

On new Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer type inequalities for p -convex functions via fractional integrals

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Received: 15 September 2016, Accepted: 23 December 2016

Published online: 7 January 2017.

Abstract: In this paper, firstly, new Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer type inequalities for p -convex functions in fractional integral forms are built. Secondly, an integral identity and some Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer type integral inequalities for p -convex functions in fractional integral forms are obtained. Finally, some Hermite-Hadamard and Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer inequalities for convex, harmonically convex and p -convex functions are given. Many results presented here for p -convex functions provide extensions of others given in earlier works for convex, harmonically convex and p -convex functions.

Keywords: Hermite-Hadamard inequalities, Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer inequalities, fractional integral, convex functions, harmonically convex functions, p -convex functions.

1 Introduction

Let $f : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a convex function defined on the interval I of real numbers and $a, b \in I$ with $a < b$. The inequality

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

is well known in the literature as Hermite-Hadamard's inequality [6, 7].

The most well-known inequalities related to the integral mean of a convex function f are the Hermite Hadamard inequalities or its weighted versions, the so-called Hermite-Hadamard-Fejér inequalities.

In [4], Fejér established the following Fejér inequality which is the weighted generalization of Hermite-Hadamard inequality (1).

Theorem 1. Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be convex function. Then the inequality

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \int_a^b w(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) w(x) dx \leq \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} \int_a^b w(x) dx \quad (2)$$

holds, where $w : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is nonnegative, integrable and symmetric to $(a+b)/2$.

For some results which generalize, improve, and extend the inequalities (1) and (2) see [1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 22].

We will now give definitions of the right-hand side and left-hand side Riemann-Liouville fractional integrals which are used throughout this paper.

Definition 1. [17]. Let $f \in L[a, b]$. The right-hand side and left-hand side Riemann-Liouville fractional integrals $J_{a+}^{\alpha} f$ and $J_{b-}^{\alpha} f$ of order $\alpha > 0$ with $b > a \geq 0$ are defined by

$$J_{a+}^{\alpha} f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} f(t) dt, \quad x > a \quad \text{and} \quad J_{b-}^{\alpha} f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_x^b (t-x)^{\alpha-1} f(t) dt, \quad x < b$$

respectively, where $\Gamma(\alpha)$ is the Gamma function defined by $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{\alpha-1} dt$.

Because of the wide application of Hermite-Hadamard type inequalities and fractional integrals, many researchers extend their studies to Hermite-Hadamard type inequalities involving fractional integrals not limited to integer integrals. Recently, more and more Hermite-Hadamard inequalities involving fractional integrals have been obtained for different classes of functions; see [3, 8, 14, 21, 23].

In [9], İşcan gave the definition of harmonically convex function and established following Hermite-Hadamard type inequality for harmonically convex functions as follows.

Definition 2. Let $I \subset \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ be a real interval. A function $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to be harmonically convex, if

$$f\left(\frac{xy}{tx + (1-t)y}\right) \leq tf(y) + (1-t)f(x) \quad (3)$$

for all $x, y \in I$ and $t \in [0, 1]$. If the inequality in (3) is reversed, then f is said to be harmonically concave.

Theorem 2. [9]. Let $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a harmonically convex function and $a, b \in I$ with $a < b$. If $f \in L[a, b]$ then the following inequalities holds:

$$f\left(\frac{2ab}{a+b}\right) \leq \frac{ab}{b-a} \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x^2} dx \leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}. \quad (4)$$

In [2], Chan and Wu presented Hermite-Hadamard-Fejér inequality for harmonically convex functions as follows:

Theorem 3. Let $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a harmonically convex function and $a, b \in I$ with $a < b$. If $f \in L[a, b]$ and $w : [a, b] \subset \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is nonnegative, integrable and harmonically symmetric with respect to $\frac{2ab}{a+b}$, then

$$f\left(\frac{2ab}{a+b}\right) \int_a^b \frac{w(x)}{x^2} dx \leq \int_a^b \frac{f(x)w(x)}{x^2} dx \leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} \int_a^b \frac{w(x)}{x^2} dx. \quad (5)$$

In [14], Kunt et al. presented Hermite-Hadamard and Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer inequality for harmonically convex functions via fractional integrals as follows:

Theorem 4. [14]. Let $f : I \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function such that $f \in L[a, b]$ where $a, b \in I$ with $a < b$. If f is a harmonically convex function on $[a, b]$, then the following inequalities for fractional integrals holds:

$$f\left(\frac{2ab}{a+b}\right) \leq \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2^{1-\alpha}} \left(\frac{ab}{b-a}\right)^{\alpha} \left[J_{\frac{a+b}{2ab}+}^{\alpha} (f \circ g)(1/a) + J_{\frac{a+b}{2ab}-}^{\alpha} (f \circ g)(1/b) \right] \leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} \quad (6)$$

with $\alpha > 0$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $x \in [\frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{a}]$.

