Dynamic Hilbert-Type Inequalities with Fenchel-Legendre Transform

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Abstract: Our work is based on the multiple inequalities illustrated in 2020 by Hamiaz and Abuelela. With the help of a Fenchel-Legendre transform, which is used in various problems involving symmetry, we generalize a number of those inequalities to a general time scale. Besides that, in order to get new results as special cases, we will extend our results to continuous and discrete calculus.

Keywords: Hilbert’s inequality; Fubini theorem; Fenchel-Legendre transform; time scale

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1. Introduction

In 2020, Hamiaz and Abuelela [1] have studied the following discrete inequalities:

**Theorem 1.** Suppose \( q, p \geq 1, \alpha \geq \beta \geq \frac{1}{2} \) and \((b_m)_m \geq 0, (a_n)_n \geq 0\) are sequences of real numbers. Define \(A_n = \sum_{s=1}^{n} a_s, B_m = \sum_{t=1}^{m} b_t\). Then

\[
\sum_{n=1}^{k} \sum_{m=1}^{r} A_n^{2p} B_m^{2q} \left( \frac{1}{h(n) + h^*(m)} \right)^{1/2} \leq C_1(p, q) \left( \sum_{n=1}^{k} (k - n + 1)(a_n A_n^{p-1})^2 \right)^{1/2} \times \left( \sum_{m=1}^{r} (r - m + 1)(b_m B_m^{q-1})^2 \right)^{1/2}
\]

and

\[
\sum_{n=1}^{k} \sum_{m=1}^{r} \frac{A_n^{p} B_m^{q}}{\left( |h(n)|^{1/2} + |h^*(m)|^{1/2} \right)^{1/2}} \leq \left( \sum_{n=1}^{k} (k - n + 1)(a_n A_n^{p-1})^2 \right)^{1/2} \times \left( \sum_{m=1}^{r} (r - m + 1)(b_m B_m^{q-1})^2 \right)^{1/2}
\]

\[
\leq C_2(p, q, k, r) \left( \sum_{n=1}^{k} (k - n + 1)(a_n A_n^{p-1})^2 \right)^{1/2} \times \left( \sum_{m=1}^{r} (r - m + 1)(b_m B_m^{q-1})^2 \right)^{1/2}
\]
An equivalent formula for (3) is introduced as follows:

\[ C_1(p, q) = (pq)^2 \quad \text{and} \quad C_2(p, q, r, k) = pq\sqrt{kr}. \]

Hilger [2] suggested time scales theory to unify discrete and continuous analysis. More Hilbert-type inequalities and other types can be seen in [1,3–36], see also [37–53]. For more details on time scales calculus see [54].

We will need the following important relations between calculus on time scales \( \mathbb{T} \) and either continuous calculus on \( \mathbb{R} \) or discrete calculus on \( \mathbb{Z} \). Note that:

(i) If \( \mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R} \), then

\[ \sigma(t) = t, \quad \mu(t) = 0, \quad f^\Delta(t) = f'(t), \quad \int_a^b f(t)\Delta t = \int_a^b f(t)dt. \quad (1) \]

(ii) If \( \mathbb{T} = \mathbb{Z} \), then

\[ \sigma(t) = t + 1, \quad \mu(t) = 1, \quad f^\Delta(t) = f(t + 1) - f(t), \quad \int_a^b f(t)\Delta t = \sum_{t=a}^{b-1} f(t). \quad (2) \]

Next is Hölder’s and Jensen’s inequality:

**Lemma 1** ([19]). Let \( a, b \in \mathbb{T} \) and \( f, g \in C_{rd}([a, b]_\mathbb{T}, [0, \infty)) \). If \( p, q > 1 \) with \( \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \), then

\[ \int_a^b f(t)g(t)\Delta t \leq \left[ \int_a^b f^p(t)\Delta t \right]^\frac{1}{p} \left[ \int_a^b g^q(t)\Delta t \right]^\frac{1}{q}. \]

**Lemma 2** ([19]). Let \( a, b \in \mathbb{T} \) and \( \bar{c}, \bar{d} \in \mathbb{R} \). Assume that \( g \in C_{rd}([a, b]_\mathbb{T}, [\bar{c}, \bar{d}]) \) and \( r \in C_{rd}([a, b]_\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{R}) \) are nonnegative with \( \int_a^b r(t)\Delta t > 0 \). If \( \Phi \in C_{rd}((\bar{c}, \bar{d}), \mathbb{R}) \) be a convex function, then

\[ \Phi \left( \frac{\int_a^b g(t)r(t)\Delta t}{\int_a^b r(t)\Delta t} \right) \leq \frac{\int_a^b r(t)\Phi(g(t))\Delta t}{\int_a^b r(t)\Delta t}. \]

Now, we present the Fenchel-Legendre transform and refer, for example, to [11–13], for more details.

**Definition 1.** Assuming \( h: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\} \) is a function: \( h \neq +\infty \) i.e., \( \text{Dom}(h) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, h(x) < \infty\} \neq \emptyset \). Then the Fenchel-Legendre transform is defined as:

\[ h^*: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}, \quad y \mapsto h^*(y) = \sup \{ < y, x > - h(x), x \in \text{Dom}(h) \} \quad (3) \]

where \( < . , . > \) is the scalar product on \( \mathbb{R}^n \). The mapping \( h \rightarrow h^* \) is often be called the conjugate operation.

The domain of \( h^* \) is the set of slopes of all the affine functions minorizing the function \( h \) over \( \mathbb{R}^n \). An equivalent formula for (3) is introduced as follows:

**Corollary 1.** Assuming \( h: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) is differentiable, strictly convex and 1-coercive function. Then

\[ h^*(y) = < y, (\nabla h)^{-1}(y) > - h((\nabla h)^{-1}(y)), \quad (4) \]

\( \forall y \in \text{Dom}(h^*), \) where \( < . , . > \) denotes the scalar product on \( \mathbb{R}^n \).
Lemma 3 ([13]). Let \( h \) be a function and \( h^* \) its Fenchel-Legendre transform. Then
\[
< x, y > \leq h(x) + h^*(y),
\]for all \( x \in \text{Dom}(h) \), and \( y \in \text{Dom}(h^*) \).

In addition, we will use the following definition and lemma as we will see in the proof of our results:

Definition 2. The function \( \Phi \) is said to be a submultiplicative on \([0, \infty)\) if
\[
\Phi(xy) \leq \Phi(x)\Phi(y), \text{ for all } x, y \geq 0. \tag{6}
\]

Lemma 4 ([20]). Assuming \( \mathbb{T} \) is a time scale with \( x, a \in \mathbb{T} \) such that \( x \geq a \). If \( f \geq 0 \) and \( \tilde{\alpha} \geq 1 \), then
\[
\left( \int_a^{\sigma(x)} f(\tilde{t})\Delta \tilde{t} \right)^{\tilde{\alpha}} \leq \tilde{\alpha} \int_a^{\sigma(x)} f(\eta) \left( \int_a^{\sigma(\eta)} f(\tilde{t})\Delta \tilde{t} \right)^{\tilde{\alpha} - 1} \Delta \eta. \tag{7}
\]

Next, we write Fubini's theorem on time scales.

