

**A COMPANION OF OSTROWSKI TYPE INEQUALITIES FOR
MAPPINGS OF BOUNDED VARIATION AND SOME
APPLICATIONS**

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we establish a companion of Ostrowski type inequalities for mappings of bounded variation and the quadrature formula is also provided.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable mapping on (a, b) whose derivative $f' : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is bounded on (a, b) , i.e. $\|f'\|_\infty := \sup_{t \in (a, b)} |f'(t)| < \infty$. Then, we have the inequality

$$(1.1) \quad \left| f(x) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \left[\frac{1}{4} + \frac{\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2}{(b-a)^2} \right] (b-a) \|f'\|_\infty,$$

for all $x \in [a, b]$ [20]. The constant $\frac{1}{4}$ is the best possible. This inequality is well known in the literature as the *Ostrowski inequality*.

Definition 1. Let $P : a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ be any partition of $[a, b]$ and let $\Delta f(x_i) = f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)$. Then $f(x)$ is said to be of bounded variation if the sum

$$\sum_{i=1}^m |\Delta f(x_i)|$$

is bounded for all such partitions. Let f be of bounded variation on $[a, b]$, and $\sum(P)$ denotes the sum $\sum_{i=1}^n |\Delta f(x_i)|$ corresponding to the partition P of $[a, b]$. The number

$$\bigvee_a^b(f) := \sup \left\{ \sum(P) : P \in P([a, b]) \right\},$$

is called the total variation of f on $[a, b]$. Here $P([a, b])$ denotes the family of partitions of $[a, b]$.

In [13], Dragomir proved the following Ostrowski type inequalities for functions of bounded variation:

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Theorem 1. *Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a mapping of bounded variation on $[a, b]$. Then*

$$(1.2) \quad \left| \int_a^b f(t)dt - (b-a)f(x) \right| \leq \left[\frac{1}{2}(b-a) + \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| \right] \bigvee_a^b(f)$$

holds for all $x \in [a, b]$. The constant $\frac{1}{2}$ is the best possible.

Dragomir gave the following trapezoid inequality in [10]:

Theorem 2. *Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a mapping of bounded variation on $[a, b]$. Then we have the inequality*

$$(1.3) \quad \left| \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}(b-a) - \int_a^b f(t)dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{2}(b-a) \bigvee_a^b(f).$$

The constant $\frac{1}{2}$ is the best possible.

We introduce the notation $I_n : a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ for a division of the interval $[a, b]$ with $h_i := x_{i+1} - x_i$ and $v(h) = \max \{h_i : i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$. Then we have

$$(1.4) \quad \int_a^b f(t)dt = A_T(f, I_n) + R_T(f, I_n)$$

where

$$(1.5) \quad A_T(f, I_n) := \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{f(x_i) + f(x_{i+1})}{2} h_i$$

and the remainder term satisfies

$$(1.6) \quad |R_T(f, I_n)| \leq \frac{1}{2}v(h) \bigvee_a^b(f).$$

In [14], Dragomir proved the following companion Ostrowski type inequalities related functions of bounded variation:

Theorem 3. Assume that the function $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is of bounded variation on $[a, b]$. Then we have the inequalities:

$$(1.7) \quad \left| \frac{1}{2} [f(x) + f(a+b-x)] - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{b-a} \left[(x-a) \underset{a}{\mathbb{V}}(f) + \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x \right) \underset{x}{\mathbb{V}}(f) + (x-a) \underset{a+b-x}{\mathbb{V}}(f) \right]$$

$$\leq \begin{cases} \left[\frac{1}{4} + \left| \frac{x - \frac{3a+b}{4}}{b-a} \right| \right] \underset{a}{\mathbb{V}}(f), \\ \left[2 \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^\alpha + \left(\frac{\frac{a+b}{2} - x}{b-a} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \\ \times \left[\left[\underset{a}{\mathbb{V}}(f) \right]^\beta + \left[\underset{x}{\mathbb{V}}(f) \right]^\beta + \left[\underset{a+b-x}{\mathbb{V}}(f) \right]^\beta \right]^{\frac{1}{\beta}}, & \text{if } \alpha > 1, \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 1, \\ \left[\frac{x-a + \frac{b-a}{2}}{b-a} \right] \max \left\{ \underset{a}{\mathbb{V}}(f), \underset{x}{\mathbb{V}}(f), \underset{a+b-x}{\mathbb{V}}(f) \right\} \end{cases}$$

for any $x \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$ where $\underset{c}{\mathbb{V}}(f)$ denotes the total variation of f on $[c, d]$. The constant $\frac{1}{4}$ is the best possible in the first branch of second inequality in (1.7).

