

MONOTONICITY AND CONVEXITY OF FOUR SEQUENCES ORIGINATING FROM NANSON'S INEQUALITY

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volume 7, issue 4, article 150,
2006.

*Received 12 September, 2005;
accepted 31 October, 2006.*

Communicated by: F. Qi

Abstract

Contents



Home Page

Go Back

Close

Quit

Abstract

In the short note, four sequences originating from Nanson's inequality are introduced, their monotonicities and convexities are obtained, and Nanson's inequality is refined.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: 26D15.

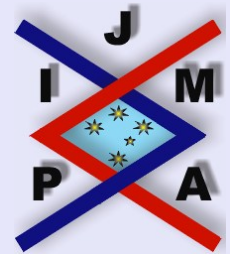
Key words: Monotonicity, Convexity, Sequence, Nanson's inequality, Refinement.

The author was supported in part by the Key Research Foundation of Chongqing Institute of Technology under Grant 2004ZD94.

The author appreciates heartily Professor Feng Qi for his valuably revising this paper word by word.

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Proofs of the Theorems	6
	References	



Monotonicity and Convexity of Four Sequences Originating from Nanson's Inequality

Liang-Cheng Wang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 2 of 9

1. Introduction

A real sequence $\{a_i\}_{i=1}^k$ for $k > 2$ is called convex if

$$(1.1) \quad a_i + a_{i+2} \geq 2a_{i+1}$$

for $i \in \mathbb{N}$ with $i + 2 \leq k$.

The Nanson's inequality (see [3, p. 465] and [1, 2, 4]) reads that if $\{a_i\}_{i=1}^{2n+1}$ is a convex sequence, then

$$(1.2) \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n a_{2k} \leq \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n a_{2k+1}.$$

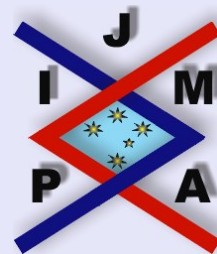
The equality in (1.2) holds only if $\{a_i\}_{i=1}^{2n+1}$ is an arithmetic sequence.

It is clear that inequality (1.2) can be rewritten as

$$(1.3) \quad H(n) \triangleq n \sum_{k=0}^n a_{2k+1} - (n+1) \sum_{k=1}^n a_{2k} \geq 0.$$

Similar to $H(n)$, it can be introduced for given $n \in \mathbb{N}$ that

$$(1.4) \quad h(m) = (n - m + 1) \sum_{k=m-1}^n a_{2k+1} - (n - m + 2) \sum_{k=m}^n a_{2k} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq m \leq n + 1,$$



Monotonicity and Convexity of Four Sequences Originating from Nanson's Inequality

Liang-Cheng Wang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 3 of 9

$$(1.5) \quad C(m) = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \times \left[m \sum_{i=0}^m a_{2i+1} + (n-m) \sum_{i=1}^m a_{2i} + (n+1) \sum_{i=m+1}^n a_{2i} \right]$$

for $0 \leq m \leq n$, and

$$(1.6) \quad c(m) = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left[(n-m+1) \sum_{i=m-1}^n a_{2i+1} + (n+1) \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} a_{2i} + (m-1) \sum_{i=m}^n a_{2i} \right]$$

for $1 \leq m \leq n+1$, where $\sum_{i=q+1}^q b_i = 0$ is assumed for any $b_i \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q \in \mathbb{N}$.

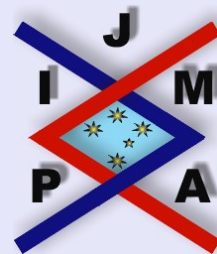
The aim of this paper is to study monotonicity and convexity of H , h , C and c . From this, some new inequalities and refinements of (1.2) are deduced.

