

# On some generalized integral inequalities for $\varphi$ -convex functions

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**Abstract.** The main goal of the paper is to state and prove some new general inequalities for  $\varphi$ -convex function.

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## 1. Introduction

The inequalities discovered by C. Hermite and J. Hadamard for convex functions are very important in the literature (see, e.g., [4], [8, p.137]). These inequalities state that if  $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a convex function on the interval  $I$  of real numbers and  $a, b \in I$  with  $a < b$ , then

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

The inequality (1.1) has evoked the interest of many mathematicians. Especially in the last three decades numerous generalizations, variants and extensions of this inequality have been obtained, to mention a few, see ([3]-[15]) and the references cited therein.

Let us consider a function  $\varphi : [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$  where  $[a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$ . Youness have defined the  $\varphi$ -convex functions in [16], but we work here with the improved definition, according to [1]:

**Definition 1.1.** A function  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is said to be  $\varphi$ -convex on  $[a, b]$  if for every two points  $x, y \in [a, b]$  and  $t \in [0, 1]$  the following inequality holds:

$$f(t\varphi(x) + (1-t)\varphi(y)) \leq tf(\varphi(x)) + (1-t)f(\varphi(y)).$$

Obviously, if function  $\varphi$  is the identity, then the classical convexity is obtained from the previous definition. Many properties of the  $\varphi$ -convex functions can be found, for instance, in [1], [2], [16], [17], [18].

Moreover in [2], Cristescu have presented a version Hermite-Hadamard type inequality for the  $\varphi$ -convex functions as follows:

**Theorem 1.2.** *If a function  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is  $\varphi$ -convex for the continuous function  $\varphi : [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$ , then*

$$f\left(\frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(x) dx \leq \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2}. \tag{1.2}$$

In this article, we will consider two parts which within the first section we give some new general inequalities for  $\varphi$ -convex function. In the second part, using functions whose derivatives absolute values are  $\varphi$ -convex function, we obtained new inequalities related to the left and the right sides of Hermite-Hadamard inequality are given with (2.1).

## 2. Hermite-Hadamard type inequality for $\varphi$ -convex function

**Theorem 2.1.** *Let  $J$  be an interval  $a, b \in J$  with  $a < b$  and  $\varphi : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a continuous increasing function. Let  $f : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a  $\varphi$ -convex function on  $I = [a, b]$ , then we have*

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2}\right) &\leq \frac{1}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) \\ &\leq \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

*Proof.* By definition of the  $\varphi$ -convex function

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2}\right) &= \int_0^1 f\left(\frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2}\right) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 f\left(\frac{(1-t)\varphi(a) + t\varphi(b) + t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)}{2}\right) dt \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [f((1-t)\varphi(a) + t\varphi(b)) + f(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b))] dt. \end{aligned}$$

Using the change of the variable in last integrals, we get

$$f\left(\frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x). \tag{2.2}$$

By similar way, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) &= \int_0^1 f((1-t)\varphi(a) + t\varphi(b)) dt \\ &\leq \int_0^1 [(1-t)f(\varphi(a)) + tf(\varphi(b))] dt \\ &= \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

From (2.2) and (2.3), it is obtained desired result. □

**Remark 2.2.** If we choose  $\varphi(x) = x$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$  in Theorem 2.1, the (2.1) inequality reduce to the inequality (1.1).

**Theorem 2.3.** Let  $J$  be an interval  $a, b \in J$  with  $a < b$  and  $\varphi : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a continuous increasing function. Let  $f$  be a  $\varphi$ -convex function on  $I = [a, b]$  and let  $w : [\varphi(a), \varphi(b)] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be nonnegative, integrable and symmetric about  $\frac{\varphi(a)+\varphi(b)}{2}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2}\right) \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} w(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) &\leq \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x)) w(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) \\ &\leq \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} w(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x). \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

*Proof.* Since  $f$  be a  $\varphi$ -convex function and  $w : [\varphi(a), \varphi(b)] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be nonnegative, integrable and symmetric about  $\frac{\varphi(a)+\varphi(b)}{2}$ , then we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2}\right) \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} w(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) &= \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f\left(\frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2}\right) w(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} [f(\varphi(a) + \varphi(b) - \varphi(x)) + f(\varphi(x))] w(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) \\ &= \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x)) w(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} [f(\varphi(a) + \varphi(b) - \varphi(x))] w(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x)) w(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} [f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))] w(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) \\ &= \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} w(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof of Theorem 2.3. □

