OPTIMAL WEIGHTED GEOMETRIC MEAN BOUNDS OF CENTROIDAL AND HARMONIC MEANS FOR CONVEX COMBINATIONS OF LOGARITHMIC AND IDENTRIC MEANS

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Abstract. In this paper, optimal weighted geometric mean bounds of centroidal and harmonic means for convex combination of logarithmic and identric means are proved. We find the greatest value $\gamma(\alpha)$ and the least value $\beta(\alpha)$ for each $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ such that the double inequality:

$C^{\gamma(\alpha)}(a,b)H^{1-\gamma(\alpha)}(a,b) < aL(a,b)+(1-\alpha)I(a,b) < C^{\beta(\alpha)}(a,b)H^{1-\beta(\alpha)}(a,b)$

holds for all $a, b > 0$ with $a \neq b$. Here, $C(a,b)$, $H(a,b)$, $L(a,b)$, and $I(a,b)$ denote centroidal, harmonic, logarithmic and identric means of two positive numbers $a$ and $b$, respectively.

1. Introduction

Recently, means have been the subject of intensive research. In particular, many remarkable inequalities for the centroidal, harmonic, logarithmic and identric means can be found in the literature [4],[12],[13].

We recall some definitions.

The centroidal, harmonic, logarithmic, identric, and weighted geometric means of two positive real numbers $a$, $b$, $a \neq b$, are defined, respectively, as follows:

$C(a,b) = \frac{2(a^2 + ab + b^2)}{3(a + b)}$,

$H(a,b) = \frac{2ab}{(a + b)}$,

$L(a,b) = \frac{a - b}{\log a - \log b}$.

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Theorem 1.2. holds for all meteorology, etc. (see for example [5], [8], [9]).

In the paper [4], authors inspired by (1.1), proved the following theorems:

Theorem 1.1.

(1.2) \( \alpha_1 C(a, b) + (1 - \alpha_1) H(a, b) < L(a, b) < C(a, b) < \beta_1 C(a, b) + (1 - \beta_1) H(a, b) \) holds for all \( a, b > 0 \), with \( a \neq b \) if and only if \( \alpha_1 \leq 0, \beta_1 \geq 1/2 \).

Theorem 1.2.

(1.3) \( \alpha_2 C(a, b) + (1 - \alpha_2) H(a, b) < I(a, b) < \beta_2 C(a, b) + (1 - \beta_2) H(a, b) \) holds for all \( a, b > 0 \), with \( a \neq b \) if and only if \( \alpha_2 \leq 3/(2e) = 0.551819, \beta_2 \geq 5/8 \).

Similar double inequality was proved by Alzer and Qiu [1]:

(1.4) \( \alpha A(a, b) + (1 - \alpha_2) G(a, b) < I(a, b) < \beta A(a, b) + (1 - \beta) G(a, b) \) holds for all \( a, b > 0 \), with \( a \neq b \) if and only if \( \alpha \leq 2/3, \beta \geq 2/e = 0.73575 \).

In the paper [7] the double inequality

(1.5) \( \lambda C(a, b) + (1 - \lambda) H(a, b) < L^\alpha (a, b) I^{1-\alpha} (a, b) < \Delta C(a, b) + (1 - \Delta) H(a, b) \) holds for all \( a, b > 0 \) with \( a \neq b \), \( \alpha \in (0, 1) > 0 \) and only if \( \lambda(\alpha) \leq 0 \) and \( \Delta(\alpha) \geq (5 - \alpha)/8 \).

From results of (1.1), it is natural to ask what is the greatest function \( \gamma(\alpha) \), and the least function \( \beta(\alpha) \), for \( 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1 \) such that the double inequality:

\( C^{\gamma(\alpha)}(a, b) H^{1-\gamma(\alpha)}(a, b) < \alpha L(a, b) + (1 - \alpha) I(a, b) < C^{\beta(\alpha)}(a, b) H^{1-\beta(\alpha)}(a, b) \)

holds for all \( a, b > 0 \) with \( a \neq b \). The purpose of this paper is to find the optimal functions \( \beta(\alpha), \gamma(\alpha) \). For some other details about means, see [1]-[13] and the related references cited there in.

