

# Further Improvement of Van der Corput's Inequality

Jing Hong<sup>1</sup>, Yong Hong<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>College of Biology, Hunan University, Changsha

<sup>2</sup>College of Mathematics and Computing Science, Guangdong Business College, Guangzhou

Email: hongyonggdcc@yeah.net

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**Abstract:** On the basis of Hu Ke's result, by reforming the estimate inequality of Euler constant, the improved Van der Corput's inequality is obtained. Our result is:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \prod_{k=1}^n a_k^{\frac{1}{k}} \right)^{\frac{1}{S_n}} \leq e^{1+\gamma} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ n - \frac{1}{4} \log n - \frac{3}{32(n+1)} \right] a_n$$

where  $\gamma$  is Euler constant,  $a_n \geq 0$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ),  $S_n = \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{1}{m}$ .

**Keywords:** Van der Corput's Inequality; Euler Constant; Convex Function; Weighted Mean Inequality

## Van der Corput 不等式的进一步改进

洪 静<sup>1</sup>, 洪 勇<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>湖南大学生物学院, 长沙

<sup>2</sup>广东商学院数学与计算科学学院, 广州

Email: hongyonggdcc@yeah.net

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**摘 要:** 本文首先改进对 Euler 常数的估计式, 在胡克已改进的 Van der Corput 不等式的基础上进一步

改进 Van der Corput 不等式, 得到  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \prod_{k=1}^n a_k^{\frac{1}{k}} \right)^{\frac{1}{S_n}} \leq e^{1+\gamma} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ n - \frac{1}{4} \log n - \frac{3}{32(n+1)} \right] a_n$ , 其中  $\gamma$  是 Euler 常数,

$a_n \geq 0$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ),  $S_n = \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{1}{m}$ 。

**关键词:** Van der Corput 不等式; Euler 常数; 凸函数; 加权平均值不等式

### 1. 引言

设  $a_n \geq 0$ ,  $S_n = \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{1}{m}$ ,  $\gamma = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (S_k - \log k)$  是 Euler 常数, 则有 Van der Corput 不等式<sup>[1]</sup>

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \prod_{k=1}^n a_k^{\frac{1}{k}} \right)^{\frac{1}{S_n}} \leq e^{1+\gamma} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1) a_n, \tag{1}$$

其中  $e^{1+\gamma}$  是最佳的。胡克在文[2]中将它改进为

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \prod_{k=1}^n a_k^{\frac{1}{k}} \right)^{\frac{1}{S_n}} \leq e^{1+\gamma} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( n - \frac{1}{4} \log n \right) a_n, \tag{2}$$

(该文中误将  $n - \frac{1}{4} \log n$  写为  $n - \frac{1}{4n} \log n$ ) 其证明主要依赖于对 Euler 常数的估计式<sup>[3]</sup>

$$\frac{1}{2(n-1)} < D_n - \gamma \leq \frac{1}{2n}, \quad n=1, 2, \dots \quad (3)$$

其中  $D_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \log n$ 。

本文将在改进这个估计式的基础上, 进一步改进 Van der Corput 不等式, 得到更加精确的结果。

## 2. 预备引理

**引理 1** 设  $D_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \log n$ ,  $\gamma$  是 Euler 常数, 则

$$\frac{2n+1}{2(n+1)} - \left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(n+1)^k} < D_n - \gamma < 1 - \left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(2k+1)(2n)^{2k+1}}. \quad (4)$$

**证明:** 令  $f(x) = \log(x+1) - \log x - \frac{1}{x+1}$  ( $x \geq 1$ ), 则

$$f(k) = \log(k+1) - \log k - \frac{1}{k+1} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{i} - \log k\right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \frac{1}{i} - \log(k+1)\right) = D_k - D_{k+1},$$

于是可得

$$D_n - \gamma = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} (D_k - D_{k+1}) = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} f(k).$$

