

ON AN INEQUALITY

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In [2] I have proved:

Proposition. Let $f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $a < b$, two functions which satisfy the conditions:

- i) f and g continue on $[a, b]$;
- ii) f - increasing on $[a, b]$;
- iii) g second derivative on $[a, b]$ and

$$g''(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a, b];$$

$$(\forall) g(a) + g'(a) = 0.$$

If

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)g''(t)dt, \quad x \in [a, b],$$

then the inequality.

$$(1) \int_a^b f(t)dt \geq g(b)f(a)$$

is verified.

Remark 1. For $g(x) = (x-a)^2/2$, from (1) results the inequality proved by Gh. Miculescu in [1].

1. The inequality (1) can be thus generalized:

Let $f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $a < b$, two functions which satisfy the conditions:

- i) f and g continue on $[a, b]$;
- ii) g derivative of $(k+1)$ on $[a, b]$, k natural number;
- iii) $g^{(k+1)}(x) \geq 0$, $(\forall) x \in [a, b]$;

then the inequality

$$(2) \int_a^b (b-t)^k f(t)g^{(k+1)}(t)dt \geq \xi \min \left[g(b) - g(a) - \frac{b-a}{1!} g'(a) - \dots - \frac{(b-a)^k}{k!} g^{(k)}(a) \right],$$

where $\xi = \min f(x)$, is true,
 $x \in [a, b]$

For the proof the function

$$h: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$h(y) = \int_a^y (y-t)^k f(t) g^{(k+1)}(t) dt = km \left[\sigma(y) - \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{(y-a)^j}{j!} \sigma^{(j)}(a) \right]$$

is considered.

2. Inequality (1) can be extended to the function of two variables.

Let $f, g: [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ two functions of two variables which satisfy the conditions

- i) f and g continue on the rectangular $[a, b] \times [c, d]$;
- ii) there is σ''_{xy} on $[a, b] \times [c, d]$ and $\sigma''_{xy}(x, y) \geq 0$ for any

$$(x, y) \in [a, b] \times [c, d];$$

then the inequality

$$(3) \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) \sigma''_{xy}(x, y) dx dy \geq m \left[\sigma(b, d) + \sigma(a, c) - \sigma(b, c) - \sigma(a, d) \right],$$

where $m = \min_{(x, y) \in [a, b] \times [c, d]} \sigma''_{xy}(x, y)$, is

$$(x, y) \in [a, b] \times [c, d]$$

For the proof the helping function

$$h(s, t) = \int_a^s \int_c^t f(x, y) \sigma''_{xy}(x, y) dx dy = m \left[\sigma(s, t) + \sigma(s, c) - \sigma(s, c) - \sigma(s, t) \right]$$

$(s, t) \in [a, b] \times [c, d]$, is considered.

1. Gh. Niculescu, On the problem 9319, G.M.5, 1982, p.166.
2. D. Acu, On an inequality, G.M.3, 1988, p.97-98.

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