

ADDITIVE INEQUALITIES FOR WEIGHTED HARMONIC AND ARITHMETIC OPERATOR MEANS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we establish some new upper and lower bounds for the difference between the weighted arithmetic and harmonic operator means under various assumption for the positive invertible operators A, B . Some applications when A, B are bounded above and below by positive constants are given as well.

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

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

the *weighted operator arithmetic mean*,

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

the *weighted operator geometric mean* and

$$A!_{\nu}B := \left((1 - \nu)A^{-1} + \nu B^{-1} \right)^{-1}$$

the *weighted operator harmonic mean*, where $\nu \in [0, 1]$.

When $\nu = \frac{1}{2}$, we write $A\nabla B$, $A\sharp B$ and $A!B$ for brevity, respectively.

The following fundamental inequality between the weighted arithmetic, geometric and harmonic operator means holds

$$(1.1) \quad A!_{\nu}B \leq A\sharp_{\nu}B \leq A\nabla_{\nu}B$$

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

For various recent inequalities between these means we recommend the recent papers [3]-[6], [8]-[12] and the references therein.

In the recent work [7] we obtained between others the following result:

Theorem 1. *Let A, B be positive invertible operators and $M > m > 0$ such that*

$$(1.2) \quad MA \geq B \geq mA.$$

Then for any $\nu \in [0, 1]$ we have

$$(1.3) \quad rk(m, M)A \leq A\nabla_{\nu}B - A!_{\nu}B \leq RK(m, M)A,$$

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where $r = \min\{\nu, 1 - \nu\}$, $R = \max\{\nu, 1 - \nu\}$ and the bounds $K(m, M)$ and $k(m, M)$ are given by

$$(1.4) \quad K(m, M) := \begin{cases} (m-1)^2(m+1)^{-1} & \text{if } M < 1, \\ \max\left\{(m-1)^2(m+1)^{-1}, (M-1)^2(M+1)^{-1}\right\} & \text{if } m \leq 1 \leq M, \\ (M-1)^2(M+1)^{-1} & \text{if } 1 < m \end{cases}$$

and

$$(1.5) \quad k(m, M) := \begin{cases} (M-1)^2(M+1)^{-1} & \text{if } M < 1, \\ 0 & \text{if } m \leq 1 \leq M, \\ (m-1)^2(m+1)^{-1} & \text{if } 1 < m. \end{cases}$$

In particular,

$$(1.6) \quad \frac{1}{2}k(m, M)A \leq A\nabla B - A!B \leq \frac{1}{2}K(m, M)A.$$

Let A, B positive invertible operators and positive real numbers m, m', M, M' such that the condition $0 < mI \leq A \leq m'I < M'I \leq B \leq MI$ holds. Put $h := \frac{M}{m}$ and $h' := \frac{M'}{m'}$, then for any $\nu \in [0, 1]$ we have [7]

$$(1.7) \quad r(h'-1)^2(h'+1)^{-1}A \leq A\nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \leq R(h-1)^2(h+1)^{-1}A,$$

where $r = \min\{\nu, 1 - \nu\}$, $R = \max\{\nu, 1 - \nu\}$ and, in particular,

$$(1.8) \quad \frac{1}{2}(h'-1)^2(h'+1)^{-1}A \leq A\nabla B - A!B \leq \frac{1}{2}(h-1)^2(h+1)^{-1}A.$$

Let A, B positive invertible operators and positive real numbers m, m', M, M' such that the condition $0 < mI \leq B \leq m'I < M'I \leq A \leq MI$ holds. Then for any $\nu \in [0, 1]$ we also have [7]

$$(1.9) \quad r(h'-1)^2(h'+1)^{-1}(h')^{-1}A \leq A\nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \\ \leq R(h-1)^2(h+1)^{-1}h^{-1}A,$$

and, in particular,

$$(1.10) \quad \frac{1}{2}(h'-1)^2(h'+1)^{-1}(h')^{-1}A \leq A\nabla B - A!B \\ \leq \frac{1}{2}(h-1)^2(h+1)^{-1}h^{-1}A.$$

Motivated by the above facts, in this paper we establish some new upper and lower bounds for the difference $A\nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B$ for $\nu \in [0, 1]$ under various assumption for the positive invertible operators A, B . Some applications when A, B are bounded above and below by positive constants are given as well.

