

Algebra 2 - Medium [Tess]

Approccio contoso

$$\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{a}{b+c} \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\sum_{\text{cyc}} a(a+b)(a+c) \geq \frac{3}{2} (a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$$

$$\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^3 + \sum_{\text{sym}} a^2 b + 3abc \geq \frac{3}{2} \sum_{\text{sym}} a^2 b + 3abc$$

$$2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^3 \geq \sum_{\text{sym}} a^2 b$$

Ho visto per bunching

- Polinomi;

- Grado omogeneo

- sommatorie simmetriche

$$\text{Th: } \sum_{\text{sym}} a_1^{t_1} a_2^{t_2} \cdots a_n^{t_n} \geq \sum_{\text{sym}} a_1^{u_1} \cdots a_n^{u_n} \text{ e' vera se}$$

$$a_i \geq 0 \quad \forall i$$

$$(\text{wlog} \quad t_1 \geq t_2 \geq \cdots \geq t_n, \quad u_1 \geq \cdots \geq u_n)$$

$$\therefore t_1 \geq u_1$$

$$\therefore t_1 + t_2 \geq u_1 + u_2$$

:

$$\therefore t_1 + \cdots + t_n = u_1 + \cdots + u_n$$

}

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=

vettori non confrontabili per bunching

$$(3, 3, 0)$$

$$(4, 1, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{non e' sempre vero che } \sum_{\text{sym}} a^3 b^3 > \sum_{\text{sym}} a^4 b c$$

neanche

$$\sum_{\text{sym}} a^3 b^3 \leq \sum_{\text{sym}} a^4 b c$$

Esempio

$$a, b, c > 0 \quad a+b+c = 3$$

$$\sum_c \frac{1}{a^2} \geq \sum_c a^2$$

$$\sum_c a^2 b^2 \geq \sum_c a^4 b^2 c^2$$

$$\sum_c a^2 b^2 (\sum_a a)^4 \geq 81 \sum_c a^4 b^2 c^2$$

$$\sum_c a^2 b^2 \cdot (\sum a^2 + 2 \sum ab)^2 \geq 81 \sum_c a^4 b^2 c^2$$

$$\sum_c a^2 b^2 \cdot ((\sum a^2)^3 + 4 \sum a^2 \sum ab + 9(\sum ab)^2) \geq 81 \sum_c a^4 b^2 c^2$$

$$\sum a^4 + 2 \sum a^2 b^2 + 4 \sum (\underline{a^3 b} + \underline{a^2 b c} + \underline{a^3 c})$$

$$+ 4(\sum a^2 b^2 + 2 \sum a^2 b c)$$

$$(\sum a^4 + 6 \sum \underline{a^2 b^2} + 4 \sum \underline{a^3 b} + 12 \sum \underline{a^2 b c})$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_s \underline{a^6 b^2} + \sum_c \underline{a^9 b^2 c^2} + 6 \sum \underline{a^4 b^4} + 12 \sum \underline{a^4 b^2 c^2} \\ 4 \sum_s \underline{a^5 b^3} + 4 \sum_s \underline{a^3 b^3 c^2} + 4 \sum_s \underline{a^5 b^2 c} \\ 12 \sum_s \underline{a^4 b^3 c} + 12 \sum \underline{a^3 b^3 c^2} \\ \geq 81 \sum_c a^4 b^2 c^2 \end{array} \right.$$

Bunching da solo non basta !!

$$\sum_s a^3 + \sum_s abc \geq 2 \sum_s a^2 b$$

forte + scarso > 2 medio

è equivalente a Schur:

$$\sum_n a(a-b)(a-c) \geq 0$$

Dato la simmetria posso supporre
 $a \geq b \geq c$

$$\sum_n " \geq a(a-b)(a-c) + b(b-a)(b-c) = \\ \stackrel{a \geq 0}{\geq 0} \quad \stackrel{b \geq 0}{\geq 0} \quad \stackrel{a \geq b}{\leq 0} \quad \stackrel{b \geq c}{\geq 0}$$

$$= (a-b) [a^2 - ac - b^2 + bc]$$

$$= (a-b)^2 (a+b-c)$$

Lo stesso risultato si ha per

$$\sum_c a^m (a^n - b^n)(a^n - c^n) \geq 0$$

$m, n \geq 0$

altri varianti si ottengono ponendo al posto di a, b, c , ab, bc, ca .

