Received 17/05/16, Revised 28/06/16

HERMITE-HADAMARD'S INEQUALITIES FOR CONFORMABLE FRACTIONAL INTEGRALS

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Abstract. In this paper, we establish the Hermite-Hadamard type inequalities for conformable fractional integral and we will investigate some integral inequalities connected with the left and right hand side of the Hermite-Hadamard type inequalities for conformable fractional integral. The results presented here would provide generalizations of those given in earlier works and we show that some our results are better than the other results with respect to midpoint inequalities.

1. Introduction

Let $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a convex function define on an interval I of real numbers, and $a, b \in I$ with $a < b$. Then, the following inequalities hold:

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f(x)dx \leq \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2}. \tag{1.1}$$

It was first discovered by Hermite in 1881 in the Journal Mathesis. This inequality (1.1) was nowhere mentioned in the mathematical literature untill 1893. In [1], Beckenbach, a leading expert on the theory of convex functions, wrote that the inequality (1.1) was proved by Hadamard in 1893. In 1974, Mitrinovič found Hermite and Hadamard's note in Mathesis. That is why, the inequality (1.1) was known as Hermite-Hadamard inequality. We note that Hermite-Hadamard's inequality may be regarded as a refinements of the concept of convexity and it follows easily from Jensen's inequality. This inequality (1.1) has been received renewed attention in recent years and a remarkable variety of refinements and generalizations have been found in [2]-[6].

Definition 1. *The function $f : [a, b] \subset \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, is said to be convex if the following inequality holds*

$$f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda) y) \leq \lambda f(x) + (1-\lambda) f(y) \tag{1.2}$$

for all $x, y \in [a, b]$ and $\lambda \in [0, 1]$.

In [6], Dragomir and Agarwal proved the following results connected with the right part of (1.1).

Key words and phrases. Hölder's inequality, fractional derivative, factional integral, Confromable fractional integrals, trapezoid inequality, midpoint inequality.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification 26D15, 26A51, 26A33, 26A42.

Lemma 1. *([6]) Let $f : I^{\circ} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable mapping on I°, $a, b \in I^{\circ}$ with $a < b$. If $f' \in L[a,b]$, then the following equality holds:*

$$\frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} - \frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \frac{b-a}{2}\int_0^1 (1-2t)\,f'(ta+(1-t)b)\,dt. \tag{1.3}$$

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$$\left|\frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} - \frac{1}{(b-a)}\int_a^b f(x)\,dx\right| \leq \frac{(b-a)}{4}\left(\frac{|f'(a)|+|f'(b)|}{2}\right). \tag{1.4}$$

In [5], Kırmacı gave the following results.

Lemma 2. *([5]) Let $f : I^{\circ} \subset \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable mapping on I°, $a, b \in I^{\circ}$ (I° is the interior of I) with $a < b$. If $f' \in L[a,b]$, then the following equality holds:*

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{b-a}\textstyle\int_a^b f(x)\,dx - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \\ &= (b-a)\left[\textstyle\int_0^{1/2} t f'(ta+(1-t)b)\,dt + \int_{1/2}^1 (t-1)\,f'(ta+(1-t)b)\,dt\right]. \end{aligned} \tag{1.5}$$

Theorem 2. *([5]) Let $f : I^{\circ} \subset \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable mapping on I°, $a, b \in I^{\circ}$ (I° is the interior of I) with $a < b$. If $f' \in L[a,b]$, then the following inequality holds:*

$$\left|\frac{\alpha}{b-a}\int_a^b f(x)\,dx - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\right| \leq \frac{b-a}{8}\left(|f'(a)|+|f'(b)|\right). \tag{1.6}$$

2. Definitions and properties of conformable fractional derivative and integral

The following definitions and theorems with respect to conformable fractional derivative and integral were referred in [7]-[12].

Definition 2. *(**Conformable fractional derivative**) Given a function $f : [0,\infty) \to \mathbb{R}$. Then the "conformable fractional derivative" of f of order α is defined by*

$$D_{\alpha}(f)(t) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{f\left(t+\varepsilon t^{1-\alpha}\right) - f(t)}{\varepsilon} \tag{2.1}$$

for all $t > 0$, $\alpha \in (0,1)$. If f is $\alpha-$differentiable in some $(0,a)$, $\alpha > 0$, $\lim_{t\to 0^+} f^{(\alpha)}(t)$ exist, then define

$$f^{(\alpha)}(0) = \lim_{t\to 0^+} f^{(\alpha)}(t). \tag{2.2}$$

We can write $f^{(\alpha)}(t)$ for $D_{\alpha}(f)(t)$ to denote the conformable fractional derivatives of f of order α. In addition, if the conformable fractional derivative of f of order α exists, then we simply say f is $\alpha-$differentiable.

Theorem 3. *Let $\alpha \in (0,1]$ and f, g be $\alpha-$differentiable at a point $t > 0$. Then*

i. $D_{\alpha}(af+bg) = aD_{\alpha}(f) + bD_{\alpha}(g)$, for all $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$,

ii. $D_{\alpha}(\lambda) = 0$, for all constant functions $f(t) = \lambda$,

iii. $D_{\alpha}(fg) = fD_{\alpha}(g) + gD_{\alpha}(f)$, *iv.* $D_\alpha\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)=\frac{fD_\alpha(g)-gD_\alpha(f)}{g^2}$.

