

A COMPANION OF OSTROWSKI'S INEQUALITY FOR THE RIEMANN-STIELTJES INTEGRAL $\int_a^b f(t) du(t)$, WHERE f IS OF r -H-HÖLDER TYPE AND u IS OF BOUNDED VARIATION AND APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT. Some companions of Ostrowski's integral inequality for the Riemann-Stieltjes integral $\int_a^b f(t) du(t)$, where f is assumed to be of r -H-Hölder type on $[a, b]$ and u is of bounded variation on $[a, b]$, are proved. Applications to the approximation problem of the Riemann-Stieltjes integral in terms of Riemann-Stieltjes sums are also pointed out.

1. INTRODUCTION

In [10], Dragomir has proved an Ostrowski inequality for the Riemann-Stieltjes integral, as follows:

Theorem 1. *Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a r -H-Hölder type mapping, that is, it satisfies the condition*

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq H |x - y|^r, \quad \forall x, y \in [a, b],$$

where, $H > 0$ and $r \in (0, 1]$ are given, and $u : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a mapping of bounded variation on $[a, b]$. Then we have the inequality

$$(1.1) \quad \left| f(x)(u(b) - u(a)) - \int_a^b f(t) du(t) \right| \leq H \left[\frac{b-a}{2} + \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| \right]^r \cdot \bigvee_a^b(u)$$

for all $x \in [a, b]$, where, $\bigvee_a^b(u)$ denotes the total variation of u on $[a, b]$. Furthermore, the constant $\frac{1}{2}$ is the best possible in the sense that it cannot be replaced by a smaller one, for all $r \in (0, 1]$.

In [11], Dragomir has proved the dual case as follows:

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Theorem 2. Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a mapping of bounded variation on $[a, b]$ and $u : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be of r - H -Hölder type on $[a, b]$. Then we have the inequality

(1.2)

$$\begin{aligned} \left| (u(b) - u(a)) f(x) - \int_a^b f(t) du(t) \right| & \leq H \left[(x-a)^r \cdot \bigvee_a^x(f) + (b-x)^r \cdot \bigvee_x^b(f) \right] \\ & \leq H \begin{cases} [(x-a)^r + (b-x)^r] \left[\frac{1}{2} \bigvee_a^b(f) + \frac{1}{2} \left| \bigvee_a^x(f) - \bigvee_x^b(f) \right| \right] \\ [(x-a)^{qr} + (b-x)^{qr}]^{1/q} \left[(\bigvee_a^x(f))^p + (\bigvee_x^b(f))^p \right]^{1/p} \\ \left[\frac{b-a}{2} + \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| \right]^r \cdot \bigvee_a^b(f) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

In [5], Barnett et al. established some Ostrowski and trapezoid type inequalities for the Stieltjes integral $\int_a^b f(t) du(t)$ in the case of Lipschitzian integrators for both Hölder continuous and monotonic integrals are obtained. The dual case is also analyzed. In [6], Cerone et al. proved some Ostrowski type inequalities for the Stieltjes integral where the integrand f is absolutely continuous while the integrator u is of bounded variation. For other results concerning inequalities for Stieltjes integrals, see [3, 7, 8, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22].

Motivated by [18], Dragomir in [13], established the following companion of the Ostrowski inequality for mappings of bounded variation.

Theorem 3. Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a mapping of bounded variation on $[a, b]$. Then we have the inequalities:

$$(1.3) \quad \left| \frac{f(x) + f(a+b-x)}{2} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \left[\frac{1}{4} + \left| \frac{x - \frac{3a+b}{4}}{b-a} \right| \right] \cdot \bigvee_a^b(f),$$

for any $x \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$, where $\bigvee_a^b(f)$ denotes the total variation of f on $[a, b]$. The constant $1/4$ is best possible.

For recent results concerning the above companion of Ostrowski's inequality and other related results see [1, 2, 4, 13, 15, 20].

In this paper, we establish a companion of Ostrowski's integral inequality for the Riemann-Stieltjes integral $\int_a^b f(t) du(t)$, where f is assumed to be of r - H -Hölder type on $[a, b]$ and u is of bounded variation on $[a, b]$, are given. Applications to the approximation problem of the Riemann-Stieltjes integral in terms of Riemann-Stieltjes sums are also pointed out.

2. THE RESULTS

The following companion of Ostrowski's inequality for Riemann-Stieltjes integral holds.

