Hindawi Publishing Corporation
Journal of Applied Mathematics
Volume 2012, Article ID 917120, 7 pages
doi:10.1155/2012/917120

Research Article

Optimal Bounds for Seiffert Mean in terms of One-Parameter Means

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Received 11 July 2012; Accepted 7 September 2012

Academic Editor: Francisco J. Marcellán

The authors present the greatest value r_1 and the least value r_2 such that the double inequality $J_{r1}(a,b) < T(a,b) < J_{r2}(a,b)$ holds for all $a, b > 0$ with $a \neq b$, where $T(a,b)$ and $J_p(a,b)$ denote the Seiffert and pth one-parameter means of two positive numbers a and b, respectively.

1. Introduction

For $p \in \mathbb{R}$ the pth one-parameter mean $J_p(a,b)$ and the Seiffert mean $T(a,b)$ of two positive real numbers a and b are defined by

$$J_p(a,b) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{p(a^{p+1} - b^{p+1})}{(p+1)(a^p - b^p)}, & a \neq b,\ p \neq 0, -1, \\ \dfrac{a-b}{\log a - \log b}, & a \neq b,\ p = 0, \\ \dfrac{ab(\log a - \log b)}{a-b}, & a \neq b,\ p = -1, \\ a, & a = b, \end{cases} \tag{1.1}$$

$$T(a,b) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{a-b}{2\arctan((a-b)/(a+b))}, & a \neq b, \\ a, & a = b, \end{cases} \tag{1.2}$$

respectively. Recently, both mean values have been the subject of intensive research. In particular, many remarkable inequalities and properties for J_p and T can be found in the literature [1–14].

It is well known that the one-parameter mean $J_p(a,b)$ is continuous and strictly increasing with respect to $p \in \mathbb{R}$ for fixed a, $b > 0$ with $a \neq b$. Many mean values are the special case of the one-parameter mean, for example:

$$\begin{aligned} J_1(a,b) &= \frac{(a+b)}{2}, && \text{the arithmetic mean,} \\ J_{1/2}(a,b) &= \frac{\left(a+\sqrt{ab}+b\right)}{3}, && \text{the Heronian mean,} \\ J_{-1/2}(a,b) &= \sqrt{ab}, && \text{the geometric mean,} \\ J_{-2}(a,b) &= \frac{2ab}{(a+b)}, && \text{the harmonic mean.} \end{aligned} \tag{1.3}$$

Seiffert [4] proved that the double inequality

$$M_1(a,b) < T(a,b) < M_2(a,b) \tag{1.4}$$

holds for all $a,b > 0$ with $a \neq b$, where $M_r(a,b) = [(a^r + b^r)/2]^{1/r} (r \neq 0)$ and $M_0(a,b) = \sqrt{ab}$ is the rth power mean of a and b.

In [15–17], the authors presented the best possible bounds for the Seiffert mean in terms of the Lehmer, power-type Heron, and one-parameter Gini means as follows:

$$\begin{gathered} L_0(a,b) < T(a,b) < L_{1/3}(a,b), \\ H_{\log 3/\log(\pi/2)}(a,b) < T(a,b) < H_{5/2}(a,b), \\ S_1(a,b) < T(a,b) < S_{5/3}(a,b). \end{gathered} \tag{1.5}$$

for all $a,b > 0$ with $a \neq b$, where $L_r(a,b) = (a^{r+1} + b^{r+1})/(a^r + b^r)$, $H_k(a,b) = [(a^k + (ab)^{k/2} + b^k)/3]^{1/k} (k \neq 0)$ and $H_0(a,b) = \sqrt{ab}$, and $S_\alpha(a,b) = [(a^{\alpha-1} + b^{\alpha-1})/(a+b)]^{1/(\alpha-2)} (\alpha \neq 2)$ and $S_2(a,b) = (a^a b^b)^{1/(a+b)}$ denote the Lehmer, power-type Heron, and one-parameter Gini means of a and b, respectively.

The purpose of this paper is to answer the question: what are the greatest value r_1 and the least value r_2 such that the double inequality

$$J_{r_1}(a,b) < T(a,b) < J_{r_2}(a,b) \tag{1.6}$$

holds for all $a,b > 0$ with $a \neq b$?

2. Lemma

In order to establish our main result we need the following lemma.

