

4. Dowieść, że dla każdej liczby naturalnej n oraz każdych liczb rzeczywistych dodatnich a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n zachodzi nierówność

$$\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}.$$

Wybrane rachunki:

$$T(n) \Rightarrow T(2n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[2n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_{2n}} &= \sqrt{\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} \cdot \sqrt[n]{a_{n+1} a_{n+2} \dots a_{2n}}} \leq \\ &\leq \sqrt{\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \cdot \frac{a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} + \dots + a_{2n}}{n}} \leq \\ &\leq \frac{\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} + \frac{a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} + \dots + a_{2n}}{n}}{2} = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2n}}{2n}. \end{aligned}$$

$$T(n) \Rightarrow T(n-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \sqrt[n-1]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1}} \\ \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} &= \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1} \cdot \sqrt[n-1]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1}}} = \\ &= (a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1})^{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n(n-1)}} = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1})^{\frac{1}{n-1}} = \sqrt[n-1]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1}} \\ a_n &= \sqrt[n-1]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1}} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \\ a_n &\leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot a_n &\leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1}}{n} \\ a_n &\leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1}}{n-1} \\ \sqrt[n-1]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1}} &\leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1}}{n-1} \end{aligned}$$