If f is differentiable, then

$$D_\alpha(f)(t)=t^{1-\alpha}\frac{df}{dt}(t). \tag{2.3}$$

Also:

1. $D_\alpha(1)=0$
2. $D_\alpha(e^{ax})=ax^{1-\alpha}e^{ax},\ a\in\mathbb{R}$
3. $D_\alpha(\sin(ax))=ax^{1-\alpha}\cos(ax),\ a\in\mathbb{R}$
4. $D_\alpha(\cos(ax))=-ax^{1-\alpha}\sin(ax),\ a\in\mathbb{R}$
5. $D_\alpha\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}t^\alpha\right)=1$
6. $D_\alpha\left(\sin(\frac{t^\alpha}{\alpha})\right)=\cos(\frac{t^\alpha}{\alpha})$
7. $D_\alpha\left(\cos(\frac{t^\alpha}{\alpha})\right)=-\sin(\frac{t^\alpha}{\alpha})$
8. $D_\alpha\left(e^{(\frac{t^\alpha}{\alpha})}\right)=e^{(\frac{t^\alpha}{\alpha})}$.

Theorem 4 (Mean value theorem for conformable fractional differentiable functions)**.** *Let $\alpha\in(0,1]$ and $f:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ be a continuous on $[a,b]$ and an α-fractional differentiable mapping on (a,b) with $0\le a<b$. Then, there exists $c\in(a,b)$, such that*

$$D_\alpha(f)(c)=\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{\frac{b^\alpha}{\alpha}-\frac{a^\alpha}{\alpha}}.$$

Definition 3 (Conformable fractional integral)**.** *Let $\alpha\in(0,1]$ and $0\le a<b$. A function $f:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ is α-fractional integrable on $[a,b]$ if the integral*

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,d_\alpha x:=\int_a^b f(x)\,x^{\alpha-1}dx \tag{2.4}$$

exists and is finite. All α-fractional integrable on $[a,b]$ is indicated by $L_\alpha^1([a,b])$

Remark 1.

$$I_\alpha^a(f)(t)=I_1^a\left(t^{\alpha-1}f\right)=\int_a^t\frac{f(x)}{x^{1-\alpha}}dx,$$

where the integral is the usual Riemann improper integral, and $\alpha\in(0,1]$.

Theorem 5. *Let $f:(a,b)\to\mathbb{R}$ be differentiable and $0<\alpha\le1$. Then, for all $t>a$ we have*

$$I_\alpha^aD_\alpha^af(t)=f(t)-f(a). \tag{2.5}$$

Theorem 6. ***(Integration by parts)*** *Let $f,g:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ be two functions such that fg is differentiable. Then*

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,D_\alpha^a(g)(x)\,d_\alpha x=fg|_a^b-\int_a^b g(x)\,D_\alpha^a(f)(x)\,d_\alpha x. \tag{2.6}$$

Theorem 7. *Assume that $f : [a, \infty) \to \mathbb{R}$ such that $f^{(n)}(t)$ is continuous and $\alpha \in (n, n+1]$. Then, for all $t > a$ we have*

$$D_\alpha^a f(t) I_\alpha^a = f(t).$$

Theorem 8. *Let $\alpha \in (0,1]$ and $f : [a,b] \to \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous on $[a,b]$ with $0 \le a < b$. Then,*

$$|I_\alpha^a(f)(x)| \le I_\alpha^a |f|(x).$$

In this paper, we establish the Hermite-Hadamard type inequalities for conformable fractional integral and we will investigate some integral inequalities connected with the left and right hand side of the Hermite-Hadamard type inequalities for conformable fractional integral. The results presented here would provide generalizations of those given in earlier works.

3. Hermite-Hadamard's inequalities for conformable fractional integral

We will start the following important result for α-fractional differentiable mapping;

Theorem 9. *Let $\alpha \in (0,1]$ and $f : [a,b] \to \mathbb{R}$ be an α-fractional differentiable mapping on (a,b) with $0 \le a < b$. Then, the following conditions are equivalent:*
i) f is a convex functions on $[a,b]$
ii) $D_\alpha f(t)$ is an increasing function on $[a,b]$
ii) for any $x_1, x_2 \in [a,b]$

$$f(x_2) \ge f(x_1) + \frac{(x_2^\alpha - x_1^\alpha)}{\alpha} D_\alpha(f)(x_1). \tag{3.1}$$

Proof. *i) $\to$ ii)* Let $x_1, x_2 \in [a,b]$ with $x_1 < x_2$ and we take $h > 0$ which is small enough such that $x_1 - h, x_2 + h \in [a,b]$. Since $x_1 - h < x_1 < x_2 < x_2 + h$, then we know that

$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_1 - h)}{h} \le \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} \le \frac{f(x_2 + h) - f(x_2)}{h}. \tag{3.2}$$

Multipling the inequality (3.2) with $x_1^{1-\alpha} \le x_2^{1-\alpha}$, for $x_1 < x_2$, $\alpha \in (0,1]$, we get

$$x_1^{1-\alpha} \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_1 - h)}{h} \le x_2^{1-\alpha} \frac{f(x_2 + h) - f(x_2)}{h}. \tag{3.3}$$

Let us put $h = \varepsilon x_1^{\alpha-1}$ (and $h = \varepsilon x_2^{\alpha-1}$) such that $h \to 0$, $\varepsilon \to 0$, then the inequality (3.2) can be converted to

