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ON THREE INEQUALITIES SIMILAR TO HARDY-HILBERT'S INTEGRAL INEQUALITY

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Abstract. The following three inequalities, which are similar to Hardy-Hilbert integral inequality are proved.

$$\int_0^\infty\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{\beta/q}y^{\alpha/p}F(x)G(y)}{\max\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}}\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \le \frac{\lambda}{(\alpha+1)^{1/p}(\beta+1)^{1/q}}\frac{p^{1-1/p}q^{1-1/q}}{(p-1)(q-1)} \cdot \left(\int_0^\infty f^p(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)^{1/p}\left(\int_0^\infty g^q(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)^{1/q}.$$

where

$$F(x)=\int_0^x f(t)\mathrm{d}t, \qquad G(y)=\int_0^y g(t)\mathrm{d}t.$$

$$\int_0^\infty\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{1/p}y^{1/q}F(x)G(y)}{(x+y)^4}\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y < B^{1/p}(p,p)B^{1/q}(q,q)\frac{pq}{(p-1)(q-1)} \cdot \left(\int_0^\infty f^p(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)^{1/p}\left(\int_0^\infty g^q(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)^{1/q}.$$

$$\int_0^\infty\int_0^\infty\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{1/p}y^{1/q}z^{1/r}\sqrt{xyzF(x)G(y)H(z)}}{(x+y+z)^8}\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z < K_pK_qK_r\left(\int_0^\infty f^{p/2}(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)^{1/p}\left(\int_0^\infty g^{q/2}(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)^{1/q}\left(\int_0^\infty h^{r/2}(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)^{1/r}.$$

where

$$H(z)=\int_0^z h(t)\mathrm{d}t, \qquad K_p=\sqrt{\frac{p/2}{p/2-1}}B^{1/p}\left(\frac{p}{2},\frac{p}{2}\right)B^{1/p}(p,p).$$

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1. Introduction

Let $f, g \geq 0$ satisfy

$$0 < \int_0^\infty f^2(t)\mathrm{d}t < \infty \qquad \text{and} \qquad 0 < \int_0^\infty g^2(t)\mathrm{d}t < \infty,$$

then

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x+y}\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y < \pi \left(\int_0^\infty f^2(t)\mathrm{d}t \int_0^\infty g^2(t)\mathrm{d}t \right)^{1/2}, \tag{1}$$

where the constant factor π is the best possible (cf. Hardy et al. [**3**]). Inequality (1) is well known as Hilbert's integral inequality. This inequality had been extended by Hardy [**1**] as follows

If $p > 1$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, $f, g \geq 0$ satisfy

$$0 < \int_0^\infty f^p(t)\mathrm{d}t < \infty \qquad \text{and} \qquad 0 < \int_0^\infty g^q(t)\mathrm{d}t < \infty,$$

then

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x+y}\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y < \frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)} \left(\int_0^\infty f^p(t)\mathrm{d}t \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty g^q(t)\mathrm{d}t \right)^{1/q}, \tag{2}$$

where the constant factor $\frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)}$ is the best possible. Inequality (2) is called Hardy-Hilbert's integral inequality and is important in analysis and application (cf. Mitrinovic et al. [**4**]).

B. Yang gave the following extension of (2) as follows:

Theorem ([**5**]). *If $\lambda > 2 - \min\{p, q\}$, $f, g \geq 0$, satisfy*

$$0 < \int_0^\infty t^{1-\lambda} f^p(t)\mathrm{d}t < \infty \qquad \textit{and} \qquad 0 < \int_0^\infty t^{1-\lambda} g^q(t)\mathrm{d}t < \infty,$$

then

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{(x+y)^\lambda}\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y < k_\lambda(p) \left(\int_0^\infty t^{1-\lambda} f^p(t)\mathrm{d}t \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty t^{1-\lambda} g^q(t)\mathrm{d}t \right)^{1/q}, \tag{3}$$

where the constant factor $k_\lambda(p) = B\left(\frac{p+\lambda-2}{p}, \frac{q+\lambda-2}{q}\right)$ is the best possible, B is the beta function.

The object of this paper is that to give some new inequalities similar to that of Hardy-Hilbert's inequality.

