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DOI 10.1515/tmj-2015-0012

On some Hermite-Hadamard-type integral inequalities for co-ordinated (α, QC)- and (α, CJ)-convex functions

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Abstract

In the article, the authors introduce the new concepts "co-ordinated (α, QC)-, (α, JQC)-, (α, CJ)- and (α, J)-convex functions", establish some Hermite-Hadamard's type integral inequalities for the co-ordinated (α, QC)-, (α, JQC)-, (α, CJ)- and (α, J)-convex functions.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. **26A51**. 26D15, 26D20, 26E60, 41A55
Keywords. co-ordinated (α, QC)-convex function, co-ordinated (α, JQC)-convex function, co-ordinated (α, CJ)-convex function, co-ordinated (α, J)-convex function; Hermite-Hadamard integral inequality.

1 Introduction

The following definitions are well known in the literature.

Definition 1.1. A function $f: I \subseteq \mathbb{R} = (-\infty, +\infty) \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be convex if

$$f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \le \lambda f(x) + (1-\lambda) f(y) \tag{1.1}$$

holds for all $x, y \in I$ and $\lambda \in [0,1]$.

Definition 1.2. A function $f: I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is Jensen-convex(J), if

$$f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \le \frac{f(x)+f(y)}{2} \tag{1.2}$$

holds for all $x, y \in I$.

Definition 1.3. ([5, 6, 8]) A function $f: I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be quasi-convex(QC), if

$$f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \le \max\{f(x), f(y)\} \tag{1.3}$$

holds for all $x, y \in I$ and $\lambda \in [0,1]$.

In [5], the authors introduced the class of real functions of JQ type, defined as follows.

Definition 1.4. ([5]) A function $f: I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is Jensen- or J-quasi-convex(JQC) if

$$f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \le \max\{f(x), f(y)\} \tag{1.4}$$

holds for all $x, y \in I$.

Tbilisi Mathematical Journal 8(2) (2015), pp. 75–86.
Tbilisi Centre for Mathematical Sciences.
Received by the editors: 29 January 2015.
Accepted for publication: 24 May 2015.

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In [5], Dragomir and Pearce proved the following theorem:

Theorem 1.1 ([5, Theorem 2.2])**.** Suppose $a, b \in I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ and $a < b$. If $f \in JQC(I) \cap L_1([a, b])$, then

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f(x)\,\mathrm{d}\,x + I(a,b), \tag{1.5}$$

where

$$I(a,b) = \int_0^1 |f(ta+(1-t)b) - f((1-t)a+tb)|\,\mathrm{d}\,t. \tag{1.6}$$

In [3, 4], S.S. Dragomir considered the convexity on the co-ordinated.

Definition 1.5 ([3, 4])**.** A function $f : \Delta = [a, b] \times [c, d] \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be convex on the co-ordinates on Δ with $a < b$ and $c < d$ if the partial mappings

$$f_y : [a,b] \to \mathbb{R}, f_y(u) = f_y(u,y) \ \textit{and} \ f_x : [c,d] \to \mathbb{R}, f_x(v) = f_x(x,v) \tag{1.7}$$

are convex where defined for all $x \in (a, b), y \in (c, d)$.

A formal definition for co-ordinated convex functions may be stated as follows:

Definition 1.6. A function $f : \Delta = [a, b] \times [c, d] \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ is said to be convex on the co-ordinates on Δ with $a < b$ and $c < d$ if the inequality

$$\begin{aligned} &f(tx+(1-t)z, \lambda y+(1-\lambda)w) \\ &\qquad \leq t\lambda f(x,y) + t(1-\lambda)f(x,w) + (1-t)\lambda f(z,y) + (1-t)(1-\lambda)f(z,w) \end{aligned} \tag{1.8}$$

holds for all $t, \lambda \in [0, 1], (x, y), (z, w) \in \Delta$.

In [3, 4], S.S. Dragomir established the following theorem.

