



## Weighted Simpson type inequalities for $h$ -convex functions

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### Abstract

In this paper we establish some weighted Simpson type inequalities for functions whose derivatives in absolute value are  $h$ -convex. ©2017 All rights reserved.

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### 1. Introduction

The Simpson inequality states that if  $f$  exists and is bounded on  $(a, b)$ , then

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

where

$$\|f^{(4)}\|_{\infty} := \sup_{t \in (a,b)} |f^{(4)}(t)| < \infty.$$

In [3], Dragomir et al. proved the following inequality.

**Theorem 1.1.** Suppose  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a differentiable mapping whose derivative is continuous on  $(a, b)$  and  $f' \in L([a, b])$ . Then the following inequality holds:

$$\left| \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} + 2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{b-a}{3} \|f'\|_1,$$

where

$$\|f'\|_1 = \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx.$$

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In [9], Sarikaya et al. obtained inequalities for differentiable convex mappings. The main inequality is as follows.

**Theorem 1.2.** Let  $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable mapping on  $I^0$  such that  $f' \in L([a, b])$ , where  $a, b \in I^0$  with  $a < b$ . If  $|f'|^q$  is convex on  $[a, b]$ ,  $q > 1$ , then the following inequality holds:

$$\left| \frac{1}{6} \left[ f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right] - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{b-a}{12} \left( \frac{1+2^{p+1}}{3(p+1)} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \left( \frac{3|f'(b)|^q + |f'(a)|^q}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + \left( \frac{|f'(b)|^q + 3|f'(a)|^q}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\}, \quad (1.1)$$

where

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

In [10], Sarikaya et al. obtained the following inequality for  $s$ -convex functions.

**Theorem 1.3.** Let  $f : I \subset [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable mapping on  $I^0$  such that  $f' \in L([a, b])$ , where  $a, b \in I^0$  with  $a < b$ . If  $|f'|^q$  is  $s$ -convex on  $[a, b]$ , for some fixed  $s \in (0, 1]$  and  $q < 1$ , then the following inequality holds:

$$\left| \frac{1}{6} \left[ f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right] - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{b-a}{12} \left( \frac{1+2^{p+1}}{3(p+1)} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \left( \frac{|f'(b)|^q + |f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)|^q}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + \left( \frac{|f'(a)|^q + |f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)|^q}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\}, \quad (1.2)$$

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

For recent refinements, counterparts, generalizations, and inequalities of Simpson type, see [1–7, 9, 10] and [11, 12].

In 2007, Varošanec in [13] introduced a large class of functions, the so-called  $h$ -convex functions. This class contains several well-known classes of functions such as non-negative convex functions,  $s$ -convex in the second sense, Godunova Levin functions and  $P$ -functions. This class is defined in the following way: a function  $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\emptyset \neq I \subset \mathbb{R}$  being an interval is called  $h$ -convex, if

$$f(tx + (1-t)y) \leq h(t)f(x) + h(1-t)f(y),$$

holds for all  $x, y \in I$ ,  $t \in (0, 1)$ , where  $h : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $h \neq 0$  and  $J$  is an interval,  $(0, 1) \subseteq J$ .

In [8], Sarikaya et al. proved that for  $h$ -convex function the following variant of the Hadamard inequality is fulfilled:

$$\frac{1}{2h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq [f(a) + f(b)] \cdot \int_0^1 h(t) dt. \quad (1.3)$$

The main purpose of the present paper is to establish new weighted Simpson type inequalities for functions whose derivatives in absolute value are  $h$ -convex.

## 2. Main result

In order to prove our main theorems, we need the following lemma.

