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# SOME MULTIPLICATIVE INEQUALITIES FOR HEINZ OPERATOR MEAN

S. S. DRAGOMIR[1,2]

Abstract. In this paper we obtain some new multiplicative inequalities for Heinz operator mean.

## 1. Introduction

Throughout this paper $A$, $B$ are positive invertible operators on a complex Hilbert space $(H, \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle)$. We use the following notations for operators and $\nu \in [0,1]$

$$A\nabla_\nu B := (1-\nu)A + \nu B,$$

the *weighted operator arithmetic mean,* and

$$A\sharp_\nu B := A^{1/2}\left(A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2}\right)^\nu A^{1/2},$$

the *weighted operator geometric mean* [14]. When $\nu = \frac{1}{2}$ we write $A\nabla B$ and $A\sharp B$ for brevity, respectively.

Define the *Heinz operator mean* by

$$H_\nu(A,B) := \frac{1}{2}\left(A\sharp_\nu B + A\sharp_{1-\nu}B\right).$$

The following interpolatory inequality is obvious

$$A\sharp B \le H_\nu(A,B) \le A\nabla B \tag{1.1}$$

for any $\nu \in [0,1]$.

We recall that *Specht's ratio* is defined by [16]

$$S(h) := \begin{cases} \dfrac{h^{\frac{1}{h-1}}}{e\ln\left(h^{\frac{1}{h-1}}\right)} \text{ if } h \in (0,1)\cup(1,\infty), \\ \\ 1 \text{ if } h = 1. \end{cases} \tag{1.2}$$

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 result provides an upper and lower bound for the Heinz mean in terms of the operator geometric mean $A\sharp B$ :

**Theorem 1** (Dragomir, 2015 [6]). *Assume that $A$, $B$ are positive invertible operators and the constants $M > m > 0$ are such that*

$$mA \le B \le MA. \tag{1.3}$$

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*Then we have*

$$\omega_{\nu}(m,M)\,A\sharp B\leq H_{\nu}(A,B)\leq\Omega_{\nu}(m,M)\,A\sharp B, \tag{1.4}$$

*where*

$$\Omega_{\nu}(m,M):=\begin{cases} S\left(m^{|2\nu-1|}\right) \text{ if } M<1,\\ \max\left\{S\left(m^{|2\nu-1|}\right),S\left(M^{|2\nu-1|}\right)\right\} \text{ if } m\leq 1\leq M,\\ S\left(M^{|2\nu-1|}\right) \text{ if } 1<m\end{cases} \tag{1.5}$$

*and*

$$\omega_{\nu}(m,M):=\begin{cases} S\left(M^{\left|\nu-\frac{1}{2}\right|}\right) \text{ if } M<1,\\ 1 \text{ if } m\leq 1\leq M,\\ S\left(m^{\left|\nu-\frac{1}{2}\right|}\right) \text{ if } 1<m,\end{cases} \tag{1.6}$$

*where* $\nu\in[0,1]$.

We consider the *Kantorovich's constant* defined by

$$K(h):=\frac{(h+1)^2}{4h},\ h>0. \tag{1.7}$$

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 $h>0$.

We have:

**Theorem 2** (Dragomir, 2015 [7])**.** *Assume that* $A$, $B$ *are positive invertible operators and the constants* $M>m>0$ *are such that the condition (1.3) is valid. Then for any* $\nu\in[0,1]$ *we have*

$$(A\sharp B\leq)\,H_{\nu}(A,B)\leq\exp\left[\Theta_{\nu}(m,M)-1\right]A\sharp B \tag{1.8}$$

*where*

$$\Theta_{\nu}(m,M):=\begin{cases} K\left(m^{|2\nu-1|}\right) \text{ if } M<1,\\ \max\left\{K\left(m^{|2\nu-1|}\right),K\left(M^{|2\nu-1|}\right)\right\} \text{ if } m\leq 1\leq M,\\ K\left(M^{|2\nu-1|}\right) \text{ if } 1<m\end{cases} \tag{1.9}$$

*and*

$$(0\leq)\,H_{\nu}(A,B)-A\sharp B\leq\frac{1}{4m^{1-\nu}}\max_{x\in[m,M]}D\left(x^{2\nu-1}\right)A, \tag{1.10}$$

*where the function* $D:(0,\infty)\to[0,\infty)$ *is defined by* $D(x)=(x-1)\ln x$.

