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Some Sufficient Conditions for the Log-Balancedness of Combinatorial Sequences

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Abstract

In this paper, we give some new sufficient conditions for log-balancedness of combinatorial sequences. In particular, we show that the product of two log-convex sequences is log-balanced under a mild condition. Then, we apply this result to a series of special combinatorial sequences. In addition, we show some results by using the definition of log-balancedness directly.

1 Introduction

For convenience, we first recall some concepts that will be used later on. The following definition is well known in combinatorics.

Definition 1. (i) For a sequence of real numbers $\{z_n\}_{n\geq 0}$, we say that $\{z_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is *concave* (resp., *convex*) if $2z_n \geq z_{n-1} + z_{n+1}$ (resp., $2z_n \leq z_{n-1} + z_{n+1}$) for all $n \geq 1$.
(ii) For a sequence of positive numbers $\{z_n\}_{n\geq 0}$, we say that $\{z_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is *log-concave* (resp., *log-convex*) if $z_n^2 \geq z_{n-1}z_{n+1}$ (resp., $z_n^2 \leq z_{n-1}z_{n+1}$) for all $n \geq 1$.

Došlić [2] gave the following definition.

Definition 2. Let $\{z_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ be a log-convex sequence. We say that $\{z_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is *log-balanced* if $\{\frac{z_n}{n!}\}_{n\geq 0}$ is log-concave.

Log-concavity and log-convexity play important roles in many subjects. For example, in combinatorics, they are not only instrumental in obtaining the growth rate of a combinatorial sequence, but also fertile sources of inequalities. See, e.g., [1, 6] for more applications of log-concavity and log-convexity.

For a sequence of positive numbers, it is easy to see from the arithmetic-geometric mean inequality that its concavity implies its log-concavity and its log-convexity implies its convexity. Obviously, a sequence $\{z_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is log-convex (resp., log-concave) if and only if its quotient sequence $\{\frac{z_{n+1}}{z_n}\}_{n\geq 0}$ is nondecreasing (resp., nonincreasing). A log-balanced sequence is naturally log-convex, but its quotient sequence does not grow too fast. Moreover, a sequence $\{z_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is log-balanced if and only if $z_n^2 \leq z_{n-1}z_{n+1}$ and $(n+1)z_n^2 \geq nz_{n-1}z_{n+1}$ for every $n \geq 1$. Došlić [2] showed that many combinatorial sequences, including the Motzkin numbers, the Fine numbers, the Franel numbers of order 3 and 4, the Apéry numbers, the large Schröder numbers, and the central Delannoy numbers, are log-balanced. Zhao [7, 8] proved that the sequences of the exponential numbers and the Catalan-Larcombe-French numbers are respectively log-balanced.

The main purpose of this paper is to discuss log-balancedness of some combinatorial sequences. In the next section, we present some new sufficient conditions for log-balancedness of combinatorial sequences. In particular, we provide a sufficient condition for log-balancedness of the product of two log-convex sequences. Then, based on this result, we obtain some similar results for a series of special combinatorial sequences.

2 Main results

Zhao [7] gave a sufficient condition for log-balancedness of the product of a log-balanced sequence and a log-concave sequence. Here, we consider log-balancedness of the product of two log-convex sequences.

Theorem 3. *Suppose that the sequences $\{x_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ and $\{y_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ are both log-convex. Let $s_n = \frac{x_{n+1}y_{n+1}}{(n+1)x_ny_n}$ for $n \geq 0$. If $\{s_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is decreasing, then $\{x_ny_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is log-balanced.*

Proof. By the log-convexity of the sequences $\{x_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ and $\{y_n\}_{n\geq 0}$, we know that $\{x_ny_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is log-convex. Note that $\{s_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is the quotient sequence of $\{\frac{x_ny_n}{n!}\}_{n\geq 0}$. Since $\{s_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is decreasing, $\{\frac{x_ny_n}{n!}\}_{n\geq 0}$ is log-concave. Hence, the sequence $\{x_ny_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is log-balanced. ∎

Next, we apply Theorem 3 to deduce log-balancedness of some combinatorial sequences.