Theorem 4. Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a r - H -Hölder type mapping, where, $H > 0$ and $r \in (0, 1]$ are given, and $u : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a mapping of bounded variation on $[a, b]$. Then we have the inequality

$$(2.1) \quad \left| f(x) \left[u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) - u(a) \right] + f(a+b-x) \left[u(b) - u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \right] - \int_a^b f(t) du(t) \right| \leq H \left[\frac{b-a}{4} + \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right| \right]^r \cdot \bigvee_a^b(u)$$

for all $x \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$. where, $\bigvee_a^b(u)$ denotes the total variation of u on $[a, b]$. Furthermore, the constant $\frac{1}{4}$ is the best possible in the sense that it cannot be replaced by a smaller one, for all $r \in (0, 1]$.

Proof. Using the integration by parts formula for Riemann–Stieltjes integral, we have

$$\int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} [f(x) - f(t)] du(t) = f(x) \left[u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) - u(a) \right] - \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(t) du(t),$$

and

$$\int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b [f(a+b-x) - f(t)] du(t) = f(a+b-x) \left[u(b) - u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \right] - \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b f(t) du(t)$$

Adding the above equalities, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} [f(x) - f(t)] du(t) + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b [f(a+b-x) - f(t)] du(t) \\ &= f(x) \left[u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) - u(a) \right] + f(a+b-x) \left[u(b) - u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \right] - \int_a^b f(t) du(t). \end{aligned}$$

It is well known that if $p : [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous and $\nu : [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is of bounded variation, then the Riemann–Stieltjes integral $\int_c^d p(t) d\nu(t)$ exists and the following inequality holds:

$$(2.2) \quad \left| \int_c^d p(t) d\nu(t) \right| \leq \sup_{t \in [c, d]} |p(t)| \bigvee_c^d(\nu).$$

Applying the inequality (2.2) for

$$p(t) = \begin{cases} f(x) - f(t), & t \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}] \\ f(a+b-x) - f(t), & t \in (\frac{a+b}{2}, b] \end{cases},$$

as above and $\nu(t) = u(t)$, $t \in [a, b]$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| f(x) \left[u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) - u(a) \right] + f(a+b-x) \left[u(b) - u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \right] - \int_a^b f(t) du(t) \right| \\
&= \left| \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} [f(x) - f(t)] du(t) + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b [f(a+b-x) - f(t)] du(t) \right| \\
&\leq \left| \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} [f(x) - f(t)] du(t) \right| + \left| \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b [f(a+b-x) - f(t)] du(t) \right| \\
(2.3) \quad &\leq \sup_{t \in \left[a, \frac{a+b}{2} \right]} |f(x) - f(t)| \cdot \bigvee_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}}(u) + \sup_{t \in \left[\frac{a+b}{2}, b \right]} |f(a+b-x) - f(t)| \cdot \bigvee_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b(u).
\end{aligned}$$

As f is of r - H -Hölder type, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sup_{t \in \left[a, \frac{a+b}{2} \right]} |f(x) - f(t)| &\leq \sup_{t \in \left[a, \frac{a+b}{2} \right]} [H|x-t|^r] \\
&= H \max \left\{ (x-a)^r, \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x \right)^r \right\} \\
&= H \left[\max \left\{ (x-a), \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x \right) \right\} \right]^r \\
&= H \left[\frac{b-a}{4} + \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right| \right]^r,
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\sup_{t \in \left[\frac{a+b}{2}, b \right]} |f(a+b-x) - f(t)| &\leq \sup_{t \in \left[\frac{a+b}{2}, b \right]} [H|a+b-x-t|^r] \\
&= H \max \left\{ \left(a+b-x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right)^r, (b-a-b+x)^r \right\} \\
&= H \left[\max \left\{ (x-a), \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x \right) \right\} \right]^r \\
&= H \left[\frac{b-a}{4} + \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right| \right]^r.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by (2.3), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f(x) \left[u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) - u(a) \right] + f(a+b-x) \left[u(b) - u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \right] - \int_a^b f(t) du(t) \right| \\ & \leq H \left[\frac{b-a}{4} + \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right| \right]^r \cdot \bigvee_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}}(u) + H \left[\frac{b-a}{4} + \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right| \right]^r \cdot \bigvee_a^b(u) \\ & = H \left[\frac{b-a}{4} + \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right| \right]^r \cdot \bigvee_a^b(u). \end{aligned}$$

