

关于 Hardy不等式的一个加强

A Strengthened Hardy's Inequality

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摘要 对 Hardy不等式一种加强, 所得结果推广了相关文献的结论且给出一个简化证明.

关键词 Hardy不等式 权系数 算术几何平均值不等式

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Abstract A strengthened Hardy's inequality is obtained. The results in the relevant reference are generalized and the proof is simplified.

Key words Hardy's inequality, weight coefficient, arithmeticgeometric average inequality.

经典的 Hardy 不等式^[1]描述如下:

设 $\lambda_n > 0, \Lambda_n = \sum_{m=1}^n \lambda_m, a_n \geq 0 (n \in N)$ 且 $0 < \sum_{m=1}^n q_m = 1$, 则

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n a_n < \infty, \text{则}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n (\bar{a}_1^{\lambda_1} \bar{a}_2^{\lambda_2} \cdots \bar{a}_n^{\lambda_n})^{\frac{1}{\Lambda_n}} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n a_n. \quad (1)$$

在附加条件 $0 < \lambda_{n+1} \leq \lambda_n (n \in N)$, 则不等式为

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{n+1} (\bar{a}_1^{\lambda_1} \bar{a}_2^{\lambda_2} \cdots \bar{a}_n^{\lambda_n})^{\frac{1}{\Lambda_n}} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n a_n. \quad (2)$$

最近, 文献 [2] 给出 Hardy不等式 (2)一个改进, 获得下列结果.

定理 A^[2] 若 $0 < \lambda_{n+1} \leq \lambda_n, \Lambda_n = \sum_{m=1}^n \lambda_m, a_n \geq 0 (n \in N)$ 且 $0 < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n a_n < \infty$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{n+1} (\bar{a}_1^{\lambda_1} \bar{a}_2^{\lambda_2} \cdots \bar{a}_n^{\lambda_n})^{\frac{1}{\Lambda_n}} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_n}{2(\Lambda_n + \lambda_n)}\right) \lambda_n a_n. \quad (3)$

由于该不等式在分析等方面的作用和广泛应用, 因而引起人们广泛关注, 且出现大量文献研究它的不同推广和应用^[1, 4~6].

本文获得 Hardy不等式一种加强及文献 [2~4] 的结果改进, 且给出了一个新的简洁证明.

为证明方便, 首先介绍下列 2个引理.

引理 1^[1] 设 $T_m \geq 0, q_m > 0, (m = 1, 2, \dots, n)$,

$$\sum_{m=1}^n q_m = 1, \text{则} \quad T_1 T_2^2 \cdots T_n^n \leq \sum_{m=1}^n q_m T_m. \quad (4)$$

引理 2 设 $x \in [1, \infty]$, 则

$$\begin{cases} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{5}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < e < \\ \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{6}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

证明 作下列辅助函数

$$f(x) = x \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{5}}\right), x \in [1, \infty).$$

易知

$$f'(x) = -1/(x+1) + \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 1/[2(x + \frac{6}{5})(x + \frac{1}{5})],$$

且当 $x \in [1, \infty)$ 时, 可以证明

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{x(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2(x + \frac{1}{5})^2} - \frac{1}{2(x + \frac{6}{5})^2} \\ &= -\frac{5x(25x^2 + 10x - 7) + 72}{1250x(x+1)^2(x + \frac{6}{5})^2(x + \frac{1}{5})^2} < 0. \end{aligned}$$

因而, $f'(x)$ 在 $[1, \infty)$ 上是递减, 由此, 可得 $f''(x) >$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f''(x) = 0$ 当 $x \in [1, \infty)$. 所以, $f(x)$ 在 $[1, \infty)$ 上是递增的. 根据函数 $f(x)$ 的定义, 可导出

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{5}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < e.$$

类似地, 再定义辅助函数

$$g(x) = x \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{5}}\right), x \in [1, \infty),$$

经计算可证得 $g''(x) > 0$ 当 $x \in [1, \infty)$. 因而 $g'(x)$ 在 $[1, \infty)$ 上是递增的. 于是, $g''(x) < \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g''(x) = 0$ 当 $x \in [1, \infty)$ 时, 所以, $g(x)$ 在 $[1, \infty)$ 上是递减的. 由 $g(x)$ 可推得

$$e < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{6}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

证毕.