2. MAIN RESULTS

We have:

Theorem 2. *Let A, B be positive invertible operators and $M > m > 0$ such that the condition (1.2) is valid. Then for any $\nu \in [0, 1]$ we have*

$$(2.1) \quad \nu(1-\nu) \min\{1, m^3\} (AB^{-1} - I)^2 A \leq A\nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \\ \leq \nu(1-\nu) \max\{1, M^3\} (AB^{-1} - I)^2 A.$$

In particular, we have

$$(2.2) \quad \frac{1}{4} \min\{1, m^3\} (AB^{-1} - I)^2 A \leq A\nabla B - A!B \\ \leq \frac{1}{4} \max\{1, M^3\} (AB^{-1} - I)^2 A.$$

Proof. Let $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a twice differentiable function on the interval \mathring{I} , the interior of I . If there exists the constants d, D such that

$$(2.3) \quad d \leq f''(t) \leq D \text{ for any } t \in \mathring{I},$$

then [3]

$$(2.4) \quad \frac{1}{2} \nu(1-\nu) d(b-a)^2 \leq (1-\nu)f(a) + \nu f(b) - f((1-\nu)a + \nu b) \\ \leq \frac{1}{2} \nu(1-\nu) D(b-a)^2$$

for any $a, b \in \mathring{I}$ and $\nu \in [0, 1]$.

Let $f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ with $f(t) = \frac{1}{t}$. Then $f''(t) = \frac{2}{t^3}$ and if $t \in [\min\{a, b\}, \max\{a, b\}]$ where $a, b > 0$, then we have

$$\frac{2}{\max^3\{a, b\}} \leq f''(t) \leq \frac{2}{\min^3\{a, b\}}.$$

Using the inequality (2.4) we have

$$(2.5) \quad \nu(1-\nu) \frac{(b-a)^2}{\max^3\{a, b\}} \leq (1-\nu) \frac{1}{a} + \nu \frac{1}{b} - ((1-\nu)a + \nu b)^{-1} \\ \leq \nu(1-\nu) \frac{(b-a)^2}{\min^3\{a, b\}}$$

for any $a, b > 0$ and $\nu \in [0, 1]$.

If we take $a = \frac{1}{x}$ and $b = \frac{1}{y}$ in (2.5) with $x, y > 0$, then we get

$$(2.6) \quad \nu(1-\nu) (\min\{x, y\})^3 \frac{(x-y)^2}{x^2 y^2} \leq (1-\nu)x + \nu y - ((1-\nu)x^{-1} + \nu y^{-1})^{-1} \\ \leq \nu(1-\nu) (\max\{x, y\})^3 \frac{(x-y)^2}{x^2 y^2}.$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} (\max\{x, y\})^3 \frac{(x-y)^2}{x^2y^2} &= (\max\{x, y\})^3 \frac{(x-y)^2}{(\max\{x, y\} \min\{x, y\})^2} \\ &= \max\{x, y\} \frac{(x-y)^2}{(\min\{x, y\})^2} \\ &= \max\{x, y\} \left(\frac{\max\{x, y\}}{\min\{x, y\}} - 1 \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

and, similarly

$$(\min\{x, y\})^3 \frac{(x-y)^2}{x^2y^2} = \min\{x, y\} \left(1 - \frac{\min\{x, y\}}{\max\{x, y\}} \right)^2$$

for any $x, y > 0$.

Then (2.6) is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} (2.7) \quad & \nu(1-\nu) \min\{x, y\} \left(1 - \frac{\min\{x, y\}}{\max\{x, y\}} \right)^2 \\ & \leq (1-\nu)x + \nu y - ((1-\nu)x^{-1} + \nu y^{-1})^{-1} \\ & \leq \max\{x, y\} \left(\frac{\max\{x, y\}}{\min\{x, y\}} - 1 \right)^2, \end{aligned}$$

for any $x, y > 0$ and $\nu \in [0, 1]$.

Now, if we take $x = 1$ in (2.6) then we get

$$\begin{aligned} (2.8) \quad & \nu(1-\nu) (\min\{1, y\})^3 (y^{-1} - 1)^2 \leq 1 - \nu + \nu y - (1 - \nu + \nu y^{-1})^{-1} \\ & \leq \nu(1-\nu) (\max\{1, y\})^3 (y^{-1} - 1)^2, \end{aligned}$$

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

If $y \in [m, M]$ then $\min\{1, y\} \geq \min\{1, m\}$ and $\max\{1, y\} \leq \max\{1, M\}$ and by (2.8) we get

$$\begin{aligned} (2.9) \quad & \nu(1-\nu) \min\{1, m^3\} (y^{-1} - 1)^2 \leq 1 - \nu + \nu y - (1 - \nu + \nu y^{-1})^{-1} \\ & \leq \nu(1-\nu) \max\{1, M^3\} (y^{-1} - 1)^2, \end{aligned}$$

for any $y \in [m, M]$ and $\nu \in [0, 1]$.

If we use the continuous functional calculus for the positive invertible operator X with $mI \leq X \leq MI$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} (2.10) \quad & \nu(1-\nu) \min\{1, m^3\} (X^{-1} - I)^2 \\ & \leq (1-\nu)I + \nu X - ((1-\nu)I + \nu X^{-1})^{-1} \\ & \leq \nu(1-\nu) \max\{1, M^3\} (X^{-1} - I)^2, \end{aligned}$$

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

If we multiply (1.2) both sides by $A^{-1/2}$ we get $MI \geq A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2} \geq mI$.