Theorem 1.2 ([3, Theorem 2.2])**.** Let $f : \Delta = [a, b] \times [c, d] \to \mathbb{R}$ be convex on the co-ordinates on Δ with $a < b$ and $c < d$. Then, one has the inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned} &f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \\ \leq&\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f\left(x, \frac{c+d}{2}\right)\mathrm{d}\,x + \frac{1}{d-c}\int_c^d f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right)\mathrm{d}\,y\right] \\ \leq&\frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)}\int_a^b\int_c^d f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}\,y\,\mathrm{d}\,x \\ \leq&\frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{1}{b-a}\left(\int_a^b f(x,c)\,\mathrm{d}\,x + \int_a^b f(x,d)\,\mathrm{d}\,x\right) + \frac{1}{d-c}\left(\int_c^d f(a,y)\,\mathrm{d}\,y + \int_c^d f(b,y)\,\mathrm{d}\,y\right)\right] \\ \leq&\frac{1}{4}[f(a,c) + f(b,c) + f(a,d) + f(b,d)]. \end{aligned} \tag{1.9}$$

In this paper, we introduce the new concepts "(α, QC)-, (α, JQC)-, (α, CJ)- and (α, J)-convex functions on the co-ordinates on the rectangle of the $\mathbb{R}^2$" and we establish some new integral inequalities of Hermite-Hadamard type for the co-ordinated (α, QC)-, (α, JQC)-, (α, CJ)- and (α, J)-convex functions.

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2 Some Definitions and Properties

We will start the following definition.

Definition 2.1. A mapping $f : [a,b] \times [c,d] \to \mathbb{R}$ will be called co-ordinated (α, QC)-convex on $[a,b] \times [c,d]$ with $a,\ b,\ c,\ d \in \mathbb{R}$ and $a < b,\ c < d$, if the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} &f(tx + (1-t)z, \lambda y + (1-\lambda)w) \\ &\qquad \le t^{\alpha} \max\{f(x,y), f(x,w)\} + (1-t^{\alpha}) \max\{f(z,y), f(z,w)\} \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

holds for all $t, \lambda \in [0,1], (x,y), (z,w) \in [a,b] \times [c,d]$ and some $\alpha \in (0,1]$.

Now we introduce the new concept "(α, JQC)-convex functions on the co-ordinates on the rectangle of the $\mathbb{R}^2$".

Definition 2.2. A mapping $f : [a,b] \times [c,d] \to \mathbb{R}$ will be called co-ordinated (α, JQC)-convex on $[a,b] \times [c,d]$ with $a,\ b,\ c,\ d \in \mathbb{R}$ and $a < b,\ c < d$, if the following inequality:

$$f\left(tx + (1-t)z, \frac{y+w}{2}\right) \le t^{\alpha} \max\{f(x,y), f(x,w)\} + (1-t^{\alpha}) \max\{f(z,y), f(z,w)\} \tag{2.2}$$

holds for all $t \in [0,1], (x,y), (z,w) \in [a,b] \times [c,d]$ and some $\alpha \in (0,1]$.

We give the definitions of co-ordinated (α, CJ)- and (α, J)-convex functions.

Definition 2.3. For $\alpha \in (0,1]$, a function $f : [a,b] \times [c,d] \to \mathbb{R}$ is said co-ordinated (α, CJ)-convex function on the co-ordinates on $[a,b] \times [c,d]$, if

$$f(tx + (1-t)z, \lambda y + (1-\lambda)w) \le t^{\alpha} \frac{f(x,y) + f(x,w)}{2} + (1-t^{\alpha}) \frac{f(z,y) + f(z,w)}{2} \tag{2.3}$$

holds for all $t, \lambda \in [0,1], (x,y), (z,w) \in [a,b] \times [c,d]$.

Definition 2.4. For $\alpha \in (0,1]$, a function $f : [a,b] \times [c,d] \to \mathbb{R}$ is said co-ordinated (α, J)-convex function on the co-ordinates on $[a,b] \times [c,d]$, if

$$f\left(tx + (1-t)z, \frac{y+w}{2}\right) \le t^{\alpha} \frac{f(x,y) + f(x,w)}{2} + (1-t^{\alpha}) \frac{f(z,y) + f(z,w)}{2} \tag{2.4}$$

holds for all $t \in [0,1]$ and $(x,y), (z,w) \in [a,b] \times [c,d]$.

