

A REFINEMENT OF IMO 2020 PROBLEM 2

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ABSTRACT. In this short note, we refine the Problem 2 of the 2020 IMO by using improved versions of the weighted AM–GM inequality.

CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Refinements of the weighted AM–GM inequality	2
3.	Proof of Theorem 1.1	3
	References	4

1. INTRODUCTION

The Problem 2 of the 2020 International Mathematical Olympiad (IMO) is proposed by Stijn Cambie in Belgium. The original problem is to prove the inequality

$$(a + 2b + 3c + 4d)a^a b^b c^c d^d \leq 1 \tag{1}$$

for any real $a \geq b \geq c \geq d > 0$ satisfying $a + b + c + d = 1$. There are many different proofs of this problem, and one can see [1] as a reference.

In 2020, user bel.jad5 on AoPS improved inequality (1) by showing a stronger version:

$$(a + 2b + 3c + 4d)a^a b^b c^c d^d \leq 1 - 32(1 - a)bcd. \tag{2}$$

In this short note, we further refine his proof and insert some improved versions of the weighted AM–GM inequality to prove the following Theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $a \geq b \geq c \geq d > 0$ be real numbers satisfying $a + b + c + d = 1$. Then we have*

$$(a + 2b + 3c + 4d)a^a b^b c^c d^d \leq 1 - K,$$

where

$$K = 32(1 - a)bcd + (b - d)a^a b^b c^c d^d + (a + 3b + 3c + 3d) \max(I_1, I_2, I_3, I_{41}, I_{42}, I_{43}, I_{44}, I_{45}, I_{46}),$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2a} (a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + d^3 + a^{2a} b^{2b} c^{2c} d^{2d} - 2a^a b^b c^c d^d (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2)),$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{1 - d} \left(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 - \left(a^{\frac{3}{2}} + b^{\frac{3}{2}} + c^{\frac{3}{2}} + d^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)^2 \right),$$

$$I_3 = 4d \left(\frac{1}{4} - (abcd)^{\frac{1}{4}} \right),$$

$$I_{41} = \frac{3d(a + b + c)(c - d)^2}{(4d + 2c + 2b + 2a)c + (4c + 4b + 4a + 2d)d},$$

$$I_{42} = \frac{3d(a + b)(b - d)^2}{(4d + 2b + 2a)b + (4b + 4a + 2d)d},$$

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$$I_{43} = \frac{3da(a-d)^2}{(4d+2a)a + (4a+2d)d},$$

$$I_{44} = \frac{3c(a+b)(b-c)^2}{(4d+4c+2b+2a)b + (4b+4a+2d+2c)c},$$

$$I_{45} = \frac{3ca(a-c)^2}{(4d+4c+2a)a + (4a+2d+2c)c},$$

$$I_{46} = \frac{3ba(a-b)^2}{(4d+4c+4b+2a)a + (4a+2c+2d+2b)b}.$$

Note that each of the nine I_j may be the largest in some special cases. Here we list some values of K with fixed a, b, c, d , and the readers can compare the sizes of the "proved" savings and the "real" savings over the upper bound 1. We remark that we write