To prove the sharpness of the constant $\frac{1}{4}$ for any $r \in (0, 1]$, assume that (2.1) holds with a constant $C > 0$, that is,

$$(2.4) \quad \left| f(x) \left[u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) - u(a) \right] + f(a+b-x) \left[u(b) - u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \right] - \int_a^b f(t) du(t) \right| \leq H \left[C(b-a) + \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right| \right]^r \cdot \bigvee_a^b(u).$$

Choose $f(t) = t^r$, $r \in (0, 1]$, $t \in [0, 1]$ and $u : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ given by

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \in (0, 1] \\ -1, & t = 0 \end{cases}$$

As

$$|f(x) - f(y)| = |x^r - y^r| \leq |x - y|^r, \quad \forall x \in [0, 1], \quad r \in (0, 1],$$

it follows that f is r - H -Hölder type with the constant $H = 1$.

By using the integration by parts formula for Riemann-Stieltjes integrals, we have:

$$(2.5) \quad \int_0^1 f(t) du(t) = f(1)u(1) - f(0)u(0) - \int_0^1 u(t) df(t) = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \bigvee_0^1(u) = 1.$$

Consequently, by (2.5), we get

$$|x^r| \leq \left[C + \left| x - \frac{1}{4} \right| \right]^r, \quad \forall x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2} \right].$$

For $x = \frac{1}{2}$, we get $\frac{1}{2^r} \leq \left(C + \frac{1}{4} \right)^r$, which implies that $C \geq \frac{1}{4}$, and the theorem is completely proved. \square

The following inequalities are hold:

Corollary 1. *Let f and u as in Theorem 4. In (2.1) choose*

(1) $x = a$, then we get the following trapezoid type inequality

$$(2.6) \quad \left| f(a) \left[u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) - u(a) \right] + f(b) \left[u(b) - u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \right] - \int_a^b f(t) du(t) \right| \\ \leq H \left(\frac{b-a}{2} \right)^r \cdot \bigvee_a^b(u).$$

(2) $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$, then we get the following mid-point type inequality

$$(2.7) \quad \left| (u(b) - u(a)) f \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) - \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq H \left(\frac{b-a}{2} \right)^r \cdot \bigvee_a^b(u).$$

We may state the following Ostrowski type inequality:

Corollary 2. Let f and u as in Theorem 4. Additionally, if f is symmetric about the x -axis, i.e., $f(a+b-x) = f(x)$, then we have

$$(2.8) \quad \left| (u(b) - u(a)) f(x) - \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq H \left[\frac{b-a}{4} + \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right| \right]^r \cdot \bigvee_a^b(u),$$

for all $x \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$.

Corollary 3. Let u as in Theorem 4, and $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be an L -Lipschitzian mapping on $[a, b]$, that is,

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq L|x - y|, \quad \forall x, y \in [a, b],$$

where, $L > 0$ is fixed. Then, for all $x \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$, we have the inequality

$$(2.9) \quad \left| f(x) \left[u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) - u(a) \right] + f(a+b-x) \left[u(b) - u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \right] - \int_a^b f(t) du(t) \right| \\ \leq L \left[\frac{b-a}{4} + \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right| \right]^r \cdot \bigvee_a^b(u).$$

The constant $\frac{1}{4}$ is the best possible in the sense that it cannot be replaced by a smaller one.

Corollary 4. In Theorem 4, if u is monotonic on $[a, b]$, and f is of r -H-Hölder type. Then, for all $x \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$, we have the inequality

$$(2.10) \quad \left| f(x) \left[u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) - u(a) \right] + f(a+b-x) \left[u(b) - u \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \right] - \int_a^b f(t) du(t) \right| \\ \leq H \left[\frac{b-a}{4} + \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right| \right]^r \cdot |u(b) - u(a)|.$$

Corollary 5. *Let f be of r -H-Hölder type and $g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous on $[a, b]$. Then we have the inequality*

$$(2.11) \quad \left| f(x) \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} g(s) ds + f(a+b-x) \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b g(s) ds - \int_a^b f(t) g(t) dt \right| \leq H \left[\frac{b-a}{4} + \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right| \right]^r \|g\|_1,$$

for all $x \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$, where $\|g\|_1 = \int_a^b |g(t)| dt$.

