

HADAMARD-TYPE INEQUALITIES THROUGH h -CONVEXITY

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ABSTRACT. Some new inequalities of Hadamard-type for h -convex mappings with general point of line segment are established. Two Lemmas, which allow us to establish new inequalities connected with lower and upper part of the celebrated Hermite-Hadamard inequality, are pointed out.

INTRODUCTION

Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a convex function. Then

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} \quad (1)$$

refer as the Hermite-Hadamard inequality; (see [3],[8],[9]). In recent years, many authors established several inequalities connected to this famous integral inequality (1). For some results which generalize, improve and extend the inequality (1); (See [2],[3],[4],[5],[6],[7]).

In [4] the authors obtained inequalities for differentiable convex function which are connected with the inequality (1), one of them is pointed out as:

Theorem 1. *Let $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be differentiable function on I° where $a, b \in I$ with $a < b$. If $|f'|$ is convex on $[a, b]$, then*

$$\left| \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)}{8} [|f'(a)| + |f'(b)|] \quad (2)$$

In [6], U. S. Kirmaci gave the following results:

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Theorem 2. Let $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be differentiable function on I° where $a, b \in I^\circ$ with $a < b$. If $|f'|$ is convex on $[a, b]$, then

$$\left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)}{8} [|f'(a)| + |f'(b)|] \quad (3)$$

Theorem 3. Let $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be differentiable function on I° where $a, b \in I^\circ$ with $a < b$ and let $p > 1$. If $|f'|^q$ is convex on $[a, b]$, then

$$\left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)}{16} \left(\frac{4}{p+1}\right)^{1/p} \times \left[(|f'(a)|^q + 3|f'(b)|^q)^{1/q} + (3|f'(a)|^q + |f'(b)|^q)^{1/q} \right] \quad (4)$$

In [7] U.S. Kirmaci et al. established the following new Hadamard-type inequality for concave functions:

Theorem 4. Let $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be differentiable function on I° where $a, b \in I^\circ$ with $a < b$. If $|f'|^q, q > 1$ is concave on $[a, b]$, for some fixed $s \in (0, 1]$, then the following inequality holds

$$\left| \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \left(\frac{b-a}{4}\right) \left(\frac{q-1}{2q-1}\right)^{1-1/q} \times \left[\left| f'\left(\frac{3a+b}{4}\right) \right| + \left| f'\left(\frac{a+3b}{4}\right) \right| \right] \quad (5)$$

In [2] M. Alomari et. al established the following Hadamard-type inequality for concave functions:

Theorem 5. Let $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be differentiable function on I° where $a, b \in I^\circ$ with $a < b$. If $|f'|^q, q > 1$ is concave on $[a, b]$, for some fixed $s \in (0, 1]$, then the following inequality holds

$$\left| f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \left(\frac{b-a}{4}\right) \left(\frac{q-1}{2q-1}\right)^{1-1/q} \times \left[\left| f'\left(\frac{3a+b}{4}\right) \right| + \left| f'\left(\frac{a+3b}{4}\right) \right| \right] \quad (6)$$

In [1] M. Alomari et. al obtained the Hadamard-type inequalities for quasi-convex functions using the following lemma:

Lemma 1. Let $f : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be differentiable function on I° where $a, b \in I$ with $a < b$. If $f' \in L[a, b]$, then

$$\frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{4} \left[\int_0^1 (-t) \times f' \left(\frac{1+t}{2}a + \frac{1-t}{2}b \right) dt + \int_0^1 t f' \left(\frac{1+t}{2}b + \frac{1-t}{2}a \right) dt \right].$$

In [13] S. Varošanec defined the concept of h -convexity as the following:

Definition 1. Let $h : J \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a non-negative function. We say that $f : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is h -convex function (or f belongs to the class $SX(h, I)$) if f is non-negative, and

$$f(tx + (1-t)y) \leq h(t)f(x) + h(1-t)f(y)$$

, for all $x, y \in I$ and $t \in (0, 1)$.

