

Inequalities Notes

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Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Definitions	2
2.1	Majorization	2
2.2	Convex Function	2
2.3	Cyclic Sum	2
2.4	Symmetric Sum	3
2.5	Elementary Symmetric Polynomials	3
2.6	Elementary Symmetric Mean	4
3	Inequalities	4
3.1	AM-GM Inequality	4
3.2	Weighted AM-GM Inequality	5
3.3	Power Mean Inequality	6
3.4	Weighted Power Mean Inequality	6
3.5	HM-GM-AM-QM Inequalities	7
3.6	Bernoulli's Inequality	7
3.7	Jensen's Inequality	7
3.8	Karamata's Inequality	8
3.9	Popoviciu's Inequality	8
3.10	Newton's Inequality	8
3.11	Maclaurin's Inequality	9
3.12	Cauchy–Schwarz Inequality	9
3.13	Titu's Lemma/Sedrakyan's Inequality/Engel's Form	9
3.14	Hölder's Inequality	9
3.15	Minkowski Inequality	10
3.16	Generalized Minkowski Inequality	10
3.17	Young's Inequality	11
3.18	Rearrangement Inequality	11
3.19	Chebyshev's Sum Inequality	12
3.20	Schur's Inequality	12
3.21	Muirhead's Inequality	12
3.22	Nesbitt's Inequality	12
3.23	Aczel's Inequality	13
3.24	Huygens Inequality	13
3.25	Heinz Mean Inequality	13
3.26	Mildorf's Inequality	14
4	Selected Inequalities	14

5	Proofs	14
5.1	Proof of AM-GM Inequality using Induction	14
5.2	Proof of AM-GM Inequality using Cauchy Induction	15
5.3	Proof of AM-GM Inequality using Jensen's Method	16
6	Selected Problems	16

1 Introduction

2 Definitions

2.1 Majorization

Let $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ and $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$ be non-increasing sequences of real numbers. Then x is said to *majorize* y , denoted $x \succ y$, if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. $x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq x_n$ and $y_1 \geq y_2 \geq \dots \geq y_n$;
2. $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$;
3. $\sum_{i=1}^k x_i \geq \sum_{i=1}^k y_i$ for all $k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$.

Example: $(3, 1, 0) \succ (2, 1, 1)$, $(12, 0, 0) \succ (4, 4, 4)$.

2.2 Convex Function

A function $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called *convex* (concave up) on $[a, b]$ if and only if for all $x, y \in [a, b]$ and all $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, the following inequality holds:

$$\lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y) \geq f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y).$$

A function is called *concave* (concave down) if the inequality is flipped.

Additionally, convexity (concavity) can be determined by checking if $f''(x) \geq 0$ ($f''(x) \leq 0$) holds for all $x \in [a, b]$.

Note that f is convex if and only if $-f$ is concave.

Example (convex): x^2, e^x . Example (concave): $\ln x, \sqrt{x}$.

2.3 Cyclic Sum

The *cyclic sum* of a function f over n variables is the sum over *all cyclic permutations* of its arguments:

$$\sum_{\text{cyc}} f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) + f(a_2, a_3, \dots, a_1) + \dots + f(a_n, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}).$$

The number of terms is equal to the number of variables: n .

Example: $f(a, b, c) = a^2b \implies \sum_{\text{cyc}} = a^2b + b^2c + c^2a$.

2.4 Symmetric Sum

The *symmetric sum* of a function f over n variables is the sum over *all possible permutations* of its arguments:

$$\sum_{\text{sym}} f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} f(a_{\sigma(1)}, a_{\sigma(2)}, \dots, a_{\sigma(n)}),$$

where S_n is the set of all permutations of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

The number of terms equals to the number of all permutations of the variables $= n!$.

Example: $f(a, b, c) = a^2b \implies \sum_{\text{sym}} = a^2b + a^2c + b^2a + b^2c + c^2a + c^2b$.

