

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

Prove that:

$$n \in \{2, 3, \dots\} \Rightarrow \sqrt[n+1]{1 + (n+1) \sqrt{\binom{2n}{n} \left(2^2 + \left(\frac{2^2}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2^3}{3}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{2^{n+1}}{n+1}\right)^2 \right)}} > 3$$

Proposed by Pavlos Trifon-Greece

Solution by Mohamed Amine Ben Ajiba-Tanger-Morocco

Since $\binom{2n}{n} = \binom{n}{0}^2 + \binom{n}{1}^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n}^2$, then by the Cauchy
– Schwarz inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\binom{2n}{n} \left(2^2 + \left(\frac{2^2}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2^3}{3}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{2^{n+1}}{n+1}\right)^2 \right)} &= \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k}^2 \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{2^{k+1}}{k+1}\right)^2} \\ &\geq \sum_{k=0}^n 2^{k+1} \cdot \frac{\binom{n}{k}}{k+1} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n 2^{k+1} \cdot \frac{\binom{n+1}{k+1}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k} \cdot 2^k \cdot 1^{n+1-k} = \frac{(2+1)^{n+1} - 1}{n+1} = \frac{3^{n+1} - 1}{n+1}, \end{aligned}$$

with equality if $\frac{k+1}{2^{k+1}} \binom{n}{k} = \text{constant}$,
 $\forall k \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$, which is not true for any $n \geq 2$.

Therefore

$$\sqrt[n+1]{1 + (n+1) \sqrt{\binom{2n}{n} \left(2^2 + \left(\frac{2^2}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2^3}{3}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{2^{n+1}}{n+1}\right)^2 \right)}} > 3$$