注 直接计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{6x+2}{6x+5} &< \left(1 + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{6}}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} < \\ \left(1 + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{5}}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} &< \frac{2x+1}{2x+2}, x \in [1, \infty). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

因此, 文献 [4] 中定理 2.1 是引理 2 的一个特例.

定理 1 设 $0 < \lambda_{n+1} \leqslant \lambda_n, \Lambda_n = \sum_{m=1}^n \lambda_m, a_n \geqslant 0 (n \in N)$ 且 $0 < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n a_n < \infty$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{n+1} (\hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_2 \cdots \hat{a}_n)^{\frac{1}{\Lambda_n}} & < \\ & < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_n + \frac{1}{5} \Lambda_n}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \lambda_n a_n. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

证 选取 $c_n > 0, T_n = c_n a_m$ 和 $q_m = \lambda_m \Lambda_m (m = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 根据引理 1 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{n+1} (\hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_2 \cdots \hat{a}_n)^{\frac{1}{\Lambda_n}} &= \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{n+1} \frac{(c_1 a_1)^{\lambda_1 \Lambda_1} (c_2 a_2)^{\lambda_2 \Lambda_2} \cdots (c_n a_n)^{\lambda_n \Lambda_n}}{(\hat{c}_1 \hat{c}_2 \cdots \hat{c}_n)^{\frac{1}{\Lambda_n}}} &\leqslant \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\lambda_{n+1}}{(\hat{c}_1 \hat{c}_2 \cdots \hat{c}_n)^{\frac{1}{\Lambda_n}}} \right]^{\frac{1}{\Lambda_n}} \sum_{m=1}^n c_m \lambda_m a_m &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} c_m \lambda_m a_m \\ \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_{n+1}}{\Lambda_n (\hat{c}_1 \hat{c}_2 \cdots \hat{c}_n)^{\frac{1}{\Lambda_n}}} &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} c_m \lambda_m a_m \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_{n+1}}{\Lambda_n \Lambda_{n+1}} = \\ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \lambda_m a_m \left(\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_{n+1}}{\Lambda_n \Lambda_{n+1}} \right) &\leqslant \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 + \Delta_m \lambda_m)^{\Lambda_m \lambda_m} \lambda_m a_m. \end{aligned}$$

再由引理 2, 可知

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{n+1} (\hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_2 \cdots \hat{a}_n)^{\frac{1}{\Lambda_n}} &< \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_n + \frac{1}{5} \Lambda_n}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \lambda_n a_n. \end{aligned}$$

定理 1 证毕.

根据不等式 (7) 和定理 1, 可得下列推论.

推论 1^[2] 若 $0 < \lambda_{n+1} \leqslant \lambda_n, \Lambda_n = \sum_{m=1}^n \lambda_m, a_n \geqslant 0 (n \in N)$ 且 $0 < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n a_n < \infty$, 则

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{n+1} (\hat{a}_1 \hat{a}_2 \cdots \hat{a}_n)^{\frac{1}{\Lambda_n}} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_n}{2(\lambda_n + \Lambda_n)}\right) \lambda_n a_n, \quad (8)$$

当 $\lambda_m = \lambda_{m+1} = 1$ 时, 可得 $\lambda_m \Lambda_m = 1/n (m = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 应用定理 1 和 (7) 式取 $x = n \in N$ 时, 有

推论 2 若 $a_n \geqslant 0 (n \in N)$ 和 $0 < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n < \infty$,

则

$$(i) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{5}}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} a_n.$$

(文献 [3] 的定理 1) $\quad (9)$

$$(ii) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2(n+1)}\right) a_n.$$

(文献 [4] 的定理 3.1) $\quad (10)$

注 不等式 (7)~(10) 是下列著名的 Carleman 不等式的改进.

推论 3^[1] 若 $a_n \geqslant 0 (n \in N)$ 且 $0 < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n < \infty$,

则

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n. \quad (11)$$

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