2.5 Elementary Symmetric Polynomials

Let t be a variable and x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n be real numbers. Define:

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= \prod_{i=1}^n (t + x_i) = (t + x_1)(t + x_2) \dots (t + x_n) \\ &= t^n + (x_1 + \dots + x_n)t^{n-1} + (x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + \dots)t^{n-2} + \dots \\ &\quad + (x_2x_3 \dots x_n + x_1x_3 \dots x_n + \dots)t + x_1x_2x_3 \dots x_n \\ &= 1 \cdot t^n + \left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i \right) t^{n-1} + \left(\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j \right) t^{n-2} + \dots \\ &\quad + \left(\sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{n-1} \leq n} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_{n-1}} \right) t + \prod_{i=1}^n x_i. \end{aligned}$$

In other words,

$$P(x) = \prod_{i=1}^n (t + x_i) = c_0 t^n + c_1 t^{n-1} + c_2 t^{n-2} + \dots + c_{n-1} t + c_n,$$

where the coefficient c_k is the k -th elementary symmetric sum:

$$\begin{aligned} c_0 &= 1, & c_1 &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i, & c_2 &= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j, \\ c_3 &= \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} x_i x_j x_k, & \dots, & & c_n &= \prod_{i=1}^n x_i. \end{aligned}$$

In general, for $0 \leq k \leq n$

$$c_k = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leq n} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_k}.$$

Example: $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 3 \implies (x+1)(x+2)(x+3) = x^3 + (1+2+3)x^2 + (1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 1)x + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6.$

2.6 Elementary Symmetric Mean

Let x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n be real numbers. The k -th elementary symmetric mean is defined as:

$$d_k = \frac{c_k}{\binom{n}{k}} = \frac{1}{\binom{n}{k}} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leq n} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_k}.$$

Example: $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 3 \implies d_2 = \frac{c_2}{\binom{3}{2}} = \frac{11}{3}.$

3 Inequalities

3.1 AM-GM Inequality

Let $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0$. Then, the following inequality holds:

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \geq \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n},$$

with equality if and only if $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n$.

More precisely,

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \geq \sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n a_i}.$$

Example: $\frac{a+b+c}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{abc}.$

3.2 Weighted AM-GM Inequality

Let $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0$ and w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n be positive integers. Then, by AM-GM we have:

$$\frac{\underbrace{a_1 + a_1 + \dots + a_1}_{w_1} + \underbrace{a_2 + a_2 + \dots + a_2}_{w_2} + \dots + \underbrace{a_n + a_n + \dots + a_n}_{w_n}}{w_1 + w_2 + \dots + w_n} \geq \left(\underbrace{a_1 a_1 \dots a_1}_{w_1} \underbrace{a_2 a_2 \dots a_2}_{w_2} \dots \underbrace{a_n a_n \dots a_n}_{w_n} \right)^{\frac{1}{w_1 + w_2 + \dots + w_n}}.$$

The above is equivalent to the following

$$\frac{w_1 a_1 + w_2 a_2 + \dots + w_n a_n}{w_1 + w_2 + \dots + w_n} \geq (a_1^{w_1} a_2^{w_2} \dots a_n^{w_n})^{\frac{1}{w_1 + w_2 + \dots + w_n}}.$$

More precisely,

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i a_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i} \geq \left(\prod_{i=1}^n a_i^{w_i} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i}}$$

If we let $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n \geq 0$ with $w_1 + w_2 + \dots + w_n = 1$, we have:

$$w_1 a_1 + w_2 a_2 + \dots + w_n a_n \geq a_1^{w_1} a_2^{w_2} \dots a_n^{w_n},$$

or, more precisely,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n w_i a_i \geq \prod_{i=1}^n a_i^{w_i}.$$

Example: $\frac{3a+2b+c}{6} \geq \sqrt[6]{a^3 b^2 c}.$

3.3 Power Mean Inequality

Let $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0$. Then, the r -th power mean is defined as:

$$\mathcal{P}(r) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{a_1^r + \dots + a_n^r}{n} \right)^{1/r} & r \neq 0, \\ \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} & r = 0. \end{cases}$$

Example:

- $r = -1$: $\frac{n}{\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}}$ (Harmonic Mean)
- $r = 0$: $\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n a_i \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ (Geometric Mean)
- $r = 1$: $\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$ (Arithmetic Mean)
- $r = 2$: $\sqrt{\frac{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2}{n}}$ (Quadratic Mean)

If $r > s$, then

$$\mathcal{P}(r) \geq \mathcal{P}(s)$$

with equality if and only if $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n$.

