ON HERMITE-HADAMARD INEQUALITIES FOR GEOMETRIC-ARITHMETICALLY $\varphi$-$s$-CONVEX FUNCTIONS VIA FRACTIONAL INTEGRALS

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Abstract. In this paper, we established integral inequalities of Hermite-Hadamard type involving Riemann-Liouville fractional integrals motivated by the definition of geometric-arithmetically $s$-convex and $\varphi$-convex functions. We give equality for fractional integral of $\varphi$-convex functions on twice differentiable mapping.

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1. Introduction

Fractional calculus was born in 1695. In the past three hundred years, fractional calculus developed in diverse fields from physical sciences and engineering to biological sciences and economics[1 – 8]. Fractional Hermite-Hadamard inequalities involving all kinds of fractional integrals have attracted by many researches. In [12], Shuang et al. introduced a new concept of geometric-arithmetically $s$-convex functions and presented interesting Hermite-Hadamard type inequalities for integer integrals of such functions. In [15], Youness introduced a new concept of $\varphi$-convex functions. In [16 – 17], YuMei Liao and colleagues gave Riemann-Liouville Hermite-Hadamard integral inequalities for once and twice differentiable geometric-arithmetically $s$–convex functions. We establish on Hermite-Hadamard inequalities for twice differentiable geometric-arithmetically $\varphi – s$–convex functions via fractional integrals.

2. Preliminaries

In this section, we will give some definitions, lemmas and notations which we use later in this work.

Definition 2.1. (see [3]) Let $f \in L[a, b]$. The Riemann-Liouville fractional integral $J_{a^+}^\alpha f$ and $J_{b^-}^\alpha f$ of order $\alpha > 0$ with $\alpha \geq 0$ are defined by

\[
J_{a^+}^\alpha f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} f(t) \, dt, \quad 0 \leq a < x \leq b
\]

and

\[
J_{b^-}^\alpha f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_b^x (t-x)^{\alpha-1} f(t) \, dt, \quad 0 \leq a < x \leq b
\]

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Here $\Gamma$ is the gamma function.

**Definition 2.2.** (see [12 − 16]) Let $f : I \subseteq \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$ and $s \in (0, 1]$. A function $f(x)$ is said to be geometric-arithmetically $s$-convex on $I$ if for every $x, y \in I$ and $t \in [0, 1]$, we have:

\begin{equation}
(2.2) \quad f \left( t x^s y^{1-t} \right) \leq t^s f(x) + (1 - t)^s f(y)
\end{equation}

**Definition 2.3.** (see [14]) The incomplete beta function is defined as follows:

\begin{equation}
(2.3) \quad B_x (a, b) = \int_0^x t^{a-1} (1 - t)^{b-1} dt.
\end{equation}

Where $x \in [0, 1], a, b > 0$.

**Definition 2.4.** (see [15]) Let $\varphi : [a, b] \subset \mathbb{R} \to [a, b]$ A function $f : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be $\varphi$-convex on $[a, b]$ if, for every $x, y \in [a, b]$ and $t \in [0, 1]$ the following inequality holds:

\begin{equation}
(2.4) \quad f \left( t \varphi (x) + (1 - t) \varphi (y) \right) \leq t f(\varphi(x)) + (1 - t) f(\varphi(y))
\end{equation}

**Definition 2.5.** Let $\varphi : [a, b] \subset \mathbb{R} \to [a, b]$ and $s \in (0, 1]$. A function $f : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be $\varphi$-s-convex on $[a, b]$ if, for every $x, y \in [a, b]$ and $t \in [0, 1]$ the following inequality holds:

\begin{equation}
(2.5) \quad f \left( \varphi(x)^t \varphi(y)^{(1-t)} \right) \leq t^s f(\varphi(x)) + (1 - t)^s f(\varphi(y))
\end{equation}

**Lemma 2.1.** (see [11]) For $t \in [0, 1]$, we have

\begin{equation}
(2.6) \quad (1 - t)^n \leq 2^{1-n} - t^n \text{ for } n \in [0, 1],
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
(2.7) \quad (1 - t)^n \geq 2^{1-n} - t^n \text{ for } n \in [0, \infty).
\end{equation}

The following inequality was used in the proof directly in [12].