**Corollary 2.4.** *Under the same assumptions of Theorem 2.3 with  $\varphi(x) = x$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$ , we have*

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

**Theorem 2.5.** *Let  $J$  be an interval  $a, b \in J$  with  $a < b$  and  $\varphi : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a continuous increasing function. Let  $f, w : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a  $\varphi$ -convex and nonnegative function on  $I = [a, b]$ . Then, for all  $t \in [0, 1]$ , we have*

$$\begin{aligned} 2f\left(\frac{\varphi(a)+\varphi(b)}{2}\right)w\left(\frac{\varphi(a)+\varphi(b)}{2}\right) &\leq \frac{1}{\varphi(b)-\varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x))w(\varphi(x))d\varphi(x) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{6}M(\varphi(a),\varphi(b)) + \frac{1}{3}N(\varphi(a),\varphi(b)) \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} M(\varphi(a),\varphi(b)) &= f(\varphi(a))w(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))w(\varphi(b)), \\ N(\varphi(a),\varphi(b)) &= f(\varphi(a))w(\varphi(b)) + f(\varphi(b))w(\varphi(a)). \end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

*Proof.* Since  $f$  and  $w$  be  $\varphi$ -convex functions, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{\varphi(a)+\varphi(b)}{2}\right)w\left(\frac{\varphi(a)+\varphi(b)}{2}\right) &= f\left(\frac{t\varphi(a)+(1-t)\varphi(b)+(1-t)\varphi(a)+t\varphi(b)}{2}\right) \\ &\quad \times w\left(\frac{t\varphi(a)+(1-t)\varphi(b)+(1-t)\varphi(a)+t\varphi(b)}{2}\right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} [f(t\varphi(a)+(1-t)\varphi(b)) + f((1-t)\varphi(a)+t\varphi(b))] \\ &\quad \times \frac{1}{2} [w(t\varphi(a)+(1-t)\varphi(b)) + w((1-t)\varphi(a)+t\varphi(b))] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4} \{2t(1-t)f(\varphi(a))w(\varphi(a)) + 2t(1-t)f(\varphi(b))w(\varphi(b)) \\ &\quad + (t^2+(1-t)^2)[f(\varphi(a))w(\varphi(b)) + f(\varphi(b))w(\varphi(a))]\}. \end{aligned}$$

Integrating with respect to on  $[0, 1]$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} &f\left(\frac{\varphi(a)+\varphi(b)}{2}\right)w\left(\frac{\varphi(a)+\varphi(b)}{2}\right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{\varphi(b)-\varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x))w(\varphi(x))d\varphi(x) \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{6}M(\varphi(a),\varphi(b)) + \frac{1}{3}N(\varphi(a),\varphi(b)) \right] \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof of Theorem 2.5. □

**Remark 2.6.** If we choose  $\varphi(x) = x$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$  in Theorem 2.5, the inequality (2.5) reduce to the inequality

$$2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)w\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x)w(x)dx \leq \frac{1}{6}M(a,b) + \frac{1}{3}N(a,b)$$

which is proved by Cristescu in [2].

**Theorem 2.7.** Let  $J$  be an interval  $a, b \in J$  with  $a < b$  and  $\varphi : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a continuous increasing function. Let  $f, w : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a  $\varphi$ -convex on and nonnegative function on  $I = [a, b]$ . If  $w$  is symmetric about  $\frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2}$ , then, for all  $t \in [0, 1]$ , we have

$$\frac{1}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x))w(\varphi(x))d\varphi(x) \leq \frac{1}{6}M(\varphi(a), \varphi(b)) + \frac{1}{3}N(\varphi(a), \varphi(b))$$

where  $M(\varphi(a), \varphi(b))$  and  $N(\varphi(a), \varphi(b))$  are given by (2.6).

