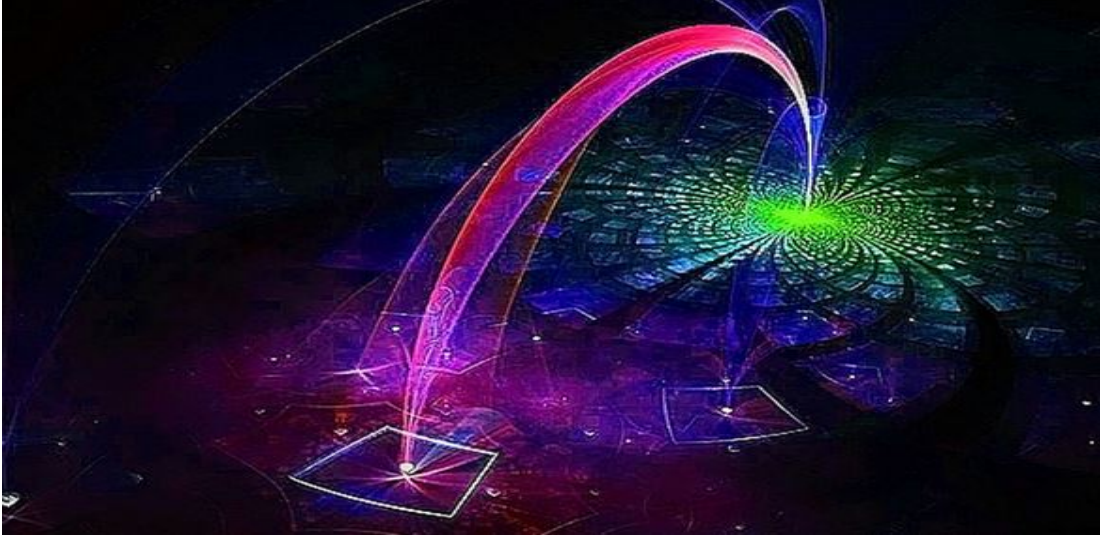


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If $a, b > 1, \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = 1$ then:

$$\min(a, b) \cdot (a^{a-1} + b^{b-1}) > \sqrt[2019]{ab}$$

Proposed by Seyran Ibrahimov-Maasilli-Azerbaijan

Solution 1 by Soumava Chakraborty-Kolkata-India, Solution 2 by Mokhtar Khassani-Mostaganem-Algerie

Solution 1 by Soumava Chakraborty-Kolkata-India

$$\min(a, b) \cdot (a^{a-1} + b^{b-1}) \stackrel{(a)}{\gtrsim} \sqrt[2019]{ab}. \text{ Let } f(x) = x^{x-1} \forall x > 1$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{x^x}{x} \left(\ln x + \frac{x-1}{x} \right)^2 + \frac{x^x}{x} \left(\frac{x+1}{x^2} \right) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \text{ is convex} \therefore a^{a-1} + b^{b-1} \stackrel{\text{Jensen}}{\gtrsim} 2 \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right)^{\frac{a+b}{2}-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^{a-1} + b^{b-1} \stackrel{(1)}{\gtrsim} 2m^{m-1} \text{ (where } m = \frac{a+b}{2} \text{)}$$

$$\text{Now, } 1 = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \stackrel{\text{Bergstrom}}{\gtrsim} \frac{4}{a+b} \Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{2} \geq 2 \Rightarrow m \geq 2 \therefore m-1 \geq 1$$

$$\therefore 2m^{m-1} = 2(1 + (m-1))^{m-1} \stackrel{\text{Bernoulli}}{\gtrsim} 2(1 + (m-1)^2) = 2(m^2 - 2m + 2)$$

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$$\Rightarrow 2m^{m-1} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} 2(m^2 - 2m + 2) \because a, b > 1, \therefore \min(a, b) \stackrel{(3)}{>} 1$$

$$(3) \text{ along with (1).(2)} \Rightarrow \text{LHS of (a)} \stackrel{(i)}{>} 2(m^2 - 2m + 2)$$

$$\text{Again, } \because \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = 1, \therefore ab = a + b = 2m$$

$$\therefore (ab)^{\frac{1}{2019}} = (2m)^{\frac{1}{2019}} = (1 + (2m - 1))^{\frac{1}{2019}} \stackrel{\text{Bernoulli}}{\geq} 1 + \frac{2m-1}{2019} \Rightarrow \text{RHS of (a)} \stackrel{(ii)}{\geq} 1 + \frac{2m-1}{2019}$$

$$(i), (ii) \Rightarrow \text{in order to prove (a), it suffices to prove: } 2m^2 - 4m + 4 > 1 + \frac{2m-1}{2019}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2019(2m^2 - 4m + 3) > 2m - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4038m^2 - 8078m + 6058 > 0 \Leftrightarrow 2019m^2 - 4039m + 3029 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (m - 2)(2019(m - 2) + 4037) + 3027 > 0$$

$$\rightarrow \text{true } \because m - 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (a) \text{ is true (proved)}$$

Solution 2 by Mokhtar Khassani-Mostaganem-Algerie

Since inequality is symmetric we can assume that: $a \leq b$: $\min(a, b) = a$

$$\text{Hölder } \stackrel{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = 1}{\rightarrow} a^{a-1} + b^{b-1} \geq ab \Rightarrow a(a^{a-1} + b^{b-1}) \geq a^2 b \geq ab > \sqrt[2019]{ab} \text{ (Proved)}$$