**Lemma 2.1.** Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable mapping on  $(a, b)$  with  $a < b$  and let  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be symmetric mapping to  $\frac{a+b}{2}$ . If  $f', w \in L([a, b])$ , then the following identity holds:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{b-a}{2} \left\{ \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds \right] f'\left(\frac{1-t}{2}a + \frac{1+t}{2}b\right) dt \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds \right] f'\left(\frac{1+t}{2}a + \frac{1-t}{2}b\right) dt \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* By integration by parts and changing the variables, we get

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds \right] f'\left(\frac{1-t}{2}a + \frac{1+t}{2}b\right) dt \\ &= \frac{2}{b-a} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds \right] f\left(\frac{1-t}{2}a + \frac{1+t}{2}b\right) \Big|_0^1 \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1-t}{2}a + \frac{1+t}{2}b\right) f\left(\frac{1-t}{2}a + \frac{1+t}{2}b\right) dt \\ &= \frac{2}{b-a} \left[ \frac{1}{6}f(b) + \frac{1}{3}f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1-t}{2}a + \frac{1+t}{2}b\right) f\left(\frac{1-t}{2}a + \frac{1+t}{2}b\right) dt \\ &= \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \left[ \frac{1}{6}f(b) + \frac{1}{3}f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b w(x) dx - \frac{2}{(b-a)^2} \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b w(x) f(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

and similarly

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds \right] f'\left(\frac{1+t}{2}a + \frac{1-t}{2}b\right) dt \\ &= -\frac{2}{b-a} \left[ \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds \right] f\left(\frac{1+t}{2}a + \frac{1-t}{2}b\right) \Big|_0^1 \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1+t}{2}a + \frac{1-t}{2}b\right) f\left(\frac{1+t}{2}a + \frac{1-t}{2}b\right) dt \\ &= -\frac{2}{b-a} \left[ -\frac{1}{6}f(a) - \frac{1}{3}f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1}{b-a} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1+t}{2}a + \frac{1-t}{2}b\right) f\left(\frac{1+t}{2}a + \frac{1-t}{2}b\right) dt \\
& = \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \left[ \frac{1}{6}f(a) + \frac{1}{3}f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} w(x) dx - \frac{2}{(b-a)^2} \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} w(x) f(x) dx.
\end{aligned}$$

Since  $w(x)$  is symmetric to  $\frac{a+b}{2}$ , we have

$$\int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} w(x) dx = \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b w(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b w(x) dx.$$

Thus, we can write

$$\frac{b-a}{2} (I_1 + I_2) = \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx + \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx,$$

which completes the proof.  $\square$

Throughout this paper, let  $\|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} = \sup_{x \in [a,b]} |w(x)|$ , for the continuous function  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Now, we are ready to state and prove our results.

**Theorem 2.2.** Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable mapping on  $(a, b)$  and  $f' \in L([a, b])$  with  $a < b$  and  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous and symmetric to  $\frac{a+b}{2}$ . If  $|f'|$  is  $h$ -convex on  $[a, b]$ , then the following inequality holds:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx \right| \\
& \leq (b-a) \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \left[ |f'(a)| + |f'(b)| \right] \int_0^1 h(t) dt.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

*Proof.* From Lemma 2.1 and since  $|f'|$  is  $h$ -convex on  $[a, b]$  we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx \right| \\
& \leq \frac{b-a}{2} \left\{ \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds \right| \cdot \left| f'\left(\frac{1-t}{2}a + \frac{1+t}{2}b\right) \right| dt \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds \right| \cdot \left| f'\left(\frac{1+t}{2}a + \frac{1-t}{2}b\right) \right| dt \right\} \\
& \leq \frac{b-a}{2} \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \left\{ \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t ds - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 ds \right| \cdot \left| f'\left(\frac{1-t}{2}a + \frac{1+t}{2}b\right) \right| dt \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 ds - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t ds \right| \cdot \left| f' \left( \frac{1+t}{2}a + \frac{1-t}{2}b \right) \right| dt \Bigg\} \\
 & \leq \frac{b-a}{2} \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \left\{ \int_0^1 \left( h \left( \frac{1-t}{2} \right) |f'(a)| + h \left( \frac{1+t}{2} \right) |f'(b)| \right) dt \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \int_0^1 \left( h \left( \frac{1+t}{2} \right) |f'(a)| + h \left( \frac{1-t}{2} \right) |f'(b)| \right) dt \right\} \\
 & = (b-a) \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \left[ |f'(a)| + |f'(b)| \right] \int_0^1 h(t) dt,
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\|w\|_{[a, \frac{a+b}{2}],\infty} = \|w\|_{[\frac{b+a}{2}, b],\infty} = \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty},$$