Theorem 2.1. *Let (α, QC), (α, JQC), (α, CJ) and (α, J) denote the class of (α, QC)-, (α, JQC)-, (α, CJ)- and (α, J)-convex functions on $[a,b] \times [c,d] \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ for some $\alpha \in (0,1]$, respectively. Then*

$$(\alpha, QC) \subseteq (\alpha, CJ) \text{ and } (\alpha, JQC) \subseteq (\alpha, J).$$

Proof. Since

$$\max\{u,v\} = \frac{u+v+|u-v|}{2} \ge \frac{u+v}{2}$$

for all $u,\ v \in \mathbb{R}$, then $(\alpha, \mathrm{QC}) \subseteq (\alpha, \mathrm{CJ})$ and $(\alpha, \mathrm{JQC}) \subseteq (\alpha, \mathrm{J})$. Theorem 2.1 is proved. Q.E.D.

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Theorem 2.2. Let (α, QC), (α, JQC), (α, CJ) and (α, J) denote the class of (α, QC)-, (α, JQC)-, (α, CJ)- and (α, J)-convex functions on $[a, b] \times [c, d] \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ for some $\alpha \in (0, 1]$, respectively. Then

$$(\alpha, QC) \subseteq (\alpha, JQC) \text{ and } (\alpha, CJ) \subseteq (\alpha, J).$$

Proof. In (2.1) and (2.3), if $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$, then (2.2) and (2.4) hold. So $(\alpha, \mathrm{QC}) \subseteq (\alpha, \mathrm{JQC})$ and $(\alpha, \mathrm{CJ}) \subseteq (\alpha, \mathrm{J})$. The proof of Theorem 2.2 is complete. Q.E.D.

Corollary 2.2.1. Under the conditions of Theorem 2.1 and Theorem 2.2, then

$$(\alpha, QC) \subseteq (\alpha, JQC) \subseteq (\alpha, J) \text{ and } (\alpha, QC) \subseteq (\alpha, CJ) \subseteq (\alpha, J).$$

3 Some integral inequalities of Hermite-Hadamard type

In this section, we establish Hermite-Hadamard integral inequality for co-ordinated (α, QC)-, (α, JQC)-, (α, CJ)- and (α, J)-convex functions on rectangle from the $\mathbb{R}^2$.

Theorem 3.1. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ be a integrable on $[a, b] \times [c, d]$ with $a < b$ and$c < d$. If f is co-ordinated (α, J)-convex on $[a, b] \times [c, d]$ for some $\alpha \in (0, 1]$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
&2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \\
\le&\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f\left(x, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}\, x + \frac{2}{d-c}\int_c^d f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right) \mathrm{d}\, y\right] \\
\le&\frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)}\int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) \,\mathrm{d}\, x \,\mathrm{d}\, y \\
\le&\frac{1}{(\alpha+1)(d-c)}\int_c^d \big[f(a, y) + \alpha f(b, y)\big] \,\mathrm{d}\, y.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

Proof. From the (α, J)-convexity of f, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \\
=&\int_0^1 f\left(\frac{ta + (1-t)b + (1-t)a + tb}{2}, \frac{(c+d)/2 + (c+d)/2}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}\, t \\
\le&\frac{1}{2^{\alpha+1}}\int_0^1 \left[f\left(ta + (1-t)b, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) + (2^\alpha - 1) f\left((1-t)a + tb, \frac{c+d}{2}\right)\right] \mathrm{d}\, t \\
=&\frac{1}{2(b-a)}\int_a^b f\left(x, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}\, x.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

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By the (α, J)-convexity of $f($ with $t=\frac{1}{2}$ in (2.4)), and using the (3.2), give

$$\begin{aligned}
& f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \\
\leq & \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \int_a^b f\left(x, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}\, x=\frac{1}{2(b-a)} \int_0^1 \int_a^b f\left(x, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}\, x \,\mathrm{d}\, \lambda \\
\leq & \frac{1}{4(b-a)} \int_0^1 \int_a^b[f(x, \lambda c+(1-\lambda) d)+f(x,(1-\lambda) c+\lambda d)] \mathrm{d}\, x \,\mathrm{d}\, \lambda \\
= & \frac{1}{2(b-a)(d-c)} \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) \mathrm{d}\, x \,\mathrm{d}\, y
\end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

Similarly, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \\
\leq & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1\left[f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \lambda c+(1-\lambda) d\right)+f\left(\frac{a+b}{2},(1-\lambda) c+\lambda d\right)\right] \mathrm{d}\, \lambda \\
= & \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right) \mathrm{d}\, y \\
\leq & \frac{1}{4(d-c)} \int_c^d \int_0^1[f(t a+(1-t) b, y)+f((1-t) a+t b, y)] \mathrm{d}\, t \,\mathrm{d}\, y \\
= & \frac{1}{2(b-a)(d-c)} \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) \mathrm{d}\, x \,\mathrm{d}\, y .
\end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

By addition (3.3) and (3.4), the first inequality in (3.1) is proved.

