

Some New Perturbed Generalizations of Ostrowski-Grüss Type Inequalities for Bounded Differentiable Mappings and Applications

Shunfeng Wang¹, Qiaoling Xue² and Wenjun Liu^{2,*}

¹ Binjiang College, Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology, Nanjing 210044, China

² College of Mathematics and Statistics, Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology, Nanjing 210044, China

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Abstract: In this note, we establish some new perturbed generalizations of Ostrowski-Grüss type inequalities with a parameter for bounded differentiable mappings. Our results in special cases give new bounds for Ostrowski-Grüss type or Ostrowski type inequalities. Some applications to probability density functions are also given.

Keywords: Ostrowski-Grüss type inequalities, Differentiable mappings, Ostrowski inequality

1 Introduction

The following Ostrowski-Grüss type integral inequality was proved by Dragomir and Wang in [2].

Theorem 1. Let $I \subset \mathbf{R}$ be an open interval, $a, b \in I, a < b$. If $f: I \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is a differentiable function such that there exist constants $\gamma, \Gamma \in \mathbf{R}$, with $\gamma \leq f'(x) \leq \Gamma, x \in [a, b]$. Then for all $x \in [a, b]$, we have

$$\left| f(x) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \left(x - \frac{a + b}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{4} (b - a) (\Gamma - \gamma). \quad (1)$$

In [1], Cheng not only gave a sharp version of the above inequality but also generalized it as follows.

Theorem 2. Let the assumptions of Theorem 1 hold. Then

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} f(x) - \frac{(x - b)f(b) - (x - a)f(a)}{2(b - a)} - \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{(x - a)^2 + (b - x)^2}{8(b - a)} (\Gamma - \gamma), \quad (2)$$

for all $x \in [a, b]$.

In [9], two perturbations of an Ostrowski type inequality were established. Recently in [10], the present authors obtained the following perturbed generalization of Ostrowski-Grüss type inequality for bounded differentiable mapping with a parameter, which not only generalize Theorem 2, but also give some other interesting inequalities as special cases.

Theorem 3. Let the assumptions of Theorem 1 hold. Then

$$\left| \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) f(x) - \lambda \frac{(x - b)f(b) - (x - a)f(a)}{2(b - a)} - \frac{\Gamma + \gamma}{2} (1 - \lambda) \left(x - \frac{a + b}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \left(1 - \lambda + \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \right) \frac{(x - a)^2 + (b - x)^2}{4(b - a)} (\Gamma - \gamma), \quad (3)$$

for all $x \in [a, b]$ and $\lambda \in [0, 2]$.

More recently, Theorem 3 was proved for general time scales by Tuna and Daghan in [8]. Sarikaya [6] established a similar inequality of Ostrowski-type involving functions of two independent variables. In [7], Set, Sarikaya and Ahmad improved and further generalized some Čebyšev type inequalities involving functions whose derivatives belong to L_p spaces via

* Corresponding author e-mail: wjliu@nuist.edu.cn

certain integral identities. In [3], Liu derived the following sharp generalized Ostrowski-Grüss inequality by using a variant of Grüss inequality (See also [4,5] for other related works).

Theorem 4. Let the assumptions of Theorem 1 hold. Then

$$\left| \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) f(x) - \lambda \frac{(x-b)f(b) - (x-a)f(a)}{2(b-a)} - S(1-\lambda) \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{\Gamma - \gamma}{2} I(\lambda, x), \tag{4}$$

for all $x \in [a, b]$ and $\lambda \in [0, 2]$, where $S = (f(b) - f(a))/(b - a)$ and

$$I(\lambda, x) = \begin{cases} \left[\frac{a+b}{2} - \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) a - \frac{\lambda}{2} x \right]^2, & x \in \left[a, \frac{a+(1-\lambda)b}{2-\lambda} \right], \\ \frac{1}{4} [1 + (\lambda - 1)^2] [(x-a)^2 + (b-x)^2], & x \in \left(\frac{a+(1-\lambda)b}{2-\lambda}, \frac{(1-\lambda)a+b}{2-\lambda} \right), \\ \left[\frac{\lambda}{2} x + \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) b - \frac{a+b}{2} \right]^2, & x \in \left[\frac{(1-\lambda)a+b}{2-\lambda}, b \right], \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

for $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, and

$$I(\lambda, x) = \begin{cases} \left[\frac{a+b}{2} - \frac{\lambda}{2} a - \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) x \right]^2, & x \in \left[a, \frac{a+(\lambda-1)b}{\lambda} \right], \\ \frac{1}{4} [1 + (\lambda - 1)^2] [(x-a)^2 + (b-x)^2], & x \in \left(\frac{a+(\lambda-1)b}{\lambda}, \frac{(\lambda-1)a+b}{\lambda} \right), \\ \left[\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) x + \frac{\lambda}{2} b - \frac{a+b}{2} \right]^2, & x \in \left[\frac{(\lambda-1)a+b}{\lambda}, b \right], \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

for $\lambda \in [1, 2]$.

