

JORDAN TYPE INEQUALITIES USING MONOTONY OF FUNCTIONS

CĂTĂLIN BARBU AND LAURIAN-IOAN PIȘCORAN

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Abstract. In this paper we will consider Jordan type inequalities involving hyperbolic trigonometric functions.

1. Introduction

In this section we give a brief overview of known results which pertain to the main results of this paper.

The following inequalities

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \leq \frac{\sin x}{x} \leq 1, \quad (0 < |x| < \frac{\pi}{2}),$$

are due to Jordan ([7], p. 33). Its have attracted the attention of several mathematicians (See, e.g., [1–6], [8–14]).

Lazarević [5] gives us the following inequality:

$$\left(\frac{\sinh x}{x}\right)^q < \cosh x, \quad (x \neq 0, q \geq 3). \quad (1)$$

The following inequalities

$$\sinh x < x + \frac{x^3}{5}, \quad (0 < x < 1), \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\sinh kx}{kx} \leq \frac{\sinh x}{x}, \quad (x > 0), \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{1}{\cosh x} < 1 - \frac{x^2}{3}, \quad (0 < x < 1), \quad (4)$$

and

$$\frac{1}{\cosh x} < \frac{\sin x}{x} < \frac{x}{\sinh x}, \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}), \quad (5)$$

have established by R. Klén, M. Visuri, and M. Vuorinen [4].

The inequality

$$\left(\frac{x}{\sinh x}\right)^\alpha < (1 - \eta) + \eta \left(\frac{1}{\cosh x}\right)^\alpha, \quad (6)$$

where $x > 0$, $\alpha > 0$, and $\eta \leq 1/3$ was studied recently by Zhu in [13].

In Section 2 we give upper and lower bounds for $(\sin x)/x$. Some Jordan's type inequalities with hyperbolic trigonometric functions are presented in Section 3.

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2. Jordan's inequality

In this section we will find upper and lower bounds for $(\sin x)/x$ by using hyperbolic functions.

THEOREM 1. For $x \in (0, \infty)$,

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} < \sqrt{\cosh x}.$$

Proof. The inequality holds true if the function $f(x) = x\sqrt{\cosh x} - \sin x$ is positive on $(0, \infty)$. Since

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cosh x}} \left[\sin(x\sqrt{\cosh x}) (2\cosh x + x\sinh x) + 3\sqrt{\cosh x}\sinh x + x\cosh^{\frac{3}{2}}x \right],$$

we have $f''(x) > 0$ for $x \in (0, \infty)$ and $f'(x)$ is increasing on $(0, \infty)$. Therefore

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cosh x}} \left(2\cosh x + x\sinh x - 2\cos x\sqrt{\cosh x} \right) > f'(0) = 0,$$

and the function $f(x)$ is increasing on $(0, \infty)$. Now $f(x) > f(0) = 0$ for $x \in (0, \infty)$. \square

COROLLARY 2. For $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$,

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} < \cosh x.$$

Proof. Because $f(x) = \frac{\sinh x}{x} - \cosh x$ is even function we proof the inequality on $(0, \infty)$. Using Theorem 1 and the fact that $\sqrt{\cosh x} < \cosh x$ the assertion follows. In Figure 1 we present the graphics of functions $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ and $\cosh x$. \square

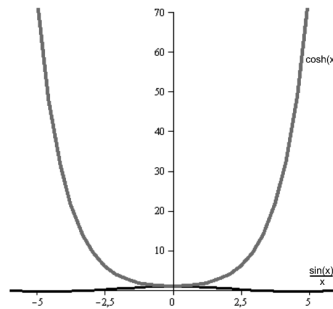


Figure 1.

In the above picture, with red is plotted the graph of the function $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ and with black is plotted the graph of the function $\cosh x$.

REMARK 3. Klén, Visuri, and Vuorinen have shown in [4] that the inequalities

$$\frac{1}{\cosh x} < \frac{\sin x}{x} < \frac{x}{\sinh x} \tag{7}$$

are true for $x \in (0, \pi/2)$. By Corollary 2 and (7) we have

$$\frac{1}{\cosh x} < \frac{\sin x}{x} < \cosh x,$$

for $x \in (0, \pi/2)$.

THEOREM 4. For $x, k \in (0, \infty)$,

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} < \frac{\sinh kx}{kx}.$$

Proof. The inequality holds true if the function $f(x) = \sinh kx - k \sin x$ is positive on $(0, \infty)$. Since

$$f'(x) = k(\cosh kx - \cos x),$$

we have $f'(x) > 0$ for $x \in (0, \infty)$. Therefore that the function $f(x)$ is increasing on $(0, \infty)$. Now $f(x) > f(0) = 0$ for $x \in (0, \infty)$. \square

COROLLARY 5. For $x \in (0, \infty)$ and $k \in [1, \infty)$ the following inequality

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} < \frac{\sinh kx}{x}$$

holds.

REMARK 6. Similar inequalities to Theorem 4 have been considered by R. Klén, M. Visuri, and M. Vuorinen in [4, Theorem 4.3].

3. Hyperbolic Jordan's inequality

In this section we gave some hyperbolic Jordan's type inequalities with hyperbolic trigonometric functions.

THEOREM 7. Let $x \in (0, 1)$, $k \in (0, \infty)$ and $q \geq 3$, q is natural number. Then the double inequality

$$\sqrt[q]{\frac{3}{3 - k^2 x^2}} < \frac{\sinh x}{x} < 1 + \frac{x^2}{5}$$

holds.