Esempio asimmetrico

$$\sum_c a^4 b \geq \sum_c a^2 b^2 c$$

$$a^4 b + b^4 c + c^4 a \geq \frac{a^2 b^2 c}{+ a^2 b c^2}$$

si fa con

AM-GM pesata

$$\frac{\lambda a^4 b + \mu b^4 c + \nu c^4 a}{\lambda + \mu + \nu} \geq \sqrt[x+y+z]{(a^4 b)^\lambda (b^4 c)^\mu (c^4 a)^\nu}$$

sommo le cicliche di questa disug.
e ottengo la tesi

voglio capire chi sono λ, μ, ν

Se scelgo λ, μ, ν $a^2 b^2 c$

che ottengo sotto la radice?

a) $\frac{4x+z}{x+y+z} = z$

b) $x+4y = z(x+y+z)$

c) - - - - - omogeneo

$$2x = 2y + z \quad 2x = x + 2z + z$$

$$2y = x + 2z \quad x = 3z$$

$$2y = 5z$$

$$\text{Una scelta e' } z=2 \quad y=5 \quad x=6$$

Ho trovato dei pesi positivi, e sono felice :)

Diseguaglianze con frazioni

Esempio 1

$$\sum_i \frac{z}{b+zc+d} \geq 1$$

$$C-S: (\sum_i z_i^2)(\sum_i b_i^2) \geq (\sum_i z_i b_i)^2$$

$$(\sum_i z_i^2) \geq \frac{(\sum_i z_i b_i)^2}{\sum_i b_i^2}$$

$$z_i = \frac{c_i}{b_i} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_i \frac{c_i^2}{b_i^2} \geq \frac{(\sum c_i)^2}{\sum b_i^2}$$

$$d_i = \sqrt{b_i}$$

$$\sum_i \frac{c_i^2}{d_i^2} \geq \frac{(\sum c_i)^2}{\sum d_i^2} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Lemma di} \\ + T_i + u \end{matrix}$$

vale per $d_i > 0$

$$\sum_i \frac{z}{b+zc+d} \geq \frac{(\sum \sqrt{z})^2}{4 \sum z} \geq 1$$

$$c_i = \sqrt{z}$$

$$d_i = b+zc+d$$

hope!

Però le nostre sono vane speranze

Proviamo così:

$$\sum_c \frac{z^2}{(b+zc+dc)z} \geq \frac{(\sum z)^2}{\frac{1}{2} \sum_s ab + 2ac + 2bd} \geq 1$$

$$c_i = z$$

$$d_i = den$$

hope

$$(\sum z)^2 = \sum z^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_s ab \geq \frac{1}{2} \sum_s ab + 2ac + 2bd$$

$$\rightarrow \text{ora sono felice: } (a-c)^2 + (b-d)^2 \geq 0$$

Esempio 2

$$xyz = 3(x+y+z)$$

$$\sum_c \frac{1}{x^2(y+1)} \geq \frac{3}{4(x+y+z)}$$

non è omogeneo!

