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NEW DISCRETE OSTROWSKI-GRÜSS LIKE INEQUALITIES

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Abstract. The aim of this note is to establish new discrete Ostrowski-Grüss like inequalities involving two finite sequences and their forward differences by using the discrete version of the Montdomery identity.

1. Introduction

In 1938 A. M. Ostrowski [7] proved the following remarkable inequality (see also [6, p. 469]).

Let $f : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ be continuous on [a, b] and differentiable on (a, b) whose derivative $f' : (a, b) \to \mathbb{R}$ is bounded on (a, b), i.e.,

$$||f'||_{\infty} = \sup_{t \in (a,b)} |f'(t)| < +\infty.$$

Then

$$\left| f(x) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} f(t)dt \right| \le \left[\frac{1}{4} + \frac{\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^{2}}{(b-a)^{2}} \right] (b-a) \|f'\|_{\infty},$$

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

Another celebrated inequality proved by G. Grüss [4] in 1935 can be stated as follows (see also [5, p. 296]).

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Let $f, g: [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ be two integrable functions such that $\phi \leq f(x) \leq \Phi$, $\gamma \leq g(x) \leq \Gamma$, for all $x \in [a, b]$, where ϕ, Φ, γ and Γ are real constants. Then

$$\left|\frac{1}{b-a}\int_{a}^{b}f(x)g(x)\,dx - \left(\frac{1}{b-a}\int_{a}^{b}f(x)\,dx\right)\left(\frac{1}{b-a}\int_{a}^{b}g(x)\,dx\right)\right|$$
$$\leq \frac{1}{4}\left(\Phi - \phi\right)\left(\Gamma - \gamma\right).$$

During the last few years, a great deal of research work has been devoted related to the above inequalities. We refer in particular to the books of Mitrinović, Pečarić and Fink [5, 6], Dragomir and Rassias [3] and also the papers appeared in RGMIA Research Report Collections. The main objective of the present note is to establish new discrete Ostrowski-Grüss like inequalities by using a fairly elementary analysis.

2. Statement of Results

In order to prove our main results we need the following discrete version of the well known Montgomery identity

(2.1)
$$x_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} D_n(k,i) \Delta x_i,$$

where $\{x_k\}$ for k = 1, ..., n be a finite sequence of real numbers, $\Delta x_i = x_{i+1} - x_i$ and

(2.2)
$$D_n(k,i) = \begin{cases} i/n, & 1 \le i \le k-1, \\ i/n-1, & k \le i \le n. \end{cases}$$

For the proof of (2.1) and its further generalizations, see [1].

Our main results are given in the following theorems.

Theorem 2.1. Let $\{u_k\}$, $\{v_k\}$ for k = 1, ..., n be two finite sequences of real numbers such that $\max_{1 \le k \le n-1} \{|\Delta u_k|\} = A$, $\max_{1 \le k \le n-1} \{|\Delta v_k|\} = B$, where A, B are nonnegative constants. Then the following inequalities hold:

(2.3)
$$\left| u_k v_k - \frac{1}{2n} \left[v_k \sum_{i=1}^n u_i + u_k \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \right] \right| \le \frac{1}{2} [|v_k|A + |u_k|B] H_n(k)$$

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and

(2.4)
$$\left| u_k v_k - \frac{1}{n} \left[v_k \sum_{i=1}^n u_i + u_k \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \right] + \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n u_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n v_i \right) \right| \\ \leq AB \{ H_n(k) \}^2,$$

for $k = 1, \ldots, n$, where

(2.5)
$$H_n(k) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} |D_n(k,i)|,$$

in which $D_n(k,i)$ is defined by (2.2).

Remark 2.1. By taking $v_k = 1$ and hence $\Delta v_k = 0$ for k = 1, ..., n in (2.3) and by simple calculation, we get

(2.6)
$$\left| u_k - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n u_i \right| \le H_n(k) \max_{1 \le k \le n-1} \{ |\Delta u_k| \},$$

for k = 1, ..., n. By elementary computation (see [2]]) we have

$$H_n(k) = \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{n^2 - 1}{4} + \left(k - \frac{n+1}{2} \right)^2 \right].$$

In fact, the inequality (2.6) is established by Dragomir [2, Theorem 3.1] in a normed linear space.