Corollary 4. *For the sequence $\{C_n\}_{n\geq 1}$ of the Catalan numbers, we have that $\{C_n^2\}_{n\geq 3}$ is log-balanced.*

Proof. Since $\{C_n\}_{n\geq 1}$ is log-convex, $\{C_n^2\}_{n\geq 1}$ is log-convex. For $n \geq 1$, let $s_n = \frac{C_{n+1}^2}{(n+1)C_n^2}$. It is well known that

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n}\binom{2n-2}{n-1}, \quad n \geq 1.$$

Then we have

$$s_n = \frac{4(2n-1)^2}{(n+1)^3}.$$

It is not difficult to verify that $\{s_n\}_{n\geq 3}$ is decreasing. By Theorem 3, the sequence $\{C_n^2\}_{n\geq 3}$ is log-balanced. $\square$

Corollary 5. *For the sequence $\{M_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ of the Motzkin numbers, we have that $\{M_n^2\}_{n\geq 1}$ is log-balanced.*

Proof. The Motzkin numbers satisfy the recurrence

$$(n+3)M_{n+1} = (2n+3)M_n + 3nM_{n-1}, \quad M_0 = M_1 = 1. \tag{1}$$

For $n \geq 0$, let $t_n = \frac{M_{n+1}}{M_n}$ and $s_n = \frac{t_n^2}{n+1}$. It follows from (1) that

$$t_n = \frac{2n+3}{n+3} + \frac{3n}{(n+3)t_{n-1}}. \tag{2}$$

Then we have

$$s_n - s_{n+1} = \frac{(n+2)t_n^2 - (n+1)t_{n+1}^2}{(n+1)(n+2)}.$$

It follows from (2) that

$$\begin{aligned} &(n+2)t_n^2 - (n+1)t_{n+1}^2 \\ =& \frac{(n+2)(n+4)^2t_n^4 - (n+1)(2n+5)^2t_n^2 - 6(n+1)^2(2n+5)t_n - 9(n+1)^3}{(n+4)^2t_n^2}. \end{aligned}$$

For any real number x, we let

$$f(x) = (n+2)(n+4)^2x^4 - (n+1)(2n+5)^2x^2 - 6(n+1)^2(2n+5)x - 9(n+1)^3.$$

Then we have

$$f'(x) = 4(n+2)(n+4)^2x^3 - 2(n+1)(2n+5)^2x - 6(n+1)^2(2n+5)$$

and

$$f''(x) = 12(n+2)(n+4)^2x^2 - 2(n+1)(2n+5)^2.$$

Since $f''(x) > 0$ when $x \geq 1$, we know that f' is increasing over $[1, \infty)$. Došlić and Veljan [3] showed that

$$t_n \geq q_n,$$

where $q_n = \frac{6(n+1)}{2n+5}$. Since

$$f'(q_n) = \frac{18(n+1)^2[48(n+1)(n+2)(n+4)^2 - (2n+5)^4]}{(2n+5)^3} > 0,$$

the function f is increasing over $[q_n, \infty)$. Note that

$$f(q_n) = \frac{81(n+1)^3(16n^3 + 72n^2 + 24n - 113)}{(2n+5)^4} > 0.$$

By the definition of f, we have

$$(n+2)t_n^2 - (n+1)t_{n+1}^2 = \frac{f(t_n)}{(n+4)^2t_n^2} > 0$$

for each n. This means that $\{s_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is decreasing. On the other hand, $\{M_n\}_{n\geq 1}$ is log-balanced. It follows from Theorem 3 that the sequence $\{M_n^2\}_{n\geq 1}$ is log-balanced. $\square$

Denote by A_n the number of directed animals of size n (see [5, Exercise 6.46]), which satisfies the recurrence

$$(n+1)A_{n+1} = 2(n+1)A_n + 3(n-1)A_{n-1} \tag{3}$$

with $A_0 = 1$, $A_1 = 1$, and $A_2 = 2$.

Corollary 6. *Both $\{A_n^2\}_{n\geq 2}$ and $\{\frac{A_n}{n}\}_{n\geq 2}$ are log-balanced.*

Proof. It is clear that the sequence $\{\frac{1}{n}\}_{n\geq 1}$ is log-convex. Liu and Wang [4] proved that the sequence $\{A_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is log-convex. For $n \geq 0$, let $t_n = \frac{A_{n+1}}{A_n}$ and $s_n = \frac{t_n^2}{n+1}$. By (3), we have

$$t_n = 2 + \frac{3(n-1)}{(n+1)t_{n-1}}, \quad n \geq 1. \tag{4}$$

It follows from (4) that

$$\begin{aligned}&(n+2)t_n^2 - (n+1)t_{n+1}^2\\ &= \frac{(n+2)^3t_n^4 - 4(n+1)(n+2)^2t_n^2 - 12n(n+1)(n+2)t_n - 9n^2(n+1)}{(n+2)^2t_n^2}\end{aligned}$$

and

$$
\begin{aligned}
& n(n+2)^2 t_n - (n+1)^3 t_{n+1} \\
= & \frac{n(n+2)^3 t_n^2 - 2(n+2)(n+1)^3 t_n - 3n(n+1)^3}{(n+2)t_n}.
\end{aligned}
$$

