Useful Inequalities $\{x^2 \geqslant 0\}$ `v0.27a · November 29, 2014`

Cauchy-Schwarz

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i\right)^2 \le \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i^2\right)$$

Minkowski

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i + y_i|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \le \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |y_i|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad \text{for } p \ge 1.$$

Hölder

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i y_i| \le \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i|^p\right)^{1/p} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |y_i|^q\right)^{1/q} \quad \text{for } p, q > 1,\ \tfrac{1}{p} + \tfrac{1}{q} = 1.$$

Bernoulli

$(1+x)^r \ge 1 + rx$ for $x \ge -1,\ r \in \mathbb{R} \setminus (0,1)$. Reverse for $r \in [0,1]$.

$(1+x)^r \le 1 + (2^r - 1)x$ for $x \in [0,1],\ r \in \mathbb{R} \setminus (0,1)$.

$(1+x)^n \le \frac{1}{1-nx}$ for $x \in [-1,0],\ n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$(1+x)^r \le 1 + \frac{rx}{1-(r-1)x}$ for $x \in [-1, \frac{1}{r-1}),\ r > 1$.

$(1+nx)^{n+1} \ge (1+(n+1)x)^n$ for $x \in \mathbb{R},\ n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$(a+b)^n \le a^n + nb(a+b)^{n-1}$ for $a, b \ge 0,\ n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$\left(1 + \frac{x}{p}\right)^p \ge \left(1 + \frac{x}{q}\right)^q$ for (i) $x > 0,\ p > q > 0$,

(ii) $-p < -q < x < 0$, (iii) $-q > -p > x > 0$. Reverse for:

(iv) $q < 0 < p,\ -q > x > 0$, (v) $q < 0 < p,\ -p < x < 0$.

exponential

$e^x \ge \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n \ge 1 + x$, $\left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n \ge e^x\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n}\right)$ for $n > 1,\ |x| \le n$.

$e^x \ge x^e$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$, and $\frac{x^n}{n!} + 1 \le e^x \le \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^{n + x/2}$ for $x, n > 0$.

$e^x \ge 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}$ for $x \ge 0$, reverse for $x \le 0$.

$e^{-x} \le 1 - \frac{x}{2}$ for $x \in [0, \sim 1.59]$ and $2^{-x} \le 1 - \frac{x}{2}$ for $x \in [0,1]$.

$\frac{1}{2-x} < x^x < x^2 - x + 1$ for $x \in (0,1)$.

$x^{1/r}(x-1) \le rx(x^{1/r} - 1)$ for $x, r \ge 1$.

$x^y + y^x > 1$ and $e^x > \left(1 + \frac{x}{y}\right)^y > e^{\frac{xy}{x+y}}$ for $x, y > 0$.

$2 - y - e^{-x-y} \le 1 + x \le y + e^{x-y}$, and $e^x \le x + e^{x^2}$ for $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

logarithm

$\frac{x-1}{x} \le \ln(x) \le \frac{x^2-1}{2x} \le x - 1$, $\ln(x) \le n(x^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)$ for $x, n > 0$.

$\frac{2x}{2+x} \le \ln(1+x) \le \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}}$ for $x \ge 0$, reverse for $x \in (-1, 0]$.

$\ln(n+1) < \ln(n) + \frac{1}{n} \le \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i} \le \ln(n) + 1$

$\ln(1+x) \ge \frac{x}{2}$ for $x \in [0, \sim 2.51]$, reverse elsewhere.

$\ln(1+x) \ge x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{4}$ for $x \in [0, \sim 0.45]$, reverse elsewhere.

$\ln(1-x) \ge -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{2}$ for $x \in [0, \sim 0.43]$, reverse elsewhere.

trigonometric

$x - \frac{x^3}{2} \le x\cos x \le \frac{x\cos x}{1 - x^2/3} \le x\sqrt[3]{\cos x} \le x - x^3/6 \le x\cos\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \le \sin x$,

hyperbolic

$x\cos x \le \frac{x^3}{\sinh^2 x} \le x\cos^2(x/2) \le \sin x \le (x\cos x + 2x)/3 \le \frac{x^2}{\sinh x}$,

$\frac{2}{\pi}x \le \sin x \le x\cos(x/2) \le x \le x + \frac{x^3}{3} \le \tan x$ all for $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$.

