East Asian Math. J. **21** (2005), No. 2, pp. 137–149

DISCRETE CHEBYCHEV FOR MEANS OF SEQUENCES OF DIFFERENT LENGTHS

P. Cerone, S.S. Dragomir, and T.M. Mills

Abstract. Bounds for discrete Chebychev functionals that involve means of sequences of different lengths are investigated in the current article. Earlier bounds for the Chebychev functional involving sums of sequences of the same lengths are utilised in the current development. Weighted generalised Chebychev functionals are also examined.

1. Introduction

Let $x = (x_1, ..., x_n)$ and $y = (y_1, ..., y_n)$ be two real $n-$tuples and define the functional

$$C_n(x, y) := \mathcal{A}_n(xy) - \mathcal{A}_n(x)\mathcal{A}_n(y), \tag{1.1}$$

where $xy := (x_1y_1, ..., x_ny_n)$ and

$$\mathcal{A}_n(x) := \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i, \quad \text{the arithmetic average.} \tag{1.2}$$

The functional (1.1) is a discrete Chebychev functional and for $a \leq x_i \leq A$ and $b \leq y_i \leq B$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$, Biernacki, Pidek and Ryll-Nardzewski [2] showed in 1950 that

$$|C_n(x, y)| \leq \gamma(n)(A - a)(B - b), \tag{1.3}$$

Received May 31, 2005.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: Primary 26D15, 26D20; Secondary 26D99.

Key words and phrases: Discrete Chebychev Functional, Bounds.

where

$$\gamma(n) = \frac{1}{n}\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]\right) \leq \frac{1}{4}, \tag{1.4}$$

$[\cdot]$ is the greatest integer function and $\gamma(n) = \frac{1}{4}$ for n even.

The inequality (1.3) will be termed the BPR inequality after its discoverers.

Recently, Cerone and Dragomir [4] examined the Chebychev functional involving integrals over different intervals while in the paper [3] the generalised Chebychev functional was bounded assuming the functions to be of Hölder type. In [3], a weighted version was also investigated. For other papers on the Chebychev functional involving integrals, see [1] – [12].

It is the expressed aim of this article to investigate bounds for a generalised discrete Chebychev functional where it involves means of sequences of different lengths. Bounds are obtained for two such functionals in Section 2 utilising the result (1.3) which involves means of equal length sequences. In Section 3, weighted versions of the results of Section 2 are examined.

2. Upper Bounds

We define the discrete generalised Chebychev functional by

$$D(x, y; m, n) := \mathcal{A}_m(xy) + \mathcal{A}_n(xy) - \mathcal{A}_m(x)\mathcal{A}_n(y) - \mathcal{A}_n(x)\mathcal{A}_m(y), \tag{2.1}$$

where the arithmetic mean $\mathcal{A}_n(x)$ is as defined by (1.2). The following result is then valid.

THEOREM 1. *Let x, y be two $N-$tuples and $m, n < N$, then the following inequality holds*

$$\begin{aligned} |D(x, y; m, n)| \leq {} & \left[C_m(x) + C_n(x) + (\mathcal{A}_m(x) - \mathcal{A}_n(x))^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \times \left[C_m(y) + C_n(y) + (\mathcal{A}_m(y) - \mathcal{A}_n(y))^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

where

$$C_n(x) := C_n(x, x) = \mathcal{A}_n\left(x^2\right) - \mathcal{A}_n^2(x). \tag{2.3}$$

Proof. The following identity, which is a generalization for different length sequences of a result due to Korkine (see [11, p. 242]), may easily be demonstrated to be true. Specifically,

$$D(x,y;m,n)=\frac{1}{mn}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}(x_i-x_j)(y_i-y_j). \tag{2.4}$$