$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_1 - \varepsilon x_1^{\alpha-1})}{\varepsilon} \le \frac{f(x_2 + \varepsilon x_2^{\alpha-1}) - f(x_2)}{\varepsilon}.$$

Since f is α-fractional differentiable mapping on (a,b), then let $\varepsilon \to 0^+$, we obtain

$$D_\alpha f(x_1) \le D_\alpha f(x_1) \tag{3.4}$$

this show that $D_\alpha f$ is increasing in $[a,b]$.

ii) $\to$ iii) Take $x_1, x_2 \in [a,b]$ with $x_1 < x_2$. Since $D_\alpha f$ is increasing in $[a,b]$, then by mean value theorem for conformable fractional differentiable we get

$$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = \frac{(x_2^\alpha - x_1^\alpha)}{\alpha} D_\alpha(f)(c) \ge \frac{(x_2^\alpha - x_1^\alpha)}{\alpha} D_\alpha(f)(x_1)$$

where $c \in (x_1, x_2)$. It is follow that

$$f(x_2) \geq f(x_1) + \frac{(x_2^\alpha - x_1^\alpha)}{\alpha} D_\alpha (f) (x_1) .$$

iii) $\to$ *i)* For any $x_1, x_2 \in [a,b]$, we take $x_3 = \lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda) x_2$ and $x_3^\alpha = \lambda x_1^\alpha + (1-\lambda) x_2^\alpha$ for $\lambda \in (0,1)$. It is easy to show that $x_1^\alpha - x_3^\alpha = (1-\lambda)(x_1^\alpha - x_2^\alpha)$ and $x_2^\alpha - x_3^\alpha = -\lambda (x_1^\alpha - x_2^\alpha)$. Thus, by using (3.1), we obtain that

$$f(x_1) \geq f(x_3) + \frac{(x_1^\alpha - x_3^\alpha)}{\alpha} D_\alpha (f) (x_3) = f(x_3) + (1-\lambda) \frac{(x_1^\alpha - x_2^\alpha)}{\alpha} D_\alpha (f) (x_3)$$

and

$$f(x_2) \geq f(x_3) + \frac{(x_2^\alpha - x_3^\alpha)}{\alpha} D_\alpha (f) (x_3) = f(x_3) - \lambda \frac{(x_1^\alpha - x_2^\alpha)}{\alpha} D_\alpha (f) (x_3) .$$

Both sides of the above two expressions, multiply λ and $(1-\lambda)$, repectively, and add side to side, then we have

$$\lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda) f(x_2) \geq f(x_3) = f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda) x_2)$$

which is show that f is a convex function. The proof is completed. $\square$

Theorem 10. *Let $\alpha \in (0,1]$, $a \geq 0$, and $f : [a,b] \to \mathbb{R}$ is a continuous function and $\varphi : [0,\infty) \to \mathbb{R}$ be continuous and convex function. Then,*

$$\varphi \left(\frac{\alpha}{b^\alpha - a^\alpha} \int_a^b f(x) \, d_\alpha x \right) \leq \frac{\alpha}{b^\alpha - a^\alpha} \int_a^b \varphi (f(x)) \, d_\alpha x. \tag{3.5}$$

Proof. Let $\varphi : [0,\infty) \to \mathbb{R}$ be a convex function and $x_0 \in [0,\infty)$. From the definition of convexity, there exists $m \in \mathbb{R}$ such that,

$$\varphi(y) - \varphi(x_0) \geq m (y - x_0) . \tag{3.6}$$

Since f is a continuous function

$$x_0 = \frac{\alpha}{b^\alpha - a^\alpha} \int_a^b f(x) \, d_\alpha x \tag{3.7}$$

is well defined. The function $\varphi \circ f$ is also continuous , thus we may apply (3.6) with $y = f(t)$ and (3.7) to obtain

$$\varphi(f(t)) - \varphi(x_0) \geq m (f(t) - x_0) .$$

Integrating above inequality from a to b, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b \varphi(f(t)) d_\alpha t - \varphi(x_0) \int_a^b d_\alpha t &\geq m \left(\int_a^b f(t) d_\alpha t - x_0 \int_a^b d_\alpha t \right) \\ &= m \left(\int_a^b f(t) d_\alpha t - x_0^\alpha \int_a^b d_\alpha t \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

It is obvious that the inequality (3.5) holds. $\square$

Hermite-Hadamard's inequalities can be represented in conformable fractional integral forms as follows:

Theorem 11. *Let $\alpha \in (0,1]$ and $f : I \subset \mathbb{R}^{+} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a convex function and $f \in L_{\alpha}^{1}([a,b])$ with $0 \leq a < b$. Then, the following inequality for conformable fractional integral holds:*

$$f\left(\frac{a^{\alpha}+b^{\alpha}}{2}\right) \leq \frac{\alpha}{b^{\alpha}-a^{\alpha}} \int_{a}^{b} f(x^{\alpha})\, d_{\alpha}x \leq \frac{f(a^{\alpha})+f(b^{\alpha})}{2}. \tag{3.8}$$