Lemma 2.1. *If* $p = 2/(\pi - 2) = 1.75\cdots$, $t \geq 1$ *and* $g(t) = -(p-1)t^{2p+2} + (p+1)t^{2p} + p(p+1)t^{p+3} - 2(p+1)^2 t^{p+2} + 2p(p+3)t^{p+1} - 2(p+1)^2 t^p + p(p+1)t^{p-1} + (p+1)t^2 - (p-1)$, *then there exists* $\lambda \in (1, \infty)$ *such that* $g(t) > 0$ *for* $t \in (1, \lambda)$ *and* $g(t) < 0$ *for* $t \in (\lambda, \infty)$.

Proof. Let $g_1(t) = g'(t)/t$, $g_2(t) = t^{4-p} g_1'(t)$ and $g_3(t) = t^{4-p} {g_2}^{(5)}(t)/[4p^2(p-1)^2(p+1)^2]$. Then simple computations lead to

$$g(1) = 0, \tag{2.1}$$

$$\lim_{t \to +\infty} g(t) = -\infty, \tag{2.2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(t) = & -2(p-1)(p+1)t^{2p} + 2p(p+1)t^{2p-2} + p(p+1)(p+3) \\ & \times t^{p+1} - 2(p+1)^2(p+2)t^p + 2p(p+1)(p+3)t^{p-1} \\ & - 2p(p+1)^2 t^{p-2} + p(p+1)(p-1)t^{p-3} + 2(p+1), \end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

$$g_1(1) = 0, \tag{2.4}$$

$$\lim_{t \to +\infty} g_1(t) = -\infty, \tag{2.5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_2(t) = & -4p(p-1)(p+1)t^{p+3} + 4p(p+1)(p-1)t^{p+1} + p(p+1)^2 \\ & \times (p+3)t^4 - 2p(p+1)^2(p+2)t^3 + 2p(p-1)(p+1)(p+3) \\ & \times t^2 - 2p(p+1)^2(p-2)t + p(p+1)(p-1)(p-3), \end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

$$g_2(1) = 0, \tag{2.7}$$

$$\lim_{t \to +\infty} g_2(t) = -\infty, \tag{2.8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_2'(t) = & -4p(p-1)(p+1)(p+3)t^{p+2} + 4p(p+1)^2(p-1)t^p \\ & + 4p(p+1)^2(p+3)t^3 - 6p(p+1)^2(p+2)t^2 \\ & + 4p(p-1)(p+1)(p+3)t - 2p(p+1)^2(p-2), \end{aligned} \tag{2.9}$$

$$g_2'(1) = 0, \tag{2.10}$$

$$\lim_{t \to +\infty} g_2'(t) = -\infty, \tag{2.11}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_2''(t) = & -4p(p-1)(p+1)(p+2)(p+3)t^{p+1} + 4p^2(p+1)^2 \\ & \times (p-1)t^{p-1} + 12p(p+1)^2(p+3)t^2 - 12p(p+1)^2 \\ & \times (p+2)t + 4p(p-1)(p+1)(p+3), \end{aligned} \tag{2.12}$$

$$g_2''(1) = 12p(2-p)(p+1)^2 > 0, \tag{2.13}$$

$$\lim_{t \to +\infty} g_2''(t) = -\infty, \tag{2.14}$$

$$g_2'''(t) = -4p(p-1)(p+1)^2(p+2)(p+3)t^p + 4p^2(p+1)^2 \times (p-1)^2 t^{p-2} + 24p(p+1)^2(p+3)t - 12p(p+1)^2(p+2), \tag{2.15}$$

$$g_2'''(1) = 12p(2-p)(2p+3)(p+1)^2 > 0, \tag{2.16}$$

$$\lim_{t\to+\infty} g_2'''(t) = -\infty, \tag{2.17}$$

$$g_2^{(4)}(t) = -4p^2(p-1)(p+1)^2(p+2)(p+3)t^{p-1} + 4p^2(p+1)^2 \times (p-1)^2(p-2)t^{p-3} + 24p(p+1)^2(p+3), \tag{2.18}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_2^{(4)}(1) &= 8p(p+1)^2\left(-4p^3+2p^2+5p+9\right) \\ &> 8p(p+1)^2\left[-4\times 1.8^3 + 2\times 1.75^2 + 5\times 1.75 + 9\right] \\ &= 4.376p(p+1)^2 > 0, \end{aligned} \tag{2.19}$$

$$\lim_{t\to+\infty} g_2^{(4)}(t) = -\infty, \tag{2.20}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_3(t) &= -(p+2)(p+3)t^2 + (p-2)(p-3) \\ &\le -(p+2)(p+3) + (p-2)(p-3) \\ &= -10p < 0 \end{aligned} \tag{2.21}$$

for $t \in [1,\infty)$.

