

# Lower bound on a special type of cyclic sums

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*"Entia non sunt multiplicanda praeter necessitatem" (Ockam, W.)*

*"Dios no juega a los dados con el Universo" (Einstein, Albert)*

*"Te doy gracias, Padre, porque has ocultado estas cosas a los sabios y entendidos y se las has revelado a la gente sencilla" (Mt 11,25)*

## Abstract

In this brief paper it is proved a theorem regarding the relative value of the cyclic sums of  $f(x) = \frac{a_1^{\alpha+1}}{k_1 a_1^\alpha + k_2 a_2^\alpha}$  and the sum of its variables.

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## 1 Introduction

We define a cyclic sum  $\sum_{cyc} f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  as equal to  $f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) + f(a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n, a_1) + f(a_3, a_4, \dots, a_1, a_2) + \dots + f(a_n, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1})$ . Therefore, all the variables are cycled through.

We are interested in studying the sum

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{a_1^{\alpha+1}}{k_1 a_1^\alpha + k_2 a_2^\alpha} = \frac{a_1^{\alpha+1}}{k_1 a_1^\alpha + k_2 a_2^\alpha} + \frac{a_2^{\alpha+1}}{k_1 a_2^\alpha + k_2 a_3^\alpha} + \dots + \frac{a_n^{\alpha+1}}{k_1 a_n^\alpha + k_2 a_1^\alpha}$$

And its relative value compared to

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k$$

In this regard, in this paper it is proposed and proved the following theorem:

**Theorem.**

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{a_1^{\alpha+1}}{k_1 a_1^\alpha + k_2 a_2^\alpha} \geq \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k}{k_1 + k_2}$$

## 2 Proof

### 2.1 Previous Lemmas

We will need firstly the following

**Lemma 1.**

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^{\alpha+1} \geq \sum_{cyc} a_1 a_2^\alpha$$

**Proof.**

Applying the Rearrangement inequality on  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  and  $a_1^\alpha, a_2^\alpha, \dots, a_n^\alpha$ , we have that  $\sum_{cyc} a_1 a_2^\alpha$  is maximized when  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  and  $a_1^\alpha, a_2^\alpha, \dots, a_n^\alpha$  are similarly sorted.

Therefore, we can affirm that

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^{\alpha+1} \geq \sum_{cyc} a_1 a_2^\alpha$$

Other hand, we need the following

**Lemma 2.**

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{a_1^{\alpha+1} + \binom{k_2}{k_1} a_1 a_2^\alpha}{k_1 a_1^\alpha + k_2 a_2^\alpha} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k}{k_1}$$

**Proof.**

If we establish that

$$\frac{a_1^{\alpha+1}}{k_1 a_1^\alpha + k_2 a_2^\alpha} + \frac{n}{m} = \frac{a_1}{k_1}$$

Operating, we get that

$$\frac{a_1^{\alpha+1}m + n(k_1a_1^\alpha + k_2a_2^\alpha)}{m(k_1a_1^\alpha + k_2a_2^\alpha)} = \frac{a_1}{k_1}$$

$$k_1(a_1^{\alpha+1}m + n(k_1a_1^\alpha + k_2a_2^\alpha)) = a_1m(k_1a_1^\alpha + k_2a_2^\alpha)$$

$$k_1a_1^{\alpha+1}m + k_1n(k_1a_1^\alpha + k_2a_2^\alpha) = a_1mk_1a_1^\alpha + a_1mk_2a_2^\alpha$$

$$k_1n(k_1a_1^\alpha + k_2a_2^\alpha) = a_1mk_2a_2^\alpha$$

$$\frac{n}{m} = \binom{k_2}{k_1} \frac{a_1a_2^\alpha}{k_1a_1^\alpha + k_2a_2^\alpha}$$

Therefore, we have that

$$\frac{a_1^{\alpha+1} + \binom{k_2}{k_1}a_1a_2^\alpha}{k_1a_1^\alpha + k_2a_2^\alpha} = \frac{a_1}{k_1}$$

And subsequently, repeating the process for each variable, we get that

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{a_1^{\alpha+1} + \binom{k_2}{k_1}a_1a_2^\alpha}{k_1a_1^\alpha + k_2a_2^\alpha} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k}{k_1}$$

## 2.2 Proof

Applying Lemma 1, we derive that

$$\binom{k_2}{k_1} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^{\alpha+1} \geq \binom{k_2}{k_1} \sum_{cyc} a_1a_2^\alpha$$

Therefore, substituting in the expression of Lemma 2 and operating, we have that

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{a_1^{\alpha+1} + \binom{k_2}{k_1}a_k^{\alpha+1}}{k_1a_1^\alpha + k_2a_2^\alpha} \geq \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k}{k_1}$$

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{\binom{k_1}{k_1}a_1^{\alpha+1} + \binom{k_2}{k_1}a_k^{\alpha+1}}{k_1a_1^\alpha + k_2a_2^\alpha} \geq \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k}{k_1}$$

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{\binom{k_1+k_2}{k_1} a_k^{\alpha+1}}{k_1 a_1^\alpha + k_2 a_2^\alpha} \geq \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k}{k_1}$$

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{a_k^{\alpha+1}}{k_1 a_1^\alpha + k_2 a_2^\alpha} \geq \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k}{\binom{k_1+k_2}{k_1} k_1}$$

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{a_k^{\alpha+1}}{k_1 a_1^\alpha + k_2 a_2^\alpha} \geq \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k}{k_1 + k_2}$$

As we wanted to prove.