On the other hand, letting $x=t a+(1-t) b,\ 0 \leq t \leq 1$, by the (α, J)-convexity of f, then

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) \mathrm{d}\, x \,\mathrm{d}\, y=\frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d \int_0^1 f(t a+(1-t) b, y) \mathrm{d}\, t \,\mathrm{d}\, y \\
\leq & \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d \int_0^1\left[t^\alpha f(a, y)+\left(1-t^\alpha\right) f(b, y)\right] \mathrm{d}\, t \,\mathrm{d}\, y \\
= & \frac{1}{(\alpha+1)(d-c)} \int_c^d[f(a, y)+\alpha f(b, y)] \mathrm{d}\, y .
\end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

The proof of Theorem 3.1 is complete. Q.E.D.

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Corollary 3.1.1. Under the conditions of Theorem 3.1, if $\alpha = 1$, then

$$
\begin{aligned}
&2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \\
\le&\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f\left(x, \frac{c+d}{2}\right)\mathrm{d}\,x + \frac{2}{d-c}\int_c^d f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right)\mathrm{d}\,y\right] \\
\le&\frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)}\int_c^d\int_a^b f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}\,x\,\mathrm{d}\,y \\
\le&\frac{1}{2(d-c)}\int_c^d [f(a,y)+f(b,y)]\,\mathrm{d}\,y.
\end{aligned}
$$

Theorem 3.2. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ be a integrable on $[a,b]\times[c,d]$ with $a < b$ and$c < d$. If f is co-ordinated (α, CJ)-convex on $[a,b]\times[c,d]$ for some $\alpha \in (0,1]$, then

$$
\begin{aligned}
&2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \\
\le&\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f\left(x, \frac{c+d}{2}\right)\mathrm{d}\,x + \frac{2}{d-c}\int_c^d f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right)\mathrm{d}\,y\right] \\
\le&\frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)}\int_c^d\int_a^b f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}\,x\,\mathrm{d}\,y \\
\le&\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{2(b-a)}\int_a^b [f(x,c)+f(x,d)]\,\mathrm{d}\,x + \frac{1}{(\alpha+1)(d-c)}\int_c^d [f(a,y)+\alpha f(b,y)]\,\mathrm{d}\,y\right] \\
\le&\frac{1}{2(\alpha+1)}\Big\{f(a,c)+f(a,d)+\alpha\big[f(b,c)+f(b,d)\big]\Big\}.
\end{aligned}
\tag{3.6}
$$

Proof. Using the (α, CJ)-convexity of f, similarly to the proof of Theorem 3.1, we obtain first inequality in (3.6).

Putting $y = \lambda c + (1-\lambda)d,\ 0 \le \lambda \le 1$, by the (α, CJ)-convexity of f, then

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)}\int_c^d\int_a^b f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}\,x\,\mathrm{d}\,y \\
\le&\frac{1}{(\alpha+1)(d-c)}\int_c^d \big[f(a,y)+\alpha f(b,y)\big]\,\mathrm{d}\,y \\
=&\frac{1}{\alpha+1}\int_0^1 \Big\{[f(a,\lambda c+(1-\lambda)d)+\alpha f(b,\lambda c+(1-\lambda)d)\Big\}\,\mathrm{d}\,\lambda \\
\le&\frac{1}{2(\alpha+1)}\Big\{f(a,c)+f(a,d)+\alpha\big[f(b,c)+f(b,d)\big]\Big\}
\end{aligned}
\tag{3.7}
$$

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and setting $x = ta + (1-t)b,\ 0 \le t \le 1$, by the (α, CJ)-convexity of f, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}\,x\,\mathrm{d}\,y = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_0^1 \int_a^b f(x, \lambda c + (1-\lambda)d)\,\mathrm{d}\,x\,\mathrm{d}\,\lambda \\
\le& \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \int_0^1 \int_a^b \big[f(x,c) + f(x,d)\big]\,\mathrm{d}\,x\,\mathrm{d}\,\lambda = \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \int_a^b \big[f(x,c) + f(x,d)\big]\,\mathrm{d}\,x \\
\le& \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \big[t^\alpha f(a,c) + (1-t^\alpha) f(b,c) + t^\alpha f(a,d) + (1-t^\alpha) f(b,d)\big]\,\mathrm{d}\,t \\
=& \frac{1}{2(\alpha+1)} \Big\{ f(a,c) + f(a,d) + \alpha\big[f(b,c) + f(b,d)\big] \Big\}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

The proof of Theorem 3.2 is complete. Q.E.D.