2. Main Results

Lemma 2.1. The following inequalities are valid:

(2.1) \( d(t) = \frac{-2 - 9t + t^2 - t^3 + 9t^4 + 2t^5}{1 + 5t + 12t^2 + 12t^3 + 5t^4 + t^5} - \ln t > 0, \) for \( 0 < t < 1 \).

(2.2) \( v(t) = \frac{2}{3t}(1 - t + t^2 - 3t^3) - \ln^2(t) > 0, \) for \( 0 < t \leq 0.5 \).

\( l(t) = \frac{2}{3t}(1 - t + t^2 - 3t^3)(1 + 8t + 6t^2 + 8t^3 + t^4) + (1 - t^2)t(1 + 4t + t^2) \ln(t) - (1 - t^2)(1 + t + t^2) < 0, \)
for $0 < t \leq 0.3$.

$$m(t) = (1 + 8t + 6t^2 + 8t^3 + t^4) \ln(t) + (1 - t^2)(1 + 4t + t^2) < 0,$$

for $0 < t < 1$.

$$p(t) = \frac{2 + 3t - 6t^2 + t^3}{6t} + \ln(t) > 0,$$

for $0 < t < 1$.

$$q(t) = (-2 - 5t + t^2)(1 + 8t + 6t^2 + 8t^3 + t^4) \ln(t) + (1 - t^2)(1 + 4t + t^2)(-2 - 5t + t^2) -$$

$$6(1 + t)(1 + t + t^2) < 0,$$

for $0.3 \leq t < 1$.

**Proof.** If we show that $d'(t) < 0$ for $0 < t < 1$ then (2.1) will be proved because of

$$d(1) = 0.$$ Some calculation gives $d'(t) < 0$ is equivalent to

$$-1 - 9t + t^2 + 38t^3 + 8t^4 - 74t^5 + 8t^6 + 38t^7 + t^8 - 9t^9 - t^{10} < 0.$$ It can be rewritten as

$$(1 - t)^4(1 + 13t + 45t^2 + 68t^3 + 45t^4 + 13t^5 + t^6) > 0.$$ So the proof of (2.1) is complete.

To show that (2.2) it suffices to prove $v'(t) < 0$ because of $v(0.5) = 0.0195$. From

$$v'(t) = \frac{2}{3t^2}(-1 + t^2 - 15t^3) - \frac{2 \ln(t)}{t}$$

we have $v'(t) < 0$ is equivalent to

$$v_1(t) = \frac{1}{3t}(-1 + t^2 - 15t^3) - \ln(t) < 0.$$ Some calculation gives $v'_1(t) = 0$ only for one positive root $t_1 = 0.2297$ from (0, 1). $v_1(0.5) = -1.0569$, $v_1(0.5^+) = -\infty$, $v_1(0.2297) = -0.1674$ imply $v'(t) < 0$, so $v(t) > 0$ for $0 < t \leq 0.5$.

(2.3) is equivalent to

$$l_1(t) = 3 \ln(t) + \frac{-1 + 11t - 2t^2 + 17t^3 - 47t^4 - 22t^5 - 46t^6 - 6t^7}{t + 4t^2 - 4t^4 - t^5} < 0.$$ Because of $l_1(0.3) = -0.2368$ it suffices to show that $l'_1(t) > 0$.