By writing the inequality (2.10) for $X = A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2}$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.11) \quad & \nu(1-\nu) \min\{1, m^3\} \left(A^{1/2}B^{-1}A^{1/2} - I \right)^2 \\
& \leq (1-\nu)I + \nu A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2} - \left((1-\nu)I + \nu A^{1/2}B^{-1}A^{1/2} \right)^{-1} \\
& \leq \nu(1-\nu) \max\{1, M^3\} \left(A^{1/2}B^{-1}A^{1/2} - I \right)^2,
\end{aligned}$$

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

If we multiply the inequality (2.11) both sides with $A^{1/2}$, then we get

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.12) \quad & \nu(1-\nu) \min\{1, m^3\} A^{1/2} \left(A^{1/2}B^{-1}A^{1/2} - I \right)^2 A^{1/2} \\
& \leq (1-\nu)A + \nu B - A^{1/2} \left(\nu A^{1/2}B^{-1}A^{1/2} + (1-\nu)I \right)^{-1} A^{1/2} \\
& \leq \nu(1-\nu) \max\{1, M^3\} A^{1/2} \left(A^{1/2}B^{-1}A^{1/2} - I \right)^2 A^{1/2},
\end{aligned}$$

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

Observe that

$$\begin{aligned}
& A^{1/2} \left(\nu \left(A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2} \right)^{-1} + (1-\nu)I \right)^{-1} A^{1/2} \\
& = A^{1/2} \left(A^{1/2} \left(\nu B^{-1} + (1-\nu)A^{-1} \right) A^{1/2} \right)^{-1} A^{1/2} \\
& = A^{1/2} \left(A^{1/2} \left(\nu B^{-1} + (1-\nu)A^{-1} \right) A^{1/2} \right)^{-1} A^{1/2} \\
& = A^{1/2} A^{-1/2} \left(\nu B^{-1} + (1-\nu)A^{-1} \right)^{-1} A^{-1/2} A^{1/2} = A!_{\nu} B
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
& A^{1/2} \left(A^{1/2}B^{-1}A^{1/2} - I \right)^2 A^{1/2} \\
& = A^{1/2} A^{1/2} \left(B^{-1} - A^{-1} \right) A^{1/2} A^{1/2} \left(B^{-1} - A^{-1} \right) A^{1/2} A^{1/2} \\
& = A \left(B^{-1} - A^{-1} \right) A \left(B^{-1} - A^{-1} \right) A \\
& = \left(AB^{-1} - I \right)^2 A.
\end{aligned}$$

From (2.12) we then get the desired result (2.1). \square

We define the *weighted arithmetic and geometric means*

$$A_{\nu}(a, b) := (1-\nu)a + \nu b \text{ and } G_{\nu}(a, b) := a^{1-\nu}b^{\nu}$$

where $\nu \in [0, 1]$ and $a, b > 0$. If $\nu = \frac{1}{2}$, then we write for brevity $A(a, b)$ and $G(a, b)$, respectively.

Lemma 1. *Let $M, m \in \mathbb{R}$ with $M > m$ and $\Phi : I \subseteq (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a twice differentiable function on \bar{I} such that*

$$(2.13) \quad m \leq t^2 \Phi''(t) \leq M,$$

for any $t \in \mathring{I}$. Then for any $a, b \in \mathring{I}$ and $\nu \in [0, 1]$ we have

$$(2.14) \quad m \ln \left(\frac{A_\nu(a, b)}{G_\nu(a, b)} \right) \leq (1 - \nu) \Phi(a) + \nu \Phi(b) - \Phi((1 - \nu)a + \nu b) \\ \leq M \ln \left(\frac{A_\nu(a, b)}{G_\nu(a, b)} \right).$$

In particular,

$$(2.15) \quad m \ln \left(\frac{A(a, b)}{G(a, b)} \right) \leq \frac{\Phi(a) + \Phi(b)}{2} - \Phi\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq M \ln \left(\frac{A(a, b)}{G(a, b)} \right).$$

Proof. Since $m \leq t^2 \Phi''(t)$ for any $t \in \mathring{I}$, then $\Phi_m := \Phi + m \ln$ is convex on I since

$$\Phi_m''(t) = \Phi''(t) - \frac{m}{t^2} = \frac{\Phi''(t)t^2 - m}{t^2} \geq 0, \quad t \in \mathring{I}.$$

By the definition of convexity, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi((1 - \nu)a + \nu b) + m \ln A_\nu(a, b) &\leq (1 - \nu) [\Phi(a) + m \ln a] + \nu [\Phi(b) + m \ln b] \\ &= (1 - \nu) \Phi(a) + \nu \Phi(b) + (1 - \nu) m \ln a + \nu m \ln b \\ &= (1 - \nu) \Phi(a) + \nu \Phi(b) + m \ln G_\nu(a, b) \end{aligned}$$

for any $a, b \in \mathring{I}$ and $\nu \in [0, 1]$, that is equivalent to

$$m \ln \frac{A_\nu(a, b)}{G_\nu(a, b)} \leq (1 - \nu) \Phi(a) + \nu \Phi(b) - \Phi((1 - \nu)a + \nu b)$$

for any $a, b \in \mathring{I}$ and $\nu \in [0, 1]$ and the first inequality in (2.1) is proved.