Example: $\mathcal{P}(2) \geq \mathcal{P}(1) \iff \sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}} \geq \frac{a+b}{2}.$

3.4 Weighted Power Mean Inequality

Let $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0$ and $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n \geq 0$ with $w_1 + w_2 + \dots + w_n = 1$. Then, the r -th weighted power mean is defined as:

$$\mathcal{P}(r) = \begin{cases} (w_1 a_1^r + w_2 a_2^r + \dots + w_n a_n^r)^{1/r} & r \neq 0, \\ a_1^{w_1} a_2^{w_2} \dots a_n^{w_n} & r = 0. \end{cases}$$

Similarly, if $r > s$, then

$$\mathcal{P}(r) \geq \mathcal{P}(s)$$

with equality if and only if $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n$.

Example: $(\frac{1}{6}a^3 + \frac{1}{3}b^3 + \frac{1}{2}c^3)^{1/3} \geq a^{1/6}b^{1/3}c^{1/2}.$

3.5 HM-GM-AM-QM Inequalities

Let $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0$. Then:

$$0 < \text{HM} \leq \text{GM} \leq \text{AM} \leq \text{QM}$$

$$0 < \frac{n}{\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}} \leq \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \leq \sqrt{\frac{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2}{n}}.$$

More precisely,

$$0 < \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}} \leq \sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n a_i} \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \leq \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2}{n}}.$$

Example: $\frac{2ab}{a+b} \leq \sqrt{ab} \leq \frac{a+b}{2} \leq \sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}}.$

3.6 Bernoulli's Inequality

For all $x \geq -1$ and $r \geq 1$:

$$(1+x)^r \geq 1+rx.$$

Example: $(1+x)^5 \geq 1+5x.$

3.7 Jensen's Inequality

If f is *convex*, then:

$$\frac{f(a_1) + f(a_2) + \dots + f(a_n)}{n} \geq f\left(\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}\right)$$

with equality if and only if f is *linear* or $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n$.

If we let $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n \geq 0$ with $w_1 + w_2 + \dots + w_n = 1$, we have:

$$w_1 f(a_1) + w_2 f(a_2) + \dots + w_n f(a_n) \geq f(w_1 a_1 + w_2 a_2 + \dots + w_n a_n),$$

or, more precisely,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n w_i f(a_i) \geq f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n w_i a_i\right).$$

The inequality is reversed if f is concave.

Example: $\sqrt{\frac{x+y}{2}} \geq \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}}{2}.$

3.8 Karamata's Inequality

If f is *convex*, and (a_i) *majorizes* (b_i) , then:

$$f(a_1) + f(a_2) + \dots + f(a_n) \geq f(b_1) + f(b_2) + \dots + f(b_n),$$

or, more precisely,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(a_i) \geq \sum_{i=1}^n f(b_i).$$

The inequality is reversed if f is *concave*.

Example: $f(x) = x^2 \implies (4)^2 + (1)^2 \geq (2.5)^2 + (2.5)^2 \implies 17 \geq 12.5$.

3.9 Popoviciu's Inequality

If f is *convex*, and $a, b, c > 0$, then:

$$\begin{aligned} &af(x) + bf(y) + cf(z) + (a+b+c)f\left(\frac{ax+by+cz}{a+b+c}\right) \geq \\ &(a+b)f\left(\frac{ax+by}{a+b}\right) + (b+c)f\left(\frac{by+cz}{b+c}\right) + (c+a)f\left(\frac{cz+ax}{c+a}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Particularly, if $a = b = c = 1$, we have:

$$\frac{f(x) + f(y) + f(z)}{3} + f\left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}\right) \geq \frac{2}{3} \left[f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{y+z}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{z+x}{2}\right) \right].$$

Equality holds if and only if f is *linear* or $x = y = z$.

Example: $f(x) = x^2 \implies \frac{(1)^2 + (2)^2 + (3)^2}{3} + \left(\frac{1+2+3}{3}\right)^2 \geq \frac{2}{3} \left[\left(\frac{1+2}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2+3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3+1}{2}\right)^2 \right] \implies \frac{26}{3} \geq \frac{25}{3}$.

