CONSTRUCTIVE MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS
6 (2023), No. 4, pp. 249-259
http://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/cma
ISSN 2651 - 2939

Research Article

Some additive reverses of Callebaut and Hölder inequalities for isotonic functionals

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we obtain some reverses of Callebaut and Hölder inequalities for isotonic functionals via a reverse of Young's inequality we have established recently. Applications for integrals and n-tuples of real numbers are provided as well.

Keywords: Isotonic functionals, Hölder's inequality, Schwarz's inequality, Callebaut's inequality, integral inequalities, discrete inequalities.

2020 Mathematics Subject Classification: 26D15, 26D10.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let L be a linear class of real-valued functions $g : E \to \mathbb{R}$ having the properties:

(L1) $f, g \in L$ imply $(\alpha f + \beta g) \in L$ for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$.
(L2) $\mathbf{1} \in L$, i.e., if $f_0(t) = 1, t \in E$ then $f_0 \in L$.

An isotonic linear functional $A : L \to \mathbb{R}$ is a functional satisfying

(A1) $A(\alpha f + \beta g) = \alpha A(f) + \beta A(g)$ for all $f, g \in L$ and $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$.
(A2) If $f \in L$ and $f \geq 0$, then $A(f) \geq 0$.
(A3) The mapping A is said to be normalised if $A(\mathbf{1}) = 1$.

Isotonic, that is, order-preserving, linear functionals are natural objects in analysis which enjoy a number of convenient properties. Thus, they provide, for example, Jessen's inequality, which is a functional form of Jensen's inequality (see [2], [20] and [21]). For other inequalities for isotonic functionals, see [1], [4]-[19] and [22]-[25]. For related results, see [10, 11]

We note that common examples of such isotonic linear functionals A are given by

$$A(g) = \int_E g d\mu \text{ or } A(g) = \sum_{k \in E} p_k g_k,$$

where μ is a positive measure on E in the first case and E is a subset of the natural numbers $\mathbb{N}$ in the second ($p_k \geq 0$, $k \in E$). As is known to all, the famous Young inequality for scalars says that if $a, b > 0$ and $\nu \in [0,1]$, then

$$a^{1-\nu} b^{\nu} \leq (1-\nu) a + \nu b \tag{1.1}$$

with equality if and only if $a = b$. The inequality (1.1) is also called ν-weighted arithmetic-geometric mean inequality. We consider the function $f_\nu : [0, \infty) \to [0, \infty)$ defined for $\nu \in (0,1)$

Received: 19.09.2023; Accepted: 28.11.2023; Published Online: 30.11.2023
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DOI: 10.33205/cma.1362691

by

$$f_{\nu}(x) = 1 - \nu + \nu x - x^{\nu}. \tag{1.2}$$

For $[m, M] \subset [0, \infty)$, define

$$\Delta_{\nu}(m, M) := \begin{cases} f_{\nu}(m), & M < 1 \\ \max\{f_{\nu}(m), f_{\nu}(M)\}, & m \le 1 \le M \\ f_{\nu}(M), & 1 < m \end{cases} \tag{1.3}$$

and

$$\delta_{\nu}(m, M) := \begin{cases} f_{\nu}(M), & M < 1 \\ 0, & m \le 1 \le M \\ f_{\nu}(m), & 1 < m \end{cases}. \tag{1.4}$$

In the recent paper [9], we obtained the following refinement and reverse for the additive Young's inequality:

$$\delta_{\nu}(m, M)\, a \le (1 - \nu) a + \nu b - a^{1-\nu} b^{\nu} \le \Delta_{\nu}(m, M)\, a \tag{1.5}$$

for positive numbers a, b with $\frac{b}{a} \in [m, M] \subset (0, \infty)$ and $\nu \in [0, 1]$, where $\Delta_{\nu}(m, M)$ and $\delta_{\nu}(m, M)$ are defined by (1.3) and (1.4), respectively.

