

AN IMPROVEMENT OF JENSEN'S INEQUALITY

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**Abstract.** A refinement of the well-known inequality due to Jensen and some natural applications are given.

The main aim of this note is to point out a refinement of the well-known discrete inequality due to Jensen:

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

where  $f: C \subset X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a convex mapping on convex set  $C$  of real linear space  $X$ ,  $x_i$  are in  $C$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ) and  $p_i \geq 0$  with  $P_n := \sum_{i=1}^n p_i > 0$ .

The following theorem holds.

**Theorem.** Let  $f, C, x_i, p_i$  be as above. Then

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i\right) &\leq \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f\left(tx_i + (1-t) \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{j=1}^n p_j x_j\right) \leq \\ &\leq \frac{1}{P_n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n p_i p_j f\left(tx_i + (1-t)x_j\right) \leq \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(x_i) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

for all  $t$  in  $[0, 1]$ .

**Proof.** Firstly, we observe that

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f\left(tx_i + (1-t) \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{j=1}^n p_j x_j\right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f\left(\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{j=1}^n (tx_i + (1-t)x_j) p_j\right). \end{aligned}$$

Applying Jensen's inequality, we derive that

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f\left(\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{j=1}^n (tx_i + (1-t)x_j) p_j\right) \geq \\ &\geq f\left(\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \left[\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{j=1}^n (tx_i + (1-t)x_j) p_j\right]\right). \end{aligned}$$

Since simple computation shows that

$$\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \left[ \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{j=1}^n (tx_i + (1-t)x_j) p_j \right] = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i$$

the first inequality in (2) is obtained.

To prove the second inequality, we also use Jensen's result. Namely, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f\left(\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{j=1}^n p_j (tx_i + (1-t)x_j)\right) \leq \\ & \leq \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \left[ \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{j=1}^n f(tx_i + (1-t)x_j) p_j \right] = \\ & = \frac{1}{P_n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n f(tx_i + (1-t)x_j) p_i p_j. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, for all  $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ , we have:

$$f(tx_i + (1-t)x_j) \leq tf(x_i) + (1-t)f(x_j).$$

Multiplying this inequality with  $p_i p_j \geq 0$  and summing after  $i$  and  $j$  to 1 at  $n$ , we derive:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n f(tx_i + (1-t)x_j) p_i p_j \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n [tf(x_i) + \\ & + (1-t)f(x_j)] p_i p_j = P_n \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(x_i), \end{aligned}$$

and the proof is finished.

Corollary. In the above assumptions we have:

$$\begin{aligned} & f\left(\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i\right) \leq \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f\left(\frac{1}{2}x_i + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{j=1}^n p_j x_j\right) \leq \\ & \leq \frac{1}{P_n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n p_i p_j f\left(\frac{x_i + x_j}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i f(x_i). \end{aligned}$$

Applications. 1. Let  $(X, \|\cdot\|)$  be a normed linear space,  $p \geq 1$ ,  $x_i \in X$ ,  $p_i \geq 0$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ) with  $P_n > 0$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i \right\|^p \leq P_n^{p-1} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \left\| tx_i + (1-t) \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{j=1}^n p_j x_j \right\|^p \leq \\ & \leq P_n^{p-2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n p_i p_j \left\| tx_i + (1-t)x_j \right\|^p \leq P_n^{p-1} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \|x_i\|^p. \end{aligned}$$

2. Let  $x_i, p_i \geq 0$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ) with  $P_n > 0$ . Then the following refinement of arithmetic-geometric means' inequality holds

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i &\geq \left[ \prod_{i=1}^n (tx_i + (1-t) \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{j=1}^n p_j x_j)^{p_i} \right]^{1/P_n} \geq \\ &\geq \left[ \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^n (tx_i + (1-t)x_j)^{p_i p_j} \right]^{1/P_n^2} \geq \left( \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{p_i} \right)^{1/P_n}. \end{aligned}$$

The proofs of these inequalities follow from the above theorem for the convex mappings:  $f_1: X \rightarrow R$ ,  $f_1(x) = \|x\|^P$  and  $f_2: (0, \infty) \rightarrow R$ ,  $f_2(x) = -\ln x$ . We omit the details.

For other recent refinements of Jensen's inequality see the papers [1] and [2] where further applications are given.

#### R E F E R E N C E S

- [1] Dragomir S.S.: A refinement of Jensen inequality, G.M.Metod., 10 (1989), 190-191
- [2] Pečarić J.E., and Dragomir S.S.: A refinement of Jensen inequality and applications, Studia Univ. Babeş-Bolyai, Mathematica, 34 (1) (1989), 15-19

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