**Lemma 2.2.** (see [13]) for $t \in [0, 1]$ and $x, y > 0$, we have

\begin{equation}
(2.7) \quad tx + (1 - t) y \geq y^{1-t}x^t.
\end{equation}

**Lemma 2.3.** (see [10]) Let $f : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ be a twice differentiable mapping on $(a, b)$ with $a < b$. If $f'' \in L[a, b]$, then the following equality for fractional integrals holds:

\begin{equation}
(2.8) \quad \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{2(b-a)^a} \left[ \int_a^b f(b) + J_a^a f(a) \right] = \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1-(1-t)^{a+1}-(1-t)^{a+1}}{a+1} f'' (ta + (1 - t) b) dt.
\end{equation}

**Lemma 2.4.** (see [9]) Let $f : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ be a twice differentiable mapping on $(a, b)$ with $a < b$. If $f'' \in L[a, b]$, then

\begin{equation}
(2.9) \quad \frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{2(b-a)^a} \left[ \int_a^b f(b) + J_a^a f(a) \right] - f \left( \frac{a+b}{2} \right) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{t}{(1-t)^{a+1}} m(t) f''(ta + (1 - t) b) dt.
\end{equation}

where

\begin{equation}
(2.10) \quad m(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-t} & t \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right), \\ \frac{1}{1-t} & t \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]. \end{cases}
\end{equation}

**Lemma 2.5.** (see [9]) Let $f : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable mapping on $(a, b)$ with $a < b$. If $f'' \in L[a, b]$, $r > 0$, then

\begin{equation}
(2.11) \quad \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{r^{a+1}} + \frac{2}{r^{a+1}} f \left( \frac{a+b}{2} \right) - \frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{r(2-a)^a} \left[ \int_a^b f(b) + J_a^a f(a) \right] = \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{k(t)} f''(ta + (1 - t) b) dt.
\end{equation}
Proof. Let theorems in [16],[17].

Lemma 3.1. \( \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \leq \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \leq \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \), \( t \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \).

YuMei Liao and colleagues based on our study, they have provided the following theorems in [16],[17].

**Theorem 2.1.** Let \( f : [0, b) \rightarrow R \) be a differentiable mapping. If \( |f'| \) is measurable and \( |f'| \) is decreasing and geometric-arithmetically s-convex on \([0, b] \) for some fixed \( \alpha \in (0, \infty), s \in (0, 1], 0 \leq a < b \), then the following inequality for fractional integrals holds:

\[
\left| \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2\Gamma(b-a)} \left( J^\alpha_{a^+} f (b) + J^\alpha_{b^-} f (a) \right) \right| \\
\leq \frac{(b-a) (2^{\alpha+s} \int f' (b) - |f' (a)| - |f' (b)|)}{2^{\alpha+s+1} (s+1)} + (b-a) \left| f'(a) \right| \left( 0.5B (s+1, \alpha+1) - B_{0.5} (\alpha+1, s+1) \right) + (b-a) \left| f'(b) \right| \left( B_{0.5} (s+1, \alpha+1) - 0.5B (a+1, \alpha+1) \right).
\]

(2.11)

**Theorem 2.2.** Let \( f : [0, b) \rightarrow R \) be a differentiable mapping. If \( |f''| \) is measurable and \( |f''| \) is decreasing and geometric-arithmetically s-convex on \([0, b] \) for some fixed \( \alpha \in (0, \infty), s \in (0, 1], 0 \leq a < b \), then the following inequality for fractional integrals holds:

\[
\left| \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2\Gamma(b-a)} \left( J^\alpha_{a^+} f (b) + J^\alpha_{b^-} f (a) \right) \right| \\
\leq \frac{(b-a)^2 \left( \int f''(a) + \int f''(b) \right)}{2(\alpha+1)} \left( \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{\alpha+s+1} - B (s+1, \alpha+2) \right).
\]

(2.12)

3. Main Results

**Lemma 3.1.** Let \( I \) be an interval \( a, b \in I \) with \( 0 \leq a < b \) and \( \varphi : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) a continuous increasing function. Let \( f : [\varphi (a), \varphi (b)] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) be a twice differentiable mapping on \( (\varphi (a), \varphi (b)) \). If \( f'' \in L[\varphi (a), \varphi (b)] \), then the following equality for fractional integral holds:

\[
I = \int_0^1 \left( 1-(1-t)^{\alpha+1} \right) \left( f'' \left( t\varphi (a) + (1-t) \varphi (b) \right) \right) dt
\]

(3.1)

**Proof.** By using Lemma 3 and Definition 5, we have

\[
I = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1-(1-t)^{\alpha+1} - t^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \right) \left( f'' \left( t\varphi (a) + (1-t) \varphi (b) \right) \right) dt
\]

(3.1)
Proof. By using Lemma 4 and Definition 5, we have:

\[
\frac{(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^2}{2}\int_0^1 \left( \frac{1-(1-t)^{n+1}-t^{n+1}}{\alpha+1} \right) f''(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt
\]

\[
= f(\varphi(a)+f(\varphi(b)) - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^\alpha} \left[ J_\varphi^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) - f(\varphi(a)) + J_\varphi^\alpha f^\prime(\varphi(a)) + f^\prime(\varphi(b)) \right].
\]

The proof is done. \(\square\)

