An extension of a multidimensional Hilbert-type inequality

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Abstract
In this paper, by the use of weight coefficients, the transfer formula and the technique of real analysis, a new multidimensional Hilbert-type inequality with multi-parameters and a best possible constant factor is given, which is an extension of some published results. Moreover, the equivalent forms, the operator expressions and a few particular inequalities are considered.

MSC: 26D15; 47A05

Keywords: Hilbert-type inequality; weight coefficient; equivalent form; operator; norm

1 Introduction
If \( p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, a_m, b_n \geq 0, a = \{a_m\}_{m=1}^{\infty} \in L^p, b = \{b_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \in L^q, \|a\|_p = (\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} > 0, \|b\|_q > 0, \) then we have the following Hardy-Hilbert inequality with the best possible constant \( \frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)} \):

\[
\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_m b_n}{m+n} < \frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)} \|a\|_p \|b\|_q, \tag{1}
\]

and the following Hilbert-type inequality:

\[
\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_m b_n}{\max\{m,n\}} < pq \|a\|_p \|b\|_q \tag{2}
\]

with the best possible constant factor \( pq \) (cf. [1], Theorem 3.15, Theorem 3.41). Inequalities (1) and (2) are important in the analysis and its applications (cf. [1–3]).

Assuming that \( \{\mu_m\}_{m=1}^{\infty}, \{\nu_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) are positive sequences,

\[
U_m = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mu_i, \quad V_n = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \nu_j, \quad (m, n \in \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, \ldots\}),
\]

we have the following Hardy-Hilbert-type inequality (cf. [1], Theorem 3.21):

\[
\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_m b_n}{U_m + V_n} < \frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)} \left( \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{d_m^p}{m^{p-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n^q}{n^{q-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \tag{3}
\]
For $\mu_i = \nu_j = 1$ ($i, j \in \mathbb{N}$), inequality (3) reduces to (1).

In 2014, Yang and Chen [4] gave the following multidimensional Hilbert-type inequality: For $i_0, j_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, $\alpha, \beta > 0$,

$$\|x\|_\alpha := \left( \sum_{k=1}^{i_0} |x^{(k)}|^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \quad (x = (x^{(1)}, \ldots, x^{(i_0)}) \in \mathbb{R}^{i_0}),$$

$$\|y\|_\beta := \left( \sum_{k=1}^{j_0} |y^{(k)}|^\beta \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \quad (y = (y^{(1)}, \ldots, y^{(j_0)}) \in \mathbb{R}^{j_0}).$$

$$0 < \lambda_1 + \eta \leq i_0, 0 < \lambda_2 + \eta \leq j_0, \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \lambda, a_m, b_n \geq 0,$$ we have

$$\sum_{n} \sum_{m} \frac{(\min(\|m\|_\alpha, \|n\|_\beta))^{\eta}}{(\max(\|m\|_\alpha, \|n\|_\beta))^{\lambda+\eta}} a_m b_n < K_1^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}} K_2^{-\frac{1}{\eta}} \left[ \sum_{m} \|m||^{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) - \lambda}_\alpha a_m^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \right]^{\frac{\eta}{\lambda}} \left[ \sum_{n} \|n||^{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) - \lambda}_\beta b_n^{\frac{1}{\eta}} \right]^{\frac{\lambda}{\eta}},$$

(4)

where $\sum_m = \sum_{m_0=1}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{m_{i_0-1}=1}^{\infty} \sum_n = \sum_{n_0=1}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{n_{j_0-1}=1}^{\infty}$, the series on the right-hand side are positive, and the best possible constant factor $K_1^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}} K_2^{-\frac{1}{\eta}}$ is indicated by

$$K_1^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}} K_2^{-\frac{1}{\eta}} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\lambda}{\alpha})}{\beta^{\lambda_1+\lambda_2-\lambda} \Gamma(\frac{\lambda}{\alpha})} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\eta}{\beta})}{a^{\lambda_1+\lambda_2-\lambda} \Gamma(\frac{\eta}{\beta})} \frac{\lambda + 2\eta}{(\lambda_1 + \eta)(\lambda_2 + \eta)}.$$  

For $i_0 = j_0 = \lambda = 1$, $\eta = 0$, $\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{\alpha}$, $\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{\beta}$, inequality (4) reduces to (2). The other results on this type of inequalities were provided by [5–17].

In 2015, Shi and Yang [18] gave another extension of (2) as follows:

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \max\{|U_m, V_n| \} a_m b_n < pq \left( \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{d_m^{\alpha}}{p^{p-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n^{\beta}}{p^{p-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}},$$

(5)

Some other results on Hardy-Hilbert-type inequalities were given by [19–25].

In this paper, by the use of weight coefficients, the transfer formula and the technique of real analysis, a new multidimensional Hilbert-type inequality with multi-parameters and a best possible constant factor is given, which is an extension of (4) and (5). Moreover, the equivalent forms, the operator expressions and a few particular inequalities are considered.