For any real number x, let

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= (n+2)^3 x^4 - 4(n+1)(n+2)^2 x^2 - 12n(n+1)(n+2)x - 9n^2(n+1), \\
g(x) &= n(n+2)^3 x^2 - 2(n+2)(n+1)^3 x - 3n(n+1)^3.
\end{aligned}
$$

Then we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= 4(n+2)^3 x^3 - 8(n+1)(n+2)^2 x - 12n(n+1)(n+2), \\
f''(x) &= 12(n+2)^3 x^2 - 8(n+1)(n+2)^2, \\
g'(x) &= 2n(n+2)^3 x - 2(n+2)(n+1)^3.
\end{aligned}
$$

It is obvious that $f''(x) > 0$ when $x \geq 1$ and hence f' is increasing over $[1, +\infty)$. Noting that $f'(2) > 0$, we have $f'(x) > 0$ when $x \geq 2$.

Liu and Wang [4] showed that

$$
t_n \geq \mu_n,
$$

where $\mu_n = \frac{6n}{2n+1}$. Since $f'(\mu_n) > 0$, f is increasing over $[\mu_n, \infty)$. It is evident that $g'(x) > 0$ for $x \geq 1$ and hence the function g is also increasing over $[1, \infty)$.

Note that

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(\mu_n) &= \frac{9n^2}{(2n+1)^4}\Big[144n^2(n+2)^3 - 16(n+1)(n+2)^2(2n+1)^2 \\
&\quad -8(n+1)(n+2)(2n+1)^3 - (n+1)92n+1)^4\Big] \\
&= \frac{9n^2}{(2n+1)^4}\Big(144n^4 + 370n^2 - 72n^2 - 513n - 81\Big)
\end{aligned}
$$

and

$$
\begin{aligned}
g(\mu_n) &= \frac{3n}{(2n+1)^2}\Big[12n^3(n+2)^3 - 4(n+2)(2n+1)(n+1)^3 - (2n+1)^2(n+1)^3\Big] \\
&= \frac{3n}{(2n+1)^2}\Big(12n^4 + 27n^3 - 15n^2 - 51n - 9\Big).
\end{aligned}
$$

Clearly, $f(\mu_n) > 0$ and $g(\mu_n) > 0$ for $n \geq 2$. This implies that

$$
(n+2)t_n^2 - (n+1)t_{n+1}^2 > 0
$$

and

$$n(n+2)^2 t_n - (n+1)^3 t_{n+1} > 0$$

for $n \geq 2$. Then $\{s_n\}_{n\geq 2}$ and $\{\frac{nt_n}{(n+1)^2}\}_{n\geq 2}$ are both decreasing. It follows from Theorem 3 that the sequences $\{A_n^2\}_{n\geq 2}$ and $\{\frac{A_n}{n}\}_{n\geq 2}$ are both log-balanced. $\square$

Corollary 7. *For the sequence* $\{B_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ *of the Fine numbers, we have that* $\{\frac{B_n}{n}\}_{n\geq 2}$ *is log-balanced.*

Proof. The Fine numbers satisfy the recurrence

$$B_{n+1} = \frac{7n+2}{2(n+2)} B_n + \frac{2n+1}{n+2} B_{n-1}, \quad B_0 = 1, \quad B_1 = 0. \tag{5}$$

For $n \geq 2$, let $t_n = \frac{B_{n+1}}{B_n}$. Došlić [2] showed that the sequence $\{B_n\}_{n\geq 2}$ is log-balanced. We next prove that $\{\frac{nt_n}{(n+1)^2}\}_{n\geq 2}$ is decreasing.