For recent results concerning the above Ostrowski's inequality and other related results see [1]-[26].

In this work, we obtain a new companion of Ostrowski type integral inequalities for functions of bounded variation. Then we give some applications for our results.

2. MAIN RESULTS

Now, we give a new companion of Ostrowski type integral inequalities for functions of bounded variation:

Theorem 4. Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a mapping of bounded variation on $[a, b]$. Then, we have the inequality

$$(2.1) \quad \left| \frac{b-a}{4} \left[f(x) + f(a+b-x) + f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+2b-x}{2}\right) \right] - \int_a^b f(t) dt \right|$$

$$\leq \max \left\{ \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right|, \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x \right), \frac{x-a}{2} \right\} \underset{a}{\mathbb{V}}(f)$$

where $x \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$ and $\underset{c}{\mathbb{V}}(f)$ denotes the total variation of f on $[c, d]$.

Proof. Consider the kernel $P(x, t)$ defined by Qayyum et al. in [21]

$$P(x, t) = \begin{cases} t - a, & t \in [x, \frac{a+x}{2}] \\ t - \frac{3a+b}{4}, & t \in (\frac{a+x}{2}, x] \\ t - \frac{a+b}{2}, & t \in (x, a+b-x] \\ t - \frac{a+3b}{4}, & t \in (a+b-x, \frac{a+2b-x}{2}] \\ t - b, & t \in [\frac{a+2b-x}{2}, b]. \end{cases}$$

Integrating by parts, we get

$$(2.2) \quad \int_a^b P(x, t) df(t) \\ = \frac{b-a}{4} \left[f(x) + f(a+b-x) + f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+2b-x}{2}\right) \right] - \int_a^b f(t) dt.$$

It is well known that if $g, f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are such that g is continuous on $[a, b]$ and f is of bounded variation on $[a, b]$, then $\int_a^b g(t) df(t)$ exists and

$$(2.3) \quad \left| \int_a^b g(t) df(t) \right| \leq \sup_{t \in [a, b]} |g(t)| \bigvee_a^b(f).$$

On the other hand, by using (2.3), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_a^b P(x, t) df(t) \right| \\ & \leq \left| \int_a^{\frac{a+x}{2}} (t-a) df(t) \right| + \left| \int_{\frac{a+x}{2}}^x \left(t - \frac{3a+b}{4}\right) df(t) \right| + \left| \int_x^{a+b-x} \left(t - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) df(t) \right| \\ & \quad + \left| \int_{a+b-x}^{\frac{a+b-x}{2}} \left(t - \frac{a+3b}{4}\right) df(t) \right| + \left| \int_{\frac{a+b-x}{2}}^b (t-b) df(t) \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \sup_{t \in [a, \frac{a+x}{2}]} |t-a| \bigvee_a^{\frac{a+x}{2}}(f) + \sup_{t \in [\frac{a+x}{2}, x]} \left| t - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right| \bigvee_{\frac{a+x}{2}}^x(f) \\
&\quad + \sup_{t \in [x, a+b-x]} \left| t - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| \bigvee_x^{a+b-x}(f) + \sup_{t \in [a+b-x, \frac{a+2b-x}{2}]} \left| t - \frac{a+3b}{4} \right| \bigvee_{a+b-x}^{\frac{a+2b-x}{2}}(f) \\
&\quad + \sup_{t \in [\frac{a+2b-x}{2}, b]} |t-b| \bigvee_{\frac{a+2b-x}{2}}^b(f) \\
&= \frac{x-a}{2} \bigvee_a^{\frac{a+x}{2}}(f) + \max \left\{ \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right|, \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x \right) \right\} \bigvee_{\frac{a+x}{2}}^x(f) \\
&\quad + \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x \right) \bigvee_x^{a+b-x}(f) + \max \left\{ \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right|, \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x \right) \right\} \bigvee_{a+b-x}^{\frac{a+2b-x}{2}}(f) \\
&\quad + \frac{x-a}{2} \bigvee_{\frac{a+2b-x}{2}}^b(f) \\
&\leq \max \left\{ \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right|, \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x \right), \frac{x-a}{2} \right\} \bigvee_a^b(f).
\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. \square

Remark 1. If we choose $x = a$ in Theorem 4, the inequality (2.1) reduces the inequality (1.3).

