

SHARPENINGS OF JENSEN'S INEQUALITY AND APPLICATIONS

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Abstract

Some new refinements of the well known Jensen's inequality and certain natural applications are given

1. Introduction

The following inequality is well known in literature as Jensen's inequality

$$f\left(\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i\right) \leq \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(x_i) \quad (1)$$

where $f: C \subseteq X \rightarrow R$ is a convex mapping on the convex subset C of the real linear space X , x_i are in C ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) and $p_i \geq 0$ with

$$P_n := \sum_{i=1}^n p_i > 0.$$

In the recent paper [7] is considered the following sequences of mappings:

$$F_1^{[m]}(t) := \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i_1=1}^n p_{i_1} f \left[\alpha_1(t)x_{i_1} + \alpha_2(t)x_{i_2} + \dots + \right. \\ \left. + (\alpha_m(t)) \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i_1=1}^n p_i x_i \right]$$

$$F_2^{[m]}(t) := \frac{1}{P_n^2} \sum_{i_1, i_2=1}^n p_{i_1} p_{i_2} f \left[\alpha_1(t)x_{i_1} + \alpha_2(t)x_{i_2} + \dots + \right. \\ \left. + (\alpha_3(t) + \dots + \alpha_m(t)) \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i \right]$$

.....

$$F_{m-1}^{[m]}(t) := \frac{1}{P_n^{m-1}} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_{m-1}=1}^n p_{i_1} \dots p_{i_{m-1}} f \left[\alpha_1(t)x_{i_1} + \dots + \right. \\ \left. + \alpha_{m-1}(t)x_{i_{m-1}} + \alpha_m(t) \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i \right]$$

and

$$F^{[m]}(t) := \frac{1}{P_n^m} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_m=1}^n p_{i_1} \dots p_{i_m} f \left(\alpha_1(t)x_{i_1} + \dots + \alpha_m(t)x_{i_m} \right)$$

where $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m: T \rightarrow R$ are m functions with the property that $\alpha_i(t) \geq 0$ and $\alpha_1(t) + \dots + \alpha_m(t) = 1$ for all $t \in T$ ($i = \overline{1, m}$), and is proved, between other, the following refinement of Jensen's result:

$$f \left(\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i \right) \leq F_1^{[m]}(t) \leq \dots \leq F_{m-1}^{[m]}(t) \leq F^{[m]}(t) \leq \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(x_i).$$

For other sharpenings of this classic fact see also the papers [7] and [9].

2. The Main Result

Now, we will point out the main result of this paper which give another refinement of (1).

Theorem. *Let f, x_i, p_i, k be as above and $e_s^{(j)}$ are real numbers with $e_s^{(1)} + \dots + e_s^{(k)} = 1$ for all $s = 1, \dots, m$ (m is a given natural number). Suppose $w_s \geq 0$ ($s = 1, \dots, m$) with $W_m := \sum_{s=1}^m w_s > 0$. Then one has the inequalities:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 f\left(\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i\right) &\leq \frac{1}{P_n^k} \sum_{i=1, \dots, i_k=1}^n p_{i_1} \cdots p_{i_k} \times \\
 &\quad \times f\left[\left(\frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(1)} w_s\right) x_{i_1} + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(k)} w_s\right) x_{i_k}\right] \leq \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{P_n^k W_m} \sum_{i=1, \dots, i_k=1}^n p_{i_1} \cdots p_{i_k} \times \\
 &\quad \times \left[\sum_{s=1}^m w_s f\left(e_s^{(1)} x_{i_1} + \cdots + e_s^{(k)} x_{i_k}\right) \right] \leq \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{P_n} \sum p_i f(x_i). \tag{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. By Jensen's inequality for multiple sums, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{1}{P_n^k} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n p_{i_1} \cdots p_{i_k} \times \\
 &\quad \times f\left[\left(\frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(1)} w_s\right) x_{i_1} + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(k)} w_s\right) x_{i_k}\right] \geq \\
 &\geq f\left(\frac{1}{P_n^k} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n p_{i_1} \cdots p_{i_k} \left[\left(\frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(1)} w_s\right) x_{i_1} + \cdots + \right.\right. \\
 &\quad \left.\left. + \left(\frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(k)} w_s\right) x_{i_k}\right]\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Since a simple computation shows that:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{P_n^k} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n p_{i_1} \cdots p_{i_k} \times \\
& \times f \left[\left(\frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(1)} w_s \right) x_{i_1} + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(k)} w_s \right) x_{i_k} \right] = \\
& = \frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(1)} w_s \frac{1}{P_n^k} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n p_{i_1} \cdots p_{i_k} x_{i_1} + \cdots + \\
& + \frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(k)} w_s \frac{1}{P_n^k} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n p_{i_1} \cdots p_{i_k} x_{i_k} = \\
& = \frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(1)} w_s \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i + \cdots + \frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(k)} \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i = \\
& = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i \frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m \left(e_s^{(1)} + \cdots + e_s^{(k)} \right) w_s = \\
& = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i.
\end{aligned}$$

the first of (2) is thus proven.

