

ON AN INEQUALITY OF N. LEVINSON

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N. Levinson [1] (see also [2]) has obtained the following result:

If f is three times differentiable on $(0, 2b)$ so that $f''' > 0$ for $x \in (0, 2b)$ and if $x_i \in (0, b)$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$), $p_i > 0$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$) then

$$(1) \quad \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(x_i) - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(2b - x_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \left(f \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i} \right) - f \left(2b - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i} \right) \right).$$

If $f''' > 0$ on $(0, 2b)$ equality holds if and only if $x_1 = \dots = x_n$.

T. Popoviciu [3] has generalized the inequality (1) of N. Levinson giving other conditions under which it holds.

In this paper we shall give the lower bound for the expression

$$\sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(x_i) - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(2b - x_i).$$

Theorem. *If the following conditions are fulfilled:*

1° *Inequality (1) holds for $x_i \in [0, b]$;*

2° $p_i \geq 1$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$);

3° $\sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i \in [0, b]$;

then we have

$$(2) \quad \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(x_i) - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(2b - x_i) \geq f \left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i \right) - f \left(2b - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i \right) - \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \right) (f(0) - f(2b)).$$

Proof. For $n=2$, (1) yields

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} pf(x) + qf(y) - pf(2b-x) - qf(2b-y) < \\ < (p+q) \left[f\left(\frac{px+qy}{p+q}\right) - f\left(2b - \frac{px+qy}{p+q}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

where $x, y \in [0, b]$ and $p, q > 0$.

Putting in (3)

$$x = p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2, \quad y = 0, \quad p = 1, \quad q = p_1 - 1 + p_2 \frac{x_2}{x_1},$$

where $x_1, x_2 \in [0, b]$ and $p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2 \in [0, b]$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} f(p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2) + \left(p_1 - 1 + p_2 \frac{x_2}{x_1}\right) f(0) - f(2b - p_1 x_1 - p_2 x_2) - \left(p_1 - 1 + p_2 \frac{x_2}{x_1}\right) f(2b) \\ < \left(p_1 + p_2 \frac{x_2}{x_1}\right) (f(x_1) - f(2b - x_1)) \end{aligned}$$

and, after multiplying by $\frac{p_1 x_1}{p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2}$,

$$(4) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{p_1 x_1}{p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2} (f(p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2) - f(2b - p_1 x_1 - p_2 x_2)) \\ < p_1 [f(x_1) - f(2b - x_1)] - \left(p_1 - \frac{p_1 x_1}{p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2}\right) [f(0) - f(2b)]. \end{aligned}$$

If we permute in (4) p_1 and p_2 as well as x_1 and x_2 , and add the obtained inequality to (4), we get

$$(5) \quad \begin{aligned} f(p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2) - f(2b - p_1 x_1 - p_2 x_2) - (1 - p_1 - p_2) (f(0) - f(2b)) \\ < p_1 f(x_1) + p_2 f(x_2) - p_1 f(2b - x_1) - p_2 f(2b - x_2). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, theorem 1 holds for $n=2$. Suppose now that theorem 1 holds for some n ($n \geq 2$). Then, according to (5), we have

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} p_i x_i\right) - f\left(2b - \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} p_i x_i\right) &= f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i + p_{n+1} x_{n+1}\right) \\ &- f\left(2b - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i - p_{n+1} x_{n+1}\right) < f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i\right) + p_{n+1} f(x_{n+1}) \\ &- f\left(2b - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i\right) - p_{n+1} f(2b - x_{n+1}) \\ &+ (1 - 1 - p_{n+1}) (f(0) - f(2b)). \end{aligned}$$

Using the inductive hypothesis, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} p_i x_i\right) - f\left(2b - \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} p_i x_i\right) \\ & \leq \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(x_i) - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(2b - x_i) + \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i\right) (f(0) - f(2b)) \\ & \quad + p_{n+1} f(x_{n+1}) - p_{n+1} f(2b - x_{n+1}) - p_{n+1} (f(0) - f(2b)) \\ & = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} p_i f(x_i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} p_i f(2b - x_i) + \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} p_i\right) [f(0) - f(2b)]. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if (2) holds for n , it also holds for $n+1$, which completes the inductive proof.

From (1) and (2) for $p_i = 1$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$) we get the following result:

Theorem 2. *If f is three times differentiable on $[0, 2b]$ and $f''' > 0$ for $x \in [0, 2b]$ and if $x_i \in [0, b]$, $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \in [0, b]$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad & f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) - f\left(2b - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) - (1-n)(f(0) - f(2b)) \\ & \leq \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) - \sum_{i=1}^n f(2b - x_i) \\ & \leq n \left(f\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) - f\left(2b - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Remark. It can be seen from the proof that if $f''' > 0$ for $x \in [0, 2b]$, then equality holds in (2) if and only if

$$(7) \quad x_1 = \dots = x_n = 0.$$

Therefore, in the first inequality of (6) we have equality if and only if (7) holds, while in the second if and only if $x_1 = \dots = x_n$.

REFERENCES

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- [3] T. Popoviciu, *Sur une inégalité de N. Levinson*, Mathematica (Cluj) 6 (29) (1964), 301–306.