

Q: Let  $0 < a < b$ . What is more  $a^b$  or  $b^a$ ?

A: Let's take both terms to the power of  $1/ab$ . That makes the question:

What is more  $(a^b)^{1/ab}$  or  $(b^a)^{1/ab}$  ? =

What is more  $(a)^{1/a}$  or  $(b)^{1/b}$  ?

Let's consider the question: If  $y = (x)^{1/x}$ , then if  $x$  increases slightly, then does  $(x)^{1/x}$  increase or decrease?

To answer that, we must find  $dy/dx$ .

I don't like that  $1/x$  in the exponent, so let's take the natural log of both sides to bring it down:

$$\ln(y) = \ln((x)^{1/x})$$

$$\ln(y) = (1/x) * \ln(x)$$

Now let's take the derivative of each side.

$$1/y * dy/dx = -1/x^2 * \ln(x) + (1/x) * (1/x), \text{ via the Chain Rule.}$$

$$dy/dx = y * (-1/x^2 * \ln(x) + 1/x^2)$$

$$dy/dx = y * 1/x^2 * (1 - \ln(x))$$

$$dy/dx = (x)^{1/x} * 1/x^2 * (1 - \ln(x))$$

Let's figure out when this function is increasing and decreasing.

If  $1 - \ln(x) = 0$ , then whole function must be zero, implying that  $(x)^{1/x}$  does not change with a minute change in  $x$ .

Let's add  $\ln(x)$  to both sides:

$$1 = \ln(x)$$

$$x = e.$$

So  $y=(x)^{1/x}$  reaches either a maximum or minimum at  $x=e$ . We must find which it is.

Let's let  $x=3$ . Is  $dy/dx$  positive or negative at  $x=3$ ?

$$(3)^{1/3} * 1/3^2 * (1 - \ln(3))$$

The first two parts of this product are obviously both positive.  $\ln(3) > 1$ , so  $(1 - \ln(3)) < 0$ .

Positive \* positive \* negative = negative.

So, if  $x>e$ , then  $dy/dx < 0$ .

Likewise, if  $x<e$ , then  $dy/dx > 0$ .

An earlier question was which is more  $(a)^{1/a}$  or  $(b)^{1/b}$ , given  $b>a$ ?

If  $b<e$ , then  $(a)^{1/a} < (b)^{1/b}$ , because  $(b)^{1/b}$  is an increasing function in this range.

So, if  $(a)^{1/a} < (b)^{1/b}$ , then  $a^b < b^a$ .

Likewise, if  $a>e$ , then  $(a)^{1/a} > (b)^{1/b}$ , because  $(b)^{1/b}$  is a decreasing function in this range.

So, if  $(a)^{1/a} > (b)^{1/b}$ , then  $a^b > b^a$ .

In simple terms, if both  $a$  and  $b$  are greater than  $e$ , then the expression with the greater exponent is greater. For example,  $3^4 > 4^3$ , which is easy to verify:  $81 > 64$ .

If both terms are less than  $e$ , then the expression with the smaller exponent is more. For example  $2.5^2 > 2^{2.5}$ , which is easy to verify:  $6.25 > 5.6569$ .

Where it's not so simple is if  $a<e<b$ .