Lemma 5 (Fubini's Theorem, see [55]). Assume that \((X, \Sigma_1, \mu_\Delta)\) and \((Y, \Sigma_2, \nu_\Delta)\) are two finite-dimensional time scales measure spaces. Moreover, suppose that \( f : X \times Y \to \mathbb{R} \) is a delta integrable function and define the functions
\[
\hat{\pi}_1(y) = \int_X f(x, y) d\mu_\Delta(x), \quad y \in Y,
\]
and
\[
\hat{\pi}_2(x) = \int_X f(x, y) d\nu_\Delta(y), \quad x \in X.
\]
Then \( \hat{\pi}_1 \) is delta integrable on \( Y \) and \( \hat{\pi}_2 \) is delta integrable on \( X \) and
\[
\int_X d\mu_\Delta(x) \int_Y f(x, y) d\nu_\Delta(y) = \int_Y d\nu_\Delta(y) \int_X f(x, y) d\mu_\Delta(x).
\]

In this manuscript, by using Fubini's theorem and the Fenchel-Legendre transform, which is used in various problems involving symmetry, we extend the discrete results proved in [1] on time scales. We start from the inequalities treated in the Theorem 1. Our results can be applied to give more general forms of some previously proved inequalities through substituting \( h \) and \( h^* \) by suitable functions as we will see in the following two sections.

The following section contains our main results.

2. Main Results

We start by establishing the following useful inequality:

Lemma 6. Assume \( x \) and \( y \in \mathbb{R} \) such that \( x + y \geq 1 \), then for \( \gamma > 0 \), and \( \alpha \geq \beta \geq \frac{1}{2} \), we get
\[
(x + y)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \leq \left[ |x|^{\frac{1}{2\beta}} + |y|^{\frac{1}{2\beta}} \right]^{\frac{2\beta}{\gamma}}. \tag{8}
\]

Proof. For \( x + y \geq 1 \) and \( \frac{2\beta}{\gamma} \geq 1 \), we have
\[
(x + y)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left[ (x + y)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^{\frac{2}{2\beta}} = \left[ (x + y)^{\frac{1}{2\beta}} \right]^{\alpha} \leq \left[ (|x| + |y|)^{\frac{1}{2\beta}} \right]^{\alpha}. \tag{9}
\]
From \((|x| + |y|)^{\frac{2}{3}} \leq |x|^\frac{1}{3} + |y|^\frac{1}{3}\), for all \(n \geq 1\). Thus, from (9), and since \(2\beta \geq 1\), we obtain:

\[
(x + y)^{\frac{2}{3}} \leq \left[ (|x| + |y|)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]^2 \leq \left[ |x|^\frac{1}{\beta} + |y|^\frac{1}{\beta} \right]^2.
\]

(10)

Now, since \(\gamma > 0\), by taking the power \(1/\gamma\) for both sides of (10), we get:

\[
(x + y)^{\frac{2}{\gamma}} \leq \left( |x|^\frac{1}{\beta} + |y|^\frac{1}{\beta} \right)^{\frac{2\alpha}{\beta}}.
\]

This proves our claim. \(\square\)

In the next theorems, we will let \(p > 1\), \(q > 1\) and \(\frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{p} = 1\).

**Theorem 2.** Let \(\mathbb{T}\) be a time scale with \(L \geq 1\), \(K \geq 1\) and \(s, t, t_0, x, y \in \mathbb{T}\). Assume \(a(t) \geq 0\) and \(b(t) \geq 0\) are right-dense continuous functions on the time scales intervals \([t_0, x]_\mathbb{T}\) and \([t_0, y]_\mathbb{T}\). respectively and define

\[
A(s) := \int_{t_0}^{s} a(\tau) \Delta \tau, \quad \text{and} \quad B(t) := \int_{t_0}^{t} b(\tau) \Delta \tau,
\]

then for \(s(t) \in [t_0, x]_\mathbb{T}\) and \(\sigma(t) \in [t_0, y]_\mathbb{T}\), we have that

\[
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{A^q K(\sigma(s)) B^l(\sigma(t))}{\left( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^\frac{1}{q} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^\frac{1}{l} \right)^{\frac{2\alpha}{\beta}}} \Delta s \Delta t \leq C_1(L, K, q) \left( \left( \int_{t_0}^{x} (\sigma(x) - \sigma(s)) (a(s) A^{K-1}(\sigma(s)))^q \Delta s \right) \times \left( \int_{t_0}^{y} (\sigma(y) - \sigma(t)) (b(t) B^{l-1}(\sigma(t)))^q \Delta t \right) \right)
\]

(11)

and

\[
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{K^q A^{\sigma} (\sigma(s)) B^l(\sigma(t))}{\left( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^\frac{1}{q} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^\frac{1}{l} \right)^{\frac{2\alpha}{\beta}}} \Delta s \Delta t \leq C_2(L, K, p) \left( \left( \int_{t_0}^{x} (\sigma(x) - \sigma(s)) \left( K^{K-1}(\sigma(s)) a(s) \right)^q \Delta s \right) \times \left( \int_{t_0}^{y} (\sigma(y) - \sigma(t)) \left( B^{l-1}(\sigma(t)) b(t) \right)^q \Delta t \right) \right) \left( \frac{1}{\beta} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}
\]

(12)

where \(C_1(L, K, q) = (KL)^q\) and \(C_2(L, K, p) = KL(x - t_0)^{\frac{1}{2}} (y - t_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}\).

**Proof.** By using the inequality (7), we obtain

\[
A^K(\sigma(s)) \leq K \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} a(\eta) A^{K-1}(\sigma(\eta)) \Delta \eta,
\]

(13)

\[
B^l(\sigma(t)) \leq L \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} b(\eta) B^{l-1}(\sigma(\eta)) \Delta \eta.
\]

(14)
We use Lemma 1. Then from (13), we get

\[ A^K(\sigma(s)) \leq K(\sigma(s) - t_0) \frac{1}{\beta} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} (a(\eta)A^{K-1}(\sigma(\eta))^{\beta} \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}. \]  

(15)

We use Lemma 1. Then from (14), we also have

\[ B^L(\sigma(t)) \leq L(\sigma(t) - t_0) \frac{1}{\beta} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} (b(\eta)B^{L-1}(\sigma(\eta))^{\beta} \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}. \]  

(16)

From (15) and (16), we get

\[ A^K(\sigma(s))B^L(\sigma(t)) \leq KL(\sigma(s) - t_0)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}(\sigma(t) - t_0)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} (a(\eta)A^{K-1}(\sigma(\eta))^{\beta} \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} (b(\eta)B^{L-1}(\sigma(\eta))^{\beta} \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}. \]  

(17)

From inequality (17), we have

\[ A^{qK}(\sigma(s))B^{qL}(\sigma(t)) \leq (KL)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}(\sigma(s) - t_0)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}(\sigma(t) - t_0)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} (a(\eta)A^{K-1}(\sigma(\eta))^{\beta} \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} (b(\eta)B^{L-1}(\sigma(\eta))^{\beta} \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}. \]  