If the inequality is reversed then f is said to be h -concave and in this case f belongs to the class $SV(h, I)$

Remark 1. Obviously, if

- $h(t) = t$, then all the non-negative convex functions belong to the class $SX(h, I)$ and all non-negative concave functions belong to the class $SV(h, I)$.
- $h(t) = \frac{1}{t}$, then $SX(h, I) = Q(I)$.
- $h(t) = 1$, then $SX(h, I) \supseteq P(I)$.
- $h(t) = t^s$, where $s \in (0, 1)$, then $SX(h, I) \supseteq K_s^2$.

M. Z. Sarikaya et al. discussed in [11, 12] some new inequalities of Hadamard-type for h -convex functions. We presented here new results of Hadamard-type on the basis of Lemmas 2 and 3 for h -convex functions.

1. THE MAIN RESULT

1.1. Right Estimation of Hadamard-Inequality.

Lemma 2. Let $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be differentiable function on I° where $a, b \in I$ with $a < b$. If $f' \in L[a, b]$ and $\lambda, \mu \in [0, \infty)$ with $\lambda + \mu \neq 0$, then

$$\frac{\mu f(a) + \lambda f(b)}{\lambda + \mu} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{(\lambda + \mu)^2} \left[\int_0^\mu (-t) \times f' \left(\frac{\lambda+t}{\lambda+\mu} a + \frac{\mu-t}{\lambda+\mu} b \right) dt + \int_0^\lambda t f' \left(\frac{\lambda-t}{\lambda+\mu} a + \frac{\mu+t}{\lambda+\mu} b \right) dt \right]. \quad (7)$$

Proof. Let

$$I_1 = \frac{b-a}{(\lambda + \mu)^2} \int_0^\mu (-t) f' \left(\frac{\lambda+t}{\lambda+\mu} a + \frac{\mu-t}{\lambda+\mu} b \right) dt$$

Integrating by parts,

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \frac{t}{\lambda + \mu} f \left(\frac{\lambda+t}{\lambda+\mu} a + \frac{\mu-t}{\lambda+\mu} b \right) \Big|_0^\mu - \frac{1}{\lambda + \mu} \int_0^\mu f \left(\frac{\lambda+t}{\lambda+\mu} a + \frac{\mu-t}{\lambda+\mu} b \right) dt \\ &= \frac{\mu f(a)}{\lambda + \mu} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^{\frac{\lambda a + \mu b}{\lambda + \mu}} f(x) dx \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Similarly,

$$I_2 = \frac{\lambda f(b)}{\lambda + \mu} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{\frac{\lambda a + \mu b}{\lambda + \mu}}^b f(x) dx \quad (9)$$

Identity (7) is obtained by adding (8) and (9). \square

Remark 2. For $\lambda + \mu = b - a$ we remain in the interval $[a, b]$.

At mid-point i.e., $\lambda = \mu$, Lemma 1 is obtained.

We are now ready to give the main results of this section.

Theorem 6. Let $|f'|$ be h -convex function, then under the assumption of Lemma 2 we have

$$\left| \frac{\mu f(a) + \lambda f(b)}{\lambda + \mu} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq (b-a) \int_0^1 \left\{ \left| f'(a) \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} - t \right) \right| + \left| f'(b) \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} - t \right) \right| \right\} h(t) dt \quad (10)$$

Proof. From Lemma 2,

$$\left| \frac{\mu f(a) + \lambda f(b)}{\lambda + \mu} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{b-a}{(\lambda + \mu)^2} \left[\int_0^\mu | -t | \times \left| f' \left(\frac{\lambda+t}{\lambda+\mu} a + \frac{\mu-t}{\lambda+\mu} b \right) \right| dt + \int_0^\lambda |t| \left| f' \left(\frac{\lambda-t}{\lambda+\mu} a + \frac{\mu+t}{\lambda+\mu} b \right) \right| dt \right]. \quad (11)$$

Consider

$$I_5 = \int_0^\mu | -t | \left| f' \left(\frac{\lambda+t}{\lambda+\mu} a + \frac{\mu-t}{\lambda+\mu} b \right) \right| dt$$