Corollary 1. Under the assumption of Theorem 4 with $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$, then we have the following inequality

$$(2.4) \quad \left| \frac{b-a}{4} \left[2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{3a+b}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+3b}{4}\right) \right] - \int_a^b f(t)dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{4}(b-a) \bigvee_a^b(f).$$

The constant $\frac{1}{4}$ is the best possible.

Proof. For proof of the sharpness of the constant, assume that (2.4) holds with a constant $A > 0$, that is,

$$(2.5) \quad \left| \frac{b-a}{4} \left[2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{3a+b}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+3b}{4}\right) \right] - \int_a^b f(t)dt \right| \leq A(b-a) \bigvee_a^b(f).$$

If we choose $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x \in \left\{ \frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{3a+b}{4}, \frac{a+3b}{4} \right\} \\ 0, & \text{if } x \in [a, b] / \left\{ \frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{3a+b}{4}, \frac{a+3b}{4} \right\} \end{cases}$$

then f is of bounded variation on $[a, b]$, and

$$2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{3a+b}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+3b}{4}\right) = 4, \quad \int_a^b f(t)dt = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \bigvee_a^b(f) = 4,$$

giving in (2.5), $1 \leq 4A$, thus $A \geq \frac{1}{4}$. \square

Corollary 2. *Under the assumption of Theorem 4 with $x = \frac{3a+b}{4}$, then we get the inequality*

$$(2.6) \quad \left| \frac{b-a}{4} \left[f\left(\frac{3a+b}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+3b}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{7a+b}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+7b}{8}\right) \right] - \int_a^b f(t)dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{8}(b-a) \bigvee_a^b(f)$$

The constant $\frac{1}{8}$ is the best possible.

Proof. For proof of the sharpness of the constant, assume that (3.4) holds with a constant $B > 0$, that is,

$$(2.7) \quad \left| \frac{b-a}{4} \left[f\left(\frac{3a+b}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+3b}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{7a+b}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+7b}{8}\right) \right] - \int_a^b f(t)dt \right| \leq B(b-a) \bigvee_a^b(f).$$

If we choose $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x \in \left\{ \frac{3a+b}{4}, \frac{a+3b}{4}, \frac{7a+b}{8}, \frac{a+7b}{8} \right\} \\ 0, & \text{if } x \in [a, b] \setminus \left\{ \frac{3a+b}{4}, \frac{a+3b}{4}, \frac{7a+b}{8}, \frac{a+7b}{8} \right\} \end{cases}$$

then f is of bounded variation on $[a, b]$, and

$$f\left(\frac{3a+b}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+3b}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{7a+b}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+7b}{8}\right) = 4, \\ \int_a^b f(t)dt = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \bigvee_a^b(f) = 8,$$

giving in (2.7), $1 \leq 8B$, thus $B \geq \frac{1}{8}$. \square

Corollary 3. *Let f is defined as in Theorem 4, and, additionally, if $f(x) = f(a + b - x)$, then we have*

(2.8)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{b-a}{4} \left[2f(x) + f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+2b-x}{2}\right) \right] - \int_a^b f(t)dt \right| \\ & \leq \max \left\{ \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right|, \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x \right), \frac{x-a}{2} \right\} \bigvee_a^b(f). \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 4. *If we choose $x = a$ in Corollary 3, then we have the inequality*

$$\left| \frac{3f(a) + f(b)}{4} (b-a) - \int_a^b f(t)dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} (b-a) \bigvee_a^b(f).$$

The constant $\frac{1}{2}$ is the best possible.

The sharpness of the constant can be proved similarly Corollary 1 and Corollary 2, it is omitted.

Corollary 5. *Under the assumption of Theorem 4. Suppose that $f \in C^1[a, b]$, then we have*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{b-a}{4} \left[f(x) + f(a+b-x) + f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+2b-x}{2}\right) \right] - \int_a^b f(t)dt \right| \\ & \leq \max \left\{ \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right|, \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x \right), \frac{x-a}{2} \right\} \|f'\|_1 \end{aligned}$$

for all $x \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$. Here as subsequently $\|\cdot\|_1$ is the L_1 -norm

$$\|f'\|_1 := \int_a^b f'(t)dt.$$

Corollary 6. *Under the assumption of Theorem 4. Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Lipschitzian with the constant $L > 0$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{b-a}{4} \left[f(x) + f(a+b-x) + f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+2b-x}{2}\right) \right] - \int_a^b f(t)dt \right| \\ & \leq \max \left\{ \left| x - \frac{3a+b}{4} \right|, \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x \right), \frac{x-a}{2} \right\} (b-a)L \end{aligned}$$

