

**HERMITE-HADAMARD TYPE INEQUALITIES FOR
(n, m, h_1, h_2, φ) – CONVEX FUNCTIONS VIA FRACTIONAL
INTEGRALS**

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ABSTRACT. In this article we obtain new generalizations for Hermite-Hadamard Inequality by using Riemann-Liouville fractional integral and new type convex functions.

1. INTRODUCTION

Definition 1. ([7]) *A function $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to be convex on I if inequality*

$$(1.1) \quad f(ta + (1-t)b) \leq tf(a) + (1-t)f(b),$$

holds for all $a, b \in I$ and $t \in [0, 1]$.

The Hermite-Hadamard Inequality: Let $f : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function and $a, b \in I$ with $a < b$. The following double inequality:

$$(1.2) \quad f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}$$

is known in the literature as Hermite-Hadamard Inequality for convex functions.

For several recent results concerning inequality (1.2), see ([6], [8]-[11], [13], [14], [16]-[18]) where further references are listed.

Definition 2. ([3]) *Let $s \in (0, 1]$. A function $f : I \subseteq \mathbb{R}_0 = [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to be s -convex in the second sense if*

$$(1.3) \quad f(ta + (1-t)b) \leq t^s f(a) + (1-t)^s f(b),$$

holds for all $a, b \in I$ and $t \in [0, 1]$. This class of s -convex functions is usually denoted by K_s^2 .

Definition 3. ([12]) *Let $(0, 1) \subseteq J \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ be an interval, and $h : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_0$ is said to be h -convex if the inequality*

$$(1.4) \quad f(ta + (1-t)b) \leq h(t)f(a) + h(1-t)f(b).$$

Definition 4. ([1],[2],[5],[15]) *Let $f \in L_1[a, b]$. The Riemann-Liouville fractional integral $J_{a^+}^\alpha f(x)$ and $J_{b^-}^\alpha f(x)$ of order $\alpha \geq 0$ are defined by*

$$(1.5) \quad J_{a^+}^\alpha [f(x)] = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} f(t) dt \quad x > a$$

and

$$(1.6) \quad J_{b^-}^\alpha [f(x)] = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_x^b (t-x)^{\alpha-1} f(t) dt \quad x < b$$

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respectively. Where $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty e^{-u} u^{\alpha-1} du$ is Gamma function and $J_a^0 f(x) = J_b^0 f(x) = f(x)$.

We give the following properties:

$$(1.7) \quad J^\alpha J^\beta [f(t)] = J^{\alpha+\beta} [f(t)], \quad \alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0,$$

$$(1.8) \quad J^\alpha J^\beta [f(t)] = J^\beta J^\alpha [f(t)], \quad \alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0.$$

Definition 5. A function f is said to be in the $L_p(a, b)$ space if

$$(1.9) \quad L_p(a, b) = \left\{ f : \|f\|_{L_p} = \left(\int_a^b |f(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty, 1 \leq p < \infty, \right\}.$$

and for the case $p = \infty$

$$(1.10) \quad \|f\|_\infty = \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{a \leq t \leq b} |f(t)|.$$

2. PRELIMINARES

In order to established main results, we established the following generalized definition and lemma.

In paper ([4]), (α, β, a, b) -convex functions are defined as solutions f of the functional inequality

$$f(\alpha(t)x + \beta(t)y) \leq a(t)f(x) + b(t)f(y)$$

where $0 \neq T \subseteq [0, 1]$ and $\alpha, \beta, a, b : T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are given functions. We introduce a definition of $(n, m, h_1, h_2, \varphi)$ -convex functions.

Definition 6. Let $\varphi : [a, b] \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [a, b]$. A function $f : I \subseteq \mathbb{R}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $h_1, h_2 : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_0$, $m, n \in (0, 1]$. Then f is said to be $(n, m, h_1, h_2, \varphi)$ -convex if the inequality

$$(2.1) \quad f(nt\varphi(a) + m(1-t)\varphi(b)) \leq nh_1(t)f(\varphi(a)) + mh_2(t)f(\varphi(b)).$$

holds for all $a, b \in I$ and $t \in [0, 1]$. If the inequality (2.1) reverses, then f is said to be $(n, m, h_1, h_2, \varphi)$ -concave on I .

