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## ON THE EXTENDED HILBERT'S INTEGRAL INEQUALITY

BICHENG YANG

Department of Mathematics,  
Guangdong Institute of Education,  
Guangzhou, Guangdong 510303  
People's Republic of China.

*EMail:* [bcyang@pub.guangzhou.gd.cn](mailto:bcyang@pub.guangzhou.gd.cn)

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[Abstract](#)

[Contents](#)



[Home Page](#)

[Go Back](#)

[Close](#)

[Quit](#)

## Abstract

This paper gives two distinct generalizations of the extended Hilbert's integral inequality with the same best constant factor involving the  $\beta$  function. As applications, we consider some equivalent inequalities.

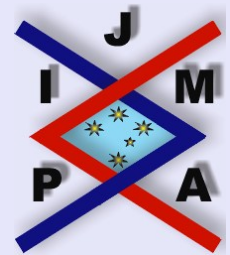
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## Contents

1	Introduction .....	3
2	Some Lemmas .....	6
3	Main Results and Applications .....	9
	References	



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### On the Extended Hilbert's Integral Inequality

Bicheng Yang

---

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 2 of 19

# 1. Introduction

If  $f, g \geq 0$ , such that  $0 < \int_0^\infty f^2(x)dx < \infty$  and  $0 < \int_0^\infty g^2(x)dx < \infty$ , then the famous Hilbert's integral inequality is given by

$$(1.1) \quad \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x+y} dx dy < \pi \left\{ \int_0^\infty f^2(x)dx \int_0^\infty g^2(x)dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

where the constant factor  $\pi$  is the best possible (see [2]). Inequality (1.1) had been generalized by Hardy-Riesz [1] as:

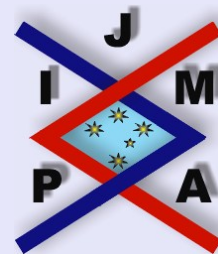
If  $p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, 0 < \int_0^\infty f^p(x)dx < \infty$  and  $0 < \int_0^\infty g^q(x)dx < \infty$ , then

$$(1.2) \quad \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x+y} dx dy < \frac{\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{p}\right)} \left\{ \int_0^\infty f^p(x)dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \int_0^\infty g^q(x)dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}},$$

where the constant factor  $\frac{\pi}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{p})}$  is the best possible. When  $p = q = 2$ , inequality (1.2) reduces to (1.1). We call (1.2) Hardy-Hilbert's integral inequality, which is important in analysis and its applications (see [4]).

In recent years, by introducing a parameter  $\lambda$  and the  $\beta$  function, Yang [7, 8] gave an extension of (1.2) as:

If  $\lambda > 2 - \min\{p, q\}, 0 < \int_0^\infty x^{1-\lambda} f^p(x)dx < \infty$  and  $0 < \int_0^\infty x^{1-\lambda} g^q(x)dx < \infty$



---

On the Extended Hilbert'S  
Integral Inequality

Bicheng Yang

---

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 3 of 19

$\infty$ , then

$$(1.3) \quad \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{(x+y)^\lambda} dx dy < k_\lambda(p) \left\{ \int_0^\infty x^{1-\lambda} f^p(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \int_0^\infty x^{1-\lambda} g^q(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}},$$

where the constant factor  $k_\lambda(p) = B\left(\frac{p+\lambda-2}{p}, \frac{p+\lambda-2}{p}\right)$  is the best possible ( $B(u, v)$  is the  $\beta$  function). Its equivalent inequality is (see [9, (2.12)]):

$$(1.4) \quad \int_0^\infty y^{(\lambda-1)(p-1)} \left[ \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)}{(x+y)^\lambda} dx \right]^p dy < [k_\lambda(p)]^p \int_0^\infty x^{1-\lambda} f^p(x) dx,$$

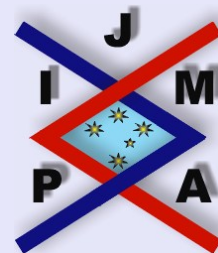
where the constant factor  $[k_\lambda(p)]^p = \left[ B\left(\frac{p+\lambda-2}{p}, \frac{p+\lambda-2}{p}\right) \right]^p$  is the best possible.