(18)

Using Lemma 3 in (17) and (18) gives

\[ A^K(\sigma(s))B^L(\sigma(t)) \leq KL \left( h(\sigma(s) - t_0) + h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0) \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} (a(\eta)A^{K-1}(\sigma(\eta))^{\beta} \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} (b(\eta)B^{L-1}(\sigma(\eta))^{\beta} \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}, \]  

(19)

\[ A^{qK}(\sigma(s))B^{qL}(\sigma(t)) \leq (KL)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \left( h(\sigma(s) - t_0) + h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0) \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} (a(\eta)A^{K-1}(\sigma(\eta))^{\beta} \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} (b(\eta)B^{L-1}(\sigma(\eta))^{\beta} \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}. \]  

(20)
Using Lemma 6 in (19) and (20) gives

\[
A^K(\sigma(s))B^L(\sigma(t)) \leq KL \left( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} \right)^{\frac{2}{p'}} \\
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} (a(\eta)A^{K-1}(\sigma(\eta)))^q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} (b(\eta)B^{L-1}(\sigma(\eta)))^q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}},
\]
(21)

And

\[
A^{qK}(\sigma(s))B^{qL}(\sigma(t)) \leq (KL)^q \left( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} \right)^{\frac{2q}{p'q'}} \\
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} (a(\eta)A^{K-1}(\sigma(\eta)))^q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} (b(\eta)B^{L-1}(\sigma(\eta)))^q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}},
\]
(22)

Dividing both sides of (21) and (22) by \( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} \) and \( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} \) respectively, we get that

\[
\frac{A^K(\sigma(s))B^L(\sigma(t))}{\left( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} \right)^{\frac{2}{p'}}} \leq KL \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} (a(\eta)A^{K-1}(\sigma(\eta)))^q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} (b(\eta)B^{L-1}(\sigma(\eta)))^q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}},
\]
(23)

And

\[
\frac{A^{qK}(\sigma(s))B^{qL}(\sigma(t))}{\left( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} \right)^{\frac{2q}{p'q'}}} \leq (KL)^q \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} (a(\eta)A^{K-1}(\sigma(\eta)))^q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} (b(\eta)B^{L-1}(\sigma(\eta)))^q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.
\]
(24)

From (23) by using Lemma 1 we obtain

\[
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{A^K(\sigma(s))B^L(\sigma(t))}{\left( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} \right)^{\frac{2}{p'}}} \Delta s \Delta t \\
\leq KL(x - t_0)^{\frac{1}{p}}(y - t_0)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \int_{t_0}^{x} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} (a(\eta)A^{K-1}(\sigma(\eta)))^q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
\times \int_{t_0}^{y} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} (b(\eta)B^{L-1}(\sigma(\eta)))^q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \Delta t^{\frac{1}{q}}.
\]
(25)
Applying Fubini’s Theorem on (25) and (26) gives

\[
\int_t^x \int_t^y \frac{A^{qK}(\sigma(s))B^{qL}(\sigma(t))}{\left|h(\sigma(s) - t_0)\right|^{\frac{1}{q'}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{q'}}} \Delta s \Delta t \\
\leq (KL)^q \int_t^x \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} (a(\eta)A^{K-1}(\sigma(\eta))^q \Delta \eta \right) \Delta s \\
\times \int_t^y \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} (b(\eta)B^{L-1}(\sigma(\eta))^q \Delta \eta \right) \Delta t
\]  

(26)

Applying Fubini’s Theorem on (25) and (26) gives

\[
\int_t^x \int_t^y \frac{A^{K}(\sigma(s))B^{L}(\sigma(t))}{\left|h(\sigma(s) - t_0)\right|^{\frac{1}{p'}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p'}}} \Delta s \Delta t \\
\leq KL(x - t_0)^{\frac{1}{p'}} (y - t_0)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \left( \int_{t_0}^x (x - \sigma(s)) (a(s)A^{K-1}(\sigma(s))^q \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{q'}} \\
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^y (y - \sigma(t)) (b(t)B^{L-1}(\sigma(t))^q \Delta t \right)^{\frac{1}{q'}}
\] 

\[
\int_t^x \int_t^y \frac{A^{qK}(\sigma(s))B^{qL}(\sigma(t))}{\left|h(\sigma(s) - t_0)\right|^{\frac{1}{q'}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{q'}}} \Delta s \Delta t \\
\leq (KL)^q \left( \int_{t_0}^x (x - \sigma(s)) (a(s)A^{K-1}(\sigma(s))^q \Delta s \right) \}
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^y (y - \sigma(t)) (b(t)B^{L-1}(\sigma(t))^q \Delta t \right)
\] 

Using the facts \(\sigma(x) \geq x, \sigma(y) \geq y\) yields

\[
\int_t^x \int_t^y \frac{A^{K}(\sigma(s))B^{L}(\sigma(t))}{\left|h(\sigma(s) - t_0)\right|^{\frac{1}{p'}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p'}}} \Delta s \Delta t \\
\leq C_2(L, K, p) \left( \int_{t_0}^x (\sigma(x) - \sigma(s)) (a(s)A^{K-1}(\sigma(s))^q \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{q'}} \\
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^y (\sigma(y) - \sigma(t)) (b(t)B^{L-1}(\sigma(t))^q \Delta t \right)^{\frac{1}{q'}}
\] 

\[
\int_t^x \int_t^y \frac{A^{qK}(\sigma(s))B^{qL}(\sigma(t))}{\left|h(\sigma(s) - t_0)\right|^{\frac{1}{q'}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{q'}}} \Delta s \Delta t \\
\leq C_1(L, K, q) \left( \int_{t_0}^x (\sigma(x) - \sigma(s)) (a(s)A^{K-1}(\sigma(s))^2 \Delta s \right) \}
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^y (\sigma(y) - \sigma(t)) (b(t)B^{L-1}(\sigma(t))^2 \Delta t \right)
\]
This completes the proof. □

**Theorem 3.** Let \( a(\tau), b(\eta), A(s) \) and \( B(t) \) be defined as in Theorem 2, thus

\[
\int_0^x \int_0^y \frac{A^q(s(s))B^q(s(t))}{\left( |h(s) - t_0|^{\frac{1}{p'}} + |h^*(s) - t_0|^{\frac{1}{p'}} \right)^{\frac{2q}{p'}}} \Delta s \Delta t
\]

\[
\leq \left( \int_0^x (\sigma(x) - \sigma(s))a^q(s) \Delta s \right) \left( \int_0^y (\sigma(y) - \sigma(t))b^q(t) \Delta t \right)
\]

and

\[
\int_0^x \int_0^y \frac{A(s(s))B(s(t))}{\left( |h(s) - t_0|^{\frac{1}{p'}} + |h^*(s) - t_0|^{\frac{1}{p'}} \right)^{\frac{2q}{p'}}} \Delta s \Delta t
\]

\[
\leq (x - t_0)^{\frac{1}{p}} (y - t_0)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \left( \int_0^x (\sigma(x) - \sigma(s))a^q(s) \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \int_0^y (\sigma(y) - \sigma(t))b^q(t) \Delta t \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}}.
\]