The following bounds for the Heinz mean $H_{\nu}(A,B)$ in terms of $A\nabla B$ are also valid:

**Theorem 3** (Dragomir, 2015 [7])**.** *With the assumptions of Theorem 4 we have*

$$(0\leq)\,A\nabla B-H_{\nu}(A,B)\leq\nu(1-\nu)\,\Upsilon(m,M)\,A, \tag{1.11}$$

*where*

$$\Upsilon(m,M) := \begin{cases} (m-1)\ln m \text{ if } M<1, \\ \\ \max\{(m-1)\ln m, (M-1)\ln M\} \text{ if } m \le 1 \le M, \\ \\ (M-1)\ln M \text{ if } 1<m \end{cases} \tag{1.12}$$

*and*

$$A\nabla B \exp\left[-4\nu(1-\nu)\left(F(m,M)-1\right)\right] \le H_\nu(A,B) \left(\le A\nabla B\right) \tag{1.13}$$

*where*

$$F(m,M) := \begin{cases} K(m) \text{ if } M<1, \\ \\ \max\{K(m), K(M)\} \text{ if } m \le 1 \le M, \\ \\ K(M) \text{ if } 1<m. \end{cases} \tag{1.14}$$

For other recent results on operator geometric mean inequalities, see [2]-[13], [15] and [17]-[18].

Motivated by the above results, we establish in this paper some multiplicative inequalities providing bounds for $H_\nu(A,B)$ in terms of $A\sharp B$ and $A\nabla B$ under various assumptions for positive invertible operators $A$, $B$.

## 2. Bounds for $H_\nu(A,B)$ in Terms of $A\sharp B$

For $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$ we consider the following function $d_\nu : (0,\infty) \to [1,\infty)$ defined by

$$d_\nu(x) = \frac{x^\nu + x^{1-\nu}}{2\sqrt{x}}. \tag{2.1}$$

The properties of this function are collected in the following lemma.

**Lemma 1.** *For any $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$ we have that $\lim_{x\to 0+} d_\nu(x) = \lim_{x\to\infty} d_\nu(x) = \infty$, the function is decreasing on $(0,1)$, increasing on $(1,\infty)$, $d_\nu(1) = 1$ and $d_\nu\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = d_\nu(x)$ for any $x \in (0,\infty)$.*

*Proof.* We have

$$d_\nu(x) = \frac{x^\nu + x^{1-\nu}}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2}\left(x^{\nu-\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}-\nu}\right)$$

for any $x \in (0,\infty)$ and any $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$.

By taking the derivative we have

$$\begin{aligned} d_\nu'(x) &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\left(\nu - \frac{1}{2}\right)x^{\nu-\frac{3}{2}} + \left(\frac{1}{2}-\nu\right)x^{-\nu-\frac{1}{2}}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\nu-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x^{\nu-\frac{3}{2}} - x^{-\nu-\frac{1}{2}}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\nu-\frac{1}{2}\right)x^{-\nu-\frac{1}{2}}\left(x^{2\nu-1}-1\right) \end{aligned}$$

for any $x \in (0,\infty)$ and any $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$.

If $\nu > \frac{1}{2}$ then $x^{2\nu-1} - 1$ is negative for $x \in (0,1)$ and positive for $x \in (1,\infty)$ giving that $d_\nu'(x)$ is negative for $x \in (0,1)$ and positive for $x \in (1,\infty)$.

If $\nu < \frac{1}{2}$ then $x^{2\nu-1} - 1$ is positive for $x \in (0,1)$ and negative for $x \in (1,\infty)$ giving that $d'_\nu(x)$ is negative for $x \in (0,1)$ and positive for $x \in (1,\infty)$.

These imply that $d_\nu$ is decreasing on $(0,1)$ and increasing on $(1,\infty)$. The rest is obvious. □

**Theorem 4.** *Let $A$, $B$ be positive invertible operators and the constants $M > m > 0$ such that*

$$mA \le B \le MA. \tag{2.2}$$

*If for $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$ we define*

$$\Lambda_\nu(m,M) := \begin{cases} \frac{m^\nu + m^{1-\nu}}{2\sqrt{m}} \text{ if } M < 1, \\ \max\left\{\frac{m^\nu + m^{1-\nu}}{2\sqrt{m}}, \frac{M^\nu + M^{1-\nu}}{2\sqrt{M}}\right\} \text{ if } m \le 1 \le M, \\ \frac{M^\nu + M^{1-\nu}}{2\sqrt{M}} \text{ if } 1 < m \end{cases} \tag{2.3}$$