2 Some lemmas

If $\mu_i^{(k)} > 0$ ($k = 1, \ldots, i_0$; $i = 1, \ldots, m$), $\nu_j^{(l)} > 0$ ($l = 1, \ldots, j_0$; $j = 1, \ldots, n$), then we set

$$U_m^{(k)} := \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mu_i^{(k)} \quad (k = 1, \ldots, i_0), \quad V_n^{(l)} := \sum_{j=1}^{n} \nu_j^{(l)} \quad (l = 1, \ldots, j_0),$$

$$U_m = (U_m^{(1)}, \ldots, U_m^{(i_0)}), \quad V_n = (V_n^{(1)}, \ldots, V_n^{(j_0)}) \quad (m, n \in \mathbb{N}).$$

We also set functions $\mu_k(t) := \mu_m^{(k)}, t \in (m - 1, m] \ (m \in \mathbb{N})$; $\nu_l(t) := \nu_n^{(l)}, t \in (n - 1, n] \ (n \in \mathbb{N})$, and
\[ U_k(x) := \int_0^x \mu_k(t) \, dt \quad (k = 1, \ldots, i_0), \]  
\[ V_l(y) := \int_0^y v_l(t) \, dt \quad (l = 1, \ldots, j_0), \]  
\[ U(x) := (U_1(x), \ldots, U_{i_0}(x)), \quad V(y) := (V_1(y), \ldots, V_{j_0}(y)) \quad (x, y \geq 0). \]  

It follows that \( U_k(m) = U^0_k(k = 1, \ldots, i_0; m \in \mathbb{N}), \) \( V_l(n) = V^0_l(l = 1, \ldots, j_0; n \in \mathbb{N}), \) and for \( x \in (m - 1, m), \) \( U'_k(x) = \mu_k(x) = \mu^0_m(k = 1, \ldots, i_0; m \in \mathbb{N}); \) for \( y \in (n - 1, n), \) \( V'_l(y) = v_l(y) = v^0_n(l = 1, \ldots, j_0; n \in \mathbb{N}). \)

**Lemma 1** (cf. [21]) Suppose that \( g(t) > 0 \) is decreasing in \( \mathbb{R}, \) and strictly decreasing in \([n_0, \infty) \) \((n_0 \in \mathbb{N}),\) satisfying \( \int_0^\infty g(t) \, dt \in \mathbb{R}.,\) We have

\[ \int_1^\infty g(t) \, dt < \sum_{n=1}^\infty g(n) < \int_0^\infty g(t) \, dt. \]  

**Lemma 2** If \( i_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \alpha, M > 0, \Psi(u) \) is a non-negative measurable function in \((0,1],\) and

\[ D_M := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^i_0; u = \sum_{i=1}^{i_0} \left( \frac{x_i}{M} \right)^\alpha \leq 1 \right\}, \]  

then we have the following transfer formula (cf. [26]):

\[ \int \cdots \int_{D_M} \Psi \left( \sum_{i=1}^{i_0} \left( \frac{x_i}{M} \right)^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \, dx_1 \cdots dx_{i_0} = \frac{M^{i_0} \Gamma^{1/\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} \right)}{\alpha \Gamma \left( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \right)} \int_0^1 \Psi(u)^{\frac{\alpha}{\alpha}} \, du. \]  

**Lemma 3** For \( i_0, j_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \) \( \mu^0_m \geq \mu^0_m(k = 1, \ldots, i_0), v^0_n \geq v^0_n(n \in \mathbb{N}; l = 1, \ldots, j_0), \) \( \alpha, \beta > 0, \varepsilon > 0, \) we have

\[ \sum_m \| U_m \|_{\alpha}^{-\varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu^0_m(k = 1, \ldots, i_0) \leq \frac{\Gamma^{1/\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} \right)}{\varepsilon^{\alpha/\alpha} \Gamma \left( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \right)} + O(1), \]  
\[ \sum_n \| V_n \|_{\beta}^{-\varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^{j_0} v^0_n(k = 1, \ldots, j_0) \leq \frac{\Gamma^{1/\beta} \left( \frac{1}{\beta} \right)}{\varepsilon^{\beta/\beta} \Gamma \left( \frac{\beta}{\beta} \right)} + O(1) \]  

**Proof** For \( M > \frac{i_0}{\varepsilon}, \) we set

\[ \Psi(u) = \begin{cases} 
0, & 0 < u < \frac{i_0}{\varepsilon}, \\
\frac{1}{(Mu)^{\varepsilon}}, & \frac{i_0}{\varepsilon} \leq u \leq 1.
\end{cases} \]  

By (12), it follows that

\[ \int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^i_0; x_i \geq 1} \frac{dx}{\| x \|_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon}} = \lim_{M \to \infty} \int_{D_M} \Psi \left( \sum_{i=1}^{i_0} \left( \frac{x_i}{M} \right)^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \, dx_1 \cdots dx_{i_0} \]

\[ = \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{M^{i_0} \Gamma^{1/\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} \right)}{\alpha \Gamma \left( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \right)} \int_0^1 uu^\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \, du = \frac{\Gamma^{1/\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} \right)}{\varepsilon^{\alpha/\alpha} \Gamma \left( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \right)}. \]
Then by (10) and the above result, we find

$$0 < \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}^0 : \lambda_1 \geq 2} \|U_m\|_\alpha^{-i_0 - \varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)}$$

$$= \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}^0 : \lambda_1 \geq 2} \int_{\{x \in \mathbb{N}^0 : \lambda_1 \leq x \leq \lambda m\}} \|U(m)\|_\alpha^{-i_0 - \varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)} \,dx$$

$$< \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}^0 : \lambda_1 \geq 2} \int_{\{x \in \mathbb{N}^0 : \lambda_1 \leq x \leq \lambda m\}} \|U(x)\|_\alpha^{-i_0 - \varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)}(x) \,dx$$

$$= \int_{\{x \in \mathbb{N}^0 : \lambda_1 \geq 1\}} \|U(x)\|_\alpha^{-i_0 - \varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)}(x) \,dx = \int_{\{x \in \mathbb{R}^\infty : \lambda_1 \geq i_0\}} \|v\|_\alpha^{-i_0 - \varepsilon} \,dv + O_{i_0}(1) = \frac{\Gamma(i_0 \frac{1}{\alpha})}{\varepsilon^{\frac{i_0}{\alpha} \Gamma(i_0 - \frac{1}{\alpha})}} + O_{i_0}(1).$$