Since $|f'|$ is h -convex,

$$I_5 \leq |f'(a)| \int_0^\mu t h \left(\frac{\lambda+t}{\lambda+\mu} \right) dt + |f'(b)| \int_0^\mu t h \left(\frac{\mu-t}{\lambda+\mu} \right) dt$$

$$I_5 \leq (\lambda + \mu)^2 \left[|f'(a)| \int_{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}}^1 \left(t - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu} \right) h(t) dt + |f'(b)| \int_0^{\frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu}} \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu} - t \right) h(t) dt \right]$$

Similarly

$$I_6 = \int_0^\lambda t \left| f' \left(\frac{\lambda-t}{\lambda+\mu} a + \frac{\mu+t}{\lambda+\mu} b \right) \right| dt \leq (\lambda + \mu)^2$$

$$\left[|f'(b)| \int_{\frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu}}^1 \left(t - \frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu} \right) h(t) dt + |f'(a)| \int_0^{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu} - t \right) h(t) dt \right]$$

substitute the inequalities against I_5 and I_6 in (11)

$$\left| \frac{\mu f(a) + \lambda f(b)}{\lambda + \mu} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq (b-a) [|f'(a)| \times \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu} - t \right) h(t) dt + \int_{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}}^1 \left(t - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu} \right) h(t) dt \right\} + |f'(b)| \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu}} \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu} - t \right) h(t) dt + \int_{\frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu}}^1 \left(t - \frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu} \right) h(t) dt \right\}]$$

Which completes the proof. \square

Corollary 1. For mid-point i.e., $\lambda = \mu$

$$\left| \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq (b-a) [|f'(a)| + |f'(b)|] \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{2} - t \right| h(t) dt$$

Remark 3. For mid-point and convex function, we get inequality (2).

Theorem 7. Let $|f'|^q$ be h -convex function and the assumptions of Lemma 2 hold, then

$$\left| \frac{\mu f(a) + \lambda f(b)}{\lambda + \mu} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)(\lambda + \mu)^{-1}}{\{(p+1)(\lambda + \mu)\}^{1/p}} \left[\mu^{1+1/p} \times \left(\int_0^{\frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu}} \{|f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t)\} dt \right)^{1/q} + \lambda^{1+1/p} \left(\int_{\frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu}}^1 \{|f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t)\} dt \right)^{1/q} \right] \quad (12)$$

Proof. Consider

$$I_7 = I_5 = \int_0^\mu |-t| \left| f' \left(\frac{\lambda+t}{\lambda+\mu} a + \frac{\mu-t}{\lambda+\mu} b \right) \right| dt = \int_0^\mu t \left| f' \left(\frac{\lambda+t}{\lambda+\mu} a + \frac{\mu-t}{\lambda+\mu} b \right) \right| dt$$

By Hölder's inequality

$$I_7 \leq \left(\int_0^\mu t^p dt \right)^{1/p} \int_0^\mu \left(\left| f' \left(\frac{\lambda+t}{\lambda+\mu} a + \frac{\mu-t}{\lambda+\mu} b \right) \right|^q dt \right)^{1/q}$$

$$I_7 \leq \frac{\mu^{1+1/p} (\lambda + \mu)^{1/q}}{(p+1)^{1/p}} \left(|f'(a)|^q \int_0^{\frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu}} h(1-t) dt + |f'(b)|^q \int_0^{\frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu}} h(t) dt \right)^{1/q}$$

Analogously

$$I_8 = I_6 \leq \frac{\lambda^{1+1/p} (\lambda + \mu)^{1/q}}{(p+1)^{1/p}} \left(|f'(a)|^q \int_0^{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}} h(t) dt + |f'(b)|^q \int_0^{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}} h(1-t) dt \right)^{1/q}$$