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

3. APPLICATION TO QUADRATURE FORMULA

We now introduce the intermediate points $\xi_i \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$ ($i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$) in the division $I_n : a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$. Let $h_i := x_{i+1} - x_i$ and $v(h) =$

$\max \{h_i : i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$ and define the sum

$$(3.1) A(f, I_n, \xi) \\ : = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=0}^n h_i \left[f(\xi_i) + f(x_i + x_{i+1} - \xi_i) + f\left(\frac{x_i + \xi_i}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{x_i + 2x_{i+1} - \xi_i}{2}\right) \right].$$

Then the following Theorem holds:

Theorem 5. *Let f be as Theorem 4. Then*

$$(3.2) \quad \int_a^b f(t) dt = A(f, I_n, \xi) + R(f, I_n, \xi)$$

where $A(f, I_n, \xi)$ is defined as above and the remainder term $R(f, I_n, \xi)$ satisfies

$$(3.3) \quad |R(f, I_n, \xi)| \\ \leq \max_{i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}} \left[\max \left\{ \left| \xi_i - \frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{4} \right|, \left(\frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2} - \xi_i \right), \frac{\xi_i - x_i}{2} \right\} \right] \bigvee_a^b(f).$$

Proof. Application of Theorem 4 to the interval $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ ($i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$) gives

$$(3.4) \quad \left| \frac{h_i}{4} \left[f(\xi_i) + f(x_i + x_{i+1} - \xi_i) + f\left(\frac{x_i + \xi_i}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{x_i + 2x_{i+1} - \xi_i}{2}\right) \right] - \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(t) dt \right| \\ \leq \max \left\{ \left| \xi_i - \frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{4} \right|, \left(\frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2} - \xi_i \right), \frac{\xi_i - x_i}{2} \right\} \bigvee_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}}(f)$$

for all $i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$. Summing the inequality (3.4) over i from 0 to $n-1$ and using the generalized triangle inequality, we have

$$|R(f, I_n, \xi)| \\ \leq \sum_{i=0}^n \max \left\{ \left| \xi_i - \frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{4} \right|, \left(\frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2} - \xi_i \right), \frac{\xi_i - x_i}{2} \right\} \bigvee_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}}(f) \\ \leq \max_{i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}} \left[\max \left\{ \left| \xi_i - \frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{4} \right|, \left(\frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2} - \xi_i \right), \frac{\xi_i - x_i}{2} \right\} \right] \sum_{i=0}^n \bigvee_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}}(f) \\ = \max_{i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}} \left[\max \left\{ \left| \xi_i - \frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{4} \right|, \left(\frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2} - \xi_i \right), \frac{\xi_i - x_i}{2} \right\} \right] \bigvee_a^b(f)$$

which completes the proof. \square

Remark 2. *If we choose $\xi_i = x_i$ in Theorem 5, we get (1.4) with (1.5) and (1.6).*

Corollary 7. *If we choose $\xi_i = \frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2}$ in Theorem 5, then we have*

$$\int_a^b f(t)dt = A(f, I_n) + R(f, I_n)$$

where

$$A(f, I_n) := \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=0}^n h_i \left[2f\left(\frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{x_i + 3x_{i+1}}{2}\right) \right]$$

and the remainder term $R(f, I_n)$ satisfies

$$|R(f, I_n)| \leq \frac{1}{4} v(h) \bigvee_a^b(f).$$

Corollary 8. *If we choose $\xi_i = \frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{2}$ in Theorem 5, then we have*

$$\int_a^b f(t)dt = A(f, I_n) + R(f, I_n)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} & A(f, I_n) \\ : &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=0}^n h_i \left[f\left(\frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{x_i + 3x_{i+1}}{2}\right) \right. \\ & \left. + f\left(\frac{7x_i + x_{i+1}}{8}\right) + f\left(\frac{x_i + 7x_{i+1}}{8}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

and the remainder term $R(f, I_n)$ satisfies

$$|R(f, I_n)| \leq \frac{1}{8} v(h) \bigvee_a^b(f).$$

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