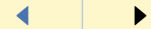
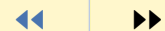


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# ON THE WEIGHTED OSTROWSKI INEQUALITY

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*Abstract:* On utilising an identity from [5], some weighted Ostrowski type inequalities are established.

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# 1. Introduction

In [5], the authors obtained the following generalisation of the weighted *Montgomery identity*:

$$(1.1) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \int_a^b w(t) \varphi' \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f(t) dt + \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \int_a^b P_{w,\varphi}(x,t) f'(t) dt,$$

where  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is an absolutely continuous function,  $\varphi : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a differentiable function with  $\varphi(0) = 0$ ,  $\varphi(1) \neq 0$  and  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  is a probability density function such that the weighed *Peano kernel*

$$(1.2) \quad P_{w,\varphi}(x,t) := \begin{cases} \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right), & a \leq t \leq x, \\ \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1), & x < t \leq b, \end{cases}$$

is integrable for any  $x \in [a, b]$ .

If  $\varphi(t) = t$ , then (1.1) reduces to the weighted Montgomery identity obtained by Pečarić in [21]:

$$(1.3) \quad f(x) = \int_a^b w(t) f(t) dt + \int_a^b P_w(x,t) f'(t) dt,$$

where the weighted Peano kernel  $P_w$  is

$$(1.4) \quad P_w(x,t) := \begin{cases} \int_a^t w(s) ds, & a \leq t \leq x, \\ -\int_t^b w(s) ds, & x < t \leq b. \end{cases}$$

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Finally, the uniform distribution is used to provide the Montgomery identity [17, p. 565]:

$$(1.5) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt + \int_a^b P(x,t) f'(t) dt,$$

with

$$P(x,t) := \begin{cases} \frac{t-a}{b-a} & \text{if } a \leq t \leq x, \\ \frac{t-b}{b-a} & \text{if } x < t \leq b, \end{cases}$$

that has been extensively used to obtain Ostrowski type results, see for instance the research papers [3] – [6], [7] – [16], [19] – [20], [22] and the book [15].

In the same paper [5], on introducing the generalised Čebyšev functional,

$$(1.6) \quad T_\varphi(w, f, g) := \int_a^b w(x) \varphi' \left( \int_a^x w(t) dt \right) f(x) g(x) dx \\ - \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \left[ \int_a^b w(x) \varphi' \left( \int_a^x w(t) dt \right) f(x) dx \right] \\ \times \left[ \int_a^b w(x) \varphi' \left( \int_a^x w(t) dt \right) g(x) dx \right],$$

the authors obtained the representation:

$$(1.7) \quad T_\varphi(w, f, g) = \frac{1}{\varphi^2(1)} \int_a^b w(x) \varphi' \left( \int_a^x w(t) dt \right) \\ \times \left[ \int_a^b P_{w,\varphi}(x,t) f'(t) dt \right] \left[ \int_a^b P_{w,\varphi}(x,t) g'(t) dt \right] dx$$



and used it to obtain an upper bound for the absolute value of the Čebyšev functional in the case where  $f', g', \varphi' \in L_\infty [a, b]$ . This bound can be stated as:

$$(1.8) \quad |T_\varphi(w, f, g)| \leq \frac{1}{\varphi^2(1)} \|f'\|_\infty \|g'\|_\infty \|\varphi'\|_\infty \int_a^b w(x) H^2(x) dx,$$

where  $H(x) := \int_a^b |P_{w,\varphi}(x, t)| dt$ . The inequality (1.8) provides a generalisation of a result obtained by Pachpatte in [18].

The main aim of this paper is to obtain some weighted inequalities of the Ostrowski type by providing various upper bounds for the deviation of  $f(x)$ ,  $x \in [a, b]$ , from the integral mean

$$\frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \int_a^b w(t) \varphi' \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f(t) dt,$$

when  $f$  is absolutely continuous, of bounded variation or Lipschitzian on the interval  $[a, b]$ . Some particular cases of interest are also given.

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## 2. Ostrowski Type Inequalities

In order to state some Ostrowski type inequalities, we consider the Lebesgue norms

$$\|g\|_{[\alpha,\beta],\infty} := \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{t \in [\alpha,\beta]} |g(t)|$$

and

$$\|g\|_{[\alpha,\beta],\ell} := \left[ \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |g(t)|^{\ell} dt \right]^{\frac{1}{\ell}}, \quad \ell \in [1, \infty);$$

provided that the integral and the supremum are finite.