Corollary 3.2.1. In Theorem 3.2, if $\alpha = 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
&2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \\
\le& \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f\left(x, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}\,x + \frac{2}{d-c} \int_c^d f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right) \mathrm{d}\,y\right] \\
\le& \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}\,x\,\mathrm{d}\,y \\
\le& \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \big[f(x,c) + f(x,d)\big]\,\mathrm{d}\,x + \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d \big[f(a,y) + f(b,y)\big]\,\mathrm{d}\,y\right] \\
\le& \frac{1}{4}\big[f(a,c) + f(a,d) + f(b,c) + f(b,d)\big].
\end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3.3. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ be a integrable on $[a,b] \times [c,d]$ with $a < b$ and$c < d$. If f is co-ordinated (α, JQC)-convex on $[a,b] \times [c,d]$ for some $\alpha \in (0,1]$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
&f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \\
\le& \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f\left(x, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}\,x + \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right)\right] + \frac{1}{4} M_{a,b}(c,d) \\
\le& \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}\,x\,\mathrm{d}\,y + \frac{1}{4} M_{a,b}(c,d) + \frac{1}{4} D(a,b;c,d)
\end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

and

$$\frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}\,x\,\mathrm{d}\,y \le \frac{1}{(\alpha+1)(d-c)} \int_c^d \big[f(a,y) + \alpha f(b,y)\big]\,\mathrm{d}\,y, \tag{3.10}$$

where

$$M_{a,b}(c,d) = \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d \left| f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right) - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, c+d-y\right) \right| \mathrm{d}\,y, \tag{3.11}$$

$$D(a,b;c,d) = \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_c^d \int_a^b |f(x,y) - f(x, c+d-y)|\,\mathrm{d}\,x\,\mathrm{d}\,y. \tag{3.12}$$

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Proof. From the (α, JQC)-convexity of f, we have

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \le \frac{1}{2^\alpha}\left[f\left(ta+(1-t)b, \frac{c+d}{2}\right)+(2^\alpha-1)f\left((1-t)a+tb, \frac{c+d}{2}\right)\right] \tag{3.13}$$

for all $t \in [0,1]$.

Integrating the inequality (3.13) on $[0,1]$ over t, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
&f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right)\\
\le&\frac{1}{2^\alpha}\int_0^1\left[f\left(ta+(1-t)b, \frac{c+d}{2}\right)+(2^\alpha-1)f\left((1-t)a+tb, \frac{c+d}{2}\right)\right]\mathrm{d}\,t\\
=&\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f\left(x, \frac{c+d}{2}\right)\mathrm{d}\,x=\frac{1}{b-a}\int_0^1\int_a^b f\left(x, \frac{c+d}{2}\right)\mathrm{d}\,x\,\mathrm{d}\,\lambda\\
\le&\frac{1}{b-a}\int_0^1\int_a^b \max\{f(x,\lambda c+(1-\lambda)d), f(x,(1-\lambda)c+\lambda d)\}\,\mathrm{d}\,x\,\mathrm{d}\,\lambda\\
=&\frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)}\int_c^d\int_a^b \max\{f(x,y), f(x,c+d-y)\}\,\mathrm{d}\,x\,\mathrm{d}\,y\\
=&\frac{1}{2(b-a)(d-c)}\int_c^d\int_a^b \big[2f(x,y)+|f(x,y)-f(x,c+d-y)|\big]\,\mathrm{d}\,x\,\mathrm{d}\,y.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

