Weighted Nesbitt's inequality

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(J)

In this short note, a weighted version is presented and at in the same time an extension of Nesbitt's inequality. Consequences of this inequality are also presented

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It is known in mathematical practice and in mathematical literature - *Nesbitt's* famous and beautiful *inequality*, [1]:

• if
$$a, b, c > 0$$
, then, $\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} \ge \frac{3}{2}$, (N)

For this famous inequality, there are dozens of proofs, extensions, generalizations and various refinements. Our intention is to obtain an inequality, when in the left member of inequality (N) weights appear. For this we will use *Jensen's weighted inequality*:

• if $f: I \subset \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a convex function, I – interval, then for any $x_k \in I$

 $\sum_{k=1}^{n} w_k f(x_k) \geq f\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} w_k x_k\right) ,$

and any weights $w_k > 0$, $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, for which we have $\sum_{k=1}^n w_k x_k \in \mathbf{I}$, $\sum_{k=1}^n w_k = 1$,

we have the inequality

with equality if and only if $x_1 = x_2 = \ldots = x_n$.

We will thus have the following statement,

<u>**1.** Proposition</u> (weighted Nesbitt's inequality)

For any a, b, c > 0 and any weights m, n, p > 0 with m + n + p = 1 holds the inequality,

$$m \cdot \frac{a}{b+c} + n \cdot \frac{b}{c+a} + p \cdot \frac{c}{a+b} \ge \frac{ma+nb+pc}{(n+p)a+(p+m)b+(m+n)c} , \qquad (wN)$$

with equality if and only if a = b = c.

Proof

With the notation S := a + b + c and remarking that $\frac{a}{b+c} = \frac{a}{S-a}$, etc. let be the function $f:(0,S) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \frac{x}{S-x}$, for which we have $f'(x) = \frac{S}{(S-x)^2}$, $f''(x) = \frac{2S}{(S-x)^3} \ge 0$, so the function is convex.

After a slight preparation, and then with an application of *Jensen's weighted inequality* for case n=3 and weights m, n, p > 0, we have :

$$m \cdot \frac{a}{b+c} + n \cdot \frac{b}{c+a} + p \cdot \frac{c}{a+b} = m \cdot f(a) + n \cdot f(b) + p \cdot f(c) \ge$$
Jensen
$$\geq f(ma+nb+pc) = \frac{ma+nb+pc}{S-(ma+nb+pc)} = \frac{ma+nb+pc}{(1-m)a+(1-n)b+(1-p)c} =$$

$$= \frac{ma+nb+pc}{(n+p)a+(p+m)b+(m+n)c} \cdot \square$$

2. Remark

Taking m = n = p(=1/3) in Nesbitt's weighted inequality (wN) we get Nesbitt's classical inequality (N).

We exemplify with the following simple application,

3. Corolar

For any a, b, c > 0 holds the inequality, $2 \cdot \frac{a}{b+c} + 3 \cdot \frac{b}{c+a} + 4 \cdot \frac{c}{a+b} \ge \frac{2a+3b+4c}{7a+6b+5c}$,

with equality if and only if a = b = c.

<u>Proof</u>

Choosing in Nesbitt's weighted inequality (wN) the weights, m = 2/9, n = 3/9, p = 4/9, for which we obviously have m + n + p = 1, we obtain the inequality from corollary.

<u>4. Proposition</u> (generalization of the weighted Nesbitt's inequality), [4], b)

For any $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n > 0$ and any weights $w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n > 0$, with $w_1 + w_2 + \ldots + w_n = 1$, holds the inequality,

$$w_{1} \cdot \frac{a_{1}}{a_{2} + a_{3} + \dots + a_{n}} + w_{2} \cdot \frac{a_{2}}{a_{1} + a_{3} + \dots + a_{n}} + \dots + w_{n} \cdot \frac{a_{n}}{a_{1} + a_{2} + \dots + a_{n-1}} \geq \\ \geq \frac{w_{1}a_{1} + w_{2}a_{2} + \dots + w_{n}a_{n}}{(1 - w_{1})a_{1} + (1 - w_{2})a_{2} + \dots + (1 - w_{n})a_{n}} \cdot$$
(gwN)

with equality if and only if $a_1 = a_2 = \ldots = a_n$.

Proof

With the notation $S := a_1 + a_2 + \ldots + a_n$, we also consider here the function

 $f:(0,S) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \frac{x}{S-x}$, which (as we saw in the proof of *Proposition* 1)

is a convex function on (0, S).

After an easy preparation , and then with the application of *Jensen's weighted inequality* (J) , we have :

<u>5. Remark</u>

Taking $w_1 = w_2 = \ldots = w_n = 1/n$ in the generalization of Nesbitt's weighted inequality (gwN) the generalization of Nesbitt's classical inequality (gN) is obtained :

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n} + \frac{a_2}{a_1 + a_3 + \dots + a_n} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1}} \ge \frac{n}{n-1} \quad (gN)$$

(Olympiad, German Democratic Republic, 1967)...

For n = 3, the *classical Nesbitt's inequality* (N) is obtained.

By customizing the weights in *Proposition* 4, numerous inequalities can be obtained. Here is an example :

<u>6. *Corolar*</u>, [4], a)

For any a, b, c, $d \ge 0$, holds the inequality,

$$\frac{a}{b+c+d} + 2 \cdot \frac{b}{c+d+a} + 3 \cdot \frac{c}{d+a+b} + 4 \cdot \frac{d}{a+b+c} \ge 10 \cdot \frac{a+2b+3c+4d}{9a+8b+7c+6d} ,$$

with equality if and only if a = b = c = d.

<u>Proof</u>

Taking in (gwN), n=4, the weights : $w_1 = 1/10$, $w_2 = 2/10$, $w_3 = 3/10$, $w_4 = 4/10$, for which we obviously have $w_1 + w_2 + w_3 + w_4 = 1$, the inequality from the statement is obtained.

<u>References</u> :

- [1] Nesbitt, A.M., Problem 15114, "Educational Times", 55, 1902
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- [3] Mărghidanu Dorin, (A proposal for the *weighted Nesbitt's inequality*), *Proposed problem*, <u>Mathematical Inequalities</u>, 12 Sept., 2023. <u>https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=7026720560720325&set=gm.3571355533152482&idorvanity=1486244404996949</u>
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