Proof. Define the mapping $u : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $u(t) = \int_a^t g(s) ds$. Then u is differentiable on (a, b) and $u'(t) = g(t)$. Using the properties of the Riemann-Stieltjes integral, we have

$$\int_a^b f(t) du(t) = \int_a^b f(t) g(t) dt,$$

and

$$\bigvee_a^b(u) = \int_a^b |u'(t)| dt = \int_a^b |g(t)| dt$$

□

Remark 1. *In Corollary 5, if f is symmetric about the x -axis, i.e., $f(a+b-x) = f(x)$, then we have*

$$(2.12) \quad \left| f(x) \int_a^b g(s) ds - \int_a^b f(t) g(t) dt \right| \leq H \left[\frac{b-a}{4} + \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right| \right]^r \|g\|_1,$$

for all $x \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$. For instance, choose $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$, then we get

$$(2.13) \quad \left| f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \int_a^b g(s) ds - \int_a^b f(t) g(t) dt \right| \leq H \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^r \|g\|_1.$$

In the following, some examples of weighted Ostrowski inequalities for some of the most popular weights.

Example 1. *(Legendre) If $g(t) = 1$, and $t \in [a, b]$ then we get the following companion of Ostrowski inequality for Hölder type mappings $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$*

$$(2.14) \quad \left| (b-a) \frac{f(x) + f(a+b-x)}{2} - \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq H(b-a) \left[\frac{b-a}{4} + \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right| \right]^r,$$

for all $x \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$. In particular, the mid-point inequality

$$(2.15) \quad \left| (b-a) f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{H}{2^r} (b-a)^{r+1}.$$

and the trapezoid inequality

$$(2.16) \quad \left| (b-a) \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} - \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{H}{2^r} (b-a)^{r+1}.$$

Example 2. (*Logarithm*) If $g(t) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)$, and $t \in (0, 1]$ then we get the following companion of Ostrowski inequality for Hölder type mappings $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$(2.17) \quad \left| f(x) \int_0^{1/2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) dt + f(1-x) \int_{1/2}^1 \ln\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) dt - \int_0^1 f(t) \ln\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) dt \right| \\ = \left| \frac{(1 + \ln(2))f(x) + (1 - \ln(2))f(1-x)}{2} - \int_0^1 f(t) \ln\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) dt \right| \\ \leq H \left[\frac{1}{4} + \left| x - \frac{1}{4} \right| \right]^r,$$

for all $x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$. In particular,

$$(2.18) \quad \left| f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \int_0^1 f(t) \ln\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) dt \right| \leq \frac{H}{2^r}$$

and

$$(2.19) \quad \left| \frac{(1 + \ln(2))f(0) + (1 - \ln(2))f(1)}{2} - \int_0^1 f(t) \ln\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) dt \right| \leq \frac{H}{2^r}$$

Example 3. (*Jacobi*) If $g(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$, and $t \in (0, 1]$ then we get the following companion of Ostrowski inequality for Hölder type mappings $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$(2.20) \quad \left| f(x) \int_0^{1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt + f(1-x) \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{f(t)}{\sqrt{t}} dt \right| \\ = \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}f(x) + (2 - \sqrt{2})f(1-x)}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{f(t)}{\sqrt{t}} dt \right| \leq H \left[\frac{1}{4} + \left| x - \frac{1}{4} \right| \right]^r,$$

for all $x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$. In particular,

$$(2.21) \quad \left| f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{f(t)}{\sqrt{t}} dt \right| \leq \frac{H}{2^r}$$

and

$$(2.22) \quad \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}f(0) + (2 - \sqrt{2})f(1)}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{f(t)}{\sqrt{t}} dt \right| \leq \frac{H}{2^r}$$

Example 4. (*Chebyshev*) If $g(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$, and $t \in (-1, 1)$ then we get the following companion of Ostrowski inequality for Hölder type mappings $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$(2.23) \quad \left| f(x) \int_0^{1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt + f(1-x) \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{f(t)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt \right| \\ = \left| \pi \frac{f(x) + f(1-x)}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{f(t)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt \right| \leq H \left[\frac{1}{4} + \left| x - \frac{1}{4} \right| \right]^r,$$

for all $x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$. In particular,

$$(2.24) \quad \left| \pi f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{f(t)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt \right| \leq \frac{H}{2^r}$$

and

$$(2.25) \quad \left| \pi \frac{f(-1) + f(1)}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{f(t)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt \right| \leq \frac{H}{2^r}$$