By Jensen's inequality, we also have:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m w_s f \left(e_s^{(1)} x_{i_1} + \cdots + e_s^{(k)} x_{i_k} \right) \geq \\
& \geq f \left(\frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m w_s \left(e_s^{(1)} x_{i_1} + \cdots + e_s^{(k)} x_{i_k} \right) \right) = \\
& = f \left[\left(\frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(1)} w_s \right) x_{i_1} + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(k)} w_s \right) x_{i_k} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

By multiplying this inequality with $p_{i_1} \cdots p_{i_k} \geq 0$ and summing after i_1, \dots, i_k to 1 at n , we derive the second inequality in (2).

Now, let observe that:

$$f\left(e_s^{(1)}x_{i_1} + \cdots + e_s^{(k)}x_{i_k}\right) \leq e_s^{(1)}f(x_{i_1}) + \cdots + e_s^{(k)}f(x_{i_k})$$

for all $s = 1, \dots, m$. If we multiply this inequality with $w_s \geq 0$ and summing after s to 1 at m , we conclude:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^n w_s f\left(e_s^{(1)}x_{i_1} + \cdots + e_s^{(k)}x_{i_k}\right) \leq \\ & \leq \frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m w_s e_s^{(1)} f(x_{i_1}) + \cdots + \frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m w_s e_s^{(k)} f(x_{i_k}). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, by multiplying this inequality with $p_{i_1} \dots p_{i_k} \geq 0$ and summing after i_1, \dots, i_k to 1 at n , we deduce:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{P_n^k W_m} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n \left[\sum_{s=1}^m w_s f\left(e_s^{(1)}x_{i_1} + \cdots + e_s^{(k)}x_{i_k}\right) \right] \leq \\ & \leq \frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m w_s e_s^{(1)} \frac{1}{P_n^k} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n p_{i_1} \dots p_{i_k} f(x_{i_1}) + \cdots + \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m w_s e_s^{(k)} \frac{1}{P_n^k} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n \dots p_{i_k} f(x_{i_k}) = \\ & \frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m w_s^{(1)} \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{s=1}^n p_i f(x_i) + \cdots + \frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m w_s e_s^{(k)} \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(x_i) = \\ & = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(x_i), \end{aligned}$$

and the proof is finished.

The following corollary also holds.

Corollary. Let $f: C \subseteq X \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be a convex mapping on convex set C of real linear space X which is also logarithmically concave on C , i.e., the mapping $\log f$ is concave on C , then for all $x_i, p_i, e_s^{(j)}, w_s$ and m as above, we have the following improvement of arithmetic mean – geometric mean inequality:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(x_i) \geq \frac{1}{P_n^k W_m} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n p_{i_1} \dots p_{i_k} \times \\
& \times \left[\sum_{i=1}^m w_s f\left(e_s^{(1)} x_{i_1} + \dots + e_s^{(k)} x_{i_k}\right) \right] \geq \\
& \geq \frac{1}{P_n^k} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n p_{i_1} \dots p_{i_k} \times \\
& \times f\left[\left(\frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{i=1}^m e_s^{(1)} w_s\right) x_{i_1} + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(k)} w_s\right) x_{i_k}\right] \geq \\
& \geq f\left(\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i\right) \geq \tag{3} \\
& \geq \left\{ \prod_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n f\left[\left(\frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(1)} w_s\right) x_{i_1} + \dots + \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \left(\frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(k)} w_s\right) x_{i_k}\right]^{p_{i_1} \dots p_{i_k}} \right\}^{1/P_n^k} \geq \\
& \geq \left\{ \prod_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n \left[\prod_{s=1}^m f^{w_s} \left(e_s^{(1)} x_{i_1} + \dots + e_s^{(k)} x_{i_k}\right) \right]^{p_{i_1} \dots p_{i_k}} \right\}^{1/(P_n^k W_m)} \geq \\
& \geq \left[\prod_{i=1}^n f^{p_i}(x_i) \right]^{1/P_n}.
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. The argument of the second part of (3) follows from (2) for the convex mapping – $\log f$, and we omit the details.