Theorem 5. [14]. Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a harmonically convex function with $a < b$ and $f \in L[a, b]$. If $w : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is nonnegative, integrable and harmonically symmetric with respect to $2ab/a + b$, then the following inequalities for fractional integrals holds:

$$f\left(\frac{2ab}{a+b}\right) \left[\begin{matrix} J_{\frac{a+b}{2ab}^+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(1/a) \\ + J_{\frac{a+b}{2ab}^-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(1/b) \end{matrix} \right] \leq \left[\begin{matrix} J_{\frac{a+b}{2ab}^+}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(1/a) \\ + J_{\frac{a+b}{2ab}^-}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(1/b) \end{matrix} \right] \leq \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} \left[\begin{matrix} J_{\frac{a+b}{2ab}^+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(1/a) \\ + J_{\frac{a+b}{2ab}^-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(1/b) \end{matrix} \right] \quad (7)$$

with $\alpha > 0$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}, x \in [\frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{a}]$.

In [24], Zhang and Wan gave the definition of p -convex function on $I \subset \mathbb{R}$, in [12], İşcan gave a different definition of p -convex function on $I \subset (0, \infty)$ as follows:

Definition 3. Let $I \subset (0, \infty)$ be a real interval and $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$. A function $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to be p -convex, if

$$f\left([tx^p + (1-t)y^p]^{1/p}\right) \leq tf(x) + (1-t)f(y) \quad (8)$$

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

It can be easily seen that for $p = 1$ and $p = -1$, p -convexity reduces to ordinary convexity and harmonically convexity of functions defined on $I \subset (0, \infty)$, respectively.

In [5, Theorem 5], if we take $I \subset (0, \infty)$, $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ and $h(t) = t$, then we have the following theorem.

Theorem 6. Let $f : I \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a p -convex function, $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, and $a, b \in I$ with $a < b$. If $f \in L[a, b]$ then the following inequalities holds:

$$f\left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}\right) \leq \frac{p}{b^p - a^p} \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x^{1-p}} dx \leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}. \quad (9)$$

In [15], Kunt and İşcan presented Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer inequality for p -convex functions as follows.

Theorem 7. Let $f : I \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a p -convex function, $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, $a, b \in I$ with $a < b$. If $f \in L[a, b]$ and $w : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is nonnegative, integrable and p -symmetric with respect to $\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}$, then the following inequalities holds:

$$f\left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}\right) \int_a^b \frac{w(x)}{x^{1-p}} dx \leq \int_a^b \frac{f(x)w(x)}{x^{1-p}} dx \leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} \int_a^b \frac{w(x)}{x^{1-p}} dx. \quad (10)$$

In [16], Kunt and İşcan presented Hermite-Hadamard inequality for p -convex functions via fractional integrals as follows:

Theorem 8. Let $f : I \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a p -convex function, $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, $\alpha > 0$ and $a, b \in I$ with $a < b$. If $f \in L[a, b]$, then the following inequalities for fractional integrals holds.

(i) If $p > 0$,

$$f\left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}\right) \leq \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{2^{1-\alpha}(b^p - a^p)^\alpha} \left[J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}^+}^\alpha (f \circ g)(b^p) + J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}^-}^\alpha (f \circ g)(a^p) \right] \leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} \quad (11)$$

with $g(x) = x^{1/p}, x \in [a^p, b^p]$,

(ii) If $p < 0$,

$$f\left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}\right) \leq \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}{2^{1-\alpha}(a^p - b^p)^\alpha} \left[J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (f \circ g)(a^p) + J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (f \circ g)(b^p) \right] \leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} \quad (12)$$

with $g(x) = x^{1/p}$, $x \in [b^p, a^p]$.

For some results related to p -convex functions and its generalizations, we refer the reader to see [5, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 24].

In this paper, we built new Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer type inequalities for p -convex functions in fractional integral forms. We obtain an integral identity and some new Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer type integral inequalities for p -convex functions in fractional integral forms. We give some new Hermite-Hadamard and Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer inequalities for convex, harmonically convex and p -convex functions.

2 Main results

Throughout this section, $\|w\|_\infty = \sup_{t \in [a, b]} |w(t)|$, for the continuous function $w : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Definition 4. Let $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$. A function $w : [a, b] \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to be p -symmetric with respect to $\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}$ if

$$w(x) = w\left([a^p + b^p - x^p]^{1/p}\right)$$

holds for all $x \in [a, b]$.

