

A SIMPLE PROOF FOR KARAMATA'S INEQUALITY AND APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT. In this presented an elementary proof for Karamata's inequality (case $n = 3; n = 4$) and a few amazing applications.

Theorem 1 (Karamata)

Let be $a_1, a_2, a_3, b_1, b_2, b_3, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ such that:

1. $\beta > a_1 \geq a_2 \geq a_3 > \alpha; \beta > b_1 \geq b_2 \geq b_3 > \alpha$
2. $a_1 \geq b_1; a_1 + a_2 \geq b_1 + b_2$
3. $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = b_1 + b_2 + b_3$

If $f : (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f$ convex function then:

$$f(a_1) + f(a_2) + f(a_3) \geq f(b_1) + f(b_2) + f(b_3)$$

Proof.

Denote:

$$c_1 = \Delta_f(a_1, b_1) = \frac{f(b_1) - f(a_1)}{b_1 - a_1}; b_1 \neq a_1$$

$$c_2 = \Delta_f(a_2, b_2) = \frac{f(b_2) - f(a_2)}{b_2 - a_2}; b_2 \neq a_2$$

$$c_3 = \Delta_f(a_3, b_3) = \frac{f(b_3) - f(a_3)}{b_3 - a_3}; b_3 \neq a_3$$

f convex function. If $x_1 < x < x_2$ then:

$$\Delta_f(x_1, x) = \frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{x - x_1} \leq \frac{f(x_2) - f(x)}{x - x_2} = \Delta_f(x, x_2)$$

Δ_f is symmetric in x, y :

$$\Delta_f(x, y) = \Delta_f(y, x)$$

Δ_f is increasing in first argument:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 \leq x_2 &\Rightarrow \Delta_f(x_1, x) \leq \Delta_f(x_2, x) \\ c_1 - c_2 &= \Delta_f(a_1, b_1) - \Delta_f(a_2, b_2) = \\ &= \Delta_f(a_1, b_1) - \Delta_f(a_2, b_1) + \Delta_f(a_2, b_1) - \Delta_f(a_2, b_2) = \\ &= \Delta_f(a_1, b_1) - \Delta_f(a_2, b_1) + \Delta_f(b_1, a_2) - \Delta_f(b_2, a_2) \geq 0 \\ &\text{because } \Delta_f(a_1, b_1) - \Delta_f(a_2, b_1) \geq 0 \quad (a_1 \geq a_2) \\ &\text{and } \Delta_f(b_1, a_2) - \Delta_f(b_2, a_2) \geq 0 \quad (b_1 \geq b_2) \end{aligned}$$

Denote:

$$A_0 = 0; A_1 = a_1, A_2 = a_1 + a_2, A_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3$$

$$B_0 = 0; B_1 = b_1, B_2 = b_1 + b_2, B_3 = b_1 + b_2 + b_3$$

Let's observe that:

$$A_1 \geq B_1, A_2 \geq B_2, A_3 = B_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& f(a_1) + f(a_2) + f(a_3) - f(b_1) - f(b_2) - f(b_3) = \\
&= \frac{f(a_1) - f(b_1)}{a_1 - b_1} \cdot (a_1 - b_1) + \frac{f(a_2) - f(b_2)}{a_2 - b_2} \cdot (a_2 - b_2) + \frac{f(a_3) - f(b_3)}{a_3 - b_3} \cdot (a_3 - b_3) = \\
&= c_1(a_1 - b_1) + c_2(a_2 - b_2) + c_3(a_3 - b_3) = \\
&= c_1(A_1 - A_0 - B_1 + B_0) + c_2(A_2 - A_1 - B_2 + B_1) + c_3(A_3 - A_2 - B_3 + B_2) = \\
&= c_1(A_1 - B_1) - c_1(A_0 - B_0) + c_2(A_2 - B_2) - c_2(A_1 - B_1) + c_3(A_3 - B_3) - c_3(A_2 - B_2) = \\
&= (c_1 - c_2)(A_1 - B_1) + (c_2 - c_3)(A_2 - B_2) + (c_3 - c_2)(A_3 - B_3) \geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

because $c_1 - c_2, c_2 - c_3, c_3 - c_2 \geq 0$ and

$$A_1 - B_1 \geq 0; A_2 - B_2 \geq 0; A_3 - B_3 = 0$$

$$f(a_1) + f(a_2) + f(a_3) - f(b_1) - f(b_2) - f(b_3) \geq 0$$

$$f(a_1) + f(a_2) + f(a_3) \geq f(b_1) + f(b_2) + f(b_3)$$

□

Corollary 1

If $0 < c \leq b \leq a, f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f$ convex function then:

$$f(2a) + f(2b) + f(2c) \geq f(a + b) + f(b + c) + f(c + a)$$

Proof.

