

SOME IMPORTANT INEQUALITY:

1) $x^2 \geq 0$ for all $x \in R$

Square a term is always positive or equal to zero (for $x = 0$)

Examples: $\rightarrow x^2 + 4x + 4 = (x + 2)^2 \geq 0$ for $\forall x \in R$

$\rightarrow -a^2 + 2a - 1 = -(a - 1)^2 \leq 0$ for $\forall a \in R$

$\rightarrow x^2 - xy + y^2 \geq 0$ because

$$x^2 - xy + \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(x - \frac{y}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{y^2}{4} + y^2 = \left(x - \frac{y}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3y^2}{4}$$

$$\left(x - \frac{y}{2}\right)^2 \geq 0 \text{ and } \frac{3y^2}{4} \geq 0,$$

2) $\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 3}{2} \geq x + y + z$

Proof:

$$\begin{array}{l} (x-1)^2 \geq 0 \\ (y-1)^2 \geq 0 \\ (z-1)^2 \geq 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-1)^2 \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 - 2y + 1 + z^2 - 2z + 1 \geq 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 3 \geq 2x + 2y + 2z \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 3 \geq 2(x + y + z) \\ \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 3}{2} \geq x + y + z \end{array}$$

3) Demonstrate that $\forall a > 0 \Rightarrow a + \frac{1}{2} \geq 2$

Proof:

$$\begin{array}{l} (a-1)^2 \geq 0 \\ a^2 - 2a + 1 \geq 0 \\ a^2 + 1 \geq 2a \quad : a \\ a + \frac{1}{a} \geq 2 \end{array}$$

4) Prove that $\forall x \geq 0$ i $\forall y \geq 0$ $\sqrt{xy} \leq \frac{x+y}{2}$ (geometric mean \leq arithmetical mean)

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})^2 &\geq 0 \\ \sqrt{x}^2 - 2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{y}^2 &\geq 0 \\ x - 2\sqrt{xy} + y &\geq 0 \\ x + y = 2\sqrt{xy} / : 2 \\ \frac{x+y}{2} &\geq \sqrt{xy} \end{aligned}$$

Of course, equality is if $x = y$.

5) Demonstrate that: $\forall x, y, z$ ($0 \leq x, 0 \leq y, 0 \leq z$) $\Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{xyz} \leq \frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}{3}$

Proof: Introduce first:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= a^3 \\ y &= b^3 \\ z &= c^3 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{xyz} &\leq \frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}{3} \\ 3abc &\leq a^3 + b^3 + c^3 \\ a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

How is : $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = (a+b+c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ac)$

here is $a+b+c \geq 0$ certainly, because $0 \leq x, 0 \leq y, 0 \leq z$

and $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ac = \frac{1}{2}[(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2] \geq 0$

So the product of two such expression is > 0 and is: $abc \leq \frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}{3}$

Take heed: = character is if $x=y=z$