Proof. Since f is a convex function on $I \subset \mathbb{R}^{+}$, for $x^{\alpha}, y^{\alpha} \in [a^{\alpha}, b^{\alpha}]$ with $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$, we have

$$f\left(\frac{x^{\alpha}+y^{\alpha}}{2}\right) \leq \frac{f(x^{\alpha})+f(y^{\alpha})}{2} \tag{3.9}$$

i.e, with $x^{\alpha} = t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha} + (1-t^{\alpha})\, b^{\alpha},\ y^{\alpha} = (1-t^{\alpha})\, a^{\alpha} + t^{\alpha}b^{\alpha}$, for $t \in [0,1],\ \alpha \in (0,1]$

$$2f\left(\frac{a^{\alpha}+b^{\alpha}}{2}\right) \leq f(t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha} + (1-t^{\alpha})\, b^{\alpha}) + f((1-t^{\alpha})\, a^{\alpha} + t^{\alpha}b^{\alpha}). \tag{3.10}$$

By integrating the resulting inequality with respect to t over $[0,1]$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\int_0^1 f\left(\tfrac{a^{\alpha}+b^{\alpha}}{2}\right) d_{\alpha}t \\ & \leq \int_0^1 f(t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha} + (1-t^{\alpha})\, b^{\alpha})\, d_{\alpha}t + \int_0^1 f((1-t^{\alpha})\, a^{\alpha} + t^{\alpha}b^{\alpha})\, d_{\alpha}t \\ & = \tfrac{2\alpha}{b^{\alpha}-a^{\alpha}} \int_a^b f(x^{\alpha})\, d_{\alpha}x, \end{aligned} \tag{3.11}$$

and the first inequality is proved. For the proof of the second inequality in (3.9) we first note that if f is a convex function, then, for $\lambda \in [0,1]$, it yields

$$f(t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha} + (1-t^{\alpha})\, b^{\alpha}) \leq t^{\alpha} f(a^{\alpha}) + (1-t^{\alpha})\, f(b^{\alpha})$$

and

$$f((1-t^{\alpha})\, a^{\alpha} + t^{\alpha}b^{\alpha}) \leq (1-t^{\alpha})\, f(a^{\alpha}) + t^{\alpha} f(b^{\alpha}).$$

By adding these inequalities we have

$$f(t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha} + (1-t^{\alpha})\, b^{\alpha}) + f((1-t^{\alpha})\, a^{\alpha} + t^{\alpha}b^{\alpha}) \leq f(a^{\alpha}) + f(b^{\alpha}). \tag{3.12}$$

Integrating inequality with respect to t over $[0,1]$, we obtain

$$\int_0^1 f(t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha} + (1-t^{\alpha})\, b^{\alpha})\, d_{\alpha}t + \int_0^1 f((1-t^{\alpha})\, a^{\alpha} + t^{\alpha}b^{\alpha})\, d_{\alpha}t \leq [f(a^{\alpha}) + f(b^{\alpha})] \int_0^1 d_{\alpha}t$$

i.e.

$$\frac{1}{b^{\alpha}-a^{\alpha}} \int_a^b f(x^{\alpha})\, d_{\alpha}x \leq \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2\alpha}.$$

The proof is completed. □

Remark 2. *If we choose $\alpha = 1$ in (3.8), then inequality (3.8) become inequality (1.1).*

Theorem 12. *Let $\alpha \in (0,1]$ and $f : I \subset \mathbb{R}^{+} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a convex function and $f \in L_{\alpha}^{1}([a,b])$ with $0 \leq a < b$. Then, for $t \in [0,1]$, the following inequality for conformable fractional integral holds:*

(3.13)

$$f\left(\frac{a^{\alpha}+b^{\alpha}}{2}\right) \leq h(t^{\alpha}) \leq \frac{\alpha}{b^{\alpha}-a^{\alpha}} \int_a^b f(x^{\alpha})\, d_{\alpha}x \leq H(t^{\alpha}) \leq \frac{f(a^{\alpha})+f(b^{\alpha})}{2}$$

where

$$h\left(t^{\alpha}\right)=\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)f\left(\frac{\left(1+t^{\alpha}\right)a^{\alpha}+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}}{2}\right)+t^{\alpha}f\left(\frac{a^{\alpha}t^{\alpha}+\left(2-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}}{2}\right)$$

and

$$H\left(t^{\alpha}\right)=\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)f\left(a^{\alpha}\right)+f\left(t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha}+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}\right)+t^{\alpha}f\left(b^{\alpha}\right)\right].$$

Proof. Since f is a convex function on I, by applying (3.8) on the subinterval $\left[a^{\alpha},t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha}+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}\right]$, with $t\neq 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&f\left(\frac{\left(1+t^{\alpha}\right)a^{\alpha}+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}}{2}\right) \\
\leq\ & \frac{\alpha}{\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)\left(b^{\alpha}-a^{\alpha}\right)}\int_{a}^{\left(t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha}+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}f\left(x^{\alpha}\right)d_{\alpha}x \\
\leq\ & \frac{f\left(a^{\alpha}\right)+f\left(t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha}+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}\right)}{2}.
\end{aligned}\tag{3.14}$$

Now, by applying (3.8) on the subinterval $\left[t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha}+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha},b^{\alpha}\right]$, with $t\neq 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&f\left(\frac{a^{\alpha}t^{\alpha}+\left(2-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}}{2}\right) \\
\leq\ & \frac{\alpha}{t^{\alpha}\left(b^{\alpha}-a^{\alpha}\right)}\int_{\left(t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha}+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}^{b}f\left(x^{\alpha}\right)d_{\alpha}x \\
\leq\ & \frac{f\left(t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha}+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}\right)+f\left(b^{\alpha}\right)}{2}.
\end{aligned}\tag{3.15}$$