Proof. From (1) result that

$$\sqrt[q]{\cosh x} < \frac{\sinh x}{x}. \quad (8)$$

By (3) and (8) we obtain

$$\sqrt[q]{\cosh kx} < \frac{\sinh kx}{kx} \leq \frac{\sinh x}{x} \quad (9)$$

The inequality (4) is equivalent with

$$\frac{3}{3-x^2} < \cosh x,$$

therefore

$$\sqrt[q]{\frac{3}{3-k^2x^2}} < \sqrt[q]{\cosh kx} \quad (10)$$

By (2), (9) and (10) we obtain the conclusion. \square

THEOREM 8. *Let $x \in (0, 1)$, $\alpha > 0$ and $\eta \leq 1/3$, then the following inequality*

$$\left(\frac{x}{\sinh x}\right)^\alpha < (1-\eta) + \eta \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{3}\right)^\alpha$$

holds.

Proof. By (4) and (6) the assertion follows. \square

When letting $\alpha = 1$ in Theorem 8, one can obtain the following result.

COROLLARY 9. *Let $x \in (0, 1)$, and $\eta \leq 1/3$, then the following inequality*

$$\frac{x}{\sinh x} < 1 - \eta \frac{x^2}{3}$$

holds.

THEOREM 10. *For $x \in (0, 1)$ the following inequalities*

$$1 - \frac{x^2}{2} \leq \frac{1}{\cosh x} \leq 1 - \frac{x^2}{3}$$

hold.

Proof. By the series expansion of $\frac{1}{\cosh x}$ we have

$$1 - \frac{x^2}{2} \leq \frac{1}{\cosh x} \leq 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + 5 \cdot \frac{x^4}{24}. \quad (11)$$

By (4) and (11) we obtain the conclusion. \square

THEOREM 11. *Let $x > 0$. Then the function*

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{\cosh^t \frac{x}{7}}$$

is decreasing on $(0, \infty)$.

Proof. Let us consider instead of $f(x)$ the function

$$f_1(y) = -\frac{x}{y} \log \cosh y$$

for $y \in (0, \infty)$. Note that $f(t) = \exp(f_1(\frac{x}{t}))$ and therefore the claim is equivalent to the function $f_1(y)$ being decreasing on $(0, \infty)$. We have

$$f_1'(y) = \frac{x}{y^2} (\log \cosh y - y \tanh y),$$

and

$$\frac{d(\log \cosh y - y \tanh y)}{dy} = -\frac{y}{\cosh^2 y} < 0.$$

and $\log \cosh y - y \tanh y \leq 0$. Therefore the function $f_1(y)$ is decreasing on $(0, \infty)$, and $f(t)$ is increasing on $(0, \infty)$. \square

COROLLARY 12. *Let $x \in (0, \infty)$. Then the following inequality*

$$\cosh \frac{x}{3} < \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cosh x$$

holds.

Proof. By Theorem 11 we obtain that

$$\frac{1}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2}} > \frac{1}{\cosh^3 \frac{x}{3}}. \tag{12}$$

By using the identities

$$\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 + \cosh x}{2},$$

and

$$\cosh^3 \frac{x}{3} = \frac{3}{4} \cosh \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \cosh x$$

in relation (12) we obtain the conclusion. \square

THEOREM 13. *Let $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$. Then the following inequality*

$$\frac{\sinh x}{x} > \frac{1}{\cosh \frac{x}{3}}$$

holds.

Proof. Because

$$f(x) = \frac{\sinh x}{x} - \frac{1}{\cosh \frac{x}{3}}$$

is even function we proof the inequality on $(0, \infty)$. The inequality holds true if the function

$$g(x) = \sinh x \cosh \frac{x}{3} - x$$

is positive on $(0, \infty)$. Since

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cosh \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} \cosh \frac{4}{3}x - 1,$$

we have $g'(x) > 0$ for $x \in (0, \infty)$. Therefore that the function $g(x)$ is increasing on $(0, \infty)$. Now $g(x) > g(0) = 0$ for $x \in (0, \infty)$.

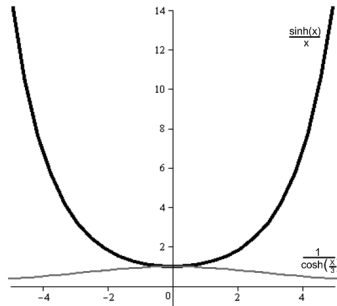


Figure 2.

In Figure 2 we present the graphics of functions $\frac{\sinh x}{x}$ and $\frac{1}{\cosh \frac{x}{3}}$. \square

In the above picture, with red is plotted the graph of the function $\frac{\sinh x}{x}$ and with black is plotted the graph of the function $\frac{1}{\cosh \frac{x}{3}}$.

COROLLARY 14. *Let $x \in (0, \infty)$. Then the following inequality*

$$\frac{x}{\sinh x} < \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cosh x$$

holds.

Proof. By Corollary 12 and Theorem 13 we obtain the conclusion. \square

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Cătălin Barbu
"Vasile Alecsandri" National College
Department of Mathematics and Computer Science
Vasile Alecsandri 37, 600011 Bacău, Romania
e-mail: kafka_mate@yahoo.com

Laurian-Ioan Pişcoran
Technical University of Cluj Napoca
North University Center of Baia Mare
Department of Mathematics and Computer Science
Victoriei 76, 430122 Baia Mare, Romania
e-mail: plaurian@yahoo.com