**Proof.** Put \( K = L = 1 \) in (11) and (12). This completes the proof. □

In Theorem 2, if we choose \( T = \mathbb{R} \), then we have relation (1) and the next results:

**Corollary 2.** If \( a(s) \geq 0, b(t) \geq 0 \). Define \( A(s) := \int_0^s a(\eta) \, d\eta \) and \( B(t) := \int_0^t b(\eta) \, d\eta \), then

\[
\int_0^x \int_0^y \frac{A^K(s)B^L(t)}{\left( |h(s)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} + |h^*(s)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} \right)^{\frac{2q}{p'}}} dsdt
\]

\[
\leq C_1(L, K, q) \left( \int_0^x (x - s)(a(s)A^{K-1}(s))^q \, ds \right)
\]

\[
\times \left( \int_0^y (y - t)(b(t)B^{L-1}(t))^q \, dt \right).
\]

and

\[
\int_0^x \int_0^y \frac{A^K(s)B^L(t)}{\left( |h(s)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} + |h^*(s)|^{\frac{1}{p'}} \right)^{\frac{2q}{p'}}} dsdt
\]

\[
\leq C_3(L, K, p) \left( \int_0^x (x - s) \left( A^{K-1}(s)a(s) \right)^q \, ds \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}
\]

\[
\times \left( \int_0^y (y - t) \left( B^{L-1}(t)b(t) \right)^q \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}
\]

where

\[
C_3(L, K, p) = KL(xy)^{\frac{1}{p'}}.
\]

In Theorem 2, if we chose \( T = \mathbb{Z} \), then we get (2), and the next result:

**Corollary 3.** If \( a(n) \geq 0 \) and \( b(m) \geq 0 \). Define

\[
A(n) = \sum_{s=0}^n a(s), \quad B(m) = \sum_{k=0}^m b(k).
\]
Then
\[ \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \frac{A^q(n)B^q(m)}{\left( h(n+1) + |r^*(m+1)| \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \leq C_1(K, L, q) \left( \sum_{n=1}^{N} (N + 1 - (n+1))(a(n)A^{L-1}(n))^q \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \left( \sum_{m=1}^{M} (M + 1 - (m+1))(b(m)B^{L-1}(m))^q \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \]
and
\[ \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \frac{A^L(n)B^K(m)}{\left( h(n+1) + |r^*(m+1)| \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \leq C_4(K, L, p) \left( \sum_{n=1}^{N} (N + 1 - (n+1))(a(n)A^{L-1}(n))^q \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \left( \sum_{m=1}^{M} (M + 1 - (m+1))(b(m)B^{L-1}(m))^q \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \]
where
\[ C_4(K, L, p) = KL(NM)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \]

Remark 1. Taking \( p = q = 2 \) in Corollary 3 gives the result due to Hamiaz and Abuelela ([11], Theorem 3).

Corollary 4. With the hypotheses of Theorem 2 we have:
\[ \int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{A^q(s)B^q(t)}{\left( h(s) - t_0 \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + |r^*(t) - t_0|^{\frac{1}{p}}} \frac{\Delta s \Delta t}{\frac{1}{p}} \leq C_1(K, L, q) \left\{ h \left( \int_{t_0}^{x} (s(x) - s(t)) \left[ A^{K-1}(s(x)) \right]^q \Delta s \right) \right. \]
\[ + h^* \left( \int_{t_0}^{y} (s(y) - s(t)) \left[ b(t)B^{L-1}(s(t)) \right]^q \Delta t \right) \right\} \]
and
\[ \int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{A^K(s)B^L(t)}{\left( h(s) - t_0 \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + |r^*(t) - t_0|^{\frac{1}{p}}} \frac{\Delta s \Delta t}{\frac{1}{p}} \leq C_2(K, L, p) \left\{ h \left( \int_{t_0}^{x} (s(x) - s(t)) \left[ A^{K-1}(s(x))a(s) \right]^q \Delta s \right) \right. \]
\[ + h^* \left( \int_{t_0}^{y} (s(y) - s(t)) \left[ B^{L-1}(s(t))b(t) \right]^q \Delta t \right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}}. \]

Proof. Using the Fenchel-Young inequality (5) in ([11] and (12)). This proves the claim. \( \square \)

Theorem 4. Assuming the time scale \( \mathbb{T} \) with \( s, t, t_0, x, y \in \mathbb{T}, A(s) \) and \( B(t) \) are defined as in Theorem 2. Suppose \( f(t) \geq 0 \) and \( g(\eta) \geq 0 \) are right-dense continuous functions on \( [t_0, x]_{\mathbb{T}} \) and \( [t_0, y]_{\mathbb{T}} \) respectively. Suppose that \( \Phi \geq 0 \) and \( \Psi \geq 0 \) are convex, and submultiplicative functions on \([0, \infty)\). Furthermore assume that
\[ F(s) := \int_{t_0}^{s} f(\tau) \Delta \tau, \quad \text{and} \quad G(t) := \int_{t_0}^{t} g(\eta) \Delta \eta, \tag{27} \]
then for $\sigma(s) \in [t_0, x]_T$ and $\sigma(t) \in [t_0, y]_T$, we have that
\[
\int_{t_0}^x \int_{t_0}^y \frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s))\Psi(B^\sigma(t))}{\left| h(\sigma(s) - t_0) \right|^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left| h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0) \right|^{\frac{1}{p}}} \Delta s \Delta t 
\leq M_1(p) \left( \int_{t_0}^x \left( \sigma(x) - \sigma(s) \right) \left( f(s) \Phi \left( \frac{a(s)}{f(s)} \right) \right)^q \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} 
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^y \left( \sigma(y) - \sigma(t) \right) \left( g(t) \Psi \left( \frac{b(t)}{g(t)} \right) \right)^q \Delta t \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}
\]
where
\[
M_1(p) = \left\{ \int_{t_0}^x \left( \frac{\Phi(F^\sigma(s))}{F^\sigma(s)} \right)^p \Delta s \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \int_{t_0}^y \left( \frac{\Psi(G^\sigma(t))}{G^\sigma(t)} \right)^p \Delta t \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}}.
\]