Multiplying (3.14) by $\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)$, and (3.14) by t^{α}, and addi,ng the resulting inequalities, we obtain the following inequalities

$$h\left(t^{\alpha}\right)\leq\frac{\alpha}{b^{\alpha}-a^{\alpha}}\int_{a}^{b}f\left(x^{\alpha}\right)d_{\alpha}x\leq H\left(t^{\alpha}\right)\tag{3.16}$$

where $h\left(t^{\alpha}\right)$ and $H\left(t^{\alpha}\right)$ are defined as in Thereom 12. Using the fact that f is a convex function, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
&f\left(\frac{a^{\alpha}+b^{\alpha}}{2}\right) \\
=\ & f\left(\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)\frac{\left(1+t^{\alpha}\right)a^{\alpha}+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}}{2}+t^{\alpha}\frac{a^{\alpha}t^{\alpha}+\left(2-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}}{2}\right) \\
\leq\ & \left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)f\left(\frac{a^{\alpha}+\left[t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha}+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}\right]}{2}\right)+t^{\alpha}f\left(\frac{\left[a^{\alpha}t^{\alpha}+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}\right]+b^{\alpha}}{2}\right) \\
\leq\ & \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)f\left(a^{\alpha}\right)+f\left(t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha}+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}\right)+t^{\alpha}f\left(b^{\alpha}\right)\right] \\
\leq\ & \frac{f\left(a^{\alpha}\right)+f\left(b^{\alpha}\right)}{2}.
\end{aligned}\tag{3.17}$$

Therefore, by (3.16) and (3.17) we have (3.13). $\square$

4. Trapezoid type inequalities for conformable fractional integral

We need the following lemma. With the help of this, we give some integral inequalities connected with the right-side of Hermite–Hadamard-type inequalities for conformable fractional integral.

Lemma 3. *Let $\alpha \in (0,1]$ and $f : I \subset \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}$ be an α-fractional differentiable function on (a,b) with $0 \leq a < b$. If $D_\alpha(f)$ be an α-fractional integrable function on $[a,b]$, then the following identity for conformable fractional integral holds:*

$$\begin{aligned}&\frac{\alpha}{b^\alpha - a^\alpha}\int_a^b f(x^\alpha)\, d_\alpha x - \frac{f(a^\alpha)+f(b^\alpha)}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 (1-2t^\alpha)\, D_\alpha(f)\left(t^\alpha a^\alpha + (1-t^\alpha) b^\alpha\right) d_\alpha t.\end{aligned} \tag{4.1}$$

Proof. Integrating by parts

$$\begin{aligned}&\int_0^1 (1-2t^\alpha)\, D_\alpha(f)\left(t^\alpha a^\alpha + (1-t^\alpha) b^\alpha\right) d_\alpha t \\ &= (1-2t^\alpha) f\left(t^\alpha a^\alpha + (1-t^\alpha) b^\alpha\right)\Big|_0^1 + 2\alpha \int_0^1 f\left(t^\alpha a^\alpha + (1-t^\alpha) b^\alpha\right) d_\alpha t \\ &= -\left[f(a^\alpha)+f(b^\alpha)\right] + \frac{2\alpha}{(b^\alpha - a^\alpha)}\int_a^b f(x^\alpha)\, d_\alpha x.\end{aligned}$$

Thus, by multiplying both sides by $\frac{1}{2}$, we have conclusion (4.1). □

Remark 3. *If we choose $\alpha = 1$ in (4.1), then equality (4.1) become equality (1.3).*

Theorem 13. *Let $\alpha \in (0,1]$ and $f : I \subset \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}$ be an α-fractional differentiable function on I° and $D_\alpha(f)$ be an α-fractional integrable function on I with $0 < a < b$. If $|f'|$ be a convex function on I, then the following inequality for conformable fractional integral holds:*

$$\begin{aligned}&\left|\frac{f(a^\alpha)+f(b^\alpha)}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{b^\alpha - a^\alpha}\int_a^b f(x^\alpha)\, d_\alpha x\right| \\ &\leq \frac{\alpha(b^\alpha - a^\alpha)}{2}\left(\frac{2^{3\alpha^2} + 6\times 2^{\alpha^2} - 8}{3\alpha \times 2^{3\alpha^2}}\right)\left[\frac{a^{\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_\alpha(f)(a^\alpha)\right| + b^{\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_\alpha(f)(b^\alpha)\right|}{2}\right].\end{aligned} \tag{4.2}$$

Proof. Using Lemma 3, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}&\left|\frac{f(a^\alpha)+f(b^\alpha)}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{b^\alpha - a^\alpha}\int_a^b f(x^\alpha)\, d_\alpha x\right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 \left|1-2t^\alpha\right| \left|D_\alpha(f)\left(t^\alpha a^\alpha + (1-t^\alpha) b^\alpha\right)\right| d_\alpha t.\end{aligned}$$

Since $|f'|$ is a convex function, by using the properties $D_\alpha(f\circ g)(t) = f'(g(t))\, D_\alpha g(t)$ and $D_\alpha(f)(t) = t^{1-\alpha} f'(t)$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}&\left|D_\alpha(f)\left(t^\alpha a^\alpha + (1-t^\alpha) b^\alpha\right)\right| \\ &\leq \alpha(b^\alpha - a^\alpha)\left[t^\alpha a^{\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_\alpha(f)(a^\alpha)\right| + (1-t^\alpha) b^{\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_\alpha(f)(b^\alpha)\right|\right].\end{aligned} \tag{4.3}$$

