

基本不等式

1. 解: $a^2 + 4b^2 - (-4ab)$

$$= a^2 + 4b^2 + 4ab$$

$$= (a+2b)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\therefore a^2 + 4b^2 \geq -4ab$$

2. 解: $a^2 + 3 + \frac{4}{a^2 + 3} \geq 2\sqrt{(a^2 + 3) \cdot \frac{4}{a^2 + 3}} = 4$

$$"=" \text{成立} \Leftrightarrow a^2 + 3 = \frac{4}{a^2 + 3} \Leftrightarrow a^2 + 3 = \pm 2 \text{ 无解}$$

$$\therefore a^2 + 3 + \frac{4}{a^2 + 3} > 4$$

3. 解: $x(1-3x)$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3x(1-3x) \leq \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(3x+1-3x)^2}{4} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$"=" \text{成立} \Leftrightarrow 3x = 1-3x \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{6}$$

4. 解: $2a+3b \geq 2\sqrt{2a \cdot 3b} = 2\sqrt{6} \sqrt{ab}$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \geq 2\sqrt{6} \sqrt{ab}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \geq 24ab$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ab \leq \frac{1}{24}$$

$$"=" \text{成立} \Leftrightarrow 2a = 3b = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{4} \\ b = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

5. 解: $a+b \geq 2\sqrt{ab}$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \geq 2\sqrt{ab}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \geq 4ab$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ab \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$"=" \text{成立} \Leftrightarrow a=b=\frac{1}{2}$$

6. 解: 法一: "1"的代换

$$\frac{4}{a} + \frac{5}{b} = \left(\frac{4}{a} + \frac{5}{b}\right)(a+b) = 4+5 + \frac{4b}{a} + \frac{5a}{b}$$

$$\geq 9 + 2\sqrt{\frac{4b}{a} \cdot \frac{5a}{b}} = 9 + 4\sqrt{5}$$

$$"=" \text{成立} \Leftrightarrow \frac{4b}{a} = \frac{5a}{b} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4b^2 = 5a^2 \\ a+b=1 \end{cases} \text{ 必有解}$$

法二: 权方和不等式

$$\frac{4}{a} + \frac{5}{b} = \frac{2^2}{a} + \frac{(\sqrt{5})^2}{b} \geq \frac{(2+\sqrt{5})^2}{a+b} = 9 + 4\sqrt{5}$$

7. 解: $a+b \geq 2\sqrt{ab} = 2\sqrt{81} = 18$

$$"=" \text{成立} \Leftrightarrow a=b=9$$

8. 解: $x^2 + y^2 \geq 2xy$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \geq 2xy$$

$$\Leftrightarrow xy \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$"=" \text{成立} \Leftrightarrow x=y=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \geq \frac{x+y}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2+y^2}{2} \geq \frac{(x+y)^2}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+y)^2 \leq 2(x^2+y^2) = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+y \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$"=" \text{成立} \Leftrightarrow x=y=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

9. 解: $(a+b)^2 \geq 4ab$

$$\Leftrightarrow ab \leq \frac{(a+b)^2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$"=" \text{成立} \Leftrightarrow a=b=\frac{1}{2}$$

10. 解: $a^2 + b^2 \geq 2ab = 2$

"="成立 $\Leftrightarrow a = b = 1$

11. 解: $\frac{4}{a} + \frac{9}{b} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{36}{ab}}$

$\Leftrightarrow 1 \geq \frac{12}{\sqrt{ab}}$

$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{ab} \geq 12$

$\Leftrightarrow ab \geq 144$

"="成立 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{a} = \frac{9}{b} = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=8 \\ b=18 \end{cases}$

$a+b = (a+b)(\frac{4}{a} + \frac{9}{b})$

$= 4+9 + \frac{4b}{a} + \frac{9a}{b}$

$\geq 13 + 2\sqrt{\frac{4b}{a} \cdot \frac{9a}{b}} = 25$

"="成立 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{4b}{a} = \frac{9a}{b} \Leftrightarrow 9a^2 = 4b^2$
 $\Leftrightarrow 3a = 2b$ 必有解.

求 $a+b$ 的最小值还可用权方和不等式:

$1 = \frac{4}{a} + \frac{9}{b} = \frac{2^2}{a} + \frac{3^2}{b} \geq \frac{(2+3)^2}{a+b} = \frac{25}{a+b}$

$\therefore a+b \geq 25$

注解: 本题有个常见的错解如下:

"由于 $ab \geq 144$

$\therefore a+b \geq 2\sqrt{ab} = 2\sqrt{144} = 24$ "

此解错在 ab 取最小值 144 的条件为 $\begin{cases} a=8 \\ b=18 \end{cases}$

而 $a+b$ 取最小值 24 的条件为 $a=b$

两次取等条件不一致, 等号无法传递.

12. $ab = a+b+3 \geq 2\sqrt{ab} + 3$

令 $\sqrt{ab} = t$

$t^2 - 2t - 3 \geq 0$

$(t-3)(t+1) \geq 0$

$t \geq 3$ 或 $t \leq -1$ (舍去)

$\therefore \sqrt{ab} \geq 3 \Rightarrow ab \geq 9$

"="成立 $\Leftrightarrow a=b=3$

此时 $a+b \geq 2\sqrt{ab} \geq 2\sqrt{9} = 6$

"="成立 $\Leftrightarrow a=b=3$

注意: 本题两次连用不等式, 取等条件相同
因此等号可以传递.

