

A SIMPLE PROOF FOR BOHR'S INEQUALITY AND APPLICATIONS

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Abstract: *In this paper its proved Bohr's inequality and are presented a few applications.*

BOHR'S INEQUALITY:

If $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{C}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 2$, $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0$ and $\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{a}$ then:

$$(1) \quad a|z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_n|^2 \leq a_1|z_1|^2 + a_2|z_2|^2 + \dots + a_n|z_n|^2$$

Proof.

We will use the mathematical induction:

For $n = 2$: $a_1, a_2 > 0$; $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ we must prove that:

$$a|z_1 + z_2|^2 \leq a_1|z_1|^2 + a_2|z_2|^2; \quad \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\text{Denote: } \frac{1}{a_1} = u; \quad \frac{1}{a_2} = v; \quad \frac{1}{a} = u + v$$

$$z_1 = x + iy; \quad z_2 = p + iq; \quad x, y, p, q \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{|z_1 + z_2|^2}{\frac{1}{a}} \leq \frac{|z_1|^2}{\frac{1}{a_1}} + \frac{|z_2|^2}{\frac{1}{a_2}}$$

$$\frac{|z_1 + z_2|^2}{u + v} \leq \frac{|z_1|^2}{u} + \frac{|z_2|^2}{v}$$

$$uv|z_1 + z_2|^2 \leq (u + v)v|z_1|^2 + (u + v)u|z_2|^2$$

$$uv|x + iy + p + iq|^2 \leq (uv + v^2)|x + iy|^2 + (uv + u^2)|p + iq|^2$$

$$uv((x + p)^2 + (y + q)^2) \leq (uv + v^2)(x^2 + y^2) + (uv + u^2)(p^2 + q^2)$$

$$uvx^2 + uvp^2 + 2uvpx + uvy^2 + uvq^2 + 2uvuq \leq$$

$$\leq uvx^2 + uvy^2 + x^2v^2 + v^2y^2 + uvp^2 + uvq^2 + u^2p^2 + u^2q^2$$

$$x^2v^2 + v^2y^2 + u^2p^2 + u^2q^2 - 2uvxp - 2uvyq \geq 0$$

$$(xv - up)^2 + (yv - uq)^2 \geq 0$$

Suppose that $P(n)$ is true:

$$z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{C}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad n \geq 2, \quad a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$a|z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_n|^2 \leq a_1|z_1|^2 + a_2|z_2|^2 + \dots + a_n|z_n|^2$$

$$\frac{|z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_n|^2}{\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}} \leq \frac{|z_1|^2}{\frac{1}{a_1}} + \frac{|z_2|^2}{\frac{1}{a_2}} + \dots + \frac{|z_n|^2}{\frac{1}{a_n}}$$

$$P(n+1) : \frac{|z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_n + z_{n+1}|^2}{\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{a_{n+1}}} \leq \frac{|z_1|^2}{\frac{1}{a_1}} + \frac{|z_2|^2}{\frac{1}{a_2}} + \dots + \frac{|z_n|^2}{\frac{1}{a_n}} + \frac{|z_{n+1}|^2}{\frac{1}{a_{n+1}}}$$

Denote: $u = \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}$; $v = \frac{1}{a_{n+1}}$; $w_1 = z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_n$; $w_2 = z_{n+1}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{|z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_n + z_{n+1}|^2}{\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{a_{n+1}}} = \frac{|w_1 + w_2|^2}{u + v} \stackrel{P(2)}{\leq} \\ & \leq \frac{|w_1|^2}{u} + \frac{|w_2|^2}{v} = \frac{|z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_n|^2}{\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}} + \frac{|z_{n+1}|^2}{\frac{1}{a_{n+1}}} \stackrel{P(n)}{\leq} \\ & \leq \frac{|z_1|^2}{\frac{1}{a_1}} + \frac{|z_2|^2}{\frac{1}{a_2}} + \dots + \frac{|z_n|^2}{\frac{1}{a_n}} + \frac{|z_{n+1}|^2}{\frac{1}{a_{n+1}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(n) \longrightarrow P(n+1)$$

For $n = 2$ the inequality of Bohr its equivalent with Bergstrom's inequality:

$$\frac{|z_1 + z_2|^2}{\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2}} \leq \frac{|z_1|^2}{\frac{1}{a_1}} + \frac{|z_2|^2}{\frac{1}{a_2}}; a_1, a_2 > 0; z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$$

Equality holds for $\frac{z_1}{a_2} = \frac{z_2}{a_1}$.

Corollary 1:

If $z \in \mathbb{C}$, $a, b > 0$ then:

$$\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right) |1 + z|^2 \leq \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}|z|^2$$

Proof.

We take in (1): $n = 2$; $z_1 = 1$; $z_2 = z$.

Corollary 2:

If $z \in \mathbb{C}$, $a, b > 0$ then:

$$\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right) |1 + z + z^2|^2 \leq \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}|z|^2 + \frac{1}{c}|z|^4$$

Proof.

We take in (1): $n = 3$; $z_1 = 1$, $z_2 = z$, $z_3 = z^2$.

Corollary 3:

If $z_1, z_2, z_3 \in \mathbb{C}$ then:

$$|z_1 + z_2 + z_3|^2 \leq 3(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + |z_3|^2)$$

Proof.

We take in (1): $n = 3; a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = 3$.

Corollary 4:

If $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 \in \mathbb{C}$ then:

$$|z_1 + z_2 + z_3 + z_4|^2 \leq 4(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + |z_3|^2 + |z_4|^2)$$

Proof.

We take in (1): $n = 3; a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = 4$.

REFERENCES

- [1] ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE-www.ssmrmh.ro