$$K_R = 1 - (a + 2b + 3c + 4d)a^a b^b c^c d^d,$$

$$K_1 = 32(1 - a)bcd + (b - d)a^a b^b c^c d^d + (a + 3b + 3c + 3d)I_1,$$

$$K_2 = 32(1 - a)bcd + (b - d)a^a b^b c^c d^d + (a + 3b + 3c + 3d)I_2,$$

$$K_3 = 32(1 - a)bcd + (b - d)a^a b^b c^c d^d + (a + 3b + 3c + 3d)I_3,$$

$$K_{41} = 32(1 - a)bcd + (b - d)a^a b^b c^c d^d + (a + 3b + 3c + 3d)I_{41},$$

$$K_{42} = 32(1 - a)bcd + (b - d)a^a b^b c^c d^d + (a + 3b + 3c + 3d)I_{42},$$

$$K_{43} = 32(1 - a)bcd + (b - d)a^a b^b c^c d^d + (a + 3b + 3c + 3d)I_{43},$$

$$K_{44} = 32(1 - a)bcd + (b - d)a^a b^b c^c d^d + (a + 3b + 3c + 3d)I_{44},$$

$$K_{45} = 32(1 - a)bcd + (b - d)a^a b^b c^c d^d + (a + 3b + 3c + 3d)I_{45},$$

$$K_{46} = 32(1 - a)bcd + (b - d)a^a b^b c^c d^d + (a + 3b + 3c + 3d)I_{46}.$$

(a, b, c, d)	K_R	K_1	K_2	K_3	K_{41}	K_{42}	K_{43}	K_{44}	K_{45}	K_{46}
(0.5, 0.2, 0.2, 0.1)	0.43940	0.15034	0.14202	0.12432	0.10009	0.09986	0.14567	0.09350	0.12683	0.11921
(0.92, 0.04, 0.03, 0.01)	0.20903	0.07158	0.07382	0.02995	0.02116	0.02128	0.03603	0.02107	0.05998	0.06735
(0.34, 0.33, 0.32, 0.01)	0.36248	0.12822	0.12964	0.13473	0.13395	0.13420	0.13427	0.12438	0.12453	0.12434
(0.31, 0.3, 0.3, 0.09)	0.40988	0.25092	0.24947	0.25835	0.26180	0.26031	0.25829	0.23595	0.23600	0.23599
(0.31, 0.31, 0.3, 0.08)	0.40780	0.24289	0.24165	0.25112	0.25425	0.25459	0.25084	0.22769	0.22767	0.22762
(0.34, 0.31, 0.3, 0.05)	0.40436	0.18672	0.18730	0.19686	0.19843	0.19887	0.20012	0.17345	0.17424	0.17372
(0.422, 0.42, 0.113, 0.045)	0.41561	0.20367	0.20004	0.19232	0.16566	0.19927	0.19663	0.20430	0.19722	0.16255
(0.55, 0.35, 0.09, 0.01)	0.40209	0.17770	0.17286	0.14512	0.13647	0.14356	0.14892	0.16291	0.19219	0.15122
(0.75, 0.21, 0.03, 0.01)	0.35103	0.17408	0.16424	0.11037	0.10052	0.10418	0.11593	0.10791	0.13959	0.17952

2. REFINEMENTS OF THE WEIGHTED AM–GM INEQUALITY

In this section we shall list several variants of the weighted AM–GM inequality. First, recall that the classical weighted AM–GM inequality states that

Lemma 2.1. *If real numbers $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n > 0$ satisfy $\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n = 1$, then for $x_1, \dots, x_n \geq 0$, we have*

$$x_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots x_n^{\alpha_n} \leq \alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n.$$

Next, we mention some results that yield improvements on Lemma 2.1. We will use them to prove our Theorem 1.1 in the next section. Note that in [7] the author also used those inequalities to prove some new inequalities between arithmetic functions.

Lemma 2.2. ([4], Theorem). Let $n \geq 2$, $x_1, \dots, x_n \geq 0$ and $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n > 0$. Suppose that $\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n = 1$. Then we have

$$\frac{1}{2 \max(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \alpha_i \left(x_i - \prod_{1 \leq j \leq n} x_j^{\alpha_j} \right)^2 \leq \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \alpha_i x_i - \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i^{\alpha_i}.$$

Lemma 2.3. ([3], Theorem 2.2). Let $n \geq 2$, $x_1, \dots, x_n \geq 0$ and $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n > 0$. Suppose that $\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n = 1$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{1 - \min(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \alpha_i \left(x_i^{\frac{1}{2}} - \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} \alpha_j x_j^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^2 \\ & \leq \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \alpha_i x_i - \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i^{\alpha_i} \\ & \leq \frac{1}{\min(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \alpha_i \left(x_i^{\frac{1}{2}} - \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} \alpha_j x_j^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.4. ([2], Corollary 2.3). Let $n \geq 2$, $x_1, \dots, x_n \geq 0$ and $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n > 0$. Suppose that $\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n = 1$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} & n \min(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i - \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i^{\frac{1}{n}} \right) \\ & \leq \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \alpha_i x_i - \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i^{\alpha_i} \\ & \leq n \max(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i - \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i^{\frac{1}{n}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.5. ([6], Proposition 2.7). Let $n \geq 2$, $0 \leq x_1 \leq \dots \leq x_j \leq \dots \leq x_k \leq \dots \leq x_n$ and $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n > 0$. Suppose that $\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n = 1$. Then we have

$$\frac{3(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_j)(\alpha_k + \dots + \alpha_n)(x_k - x_j)^2}{(4(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_j) + 2(\alpha_k + \dots + \alpha_n))x_k + (4(\alpha_k + \dots + \alpha_n) + 2(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_j))x_j} \leq \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \alpha_i x_i - \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i^{\alpha_i}.$$