Using (4.3), we have

$$\left|\frac{f(a^\alpha)+f(b^\alpha)}{2}-\frac{\alpha}{b^\alpha-a^\alpha}\int_a^b f(x^\alpha)\,d_\alpha x\right|$$

$$\leq \frac{\alpha(b^\alpha-a^\alpha)}{2}\int_0^1 |1-2t^\alpha|\left[t^\alpha a^{\alpha(\alpha-1)}|D_\alpha(f)(a^\alpha)|+(1-t^\alpha)b^{\alpha(\alpha-1)}|D_\alpha(f)(b^\alpha)|\right]d_\alpha t$$

$$=\frac{\alpha(b^\alpha-a^\alpha)}{2}\Big\{a^{\alpha(\alpha-1)}|D_\alpha(f)(a^\alpha)|\int_0^1|1-2t^\alpha|\,t^\alpha d_\alpha t$$

$$+\,b^{\alpha(\alpha-1)}|D_\alpha(f)(b^\alpha)|\int_0^1|1-2t^\alpha|(1-t^\alpha)\,d_\alpha t\Big\}$$

where

$$\int_0^1|1-2t^\alpha|(1-t^\alpha)\,d_\alpha t=\int_0^1|1-2t^\alpha|\,t^\alpha d_\alpha t=\frac{2^{3\alpha^2}+6\times 2^{\alpha^2}-8}{3\alpha\times 2^{3\alpha^2}}$$

Thus, the proof is completed. □

Remark 4. *If we choose $\alpha=1$ in (4.2), then inequality (4.2) become inequality (1.4).*

Theorem 14. *Let $\alpha\in(0,1]$ and $f:I\subset\mathbb{R}^+\to\mathbb{R}$ be an α-fractional differentiable function on I° and $D_\alpha(f)$ be an α-fractional integrable function on I with $0<a<b$. If $|f'|^q$, $q>1$, be a convex function on I, then the following inequality for conformable fractional integral holds:*

(4.4)
$$\left|\frac{f(a^\alpha)+f(b^\alpha)}{2}-\frac{\alpha}{b^\alpha-a^\alpha}\int_a^b f(x^\alpha)\,d_\alpha x\right|$$

$$\leq\frac{\alpha(b^\alpha-a^\alpha)}{2}(A(\alpha))^{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\frac{a^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)}|D_\alpha(f)(a)|^q+b^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)}|D_\alpha(f)(b)|^q}{2\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

where $\frac{1}{p}+\frac{1}{q}=1$, $A(\alpha)$ is given by

$$A(\alpha)=\frac{1}{2\alpha(p+1)}\left\{2-\left(1-\frac{1}{2^{\alpha^2-1}}\right)^{p+1}-\left(\frac{1}{2^{\alpha^2-1}}-1\right)^{p+1}\right\}.$$

Proof. Using Lemma 3 and Hölder's integral inequality, we find

$$\left|\frac{f(a^\alpha)+f(b^\alpha)}{2}-\frac{\alpha}{b^\alpha-a^\alpha}\int_a^b f(x^\alpha)\,d_\alpha x\right|$$

$$\leq\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1|1-2t^\alpha|\,|D_\alpha(f)(t^\alpha a^\alpha+(1-t^\alpha)b^\alpha)|\,d_\alpha t$$

$$\leq\frac{1}{2}\left(\int_0^1|1-2t^\alpha|^p\,d_\alpha t\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\int_0^1|D_\alpha(f)(t^\alpha a^\alpha+(1-t^\alpha)b^\alpha)|^q\,d_\alpha t\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

Since $|f'|^q$ is a convex function, by using the properties $D_\alpha (f \circ g)(t) = f'(g(t)) D_\alpha g(t)$ and $D_\alpha (f)(t) = t^{1-\alpha} f'(t)$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} &|D_\alpha (f) (t^\alpha a^\alpha + (1-t^\alpha) b^\alpha)|^q \\ &\le \alpha^q (b^\alpha - a^\alpha)^q \left[t^\alpha a^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)} |D_\alpha (f)(a^\alpha)|^q + (1-t^\alpha) b^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)} |D_\alpha (f)(b^\alpha)|^q \right]. \end{aligned} \tag{4.5}$$

By using (4.5), we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \frac{f(a^\alpha) + f(b^\alpha)}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{b^\alpha - a^\alpha} \int_a^b f(x^\alpha) d_\alpha x \right| \\ &\le \frac{\alpha (b^\alpha - a^\alpha)}{2} \left(\int_0^1 |1 - 2t^\alpha|^p d_\alpha t \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_0^1 \left(t^\alpha a^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)} |D_\alpha (f)(a^\alpha)|^q + (1-t^\alpha) b^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)} |D_\alpha (f)(b^\alpha)|^q \right) d_\alpha t \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &\le \frac{\alpha (b^\alpha - a^\alpha)}{2} \left(\int_0^1 |1 - 2t^\alpha|^p d_\alpha t \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{a^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)} |D_\alpha (f)(a)|^q + b^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)} |D_\alpha (f)(b)|^q}{2\alpha} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 |1 - 2t^\alpha|^p d_\alpha t &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2^\alpha}} (1 - 2t^\alpha)^p d_\alpha t + \int_{\frac{1}{2^\alpha}}^1 (2t^\alpha - 1)^p d_\alpha t \\ &= \frac{1}{2\alpha (p+1)} \left\{ 2 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{\alpha^2 - 1}} \right)^{p+1} - \left(\frac{1}{2^{\alpha^2 - 1}} - 1 \right)^{p+1} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

which is completed the proof. □

Remark 5. *If we choose $\alpha = 1$ in (4.4), then inequality (4.4) become Theorem 2.3. in* [6].

