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A VARIANT OF JENSEN'S INEQUALITY

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Abstract

If f is a convex function the following variant of the classical Jensen's Inequality is proved

$$f\left(x_1 + x_n - \sum w_k k_k\right) \le f(x_1) + f(x_n) - \sum w_k f(x_k).$$

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A Variant of Jensen's Inequality

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1. Main Theorem

Let $0 < x_1 \le x_2 \le \cdots \le x_n$ and let w_k $(1 \le k \le n)$ be positive weights associated with these x_k and whose sum is unity. Then Jensen's inequality [2] reads :

Theorem 1.1. If f is a convex function on an interval containing the x_k then

(1.1)
$$f\left(\sum w_k x_k\right) \le \sum w_k f(x_k).$$

Note: Here and, in all that follows, \sum means \sum_{1}^{n} .

Our purpose in this note is to prove the following variant of (1.1).

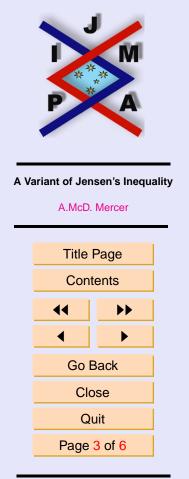
Theorem 1.2. If f is a convex function on an interval containing the x_k then

$$f\left(x_1 + x_n - \sum w_k x_k\right) \le f(x_1) + f(x_n) - \sum w_k f(x_k)$$

Towards proving this theorem we shall need the following lemma:

Lemma 1.3. For f convex we have:

(1.2)
$$f(x_1 + x_n - x_k) \le f(x_1) + f(x_n) - f(x_k), \quad (1 \le k \le n).$$



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2. The Proofs

Proof of Lemma 1.3. Write $y_k = x_1 + x_n - x_k$. Then $x_1 + x_n = x_k + y_k$ so that the pairs x_1, x_n and x_k, y_k possess the same mid-point. Since that is the case there exists λ such that

$$x_k = \lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda) x_n,$$

$$y_k = (1 - \lambda) x_1 + \lambda x_n,$$

where $0 \le \lambda \le 1$ and $1 \le k \le n$.

Hence, applying (1.1) twice we get

$$f(y_k) \le (1 - \lambda)f(x_1) + \lambda f(x_n) = f(x_1) + f(x_n) - [\lambda f(x_1) + (1 - \lambda)f(x_n) \le f(x_1) + f(x_n) - f(\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_n) = f(x_1) + f(x_n) - f(x_k)$$

and since $y_k = x_1 + x_n - x_k$ this concludes the proof of the lemma.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. We have

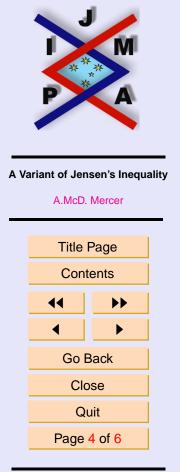
$$f(x_{1} + x_{n} - \sum w_{k}x_{k}) = f\left(\sum w_{k}(x_{1} + x_{n} - x_{k})\right)$$

$$\leq \sum w_{k}f(x_{1} + x_{n} - x_{k}) \quad \text{by (1.1)}$$

$$\leq \sum w_{k}[f(x_{1}) + f(x_{n}) - f(x_{k})] \quad \text{by (1.2)}$$

$$= f(x_{1}) + f(x_{n}) - \sum wf(x_{k})$$

and this concludes the proof.



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3. Two Examples

Let us write $\widetilde{A} = x_1 + x_n - A$ and $\widetilde{G} = \frac{x_1 x_n}{G}$, where A and G denote the usual arithmetic and geometric means of the x_k .

(a) Then taking f(x) as the convex function $-\log x$, Theorem 1.2 gives:

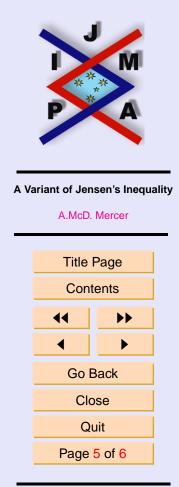
 $\widetilde{A} \geq \widetilde{G}$

(b) Taking f(x) as the function $\log \frac{1-x}{x}$ which is convex if $0 < x \le \frac{1}{2}$, Theorem 1.2 gives

$$\frac{\widetilde{A}(x)}{\widetilde{A}(1-x)} \ge \frac{\widetilde{G}(x)}{\widetilde{G}(1-x)}$$

provided that $x_k \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ for all k.

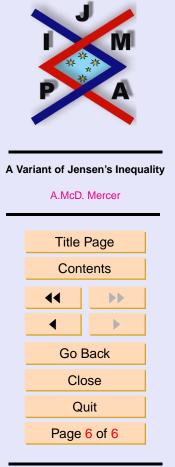
The example (a) is a special case of a family of inequalities found by a different method in [1]. The example (b) is, of course, an analogue of Ky-Fan's Inequality [2].



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