

INEGALITĂȚI – 2 –

1) Dacă  $a + b + c = 1$  și  $a, b, c > 0$  demonstrați că  $2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) + 3(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) \geq 1$ . (1)

Utilizăm inegalitatea mediilor.

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}{3}} &\geq \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{3}} \geq \frac{a + b + c}{3} \\ \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}{3}} &\geq \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}{3} \geq \frac{1}{27} \rightarrow 3(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) \geq \frac{1}{3} \\ \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{3}} &\geq \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{3} \geq \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow 2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) \geq \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}{3}} &\geq \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}{3} \geq \frac{1}{27} \rightarrow 3(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) \geq \frac{1}{3} \\ \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{3}} &\geq \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{3} \geq \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow 2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) \geq \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{" + " } \rightarrow (1)$$

2) Arătați că  $2^n > n, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ .

I Metoda inducției matematice

$$n = 1 \rightarrow 2^1 > 1 \text{ (A)}$$

$$P(n): 2^n > n \text{ (A)} \rightarrow P(n + 1): 2^{n+1} > n + 1 \text{ (A)}$$

$$2^{n+1} = 2^n \cdot 2 > 2n > n + 1, \forall n > 1$$

II Binomul lui Newton

$$2^n = (1 + 1)^n = 1 + n + C_n^2 + \dots + C_n^n \geq 1 + n > n$$

III Derivate

$$\text{Fie } f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = 2^x - x.$$

$$f'(x) = 2^x \ln 2 - 1$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x_0 \text{ soluția ecuației}$$

$x$	$-\infty$	$0 < x_0 < 1$	$\infty$
$f'(x)$	-	- 0 + +	+
$f(x)$		$\searrow f(x_0) \nearrow$	

$$\forall x \geq 1 \rightarrow f(x) \geq f(1) \rightarrow 2^x - x \geq 1 \rightarrow 2^x \geq x + 1 > x$$

IV Corolar – Mean value theorem.  $2^x > x, \forall x \geq 1$

$$2^1 > 1$$

$$\forall x > 1 \rightarrow (2^x)' > x'$$

$$2^x \ln 2 > 2^1 \ln 2 = \ln 4 > \ln e = 1$$