Similarly to the proof of (3.14), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right)\\
\le&\int_0^1 \max\left\{f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \lambda c+(1-\lambda)d\right), f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, (1-\lambda)c+\lambda d\right)\right\}\mathrm{d}\,\lambda\\
=&\frac{1}{(d-c)}\int_c^d \max\left\{f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right), f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, c+d-y\right)\right\}\mathrm{d}\,y\\
=&\frac{1}{2(d-c)}\int_c^d \left[2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right)+\left|f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right)-f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, c+d-y\right)\right|\right]\mathrm{d}\,y.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.15}$$

Here

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{d-c}\int_c^d f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right)\mathrm{d}\,y=\frac{1}{d-c}\int_c^d\int_0^1 f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right)\mathrm{d}\,t\,\mathrm{d}\,y\\
\le&\frac{1}{2^\alpha(d-c)}\int_c^d\int_0^1\left[f\left(ta+(1-t)b, \frac{c+d}{2}\right)+(2^\alpha-1)f\left((1-t)a+tb, \frac{c+d}{2}\right)\right]\mathrm{d}\,t\,\mathrm{d}\,y\\
=&\frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)}\int_c^d\int_a^b f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}\,x\,\mathrm{d}\,y.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.16}$$

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By the (3.16) into the inequality (3.15), then

$$\begin{aligned}
& f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \\
\leq & \frac{1}{2(d-c)} \int_c^d \left[2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right) + \left|f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right) - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, c+d-y\right)\right|\right] \mathrm{d}\, y \\
\leq & \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x,y) \,\mathrm{d}\, x \,\mathrm{d}\, y \\
& + \frac{1}{2(d-c)} \int_c^d \left|f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right) - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, c+d-y\right)\right| \mathrm{d}\, y. \qquad (3.17)
\end{aligned}$$

Choose $x = ta + (1-t)b$ for $0 \leq t \leq 1$, by the (α, JQC)-convexity of $f($ with $0 \leq t \leq 1$, $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$ in (2.2)), we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x,y) \,\mathrm{d}\, x \,\mathrm{d}\, y \\
= & \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d \int_0^1 f(ta + (1-t)b, y) \,\mathrm{d}\, t \,\mathrm{d}\, y \\
\leq & \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d \int_0^1 \left[t^\alpha f(a,y) + (1-t^\alpha) f(b,y)\right] \mathrm{d}\, t \,\mathrm{d}\, y \\
= & \frac{1}{(\alpha+1)(d-c)} \int_c^d \left[f(a,y) + \alpha f(b,y)\right] \mathrm{d}\, y. \qquad (3.18)
\end{aligned}$$

The proof of Theorem 3.3 is complete. Q.E.D.

Corollary 3.3.1. Under the conditions of Theorem 3.3, if $f_x(y) = f_x(x,y)$ be symmetric to $\frac{c+d}{2}$ on $[c,d]$ for all $x \in [a,b]$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
& f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f\left(x, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}\, x + \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right)\right] \\
\leq & \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x,y) \,\mathrm{d}\, x \,\mathrm{d}\, y \leq \frac{1}{(\alpha+1)(d-c)} \int_c^d \left[f(a,y) + \alpha f(b,y)\right] \mathrm{d}\, y.
\end{aligned}$$

By the Theorem 2.2 and the Theorem 3.3, we have

Theorem 3.4. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ be a integrable on $[a,b] \times [c,d]$ with $a < b$ and$c < d$. If f is co-ordinated (α, QC)-convex on $[a,b] \times [c,d]$ for some $\alpha \in (0,1]$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
& f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \\
\leq & \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f\left(x, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}\, x + \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right)\right] + \frac{1}{4} M_{a,b}(c,d) \\
\leq & \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x,y) \,\mathrm{d}\, x \,\mathrm{d}\, y + \frac{1}{4} M_{a,b}(c,d) + \frac{1}{4} D(a,b;c,d), \qquad (3.19)
\end{aligned}$$

where $M_{a,b}(c,d)$ and $D(a,b;c,d)$ are given by (3.11) and (3.12).