When  $\lambda = 1$ , inequality (1.3) reduces to (1.2), and (1.4) reduces to the equivalent form of (1.2) as:

$$(1.5) \quad \int_0^\infty \left( \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)}{x+y} dx \right)^p dy < \left[ \frac{\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{p}\right)} \right]^p \int_0^\infty f^p(x) dx.$$

For  $p = q = 2$ , by (1.3), we have  $\lambda > 0$ , and

$$(1.6) \quad \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{(x+y)^\lambda} dx dy < B\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}, \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \left\{ \int_0^\infty x^{1-\lambda} f^2(x) dx \int_0^\infty x^{1-\lambda} g^2(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$



On the Extended Hilbert's  
Integral Inequality

Bicheng Yang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

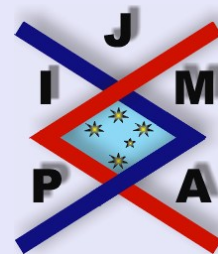
Close

Quit

Page 4 of 19

We define (1.6) as the extended Hilbert's integral inequality. Recently, Yang et al. [10] provided an extensive account of the above results and Yang [6] gave a reverse of (1.4) with the same best constant factor. The main objective of this paper is to build two distinct generalizations of (1.6), with the same best constant factor but different from (1.3). As applications, we consider some equivalent inequalities.

For this, we need some lemmas.



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## On the Extended Hilbert'S Integral Inequality

Bicheng Yang

---

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 5 of 19

## 2. Some Lemmas

We have the formula of the  $\beta$  function as (see [5]):

$$(2.1) \quad B(u, v) = \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{u-1}}{(1+t)^{u+v}} dt = B(v, u) \quad (u, v > 0).$$

**Lemma 2.1** (see [3]). *If  $p > 1$ ,  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ ,  $\omega(\sigma) > 0$ ,  $f, g \geq 0$ ,  $f \in L_\omega^p(E)$  and  $g \in L_\omega^q(E)$ , then the weighted Hölder's inequality is as follows:*

$$(2.2) \quad \int_E \omega(\sigma) f(\sigma) g(\sigma) d\sigma \leq \left\{ \int_E \omega(\sigma) f^p(\sigma) d\sigma \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \int_E \omega(\sigma) g^q(\sigma) d\sigma \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}},$$

where the equality holds if and only if there exists non-negative real numbers  $A$  and  $B$ , such that they are not all zero and  $Af^p(\sigma) = Bg^q(\sigma)$ , a.e. in  $E$ .

**Lemma 2.2.** *If  $r > 1$ , and  $\lambda > 0$ , define the weight function  $\omega_\lambda(r, x)$  as*

$$(2.3) \quad \omega_\lambda(r, x) := x^{\lambda(1-\frac{1}{r})} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x+y)^\lambda} y^{(\lambda-r)/r} dy.$$

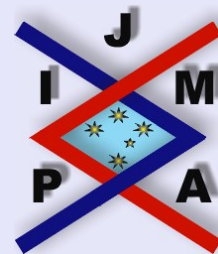
Then we have

$$(2.4) \quad \omega_\lambda(r, x) = B\left(\frac{\lambda}{r}, \lambda\left(1 - \frac{1}{r}\right)\right).$$

*Proof.* Setting  $y = xu$  in the integral of (2.3), we find

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_\lambda(r, x) &= x^{\lambda(1-\frac{1}{r})} \int_0^\infty \frac{(xu)^{(\lambda-r)/r}}{x^\lambda(1+u)^\lambda} x du \\ &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+u)^\lambda} u^{\frac{\lambda}{r}-1} du. \end{aligned}$$

By (2.1), we have (2.4) and the lemma is proved.  $\square$



On the Extended Hilbert'S  
Integral Inequality

Bicheng Yang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 6 of 19

**Note.** It is obvious that for  $p > 1$ ,  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$  and  $\lambda > 0$ , one has

$$(2.5) \quad \omega_\lambda(p, x) = B\left(\frac{\lambda}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q}\right) = \omega_\lambda(q, x).$$

