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带约束的一类循环和不等式

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摘要 给出一类带约束条件 $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n = 1$, 并含指数参数的循环和不等式. 该不等式有着丰富的内涵, 利用它可得到许多有价值的循环和不等式. 给出该不等式的一些特例.

关键词 不等式, 循环和, 约束条件, 幂平均不等式, 算术-几何平均不等式

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1 问题的提出

循环和不等式在不等式研究中具有重要的地位, 长期以来被人们所关注^[1~8]. 最近, 我们在研究带约束条件的循环和不等式中, 发现一类有趣的不等式. 设 $a, b, c, d \in \mathbf{R}^+$, $abcd = 1$, 则

$$\frac{abc}{a+b+c+abc} + \frac{bcd}{b+c+d+bcd} + \frac{cda}{c+d+a+cda} + \frac{dab}{d+a+b+dab} = 1, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\frac{abc}{\sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b} + \sqrt[3]{c} + abc}}{\sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b} + \sqrt[3]{c} + abc} + \frac{\frac{bcd}{\sqrt[3]{b} + \sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{d} + bcd}}{\sqrt[3]{b} + \sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{d} + bcd} + \frac{\frac{cda}{\sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{d} + \sqrt[3]{a} + cda}}{\sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{d} + \sqrt[3]{a} + cda} + \frac{\frac{dab}{\sqrt[3]{d} + \sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b} + dab}}{\sqrt[3]{d} + \sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b} + dab} = 1. \quad (2)$$

更一般地, 我们有如下结果.

定理 设 $x_i > 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n = 1$, $x_{n+j} = x_j$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n-3$, $r > 0$, $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i^r x_{i+1}^r \dots x_{i+n-2}^r}{x_i + x_{i+1} + \dots + x_{i+n-2} + x_i^r x_{i+1}^r \dots x_{i+n-2}^r}$. 那么, 当 $r \geq \frac{n-2}{2}$ 或 $r \leq -\frac{n-2}{2}$ 时, $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \geq 1$; 当 $-\frac{n-2}{2} < r < \frac{n-2}{2}$ 时, $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) < 1$.

2 几个引理

引理 1^[9] (幂平均不等式) 设 $a_i > 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), $p \geq 1$ 或 $p < 0$, 则

$$\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \geq \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \quad (3)$$

引理 2 设 $a_i > 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), p 为实数, 则

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p \geq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^{\frac{p}{n-1}} \right)^{n-1} a_i^{\frac{p}{n-1}}. \quad (4)$$

证明 运用算术-几何平均不等式, 得 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p \geq (n-1) \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^{\frac{p}{n-1}} a_i^{\frac{p}{n-1}}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$. 所以 $\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^{\frac{p}{n-1}} \right)^{n-1} a_i^{\frac{p}{n-1}} \geq (n-1) \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^{\frac{p}{n-1}} a_i^{\frac{p}{n-1}}$, 即 $\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^{\frac{p}{n-1}} \right)^{n-1} a_i^{\frac{p}{n-1}} \geq (n-1) \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^{\frac{p}{n-1}} a_i^{\frac{p}{n-1}}$. 从而 $(n-1) \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^{\frac{p}{n-1}} a_i^{\frac{p}{n-1}} \geq (n-1) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^{\frac{p}{n-1}} \right)^{n-1} a_i^{\frac{p}{n-1}}$, 故

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$$\prod_{i=1}^n a_i^p = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n a_i^{\frac{p}{n-1}} \right) \prod_{i=1}^n a_i^{\frac{-p}{n-1}}.$$

引理 3 设 $x_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, $n \geq 3, r > 0$, $-r$ 或 $\frac{n-2}{2}r$, 则

$$\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j} = \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right) \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}}. \quad (5)$$

证明 分 3 种情况. () 若 $-r$ 或 $> (n-1)r$, 则

$$\frac{n}{-(n-1)r} = 1 + \frac{(n-1)(-r)}{-(n-1)r} = 1.$$

分别运用引理 1 及算术-几何平均不等式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j} &= \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} \left[x_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{n}{-(n-1)r}} (n-1)^{1-\frac{n}{-(n-1)r}} \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}} \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{n}{-(n-1)r}} = \\ &= (n-1)^{\frac{-(n-1)(-r)}{-(n-1)r}} \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{n-2}{-(n-1)r}} \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{n-2}{-(n-1)r}} \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}} = \\ &= (n-1)^{\frac{-(n-1)(-r)}{-(n-1)r}} \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{n-2}{-(n-1)r}} \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{n-2}{-(n-1)r}} = \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right) \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}}. \end{aligned}$$