Now, using the discrete Cauchy-Bunyakovski-Schwarz inequality for double sequences, we have from the identity (2.4),

$$\begin{aligned}|D(x,y;m,n)|^2&\le\left[\frac{1}{mn}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}(x_i-x_j)^2\right]\left[\frac{1}{mn}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}(y_i-y_j)^2\right]\\&=D(x,x;m,n)\,D(y,y;m,n).\end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

Here it may be noted from (2.1) that

$$D(x,x;m,n)=\mathcal{A}_m\left(x^2\right)+\mathcal{A}_n\left(x^2\right)-2\mathcal{A}_m(x)\,\mathcal{A}_n(x)$$

and so using (2.3),

$$D(x,x;m,n)=C_m(x)+C_n(x)+(\mathcal{A}_m(x)-\mathcal{A}_n(x))^2 \tag{2.6}$$

and a similar result holding for y. Thus, using (2.5) produces the desired result (2.2). □

Remark 1. It should be observed from (2.1) that if $m=n$, then

$$D(x,y;n,n)=2C_n(x,y),$$

where $C_n(x,y)$ is the classical discrete Chebychev functional (1.1).

Corollary 1. *Let x and y be as in Theorem 1 and in addition let $a_1\le x_i\le A_1$ for $i=1,2,\dots,m$ and $a_2\le x_j\le A_2$ for $j=1,2,\dots,n$ and $b_1\le y_i\le B_1$ for $i=1,2,\dots,m$ and, $b_2\le y_j\le B_2$ for $j=1,2,\dots,n$. Under these conditions, we have the inequality*

$$\begin{aligned}&|D(x,y;m,n)|\\&\le\left[\gamma(m)(A_1-a_1)^2+\gamma(n)(A_2-a_2)^2+(\mathcal{A}_m(x)-\mathcal{A}_n(x))^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}\\&\times\left[\gamma(m)(B_1-b_1)^2+\gamma(n)(B_2-b_2)^2+(\mathcal{A}_m(y)-\mathcal{A}_n(y))^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}.\end{aligned} \tag{2.7}$$

Proof. The proof readily follows from (2.2) and the BPR inequality (1.3)

$$C_n(x) \le \gamma(n)(A_2 - a_2)^2,$$
$$C_m(x) \le \gamma(m)(A_1 - a_1)^2$$

and similar inequalities for y. □

REMARK 2. If $m = n$ then $a_1 = a_2 =: a$, $A_1 = A_2 =: A$, and similarly for the bounds of y. Remembering from Remark 1 that $D(x, y; m, n) = 2C_n(x, y)$, the BPR inequality (1.3) is recaptured from (2.7).

Define another generalized discrete Chebychev functional

$$\Delta(x, y; m, n) := \mathcal{A}_m(xy) - \mathcal{A}_m(x)\mathcal{A}_n(y), \tag{2.8}$$

then it may be noticed that (2.8) may be related to both $C_n(x, y)$ and $D(x, y; m, n)$ by

$$\Delta(x, y; n, n) = C_n(x, y)$$

and

$$D(x, y; m, n) = \Delta(x, y; m, n) + \Delta(y, x; m, n), \tag{2.9}$$

respectively.

THEOREM 2. *Let x, y be two $N-$tuples and $m, n < N$. Additionally, let $a_1 \le x_i \le A_1$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, m$ and $b_1 \le y_i \le B_1$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, m$ with $b_2 \le y_j \le B_2$ for $j = 1, 2, \ldots, n$. The following inequalities hold*

(2.10)

$$\begin{aligned}
&|\Delta(x, y; m, n)| \\
&\le \left[C_m(x) + \mathcal{A}_m^2(x)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\qquad \times \left[C_m(x) + C_n(x) + (\mathcal{A}_m(x) - \mathcal{A}_n(x))^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\le \left[\gamma(m)(A_1 - a_1)^2 + \mathcal{A}_m^2(x)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\qquad \times \left[\gamma(m)(A_1 - a_1)^2 + \gamma(n)(B_2 - b_2)^2 + (\mathcal{A}_m(x) - \mathcal{A}_n(x))^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}},
\end{aligned}$$

where $C_n(x)$ is as given by (2.3) and (1.1) with $\mathcal{A}_n(x)$ being as defined by (1.2).