Putting the inequalities against I_7 and I_8 in (11), we get (12). \square

Corollary 2. For mid-point i.e., $\lambda = \mu$

$$\left| \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)}{2^{1+1/p} (1+p)^{1/p}} \left[\left(\int_0^{1/2} \{|f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t)\} dt \right)^{1/q} + \left(\int_{1/2}^1 \{|f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t)\} dt \right)^{1/q} \right]$$

Corollary 3. For mid-point and convex function

$$\left| \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)}{4(1+p)^{1/p}} \left[\left(\frac{3|f'(a)|^q + |f'(b)|^q}{4} \right)^{1/q} + \left(\frac{|f'(a)|^q + 3|f'(b)|^q}{4} \right)^{1/q} \right]$$

Theorem 8. Let $|f'|^q$ be h -convex function and the assumptions of Lemma 2 hold, then

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\mu f(a) + \lambda f(b)}{\lambda + \mu} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| &\leq \frac{(b-a)}{[(\lambda + \mu)^2]^{1/p}} \left[\left(\frac{\mu^2}{2} \right)^{1/p} \times \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(\int_0^{\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}} \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} - t \right) \{ |f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t) \} dt \right)^{1/q} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{\lambda^2}{2} \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_{\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}}^1 \left(t - \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} \right) \times \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \{ |f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t) \} dt \right)^{1/q} \right] \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 4. Under the assumptions of above Theorem 8

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\mu f(a) + \lambda f(b)}{\lambda + \mu} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| &\leq \frac{(b-a)}{2^{1/p}} \left[\left(\int_0^{\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}} \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} - t \right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \{ |f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t) \} dt \right)^{1/q} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(\int_{\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}}^1 \left(t - \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} \right) \{ |f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t) \} dt \right)^{1/q} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Proof. This consequence of Theorem 8 because $\frac{\lambda^2}{(\lambda + \mu)^2} < 1$ and $\frac{\mu^2}{(\lambda + \mu)^2} < 1$. \square

Corollary 5. For mid-point i.e., $\lambda = \mu$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| &\leq \frac{(b-a)}{2^{1/p}} \left[\left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} - t \right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \{ |f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t) \} dt \right)^{1/q} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \right) \{ |f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t) \} dt \right)^{1/q} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 6. *For mid-point and convex function*

$$\left| \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)}{2} \left[\left(\frac{5|f'(a)|^q + |f'(b)|^q}{24} \right)^{1/q} + \left(\frac{|f'(a)|^q + 5|f'(b)|^q}{24} \right)^{1/q} \right]$$

Theorem 9. *Let $|f'|^q$ be concave function and the assumptions of Lemma 2 hold, then*

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\mu f(a) + \lambda f(b)}{\lambda + \mu} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| &\leq \frac{(b-a)}{(\lambda + \mu)^2 (1+p)^{1/p}} [\mu^2 \\ &\left| f' \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \left(\frac{\lambda + \mu}{2} a - \frac{\lambda^2}{2(\lambda + \mu)} a + \frac{\mu^2}{2(\lambda + \mu)} b \right) \right) \right| + \\ &\lambda^2 \left| f' \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\lambda + \mu}{2} b + \frac{\lambda^2}{2(\lambda + \mu)} a - \frac{\mu^2}{2(\lambda + \mu)} b \right) \right) \right| \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Proof. Considering

$$I_9 = I_5 \leq \frac{\mu^{1+1/p}}{(p+1)^{1/p}} \left(\int_0^\mu \left| f' \left(\frac{\lambda+t}{\lambda+\mu} a + \frac{\mu-t}{\lambda+\mu} b \right) \right|^q dt \right)^{1/q}$$