Remark. If in the above theorem we chose $m = 1$, $e_1^{(1)} = q_1 |Q, \dots, e_1^{(k)} = q_k |Q_k$, where $q_j \geq 0$, $j = 1, \dots, k$ and $Q_k > 0$ ($1 \leq k \leq n$), then we recapture the improvement of Jensen's inequality embodied in Theorem.

3. Applications

1. Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a real normed space, $x_i \in X$ and $p_i, k, e^{(j)}$, w_s and m be as in the above theorem. Then for all $p \geq 1$ we have the inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned} P_n^{p-1} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \|x_i\|^p &\geq \frac{P_n^{p-k}}{W_m} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n p_{i_1} \dots p_{i_k} \times \\ &\times \left[\sum_{s=1}^m w_s \|e_s^{(1)} x_{i_1} + \dots + e_s^{(k)} x_{i_k}\|^p \right] \geq \\ &\geq P_n^{p-k} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n p_{i_1} \dots p_{i_k} \left\| \left(\frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(1)} w_s \right) x_{i_1} + \dots + \right. \\ &\left. + \left(\frac{1}{W_m} \sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(k)} w_s \right) x_{i_k} \right\|^p \geq \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i \right\|^p. \end{aligned}$$

The proof follows from inequality (2) for the convex mapping $f: X \rightarrow R$, $f(x) = \|x\|^p$.

2. Now, let consider the mapping $f: (0, 1/2] \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ given by $f(x) = \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)^r$, $r \geq 1$. It is easy to see that f is convex on $(0, 1/2)$ and also logarithmically concave on this interval. By the use of the above corollary one gets:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \left(\frac{x_i}{1-x_i}\right)^r &\geq \frac{1}{P_n^k W_m} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n p_{i_1} \dots p_{i_k} \left[\sum_{s=1}^n w_s \times \right. \\ &\times \left. \left[\frac{e_s^{(1)} x_{i_1} + \dots + e_s^{(k)} x_{i_k}}{e_s^{(1)} (1-x_{i_1}) + \dots + e_s^{(k)} (1-x_{i_k})} \right]^r \right] \geq \\ &\geq \frac{1}{P_n^k} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n p_{i_1} \dots p_{i_k} \times \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times \left[\frac{\left(\sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(1)} w_s\right) x_{i_1} + \cdots + \left(\sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(k)} w_s\right) x_{i_k}}{\left(\sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(1)} w_s\right) (1-x_{i_1}) + \cdots + \left(\sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(k)} w_s\right) (1-x_{i_k})} \right]^r \geq \\
& \geq \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i (1-x_i)} \right]^r \geq \\
& \geq \left\{ \prod_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n \left[\left(\frac{\left(\sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(1)} w_s\right) x_{i_1} + \cdots + \left(\sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(k)} w_s\right) x_{i_k}}{\left(\sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(1)} w_s\right) (1-x_{i_1}) + \cdots + \left(\sum_{s=1}^m e_s^{(k)} w_s\right) (1-x_{i_k})} \right)^r \right]^{p_{i_1} \cdots p_{i_k}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{P_n^k}} \geq \\
& \geq \left\{ \prod_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n \left[\prod_{s=1}^m \left(\frac{e_s^{(1)} x_{i_1} + \cdots + e_s^{(k)} x_{i_k}}{e_s^{(1)} (1-x_{i_1}) + \cdots + e_s^{(k)} (1-x_{i_k})} \right)^{r w_s} \right]^{p_{i_1} \cdots p_{i_k}} \right\}^{1/(P_k^k W_m)} \geq \\
& \geq \left[\frac{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{p_i}}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1-x_i) p_i} \right]^{1/P^n}
\end{aligned}$$

where $x_i \in (0, 1/2]$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$) and $p_i e_s^{(j)}$, w_s , k and m are as above.

Remark. The previous inequalities contain refinements of C-L. Wang's inequality [12] and also (if $p_i = 1$, $i = 1, \dots, n$) of Ky Fan's result [3, p. 5].

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ПОДОБРУВАЊЕ НА НЕРАВЕНСТВОТО НА ЈЕНСЕН И ПРИМЕНИ

Дадени се некои нови подобрувања на добро познатото неравенство на Јенсен и некои природни примени кои од тоа произлегуваат.

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