Proof. The proof is related to the proofs of Theorem 1 and Corollary 1. From (2.8) or from (2.9) and (2.4) it may be demonstrated that

$$\Delta(x, y; m, n) = \frac{1}{mn} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_i (y_i - y_j).$$

Using the Cauchy-Buniakowski-Schwarz inequality for sums gives

$$\begin{aligned}|\Delta(x, y; m, n)|^2 &\leq \left(\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i^2\right)\left(\frac{1}{mn}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}(y_i - y_j)^2\right) \\ &= \mathcal{A}_m\left(x^2\right) D(x, x; m, n),\end{aligned}$$

which upon using (2.3) and (2.6) produces the first inequality in (2.10).

Now, for the second inequality in (2.10) we use the BPR inequality (1.3) and (2.6) together with the bounds on x and y of different lengths and hence the theorem is proved. $\square$

The following result may be stated as well.

THEOREM 3. *With the assumptions in Theorem 1, and if there exist constants $k, K \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $k \leq y_i - y_j \leq K$ for each $i \in \{1, \ldots, m\}$ and $j \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$, then*

(2.11)

$$\begin{aligned}&|D(x, y; m, n) - (\mathcal{A}_m(x) - \mathcal{A}_n(x))(\mathcal{A}_m(y) - \mathcal{A}_n(y))| \\ &\qquad \leq \frac{1}{2}(K - k)\frac{1}{mn}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}|x_i - x_j - \mathcal{A}_m(x) + \mathcal{A}_n(x)| \\ &\qquad \leq \frac{1}{2}(K - k)\left[\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}|x_i - \mathcal{A}_m(x)| + \frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}|x_j - \mathcal{A}_m(x)|\right].\end{aligned}$$

Proof. If we consider the following double sequences $(a_{ij}), (b_{ij})$ with $i \in \{1, \ldots, m\}, j \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$, then for any $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ one can consider the following version of Sonin's identity:

$$\frac{1}{mn}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}a_{ij}b_{ij}-\frac{1}{mn}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}a_{ij}\cdot\frac{1}{mn}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}b_{ij} = \frac{1}{mn}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left(a_{ij}-\frac{1}{mn}\sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{l=1}^{n}a_{kl}\right)\left(b_{ij}-\gamma\right), \tag{2.12}$$

that can be derived by direct calculation (for the classical version, see [11, p. 246]).

Consider (2.12) with $a_{ij}=x_i-x_j$, $b_{ij}=y_i-y_j$, $i\in\{1,\dots,m\}$, $j\in\{1,\dots,n\}$. Then obviously,

$$\frac{1}{mn}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}a_{ij}b_{ij}=D\left(x,y;m,n\right),$$

$$\frac{1}{mn}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}a_{ij}=\mathcal{A}_m\left(x\right)-\mathcal{A}_n\left(x\right),$$

$$\frac{1}{mn}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}b_{ij}=\mathcal{A}_m\left(y\right)-\mathcal{A}_n\left(y\right),$$

and by (2.12) we may state the following identity:

$$D\left(x,y;m,n\right)=\left(\mathcal{A}_m\left(x\right)-\mathcal{A}_n\left(x\right)\right)\left(\mathcal{A}_m\left(y\right)-\mathcal{A}_n\left(y\right)\right) +\frac{1}{mn}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left[x_i-x_j-\mathcal{A}_m\left(x\right)+\mathcal{A}_n\left(x\right)\right]\left[y_i-y_j-\gamma\right] \tag{2.13}$$

that is of interest in itself as well.

