

## 6. Inequalities

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### 1 Famous results

**Cauchy-Schwarz.** Let  $v$  and  $w$  be vectors in an inner product space. Then

$$|\langle v, w \rangle|^2 \leq \langle v, v \rangle \cdot \langle w, w \rangle,$$

with equality only if  $v$  and  $w$  are proportional.

**Jensen.** If  $f$  is a convex function, then  $f(\text{average of } x\text{'s}) \leq \text{average of } f(x)\text{'s}$ . This implies, for example, that  $x^p y^{1-p} \leq px + (1-p)y$ .

**Bieberbach, via Steiner symmetrization.** Every compact set  $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  satisfies

$$\text{vol}(K) \leq \text{vol}(B_n) \cdot \left( \frac{\text{diam}(K)}{2} \right)^n,$$

where  $B_n$  is the unit ball in  $n$  dimensions, and  $\text{diam}(K) = \max\{\text{dist}(x, y) : x, y \in K\}$  is the diameter of set  $K$ .

**Beats.** Superpositions of sine waves can form “beats”:

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin a\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin b\theta = \sin \left( \frac{a+b}{2} \theta \right) \cos \left( \frac{a-b}{2} \theta \right).$$

### 2 Problems

1. In terms of  $n$ , determine the maximum possible value of the sum

$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |x_i - x_j|$$

where  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  are (not necessarily distinct) real numbers in  $[0, 1]$ .

2. Find all pairs of real numbers  $(\alpha, \beta)$  for which there is a constant  $C$  such that for all positive reals  $x$  and  $y$ ,

$$x^\alpha y^\beta < C(x + y).$$

3. Let  $\alpha$  be a real number. Are there any continuous real-valued functions  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$  such that

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1, \quad \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = \alpha, \quad \text{and} \quad \int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx = \alpha^2?$$

4. Suppose that  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  are real numbers such that

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \sin kx \right| \leq |\sin x|$$

for all real  $x$ . Prove that

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^n ka_k \right| \leq 1.$$

5. Let  $K$  be a convex set in the plane with area at least  $\pi$ , whose boundary is a finite collection of line segments. Prove that there are points  $X, Y \in K$  such that the distance between  $X$  and  $Y$  is at least 2.
6. Let  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n$  be points on the surface of the unit sphere in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , i.e., with coordinates satisfying  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ . Prove that

$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} d_2(P_i, P_j)^2 \leq n^2,$$

where  $d_2(X, Y)$  is the ordinary Euclidean distance between points  $X$  and  $Y$ .

7. Show that for every curve in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  of length 1, there is a closed rectangle of area  $\frac{1}{4}$  which covers it completely.
8. Show that a circle inscribed in a square has a larger perimeter than any other ellipse inscribed in a square.

### 3 Homework

Please write up solutions to two of the problems, to turn in at next week's meeting. One of them may be a problem that we discussed in class.