5. Midpoint type inequalities for conformable fractional integral

We need the following lemma. With the help of this, we give some integral inequalities connected with the left-side of Hermite–Hadamard-type inequalities for conformable fractional integral.

Lemma 4. *Let $\alpha \in (0,1]$ and $f : I \subset \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}$ be an α-fractional differentiable function on I° with $0 \le a < b$. If $D_\alpha (f)$ be an α-fractional integrable function on I, then the following identity for conformable fractional integral holds:*

$$\begin{aligned} &f\left(\frac{a^\alpha + b^\alpha}{2} \right) - \frac{\alpha}{b^\alpha - a^\alpha} \int_a^b f(x^\alpha) d_\alpha x \\ &= \int_0^1 P(t) D_\alpha (f) (t^\alpha a^\alpha + (1-t^\alpha) b^\alpha) d_\alpha t \end{aligned} \tag{5.1}$$

where

$$P(t) = \begin{cases} t^\alpha, & 0 \le t < \frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}} \\ t^\alpha - 1, & \frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}} \le t \le 1. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Integrating by parts

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^1 P(t) D_\alpha(f)\left(t^\alpha a^\alpha+\left(1-t^\alpha\right) b^\alpha\right) d_\alpha t \\
= & \int_0^{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}} t^\alpha D_\alpha(f)\left(t^\alpha a^\alpha+\left(1-t^\alpha\right) b^\alpha\right) d_\alpha t \\
& +\int_{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}}^1\left(t^\alpha-1\right) D_\alpha(f)\left(t^\alpha a^\alpha+\left(1-t^\alpha\right) b^\alpha\right) d_\alpha t \\
= & \left.t^\alpha f\left(t^\alpha a^\alpha+\left(1-t^\alpha\right) b^\alpha\right)\right|_0^{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}}-\alpha \int_0^{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}} f\left(t^\alpha a^\alpha+\left(1-t^\alpha\right) b^\alpha\right) d_\alpha t \\
& +\left.\left(t^\alpha-1\right) f\left(t^\alpha a^\alpha+\left(1-t^\alpha\right) b^\alpha\right)\right|_{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}}^1-\alpha \int_{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}}^1 f\left(t^\alpha a^\alpha+\left(1-t^\alpha\right) b^\alpha\right) d_\alpha t \\
= & f\left(\frac{a^\alpha+b^\alpha}{2}\right)-\frac{\alpha}{\left(b^\alpha-a^\alpha\right)} \int_a^b f\left(x^\alpha\right) d_\alpha x .
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus, we have conclusion (5.1). □

Remark 6. *If we choose $\alpha=1$ in (5.1), then equality (5.1) become equality (1.5).*

Theorem 15. *Let $\alpha \in(0,1]$ and $f: I \subset \mathbb{R}^{+} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be an α-fractional differentiable function on I° and $D_\alpha(f)$ be an α-fractional integrable function on I. If $\left|f^{\prime}\right|$ be a convex function on I, then the following inequality for conformable fractional integrals holds:*

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left|\frac{\alpha}{b^\alpha-a^\alpha} \int_a^b f\left(x^\alpha\right) d_\alpha x-f\left(\frac{a^\alpha+b^\alpha}{2}\right)\right| \\
\leq & \frac{\alpha\left(b^\alpha-a^\alpha\right)}{8}\left(\frac{a^{\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_\alpha(f)\left(a^\alpha\right)\right|+b^{\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_\alpha(f)\left(b^\alpha\right)\right|}{\alpha}\right) .
\end{aligned} \tag{5.2}
$$

Proof. Using Lemma 3, it follows that

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left|\frac{\alpha}{b^\alpha-a^\alpha} \int_a^b f\left(x^\alpha\right) d_\alpha x-f\left(\frac{a^\alpha+b^\alpha}{2}\right)\right| \\
\leq & \left\{\int_0^{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}} t^\alpha\left|D_\alpha(f)\left(t^\alpha a^\alpha+\left(1-t^\alpha\right) b^\alpha\right)\right| d_\alpha t\right. \\
& \left.+\int_{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}}^1\left(1-t^\alpha\right)\left|D_\alpha(f)\left(t^\alpha a^\alpha+\left(1-t^\alpha\right) b^\alpha\right)\right| d_\alpha t\right\} .
\end{aligned}
$$

By using (4.3), we have

$$\left|\frac{\alpha}{b^\alpha-a^\alpha}\int_a^b f\left(x^\alpha\right)d_\alpha x-f\left(\frac{a^\alpha+b^\alpha}{2}\right)\right|$$

$$\leq \alpha\left(b^\alpha-a^\alpha\right)\left\{\int_0^{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}} t^\alpha\left[t^\alpha a^{\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_\alpha\left(f\right)\left(a^\alpha\right)\right|+\left(1-t^\alpha\right)b^{\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_\alpha\left(f\right)\left(b^\alpha\right)\right|\right]d_\alpha t\right.$$

$$\left.+\int_{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}}^1\left(1-t^\alpha\right)\left[t^\alpha a^{\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_\alpha\left(f\right)\left(a^\alpha\right)\right|+\left(1-t^\alpha\right)b^{\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_\alpha\left(f\right)\left(b^\alpha\right)\right|\right]d_\alpha t\right\}$$

$$=\frac{\alpha\left(b^\alpha-a^\alpha\right)}{8}\left(\frac{a^{\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_\alpha\left(f\right)\left(a^\alpha\right)\right|+b^{\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_\alpha\left(f\right)\left(b^\alpha\right)\right|}{\alpha}\right).$$