Utilizing the properties of modulus and the assumption, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left|D(x,y;m,n)-(\mathcal{A}_m(x)-\mathcal{A}_n(x))(\mathcal{A}_m(y)-\mathcal{A}_n(y))\right| \\
&\le \frac{1}{mn}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left|x_i-x_j-\mathcal{A}_m(x)+\mathcal{A}_n(x)\right|\left|y_i-y_j-\frac{k+K}{2}\right| \\
&\le \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{(K-k)}{mn}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left|x_i-x_j-\mathcal{A}_m(x)+\mathcal{A}_n(x)\right| \\
&\le \frac{1}{2}(K-k)\left[\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\left|x_i-\mathcal{A}_m(x)\right|+\frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left|x_j-\mathcal{A}_n(x)\right|\right]
\end{aligned}$$

and the theorem is proved. □

REMARK 3. Note that, in fact,

$$\begin{aligned}
&D(x,y;m,n)-(\mathcal{A}_m(x)-\mathcal{A}_n(x))(\mathcal{A}_m(y)-\mathcal{A}_n(y)) \\
&\qquad=\mathcal{A}_m(xy)+\mathcal{A}_n(xy)-\mathcal{A}_m(x)\mathcal{A}_m(y)-\mathcal{A}_n(x)\mathcal{A}_n(y).
\end{aligned}$$

If we denote this new functional by $F(x,y;m,n)$, then we can state the following Sonin type identity for F

(2.14)
$$F(x,y;m,n)=\frac{1}{mn}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left[x_i-x_j-\mathcal{A}_m(x)+\mathcal{A}_n(x)\right](y_i-y_j-\gamma)$$

for any $\gamma\in\mathbb{R}$ and the inequality (2.11) may be stated as

(2.15)
$$|F(x,y;m,n)|\le\frac{1}{2}(K-k)\frac{1}{mn}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left|x_i-x_j-\mathcal{A}_m(x)+\mathcal{A}_n(x)\right|,$$

provided (2.14) holds true.

REMARK 4. If $m=n$, then from (2.14) we deduce the Korkine type identity

$$C_n(x,y)=\frac{1}{2n^2}\sum_{i,j=1}^{n}(x_i-x_j)(y_i-y_j-\gamma). \tag{2.16}$$

for any $\gamma\in\mathbb{K}$.

If we assume that $|y_i - y_j| \leq T$ for any $i, j \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$, then utilizing (2.16) we deduce

$$|C_n(x, y)| \leq \frac{T}{2n^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} |x_i - x_j| . \tag{2.17}$$

3. Upper Bounds from a Weighted Version

Andrica and Badea [1] proved the following weighted generalization of the BPR inequality (1.3). Let p_i, $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$, be positive weights and $P_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i$. Further, consider the weighted Chebychev functional $C_n(p, x, y)$ defined by

$$C_n(p, x, y) = \mathcal{A}_n(p, xy) - \mathcal{A}_n(p, x)\, \mathcal{A}_n(p, y) , \tag{3.1}$$

where

$$\mathcal{A}_n(p, x) := \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i x_i . \tag{3.2}$$

Andrica and Badea [1] showed that for x, y two real $n-$tuples such that $a \leq x_i \leq A$ and $b \leq y_i \leq B$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$, we have

$$|C_n(p, x, y)| \leq \gamma(p, n)(A - a)(B - b) , \tag{3.3}$$

where

$$\gamma(p, n) = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i \in S} p_i \left(1 - \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i \in S} p_i \right) \tag{3.4}$$

and S is a subset of $\{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ which minimizes the expression $\left| \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{i \in S} p_i - \frac{1}{2} \right|$.

It should be explained that if $p_i = \frac{1}{n}$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$, then $\gamma(p, n) = \gamma(n)$ and $\left| \sum_{i \in S} \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2} \right|$ is minimum when $|S| = \left[\frac{n}{2} \right]$, where $|X|$ signifies the numbers of elements in the set X.