From the inequality (2.21) we clearly see that $g_2^{(4)}(t)$ is strictly decreasing in $[1,\infty)$. Then (2.19) and (2.20) lead to the conclusion that there exists $\lambda_1 > 1$ such that $g_2^{(4)}(t) > 0$ for $t \in [1,\lambda_1)$ and $g_2^{(4)}(t) < 0$ for $t \in (\lambda_1,\infty)$. Hence, $g_2'''(t)$ is strictly increasing in $[1,\lambda_1]$ and strictly decreasing in $[\lambda_1,\infty)$.

It follows from (2.16) and (2.17) together with the monotonicity of $g_2'''(t)$ that there exists $\lambda_2 > 1$ such that $g_2'''(t) > 0$ for $t \in [1,\lambda_2)$ and $g_2'''(t) < 0$ for $t \in (\lambda_2,\infty)$. Therefore, $g_2''(t)$ is strictly increasing in $[1,\lambda_2]$ and strictly decreasing in $[\lambda_2,\infty)$.

From (2.13) and (2.14) together with the monotonicity of $g_2''(t)$ we know that there exists $\lambda_3 > 1$ such that $g_2''(t) > 0$ for $t \in [1,\lambda_3)$ and $g_2''(t) < 0$ for $t \in (\lambda_3,\infty)$. So, $g_2'(t)$ is strictly increasing in $[1,\lambda_3]$ and strictly decreasing in $[\lambda_3,\infty)$.

Equations (2.10) and (2.11) together with the monotonicity of $g_2'(t)$ imply that there exists $\lambda_4 > 1$ such that $g_2'(t) > 0$ for $t \in (1,\lambda_4)$ and $g_2'(t) < 0$ for $t \in (\lambda_4,\infty)$. Hence, $g_2(t)$ is strictly increasing in $[1,\lambda_4]$ and strictly decreasing in $[\lambda_4,\infty)$.

It follows from (2.7) and (2.8) together with the monotonicity of $g_2(t)$ that there exists $\lambda_5 > 1$ such that $g_2(t) > 0$ for $t \in (1,\lambda_5)$ and $g_2(t) < 0$ for $t \in (\lambda_5,\infty)$. Therefore, $g_1(t)$ is strictly increasing in $[1,\lambda_5]$ and strictly decreasing in $[\lambda_5,\infty)$.

From (2.4) and (2.5) together with the monotonicity of $g_1(t)$ we clearly see that there exists $\lambda_6 > 1$ such that $g_1(t) > 0$ for $t \in (1,\lambda_6)$ and $g_1(t) < 0$ for $t \in (\lambda_6,\infty)$. So, $g(t)$ is strictly increasing in $[1,\lambda_6]$ and strictly decreasing in $[\lambda_6,\infty)$.

Therefore, Lemma 2.1 follows from (2.1) and (2.2) together with the monotonicity of $g(t)$. □

3. Main Result

Theorem 3.1. *The double inequality*

$$J_{2/(\pi-2)}(a,b) < T(a,b) < J_2(a,b) \tag{3.1}$$

holds for all $a,b>0$ *with* $a\neq b$, *and* $J_{2/(\pi-2)}(a,b)$ *and* $J_2(a,b)$ *are the best possible lower and upper one-parameter mean bounds for the Seiffert mean* $T(a,b)$, *respectively.*

Proof. Without loss of generality, we assume that $a>b$. Let $t=a/b>1$. Then from (1.1) and (1.2) we have

$$J_2(a,b)-T(a,b)=\frac{b(t^2+t+1)}{6(t+1)\arctan((t-1)/(t+1))}\left[4\arctan\frac{t-1}{t+1}-\frac{3(t^2-1)}{t^2+t+1}\right]. \tag{3.2}$$

Let

$$f(t)=4\arctan\frac{t-1}{t+1}-\frac{3(t^2-1)}{t^2+t+1}. \tag{3.3}$$

Then simple computations lead to

$$\begin{gathered} f(1)=0, \\ f'(t)=\frac{(t-1)^4}{(t^2+1)(t^2+t+1)^2}>0, \end{gathered} \tag{3.4}$$

for $t>1$.