Kittaneh and Manasrah [16], [17] provided a refinement and an additive reverse for Young inequality as follows:

$$r\left(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}\right)^2 \le (1 - \nu) a + \nu b - a^{1-\nu} b^{\nu} \le R\left(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}\right)^2, \tag{1.6}$$

where $a, b > 0$, $\nu \in [0, 1]$, $r = \min\{1 - \nu, \nu\}$ and $R = \max\{1 - \nu, \nu\}$. The case $\nu = \frac{1}{2}$ reduces (1.6) to an identity. Using (1.5) and (1.6), we have the simpler, however coarser bounds:

$$\begin{aligned} & r \times \begin{cases} \left(1 - \sqrt{M}\right)^2 a, & M < 1 \\ 0, & m \le 1 \le M \\ \left(\sqrt{m} - 1\right)^2 a, & 1 < m \end{cases} \\ & \le (1 - \nu) a + \nu b - a^{1-\nu} b^{\nu} \\ & \le R \times \begin{cases} \left(1 - \sqrt{m}\right)^2 a, & M < 1 \\ \max\left\{\left(1 - \sqrt{m}\right)^2, \left(\sqrt{M} - 1\right)^2\right\} a, & m \le 1 \le M \\ \left(\sqrt{M} - 1\right)^2 a, & 1 < m \end{cases}. \end{aligned} \tag{1.7}$$

We recall that Specht's ratio is defined by [24]

$$S(h) := \begin{cases} \dfrac{h^{\frac{1}{h-1}}}{e \ln\left(h^{\frac{1}{h-1}}\right)}, & h \in (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty) \\ 1, & h = 1 \end{cases}. \tag{1.8}$$

It is well known that $\lim_{h \to 1} S(h) = 1$, $S(h) = S\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) > 1$ for $h > 0$, $h \ne 1$. The function is decreasing on $(0, 1)$ and increasing on $(1, \infty)$. The following inequality provides a refinement and a multiplicative reverse for Young's inequality

$$S\left(\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^r\right) a^{1-\nu} b^{\nu} \le (1 - \nu) a + \nu b \le S\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) a^{1-\nu} b^{\nu}, \tag{1.9}$$

where $a, b > 0$, $\nu \in [0,1]$, $r = \min\{1-\nu, \nu\}$. The second inequality in (1.3) is due to Tominaga [26], while the first one is due to Furuichi [15]. On making use of (1.5) and (1.9), we have the following lower and upper bounds in terms of Specht's ratio:

$$\text{(1.10)} \qquad \begin{cases} \left[S\left(M^r\right)-1\right] M^\nu a, & M<1 \\ 0, & m \leq 1 \leq M \\ \left[S\left(m^r\right)-1\right] m^\nu a, & 1<m \end{cases}$$
$$\leq (1-\nu) a+\nu b-a^{1-\nu} b^\nu$$
$$\leq \begin{cases} [S(m)-1] m^\nu a, & M<1 \\ \max \left\{[S(m)-1] m^\nu,[S(M)-1] M^\nu\right\} a, & m \leq 1 \leq M \\ [S(M)-1] M^\nu a, & 1<m \end{cases}.$$

We consider the Kantorovich's constant defined by

$$\text{(1.11)} \qquad K(h):=\frac{(h+1)^2}{4 h},\ h>0.$$

The function K is decreasing on $(0,1)$ and increasing on $[1,\infty)$, $K(h) \geq 1$ for any $h > 0$ and $K(h) = K\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)$ for any $h > 0$. The following multiplicative refinement and reverse of Young inequality in terms of Kantorovich's constant holds.

$$\text{(1.12)} \qquad K^r\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) a^{1-\nu} b^\nu \leq(1-\nu) a+\nu b \leq K^R\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) a^{1-\nu} b^\nu,$$

where $a, b > 0$, $\nu \in [0,1]$, $r = \min\{1-\nu, \nu\}$ and $R = \max\{1-\nu, \nu\}$. The first inequality in (1.12) was obtained by Zou et al. in [27], while the second by Liao et al. [18]. By making use of (1.5) and (1.9), we have the following lower and upper bounds in terms of Kantorovich's constant:

$$\text{(1.13)} \qquad \begin{cases} \left[K^r(M)-1\right] M^\nu a, & M<1 \\ 0, & m \leq 1 \leq M \\ \left[K^r(m)-1\right] m^\nu a, & 1<m \end{cases}$$
$$\leq(1-\nu) a+\nu b-a^{1-\nu} b^\nu$$
$$\leq \begin{cases} \left[K^R(m)-1\right] m^\nu a, & M<1 \\ \max \left\{\left[K^R(m)-1\right] m^\nu,\left[K^R(M)-1\right] M^\nu\right\} a, & m \leq 1 \leq M \\ \left[K^R(M)-1\right] M^\nu a, & 1<m \end{cases}.$$

In this paper, we obtain some reverses of Callebaut and Hölder inequalities for isotonic functionals via the reverse of Young's inequality obtained in (1.5). Applications for integrals and n-tuples of real numbers are provided as well.

