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MERCER'S INEQUALITY FOR h -CONVEX FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. In this work, we study Mercer inequality which is a variant of Jensen inequality for convex functions to be extended for h -convex functions. As application, a weighted generalization of triangle inequality is given.

1. INTRODUCTION

The class of h -convex functions, which generalizes convex, s -convex (denoted by K_s^2 , [1]), Godunova-Levin functions (denoted by $Q(I)$, [3]) and P -functions (denoted by $P(I)$, [9]), was introduced by Varošanec in [12]. Namely, for real intervals I and J , the h -convex function is defined as a non-negative function $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which satisfies

$$f(t\alpha + (1-t)\beta) \leq h(t)f(\alpha) + h(1-t)f(\beta),$$

where $h : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a non-negative function defined on J , such that $t \in (0, 1) \subseteq J \subseteq (0, \infty)$ and $x, y \in I$. Accordingly, some properties of h -convex functions were discussed in the same work of Varošanec. The famous references about these classes are [1–4] and [7–11].

Let w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n be positive real numbers ($n \geq 2$) and $h : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a non-negative supermultiplicative function. In [12], Varošanec discussed the case that, if f is a non-negative h -convex on I , then for $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in I$ the following inequality holds

$$f\left(\frac{1}{W_n} \sum_{k=1}^n w_k x_k\right) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n h\left(\frac{w_k}{W_n}\right) f(x_k), \quad (1.1)$$

where $W_n = \sum_{k=1}^n w_k$. If h is submultiplicative function and f is an h -concave then inequality is reversed. In case $h(t) = t$ we refer to the classical version of Jensen's inequality [5].

If f is convex on I , then for any finite positive increasing sequence $(x_k)_{k=1}^n \in I$, we have

$$f\left(x_1 + x_n - \sum_{k=1}^n w_k x_k\right) \leq f(x_1) + f(x_n) - \sum_{k=1}^n w_k f(x_k), \quad (1.2)$$

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where w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n are positive real numbers such that $\sum_{k=1}^n w_k = 1$. This inequality was established by Mercer in [6] and it is considered as a variant of Jensen's inequality.

In this work, a generalization of Mercer inequality for h -convex function is presented. As application, a weighted generalization of triangle inequality is given.

2. MERCER ANALOGUE INEQUALITY FOR h -CONVEX FUNCTIONS

In order to prove our main result, we need the following Lemma which generalizes Lemma 1.3 in [6].

Lemma 2.1. *Let $h : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a non-negative supermultiplicative function on J . Let $\alpha, \beta \in [0, 1]$ such that $\alpha + \beta = 1$ and $h(\alpha) + h(\beta) \leq 1$. For any h -convex function f defined on a real interval I and finite positive increasing sequence $(x_k)_{k=1}^n \in I$, we have*

$$f(x_1 + x_n - x_k) \leq f(x_1) + f(x_n) - f(x_k) \quad (1 \leq k \leq n). \quad (2.1)$$

If h is submultiplicative function, $h(\alpha) + h(\beta) \geq 1$ for all $\alpha, \beta \in [0, 1]$ with $\alpha + \beta = 1$ and f is an h -concave then inequality (2.1) is reversed.

Proof. Let $0 < x_1 \leq \dots \leq x_n$ and $\alpha, \beta \in [0, 1]$ such that $\alpha + \beta = 1$ with $h(\alpha) + h(\beta) \leq 1$. Following Mercer approach in [6]. Let us write $y_k = x_1 + x_n - x_k$. Then $x_1 + x_n = y_k + x_k$, so that the pairs x_1, x_n and x_k, y_k possess the same midpoint. Since that is the case there exists $\alpha, \beta \in [0, 1]$ such that $x_k = \alpha x_1 + \beta x_n$ and $y_k = \beta x_1 + \alpha x_n$, where $\alpha + \beta = 1$ and $1 \leq k \leq n$. Employing the h -convexity of f we get

$$\begin{aligned} f(y_k) &= f(\beta x_1 + \alpha x_n) \leq h(\beta) f(x_1) + h(\alpha) f(x_n) \\ &\leq (1 - h(\alpha)) f(x_1) + (1 - h(\beta)) f(x_n) \\ &= f(x_1) + f(x_n) - [h(\alpha) f(x_1) + h(\beta) f(x_n)] \\ &\leq f(x_1) + f(x_n) - f(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_n) \\ &= f(x_1) + f(x_n) - f(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_n) \\ &= f(x_1) + f(x_n) - f(x_k), \end{aligned}$$

and this proves the required result. □

Now, we are ready to state our main result.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $h : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a non-negative supermultiplicative function on J . Let w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n be positive real numbers ($n \geq 2$) such that $W_n = \sum_{k=1}^n w_k$ and $\sum_{k=1}^n h\left(\frac{w_k}{W_n}\right) \leq 1$. If f is h -convex on I , then for any finite positive increasing sequence $(x_k)_{k=1}^n \in I$, we have*

$$f\left(x_1 + x_n - \frac{1}{W_n} \sum_{k=1}^n w_k x_k\right) \leq f(x_1) + f(x_n) - \sum_{k=1}^n h\left(\frac{w_k}{W_n}\right) f(x_k). \quad (2.2)$$

If h is submultiplicative function, $\sum_{k=1}^n h\left(\frac{w_k}{W_n}\right) \geq 1$ and f is an h -concave then inequality (2.2) is reversed.

Proof. Since $\frac{1}{W_n} \sum_{k=1}^n w_k = 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 f\left(x_1 + x_n - \frac{1}{W_n} \sum_{k=1}^n w_k x_k\right) &= f\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{w_k}{W_n} (x_1 + x_n - x_k)\right) \\
 &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n h\left(\frac{w_k}{W_n}\right) f(x_1 + x_n - x_k) \quad \text{by (1.1)} \\
 &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n h\left(\frac{w_k}{W_n}\right) [f(x_1) + f(x_n) - f(x_k)] \quad \text{by (2.1)} \\
 &= [f(x_1) + f(x_n)] \sum_{k=1}^n h\left(\frac{w_k}{W_n}\right) - \sum_{k=1}^n h\left(\frac{w_k}{W_n}\right) f(x_k) \\
 &\leq f(x_1) + f(x_n) - \sum_{k=1}^n h\left(\frac{w_k}{W_n}\right) f(x_k) \quad \text{by assumption}
 \end{aligned}$$

and this proves the result in (2.2). \square

One of the direct application and interesting benefit of (2.2) is to offer an upper bound for the converse of h -Jensen inequality (1.1), by rearranging the terms in (2.2) we get

$$\sum_{k=1}^n h\left(\frac{w_k}{W_n}\right) f(x_k) \leq f(x_1) + f(x_n) - f\left(x_1 + x_n - \frac{1}{W_n} \sum_{k=1}^n w_k x_k\right). \quad (2.3)$$

For instance, if $f(x) = |x|$, $h(t) = t$ and $W_n = 1$, then we have the following refinement of the celebrated triangle inequality which is of great interests itself

$$\sum_{k=1}^n w_k |x_k| \leq |x_1| + |x_n| - \left| x_1 + x_n - \sum_{k=1}^n w_k x_k \right|. \quad (2.4)$$

This inequality can be generalized for norms by considering the mapping $f(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{x}\|$ ($\mathbf{x} \in L$), where L is a linear space.

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