By (5), we have

$$t_n = \frac{7n+2}{2(n+2)} + \frac{2n+1}{(n+2)t_{n-1}}.$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} & n(n+2)^2 t_n - (n+1)^3 t_{n+1} \\ = & \frac{2n(n+3)(n+2)^2 t_n^2 - (7n+9)(n+1)^3 t_n - 2(n+1)^3(2n+3)}{2(n+3)t_n}. \end{aligned}$$

For any real number x, let

$$f(x) = 2n(n+3)(n+2)^2 x^2 - (7n+9)(n+1)^3 x - 2(n+1)^3(2n+3).$$

Then we obtain

$$f'(x) = 4n(n+3)(n+2)^2 x - (7n+9)(n+1)^3.$$

It is obvious that $f'(x) > 0$ for $x \geq 3$. Then f is increasing over $[3, \infty)$.

Liu and Wang [4] proved that

$$t_n \geq \lambda_n,$$

where $\lambda_n = \frac{2(2n+5)}{n+4}$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda_n) &= \frac{1}{(n+4)^2}[8n(n+3)(n+2)^2(2n+5)^2 \\ &\quad -(7n+9)(2n+5)(n+4)(n+1)^3 - 2(2n+3)(n+4)^2(n+1)^3] \\ &= \frac{14n^6 + 185n^5 + 968n^4 + 458n^3 + 4314n^2 + 1023n - 596}{(n+4)^2} \\ &> 0, \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$2n(n+3)(n+2)^2t_n^2-(7n+9)(n+1)^3t_n-2(n+1)^3(2n+3)>0.$$

Then $n(n+2)^2t_n-(n+1)^3t_{n+1}>0$, and $\{\frac{nt_n}{(n+1)^2}\}_{n\geq 2}$ is decreasing. It follows from Theorem 3 that the sequence $\{\frac{B_n}{n}\}_{n\geq 2}$ is log-balanced. $\square$

Theorem 8. *For a given sequence $\{z_n\}_{n\geq 0}$, if it is log-balanced, then $\{\sqrt{z_n}\}_{n\geq 0}$ is also log-balanced.*

Proof. Suppose that $\{z_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is log-balanced, that is,

$$z_n^2\leq z_{n-1}z_{n+1},\quad (n+1)z_n^2\geq nz_{n-1}z_{n+1},\quad n\geq 1.$$

For $n\geq 1$, we immediately derive

$$z_n\leq\sqrt{z_{n-1}z_{n+1}}$$

and

$$z_n\geq\sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}z_{n-1}z_{n+1}}>\frac{n}{n+1}\sqrt{z_{n-1}z_{n+1}}.$$

This means that the sequence $\{\sqrt{z_n}\}_{n\geq 0}$ is log-convex and the sequence $\{\frac{\sqrt{z_n}}{n!}\}_{n\geq 0}$ is log-concave. As a result, the sequence $\{\sqrt{z_n}\}_{n\geq 0}$ is log-balanced. $\square$

Theorem 9. *Suppose that the sequences $\{x_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ and $\{y_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ are both log-convex. If both $\{\frac{x_n}{n!}\}_{n\geq 0}$ and $\{\frac{y_n}{n!}\}_{n\geq 0}$ are concave, then $\{x_n+y_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is log-balanced.*

Proof. Since $\{x_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ and $\{y_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ are both log-convex, the sequence $\{x_n+y_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is log-convex. We next prove that $\{\frac{x_n+y_n}{n!}\}_{n\geq 0}$ is log-concave.

It is well known that $\{x_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is concave if and only if its difference sequence $\{x_{n+1}-x_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is decreasing. Therefore, by the concavity of $\{\frac{x_n}{n!}\}_{n\geq 0}$ and $\{\frac{y_n}{n!}\}_{n\geq 0}$, the sequence $\{\frac{x_{n+1}+y_{n+1}}{n!}-\frac{x_n+y_n}{n!}\}_{n\geq 0}$ is decreasing. Then the sequence $\{\frac{x_n+y_n}{n!}\}_{n\geq 0}$ is concave and it is also log-concave. Hence, the sequence $\{x_n+y_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ is log-balanced. $\square$

It follows from Theorem 9 that the sequence $\{n!+(n+1)!\}_{n\geq 0}$ is log-balanced.

In the rest of this section, we devote to discuss the log-balancedness of some sequences by means of Definition 2 directly. Our first example is to consider some sequences related to harmonic numbers. Let H_n denote the n^{th} harmonic number. Then we have the following result.