2. Reverses of Callebaut's Inequality

The functional version of Callebaut's inequality states that

$$\text{(2.14)} \qquad A^2(fg) \leq A\left(f^{2(1-\nu)} g^{2\nu}\right) A\left(f^{2\nu} g^{2(1-\nu)}\right) \leq A\left(f^2\right) A\left(g^2\right)$$

provided that f^2, g^2, $f^{2(1-\nu)}g^{2\nu}$, $f^{2\nu}g^{2(1-\nu)}$, $fg \in L$ for some $\nu \in [0,1]$. For the discrete and integral versions in one real variable, see [3].

We start with the following result:

Theorem 2.1. *Let $A, B : L \to \mathbb{R}$ be two normalised isotonic functionals. If $f, g : E \to \mathbb{R}$ are such that $f \geq 0$, $g > 0$, $f^2, g^2, f^{2(1-\nu)}g^{2\nu}, f^{2\nu}g^{2(1-\nu)} \in L$ for some $\nu \in [0,1]$ and*

$$0 < m \leq \frac{f}{g} \leq M < \infty \tag{2.15}$$

for some constants m, M, then

$$\begin{aligned}(0 \leq)\,(1-\nu)\,A\left(f^2\right)B\left(g^2\right)+\nu A\left(g^2\right)B\left(f^2\right)-A\left(f^{2(1-\nu)}g^{2\nu}\right)B\left(f^{2\nu}g^{2(1-\nu)}\right)\\ \leq \max\left\{f_\nu\left(\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^2\right), f_\nu\left(\left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^2\right)\right\}A\left(f^2\right)B\left(g^2\right),\end{aligned} \tag{2.16}$$

where f_ν is defined by (1.2). In particular,

$$\begin{aligned}(0 \leq) A\left(f^2\right)A\left(g^2\right)-A\left(f^{2(1-\nu)}g^{2\nu}\right)A\left(f^{2\nu}g^{2(1-\nu)}\right)\\ \leq \max\left\{f_\nu\left(\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^2\right), f_\nu\left(\left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^2\right)\right\}A\left(f^2\right)A\left(g^2\right).\end{aligned} \tag{2.17}$$

Proof. For any $x, y \in E$, we have

$$m^2 \leq \frac{f^2(x)}{g^2(x)}, \frac{f^2(y)}{g^2(y)} \leq M^2.$$

Consider

$$a = \frac{f^2(x)}{g^2(x)},\ b = \frac{f^2(y)}{g^2(y)},$$

then $\frac{b}{a} \in \left[\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^2, \left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^2\right]$ and by the inequality (1.5), we have

$$\begin{aligned}(0 \leq)\,(1-\nu)\frac{f^2(x)}{g^2(x)}+\nu\frac{f^2(y)}{g^2(y)}-\left(\frac{f^2(x)}{g^2(x)}\right)^{1-\nu}\left(\frac{f^2(y)}{g^2(y)}\right)^{\nu}\\ \leq \max\left\{f_\nu\left(\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^2\right), f_\nu\left(\left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^2\right)\right\}\frac{f^2(x)}{g^2(x)}\end{aligned} \tag{2.18}$$

for any $x, y \in E$. Now, if we multiply (2.18) by $g^2(x)\,g^2(y) > 0$ then we get

$$\begin{aligned}(1-\nu)\,g^2(y)\,f^2(x)+\nu f^2(y)\,g^2(x)-f^{2(1-\nu)}(x)\,g^{2\nu}(x)\,f^{2\nu}(y)\,g^{2(1-\nu)}(y)\\ \leq \max\left\{f_\nu\left(\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^2\right), f_\nu\left(\left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^2\right)\right\}f^2(x)\,g^2(y)\end{aligned} \tag{2.19}$$

