

THE BIRTHDAY INEQUALITY

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To my daughter Vassia  
for her birthday

We shall prove the following simple, but interesting

**Theorem.** Let  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 1$  be real numbers. Let  $k \geq 1$  be an arbitrary natural number and let for every natural number  $m$ :  $a_{n+m} = a_m$ . Then

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\log_{a_{i+1}} a_i}{a_i + a_{i+1} + \dots + a_{i+k-1}} \geq \frac{n^2}{k}. \quad (*)$$

**Proof.** Obviously, for given real numbers  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 1$ :

$$\prod_{i=1}^n \log_{a_{i+1}} a_i = 1.$$

Then, using twice the well-known inequality

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \geq n \cdot \sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

for the positive real numbers  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\log_{a_{i+1}} a_i}{a_i + a_{i+1} + \dots + a_{i+k-1}} \\ & \geq \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot n \cdot \sqrt[n]{\frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \log_{a_{i+1}} a_i}{\prod_{i=1}^n (a_i + a_{i+1} + \dots + a_{i+k-1})}} \\ & = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n (a_i + a_{i+1} + \dots + a_{i+k-1})}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot \frac{n^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + a_{i+1} + \dots + a_{i+k-1})} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot \frac{n^2}{k \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n a_i} \\ &= \frac{n^2}{k}, \end{aligned}$$

i.e. (\*) is valid.

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