Since $|f'|^q$ is concave on $[a, b]$, By integral Jensen inequality

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\mu \left| f' \left(\frac{\lambda+t}{\lambda+\mu} a + \frac{\mu-t}{\lambda+\mu} b \right) \right|^q dt &\leq \left(\int_0^\mu t^0 dt \right) \\ &\left| f' \left(\frac{1}{\int_0^\mu t^0 dt} \int_0^\mu \left(\frac{\lambda+t}{\lambda+\mu} a + \frac{\mu-t}{\lambda+\mu} b \right) dt \right) \right|^q = \\ &\mu \left| f' \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \left(\frac{\lambda+\mu}{2} a - \frac{\lambda^2}{2(\lambda+\mu)} a + \frac{\mu^2}{2(\lambda+\mu)} b \right) \right) \right|^q \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$I_9 \leq \frac{\mu^2}{(p+1)^{1/p}} \left| f' \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \left(\frac{\lambda+\mu}{2} a - \frac{\lambda^2}{2(\lambda+\mu)} a + \frac{\mu^2}{2(\lambda+\mu)} b \right) \right) \right|$$

Analogously

$$I_{10} = I_6 \leq \frac{\lambda^2}{(p+1)^{1/p}} \left| f' \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\lambda+\mu}{2} b + \frac{\lambda^2}{2(\lambda+\mu)} a - \frac{\mu^2}{2(\lambda+\mu)} b \right) \right) \right|$$

On putting inequalities against I_9 and I_{10} in (11) we get (14). \square

Corollary 7. Let $|f'|^q$ be concave function and the assumptions of Lemma 2 hold, then

$$\left| \frac{\mu f(a) + \lambda f(b)}{\lambda + \mu} - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)}{(1+p)^{1/p}} \left[\left| f' \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \left(\frac{\lambda + \mu}{2} a - \frac{\lambda^2}{2(\lambda + \mu)} a + \frac{\mu^2}{2(\lambda + \mu)} b \right) \right) \right| + \left| f' \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\lambda + \mu}{2} b + \frac{\lambda^2}{2(\lambda + \mu)} a - \frac{\mu^2}{2(\lambda + \mu)} b \right) \right) \right| \right] \quad (15)$$

Proof. This consequence of Theorem 9 because $\frac{\lambda^2}{(\lambda + \mu)^2} < 1$ and $\frac{\mu^2}{(\lambda + \mu)^2} < 1$. \square

Remark 4. For $\lambda = \mu$ in (14), we get (5).

1.2. Left Estimation of Hadamard- inequality.

Lemma 3. Let $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be differentiable function on I° where $a, b \in I$ with $a < b$. If $f' \in L[a, b]$ and $a < \frac{\mu a + \lambda b}{\lambda + \mu} < b$, for $\lambda, \mu \in [0, \infty)$ with $\lambda + \mu \neq 0$, then

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx - f \left(\frac{\mu a + \lambda b}{\lambda + \mu} \right) = \frac{b-a}{(\lambda + \mu)^2} \left[\int_0^\lambda (t - \lambda) f' \left(\frac{\mu + t}{\lambda + \mu} a + \frac{\lambda - t}{\lambda + \mu} b \right) dt + \int_0^\mu (\mu - t) f' \left(\frac{\mu - t}{\lambda + \mu} a + \frac{\lambda + t}{\lambda + \mu} b \right) dt \right]. \quad (16)$$

Proof. Let

$$I_3 = \frac{b-a}{(\lambda + \mu)^2} \int_0^\lambda (t - \lambda) f' \left(\frac{\mu + t}{\lambda + \mu} a + \frac{\lambda - t}{\lambda + \mu} b \right) dt$$

Integrating by parts,

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= \frac{t - \lambda}{\lambda + \mu} f \left(\frac{\mu + t}{\lambda + \mu} a + \frac{\lambda - t}{\lambda + \mu} b \right) \Big|_0^\lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda + \mu} \int_0^\lambda f \left(\frac{\mu + t}{\lambda + \mu} a + \frac{\lambda - t}{\lambda + \mu} b \right) dt \\ &= -\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} f \left(\frac{\mu a + \lambda b}{\lambda + \mu} \right) + \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^{\frac{\mu a + \lambda b}{\lambda + \mu}} f(x) dx \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Similarly,

$$I_4 = -\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} f \left(\frac{\mu a + \lambda b}{\lambda + \mu} \right) + \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{\frac{\mu a + \lambda b}{\lambda + \mu}}^b f(x) dx \quad (18)$$

Identity (16) is obtained by adding (17) and (18). \square

Remark 5. To remain in $[a, b]$, we choose $\lambda + \mu = b - a$.