$\cosh(x) + \alpha\sinh(x) \le e^{x(\alpha + x/2)}$ for $x \in \mathbb{R},\ \alpha \in [-1,1]$.

binomial

$\max\left\{\frac{n^k}{k^k}, \frac{(n-k+1)^k}{k!}\right\} \le \binom{n}{k} \le \frac{n^k}{k!} \le \frac{(en)^k}{k^k}$ and $\binom{n}{k} \le \frac{n^n}{k^k(n-k)^{n-k}} \le 2^n$.

$\frac{n^k}{4k!} \le \binom{n}{k}$ for $\sqrt{n} \ge k \ge 0$ and $\frac{4^n}{\sqrt{\pi n}}\left(1 - \frac{1}{8n}\right) \le \binom{2n}{n} \le \frac{4^n}{\sqrt{\pi n}}\left(1 - \frac{1}{9n}\right)$.

$\binom{n_1}{k_1}\binom{n_2}{k_2} \le \binom{n_1+n_2}{k_1+k_2}$ for $n_1 \ge k_1 \ge 0,\ n_2 \ge k_2 \ge 0$.

$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}G \le \binom{n}{\alpha n} \le G$ for $G = \frac{2^{nH(\alpha)}}{\sqrt{2\pi n\alpha(1-\alpha)}}$, $H(x) = -\log_2(x^x(1-x)^{1-x})$.

$\sum_{i=0}^{d}\binom{n}{i} \le n^d + 1$ and $\sum_{i=0}^{d}\binom{n}{i} \le 2^n$ for $n \ge d \ge 0$.

$\sum_{i=0}^{d}\binom{n}{i} \le \left(\frac{en}{d}\right)^d$ for $n \ge d \ge 1$.

$\sum_{i=0}^{d}\binom{n}{i} \le \binom{n}{d}\left(1 + \frac{d}{n-2d+1}\right)$ for $\frac{n}{2} \ge d \ge 0$.

$\binom{n}{\alpha n} \le \sum_{i=0}^{\alpha n}\binom{n}{i} \le \frac{1-\alpha}{1-2\alpha}\binom{n}{\alpha n}$ for $\alpha \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$.

square root

$2\sqrt{x+1} - 2\sqrt{x} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} < \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1} < 2\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{x-1}$ for $x \ge 1$.

Stirling

$$e\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \le \sqrt{2\pi n}\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n e^{1/(12n+1)} \le n! \le \sqrt{2\pi n}\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n e^{1/12n} \le en\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

means

$$\min\{x_i\} \le \frac{n}{\sum_i x_i^{-1}} \le \left(\prod_i x_i\right)^{1/n} \le \frac{1}{n}\sum_i x_i \le \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_i x_i^2} \le \max\{x_i\}$$

power means

$M_p \le M_q$ for $p \le q$, where $M_p = \left(\sum_i w_i |x_i|^p\right)^{1/p}$, $w_i \ge 0$, $\sum_i w_i = 1$.
In the limit $M_0 = \prod_i |x_i|^{w_i}$, $M_{-\infty} = \min_i\{x_i\}$, $M_\infty = \max_i\{x_i\}$.

Lehmer

$$\frac{\sum_i w_i |x_i|^p}{\sum_i w_i |x_i|^{p-1}} \le \frac{\sum_i w_i |x_i|^q}{\sum_i w_i |x_i|^{q-1}} \quad \text{for } p \le q,\ w_i \ge 0.$$

log mean

$$\sqrt{xy} \le \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}}{2}\right)(xy)^{\frac{1}{4}} \le \frac{x-y}{\ln(x)-\ln(y)} \le \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}}{2}\right)^2 \le \frac{x+y}{2} \quad \text{for } x, y > 0.$$

Heinz

$$\sqrt{xy} \le \frac{x^{1-\alpha}y^\alpha + x^\alpha y^{1-\alpha}}{2} \le \frac{x+y}{2} \quad \text{for } x, y > 0,\ \alpha \in [0,1].$$

Maclaurin-Newton

${S_k}^2 \ge S_{k-1}S_{k+1}$ and $\sqrt[k]{S_k} \ge \sqrt[(k+1)]{S_{k+1}}$ for $1 \le k < n$,
$S_k = \frac{1}{\binom{n}{k}} \sum_{1 \le i_1 < \cdots < i_k \le n} a_{i_1} a_{i_2} \cdots a_{i_k}$, and $a_i \ge 0$.

