

**A COMPANION OF OSTROWSKI'S INEQUALITY FOR  
MAPPINGS WHOSE FIRST DERIVATIVES ARE BOUNDED AND  
APPLICATIONS IN NUMERICAL INTEGRATION**

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ABSTRACT. A companion of Ostrowski's integral inequality for differentiable mappings whose first derivatives are bounded is proved. Applications to a composite quadrature rule and to probability density functions are considered.

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1938, Ostrowski established a very interesting inequality for differentiable mappings with bounded derivatives, as follows [4]:

**Theorem 1.1.** *Let  $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable mapping on  $I^\circ$ , the interior of the interval  $I$ , such that  $f' \in L[a, b]$ , where  $a, b \in I$  with  $a < b$ . If  $|f'(x)| \leq M$ , then the following inequality,*

$$(1.1) \quad \left| f(x) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(u) du \right| \leq M(b-a) \left[ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2}{(b-a)^2} \right]$$

holds for all  $x \in [a, b]$ . The constant  $\frac{1}{4}$  is the best possible in the sense that it cannot be replaced by a smaller constant.

The following integral inequality which establishes a connection between the integral of the product of two functions and the product of the integrals of the two functions is well known in the literature as Grüss' inequality [8].

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**Theorem 1.2.** Let  $f, g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be two integrable functions such that  $\phi \leq f(t) \leq \Phi$  and  $\gamma \leq g(t) \leq \Gamma$  for all  $t \in [a, b]$ ,  $\phi, \Phi, \gamma$  and  $\Gamma$  are constants. Then we have

$$(1.2) \quad \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t)g(t) dt - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b g(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{4} (\Phi - \phi) (\Gamma - \gamma).$$

Motivated by [3], Dragomir in [5] has proved the following companion of the Ostrowski inequality:

**Theorem 1.3.** Let  $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be an absolutely continuous function on  $[a, b]$ . Then we have the inequalities

$$(1.3) \quad \left| \frac{f(x) + f(a+b-x)}{2} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \begin{cases} \left[ \frac{1}{8} + 2 \left( \frac{x - \frac{3a+b}{4}}{b-a} \right)^2 \right] (b-a) \|f'\|_\infty, & f' \in L_\infty[a, b], \\ \frac{2^{1/q}}{(q+1)^{1/q}} \left[ \left( \frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^{q+1} + \left( \frac{\frac{a+b}{2} - x}{b-a} \right)^{q+1} \right]^{1/q} (b-a)^{1/q} \|f'\|_{[a,b],p}, & p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, \text{ and } f' \in L_p[a, b] \\ \left[ \frac{1}{4} + \left| \frac{x - \frac{3a+b}{4}}{b-a} \right| \right] \|f'\|_{[a,b],1} \end{cases}$$

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

Recently, Alomari [1] proved a companion inequality for differentiable mappings whose derivatives are bounded.

**Theorem 1.4.** Let  $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable mapping on  $I^\circ$ , the interior of the interval  $I$ , and let  $a, b \in I$  with  $a < b$ . If  $f' \in L^1[a, b]$  and  $\gamma \leq f'(x) \leq \Gamma$ , for all  $x \in [a, b]$ , then the following inequality holds,

$$(1.4) \quad \left| \frac{f(x) + f(a+b-x)}{2} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq (b-a) \left[ \frac{1}{16} + \left( \frac{x - \frac{3a+b}{4}}{b-a} \right)^2 \right] \cdot (\Gamma - \gamma),$$

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

In [6], Dragomir established some inequalities for this companion for mappings of bounded variation. In [7], Liu introduced some companions of an Ostrowski type inequality for functions whose second derivatives are absolutely continuous. Recently,

Barnett, Dragomir and Gomma [2], have proved some companions for the Ostrowski inequality and the generalized trapezoid inequality.

In the present paper we shall derive a companion inequality of Ostrowski's type using Grüss' result and then discuss its applications for a composite quadrature rule and for probability density functions.

## 2. THE RESULTS

The following companion of Ostrowski's inequality holds.

**Theorem 2.1.** *Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable mapping on  $(a, b)$ . If  $f' \in L^1[a, b]$  and  $\gamma \leq f'(t) \leq \Gamma$ , for all  $t \in [a, b]$ , then the inequality*

$$(2.1) \quad \left| \frac{f(x) + f(a+b-x)}{2} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{8} (b-a) (\Gamma - \gamma),$$

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

*Proof.* Let us define the mapping

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

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

Integrating by parts, we have

$$(2.2) \quad \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b p(x, t) f'(t) dt = \frac{f(x) + f(a+b-x)}{2} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt.$$