Theorem 10. Let $|f'|$ be h -convex function, then under the assumption of Lemma 2 we have

$$\left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx - f\left(\frac{\mu a + \lambda b}{\lambda + \mu}\right) \right| \leq (b-a) \left[|f'(a)| \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu}} t h(t) dt + \int_{\frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu}}^1 (1-t) h(t) dt \right\} + |f'(b)| \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}} t h(t) dt + \int_{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}}^1 (1-t) h(t) dt \right\} \right] \quad (19)$$

Corollary 8. For mid-point i.e., $\lambda = \mu$

$$\left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right| \leq (b-a) \left[\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} t h(t) dt + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (1-t) h(t) dt \right] (|f'(a)| + |f'(b)|)$$

Remark 6. For mid-point and convex function, we get inequality (3).

Theorem 11. Let $|f'|^q$ be h -convex function and the assumptions of Lemma 2 hold, then

$$\left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx - f\left(\frac{\mu a + \lambda b}{\lambda + \mu}\right) \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)(\lambda + \mu)^{-1}}{\{(p+1)(\lambda + \mu)\}^{1/p}} \left[\mu^{1+1/p} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}} \{|f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t)\} dt \right)^{1/q} + \lambda^{1+1/p} \left(\int_{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}}^1 \{|f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t)\} dt \right)^{1/q} \right] \quad (20)$$

Corollary 9. For mid-point i.e., $\lambda = \mu$

$$\left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)}{2^{1+1/p}(p+1)^{1/p}} \left[\left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \{|f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t)\} dt \right)^{1/q} + \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \{|f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t)\} dt \right)^{1/q} \right]$$

Remark 7. For mid-point and convex function, we get inequality (4).

Theorem 12. Let $|f'|^q$ be h -convex function and the assumptions of Lemma 2 hold, then

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx - f\left(\frac{\mu a + \lambda b}{\lambda + \mu}\right) \right| &\leq \frac{(b-a)}{\{(\lambda + \mu)^2\}^{1/p}} \left[\left(\frac{\lambda^2}{2}\right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. t \times \{|f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t)\} dt\right)^{1/q} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(\frac{\mu^2}{2}\right)^{1/p} \left(\int_{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}}^1 (1-t) \{|f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t)\} dt\right)^{1/q} \right] \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 10. For mid-point i.e., $\lambda = \mu$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right| &\leq \frac{(b-a)}{8^{1/p}} \left[\right. \\ &\quad \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} t \{|f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t)\} dt\right)^{1/q} + \\ &\quad \left. \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (1-t) \{|f'(a)|^q h(1-t) + |f'(b)|^q h(t)\} dt\right)^{1/q} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 11. For mid-point and convex function

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right| &\leq \frac{(b-a)}{8} \left[\left(\frac{2|f'(a)|^q + |f'(b)|^q}{3}\right)^{1/q} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(\frac{|f'(a)|^q + 2|f'(b)|^q}{3}\right)^{1/q} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 13. Let $|f'|^q$ be concave function and the assumptions of Lemma 2 hold, then

$$\begin{aligned} \left| f\left(\frac{\mu a + \lambda b}{\lambda + \mu}\right) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| &\leq \frac{(b-a)}{(\lambda + \mu)^2 (1+p)^{1/p}} \left[\lambda^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left| f' \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\lambda + \mu}{2} a - \frac{\mu^2}{2(\lambda + \mu)} a + \frac{\lambda^2}{2(\lambda + \mu)} b \right) \right) \right| + \\ &\quad \left. \mu^2 \left| f' \left(\frac{1}{\mu} \left(\frac{\lambda + \mu}{2} b + \frac{\mu^2}{2(\lambda + \mu)} a - \frac{\lambda^2}{2(\lambda + \mu)} b \right) \right) \right| \right] \quad (22) \end{aligned}$$

Remark 8. For $\lambda = \mu$ in (22), we get (6).

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