*and*

$$\lambda_\nu(m,M) := \begin{cases} \frac{M^\nu + M^{1-\nu}}{2\sqrt{M}} \text{ if } M < 1, \\ 1 \text{ if } m \le 1 \le M, \\ \frac{m^\nu + m^{1-\nu}}{2\sqrt{m}} \text{ if } 1 < m, \end{cases} \tag{2.4}$$

*then we have the double inequality*

$$\lambda_\nu(m,M) A\sharp B \le H_\nu(A,B) \le \Lambda_\nu(m,M) A\sharp B, \tag{2.5}$$

*for $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$.*

*Proof.* By the properties of function $d_\nu$ we have

$$\begin{cases} d_\nu(M) \text{ if } M < 1, \\ 1 \text{ if } m \le 1 \le M, \\ d_\nu(m) \text{ if } 1 < m, \end{cases} \le \frac{x^\nu + x^{1-\nu}}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\le \begin{cases} d_\nu(m) \text{ if } M < 1, \\ \max\{d_\nu(m), d_\nu(M)\} \text{ if } m \le 1 \le M, \\ d_\nu(M) \text{ if } 1 < m \end{cases}$$

for any $x \in [m,M]$ and any $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$.

This is equivalent to

$$\lambda_\nu(m,M)\sqrt{x} \le \frac{x^\nu + x^{1-\nu}}{2} \le \Lambda_\nu(m,M)\sqrt{x} \tag{2.6}$$

for any $x \in [m,M]$ and any $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$.

Using the continuous functional calculus, we have for any operator $X$ with $mI \le X \le MI$ that

$$\lambda_\nu(m,M) X^{1/2} \le \frac{X^\nu + X^{1-\nu}}{2} \le \Lambda_\nu(m,M) X^{1/2} \tag{2.7}$$

for any $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$.

Now, if we multiply both sides of (2.2) by $A^{-1/2}$ we have $mI \leq A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2} \leq MI$ and by writing the inequality (2.7) for $X = A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2}$ we get

$$\lambda_\nu(m,M)\left(A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2}\right)^{1/2} \leq \frac{\left(A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2}\right)^{\nu} + \left(A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2}\right)^{1-\nu}}{2} \leq \Lambda_\nu(m,M)\left(A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2}\right)^{1/2} \tag{2.8}$$

for any $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$.

Finally, if we multiply both sides of (2.8) by $A^{1/2}$, then we get the desired result (2.5). □

**Corollary 1.** *Let $A$, $B$ be two positive operators. For positive real numbers $m$, $m'$, $M$, $M'$, put $h := \frac{M}{m}$, $h' := \frac{M'}{m'}$ and let $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$. If either of the following conditions*

*(i) If $0 < mI \leq A \leq m'I < M'I \leq B \leq MI$,*

*(ii) If $0 < mI \leq B \leq m'I < M'I \leq A \leq MI$,*

*hold, then*

$$\frac{(h')^{\nu} + (h')^{1-\nu}}{2\sqrt{h'}} A\sharp B \leq H_\nu(A,B) \leq \frac{h^{\nu} + h^{1-\nu}}{2\sqrt{h}} A\sharp B. \tag{2.9}$$

*Proof.* If the condition (i) is valid, then we have

$$I < h'I = \frac{M'}{m'} I \leq A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2} \leq \frac{M}{m} I = hI,$$

which implies, by (2.5) that

$$d_\nu(h') A\sharp B \leq H_\nu(A,B) \leq d_\nu(h) A\sharp B$$

and the inequality (2.9) is proved.

If the condition (ii) is valid, then we have

$$0 < \frac{1}{h} I \leq A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2} \leq \frac{1}{h'} I < I,$$

which, by (2.5) gives

$$d_\nu\left(\frac{1}{h'}\right) A\sharp B \leq H_\nu(A,B) \leq d_\nu\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) A\sharp B.$$

Since

$$d_\nu\left(\frac{1}{h'}\right) = d_\nu(h') \text{ and } d_\nu\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) = d_\nu(h),$$

then the inequality (2.9) is also valid. □

## 3. Bounds for $H_\nu(A,B)$ in Terms of $A\nabla B$

We introduce the function $c_\nu : (0,\infty) \to [1,\infty)$ defined by

$$c_\nu(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^{\nu} + x^{1-\nu}}, \tag{3.1}$$

where $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$.