Similarly, by the convexity of $\Phi_M := -M \ln - \Phi$ we get the second part of (2.1). \square

We recall that *Specht's ratio* is defined by

$$(2.16) \quad S(h) := \begin{cases} \frac{h^{\frac{1}{h-1}}}{e \ln \left(h^{\frac{1}{h-1}} \right)} & \text{if } h \in (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty), \\ 1 & \text{if } h = 1. \end{cases}$$

It is well known that $\lim_{h \rightarrow 1} S(h) = 1$, $S(h) = S\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) > 1$ for $h > 0$, $h \neq 1$. 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

$$(2.17) \quad S\left(\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^r\right) \leq \frac{A_\nu(a, b)}{G_\nu(a, b)} \leq S\left(\frac{a}{b}\right),$$

where $a, b > 0$, $\nu \in [0, 1]$, $r = \min\{1 - \nu, \nu\}$.

The second inequality in (1.3) is due to Tominaga [11] while the first one is due to Furuichi [8].

Corollary 1. *With the assumptions of Lemma 1 we have*

$$(2.18) \quad m \ln S\left(\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^r\right) \leq (1 - \nu) \Phi(a) + \nu \Phi(b) - \Phi((1 - \nu)a + \nu b) \\ \leq M \ln S\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$$

for any $a, b \in \mathring{I}$ and $\nu \in [0, 1]$, where $r = \min\{1 - \nu, \nu\}$.

In particular,

$$(2.19) \quad m \ln S \left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \right) \leq \frac{\Phi(a) + \Phi(b)}{2} - \Phi \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \leq M \ln S \left(\frac{a}{b} \right).$$

We consider the *Kantorovich's ratio* defined by

$$(2.20) \quad K(h) := \frac{(h+1)^2}{4h}, \quad h > 0.$$

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's inequality in terms of Kantorovich's ratio holds

$$(2.21) \quad K^r \left(\frac{a}{b} \right) \leq \frac{A_\nu(a, b)}{G_\nu(a, b)} \leq K^R \left(\frac{a}{b} \right),$$

where $a, b > 0$, $\nu \in [0, 1]$, $r = \min\{1 - \nu, \nu\}$ and $R = \max\{1 - \nu, \nu\}$.

The first inequality in (2.21) was obtained by Zou et al. in [12] while the second by Liao et al. [10].

Corollary 2. *With the assumptions of Lemma 1 we have*

$$(2.22) \quad m r \ln K \left(\frac{a}{b} \right) \leq (1 - \nu) \Phi(a) + \nu \Phi(b) - \Phi((1 - \nu)a + \nu b) \\ \leq M R \ln K \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)$$

for any $a, b \in \mathring{I}$ and $\nu \in [0, 1]$, where $r = \min\{1 - \nu, \nu\}$ and $R = \max\{1 - \nu, \nu\}$.

In particular,

$$(2.23) \quad \frac{1}{2} m \ln K \left(\frac{a}{b} \right) \leq \frac{\Phi(a) + \Phi(b)}{2} - \Phi \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \leq \frac{1}{2} M \ln K \left(\frac{a}{b} \right).$$

In the recent paper [2] we obtained the following multiplicative reverse of Young's inequality

$$(2.24) \quad (1 \leq) \frac{(1 - \nu)a + \nu b}{a^{1-\nu} b^\nu} \leq \exp \left[4\nu(1 - \nu) \left(K \left(\frac{a}{b} \right) - 1 \right) \right],$$

where $a, b > 0$, $\nu \in [0, 1]$.

Using this inequality we can state:

Corollary 3. *With the assumptions of Lemma 1 we have*

$$(2.25) \quad (0 \leq) (1 - \nu) \Phi(a) + \nu \Phi(b) - \Phi((1 - \nu)a + \nu b) \\ \leq 4M\nu(1 - \nu) \left(K \left(\frac{a}{b} \right) - 1 \right)$$

for any $a, b \in \mathring{I}$ and $\nu \in [0, 1]$, where K is Kantorovich's ratio.

In particular,

$$(2.26) \quad \frac{\Phi(a) + \Phi(b)}{2} - \Phi \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \leq M \left(K \left(\frac{a}{b} \right) - 1 \right).$$

In the recent paper [3] we established the following refinement and reverse of multiplicative Young's inequality:

$$(2.27) \quad \exp \left[\frac{1}{2} \nu (1 - \nu) \left(1 - \frac{\min \{a, b\}}{\max \{a, b\}} \right)^2 \right] \leq \frac{(1 - \nu) a + \nu b}{a^{1-\nu} b^\nu} \\ \leq \exp \left[\frac{1}{2} \nu (1 - \nu) \left(\frac{\max \{a, b\}}{\min \{a, b\}} - 1 \right)^2 \right]$$

for any $a, b > 0$ and $\nu \in [0, 1]$.