Jensen

$\varphi\left(\sum_i p_i x_i\right) \le \sum_i p_i \varphi(x_i)$ where $p_i \ge 0$, $\sum p_i = 1$, and φ convex.
Alternatively: $\varphi(\mathrm{E}[X]) \le \mathrm{E}[\varphi(X)]$. For concave φ the reverse holds.

Chebyshev

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(a_i)g(b_i)p_i \ge \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(a_i)p_i\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} g(b_i)p_i\right) \ge \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(a_i)g(b_{n-i+1})p_i$$

for $a_1 \le \cdots \le a_n$, $b_1 \le \cdots \le b_n$ and f, g nondecreasing, $p_i \ge 0$, $\sum p_i = 1$.
Alternatively: $\mathrm{E}\big[f(X)g(X)\big] \ge \mathrm{E}\big[f(X)\big]\mathrm{E}\big[g(X)\big]$.

rearrangement

$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_i \ge \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_{\pi(i)} \ge \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_{n-i+1}$ for $a_1 \le \cdots \le a_n$,
$b_1 \le \cdots \le b_n$ and π a permutation of $[n]$. More generally:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i(b_i) \ge \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i(b_{\pi(i)}) \ge \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i(b_{n-i+1})$$

with $\big(f_{i+1}(x) - f_i(x)\big)$ nondecreasing for all $1 \le i < n$.

Weierstrass $\prod_i (1-x_i)^{w_i} \geq 1 - \sum_i w_i x_i$ where $x_i \leq 1$, and either $w_i \geq 1$ (for all i) or $w_i \leq 0$ (for all i). If $w_i \in [0,1]$, $\sum w_i \leq 1$ and $x_i \leq 1$, the reverse holds.

Young $(\frac{1}{px^p} + \frac{1}{qx^q})^{-1} \leq xy \leq \frac{x^p}{p} + \frac{y^q}{q}$ for $x, y \geq 0$, $p, q > 0$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$.

Kantorovich $\left(\sum_i {x_i}^2\right)\left(\sum_i {y_i}^2\right) \leq \left(\frac{A}{G}\right)^2 \left(\sum_i x_i y_i\right)^2$ for $x_i, y_i > 0$, $0 < m \leq \frac{x_i}{y_i} \leq M < \infty$, $A = (m+M)/2$, $G = \sqrt{mM}$.

sum-integral $\int_{L-1}^{U} f(x)\,dx \leq \sum_{i=L}^{U} f(i) \leq \int_{L}^{U+1} f(x)\,dx$ for f nondecreasing.

Cauchy $\varphi'(a) \leq \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \leq \varphi'(b)$ where $a < b$, and φ convex.

Hermite $\varphi\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b \varphi(x)\,dx \leq \frac{\varphi(a)+\varphi(b)}{2}$ for φ convex.

Chong $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{a_i}{a_{\pi(i)}} \geq n$ and $\prod_{i=1}^{n} {a_i}^{a_i} \geq \prod_{i=1}^{n} {a_i}^{a_{\pi(i)}}$ for $a_i > 0$.

Gibbs $\sum_i a_i \log \frac{a_i}{b_i} \geq a \log \frac{a}{b}$ for $a_i, b_i \geq 0$, or more generally:
$\sum_i a_i \varphi\left(\frac{b_i}{a_i}\right) \leq a\,\varphi\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$ for φ concave, and $a := \sum a_i$, $b := \sum b_i$.

Shapiro $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{x_i}{x_{i+1}+x_{i+2}} \geq \frac{n}{2}$ where $x_i > 0$, $(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}) := (x_1, x_2)$, and $n \leq 12$ if even, $n \leq 23$ if odd.