For $i_0 = 1, 0 < \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}^0 : \lambda_1 \geq 1} \|U_m\|_\alpha^{-i_0 - \varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)} < \infty$; for $i_0 \geq 2, \mu^{(i)} = \max_m \mu_m^{(i)}$, $b = \sum_{i=1}^{i_0} \mu^{(i)}$, in the same way, we find

$$0 < \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}^0 : \lambda_1 \geq 1} \|U_m\|_\alpha^{-i_0 - \varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)}$$

$$\leq \|U_1\|_\alpha^{-i_0 - \varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_1^{(k)} + \sum_{i=1}^{i_0} \mu^{(i)} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}^0 : \lambda_1 \geq 2 \lambda (j \mu^i)} \|U_m\|_\alpha^{-i_0 - \varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)}$$

$$= O_1(1) + \frac{b \Gamma(i_0 - 1) \frac{1}{\alpha}}{(1 + \varepsilon)(i_0 - 1)(\frac{1}{\alpha} + 1)} + bO_{i_0 - 1}(1) < \infty.$$

Then we have

$$\sum_m \|U_m\|_\alpha^{-i_0 - \varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)} = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}^0 : \lambda_1 \geq 1} \|U_m\|_\alpha^{-i_0 - \varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)}$$

$$+ \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}^0 : \lambda_1 \geq 2} \|U_m\|_\alpha^{-i_0 - \varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)}$$

$$\leq \frac{\Gamma(i_0 \frac{1}{\alpha})}{\varepsilon^{\frac{i_0}{\alpha} \Gamma(i_0 - \frac{1}{\alpha})}} + O(1) \quad (\varepsilon \to 0^+).$$

Hence, we have (13). In the same way, we have (14).

**Definition 1** For $\alpha, \beta > 0, 0 < \lambda_1 + \eta \leq i_0, 0 < \lambda_1 + \eta \leq j_0, \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \lambda$, we define two weight coefficients $w(\lambda_1, n)$ and $\mathcal{W}(\lambda_2, m)$ as follows:

$$w(\lambda_1, n) := \sum_m \frac{(\min(\|U_m\|_\alpha, \|V_n\|_\beta))^\eta}{(\max(\|U_m\|_\alpha, \|V_n\|_\beta))^{\beta + \eta}} \|V_n\|_\beta^2 \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)} \|U_m\|_\alpha^{i_0 - \lambda_1} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)},$$

(15)
\[
W(\lambda_2, m) := \sum_n \frac{(\min \{\|U_m\|_a, \|V_n\|_\beta\})^\eta}{(\max \{\|U_m\|_a, \|V_n\|_\beta\})^{\lambda + \eta}} \|U_m\|^\lambda_{\alpha} \prod_{l=1}^{m} v^{\eta}_{n_l},
\]

(16)

**Example 1** With regard to the assumptions of Definition 1, we set

\[
k_1(x, y) = \frac{(\min \{x, y\})^\eta}{(\max \{x, y\})^{\lambda + \eta}} (x, y > 0).
\]

Then, (i) for fixed \( y > 0 \),

\[
k_1(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^{\lambda_1-\lambda}} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^{\lambda_1-\lambda}} & \text{if } 0 < x < y, \\ \frac{1}{x^{\lambda_1-\lambda}} & \text{if } x \geq y, \end{cases}
\]

is decreasing in \( \mathbb{R}_+ \) and strictly decreasing in \((y + 1, \infty)\). In the same way, for fixed \( x > 0 \),

\[
k_1(x, y) = \frac{1}{y^{\lambda_1-\lambda}} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y^{\lambda_1-\lambda}} & \text{if } 0 < y < x, \\ \frac{1}{y^{\lambda_1-\lambda}} & \text{if } y \geq x, \end{cases}
\]

is decreasing in \( \mathbb{R}_+ \) and strictly decreasing in \((x + 1, \infty)\). We still have

\[
k(\lambda_1) := \int_0^{\infty} k_1(u, 1) \frac{du}{u^{\lambda_1-\lambda}} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\min \{u, 1\})^\eta}{(\max \{u, 1\})^{\lambda + \eta}} \frac{du}{u^{\lambda_1-\lambda}}
\]

\[
= \int_0^{1} \frac{u^\eta}{u^{\lambda_1-\lambda}} du + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{u^{\lambda_1-\lambda}} du = \frac{\lambda + 2\eta}{(\lambda_1 + \eta)(\lambda_2 + \eta)},
\]

(17)

(ii) For \( b > 0 \), we have

\[
\frac{d}{dx}(b + x^\alpha)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = (b + x^\alpha)^{\frac{1}{\alpha} - 1}x^{\alpha-1} > 0 \quad (x > 0).
\]

