

REARRANGEMENT INEQUALITIES INVOLVING CONVEX FUNCTIONS

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Let $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ and $b = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$ be n -tuples of non-negative numbers. Then

$$(1) \quad \prod_{i=1}^n (a'_i + b'_i) \leq \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_i) \leq \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i^* + b_i^*)$$

and

$$(2) \quad \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^* b'_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b'_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n a'_i b'_i.$$

$a' = (a'_1, \dots, a'_n)$ and $a^* = (a_1^*, \dots, a_n^*)$ are respectively the rearrangement of a in a nondecreasing or nonincreasing order. (1) was recently found by Minc and (2) is well known. In this note we show that these inequalities are special cases of rearrangement inequalities valid for functions having some convex properties.

Let $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be an n -tuple of real numbers. We denote by $x^* = (x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*)$ the n -tuple x rearranged in a nonincreasing order $x_1^* \geq x_2^* \geq \dots \geq x_n^*$, and we denote by $x' = (x'_1, \dots, x'_n)$ the same n -tuple rearranged in a nondecreasing order $x'_1 \leq x'_2 \leq \dots \leq x'_n$.

Recently Minc [2] proved that if $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ and $b = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$ are real n -tuples such that $a_i, b_i \geq 0$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, then

$$(1) \quad \prod_{i=1}^n (a'_i + b'_i) \leq \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_i) \leq \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i^* + b_i^*).$$

If $a_i > 0$ and $b_i \geq 0$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, then (1) is equivalent to

$$(1)' \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left(1 + \frac{b'_i}{a'_i} \right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left(1 + \frac{b_i}{a_i} \right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left(1 + \frac{b_i^*}{a_i^*} \right).$$

(see also [4, Theorem 2] and [5]).

It is well known [1, Th. 368] that if $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ and $b = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$ are real n -tuples, then

$$(2) \quad \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^* b'_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b'_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n a'_i b'_i.$$

If $a_i > 0$ and $b_i \geq 0$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, then (2) is obviously equivalent to

$$(2)' \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{b'_i}{a'_i} \right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{b_i}{a_i} \right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{b_i^*}{a_i^*} \right).$$

In the present note we generalize (1)' and (2)' for more general