Schur $x^t(x-y)(x-z) + y^t(y-z)(y-x) + z^t(z-x)(z-y) \geq 0$ where $x, y, z \geq 0$, $t > 0$

Hadamard $(\det A)^2 \leq \prod_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} A_{ij}^2$ where A is an $n \times n$ matrix.

Schur $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^2 \leq \sum_{i,j=1}^n A_{ij}^2$ and $\sum_{i=1}^k d_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i$ for $1 \leq k \leq n$.
A is an $n \times n$ matrix. For the second inequality A is symmetric.
$\lambda_1 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_n$ the eigenvalues, $d_1 \geq \cdots \geq d_n$ the diagonal elements.

Ky Fan $\dfrac{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{a_i}}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1-x_i)^{a_i}} \leq \dfrac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i(1-x_i)}$ for $x_i \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$, $a_i \in [0,1]$, $\sum a_i = 1$.

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

Mahler $\prod_{i=1}^{n} (x_i + y_i)^{1/n} \geq \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{1/n} + \prod_{i=1}^{n} y_i^{1/n}$ where $x_i, y_i > 0$.

Abel $b_1 \min_k \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_i \leq b_1 \max_k \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i$ for $b_1 \geq \cdots \geq b_n \geq 0$.

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

Carleman $\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\prod_{i=1}^k |a_i|\right)^{1/k} \leq e \sum_{k=1}^n |a_k|$

sum & product $\sum_{j=1}^{m} \prod_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} \geq \sum_{j=1}^{m} \prod_{i=1}^{n} a_{i\pi(j)}$ and $\prod_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} \leq \prod_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i\pi(j)}$
where $0 \leq a_{i1} \leq \cdots \leq a_{im}$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$ and π is a permutation of $[n]$.
$\left|\prod_{i=1}^n a_i - \prod_{i=1}^n b_i\right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |a_i - b_i|$ for $|a_i|, |b_i| \leq 1$.
$\prod_{i=1}^n (\alpha + a_i) \geq (1+\alpha)^n$, where $\prod_{i=1}^n a_i \geq 1$, $a_i > 0$, $\alpha > 0$.

Callebaut $\left(\sum_i a_i^{1+x} b_i^{1-x}\right)\left(\sum_i a_i^{1-x} b_i^{1+x}\right) \geq \left(\sum_i a_i^{1+y} b_i^{1-y}\right)\left(\sum_i a_i^{1-y} b_i^{1+y}\right)$ for $1 \geq x \geq y \geq 0$, and $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Karamata $\sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(a_i) \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(b_i)$ for $a_1 \geq a_2 \geq \cdots \geq a_n$ and $b_1 \geq \cdots \geq b_n$, and $\{a_i\} \succeq \{b_i\}$ (majorization), i.e. $\sum_{i=1}^t a_i \geq \sum_{i=1}^t b_i$ for all $1 \leq t \leq n$, with equality for $t = n$ and φ is convex (for concave φ the reverse holds).

Muirhead $\frac{1}{n!}\sum_\pi x_{\pi(1)}^{a_1} \cdots x_{\pi(n)}^{a_n} \geq \frac{1}{n!}\sum_\pi x_{\pi(1)}^{b_1} \cdots x_{\pi(n)}^{b_n}$
where $a_1 \geq a_2 \geq \cdots \geq a_n$ and $b_1 \geq b_2 \geq \cdots \geq b_n$ and $\{a_k\} \succeq \{b_k\}$, $x_i \geq 0$ and the sums extend over all permutations π of $[n]$.

Hilbert $\sum_{m=1}^\infty \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{a_m b_n}{m+n} \leq \pi \left(\sum_{m=1}^\infty a_m^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\sum_{n=1}^\infty b_n^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ for $a_m, b_n \in \mathbb{R}$.
With $\max\{m,n\}$ instead of $m+n$, we have 4 instead of π.

Hardy $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \left(\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n}\right)^p \leq \left(\frac{p}{p-1}\right)^p \sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n^p$ for $a_n \geq 0$, $p > 1$.

Carlson $\left(\sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n\right)^4 \leq \pi^2 \sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n^2 \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^2 a_n^2$ for $a_n \in \mathbb{R}$.

Mathieu $\frac{1}{c^2 + 1/2} < \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{2n}{(n^2+c^2)^2} < \frac{1}{c^2}$ for $c \neq 0$.