Our main results are the following two theorems.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $\{a_i\}_{i=1}^{2n+1}$ for $n \geq 1$ be a convex sequence. Then*

1. *the sequence $\{H(j)\}_{j=1}^n$ is increasing and convex,*
2. *the sequence $\{C(j)\}_{j=0}^n$ satisfies*

$$(1.7) \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{2i} = C(0) \leq C(1) \leq \dots \leq C(n-1) \leq C(n) \\ = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=0}^n a_{2i+1}.$$



Monotonicity and Convexity of Four Sequences Originating from Nanson's Inequality

Liang-Cheng Wang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 4 of 9

Theorem 1.2. Let $\{a_i\}_{i=1}^{2n+1}$ for $n \geq 1$ be a convex sequence. Then

1. the sequence $\{h(j)\}_{j=1}^{n+1}$ is decreasing and convex,
2. the sequence $\{c(j)\}_{j=1}^{n+1}$ satisfies

$$(1.8) \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{2i} = c(n+1) \leq c(n) \leq \dots \leq c(2) \leq c(1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=0}^n a_{2i+1},$$

3. and

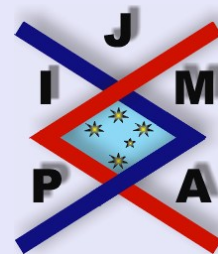
$$(1.9) \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{2i} = \frac{C(0) + c(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\leq \frac{C(1) + c(n)}{2} \leq \dots$$

$$\leq \frac{C(n-1) + c(2)}{2}$$

$$\leq \frac{C(n) + c(1)}{2} = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=0}^n a_{2i+1}.$$

Remark 1. Inequalities (1.7), (1.8) and (1.9) are refinements of (1.2).



Monotonicity and Convexity of
Four Sequences Originating
from Nanson's Inequality

Liang-Cheng Wang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 5 of 9

2. Proofs of the Theorems

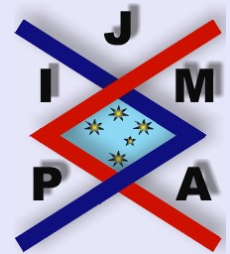
Proof of Theorem 1.1. If $\{a_i\}_{i=1}^n$ is convex, then it is easy to see that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.1) \quad a_i - a_{i+1} - a_{n-1} + a_n \\
 &= (a_i - 2a_{i+1} + a_{i+2}) + (a_{i+1} - 2a_{i+2} + a_{i+3}) + \cdots \\
 &\quad + (a_{n-4} - 2a_{n-3} + a_{n-2}) + (a_{n-3} - 2a_{n-2} + a_{n-1}) \\
 &\quad\quad\quad + (a_{n-2} - 2a_{n-1} + a_n) \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

From (1.1) and (2.1), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 &H(j) - H(j-1) \\
 &= j \sum_{i=0}^j a_{2i+1} - (j+1) \sum_{i=1}^j a_{2i} - (j-1) \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} a_{2i+1} + j \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} a_{2i} \\
 &= \left(j \sum_{i=0}^j a_{2i+1} - (j-1) \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} a_{2i+1} \right) + \left(j \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} a_{2i} - (j+1) \sum_{i=1}^j a_{2i} \right) \\
 &= \left(ja_{2j+1} + \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} a_{2i+1} \right) - \left(ja_{2j} + \sum_{i=1}^j a_{2i} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^j (a_{2i-1} - a_{2i} - a_{2j} + a_{2j+1}) \\
 &\geq 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

which implies the increasing monotonicity of $H(j)$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$.



**Monotonicity and Convexity of
Four Sequences Originating
from Nanson's Inequality**

Liang-Cheng Wang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 6 of 9

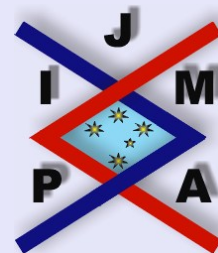
It is obvious that

$$(2.2) \quad C(k) = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left[H(k) + (n+1) \sum_{i=1}^n a_{2i} \right] = \frac{H(k)}{n(n+1)} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{2i}.$$

From the increasingly monotonic property of $H(j)$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$, inequalities in (1.7) are concluded.