THEOREM 4. *Let x, y, p be $N-$tuples with $p_i \geq 0$ for $i = 1, ..., N$ and $P_m, P_n > 0$ for $m, n < N$. Then the inequality*

$$(3.5)\quad \begin{aligned} &|D(p,x,y;m,n)| \\ &\leq \left[C_m(p,x) + C_n(p,x) + (\mathcal{A}_m(p,x) - \mathcal{A}_n(p,x))^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\qquad \times \left[C_m(p,y) + C_n(p,y) + (\mathcal{A}_m(p,y) - \mathcal{A}_n(p,y))^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

holds, where

$$(3.6)\quad \begin{aligned} D(p,x,y;m,n) = \mathcal{A}_m(p,xy) + \mathcal{A}_n(p,xy) - \mathcal{A}_m(p,x)\mathcal{A}_n(p,y) \\ - \mathcal{A}_n(p,x)\mathcal{A}_m(p,y), \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{A}_n(p,x)$ is as defined by (3.2) and

$$(3.7)\qquad C_n(p,x) := C_n(p,x,x) = \mathcal{A}_n\left(p,x^2\right) - \mathcal{A}_n^2(p,x).$$

Proof. The following generalized weighted Korkine identity involving means of sequences of different lengths may be stated:

$$(3.8)\qquad D(p,x,y;m,n) = \frac{1}{P_m P_n}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n} p_i p_j (x_i - x_j)(y_i - y_j)$$

with P_m and P_n as above.

Using the discrete Cauchy-Buniakowski-Schwarz inequality gives, from (3.8),

$$(3.9)\qquad |D(p,x,y;m,n)|^2 \leq D(p,x,x;m,n)\,D(p,y,y;m,n),$$

where from (3.6)

$$D(p,x,x;m,n) = \mathcal{A}_m\left(p,x^2\right) + \mathcal{A}_n\left(p,x^2\right) - 2\mathcal{A}_m(p,x)\mathcal{A}_n(p,x)$$

giving on using (3.7)

$$(3.10)\quad D(p,x,x;m,n) = C_m(p,x) + C_n(p,x) + (\mathcal{A}_m(p,x) - \mathcal{A}_n(p,x))^2.$$

Hence, since a similar identity to (3.10) holds for y then from (3.9), (3.5) is procured and the theorem is proved. □

COROLLARY 2. *Let the conditions of Theorem 4 be given. Additionally, let $a_1 \leq x_i \leq A_1$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, m$ and $a_2 \leq x_j \leq A_2$ for*

$j = 1, 2, \ldots, n$ and, $b_1 \le y_i \le B_1$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, m$ and $b_2 \le y_j \le B_2$ for $j = 1, 2, \ldots, n$. The following inequality holds:

$$\begin{aligned} (3.11)\quad & |D(p, x, y; m, n)| \\ & \le \left[\gamma(p, m)(A_1 - a_1)^2 + \gamma(p, n)(A_2 - a_2)^2 + (\mathcal{A}_m(p, x) - \mathcal{A}_n(p, x))^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \times\left[\gamma(p, m)(B_1 - b_1)^2 + \gamma(p, n)(B_2 - b_2)^2 + (\mathcal{A}_m(p, y) - \mathcal{A}_n(p, y))^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Using (3.5), (3.7) and the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} C_m(p, x) &\le \gamma(p, m)(A_1 - a_1)^2, \\ C_n(p, x) &\le \gamma(p, n)(A_2 - a_2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

and similar results for y, (3.11) is proved. □

Utilizing a similar argument to that incorporated in the proof of Theorem 3, we may also state the following result:

THEOREM 5. *With the assumptions in Theorem 4, and if there exist constants $k, K \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $k \le y_i - y_j \le K$ for each $i \in \{1, \ldots, m\}$ and $j \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$, then*

