

R M M

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

www.ssmrmh.ro

ABOUT A RMM INEQUALITY-V

By Marin Chirciu-Romania

Edited by Florică Anastase-Romania

1) If $a, b > 0$ then:

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3 + b^3}{2}} \sqrt[4]{\frac{a^4 + b^4}{2}} \sqrt[5]{\frac{a^5 + b^5}{2}} \leq \frac{a^5 + b^5}{a^2 + b^2}$$

Proposed by Daniel Sitaru-Romania

Solution by Marin Chirciu-Romania

Using power means inequality:

If $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0, r \geq s > 0$ then:

$$\left(\frac{x_1^r + x_2^r + \dots + x_n^r}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \geq \left(\frac{x_1^s + x_2^s + \dots + x_n^s}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \geq \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}$$

$$\sqrt[r]{\frac{x_1^r + x_2^r + \dots + x_n^r}{n}} \geq \sqrt[s]{\frac{x_1^s + x_2^s + \dots + x_n^s}{n}} \geq \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}; r, s \in \mathbb{N}, r \geq s \geq 2$$

We get: $\sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3+b^3}{2}} \leq \sqrt[4]{\frac{a^4+b^4}{2}} \leq \sqrt[5]{\frac{a^5+b^5}{2}}$, thus

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3 + b^3}{2}} \sqrt[4]{\frac{a^4 + b^4}{2}} \sqrt[5]{\frac{a^5 + b^5}{2}} \leq \sqrt[5]{\frac{a^5 + b^5}{2}} \sqrt[5]{\frac{a^5 + b^5}{2}} \sqrt[5]{\frac{a^5 + b^5}{2}} = \\ &\leq \left(\sqrt[5]{\frac{a^5 + b^5}{2}} \right)^3 \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \frac{a^5 + b^5}{a^2 + b^2} = RHD, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Where } \left(\sqrt[5]{\frac{a^5 + b^5}{2}} \right)^3 \leq \frac{a^5 + b^5}{a^2 + b^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{a^5 + b^5}{2} \right)^3 \leq \left(\frac{a^5 + b^5}{a^2 + b^2} \right)^5 \Leftrightarrow$$

$(a^2 + b^2)^5 \leq 8(a^5 + b^5)^2$ which is true from Holder inequality:

$$8(a^5 + b^5)^2 = (1 + 1)(1 + 1)(1 + 1)(a^5 + b^5)(a^5 + b^5) \geq (a^2 + b^2)^5$$

Equality if and only if $a = b$.

R M M

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

www.ssmrmh.ro

Remark. Inequality can be develop.

2) If $a, b > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$ then:

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{a^n + b^n}{2}} \sqrt[n+1]{\frac{a^{n+1} + b^{n+1}}{2}} \sqrt[n+2]{\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{2}} \leq \frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{a^{n-1} + b^{n-1}}$$

Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania

Solution by proposer

Using power means inequality:

If $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0, r \geq s > 0$ then:

$$\left(\frac{x_1^r + x_2^r + \dots + x_n^r}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \geq \left(\frac{x_1^s + x_2^s + \dots + x_n^s}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \geq \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}$$

$$\sqrt[r]{\frac{x_1^r + x_2^r + \dots + x_n^r}{n}} \geq \sqrt[s]{\frac{x_1^s + x_2^s + \dots + x_n^s}{n}} \geq \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}; r, s \in \mathbb{N}, r \geq s \geq 2$$

We get: $\sqrt[n]{\frac{a^n + b^n}{2}} \leq \sqrt[n+1]{\frac{a^{n+1} + b^{n+1}}{2}} \leq \sqrt[n+2]{\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{2}}$, thus

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sqrt[n]{\frac{a^n + b^n}{2}} \sqrt[n+1]{\frac{a^{n+1} + b^{n+1}}{2}} \sqrt[n+2]{\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{2}} \leq \\ &\leq \sqrt[n+2]{\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{2}} \sqrt[n+2]{\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{2}} \sqrt[n+2]{\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{2}} = \\ &\leq \left(\sqrt[n+2]{\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{2}} \right)^3 \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{a^{n-1} + b^{n-1}} = RHD, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Where } \left(\sqrt[n+2]{\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{2}} \right)^3 \leq \frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{a^{n-1} + b^{n-1}} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{2} \right)^3 \leq \left(\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{a^{n-1} + b^{n-1}} \right)^5 \Leftrightarrow$$