**Lemma 3.2.** Let \(I\) be an interval \(a, b \in I\) with \(0 \leq a < b\) and \(\varphi : I \to \mathbb{R}\) a continuous increasing function. Let \(f : [\varphi(a), \varphi(b)] \to \mathbb{R}\) be a twice differentiable mapping on \((\varphi(a), \varphi(b))\). If \(f'' \in L[\varphi(a), \varphi(b)]\), then the following equality for fractional integral holds:

\[
\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^{\alpha+2}} \left[ J_\varphi^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) - f(\varphi(a))^\alpha \right] = \frac{(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^2}{2} \int_0^1 m(t) f''(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt,
\]

where

\[
m(t) = \begin{cases} t - \frac{1-(1-t)^{n+1}-t^{n+1}}{\alpha+1}, & t \in [0, \frac{1}{2}], \\ 1 - t - \frac{1-(1-t)^{n+1}-t^{n+1}}{\alpha+1}, & t \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]. \end{cases}
\]

Proof. By using Lemma 4 and Definition 5, we have:

\[
I = \int_0^1 m(t) f''(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt
\]

\[
= \int_0^\frac{1}{2} \left( t - \frac{1-(1-t)^{n+1}-t^{n+1}}{\alpha+1} \right) f''(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt
\]

\[
+ \int_\frac{1}{2}^1 \left( 1 - t - \frac{1-(1-t)^{n+1}-t^{n+1}}{\alpha+1} \right) f''(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt
\]

\[
= I_1 + I_2.
\]

If use twice the partial integration method for \(I_1\), we have

\[
I_1 = \int_\frac{1}{2}^1 \left( t - \frac{1-(1-t)^{n+1}-t^{n+1}}{\alpha+1} \right) f''(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt
\]

\[
= \frac{(\alpha+1)^2}{2(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^{\alpha+2}} \left[ \left( \frac{\varphi(b)-\varphi(a)}{\varphi(b)-\varphi(a)} \right)^{\alpha+1} f(\varphi(a)) \right] - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^{\alpha+2}} \left[ J_\varphi^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) - f(\varphi(a))^\alpha \right]
\]

\[
\times \left[ J_\varphi^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right] - \int_\frac{1}{2}^1 \left( (\varphi(b) - \varphi(x))^{\alpha+1} f(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) \right).
\]

If use twice the partial integration method for \(I_2\), we have

\[
I_2 = \int_\frac{1}{2}^1 \left( 1 - t - \frac{1-(1-t)^{n+1}-t^{n+1}}{\alpha+1} \right) f''(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt
\]

\[
= - \frac{(\alpha+1)^2}{2(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^{\alpha+2}} \left[ \left( \frac{\varphi(b)-\varphi(a)}{\varphi(b)-\varphi(a)} \right)^{\alpha+1} f(\varphi(a)) \right] + \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^{\alpha+2}} \left[ J_\varphi^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) - f(\varphi(a))^\alpha \right]
\]

\[
+ \int_\frac{1}{2}^1 \left( (\varphi(b) - \varphi(x))^{\alpha+1} f(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) \right).
\]

by adding up \(I_1\) and \(I_2\) , and by multiplying \(\frac{(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^2}{2}\) with \(I\), it obtain that:

\[
\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^{\alpha+2}} \left[ J_\varphi^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_\varphi^\alpha f^\prime(\varphi(a)) \right] - f \left( \frac{\varphi(b)-\varphi(a)}{2} \right)
\]

\[
= \frac{(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^2}{2} \int_0^1 m(t) f''(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt.
\]

The proof is done.
Lemma 3.3. Let $I$ be an interval $a, b \in I$ with $0 \leq a < b$ and $\varphi : I \to \mathbb{R}$ a continuous increasing function. Let $f : [\varphi (a) , \varphi (b)] \to \mathbb{R}$ be a twice differentiable mapping on $(\varphi (a), \varphi (b))$. If $f'' \in L[\varphi (a), \varphi (b)]$, then the following equality for fractional integral holds:

$$
\frac{f'(\varphi (a)) + f'(\varphi (b))}{r(r+1)} + \frac{2}{r+1} f \left( \frac{\varphi (a) + \varphi (b)}{2} \right) - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{r(\varphi (b) - \varphi (a))^r} \times \left[ J_1^\alpha \varphi (a) f'(\varphi (b)) + J_1^\alpha \varphi (b) f'(\varphi (a)) \right] \\
= (\varphi (b) - \varphi (a))^2 \int_0^1 k(t) f'' (t \varphi (a) + (1-t) \varphi (b)) \, dt.
$$

(3.3)

Where

$$
k(t) = \begin{cases} 
\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha+1} - \frac{t}{r+1}, & t \in \left[ 0, \frac{1}{2} \right), \\
\frac{1-(1-t)^{\alpha+1} - t^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} - \frac{1-t}{r+1}, & t \in \left[ \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right).
\end{cases}
$$