Lemma 1. Let $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, $\alpha > 0$ and $w : [a, b] \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is integrable, p -symmetric with respect to $\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}$, then

(i) If $p > 0$,

$$J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(b^p) = J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(a^p) = \frac{1}{2} \left[J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(b^p) + J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(a^p) \right]$$

with $g(x) = x^{1/p}$, $x \in [a^p, b^p]$,

(ii) If $p < 0$,

$$J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(a^p) = J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(b^p) = \frac{1}{2} \left[J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(a^p) + J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(b^p) \right]$$

with $g(x) = x^{1/p}$, $x \in [b^p, a^p]$.

Proof.

(i) Let $p > 0$. Since w is p -symmetric with respect to $\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}$, using Definition 4 we have $w(x^{1/p}) = w\left([a^p + b^p - x]^{1/p}\right)$ for all $x \in [a^p, b^p]$. Hence in the following integral setting $t = a^p + b^p - x$ and $dt = -dx$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(b^p) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}}^{b^p} (b^p - x)^{\alpha-1} w(x^{1/p}) dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}}^{b^p} (b^p - x)^{\alpha-1} w\left([a^p + b^p - x]^{1/p}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{a^p}^{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}} (x - a^p)^{\alpha-1} w(x^{1/p}) dx = J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(a^p). \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of i.

(ii) The proof is similar with i.

Theorem 9. Let $f : I \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a p -convex function, $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, $\alpha > 0$ and $a, b \in I$ with $a < b$. If $f \in L[a, b]$ and $w : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is nonnegative, integrable and p -symmetric with respect to $\left[\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}$, then the following inequalities for fractional integrals holds.

(i) If $p > 0$,

$$f\left(\left[\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}\right) \left[J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(b^p) + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(a^p) \right] \leq \left[J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(b^p) + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(a^p) \right] \tag{13}$$

$$\leq \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} \left[J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(b^p) + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(a^p) \right]$$

with $g(x) = x^{1/p}$, $x \in [a^p, b^p]$,

(ii) If $p < 0$,

$$f\left(\left[\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}\right) \left[J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(a^p) + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(b^p) \right] \leq \left[J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(a^p) + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(b^p) \right] \tag{14}$$

$$\leq \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} \left[J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(a^p) + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(b^p) \right]$$

with $g(x) = x^{1/p}$, $x \in [b^p, a^p]$.

Proof. (i) Let $p > 0$. Since $f : I \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a p -convex function, we have $f\left(\left[\frac{x^p+y^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}\right) \leq \frac{f(x)+f(y)}{2}$ for all $x, y \in I$ (with $t = \frac{1}{2}$ in the inequality (8)).

Choosing $x = [ta^p + (1-t)b^p]^{1/p}$ and $y = [tb^p + (1-t)a^p]^{1/p}$, we get

$$f\left(\left[\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}\right) \leq \frac{f\left([ta^p + (1-t)b^p]^{1/p}\right) + f\left([tb^p + (1-t)a^p]^{1/p}\right)}{2}. \tag{15}$$

Multiplying both sides of (15) by $2t^{\alpha-1}w\left([ta^p + (1-t)b^p]^{1/p}\right)$ and integrating with respect to t over $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$, using Lemma 1-i, we get

$$f\left(\left[\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}\right) \left[J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(b^p) + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(a^p) \right] \leq \left[J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(b^p) + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(a^p) \right]$$

the left hand side of (13).

For the proof of the second inequality in (13) we first note that if f is a p -convex function, then, for all $t \in [0, 1]$, it yields

$$\frac{f\left([ta^p + (1-t)b^p]^{1/p}\right) + f\left([tb^p + (1-t)a^p]^{1/p}\right)}{2} \leq \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2}. \tag{16}$$

Multiplying both sides of (16) by $2t^{\alpha-1}w\left([ta^p + (1-t)b^p]^{1/p}\right)$ and integrating with respect to t over $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$, using Lemma 1-i, we get

$$\left[J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^{\alpha} (fw \circ g)(b^p) + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^{\alpha} (fw \circ g)(a^p) \right] \leq \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} \left[J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^{\alpha} (w \circ g)(b^p) + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^{\alpha} (w \circ g)(a^p) \right]$$

the right hand side of (13). This completes the proof of i.

(ii) The proof is similar with i.

Remark. In Theorem 9, one can see the following.

- (1) If one takes $p = 1$ and $\alpha = 1$, one has (2),
- (2) If one takes $p = 1$, $\alpha = 1$ and $w(x) = 1$, one has (1),
- (3) If one takes $p = -1$, one has (7),
- (4) If one takes $p = -1$ and $w(x) = 1$, one has (6),
- (5) If one takes $p = -1$ and $\alpha = 1$, one has (5),
- (6) If one takes $p = -1$, $\alpha = 1$ and $w(x) = 1$, one has (4),
- (7) If one takes $\alpha = 1$ and $w(x) = 1$, one has (9),
- (8) If one takes $\alpha = 1$, one has (10),
- (9) If one takes $w(x) = 1$, one has (11) for $p > 0$, (12) for $p < 0$.