Comment 1. *There are a new studies for this companion of Ostrowski's inequality and other related results for Stieltjes integral in a preparation. Such as, the dual case of the obtained inequalities, and other interesting results will see the light soon.*

3. AN APPROXIMATION FOR THE RIEMANN-STIELTJES INTEGRAL

Let $I_n : a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ be a division of the interval $[a, b]$, $h_i = x_{i+1} - x_i$, ($i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$) and $\nu(h) := \max \{h_i | i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$. Define the general Riemann-Stieltjes sum

$$(3.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(f, u, I_n, \xi) &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) \left[u\left(\frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2}\right) - u(x_i) \right] + f(x_i + x_{i+1} - \xi_i) \left[u(x_{i+1}) - u\left(\frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

In the following, we establish some upper bounds for the error approximation of the Riemann-Stieltjes integral $\int_a^b f(t) du(t)$ by its Riemann-Stieltjes sum $S(f, u, I_n, \xi)$.

Theorem 5. *Let $u : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a mapping of bounded variation on $[a, b]$ and $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be of r -H-Hölder type on $[a, b]$. Then*

$$\int_a^b f(t) du(t) = S(f, u, I_n, \xi) + R(f, u, I_n, \xi)$$

where, $S(f, u, I_n, \xi)$ is given in (3.1) and the remainder $R(f, u, I_n, \xi)$ satisfies the bound

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{aligned} |R(f, u, I_n, \xi)| &\leq H \left[\frac{1}{4} \nu(h) + \max_{i=0,1,\dots,n-1} \left| \xi_i - \frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{4} \right| \right]^r \cdot \bigvee_a^b(u) \\ &\leq H \left[\frac{1}{2} \nu(h) \right]^r \cdot \bigvee_a^b(u) \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Applying Theorem 4 on the intervals $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$, we may state that

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| f(\xi_i) \left[u\left(\frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2}\right) - u(x_i) \right] + f(x_i + x_{i+1} - \xi_i) \left[u(x_{i+1}) - u\left(\frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2}\right) \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(t) du(t) \right| \\ &\leq H \left[\frac{1}{4} h_i + \left| \xi_i - \frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{4} \right| \right]^r \cdot \bigvee_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}}(u), \end{aligned}$$

for all $i \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$.

Summing the above inequality over i from 0 to $n - 1$ and using the generalized triangle inequality, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned}
& |R(f, u, I_n, \xi)| \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left| f(\xi_i) \left[u\left(\frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2}\right) - u(x_i) \right] + f(x_i + x_{i+1} - \xi_i) \left[u(x_{i+1}) - u\left(\frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2}\right) \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(t) du(t) \right| \\
&\leq H \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left[\frac{1}{4}h_i + \left| \xi_i - \frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{4} \right| \right]^r \cdot \bigvee_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}}(u) \\
&\leq H \sup_{i=0,1,\dots,n-1} \left[\frac{1}{4}h_i + \left| \xi_i - \frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{4} \right| \right]^r \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \bigvee_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}}(u).
\end{aligned}$$

However,

$$\sup_{i=0,1,\dots,n-1} \left[\frac{1}{4}h_i + \left| \xi_i - \frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{4} \right| \right]^r \leq \left[\frac{1}{4}\nu(h) + \sup \left| \xi_i - \frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{4} \right| \right]^r,$$

and

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \bigvee_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}}(u) = \bigvee_a^b(u).$$

which completely proves the first inequality in (3.2).

For the second inequality, we observe that

$$\left| \xi_i - \frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{4} \right| \leq \frac{1}{4}h_i$$

for all $i \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n - 1\}$. which completes the proof. \square

Corollary 6. *In Theorem 5, additionally, if f is symmetric about the x -axis, then we have $S(f, u, I_n, \xi)$ reduced to be*

$$(3.3) \quad S(f, u, I_n, \xi) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_i) [u(x_{i+1}) - u(x_i)].$$

Then

$$\int_a^b f(t) du(t) = S(f, u, I_n, \xi) + R(f, u, I_n, \xi)$$

where, $S(f, u, I_n, \xi)$ is given in (3.3) and the remainder $R(f, u, I_n, \xi)$ satisfies the bound in (3.2).

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