Copson $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k \geq n} \frac{a_k}{k}\right)^p \leq p^p \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} {a_n}^p$ for $a_n \geq 0$, $p > 1$, reverse if $p \in (0,1)$.

Kraft $\sum 2^{-c(i)} \leq 1$ for $c(i)$ depth of leaf i of binary tree, sum over all leaves.

LYM $\sum_{X \in \mathcal{A}} \binom{n}{|X|}^{-1} \leq 1$, $\mathcal{A} \subset 2^{[n]}$, no set in $\mathcal{A}$ is subset of another set in $\mathcal{A}$.

Sauer-Shelah $|\mathcal{A}| \leq |\mathrm{str}(\mathcal{A})| \leq \sum_{i=0}^{\mathrm{vc}(\mathcal{A})} \binom{n}{i}$ for $\mathcal{A} \subseteq 2^{[n]}$, and
$\mathrm{str}(\mathcal{A}) = \{X \subseteq [n] : X \text{ shattered by } \mathcal{A}\}$, $\mathrm{vc}(\mathcal{A}) = \max\{|X| : X \in \mathrm{str}(\mathcal{A})\}$.

Bonferroni $\Pr\left[\bigvee_{i=1}^{n} A_i\right] \leq \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^{j-1} S_j$ for $1 \leq k \leq n$, k odd,
$\Pr\left[\bigvee_{i=1}^{n} A_i\right] \geq \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^{j-1} S_j$ for $2 \leq k \leq n$, k even.
$S_k = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_k \leq n} \Pr\left[A_{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge A_{i_k}\right]$ where A_i are events.

Bhatia-Davis $\quad \mathrm{Var}[X] \le \big(M - \mathrm{E}[X]\big)\big(\mathrm{E}[X] - m\big) \quad$ where $X \in [m, M]$.

Samuelson $\quad \mu - \sigma\sqrt{n-1} \le x_i \le \mu + \sigma\sqrt{n-1} \quad$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$.
Where $\mu = \sum x_i/n$, $\sigma^2 = \sum (x_i - \mu)^2/n$.

Markov $\quad \Pr\big[|X| \ge a\big] \le \mathrm{E}\big[|X|\big]/a \quad$ where X is a random variable (r.v.), $a > 0$.
$\Pr\big[X \le c\big] \le (1 - \mathrm{E}[X])/(1-c) \quad$ for $X \in [0,1]$ and $c \in \big[0, \mathrm{E}[X]\big]$.
$\Pr\big[X \in S\big] \le \mathrm{E}[f(X)]/s \quad$ for $f \ge 0$, and $f(x) \ge s > 0$ for all $x \in S$.

Chebyshev $\quad \Pr\big[\big|X - \mathrm{E}[X]\big| \ge t\big] \le \mathrm{Var}[X]/t^2 \quad$ where $t > 0$.
$\Pr\big[X - \mathrm{E}[X] \ge t\big] \le \mathrm{Var}[X]/(\mathrm{Var}[X] + t^2) \quad$ where $t > 0$.

2^{nd} *moment* $\quad \Pr\big[X > 0\big] \ge (\mathrm{E}[X])^2/(\mathrm{E}[X^2]) \quad$ where $\mathrm{E}[X] \ge 0$.
$\Pr\big[X = 0\big] \le \mathrm{Var}[X]/(\mathrm{E}[X^2]) \quad$ where $\mathrm{E}[X^2] \ne 0$.

k^{th} *moment* $\quad \Pr\big[\big|X - \mu\big| \ge t\big] \le \dfrac{\mathrm{E}\left[(X-\mu)^k\right]}{t^k} \quad$ and

$$\Pr\big[\big|X - \mu\big| \ge t\big] \le C_k \left(\frac{nk}{t^2}\right)^{k/2} \quad \text{for } X_i \in [0,1] \text{ } k\text{-wise indep. r.v.,}$$

$X = \sum X_i$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, $\mu = \mathrm{E}[X]$, $C_k = 2\sqrt{\pi k}e^{1/6k} \le 1.0004$, k even.

