NEW ESTIMATES ON GENERALIZATION OF SOME INTEGRAL INEQUALITIES FOR QUASI-CONVEX FUNCTIONS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS

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Abstract. In this paper, we derive new estimates for the remainder term of the midpoint, trapezoid, and Simpson formulae for functions whose derivatives in absolute value at certain power are quasi-convex. Some applications to special means of real numbers are also given.

1. Introduction

Let \( f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) be a convex function defined on the interval \( I \) of real numbers and \( a, b \in I \) with \( a < b \). The following inequality

\[
\frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{a + b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}.
\]

holds. This double inequality is known in the literature as Hermite-Hadamard integral inequality for convex functions. Note that some of the classical inequalities for means can be derived from (1.1) for appropriate particular selections of the mapping \( f \). Both inequalities hold in the reversed direction if \( f \) is concave. See [1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9], the results of the generalization, improvement and extension of the famous integral inequality (1.1).

The notion of quasi-convex functions generalizes the notion of convex functions. More precisely, a function \( f : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R} \) is said quasi-convex on \([a, b]\) if

\[
f(\alpha x + (1 - \alpha)y) \leq \sup \{f(x), f(y)\},
\]

for any \( x, y \in [a, b] \) and \( \alpha \in [0, 1] \). Clearly, any convex function is a quasi-convex function. Furthermore, there exist quasi-convex functions which are not convex (see [7]).

The following inequality is well known in the literature as Simpson’s inequality .

Let \( f : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R} \) be a four times continuously differentiable mapping on \( (a, b) \) and \( \|f^{(4)}\|_{\infty} = \sup_{x \in (a, b)} \left|f^{(4)}(x)\right| < \infty \). Then the following inequality holds:

\[
\left|\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}\right) + 2f\left(\frac{a + b}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(x) \, dx\right| \leq \frac{1}{2880} \|f^{(4)}\|_{\infty} (b - a)^2.
\]

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Theorem 1. Let $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable mapping on $I^o$ such that $f' \in L[a, b]$ where $a, b \in I$ with $a < b$. If $|f'|^{p/(p-1)}$ is an quasi-convex on $[a, b]$, for $p > 1$, then the following inequality holds:

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

(1.2)

Theorem 2. Let $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable mapping on $I^o$, $a, b \in I^o$ with $a < b$. If $|f'|^q$ is an quasi-convex on $[a, b]$, for $q \geq 1$, then the following inequality holds:

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

(1.3)

In this paper, in order to provide a unified approach to establish midpoint inequality, trapezoid inequality and Simpson’s inequality for functions whose derivatives in absolute value at certain power are quasi-convex, we need the following lemma given by Iscan in [3]:

Lemma 1. Let $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable mapping on $I^o$ such that $f' \in L[a, b]$ where $a, b \in I$ with $a < b$ and $\theta, \lambda \in [0, 1]$, then the following equality holds:

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

(1.4)

2. Main results

Theorem 3. Let $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable mapping on $I^o$ such that $f' \in L[a, b]$ where $a, b \in I^o$ with $a < b$ and $\alpha, \lambda \in [0, 1]$. If $|f'|^\alpha$ is quasi-convex on $[a, b]$ with $0 < \alpha < 1$, then

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

(1.5)

References:

[2] [5] [10] [11] [12]
Thus, using (2.3)-(2.5) in (2.2), we obtain the inequality (2.1). This completes the proof.

Proof. Suppose that $q \geq 1$ and $C = (1 - \lambda)a + \lambda b$. From Lemma 3 and using the well known power mean inequality, we have

\[
(1 - \theta) (\lambda f(a) + (1 - \lambda) f(b)) + \theta f((1 - \lambda)a + \lambda b) - \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq (b - a) \left( \theta^2 \left( \frac{f(a)}{a} + \frac{f(b)}{b} \right) - \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right)
\]

where $C = (1 - \lambda)a + \lambda b$.

\[
\left(1 - \theta\right) \left(\lambda f(a) + (1 - \lambda) f(b)\right) + \theta f((1 - \lambda)a + \lambda b) - \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq (b - a) \left( \theta^2 \left( \frac{f(a)}{a} + \frac{f(b)}{b} \right) - \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right)
\]