piccola sostituzione

$$x \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \quad e \quad cyc$$

$$\text{la cond. è } 1 = 3 \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) abc$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = ab + bc + ca$$

la dis. è

$$\sum_n \frac{a^2 b}{b+1} \geq \frac{3abc}{4(ab+bc+ca)}$$

$$\sum_a \frac{a^2 b}{b+1} = \sum_a \frac{a^2}{\left(\frac{b+1}{b}\right)} \geq \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^2}{3 + \sum \frac{1}{a}}$$

hope :

$$(\sum a)^2 + \sum ab \geq 9abc + 3\sum ab$$

$$(\Sigma^2)^2 \frac{4}{3} \gamma, g^{abc} + 3 \Sigma^{ab}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \sum a^2 + \frac{8}{3} \sum ab \geq 9abc + \frac{9}{3} \sum ab$$

$$+ \sum a^2 \geq 27abc + \sum ab$$

$$\sum z^2 \geq 0, \quad \sum z^2 \leq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sum z^2 \geq 0 \geq \sum abc$$

$$\sum a^2 \gamma, \sum ab = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

Φ
hope

$\frac{1}{3} \geq 9abc$

$$\Rightarrow (\sum ab)^2 \geq 81 a^2 b^2 c^2$$

per $\overset{\phi}{\text{AMG}}_{sv}^n$ tutt,
i termini.

Esempio 3

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i^2}{\sqrt{a_i^2 + 8bc}} \geq 1$$

Vediamo di che

$$(\sum a_i^3)(\sum b_i^3)(\sum c_i^3) \geq (\sum a_i b_i c_i)^3$$

↑
↓

$$(\sum a_i)(\sum b_i)(\sum c_i) \geq (\sum \sqrt[3]{abc})^3$$

L'idea per applicarla è far sparire le $\sqrt[3]{\cdot}$

$$a_i = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a_i^2 + 8bc}}$$

Come scegliere b_i e c_i ?

Potrei fare $b_i = \sqrt{a_i^2 + 8bc}$ e $c_i = a_i^2$

Invece

Potrei fare $b_i = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a_i^2 + 8bc}}$ e $c_i = 2(a_i^2 + 8bc)$

Così ottengo

$$(\sum \text{testo})^2 (\sum (a_i^3 + 8abc)) \geq (\sum a_i)^3$$

Hope:

$$(\sum a_i)^3 \geq \sum (a_i^3 + 8abc)$$

$$\cancel{\sum a_i^3} + 3 \sum a_i^2 b + 6abc \geq \sum a_i^3 + 24abc$$

(IMO 2001, 2)

Esempio 4 (SL A7, 2009 - 2010)
 $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 3$; $a+b, b+c, c+a > \sqrt{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{c} \frac{a}{(b+c-a)^2} \geq \frac{3}{(abc)^2}$$

con $c-s$ (τ_1, τ_0)

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{a(b+c-a)^2} \geq \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum a(b+c-a)^2} \stackrel{\text{hope}}{\geq} \frac{3}{(abc)^2}$$

$$a+b > \sqrt{2}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \geq \frac{(a+b)^2}{2} > 1$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 = 3 - a^2 - b^2 < 2$$

$$c < \sqrt{2} < a+b$$

$$\left(\sum_c \frac{a}{(b+c-a)^2} \right) \left(\sum_{(b+c-a)} a^2 \right) \left(\sum_{(b+c-a)} a^3 \right) \geq (\sum a)^3$$

$$c-s = 3$$

Uno adesso cambia un poco la tecnica

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{(b+c-a)^2} \cdot \sum_{(b+c-a)} a^2 \cdot \sum_{(b+c-a)} a^3 \geq (\sum a^2)^3$$

$$\cancel{2 \not \geq (abc)^2} \geq \sum_{(b+c-a)} a^2 \cdot \sum_{(b+c-a)} a^3$$

$$(a=b=c=1 \quad e^{-1} =; \quad \uparrow_3 \text{ termi} \quad \uparrow_3 \text{ termi})$$

vorrà:

$$3abc \geq \sum (b+c-a)a^2 \quad \text{OK}$$

$$3abc \geq \sum (b+c-a)a^3 \quad \text{X}$$

OK è schur!

$$\text{OK} \quad \sum a^4 - \sum_s a^3 b + 3abc \geq 0$$

schur con $n=2, m=1$

$$\sum a^4 - \sum_s a^3 b + \sum_s a^2 bc \geq 0$$

$\sum a \leq 3$ vero per AM-QM.

