

SYMMETRIZED (p,h) -CONVEXITY AND SOME HERMITE-HADAMARD-TYPE INEQUALITIES

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SUMMARY

This paper introduces symmetrized (p,h) -convex functions and establishes some Hermite-Hadamard-type inequalities for the new class of functions.

Keywords: *symmetrized (p,h) -convexity, (p,h) -convexity, p -convexity, h -convexity, harmonically convexity, Hermite-Hadamard inequality.*

1. INTRODUCTION

A function f is said to be *convex* on a real interval I if

$f(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \leq \lambda f(x) + (1-\lambda)f(y)$, for all $x, y \in I$ and $\lambda \in [0,1]$. An estimate of the (integral) mean value of a continuous convex function is known as Hermite-Hadamard inequality (Hadamard, 1893, Hermite, 1883). Precisely, if f is a convex function on a real interval I and $a, b \in I$ with $a < b$ then

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

This inequality is one of the most useful inequalities in mathematical analysis. For new proofs, noteworthy extensions, generalizations, and numerous applications of this inequality, see e.g., (Dragomir & Pearce, 2003, Mitrinović & Lacković, 1985).

In recent years, convexity has been generalized and extended in various aspects using new and different concepts. These researches led to the appearance of several Hermite-Hadamard-type inequalities. Among these generalizations, two interesting concepts are p -convex functions (Zhang & Wan, 2007) and h -convex functions (Varošanec, 2007). They are defined as follows:

Definition 1.1 (Zhang & Wan, 2007). Let $I \subset (0, \infty)$ be an interval and $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$. We say that $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a p -convex function if

$$f([\alpha x^p + (1-\alpha)y^p]^{1/p}) \leq \alpha f(x) + (1-\alpha)f(y),$$

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

Definition 1.2 (Varošanec, 2007). Let I, J be two real intervals with $J \supseteq (0,1)$ and let $h : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a non-negative and non-zero function. We say that $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a h -convex function if f is non-negative and

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

for all $x, y \in I$ and $\alpha \in (0,1)$.

These functions are continuously generalized to (p,h) -convex functions by Fang & Shi (2014):

Definition 1.3 (Fang & Shi, 2014). Let $I \subset (0, \infty)$ and $J \supseteq (0,1)$ be two real intervals, $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, and let $h : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a non-negative and non-zero function. We say that $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a (p,h) -convex function if f is non-negative and

$$f([\alpha x^p + (1-\alpha)y^p]^{1/p}) \leq h(\alpha)f(x) + h(1-\alpha)f(y),$$

for all $x, y \in I$ and $\alpha \in (0,1)$.

In (Fang & Shi, 2014), the authors also derived Hermite-Hadamard-type inequalities for the class of (p,h) -convex functions as follows:

$$\frac{1}{2h(1/2)} f\left[\left[\frac{a+b}{2}\right]^{1/p}\right] \leq \frac{p}{b^p - a^p} \int_a^b x^{p-1} f(x)dx \leq (f(a) + f(b)) \int_0^1 h(t)dt. \quad (1.1)$$

In particular, if $p = -1$, (p,h) -convex functions become harmonically h -convex functions which are studied firstly by Noor & et al. (2015).

A significant generalization of h -convex functions is symmetrized h -convex functions, which are introduced by Dragomir (2016). To give this concept, the authors considered a symmetrical transform \bar{f} of f on $[a,b]$ which is defined by

$$\bar{f}(x) := \frac{1}{2}[f(x) + f(a+b-x)].$$

Then we say $f : [a,b] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is symmetrized h -convex function on $[a,b]$ if \bar{f} is h -convex on $[a,b]$. Moreover, if h integrable on $[0,1]$ and f integrable on $[a,b]$, Hermite-Hadamard-type inequality for symmetrized h -convex function is given as follows (Dragomir, 2016):

$$\frac{1}{2h(1/2)} f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x)dx \leq [f(a) + f(b)] \int_0^1 h(x)dx. \quad (1.2)$$

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