

ON GENERALIZATIONS AND REINFORCEMENTS OF A HILBERT'S TYPE INEQUALITY

GAOWEN XI

ABSTRACT. In this paper, by using the Euler-Maclaurin expansion for the zeta function, we establish an inequality of a weight coefficient. Using this inequality, we derive generalizations and reinforcements of a Hilbert's type inequality.

1. Introduction. If $p, q > 1$, $1/p + 1/q = 1$, $a_n \geq 0$, $b_n \geq 0$, for $n \geq 1, n \in \mathbf{N}$ and $0 < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^p < \infty$, $0 < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^q < \infty$, then

$$(1.1) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_m b_n}{m+n} < \frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^p \right\}^{1/p} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^q \right\}^{1/q},$$

and

$$(1.2) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_m b_n}{\max\{m, n\}} < pq \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^p \right\}^{1/p} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^q \right\}^{1/q},$$

where the constant $\pi/(\sin(\pi/p))$ and pq is best possible for each inequality, respectively. Inequality (1.1) is Hardy-Hilbert's inequality. Inequality (1.2) is a Hilbert's type inequality [1].

In [4, 6, 7], Krnic, Pecaric and Yang gave some generalization and reinforcement of inequality (1.1). In [2], Kuang Jichang and Debnath gave a reinforcement of inequality (1.2):

2010 AMS *Mathematics subject classification.* Primary 26D15.

Keywords and phrases. Hilbert's type inequality, weight coefficient, Hölder inequality, generalization, reinforcement.

This research was funded by Research Foundation of Chongqing University of Science and Technology (Grant No. CK2010B03) and the Natural Science Foundation of Henan Province (Grant No. 2008B110011).

Received by the editors on November 17, 2008, and in revised form on May 23, 2009.

DOI:10.1216/RMJ-2012-42-1-329 Copyright ©2012 Rocky Mountain Mathematics Consortium