Taking $\varphi(x) = x$, $h_1(t) = t^\beta$ and $h_2(t) = 1 - t^\alpha$ in Definition 1, we obtain (β, α, n, m) -convex functions in ([20]),

$$f(nta + m(1-t)b) \leq nt^\beta f(a) + m(1-t^\alpha)f(b).$$

Lemma 1. Let $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable mapping on (a, b) with $a < b$. If $f' \in L_1[\varphi(a), \varphi(b)]$ for $\varphi(a), \varphi(b) \in I$, then the following equality for fractional integrals holds:

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} & \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{2(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^\alpha} \left[J_{\varphi(a)^+}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_{\varphi(b)^-}^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right] \\ & = \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \int_0^1 [(1-t)^\alpha - t^\alpha] f'(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. It suffices to note that

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 [(1-t)^\alpha - t^\alpha] f'(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 (1-t)^\alpha f'(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt + \int_0^1 [-t^\alpha] f'(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt \\ &= I_1 + I_2 \end{aligned}$$

By integration by parts, we get

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_0^1 (1-t)^\alpha f'(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt \\ &= (1-t)^\alpha \frac{f(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b))}{\varphi(a) - \varphi(b)} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{\alpha}{\varphi(a) - \varphi(b)} \int_0^1 (1-t)^{\alpha-1} f(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt \\ &= \frac{f(\varphi(b))}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} - \frac{\alpha}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_0^1 (1-t)^{\alpha-1} f(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt \\ &= \frac{f(\varphi(b))}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} - \frac{\alpha}{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^{\alpha+1}} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} (u - \varphi(a))^{\alpha-1} f(u) du \\ &= \frac{f(\varphi(b))}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^{\alpha+1}} J_{\varphi(b)-}^\alpha f(\varphi(a)), \end{aligned}$$

and similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int_0^1 [-t^\alpha] f'(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt \\ &= [-t^\alpha] \frac{f(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b))}{\varphi(a) - \varphi(b)} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{\alpha}{\varphi(a) - \varphi(b)} \int_0^1 t^{\alpha-1} f(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt \\ &= \frac{f(\varphi(a))}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} - \frac{\alpha}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_0^1 t^{\alpha-1} f(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt \\ &= \frac{f(\varphi(a))}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} - \frac{\alpha}{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^{\alpha+1}} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} (\varphi(a) - u)^{\alpha-1} f(u) du \\ &= \frac{f(\varphi(a))}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^{\alpha+1}} J_{\varphi(a)+}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)). \end{aligned}$$

Thus can write,

$$I = I_1 + I_2 = \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^{\alpha+1}} \left[J_{\varphi(a)+}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_{\varphi(b)-}^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right]$$

Multiplying the both sides by $\frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2}$, we obtain lemma which completes the proof. \square

3. MAIN RESULTS

Theorem 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 $f : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable function on I° . If $f' \in L_1([\varphi(a), \varphi(b)])$ for $\varphi(a), \varphi(b) \in I$, $n, m \in (0, 1]$ and $h_1, h_2 : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_0$, then

$$(3.1) \quad \left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{2(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^\alpha} \left[J_{\varphi(a)^+}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_{\varphi(b)^-}^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right] \right| \\ \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \frac{2(1 - 2^{-\alpha})}{\alpha + 1} \left(n \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(a)}{n} \right) \right| \|h_1\|_\infty + m \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(b)}{m} \right) \right| \|h_2\|_\infty \right).$$