Lemma 2. Let $f : I \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable function on I° and $a, b \in I^\circ$ with $a < b$, $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ and $\alpha > 0$. If $f' \in L[a, b]$ and $w : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is integrable, then the following equalities for fractional integrals holds.

(i) If $p > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & f\left(\left[\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}\right) \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^{\alpha} (w \circ g)(b^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^{\alpha} (w \circ g)(a^p) \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^{\alpha} (fw \circ g)(b^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^{\alpha} (fw \circ g)(a^p) \end{array} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left[\begin{array}{l} \int_{a^p}^{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}} \left(\int_{a^p}^t (s-a^p)^{\alpha-1} (w \circ g)(s) ds \right) (f \circ g)'(t) dt \\ - \int_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}}^{b^p} \left(\int_t^{b^p} (b^p-s)^{\alpha-1} (w \circ g)(s) ds \right) (f \circ g)'(t) dt \end{array} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

with $g(x) = x^{1/p}$, $x \in [a^p, b^p]$,

(ii) If $p < 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & f\left(\left[\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}\right) \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^{\alpha} (w \circ g)(a^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^{\alpha} (w \circ g)(b^p) \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^{\alpha} (fw \circ g)(a^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^{\alpha} (fw \circ g)(b^p) \end{array} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left[\begin{array}{l} \int_{b^p}^{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}} \left(\int_{b^p}^t (s-b^p)^{\alpha-1} (w \circ g)(s) ds \right) (f \circ g)'(t) dt \\ - \int_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}}^{a^p} \left(\int_t^{a^p} (a^p-s)^{\alpha-1} (w \circ g)(s) ds \right) (f \circ g)'(t) dt \end{array} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

with $g(x) = x^{1/p}$, $x \in [b^p, a^p]$.

Proof. (i) Let $p > 0$. It suffices to note that

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left[\begin{array}{l} \int_{a^p}^{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}} \left(\int_{a^p}^t (s-a^p)^{\alpha-1} (w \circ g)(s) ds \right) (f \circ g)'(t) dt \\ - \int_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}}^{b^p} \left(\int_t^{b^p} (b^p-s)^{\alpha-1} (w \circ g)(s) ds \right) (f \circ g)'(t) dt \end{array} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{a^p}^{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}} \left(\int_{a^p}^t (s-a^p)^{\alpha-1} (w \circ g)(s) ds \right) (f \circ g)'(t) dt \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}}^{b^p} \left(\int_t^{b^p} (b^p-s)^{\alpha-1} (w \circ g)(s) ds \right) (f \circ g)'(t) dt = I_1 - I_2. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

By integration by parts, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} (f \circ g)(t) \left(\int_{a^p}^t (s - a^p)^{\alpha-1} (w \circ g)(s) ds \right) \Big|_{a^p}^{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}} - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{a^p}^{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}} (t - a^p)^{\alpha-1} (fw \circ g)(t) dt \quad (20) \\
 &= f \left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right]^{1/p} \right) \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{a^p}^{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}} (s - a^p)^{\alpha-1} (w \circ g)(s) ds - \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{a^p}^{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}} (t - a^p)^{\alpha-1} (fw \circ g)(t) dt \\
 &= f \left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right]^{1/p} \right) J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^{\alpha} (w \circ g)(a^p) - J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^{\alpha} (fw \circ g)(a^p)
 \end{aligned}$$

and similarly

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2 &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} (f \circ g)(t) \left(\int_t^{b^p} (b^p - s)^{\alpha-1} (w \circ g)(s) ds \right) \Big|_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}}^{b^p} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}}^{b^p} (b^p - t)^{\alpha-1} (fw \circ g)(t) dt \quad (21) \\
 &= -f \left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right]^{1/p} \right) \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}}^{b^p} (b^p - s)^{\alpha-1} (w \circ g)(s) ds + \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}}^{b^p} (b^p - t)^{\alpha-1} (fw \circ g)(t) dt \\
 &= -f \left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right]^{1/p} \right) J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^{\alpha} (w \circ g)(b^p) + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^{\alpha} (fw \circ g)(b^p).
 \end{aligned}$$

A combination of (19), (20) and (21) we have (17). This completes the proof of i.

(ii) The proof is similar with i.

Remark. In Lemma 2, one can see the following.