$l_1'(t) > 0$ is equivalent to

$$l_2(t) = 3(t + 4t^2 - 4t^4 - t^5)^2 + (11 - 4t + 51t^2 - 188t^3 - 110t^4 - 276t^5 - 42t^6) \times$$

$$(t + 4t^2 - 4t^4 - t^5) + t(-1 + 11t - 2t^2 + 17t^3 - 47t^4 - 22t^5 - 46t^6 - 6t^7) \times$$

$$(1 + 8t - 16t^3 - 5t^4) > 0.$$ Some calculations give $l_2(t) > 0$ is equivalent to

$$l_3(t) = 1 + 11t - 22t^2 + 22t^3 + 90t^4 - 758t^5 + 500t^6 - 1002t^7 + 609t^8 - 565t^9 - 50t^{10} + 12t^{11} > 0.$$ Using $-1002t^7 > -1002(0.3)^7 = -0.2191374, -565t^9 > -565(0.3)^9 = -0.011120895, -50t^{10} > -50(0.3)^{10} = -0.000295245$ we obtain

$$l_3(t) > l_4(t) = 0.76944646 + 11t - 22t^2 + 22t^3 + 90t^4 - 758t^5 + 500t^6.$$
From
\[ l_4''(t) = -44 + 132t + 1080t^2 - 15160t^3 + 15000t^4. \]
and \( t^4 < 0.3t^3 \) we have
\[ l_4''(t) < l_5(t) = -44 + 132t + 1080t^2 - 10660t^3. \]
Roots of \( l_5''(t) = 132 + 2160t - 31980t^2 = 0 \) are \( t_1 = 0.1064, \ t_2 = -0.0388. \) From
\( l_5(0) = -44, \ l_5(0.3) = -195.02, \ l_5(0.1064) = -30.5691 \) we have \( l_5''(t) < 0. \) From
\( l_4(0) = 0.76944646, \ l_4(0.3) = 1.9350 \) we obtain \( l_5(t) > 0 \) and the proof of (2.3) is complete. \( m(t) < 0 \) is equivalent to
\[ n(t) = \ln(t) + \frac{(1 - t^2)(1 + 4t + t^2)}{1 + 8t + 6t^2 + 8t^3 + t^4} < 0. \]
Because of \( n(1) = 0 \) it suffices to show that \( n'(t) > 0. \) \( n'(t) > 0 \) is equivalent to
\( n_1(t) = 1 + 12t + 64t^2 + 52t^3 + 30t^4 + 16t^5 + 52t^6 + 34t^7 + 9t^8 > 0, \)
which is evident.
Using \( \ln(t) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-t)^n}{n} \) we obtain
\[ \ln(t) > 1 - t + \frac{(1-t)^2}{2} + \frac{(1-t)^3}{3t} = -\frac{2 + 3t - 6t^2 + t^3}{6t}, \]
so the proof of (2.5) is complete.
\( q(t) < 0 \) is equivalent to
\[ q_1(t) = \ln(t) + \frac{8 + 25t + 31t^2 - 6t^3 - 20t^4 + 4t^5}{2 + 21t + 51t^2 + 38t^3 + 36t^4 - 3t^5 - t^6} > 0. \]
Because of \( q_1(0.3) = 0.0620 \) it suffices to show that \( q_1'(t) > 0. \) \( q_1'(t) > 0 \) is equivalent to
\[ q_2(t) = 4 - 64t - 47t^2 + 722t^3 + 877t^4 + 92t^5 + 1398t^6 + 2860t^7 + 1358t^8 - 226t^9 - 103t^{10} + 10t^{11} + t^{12} > 0. \]
Evidently
\[ q_2(t) > q_3(t) = 4 - 64t - 47t^2 + 722t^3 + 877t^4 + 92t^5 > q_4(t) = 4 - 64t - 47t^2 + 993.38t^3. \]
\( (q \geq 0.3). \)
From \( q_4''(t) = -94 + 5960.2t \) and \( q_4''(0.3) = 1694.1 \) we have \( q_4''(t) > 0. \) It implies
\( q_4''(t) = -64 - 94t + 2980.1t^2 > 0 \) because of \( q_4''(0.3) = 176. \) So the proof of our lemma is complete. \( \square \)