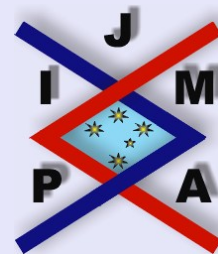
**Lemma 2.3.** If  $p > 1$ ,  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$  and  $0 < \varepsilon < \lambda$ , one has

$$(2.6) \quad \begin{aligned} I_1 &:= \int_1^\infty y^{\frac{\lambda-q-\varepsilon}{q}} \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{(x+y)^\lambda} x^{\frac{\lambda-p-\varepsilon}{p}} dx dy \\ &> \frac{1}{\varepsilon} B\left(\frac{\lambda-\varepsilon}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q} + \frac{\varepsilon}{p}\right) - \left(\frac{p}{\lambda-\varepsilon}\right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* Setting  $x = yu$  in  $I_1$ , in view of (2.1), one has

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_1^\infty y^{-1-\varepsilon} \left[ \int_{1/y}^\infty \frac{1}{(1+u)^\lambda} u^{\frac{\lambda-p-\varepsilon}{p}} du \right] dy \\ &= \int_1^\infty y^{-1-\varepsilon} \left[ \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+u)^\lambda} u^{\frac{\lambda-\varepsilon}{p}-1} du \right] dy \\ &\quad - \int_1^\infty y^{-1-\varepsilon} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{1}{y}} \frac{1}{(1+u)^\lambda} u^{\frac{\lambda-\varepsilon}{p}-1} du \right] dy \\ &> \frac{1}{\varepsilon} B\left(\frac{\lambda-\varepsilon}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q} + \frac{\varepsilon}{p}\right) - \int_1^\infty y^{-1} \int_0^{\frac{1}{y}} u^{\frac{\lambda-\varepsilon}{p}-1} du dy. \end{aligned}$$

By calculating the above integral, one has (2.6). The lemma is proved.  $\square$



On the Extended Hilbert'S  
Integral Inequality

Bicheng Yang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 7 of 19

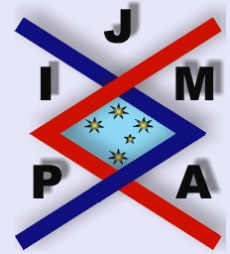
**Lemma 2.4.** If  $p > 1$ ,  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$  and  $0 < \varepsilon < \lambda(p - 1)$ , one has

$$(2.7) \quad \begin{aligned} I_2 &:= \int_1^\infty y^{\lambda - \frac{\lambda + \varepsilon}{q} - 1} \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{(x + y)^\lambda} x^{\lambda - \frac{\lambda + \varepsilon}{p} - 1} dx dy \\ &> \frac{1}{\varepsilon} B\left(\frac{\lambda}{q} - \frac{\varepsilon}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{p} + \frac{\varepsilon}{p}\right) - \left(\frac{\lambda}{q} - \frac{\varepsilon}{p}\right)^{-2}. \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* Setting  $x = yu$  in  $I_2$ , in view of (2.1), one has

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int_1^\infty y^{-1-\varepsilon} \left[ \int_{1/y}^\infty \frac{1}{(1+u)^\lambda} u^{\lambda - \frac{\lambda + \varepsilon}{p} - 1} du \right] dy \\ &= \int_1^\infty y^{-1-\varepsilon} \left[ \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+u)^\lambda} u^{\lambda - \frac{\lambda + \varepsilon}{p} - 1} du \right] dy \\ &\quad - \int_1^\infty y^{-1-\varepsilon} \left[ \int_0^{1/y} \frac{1}{(1+u)^\lambda} u^{\lambda - \frac{\lambda + \varepsilon}{p} - 1} du \right] dy \\ &> \frac{1}{\varepsilon} B\left(\frac{\lambda}{q} - \frac{\varepsilon}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{p} + \frac{\varepsilon}{p}\right) - \int_1^\infty y^{-1} \int_0^{1/y} u^{\lambda - \frac{\lambda + \varepsilon}{p} - 1} du dy. \end{aligned}$$

By calculating the above integral, one has (2.7). The lemma is proved.  $\square$



