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If $n \in \mathbb{N}^* - \{1\}$, $a \in \mathbb{R}_+$, $b, c, d, m, p \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$, $x_k \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$, $k = \overline{1, n}$,

$X_{n,m} = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^m$, $X_{n,p} = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^p$ such that $c \cdot X_{n,p} > d \cdot \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} x_k^p$ then prove:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a \cdot X_{n,m} + b \cdot x_k^m}{c \cdot X_{n,p} - d \cdot x_k^p} \geq \frac{n(an + b)}{(cn - d)} \cdot \frac{X_{n,m}}{X_{n,p}}$$

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Solution by *Mohamed Amine Ben Ajiba-Tanger-Morocco*

WLOG, we may assume that : $x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq x_n \rightarrow a \cdot X_{n,m} + b \cdot x_1^m$

$$\geq a \cdot X_{n,m} + b \cdot x_2^m \geq \dots \geq a \cdot X_{n,m} + b \cdot x_n^m$$

$$\text{And : } \frac{1}{c \cdot X_{n,p} - d \cdot x_1^p} \geq \frac{1}{c \cdot X_{n,p} - d \cdot x_2^p} \geq \dots \geq \frac{1}{c \cdot X_{n,p} - d \cdot x_n^p}$$

\rightarrow From Chebyshev's inequality, we have :

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a \cdot X_{n,m} + b \cdot x_k^m}{c \cdot X_{n,p} - d \cdot x_k^p} &\geq \frac{1}{n} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n (a \cdot X_{n,m} + b \cdot x_k^m) \right] \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{c \cdot X_{n,p} - d \cdot x_k^p} \right) \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{n} \cdot (an + b) X_{n,m} \cdot \frac{n^2}{\sum (c \cdot X_{n,p} - d \cdot x_k^p)} = \frac{n(an + b) X_{n,m}}{(cn - d) X_{n,p}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a \cdot X_{n,m} + b \cdot x_k^m}{c \cdot X_{n,p} - d \cdot x_k^p} \geq \frac{n(an + b)}{(cn - d)} \cdot \frac{X_{n,m}}{X_{n,p}}$$