13. 解: $\frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b} \leq -2$

$\Leftrightarrow (-\frac{b}{a}) + (-\frac{a}{b}) \geq 2$

$\therefore (-\frac{b}{a}) + (-\frac{a}{b}) \geq 2\sqrt{(-\frac{b}{a}) \cdot (-\frac{a}{b})} = 2$

因此原式成立

14. 解: $x + \frac{1}{x-1} = x-1 + \frac{1}{x-1} + 1$

$\geq 2\sqrt{(x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{x-1}} + 1 = 3$

"="成立 $\Leftrightarrow x-1 = \frac{1}{x-1} \Leftrightarrow x-1 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x=2$

15. 解: $3x + \frac{4}{x-1} = 3(x-1) + \frac{4}{x-1} + 3$

$\geq 2\sqrt{12} + 3 = 4\sqrt{3} + 3$

"="成立 $\Leftrightarrow 3(x-1) = \frac{4}{x-1} \Leftrightarrow x-1 = \frac{4}{3}$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} + 1$

$$16. \text{证法: } (a^2+b^2)(c^2+d^2) \geq (ac+bd)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2c^2+a^2d^2+b^2c^2+b^2d^2 \geq a^2c^2+b^2d^2+2abcd$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2d^2-2abcd+b^2c^2 \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (ad-bc)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\therefore \text{等号成立} \Leftrightarrow ad=bc \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{d}$$

17. 证法:

$$(a^2+b^2+c^2)(d^2+e^2+f^2) \geq (ad+be+cf)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2d^2+a^2e^2+a^2f^2+b^2d^2+b^2e^2+b^2f^2+c^2d^2+c^2e^2+c^2f^2$$

$$\geq a^2d^2+b^2e^2+c^2f^2+2abed+2acdf+2bcef$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2e^2+a^2f^2+b^2d^2+b^2f^2+c^2d^2+c^2e^2$$

$$\geq 2abed+2acdf+2bcef$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (ae-bd)^2+(af-cd)^2+(bf-ce)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\therefore \text{等号成立} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ae=bd \\ af=cd \\ bf=ce \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{d} = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{b}{e}$$

$$18. \text{证法: } (a+2b+3c)\left(\frac{1}{a}+\frac{2}{b}+\frac{3}{c}\right) \geq (\sqrt{1}+\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{9})^2 \\ = (1+2+3)^2 \\ = 36$$

$$\therefore 2\left(\frac{1}{a}+\frac{2}{b}+\frac{3}{c}\right) \geq 36$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a}+\frac{2}{b}+\frac{3}{c} \geq 18$$

$$\therefore \text{等号成立} \Leftrightarrow a^2=b^2=c^2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=b=c \\ a+2b+3c=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a=b=c=\frac{1}{3}$$

$$19. \text{解: } y=3\sqrt{x-5}+4\sqrt{9-x}$$

$$\leq \sqrt{(3^2+4^2)(x-5+9-x)}$$

$$= \sqrt{25 \times 4} = 10$$

$$\therefore \text{等号成立} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{\sqrt{x-5}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{9-x}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{9}{x-5} = \frac{16}{9-x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 16x-80=81-9x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 25x=161$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=\frac{161}{25}$$

$$20. \text{证法: } y=2\sqrt{x-2}+3\sqrt{5-x}$$

$$\leq \sqrt{(2^2+3^2)(x-2+5-x)}$$

$$= \sqrt{13 \times 3} = \sqrt{39}$$

$$\therefore \text{等号成立} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{x-2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5-x}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{x-2} = \frac{9}{5-x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9x-18=20-4x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 13x=38 \Leftrightarrow x=\frac{38}{13}$$

$$21. y=\sqrt{x+7}+4\sqrt{2-x}$$

$$= \sqrt{x+7}+4\sqrt{2-x}$$

$$\leq \sqrt{(1^2+(4\sqrt{2})^2)(x+7+2-x)}$$

$$= \sqrt{(1+32) \times 8}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{66}$$

$$\therefore \text{等号成立} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+7}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2-x}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x+7} = \frac{16}{2-x} = \frac{8}{1-x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8x+56=1-x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9x=-55 \Rightarrow x=-\frac{55}{9}$$

22. 证明:

$$\frac{a^2}{x} + \frac{b^2}{y} \geq \frac{(a+b)^2}{x+y}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+y) \left(\frac{a^2}{x} + \frac{b^2}{y} \right) \geq (a+b)^2$$

$\downarrow$
 $\sqrt{x \cdot \frac{a^2}{x}} \quad \sqrt{y \cdot \frac{b^2}{y}}$

$$"=" \text{成立} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\frac{a}{\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{\frac{b}{\sqrt{y}}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{x} = \frac{b}{y}$$

23. (1) $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{4}{b} = \frac{1^2}{a} + \frac{2^2}{b} \geq \frac{(1+2)^2}{a+b} = \frac{9}{a+b}$

$$"=" \text{成立} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{2}{b} \Leftrightarrow 2a = b$$

(2) $\frac{1}{a-1} + \frac{9}{b+1} = \frac{1^2}{a-1} + \frac{3^2}{b+1} \geq \frac{(1+3)^2}{a-1+b+1}$

$$= \frac{16}{a+b}$$

$$"=" \text{成立} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a-1} = \frac{3}{b+1} \Leftrightarrow 3a-3 = b+1$$
$$\Leftrightarrow 3a-b = 4$$