Chernoff $\quad \Pr[X \ge t] \le F(a)/a^t \quad$ for X r.v., $\Pr[X = k] = p_k$,
$F(z) = \sum_k p_k z^k$ probability gen. func., and $a \ge 1$.

$$\Pr\big[X \ge (1+\delta)\mu\big] \le \left(\frac{e^\delta}{(1+\delta)^{(1+\delta)}}\right)^\mu \le \exp\left(\frac{-\mu\delta^2}{\min\{2+\delta, 3\}}\right)$$

where X_i indep. r.v. drawn from [0,1], $X = \sum X_i$, $\mu = \mathrm{E}[X]$, $\delta \ge 0$.

$$\Pr\big[X \le (1-\delta)\mu\big] \le \left(\frac{e^{-\delta}}{(1-\delta)^{(1-\delta)}}\right)^\mu \le \exp\left(\frac{-\mu\delta^2}{2}\right) \quad \text{for } \delta \in [0,1).$$

Simpler (weaker) form: $\Pr\big[X \ge R\big] \le 2^{-R} \quad$ for $R \ge 2e\mu$ ($\approx 5.44\mu$).

$$\Pr\big[X \ge t\big] \le \frac{\binom{n}{k}p^k}{\binom{t}{k}} \quad \text{for } X_i \in \{0,1\} \text{ } k\text{-wise i.r.v., } \mathrm{E}[X_i] = p,\ X = \textstyle\sum X_i.$$

$$\Pr\big[X \ge (1+\delta)\mu\big] \le \tbinom{n}{\hat{k}}p^{\hat{k}} \big/ \tbinom{(1+\delta)\mu}{\hat{k}} \quad \text{for } X_i \in [0,1] \text{ } k\text{-wise i.r.v.,}$$

$k \ge \hat{k} = \lceil \mu\delta/(1-p) \rceil$, $\mathrm{E}[X_i] = p_i$, $X = \sum X_i$, $\mu = \mathrm{E}[X]$, $p = \frac{\mu}{n}$, $\delta > 0$.

Hoeffding $\quad \Pr\big[\big|X - \mathrm{E}[X]\big| \ge \delta\big] \le 2\exp\left(\dfrac{-2\delta^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (b_i - a_i)^2}\right) \quad$ for X_i i.r.v.,
$X_i \in [a_i, b_i]$ (w. prob. 1), $X = \sum X_i$, $\delta \ge 0$.
A related lemma, assuming $\mathrm{E}[X] = 0$, $X \in [a,b]$ (w. prob. 1) and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\mathrm{E}\big[e^{\lambda X}\big] \le \exp\left(\frac{\lambda^2(b-a)^2}{8}\right)$$

Kolmogorov $\quad \Pr\big[\max_k |S_k| \ge \varepsilon\big] \le \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}\mathrm{Var}[S_n] = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}\sum_i \mathrm{Var}[X_i]$
where $X_1, \dots, X_n$ are i.r.v., $\mathrm{E}[X_i] = 0$,
$\mathrm{Var}[X_i] < \infty$ for all i, $S_k = \sum_{i=1}^k X_i$ and $\varepsilon > 0$.

Paley-Zygmund $\quad \Pr\big[X \ge \mu\, \mathrm{E}[X]\,\big] \ge 1 - \dfrac{\mathrm{Var}[X]}{(1-\mu)^2\ (\mathrm{E}[X])^2 + \mathrm{Var}[X]} \quad$ for $X \ge 0$,
$\mathrm{Var}[X] < \infty$, and $\mu \in (0,1)$.

Vysochanskij-Petunin-Gauss $\quad \Pr\big[\big|X - \mathrm{E}[X]\big| \ge \lambda\sigma\big] \le \frac{4}{9\lambda^2} \quad$ if $\lambda \ge \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}$,
$\Pr\big[\big|X - m\big| \ge \varepsilon\big] \le \frac{4\tau^2}{9\varepsilon^2} \quad$ if $\varepsilon \ge \frac{2\tau}{\sqrt{3}}$,
$\Pr\big[\big|X - m\big| \ge \varepsilon\big] \le 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{3}\tau} \quad$ if $\varepsilon \le \frac{2\tau}{\sqrt{3}}$.
Where X is a unimodal r.v. with mode m,
$\sigma^2 = \mathrm{Var}[X] < \infty$, $\tau^2 = \mathrm{Var}[X] + (\mathrm{E}[X] - m)^2 = \mathrm{E}[(X-m)^2]$.