Corollary 4. *With the assumptions of Lemma 1 we have*

$$(2.28) \quad \frac{1}{2} \nu (1 - \nu) m \left(1 - \frac{\min \{a, b\}}{\max \{a, b\}} \right)^2 \\ \leq (1 - \nu) \Phi(a) + \nu \Phi(b) - \Phi((1 - \nu) a + \nu b) \\ \leq \frac{1}{2} \nu (1 - \nu) M \left(\frac{\max \{a, b\}}{\min \{a, b\}} - 1 \right)^2$$

for any $a, b \in \mathring{I}$ and $\nu \in [0, 1]$, where K is Kantorovich's ratio.

In particular,

$$(2.29) \quad \frac{1}{8} m \left(1 - \frac{\min \{a, b\}}{\max \{a, b\}} \right)^2 \leq \frac{\Phi(a) + \Phi(b)}{2} - \Phi \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \\ \leq \frac{1}{8} M \left(\frac{\max \{a, b\}}{\min \{a, b\}} - 1 \right)^2.$$

We can state now the following result concerning upper and lower bounds for the difference between the weighted arithmetic and harmonic means:

Lemma 2. *Let $a, b > 0$ then we have*

$$(2.30) \quad 2 \min \{a, b\} \ln \left(\frac{G_\nu(a, b)}{H_\nu(a, b)} \right) \leq A_\nu(a, b) - H_\nu(a, b) \\ \leq 2 \max \{a, b\} \ln \left(\frac{G_\nu(a, b)}{H_\nu(a, b)} \right)$$

for any $\nu \in [0, 1]$, where $H_\nu(a, b) := ((1 - \nu) a^{-1} + \nu b^{-1})^{-1}$ is the weighted harmonic mean.

In particular,

$$(2.31) \quad 2 \min \{a, b\} \ln \left(\frac{G(a, b)}{H(a, b)} \right) \leq A(a, b) - H(a, b) \\ \leq 2 \max \{a, b\} \ln \left(\frac{G(a, b)}{H(a, b)} \right),$$

where $H(a, b) = \frac{2ab}{a+b}$ is the harmonic mean.

Proof. Let $x, y > 0$ with $x \neq y$ and $t \in [\min \{x, y\}, \max \{x, y\}]$. Consider

$$\Phi : [\min \{x, y\}, \max \{x, y\}] \rightarrow (0, \infty), \Phi(t) = \frac{1}{t}.$$

Then $\Phi''(t) = \frac{2}{t^3}$ and

$$\frac{2}{\max\{x, y\}} \leq t^2 \Phi''(t) \leq \frac{2}{\min\{x, y\}}$$

for any $t \in [\min\{x, y\}, \max\{x, y\}]$.

Writing the inequality (2.14) for the function $\Phi(t) = \frac{1}{t}$, we have

$$(2.32) \quad \frac{2}{\max\{x, y\}} \ln \left(\frac{A_\nu(x, y)}{G_\nu(x, y)} \right) \leq (1 - \nu) \frac{1}{x} + \nu \frac{1}{y} - ((1 - \nu)x + \nu y)^{-1} \\ \leq \frac{2}{\min\{x, y\}} \ln \left(\frac{A_\nu(x, y)}{G_\nu(x, y)} \right),$$

for any $x, y > 0$ and $\nu \in [0, 1]$.

Let $x = \frac{1}{a}$, $y = \frac{1}{b}$ with $a, b > 0$. Then by (2.32) we get

$$(2.33) \quad \frac{2}{\max\{\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}\}} \ln \left(\frac{A_\nu(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b})}{G_\nu(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b})} \right) \\ \leq (1 - \nu)a + \nu b - \left((1 - \nu)\frac{1}{a} + \nu\frac{1}{b} \right)^{-1} \\ \leq \frac{2}{\min\{\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}\}} \ln \left(\frac{A_\nu(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b})}{G_\nu(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b})} \right),$$

for any $\nu \in [0, 1]$, which is equivalent to the desired result, since

$$(2.34) \quad \frac{A_\nu(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b})}{G_\nu(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b})} = \frac{G_\nu(a, b)}{H_\nu(a, b)}.$$