On the Extended Hilbert's  
Integral Inequality

Bicheng Yang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 8 of 19



### 3. Main Results and Applications

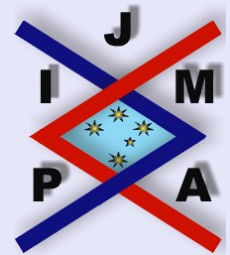
**Theorem 3.1.** *If  $f, g \geq 0, p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, \lambda > 0$ , such that  $0 < \int_0^\infty x^{p-1-\lambda} f^p(x) dx < \infty$  and  $0 < \int_0^\infty x^{q-1-\lambda} g^q(x) dx < \infty$ , then*

$$(3.1) \quad \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{(x+y)^\lambda} dx dy < B\left(\frac{\lambda}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q}\right) \left\{ \int_0^\infty x^{p-1-\lambda} f^p(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \int_0^\infty x^{q-1-\lambda} g^q(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}};$$

$$(3.2) \quad \int_0^\infty y^{\lambda(p-1)-1} \left[ \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)}{(x+y)^\lambda} dx \right]^p dy < \left[ B\left(\frac{\lambda}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q}\right) \right]^p \int_0^\infty x^{p-1-\lambda} f^p(x) dx,$$

where the constant factors  $B\left(\frac{\lambda}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q}\right)$  and  $\left[ B\left(\frac{\lambda}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q}\right) \right]^p$  are all the best possible. Inequality (3.2) is equivalent to (3.1). In particular, for  $\lambda = 1$ , one has the following two equivalent inequalities:

$$(3.3) \quad \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x+y} dx dy < \frac{\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{p}\right)} \left\{ \int_0^\infty x^{p-2} f^p(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \int_0^\infty x^{q-2} g^q(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}};$$



On the Extended Hilbert's  
Integral Inequality

Bicheng Yang

Title Page

Contents

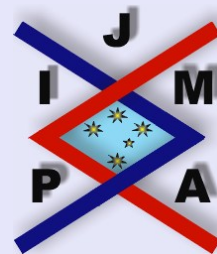


Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 9 of 19



**On the Extended Hilbert's  
Integral Inequality**

Bicheng Yang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 10 of 19

$$(3.4) \quad \int_0^\infty y^{p-2} \left( \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)}{x+y} dx \right)^p dy < \left[ \frac{\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{p}\right)} \right]^p \int_0^\infty x^{p-2} f^p(x) dx.$$

*Proof.* By (2.2), one has

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &:= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{(x+y)^\lambda} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x+y)^\lambda} \left[ \left( \frac{x^{p-\lambda}}{y^{q-\lambda}} \right)^{\frac{1}{pq}} f(x) \right] \left[ \left( \frac{y^{q-\lambda}}{x^{p-\lambda}} \right)^{\frac{1}{pq}} g(y) \right] dx dy \\ &\leq \left\{ \int_0^\infty \left[ \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x+y)^\lambda} \left( \frac{x^{p-\lambda}}{y^{q-\lambda}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} dy \right] f^p(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ (3.5) \quad &\times \left\{ \int_0^\infty \left[ \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x+y)^\lambda} \left( \frac{y^{q-\lambda}}{x^{p-\lambda}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} dx \right] g^q(y) dy \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned}$$

If (3.5) takes the form of an equality, then by Lemma 2.1, there exist real numbers  $A$  and  $B$ , such that they are not all zero, and

$$\begin{aligned} A \frac{1}{(x+y)^\lambda} \left( \frac{x^{p-\lambda}}{y^{q-\lambda}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} f^p(x) \\ = B \frac{1}{(x+y)^\lambda} \left( \frac{y^{q-\lambda}}{x^{p-\lambda}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} g^q(y), \quad \text{a.e. in } (0, \infty) \times (0, \infty). \end{aligned}$$

Hence we find

$$Ax^{p-\lambda}f^p(x) = By^{q-\lambda}g^q(y), \text{ a.e. in } (0, \infty) \times (0, \infty).$$