It is clear that for all  $t \in [a, b]$  and  $x \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$ , we have

$$x - \frac{a+b}{2} \leq p(x, t) \leq x - a.$$

Applying Theorem 1.2 to the mappings  $p(x, \cdot)$  and  $f'(\cdot)$ , we obtain

$$(2.3) \quad \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b p(x, t) f'(t) dt - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b p(x, t) dt \cdot \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f'(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{4} \left\{ x - a - \left( x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) \right\} (\Gamma - \gamma) = \frac{1}{8} (b-a) (\Gamma - \gamma),$$

for all  $x \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$ . By a simple calculation we get

$$(2.4) \quad \int_a^b p(x, t) dt = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \int_a^b f'(t) dt = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a}.$$

Finally, combining (2.2)–(2.4), we obtain (2.1) as required.  $\square$

**Corollary 2.1.** *In the inequality (2.1), choosing*

(a)  $x = a$ , we get

$$(2.5) \quad \left| \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{8} (b-a) (\Gamma - \gamma);$$

(b)  $x = \frac{3a+b}{4}$ , we get

$$(2.6) \quad \left| \frac{f\left(\frac{3a+b}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+3b}{4}\right)}{2} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{8} (b-a) (\Gamma - \gamma);$$

(c)  $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$ , we get

$$(2.7) \quad \left| f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{8} (b-a) (\Gamma - \gamma).$$

An inequality of Ostrowski's type may be stated as follows:

**Corollary 2.2.** *Let  $f$  as in Theorem 2.1. Additionally, if  $f$  is symmetric about the  $x$ -axis, i.e.,  $f(a+b-x) = f(x)$ , then we have*

$$(2.8) \quad \left| f(x) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{8} (b-a) (\Gamma - \gamma),$$

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

$$(2.9) \quad \left| f(a) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{8} (b-a) (\Gamma - \gamma).$$

### 3. A COMPOSITE QUADRATURE FORMULA

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

Consider the general quadrature formula

$$(3.1) \quad Q_n(I_n, f) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left[ f\left(\frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{x_i + 3x_{i+1}}{4}\right) \right] h_i.$$

The following result holds.

**Theorem 3.1.** *Let  $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable mapping on  $I^\circ$ , the interior of the interval  $I$ , where  $a, b \in I$  with  $a < b$ . If  $f' \in L^1[a, b]$  and  $\gamma \leq f'(x) \leq \Gamma$ , for all  $x \in [a, b]$ . Then, we have*

$$(3.2) \quad \int_a^b f(t) dt = Q_n(I_n, f) + R_n(I_n, f),$$

where,  $Q_n(I_n, f)$  is defined by formula (3.1), and the remainder satisfies the estimates

$$(3.3) \quad |R_n(I_n, f)| \leq \frac{(\Gamma - \gamma)}{8} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} h_i.$$

*Proof.* Applying inequality (2.1) on the intervals  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ , we may state that

$$R_i(I_i, f) = \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \left[ f\left(\frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{x_i + 3x_{i+1}}{4}\right) \right] h_i.$$

Summing the above inequality over  $i$  from 0 to  $n - 1$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} R_n(I_n, f) &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} f(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left[ f\left(\frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{x_i + 3x_{i+1}}{4}\right) \right] h_i \\ &= \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left[ f\left(\frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{x_i + 3x_{i+1}}{4}\right) \right] h_i. \end{aligned}$$

From (2.1) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} |R_n(I_n, f)| &= \left| \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left[ f\left(\frac{3x_i + x_{i+1}}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{x_i + 3x_{i+1}}{4}\right) \right] h_i \right| \\ &\leq \frac{(\Gamma - \gamma)}{8} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} h_i. \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof. □

#### 4. APPLICATIONS TO PROBABILITY DENSITY FUNCTIONS

Let  $X$  be a random variable taking values in the finite interval  $[a, b]$ , with the probability density function  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  with the cumulative distribution function  $F(x) = Pr(X \leq x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ .

**Theorem 4.1.** *With the assumptions of Theorem 1.4, we have the inequality*

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} [F(x) + F(a + b - x)] - \frac{b - E(X)}{b - a} \right| \leq \frac{1}{8} (b - a) (\Gamma - \gamma),$$

for all  $x \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$ , where  $E(X)$  is the expectation of  $X$ .

*Proof.* In the proof of Theorem 1.4, let  $f = F$ , and taking into account that

$$E(X) = \int_a^b t dF(t) = b - \int_a^b F(t) dt.$$

We left the details to the interested reader. □

**Corollary 4.1.** *In Theorem 4.1, choosing  $x = \frac{3a+b}{4}$ , we get*

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} \left[ F\left(\frac{3a+b}{4}\right) + F\left(\frac{a+3b}{4}\right) \right] - \frac{b - E(X)}{b - a} \right| \leq \frac{1}{8} (b - a) (\Gamma - \gamma).$$

**Corollary 4.2.** *In Theorem 4.1, if  $F$  is symmetric about the  $x$ -axis, i.e.,  $F(a + b - x) = F(x)$ , we have*

$$\left| F(x) - \frac{b - E(X)}{b - a} \right| \leq \frac{1}{8} (b - a) (\Gamma - \gamma),$$

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

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