

ON EXTENSION AND REFINEMENT OF WILKER'S INEQUALITY

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ABSTRACT. In this note, an extension of Wilker's inequality involving exponential parameters is given and a refinement of Wilker's inequality is established.

1. Introduction. In [5], Wilker proposed an interesting inequality:

$$(1) \quad \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{\tan x}{x} > 2, \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

different proofs of which were given by Guo et al. [1] and Zhu [6]. Wilker also asked about a certain refinement of inequality (1); such a refinement was proved by Sumner et al. [4] and Pinelis [3] using different methods. The purpose of this note is to establish an extension of Wilker's inequality involving exponential parameters and to give a refinement of Wilker's inequality.

We first introduce two lemmas:

Lemma 1 [2, page 238]. *If $0 < x < \pi/2$, then*

$$(2) \quad \cos x < \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^3 < 1.$$

Lemma 2. *If $0 < x < \pi/2$, then*

$$(3) \quad \left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)^2 + \frac{x}{\tan x} > 2.$$

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Proof. Let

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)^2 + \frac{x}{\tan x}, \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Differentiating $f(x)$ with respect to x gives

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sin^3 x} (\sin^2 x \cos x - 2x^2 \cos x + x \sin x).$$

Using Lemma 1 together with a simple calculation yields

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{x^2}{\sin^3 x} \left[\cos x \left(\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 - 2 \right) + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right] \\ &= \frac{x^2}{\sin^3 x} \left[\left(\cos x - \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^3 \right) \left(\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 - 2 \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^3 \left(\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 - 2 \right) + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right] \\ &= \frac{x^2}{\sin^3 x} \left[\left(\cos x - \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^3 \right) \left(\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 - 2 \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) \left(\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 - 1 \right)^2 \right] \\ &> 0. \end{aligned}$$

This means that $f(x)$ is strictly increasing on $(0, (\pi/2))$; consequently, we can deduce from $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 2$ that $f(x) > 2$ for $0 < x < \pi/2$, which leads to the desired inequality (3). Lemma 2 is proved. \square

2. Main results.

Theorem 1. *If $0 < x < \pi/2$, $p \leq 2q$, $q > 0$ (or $q \leq -1$), then*

$$(4) \quad \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^p + \left(\frac{\tan x}{x}\right)^q > 2.$$

Proof. Case (I). When $p \leq 2q$, $q > 0$.

Using the arithmetic-geometric means inequality and Lemma 1 gives

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^p + \left(\frac{\tan x}{x}\right)^q &\geq 2\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{p/2} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x}\right)^{q/2} \\ &= 2\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{p/2} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{q/2} \left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right)^{q/2} \\ &> 2\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{p/2} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{q/2} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{-3q/2} \\ &= 2\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{(p-2q)/2} \\ &\geq 2, \end{aligned}$$

which is the desired inequality (4).

Case (II). When $p \leq 2q$, $q \leq -1$.

It follows from $p \leq 2q$ and $x/(\sin x) > 1$ that

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^p + \left(\frac{\tan x}{x}\right)^q &= \left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)^{-p} + \left(\frac{x}{\tan x}\right)^{-q} \\ (5) \quad &= \left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)^{-2q} \left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)^{2q-p} + \left(\frac{x}{\tan x}\right)^{-q} \\ &\geq \left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)^{-2q} + \left(\frac{x}{\tan x}\right)^{-q}. \end{aligned}$$

Noting that $-q \geq 1$ and applying the power means of inequality and Lemma 2, we have

$$(6) \quad \left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)^{-2q} + \left(\frac{x}{\tan x}\right)^{-q} \geq 2^{1+q} \left[\left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x}{\tan x}\right) \right]^{-q} > 2.$$

Combining inequalities (5) and (6) yields inequality (4). The proof of Theorem 1 is complete. \square

In Theorem 1, a special case $p = 2$, $q = 1$ yields the Wilker's inequality.

Finally, we show a refinement of Wilker's inequality:

Theorem 2. *If $0 < x < \pi/2$, then*

$$(7) \quad \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{\tan x}{x} > \left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)^2 + \frac{x}{\tan x} > 2.$$

Proof. From Lemma 1, we find

$$\frac{x}{\tan x} \left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)^2 = \cos x \left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)^3 < 1,$$

so that

$$(8) \quad \begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{\tan x}{x} &> \left(\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{\tan x}{x}\right) \left(\left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)^2 \frac{x}{\tan x}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)^2 + \frac{x}{\tan x}. \end{aligned}$$

Combining inequalities (3) and (8) leads to inequality (7) immediately. The proof of Theorem 2 is complete. \square

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