$$2a \geq a + b; 2a + 2b \geq (a + b) + (b + c);$$

$$2a + 2b + 2c = (a + b) + (b + c) + (c + a)$$

are obvious. By Theorem 1:

$$f(2a) + f(2b) + f(2c) \geq f(a + b) + f(b + c) + f(c + a)$$

□

Corollary 2

If $f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f$ convex function then in ΔABC with sides a, b, c the following relationship holds:

$$f(2a) + f(2b) + f(2c) \geq f(2s - a) + f(2s - b) + f(2s - c)$$

Proof.

$$2s = a + b + c \Rightarrow a + b = 2s - c; b + c = 2s - a; c + a = 2s - b$$

□

We apply corollary 1.

Application 1:

If $a, b, c > 0$ then:

$$\frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{2b} + \frac{1}{2c} \geq \frac{1}{a + b} + \frac{1}{b + c} + \frac{1}{c + a}$$

Proof.

$$\text{Let be } f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f(x) = \frac{1}{x}; f'(x) = \frac{-1}{x^2};$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} > 0 \text{ } f \text{ convex function. WLOG: } a \geq b \geq c$$

By corollary 1:

$$f(2a) + f(2b) + f(2c) \geq f(a+b) + f(b+c) + f(c+a)$$

$$\frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{2b} + \frac{1}{2c} \geq \frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{b+c} + \frac{1}{c+a}$$

Equality holds for $a = b = c$. □

Application 2:

If $0 < c \leq b \leq a < \pi$ then:

$$\cot(2a) + \cot(2b) + \cot(2c) \geq \cot(a+b) + \cot(b+c) + \cot(c+a)$$

Proof.

$$\text{Let be } f : (0, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f(x) = \cot x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}; f''(x) = \frac{2 \cos x}{\sin^4 x} > 0 \text{ } f \text{ convex function}$$

By corollary 1:

$$f(2a) + f(2b) + f(2c) \geq f(a+b) + f(b+c) + f(c+a)$$

$$\cot(2a) + \cot(2b) + \cot(2c) \geq \cot(a+b) + \cot(b+c) + \cot(c+a)$$

Equality holds for $a = b = c$. □

Application 3:

In $\triangle ABC$ with sides a, b, c the following relationship holds:

$$e^{2s} \left(\frac{1}{e^{2a}} + \frac{1}{e^{2b}} + \frac{1}{e^{2c}} \right) \geq e^a + e^b + e^c$$

Proof.

$$\text{Let be } f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f(x) = e^{-x}$$

$$f'(x) = -e^{-x}; f''(x) = e^{-x} > 0 \text{ } f \text{ convex function}$$

By corollary 2:

$$f(2a) + f(2b) + f(2c) \geq f(2s-a) + f(2s-b) + f(2s-c)$$

$$e^{-2a} + e^{-2b} + e^{-2c} \geq e^{-(2s-a)} + e^{-(2s-b)} + e^{-(2s-c)}$$

$$\frac{1}{e^{2a}} + \frac{1}{e^{2b}} + \frac{1}{e^{2c}} \geq \frac{e^a + e^b + e^c}{e^{2s}}$$

$$e^{2s} \left(\frac{1}{e^{2a}} + \frac{1}{e^{2b}} + \frac{1}{e^{2c}} \right) \geq e^a + e^b + e^c$$

Equality holds for $a = b = c$. □

Theorem 2 (Karamata)

Let be $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ such that:

1. $\beta > a_1 \geq a_2 \geq a_3 \geq a_4 > \alpha; \beta > b_1 \geq b_2 \geq b_3 \geq b_4 > \alpha$
2. $a_1 \geq b_1; a_1 + a_2 \geq b_1 + b_2; a_1 + a_2 + a_3 \geq b_1 + b_2 + b_3$
3. $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + b_4$

If $f : (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f$ convex function then:

$$f(a_1) + f(a_2) + f(a_3) + f(a_4) \geq f(b_1) + f(b_2) + f(b_3) + f(b_4)$$

Corollary 3

If $0 < d \leq c \leq b \leq a; f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} f$ convex function then:

$$f(4a) + f(4b) + f(4c) + f(4d) \geq f(2a + b + c) + f(2b + c + d) + f(2c + d + a) + f(2d + a + b)$$

Proof.