**Theorem 2.1.** The double inequality
\[
C^{\gamma(\alpha)}(a, b)H^{1-\gamma(\alpha)}(a, b) < \alpha L(a, b) + (1 - \alpha)I(a, b) < C^{\beta(\alpha)}(a, b)H^{1-\beta(\alpha)}(a, b)
\]
holds for all \( a, b > 0 \) with \( a \neq b \) , \( \alpha \in (0, 1) > i f \ and \ only \ if \ beta(\alpha) \geq 1 \ and \ gamma(\alpha) \leq \frac{1-\alpha}{8}. \)

**Proof.** Suppose \( a, b > 0 \) with \( a > b \) , \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \), \( t = b/a < 1. \) Using
\[
\frac{C(a, b)}{a} = \frac{2(1 + t + t^2)}{3(1 + t)}, \quad \frac{H(a, b)}{a} = \frac{2t}{1 + t},
\]
\[
\frac{L(a, b)}{a} = \frac{1 - t}{-\ln t}, \quad \frac{I(a, b)}{a} = \frac{1}{e t^{1/t}}
\]
we can write inequality (2.7) in the form
\[
\left( \frac{2(1 + t + t^2)}{3(1 + t)} \right)^{\gamma(\alpha)} \left( \frac{2t}{1 + t} \right)^{1 - \gamma(\alpha)} < \alpha \left( \frac{1 - t}{-\ln t} \right) + (1 - \alpha) \left( \frac{1}{e^{t \ln t}} \right) < \left( \frac{2(1 + t + t^2)}{3(1 + t)} \right)^{\beta(\alpha)} \left( \frac{2t}{1 + t} \right)^{1 - \beta(\alpha)}.
\]
Then the previous inequality can be rewriting as
\[
\gamma(\alpha) \ln \left( \frac{1 + t + t^2}{3t} \right) < \ln \left( \left( \frac{\alpha}{\ln t} \left( \frac{1 - t}{-\ln t} \right) + (1 - \alpha) \left( \frac{1}{e^{t \ln t}} \right) \right) \left( \frac{1 + t}{2t} \right) \right) < \beta(\alpha) \ln \left( \frac{1 + t + t^2}{3t} \right).
\]
Denote
\[
a(t, \alpha) = \alpha \left( \frac{1 - t^2}{-2t \ln t} \right) + (1 - \alpha) \frac{1 + t}{2e^{t \ln t}},
\]
\[
b(t) = \frac{1 + t + t^2}{3t},
\]
for \(0 < t < 1, 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1\).

We show that
\[
g(t, \alpha) = \frac{\ln(a(t, \alpha))}{\ln(b(t))} = \frac{\ln \left( \left( \frac{\alpha}{\ln t} \left( \frac{1 - t}{-\ln t} \right) + (1 - \alpha) \left( \frac{1}{e^{t \ln t}} \right) \right) \left( \frac{1 + t}{2t} \right) \right)}{\ln \left( \frac{1 + t + t^2}{3t} \right)}
\]
is a decreasing function on \(0 < t < 1\), for each \(\alpha\) such that \(0 < \alpha \leq 1\).

It implies \(\gamma(\alpha) = \lim_{t \to 0^+} g(t, \alpha)\) and \(\beta(\alpha) = \lim_{t \to 1^-} g(t, \alpha)\) for each \(\alpha\) such that \(0 < \alpha \leq 1\), and the theorem will be proved. The monotonicity of \(g(t, \alpha)\) will be done, if we prove
\[
\frac{\partial g(t, \alpha)}{\partial t} = \frac{\ln(b(t))}{a(t, \alpha)} \frac{\partial a(t, \alpha)}{\partial t} - \frac{b'(t)}{b(t)} \ln(a(t, \alpha)) < 0
\]
on \(0 < t < 1\), for each \(\alpha\) such that \(0 < \alpha \leq 1\). Simple calculations give:
\[
b'(t) = \frac{t^2 - 1}{3t^2} < 0,
\]
for \(0 < t < 1\) and
\[
\frac{\partial a(t, \alpha)}{\partial t} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left( \frac{(1 + t^2) \ln(t) + 1 - t^2}{t^2 \ln^2 t} \right) + \frac{1 - \alpha}{2e} \left( \frac{-1 + t - t^2 + t^3 - (1 + t) t \ln(t)}{t(1 - t)^2 t^{t \ln t}} \right)
\]
for \(0 < t < 1, 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1\).