In this note, motivated by above research, we shall establish another perturbed generalization of Ostrowski-Grüss type inequalities with a parameter for bounded differentiable mappings. Our results in special cases give new bounds for Ostrowski-Grüss type or Ostrowski type inequalities. Some applications to probability density functions are also given.

2 Main Results

Theorem 5. Let $I \subset \mathbf{R}$ be an open interval, $a, b \in I, a < b$. If $f : I \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is a differentiable function such that there exist constants $\gamma, \Gamma \in \mathbf{R}$, with $\gamma \leq f'(x) \leq \Gamma, x \in [a, b]$, then, we have

$$\left| \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) f(x) - \lambda \frac{(x-b)f(b) - (x-a)f(a)}{2(b-a)} - \gamma(1-\lambda) \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} [1 + |\lambda - 1|] \left[\frac{b-a}{2} + \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| \right] (S - \gamma), \tag{7}$$

and

$$\left| \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) f(x) - \lambda \frac{(x-b)f(b) - (x-a)f(a)}{2(b-a)} - \Gamma(1-\lambda) \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} [1 + |\lambda - 1|] \left[\frac{b-a}{2} + \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| \right] (\Gamma - S), \tag{8}$$

for all $x \in [a, b]$ and $\lambda \in [0, 2]$, where $S = (f(b) - f(a))/(b - a)$.

Proof. Let us define the following mapping as in [10]:

$$K(x, t) = \begin{cases} t - \left(a + \lambda \frac{x-a}{2}\right), & t \in [a, x], \\ t - \left(b - \lambda \frac{b-x}{2}\right), & t \in (x, b]. \end{cases} \tag{9}$$

Integrating by parts, we have

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b K(x, t) f'(t) dt = \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) f(x) - \lambda \frac{(x-b)f(b) - (x-a)f(a)}{2(b-a)} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt. \tag{10}$$

We also have

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b K(x, t) dt = (1-\lambda) \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right). \tag{11}$$

Let $C \in \mathbf{R}$ be a constant. From (10) and (11), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b K(x, t) [f'(t) - C] dt \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) f(x) - \lambda \frac{(x-b)f(b) - (x-a)f(a)}{2(b-a)} - C(1-\lambda) \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt. \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

If we choose $C = \gamma$ in (12), then we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b K(x, t) [f'(t) - \gamma] dt \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) f(x) - \lambda \frac{(x-b)f(b) - (x-a)f(a)}{2(b-a)} - \gamma(1-\lambda) \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt. \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

On the other hand, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b K(x,t)[f'(t) - \gamma]dt \right| \\ & \leq \max_{t \in [a,b]} |K(x,t)| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b |f'(t) - \gamma| dt. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

We also have

$$\max_{t \in [a,b]} |K(x,t)| = \frac{1}{2} [1 + |\lambda - 1|] \left[\frac{b-a}{2} + \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| \right] \quad (15)$$

and (see [9])

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b |f'(t) - \gamma| dt = S - \gamma. \quad (16)$$

From (14)-(16), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b K(x,t) [f'(t) - \gamma] dt \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2} [1 + |\lambda - 1|] \left[\frac{b-a}{2} + \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| \right] (S - \gamma). \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

From (13) and (17) we see that (7) holds.

If we choose $C = \Gamma$ in (12), then we get (8) similarly.

Corollary 1. Under the assumptions of Theorem 5 and with $\lambda = 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{2} f(x) - \frac{(x-b)f(b) - (x-a)f(a)}{2(b-a)} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{b-a}{2} + \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| \right] (S - \gamma) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{2} f(x) - \frac{(x-b)f(b) - (x-a)f(a)}{2(b-a)} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{b-a}{2} + \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| \right] (\Gamma - S), \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

for all $x \in [a, b]$.

Corollary 2. Under the assumptions of Theorem 5 and with $\lambda = 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f(x) - \gamma \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \\ & \leq \left[\frac{b-a}{2} + \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| \right] (S - \gamma) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f(x) - \Gamma \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \\ & \leq \left[\frac{b-a}{2} + \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| \right] (\Gamma - S), \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

for all $x \in [a, b]$.

Corollary 3. Under the assumptions of Theorem 5 and with $\lambda = 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \gamma \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) - \frac{(x-b)f(b) - (x-a)f(a)}{b-a} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \\ & \leq \left[\frac{b-a}{2} + \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| \right] (S - \gamma) \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \Gamma \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) - \frac{(x-b)f(b) - (x-a)f(a)}{b-a} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \\ & \leq \left[\frac{b-a}{2} + \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| \right] (\Gamma - S), \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

for all $x \in [a, b]$.

