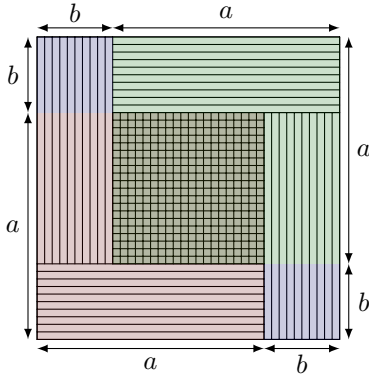
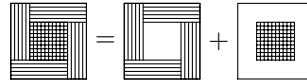


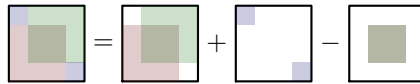
Una Figura, Dos Identidades, ¡Seis Teoremas!



(*) $(a + b)^2 = 4ab + (a - b)^2$



(**) $(a + b)^2 = 2a^2 + 2b^2 - (a - b)^2$



TEOREMA 1. La suma de un número positivo y su recíproco es al menos 2.

TEOREMA 2. La media aritmética supera a la media geométrica.

TEOREMA 3. $F_{n+1}^2 = 4F_n F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}^2$, siendo F_n el n -ésimo número de Fibonacci.

TEOREMA 4. $F_{n+1}^2 = 2F_n^2 + 2F_{n-1}^2 - F_{n-2}^2$, siendo F_n como en el teorema anterior.

TEOREMA 5. La media de los cuadrados supera al cuadrado de la media.

TEOREMA 6. $\sqrt{2}$ es irracional.

DEMOSTRACIÓN. 1. $a = x > 0, b = \frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow{(*)} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \geq 4 \implies x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 2$.

2. $(*) \implies (a + b)^2 \geq 4ab \implies \frac{a + b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab}$.

3. $F_n = a, F_{n-1} = b \implies F_{n+1} = a + b, F_{n-2} = a - b \xrightarrow{(*)} F_{n+1}^2 = 4F_n F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}^2$.

4. $F_n = a, F_{n-1} = b \implies F_{n+1} = a + b, F_{n-2} = a - b \xrightarrow{(**)} F_{n+1}^2 = 2F_n^2 + 2F_{n-1}^2 - F_{n-2}^2$.

5. $(**) \implies 2a^2 + 2b^2 \geq (a + b)^2 \implies \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} \geq \left(\frac{a + b}{2}\right)^2$.

6. $a, b \in \mathbb{N}, b < a, \frac{(a + b)^2}{a^2} = 2$ (irreducible) $\xrightarrow{(**)} \frac{(a - b)^2}{b^2} = 2, 0 < a - b < a + b$.

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