□

By using (2.30), (2.17), (2.21), (2.24) and (2.27) we get

$$(2.35) \quad 2 \min\{a, b\} \ln S \left(\left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^r \right) \leq A_\nu(a, b) - H_\nu(a, b) \\ \leq 2 \max\{a, b\} \ln \left(S \left(\frac{b}{a} \right) \right),$$

$$(2.36) \quad 2r \min\{a, b\} \ln K \left(\frac{b}{a} \right) \leq A_\nu(a, b) - H_\nu(a, b) \\ \leq 2R \max\{a, b\} \ln K \left(\frac{b}{a} \right),$$

$$(2.37) \quad A_\nu(a, b) - H_\nu(a, b) \leq 8 \max\{a, b\} \nu(1 - \nu) \left(K \left(\frac{b}{a} \right) - 1 \right),$$

and

$$(2.38) \quad \nu(1 - \nu) \min\{a, b\} \left(1 - \frac{\min\{a, b\}}{\max\{a, b\}} \right)^2 \leq A_\nu(a, b) - H_\nu(a, b) \\ \leq \nu(1 - \nu) \max\{a, b\} \left(\frac{\max\{a, b\}}{\min\{a, b\}} - 1 \right)^2,$$

for any $a, b > 0$ and $\nu \in [0, 1]$ where $r = \min\{1 - \nu, \nu\}$ and $R = \max\{1 - \nu, \nu\}$.

We have the following upper and lower bounds in terms of Specht's ratio.

Theorem 3. *Let A, B be positive invertible operators and $M > m > 0$ such that the condition (1.2) is valid. Then for any $\nu \in [0, 1]$ we have*

$$(2.39) \quad 2u_\nu(m, M) A \leq A\nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \leq 2U(m, M) A$$

where

$$u_\nu(m, M) := \begin{cases} m \ln S(M^r) & \text{if } M < 1, \\ 0 & \text{if } m \leq 1 \leq M, \\ \ln S(m^r) & \text{if } 1 < m \end{cases}$$

and

$$U(m, M) := \begin{cases} \ln S(m) & \text{if } M < 1, \\ M \max\{\ln S(m), \ln S(M)\} & \text{if } m \leq 1 \leq M, \\ M \ln S(M) & \text{if } 1 < m. \end{cases}$$

Proof. By taking $a = 1$ and $b = x > 0$ in (2.35) we get

$$(2.40) \quad \begin{aligned} 2 \min\{1, x\} \ln S(x^r) &\leq 1 - \nu + \nu x - (1 - \nu + \nu x^{-1})^{-1} \\ &\leq 2 \max\{1, x\} \ln(S(x)), \end{aligned}$$

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

If $x \in [m, M] \subset (0, \infty)$ then $\min\{1, x\} \geq \min\{1, m\}$ and $\max\{1, x\} \leq \max\{1, M\}$. By using the inequality (2.40) we get

$$(2.41) \quad \begin{aligned} 2 \min\{1, m\} \min_{x \in [m, M]} \ln S(x^r) &\leq 1 - \nu + \nu x - (1 - \nu + \nu x^{-1})^{-1} \\ &\leq 2 \max\{1, M\} \max_{x \in [m, M]} \ln(S(x)), \end{aligned}$$

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

If we use the continuous functional calculus for the positive invertible operator X with $mI \leq X \leq MI$, then by (2.41) we have

$$(2.42) \quad \begin{aligned} 2 \min\{1, m\} \min_{x \in [m, M]} \ln S(x^r) I &\leq (1 - \nu) I + \nu X - ((1 - \nu) I + \nu X^{-1})^{-1} \\ &\leq 2 \max\{1, M\} \max_{x \in [m, M]} \ln(S(x)) I, \end{aligned}$$

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

Now, by a similar argument to the one from Theorem 2 we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \min\{1, m\} \min_{x \in [m, M]} \ln S(x^r) A &\leq A\nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \\ &\leq 2 \max\{1, M\} \max_{x \in [m, M]} \ln(S(x)) A, \end{aligned}$$

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

Since, by the properties of the Specht's ratio, we have

$$\min\{1, m\} \min_{x \in [m, M]} \ln S(x^r) = \begin{cases} m \ln S(M^r) & \text{if } M < 1, \\ 0 & \text{if } m \leq 1 \leq M, \\ \ln S(m^r) & \text{if } 1 < m \end{cases}$$

and

$$\max\{1, M\} \max_{x \in [m, M]} \ln(S(x)) = \begin{cases} \ln S(m) & \text{if } M < 1, \\ M \max\{\ln S(m), \ln S(M)\} & \text{if } m \leq 1 \leq M, \\ M \ln S(M) & \text{if } 1 < m. \end{cases}$$

□

In particular, we have

$$(2.43) \quad 2u(m, M) A \leq A \nabla B - A!B \leq 2U(m, M) A$$

where

$$u(m, M) := \begin{cases} m \ln S(\sqrt{M}) & \text{if } M < 1, \\ 0 & \text{if } m \leq 1 \leq M, \\ \ln S(\sqrt{m}) & \text{if } 1 < m. \end{cases}$$

We have the following upper and lower bounds in terms of Kantorovich's ratio.