(2.1) \ + (1 - \lambda)^2 \left( \frac{1}{0} \left| f'(ta + (1 - t)C) \right|^q dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}

Since $|f'|^q$ is quasi-convex on $[a, b]$, we know that for $t \in [0, 1]$

\[
|f'(ta + (1 - t)C)|^q \leq \sup \{|f'(a)|^q, |f'(C)|^q\},
\]

and

\[
|f'(tb + (1 - t)C)|^q \leq \sup \{|f'(a)|^q, |f'(C)|^q\}.
\]

Hence, by simple computation

(2.3) \ \int_0^1 |t - \theta| dt = \theta^2 - \theta + \frac{1}{2},

(2.4) \ \int_0^1 |t - \theta| |f'(ta + (1 - t)C)|^q dt = \left( \theta^2 - \theta + \frac{1}{2} \right) \sup \{|f'(a)|^q, |f'(C)|^q\},

and

(2.5) \ \int_0^1 |t - \theta| |f'(tb + (1 - t)C)|^q dt = \left( \theta^2 - \theta + \frac{1}{2} \right) \sup \{|f'(b)|^q, |f'(C)|^q\}.

Thus, using (2.3)-(2.5) in (2.2), we obtain the inequality (2.1). This completes the proof.
Corollary 1. Under the assumptions of Theorem 3 with \( q = 1 \), the inequality (2.1) reduced to the following inequality

\[
\left| (1 - \theta) (\lambda f(a) + (1 - \lambda) f(b)) + \theta f((1 - \lambda) a + \lambda b) - \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(x)dx \right|
\]

\[
\leq (b - a) \left( \theta^2 - \theta + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left[ \lambda^2 \sup \{|f'(a)|, |f'(C)|\} \right.
\]

\[
+ (1 - \lambda)^2 \sup \{|f'(b)|, |f'(C)|\} \right].
\]

Corollary 2. Under the assumptions of Theorem 3 with \( \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \) and \( \theta = \frac{2}{3} \), from the inequality (2.1) we get the following Simpson type inequality

\[
\left| \frac{1}{6} \left[ f(a) + 4f \left( \frac{a + b}{2} \right) + f(b) \right] - \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(x)dx \right|
\]

\[
\leq (b - a) \left( \frac{5}{72} \right) \left[ \left( \sup \left\{ |f'(a)|^q, |f' \left( \frac{a + b}{2} \right)|^q \right\} \right)^\frac{1}{q} + \left( \sup \left\{ |f'(b)|^q, |f' \left( \frac{a + b}{2} \right)|^q \right\} \right)^\frac{1}{q} \right].
\]

Corollary 3. Under the assumptions of Theorem 3 with \( \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \) and \( \theta = 1 \), from the inequality (2.1) we get the following midpoint inequality

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

\[
\leq \frac{b - a}{8} \left[ \left( \sup \left\{ |f'(a)|^q, \left| f' \left( \frac{a + b}{2} \right) \right|^q \right\} \right)^\frac{1}{q} + \left( \sup \left\{ |f'(b)|^q, \left| f' \left( \frac{a + b}{2} \right) \right|^q \right\} \right)^\frac{1}{q} \right].
\]

Corollary 4. Under the assumptions of Theorem 3 with \( \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \) and \( \theta = 0 \), from the inequality (2.1) we get the following trapezoid inequality

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

\[
\leq \frac{b - a}{8} \left[ \left( \sup \left\{ |f'(a)|^q, \left| f' \left( \frac{a + b}{2} \right) \right|^q \right\} \right)^\frac{1}{q} + \left( \sup \left\{ |f'(b)|^q, \left| f' \left( \frac{a + b}{2} \right) \right|^q \right\} \right)^\frac{1}{q} \right].
\]

which is the same of the inequality (1.3).

Using Lemma 1, we shall give another result for convex functions as follows.