Esempio 5

$$\sum_c \frac{1}{a^3+b^3+abc} \leq \frac{1}{abc}$$

(viene con bunching)

idea per risparmiare i conti:

lavoro sulla singola frazione

vorrà: $\sum_{(a,b,c)} \frac{1}{a^3+b^3+abc} \leq \frac{1}{abc}$

$$abc(a+b+c) = a^2b + ab^2 + abc \leq a^3 + b^3 + abc$$

allora mi rimane $\sum_c \frac{1}{abc(a+b+c)} \leq \frac{1}{abc}$

questa è un = !!!

Esempio 6

$$abc=1 \quad \sum_c \frac{1}{a+b^{20}+c^{12}} \leq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{a+b^{20}+c^{12}} \leq ?$$

c-s!

$$(\sum a_i)(\sum b_i) \geq (\sum \sqrt[2]{a_i b_i})^2$$

$$(a+b^{20}+c^{12})(a^{t-1}+b^{t-20}+c^{t-12}) \geq (a^t+b^t+c^t)$$

(t reale generico)

mi rimane

$$\sum_c \frac{a^{2t-1}+b^{2t-20}+c^{2t-12}}{(a^t+b^t+c^t)^2} \leq 1$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_c a^{2t-1}}_{\uparrow (abc)^{\frac{1}{3}}} + \underbrace{\sum_c b^{2t-20}}_{\uparrow (abc)^{\frac{20}{3}}} + \underbrace{\sum_c c^{2t-12}}_{\uparrow} \leq \underbrace{\sum_c a^{2t}}_{=} + 2 \underbrace{\sum_c a^t b^t}_{=}$$

• $(a^{t-20+\frac{20}{3}}, \frac{20}{3}, \frac{20}{3}) \leq (t, t, o)$

basta che $t > \frac{20}{3}$ e $t \leq 20 - \frac{20}{3} = \frac{40}{3}$

• $(a^{t-12+4}, 4, 4) \leq (t, t, o)$

basta $t \geq 4$; $t \leq 8$

basta che $t = 7$ va bene!

Disugualanze con Radici

Tecniche

1) tra RHS e LHS $\exists 1$ numero

2) fondere le radici con tecniche tipo
AM-QM, CS

3) ridurre la disegualanza termine a termine

Esempio 1

$$a+b+c=1$$

$$\sum_c \sqrt{1-a} \leq \sqrt{2} \left(\sqrt{\sum_c ab} + 2\sqrt{\sum_c a^2} \right)$$

① \exists un numero? Sì

$$\sum_c \sqrt{1-a} \leq \sqrt{6}$$

$$\sqrt{A} + \sqrt{B} + \sqrt{C} \leq \sqrt{3} \sqrt{A+B+C}$$

② : LHS $\leq \sqrt{3} \sqrt{3-(a+b+c)} = \sqrt{6}$

mi manca $\sqrt{6} \leq \sqrt{2} \left(\sqrt{\sum_c ab} + 2\sqrt{\sum_c a^2} \right)$

al quadrato ...

$$3 \leq \sum_{\text{c}} ab + 4 \sum_{\text{c}} a^2 + 4 \sqrt{\sum_{\text{c}} ab \sum_{\text{c}} a^2}$$

$$3(\sum_{\text{c}} a)^2 \leq \dots$$

$$3 \sum_{\text{c}} a^2 + 6 \sum_{\text{c}} ab \leq \sum_{\text{c}} ab + 4 \sum_{\text{c}} a^2 + 4 \sqrt{\sum_{\text{c}} ab \sum_{\text{c}} a^2}$$
$$\sum_{\text{c}} a^2 \geq \sum_{\text{c}} ab$$
$$\geq 3 \sum_{\text{c}} a^2 + \sum_{\text{c}} ab$$

$$\geq 4 \sqrt{\sum_{\text{c}} ab \sum_{\text{c}} a^2}$$

Esempio 2

$$\sum_{\text{c}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{a+b} \sqrt{a+c}} \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\sum_{\text{c}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{b+c}} \leq \frac{3}{2} \left((a+b)(b+c)(c+a) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