for any $x, y \in E$. Fix $y \in E$. Then by (2.19), we have in the order of L that

$$\begin{aligned}(1-\nu)\,g^2(y)\,f^2+\nu f^2(y)\,g^2-f^{2\nu}(y)\,g^{2(1-\nu)}(y)\,f^{2(1-\nu)}g^{2\nu}\\ \leq \max\left\{f_\nu\left(\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^2\right), f_\nu\left(\left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^2\right)\right\}g^2(y)\,f^2.\end{aligned} \tag{2.20}$$

If we take the functional A in (2.19), then we get

$$\begin{aligned}(1-\nu)\,g^2(y)\,A\left(f^2\right)+\nu f^2(y)\,A\left(g^2\right)-f^{2\nu}(y)\,g^{2(1-\nu)}(y)\,A\left(f^{2(1-\nu)}g^{2\nu}\right)\\ \leq \max\left\{f_\nu\left(\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^2\right), f_\nu\left(\left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^2\right)\right\}g^2(y)\,A\left(f^2\right)\end{aligned}$$

for any $y \in E$. This inequality can be written in the order of L as

$$(1-\nu) A(f^2) g^2 + \nu A(g^2) f^2 - A\left(f^{2(1-\nu)} g^{2\nu}\right) f^{2\nu} g^{2(1-\nu)} \leq \max\left\{ f_\nu\left(\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^2\right), f_\nu\left(\left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^2\right)\right\} A(f^2) g^2. \tag{2.21}$$

Now, if we take the functional B in (2.21), then we get the desired result (2.16). □

Corollary 2.1. *Let $A, B : L \to \mathbb{R}$ be two normalised isotonic functionals. If $f, g : E \to \mathbb{R}$ are such that $f \geq 0$, $g > 0$, $f^2, g^2, fg \in L$ and the condition (2.15) holds true, then*

$$(0 \leq) \frac{1}{2}\left[A(f^2) B(g^2) + A(g^2) B(f^2)\right] - A(fg) B(fg) \leq \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{M}{m} - 1\right)^2 A(f^2) B(g^2). \tag{2.22}$$

In particular,

$$(0 \leq) A(f^2) A(g^2) - A^2(fg) \leq \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{M}{m} - 1\right)^2 A(f^2) A(g^2), \tag{2.23}$$

or, equivalently

$$(0 \leq) 1 - \frac{A^2(fg)}{A(f^2) A(g^2)} \leq \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{M}{m} - 1\right)^2. \tag{2.24}$$

Proof. Observe that

$$f_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^2\right) = \frac{m^2 + M^2}{2M^2} - \frac{m}{M} = \frac{(M-m)^2}{2M^2}$$

and

$$f_\nu\left(\left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^2\right) = \frac{m^2 + M^2}{2m^2} - \frac{M}{m} = \frac{(M-m)^2}{2m^2}.$$

Therefore

$$\max\left\{ f_\nu\left(\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^2\right), f_\nu\left(\left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^2\right)\right\} = \frac{(M-m)^2}{2m^2} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{M}{m} - 1\right)^2$$

and by (2.16), we get the desired result (2.22). □

Remark 2.1. *We observe that the inequality (2.23) can be written as*

$$A(f^2) A(g^2)\left[1 - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{M}{m} - 1\right)^2\right] \leq A^2(fg). \tag{2.25}$$

We observe that the function $\varphi : [1, \infty) \to \mathbb{R}$, $\varphi(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(t-1)^2$ is positive for $t \in \left(1, 1 + \sqrt{2}\right)$ and negative for $t \in [1, \infty)$. Therefore, the inequality (2.25) is of interest only in the case that $\frac{M}{m} \in \left(1, 1 + \sqrt{2}\right)$.