and

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t ds - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 ds \right| = \left| \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 ds - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t ds \right| \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

for each  $t \in [0, 1]$ . This completes the proof. □

**Corollary 2.3.** *In Theorem 2.2, if we take  $h(t) = t$ , then inequality (2.1) becomes the following inequality for convex functions:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f \left( \frac{a+b}{2} \right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx \right| \\
 & \leq \frac{b-a}{2} \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \left[ |f'(a)| + |f'(b)| \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

**Corollary 2.4.** *Suppose  $h(t) = t^s$ ,  $s \in (0, 1]$  in Theorem 2.2, we have the following inequality for  $s$ -convex functions:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f \left( \frac{a+b}{2} \right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx \right| \\
 & \leq \frac{b-a}{(s+1)} \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \left[ |f'(a)| + |f'(b)| \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

**Remark 2.5.** If we set  $h(t) = t$  in the proof of Theorem 2.2, then using the fact that

$$\int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t ds - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 ds \right| dt = \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 ds - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t ds \right| dt = \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{3} \right| dt = \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}t \right| dt = \frac{5}{36},$$

we obtain the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f \left( \frac{a+b}{2} \right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx \right| \\
 & \leq \frac{5}{72} \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \left[ |f'(a)| + |f'(b)| \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

**Theorem 2.6.** Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable mapping on  $(a, b)$  and  $f' \in L([a, b])$  with  $a < b$  and  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous and symmetric to  $\frac{a+b}{2}$ . If  $|f'|^q$  is  $h$ -convex on  $[a, b]$  and  $q > 1$ , then the following inequality holds:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{b-a}{12} \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \cdot \left(\frac{1+2^{p+1}}{3(p+1)}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{q}} \left\{ \left( |f'(a)|^q \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} h(t) dt \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. + |f'(b)|^q \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 h(t) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + \left( |f'(a)|^q \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 h(t) dt + |f'(b)|^q \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} h(t) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

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

*Proof.* From Lemma 2.1 and using the Hölder's integrals inequality and the  $h$ -convexity of  $|f'|^q$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{(b-a)}{2} \left\{ \left( \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds \right|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right. \\ & \quad \times \left( \int_0^1 |f'\left(\frac{1-t}{2}a + \frac{1+t}{2}b\right)|^q dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ & \quad + \left( \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds \right|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ & \quad \times \left. \left( \int_0^1 |f'\left(\frac{1+t}{2}a + \frac{1-t}{2}b\right)|^q dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\} \\ & \leq \frac{b-a}{2} \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \cdot \left\{ \left( \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{3} \right|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot \left( \int_0^1 \left( h\left(\frac{1-t}{2}\right) |f'(a)|^q + h\left(\frac{1+t}{2}\right) |f'(b)|^q \right) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left( \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{3} \right|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot \left( \int_0^1 \left( h\left(\frac{1+t}{2}\right) |f'(a)|^q + h\left(\frac{1-t}{2}\right) |f'(b)|^q \right) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\} \\ & = \frac{b-a}{12} \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \cdot \left(\frac{1+2^{p+1}}{3(p+1)}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{q}} \left\{ \left( |f'(a)|^q \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} h(t) dt + |f'(b)|^q \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 h(t) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \left( |f'(a)|^q \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 h(t) dt + |f'(b)|^q \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} h(t) dt \right) \Bigg\},$$

where

$$\int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{3} \right|^p dt = \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}t \right|^p dt = \frac{2 + 2^{p+2}}{(p+1) \cdot 6^{p+1}},$$

which completes the proof.  $\square$

**Corollary 2.7.** *If we set  $h(t) = t$  in Theorem 2.6, we obtain the inequality for convex functions:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{b-a}{12} \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \left( \frac{1+2^{p+1}}{3(p+1)} \right) \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left\{ \left( |f'(a)|^q + 3|f'(b)|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + \left( 3|f'(a)|^q + |f'(b)|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