Theorem 4. *Let A, B be positive invertible operators and $M > m > 0$ such that the condition (1.2) is valid. Then for any $\nu \in [0, 1]$ we have*

$$(2.44) \quad 2rv(m, M) A \leq A \nabla_{\nu} B - A!_{\nu} B \leq 2RV(m, M) A,$$

where

$$(2.45) \quad v(m, M) := \begin{cases} m \ln K(M) & \text{if } M < 1, \\ 0 & \text{if } m \leq 1 \leq M, \\ \ln K(m) & \text{if } 1 < m \end{cases}$$

and

$$(2.46) \quad V(m, M) := \begin{cases} \ln K(m) & \text{if } M < 1, \\ M \max\{\ln K(m), \ln K(M)\} & \text{if } m \leq 1 \leq M, \\ M \ln K(M) & \text{if } 1 < m. \end{cases}$$

We also have

$$(2.47) \quad A \nabla_{\nu} B - A!_{\nu} B \leq 8\nu(1-\nu) T(m, M) A,$$

where

$$(2.48) \quad T(m, M) := \begin{cases} K(m) - 1 & \text{if } M < 1, \\ M \max\{K(m) - 1, K(M) - 1\} & \text{if } m \leq 1 \leq M, \\ M(K(M) - 1) & \text{if } 1 < m. \end{cases}$$

In particular, we have

$$(2.49) \quad v(m, M) A \leq A \nabla B - A!B \leq V(m, M) A$$

and

$$(2.50) \quad A\nabla B - A!B \leq 2T(m, M)A.$$

The inequality (2.44) follows by (2.37), observing, by the properties of Kantorovich's ratio, that

$$\min\{1, m\} \min_{x \in [m, M]} \ln K(x) = \begin{cases} m \ln K(M) & \text{if } M < 1, \\ 0 & \text{if } m \leq 1 \leq M, \\ \ln K(m) & \text{if } 1 < m \end{cases}$$

and

$$\max\{1, M\} \max_{x \in [m, M]} \ln(K(x)) = \begin{cases} \ln K(m) & \text{if } M < 1, \\ M \max\{\ln K(m), \ln K(M)\} & \text{if } m \leq 1 \leq M, \\ M \ln K(M) & \text{if } 1 < m. \end{cases}$$

The inequality (2.47) follows by (2.36), observing that

$$\max\{1, M\} \max_{x \in [m, M]} (K(x) - 1) = \begin{cases} K(m) - 1 & \text{if } M < 1, \\ M \max\{K(m) - 1, K(M) - 1\} & \text{if } m \leq 1 \leq M, \\ M(K(M) - 1) & \text{if } 1 < m. \end{cases}$$

Now, if we take in (2.38) $a = 1$ and $b = x$, then we have

$$(2.51) \quad \begin{aligned} & \nu(1 - \nu) \min\{1, x\} \left(1 - \frac{\min\{1, x\}}{\max\{1, x\}}\right)^2 \\ & \leq 1 - \nu + \nu x - (1 - \nu + \nu x^{-1})^{-1} \\ & \leq \nu(1 - \nu) \max\{1, x\} \left(\frac{\max\{1, x\}}{\min\{1, x\}} - 1\right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

If $x \in [m, M] \subset (0, \infty)$ then $\min\{1, x\} \geq \min\{1, m\}$ and $\max\{1, x\} \leq \max\{1, M\}$. From (2.51) we then have

$$(2.52) \quad \begin{aligned} & \nu(1 - \nu) \min\{1, m\} \left(1 - \frac{\min\{1, m\}}{\max\{1, M\}}\right)^2 \\ & \leq 1 - \nu + \nu x - (1 - \nu + \nu x^{-1})^{-1} \\ & \leq \nu(1 - \nu) \max\{1, M\} \left(\frac{\max\{1, M\}}{\min\{1, m\}} - 1\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

for any $x \in [m, M]$.

Using (2.52) we obtain the following operator inequality:

Theorem 5. *Let A, B be positive invertible operators and $M > m > 0$ such that the condition (1.2) is valid. Then for any $\nu \in [0, 1]$ we have*

$$(2.53) \quad \nu(1 - \nu) z(m, M)A \leq A\nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \leq \nu(1 - \nu) Z(m, M)A,$$

where

$$z(m, M) := \begin{cases} m(1-m)^2 & \text{if } M < 1, \\ m\left(1 - \frac{m}{M}\right)^2 & \text{if } m \leq 1 \leq M, \\ \left(1 - \frac{1}{M}\right)^2 & \text{if } 1 < m \end{cases}$$

and

$$Z(m, M) := \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{m} - 1\right)^2 & \text{if } M < 1, \\ M\left(\frac{M}{m} - 1\right)^2 & \text{if } m \leq 1 \leq M, \\ M(M-1)^2 & \text{if } 1 < m. \end{cases}$$

In particular,

$$(2.54) \quad \frac{1}{4}z(m, M)A \leq A\nabla B - A!B \leq \frac{1}{4}Z(m, M)A.$$

3. APPLICATIONS

We apply some of the above results for operators that are bounded below and above by positive constants.