**Theorem 4.** Let \( f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) be a differentiable mapping on \( I^0 \) such that \( f' \in L[a, b] \), where \( a, b \in I^0 \) with \( a < b \) and \( \alpha, \lambda \in [0, 1] \). If \( |f'|^q \) is quasi-convex on
\[ [a, b], q > 1, \text{ then the following inequality holds:} \]

\[(2.6) \quad \left| (1 - \theta) (\lambda f(a) + (1 - \lambda) f(b)) + \theta f((1 - \lambda) a + \lambda b) - \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq (b - a) \left( \frac{\theta^{p+1} + (1 - \theta)^{p+1}}{p+1} \right)^\frac{1}{p+1} \left[ \lambda^2 \left( \sup \{ |f'(a)|^q, |f'(C)|^q \} \right) + (1 - \lambda)^2 \left( \sup \{ |f'(b)|^q, |f'(C)|^q \} \right) \right]^\frac{1}{q} \]

where \( C = (1 - \lambda) a + \lambda b \) and \( \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1. \)

**Proof.** Suppose that \( C = (1 - \lambda) a + \lambda b. \) From Lemma 3 and by Hölder’s integral inequality, we have

\[(2.7) \quad \int_0^1 |t - \theta| |f'(ta + (1 - t) C)|^q dt + (1 - \lambda)^2 \int_0^1 |t - \theta| |f'(tb + (1 - t) C)|^q dt \leq (b - a) \left( \lambda^2 \left( \int_0^1 |t - \theta|^p dt \right)^\frac{1}{p} \left( \int_0^1 |f'(ta + (1 - t) C)|^q dt \right)^\frac{1}{q} \right) + (1 - \lambda)^2 \left( \int_0^1 |t - \theta|^p dt \right)^\frac{1}{p} \left( \int_0^1 |f'(tb + (1 - t) C)|^q dt \right)^\frac{1}{q}. \]

Since \( |f'|^q \) is quasi-convex on \([a, b]\), we get

\[(2.8) \quad \int_0^1 |f'(ta + (1 - t) C)|^q dt = \sup \{ |f'(a)|^q, |f'(C)|^q \} \]

Similarly,

\[(2.9) \quad \int_0^1 |f'(tb + (1 - t) C)|^q dt = \sup \{ |f'(b)|^q, |f'(C)|^q \}. \]

By simple computation

\[(2.10) \quad \int_0^1 |t - \theta|^p dt = \frac{\theta^{p+1} + (1 - \theta)^{p+1}}{p+1}, \]

thus, using (2.8)-(2.10) in (2.7), we obtain the inequality (2.6). This completes the proof. \( \square \)
Corollary 5. Under the assumptions of Theorem 4 with \( \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \) and \( \theta = \frac{2}{3} \), from the inequality (2.6) we get the following Simpson type inequality

\[
\left| \frac{1}{6} \left[ f(a) + 4f \left( \frac{a+b}{2} \right) + f(b) \right] - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \\
\leq \frac{b-a}{12} \left( \frac{1+2p+1}{3(p+1)} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \left( \sup \left\{ \left| f' \left( \frac{a+b}{2} \right) \right|^q, \left| f'(a) \right|^q \right\} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + \left( \sup \left\{ \left| f' \left( \frac{a+b}{2} \right) \right|^q, \left| f'(b) \right|^q \right\} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\}.
\]

Corollary 6. Under the assumptions of Theorem 4 with \( \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \) and \( \theta = 0 \), from the inequality (2.6) we get the following trapezoid inequality

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

which is the same of the inequality (1.2).

Corollary 7. Under the assumptions of Theorem 4 with \( \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \) and \( \theta = 1 \), from the inequality (2.6) we get the following midpoint inequality

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

which is the better than the inequality in [1, Corollary 8].

