# 6. Inequalities

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### 1 Well-known statements

**AM-GM.** Let  $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$  be non-negative real numbers. Then

$$(a_1a_2\cdots a_n)^{1/n} \le \frac{a_1+\cdots+a_n}{n},$$

with equality if and only if all  $a_i$  are equal.

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

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

with equality only if v and w are proportional. Equivalently, if  $a_1, \ldots, a_n$  and  $b_1, \ldots, b_n$  are sequences of real numbers, then

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

**Smoothing principle.** Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  be a convex function. Then if x + y = x' + y' but x' and y' are closer together, we have

$$f(x') + f(y') \le f(x) + f(y)$$
.

Furthermore, if f is strictly convex, then the inequality is strict.

- **Compactness.** If D is a compact set and  $f: D \to \mathbb{R}$  is continuous, then f achieves a maximum on D, i.e., there is at point  $x \in D$  such that for all  $y \in D$ ,  $f(x) \ge f(y)$ .
- **Jensen.** If f is a convex function, then  $f(\text{average of } x's) \leq \text{average of } f(x)$ 's. This implies, for example, that  $x^p y^{1-p} \leq px + (1-p)y$ .

## 2 Problems

- 1. Joe has a higher batting average than Mike for the first half of the season, *and* Joe also has a higher batting average than Mike for the second half of the season. Does it follow that Joe has a higher batting average than Mike for the whole season?
- 2. If  $a_1 + \dots + a_n = n$ , prove that  $a_1^4 + \dots + a_n^4 \ge n$ .
- 3. Let  $a_1, \ldots, a_n$  be distinct real numbers. Find the maximum of

$$a_1a_{\sigma(1)} + a_2a_{\sigma(2)} + \cdots + a_na_{\sigma(n)},$$

over all permutations of the set  $\{1, \ldots, n\}$ .

- 4. At every lattice point in the plane there is placed a positive number in such a way that each is the average of its four nearest neighbors. Show that all the numbers are the same. (A lattice point is a point whose coordinates are both integers.)
- 5. Prove that in any set of 2000 distinct real numbers there exist four elements a, b, c, d with:
  - a > b, and
  - c > d, and
  - $a \neq c$  or  $b \neq d$ ,

such that

$$\left|\frac{a-b}{c-d}-1\right| < \frac{1}{100000}$$

- 6. Show that if f(x) is a function from  $\mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ , whose first and second derivatives both exist and are continuous, and both f(x) and f''(x) are bounded, then f'(x) is also bounded.
- 7. Let  $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$  be real numbers, and suppose that b is a real number for which

$$b < \frac{\left(\sum a_i\right)^2}{n-1} - \sum a_i^2.$$

Show that  $b < 2a_i a_j$  for all distinct pairs of *i* and *j*.

### **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. You are encouraged to collaborate with each other. Even if you do not solve a problem, please spend two hours thinking, and submit a list of your ideas.