Proof. From Lemma 1 and $(n, m, h_1, h_2, \varphi)$ -convexity of $|f'|$, we obtain

$$\left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{2(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^\alpha} \left[J_{\varphi(a)^+}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_{\varphi(b)^-}^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right] \right| \\ \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \int_0^1 |(1-t)^\alpha - t^\alpha| |f'(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b))| dt \\ = \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \int_0^1 |(1-t)^\alpha - t^\alpha| \left| f' \left(nt \frac{\varphi(a)}{n} + m(1-t) \frac{\varphi(b)}{m} \right) \right| dt \\ \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \int_0^1 |(1-t)^\alpha - t^\alpha| \left(n \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(a)}{n} \right) \right| \|h_1\|_\infty + m \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(b)}{m} \right) \right| \|h_2\|_\infty \right) dt \\ = \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \left\{ \int_0^{1/2} [(1-t)^\alpha - t^\alpha] \left(n \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(a)}{n} \right) \right| \|h_1\|_\infty + m \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(b)}{m} \right) \right| \|h_2\|_\infty \right) dt \right. \\ \left. + \int_{1/2}^1 [t^\alpha - (1-t)^\alpha] \left(n \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(a)}{n} \right) \right| \|h_1\|_\infty + m \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(b)}{m} \right) \right| \|h_2\|_\infty \right) dt \right\},$$

where

$$\int_0^{1/2} [(1-t)^\alpha - t^\alpha] dt = \int_{1/2}^1 [t^\alpha - (1-t)^\alpha] dt = \frac{1 - 2^{-\alpha}}{\alpha + 1},$$

which completes the proof. \square

Corollary 1. *Under conditions of Theorem 1, if $h_1(t) = h(t)$, $h_2(t) = h(1-t)$, then*

$$\left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{2(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^\alpha} \left[J_{\varphi(a)^+}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_{\varphi(b)^-}^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right] \right| \\ \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \frac{2 - 2^{1-\alpha}}{\alpha + 1} \|h_1\|_\infty \left(n \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(a)}{n} \right) \right| + m \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(b)}{m} \right) \right| \right).$$

Furthermore, if $n = m = 1$, then

$$\left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{2(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^\alpha} \left[J_{\varphi(a)^+}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_{\varphi(b)^-}^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right] \right| \\ \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \frac{2 - 2^{1-\alpha}}{\alpha + 1} \|h_1\|_\infty (|f'(\varphi(a))| + |f'(\varphi(b))|).$$

Corollary 2. *Under the conditions of Corollary 1, if $h_1(t) = h(t) = t^s$, $n = m = 1$, then*

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

Specially, $\alpha = s = n = m = 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{1}{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(x) dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{4} (|f'(\varphi(a))| + |f'(\varphi(b))|) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2. 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 $f : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable function on I° . If $f' \in L_1([\varphi(a), \varphi(b)])$ for $\varphi(a), \varphi(b) \in I$, $n, m \in (0, 1]$ and $h_1, h_2 : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_0$, then