由于  $f(x) \geq 0$ ,  $f''(x) = \frac{3x+1}{x^2(x+1)^3} \geq 0$  ( $x \geq 1$ ). 故  $f(x)$  是  $[1, +\infty)$  上的正值下凸函数, 由 Hardmark 不等式, 有

$$\frac{1}{2} [f(k) + f(k+1)] > \int_k^{k+1} f(x) dx, \quad k = n, n+1, \dots$$

对  $k$  求和得到

$$\frac{1}{2} f(n) + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} f(k) > \int_n^{+\infty} f(x) dx,$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} f(k) &> \frac{1}{2} f(n) + \int_n^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \log \frac{n+1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \int_n^{+\infty} \left[ \log(x+1) - \log x - \frac{1}{x+1} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \log \frac{n+1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \int_n^A (\log(x+1) - \log x) dx - \int_n^A \frac{1}{x+1} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \log \frac{n+1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ x(\log(x+1) - \log x) \Big|_n^A - \int_n^A x \left( \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx - \int_n^A \frac{1}{x+1} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \log \frac{n+1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ x(\log(x+1) - \log x) \Big|_n^A + \int_n^A \frac{1}{x+1} dx - \int_n^A \frac{1}{x+1} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \log \frac{n+1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \log \left( 1 + \frac{1}{A} \right)^A - n \log \frac{n+1}{n} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2(n+1)} + \left( n - \frac{1}{2} \right) \log \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = \frac{2n+1}{2(n+1)} - \left( n - \frac{1}{2} \right) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(n+1)^k} \end{aligned}$$

另一方面

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} f(k) &< \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \int_{k-\frac{1}{2}}^{k+\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_{n-\frac{1}{2}}^{\infty} f(x) dx = x [\log(x+1) - \log x]_{n-\frac{1}{2}}^{\infty} \\ &= 1 - \left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left[ \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right) - \log\left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right) \right] \\ &= 1 - \left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{k(2n)^k} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(2n)^k} \right] \\ &= 1 - \left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(2k+1)(2n)^{2k+1}} \end{aligned}$$

结合以上两方面, 知(4)成立。

注: 利用(4)式, 可以得到

$$D_n - \gamma < 1 - \left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left[ \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{3(2n)^3} \right] = 1 - \frac{2n-1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{24n^3} \right) = \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{2n-1}{24n^3} < \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{24n^2},$$

由此得到:

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} < \gamma + \log n + \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{24n^2}. \quad (5)$$

引理 2<sup>[4]</sup> 若  $x > 0$ , 则有

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

引理 3 设  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$ , 则

$$B_n = \left[ \frac{(n+1)S_{n+1}}{nS_n} \right]^{nS_n} < e^{1+\gamma} \left[ n - \frac{1}{4} \log n - \frac{3}{32(n+1)} \right]. \quad (7)$$

证明: 显然  $n=1$  时结论成立, 故只需考虑  $n \geq 2$ . 因为

$$B_n = \left[ \frac{(n+1)S_{n+1}}{nS_n} \right]^{nS_n} = \left[ \frac{(n+1) \left( S_n + \frac{1}{n+1} \right)}{nS_n} \right]^{nS_n} = \left( 1 + \frac{S_n+1}{nS_n} \right)^{nS_n},$$

由引理 2, 又有

$$\left( 1 + \frac{S_n+1}{nS_n} \right)^{nS_n/(S_n+1)} < e \left[ 1 - \frac{S_n+1}{2(n+1)S_n+1} \right] < e \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2(n+1)} \right].$$

于是, 得到

$$B_n \leq e^{S_n+1} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2(n+1)} \right]^{S_n+1}$$

利用(5), 有

$$B_n < e^{1+\gamma+\log n + \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{24n^2}} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2(n+1)} \right]^{1+\gamma+\log n + \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{24n^2}} < e^{1+\gamma} n e^{\frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{24n^2}} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2(n+1)} \right]^{1+\gamma+\log n + \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{24n^2}}, \quad (8)$$

因为  $n \geq 2$  时, 有

$$\left[1 - \frac{1}{2(n+1)}\right]^{1+\gamma} < e^{-\frac{1+\gamma}{2(n+1)}} < e^{-\frac{1}{2n}}, \quad (9)$$

$$\left[1 - \frac{1}{2(n+1)}\right]^{\log n} \leq e^{-\frac{\log n}{2(n+1)}} < 1 - \frac{\log n}{2(n+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\log n}{2(n+1)} \right]^2 < 1 - \frac{1}{4n} \log n, \quad (10)$$