Hence, for \( m - 1 < x_i < m \ (i = 1, \ldots, i_0; m \in \mathbb{N}) \), we have \( \|U(m)\|_a > \|U(x)\|_a \) and

\[
\frac{(\min \{\|U(m)\|_a, \|V_n\|_\beta\})^\eta}{(\max \{\|U(m)\|_a, \|V_n\|_\beta\})^{\lambda + \eta}} \frac{1}{\|U(m)\|_a^{\lambda-\lambda}}
\]

\[
< \frac{(\min \{\|U(x)\|_a, \|V_n\|_\beta\})^\eta}{(\max \{\|U(x)\|_a, \|V_n\|_\beta\})^{\lambda + \eta}} \frac{1}{\|U(x)\|_a^{\lambda-\lambda}};
\]

for \( m < x_i < m + 1 \ (i = 1, \ldots, i_0; m \in \mathbb{N}) \), we have \( \|U(m)\|_a < \|U(x)\|_a \) and

\[
\frac{(\min \{\|U(m)\|_a, \|V_n\|_\beta\})^\eta}{(\max \{\|U(m)\|_a, \|V_n\|_\beta\})^{\lambda + \eta}} \frac{1}{\|U(m)\|_a^{\lambda-\lambda}}
\]

\[
> \frac{(\min \{\|U(x)\|_a, \|V_n\|_\beta\})^\eta}{(\max \{\|U(x)\|_a, \|V_n\|_\beta\})^{\lambda + \eta}} \frac{1}{\|U(x)\|_a^{\lambda-\lambda}}.
\]

**Lemma 4** With regard to the assumptions of Definition 1, (i) we have

\[
w(\lambda_1, n) < K_2(\lambda_1) \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^{i_0}),
\]

(18)

\[
W(\lambda_2, m) < K_1(\lambda_1) \quad (m \in \mathbb{N}^{i_0}),
\]

(19)

where

\[
K_1(\lambda_1) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\lambda}{\alpha})}{\Gamma(\frac{\lambda}{\alpha} + 1)} k(\lambda_1),
\]

(20)
(ii) for \( \mu_m^{(k)} \geq \mu_{m+1}^{(k)} \) \((m \in \mathbb{N})\), \( v_\ell^{(k)} \geq v_{\ell+1}^{(k)} \) \((n \in \mathbb{N})\), \( U_\infty^{(k)} = V_\infty^{(k)} \) \((k = 1, \ldots, i_0, l = 1, \ldots, j_0)\), \( 0 < \lambda_1 + \eta \leq i_0, \lambda_2 + \eta > 0, 0 < \epsilon < p \lambda_1 \) \((p > 1)\), we have

\[
0 < K_2(\lambda_1)(1 - \theta_2(n)) < w(\lambda_1, n) \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^0),
\]

where, for \( c := \max_{1 \leq k \leq i_0} \{ \mu_1^{(k)} \} > 0 \),

\[
\theta_\lambda(n) := \frac{1}{k(\lambda_1)} \int_0^{\epsilon^{\frac{1}{\kappa_0}}/\|V_\eta\|_1} \frac{\min(\nu_1, 1)^\eta}{(\max(\nu_1, 1))^{\lambda+\eta}} dv = O\left( \frac{1}{\|V_\eta\|_1^{\lambda+\eta}} \right).
\]

**Proof** (i) By (10), (12) and Example 1(ii), for \( 0 < \lambda_1 + \eta \leq i_0, \lambda > 0 \), it follows that

\[
w(\lambda_1, n) = \sum_m \int_{[x \in \mathbb{N}^0; m_1 \leq x \leq m_m]} \frac{(\min(\|U(m)\|_{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_\beta))^\eta}{(\max(\|U(m)\|_{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_\beta))^{\lambda+\eta}}
\times \frac{\|v_n\|_\beta}{\|U(m)\|_\alpha^{\lambda+\eta}} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)}(x) dx
\]

\[
\leq \sum_m \int_{[x \in \mathbb{N}^0; m_1 \leq x \leq m_m]} \frac{(\min(\|U(x)\|_{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_\beta))^\eta}{(\max(\|U(x)\|_{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_\beta))^{\lambda+\eta}}
\times \frac{\|v_n\|_\beta}{\|U(x)\|_\alpha^{\lambda+\eta}} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)}(x) dx
\]

\[
= \int_{\mathbb{R}_0^+} \frac{(\min(\|U(x)\|_{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_\beta))^\eta}{(\max(\|U(x)\|_{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_\beta))^{\lambda+\eta}} \frac{\|v_n\|_\beta}{\|U(x)\|_\alpha^{\lambda+\eta}} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)}(x) dx
\]

\[
v = \frac{M_{\alpha}^{\lambda+\eta}}{\alpha^0 \Gamma(\frac{\lambda}{\alpha})} \int_0^{1} \frac{(\min(\|M_{\alpha}^{\lambda+\eta}\|_{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_\beta))^\eta}{(\max(\|M_{\alpha}^{\lambda+\eta}\|_{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_\beta))^{\lambda+\eta}} \frac{\|v_n\|_\beta}{\|U(x)\|_\alpha^{\lambda+\eta}} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)}(x) dx
\]

\[
v = \frac{\Gamma^{\frac{\lambda}{\alpha}}(\frac{1}{\alpha})}{\alpha^{\lambda+\eta} \Gamma(\frac{\lambda}{\alpha}) (\lambda_1 + \eta)(\lambda_2 + \eta)} = K_2(\lambda_1).
\]

Hence, we have (18). In the same way, we have (19).

