+$, 則

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i^{l+k}}{b_i^l} \geq \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i\right)^{l+k}}{n^{k-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i\right)^l}. \quad (7)$$

證明: 記 $M = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i^{l+k}}{b_i^l}$, $N = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i$, 則

$$\begin{aligned} l+k &= \frac{M}{M} + l \frac{N}{N} + \underbrace{1+\cdots+1}_{(k-1)\text{個}1} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i^{l+k}}{b_i^l}}{M} + l \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n b_i}{N} + \underbrace{1+\cdots+1}_{(k-1)\text{個}1} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\frac{a_i^{l+k}}{b_i^l}}{M} + \underbrace{\frac{b_i}{N} + \cdots + \frac{b_i}{N}}_{l\text{個}\frac{b_i}{N}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}}_{(k-1)\text{個}\frac{1}{n}} \right) \\ &\geq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(l+k)a_i}{\sqrt[l+k]{n^{k-1}MN^l}} = \frac{(l+k) \sum_{i=1}^n a_i}{\sqrt[l+k]{n^{k-1}MN^l}}, \end{aligned}$$

即 $l+k \geq \frac{(l+k) \sum_{i=1}^n a_i}{\sqrt[l+k]{n^{k-1}MN^l}}$, 整理得 $n^{k-1}MN^l \geq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i\right)^{l+k}$, 即 $M \geq \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i\right)^{l+k}}{n^{k-1}N^l}$ 。從而

$$\text{有 } \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i^{l+k}}{b_i^l} \geq \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i\right)^{l+k}}{n^{k-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i\right)^l}.$$

註: 例 5 推廣了著名的 Radon 不等式。

例 6: 設 $a_i > 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), $k > 0$, $n \geq 3$, 且 $m, n \in N_+$, 則

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a_1^m}{a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_{n-1} + ka_n} + \frac{a_2^m}{a_3 + a_4 + \dots + a_n + ka_1} + \dots \\ & + \frac{a_n^m}{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{n-2} + ka_{n-1}} \geq \frac{(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n)^{m-1}}{n^{m-2}(n-2+k)} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

證明: 記

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \frac{a_1^m}{a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1} + ka_n} + \frac{a_2^m}{a_3 + \dots + a_n + ka_1} + \dots + \frac{a_n^m}{a_1 + \dots + a_{n-2} + ka_{n-1}}, \\ N &= (n-2+k)(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n), \end{aligned}$$

則

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{M}{M} + \frac{N}{N} + \underbrace{1 + \dots + 1}_{(m-2)\text{個}1} \\ &= \frac{\frac{a_1^m}{a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1} + ka_n} + \frac{a_2^m}{a_3 + \dots + a_n + ka_1} + \dots + \frac{a_n^m}{a_1 + \dots + a_{n-2} + ka_{n-1}}}{\frac{M}{(a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1} + ka_n) + (a_3 + \dots + a_n + ka_1) + \dots + (a_1 + \dots + a_{n-2} + ka_{n-1})}} \\ &\quad + \underbrace{1 + \dots + 1}_{m-2\text{個}1} \\ &= \left(\frac{\frac{a_1^m}{a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1} + ka_n}}{M} + \frac{a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1} + ka_n}{N} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}_{m-2\text{個}\frac{1}{n}} \right) \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\frac{a_2^m}{a_3 + \dots + a_n + ka_1}}{M} + \frac{a_3 + \dots + a_n + ka_1}{N} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}_{m-2\text{個}\frac{1}{n}} \right) + \dots \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\frac{a_n^m}{a_1 + \dots + a_{n-2} + ka_{n-1}}}{M} + \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_{n-2} + ka_{n-1}}{N} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}_{m-2\text{個}\frac{1}{n}} \right) \\ &\geq \frac{ma_1}{\sqrt[m]{n^{m-2}MN}} + \frac{ma_2}{\sqrt[m]{n^{m-2}MN}} + \dots + \frac{ma_n}{\sqrt[m]{n^{m-2}MN}} = \frac{m(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n)}{\sqrt[m]{n^{m-2}MN}}, \end{aligned}$$

即 $m \geq \frac{m(a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n)}{\sqrt[m]{n^{m-2}MN}}$, 整理得 $MN \geq \frac{(a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n)^m}{n^{m-2}}$, 即 $(n-2+k)(a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n)M \geq \frac{(a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n)^m}{n^{m-2}}$, 也就是 $M \geq \frac{(a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n)^{m-1}}{n^{m-2}(n-2+k)}$ 。從而, (8) 式得證。