**Proof.** From the properties of $\Phi$ and using (2), we obtain
\[
\Phi(A^\sigma(s)) = \Phi \left( \frac{F(\sigma(s)) \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} f(\tau) \frac{a(\tau)}{f(\tau)} \Delta \tau}{\int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} f(\tau) \Delta \tau} \right) 
\leq \frac{\Phi(F(\sigma(s)))}{F(\sigma(s))} \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} f(\tau) \Phi \left( \frac{a(\tau)}{f(\tau)} \right) \Delta \tau.
\]
Using (1) in (29), we see that
\[
\Phi(A^\sigma(s)) \leq \frac{\Phi(F^\sigma(s))}{F^\sigma(s)} (\sigma(s) - t_0)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} \left( f(\tau) \Phi \left[ \frac{a(\tau)}{f(\tau)} \right] \right)^q \Delta \tau \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.
\]
In addition, from the convexity and submultiplicative property of $\Psi$, we get by using (2) and (1):
\[
\Psi(B^\sigma(t)) \leq \frac{\Psi(G^\sigma(t))}{G^\sigma(t)} (\sigma(t) - t_0)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} \left( g(\eta) \Psi \left[ \frac{b(\eta)}{g(\eta)} \right] \right)^q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.
\]
From (30) and (31), we have
\[
\Phi(A^\sigma(s)) \Psi(B^\sigma(t)) \leq (\sigma(s) - t_0)^{\frac{1}{p}} (\sigma(t) - t_0)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \frac{\Phi(F^\sigma(s))}{F^\sigma(s)} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} \left( f(\tau) \Phi \left[ \frac{a(\tau)}{f(\tau)} \right] \right)^q \Delta \tau \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} 
\times \left( \frac{\Psi(G^\sigma(t))}{G^\sigma(t)} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} \left( g(\eta) \Psi \left[ \frac{b(\eta)}{g(\eta)} \right] \right)^q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}
\]
Using (5) on $(\sigma(s) - t_0)^{\frac{1}{p}} (\sigma(t) - t_0)^{\frac{1}{p}}$ gives:
\[
\Phi(A^\sigma(s)) \Psi(B^\sigma(t)) \leq \left( h(\sigma(s) - t_0) + h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0) \right) \left( \frac{\Phi(F^\sigma(s))}{F^\sigma(s)} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} \left( f(\tau) \Phi \left[ \frac{a(\tau)}{f(\tau)} \right] \right)^q \Delta \tau \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} 
\times \left( \frac{\Psi(G^\sigma(t))}{G^\sigma(t)} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} \left( g(\eta) \Psi \left[ \frac{b(\eta)}{g(\eta)} \right] \right)^q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.
\]
Applying Lemma 6 on the right hand side of (33), we see that

$$\Phi(A^\sigma(s))\Psi(B^\sigma(t)) \leq \left( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{1/p} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{1/p} \right)^{\frac{q}{p}}$$

$$\times \left( \frac{\Phi(F^\sigma(s))}{F^\sigma(s)} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} \left( f(\tau)\Phi \left[ \frac{a(\tau)}{f(\tau)} \right] \right) q \Delta \tau \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right)$$

$$\times \left( \frac{\Psi(G^\sigma(t))}{G^\sigma(t)} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} \left( g(\eta)\Psi \left[ \frac{b(\eta)}{g(\eta)} \right] \right) q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right) . \quad (34)$$

From (34), we have

$$\frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s))\Psi(B^\sigma(t))}{\left( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{1/p} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{1/p} \right)^{\frac{q}{p}}} \leq \left( \frac{\Phi(F^\sigma(s))}{F^\sigma(s)} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} \left( f(\tau)\Phi \left[ \frac{a(\tau)}{f(\tau)} \right] \right) q \Delta \tau \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right)$$

$$\times \left( \frac{\Psi(G^\sigma(t))}{G^\sigma(t)} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} \left( g(\eta)\Psi \left[ \frac{b(\eta)}{g(\eta)} \right] \right) q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right) . \quad (35)$$

From (35), we obtain

$$\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s))\Psi(B^\sigma(t))}{\left( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{1/p} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{1/p} \right)^{\frac{q}{p}}} \Delta s \Delta t$$

$$\leq \left( \frac{\Phi(F^\sigma(s))}{F^\sigma(s)} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} \left( f(\tau)\Phi \left[ \frac{a(\tau)}{f(\tau)} \right] \right) q \Delta \tau \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right)$$

$$\times \left( \frac{\Psi(G^\sigma(t))}{G^\sigma(t)} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} \left( g(\eta)\Psi \left[ \frac{b(\eta)}{g(\eta)} \right] \right) q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right) \Delta s \Delta t . \quad (36)$$

From (36), by using (1), we have

$$\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s))\Psi(B^\sigma(t))}{\left( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{1/p} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{1/p} \right)^{\frac{q}{p}}} \Delta s \Delta t$$

$$\leq \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{x} \left( \frac{\Phi(F^\sigma(s))}{F^\sigma(s)} \right)^{p} \Delta s \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} \left( f(\tau)\Phi \left[ \frac{a(\tau)}{f(\tau)} \right] \right)^{q} \Delta \tau \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

$$\times \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{y} \left( \frac{\Psi(G^\sigma(t))}{G^\sigma(t)} \right)^{p} \Delta t \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} \left( g(\eta)\Psi \left[ \frac{b(\eta)}{g(\eta)} \right] \right)^{q} \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \Delta s \Delta t . \quad (37)$$

From (37), by using (5), we obtain

$$\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s))\Psi(B^\sigma(t))}{\left( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{1/p} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{1/p} \right)^{\frac{q}{p}}} \Delta s \Delta t$$

$$\leq M_1(p) \left( \int_{t_0}^{x} (x - \sigma(s)) \left( f(s)\Phi \left[ \frac{a(s)}{f(s)} \right] \right)^{q} \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

$$\times \left( \int_{t_0}^{y} (y - \sigma(t)) \left( g(t)\Psi \left[ \frac{b(t)}{g(t)} \right] \right)^{q} \Delta t \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} .$$
By using the facts \( \sigma(x) \geq x \) and \( \sigma(y) \geq y \), we obtain
\[
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s))\Psi(B^\sigma(t))}{\left(\left| h(\sigma(s) - t_0) \right|^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left| h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0) \right|^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^p} \Delta s \Delta t
\leq M_1(p) \left( \int_{t_0}^{x} (\sigma(x) - \sigma(s)) \left( f(s) \Phi \left[ \frac{\sigma(t)}{\sigma(s)} \right] \right)^{\frac{q}{n}} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^{y} (\sigma(y) - \sigma(t)) \left( g(t) \Psi \left[ \frac{\sigma(t)}{\sigma(s)} \right] \right)^{\frac{q}{n}} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}
\]
where
\[
M_1(p) = \left\{ \left( \int_{t_0}^{x} \frac{\Phi(F^\sigma(s))}{F^\sigma(s)} \right)^p ds \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Psi(G^\sigma(t))}{G^\sigma(t)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}}\Delta t.
\]
This completes the proof. \( \square \)

In Theorem 4, taking \( \mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R} \), we have (1) and the result:

**Corollary 5.** Assume that \( a(s) \geq 0, b(t) \geq 0, f(\tau) \geq 0 \) and \( g(\eta) \geq 0 \), we define
\[
A(s) := \int_{0}^{s} a(\eta)d\eta, \quad B(t) := \int_{0}^{t} b(\eta)d\eta, \quad F(s) := \int_{0}^{\tau} f(\tau)d\tau, \quad \text{and} \quad G(t) := \int_{0}^{t} g(\eta)d\eta.
\]
Then
\[
\int_{0}^{x} \int_{0}^{y} \frac{\Phi(A(s)\Psi(B(t)))}{\left(\left| h(s) \right|^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left| h^*(t) \right|^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^p} ds dt
\leq M_2(p) \left( \int_{t_0}^{x} (x - s) \left( f(s) \Phi \left[ \frac{a(s)}{f(s)} \right] \right)^{\frac{q}{n}} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^{y} (y - t) \left( g(t) \Psi \left[ \frac{b(t)}{g(t)} \right] \right)^{\frac{q}{n}} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}
\]
where
\[
M_2(p) = \left\{ \int_{0}^{x} \frac{\Phi(F(s))}{F(s)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} ds \left\{ \int_{0}^{y} \frac{\Psi(G(t))}{G(t)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} dt.
\]