We need the following result for our aim

Theorem A ([**2**]). *Let f be a nonnegative integrable function. Define*

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)\mathrm{d}t.$$

Then

$$\int_0^\infty \left(\frac{F(x)}{x}\right)^p \mathrm{d}x < \left(\frac{p}{p-1}\right)^p \int_0^\infty f^p(x)\mathrm{d}x, \qquad p > 1.$$

2. New results

We state and prove the following:

Theorem 1. *Let $f, g \geq 0$, $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)\mathrm{d}t$, $G(y) = \int_0^y g(t)\mathrm{d}t$, $p > 1$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, $p = \lambda - \alpha - 1 > 1$, $q = \lambda - \beta - 1 > 1$, $\alpha, \beta > -1$ then*

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{\beta/q} y^{\alpha/p} F(x)G(y)}{\max\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y \leq \frac{\lambda}{(\alpha+1)^{1/p}(\beta+1)^{1/q}} \frac{p^{1-1/p} q^{1-1/q}}{(p-1)(q-1)} \cdot \left(\int_0^\infty f^p(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty g^q(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)^{1/q}.$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{\beta/q} y^{\alpha/p} F(x)G(y)}{\max\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y \\
&\qquad \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{y^{\alpha/q} F(x)}{(\max\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\})^{1/p}} \cdot \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{\beta/q} G(y)}{(\max\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\})^{1/q}} \mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y \\
&\qquad \leq \left(\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{y^\alpha F^p(x)}{\max\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y\right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{x^\beta G^q(y)}{\max\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y\right)^{1/q} \\
&\qquad = M^{1/p} N^{1/q}.
\end{aligned}$$

Observe that

$$\begin{aligned}
M &= \int_0^\infty F^p(x)\mathrm{d}x \int_0^\infty \frac{y^\alpha}{\max\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y = \int_0^\infty F^p(x)\mathrm{d}x \left(\int_0^x \frac{y^\alpha}{x^\lambda}\mathrm{d}y + \int_x^\infty \frac{y^\alpha}{y^\lambda}\mathrm{d}y\right) \\
&= \frac{\lambda}{(\alpha+1)(\lambda-\alpha-1)} \int_0^\infty \frac{F^p(x)}{x^{\lambda-\alpha-1}} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\lambda}{(\alpha+1)p} \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{F(x)}{x}\right)^p \mathrm{d}x
\end{aligned}$$

$$< \frac{\lambda}{(\alpha+1)} \frac{p^{p-1}}{(p-1)^p} \int_0^\infty f^p(x)\mathrm{d}x,$$

in view of Theorem A.

Similarly, It can be shown that

$$N < \frac{\lambda}{(\beta+1)} \frac{q^{q-1}}{(q-1)^q} \int_0^\infty g^q(x)\mathrm{d}x.$$

Combining these inequalities to obtain

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{\beta/q} y^{\alpha/p} F(x) G(y)}{\max\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y \le \frac{\lambda}{(\alpha+1)^{1/p}(\beta+1)^{1/q}} \frac{p^{1-1/p} q^{1-1/q}}{(p-1)(q-1)} \cdot \left(\int_0^\infty f^p(t)\mathrm{d}t \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty g^q(t)\mathrm{d}t \right)^{1/q}.$$

□

Theorem 2. *Let* $f, g \ge 0$, $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)\mathrm{d}t$, $G(y) = \int_0^y g(t)\mathrm{d}t$, $p > 1$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, *then, we have*

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{1/p} y^{1/q} F(x) G(y)}{(x+y)^4} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y < B^{1/p}(p,p) B^{1/q}(q,q) \frac{pq}{(p-1)(q-1)} \cdot \left(\int_0^\infty f^p(t)\mathrm{d}t \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty g^q(t)\mathrm{d}t \right)^{1/q}.$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{1/p} y^{1/q} F(x) G(y)}{(x+y)^4} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \\ &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{y^{1/q} F(x)}{(x+y)^2} \cdot \frac{x^{1/p} G(y)}{(x+y)^2} \mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y \\ &\le \left(\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{y^{p/q} F^p(x)}{(x+y)^{2p}} \mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{q/p} G^q(y)}{(x+y)^{2q}} \mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y \right)^{1/q} \\ &= P^{1/p} Q^{1/q}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, we consider

$$P = \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{F(x)}{x}\right)^p \mathrm{d}x \int_0^\infty \frac{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{p-1}\frac{1}{x}}{\left(1+\frac{y}{x}\right)^{2p}}\mathrm{d}y = \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{F(x)}{x}\right)^p \mathrm{d}x \int_0^\infty \frac{u^{p-1}}{(1+u)^{2p}}\mathrm{d}u$$

$$< B(p,p)\left(\frac{p}{p-1}\right)^p \int_0^\infty f^p(x)\mathrm{d}x,$$

by Theorem A.

