

AN INEQUALITY SUGGESTED BY THE THEORY OF STATISTICAL INFERENCE

Dedicated to Hans Rademacher
on the occasion of his seventieth birthday

BY
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We consider Borel regions W in the n -dimensional Euclidean space R_n and two functions F_1, F_2 such that $\int_W dF_1, \int_W dF_2$ are nonnegative. The integral $\int_W dF_1 = P_1(W)$ is called the size of W . The integral $\int_W dF_2 = P_2(W)$ will be called the power of W .

A family L of regions in R_n will be called an additive family if sums, intersections, and differences of L are again in L .

In the following definitions and theorems all regions considered will be regions of an additive family L . To avoid cumbersome language we shall however just speak of regions. A most powerful region W will mean a region of the family L such that $P_2(W) \geq P_2(W')$ for all $W' \in L$ for which $P_1(W) = P_1(W')$. We shall also assume that our regions satisfy the following condition.

(i) *If W is any region of size α , and if $0 \leq \beta < \alpha$, then W has a subregion of size β .*

Condition (i) obviously implies

(i') *If W is any region of size α , and if $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i$, then $W = \sum W_i$, where W_i has size $\beta_i \geq 0$.*

LEMMA 1. *Let W be a most powerful region of size α , and W_1 any subregion of W of size $\beta \leq \alpha$. Let K be any region of size β and $K \cap W$ empty. Then $P_2(K) \leq P_2(W_1)$.*

Otherwise the region $W - W_1 + K$ would have size α and higher power than W .

LEMMA 2. *Let W be a most powerful region of size α , and W^* any subregion of W of size $\beta \leq \alpha$. Let K be any region of size $k\beta$ such that $K \cap W$ is empty; then*

$$(1) \quad kP_2(W^*) \geq P_2(K).$$

Proof. If $P_2(K) = \infty$, then K must have a subregion K_1 of size $\leq \beta$ such that $P_2(K_1) = \infty$. By Lemma 1 this implies $P_2(W^*) = \infty$, and (1) holds.

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