In Theorem 4, taking \( \mathbb{T} = \mathbb{Z} \), gives (2) and the result:

**Corollary 6.** Assume that \( a(n) \geq 0, b(m) \geq 0, f(n) \geq 0 \) and \( g(m) \geq 0 \) are sequences of real numbers. Define
\[
A(n) = \sum_{s=0}^{n} a(s), \quad B(m) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} b(k), \quad F(n) = \sum_{s=0}^{n} f(s) \quad \text{and} \quad G(m) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} g(k).
\]
Then
\[
\sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \frac{\Phi(A(n))\Psi(B(m))}{\left(\left| h(n+1) \right|^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left| h^*(m+1) \right|^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^p}
\leq M_3(p) \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{N} (N + 1 - (n + 1)) \left( f(n) \Phi \left[ \frac{a(n)}{f(n)} \right] \right)^{\frac{q}{n}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}
\times \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^{M} (M + 1 - (m + 1)) \left( g(m) \Psi \left[ \frac{b(m)}{g(m)} \right] \right)^{\frac{q}{n}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}
\]
where
\[ M_3(p) = \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left( \frac{\Phi(F(n))}{F(n)} \right)^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^{M} \left( \frac{\Psi(G(m))}{G(m)} \right)^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \]

**Remark 2.** In Corollary 6, if \( p = q = 2 \) we get the result due to Hamiaz and Abuelela ([1], Theorem 5).

**Corollary 7.** Under the hypotheses of Theorem 4 the following inequality hold:
\[
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s))\Psi(B^\sigma(t))}{\left( h(\sigma(s) - t_0) + h^*(\sigma(s) - t_0) \right)^{\frac{p}{p'}}} \Delta s \Delta t \\
\leq M_4 \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{x} (\sigma(x) - \sigma(s)) \left( f(s)\Phi \left[ \frac{a(s)}{f(s)} \right] \right)^4 \Delta s \right\} \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{y} (\sigma(t) - \sigma(s)) \left( g(t)\Psi \left[ \frac{b(t)}{g(t)} \right] \right)^4 \Delta t \right\}^{\frac{1}{4}} \]

**Proof.** Using (5) in (28). This proves our claim. \( \square \)

**Lemma 7.** With hypotheses of Theorem 4, we get:
\[
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s))^2\Psi(B^\sigma(t))^2}{\left( h(\sigma(s) - t_0) + h^*(\sigma(s) - t_0) \right)^2} \Delta s \Delta t \\
\leq M_4 \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{x} (\sigma(x) - \sigma(s)) \left( f(s)\Phi \left[ \frac{a(s)}{f(s)} \right] \right)^4 \Delta s \right\} \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{y} (\sigma(t) - \sigma(s)) \left( g(t)\Psi \left[ \frac{b(t)}{g(t)} \right] \right)^4 \Delta t \right\} \]

where
\[
M_4 = \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{x} \left( \frac{\Phi(F'(s))^4}{(F'(s))^4} \right) \Delta s \right\} \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{y} \left( \frac{\Psi(G'(t))^4}{(G'(t))^4} \right) \Delta t \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \]

**Proof.** From (30) and (31) and by using Fenchel-Young inequality with \( p = q = 2 \) we have
\[
\Phi(A^\sigma(s))^2\Psi(B^\sigma(t))^2 \\
\leq \left( h(\sigma(s) - t_0) + h^*(\sigma(s) - t_0) \right) \left( \frac{\Phi(F'(s))^2}{(F'(s))^2} \right) \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} \left( f(\tau)\Phi \left[ \frac{a(\tau)}{f(\tau)} \right] \right)^2 d\tau \right) \\
\times \left( \frac{\Psi(G'(t))^2}{(G'(t))^2} \right) \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} \left( g(\eta)\Psi \left[ \frac{b(\eta)}{g(\eta)} \right] \right)^2 d\eta \right). \]
From (40), by using (1) with \( p = q = 2 \), we obtain
\[
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s))^2 \Psi(B^\sigma(t))^2}{h(\sigma(s) - t_0) + h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)} \, ds \, dt \\
\leq \int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Phi(F^\sigma(s))^2}{(F^\sigma(s))^2} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} (f(\tau)\Phi(a(\tau))/f(\tau))^2 \, d\tau \right) \, ds \\
\times \int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Psi(G^\sigma(t))^2}{(G^\sigma(t))^2} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} (g(\eta)\Psi(b(\eta))/g(\eta))^2 \, d\eta \right) \, dt \\
\leq \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Phi(F^\sigma(s))^4}{(F^\sigma(s))^4} (\sigma(s) - t_0)^2 \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} (f(\tau)\Phi(a(\tau))/f(\tau))^4 \, d\tau \right) \, ds \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
\times \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Psi(G^\sigma(t))^4}{(G^\sigma(t))^4} (\sigma(t) - t_0)^2 \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} (g(\eta)\Psi(b(\eta))/g(\eta))^4 \, d\eta \right) \, dt \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}. 
\]

Applying (5) on (41), we obtain
\[
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s))^2 \Psi(B^\sigma(t))^2}{h(\sigma(s) - t_0) + h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)} \, ds \, dt \\
\leq \{ \int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Phi(F^\sigma(s))^4}{(F^\sigma(s))^4} (\sigma(s) - t_0)^2 \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} (f(\tau)\Phi(a(\tau))/f(\tau))^4 \, d\tau \right) \, ds \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
\times \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Psi(G^\sigma(t))^4}{(G^\sigma(t))^4} (\sigma(t) - t_0)^2 \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} (g(\eta)\Psi(b(\eta))/g(\eta))^4 \, d\eta \right) \, dt \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
= M_4 \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{x} (x - \sigma(s)) \left( f(s)\Phi(a(s)/f(s))^4 \right) \, ds \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{y} (t - \sigma(t)) \left( g(t)\Psi(b(t)/g(t))^4 \right) \, dt \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}. 
\]

Since \( \sigma(x) \geq x \) and \( \sigma(y) \geq y \), from the last inequality above, we have
\[
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s))^2 \Psi(B^\sigma(t))^2}{h(\sigma(s) - t_0) + h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)} \, ds \, dt \\
\leq M_4 \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{x} (x - \sigma(s)) \left( f(s)\Phi(a(s)/f(s))^4 \right) \, ds \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ \int_{t_0}^{y} (t - \sigma(t)) \left( g(t)\Psi(b(t)/g(t))^4 \right) \, dt \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}
\]
where \( M_4 \) defined as in (39). This proves our claim.
\[\square\]