*Proof.* Since  $w$  is symmetric about  $\frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2}$ , and  $f, w$  be  $\varphi$ -convex functions, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x))w(\varphi(x))d\varphi(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x))w(\varphi(a) + \varphi(b) - \varphi(x))d\varphi(x) \\ &= \int_0^1 f(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b))w((1-t)\varphi(a) + t\varphi(b))dt \\ &\leq \int_0^1 [tf(\varphi(a)) + (1-t)f(\varphi(b))] [(1-t)w(\varphi(a)) + tw(\varphi(b))] dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \{t(1-t)[f(\varphi(a))w(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))w(\varphi(b))] \\ &\quad + t^2f(\varphi(a))w(\varphi(b)) + (1-t)^2f(\varphi(b))w(\varphi(a))\} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{6}M(\varphi(a), \varphi(b)) + \frac{1}{3}N(\varphi(a), \varphi(b)). \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. □

**Remark 2.8.** If we choose  $\varphi(x) = x$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$  in Theorem 2.7, the inequality (2.5) reduce to the inequality

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x)w(x)dx \leq \frac{1}{6}M(a,b) + \frac{1}{3}N(a,b)$$

which is proved by Cristescu in [2].

### 3. The left and right sides of Hermite-Hadamard type inequality

In order to prove our results, we need the following lemma (see, [11]):

**Lemma 3.1.** *Let  $J$  be an interval  $a, b \in J$  with  $a < b$  and  $\varphi : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a continuous increasing function. Let  $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable function on  $I^\circ$  (the interior  $I$ ). If  $f' \in L_1[\varphi(a), \varphi(b)]$  for  $\varphi(a), \varphi(b) \in I$ , then the following equality holds:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) - f\left(\frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \int_0^1 p(t) f'(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b)) dt \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

where

$$p(t) = \begin{cases} t, & t \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \\ t - 1, & t \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]. \end{cases}$$

*Proof.* A simple proof of the equality can be done by performing integration by parts. □

Let us begin with the following Theorem.

**Theorem 3.2.** *Let  $J$  be an interval  $a, b \in J$  with  $a < b$  and  $\varphi : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a continuous increasing function. Let  $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable function on  $I^\circ$  (the interior  $I$ ) and  $f' \in L_1[\varphi(a), \varphi(b)]$  for  $\varphi(a), \varphi(b) \in I$ . If  $|f'|$  is the  $\varphi$ -convex on  $[a, b]$ , then the following inequality holds:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) - f\left(\frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2}\right) \right| \\ & \leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))}{8} [|f'(\varphi(a))| + |f'(\varphi(b))|]. \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

*Proof.* The proof of this Theorem is done with a similar method of proof Noor et al. in [11]. □

**Remark 3.3.** If we take  $\varphi(x) = x$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$ , then inequality (3.2) coincide with the left sides of Hermite-Hadamard inequality proved by Kirmanci in [10].

**Theorem 3.4.** *Let  $J$  be an interval  $a, b \in J$  with  $a < b$  and  $\varphi : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a continuous increasing function. Let  $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable function on  $I^\circ$  (the interior*

I) and  $f' \in L_1[\varphi(a), \varphi(b)]$  for  $\varphi(a), \varphi(b) \in I$ . If  $|f'|^q$  is the  $\varphi$ -convex on  $[a, b]$ ,  $q > 1$ , then the following inequalities hold:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) - f\left(\frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2}\right) \right| \\ & \leq \frac{(g(b) - g(a))}{4(p+1)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \left[ \left( \frac{|f'(\varphi(a))|^q + 3|f'(\varphi(b))|^q}{8} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left( \frac{3|f'(\varphi(a))|^q + |f'(\varphi(b))|^q}{8} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right] \tag{3.3} \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{(p+1)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \left( \frac{1}{8} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} (|f'(\varphi(a))| + |f'(\varphi(b))|), \end{aligned}$$

where  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$

*Proof.* From Lemma 3.1, using Hölder's inequality and the  $\varphi$ -convexity of  $|f'|^q$ , we find

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) - f\left(\frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2}\right) \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \left\{ \left( \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} t^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} |f'(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b))|^q dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left( \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (1-t)^p dt \right) \left( \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 |f'(t\varphi(a) + (1-t)\varphi(b))|^q dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\} \\ & \leq \frac{(\varphi(b) - \varphi(a))}{4(p+1)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \left\{ \left( \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} [t|f'(\varphi(a))|^q + (1-t)|f'(\varphi(b))|^q] dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left( \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 [t|f'(\varphi(a))|^q + (1-t)|f'(\varphi(b))|^q] dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\} \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{4(p+1)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \\ & \quad \times \left\{ \left( \frac{|f'(\varphi(a))|^q + 3|f'(\varphi(b))|^q}{8} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + \left( \frac{3|f'(\varphi(a))|^q + |f'(\varphi(b))|^q}{8} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Let  $a_1 = |f'(a)|^q, b_1 = 3|f'(b)|^q, a_2 = 3|f'(a)|^q, b_2 = |f'(b)|^q$ . Here,  $0 < \frac{1}{q} < 1$  for  $q > 1$ . Using the fact that,