It is evident that \(\frac{\partial g(t, \alpha)}{\partial t} < 0\) is equivalent to \(H(t, \alpha) < 0\), where
\[
H(t, \alpha) = b(t) \frac{\partial a(t, \alpha)}{\partial t} \ln(b(t)) - b'(t) a(t, \alpha) \ln(a(t, \alpha))
\]
for \(0 < t < 1, 0 < \alpha \leq 1\).
It suffices to show that $H(t, 0) < 0$, $H(t, 1) < 0$ because of

\begin{equation}
\frac{\partial^2 H(t, \alpha)}{\partial \alpha^2} = -\frac{b'(t) \frac{\partial \alpha(t, \alpha)}{\partial \alpha}^2}{a(t, \alpha)} > 0.
\end{equation}

First we prove

\begin{equation}
H(t, 0) < 0, \quad H(t, 1) < 0
\end{equation}

for $0 < t < 1$. $H(t, 0) < 0$ is equivalent to

\[
G(t) = \frac{(1 + t + t^2)(-1 + t - t^2 + t^3 - (1 + t)t \ln t)}{(1 + t)^2(1 - t)^3} \ln \left( \frac{1 + t + t^2}{3t} \right) + \ln \left( \frac{1 + t}{2et} \right) < 0.
\]

If we show $G'(t) > 0$ then the proof $H(t, 0) < 0$ will be done because of $G(1) = 0$. $G'(t) > 0$ is equivalent to

\begin{equation}
\left\{ \frac{-1 - 4t + t^2 - t^3 + 5t^4}{1 - t^2} - \frac{(1 + 4t + 6t^2 + 4t^3) \ln(t)}{1 - t^2} \right\} \ln \left( \frac{1 + t + t^2}{3t} \right) > 0.
\end{equation}

(2.17) is equivalent to

\[
d(t) = \frac{-2 - 9t + t^2 - t^3 + 9t^4 + 2t^5}{1 + 5t + 12t^2 + 12t^3 + 5t^4 + t^5} - \ln t > 0.
\]

It follows from Lemma 1.

Now we show $H(t, 1) < 0$. $H(t, 1) < 0$ is equivalent to

\[
(1 + t + t^2) \left[ (1 + t^2) \ln(t) + 1 - t^2 \right] \ln \left( \frac{1 + t + t^2}{3t} \right) - (1 - t^2)^2 \ln(t) \ln \left( \frac{1 - t^2}{-2t \ln(t)} \right) < 0.
\]

(2.18) Denote

\[
r(t) = \frac{(1 + t + t^2) \left[ (1 + t^2) \ln(t) + 1 - t^2 \right]}{(1 - t^2)^2 \ln(t)} \ln \left( \frac{1 + t + t^2}{3t} \right) - \ln \left( \frac{1 - t^2}{-2t \ln(t)} \right).
\]

$H(t, 1) < 0$ will be proved if we show $r'(t) < 0$ because of $r(1^-) = 0$.

Some calculations give $r'(t) < 0$ is equivalent to

\[
\left\{ \left[ (1 - t^2)(t + 2t^2) + (1 - t^2)(2t^2 + 2t^3 + 2t^4) + (1 + t + t^2)(4t^2 + 4t^4) \right] \ln^2(t) + (1 - t^2) \left[ (1 - t^2)(t + 2t^2) + (1 - t^2)(1 + t + t^2) + (1 + t + t^2)(3t^2 - 1) \right] \ln(t) - (1 + t + t^2)(1 - t^2)^2 \right\} \ln \left( \frac{1 + t + t^2}{3t} \right) < 0.
\]

(2.19) From (2.19) we have that it suffices to show

\[
[t + 8t^2 + 6t^3 + 8t^4 + t^5] \ln^2(t) + (1 - t^2) (t + 4t^2 + t^3) \ln(t) -
\]
(2.20) \((1 + t + t^2)(1 - t^2) < 0\).