$$4a \geq 2a + b + c; 4a + 4b \geq (2a + b + c) + (2b + c + d);$$

$$4a + 4b + 4c \geq (2a + b + c) + (2b + c + d) + (2c + d + a);$$

$$4a + 4b + 4c + 4d = (2a + b + c) + (2b + c + d) + (2c + d + a) + (2d + a + b)$$

are obvious. By Theorem 2:

$$f(4a) + f(4b) + f(4c) + f(4d) \geq f(2a + b + c) + f(2b + c + d) + f(2c + d + a) + f(2d + a + b)$$

$$\text{with: } a_1 = 4a; a_2 = 4b; a_3 = 4c; a_4 = 4d$$

$$b_1 = 2a + b + c; b_2 = 2b + c + d; b_3 = 2c + d + a;$$

$$b_4 = 2d + a + b$$

□

Corollary 4

If $f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f$ convex function then in any convex quadrilateral with sides a, b, c, d the following relationship holds:

$$f(4a) + f(4b) + f(4c) + f(4d) \geq f(2s + a - d) + f(2s + b - a) + f(2s + c - b) + f(2s + d - c)$$

$$s = \frac{a + b + c + d}{2} - \text{semiperimeter}$$

Proof.

WLOG: $d \leq c \leq b \leq a$ and by corollary 3

$$\begin{aligned} f(4a) + f(4b) + f(4c) + f(4d) &\geq f(2a + b + c) + f(2b + c + d) + f(2c + d + a) + f(2d + a + b) \\ &= f(a + b + c + d + a - d) + f(a + b + c + d + b - a) + f(a + b + c + d + c - b) + f(a + b + c + d + d - c) \\ &= f(2s + a - d) + f(2s + b - a) + f(2s + c - b) + f(2s + d - c) \end{aligned}$$

□

Application 4:

If $a, b, c, d > 0$ then:

$$\frac{1}{4a} + \frac{1}{4b} + \frac{1}{4c} + \frac{1}{4d} \geq \frac{1}{2a + b + c} + \frac{1}{2b + c + d} + \frac{1}{2c + d + a} + \frac{1}{2d + a + b}$$

Proof.

$$\text{Let be } f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f(x) = \frac{1}{x}; f'(x) = \frac{-1}{x^2};$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} > 0; f \text{ convex function}$$

By corollary 3:

$$f(4a) + f(4b) + f(4c) + f(4d) \geq f(2a + b + c) +$$

$$+ f(2b + c + d) + f(2c + d + a) + f(2d + a + b)$$

$$\frac{1}{4a} + \frac{1}{4b} + \frac{1}{4c} + \frac{1}{4d} \geq \frac{1}{2a + b + c} + \frac{1}{2b + c + d} + \frac{1}{2c + d + a} + \frac{1}{2d + a + b}$$

Equality holds for $a = b = c = d$. □

Application 5:

In any convex quadrilateral with sides a, b, c, d the following relationship holds:

$$e^{2s} \left(\frac{1}{4^{4a}} + \frac{1}{e^{4b}} + \frac{1}{e^{4c}} + \frac{1}{e^{4d}} \right) \geq \frac{e^d}{e^a} + \frac{e^a}{e^b} + \frac{e^b}{e^c} + \frac{e^c}{e^d}$$

Proof.

$$\text{Let be } f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f(x) = e^{-x}; f'(x) = -e^{-x}$$

$$f''(x) = e^{-x} > 0; f \text{ convex function}$$

By corollary 4:

$$f(4a) + f(4b) + f(4c) + f(4d) \geq f(2s + a - d) +$$

$$+ f(2s + b - a) + f(2s + c - b) + f(2s + d - c)$$

$$e^{-4a} + e^{-4b} + e^{-4c} + e^{-4d} \geq e^{-(2s+a-d)} +$$

$$+ e^{-(2s+b-a)} + e^{-(2s+c-b)} + e^{-(2s+d-c)}$$

$$\frac{1}{e^{4a}} + \frac{1}{e^{4b}} + \frac{1}{e^{4c}} + \frac{1}{e^{4d}} \geq \frac{e^{d-a} + e^{a-b} + e^{b-c} + e^{c-d}}{e^{2s}}$$

$$e^{2d} \left(\frac{1}{e^{4a}} + \frac{1}{e^{4b}} + \frac{1}{e^{4c}} + \frac{1}{e^{4d}} \right) \geq \frac{e^d}{e^a} + \frac{e^a}{e^b} + \frac{e^b}{e^c} + \frac{e^c}{e^d}$$

Equality holds for $a = b = c = d$. □

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