() 若 $\frac{n-2}{2}r < (n-1)r$, 则

$$\frac{-n}{(n-2)[-(n-1)r]} = 1 + \frac{(n-1)[-2 + (n-2)r]}{(n-2)[-(n-1)r]} = 1.$$

分别运用引理 1, 2, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j} &= \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right) \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}} = \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right) \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} \left[x_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{n}{(n-2)[-(n-1)r]}} \\ &= (n-1)^{1-\frac{n}{(n-2)[-(n-1)r]}} \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{n-2}{(n-2)[-(n-1)r]}} \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{n}{(n-2)[-(n-1)r]}} = \\ &= (n-1)^{\frac{(n-1)[2-(n-2)r]}{(n-2)[-(n-1)r]}} \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{n-2}{(n-2)[-(n-1)r]}} \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{n}{(n-2)[-(n-1)r]}} \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}} = \\ &= (n-1)^{\frac{(n-1)[2-(n-2)r]}{(n-2)[-(n-1)r]}} \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{n-2}{(n-2)[-(n-1)r]}} \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{n}{(n-2)[-(n-1)r]}} \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}} = \\ &= \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right) \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}}. \end{aligned}$$

() 若 $= (n-1)r$, 运用算术-几何平均不等式, 得

$$\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j} = (n-1) \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} = (n-1) \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} = \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right) \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}}.$$

综合(), (), (), 引理 3 得证.

引理 4 设 $x_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, $n \geq 3, r > 0$, $-r < \frac{r}{n-1}$, 则

$$\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j} = \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right) \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} x_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}}. \quad (6)$$

证明 令 $x_{i+j} = \frac{1}{y_{i+j}}$, 则欲证式(6)成立, 只要证明下面不等式成立. 即

$$\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j} = \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right) \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}}. \quad (7)$$

下面分 3 种情况证明不等式(7)成立. () 若 $-r < 0$, 则

$$\frac{-n}{-n} = 1 + \frac{(n-1)(-r)}{-n} = 1.$$

运用引理 1, 得

$$\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j} = \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right) \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}} = (n-1)^{1-\frac{n}{-n}} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right) \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}},$$

所以

$$\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j} = (n-1) \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right) \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}}.$$

分别运用上面不等式及算术-几何平均不等式, 得

$$\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j} = \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{n-2}{-n}} \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{n}{-n}} = \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{r}{n}} \right) \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{-r}{n}}.$$

$$(n-1)^{\frac{-(n-1)(-r)}{n} + (n-1)} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j} \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{(n-1)(-r)}{n} + (n-1)r} \\ (n-1)^{\frac{-(n-1)(-r)}{n} + (n-1)} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j} \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{(n-1)(-r)}{n} + (n-1)r} = \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \right)_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}.$$

() 若 $0 < \frac{r}{n-1}$, 则

$$\frac{-(n-1)(-r)}{n(n-2)} = 1 + \frac{(n-1)[r - (n-1)]}{n(n-2)} \quad 1.$$

分别运用引理 1, 2 得

$$\left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j} \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} \right)^{\frac{(n-1)(-r)}{n} + (n-1)r} = \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \right)_{j=0}^{n-2} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} \right)^{\frac{(n-1)(-r)}{n} + (n-1)r} \\ (n-1)^{\frac{-(n-1)(-r)}{n} + (n-1)} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j} \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} \right)^{\frac{(n-1)(-r)}{n} + (n-1)r}.$$

所以

$$\left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j} \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} (n-1)^{\frac{(n-1)(-r)}{n(n-2)}} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} \right)^{\frac{(n-1)(-r)}{n} + (n-1)r} = \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \right)_{j=0}^{n-2} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} \right)^{\frac{(n-1)(-r)}{n} + (n-1)r}.$$

分别运用上面不等式及算术-几何平均不等式, 得

$$\left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j} \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} = \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j} \right]^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \left[\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} \right]^{\frac{(n-1)(-r)}{n} + (n-1)r} \\ (n-1)^{\frac{-(n-1)(-r)}{n} + (n-1)} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j} \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} \right)^{\frac{(n-1)(-r)}{n} + (n-1)r} \\ (n-1)^{\frac{-(n-1)(-r)}{n} + (n-1)} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j} \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} \right)^{\frac{(n-1)(-r)}{n} + (n-1)r} = \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \right)_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}.$$

() 若 $= 0$, 运用算术-几何平均不等式, 得

$$\left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j} \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} = \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j} \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} (n-1)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} = \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \right)_{j=0}^{n-2} y_{i+j}.$$

综合(), (), () 知不等式(7)成立, 从而引理 4 得证.