而且

$$\begin{aligned} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2(n+1)}\right]^{\frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{24n^2}} &\leq e^{-\left(\frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{24n^2}\right)/2(n+1)} = e^{-\frac{1}{24n^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{48n^2(n+1)}} e^{-\frac{1}{4n(n+1)}} e^{-\frac{1}{24n^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{24n^2}} e^{-\frac{14n+1}{48n^2(n+1)}} \\ &< e^{-\frac{1}{24n^2}} \left[1 - \frac{14n+1}{48n^2(n+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{14n+1}{48n^2(n+1)}\right)^2\right], \\ &< e^{-\frac{1}{24n^2}} \left[1 - \frac{14n+1}{96n^2(n+1)}\right] < e^{-\frac{1}{24n^2}} \left[1 - \frac{14n}{96n^2(n+1)}\right] \\ &< e^{-\frac{1}{24n^2}} \left[1 - \frac{1}{8n(n+1)}\right] \end{aligned}, \quad (11)$$

由(8)、(9)、(10)、(11)便得到

$$\begin{aligned} B_n &< e^{1+\gamma} \left(n - \frac{1}{4} \log n\right) \left[1 - \frac{1}{8n(n+1)}\right] = e^{1+\gamma} \left[n - \frac{1}{4} \log n - \frac{1}{8n(n+1)} \left(n - \frac{1}{4} \log n\right)\right] \\ &= e^{1+\gamma} \left[n - \frac{1}{4} \log n - \frac{1}{8(n+1)} + \frac{\log n}{32n(n+1)}\right] < e^{1+\gamma} \left[n - \frac{1}{4} \log n - \frac{1}{8(n+1)} + \frac{1}{32(n+1)}\right] \\ &= e^{1+\gamma} \left[n - \frac{1}{4} \log n - \frac{3}{32(n+1)}\right] \end{aligned}$$

### 3. 主要结果与证明

**定理** 设  $a_n \geq 0$  ( $n=1,2,\dots$ ),  $S_n = \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{1}{m}$ ,  $\gamma$  是 Euler 常数。则有

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n a_k^{\frac{1}{k}}\right)^{\frac{1}{S_n}} \leq e^{1+\gamma} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[n - \frac{1}{4} \log n - \frac{3}{32(n+1)}\right] a_n, \quad (12)$$

其中的常数  $e^{1+\gamma}$  是最佳的。

**证明:** 记  $S_0 = 0$ ,  $c_n = \left[(n+1)S_{n+1}\right]^{nS_n} \left(\frac{1}{nS_n}\right)^{nS_{n-1}}$ , 利用加权的平均值不等式, 有

$$\prod_{k=1}^n (c_k a_k)^{\frac{1}{kS_n}} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{kS_n} (c_k a_k) / \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{kS_n} = \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{1}{mS_n} (c_m a_m),$$

于是有

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n a_k^{\frac{1}{k}}\right)^{\frac{1}{S_n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^n (c_k a_k)^{\frac{1}{kS_n}} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n c_k^{\frac{1}{k}}\right)^{-\frac{1}{S_n}} \right\} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \left(\prod_{k=1}^n c_k^{\frac{1}{k}}\right)^{-\frac{1}{S_n}} \sum_{m \leq n} \frac{1}{mS_m} (c_m a_m) \right\} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{m} c_m a_m \sum_{n \geq m} S_n^{-1} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n c_k^{\frac{1}{k}}\right)^{-\frac{1}{S_n}} \right\},$$

又因为

$$\sum_{n \geq m} S_n^{-1} \left( \prod_{k=1}^n c_k^{\frac{1}{k}} \right)^{\frac{1}{S_n}} = \sum_{n \geq m} \frac{1}{S_n S_{n+1} (n+1)} = \sum_{n \geq m} (S_n^{-1} - S_{n+1}^{-1}) = \frac{1}{S_m},$$

所以

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \prod_{k=1}^n a_k^{\frac{1}{k}} \right)^{\frac{1}{S_n}} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} c_m a_m \frac{1}{S_m} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{n S_n} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(n+1) S_{n+1}]^{n S_n} \left( \frac{1}{n S_n} \right)^{n S_{n-1} + 1} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(n+1) S_{n+1}}{n S_n} \right]^{n S_n} a_n.$$

由引理 3 便知(12)成立。

显然, (12)式是(2)式的进一步改进。

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