Proposition 10. *Both $\{\frac{H_n}{n}\}_{n\geq 1}$ and $\{\frac{H_n}{n^2}\}_{n\geq 1}$ are log-balanced.*

Proof. In order to prove the log-balancedness of $\{\frac{H_n}{n}\}_{n\geq1}$, it is sufficient to show that $\{\frac{H_n}{n}\}_{n\geq1}$ is log-convex and the sequence $\{\frac{H_n}{nn!}\}_{n\geq1}$ is log-concave. In fact, for $n\geq 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{H_n^2}{n^2}-\frac{H_{n-1}H_{n+1}}{n^2-1} &= \frac{1}{n^2(n^2-1)}\left[(n^2-1)H_n^2-n^2\left(H_n-\frac{1}{n}\right)\left(H_n+\frac{1}{n+1}\right)\right]\\ &= -\frac{n(H_n^2-H_n-1)+H_n^2}{n^2(n+1)^2(n-1)}.\end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$2(H_2^2-H_2-1)+H_2^2>0,\quad H_n>H_2>2\quad(n\geq 3).$$

Now we prove that $n(H_n^2-H_n-1)+H_n^2>0$ for $n\geq 3$. For any real number x, let

$$f(x)=x^2-x-1.$$

It is clear that $f'(x)=2x-1>0$ for $x\geq 2$. Then f is increasing over $[2,\infty)$ and $f(H_n)>f(H_3)=\frac{19}{36}>0$ for $n\geq 3$. Hence, the sequence $\{\frac{H_n}{n}\}_{n\geq1}$ is log-convex. On the other hand, for $n\geq 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}&\frac{H_n^2}{nn!}-\frac{H_{n-1}H_{n+1}}{(n^2-1)(n-1)!(n+1)(n+1)!}\\ &=\frac{1}{n^2(n^2-1)n!(n+1)!}\left[(n^2-n-1)H_n^2+n^2\left(\frac{H_n}{n+1}+\frac{1}{n+1}\right)\right]\\ &>0.\end{aligned}$$

Hence the sequence $\{\frac{H_n}{nn!}\}_{n\geq1}$ is log-concave. It follows from Definition 2 that the sequence $\{\frac{H_n}{n}\}_{n\geq1}$ is log-balanced.

Now we consider the sequence $\{\frac{H_n}{n^2}\}_{n\geq1}$. Since both $\{\frac{H_n}{n}\}_{n\geq1}$ and $\{\frac{1}{n}\}_{n\geq1}$ are log-convex, $\{\frac{H_n}{n^2}\}_{n\geq1}$ is log-convex. On the other hand, for $n\geq 2$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}&\left(\frac{H_n}{n^2n!}\right)^2-\frac{H_{n-1}H_{n+1}}{(n-1)^2(n-1)!(n+1)^2(n+1)!}\\ &=\frac{1}{n^2(n-1)^2(n+1)^2n!(n+1)!}\Bigg[(n^4-2n^3-2n^2+3n+1)H_n^2\\ &\quad+n^4\left(\frac{H_n}{n+1}+\frac{1}{n+1}\right)\Bigg].\end{aligned}$$

For $n=2$,

$$\left(\frac{H_n}{n^2n!}\right)^2-\frac{H_{n-1}H_{n+1}}{(n-1)^2(n-1)!(n+1)^2(n+1)!}=\frac{25}{20736}.$$

We find that $n^4-2n^3-2n^2+3n+1>0$ for $n\geq 3$. Thus the sequence $\{\frac{H_n}{n^2n!}\}_{n\geq1}$ is log-concave. It follows from Definition 2 that the sequence $\{\frac{H_n}{n^2}\}_{n\geq1}$ is log-balanced. □

Our second example is to consider some sequences related to the Fibonacci (Lucas) sequence. The Binet form of the Fibonacci sequence $\{F_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ and the Lucas sequence $\{L_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ are

$$F_n = \frac{\alpha^n - (-1)^n \alpha^{-n}}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad L_n = \alpha^n + (-1)^n \alpha^{-n},$$

where $\alpha = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$. It is well known that log-convexity and log-concavity of $\{F_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ and $\{L_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ depend on the parity of n. In fact, by using the definition of log-convexity, we can easily prove that both $\{F_{2n+1}\}_{n\geq 0}$ and $\{L_{2n}\}_{n\geq 2}$ are log-convex. Now we discuss the log-balancedness of some sequences related to F_n and L_n. We first give a lemma.