**Theorem 5.** Assume the time scale \( \mathbb{T} \) with \( t, s, x_0, t_0, y, \mathbb{T} \). Suppose that \( b(\tau) \geq 0 \) and \( a(\tau) \geq 0 \) are right-dense continuous functions on \([t_0, y]_\mathbb{T} \) and \([t_0, x]_\mathbb{T} \). Let \( G, F, f, g, \Psi \) and \( \Phi \) be as assumed in Theorem 4. Furthermore assume that

\[ A(s) := \frac{1}{F(s)} \int_{t_0}^{s} a(\tau)f(\tau) \, d\tau, \quad \text{and} \quad B(t) := \frac{1}{G(t)} \int_{t_0}^{t} b(\eta)g(\eta) \, d\eta, \quad (42) \]
then for $\sigma(s) \in [t_0, x]_T$ and $\sigma(t) \in [t_0, y]_T$, we have that
\[
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s)) \Psi(B^\sigma(t)) F^\sigma(s) G^\sigma(t)}{\left(h(\sigma(s) - t_0) + h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)\right)} \Delta s \Delta t
\leq M_5(p) \left( \int_{t_0}^{x} (\sigma(x) - \sigma(s)) \left(f(s)\Phi(a(s))\right)^q \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^{y} (\sigma(y) - \sigma(t)) \left(g(t)\Psi(b(t))\right)^q \Delta t \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.
\]  
(43)

where
\[M_5(p) = (x - t_0)^\frac{p}{q} (y - t_0)^\frac{p}{q}.
\]  
(44)

Proof. From (42), we see that
\[\Phi(A^\sigma(s)) = \Phi\left(\frac{1}{F^\sigma(s)} \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} f(\tilde{\tau}) a(\tilde{\tau}) \Delta \tilde{\tau}\right).
\]  
(45)

Applying (1) on (45), we obtain
\[\Phi(A^\sigma(s)) \leq \frac{(\sigma(s) - t_0)^\frac{1}{p}}{F^\sigma(s)} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} \left(f(\tilde{\tau})\Phi[a(\tilde{\tau})]\right)^q \Delta \tilde{\tau} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.
\]  
(46)

From (46), we get
\[\Phi(A^\sigma(s)) F^\sigma(s) \leq (\sigma(s) - t_0)^\frac{1}{p} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} \left(f(\tilde{\tau})\Phi[a(\tilde{\tau})]\right)^q \Delta \tilde{\tau} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.
\]  
(47)

Similarly, we obtain
\[\Psi(B^\sigma(t)) G^\sigma(t) \leq (\sigma(t) - t_0)^\frac{1}{q} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} \left(g(\eta)\Psi[b(\eta)]\right)^q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.
\]  
(48)

From (47) and (48), we observe that
\[\Phi(A^\sigma(s)) \Psi(B^\sigma(t)) F^\sigma(s) G^\sigma(t) \leq (\sigma(s) - t_0)^\frac{1}{p} (\sigma(t) - t_0)^\frac{1}{q}
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} \left(f(\tilde{\tau})\Phi[a(\tilde{\tau})]\right)^q \Delta \tilde{\tau} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} \left(g(\eta)\Psi[b(\eta)]\right)^q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.
\]  
(49)

Applying the Lemma 3 on the term $(\sigma(s) - t_0)^\frac{1}{p} (\sigma(t) - t_0)^\frac{1}{q}$, gives:
\[\Phi(A^\sigma(s)) \Psi(B^\sigma(t)) F^\sigma(s) G^\sigma(t) \leq \left(h(\sigma(s) - t_0) + h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)\right)^\frac{1}{q}
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} \left(f(\tilde{\tau})\Phi[a(\tilde{\tau})]\right)^q \Delta \tilde{\tau} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} \left(g(\eta)\Psi[b(\eta)]\right)^q \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.
\]  
(50)
From (6) and (50), we obtain

$$
\Phi(A^\sigma(s))\Psi(B^\sigma(t))G^\sigma(t)F^\sigma(s) \leq \left( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p^*}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right)^{\frac{2\alpha}{p^*}} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} \left( f(\tau)\Phi[a(\tau)] \right)^{\frac{q}{\alpha}} \Delta \tau \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} \left( g(\eta)\Psi[b(\eta)] \right)^{\frac{q}{\alpha}} \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \tag{51}
$$

Dividing both sides of (51) by \( \left( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p^*}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right)^{\frac{2\alpha}{p^*}} \), we get

$$
\frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s))\Psi(B^\sigma(t))G^\sigma(t)F^\sigma(s)}{\left( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p^*}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right)^{\frac{2\alpha}{p^*}}} \leq \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} \left( f(\tau)\Phi[a(\tau)] \right)^{\frac{q}{\alpha}} \Delta \tau \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} \left( g(\eta)\Psi[b(\eta)] \right)^{\frac{q}{\alpha}} \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \tag{52}
$$

Taking delta-integral for (52), yields:

$$
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s))\Psi(B^\sigma(t))G^\sigma(t)F^\sigma(s)}{\left( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p^*}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right)^{\frac{2\alpha}{p^*}}} \Delta s \Delta t
\leq \left( \int_{t_0}^{x} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} \left( f(\tau)\Phi[a(\tau)] \right)^{\frac{q}{\alpha}} \Delta \tau \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \Delta s \right) \left( \int_{t_0}^{y} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} \left( g(\eta)\Psi[b(\eta)] \right)^{\frac{q}{\alpha}} \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \Delta t \right). \tag{53}
$$

Using (1) in (53), yield:

$$
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s))\Psi(B^\sigma(t))G^\sigma(t)F^\sigma(s)}{\left( |h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p^*}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right)^{\frac{2\alpha}{p^*}}} \Delta s \Delta t
\leq (x - t_0)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} (y - t_0)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \left( \int_{t_0}^{x} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} \left( f(\tau)\Phi[a(\tau)] \right)^{\frac{q}{\alpha}} \Delta \tau \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \times \left( \int_{t_0}^{y} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} \left( g(\eta)\Psi[b(\eta)] \right)^{\frac{q}{\alpha}} \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \Delta t \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}
= M_5(p) \left( \int_{t_0}^{x} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(s)} \left( f(\tau)\Phi[a(\tau)] \right)^{\frac{q}{\alpha}} \Delta \tau \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \times \left( \int_{t_0}^{y} \left( \int_{t_0}^{\sigma(t)} \left( g(\eta)\Psi[b(\eta)] \right)^{\frac{q}{\alpha}} \Delta \eta \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \Delta t \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}, \tag{54}
$$

where \( M_5 \) defined as in (44). From (5) and (54), we get:

\[
\int_0^x \int_0^y \frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s))\Psi(B^\sigma(t))G^\sigma(t)F^\sigma(s)}{\left( |h^\sigma(s) - t_0|^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} + |h^\sigma(s) + t_0|^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} \right)^{\frac{\sigma}{2}}} \Delta s \Delta t \\
= M_5(p) \left( \int_0^x (x - \sigma(s)) \left( f(s) \Phi[a(s)] \right) \frac{q}{\sigma} \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
\times \left( \int_0^y (y - \sigma(t)) \left( g(t) \Psi[b(t)] \right) \frac{q}{\sigma} \Delta t \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.
\]