**Corollary 2.8.** *If we set  $h(t) = t$ ,  $s \in (0, 1]$  in Theorem 2.6, we obtain the inequality for  $s$ -convex functions:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{b-a}{12} \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \left( \frac{1+2^{p+1}}{3(p+1)} \right) \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{s+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left\{ \left( |f'(a)|^q \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{s+1} + |f'(b)|^q \left( 1 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{s+1} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left( |f'(a)|^q \left( 1 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{s+1} \right) + |f'(b)|^q \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{s+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

**Remark 2.9.** If we set  $h(t) = t$  and  $w(x) = 1$  for each  $x \in [a, b]$  in Theorem 2.6, then inequality (2.2) reduces to the inequality (1.1).

**Remark 2.10.** If we set  $h(t) = t^s$ ,  $s \in (0, 1]$  and  $w(x) = 1$  for each  $x \in [a, b]$  in Theorem 2.6, then inequality (2.2) reduces to the inequality [10, Eq. (2.9)].

**Theorem 2.11.** *Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable mapping on  $(a, b)$  and  $f' \in L([a, b])$  with  $a < b$  and  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous and symmetric to  $\frac{a+b}{2}$ . If  $|f'|^q$  is  $h$ -convex on  $[a, b]$  and  $q \geq 1$ , then the following inequality holds:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{b-a}{12} \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \left( \frac{5}{36} \right)^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left\{ \left( |f'(a)|^q \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} h(t) dt + |f'(b)|^q \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 h(t) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left( |f'(a)|^q \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 h(t) dt + |f'(b)|^q \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} h(t) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

*Proof.* From Lemma 2.1 and the power mean inequality, we have that the following inequality holds:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{b-a}{2} \left\{ \left( \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds \right| dt \right)^{\frac{1}{1-q}} \right. \\ & \quad \times \left( \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds \right| \| f' \left( \frac{1-t}{2}a + \frac{1+t}{2}b \right) \|^q dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ & \quad + \left( \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds \right| dt \right)^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \\ & \quad \left. \times \left( \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds \right| \| f' \left( \frac{1+t}{2}a + \frac{1-t}{2}b \right) \|^q dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

By the  $h$ -convexity of  $|f'|^q$  and using the facts that

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t ds - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 ds \right| = \left| \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 ds - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t ds \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{3} \right| \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

for all  $t \in [0, 1]$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds \right| \cdot \| f' \left( \frac{1-t}{2}a + \frac{1+t}{2}b \right) \|^q dt \\ & \leq \| w \|_{[a,b],\infty} \frac{1}{3} \left( \| f'(a) \|^q \int_0^1 h\left(\frac{1-t}{2}\right) dt + \| f'(b) \|^q \int_0^1 h\left(\frac{1+t}{2}\right) dt \right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds \right| \cdot \| f' \left( \frac{1+t}{2}a + \frac{1-t}{2}b \right) \|^q dt \\ & \leq \| w \|_{[a,b],\infty} \frac{1}{3} \left( \| f'(a) \|^q \int_0^1 h\left(\frac{1+t}{2}\right) dt + \| f'(b) \|^q \int_0^1 h\left(\frac{1-t}{2}\right) dt \right). \end{aligned}$$

Using the last two inequalities we obtain

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



$$\leq \frac{b-a}{2} \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \cdot \left(\frac{5}{36}\right)^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \cdot \left\{ \left( |f'(a)|^q \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} h(t) dt + |f'(b)|^q \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 h(t) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\ \left. + \left( |f'(a)|^q \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 h(t) dt + |f'(b)|^q \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} h(t) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\}.$$