For $j = 1, 2, \dots, n-2$, direct calculation gives

$$\begin{aligned} & H(j) - 2H(j+1) + H(j+2) \\ &= \left(j \sum_{i=0}^j a_{2i+1} - (j+1) \sum_{i=1}^j a_{2i} \right) - 2 \left((j+1) \sum_{i=0}^{j+1} a_{2i+1} - (j+2) \sum_{i=1}^{j+1} a_{2i} \right) \\ & \quad + \left((j+2) \sum_{i=0}^{j+2} a_{2i+1} - (j+3) \sum_{i=1}^{j+2} a_{2i} \right) \\ &= \left(j \sum_{i=0}^j a_{2i+1} - (j+1) \sum_{i=0}^{j+1} a_{2i+1} \right) + \left((j+2) \sum_{i=0}^{j+2} a_{2i+1} - (j+1) \sum_{i=0}^{j+1} a_{2i+1} \right) \\ & \quad + \left((j+2) \sum_{i=1}^{j+1} a_{2i} - (j+1) \sum_{i=1}^j a_{2i} \right) + \left((j+2) \sum_{i=1}^{j+1} a_{2i} - (j+3) \sum_{i=1}^{j+2} a_{2i} \right) \\ &= \left(-j a_{2j+3} - \sum_{i=0}^{j+1} a_{2i+1} \right) + \left((j+1) a_{2j+5} + \sum_{i=0}^{j+2} a_{2i+1} \right) \end{aligned}$$



Monotonicity and Convexity of Four Sequences Originating from Nanson's Inequality

Liang-Cheng Wang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

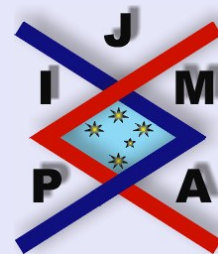
Page 7 of 9

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left((j+1)a_{2j+2} + \sum_{i=1}^{j+1} a_{2i} \right) + \left(-(j+2)a_{2j+4} - \sum_{i=1}^{j+2} a_{2i} \right) \\
= & (j+1)a_{2j+2} - ja_{2j+3} - (j+2)a_{2j+4} + (j+1)a_{2j+5} \\
& + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{j+1} a_{2i} - \sum_{i=1}^{j+2} a_{2i} \right) + \left(\sum_{i=0}^{j+2} a_{2i+1} - \sum_{i=0}^{j+1} a_{2i+1} \right) \\
= & (j+1)a_{2j+2} - ja_{2j+3} - (j+3)a_{2j+4} + (j+2)a_{2j+5} \\
= & (j+1)(a_{2j+2} - 2a_{2j+3} + a_{2j+4}) + (j+2)(a_{2j+3} - 2a_{2j+4} + a_{2j+5}) \\
\geq & 0
\end{aligned}$$

which implies that the sequence $\{H(j)\}_{j=1}^n$ is convex. The proof of Theorem 1.1 is complete. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.2. By the same arguments as in Theorem 1.1, the decreasing and convex properties of the sequences $\{h(j)\}_{j=1}^{n+1}$ and $\{c(j)\}_{j=1}^{n+1}$ are immediately obtained.

Adding (1.7) and (1.8) yields (1.9). The proof of Theorem 1.2 is complete. \square



**Monotonicity and Convexity of
Four Sequences Originating
from Nanson's Inequality**

Liang-Cheng Wang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

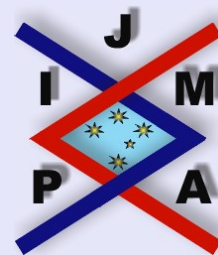
Close

Quit

Page 8 of 9

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Monotonicity and Convexity of
Four Sequences Originating
from Nanson's Inequality

Liang-Cheng Wang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 9 of 9