$(a^{n-1} + b^{n-1})^{n+2} \leq 8(a^{n+2} + b^{n+2})^{n-1}$ which is true from Holder inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} 8(a^{n+2} + b^{n+2})^{n-1} &= (1+1)(1+1)(1+1)(a^{n+2} + b^{n+2})(a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}) \geq \\ &\geq \left(\sqrt[n+2]{a^{(n+2)(n-1)}} + \sqrt[n+2]{b^{(n+2)(n-1)}} \right)^{n+2} \geq (a^{n-1} + b^{n-1})^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

R M M

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

www.ssmrmh.ro

Equality if and only if $a = b$.

Note. For $n = 2$ it follows Cyclic Inequality-730 proposed by Daniel Sitaru-

R.M.M 4/2020.

Remark. Inequality can be develop for three variables.

3) If $a, b, c > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$ then:

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{a^n + b^n + c^n}{3}} \sqrt[n+1]{\frac{a^{n+1} + b^{n+1} + c^{n+1}}{3}} \sqrt[n+2]{\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{3}} \leq \frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{a^{n-1} + b^{n-1} + c^{n-1}}$$

Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania

Solution by proposer

Using power means inequality:

If $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0, r \geq s > 0$ then:

$$\left(\frac{x_1^r + x_2^r + \dots + x_n^r}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \geq \left(\frac{x_1^s + x_2^s + \dots + x_n^s}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \geq \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}$$

$$\sqrt[r]{\frac{x_1^r + x_2^r + \dots + x_n^r}{n}} \geq \sqrt[s]{\frac{x_1^s + x_2^s + \dots + x_n^s}{n}} \geq \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}, r, s \in \mathbb{N}, r \geq s \geq 2$$

$$\text{We get: } \sqrt[n]{\frac{a^n + b^n + c^n}{3}} \leq \sqrt[n+1]{\frac{a^{n+1} + b^{n+1} + c^{n+1}}{3}} \leq \sqrt[n+2]{\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sqrt[n]{\frac{a^n + b^n + c^n}{3}} \sqrt[n+1]{\frac{a^{n+1} + b^{n+1} + c^{n+1}}{3}} \sqrt[n+2]{\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{3}} \leq \\ &\leq \sqrt[n+2]{\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{3}} \sqrt[n+2]{\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{3}} \sqrt[n+2]{\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{3}} = \\ &= \left(\sqrt[n+2]{\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{3}} \right)^3 \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{a^{n-1} + b^{n-1} + c^{n-1}} = RHD \\ (1) &\Leftrightarrow \left(\sqrt[n+2]{\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{3}} \right)^3 \leq \frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{a^{n-1} + b^{n-1} + c^{n-1}} \end{aligned}$$

R M M

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

www.ssmrmh.ro

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{3} \right)^3 \leq \left(\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{a^{n-1} + b^{n-1} + c^{n-1}} \right)^{n+2}$$
$$\Leftrightarrow (a^{n-1} + b^{n-1} + c^{n-1})^{n+2} \leq 27(a^{n+2} + b^{n+2} + c^{n+2})^{n-1}$$

Which follows from Holder inequality:

$$27(a^{n+2} + b^{n+2} + c^{n+2})^{n-1} =$$
$$= (1 + 1 + 1)(1 + 1 + 1)(1 + 1 + 1)(a^{n+2} + b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}) \dots (a^{n+2} + b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}) \geq$$
$$\geq \left(\sqrt[n+2]{a^{(n+2)(n-1)}} + \sqrt[n+2]{b^{(n+2)(n-1)}} + \sqrt[n+2]{c^{(n+2)(n-1)}} \right)^{n+2}$$
$$= (a^{n-1} + b^{n-1} + c^{n-1})^{n+2}$$

Equality holds if and only if $a = b = c$.

REFERENCE:

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE-www.ssmrmh.ro