(ii) By (10) and in the same way, for \( c = \max_{1 \leq k \leq i_0} \{ \mu_1^{(k)} \} > 0 \), we have

\[
w(\lambda_1, n) \geq \sum_m \int_{[x \in \mathbb{N}^0; m_1 \leq x \leq m_m]} \frac{(\min(\|U(m)\|_{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_\beta))^\eta}{(\max(\|U(m)\|_{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_\beta))^{\lambda+\eta}}
\times \frac{\|v_n\|_\beta}{\|U(m)\|_\alpha^{\lambda+\eta}} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)}(x) dx
\]
Hence, we have

For $M > c_{\lambda, 0}^{1/\alpha}$, we set

$$\Psi(u) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < u < \frac{\epsilon_{\lambda, 0}}{M^\alpha}, \\ \frac{(\min\{M u^{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_\beta\})^\eta}{(\max\{M u^{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_\beta\})^{\lambda + \eta}} \|V_n\|_\beta^{\lambda - \lambda_1}, & \frac{\epsilon_{\lambda, 0}}{M^\alpha} \leq u \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

By (12), it follows that

$$\int_{[\epsilon_{\lambda, 0}^{1/\alpha}, M^\alpha \geq c]} \frac{(\min\{|x|_\alpha, \|V_n\|_\beta\})^\eta}{(\max\{|x|_\alpha, \|V_n\|_\beta\})^{\lambda + \eta}} \|V_n\|_\beta^{\lambda - \lambda_1} dx$$

$$= \lim_{M \to \infty} \int \cdots \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Psi \left( \sum_{i=1}^{i_0} \left( \frac{x_i}{M} \right) \right) dx_1 \cdots dx_{i_0}$$

$$= \lim_{M \to \infty} \frac{M^{i_0} \Gamma^{i_0}(\frac{1}{\alpha})}{\alpha^{i_0} \Gamma^{i_0}(\frac{\beta}{\alpha})} \int_0^{\epsilon_{\lambda, 0}^{1/\alpha}/M^\alpha} \frac{(\min\{M u^{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_\beta\})^\eta}{(\max\{M u^{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_\beta\})^{\lambda + \eta}} \|V_n\|_\beta^{\lambda - \lambda_1} u^{\frac{\eta}{\alpha} - 1} \; du$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma^{i_0}(\frac{1}{\alpha})}{\alpha^{i_0 - 1} \Gamma^{i_0}(\frac{\beta}{\alpha})} \int_0^{\epsilon_{\lambda, 0}^{1/\alpha}/\|V_n\|_\beta} \frac{(\min\{v, 1\})^\eta v^{\lambda_1 - 1}}{(\max\{v, 1\})^{\lambda + \eta}} \; dv.$$  

Hence, we have

$$w(\lambda_1, n) > \frac{\Gamma^{i_0}(\frac{1}{\alpha})}{\alpha^{i_0 - 1} \Gamma^{i_0}(\frac{\beta}{\alpha})} \int_0^{\epsilon_{\lambda, 0}^{1/\alpha}/\|V_n\|_\beta} \frac{(\min\{v, 1\})^\eta v^{\lambda_1 - 1}}{(\max\{v, 1\})^{\lambda + \eta}} \; dv$$

$$= K_2(\lambda_1) \left( 1 - \theta_\lambda(n) \right) > 0.$$  

For $\|V_n\|_\beta \geq c_{\lambda, 0}^{1/\alpha}$, we obtain

$$0 < \theta_\lambda(n) = \frac{1}{k(\lambda_1)} \int_0^{\epsilon_{\lambda, 0}^{1/\alpha}/\|V_n\|_\beta} \frac{(\min\{v, 1\})^\eta v^{\lambda_1 - 1}}{(\max\{v, 1\})^{\lambda + \eta}} \; dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{k(\lambda_1)} \int_0^{\epsilon_{\lambda, 0}^{1/\alpha}/\|V_n\|_\beta} v^{\lambda_1 - \eta - 1} \; dv = \frac{1}{(\lambda_1 + \eta) k(\lambda_1) \left( \frac{c_{\lambda, 0}^{1/\alpha}}{\|V_n\|_\beta} \right)^{\lambda_1 + \eta}},$$

and then (21) and (22) follow.
3 Main results

Setting functions

\[
\Phi(m) := \frac{\|U_m\|_\alpha^{p(\lambda_0 - \lambda_1) - \lambda_0}}{(\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu_{m_k})^{p-1}} \quad (m \in \mathbb{N}^\infty),
\]

\[
\Psi(n) := \frac{\|V_n\|_\beta^{q(\lambda_0 - \lambda_2) - \lambda_0}}{(\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} v_{n_{m_k}})^{q-1}} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^\infty),
\]

and the following normed spaces:

\[
l_{p,\Phi} := \left\{ a = (a_m); \|a\|_{p,\Phi} := \left\{ \sum_m \Phi(m) |a_m|^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty \right\},
\]

\[
l_{q,\Psi} := \left\{ b = (b_n); \|b\|_{q,\Psi} := \left\{ \sum_n \Psi(n) |b_n|^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} < \infty \right\},
\]

\[
l_{p,\Psi_{1-p}} := \left\{ c = (c_n); \|c\|_{p,\Psi_{1-p}} := \left\{ \sum_n \Psi^{1-p}(n) |c_n|^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty \right\},
\]

we have the following.

