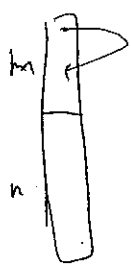


$P_0 \# > 0$: $(1 > 0)$

2010-10-12
①

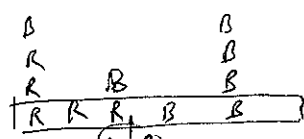
2004/B2

$$\binom{m+n}{m} < \frac{(m+n)^{m+n}}{m^m n^n}$$



$R R R B B B R$

$m+n$ bits.
 m R's # of occupying positions.
 n B's.



$m+n$ bits.
 m R's. Each ball can go anywhere
 n B's.

$$\frac{(m+n)!}{(m+n)^{m+n}}$$

Put care which R_1, B_2, B_3

Each ball exactly once. $\frac{n!}{n!}$
all red balls first,

$R R R R B B > R R R R B B$
w/o replacement with replacement

$$(m+n)! < \left(\frac{(m+n)^m}{m^m} m! \right) \left(\frac{(m+n)^n}{n^n} n! \right) n! \quad \frac{m! n!}{(m+n)!} R R R R R R B B B B$$

$$(m+n) \times \left(\frac{m+n}{m} (m-1) \right) = m+n - \frac{m+n}{m}$$

$$\frac{(m+n)^{m+n}}{m^m n^n} m!$$

$$\left(\frac{m+n}{m} \right)^m \left(\frac{m+n}{n} \right)^n m!$$

Binomial exp of $(m+n)^{m+n}$ has $\binom{m+n}{m} m^m n^n$

GA 104 Cauchy's Equality case

$\langle \|y\|x - \|x\|y, \|y\|x - \|x\|y \rangle \geq 0$

equality iff $\|y\|x = \|x\|y$.
 So proportional.

$n = \sum a_i^2 = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \cdot (1, 1, \dots, 1) \leq \sqrt{\sum a_i^2} \cdot \sqrt{n}$

$\sqrt{n} \leq \sqrt{\sum a_i^2}$

intuition for Cauchy: all equal.

$n \leq \sum a_i^2$

Actually, should = $\sum a_i \geq n \Rightarrow \sum a_i^2 \geq n$
 $\Rightarrow \sum a_i^4 \geq n$

GA 105

$\leq \sqrt{\sum a_i^2 \sum a_i^4} = \sum a_i^2$

GA 109

$P(x) = c_n x^n + c_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + c_0$

$\sqrt{P(a)P(b)} = \sqrt{(c_n a^n + \dots + c_0)(c_n b^n + \dots + c_0)}$

vectors: $\sqrt{c_n}(\sqrt{a})^n + \dots + \sqrt{c_0}$
 $\sqrt{c_n}(\sqrt{b})^n + \dots + \sqrt{c_0}$

\geq dot product: $c_n(\sqrt{ab})^n + \dots + \sqrt{c_0}$

AM-GM: $\frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab}$
 $\frac{a^2+2ab+b^2}{4} \geq ab$
 $a^2+2ab+b^2 \geq 4ab$
 $(a-b)^2 \geq 0$
 EQ: $a=b$

2003/A2

$GM(a_i) + GM(b_i) \leq GM(a_i + b_i)$

$AM(GM, GM) \leq GM(AM)$

$\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} + \sqrt[n]{b_1 b_2 \dots b_n} \leq \sqrt[n]{(a_1+b_1) \dots (a_n+b_n)}$

$\sqrt[n]{\frac{a_1}{a_1+b_1} \frac{a_2}{a_2+b_2} \dots \frac{a_n}{a_n+b_n}} + \sqrt[n]{\frac{b_1}{a_1+b_1} \dots \frac{b_n}{a_n+b_n}} \leq 1$

$GM \leq AM = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{a_1}{a_1+b_1} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{a_n+b_n} \right) \leq \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{b_1}{a_1+b_1} + \dots + \frac{b_n}{a_n+b_n} \right) = \frac{1}{n} (1 + \dots + 1) = 1$

$$\frac{a+b+c}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{abc}$$

Back induction - true for n , show for $n-1$.

x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} given. Let $\mu = \text{their AM}$.

Apply Am-Gm on x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, μ :

$$\sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1} \mu} \leq \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_{n-1} + \mu}{n} = \mu$$

$$\left\{ (x_1 \dots x_{n-1})^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \mu^{1 - \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{\mu}{n} \right\}^{\frac{n}{n-1}}$$

$$\text{GM}(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) \leq \mu$$

□

XL : $n \rightarrow 2n$.

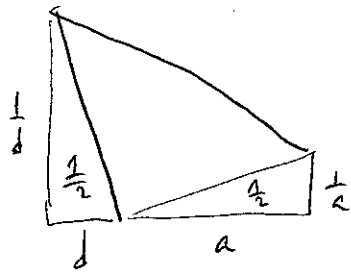
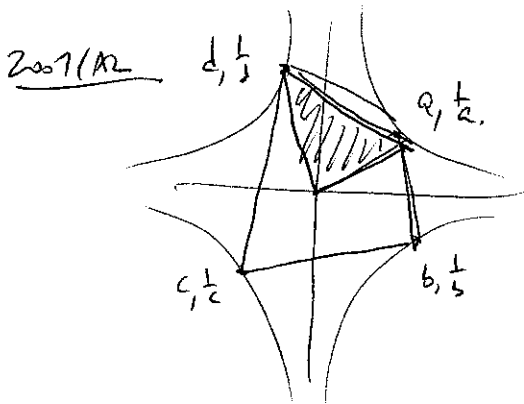
x_1, \dots, x_{2n} given.

Apply Am-Gm to $\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{x_3+x_4}{2}, \dots, \frac{x_{2n-1}+x_{2n}}{2}$:

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{x_1+x_2}{2} \times \dots \times \frac{x_{2n-1}+x_{2n}}{2}} \leq \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2} + \dots + \frac{x_{2n-1}+x_{2n}}{2} \right) = \text{Am}$$

GM.

2007/12



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= (a+d) \times \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - 1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{a}{d} + \frac{d}{a} + 1 \right] - 1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{a}{d} + \frac{d}{a} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

total Area : $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{a}{d} + \frac{d}{a} + \frac{d}{c} + \frac{c}{d} + \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} + \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} \right]$

Am - gm.

~~4~~ $4 \times \text{Am} \left(\frac{a}{d}, \dots, \frac{d}{a} \right)$

$\geq 4 \times \text{Gm} \left(\frac{a}{d}, \dots, \frac{d}{a} \right) = 4$