- (1) If one takes $p = 1$, one has [21, Lemma 4],
- (2) If one takes $p = 1$ and $\alpha = 1$, one has [20, Lemma 2.1],
- (3) If one takes $p = 1$, $\alpha = 1$ and $w(x) = 1$, one has [13, Lemma 2.1],
- (4) If one takes $p = -1$, one has [14, Lemma 3],
- (5) If one takes $\alpha = 1$ and $w(x) = 1$, one has [19, Lemma 2.7],
- (6) If one takes $\alpha = 1$, one has [15, Lemma 1],
- (7) If one takes $w(x) = 1$, one has [16, Lemma 1].

Theorem 10. Let $f : I \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable function on I° such that $f' \in L[a, b]$, where $a, b \in I$ and $a < b$. If $|f'|$ is p -convex function on $[a, b]$ for $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ and $\alpha > 0$, $w : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous, then the following inequality for fractional integrals holds.

(i) If $p > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left| f \left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right]^{1/p} \right) \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^{\alpha} (w \circ g)(b^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^{\alpha} (w \circ g)(a^p) \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^{\alpha} (fw \circ g)(b^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^{\alpha} (fw \circ g)(a^p) \end{array} \right] \right| \\
 &\leq \frac{\|w\|_{\infty} (b^p - a^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} [C_1(\alpha, p) |f'(a)| + C_2(\alpha, p) |f'(b)|]
 \end{aligned}$$

with $g(x) = x^{1/p}$, $x \in [a^p, b^p]$,

(ii) If $p < 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f \left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right]^{1/p} \right) \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^{\alpha} (w \circ g)(a^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^{\alpha} (w \circ g)(b^p) \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^{\alpha} (fw \circ g)(a^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^{\alpha} (fw \circ g)(b^p) \end{array} \right] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\|w\|_{\infty} (a^p - b^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} [-C_1(\alpha, p) |f'(a)| - C_2(\alpha, p) |f'(b)|] \end{aligned}$$

with $g(x) = x^{1/p}$, $x \in [b^p, a^p]$, where

$$\begin{aligned} C_1(\alpha, p) &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u^{\alpha+1}}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-u)^{\alpha} u}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du, \\ C_2(\alpha, p) &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u^{\alpha} (1-u)}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-u)^{\alpha+1}}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. (i) Let $p > 0$. Using Lemma 2-i, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f \left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right]^{1/p} \right) \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^{\alpha} (w \circ g)(b^p) + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^{\alpha} (w \circ g)(a^p) \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^{\alpha} (fw \circ g)(b^p) + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^{\alpha} (fw \circ g)(a^p) \end{array} \right] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left[\left| \int_{a^p}^{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}} (s-a^p)^{\alpha-1} (w \circ g)(s) ds \right| (f \circ g)'(t) dt \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left| \int_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}}^{b^p} (b^p-s)^{\alpha-1} (w \circ g)(s) ds \right| (f \circ g)'(t) dt \right] \\ & \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left[\int_{a^p}^{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}} (s-a^p)^{\alpha-1} |(w \circ g)(s)| ds \right] |(f \circ g)'(t)| dt \\ & \quad + \int_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}}^{b^p} (b^p-s)^{\alpha-1} |(w \circ g)(s)| ds \right] |(f \circ g)'(t)| dt \\ & \leq \frac{\|w\|_{\infty}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left[\int_{a^p}^{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}} (s-a^p)^{\alpha-1} ds \right] |(f \circ g)'(t)| dt + \int_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}}^{b^p} (b^p-s)^{\alpha-1} ds \right] |(f \circ g)'(t)| dt \\ & \leq \frac{\|w\|_{\infty}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left[\int_{a^p}^{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}} (t-a^p)^{\alpha} \frac{1}{pt^{1-(1/p)}} |f'(t^{1/p})| dt + \int_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}}^{b^p} (b^p-t)^{\alpha} \frac{1}{pt^{1-(1/p)}} |f'(t^{1/p})| dt \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Setting $t = ua^p + (1-u)b^p$ and $dt = (a^p - b^p) du$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f \left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right]^{1/p} \right) \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^{\alpha} (w \circ g)(b^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^{\alpha} (w \circ g)(a^p) \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^{\alpha} (fw \circ g)(b^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^{\alpha} (fw \circ g)(a^p) \end{array} \right] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\|w\|_{\infty} (b^p - a^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left[\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u^{\alpha}}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} |f'([ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1/p})| du \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-u)^{\alpha}}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} |f'([ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1/p})| du \right]. \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

Since $|f'|$ is p -convex function on $[a, b]$, we have

$$\left| f' \left([ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1/p} \right) \right| \leq u |f'(a)| + (1-u) |f'(b)|. \tag{23}$$