**Theorem 2.1.** *Let  $\varphi : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous on  $[0, 1]$ , differentiable on  $(0, 1)$  with the property that  $\varphi(0) = 0$  and  $\varphi(1) \neq 0$ . If  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  is a probability density function, then for any  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  an absolutely continuous function, we have*

$$(2.1) \quad \left| f(x) - \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \int_a^b w(t) \varphi' \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f(t) dt \right| \\ \leq \int_a^x \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) \right| |f'(t)| dt + \int_x^b \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right| |f'(t)| dt$$

for any  $x \in [a, b]$ .

If

$$H_1(x) := \int_a^x \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) \right| |f'(t)| dt$$

and

$$H_2(x) := \int_x^b \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right| |f'(t)| dt,$$



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then

$$(2.2) \quad H_1(x) \leq \begin{cases} \|\varphi(\int_a^x w(s) ds)\|_{[a,x],\infty} \|f'\|_{[a,x],1}; \\ \|\varphi(\int_a^x w(s) ds)\|_{[a,x],p} \|f'\|_{[a,x],q} & \text{if } p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \\ & \text{and } f' \in L_q[a, x]; \\ \|\varphi(\int_a^x w(s) ds)\|_{[a,x],1} \|f'\|_{[a,x],\infty} & \text{if } f' \in L_\infty[a, x]; \end{cases}$$

and

$$(2.3) \quad H_2(x) \leq \begin{cases} \|\varphi(\int_a^x w(s) ds) - \varphi(1)\|_{[x,b],\infty} \|f'\|_{[x,b],1}; \\ \|\varphi(\int_a^x w(s) ds) - \varphi(1)\|_{[x,b],r} \|f'\|_{[x,b],t} & \text{if } r > 1, \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{t} = 1 \\ & \text{and } f' \in L_t[x, b]; \\ \|\varphi(\int_a^x w(s) ds) - \varphi(1)\|_{[x,b],1} \|f'\|_{[x,b],\infty} & \text{if } f' \in L_\infty[x, b] \end{cases}$$

for any  $x \in [a, b]$ .

*Proof.* Follows from the identity (1.1) on observing that

$$(2.4) \quad \left| f(x) - \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \int_a^b w(t) \varphi' \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f(t) dt \right|$$



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$$\begin{aligned} &= \left| \int_a^x \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f'(t) dt + \int_x^b \left[ \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right] f'(t) dt \right| \\ &\leq \left| \int_a^x \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f'(t) dt \right| + \left| \int_x^b \left[ \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right] f'(t) dt \right| \\ &\leq \int_a^x \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) \right| |f'(t)| dt + \int_x^b \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right| |f'(t)| dt \end{aligned}$$

for any  $x \in [a, b]$ , and the first part of (2.1) is proved.

The bounds from (2.2) and (2.3) follow by the Hölder inequality.  $\square$

*Remark 1.* It is obvious that, the above theorem provides 9 possible upper bounds for the absolute value of the deviation of  $f(x)$  from the integral mean,

$$\frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \int_a^b w(t) \varphi' \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f(t) dt$$

although they are not stated explicitly.

The above result, which provides an Ostrowski type inequality for the absolutely continuous function  $f$ , can be extended to the larger class of functions of bounded variation as follows:

**Theorem 2.2.** *Let  $\varphi$  and  $w$  be as in Theorem 2.1. If  $w$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$  and  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a function of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$ , then:*

$$(2.5) \quad \left| f(x) - \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \int_a^b w(t) \varphi' \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f(t) dt \right|$$





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$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \left[ \sup_{t \in [a,x]} \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) \right| \cdot \bigvee_a^x(f) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sup_{t \in [x,b]} \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right| \cdot \bigvee_x^b(f) \right] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \cdot \max \left\{ \sup_{t \in [a,x]} \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) \right|, \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sup_{t \in [x,b]} \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right| \right\} \cdot \bigvee_a^b(f), \end{aligned}$$

where  $\bigvee_a^b(f)$  denotes the total variation of  $f$  on  $[a, b]$ .

