## SOME MAJORIZATION INEQUALITIES FOR FUNCTIONS OF EXCHANGEABLE RANDOM VARIABLES

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> This paper contains inequalities for the expectations of permutation-invariant concave functions and Schur-concave functions of the partial sums of nonnegative exchangeable random variables. Two majorization inequalities are derived, and an application in reliability theory is presented.

1. Introduction and Summary. For fixed n > 1 let  $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, \ldots, X_n)$  denote an *n*-dimensional random vector with density function  $f(\mathbf{x})$  that is absolutely continuous w.r.t. the Lebesgue measure or the product measure of counting measures.  $X_1, \ldots, X_n$  are said to be exchangeable<sup>†</sup> if f is invariant under permutations of its arguments. This paper develops inequalities for the expectations of functions of partial sums of  $X_1, \ldots, X_n$ .

The notion of majorization defines a partial ordering of the diversity of the components of vectors. Let  $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = (b_1, \ldots, b_n)$  be two *n*-dimensional vectors and let  $a_{[1]} \geq \cdots \geq a_{[n]}, b_{[1]} \geq \cdots \geq b_{[n]}$  denote their ordered components. **a** is said to majorize **b** (in symbols  $\mathbf{a} \succ \mathbf{b}$ ) if

$$\Sigma_1^h a_{[i]} \ge \Sigma_1^h b_{[i]}$$
 for  $h = 1, \dots, n-1$ 

and  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i$ . It is known that  $\mathbf{a} \succ \mathbf{b}$  iff there exists a doubly stochastic matrix Q such that  $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a}Q$ , i.e.,  $\mathbf{b}$  is an "average" of  $\mathbf{a}$ . A function  $\psi : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$  is said to be a Schur-concave function if  $\mathbf{a} \succ \mathbf{b}$  implies  $\psi(\mathbf{a}) \leq \psi(\mathbf{b})$ . For a comprehensive treatment of majorization and Schur functions, see Marshall and Olkin (1979).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> More precisely,  $X_1, \ldots, X_n$  are *finitely* exchangeable instead of exchangeable. For the minor distinction between finite exchangeability and exchangeability see e.g., Tong ((1980), p. 96).