WILKER AND HUYGENS-TYPE INEQUALITIES FOR SOME
BIVARIATE MEANS WITH APPLICATIONS TO ELEMENTARY
FUNCTIONS

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Abstract. The goal of this paper is to establish Wilker and Huygens-type
inequalities involving ratios of some bivariate means. The means in question
are the power means, the identric mean and the power-exponential mean.
Corollaries of the main results involve Wilker and Huygens type inequalities
involving hyperbolic functions and the natural exponential function.

1. Introduction

In recent years certain bivariate means have been investigated extensively by
several researchers. A complete list of research papers which deal with this subject
is too long to be included here even if we would restrict our attention to papers
published in the last ten years. The goal of this paper is to obtain Wilker and
Huygens-type inequalities involving bivariate means such as the power-exponential
mean, identric mean and unweighted power mean. The first mean mentioned here
has been studied by several researchers (see, e.g., [18, 19, 20, 13]).

Let \( u, v, \alpha \) and \( \beta \) be positive numbers. The following inequality

\[
\alpha + \beta < \alpha u^p + \beta v^q
\]  

(1.1)

is often called the Wilker and Huygens-type inequality. Inequalities such as (1.1)
have been established when \( u \) and \( v \) involve either circular, hyperbolic, lemniscate
functions, generalized Jacobian elliptic, generalized trigonometric and generalized
hyperbolic functions and also for the theta functions. The interested reader is
referred to [1, 14, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17].

2. Some Bivariate Means Used in This Paper

In what follows the letters \( a \) and \( b \) will always stand for positive and unequal
numbers.
For the reader’s convenience we recall first definition of the power-exponential mean of $a$ and $b$:

$$Z(a, b) \equiv Z = (a^a b^b)^{1/\alpha}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.1)

The unweighted power mean of order $r$ of $a$ and $b$ is given by

$$A_r(a, b) \equiv A_r = \begin{cases} \end{cases} \sqrt[2]{a^r + b^r} \quad & \text{if } r \neq 0, \\
\sqrt[2]{ab} \quad & \text{if } r = 0. \hspace{1cm} (2.2)
$$
Throughout the sequel we will adopt common notation for the power means of order 0, 1, and 2. These are denoted by $G$, $A$ and $Q$, respectively. The identric mean of $a$ and $b$ is defined as follows

$$I(a, b) \equiv I \equiv e^{-1/2} (a^a b^b)^{1/\alpha}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.3)

All the means mentioned in this section can be represented in terms of the variable

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln(a/b).$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.4)

It is known that

$$Z(a, b) = G(a, b) e^{x \tanh x}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.5)

Similarly,

$$A_r(a, b) = G(a, b) (\cosh rx)^{1/r},$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.6)

and

$$I(a, b) = G(a, b) e^{x \coth x - 1}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.7)

For the later use let us record a chain of inequalities mentioned in this section

$$G < I < A_{\ln 2} < A_2 < Z$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.8)

(see, e.g. [11, 12]).

3. A PRELIMINARY RESULT

Proofs of the main results of this paper (see Section 4) require application of the following (see [7]):

**Theorem 3.1.** Let $u$, $v$, $\alpha$, $\beta$, $\gamma$ and $\delta$ be positive numbers which satisfy the following conditions

(i) $\min(u, v) < 1 < \max(u, v)$,

(ii) $1 < u^\gamma v^\delta$.

Then the inequality (1.1) is satisfied provided $u < 1 < v$ and

$$q > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad p\alpha\delta \leq q\beta\gamma.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.1)

If in addition the positive numbers $u$, $v$, $\gamma$ and $\delta$ are such that

(iii) $\gamma + \delta < \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$,

then the inequality (1.1) is satisfied if

$$p \leq q \leq -1 \quad \text{and} \quad \beta\gamma \leq \alpha\delta.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.2)
Conditions of validity of \((1.1)\) when \(v < 1 < u\) are also obtained in [7]. The counterpart of \((3.1)\) is
\[
p > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad q\beta \gamma \leq p\alpha \delta
\] (3.3)
while the conditions \((3.2)\) are replaced now by
\[
q \leq p \leq -1 \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha \delta \leq \beta \gamma.
\] (3.4)

Theorem 3.1 can be employed when deriving Wilker and Huygens-type inequalities for the ratios of means of several variables. Suppose that \(X, Y\) and \(Z\) are multivariable means which are comparable, i.e., let \(X < Y < Z\). With
\[
u = \frac{Y}{Z} \quad \text{and} \quad v = \frac{Y}{X}
\]
we see that the separation condition \(u < 1 < v\) is satisfied. In what follows we will always assume that the numbers \(\gamma\) and \(\delta\) are nonnegative whose sum is equal to 1. If the means in question are such that
\[
X^\gamma Z^\delta < Y,
\]
then clearly the last inequality is the same as the inequality of condition (ii) which is utilized in the proof of conditions \((3.1)\). See, [7]. If in addition the means in question satisfy the inequality
\[
Y < \gamma X + \delta Z,
\]
then this relation is equivalent to the inequality of condition (iii) which in turn imply conditions \((3.2)\).