Proof. By using Definition 5 and Lemma 5, we have

$$
I = \int_0^1 k(t) f'' (t \varphi (a) + (1-t) \varphi (b)) \, dt \\
= \frac{r(r+1)}{(r+1)(\alpha+1)} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (r+1) \left[ 1 - (1-t)^{\alpha+1} - t^{\alpha+1} \right] - rt(\alpha + 1) \\
\times f'' (t \varphi (a) + (1-t) \varphi (b)) \, dt \\
+ \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (r+1) \left[ 1 - (1-t)^{\alpha+1} - t^{\alpha+1} \right] - r(1-t)(\alpha + 1) \\
\times f'' (t \varphi (a) + (1-t) \varphi (b)) \, dt \\
= I_1 + I_2.
$$

If use twice the partial integration method for $I_1$, we have

$$
I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ (r+1) \left[ 1 - (1-t)^{\alpha+1} - t^{\alpha+1} \right] - rt(\alpha + 1) \right] \\
\times f'' (t \varphi (a) + (1-t) \varphi (b)) \, dt \\
= \left[ (r+1) (1 - 2^{1-\alpha}) - \frac{r(\alpha+1)}{2} \frac{f'(\varphi (a) + \varphi (b))}{\varphi (a) - \varphi (b)} \right] \\
+ \frac{r(\alpha+1) f'(\varphi (a) + \varphi (b))}{2} \frac{f'(\varphi (a) + \varphi (b))}{\varphi (a) - \varphi (b)} \\
\times \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\varphi (x) - \varphi (a))^{\alpha-1} f (\varphi (x)) \, d\varphi (x) \\
+ \frac{f'(\varphi (a) + \varphi (b))}{2} \frac{f'(\varphi (a) + \varphi (b))}{\varphi (a) - \varphi (b)} \\
\times \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\varphi (x) - \varphi (a))^{\alpha-1} f (\varphi (x)) \, d\varphi (x)
$$

If use twice the partial integration method for $I_2$, we have

$$
I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ (r+1) \left[ 1 - (1-t)^{\alpha+1} - t^{\alpha+1} \right] - r(1-t)(\alpha + 1) \right] \\
\times f'' (t \varphi (a) + (1-t) \varphi (b)) \, dt \\
= \left[ \frac{r(\alpha+1)}{2} - (r+1) (1 - 2^{1-\alpha}) \right] \frac{f'(\varphi (a) + \varphi (b))}{\varphi (a) - \varphi (b)} \\
+ \frac{r(\alpha+1) f'(\varphi (a) + \varphi (b))}{2} \frac{f'(\varphi (a) + \varphi (b))}{\varphi (a) - \varphi (b)} \\
\times \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\varphi (x) - \varphi (a))^{\alpha-1} f (\varphi (x)) \, d\varphi (x) \\
+ \frac{f'(\varphi (a) + \varphi (b))}{2} \frac{f'(\varphi (a) + \varphi (b))}{\varphi (a) - \varphi (b)} \\
\times \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\varphi (x) - \varphi (a))^{\alpha-1} f (\varphi (x)) \, d\varphi (x)
$$

□
By adding up $I_1$ and $I_2$, and by multiplying with $\frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{2(\alpha+1)}$, it obtains that:

$$\frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} + \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))} \left[ J_{\varphi(a)}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_{\varphi(b)}^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right]$$

$$= (\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2 \int_0^1 k(t) f''(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt.$$

The proof is done.

**Theorem 3.1.** Let $I$ be an interval $a,b \in I$ with $0 \leq a < b$ and $\varphi : I \to \mathbb{R}$ a continuous increasing function. Let $f : [0, \varphi(b)] \to \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable mapping and $1 < q < \infty$. If $|f''|^q$ is measurable and $|f''|^q$ is decreasing and geometric-arithmetically $\varphi - s$-convex on $[0, \varphi(b)]$ for some fixed $\alpha \in (0, \infty), s \in (0,1], 0 \leq a < b$, then the following inequality for fractional integrals holds:

$$\frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2(\alpha+1)} \left[ J_{\varphi(a)}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_{\varphi(b)}^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right]$$

$$\leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{2(\alpha+1)} \left[ |f''(\varphi(a))| + |f''(\varphi(b))| \right] \left( \frac{1}{\alpha+1} - B(s+1, \alpha+2) \right).$$