Etemadi $\quad \Pr\big[\max_{1 \le k \le n} |S_k| \ge 3\alpha\big] \le 3 \max_{1 \le k \le n}\big(\Pr\big[\,|S_k| \ge \alpha\big]\big)$
where X_i are i.r.v., $S_k = \sum_{i=1}^k X_i$, $\alpha \ge 0$.

Doob $\quad \Pr\big[\max_{1 \le k \le n} |X_k| \ge \varepsilon\big] \le \mathrm{E}\big[|X_n|\big]/\varepsilon \quad$ for martingale (X_k) and $\varepsilon > 0$.

Bennett $\quad \Pr\big[\,\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \ge \varepsilon\,\big] \le \exp\left(-\dfrac{n\sigma^2}{M^2}\,\theta\big(\dfrac{M\varepsilon}{n\sigma^2}\big)\right) \quad$ where X_i i.r.v.,
$\mathrm{E}[X_i] = 0$, $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n}\sum \mathrm{Var}[X_i]$, $|X_i| \le M$ (w. prob. 1), $\varepsilon \ge 0$,
$\theta(u) = (1+u)\log(1+u) - u$.

Bernstein $\quad \Pr\big[\,\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \ge \varepsilon\,\big] \le \exp\left(\dfrac{-\varepsilon^2}{2(n\sigma^2 + M\varepsilon/3)}\right) \quad$ for X_i i.r.v.,
$\mathrm{E}[X_i] = 0$, $|X_i| < M$ (w. prob. 1) for all i, $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n}\sum \mathrm{Var}[X_i]$, $\varepsilon \ge 0$.

Azuma $\quad \Pr\big[\big|X_n - X_0\big| \ge \delta\big] \le 2\exp\left(\dfrac{-\delta^2}{2\sum_{i=1}^n {c_i}^2}\right) \quad$ for martingale (X_k) s.t.
$\big|X_i - X_{i-1}\big| < c_i$ (w. prob. 1), for $i = 1, \dots, n$, $\delta \ge 0$.

Efron-Stein $\quad \mathrm{Var}[Z] \le \frac{1}{2}\ \mathrm{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \big(Z - Z^{(i)}\big)^2\right] \quad$ for $X_i, X_i{}' \in \mathcal{X}$ i.r.v.,
$f : \mathcal{X}^n \to \mathbb{R}$, $Z = f(X_1, \dots, X_n)$, $Z^{(i)} = f(X_1, \dots, X_i{}', \dots, X_n)$.

McDiarmid $\quad \Pr\big[\big|Z - \mathrm{E}[Z]\big| \ge \delta\big] \le 2\ \exp\left(\dfrac{-2\delta^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i^2}\right) \quad$ for $X_i, X_i{}' \in \mathcal{X}$ i.r.v.,
Z, $Z^{(i)}$ as before, s.t. $\big|Z - Z^{(i)}\big| \le c_i$ for all i, and $\delta \ge 0$.

Janson $\quad M \le \Pr\big[\bigwedge \overline{B}_i\big] \le M\exp\left(\dfrac{\Delta}{2 - 2\varepsilon}\right) \quad$ where $\Pr[B_i] \le \varepsilon$ for all i,
$M = \prod(1 - \Pr[B_i])$, $\Delta = \sum_{i \ne j, B_i \sim B_j} \Pr[B_i \wedge B_j]$.

Lovász $\quad \Pr\big[\bigwedge \overline{B}_i\big] \ge \prod(1 - x_i) > 0 \quad$ where $\Pr[B_i] \le x_i \cdot \prod_{(i,j) \in D}(1 - x_j)$,
for $x_i \in [0,1)$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$ and D the dependency graph.
If each B_i mutually indep. of the set of all other events, exc. at most d,
$\Pr[B_i] \le p$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, then if $ep(d+1) \le 1$ then $\Pr\big[\bigwedge \overline{B}_i\big] > 0$.