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Theorem 3.5. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ be a integrable on $[a, b] \times [c, d]$ with $a < b$ and$c < d$. If f is co-ordinated (α, QC)-convex on $[a, b] \times [c, d]$ for some $\alpha \in (0, 1]$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) \,\mathrm{d}\, x \,\mathrm{d}\, y \\
\le & \frac{1}{2} \bigg[\frac{1}{2(b-a)} \int_a^b \big[f(x, c) + f(x, d) \big] \,\mathrm{d}\, x \\
& + \frac{1}{(\alpha+1)(d-c)} \int_c^d \big[f(a, y) + \alpha f(b, y) \big] \,\mathrm{d}\, y \bigg] + \frac{1}{4} N_{c,d}(a, b) \\
\le & \frac{1}{2(\alpha+1)} \Big\{ \big[f(a, c) + f(a, d) + \alpha \big[f(b, c) + f(b, d) \big] \Big\} + \frac{1}{4} N_{c,d}(a, b) \\
& + \frac{1}{4(\alpha+1)} \big\{ |f(a, c) - f(a, d)| + \alpha |f(b, c) - f(b, d)| \big\},
\end{aligned} \tag{3.20}$$

where

$$N_{c,d}(a, b) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b |f(x, c) - f(x, d)| \,\mathrm{d}\, x. \tag{3.21}$$

Proof. Similarly to the proof of (3.7) and (3.8), and using the (α, QC)-convexity of f, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) \,\mathrm{d}\, x \,\mathrm{d}\, y \\
\le & \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \int_a^b \big[f(x, c) + f(x, d) + |f(x, c) - f(x, d)| \big] \,\mathrm{d}\, x \\
\le & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \Big\{ t^\alpha \big[f(a, c) + f(a, d) + (1 - t^\alpha) \big[f(b, c) + f(b, d) \big] \Big\} \,\mathrm{d}\, t + \frac{1}{2} J(c, d) \\
= & \frac{1}{2(\alpha+1)} \Big\{ f(a, c) + f(a, d) + \alpha \big[f(b, c) + f(b, d) \big] \Big\} + \frac{1}{2} J(c, d).
\end{aligned} \tag{3.22}$$

By a similar argument and from (3.10), we observe that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) \,\mathrm{d}\, x \,\mathrm{d}\, y \\
\le & \frac{1}{(\alpha+1)(d-c)} \int_c^d \big[f(a, y) + \alpha f(b, y) \big] \,\mathrm{d}\, y \\
\le & \frac{1}{2(\alpha+1)} \Big\{ f(a, c) + f(a, d) + |f(a, c) - f(a, d)| \\
& + \alpha \big[f(b, c) + f(b, d) + |f(b, c) - f(b, d)| \big] \Big\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.23}$$

By (3.22) and (3.23), the inequality (3.20) is proved. Q.E.D.

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Corollary 3.5.1. Under the conditions of Theorem 3.4 and Theorem 3.5, if $f_x(y) = f_x(x,y)$ is symmetric to $\frac{c+d}{2}$ on $[c,d]$ for all $x \in [a,b]$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
&f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \le \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f\left(x, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}\, x + \frac{1}{d-c}\int_c^d f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right) \mathrm{d}\, y\right] \\
\le& \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)}\int_c^d \int_a^b f(x,y) \,\mathrm{d}\, x \,\mathrm{d}\, y \\
\le& \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{2(b-a)}\int_a^b \big[f(x,c)+f(x,d)\big] \mathrm{d}\, x + \frac{1}{(\alpha+1)(d-c)}\int_c^d \big[f(a,y)+\alpha f(b,y)\big] \mathrm{d}\, y\right] \\
\le& \frac{1}{2(\alpha+1)}\Big\{f(a,c)+f(a,d)+\alpha\big[f(b,c)+f(b,d)\big]\Big\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, if $\alpha = 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
&f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \le \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f\left(x, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}\, x + \frac{1}{d-c}\int_c^d f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, y\right) \mathrm{d}\, y\right] \\
\le& \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)}\int_c^d \int_a^b f(x,y) \,\mathrm{d}\, x \,\mathrm{d}\, y \\
\le& \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b \big[f(x,c)+f(x,d)\big] \mathrm{d}\, x + \frac{1}{d-c}\int_c^d \big[f(a,y)+f(b,y)\big] \mathrm{d}\, y\right] \\
\le& \frac{1}{4}\big[f(a,c)+f(a,d)+f(b,c)+f(b,d)\big].
\end{aligned}$$

Acknowledgment

This work was partially supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China under Grant No. 11361038 and by the Foundation of the Research Program of Science and Technology at Universities of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region under Grant No. NJZY14192, and by the Science Research Fund of the Inner Mongolia University for Nationalities under Grant No. NMD1302, China.

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