**Proof.** By using Definition 2, Lemma 2 and Lemma 6, we have

$$\frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2(\alpha+1)} \left[ J_{\varphi(a)}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_{\varphi(b)}^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right]$$

$$\leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{2(\alpha+1)} \left[ \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1 - (1-t)^{\alpha+1} - t^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \right| f''(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt \right.$$

$$\leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{2(\alpha+1)} \left[ \int_0^1 \left( 1 - (1-t)^{\alpha+1} - t^{\alpha+1} \right) \left| f''(\varphi(a) + \varphi^1(t)(b)) \right| dt \right.$$

$$\leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{2(\alpha+1)} \left[ \int_0^1 \left( 1 - (1-t)^{\alpha+1} - t^{\alpha+1} \right) \left| f''(\varphi(a)) \right| + \left| f''(\varphi(b)) \right| dt \right.$$

$$\leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{2(\alpha+1)} \left[ \frac{f''(\varphi(a))}{\alpha+1} + \frac{f''(\varphi(b))}{\alpha+1} \right.$$

$$\leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{2(\alpha+1)} \left[ \left( f''(\varphi(a)) \right) \right.$$

$$\leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{2(\alpha+1)} \left[ \left( f''(\varphi(b)) \right) \right.$$

The proof is done.

**Theorem 3.2.** Let $I$ be an interval $a,b \in I$ with $0 \leq a < b$ and $\varphi : I \to \mathbb{R}$ a continuous increasing function. Let $f : [0, \varphi(b)] \to \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable mapping and $1 < q < \infty$. If $|f''|^q$ is measurable and $|f''|^q$ is decreasing and geometric-arithmetically $\varphi - s$-convex on $[0, \varphi(b)]$ for some fixed $\alpha \in (0, \infty), s \in (0,1], 0 \leq a < b$, then the following inequality for fractional integrals holds:

$$\frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))} \left[ J_{\varphi(a)}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_{\varphi(b)}^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right]$$

$$\leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{2(\alpha+1)} \left| f''(\varphi(a)) \right|^q + \left| f''(\varphi(b)) \right|^q.$$
Proof. To achieve our aim, we divide our proof into two cases.

Case 1: $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, by using Definition 2, Hölder’s inequality and Lemma 6, we have

$$
\begin{align*}
&\frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^\alpha} \left[ J_{\varphi(a)}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_{\varphi(b)}^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right] \\
&\leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{2(\alpha+1)} \left( \int_0^1 \left| f''(t \varphi(a) + (1-t) \varphi(b)) \right| dt \right) \frac{1}{2} \\
&\leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{2(\alpha+1)} \left( \int_0^1 \left| f''(t \varphi(a) + (1-t) \varphi(b)) \right|^q dt \right)^\frac{1}{q} \\
&\leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{2(\alpha+1)} \left( \int_0^1 \left| f''(\varphi(a)) \right|^p + \left| f''(\varphi(b)) \right|^p dt \right)^\frac{1}{p}.
\end{align*}
$$

Where $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$.

Case 2: $\alpha \in [1, \infty)$, by using Definition 2, Hölder’s inequality and Lemma 6, we have

$$
\begin{align*}
&\frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^\alpha} \left[ J_{\varphi(a)}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_{\varphi(b)}^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right] \\
&\leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{2(\alpha+1)} \left( \frac{\int_0^1 \left| f''(\varphi(a)) \right|^p + \left| f''(\varphi(b)) \right|^p dt}{s+1} \right)^\frac{1}{p} \\
&\leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{2(\alpha+1)} \left( \int_0^1 \left| f''(\varphi(a)) \right|^p + \left| f''(\varphi(b)) \right|^p dt \right)^\frac{1}{p}.
\end{align*}
$$

The proof is done.

**Theorem 3.3.** Let $I$ be an interval $a, b \in I$ with $0 < a < b$ and $\varphi: I \to \mathbb{R}$ a continuous increasing function. Let $f: [0, \varphi(b)] \to \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable mapping and $1 < q < \infty$. If $|f''|$ is measurable and $|f''|$ is decreasing and geometric-arithmeticall $\varphi - s -$convex on $[0, \varphi(b)]$ for some fixed $\alpha \in (0, \infty), s \in (0, 1), 0 < a < b$, then the
following inequality for fractional integrals holds:

\[
\left| \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))\alpha} \left[ J^\alpha_{\varphi(a)}f(\varphi(b)) + J^\alpha_{\varphi(b)}f(\varphi(a)) \right] - f(\frac{\varphi(a)+\varphi(b)}{2}) \right| \\
\leq \frac{\alpha-\alpha^+_{s+1}+2-\alpha-1}{4s+2} + 2B(s+1,\alpha+2) + \frac{1}{\alpha+s+2} \\
\times \frac{2(\alpha+1)}{(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^2} \left[ f^{(n)}(\varphi(a)) \right] \\
\times \frac{2(\alpha+1)}{(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^2} \left[ f^{(n)}(\varphi(a)) \right] \\
\times \frac{1}{1+s} + 2B(s+1,\alpha+2) \right].
\]

(3.6)

\[\square\]