3.10 Newton's Inequality

For $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0$ and $k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$, we have:

$$d_k^2 \geq d_{k-1}d_{k+1},$$

with equality if and only if $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n$.

Example: $x = 1, y = 2, z = 3 \implies \left(\frac{xy+yz+zx}{3}\right)^2 \geq \left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}\right) \cdot xyz$

$\implies \left(\frac{1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 1}{3}\right)^2 \geq \frac{1+2+3}{3}(1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3) \implies \left(\frac{11}{3}\right)^2 \geq 2 \cdot 6 \implies 13.444 \geq 12$.

3.11 Maclaurin's Inequality

For $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0$, we have:

$$d_1 \geq \sqrt[2]{d_2} \geq \sqrt[3]{d_3} \geq \dots \geq \sqrt[n]{d_n}$$

with equality if and only if $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n$.

Equivalently, it can be written as:

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \geq \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j}{\binom{n}{2}}} \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} x_i x_j x_k}{\binom{n}{3}}} \geq \dots \geq \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}.$$

Example: $x = 1, y = 2, z = 3 \implies \frac{x+y+z}{3} \geq \sqrt{\frac{xy+yz+zx}{3}} \geq \sqrt[3]{xyz}$

$$\implies \frac{1+2+3}{3} \geq \sqrt{\frac{1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 1}{3}} \geq \sqrt[3]{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} \implies 2 \geq \frac{11}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{6} \implies 2 \geq 1.915 \geq 1.817.$$

3.12 Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality

Let $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n$ be real numbers. Then:

$$(a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2) \geq (a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n)^2,$$

with equality if and only if there is a constant $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $a_i = \lambda b_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$.
That is, if $\frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{a_2}{b_2} = \dots = \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lambda$.

More precisely,

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2 \right) \geq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \right)^2.$$

Example: $(a^2 + b^2)(x^2 + y^2) \geq (ax + by)^2 \implies (2^2 + 3^2)(4^2 + 5^2) \geq (2 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 5)^2$

$$\implies 13 \cdot 41 \geq 23^2 \implies 533 \geq 529.$$

3.13 Titu's Lemma/Sedrakyan's Inequality/Engel's Form

Let $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \geq 0$ and $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n > 0$. Then:

$$\frac{a_1^2}{b_1} + \frac{a_2^2}{b_2} + \dots + \frac{a_n^2}{b_n} \geq \frac{(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n)^2}{b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n}.$$

Example: $\frac{a^2}{x} + \frac{b^2}{y} \geq \frac{(a+b)^2}{x+y}.$

3.14 Hölder's Inequality

Let $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n, \dots, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n$ be positive real numbers, and let $\lambda_a, \lambda_b, \dots, \lambda_z$ be positive reals with $\lambda_a + \lambda_b + \dots + \lambda_z = 1$. Then:

$$(a_1 + \dots + a_n)^{\lambda_a} (b_1 + \dots + b_n)^{\lambda_b} \dots (z_1 + \dots + z_n)^{\lambda_z} \geq a_1^{\lambda_a} b_1^{\lambda_b} \dots z_1^{\lambda_z} + \dots + a_n^{\lambda_a} b_n^{\lambda_b} \dots z_n^{\lambda_z},$$

or, more precisely,

$$\underbrace{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i\right)^{\lambda_a} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i\right)^{\lambda_b} \cdots \left(\sum_{i=1}^n z_i\right)^{\lambda_z}}_{m \text{ factors}} \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{\left(a_i^{\lambda_a} b_i^{\lambda_b} \cdots z_i^{\lambda_z}\right)}_{m \text{ variables}}$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}\right)^{\lambda_j} \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\prod_{j=1}^m a_{ij}^{\lambda_j}\right).$$

Example: $m = 3, n = 2, \lambda_a = 0.5, \lambda_b = 0.3, \lambda_c = 0.2, (a) = (1, 3), (b) = (2, 4), (c) = (5, 6)$

$$\implies (a_1 + a_2)^{0.5} (b_1 + b_2)^{0.3} (c_1 + c_2)^{0.2} \geq a_1^{0.5} b_1^{0.3} c_1^{0.2} + a_2^{0.5} b_2^{0.3} c_2^{0.2}$$

$$\implies (1 + 3)^{0.5} (2 + 4)^{0.3} (5 + 6)^{0.2} \geq 1^{0.5} 2^{0.3} 5^{0.2} + 3^{0.5} 4^{0.3} 6^{0.2} \implies 5.53 \geq 5.45.$$