(2.19) is following from Lemma 1.

Now we find the functions \(\gamma(\alpha), \beta(\alpha)\).

We have

\[
\beta(\alpha) = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{\ln(a(t, \alpha))}{\ln(b(t))} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{\partial a(t, \alpha)}{\partial t} b(t),
\]

\[
\gamma(\alpha) = \lim_{t \to 1^-} \frac{\ln(a(t, \alpha))}{\ln(b(t))} = \lim_{t \to 1^-} \frac{\partial a(t, \alpha)}{\partial t} b'(t).
\]

(2.21) can be rewriting as

\[
\beta(\alpha) = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{\alpha e(1 - t)^2 t \frac{1}{t^{1/t}} \left[(1 + t^2) \ln(t) + 1 - t^2\right]}{\alpha e(1 - t)^2 \frac{1}{t^{1/t}} - (1 - \alpha) t(1 + t) \ln(t) t \ln(t)} + (1 - \alpha)(1 + t)
\]

(2.23) can be rewriting as

\[
\beta(\alpha) = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{\alpha e(1 - t)^2 t \frac{1}{t^{1/t}} (1 + t^2)}{t \ln(t)} + \frac{\alpha e(1 - t)^2 (1 - t^2) t \frac{1}{t^{1/t}}}{t \ln(t)} - (1 - \alpha)(1 + t)
\]

It implies \(\beta(\alpha) = 1\).

Similarly (2.22) can be rewriting as

\[
\gamma(\alpha) = \lim_{t \to 1^-} \frac{3}{(1 - t)^3 (1 + t)^2} \left[\frac{\alpha e(1 - t)^2 t \frac{1}{t^{1/t}} \left[(1 + t^2) \ln(t) + 1 - t^2\right]}{\alpha e(1 - t)^2 \frac{1}{t^{1/t}} - (1 - \alpha) t \ln(t) t \ln(t)} + (1 - \alpha)(1 + t)\right]
\]

\[
\gamma(\alpha) = \lim_{t \to 1^-} \frac{3}{4(1 - t)^3} \left\{\frac{\alpha e(1 - t)^2 t \frac{1}{t^{1/t}} \left[(1 + t^2) \ln(t) + 1 - t^2\right]}{\alpha e(1 - t)^2 \frac{1}{t^{1/t}} - (1 - \alpha) t \ln(t) t \ln(t)} - (1 - \alpha)(1 - t)(1 + t^2) \ln t - (1 - \alpha)(1 + t) t \ln^2 t\right\}
\]

Using the following equations:

\[
1 + t^2 = 2 - 2(1 - t) + (1 - t)^2,
\]

\[
\alpha e(1 - t)^2 t \frac{1}{t^{1/t}} - (1 - \alpha) t \ln(t) = (1 - t)(1 + t) f(t, \alpha),
\]

\[
\ln^2(t) = (1 - t)^2 + (1 - t)^3 + \frac{11}{12} (1 - t)^4 + \frac{5}{6} (1 - t)^5 + s(\alpha)(1 - t)^6,
\]

\[
\ln^3(t) = -(1 - t)^3 - \frac{3}{2} (1 - t)^4 - \frac{21}{12} (1 - t)^5 + h(\alpha)(1 - t)^6,
\]

\[
t \frac{1}{t^{1/t}} = \frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{2e}(1 - t) + \frac{7}{24e}(1 - t)^2 + c h(\alpha)(1 - t)^3,
\]
where \( f(t, \alpha), s(\alpha), h(\alpha), ch(\alpha) \) are suitable functions we obtain
\[
\gamma(\alpha) = \frac{5 - \alpha}{8}.
\]
The proof is complete.

\[\square\]

Competing interests

The author declares that he has no competing interests.

References


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