It follows that there exists a constant  $C$ , such that

$$Ax^{p-\lambda}f^p(x) = C, \quad \text{a.e. in } (0, \infty);$$

$$By^{q-\lambda}g^q(y) = C, \quad \text{a.e. in } (0, \infty).$$

Without loss of generality, suppose that  $A \neq 0$ . One has

$$x^{p-\lambda-1}f^p(x) = \frac{C}{Ax}, \quad \text{a.e. in } (0, \infty),$$

which contradicts the fact that  $0 < \int_0^\infty x^{p-1-\lambda}f^p(x)dx < \infty$ . Hence, (3.5) takes the form of strict inequality, and by (2.3), we may rewrite (3.5) as

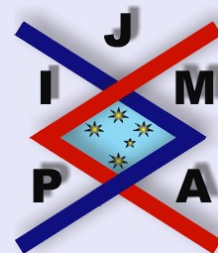
$$(3.6) \quad J_1 < \left\{ \int_0^\infty \omega_\lambda(q, x)x^{p-1-\lambda}f^p(x)dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ \times \left\{ \int_0^\infty \omega_\lambda(p, y)y^{q-1-\lambda}g^q(y)dy \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

Hence by (2.5), one has (3.1).

For  $0 < \varepsilon < \lambda$ , setting  $\tilde{f}(x)$  and  $\tilde{g}(y)$  as:

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \tilde{g}(y) = 0, \quad x, y \in (0, 1);$$

$$\tilde{f}(x) = x^{\frac{\lambda-p-\varepsilon}{p}}, \tilde{g}(y) = y^{\frac{\lambda-q-\varepsilon}{q}}, \quad x, y \in [1, \infty),$$



On the Extended Hilbert's  
Integral Inequality

Bicheng Yang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 11 of 19

then we find

$$(3.7) \quad \left\{ \int_0^\infty x^{p-1-\lambda} \tilde{f}^p(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \int_0^\infty x^{q-1-\lambda} \tilde{g}^q(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}.$$

If there exists  $\lambda > 0$ , such that the constant factor in (3.1) is not the best possible, then there exists a positive number  $K$  (with  $K < B\left(\frac{\lambda}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q}\right)$ ), such that

(3.1) is still valid if one replaces  $B\left(\frac{\lambda}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q}\right)$  by  $K$ . In particular, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon I_1 &= \varepsilon \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{\tilde{f}(x) \tilde{g}(y)}{(x+y)^\lambda} dx dy \\ &< \varepsilon K \left\{ \int_0^\infty x^{p-1-\lambda} \tilde{f}^p(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \int_0^\infty x^{q-1-\lambda} \tilde{g}^q(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned}$$

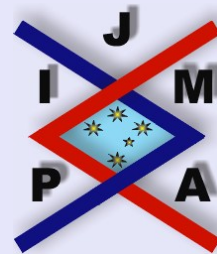
Hence by (2.6) and (3.7), one has

$$B\left(\frac{\lambda - \varepsilon}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q} + \frac{\varepsilon}{p}\right) - \varepsilon \left(\frac{p}{\lambda - \varepsilon}\right)^2 < K,$$

and then  $B\left(\frac{\lambda}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q}\right) \leq K$  ( $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ ). This contradicts the fact that  $K < B\left(\frac{\lambda}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q}\right)$ . It follows that the constant factor in (3.1) is the best possible.

Since  $0 < \int_0^\infty x^{p-1-\lambda} f^p(x) dx < \infty$ , there exists  $T_0 > 0$ , such that for any  $T > T_0$ , one has  $0 < \int_0^T x^{p-1-\lambda} f^p(x) dx < \infty$ . We set

$$g(y, T) := y^{\lambda(p-1)-1} \left[ \int_0^T \frac{f(x)}{(x+y)^\lambda} dx \right]^{p-1},$$



On the Extended Hilbert's  
Integral Inequality

Bicheng Yang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 12 of 19

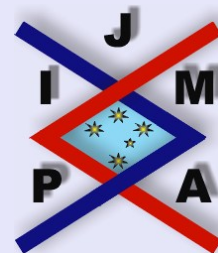
and use (3.1) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &< \int_0^T y^{q-1-\lambda} g^q(y, T) dy \\
 &= \int_0^T y^{\lambda(p-1)-1} \left[ \int_0^T \frac{f(x)}{(x+y)^\lambda} dx \right]^p dy \\
 &= \int_0^T \int_0^T \frac{f(x)g(y, T)}{(x+y)^\lambda} dx dy \\
 (3.8) \quad &< B \left( \frac{\lambda}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q} \right) \left\{ \int_0^T x^{p-1-\lambda} f^p(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \int_0^T y^{q-1-\lambda} g^q(y, T) dy \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence we find