On using the inequality (2.16) and (1.7), we get

$$(0 \leq) (1-\nu) A(f^2) B(g^2) + \nu A(g^2) B(f^2) - A\left(f^{2(1-\nu)} g^{2\nu}\right) B\left(f^{2\nu} g^{2(1-\nu)}\right) \leq R \max\left\{\left(1 - \frac{m}{M}\right)^2, \left(\frac{M}{m} - 1\right)^2\right\} A(f^2) B(g^2) \tag{2.26}$$

and since

$$\max\left\{\left(1-\frac{m}{M}\right)^2,\left(\frac{M}{m}-1\right)^2\right\}=\left(\frac{M}{m}-1\right)^2,$$

then we get from (2.26) that

$$(0\le)\,(1-\nu)\,A\left(f^2\right)B\left(g^2\right)+\nu A\left(g^2\right)B\left(f^2\right)-A\left(f^{2(1-\nu)}g^{2\nu}\right)B\left(f^{2\nu}g^{2(1-\nu)}\right) \le R\left(\frac{M}{m}-1\right)^2 A\left(f^2\right)B\left(g^2\right) \tag{2.27}$$

provided $f\ge 0$, $g>0$, $f^2, g^2, f^{2(1-\nu)}g^{2\nu}, f^{2\nu}g^{2(1-\nu)}\in L$ for some $\nu\in[0,1]$.

On using the inequality (2.16) and (1.10), we get the following reverse of Callebaut's inequality in terms of Specht's ratio

$$(0\le)\,(1-\nu)\,A\left(f^2\right)B\left(g^2\right)+\nu A\left(g^2\right)B\left(f^2\right)-A\left(f^{2(1-\nu)}g^{2\nu}\right)B\left(f^{2\nu}g^{2(1-\nu)}\right) \le\max\left\{\left[S\left(\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^2\right)-1\right]\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^{2\nu},\left[S\left(\left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^2\right)-1\right]\left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^{2\nu}\right\}A\left(f^2\right)B\left(g^2\right) \tag{2.28}$$

provided $f\ge 0$, $g>0$, $f^2, g^2, f^{2(1-\nu)}g^{2\nu}, f^{2\nu}g^{2(1-\nu)}\in L$ for some $\nu\in[0,1]$.

Finally, on using the inequality (2.16) and (1.13), we get the following reverse of Callebaut's inequality in terms of Kantorovich's constant

$$(0\le)\,(1-\nu)\,A\left(f^2\right)B\left(g^2\right)+\nu A\left(g^2\right)B\left(f^2\right)-A\left(f^{2(1-\nu)}g^{2\nu}\right)B\left(f^{2\nu}g^{2(1-\nu)}\right) \le\max\left\{\left[K^R\left(\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^2\right)-1\right]\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^{2\nu},\left[K^R\left(\left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^2\right)-1\right]\left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^{2\nu}\right\} \times A\left(f^2\right)B\left(g^2\right) \tag{2.29}$$

provided $f\ge 0$, $g>0$, $f^2, g^2, f^{2(1-\nu)}g^{2\nu}, f^{2\nu}g^{2(1-\nu)}\in L$ for some $\nu\in[0,1]$.

3. Reverses of Hölder's Inequality

We have the following additive reverse of Hölder's inequality:

Theorem 3.2. *Let $A: L\to\mathbb{R}$ be a normalised isotonic functional and $p, q>1$ with $\frac{1}{p}+\frac{1}{q}=1$. If f, $g: E\to\mathbb{R}$ are such that fg, f^p, $g^q\in L$ and*

$$0<m_1\le f\le M_1<\infty,\ 0<m_2\le g\le M_2<\infty, \tag{3.30}$$

then

$$(0\le)1-\frac{A(fg)}{[A(f^p)]^{1/p}[A(g^q)]^{1/q}} \le\max\left\{f_{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\left[\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^p\left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^q\right]^{-1}\right),f_{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^p\left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^q\right)\right\}, \tag{3.31}$$

where $f_{\frac{1}{p}}$ is defined by

$$f_{\frac{1}{p}}(x)=\frac{1}{q}+\frac{1}{p}x-x^{\frac{1}{p}}. \tag{3.32}$$

Proof. Observe that, by (3.30), we have

$$m_1^p \le A(f^p) \le M_1^p \text{ and } m_2^q \le A(g^q) \le M_2^q.$$

Also

$$\left(\frac{m_1}{M_1}\right)^p \le \frac{f^p}{A(f^p)} \le \left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^p \text{ and } \left(\frac{m_2}{M_2}\right)^q \le \frac{g^q}{A(g^q)} \le \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^q$$

giving that

$$\left[\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^p \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^q\right]^{-1} \le \frac{\frac{f^p}{A(f^p)}}{\frac{g^q}{A(g^q)}} \le \left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^p \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^q.$$