3.15 Minkowski Inequality

Let $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n$ be positive real numbers and $p > 1$. Then:

$$(a_1^p + a_2^p + \cdots + a_n^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} + (b_1^p + b_2^p + \cdots + b_n^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} \geq ((a_1 + b_1)^p + (a_2 + b_2)^p + \cdots + (a_n + b_n)^p)^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

or, more precisely,

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \geq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_i)^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

Example: $p = 2, a = (3, 4), b = (6, 8)$

$$\implies \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2} + \sqrt{b_1^2 + b_2^2} \geq \sqrt{(a_1 + b_1)^2 + (a_2 + b_2)^2}$$

$$\implies \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} + \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} \geq \sqrt{(3 + 6)^2 + (4 + 8)^2}$$

$$\implies \sqrt{25} + \sqrt{100} \geq \sqrt{225} \implies 15 \geq 15. \text{ (equal. why?)}$$

3.16 Generalized Minkowski Inequality

Let $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n, \dots, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n$ be positive real numbers, and $p > 1$. Then:

$$\underbrace{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \cdots + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n z_i^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}}_{m \text{ terms}} \geq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{(a_i + b_i + \cdots + z_i)^p}_{m \text{ terms}}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

More precisely,

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \geq \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij}\right)^p\right]^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

3.17 Young's Inequality

Let $a, b \geq 0$ and $p, q > 1$ such that $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$. Then:

$$\frac{a^p}{p} + \frac{b^q}{q} \geq ab$$

with equality if and only if $a^p = b^q$.

Moreover, for increasing functions

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^b f^{-1}(x) dx \geq ab$$

with equality if and only if $f(a) = b$.

Example: $a = 2, b = 3, p = 3, q = \frac{3}{2} \implies \frac{2^3}{3} + \frac{3^{3/2}}{3/2} \geq 2 \cdot 3 \implies 6.13 \geq 6$.

3.18 Rearrangement Inequality

Let $a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_n, b_1 \leq b_2 \leq \dots \leq b_n$ be two sequences that are both increasing (or both decreasing). Then:

$$a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n \geq a_1 b_{\sigma(1)} + a_1 b_{\sigma(2)} + \dots + a_1 b_{\sigma(n)} \geq a_1 b_n + a_2 b_{n-1} + \dots + a_n b_1,$$

where σ is a permutation function, which sends each of $1, 2, \dots, n$ to a different value in $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

More precisely,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \geq \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_{\sigma(i)} \geq \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_{n+1-i}.$$

In other words, the sum is *maximized* when both sequences are ordered *similarly* (both increasing or both decreasing), and is *minimized* when both sequences are ordered *oppositely* (one increasing, the other decreasing).

Example: $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq ab + bc + ca$;

$a = (1, 3, 5), b = (2, 4, 6) \implies 1 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot 6 \geq 1 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 6 + 5 \cdot 2 \geq 1 \cdot 6 + 3 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot 2 \implies 44 \geq 32 \geq 28$.

3.19 Chebyshev's Sum Inequality

Let $a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_n$, $b_1 \leq b_2 \leq \dots \leq b_n$ be two sequences that are both increasing (or both decreasing). Then:

$$\frac{a_1 b_1 + \dots + a_n b_n}{n} \geq \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} \cdot \frac{b_1 + \dots + b_n}{n} \geq \frac{a_1 b_n + \dots + a_n b_1}{n},$$

or, more precisely,

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i}{n} \geq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i}{n} \times \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n b_i}{n} \geq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_{n+1-i}}{n}.$$

Example: $a_1 \leq a_2 \leq a_3$, $b_1 \leq b_2 \leq b_3 \implies a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 \geq \frac{1}{3}(a_1 + a_2 + a_3)(b_1 + b_2 + b_3)$.