**Theorem 1** If \( p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, \alpha, \beta > 0, \lambda > 0, 0 < \lambda_1 + \eta \leq \lambda_0, 0 < \lambda_2 + \eta \leq \lambda_0, \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \lambda, \)

then for \( a_m, b_n \geq 0, a = (a_m) \in l_{p,\Phi}, b = (b_n) \in l_{q,\Psi}, \|a\|_{p,\Phi}, \|b\|_{q,\Psi} > 0, \) we have the following equivalent inequalities:

\[
I := \sum_n \sum_m \left( \min\{\|U_m\|_\alpha, \|V_n\|_\beta\} \right)^{\eta} a_m b_n < K_1^{\frac{1}{2}} (\lambda_1) K_2^{\frac{1}{2}} (\lambda_1) \|a\|_{p,\Phi} \|b\|_{q,\Psi},
\]

\[
J := \sum_n \left( \frac{\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} V_{n_{m_k}}^{\eta}}{\|V_n\|_\beta^{\alpha_p - 1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \frac{\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu_{m_k}^{\eta}}{\|U_m\|_\alpha^{\beta_p - 1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left( \min\{\|U_m\|_\alpha, \|V_n\|_\beta\} \right)^{\eta} a_m b_n < K_1^{\frac{1}{2}} (\lambda_1) K_2^{\frac{1}{2}} (\lambda_1) \|a\|_{p,\Phi},
\]

where

\[
K_1^{\frac{1}{2}} (\lambda_1) K_2^{\frac{1}{2}} (\lambda_1) = \left[ \frac{\Gamma_0(\frac{1}{2})}{\beta_0^{\alpha_p - 1} \Gamma(\frac{\alpha_p}{2})} \right]^\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\Gamma_0(\frac{1}{2})}{\alpha_0^{\beta_p - 1} \Gamma(\frac{\beta_p}{2})} \right]^\frac{1}{2} k(\lambda_1).
\]

**Proof** By Hölder’s inequality with weight (cf. [27]), we have
Then by (18) and (19), we have (23). We set

\[ b_n := \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{\nu} \frac{(\nu-\nu-\nu)}{\sum_{m} \left( \left( \min \{ \| U_m \|_{\alpha}, \| V_n \|_{\alpha} \} \right)^{\nu} a_m \right)^{\nu-1}}}{\sum \left( \left( \max \{ \| U_m \|_{\alpha}, \| V_n \|_{\alpha} \} \right)^{\nu} a_m \right)_{\nu-1}} , \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0. \]

Then we have \( J = \| b \|_{q,\psi}^{q-1}. \) Since the right-hand side of (24) is finite, it follows \( J < \infty. \) If \( J = 0, \) then (24) is trivially valid; if \( J > 0, \) then by (23), we have

\[ \| b \|^q_{q,\psi} = \frac{J}{| K_{1}^{1/2} (\lambda_1) K_{2}^{1/2} (\lambda_1) |} a_{\nu,\psi} \| b \|_{q,\psi}, \]

\[ \| b \|_{q,\psi}^{q-1} = \frac{J}{| K_{1}^{1/2} (\lambda_1) K_{2}^{1/2} (\lambda_1) |} a_{\nu,\psi}, \]

namely (24) follows.

On the other hand, assuming that (24) is valid, by Hölder’s inequality (cf. [27]), we have

\[ I = \sum_{n} \frac{\| b \|^q_{q,\psi}}{(\prod_{i=1}^{\nu} v_{n}^{(i)})^{q-1}} \sum_{m} \left( \left( \min \{ \| U_m \|_{\alpha}, \| V_n \|_{\alpha} \} \right)^{\nu} a_m \right)_{\nu-1} \]

\[ \times \left( \left( \max \{ \| U_m \|_{\alpha}, \| V_n \|_{\alpha} \} \right)^{\nu} a_m \right)_{\nu-1} \leq J \| b \|_{q,\psi}. \quad (26) \]

Then by (24) we have (23), which is equivalent to (24).

**Theorem 2** With regard to the assumptions of Theorem 1, if \( \mu_m^{(i)} \geq \mu_{m+1}^{(i)} \) (\( m \in \mathbb{N} \)), \( v_n^{(i)} \geq v_{n+1}^{(i)} \) (\( n \in \mathbb{N} \)), \( U_{(k)}^{(i)} = V_{(\infty)}^{(i)} = \infty \) (\( k = 1, \ldots, i_0, l = 1, \ldots, j_0) \), then the constant factor \( K_{1}^{1/2} (\lambda_1) K_{2}^{1/2} (\lambda_1) \) in (23) and (24) is the best possible.

**Proof** For \( 0 < \varepsilon < p(\lambda_1 + \eta), \) \( \tilde{\lambda}_1 = \lambda_1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{p} \in (-\eta, -\eta + \varepsilon), \) \( \tilde{\lambda}_2 = \lambda_2 + \frac{\varepsilon}{p} > -\eta \), we set

\[ \tilde{a} = [\tilde{a}_m], \quad \tilde{a}_m := \| U_m \|_{\alpha}^{-\frac{\tilde{\lambda}_1}{\nu}} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)} \quad (m \in \mathbb{N}^{i_0}), \]

\[ \tilde{b} = [\tilde{b}_n], \quad \tilde{b}_n := \| V_n \|_{\alpha}^{-\frac{\tilde{\lambda}_2}{\nu}} \prod_{l=1}^{j_0} v_n^{(l)} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^{j_0}). \]

