# THE CHEN-RUBIN CONJECTURE IN A CONTINUOUS SETTING* 

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#### Abstract

We study the median $m(x)$ in the gamma distribution with parameter $x$ and show that $0<m^{\prime}(x)<1$ for all $x>0$. This proves a generalization of a conjecture of Chen and Rubin from 1986: The sequence $m(n)-n$ decreases for $n \geq 1$. We also describe the asymptotic behaviour of $m$ and $m^{\prime}$ at zero and at infinity.


Key words. median, gamma function, gamma distribution
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1. Introduction. The gamma distribution with (positive) parameter $x$ has density with respect to Lebesgue measure on $(0, \infty)$ given by $e^{-t} t^{x-1} / \Gamma(x)$. The median $m(x)$ of this distribution is defined implicitly as

$$
\int_{0}^{m(x)} \frac{e^{-t} t^{x-1}}{\Gamma(x)} d t=\frac{1}{2}
$$

or

$$
\begin{equation*}
\int_{0}^{m(x)} e^{-t} t^{x-1} d t=\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} d t \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

This is of course equivalent to

$$
\begin{equation*}
\int_{m(x)}^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} d t=\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} d t \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

We show that $m$ is continuous and increasing. This is a consequence of a result about general convolution semigroups of probabilities on the positive half-line, that is given in Section 2. There we also show that $m$ is real analytic and that $m$ satisfies a certain differential equation.

We shall mainly study $m$ through the function

$$
\begin{equation*}
\varphi(x) \equiv \log \frac{x}{m(x)}, \quad x>0 \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

This function appears if we make the substitution $u=\log (x / t)$ in the relation (2):

$$
\begin{equation*}
\int_{-\infty}^{\varphi(x)} e^{-x\left(e^{-u}+u\right)} d u=\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x\left(e^{-u}+u\right)} d u \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

Chen and Rubin (see [7]) studied the median of the gamma distribution and proved that $x-1 / 3<m(x)<x$ for $x>0$. The relation (4) was also used in [7] to

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