3.20 Schur's Inequality

Let $a, b, c \geq 0$ and $r > 0$. Then:

$$a^r(a-b)(a-c) + b^r(b-c)(b-a) + c^r(c-a)(c-b) \geq 0$$

with equality if and only if $a = b = c$ or two of them are equal and the other is zero.

Example: $r = 1 \implies a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3abc \geq a^2(b+c) + b^2(c+a) + c^2(a+b)$.

3.21 Muirhead's Inequality

Let $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \geq 0$ and suppose that (x_n) majorizes (y_n) , $x \succ y$. Then:

$$\sum_{\text{sym}} a_1^{x_1} a_2^{x_2} \dots a_n^{x_n} \geq \sum_{\text{sym}} a_1^{y_1} a_2^{y_2} \dots a_n^{y_n}.$$

Example: $(5, 0) \succ (3, 2) \implies x^5 + y^5 \geq x^3 y^2 + x^2 y^3$.

3.22 Nesbitt's Inequality

Let $a, b, c > 0$. Then:

$$\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

with equality if and only if $a = b = c$.

Example: $a = 1, b = 2, c = 3 \implies \frac{1}{2+3} + \frac{2}{3+1} + \frac{3}{1+2} \geq \frac{3}{2} \implies \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{3} \geq \frac{3}{2} \implies 1.7 \geq 1.5$.

3.23 Aczel's Inequality

Let $a_1, \dots, a_n, b_1, \dots, b_n$ be positive real numbers. If $a_1^2 \geq a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2$ and $b_1^2 \geq b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2$, then:

$$(a_1 b_1 - a_2 b_2 - \dots - a_n b_n)^2 \geq (a_1^2 - a_2^2 - \dots - a_n^2)(b_1^2 - b_2^2 - \dots - b_n^2)$$

with equality if and only if the sequences are proportional.

More precisely,

$$\left(a_1 b_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n a_i b_i\right)^2 \geq \left(a_1^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n a_i^2\right) \left(b_1^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n b_i^2\right).$$

Example: $(a) = (6, 3, 2), (b) = (5, 4, 1)$

$$\implies (6 \cdot 5 - 3 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 1)^2 \geq (6^2 - 3^2 - 2^2)(5^2 - 4^2 - 1^2) \implies 16^2 \geq 23 \cdot 8 \implies 256 \geq 184.$$

3.24 Huygens Inequality

Let $a_1, \dots, a_n, b_1, \dots, b_n, w_1, \dots, w_n$ be positive real numbers with $w_1 + \dots + w_n = 1$. Then:

$$\prod_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_i)^{w_i} \geq \prod_{i=1}^n a_i^{w_i} + \prod_{i=1}^n b_i^{w_i}.$$

Example: $(a_i) = (6, 11), (b_i) = (13, 2), (w_i) = (3/4, 1/4)$

$$\implies (6 + 13)^{3/4} (11 + 2)^{1/4} \geq 6^{3/4} 11^{1/4} + 13^{3/4} 2^{1/4} \implies 17.280 \geq 15.123.$$

3.25 Heinz Mean Inequality

Let $a, b > 0$ and $0 \leq \nu \leq 1$. Then:

$$\sqrt{ab} \leq \frac{a^\nu b^{1-\nu} + a^{1-\nu} b^\nu}{2} \leq \frac{a+b}{2}.$$

Example: $a = 9, b = 7, \nu = 0.3$

$$\implies \sqrt{4 \cdot 17} \leq \frac{4^{0.3} 17^{0.7} + 4^{0.7} 17^{0.3}}{2} \leq \frac{4+17}{2} \implies 8.246 \leq 8.593 \leq 10.5.$$

3.26 Mildorf's Inequality

Let $k \geq -1$ be an integer and $a, b > 0$. Then:

$$\frac{(1+k)(a-b)^2 + 8ab}{4(a+b)} \geq \sqrt[k]{\frac{a^k + b^k}{2}}$$

with equality if and only if $a = b$ or $k \in \{-1, 1\}$, where the power mean $k = 0$ is interpreted as the geometric mean \sqrt{ab} . Moreover, the inequality is flipped if $k < -1$.