*Proof.* We recall that, if  $p : [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous on  $[\alpha, \beta]$  and  $v : [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is of bounded variation, then the Riemann-Stieltjes integral  $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} p(t) dv(t)$  exists and

$$(2.6) \quad \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} p(t) dv(t) \right| \leq \sup_{t \in [\alpha, \beta]} |p(t)| \bigvee_{\alpha}^{\beta}(v).$$

Since the functions  $\varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right)$  and  $\varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1)$  are continuous on  $[a, x]$  and  $[x, b]$ , respectively, the Riemann-Stieltjes integrals

$$\int_a^x \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) df(t) \quad \text{and} \quad \int_x^b \left[ \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right] df(t)$$

exist and

$$(2.7) \quad \left| \int_a^x \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) df(t) \right| \leq \sup_{t \in [a,x]} \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) \right| \cdot \bigvee_a^x(f),$$



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while

$$(2.8) \quad \left| \int_x^b \left[ \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right] df(t) \right| \\ \leq \sup_{t \in [x, b]} \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right| \cdot \bigvee_x^b(f).$$

Integrating by parts in the Riemann-Stieltjes integral, we have

$$(2.9) \quad \int_a^x \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) df(t) \\ = f(t) \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) \Big|_a^x - \int_a^x f(t) d \left[ \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) \right] \\ = f(x) \varphi \left( \int_a^x w(s) ds \right) - \int_a^x w(t) \varphi' \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f(t) dt$$

and

$$(2.10) \quad \int_x^b \left[ \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right] df(t) \\ = \left[ \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right] f(t) \Big|_x^b \\ - \int_x^b f(t) d \left[ \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right] \\ = - \left[ \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right] f(x)$$

$$- \int_x^b w(t) \varphi' \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f(t) dt.$$

If we add (2.9) and (2.10) we deduce the following identity of the Montgomery type for the Riemann-Stieltjes integral which is of interest in itself:

$$(2.11) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \int_a^b w(t) \varphi' \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f(t) dt \\ + \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \int_a^x \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) df(t) \\ + \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \int_x^b \left[ \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right] df(t),$$

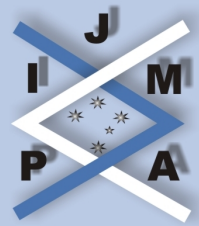
for any  $x \in [a, b]$ .

Now, by (2.11) and (2.7) – (2.8) we obtain the estimate:

$$\left| f(x) - \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \int_a^b w(t) \varphi' \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f(t) dt \right| \\ \leq \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \left| \int_a^x \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) df(t) \right| + \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \left| \int_x^b \left[ \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right] df(t) \right| \\ \leq \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \cdot \sup_{t \in [a, x]} \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) \right| \cdot \bigvee_a^x(f) \\ + \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \cdot \sup_{t \in [x, b]} \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right| \cdot \bigvee_x^b(f), \quad x \in [a, b]$$

which provides the first inequality in (2.5).

The last part of (2.5) is obvious. □



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The following particular case is of interest for applications.

**Corollary 2.3.** Assume that  $f, \varphi, w$  are as in Theorem 2.2. In addition, if  $\varphi$  is monotonic nondecreasing on  $[0, 1]$ , then

$$(2.12) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left| f(x) - \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \int_a^b w(t) \varphi' \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f(t) dt \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi \left( \int_a^x w(s) ds \right)}{\varphi(1)} \cdot \bigvee_a^x(f) + \left[ 1 - \frac{\varphi \left( \int_a^x w(s) ds \right)}{\varphi(1)} \right] \cdot \bigvee_x^b(f) \\ & \leq \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \left| \frac{\varphi \left( \int_a^x w(s) ds \right)}{\varphi(1)} - \frac{1}{2} \right| \right] \bigvee_a^b(f). \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* Follows by Theorem 2.2 on observing that, if  $\varphi$  is monotonic nondecreasing on  $[a, b]$ , then:

$$\sup_{t \in [a, x]} \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) \right| = \sup_{t \in [a, x]} \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) = \varphi \left( \int_a^x w(s) ds \right)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{t \in [x, b]} \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right| &= \sup_{t \in [x, b]} \left[ \varphi(1) - \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) \right] \\ &= \varphi(1) - \inf_{t \in [x, b]} \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) \\ &= \varphi(1) - \varphi \left( \int_a^x w(s) ds \right). \end{aligned}$$