The properties of this function are as follows:

**Lemma 2.** *For any* $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$ *we have that* $\lim_{x\to 0+} c_\nu(x) = \lim_{x\to\infty} c_\nu(x) = \infty$, *the function is decreasing on* $(0,1)$, *increasing on* $(1,\infty)$, $c_\nu(1) = 1$ *and* $c_\nu\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = c_\nu(x)$ *for any* $x \in (0,\infty)$.

*Proof.* Taking the derivative of $c_\nu$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} c_\nu'(x) &= \frac{(x+1)'\left(x^\nu + x^{1-\nu}\right) - (x+1)\left(x^\nu + x^{1-\nu}\right)'}{\left(x^\nu + x^{1-\nu}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^\nu + x^{1-\nu} - (x+1)\left(\nu x^{\nu-1} + (1-\nu)x^{-\nu}\right)}{\left(x^\nu + x^{1-\nu}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^\nu + x^{1-\nu} - \nu x^\nu - (1-\nu)x^{1-\nu} - \nu x^{\nu-1} - (1-\nu)x^{-\nu}}{\left(x^\nu + x^{1-\nu}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{(1-\nu)x^\nu + \nu x^{1-\nu} - \nu x^{\nu-1} - (1-\nu)x^{-\nu}}{\left(x^\nu + x^{1-\nu}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{(1-\nu)\left(x^\nu - x^{-\nu}\right) + \nu\left(x^{1-\nu} - x^{\nu-1}\right)}{\left(x^\nu + x^{1-\nu}\right)^2} \end{aligned}$$

for any $x \in (0,\infty)$ and $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$.

Consider the function $\ell_\nu : (0,\infty) \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_\nu(x) &:= (1-\nu)\left(x^\nu - x^{-\nu}\right) + \nu\left(x^{1-\nu} - x^{\nu-1}\right) \\ &= (1-\nu)\left(x^\nu - \frac{1}{x^\nu}\right) + \nu\left(x^{1-\nu} - \frac{1}{x^{1-\nu}}\right) \\ &= (1-\nu)\left(\frac{x^{2\nu}-1}{x^\nu}\right) + \nu\left(\frac{x^{2(1-\nu)}-1}{x^{1-\nu}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

We also have

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_\nu'(x) &= (1-\nu)\left(\nu x^{\nu-1} + \nu x^{-\nu-1}\right) + \nu\left((1-\nu)x^{-\nu} + (1-\nu)x^{\nu-2}\right) \\ &= (1-\nu)\nu\left(x^{\nu-1} + x^{-\nu-1} + x^{-\nu} + x^{\nu-2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

for any $x \in (0,\infty)$ and $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$.

Since $\ell_\nu'(x) > 0$ for any $x \in (0,\infty)$ and $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$ it follows that the equation $\ell_\nu(x) = 0$ has a unique solution on $(0,\infty)$, namely $x = 1$ and $\ell_\nu'(x) < 0$ for $x \in (0,1)$ and $\ell_\nu'(x) > 0$ for $x \in (1,\infty)$.

These show that the function $c_\nu$ is decreasing on $(0,1)$ and increasing on $(1,\infty)$.

The rest of properties are obvious. □

We have:

**Theorem 5.** *Let* $A$, $B$ *be positive invertible operators and the constants* $M > m > 0$ *such that the condition (2.2) holds. If for* $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$ *we define*

$$\Phi_\nu(m,M) := \begin{cases} \frac{M^\nu + M^{1-\nu}}{M+1} \text{ if } M < 1, \\ 1 \text{ if } m \le 1 \le M, \\ \frac{m^\nu + m^{1-\nu}}{m+1} \text{ if } 1 < m, \end{cases} \tag{3.2}$$

*and*

$$\phi_{\nu}(m,M):=\begin{cases}\frac{m^{\nu}+m^{1-\nu}}{m+1} \text{ if } M<1,\\ \min\left\{\frac{m^{\nu}+m^{1-\nu}}{m+1},\frac{M^{\nu}+M^{1-\nu}}{M+1}\right\} \text{ if } m\le 1\le M,\\ \frac{M^{\nu}+M^{1-\nu}}{M+1} \text{ if } 1<m,\end{cases} \tag{3.3}$$

*then we have the double inequality*

$$\phi_{\nu}(m,M)\,A\nabla B\le H_{\nu}(A,B)\le \Phi_{\nu}(m,M)\,A\nabla B, \tag{3.4}$$

*for* $\nu\in(0,1)\setminus\left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$.