Using the inequality (1.5) for $b = \frac{f^p}{A(f^p)}$, $a = \frac{g^q}{A(g^q)}$, $\nu = \frac{1}{p}$, $M = \left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^p \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^q$ and $m = \left[\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^p \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^q\right]^{-1}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}(3.33)\qquad 0 &\le \frac{1}{q}\frac{g^q}{A(g^q)} + \frac{1}{p}\frac{f^p}{A(f^p)} - \frac{fg}{[A(f^p)]^{1/p}[A(g^q)]^{1/q}} \\ &\le \max\left\{f_{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\left[\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^p \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^q\right]^{-1}\right), f_{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^p \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^q\right)\right\}\frac{g^q}{A(g^q)}.\end{aligned}$$

If we take the functional A in (3.33), then we get

$$\begin{aligned}0 &\le \frac{1}{q}\frac{A(g^q)}{A(g^q)} + \frac{1}{p}\frac{A(f^p)}{A(f^p)} - \frac{A(fg)}{[A(f^p)]^{1/p}[A(g^q)]^{1/q}} \\ &\le \max\left\{f_{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\left[\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^p \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^q\right]^{-1}\right), f_{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^p \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^q\right)\right\}\frac{A(g^q)}{A(g^q)},\end{aligned}$$

which is equivalent to the desired result (3.30). □

The following reverse of Cauchy-Bunyakovsky-Schwarz inequality for isotonic functionals holds:

Corollary 3.2. *Let $A : L \to \mathbb{R}$ be a normalised isotonic functional, $f, g : E \to \mathbb{R}$ are such that fg, f^2, $g^2 \in L$ and the condition (3.30) is valid, then*

$$(3.34)\qquad (0 \le)\, 1 - \frac{A(fg)}{[A(f^2)]^{1/2}[A(g^2)]^{1/2}} \le \frac{(M_1M_2 - m_1m_2)^2}{2m_1^2m_2^2}.$$

Proof. For $p = 2$, we have $f_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \frac{1+x}{2} - \sqrt{x}$, $x \ge 0$. Then

$$f_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^2 \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^2\right) = \frac{(M_1M_2 - m_1m_2)^2}{2m_1^2m_2^2}$$

and

$$f_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^{-2} \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^{-2}\right) = \frac{(M_1M_2 - m_1m_2)^2}{2M_1^2M_2^2}$$

and since

$$\max\left\{f_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^2 \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^2\right), f_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^{-2} \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^{-2}\right)\right\} = \frac{(M_1M_2 - m_1m_2)^2}{2m_1^2m_2^2},$$

then by (3.31) we get the desired result (3.34). □

Using the inequality (3.34) and (1.7), we get

$$(0\leq)\,1-\frac{A(fg)}{[A(f^p)]^{1/p}[A(g^q)]^{1/q}} \leq T\max\left\{\left(1-\left(\frac{m_1}{M_1}\right)^{\frac{p}{2}}\left(\frac{m_2}{M_2}\right)^{\frac{q}{2}}\right)^2,\left(\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^{\frac{p}{2}}\left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^{\frac{q}{2}}-1\right)^2\right\}, \tag{3.35}$$

where $T=\max\left\{\frac{1}{p},\frac{1}{q}\right\}$. Since

$$\max\left\{\left(1-\left(\frac{m_1}{M_1}\right)^{\frac{p}{2}}\left(\frac{m_2}{M_2}\right)^{\frac{q}{2}}\right)^2,\left(\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^{\frac{p}{2}}\left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^{\frac{q}{2}}-1\right)^2\right\} = \left(\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^{\frac{p}{2}}\left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^{\frac{q}{2}}-1\right)^2,$$