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{2(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^\alpha} [J_{\varphi(a)^+}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_{\varphi(b)^-}^\alpha f(\varphi(a))] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \left\{ \left\{ \frac{2}{\alpha p + 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{\alpha p}} \right) \right\}^{1/p} \left[n \|h_1\|_q \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(a)}{n} \right) \right| + m \|h_2\|_q \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(b)}{m} \right) \right| \right] \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. From Lemma 1, Hölder inequality, and the $(n, m, h_1, h_2, \varphi)$ -convexity of $|f'|^q$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{2(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^\alpha} [J_{\varphi(a)^+}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_{\varphi(b)^-}^\alpha f(\varphi(a))] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \int_0^1 |(1-t)^\alpha - t^\alpha| |f'(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b))| dt \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \int_0^1 |(1-t)^\alpha - t^\alpha| \left| f' \left(nt \frac{\varphi(a)}{n} + m(1-t) \frac{\varphi(b)}{m} \right) \right| dt \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \int_0^1 |(1-t)^\alpha - t^\alpha| \left[n |h_1(t)| \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(a)}{n} \right) \right| + m |h_2(t)| \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(b)}{m} \right) \right| \right] dt \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \left\{ \left(\int_0^1 |(1-t)^\alpha - t^\alpha|^p dt \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^1 n^q |h_1(t)|^q \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(a)}{n} \right) \right|^q dt \right)^{1/q} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left(\int_0^1 |(1-t)^\alpha - t^\alpha|^p dt \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^1 m^q |h_2(t)|^q \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(b)}{m} \right) \right|^q dt \right)^{1/q} \right\} \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \left\{ \left(\int_0^1 |(1-t)^\alpha - t^\alpha|^p dt \right)^{1/p} \left[n \|h_1\|_q \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(a)}{n} \right) \right| + m \|h_2\|_q \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(b)}{m} \right) \right| \right] \right\} \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \left\{ \left(\int_0^{1/2} [(1-t)^\alpha - t^\alpha]^p dt + \int_{1/2}^1 [t^\alpha - (1-t)^\alpha]^p dt \right)^{1/p} \right. \\ & \quad \left. \times \left[n \|h_1\|_q \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(a)}{n} \right) \right| + m \|h_2\|_q \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(b)}{m} \right) \right| \right] \right\} \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \left\{ \left(\int_0^{1/2} [(1-t)^{\alpha p} - t^{\alpha p}] dt + \int_{1/2}^1 [t^{\alpha p} - (1-t)^{\alpha p}] dt \right)^{1/p} \right. \\ & \quad \left. \times \left[n \|h_1\|_q \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(a)}{n} \right) \right| + m \|h_2\|_q \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(b)}{m} \right) \right| \right] \right\} \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \left\{ \left\{ \frac{2}{\alpha p + 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{\alpha p}} \right) \right\}^{1/p} \left[n \|h_1\|_q \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(a)}{n} \right) \right| + m \|h_2\|_q \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(b)}{m} \right) \right| \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\int_0^{1/2} [(1-t)^{\alpha p} - t^{\alpha p}] dt = \int_{1/2}^1 [t^{\alpha p} - (1-t)^{\alpha p}] dt = \frac{1}{\alpha p + 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{\alpha p}}\right),$$

which completes the proof. \square

Corollary 3. *Under conditions of Theorem 2, if $h_1(t) = h(t)$, $h_2(t) = h(1-t)$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{2(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^\alpha} \left[J_{\varphi(a)^+}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_{\varphi(b)^-}^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \|h_1\|_q \left\{ \frac{2}{\alpha p + 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{\alpha p}}\right) \right\}^{1/p} \left(n \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(a)}{n} \right) \right| + m \left| f' \left(\frac{\varphi(b)}{m} \right) \right| \right). \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, if $n = m = 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{2(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^\alpha} \left[J_{\varphi(a)^+}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_{\varphi(b)^-}^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \|h_1\|_q \left\{ \frac{2}{\alpha p + 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{\alpha p}}\right) \right\}^{1/p} (|f'(\varphi(a))| + |f'(\varphi(b))|). \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 4. *Under the conditions of Corollary 3, if $h_1(t) = h(t) = t^s$, $n = m = 1$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{2(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))^\alpha} \left[J_{\varphi(a)^+}^\alpha f(\varphi(b)) + J_{\varphi(b)^-}^\alpha f(\varphi(a)) \right] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \left(\frac{1}{sq + 1} \right)^{1/q} \left\{ \frac{2}{\alpha p + 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{\alpha p}}\right) \right\}^{1/p} (|f'(\varphi(a))| + |f'(\varphi(b))|); \end{aligned}$$

Specially, $\alpha = s = n = m = 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{1}{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(x) dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))}{2} \left(\frac{1}{q + 1} \right)^{1/q} \left\{ \frac{2}{p + 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^p}\right) \right\}^{1/p} (|f'(\varphi(a))| + |f'(\varphi(b))|). \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 5. *Under the conditions of Corollary 4, if $h_1(t) = h(t) = t$, $n = m = 1$ and $\varphi(x) = x$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{2(b - a)^\alpha} \left[J_a^\alpha f(b) + J_b^\alpha f(a) \right] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{b - a}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s + 1} \right)^{1/q} \left\{ \frac{2}{\alpha p + 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{\alpha p}}\right) \right\}^{1/p} (|f'(a)| + |f'(b)|); \end{aligned}$$

Specially, $\alpha = s = n = m = 1$, then

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

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