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k + b_k)^s \leq \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^s + \sum_{k=1}^n b_k^s.$$

For  $(0 \leq s < 1), a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \geq 0, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n \geq 0$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) - f\left(\frac{\varphi(a) + \varphi(b)}{2}\right) \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{4(p+1)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left[ (|f'(\varphi(a))| + 3^{\frac{1}{q}}|f'(\varphi(b))|) + (3^{\frac{1}{q}}|f'(\varphi(a))| + |f'(\varphi(b))|) \right] \\ & = \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{4(p+1)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left[ (1 + 3^{\frac{1}{q}}) (|f'(\varphi(a))| + |f'(\varphi(b))|) \right] \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{(p+1)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} (|f'(\varphi(a))| + |f'(\varphi(b))|). \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. □

**Remark 3.5.** If we thake  $\varphi(x) = x$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$ , then inequality (3.3) coincide with the left sides of Hermite-Hadamard inequality proved by Kirmanci in [10].

**Lemma 3.6.** Let  $J$  be an interval  $a, b \in J$  with  $a < b$  and  $\varphi : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a continuous increasing function. Let  $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differantiable function on  $I^\circ$  (the interior  $I$ ). If  $f' \in L_1[\varphi(a), \varphi(b)]$  for  $\varphi(a), \varphi(b) \in I$ , then the following equality holds:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{1}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) \tag{3.4} \\ & = \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \int_0^1 (2t - 1) [f'(t\varphi(b) + (1-t)\varphi(a))] dt. \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* A simple proof of the equality can be done by performing integration by parts. □

Let us begin with the following Theorem.

**Theorem 3.7.** Let  $J$  be an interval  $a, b \in J$  with  $a < b$  and  $\varphi : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a continuous increasing function. Let  $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differantiable function on  $I^\circ$  (the interior  $I$ ) and  $f' \in L_1[\varphi(a), \varphi(b)]$  for  $\varphi(a), \varphi(b) \in I$ . If  $|f'|$  is the  $\varphi$ -convex on  $[a, b]$ , then



the following inequality holds:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{1}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{4} \left( \frac{|f'(\varphi(b))| + |f'(\varphi(a))|}{2} \right). \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

*Proof.* From Lemma 3.6 and by using  $\varphi$ -convexity function of  $|f'|$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{1}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \int_0^1 |2t - 1| |f'(t\varphi(b) + (1-t)\varphi(a))| dt \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \int_0^1 |2t - 1| [t|f'(\varphi(b))| + (1-t)|f'(\varphi(a))|] dt \\ & = \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \left[ \frac{|f'(\varphi(b))| + |f'(\varphi(a))|}{4} \right] \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof. □

**Remark 3.8.** If we take  $\varphi(x) = x$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$ , then inequality (3.5) coincide with the right sides of Hermite-Hadamard inequality proved by Dragomir and Agarwal in [5].

**Theorem 3.9.** Let  $J$  be an interval  $a, b \in J$  with  $a < b$  and  $\varphi : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a continuous increasing function. Let  $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable function on  $I^\circ$  (the interior  $I$ ) and  $f' \in L_1[\varphi(a), \varphi(b)]$  for  $\varphi(a), \varphi(b) \in I$ . If  $|f'|^q$  is the  $\varphi$ -convex on  $[a, b]$ ,  $q > 1$ , then the following inequality holds:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{1}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \left( \frac{1}{p+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \frac{|f'(\varphi(b))|^q + |f'(\varphi(a))|^q}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

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

*Proof.* From Lemma 3.6 and by using Hölder's integral inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{f(\varphi(a)) + f(\varphi(b))}{2} - \frac{1}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(\varphi(x)) d\varphi(x) \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{2} \left( \int_0^1 |2t - 1|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ & \quad \times \left( \int_0^1 |f'(t\varphi(b) + (1-t)\varphi(a))|^q dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since  $|f'|^q$  is  $\varphi$ -convex on  $[a, b]$ , we get

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

which completes the proof.  $\square$

**Remark 3.10.** If we thake  $\varphi(x) = x$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$ , then inequality (3.6) coincide with the right sides of Hermite-Hadamard inequality proved by Dragomir and Agarwal in [5].

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