Therefore, $T(a,b)<J_2(a,b)$ for all $a,b>0$ with $a\neq b$ follows from (3.2)–(3.4).

Next, we prove that

$$T(a,b)>J_{2/(\pi-2)}(a,b) \tag{3.5}$$

for all $a,b>0$ with $a\neq b$.

Let $p=2/(\pi-2)=1.75\cdots$. Then (1.1) and (1.2) lead to

$$\begin{aligned} &T(a,b)-J_p(a,b) \\ &\quad=\frac{bp(t^{p+1}-1)}{2(p+1)(t^p-1)\arctan((t-1)/(t+1))}\left[\frac{(p+1)(t-1)(t^p-1)}{p(t^{p+1}-1)}-2\arctan\frac{t-1}{t+1}\right]. \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

Let

$$G(t) = \frac{(p+1)(t-1)(t^p-1)}{p\left(t^{p+1}-1\right)} - 2\arctan\frac{t-1}{t+1}. \tag{3.7}$$

Then simple computations lead to

$$\lim_{t\to 1} G(t) = \lim_{t\to +\infty} G(t) = 0, \tag{3.8}$$

$$G'(t) = \frac{g(t)}{p\left(t^{p+1}-1\right)^2\left(t^2+1\right)}, \tag{3.9}$$

where $g(t)$ is defined as in Lemma 2.1.

From Lemma 2.1 and (3.9) we know that there exists $\lambda > 1$ such that $G(t)$ is strictly increasing in $[1,\lambda]$ and strictly decreasing in $[\lambda,\infty)$. Then (3.8) leads to that

$$G(t) > 0, \tag{3.10}$$

for $t > 1$.

Therefore, the inequality (3.5) follows from (3.6), (3.7), and (3.10).

Finally, we prove that $J_{2/(\pi-2)}(a,b)$ and $J_2(a,b)$ are the best possible lower and upper one-parameter mean bounds for the Seiffert mean $T(a,b)$, respectively.

Let $p = 2/(\pi-2)$, $0 < \varepsilon < 2$ and $x > 0$. Then from (1.1) and (1.2) one has

$$\lim_{x\to +\infty}\frac{J_{p+\varepsilon}(x,1)}{T(x,1)} = \frac{p+\varepsilon}{p+\varepsilon+1}\times\frac{\pi}{2} > \frac{p}{p+1}\times\frac{\pi}{2} = 1, \tag{3.11}$$

$$T(1+x,1) - J_{2-\varepsilon}(1+x,1) = \frac{h(x)}{2(3-\varepsilon)\left[(1+x)^{2-\varepsilon}-1\right]\arctan(x/(2+x))}, \tag{3.12}$$

where

$$h(x) = (3-\varepsilon)x\left[(1+x)^{2-\varepsilon}-1\right] - 2(2-\varepsilon)\left[(1+x)^{3-\varepsilon}-1\right]\arctan\frac{x}{2+x}. \tag{3.13}$$

Letting $x \to 0$ and making use of Taylor expansion we get

$$\begin{aligned} h(x) = (3-\varepsilon)x&\left[(2-\varepsilon)x + \frac{(2-\varepsilon)(1-\varepsilon)}{2}x^2 - \frac{\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)(2-\varepsilon)}{6}x^3 + o\left(x^3\right)\right] \\ &- 2(2-\varepsilon)\left[(3-\varepsilon)x + \frac{(3-\varepsilon)(2-\varepsilon)}{2}x^2 + \frac{(1-\varepsilon)(2-\varepsilon)(3-\varepsilon)}{6}x^3 + o\left(x^3\right)\right] \\ &\times\left[\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x^3}{12} + o\left(x^3\right)\right] = \frac{1}{12}\varepsilon(2-\varepsilon)(3-\varepsilon)x^4 + o\left(x^4\right). \end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

The inequality (3.11) implies that for any $0 < \varepsilon < 2$, there exists $X = X(\varepsilon) > 1$, such that $T(x, 1) < J_{2/(\pi-2)+\varepsilon}(x, 1)$ for $x \in (X, +\infty)$.