*Proof.* From Lemma 2 we have

$$\begin{aligned}&\begin{cases}\frac{M+1}{M^{\nu}+M^{1-\nu}} \text{ if } M<1,\\ 1 \text{ if } m\le 1\le M,\\ \frac{m+1}{m^{\nu}+m^{1-\nu}} \text{ if } 1<m,\end{cases}\\ &\le \frac{x+1}{x^{\nu}+x^{1-\nu}}\\ &\le \begin{cases}\frac{m+1}{m^{\nu}+m^{1-\nu}} \text{ if } M<1,\\ \max\left\{\frac{m+1}{m^{\nu}+m^{1-\nu}},\frac{M+1}{M^{\nu}+M^{1-\nu}}\right\} \text{ if } m\le 1\le M,\\ \frac{M+1}{M^{\nu}+M^{1-\nu}} \text{ if } 1<m,\end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$\begin{aligned}&\frac{x+1}{2}\times\begin{cases}\frac{m^{\nu}+m^{1-\nu}}{m+1} \text{ if } M<1,\\ \min\left\{\frac{m^{\nu}+m^{1-\nu}}{m+1},\frac{M^{\nu}+M^{1-\nu}}{M+1}\right\} \text{ if } m\le 1\le M,\\ \frac{M^{\nu}+M^{1-\nu}}{M+1} \text{ if } 1<m\end{cases}\\ &\le \frac{x^{\nu}+x^{1-\nu}}{2}\\ &\le \frac{x+1}{2}\times\begin{cases}\frac{M^{\nu}+M^{1-\nu}}{M+1} \text{ if } M<1,\\ 1 \text{ if } m\le 1\le M,\\ \frac{m^{\nu}+m^{1-\nu}}{m+1} \text{ if } 1<m,\end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

namely

$$\phi_{\nu}(m,M)\,\frac{x+1}{2}\le\frac{x^{\nu}+x^{1-\nu}}{2}\le\Phi_{\nu}(m,M)\,\frac{x+1}{2}$$

for any $x\in(0,\infty)$ and $\nu\in(0,1)\setminus\left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$.

Using the continuous functional calculus, we have for any operator $X$ with $mI \leq X \leq MI$ that

$$\phi_{\nu}(m,M)\frac{X+I}{2} \leq \frac{X^{\nu}+X^{1-\nu}}{2} \leq \Phi_{\nu}(m,M)\frac{X+I}{2} \tag{3.5}$$

for any $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$.

Now, if we multiply both sides of (2.2) by $A^{-1/2}$ we have $mI \leq A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2} \leq MI$ and by writing the inequality (3.5) for $X = A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2}$ we get

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{\nu}(m,M)\frac{A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2}+I}{2} &\leq \frac{\left(A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2}\right)^{\nu}+\left(A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2}\right)^{1-\nu}}{2} \\ &\leq \Phi_{\nu}(m,M)\frac{A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2}+I}{2}\end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

for any $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$.

Finally, if we multiply both sides of (3.6) with $A^{1/2}$, then we get the desired result (3.4). □

Finally, we have:

**Corollary 2.** *Let $A$, $B$ be two positive operators. For positive real numbers $m$, $m'$, $M$, $M'$, put $h := \frac{M}{m}$, $h' := \frac{M'}{m'}$ and let $\nu \in (0,1) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$. If either of the following conditions*

*(i) If $0 < mI \leq A \leq m'I < M'I \leq B \leq MI$,*

*(ii) If $0 < mI \leq B \leq m'I < M'I \leq A \leq MI$,*

*hold, then*

$$\frac{h^{\nu}+h^{1-\nu}}{h+1}A\nabla B \leq H_{\nu}(A,B) \leq \frac{(h')^{\nu}+(h')^{1-\nu}}{h'+1}A\nabla B. \tag{3.7}$$

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[1]Mathematics, College of Engineering & Science, Victoria University, PO Box 14428, Melbourne City, MC 8001, Australia.
*E-mail address*: sever.dragomir@vu.edu.au
*URL*: http://rgmia.org/dragomir

[2]School of Computer Science & Applied Mathematics, University of the Witwatersrand, Private Bag 3, Johannesburg 2050, South Africa