2 modi: • Jensen sulla $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ (concava)

svi termini: $b+c, c+a, a+b$

e con pesi: $\frac{2}{\sum_{\text{c}}}, \frac{b}{\sum_{\text{c}}}, \frac{c}{\sum_{\text{c}}}$

• C-S

$$2 \sqrt{b+c} = A_1 B_1$$

$$\text{sc } A_1 = 2 B_1 = \sqrt{b+c}$$

$$\text{ottengo: } \sum_{\text{c}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{b+c}} \leq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} \sqrt{2(a+b+c)}$$

$$\text{invece, } A_1 = \sqrt{a}, B_1 = \sqrt{ab+ac}$$

$$\text{Ora rimane } \sqrt{\sum_{\text{c}} a} \cdot \sqrt{2 \sum_{\text{c}} ab} \leq \frac{3}{2} (\dots)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$8 \sum a \sum ab \leq 9(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$$

$$8 \left(\sum a^2b + 3abc \right) \leq 9 \left(\sum a^2b + 2abc \right)$$

AM - GM

Esempio 3

$$ab + bc + ca \leq 3abc$$

$$\sum_c \sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{a+b}} + 3 \leq \sqrt{2} \sum_c \sqrt{a+b}$$

① NO! per omogeneità

② NO! per problemi con le radici a DX

③ Term. a term:

$$\sqrt{\sum a+b} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{a+b}} + ?$$

$$\sqrt{\sum A+B} \geq \sqrt{A} + \sqrt{B}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{(a+b)^2}{a+b}} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{a+b} + \frac{2ab}{a+b}} \geq \sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{a+b}} + \sqrt{\frac{2ab}{a+b}}$$

mi rimane

$$\sum_c \sqrt{\frac{2ab}{a+b}} \geq 3$$

$$(ab+bc+ca \leq 3abc)$$

$$\sum_c \sqrt{\frac{2}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}}} \geq 3$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \leq 3 \right)$$

sostituisco $x = \frac{1}{a}$ e cyc

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{2}{x+y}} \geq 3 \quad x+y+z \leq 3$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sum \sqrt{x+y} \sqrt{x+z} \geq 3 \sqrt{x+y} \sqrt{y+z} \sqrt{z+x}$$

s' quadrato

$$2 \left(\sum x^2 + 3 \sum xy \right) + 4 \sqrt{x+y} \sqrt{x+z} \sqrt{y+z} \geq \sum \sqrt{x+y}$$

$$9 (x+y)(y+z)(z+x)$$

omogeneizzato molt. sopra per $\frac{x+y+z}{3}$

separatamente

$$2 \sum x^2 \sum x + 6 \sum xy \sum x \geq 9 \left(\sum x^2 y + 2xyz \right)$$

$$2 \sum x^3 + 2 \sum x^2 y + 6 \sum x^2 y + 6 \sum xyz \geq 9 \sum x^2 y + 18xyz$$

$$2 \sum x^3 \geq \sum x^2 y \quad \checkmark \text{ Bunching}$$

$$+ \sum \sqrt{xy} \sum x \geq 18 \left(\sum x^2 y + 2xyz \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

etc. al 2 viene ...

E x per caso

$$\sum \sqrt{a^2 + a^2 b^2 + b^2} \geq \sum a \sqrt{2a^2 + b^2}$$

$$(a, b, c \geq 0)$$