Equations (3.12)–(3.14) imply that for any $0 < \varepsilon < 2$, there exists $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0$ such that $T(1 + x, 1) > J_{2-\varepsilon}(1 + x, 1)$ for $x \in (0, \delta)$. □

Acknowledgments

This paper was supported by the Natural Science Foundation of Huzhou Teachers College (Grant no. 2010065) and the Natural Science Foundation of the Department of Education of Zhejiang Province (Grant no. Y201016277).

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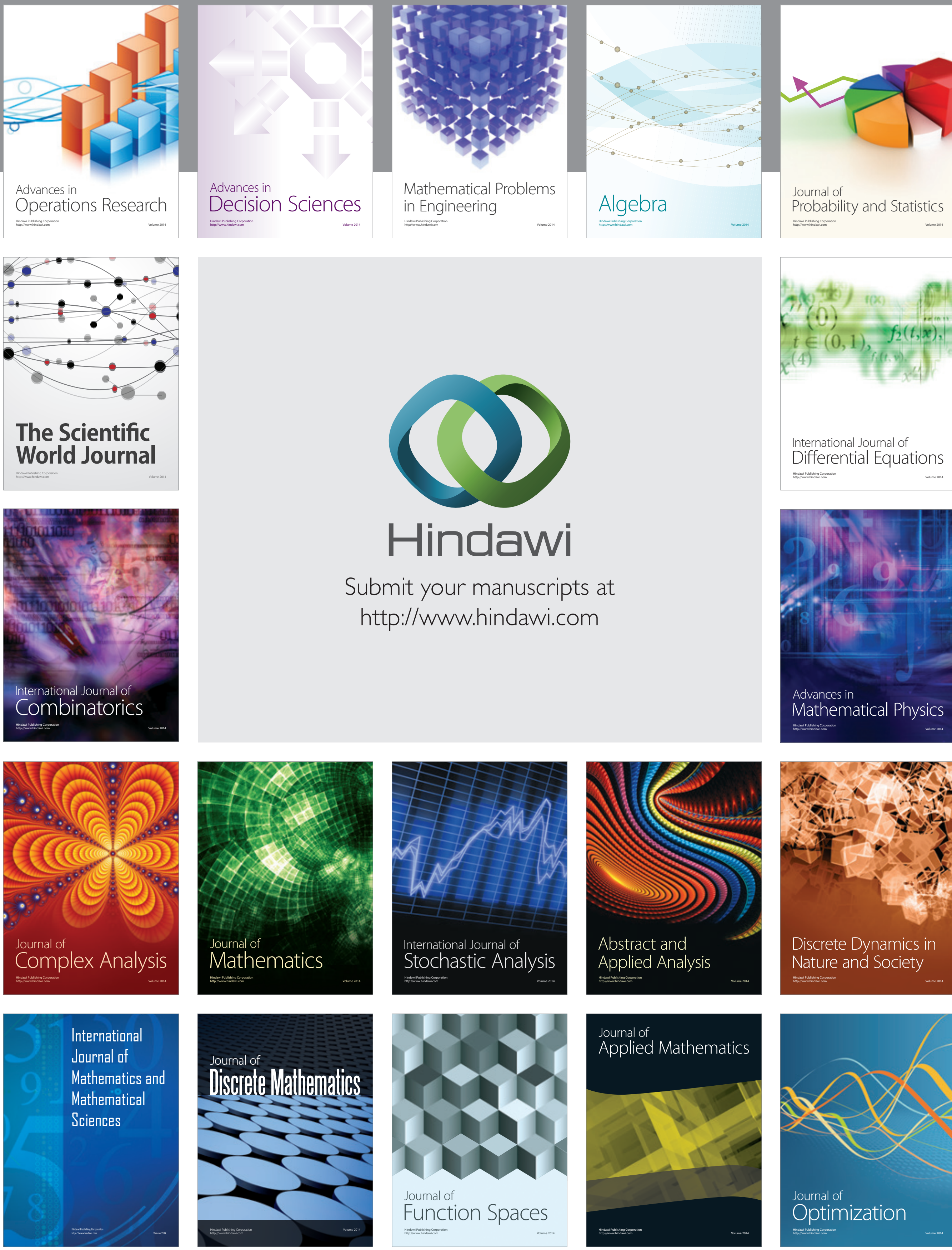
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