Then by (13) and (14), we obtain

\[ \| \tilde{a} \|_{p,\nu} \| \tilde{b} \|_{q,\psi} = \left[ \sum_{m} \left( \frac{\| U_m \|_{\alpha}^{(p(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) - \nu)} \tilde{a}_m^{\nu}}{(\prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)})^{p-1}} \right) \left( \sum_{n} \left( \frac{\| V_n \|_{\alpha}^{(p(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) - \nu)} \tilde{b}_n^{\nu}}{(\prod_{l=1}^{j_0} v_n^{(l)})^{p-1}} \right) \right)^{\nu} \]

\[ = \left[ \sum_{m} \left( \frac{\| U_m \|_{\alpha}^{-\varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)}}{\| U_m \|_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^{i_0} \mu_m^{(k)}} \right)^{\nu} \left( \sum_{n} \left( \frac{\| V_n \|_{\alpha}^{-\varepsilon} \prod_{l=1}^{j_0} v_n^{(l)}}{\| V_n \|_{\alpha}^{\varepsilon} \prod_{l=1}^{j_0} v_n^{(l)}} \right)^{\nu} \right) \right]^{\nu} \]

\[ \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{\nu})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{\nu} - \Gamma(\frac{2}{\nu}))} + \varepsilon O(1) \right)^{\frac{1}{\nu}} \left( \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{\nu})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{\nu} - \Gamma(\frac{2}{\nu}))} + \varepsilon \tilde{O}(1) \right)^{\frac{1}{\nu}}. \]
By (21) and (22), we find

\[ \tilde{I} := \sum_n \left[ \sum_m \left( \frac{(\min \{\|U_m\|_{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_{\beta}\})^n}{(\max \{\|U_m\|_{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_{\beta}\})^{\lambda + \gamma}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} a_m \right] \tilde{b}_n \]

\[ = \sum_n w(\lambda_1, n) \|V_n\|_{\beta}^{-\lambda} \prod_{l=1}^{m} v_l^{(0)} \]

\[ > K_2(\lambda_1) \sum_n \left( 1 - O\left( \frac{1}{\|V_n\|_{\beta}^{\lambda + \gamma}} \prod_{l=1}^{m} v_l^{(0)} \right) \right) \|V_n\|_{\beta}^{-\lambda} \prod_{l=1}^{m} v_l^{(0)} \]

\[ = K_2(\lambda_1) \left( \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{\beta})}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \beta^\lambda \Gamma(\frac{\lambda}{\beta})} + O(1) - O_1(1) \right). \]

If there exists a constant \( K \leq K_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}}(\lambda_1)K_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}(\lambda_1) \) such that (23) is valid when replacing \( K_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}}(\lambda_1)K_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}(\lambda_1) \) by \( K \), then we have \( \varepsilon \tilde{I} < \varepsilon K \|\tilde{a}\|_{p,\phi} \|\tilde{b}\|_{q,\psi} \), namely

\[ K_2(\lambda_1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{p}) \left( \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{\beta})}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \beta^\lambda \Gamma(\frac{\lambda}{\beta})} + \varepsilon O(1) - \varepsilon O_1(1) \right) \]

\[ < K \left( \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{\beta})}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \beta^\lambda \Gamma(\frac{\lambda}{\beta})} + \varepsilon O(1) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{\beta})}{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \beta^\lambda \Gamma(\frac{\lambda}{\beta})} + \varepsilon O(1) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \]

For \( \varepsilon \to 0^+ \), we find

\[ \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{\beta})}{\beta^\lambda \Gamma(\frac{\lambda}{\beta})} \leq K \left[ \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{\beta})}{\beta^\lambda \Gamma(\frac{\lambda}{\beta})} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \beta^\lambda \Gamma(\frac{\lambda}{\beta}) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \]

and then \( K_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}}(\lambda_1)K_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}(\lambda_1) \leq K \). Hence, \( K = K_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}}(\lambda_1)K_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}(\lambda_1) \) is the best possible constant factor of (23). The constant factor in (24) is still the best possible. Otherwise, we would reach a contradiction by (26) that the constant factor in (23) is not the best possible.

\[ \square \]

### 4 Operator expressions

With regard to the assumptions of Theorem 2, in view of

\[ c_{n} := \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{\beta})}{\beta^\lambda \Gamma(\frac{\lambda}{\beta})} \left[ \sum_m \left( \frac{(\min \{\|U_m\|_{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_{\beta}\})^n}{(\max \{\|U_m\|_{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_{\beta}\})^{\lambda + \gamma}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} a_m \right]^{p}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^0, \]

\[ c = \{c_{n}\}, \quad \|c\|_{p,\phi^{-\beta}} = J \leq K_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}}(\lambda_1)K_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}(\lambda_1) \|a\|_{p,\phi} < \infty, \]

we can set the following definition.