例 7: 已知 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$, a, b 均為正實數, $m, n \in N_+$, 求函數 $y = \frac{a}{\sin^{\frac{n}{m}} x} + \frac{b}{\cos^{\frac{n}{m}} x}$ 的最小值。

解:

$$\begin{aligned} 2m+n &= \frac{2ma}{y \sin^{\frac{n}{m}} x} + \frac{2mb}{y \cos^{\frac{n}{m}} x} + n \cos^2 x + n \sin^2 x \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{a}{y \sin^{\frac{n}{m}} x} + \cdots + \frac{a}{y \sin^{\frac{n}{m}} x}}_{2m \text{ 個}} + \underbrace{\sin^2 x + \cdots + \sin^2 x}_{n \text{ 個 } \sin^2 x} \\ &\quad + \underbrace{\frac{b}{y \cos^{\frac{n}{m}} x} + \cdots + \frac{b}{y \cos^{\frac{n}{m}} x}}_{2m \text{ 個}} + \underbrace{\cos^2 x + \cdots + \cos^2 x}_{n \text{ 個 } \cos^2 x} \\ &\geq (2m+n) \cdot \sqrt[2m+n]{\left(\frac{a}{y \sin^{\frac{n}{m}} x}\right)^{2m} \cdot (\sin^2 x)^n} \\ &\quad + (2m+n) \cdot \sqrt[2m+n]{\left(\frac{b}{y \cos^{\frac{n}{m}} x}\right)^{2m} \cdot (\cos^2 x)^n} \\ &= (2m+n) \sqrt[2m+n]{\left(\frac{a}{y}\right)^{2m}} + (2m+n) \sqrt[2m+n]{\left(\frac{b}{y}\right)^{2m}} \\ &= (2m+n) \cdot \frac{2m+n \sqrt{a^{2m}} + 2m+n \sqrt{b^{2m}}}{2m+n \sqrt{y^{2m}}}, \end{aligned}$$

即 $2m+n \geq (2m+n) \cdot \frac{2m+n \sqrt{a^{2m}} + 2m+n \sqrt{b^{2m}}}{2m+n \sqrt{y^{2m}}}$, 整理得 $y \geq \sqrt[2m]{\left(2m+n \sqrt{a^{2m}} + 2m+n \sqrt{b^{2m}}\right)^{\frac{2m+n}{2m}}}$,

當且僅當 $\frac{a}{y \sin^{\frac{n}{m}} x} = \sin^2 x$, $\frac{b}{y \cos^{\frac{n}{m}} x} = \cos^2 x$, 即 $\tan^{\frac{n}{m}+2} x = \frac{a}{b}$, 也就是 $x = \arctan$

$\sqrt[2m+n]{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^m}$ 時取等號。

所以, 函數 $y = \frac{a}{\sin^{\frac{n}{m}} x} + \frac{b}{\cos^{\frac{n}{m}} x}$ 的最小值 $\left(a^{\frac{2m}{2m+n}} + b^{\frac{2m}{2m+n}}\right)^{\frac{2m+n}{2m}}$ 。

鏈接練習:

1. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 若 $a > 0$, $n \in N_+$, 且 $n \geq 2$, 則有

$$\frac{\cos^{2n} A}{a + \cos^2 A} + \frac{\cos^{2n} B}{a + \cos^2 B} + \frac{\cos^{2n} C}{a + \cos^2 C} \geq \frac{3}{4^{n-1}(4a + 1)}.$$

2. 已知 $a_1 > a_2 > \cdots > a_n$, $k \in N_+$, 則

$$\frac{1}{(a_1 - a_2)^{2k-1}} + \frac{1}{(a_2 - a_3)^{2k-1}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(a_{n-1} - a_n)^{2k-1}} \geq \frac{(n-1)^{2k}}{(a_1 - a_n)^{2k-1}}.$$

3. 若 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 滿足 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = S$ 的正數, 且 $\alpha > 0$, $\lambda \geq \left(\frac{S}{n}\right)^{2\alpha}$, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n 爲 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 的一個排列, 則

$$\left(a_1^\alpha + \frac{\lambda}{b_1^\alpha}\right) \left(a_2^\alpha + \frac{\lambda}{b_2^\alpha}\right) \cdots \left(a_n^\alpha + \frac{\lambda}{b_n^\alpha}\right) \geq \left[\left(\frac{S}{n}\right)^\alpha + \lambda \left(\frac{n}{S}\right)^\alpha\right]^n.$$

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