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

We first prove the inequality (which was first proved by user bel.jad5 on AoPS)

$$(a + 3b + 3c + 3d)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2) + 32(1 - a)bcd \leq 1. \quad (3)$$

We have (see [5])

$$\begin{aligned} & (a + 3b + 3c + 3d)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2) + 32(1 - a)bcd \\ & \leq (a + 3b + 3c + 3d) \left(a^2 + \frac{1}{3}(b + c + d)^2 \right) + \frac{32}{27}(1 - a)(b + c + d)^3 \\ & = (1 + 6t) \left((1 - 3t)^2 + 3t^2 \right) + 96t^4 \leq 1, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where $t = \frac{1}{3}(b + c + d)$. Since (4) holds when $0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{4}$, (3) is proved.

Now, by (3), we only need to prove that

$$\max(I_1, I_2, I_3, I_{41}, I_{42}, I_{43}, I_{44}, I_{45}, I_{46}) \leq a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 - a^a b^b c^c d^d. \quad (5)$$

Taking $n = 4$, $x_1 = \alpha_1 = d$, $x_2 = \alpha_2 = c$, $x_3 = \alpha_3 = b$ and $x_4 = \alpha_4 = a$, Lemma 2.2 yields

$$I_1 \leq a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 - a^a b^b c^c d^d. \quad (6)$$

Taking $n = 4$, $x_1 = \alpha_1 = d$, $x_2 = \alpha_2 = c$, $x_3 = \alpha_3 = b$ and $x_4 = \alpha_4 = a$, Lemma 2.3 yields

$$I_2 \leq a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 - a^a b^b c^c d^d. \quad (7)$$

Taking $n = 4$, $x_1 = \alpha_1 = d$, $x_2 = \alpha_2 = c$, $x_3 = \alpha_3 = b$ and $x_4 = \alpha_4 = a$, Lemma 2.4 yields

$$I_3 \leq a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 - a^a b^b c^c d^d. \quad (8)$$

Taking $n = 4$, $x_1 = \alpha_1 = d$, $x_2 = \alpha_2 = c$, $x_3 = \alpha_3 = b$, $x_4 = \alpha_4 = a$, $j = 1$ and $k = 2$, Lemma 2.5 yields

$$I_{41} \leq a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 - a^a b^b c^c d^d. \quad (9)$$

Taking $n = 4$, $x_1 = \alpha_1 = d$, $x_2 = \alpha_2 = c$, $x_3 = \alpha_3 = b$, $x_4 = \alpha_4 = a$, $j = 1$ and $k = 3$, Lemma 2.5 yields

$$I_{42} \leq a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 - a^a b^b c^c d^d. \quad (10)$$

Taking $n = 4$, $x_1 = \alpha_1 = d$, $x_2 = \alpha_2 = c$, $x_3 = \alpha_3 = b$, $x_4 = \alpha_4 = a$, $j = 1$ and $k = 4$, Lemma 2.5 yields

$$I_{43} \leq a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 - a^a b^b c^c d^d. \quad (11)$$

Taking $n = 4$, $x_1 = \alpha_1 = d$, $x_2 = \alpha_2 = c$, $x_3 = \alpha_3 = b$, $x_4 = \alpha_4 = a$, $j = 2$ and $k = 3$, Lemma 2.5 yields

$$I_{44} \leq a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 - a^a b^b c^c d^d. \quad (12)$$

Taking $n = 4$, $x_1 = \alpha_1 = d$, $x_2 = \alpha_2 = c$, $x_3 = \alpha_3 = b$, $x_4 = \alpha_4 = a$, $j = 2$ and $k = 4$, Lemma 2.5 yields

$$I_{45} \leq a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 - a^a b^b c^c d^d. \quad (13)$$

Taking $n = 4$, $x_1 = \alpha_1 = d$, $x_2 = \alpha_2 = c$, $x_3 = \alpha_3 = b$, $x_4 = \alpha_4 = a$, $j = 3$ and $k = 4$, Lemma 2.5 yields

$$I_{46} \leq a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 - a^a b^b c^c d^d. \quad (14)$$

Now we can prove (5) by combining (6)–(14), and the proof of Theorem 1.1 is completed.

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