# 11. Probability-theoretic Investigations on Inheritance. $X^{\prime} \mathrm{I}_{4}$. Further Discussions on Interchange of Infants 

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## 8. Comparison between several probabilities

We state here some inequalities supplementing those mentioned in §3. From their respective definitions, we get immediately the inequalities

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Psi(i j) \leqq \Phi_{*}(i j), \quad \Psi_{*}(i j, h k) \leqq \Phi(i j, h k) \tag{8.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

and consequently

$$
\begin{equation*}
F(i j) \leqq \mathfrak{F}(i j), \quad \mathscr{S}(i j, h k) \leqq G(i j, h k) . \tag{8.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

We thus conclude the inequalities $\Psi \leqq \Phi_{*}, \Psi_{*} \leqq \Phi$ and hence

$$
\begin{equation*}
F \leqq \mathfrak{F} \equiv(\mathfrak{G} \leqq G, \tag{8.3}
\end{equation*}
$$

which are also evident by definitions. These inequalities can also be verified directly from their final expressions. For instance, by rearranging the terms in $\mathfrak{F}-F$, we get

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathfrak{F}-F=\left(S_{2}-S_{3}\right)+3\left(S_{3}-S_{4}\right)+3\left(S_{2}^{2}-S_{4}\right)-\left(S_{4}-S_{5}\right)-18\left(S_{2} S_{3}-S_{5}\right) \\
\quad-\left(S_{5}-S_{6}\right)-9 S_{2}\left(S_{2}^{2}-S_{4}\right)+17\left(S_{2} S_{4}-S_{6}\right)+8\left(S_{3}^{2}-S_{6}\right)+8 S_{3}\left(S_{2}^{2}-S_{4}\right) \\
+4\left(S_{3} S_{4}-S_{7}\right)-12\left(S_{2} S_{5}-S_{7}\right) \\
=\sum_{i, j}^{\prime} p_{i} p_{j}\left\{\left(p_{i}+p_{j}\right)+3\left(p_{i}^{2}+p_{j}^{2}\right)+6 p_{i} p_{j}-\left(p_{i}^{3}+p_{j}^{3}\right)-18 p_{i} p_{j}\left(p_{i}+p_{j}\right)\right. \\
-\left(p_{i}^{4}+p_{j}^{4}\right)-18 S_{2} p_{i} p_{j}+17 p_{i} p_{j}\left(p_{i}^{2}+p_{j}^{2}\right)+16 p_{i}^{2} p_{j}^{2}+16 S_{3} p_{i} p_{j} \\
\left.+4 p_{i}^{2} p_{j}^{2}\left(p_{i}+p_{j}\right)-12 p_{i} p_{j}\left(p_{i}^{3}+p_{j}^{3}\right)\right\} \\
=\sum_{i, j}^{\prime} p_{i} p_{j}\left\{2\left(p_{i}^{2}+p_{j}^{2}\right)\left(p_{i}-p_{j}\right)^{2}+4 p_{i} p_{j}\left(p_{i}+p_{j}\right)\left(p_{i}^{2}+p_{j}^{2}\right)\right. \\
+18 p_{i} p_{j}\left(\left(1-p_{i}-p_{j}\right)^{2}-\left(S_{2}-p_{i}^{2}-p_{j}^{2}\right)\right) \\
+16 p_{i} p_{j}\left(S_{3}-p_{i}^{3}-p_{j}^{3}\right)+\left(p_{i}+p_{j}\right)\left(8\left(p_{i}^{2}+p_{j}^{2}\right)+p_{i} p_{j}\right)\left(1-p_{i}-p_{j}\right) \\
\left.+6\left(\left(p_{i}-p_{j}\right)^{2}+p_{i} p_{j}\right)\left(1-p_{i}-p_{j}\right)^{2}+\left(p_{i}+p_{j}\right)\left(1-p_{i}-p_{j}\right)^{3}\right\},
\end{gathered}
$$

the last member remaining evidently always non-negative, since

$$
\left(1-p_{i}-p_{j}\right)^{2}-\left(S_{2}-p_{i}^{2}-p_{j}^{2}\right)=\sum_{h, k \neq i, j}^{\prime} 2 p_{h} p_{k} \geqq 0
$$

For the difference $G-(\mathcal{G}$, we get similarly

$$
\begin{aligned}
& G-(5)= 2 S_{2}\left(S_{2}-S_{3}\right)+2\left(S_{2} S_{3}-S_{5}\right) \\
&+2 S_{2}\left(S_{3}-S_{4}\right) \\
&+2 S_{2}\left(S_{2}^{2}-S_{4}\right)-2\left(S_{5}-S_{6}\right) \\
&- 8\left(S_{2} S_{4}-S_{6}\right)-5\left(S_{3}^{2}-S_{6}\right)-16 S_{2}\left(S_{2} S_{3}-S_{5}\right) \\
&+12\left(S_{2} S_{5}-S_{7}\right)+16\left(S_{3} S_{4}-S_{7}\right) \\
&-4 S_{2}^{2}\left(S_{2}^{2}-S_{4}\right)+12 S_{2}\left(S_{2} S_{4}-S_{6}\right)-5\left(S_{4}^{2}-S_{8}\right)-4\left(S_{2} S_{6}-S_{8}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