A combination of (22) and (23), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f \left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right]^{1/p} \right) \left[J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}^+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(b^p) + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}^-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(a^p) \right] - \left[J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}^+}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(b^p) + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}^-}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(a^p) \right] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\|w\|_\infty (b^p - a^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} \left[\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u^\alpha}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} (u|f'(a)| + (1-u)|f'(b)|) du \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-u)^\alpha}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} (u|f'(a)| + (1-u)|f'(b)|) du \right] \\ & = \frac{\|w\|_\infty (b^p - a^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} \left[\left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u^{\alpha+1}}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-u)^\alpha u}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du \right) |f'(a)| \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u^\alpha (1-u)}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-u)^{\alpha+1}}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du \right) |f'(b)| \right] \\ & = \frac{\|w\|_\infty (b^p - a^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} [C_1(\alpha, p) |f'(a)| + C_2(\alpha, p) |f'(b)|]. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of i.

(ii) The proof is similar with i.

Remark. In Theorem 10, one can see the following.

- (1) If one takes $p = 1$, one has [21, Theorem 6],
- (2) If one takes $p = 1, \alpha = 1$ and $w(x) = 1$, one has [13, Theorem 2.2],
- (3) If one takes $\alpha = 1$ and $w(x) = 1$, one has [19, Theorem 3.3],
- (4) If one takes $\alpha = 1$, one has [15, Theorem 6],
- (5) If one takes $w(x) = 1$, one has [16, Theorem 5].

Corollary 1. In Theorem 10, one can see the following.

- (1) If one takes $p = 1$ and $w(x) = 1$, one has the following Hermite-Hadamard inequality for convex functions via fractional integrals.

$$\left| f \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1) 2^{\alpha-1}}{(b-a)^\alpha} \left[J_{\frac{a+b}{2}^+}^\alpha f(b) + J_{\frac{a+b}{2}^-}^\alpha f(a) \right] \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)}{4(\alpha + 1)} [|f'(a)| + |f'(b)|],$$

- (2) If one takes $p = 1$ and $\alpha = 1$, one has the following Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer inequality for convex functions.

$$\left| f \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \int_a^b w(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) w(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{\|w\|_\infty (b-a)^2}{8} [|f'(a)| + |f'(b)|],$$

- (3) If one takes $p = -1$, one has the following Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer inequality for harmonically convex functions via fractional integrals.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f \left(\frac{2ab}{a+b} \right) \left[J_{\frac{2ab}{a+b}^+}^\alpha (w \circ g) \left(\frac{1}{a} \right) + J_{\frac{2ab}{a+b}^-}^\alpha (w \circ g) \left(\frac{1}{b} \right) \right] - \left[J_{\frac{2ab}{a+b}^+}^\alpha (fw \circ g) \left(\frac{1}{a} \right) + J_{\frac{2ab}{a+b}^-}^\alpha (fw \circ g) \left(\frac{1}{b} \right) \right] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\|w\|_\infty}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} \left(\frac{b-a}{ab} \right)^{\alpha+1} [-C_1(\alpha, -1) |f'(a)| - C_2(\alpha, -1) |f'(b)|], \end{aligned}$$

- (4) If one takes $p = -1, \alpha = 1$ and $w(x) = 1$, one has the following Hermite-Hadamard inequality for harmonically convex functions.

$$\left| f \left(\frac{2ab}{a+b} \right) - \frac{ab}{b-a} \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x^2} dx \right| \leq \left(\frac{b-a}{ab} \right) [-C_1(1, -1) |f'(a)| - C_2(1, -1) |f'(b)|],$$

(5) If one takes $p = -1$ and $\alpha = 1$, one has the following Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer inequality for harmonically convex functions.

$$\left| f\left(\frac{2ab}{a+b}\right) \int_a^b \frac{w(x)}{x^2} dx - \int_a^b \frac{f(x)w(x)}{x^2} dx \right| \leq \|w\|_\infty \left(\frac{b-a}{ab}\right)^2 [-C_1(1, -1)|f'(a)| - C_2(1, -1)|f'(b)|],$$

(6) If one takes $p = -1$ and $w(x) = 1$, one has the following Hermite-Hadamard inequality for harmonically convex functions via fractional integrals.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f\left(\frac{2ab}{a+b}\right) - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2^{1-\alpha}} \left(\frac{ab}{b-a}\right)^\alpha \left[J_{\frac{a+b}{2ab}^+}^\alpha (f \circ g)\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) + J_{\frac{a+b}{2ab}^-}^\alpha (f \circ g)\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \right] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2^{1-\alpha}} \left(\frac{b-a}{ab}\right) [-C_1(\alpha, -1)|f'(a)| - C_2(\alpha, -1)|f'(b)|]. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 11. Let $f : I \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable function on I° such that $f' \in L[a, b]$, where $a, b \in I$ and $a < b$. If $|f'|^q$, $q \geq 1$, is p -convex function on $[a, b]$ for $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, $\alpha > 0$, $w : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous, then the following inequality for fractional integrals holds.