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**Corollary 2.4.** *With the assumptions of Theorem 2.2 and if  $K := \sup_{t \in (0,1)} |\varphi'(t)| < \infty$ , then we have the bounds:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.13) \quad & \left| f(x) - \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \int_a^b w(t) \varphi' \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f(t) dt \right| \\
 & \leq \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \cdot K \left[ \sup_{t \in [a,x]} \left| \int_a^t w(s) ds \right| \cdot \bigvee_a^x(f) + \sup_{t \in [x,b]} \left| \int_t^b w(s) ds \right| \cdot \bigvee_x^b(f) \right] \\
 & \leq \frac{K}{\varphi(1)} \max \left\{ \sup_{t \in [a,x]} \left| \int_a^t w(s) ds \right|, \sup_{t \in [x,b]} \left| \int_t^b w(s) ds \right| \right\} \bigvee_a^b(f).
 \end{aligned}$$

*Remark 2.* If  $w(s) \geq 0$  for  $s \in [a, b]$ , then from (2.13) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.14) \quad & \left| f(x) - \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \int_a^b w(t) \varphi' \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f(t) dt \right| \\
 & \leq \frac{K}{\varphi(1)} \left[ \int_a^x w(s) ds \cdot \bigvee_a^x(f) + \int_x^b w(s) ds \cdot \bigvee_x^b(f) \right] \\
 & \leq \frac{K}{\varphi(1)} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b w(s) ds + \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_a^x w(s) ds - \int_x^b w(s) ds \right| \right] \cdot \bigvee_a^b(f).
 \end{aligned}$$

The following result, that provides an Ostrowski type inequality for  $L$ -Lipschitzian functions, can be stated as well.

**Theorem 2.5.** *Let  $\varphi$  and  $w$  be as in Theorem 2.1. If  $w$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$  and  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is an  $L_1$ -Lipschitzian function on  $[a, x]$  and  $L_2$ -Lipschitzian on*



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$[x, b]$ , with  $x \in [a, b]$ , then

$$(2.15) \quad \left| f(x) - \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \int_a^b w(t) \varphi' \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f(t) dt \right| \\ \leq \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \left[ L_1 \cdot \int_a^x \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) \right| dt \right. \\ \left. + L_2 \cdot \int_x^b \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right| dt \right] \\ \leq \max \{L_1, L_2\} \cdot \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \left[ \int_a^x \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) \right| dt \right. \\ \left. + \int_x^b \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right| dt \right].$$

*Proof.* We recall that, if  $p : [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is  $L$ -Lipschitzian and  $v$  is Riemann integrable, then the Riemann-Stieltjes integral  $\int_\alpha^\beta f(t) dv(t)$  exists and

$$(2.16) \quad \left| \int_\alpha^\beta p(t) dv(t) \right| \leq L \int_\alpha^\beta |p(t)| dt.$$

Now, if we apply the above property to the integrals

$$\int_a^x \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) df(t) \quad \text{and} \quad \int_x^b \left[ \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right] df(t),$$

then we can state that

$$(2.17) \quad \left| \int_a^x \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) df(t) \right| \leq L_1 \cdot \int_a^x \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) \right| dt$$



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and

$$(2.18) \quad \left| \int_x^b \left[ \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right] df(t) \right| \leq L_2 \cdot \int_x^b \left| \varphi \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) - \varphi(1) \right| dt.$$

By making use of the identity (2.11), by (2.17) and (2.18) we deduce the first part of (2.15).

The last part is obvious. □

The following particular case is of interest as well.

