

U332. Find $\inf_{(x,y) \in D} (x+1)(y+1)$, where $D = \{(x,y) | x, y \in \mathbb{R}^+, x \neq y, x^y = y^x\}$.

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Note that $e^{y \ln x} = x^y = y^x = e^{x \ln y}$ iff $\frac{\ln x}{x} = \frac{\ln y}{y}$, since e^x is a strictly increasing function for all real x . Note also that

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\ln(x)}{x} \right) = \frac{1 - \ln(x)}{x^2}$$

is negative iff $x > e$, positive iff $x < e$, and zero iff $x = e$, ie for any $x \neq y$ such that $x^y = y^x$, we must have either $x > e > y$ or $x < e < y$. We may therefore define $D^* = D \cup \{(x,y) = (e,e)\}$, and the problem is equivalent to finding, for $(x+1)(y+1)$, either its minimum in D^* if it exists at $(x,y) = (e,e)$ (since it will coincide by continuity of functions $(x+1)(y+1), x^y, y^x$ with the infimum in D), or otherwise its infimum in D .

Define $f(x,y) = xy$, and $g(x,y) = x \ln(y) - y \ln(x)$. Note that the extrema of $f(x,y)$ subject to condition $g(x,y) = 0$ may be found by Lagrange's multiplier method, or real constant λ exists such that

$$\lambda y = \ln(y) - \frac{y}{x}, \quad \lambda xy = x \ln(y) - y = y \ln(x) - x,$$

and since $x \ln(y) = y \ln(x)$, we find that a local extremum occurs iff $x = y$, ie the only local extremum of xy in D^* occurs when $x = y = e$, with a value e^2 . Moreover, the borders of D^* occur when $x \rightarrow 1$ and $y \rightarrow \infty$ or *vice versa*, for $xy \rightarrow \infty$, or the extremum of xy at $x = y = e$ is a minimum with value e^2 . We conclude that, for $(x,y) \in D^*$, we have

$$(x+1)(y+1) = xy + x + y + 1 \geq xy + 2\sqrt{xy} + 1 \geq e^2 + 2e + 1 = (e+1)^2,$$

with equality iff $x = y = e$. By continuity of condition $x^y = y^x$ and of function $(x+1)(y+1)$, we conclude that

$$\inf_{(x,y) \in D} (x+1)(y+1) = (e+1)^2,$$

where $(x+1)(y+1)$ can get arbitrarily close to $(e+1)^2$ as $x > e$ gets arbitrarily close to e , with the corresponding value of $y < e$ getting arbitrarily close to e too, or *vice versa*.

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