(i) If $p > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f\left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}\right) \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}^+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(b^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}^-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(a^p) \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}^+}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(b^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}^-}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(a^p) \end{array} \right] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\|w\|_\infty (b^p - a^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left[(C_5(\alpha, p))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{l} C_6(\alpha, p) |f'(a)|^q \\ + C_7(\alpha, p) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} + (C_8(\alpha, p))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{l} C_9(\alpha, p) |f'(a)|^q \\ + C_{10}(\alpha, p) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \right], \end{aligned}$$

with $g(x) = x^{1/p}$, $x \in [a^p, b^p]$,

(ii) If $p < 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f\left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}\right) \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}^+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(a^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}^-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(b^p) \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}^+}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(a^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p + b^p}{2}^-}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(b^p) \end{array} \right] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\|w\|_\infty (a^p - b^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left[(-C_5(\alpha, p))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{l} -C_6(\alpha, p) |f'(a)|^q \\ -C_7(\alpha, p) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} + (-C_8(\alpha, p))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{l} -C_9(\alpha, p) |f'(a)|^q \\ -C_{10}(\alpha, p) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

with $g(x) = x^{1/p}$, $x \in [b^p, a^p]$, where

$$\begin{aligned} C_5(\alpha, p) &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u^\alpha}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du, & C_6(\alpha, p) &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u^{\alpha+1}}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du, \\ C_7(\alpha, p) &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u^\alpha(1-u)}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du, & C_8(\alpha, p) &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-u)^\alpha}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du, \\ C_9(\alpha, p) &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-u)^\alpha u}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du, & C_{10}(\alpha, p) &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-u)^{\alpha+1}}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. (i) Let $p > 0$. Using (22), power mean inequality and the p -convexity of $|f'|^q$ it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f\left(\left[\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}\right]^{1/p}\right) \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(b^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(a^p) \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(b^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(a^p) \end{array} \right] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\|w\|_\infty (b^p - a^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} \left[\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} |f'([ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1/p})| du \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-u)^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} |f'([ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1/p})| du \right] \\ & \leq \frac{\|w\|_\infty (b^p - a^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} \left[\left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du \right)^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\ & \quad \left. \times \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} |f'([ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1/p})|^q du \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-u)^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du \right)^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \times \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-u)^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} |f'([ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1/p})|^q du \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right] \\ & \leq \frac{\|w\|_\infty (b^p - a^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} \left[\left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du \right)^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left(\left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u^{\alpha+1}}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du \right) |f'(a)|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{u^\alpha(1-u)}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du \right) |f'(b)|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-u)^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du \right)^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left(\left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-u)^\alpha u}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du \right) |f'(a)|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-u)^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-u)^{\alpha+1}}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} du \right) |f'(b)|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right] \\ & = \frac{\|w\|_\infty (b^p - a^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)} \left[(C_5(\alpha, p))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{l} C_6(\alpha, p) |f'(a)|^q \\ + C_7(\alpha, p) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} + (C_8(\alpha, p))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{l} C_9(\alpha, p) |f'(a)|^q \\ + C_{10}(\alpha, p) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of i.

(ii) The proof is similar with i.

Remark. In Theorem 11, one can see the following.

- (1) If one takes $p = 1$, one has [21, Theorem 7],
- (2) If one takes $\alpha = 1$, one has [15, Theorem 7],
- (3) If one takes $w(x) = 1$, one has [16, Theorem 6].

Corollary 2. In Theorem 11, one can see the following.

- (1) If one takes $p = 1$, $\alpha = 1$ and $w(x) = 1$, one has the following Hermite-Hadamard inequality for convex functions:

$$\left| f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq (b-a) \left[(C_5(1, 1))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{l} C_6(1, 1) |f'(a)|^q \\ + C_7(1, 1) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} + (C_8(1, 1))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{l} C_9(1, 1) |f'(a)|^q \\ + C_{10}(1, 1) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \right],$$

- (2) If one takes $p = 1$ and $w(x) = 1$, one has the following Hermite-Hadamard inequality for convex functions via fractional integrals:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1) 2^{\alpha-1}}{(b-a)^\alpha} \left[J_{\frac{a+b}{2}+}^\alpha f(b) + J_{\frac{a+b}{2}-}^\alpha f(a) \right] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{(b-a)}{2^{1-\alpha}} \left[(C_5(\alpha, 1))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{l} C_6(\alpha, 1) |f'(a)|^q \\ + C_7(\alpha, 1) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} + (C_8(\alpha, 1))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{l} C_9(\alpha, 1) |f'(a)|^q \\ + C_{10}(\alpha, 1) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \right], \end{aligned}$$