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &< \left[ \int_0^T y^{q-1-\lambda} g^q(y, T) dy \right]^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \\
 &= \left\{ \int_0^T y^{\lambda(p-1)-1} \left[ \int_0^T \frac{f(x)}{(x+y)^\lambda} dx \right]^p dy \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
 (3.9) \quad &< B \left( \frac{\lambda}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q} \right) \left\{ \int_0^T x^{p-1-\lambda} f^p(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

It follows that  $0 < \int_0^\infty y^{q-1-\lambda} g^q(y, \infty) dy < \infty$ . Hence (3.8) and (3.9) are strict inequalities as  $T \rightarrow \infty$ . Thus inequality (3.2) holds.



On the Extended Hilbert'S  
Integral Inequality

Bicheng Yang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 13 of 19

On the other hand, if (3.2) is valid, by Hölder's inequality (2.2), one has

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{(x+y)^\lambda} dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^\infty \left[ y^{\frac{\lambda+1-q}{q}} \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)}{(x+y)^\lambda} dx \right] \left[ y^{-\frac{\lambda+1-q}{q}} g(y) \right] dy \\
 &\leq \left\{ \int_0^\infty y^{\lambda(p-1)-1} \left[ \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)}{(x+y)^\lambda} dx \right]^p dy \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
 (3.10) \quad & \quad \quad \quad \times \left\{ \int_0^\infty y^{q-1-\lambda} g^q(y) dy \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence by (3.2), one has (3.1). It follows that (3.2) is equivalent to (3.1).

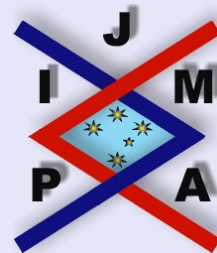
If the constant factor in (3.2) is not the best possible, one can get a contradiction that the constant factor in (3.1) is not the best possible by using (3.10). The theorem is thus proved.  $\square$

**Theorem 3.2.** *If  $f, g \geq 0$ ,  $p > 1$ ,  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ ,  $\lambda > 0$ , such that*

$$0 < \int_0^\infty x^{(p-1)(1-\lambda)} f^p(x) dx < \infty$$

and

$$0 < \int_0^\infty x^{(q-1)(1-\lambda)} g^q(x) dx < \infty,$$



On the Extended Hilbert's  
Integral Inequality

Bicheng Yang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 14 of 19

then

$$(3.11) \quad \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{(x+y)^\lambda} dx dy$$

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

$$\times \left\{ \int_0^\infty x^{(q-1)(1-\lambda)} g^q(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}};$$

$$(3.12) \quad \int_0^\infty y^{\lambda-1} \left[ \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)}{(x+y)^\lambda} dx \right]^p dy$$

$$< \left[ B\left(\frac{\lambda}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q}\right) \right]^p \int_0^\infty x^{(p-1)(1-\lambda)} f^p(x) dx,$$

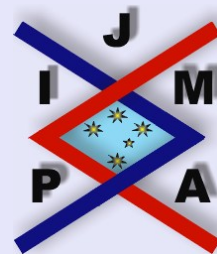
where the constant factors  $B\left(\frac{\lambda}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q}\right)$  and  $\left[ B\left(\frac{\lambda}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q}\right) \right]^p$  are the best possible. Inequality (3.12) is equivalent to (3.11). In particular, for  $\lambda = p > 1$ , one has the following two equivalent inequalities:

$$(3.13) \quad \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{(x+y)^p} dx dy$$

$$< \frac{1}{p-1} \left\{ \int_0^\infty \frac{f^p(x)}{x^{(p-1)^2}} dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \int_0^\infty \frac{g^q(x)}{x} dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

and

$$(3.14) \quad \int_0^\infty y^{p-1} \left[ \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)}{(x+y)^p} dx \right]^p dy < \left( \frac{1}{p-1} \right)^p \int_0^\infty \frac{f^p(x)}{x^{(p-1)^2}} dx.$$