Proposition 1. *Let A, B be two positive operators and m, m', M, M' be positive real numbers. Put $h := \frac{M}{m}$ and $h' := \frac{M'}{m'}$.*

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

$$(3.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \nu(1-\nu)(AB^{-1} - I)^2 A &\leq A\nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \\ &\leq \nu(1-\nu)h^3(AB^{-1} - I)^2 A. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \nu(1-\nu)\frac{1}{h^3}(AB^{-1} - I)^2 A &\leq A\nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \\ &\leq \nu(1-\nu)(AB^{-1} - I)^2 A. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We observe that $h, h' > 1$ and if either of the condition (i) or (ii) holds, then $h \geq h'$.

If (i) is valid, then we have

$$(3.3) \quad A < h'A = \frac{M'}{m'}A \leq B \leq \frac{M}{m}A = hA,$$

while, if (ii) is valid, then we have

$$(3.4) \quad \frac{1}{h}A \leq B \leq \frac{1}{h'}A < A.$$

If we use the inequality (2.1) and the assumption (i), then we get (3.1).

If we use the inequality (2.1) and the assumption (ii), then we get (3.2). \square

The following result provides bounds in terms of Specht's ratio.

Proposition 2. Let A, B be two positive operators and m, m', M, M' be positive real numbers. Put $h := \frac{M}{m}$ and $h' := \frac{M'}{m'}$.

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

$$(3.5) \quad 2 \ln S((h')^r) A \leq A \nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \leq 2h \ln S(h) A.$$

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

$$(3.6) \quad 2 \frac{1}{h} \ln S((h')^r) A \leq A \nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \leq 2 \ln S(h) A.$$

Proof. If we use the inequality (2.39) and the assumption (i), then we have

$$(3.7) \quad 2 \ln S((h')^r) A \leq A \nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \leq 2h \ln S(h) A$$

and the inequality (3.5) is proved.

If we use the assumption (ii) and the inequality (2.39), then we get

$$(3.8) \quad 2 \frac{1}{h} \ln S\left(\left(\frac{1}{h'}\right)^r\right) A \leq A \nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \leq 2 \ln S\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) A.$$

Since $S\left(\left(\frac{1}{h'}\right)^r\right) = S((h')^r)$ and $S\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) = S(h)$ then by (3.8) we get (3.6). \square

We also have upper and lower bounds in terms of Kantorovich's ratio:

Proposition 3. With the assumptions of Proposition 2 we have:

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

$$(3.9) \quad 2r \ln K(h') A \leq A \nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \leq 2Rh \ln K(h) A.$$

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

$$(3.10) \quad 2r \frac{1}{h} \ln K(h') A \leq A \nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \leq 2R \ln K(h) A.$$

Proof. Using the inequality (2.44) and the assumption (i) we have

$$2r \ln K(h') A \leq A \nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \leq 2Rh \ln K(h) A,$$

and the inequality (3.9) is proved.

By the assumptions (ii) and the inequality (2.44) we also have

$$2r \frac{1}{h} \ln K\left(\frac{1}{h'}\right) A \leq A \nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \leq 2R \ln K\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) A,$$

and since $K\left(\frac{1}{h'}\right) = K(h')$ and $K\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) = K(h)$, we deduce the desired result (3.10). \square

We finally have:

Proposition 4. With the assumptions of Proposition 2 we have:

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

$$(3.11) \quad \nu(1-\nu) \left(1 - \frac{1}{h}\right)^2 A \leq A \nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \leq \nu(1-\nu) h(h-1)^2 A,$$

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

$$(3.12) \quad \nu(1-\nu) \frac{1}{h} \left(1 - \frac{1}{h}\right)^2 A \leq A \nabla_\nu B - A!_\nu B \leq \nu(1-\nu) (h-1)^2 A.$$

The proof follows by (2.53) and we omit the details.

Now, if we consider the following two variable functions obtained by taking the upper bounds for the difference $A_\nu(a, b) - H_\nu(a, b)$ given by the inequalities (2.35)-(2.38) for $a = 1, b = x \in (0, \infty)$ and $y \in (0, 1)$, namely

$$\begin{aligned} U_1(x, y) & : = 2 \max\{x, 1\} \ln S(x), \\ U_2(x, y) & : = 2 \max\{y, 1 - y\} \max\{x, 1\} \ln K(x), \\ U_3(x, y) & : = 8y(1 - y) \max\{x, 1\} (K(x) - 1) \text{ and} \\ U_4(x, y) & : = y(1 - y) \max\{x, 1\} \left(\frac{\max\{x, 1\}}{\min\{x, 1\}} - 1 \right)^2, \end{aligned}$$

then the differences $U_1 - U_2, U_1 - U_3, U_1 - U_4, U_2 - U_3, U_2 - U_4$ take both negative and positive values on the box $(0, 10) \times (0, 1)$ showing that neither of these bounds are best in general. However, the plot of the difference $U_3 - U_4$ takes only negative values on the box $(0, 10) \times (0, 1)$ suggesting that the upper bound in (2.38) may be better than (2.37). It is an open question for the author if this is true in general.

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