Similarly, $Q < B(q,q)\left(\frac{q}{q-1}\right)^q \int_0^\infty g^q(y)\mathrm{d}y.$

Therefore, we have

$$\int_0^\infty\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{1/p}y^{1/q}F(x)G(y)}{(x+y)^4}\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y < B^{1/p}(p,p)B^{1/q}(q,q)\frac{pq}{(p-1)(q-1)} \cdot \left(\int_0^\infty f^p(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)^{1/p}\left(\int_0^\infty g^q(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)^{1/q}.$$

This completes the proof of the theorem. □

Theorem 3. *Let* $f,g,h \geq 0,\ \ p,q,r > 2\ \ \frac{1}{p}+\frac{1}{q}+\frac{1}{r}=1,$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)\mathrm{d}t, \qquad G(y) = \int_1^y g(t)\mathrm{d}t, \qquad H(z) = \int_0^z h(t)\mathrm{d}t.$$

Then

$$\int_0^\infty\int_0^\infty\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{1/p}y^{1/q}z^{1/r}\sqrt{xyzF(x)G(y)H(z)}}{(x+y+z)^8}\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z$$

$$< K_pK_qK_r\left(\int_0^\infty f^{p/2}(x)\mathrm{d}x\right)^{1/p}\left(\int_0^\infty g^{q/2}(y)\mathrm{d}y\right)^{1/q}\left(\int_0^\infty h^{r/2}(z)\mathrm{d}z\right)^{1/r}.$$

where

$$K_p = \sqrt{\frac{p/2}{p/2-1}B^{1/p}\left(\frac{p}{2},\frac{p}{2}\right)B^{1/p}(p,p)}.$$

Proof.

$$\int_0^\infty\int_0^\infty\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{1/p}y^{1/q}z^{1/r}\sqrt{xyzF(x)G(y)H(z)}}{(x+y+z)^8}\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z$$

$$= \int_0^\infty\int_0^\infty\int_0^\infty \left(\frac{y^{(1/2-1/p)}z^{(1/q+1/r)}\sqrt{F(x)}}{(x+y+z)^2}\cdot\frac{z^{(1/2-1/q)}x^{(1/p+1/r)}\sqrt{G(y)}}{(x+y+z)^2} \cdot\frac{x^{(1/2-1/r)}y^{(1/p+1/q)}\sqrt{H(z)}}{(x+y+z)^2}\right)\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y\,\mathrm{d}z$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\le \left(\int_0^\infty\int_0^\infty\int_0^\infty \frac{y^{(p/2-1)}z^{p-1}F^{p/2}(x)}{(x+y+z)^{2p}}\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y\,\mathrm{d}z\right)^{1/p}\\
&\quad\cdot\left(\int_0^\infty\int_0^\infty\int_0^\infty \frac{z^{(q/2-1)}x^{q-1}G^{q/2}(y)}{(x+y+z)^{2q}}\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y\,\mathrm{d}z\right)^{1/q}\\
&\quad\cdot\left(\int_0^\infty\int_0^\infty\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{(r/2-1)}y^{r-1}H^{r/2}(z)}{(x+y+z)^{2r}}\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y\,\mathrm{d}z\right)^{1/r}\\
&= A^{1/p}B^{1/q}C^{1/r}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Observe that

$$
\begin{aligned}
A &= \int_0^\infty \frac{F^{p/2}(x)}{x^{p/2}}\mathrm{d}x\int_0^\infty \frac{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{p/2-1}\frac{1}{x}}{\left(1+\frac{y}{x}\right)^p}\mathrm{d}y\int_0^\infty \frac{\left(\frac{z}{x+y}\right)^{p-1}\frac{1}{x+y}}{\left(1+\frac{z}{x+y}\right)^{2p}}\mathrm{d}z\\
&= \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{F(x)}{x}\right)^{p/2}\mathrm{d}x\int_0^\infty \frac{u^{p/2-1}}{(1+u)^p}\mathrm{d}u\int_0^\infty \frac{v^{p-1}}{(1+v)^{2p}}\mathrm{d}v\\
&= B\left(\frac{p}{2},\frac{p}{2}\right)B(p,p)\int_0^\infty\left(\frac{F(x)}{x}\right)^{p/2}\mathrm{d}x < K_p^p\int_0^\infty f^{p/2}(x)\mathrm{d}x,
\end{aligned}
$$

in view of Theorem A.

Similarly,

$$
B < K_q^q\int_0^\infty g^{p/2}(y)\mathrm{d}y, \qquad C < K_r^r\int_0^\infty h^{r/2}(z)\mathrm{d}z.
$$

The proof is complete. □

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