**On the Extended Hilbert's  
Integral Inequality**

Bicheng Yang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 15 of 19

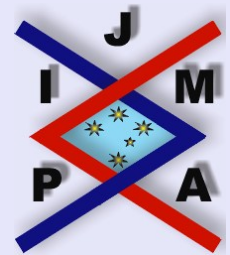
*Proof.* By (2.2), one has

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_1 &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{(x+y)^\lambda} dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x+y)^\lambda} \left[ \left( \frac{x^{(q-\lambda)/q^2}}{y^{(p-\lambda)/p^2}} \right) f(x) \right] \\
 &\quad \times \left[ \left( \frac{y^{(p-\lambda)/p^2}}{x^{(q-\lambda)/q^2}} \right) g(y) \right] dx dy \\
 &\leq \left\{ \int_0^\infty \left[ \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x+y)^\lambda} \left( \frac{x^{(q-\lambda)p/q^2}}{y^{(p-\lambda)/p}} \right) dy \right] f^p(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
 (3.15) \quad &\times \left\{ \int_0^\infty \left[ \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x+y)^\lambda} \left( \frac{y^{(p-\lambda)q/p^2}}{x^{(q-\lambda)/q}} \right) dx \right] g^q(y) dy \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Following the same manner as (3.6), one has

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.16) \quad J_1 &< \left\{ \int_0^\infty \omega_\lambda(p, x) x^{(p-1)(1-\lambda)} f^p(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
 &\quad \times \left\{ \int_0^\infty \omega_\lambda(q, x) x^{(q-1)(1-\lambda)} g^q(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence by (2.5), one has (3.11).



On the Extended Hilbert's  
Integral Inequality

Bicheng Yang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 16 of 19



For  $0 < \varepsilon < \lambda(p - 1)$ , setting  $\tilde{f}(x)$  and  $\tilde{g}(y)$  as:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}(x) &= \tilde{g}(y) = 0, & x, y &\in (0, 1); \\ \tilde{f}(x) &= x^{\lambda-1-\frac{\lambda+\varepsilon}{p}}, \tilde{g}(y) = y^{\lambda-1-\frac{\lambda+\varepsilon}{q}}, & x, y &\in [1, \infty), \end{aligned}$$

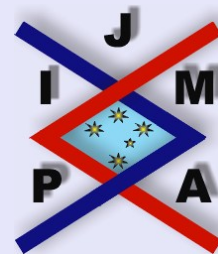
by Lemma 2.4 and the same way of Theorem 3.1, we can show that the constant factor in (3.11) is the best possible.

In a similar fashion to Theorem 3.1, we can show that (3.12) is valid, which is equivalent to (3.11). By the equivalence of (3.11) and (3.12), we may conclude that the constant factor in (3.12) is the best possible. The theorem is proved.  $\square$

**Remark 3.1.** (i) For  $p = q = 2$ , both inequalities (3.1) and (3.11) reduce to (1.6). Inequalities (3.1) and (3.11) are distinct generalizations of (1.6) with the same best constant factor  $B\left(\frac{\lambda}{p}, \frac{\lambda}{q}\right)$ , but different from (1.3).

(ii) Since inequalities (3.3) and (1.2) are different, we may conclude that inequality (3.1) is not a generalization of (1.3).

(iii) Since all the given inequalities are with the best constant factors, we have obtained some new results.



On the Extended Hilbert'S  
Integral Inequality

Bicheng Yang

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

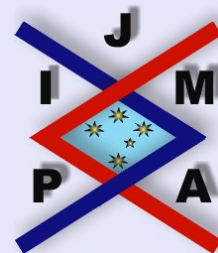
Close

Quit

Page 17 of 19

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On the Extended Hilbert's  
Integral Inequality

Bicheng Yang

---

Title Page

Contents



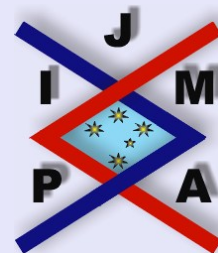
Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 18 of 19

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**On the Extended Hilbert'S  
Integral Inequality**

Bicheng Yang

---

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 19 of 19