**Proof.** By using Definition 5 and Lemma 7, we have

\[
\left| \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))\alpha} \left[ J^\alpha_{\varphi(a)}f(\varphi(b)) + J^\alpha_{\varphi(b)}f(\varphi(a)) \right] - f(\frac{\varphi(a)+\varphi(b)}{2}) \right| \\
\leq \frac{\alpha-\alpha^+_{s+1}+2-\alpha-1}{4s+2} + 2B(s+1,\alpha+2) + \frac{1}{\alpha+s+2} \\
\times \frac{2(\alpha+1)}{(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^2} \left[ f^{(n)}(\varphi(a)) \right] \\
\times \frac{2(\alpha+1)}{(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^2} \left[ f^{(n)}(\varphi(a)) \right] \\
\times \frac{1}{1+s} + 2B(s+1,\alpha+2) \right].
\]

**Theorem 3.4.** Let I be an interval a, b ∈ I with 0 ≤ a < b and ϕ : I → \mathbb{R} a continuous increasing function. Let f : [0, ϕ(b)] → \mathbb{R} be a differentiable mapping and 1 < q < \infty. If |f''| is measurable and |f''|^q is decreasing and geometric-arithmetically ϕ = s-convex on [0, ϕ(b)] for some fixed α ∈ (0, \infty), s ∈ (0, 1), 0 ≤ a < b, then the following inequality for fractional integrals holds:

\[
\left( \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))\alpha} \left[ J^\alpha_{\varphi(a)}f(\varphi(b)) + J^\alpha_{\varphi(b)}f(\varphi(a)) \right] - f(\frac{\varphi(a)+\varphi(b)}{2}) \right) \\
\leq \frac{(\alpha-\alpha^+_{s+1}+2-\alpha-1)}{4s+2} + 2B(s+1,\alpha+2) + \frac{1}{\alpha+s+2} \\
\times \frac{2(\alpha+1)}{(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^2} \left[ f^{(n)}(\varphi(a)) \right] \\
\times \frac{2(\alpha+1)}{(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^2} \left[ f^{(n)}(\varphi(a)) \right] \\
\times \frac{1}{1+s} + 2B(s+1,\alpha+2) \right].
\]

(3.7)

Where \( \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \).
Proof. By using Lemma 2, Hölder’s inequality and Lemma 7, we have

\[
\begin{align*}
&\leq \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2(\varphi(b)-\varphi(a))^2} \left[ J_0^\alpha f' \varphi(b) + J_0^\alpha f' \varphi(a) \right] - f\left( \frac{\varphi(a)+\varphi(b)}{2} \right) \\
&\leq \frac{\varphi(b)-\varphi(a)}{2} \int_0^1 |m(t)| |f''(t \varphi(a) + (1-t) \varphi(b))| dt \\
&\leq \varphi(b)-\varphi(a) \int_0^1 |m(t)| |f''(t \varphi(a) + (1-t) \varphi(b))|^{\frac{q}{p}} dt \\
&\leq \left[ f''(\varphi(a)) \right]^{\frac{q}{p+1}} \left[ f''(\varphi(b)) \right]^{\frac{q}{p+1}} \\
&\leq \left[ f''(\varphi(a)) \right]^{\frac{q}{p+1}} \left[ f''(\varphi(b)) \right]^{\frac{q}{p+1}} \\
&\leq \varphi(b)-\varphi(a) \int_0^1 |m(t)| |f''(t \varphi(a) + (1-t) \varphi(b))|^{\frac{q}{p+1}} dt \\
&\leq \left( \alpha+1 \right) \int_0^1 \left[ |m(t)| |f''(t \varphi(a) + (1-t) \varphi(b))| \right]^{\frac{q}{p+1}} dt.
\end{align*}
\]

The proof is done.

**Theorem 3.5.** Let $I$ be an interval $a, b \in I$ with $0 \leq a < b$ and $\varphi : I \to \mathbb{R}$ a continuous increasing function. Let $f : [0, \varphi(b)] \to \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable mapping and $1 < q < \infty$. If $|f''|$ is measurable and $|f''|$ is decreasing and geometric-arithmetically $\varphi - s$-convex on $[0, \varphi(b)]$ for some fixed $\alpha \in (0, \infty), s \in (0, 1), 0 \leq a < b$, then the
following inequality for fractional integrals holds:

\[
\left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{r(r+1)} \right| + \frac{2}{r+1} \int f \left( \frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2} \right) - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{r(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^\alpha} \left[ J_\varphi^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_\varphi^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right] \\
\leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{r(r+1)(\alpha+1)} \max \left\{ \left[ r + 1 - (r + 1) 2^{-\alpha} \right] \left( 2^{-s-1} |f''(\varphi(a))| + (1 - t)^s |f''(\varphi(b))| \right) \right\} \\
- r (\alpha + 1) \left[ 2^{-s-2} \left( \frac{2^{-s-1} |f''(\varphi(a))| + (1 - t)^s |f''(\varphi(b))|}{(s+1)(s+2)} \right) \right] \\
+ \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{r(r+1)(\alpha+1)} \max \left\{ \left[ r + 1 - (r + 1) 2^{-\alpha} \right] \left( 2^{-s-1} |f''(\varphi(a))| + (1 - t)^s |f''(\varphi(b))| \right) \right\} \\
+ r (\alpha + 1) \left[ \left( 1 - 2^{-s-1} \right) \left( \frac{2^{-s-2} |f''(\varphi(a))| + (1 - t)^s |f''(\varphi(b))|}{(s+1)(s+2)} \right) \right].
\]

Proof. By using Definition 3, Lemma 3 and Lemma 8, we have

\[
\left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{r(r+1)} \right| + \frac{2}{r+1} \int f \left( \frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2} \right) - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{r(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^\alpha} \left[ J_\varphi^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_\varphi^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right] \\
\leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{r(r+1)(\alpha+1)} \int_0^1 \left[ (t^s |f''(\varphi(a))| + (1 - t)^s |f''(\varphi(b))|) \right] dt \\
- r (\alpha + 1) \left[ 2^{-s-2} \left( \frac{2^{-s-1} |f''(\varphi(a))| + (1 - t)^s |f''(\varphi(b))|}{(s+1)(s+2)} \right) \right] \\
+ \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{r(r+1)(\alpha+1)} \max \left\{ \left[ r + 1 - (r + 1) 2^{-\alpha} \right] \left( 2^{-s-1} |f''(\varphi(a))| + (1 - t)^s |f''(\varphi(b))| \right) \right\} \\
+ r (\alpha + 1) \left[ \left( 1 - 2^{-s-1} \right) \left( \frac{2^{-s-2} |f''(\varphi(a))| + (1 - t)^s |f''(\varphi(b))|}{(s+1)(s+2)} \right) \right].
\]
Where we have used the following inequality:

\[
\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(r + 1 \right) \left[ \left( 1 - (t \alpha) + t \right) - tr \left( \alpha + 1 \right) \right] \times [t^s |f'' (\varphi (a))| + (1 - t)^a |f'' (\varphi (b))|] \ dt \\
\leq \left[ (r + 1) \left( 1 - 2^{-\alpha} \right) \right] \left[ \frac{2^{-1} f''(\varphi(a))} {s+1} + \frac{1-(s+3)2^{-1} r f''(\varphi(b))} {s+2(s+1)} \right] \\
\text{and}
\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(r + 1 \right) \left[ \left( 1 - (t \alpha) + t \right) - tr \left( \alpha + 1 \right) \right] \times [t^s |f'' (\varphi (a))| + (1 - t)^a |f'' (\varphi (b))|] \ dt \\
\leq \left[ (r + 1 - r (\alpha + 1) + (r + 1) \left( 1 - (t \alpha) + t \right) - tr \left( \alpha + 1 \right) \right] \left[ \frac{2^{-1} f''(\varphi(a))} {s+1} + \frac{1-(s+3)2^{-1} r f''(\varphi(b))} {s+2(s+1)} \right],
\]

\[
\text{and}
\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \left(r + 1 - tr (\alpha + 1) + (r + 1) \left( 1 - (t \alpha) + t \right) - tr \left( \alpha + 1 \right) \right] \times [t^s |f'' (\varphi (a))| + (1 - t)^a |f'' (\varphi (b))|] \ dt \\
\leq \left[ (r + 1 - tr (\alpha + 1) + (r + 1) \left( 1 - (t \alpha) + t \right) - tr \left( \alpha + 1 \right) \right] \left[ \frac{2^{-1} f''(\varphi(a))} {s+1} + \frac{1-(s+3)2^{-1} r f''(\varphi(b))} {s+2(s+1)} \right].
\]

The proof is done.

**Theorem 3.6.** Let \( I \) be an interval \( a, b \in I \) with \( 0 \leq a < b \) and \( \varphi : I \to \mathbb{R} \) a continuous increasing function. Let \( f : [0, \varphi(b)] \to \mathbb{R} \) be a differentiable mapping and \( 1 < q < \infty \). If \( |f''| \) is measurable and \( |f''|^q \) is decreasing and geometric-arithmetic \( \varphi - s \)-convex on \( [0, \varphi (b)] \) for some fixed \( \alpha \in (0, \infty) \), \( s \in (0, 1) \), \( 0 \leq a < b \), then the following inequality for fractional integrals holds:

\[
\left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{r(r+1)} + \frac{2}{r+1} f \left( \frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2} \right) - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} {\Gamma(\alpha)} \left[ \frac{f^\alpha (\varphi(a)) + f (\varphi (b)) + f^\alpha (\varphi (a)) - f (\varphi (a))}{f^\alpha (\varphi(a)) + f (\varphi (b))} \right] \right| \\
\leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2}{[r(r+1)(\alpha+1)]^1+p} \left[ \frac{2^{r+1}(\alpha)+1}{2} \right] \left[ \frac{2^{r+1}(\alpha)+1}{2} \right] \left[ \frac{2^{r+1}(\alpha)+1}{2} \right] \left[ \frac{2^{r+1}(\alpha)+1}{2} \right] \left[ \frac{2^{r+1}(\alpha)+1}{2} \right] \\
\times \left( \max \left\{ \frac{[(r+1) \left( 1 - 2^{-\alpha} \right)]^{p+1}} {2^{-1} r f''(\varphi(b))} \right\} \left[ \frac{r(r+1)(\alpha+1)}{2} \right] \left[ \frac{r(r+1)(\alpha+1)}{2} \right] \left[ \frac{r(r+1)(\alpha+1)}{2} \right] \left[ \frac{r(r+1)(\alpha+1)}{2} \right] \left[ \frac{r(r+1)(\alpha+1)}{2} \right] \right). \]

Where \( \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \).
Proof. By using Hölder’s inequality and Lemma 7, we have
\[
\begin{align*}
&\left| \frac{f'(\varphi(a))}{\Gamma(r+1)} \right| + \frac{2}{r+1} \int_0^1 f \left( \varphi(a) \right) \left( (\varphi(a)+\varphi(b)) \right) - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left[ J_{\alpha}^\varphi f (\varphi(b)) - J_{\alpha}^\varphi f (\varphi(a)) \right] \\
&\leq (\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2 \int_0^1 |k(t)||f''(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b))| \, dt \\
&\leq (\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2 \left( \int_0^1 |k(t)|^p \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \int_0^1 |f''(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b))|^q \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
&\leq (\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2 \left( \int_0^1 |k(t)|^p \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \int_0^1 |f''(\varphi(a)(1-t))(b))|^q \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
&\leq (\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2 \left( \int_0^1 |k(t)|^p \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \int_0^1 |f''(\varphi(a))|^q \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
&\leq (\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^2 \left( \int_0^1 |k(t)|^p \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \int_0^1 |f''(\varphi(a))|^q \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
&\times \left( \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1-(1-t)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right| - \frac{1}{r+1} \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1-(1-t)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right| \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
&\leq \left( \frac{\alpha+1}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \int_0^1 |f''(\varphi(a))|^q \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
&\times \max \left\{ [(r+1)(1-2^\alpha)]^{p+1} - \left[ \frac{2+(1-\alpha)-r(1+2^{-\alpha})}{r(1+2^{-\alpha})} \right]^{p+1}, [r(\alpha+1)^{p+1}2^{-p-1}] \right\} \\
&\times \max \left\{ [(r+1)(1-2^\alpha)]^{p+1} - \left[ \frac{2+(1-\alpha)-r(1+2^{-\alpha})}{r(1+2^{-\alpha})} \right]^{p+1}, [r(\alpha+1)^{p+1}2^{-p-1}] \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}.
\end{align*}
\]
Where we have used the following inequalities:
\[
\begin{align*}
\int_0^1 \left| (r+1) \left[ 1 - (1-t)^{\alpha+1} - t^{\alpha+1} \right] - (a + 1)^{p+1} \right| \, dt &\leq \frac{[r(\alpha+1)(1+2^{-\alpha})]^{p+1}}{r(\alpha+1)(p+1)}, \\
\int_0^1 \left| -r - 1 + (r+1) \left[ (1-t)^{\alpha+1} + t^{\alpha+1} \right] + (a + 1)^{p+1} \right| \, dt &\leq \frac{[r(\alpha+1)(1+2^{-\alpha})]^{p+1}}{r(\alpha+1)(p+1)} ,
\end{align*}
\]
and
\[
\begin{align*}
\int_0^1 \left| (r+1) \left[ 1 - (1-t)^{\alpha+1} - t^{\alpha+1} \right] - (a + 1)^{p+1} \right| \, dt &\leq \frac{[r(\alpha+1)(1+2^{-\alpha})]^{p+1}}{r(\alpha+1)(p+1)} ,
\end{align*}
\]
and
\[
\begin{align*}
\int_0^1 \left| -r - 1 + tr(a - 1) + (r+1) \left[ (1-t)^{\alpha+1} + t^{\alpha+1} \right] + r(a + 1)^{p+1} \right| \, dt &\leq \frac{[r(\alpha+1)(1+2^{-\alpha})]^{p+1}}{r(\alpha+1)(p+1)} ,
\end{align*}
\]
The proof is done.
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