This completes the proof.  $\square$

**Corollary 2.12.** In Theorem 2.11, if we take  $h(t) = t$ , then inequality (2.3) becomes the following inequality for convex functions:

$$\left| \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx \right| \\ \leq \frac{b-a}{8} \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \cdot \left(\frac{5}{9}\right)^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \cdot \left\{ \left( |f'(a)|^q + 3|f'(b)|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + \left( 3|f'(a)|^q + |f'(b)|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\}.$$

**Corollary 2.13.** Suppose  $h(t) = t^s$ ,  $s \in (0, 1]$  in Theorem 2.11, we have the following inequality for  $s$ -convex functions:

$$\left| \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx \right| \\ \leq \frac{b-a}{2} \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{(s+1)3}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \cdot \left(\frac{5}{36}\right)^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \cdot \left\{ \left( \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{s+1} |f'(a)|^q + \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{s+1}\right) |f'(b)|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\ \left. + \left( \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{s+1}\right) |f'(a)|^q + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{s+1} |f'(b)|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\}.$$

**Theorem 2.14.** Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable mapping on  $(a, b)$  and  $f' \in L([a, b])$  with  $a < b$  and  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous and symmetric to  $\frac{a+b}{2}$ . If  $|f'|^q$  is  $h$ -convex on  $[a, b]$  and  $q > 1$ , then the following inequality holds:

$$\left| \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx \right| \\ \leq \frac{b-a}{12} \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \cdot \left(\frac{1+2^{p+1}}{(p+1)3}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot \left(\int_0^1 h(t) dt\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \cdot \left\{ \left( |f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)|^q + |f'(b)|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\ \left. + \left( |f'(a)|^q + |f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\},$$

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

*Proof.* From Lemma 2.1 and using the Hölder's integral inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{b-a}{2} \left\{ \left( \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1-s}{2}a + \frac{1+s}{2}b\right) ds \right|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right. \\ & \quad \times \left. \left( \int_0^1 \left| f'\left(\frac{1-t}{2}a + \frac{1+t}{2}b\right) \right|^q dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\ & \quad + \left. \left( \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 w\left(\frac{1+s}{2}a + \frac{1-s}{2}b\right) ds \right|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right. \\ & \quad \times \left. \left. \left( \int_0^1 \left| f'\left(\frac{1+t}{2}a + \frac{1-t}{2}b\right) \right|^q dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since  $|f'|^q$  is  $h$ -convex, by (1.3) we have

$$\int_0^1 \left| f'\left(\frac{1-t}{2}a + \frac{1+t}{2}b\right) \right|^q dt = \frac{2}{b-a} \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b |f'(x)|^q dx \leq \left[ \left| f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right|^q + |f'(b)|^q \right] \int_0^1 h(t) dt,$$

and

$$\int_0^1 \left| f'\left(\frac{1+t}{2}a + \frac{1-t}{2}b\right) \right|^q dt = \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} |f'(x)|^q dx \leq \left[ |f'(a)|^q + \left| f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right|^q \right] \int_0^1 h(t) dt.$$

Therefore we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{6(b-a)} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right] \int_a^b w(x) dx - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b w(x) f(x) dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{b-a}{12} \|w\|_{[a,b],\infty} \cdot \left( \frac{1+2^{p+1}}{(p+1)3} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot \left( \int_0^1 h(t) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \cdot \left\{ \left( \left| f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right|^q + |f'(b)|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left( |f'(a)|^q + \left| f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

where  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ . We also note that

$$\int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{3} \right|^p dt = \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}t \right|^p dt = \frac{2+2^{p+2}}{(p+1) \cdot 6^{p+1}}^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

This completes the proof.  $\square$

*Remark 2.15.* If we choose  $h(t) = t$  or  $h(t) = t^s$ ,  $s \in (0, 1]$  in Theorem 2.14, we obtain the inequalities for convex or  $s$ -convex functions respectively.

*Remark 2.16.* If we choose  $h(t) = t$ ,  $s \in (0, 1]$  and  $w(x) = 1$  for each  $x \in [a, b]$ , then we obtain inequality (1.2) of Theorem 1.3.

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