Thus, the proof is completed. □

Remark 7. *If we choose $\alpha=1$ in (5.2), then inequality (5.2) become the inequality (1.6).*

Theorem 16. *Let $\alpha\in(0,1]$ and $f:I\subset\mathbb{R}^+\to\mathbb{R}$ be an α-fractional differentiable function on I° and $D_\alpha(f)$ be an α-fractional integrable function on I. If $|f'|^q$, $q>1$,be a convex function on I, then the following inequality for conformable fractional integrals holds:*

$$\left|\frac{\alpha}{b^\alpha-a^\alpha}\int_a^b f\left(x^\alpha\right)d_\alpha x-f\left(\frac{a^\alpha+b^\alpha}{2}\right)\right| \tag{5.3}$$

$$\leq \alpha\left(b^\alpha-a^\alpha\right)\left(\frac{1}{\alpha\left(p+1\right)2^{p+1}}\right)^{1/p}B(\alpha)$$

where $\frac{1}{p}+\frac{1}{q}=1$, $B(\alpha)$ is defined by

$$B(\alpha)=\left(\frac{a^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_\alpha\left(f\right)\left(a^\alpha\right)\right|^q+3b^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_\alpha\left(f\right)\left(b^\alpha\right)\right|}{8\alpha}\right)^{1/q}$$

$$+\left(\frac{3a^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_\alpha\left(f\right)\left(a^\alpha\right)\right|^q+b^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_\alpha\left(f\right)\left(b^\alpha\right)\right|}{8\alpha}\right)^{1/q}.$$

Proof. Using Lemma 3 and from Hölder's inequality, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left|\frac{\alpha}{b^{\alpha}-a^{\alpha}}\int_a^b f\left(x^{\alpha}\right)d_{\alpha}x-f\left(\frac{a^{\alpha}+b^{\alpha}}{2}\right)\right| \\
&\leq\left\{\int_0^{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}} t^{\alpha}\left|D_{\alpha}\left(f\right)\left(t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha}+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}\right)\right|d_{\alpha}t\right. \\
&\left.+\int_{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}}^{1}\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)\left|D_{\alpha}\left(f\right)\left(t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha}+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}\right)\right|d_{\alpha}t\right\} \\
&\leq\left\{\left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}} t^{p\alpha}d_{\alpha}t\right)^{1/p}\left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}}\left|D_{\alpha}\left(f\right)\left(t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha}+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}\right)\right|^{q}d_{\alpha}t\right)^{1/q}\right. \\
&\left.+\left(\int_{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}}^{1}\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)^{p}d_{\alpha}t\right)^{1/p}\left(\int_{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}}^{1}\left|D_{\alpha}\left(f\right)\left(t^{\alpha}a^{\alpha}+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{\alpha}\right)\right|^{q}d_{\alpha}t\right)^{1/q}\right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

By using (4.5), it follows that

$$\left|\frac{\alpha}{b^{\alpha}-a^{\alpha}}\int_a^b f\left(x^{\alpha}\right)d_{\alpha}x-f\left(\frac{a^{\alpha}+b^{\alpha}}{2}\right)\right|$$

$$\leq \alpha\left(b^{\alpha}-a^{\alpha}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\alpha\left(p+1\right)2^{p+1}}\right)^{1/p}$$

$$\times\left\{\left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}}\left[t^{\alpha}a^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_{\alpha}\left(f\right)\left(a^{\alpha}\right)\right|^q+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_{\alpha}\left(f\right)\left(b^{\alpha}\right)\right|^q\right]d_{\alpha}t\right)^{1/q}\right.$$

$$\left.+\left(\int_{\frac{1}{2^{1/\alpha}}}^{1}\left[t^{\alpha}a^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_{\alpha}\left(f\right)\left(a^{\alpha}\right)\right|^q+\left(1-t^{\alpha}\right)b^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_{\alpha}\left(f\right)\left(b^{\alpha}\right)\right|^q\right]d_{\alpha}t\right)^{1/q}\right\}$$

$$=\alpha\left(b^{\alpha}-a^{\alpha}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\alpha\left(p+1\right)2^{p+1}}\right)^{1/p}$$

$$\times\left\{\left(\frac{a^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_{\alpha}\left(f\right)\left(a^{\alpha}\right)\right|^q+3b^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_{\alpha}\left(f\right)\left(b^{\alpha}\right)\right|}{8\alpha}\right)^{1/q}\right.$$

$$\left.+\left(\frac{3a^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_{\alpha}\left(f\right)\left(a^{\alpha}\right)\right|^q+b^{q\alpha(\alpha-1)}\left|D_{\alpha}\left(f\right)\left(b^{\alpha}\right)\right|}{8\alpha}\right)^{1/q}\right\}.$$

Thus, the proof of completed. □

Remark 8. *If we choose $\alpha = 1$ in (5.3), then inequality (5.3) become the inequality (2.1) in Theorem 2.3. in* [5].

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