A GENERALIZATION OF AN INEQUALITY OF TCHEBYCHEV

Florentin Smarandache
University of New Mexico
200 College Road
Gallup, NM 87301, USA
E-mail: smarand@unm.edu

Statement: If $a_i^{(k)} \geq a_{i+1}^{(k)}$, $i \in \{1,2,...,n-1\}$, $k \in \{1,2,...,m\}$, then:

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\prod_{k=1}^{m} a_i^{(k)} \geq \frac{1}{n^m}\prod_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^{(k)} .$$

Demonstration by recurrence on m.

Case $m = 1$ is obvious: $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^{(1)} \geq \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^{(1)}$.

In the case $m = 2$, this is the inequality of Tchebychev itself:

If $a_1^{(1)} \geq a_2^{(1)} \geq ... \geq a_n^{(1)}$ and $a_1^{(2)} \geq a_2^{(2)} \geq ... \geq a_n^{(2)}$, then:

$$\frac{a_1^{(1)}a_1^{(2)} + a_2^{(1)}a_2^{(2)} + ... + a_n^{(1)}a_n^{(2)}}{n} \geq \frac{a_1^{(1)} + a_2^{(1)} + ... + a_n^{(1)}}{n} \times \frac{a_1^{(2)} + ... + a_n^{(2)}}{n}$$

One supposes that the inequality is true for all the values smaller or equal to m. It is necessary to prove for the rang $m+1$:

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\prod_{k=1}^{m+1} a_i^{(k)} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\prod_{k=1}^{m} a_i^{(k)}\right)\cdot a_i^{(m+1)} .$$

This is $\geq \left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\prod_{k=1}^{m} a_i^{(k)}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^{(m+1)}\right) \geq \left(\frac{1}{n^m}\prod_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^{(k)}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^{(m+1)}\right)$

and this is exactly $\frac{1}{n^{m+1}}\prod_{k=1}^{m+1}\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^{(k)}$ (Quod Erat Demonstrandum).