4. Main Results

The first theorem of this paper reads as follows

**Theorem 4.1.** Let \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\) be positive numbers. Then the inequality
\[
\alpha + \beta < \alpha \left(\frac{A}{Z}\right)^p + \beta \left(\frac{A}{G}\right)^q
\] (4.1)
holds true if either
\[
q > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad p\alpha \leq q\beta
\] (4.2)
or if
\[
p \leq q \leq -1 \quad \text{and} \quad \beta \leq \alpha.
\] (4.3)

**Proof.** We let
\[
u = \frac{A}{Z} \quad \text{and} \quad v = \frac{A}{G}.
\]
Making use of the inequality
\[
G < A < Z
\]
we see that \(u\) and \(v\) satisfy the separation condition \(u < 1 < v\). In order to establish the assertion we shall employ the following two-sided inequality (cf. [18, 19]):
\[
(ZG)^{\frac{1}{2}} < A < \frac{Z + G}{2}.
\] (4.4)
Utilizing the two-sided inequality \((4.4)\) and the formulas for \(u\) and \(v\) we obtain
\[
1 < u^{\frac{1}{2}} v^{\frac{1}{2}}
\] (4.5)
and
\[
1 < \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}\right)
\] (4.6)
We see that \( u \) and \( v \) satisfy conditions (i)-(iii) of Theorem 3.1 with \( \gamma = \delta = 1/2 \). Inequalities (4.1) through (4.3) follow now from (1.1), (3.1), and (3.2). The proof is complete.

A new Wilker and Huygens-type inequality involving hyperbolic and natural exponential function follows from Theorem 4.1. We have

**Corollary 4.2.** If the numbers \( p, q, \alpha \) and \( \beta \) satisfy conditions (4.2) and (4.3), then for all nonzero numbers \( x \) one has

\[
\alpha + \beta < \alpha \left( \frac{\cosh x}{e^x \tanh x} \right)^p + \beta (\cosh x)^q. \quad (4.7)
\]

To obtain inequality (4.7) it suffices to apply formulas (2.5) and (2.6) to (4.1).

Our next result reads as follows

**Theorem 4.3.** Let \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) be positive numbers. Then the inequality

\[
\alpha + \beta < \alpha \left( \frac{A}{Z} \right)^p + \beta \left( \frac{A}{I} \right)^q \quad (4.8)
\]

holds true if

\[
q > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 3p\alpha \leq q\beta. \quad (4.9)
\]

**Proof.** Let now

\[
u = \frac{A}{Z} \quad \text{and} \quad v = \frac{A}{I}.
\]

The well known inequality \( I < A < Z \) yields the separation condition

\[u < 1 < v.\]

Now we appeal to J. Sándor's result (cf. [13])

\[ZI^3 < A^4\]

to obtain

\[1 < u^{\frac{4}{3}} v^{\frac{3}{4}}.\]

The assumptions (i) – (iii) are satisfied with \( \gamma = 1/4 \) and \( \delta = 3/4 \). We again employ Theorem 3.1 to obtain the asserted result.

Another Wilker and Huygens-type inequality involving hyperbolic functions and the exponential function can be derived using inequality for means. We have

**Corollary 4.4.** If the numbers \( p, q, \alpha \) and \( \beta \) satisfy conditions (4.9), then for all nonzero numbers \( x \) one has

\[
\alpha + \beta < \alpha \left( \frac{\cosh x}{e^x \tanh x} \right)^p + \beta \left( \frac{\cosh x}{e^x \coth x - 1} \right)^q. \quad (4.10)
\]

The assertion follows from Theorem 4.3 with the use of formulas (2.5), (2.6) and (2.7).

Before we will state and prove the last result of this note let us introduce more notation. Let

\[
u = \frac{I}{A^r}, \quad v = \frac{Z}{A^r}, \quad (4.11)
\]

where \( \ln 2 < r < 2 \). We have the following
Theorem 4.5. Let $\alpha$ and $\beta$ be positive numbers and let $p$ and $q$ satisfy the following conditions
\[ q > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad p\alpha \leq q\beta. \quad (4.12) \]
Then the inequality
\[ \alpha + \beta < \alpha\left(\frac{I}{A_r}\right)^p + \beta\left(\frac{Z}{A_r}\right)^q \quad (4.13) \]
holds true.

Proof. The asserted result is obtained with the aid of the following two-sided inequality
\[ I < A_r < Z \quad (4.14) \]
(see (2.8)). This in conjunction with (4.11) yields
\[ u < 1 < v. \]

Also, the inequality
\[ A_r < (ZI)^{1/2} \]
(see the first inequality of (3.11) in [8]) yields
\[ 1 < u^{1/2}v^{1/2}. \]

Thus the conditions (i)-(iii) of Theorem 3.1 are satisfied with $\gamma = \delta = 1/2$. We appeal again to Theorem 3.1 to obtain the desired result. The proof is complete. \qed

A corollary, which is a consequence of the last theorem, reads as follows

Corollary 4.6. Let the positive numbers $\alpha, \beta$ be such that $\alpha \leq \beta$. Then the inequality
\[ (\alpha + \beta)(\cosh rx)^{1/2} < \alpha e^{p(x\coth x-1)} + \beta e^{px\tanh x} \quad (4.15) \]
holds true for all $x \neq 0$, for all $p > 0$, and for all numbers $r$ such that $\ln 2 < r < 2$.

Proof. We let $q = p$ and next utilize formulas (2.5)-(2.7) together with Theorem 4.5, to obtain the asserted result. \qed

References


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