

**Problem 11869**

(American Mathematical Monthly, Vol.122, November 2015)

Proposed by George Stoica (Canada).

Prove that  $|y \log y - x \log x| \leq |y - x|^{1-1/e}$  for  $0 < x < y \leq 1$ .

Solution proposed by Moubinool Omarjee, Lycée Henri IV, Paris, France, and Roberto Tauraso, Dipartimento di Matematica, Università di Roma "Tor Vergata", Italy.

Let  $t = y - x \in (0, 1)$  and  $x \in (0, 1 - t]$ , we have to show that  $|\log(f_t(x))| \leq t^{1-1/e}$  where  $f_t(x) = (x + t)^{(x+t)}/x^x$ . Since

$$\frac{d(f_t(x))}{dx} = f_t(x) \ln\left(1 + \frac{t}{x}\right) > 0,$$

it follows that the function  $\log(f_t(x))$  is increasing with respect to  $x$ . Hence it suffices to show that

$$\text{i) } -t \ln(t) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} |\log(f_t(x))| \leq t^{1-1/e} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{ii) } -(1-t) \ln(1-t) = |\log(f_t(1-t))| \leq t^{1-1/e}.$$

i) The first inequality is equivalent to

$$g(t) := t^{-1/e} + \ln(t) \geq 0 = g(e^{-e})$$

which holds because  $g'(t) = ((-1/e)t^{-1/e} + 1)/t$ , so  $g$  is decreasing in  $(0, e^{-e}]$  and it is increasing in  $[e^{-e}, 1)$ .

ii) The second inequality is equivalent to

$$h(t) := t^{1-1/e} + (1-t) \ln(1-t) \geq 0 = h(0)$$

which holds because

$$h'(t) = (1-1/e)t^{-1/e} - \ln(1-t) - 1 \geq (1-1/e)t^{-1/e} + t - 1 \geq (1/2)t^{-1/3} + t - 1 \geq (2/3)6^{1/4} - 1 > 0,$$

so  $h$  is increasing in  $(0, 1)$ . □