

A NEW REFINEMENT OF JENSEN'S INEQUALITY

SEVER S. DRAGOMIR and NICOLETA M. IONESCU
 (Băile Herculane)

Abstract. In this paper we shall point out a new refinement of Jensen's discrete inequality. Certain applications in connection with some well-known results are also given.

In the recent paper [3], the first author established the following refinement of Jensen's inequality :

$$(1) \quad f\left(\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i\right) \leq (\geq) \frac{1}{P_n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n p_i p_j f\left(\frac{x_i + x_j}{2}\right) \leq (\geq) \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(x_i),$$

where $f: I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a convex (concave) mapping on I , x_i are in I and p_i are nonnegative numbers ($I =$ an interval in \mathbb{R} , $i = 1, \dots, n$) and $P_n := \sum_{i=1}^n p_i > 0$.

In this Note, we shall improve the "right" part of (1) as in the following. Certain applications are also given.

THEOREM. Let $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and x_i, p_i ($i = 1, \dots, n$) be as above. Then one has the inequalities :

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{P_n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n p_i p_j f\left(\frac{x_i + x_j}{2}\right) \leq (\geq) \frac{1}{P_n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n p_i p_j \int_0^1 f(tx_i + (1-t)x_j) dt$$

$$\leq (\geq) \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(x_i).$$

Proof. Let $x_i \in I$, $p_i \geq 0$ so that $P_n > 0$ and consider the mapping $g: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$g(t) := \frac{1}{P_n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n p_i p_j f(tx_i + (1-t)x_j).$$

Since f is convex on I , for all $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \geq 0$ with $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned} g(\lambda_1 t_1 + \lambda_2 t_2) &= \frac{1}{P_n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n p_i p_j f(x_j + (\lambda_1 t_1 + \lambda_2 t_2)(x_i - x_j)) = \\ &= \frac{1}{P_n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n f(\lambda_1 x_j + \lambda_1 t_1(x_i - x_j) + \lambda_2 x_j + \lambda_2 t_2(x_i - x_j)) \leq \\ &\leq \frac{1}{P_n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n p_i p_j [\lambda_1 f(x_j + t_1(x_i - x_j)) + \lambda_2 f(x_j + t_2(x_i - x_j))] \\ &= \lambda_1 g(t_1) + \lambda_2 g(t_2), \end{aligned}$$

for all t_1, t_2 in $[0,1]$, i.e., g is also convex on $[0,1]$.

Applying Hadamard's inequalities for the convex mapping g (see e.g. [4]), we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{P_n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n p_i p_j f\left(\frac{x_i + x_j}{2}\right) &= g\left(\frac{0+1}{2}\right) \leq \int_0^1 g(t) dt \leq \\ &\leq \frac{g(0) + g(1)}{2} = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(x_i), \end{aligned}$$

and the proof is finished.

The case of concave functions goes likewise and we omit it.

Now, we shall give some applications in connection to certain well-known inequalities in Mathematical Analysis.

Applications. 1. Let $x_i, p_i \geq 0$, $P_n > 0$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then the following refinement of arithmetic-geometric inequality is valid:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i &\geq \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{x_i + x_j}{2}\right)^{p_i p_j} \right]^{1/P_n^2} \geq \\ &\geq \exp \int_0^1 \ln \left[\prod_{i,j=1}^n (tx_i + (1-t)x_j)^{p_i p_j} \right]^{1/P_n^2} dt \geq \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{p_i} \right)^{1/P_n}. \end{aligned}$$

The proof is obvious from the above theorem for the convex mapping $f(x) = -\ln x$, $x > 0$.

2. Let $x_i \in \mathbb{R}$, $p_i \geq 0$ with $P_n > 0$ and $p \geq 1$. Then we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i \right|^p &\leq P_n^{p-2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n p_i p_j \left| \frac{x_i + x_j}{2} \right|^p \leq \\ &\leq P_n^{p-2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n p_i p_j \int_0^1 |tx_i + (1-t)x_j|^p dt \leq P_n^{p-1} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i |x_i|^p. \end{aligned}$$

The proof follows by the above theorem for the convex mapping $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) := |x|^p$ ($p \geq 1$).

3. The following refinement of the famous inequality due to Ky Fan (see [2, p. 5]) is also valid:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i / \sum_{i=1}^n (1-x_i) &\geq \left[\prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^n (x_i + x_j) / (2-x_i-x_j) \right]^{1/n^2} \geq \\ &\geq \exp \int_0^1 \ln \left\{ \prod_{i,j=1}^n \left[\frac{(tx_i + (1-t)x_j)}{(1-tx_i - (1-t)x_j)} \right] \right\}^{1/n^2} dt \geq \left[\prod_{i=1}^n x_i / \prod_{i=1}^n (1-x_i) \right]^{1/n} \end{aligned}$$

where $x_i \in (0, 1/2]$ and the equality holds in all inequalities iff $x_1 = \dots = x_n$. The proof follows from the above theorem for the convex mapping $f: (0, 1/2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = -\ln(x/(1-x))$.

4. In paper [1], H. Alzer has obtained the following converse of Ky Fan's inequality:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i / \sum_{i=1}^n (1-x_i) \leq \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i / (1-x_i))^{x_i / \sum_{j=1}^n x_j}$$

where $x_i \in (0, 1)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. The equality holds in the above inequality iff $x_1 = \dots = x_n$. By the use of the above theorem for the convex mapping $f(x) = \ln(x/(1-x))$, $x \in (0, 1)$, we have the refinement:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i / \sum_{i=1}^n (1-x_i) &\leq \left\{ \prod_{i,j=1}^n [(x_i + x_j) / (2-x_i-x_j)]^{\frac{x_i+x_j}{2}} \right\}^{1/\left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k\right)} \\ &\leq \exp \int_0^1 \ln \left\{ \prod_{i,j=1}^n (tx_i + (1-t)x_j) / (1-tx_i - (1-t)x_j) \right\}^{\frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k}} dt \\ &\leq \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i / (1-x_i))^{x_i / \sum_{k=1}^n x_k} \end{aligned}$$

with equality in all inequalities iff $x_1 = \dots = x_n$.

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Str. Trandafirilor 60
Bl. 34 Sc. D Ap. 9
1600 Băile Herculane
Jud. Caraş-Severin
România