3. Some applications for special means

Let us recall the following special means of arbitrary real numbers \( a, b \) with \( a \neq b \) and \( \alpha \in [0, 1] \):

1. The weighted arithmetic mean

\[
A_{\alpha} (a, b) := \alpha a + (1-\alpha)b, \ a, b \in \mathbb{R}.
\]

2. The unweighted arithmetic mean

\[
A (a, b) := \frac{a+b}{2}, \ a, b \in \mathbb{R}.
\]

3. The weighted harmonic mean

\[
H_{\alpha} (a, b) := \left( \frac{\alpha}{a} + \frac{1-\alpha}{b} \right)^{-1}, \ a, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}.
\]
(4) The unweighted harmonic mean

\[ H(a, b) := \frac{2ab}{a + b}, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}. \]

(5) The Logarithmic mean

\[ L(a, b) := \frac{b - a}{\ln b - \ln a}, \quad a, b > 0, \quad a \neq b. \]

(6) Then n-Logarithmic mean

\[ L_n(a, b) := \left( \frac{b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{(n+1)(b - a)} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}, \quad a \neq b. \]

**Proposition 1.** Let \( a, b \in \mathbb{R} \) with \( a < b \), and \( n \in \mathbb{N}, \ n \geq 2 \). Then, for \( \theta, \lambda \in [0, 1] \) and \( q \geq 1 \), we have the following inequality:

\[ \left| (1 - \theta) A_\lambda (a^n, b^n) + \theta A_\lambda^p (a, b) - L_n^q (a, b) \right| \]

\[ \leq (b - a) \left( \theta^2 - \theta + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \sup \left\{ |a|^{(n-1)q}, |A_\lambda (b, a)|^{(n-1)q} \right\} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \]

\[ + (1 - \lambda)^2 \left( \sup \left\{ |b|^{(n-1)q}, |A_\lambda (a, b)|^{(n-1)q} \right\} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \]

**Proof.** The assertion follows from Theorem 3 for \( f(x) = x^n, \ x \in \mathbb{R} \). \( \square \)

**Proposition 2.** Let \( a, b \in \mathbb{R} \) with \( a < b \), and \( n \in \mathbb{N}, \ n \geq 2 \). Then, for \( \theta, \lambda \in [0, 1] \) and \( q > 1 \), we have the following inequality:

\[ \left| (1 - \theta) A_\lambda (a^n, b^n) + \theta A_\lambda^p (a, b) - L_n^q (a, b) \right| \]

\[ \leq (b - a) \left( \theta^{p+1} + (1 - \theta)^{p+1} \right) \left( \sup \left\{ |a|^{(n-1)q}, |A_\lambda (b, a)|^q \right\} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \]

\[ + (1 - \lambda)^2 \left( \sup \left\{ |b|^{(n-1)q}, |A_\lambda (a, b)|^q \right\} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \]

where \( \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \).

**Proof.** The assertion follows from Theorem 3 for \( f(x) = x^n, \ x \in \mathbb{R} \). \( \square \)

**Proposition 3.** Let \( a, b \in \mathbb{R} \) with \( 0 < a < b \), and \( \theta, \lambda \in [0, 1] \). Then, for \( q \geq 1 \), we have the following inequality:

\[ \left| (1 - \theta) H_\lambda^{-1} (a, b) + \theta A_\lambda^{-1} (a, b) - L^{-1} (a, b) \right| \]

\[ \leq (b - a) \left( \theta^2 - \theta + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \sup \left\{ a^{q}, A_\lambda (b, a)^{-q} \right\} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \]

\[ + (1 - \lambda)^2 \left( \sup \left\{ b^{-q}, A_\lambda (a, b)^{-q} \right\} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \]

**Proof.** The assertion follows from Theorem 3 for \( f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \ x \in (0, \infty) \). \( \square \)
Proposition 4. Let $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ with $0 < a < b$, and $\theta, \lambda \in [0, 1]$. Then, for $q > 1$, we have the following inequality:

$$\left| (1 - \theta) H_\lambda^{-1}(a, b) + \theta A_\lambda^{-1}(a, b) - L^{-1}(a, b) \right| \leq (b - a) \left( \frac{\theta^{p+1} + (1 - \theta)^{p+1}}{p+1} \right) \lambda^2 \left( \sup \left\{ a^{-2q}, A_\lambda^q(b, a)^{-2q} \right\} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + (1 - \lambda)^2 \left( \sup \left\{ b^{-2q}, A_\lambda^q(b, a)^{-2q} \right\} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

Proof. The assertion follows from Theorem 4 for $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $x \in (0, \infty)$. □

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