(3.12)

$$\begin{aligned} & |D(p, x, y; m, n) - (\mathcal{A}_m(p, x) - \mathcal{A}_n(p, x))(\mathcal{A}_m(p, y) - \mathcal{A}_n(p, y))| \\ & \quad \le \frac{1}{2}(K - k)\frac{1}{P_m P_n}\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n} p_i p_j |x_i - x_j - \mathcal{A}_m(p, x) + \mathcal{A}_n(p, x)| \\ & \quad \le \frac{1}{2}(K - k)\left[\frac{1}{P_m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} p_i |x_i - \mathcal{A}_m(x)| + \frac{1}{P_n}\sum_{j=1}^{n} p_j |x_j - \mathcal{A}_m(x)|\right]. \end{aligned}$$

4. Some Lower Bounds

We may state the following result.

THEOREM 6. *Assume that the N-tuples x and y are synchronous, this means that*

$$(x_i - x_j)(y_i - y_j) \ge 0$$

for each $i, j \in \{1, ..., N\}$*. Then for* $1 \leq n, m \leq N$ *we have*

$$\begin{aligned} (4.1) \quad & D(x, y; m, n) \\ & \geq \max \{|D(|x|, y; m, n)|, |D(x, |y|; m, n)|, |D(|x|, |y|; m, n)|\} \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Since x, y are synchronous, we may write that

$$(x_i - x_j)(y_i - y_j) \geq 0$$

for any $i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$, $j \in \{1, \ldots, m\}$. Then, by the continuity property of the modulus, we may write that

$$\begin{aligned} (x_i - x_j)(y_i - y_j) &= |(x_i - x_j)(y_i - y_j)| \\ &\geq \begin{cases} |(|x_i| - |x_j|)(y_i - y_j)| \\ |(x_i - x_j)(|y_i| - |y_j|)| \\ |(|x_i| - |x_j|)(|y_i| - |y_j|)| \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

for any $i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$, $j \in \{1, \ldots, m\}$. Summing over i from 1 to n and over i from 1 to m, we may write that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{m}(x_i-x_j)(y_i-y_j) \geq \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{m}\left|(|x_i|-|x_j|)(y_i-y_j)\right| \\ \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{m}\left|(x_i-x_j)(|y_i|-|y_j|)\right| \\ \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{m}\left|(|x_i|-|x_j|)(|y_i|-|y_j|)\right| \end{cases}$$

$$\geq \begin{cases} \left|\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{m}(|x_i|-|x_j|)(y_i-y_j)\right| \\ \\ \left|\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{m}(x_i-x_j)(|y_i|-|y_j|)\right| \\ \\ \left|\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{m}(|x_i|-|x_j|)(|y_i|-|y_j|)\right| \end{cases}$$

which is clearly equivalent to the desired inequality (4.1). □

REMARK 5. For $m = n = N$, we recapture the result obtained in Dragomir and Pečarić [7].

In a similar manner, we may prove the above for the weighted case.

THEOREM 7. *Assume that x and y are as in Theorem 6 and $p \subset \mathbb{R}$. Then we have*

$$\begin{aligned} & D(|p|, x, y; m, n) \\ & \geq \max\{|D(p, |x|, y; m, n)|, |D(p, x, |y|; m, n)|, |D(p, |x|, |y|; m, n)|\} \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $|p| := (|p_1|, ..., |p_n|)$.

Acknowledgement. The first author was on Sabbatical at the La Trobe University, Bendigo during the period of this article.

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School of Computer Science and Mathematics
Victoria University
PO Box 14428
Melbourne City MC
Victoria 8001, Australia.
E-mail: pc@csm.vu.edu.au
URL: http://rgmia.vu.edu.au/cerone/

E-mail: sever@csm.vu.edu.au
URL: http://rgmia.vu.edu.au/dragomir

Department of Mathematics
La Trobe University
P.O. Box 199, Bendigo
Victoria 3552, Australia
URL: http://www.bendigo.latrobe.edu.au/mte/maths/staff/mills/