Example: $a = 22, b = 13, k = 5$

$$\implies \frac{(1+5)(22-13)^2 + 8 \cdot 22 \cdot 13}{4(22+13)} \geq \sqrt[5]{\frac{22^5 + 13^5}{2}} \implies \frac{6 \cdot 9^2 + 2,288}{4 \cdot 35} \geq \sqrt[5]{\frac{5,153,632 + 371,293}{2}}$$

$$\implies \frac{2774}{140} \geq \sqrt[5]{2,762,462.5} \implies 19.814 \geq 19.420.$$

4 Selected Inequalities

5 Proofs

5.1 Proof of AM-GM Inequality using Induction

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \geq \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n}$$

- i. Base case is true ($n = 2$).
- ii. n is true $\implies n + 1$ is true.

Proof:

Step 1:

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2}{2} \geq \sqrt{a_1 a_2} \implies (\sqrt{a_1})^2 - 2\sqrt{a_1 a_2} + (\sqrt{a_2})^2 = (\sqrt{a_1} - \sqrt{a_2})^2 \geq 0.$$

Step 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} &\geq \sqrt[n]{a_1 \dots a_n} \implies \\ \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n + a_{n+1}}{n+1} &= \frac{n \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} + a_{n+1}}{n+1} \\ &\geq \left(\frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} \right)^{\frac{n}{n+1}} (a_{n+1})^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \\ &\geq \left(\sqrt[n]{a_1 \dots a_n} \right)^{\frac{n}{n+1}} (a_{n+1})^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \\ &= \sqrt[n+1]{a_1 \dots a_n a_{n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

□

5.2 Proof of AM-GM Inequality using Cauchy Induction

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} \geq \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}$$

- i. Base case is true ($n = 2$).
- ii. n is true $\implies 2n$ is true.
- iii. n is true $\implies n - 1$ is true.

Proof:

Step 1:

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2}{2} \geq \sqrt{a_1 a_2} \implies (\sqrt{a_1})^2 - 2\sqrt{a_1 a_2} + (\sqrt{a_2})^2 = (\sqrt{a_1} - \sqrt{a_2})^2 \geq 0.$$

Step 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a_1 + \cdots + a_n}{n} &\geq \sqrt[n]{a_1 \cdots a_n} \implies \\ \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}}{2n} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} + \frac{a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} + \cdots + a_{2n}}{n} \right) \\ &\geq \frac{\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} + \sqrt[n]{a_{n+1} a_{n+2} \cdots a_{2n}}}{2} \\ &\geq \sqrt[2]{\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} \cdot \sqrt[n]{a_{n+1} a_{n+2} \cdots a_{2n}}} \\ &= \sqrt[2n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{2n}} \end{aligned}$$

Step 3:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-1} + a_n}{n} &\geq \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1} a_n} \implies \\ \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-1} + \frac{a_1 + \cdots + a_{n-1}}{n-1}}{n} &\geq \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1} \cdot \frac{a_1 + \cdots + a_{n-1}}{n-1}} \\ \frac{(n-1)(a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-1}) + (a_1 + \cdots + a_{n-1})}{n \cdot (n-1)} &= \frac{(n-1+1)(a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-1})}{n \cdot (n-1)} \\ \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-1}}{n-1} &\geq \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1} \cdot \frac{a_1 + \cdots + a_{n-1}}{n-1}} \\ \left(\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-1}}{n-1} \right)^n &\geq a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1} \cdot \frac{a_1 + \cdots + a_{n-1}}{n-1} \\ \left(\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-1}}{n-1} \right)^{n-1} &\geq a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1} \\ \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-1}}{n-1} &\geq \sqrt[n-1]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1}} \end{aligned}$$

□

5.3 Proof of AM-GM Inequality using Jensen's Method

Let $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0$ and $f(x) = \ln x$ be a *concave* function on $(0, \infty)$. By Jensen's Inequality we have:

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i\right) &\geq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(a_i) \\ \ln\left(\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}\right) &\geq \frac{\ln(a_1) + \ln(a_2) + \dots + \ln(a_n)}{n} \\ &= \frac{\ln(a_1 a_2 \dots a_n)}{n} \\ &= \ln\left(\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n}\right) \\ e^{\ln\left(\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}\right)} &\geq e^{\ln\left(\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n}\right)} \\ \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} &\geq \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} \end{aligned}$$

□

6 Selected Problems

1. –