**Corollary 2.6.** *With the assumptions of Theorem 2.5 and if  $K := \sup_{t \in (0,1)} |\varphi'(t)| < \infty$ , then*

$$(2.19) \quad \left| f(x) - \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \int_a^b w(t) \varphi' \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{K}{\varphi(1)} \left[ L_1 \cdot \int_a^x \left| \int_a^t w(s) ds \right| dt + L_2 \cdot \int_x^b \left| \int_t^b w(s) ds \right| dt \right] \leq \frac{K}{\varphi(1)} \max \{L_1, L_2\} \left[ \int_a^x \left| \int_a^t w(s) ds \right| dt + \int_x^b \left| \int_t^b w(s) ds \right| dt \right].$$

**Remark 3.** If  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a nonnegative weight, then  $\int_a^t w(s) ds, \int_t^b w(s) ds \geq 0$  for each  $t \in [a, b]$  and since

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^x \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) dt &= \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) \cdot t \Big|_a^x - \int_a^x w(t) dt \\ &= x \int_a^x w(t) dt - \int_a^x tw(t) dt = \int_a^x (x-t) w(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\int_x^b \left( \int_t^b w(s) ds \right) dt &= t \cdot \left( \int_t^b w(s) ds \right) \Big|_x^b + \int_x^b w(t) dt \\ &= -x \int_x^b w(t) dt + \int_x^b tw(t) dt = \int_x^b (t-x) w(t) dt,\end{aligned}$$

then we get, from (2.19), the following result:

$$\begin{aligned}(2.20) \quad & \left| f(x) - \frac{1}{\varphi(1)} \int_a^b w(t) \varphi' \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right) f(t) dt \right| \\ & \leq \frac{K}{\varphi(1)} \left[ L_1 \cdot \int_a^x (x-t) w(t) dt + L_2 \cdot \int_x^b (t-x) w(t) dt \right] \\ & \leq \frac{K}{\varphi(1)} \max \{L_1, L_2\} \int_a^b |t-x| w(t) dt.\end{aligned}$$



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### 3. Some Examples

The inequality (2.12) is a source of numerous particular inequalities that can be obtained by specifying the function  $\varphi : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  which is continuous, differentiable and monotonic nondecreasing with  $\varphi(0) = 0$ .

For instance, if we choose  $\varphi(t) = t^\alpha$ ,  $\alpha > 0$ , then we get the inequality:

$$(3.1) \quad \left| f(x) - \alpha \int_a^b w(t) \left( \int_a^t w(s) ds \right)^{\alpha-1} f(t) dt \right| \\ \leq \left( \int_a^x w(s) ds \right)^\alpha \cdot \bigvee_a^x(f) + \left[ 1 - \left( \int_a^x w(s) ds \right)^\alpha \right] \cdot \bigvee_x^b(f) \\ \leq \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \left| \left( \int_a^x w(s) ds \right)^\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \right| \right] \bigvee_a^b(f),$$

for any  $x \in [a, b]$  provided that  $f$  is of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$ ,  $w(s) \geq 0$  for any  $s \in [a, b]$  and the involved integrals exist.

Another simple example can be given by choosing  $\varphi(t) = \ln(t+1)$ . In this situation, we obtain the inequality:

$$(3.2) \quad \left| f(x) - \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int_a^b \left[ \frac{w(t)}{\int_a^t w(s) ds + 1} \right] f(t) dt \right| \\ \leq \frac{\ln \left( \int_a^x w(s) ds + 1 \right)}{\ln 2} \cdot \bigvee_a^x(f) + \left[ 1 - \frac{\ln \left( \int_a^x w(s) ds + 1 \right)}{\ln 2} \right] \cdot \bigvee_x^b(f) \\ \leq \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \left| \frac{\ln \left( \int_a^x w(s) ds + 1 \right)}{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{2} \right| \right] \cdot \bigvee_a^b(f),$$

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for any  $x \in [a, b]$  provided that  $f$  is of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$ ,  $w(s) \geq 0$  for any  $s \in [a, b]$  and the involved integrals exist.

Finally, by choosing the function  $\varphi(t) = \exp(t) - 1$ , we obtain, from the inequality (2.12), the following result as well:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f(x) - \frac{1}{e-1} \int_a^b w(t) \exp\left(\int_a^t w(s) ds\right) f(t) dt \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\exp\left(\int_a^x w(s) ds\right) - 1}{e-1} \cdot \bigvee_a^x(f) + \frac{e - \exp\left(\int_a^x w(s) ds\right)}{e-1} \cdot \bigvee_x^b(f) \\ & \leq \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \left| \frac{\exp\left(\int_a^x w(s) ds\right) - 1}{e-1} - \frac{1}{2} \right| \right] \cdot \bigvee_a^b(f), \end{aligned}$$

for any  $x \in [a, b]$ , provided  $f$  is of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$  and the involved integrals exist.

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