3 定理的证明

由条件式 $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n = 1$, $x_{n+j} = x_j$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$), 得

$$x_i x_{i+1} \dots x_{i+n-1} = 1, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

所以, $x_i x_{i+1} \dots x_{i+n-2} = x_{i+n-1}^{-1}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$). 下述分为两种情形.

() 若 $-r$ 或 $\frac{n-2}{2}r$, 运用引理 3, 得

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ \frac{n}{x_i^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} + x_{i+1}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} + \dots + x_{i+n-2}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} + (x_i x_{i+1} \dots x_{i+n-2})^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}}} = \frac{n}{x_i^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} + x_{i+1}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} + \dots + x_{i+n-2}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} + x_{i+n-1}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}}} = 1.$$

() 若 $-r < \frac{r}{n-1}$, 运用引理 4, 得

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ \frac{n}{x_i^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} + x_{i+1}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} + \dots + x_{i+n-2}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} + (x_i x_{i+1} \dots x_{i+n-2})^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}}} = \frac{n}{x_i^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} + x_{i+1}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} + \dots + x_{i+n-2}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}} + x_{i+n-1}^{\frac{-(n-1)r}{n}}} = 1.$$

综合(),(),定理得证.

4 定理的应用

运用定理,即得如下形式优美的循环和不等式.

推论 1 设 $a, b, c, r \in \mathbf{R}^+$, $abc = 1$, $F(a, b, c) = \frac{a^r b^r}{a + b + a^r b^r} + \frac{b^r c^r}{b + c + b^r c^r} + \frac{c^r a^r}{c + a + c^r a^r}$, 则

当 $-r$ 或 $\frac{r}{2}$ 时, $F(a, b, c) \geq 1$; 当 $-r < \frac{r}{2}$ 时, $F(a, b, c) > 1$.

推论 2 设 $a, b, c, d, r \in \mathbf{R}^+$, $abcd = 1$, $F(a, b, c, d) = \frac{a^r b^r c^r}{a + b + c + a^r b^r c^r} + \frac{b^r c^r d^r}{b + c + d + b^r c^r d^r} + \frac{c^r d^r a^r}{c + d + a + c^r d^r a^r} + \frac{d^r a^r b^r}{d + a + b + d^r a^r b^r}$. 那么, 当 $-r$ 或 r 时, $F(a, b, c, d) \geq 1$; 当 $-r < \frac{r}{3}$ 时, $F(a, b, c, d) > 1$.

在推论 2 中分别令 $a = 1, r = 1$ 及 $a = \frac{1}{3}, r = 1$, 便得到不等式(1), (2).

此外, 在推论 2 中令 $d = 1$, 又得

推论 3 设 $a, b, c, r \in \mathbf{R}^+$, $abc = 1$, $F(a, b, c) = \frac{a^r b^r}{a^r b^r + a + b + 1} + \frac{b^r c^r}{b^r c^r + b + c + 1} + \frac{c^r a^r}{c^r a^r + c + a + 1} + \frac{1}{a + b + c + 1}$. 那么, 当 $-r$ 或 r 时, $F(a, b, c) \geq 1$; 当 $-r < \frac{r}{3}$ 时, $F(a, b, c) > 1$.

本文定理的内涵十分丰富, 对其中的参数 r 取不同值, 可得到许多颇有价值的循环和不等式. 限于篇幅, 在此不再列举.

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A Class of Cyclic Sum Inequalities with Constraint

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Abstract The author give here a class of cyclic sum inequalities with constraint condition $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n = 1$ which contain also exponential parameter. These inequalities are rich in connotation. By making use of them, a lot of valuable cyclic sum inequalities can be obtained. Some special cases of these inequalities are given finally.

Keywords inequality, cyclic sum, constraint condition, power mean inequality, arithmetic-geometric mean inequality