Theorem 2.2. Assume that the hypotheses of Theorem 2.1 hold. Then

(2.7)
$$|J_n(u_k, v_k)| \le \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n [|v_k| A + |u_k| B] H_n(k)$$

and

(2.8)
$$|J_n(u_k, v_k)| \le \frac{AB}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (H_n(k))^2,$$

where

$$J_n(u_k, v_k) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n u_k v_k - \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n u_k\right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n v_k\right),$$

and $H_n(k)$ is given by (2.5).

Remark 2.2. We note that in [10] the present author has established inequalities similar to those of given above by using somewhat different representation. For several other discrete inequalities of the Ostrowski-Grüss type we refer the interested readers to [5, 6, 8, 9].

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3. Proofs of Theorems 2.1 and 2.2

From the hypotheses, we have the following identities (see [1]):

(3.1)
$$u_k - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n u_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} D_n(k,i) \,\Delta u_i$$

and

(3.2)
$$v_k - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n v_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} D_n(k,i) \Delta v_i,$$

for k = 1, ..., n. Multiplying (3.1) by v_k and (3.2) by u_k , adding the resulting identities and rewriting we get

(3.3)
$$u_{k}v_{k} - \frac{1}{2n} \left[v_{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_{i} + u_{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i} \right] \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left[v_{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} D_{n} \left(k, i \right) \Delta u_{i} + u_{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} D_{n} \left(k, i \right) \Delta v_{i} \right].$$

From (3.3) and using the properties of modulus we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| u_{k}v_{k} - \frac{1}{2n} \left[v_{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_{i} + u_{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i} \right] \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \left[\left| v_{k} \right| \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left| D_{n}\left(k,i\right) \right| \left| \Delta u_{i} \right| + \left| u_{k} \right| \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left| D_{n}\left(k,i\right) \right| \left| \Delta v_{i} \right| \right] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \left[\left| v_{k} \right| A + \left| u_{k} \right| B \right] \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left| D_{n}\left(k,i\right) \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left| v_{k} \right| A + \left| u_{k} \right| B \right] H_{n}\left(k\right). \end{aligned}$$

This is the required inequality in (2.3).

Multiplying the left sides and right sides of (3.1) and (3.2) we get

(3.4)
$$u_{k}v_{k} - \frac{1}{n} \left[v_{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_{i} + u_{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i} \right] + \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} u_{i} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i} \right) \\ = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} D_{n}(k, i) \Delta u_{i} \right] \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} D_{n}(k, i) \Delta v_{i} \right].$$

From (3.4) and using the properties of modulus we have

$$\begin{aligned} u_{k}v_{k} &- \frac{1}{n} \bigg[v_{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_{i} + u_{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i} \bigg] + \frac{1}{n^{2}} \bigg(\sum_{i=1}^{n} u_{i} \bigg) \bigg(\sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i} \bigg) \bigg| \\ &\leq \bigg[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} |D_{n}(k,i)| \, |\Delta u_{i}| \bigg] \bigg[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} |D_{n}(k,i)| \, |\Delta v_{i}| \bigg] \\ &\leq AB \bigg[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} |D_{n}(k,i)| \bigg]^{2} = AB \left\{ H_{n}(k) \right\}^{2}, \end{aligned}$$

which is the desired inequality in (2.4). The proof is complete.

Summing both sides of (3.3) and (3.4) over k from 1 to n and rewriting we get

$$(3.5) \ J_n(u_k, v_k) = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[v_k \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} D_n(k, i) \,\Delta u_i + u_k \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} D_n(k, i) \,\Delta v_i \right],$$

and

(3.6)
$$J_n(u_k, v_k) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} D_n(k, i) \Delta u_i \right] \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} D_n(k, i) \Delta v_i \right].$$

From (3.5) and (3.6), using the properties of modulus and closely looking at the proofs of (2.3) and (2.4) we get the required inequalities in (2.7) and (2.8).

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