By using the fact \( \sigma(x) \geq x \) and \( \sigma(y) \geq y \), we obtain

\[
\int_0^x \int_0^y \frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s))\Psi(B^\sigma(t))G^\sigma(t)F^\sigma(s)}{\left( |h^\sigma(s) - t_0|^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} + |h^\sigma(s) + t_0|^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} \right)^{\frac{\sigma}{2}}} \Delta s \Delta t \\
= M_5(p) \left( \int_0^x \sigma(x) - \sigma(s) \left( f(s) \Phi[a(s)] \right) \frac{q}{\sigma} \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
\times \left( \int_0^y \sigma(y) - \sigma(t) \left( g(t) \Psi[b(t)] \right) \frac{q}{\sigma} \Delta t \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.
\]

This completes the proof. \( \Box \)

Taking \( \mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R} \) in Theorem 5 with relation (1), we have:

**Corollary 8.** Assume \( g(t) \geq 0, b(t) \geq 0, f(s) \geq 0, a(s) \geq 0 \). Define

\[
A(s) := \frac{1}{F(s)} \int_0^s f(\tilde{\tau})a(\tilde{\tau}) d\tilde{\tau} \quad \text{and} \quad B(t) := \frac{1}{G(t)} \int_0^t g(\tilde{\tau})b(\tilde{\tau}) d\tilde{\tau},
\]

\[
F(s) := \int_0^s f(\tilde{\tau}) d\tilde{\tau} \quad \text{and} \quad G(t) := \int_0^t g(\tilde{\tau}) d\tilde{\tau}.
\]

Then

\[
\int_0^x \int_0^y \frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s))\Psi(B(t))F(s)G(t)}{\left( |h(s)|^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} + |h^*(t)|^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} \right)^{\frac{\sigma}{2}}} \Delta s \Delta t \\
\leq M_6(p) \left( \int_0^x (x - s) \left( f(s) \Phi[a(s)] \right) \frac{q}{\sigma} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
\times \left( \int_0^y (y - t) \left( g(t) \Psi[b(t)] \right) \frac{q}{\sigma} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}
\]

where

\[
M_6(p) = (x)^{\frac{1}{q}} (y)^{\frac{1}{q}}
\]

Taking \( \mathbb{T} = \mathbb{Z} \) in Theorem 5 with relation (2), gives:

**Corollary 9.** Assume \( g(n) \geq 0, b(n) \geq 0, f(n) \geq 0, a(n) \geq 0 \). Define

\[
A(n) := \frac{1}{F(n)} \sum_{s=0}^n f(s)a(s) \quad \text{and} \quad B(m) := \frac{1}{G(m)} \sum_{k=0}^m g(k)b(k).
\]
Then
\[
F(n) := \sum_{s=0}^{n} f(s) \quad \text{and} \quad G(m) := \sum_{k=0}^{m} g(k).
\]

With the hypotheses of Theorem 5, we get:

In Corollary 9, if \( p = q = 2 \), we get the result due to Hamiaz and Abuelela ([1], Theorem 7).

**Remark 3.** In Corollary 9, if \( p = q = 2 \) we get the result due to Hamiaz and Abuelela ([1], Theorem 7).

**Corollary 10.** With the hypotheses of Theorem 5, we get:

\[
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{\Phi(A^\sigma(s)) \Psi(B^\tau(t)) F(n) G(m)}{\left| h(\sigma(s) - t_0) \right| \frac{1}{\| P \|} + \left| h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0) \right| \frac{1}{\| P \|}} \Delta s \Delta t \\
\leq M_5(p) \left( \sum_{n=1}^{N} (N + 1 - (n + 1)) \left( f(n) \Phi(a(n)) \right)^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
\times \left( \sum_{m=1}^{M} (M + 1 - (m + 1)) \left( g(m) \Psi(b(m)) \right)^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}
\]

where

\[
M_5(p) = (NM)^{\frac{1}{p}}.
\]

**Proof.** We apply the Fenchel-Young inequality (5) in (43). This completes the proof. \( \square \)

### 3. Some Applications

We can apply our inequalities to obtain different formulas of Hilbert-type inequalities by suggesting \( h^*(y) \) and \( h(x) \) by some functions:

In (12), as a special case, if we take \( h(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \), we have \( h^*(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \) see [12], we get

\[
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{A^K(\sigma(s)) B^L(\sigma(t))}{\left| h(\sigma(s) - t_0) \right| \frac{1}{\| P \|} + \left| h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0) \right| \frac{1}{\| P \|}} \Delta s \Delta t \\
= \int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{A^K(\sigma(s)) B^L(\sigma(t))}{\left( \sigma(s) - t_0 \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left( \sigma(t) - t_0 \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}} \Delta s \Delta t \\
\leq \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{p}{p+q}} C_2(L, K, p) \left( \int_{t_0}^{x} (\sigma(x) - \sigma(s)) \left( A^{K-1}(\sigma(s) a(s) \right)^q \Delta s \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
\times \left( \int_{t_0}^{y} (\sigma(y) - \sigma(t)) \left( B^{L-1}(\sigma(t) b(t) \right)^q \Delta t \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}
\]
where $C_2(L, K, p)$ defined as in Theorem 2. Consequently, for $\alpha = \beta = 1$, inequality (55) produces

$$
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{A^K(\sigma(s))B^L(\sigma(t))}{\left((\sigma(s) - t_0) + (\sigma(t) - t_0)\right)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}} \Delta s \Delta t
$$

Then (12) gives

$$\beta = \alpha$$

On the other hand if we take $h(n) = \frac{m}{r}, r > 1$, then $h^*(m) = \frac{m^2}{r^2}$ where $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 1$ and $n, m \in \mathbb{R}_+$, then (12) gives

$$
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{A^K(\sigma(s))B^L(\sigma(t))}{\left(|h(\sigma(s) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + |h^*(\sigma(t) - t_0)|^{\frac{1}{\beta}}\right)^{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}}} \Delta s \Delta t
$$

Clearly, when $\beta = \frac{1}{2K}$, the inequality (57) becomes

$$
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{A^K(\sigma(s))B^L(\sigma(t))}{\left((k(\sigma(s) - t_0)^r + (r(\sigma(t) - t_0)^k)^a\right)^{\frac{2a}{\beta}}} \Delta s \Delta t
$$

If $\beta = \alpha = 1$. From (57), we get

$$
\int_{t_0}^{x} \int_{t_0}^{y} \frac{A^K(\sigma(s))B^L(\sigma(t))}{\left((k(\sigma(s) - t_0)^r + (r(\sigma(t) - t_0)^k)^a\right)^{\frac{2a}{\beta}}} \Delta s \Delta t
$$
4. Conclusions

In this paper, with the help of a Fenchel-Legendre transform, which is used in various problems involving symmetry, we generalized a number of Hilbert-type inequalities to a general time scale. Besides that, in order to obtain some new inequalities as special cases, we also extended our inequalities to discrete and continuous calculus. In the future, we can generalize these inequalities in a different way by using other mathematical tools.

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