**Definition 2** Define a multidimensional Hilbert’s operator \( T : l_{p,\phi} \to l_{p,\phi^{-\beta}} \) as follows:

For any \( a \in l_{p,\phi} \), there exists a unique representation \( Ta = c \in l_{p,\phi^{-\beta}} \), satisfying

\[ Ta(n) := \sum_m \left( \frac{(\min \{\|U_m\|_{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_{\beta}\})^n}{(\max \{\|U_m\|_{\alpha}, \|V_n\|_{\beta}\})^{\lambda + \gamma}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} a_m \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^0). \]
For $b \in l_{q,\psi}$, we define the following formal inner product of $Ta$ and $b$ as follows:

$$
(Ta, b) := \sum_n \left( \sum_m \left( \frac{\min\{\|U_m\|_a, \|V_n\|_b\}}{\max\{\|U_m\|_a, \|V_n\|_b\}} \right)^\eta a_m \right) b_n.
$$

(28)

Then by Theorems 1 and 2, we have the following equivalent inequalities:

$$
(Ta, b) < K_1^{\frac{1}{\eta}}(\lambda_1)K_2^{\frac{1}{\eta}}(\lambda_1)\|a\|_{p,\psi}\|b\|_{q,\psi},
$$

(29)

$$
\|Ta\|_{p,\psi^{-p}} < K_1^{\frac{1}{\eta}}(\lambda_1)K_2^{\frac{1}{\eta}}(\lambda_1)\|a\|_{p,\psi}.
$$

(30)

It follows that $T$ is bounded with

$$
\|T\| := \sup_{a(b) \in l_{p,\psi}} \frac{\|Ta\|_{p,\psi^{-p}}}{\|a\|_{p,\psi}} \leq K_1^{\frac{1}{\eta}}(\lambda_1)K_2^{\frac{1}{\eta}}(\lambda_1).
$$

(31)

Since the constant factor $K_1^{\frac{1}{\eta}}(\lambda_1)K_2^{\frac{1}{\eta}}(\lambda_1)$ in (30) is the best possible, we have

$$
\|T\| = K_1^{\frac{1}{\eta}}(\lambda_1)K_2^{\frac{1}{\eta}}(\lambda_1) = \left[ \frac{\Gamma_0(\frac{1}{\eta})}{\beta_0-1\Gamma(\frac{\eta}{\beta})} \right]^{\frac{1}{\eta}} \left[ \frac{\Gamma_0(\frac{1}{\eta})}{a^{\frac{1}{\eta}-1}\Gamma(\frac{\eta}{\beta})} \right]^{\frac{1}{\eta}} \lambda_1 \lambda_2
$$

(32)

**Remark 1**

(i) For $\mu_i = v_j = 1$ $(i, j \in \mathbb{N})$, (23) reduces to (4). Hence, (23) is an extension of (4).

(ii) For $\eta = 0$, $0 < \lambda_1 \leq \eta_0$, $0 < \lambda_2 \leq \eta_0$, (23) reduces to the following inequality:

$$
\sum_n \sum_m \left[ \frac{1}{\max\{\|U_m\|_a, \|V_n\|_b\}} \right]^\eta a_m b_n
$$

$$
< \left[ \frac{\Gamma_0(\frac{1}{\eta})}{\beta_0-1\Gamma(\frac{\eta}{\beta})} \right]^{\frac{1}{\eta}} \left[ \frac{\Gamma_0(\frac{1}{\eta})}{a^{\frac{1}{\eta}-1}\Gamma(\frac{\eta}{\beta})} \right]^{\frac{1}{\eta}} \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \|a\|_{p,\psi}\|b\|_{q,\psi}.
$$

(33)

In particular, for $\eta_0 = f_0 = \lambda = 1$, $\eta_1 = \frac{1}{\beta}$, $\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{\beta}$, (33) reduces to (5). Hence, (33) is also an extension of (5); so is (23).

(iii) For $\eta = -\lambda$, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 < 0$, (23) reduces to the following inequality:

$$
\sum_n \sum_m \left[ \frac{1}{\min\{\|U_m\|_a, \|V_n\|_b\}} \right]^\eta a_m b_n
$$

$$
< \left[ \frac{\Gamma_0(\frac{1}{\eta})}{\beta_0-1\Gamma(\frac{\eta}{\beta})} \right]^{\frac{1}{\eta}} \left[ \frac{\Gamma_0(\frac{1}{\eta})}{a^{\frac{1}{\eta}-1}\Gamma(\frac{\eta}{\beta})} \right]^{\frac{1}{\eta}} (-\lambda) \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \|a\|_{p,\psi}\|b\|_{q,\psi}.
$$

(34)

(iv) For $\lambda = 0$, $\lambda_2 = -\lambda_1$ ($-\eta < \lambda_1 < \eta$), (23) reduces to the following inequality:

$$
\sum_n \sum_m \left( \frac{\min\{\|U_m\|_a, \|V_n\|_b\}}{\max\{\|U_m\|_a, \|V_n\|_b\}} \right)^\eta a_m b_n
$$

$$
< \left[ \frac{\Gamma_0(\frac{1}{\eta})}{\beta_0-1\Gamma(\frac{\eta}{\beta})} \right]^{\frac{1}{\eta}} \left[ \frac{\Gamma_0(\frac{1}{\eta})}{a^{\frac{1}{\eta}-1}\Gamma(\frac{\eta}{\beta})} \right]^{\frac{1}{\eta}} \frac{2\eta}{\eta^2 - \lambda_1} \|a\|_{p,\psi}\|b\|_{q,\psi}.
$$

(35)

The above particular inequalities are also with the best possible constant factors.
Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors’ contributions
BY carried out the mathematical studies, participated in the sequence alignment and drafted the manuscript. JZ participated in the design of the study and performed the numerical analysis. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements
This work is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation (No. 61370186, No. 61640222), and Appropriative Researching Fund for Professors and Doctors, Guangdong University of Education (No. 2015ARF25). We are grateful for their help.

Publisher’s Note
Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Received: 20 January 2017 Accepted: 23 March 2017 Published online: 18 April 2017

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