then by (3.35) we have the inequality

$$(0\leq)\,1-\frac{A(fg)}{[A(f^p)]^{1/p}[A(g^q)]^{1/q}} \leq T\left(\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^{\frac{p}{2}}\left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^{\frac{q}{2}}-1\right)^2, \tag{3.36}$$

where $T=\max\left\{\frac{1}{p},\frac{1}{q}\right\}$, $f,g:E\to\mathbb{R}$ are such that $fg,f^p,g^q\in L$ and they satisfy the condition (3.30). Using the inequality (3.34) and (1.10), we get

$$(0\leq)1-\frac{A(fg)}{[A(f^p)]^{1/p}[A(g^q)]^{1/q}} \leq \max\left\{\left[S\left(\left[\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^{p}\left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^{q}\right]^{-1}\right)-1\right]\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^{-1}\left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^{-\frac{q}{p}}, \left[S\left(\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^{p}\left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^{q}\right)-1\right]\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)\left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^{\frac{q}{p}}\right\} \tag{3.37}$$

provided $f,g:E\to\mathbb{R}$ are such that $fg,f^p,g^q\in L$ and they satisfy the condition (3.30). Using the inequality (3.34) and (1.13), we get

$$(0\leq)1-\frac{A(fg)}{[A(f^p)]^{1/p}[A(g^q)]^{1/q}} \leq \max\left\{\left[K^T\left(\left[\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^{p}\left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^{q}\right]^{-1}\right)-1\right]\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^{-1}\left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^{-\frac{q}{p}}, \left[K^T\left(\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^{p}\left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^{q}\right)-1\right]\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)\left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^{\frac{q}{p}}\right\}, \tag{3.38}$$

where $T=\max\left\{\frac{1}{p},\frac{1}{q}\right\}$, $f,g:E\to\mathbb{R}$ are such that $fg,f^p,g^q\in L$ and they satisfy the condition (3.30).

4. Applications for Integrals

Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$ be a measurable space consisting of a set Ω, a σ -algebra $\mathcal{A}$ of subsets of Ω and a countably additive and positive measure μ on $\mathcal{A}$ with values in $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$. For a μ-measurable function $w : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$, with $w(x) \geq 0$ for μ -a.e. (almost every) $x \in \Omega$, consider the Lebesgue space

$$L_w(\Omega, \mu) := \{f : \Omega \to \mathbb{R},\ f \text{ is } \mu\text{-measurable and } \int_\Omega |f(x)| w(x) d\mu(x) < \infty\}.$$

For simplicity of notation, we write everywhere in the sequel $\int_\Omega w d\mu$ instead of $\int_\Omega w(x) d\mu(x)$. The same for other integrals involved below. We assume that $\int_\Omega w d\mu = 1$.

Let f, g be μ-measurable functions with the property that there exists the constants $M, m > 0$ such that

$$0 < m \leq \frac{f}{g} \leq M < \infty \ \mu\text{-almost everywhere (a.e.) on } \Omega. \tag{4.39}$$

If $f^2, g^2 \in L_w(\Omega, \mu)$, then by (2.17) we have

$$\begin{aligned}(0 \leq) \int_\Omega w f^2 d\mu \int_\Omega w g^2 d\mu - \int_\Omega w f^{2(1-s)} g^{2s} d\mu \int_\Omega w f^{2s} g^{2(1-s)} d\mu \\ \leq \max\left\{ f_s\left(\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^2\right), f_s\left(\left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^2\right)\right\} \int_\Omega w f^2 d\mu \int_\Omega w g^2 d\mu\end{aligned} \tag{4.40}$$

for any $s \in [0, 1]$, where f_s is defined by (1.2), and, in particular,

$$(0 \leq) 1 - \frac{\left(\int_\Omega w f g d\mu\right)^2}{\int_\Omega w f^2 d\mu \int_\Omega w g^2 d\mu} \leq \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{M}{m} - 1\right)^2. \tag{4.41}$$

Let f, g be μ-measurable functions with the property that there exists the constants m_1, M_1, m_2, M_2 such that

$$0 < m_1 \leq f \leq M_1 < \infty,\ 0 < m_2 \leq g \leq M_2 < \infty \ \mu\text{-a.e. on } \Omega. \tag{4.42}$$

Let $p, q > 1$ with $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, then by (3.31) we have the following reverse of Hölder's inequality

$$\begin{aligned}(0 \leq) 1 - \frac{\int_\Omega w f g d\mu}{\left(\int_\Omega w f^p d\mu\right)^{1/p} \left(\int_\Omega w g^q d\mu\right)^{1/q}} \\ \leq \max\left\{ f_{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\left[\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^p \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^q\right]^{-1}\right), f_{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^p \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^q\right)\right\},\end{aligned} \tag{4.43}$$

where $f_{\frac{1}{p}}$ is defined by (3.32).