Corollary 4. Under the assumptions of Theorem 5 and with $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) f \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) + \frac{\lambda f(a) + f(b)}{2} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{b-a}{4} [1 + |\lambda - 1|] (S - \gamma) \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) f \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) + \frac{\lambda f(a) + f(b)}{2} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{b-a}{4} [1 + |\lambda - 1|] (\Gamma - S), \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

for all $\lambda \in [0, 2]$.

Corollary 5. Under the assumptions of Theorem 5 and with $x = a$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) f(a) + \frac{\lambda}{2} f(b) + \frac{\gamma}{2} (1 - \lambda)(b-a) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{b-a}{2} [1 + |\lambda - 1|] (S - \gamma) \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) f(a) + \frac{\lambda}{2} f(b) + \frac{\Gamma}{2} (1 - \lambda)(b-a) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{b-a}{2} [1 + |\lambda - 1|] (\Gamma - S), \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

for all $\lambda \in [0, 2]$.

Corollary 6. Under the assumptions of Theorem 5 and with $x = b$, we have

$$\left| \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) f(b) + \frac{\lambda}{2} f(a) - \frac{\gamma}{2} (1 - \lambda)(b - a) - \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{b - a}{2} [1 + |\lambda - 1|] (S - \gamma) \quad (28)$$

and

$$\left| \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) f(b) + \frac{\lambda}{2} f(a) - \frac{\Gamma}{2} (1 - \lambda)(b - a) - \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{b - a}{2} [1 + |\lambda - 1|] (\Gamma - S), \quad (29)$$

for all $\lambda \in [0, 2]$.

Remark. We point out that, as in [8] and [6], Theorem 5 may be proved for general time scales or be similarly extended to inequalities involving functions of two independent variables. The details are left for the interested reader.

3 Application to probability density functions

Now, let X be a random variable taking values in the finite interval $[a, b]$, with the probability density function $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^+$ and with the cumulative distribution function

$$F(x) = Pr(X \leq x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt.$$

The following result holds:

Theorem 6. With the above assumptions and that the probability density function f satisfies $\gamma \leq f(x) \leq \Gamma$, $x \in [a, b]$ for some constants $\gamma, \Gamma \in \mathbf{R}^+$, then, we have

$$\left| \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) Pr(X \leq x) - \frac{\lambda}{2} \frac{x - b}{b - a} - \gamma(1 - \lambda) \left(x - \frac{a + b}{2}\right) - \frac{b - E(X)}{b - a} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} [1 + |\lambda - 1|] \left[\frac{b - a}{2} + \left|x - \frac{a + b}{2}\right| \right] \left(\frac{1}{b - a} - \gamma \right), \quad (30)$$

and

$$\left| \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) Pr(X \leq x) - \frac{\lambda}{2} \frac{x - b}{b - a} - \Gamma(1 - \lambda) \left(x - \frac{a + b}{2}\right) - \frac{b - E(X)}{b - a} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} [1 + |\lambda - 1|] \left[\frac{b - a}{2} + \left|x - \frac{a + b}{2}\right| \right] \left(\Gamma - \frac{1}{b - a} \right), \quad (31)$$

for all $x \in [a, b]$ and $\lambda \in [0, 2]$, where $E(X)$ is the expectation of X .

Proof. By choosing $f = F$ in (7) and (8), and taking into account $F(a) = 0$, $F(b) = 1$ and

$$E(X) = \int_a^b t dF(t) = b - \int_a^b F(t) dt,$$

we obtain (30) and (31).

In particular, we have:

Corollary 7. With the above assumptions, we have the inequalities

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} Pr(X \leq x) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x - b}{b - a} - \frac{b - E(X)}{b - a} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{b - a}{2} + \left|x - \frac{a + b}{2}\right| \right] \left(\frac{1}{b - a} - \gamma \right), \quad (32)$$

and

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} Pr(X \leq x) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x - b}{b - a} - \frac{b - E(X)}{b - a} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{b - a}{2} + \left|x - \frac{a + b}{2}\right| \right] \left(\Gamma - \frac{1}{b - a} \right), \quad (33)$$

for all $x \in [a, b]$.

Proof. We set $\lambda = 1$ in Theorem 6.

Corollary 8. With the above assumptions, we have the inequalities

$$\left| \gamma \left(x - \frac{a + b}{2}\right) - \frac{x - b}{b - a} - \frac{b - E(X)}{b - a} \right| \leq \left[\frac{b - a}{2} + \left|x - \frac{a + b}{2}\right| \right] \left(\frac{1}{b - a} - \gamma \right), \quad (34)$$

and

$$\left| \Gamma \left(x - \frac{a + b}{2}\right) - \frac{x - b}{b - a} - \frac{b - E(X)}{b - a} \right| \leq \left[\frac{b - a}{2} + \left|x - \frac{a + b}{2}\right| \right] \left(\Gamma - \frac{1}{b - a} \right), \quad (35)$$

for all $x \in [a, b]$.

Proof. We set $\lambda = 2$ in Theorem 6.

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