Lemma 11. *For $n \geq 1$, we have*

$$F_{2n+1} \geq 2n \tag{6}$$

and

$$L_{2n} \geq 3n. \tag{7}$$

Proof. It is well known that $\{F_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ and $\{L_n\}_{n\geq 0}$ satisfy the recurrence relation

$$W_{n+1} = W_n + W_{n-1}, \quad n \geq 1. \tag{8}$$

We can prove (6)–(7) by induction. We only give a proof of (6) and (7) can be shown in a similar way. In fact, it is clear that $F_{2n+1} \geq 2n$ for $1 \leq n \leq 5$. Assume that $F_{2n+1} \geq 2n$ for $n \geq 5$. By (8), we have

$$F_{2n+3} = F_{2n+1} + F_{2n+2}.$$

Then we have $F_{2n+3} \geq F_{2n+1} + 2 \geq 2n + 2$. By mathematical induction, (6) holds for each $n \geq 1$. $\square$

Proposition 12. *The sequences $\{\frac{F_{2n+1}}{n}\}_{n\geq 1}$ and $\{\frac{L_{2n}}{n}\}_{n\geq 2}$ are log-balanced.*

Proof. Because $\{F_{2n+1}\}_{n\geq 0}$, $\{L_{2n}\}_{n\geq 2}$ and $\{\frac{1}{n}\}_{n\geq 1}$ are log-convex, the sequences $\{\frac{F_{2n+1}}{n}\}_{n\geq 1}$ and $\{\frac{L_{2n}}{n}\}_{n\geq 2}$ are log-convex. Next we show that $\{\frac{F_{2n+1}}{nn!}\}_{n\geq 1}$ and $\{\frac{L_{2n}}{nn!}\}_{n\geq 2}$ are log-concave.

For $n \geq 2$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{F_{2n+1}}{nn!}\right)^2 - \frac{F_{2n-1}F_{2n+3}}{(n^2-1)(n-1)!(n+1)!} &= \frac{(n+1)(n^2-1)F_{2n+1}^2 - n^3 F_{2n-1}F_{2n+3}}{n^2(n^2-1)n!(n+1)!} \\ &= \frac{n^3(F_{2n+1}^2 - F_{2n-1}F_{2n+3}) + (n^2-n-1)F_{2n+1}^2}{n^2(n^2-1)n!(n+1)!}\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{L_{2n}}{nn!}\right)^2-\frac{L_{2n-2}L_{2n+2}}{(n^2-1)(n-1)!(n+1)!} &= \frac{(n+1)(n^2-1)L_{2n}^2-n^3L_{2n-2}L_{2n+2}}{n^2(n^2-1)n!(n+1)!}\\ &= \frac{n^3(L_{2n}^2-L_{2n-2}L_{2n+2})+(n^2-n-1)L_{2n}^2}{n^2(n^2-1)n!(n+1)!}.\end{aligned}$$

By means of the equalities

$$F_{2n+1}^2-F_{2n-1}F_{2n+3}=-1 \quad \text{and} \quad L_{2n}^2-L_{2n-2}L_{2n+2}=-5,$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{F_{2n+1}}{nn!}\right)^2-\frac{F_{2n-1}F_{2n+3}}{(n^2-1)(n-1)!(n+1)!} &= \frac{-n^3+(n^2-n-1)F_{2n+1}^2}{n^2(n^2-1)n!(n+1)!},\\ \left(\frac{L_{2n}}{nn!}\right)^2-\frac{L_{2n-2}L_{2n+2}}{(n^2-1)(n-1)!(n+1)!} &= \frac{-5n^3+(n^2-n-1)L_{2n}^2}{n^2(n^2-1)n!(n+1)!}.\end{aligned}$$

For $n\geq 2$, put

$$R(n)=-n^3+(n^2-n-1)F_{2n+1}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad S(n)=-5n^3+(n^2-n-1)L_{2n}^2.$$

It follows from Lemma 11 that

$$R(n)\geq n^2(4n^2-5n-4), \quad S(n)\geq n^2(9n^2-14n-9).$$

Note that

$$R(n)>0\ (n\geq 2), \quad S(n)>0\ (n\geq 3).$$

This implies that $\{\frac{F_{2n+1}}{nn!}\}_{n\geq 1}$ and $\{\frac{L_{2n}}{nn!}\}_{n\geq 2}$ are both log-concave. By Definition 2, $\{\frac{F_{2n+1}}{n}\}_{n\geq 1}$ and $\{\frac{L_{2n}}{n}\}_{n\geq 2}$ are both log-balanced. This completes the proof. $\square$

3 Conclusions

We have derived some new sufficient conditions for log-balancedness of combinatorial sequences. We have further applied these results to show log-balancedness of some special sequences. One future work is to study log-balancedness of the partial sums for log-balanced sequences.

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