In particular, we have the reverse of Cauchy-Bunyakovsky-Schwarz inequality

$$(0 \leq) 1 - \frac{\int_\Omega w f g d\mu}{\left(\int_\Omega w f^2 d\mu\right)^{1/2} \left(\int_\Omega w g^2 d\mu\right)^{1/2}} \leq \frac{(M_1 M_2 - m_1 m_2)^2}{2 m_1^2 m_2^2}. \tag{4.44}$$

From (3.36), we have, for $T = \max\left\{\frac{1}{p}, \frac{1}{q}\right\}$, that

$$(0 \leq) 1 - \frac{\int_\Omega w f g d\mu}{\left(\int_\Omega w f^p d\mu\right)^{1/p} \left(\int_\Omega w g^q d\mu\right)^{1/q}} \leq T\left(\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^{\frac{q}{2}} - 1\right)^2. \tag{4.45}$$

5. Applications for Real Numbers

We consider the n-tuples of positive numbers $a = (a_1, ..., a_n)$, $b = (b_1, ..., b_n)$ and the probability distribution $p = (p_1, ..., p_n)$, i.e. $p_i \geq 0$ for any $i \in \{1, ..., n\}$ with $\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i = 1$.

If there exist the constants $m, M > 0$ such that

$$0 < m \leq \frac{a_i}{b_i} \leq M < \infty \text{ for any } i \in \{1, ..., n\},$$

then by (4.40), for the counting discrete measure, we have

$$(5.46)\qquad (0 \leq) \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i a_i^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i b_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i a_i^{2(1-s)} b_i^{2s} \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i a_i^{2s} b_i^{2(1-s)} \leq \max\left\{ f_s\left(\left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^2 \right), f_s\left(\left(\frac{M}{m}\right)^2 \right) \right\} \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i a_i^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i b_i^2$$

for any $s \in [0, 1]$, where f_s is defined by (1.2). In particular,

$$(5.47)\qquad (0 \leq) 1 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i a_i b_i\right)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i a_i^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i b_i^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{M}{m} - 1\right)^2.$$

If there exists the constants m_1, M_1, m_2, M_2 such that

$$(5.48)\qquad 0 < m_1 \leq a_i \leq M_1 < \infty,\ 0 < m_2 \leq b_i \leq M_2 < \infty \text{ for any } i \in \{1, ..., n\}$$

and $p, q > 1$ with $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, then by (4.43) we have the following reverse of Hölder's inequality

$$(5.49)\qquad (0 \leq) 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i a_i b_i}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i a_i^p\right)^{1/p} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i b_i^q\right)^{1/q}} \leq \max\left\{ f_{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\left[\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^p \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^q \right]^{-1} \right), f_{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^p \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^q \right) \right\},$$

where $f_{\frac{1}{p}}$ is defined by (3.32). In particular, we have the reverse of Cauchy-Bunyakovsky-Schwarz inequality

$$(5.50)\qquad (0 \leq) 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i a_i b_i}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i a_i^2\right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i b_i^2\right)^{1/2}} \leq \frac{(M_1 M_2 - m_1 m_2)^2}{2 m_1^2 m_2^2}.$$

From (4.45), we have for $T = \max\left\{\frac{1}{p}, \frac{1}{q}\right\}$, that

$$(5.51)\qquad (0 \leq) 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i a_i b_i}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i a_i^p\right)^{1/p} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i b_i^q\right)^{1/q}} \leq T\left(\left(\frac{M_1}{m_1}\right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \left(\frac{M_2}{m_2}\right)^{\frac{q}{2}} - 1 \right)^2$$

provided a and b satisfy the condition (5.48).

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