(3) If one takes $p = 1$ and $\alpha = 1$, one has the following Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer inequality for convex functions:

$$\left| f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \int_a^b w(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) w(x) dx \right| \\ \leq \|w\|_\infty (b-a)^2 \left[(C_5(1,1))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{c} C_6(1,1) |f'(a)|^q \\ + C_7(1,1) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} + (C_8(1,1))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{c} C_9(1,1) |f'(a)|^q \\ + C_{10}(1,1) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \right],$$

(4) If one takes $p = -1$, one has the following Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer inequality for harmonically convex functions via fractional integrals:

$$\left| f\left(\frac{2ab}{a+b}\right) \left[\begin{array}{c} J_{\frac{a+b}{2ab}^+}^\alpha (w \circ g)\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ + J_{\frac{a+b}{2ab}^-}^\alpha (w \circ g)\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} J_{\frac{a+b}{2ab}^+}^\alpha (fw \circ g)\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ + J_{\frac{a+b}{2ab}^-}^\alpha (fw \circ g)\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \end{array} \right] \right| \\ \leq \frac{\|w\|_\infty}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left(\frac{b-a}{ab}\right)^{\alpha+1} \left[(-C_5(\alpha, -1))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{c} -C_6(\alpha, -1) |f'(a)|^q \\ -C_7(\alpha, -1) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} + (-C_8(\alpha, -1))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{c} -C_9(\alpha, -1) |f'(a)|^q \\ -C_{10}(\alpha, -1) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \right],$$

(5) If one takes $p = -1$, $\alpha = 1$ and $w(x) = 1$, one has the following Hermite-Hadamard inequality for harmonically convex functions:

$$\left| f\left(\frac{2ab}{a+b}\right) - \frac{ab}{b-a} \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x^2} dx \right| \\ \leq \left(\frac{b-a}{ab}\right) \left[(-C_5(1, -1))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{c} -C_6(1, -1) |f'(a)|^q \\ -C_7(1, -1) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} + (-C_8(1, -1))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{c} -C_9(1, -1) |f'(a)|^q \\ -C_{10}(1, -1) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \right],$$

(6) If one takes $p = -1$ and $\alpha = 1$, one has the following Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer inequality for harmonically convex functions:

$$\left| f\left(\frac{2ab}{a+b}\right) \int_a^b \frac{w(x)}{x^2} dx - \int_a^b \frac{f(x)w(x)}{x^2} dx \right| \\ \leq \|w\|_\infty \left(\frac{b-a}{ab}\right)^2 \left[(-C_5(1, -1))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{c} -C_6(1, -1) |f'(a)|^q \\ -C_7(1, -1) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} + (-C_8(1, -1))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{c} -C_9(1, -1) |f'(a)|^q \\ -C_{10}(1, -1) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \right],$$

(7) If one takes $p = -1$ and $w(x) = 1$, one has the following Hermite-Hadamard inequality for harmonically convex functions via fractional integrals.

$$\left| f\left(\frac{2ab}{a+b}\right) - \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2^{1-\alpha}} \left(\frac{ab}{b-a}\right)^\alpha \left[\begin{array}{c} J_{\frac{a+b}{2ab}^+}^\alpha (f \circ g)\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ + J_{\frac{a+b}{2ab}^-}^\alpha (f \circ g)\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \end{array} \right] \right| \\ \leq \frac{1}{2^{1-\alpha}} \left(\frac{b-a}{ab}\right) \left[(-C_5(\alpha, -1))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{c} -C_6(\alpha, -1) |f'(a)|^q \\ -C_7(\alpha, -1) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} + (-C_8(\alpha, -1))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[\begin{array}{c} -C_9(\alpha, -1) |f'(a)|^q \\ -C_{10}(\alpha, -1) |f'(b)|^q \end{array} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \right],$$

(8) If one takes $\alpha = 1$ and $w(x) = 1$, one has the following Hermite-Hadamard inequalities for p -convex functions.

(i) If $p > 0$,

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

$$\leq (b^p - a^p) \left[(C_5(1, p))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[C_6(1, p) |f'(a)|^q + C_7(1, p) |f'(b)|^q \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} + (C_8(1, p))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[C_9(1, p) |f'(a)|^q + C_{10}(1, p) |f'(b)|^q \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \right],$$

(ii) If $p < 0$,

$$\left| f \left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right]^{1/p} \right) - \frac{p}{b^p - a^p} \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x^{1-p}} dx \right| \leq (a^p - b^p) \left[(-C_5(1, p))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[-C_6(1, p) |f'(a)|^q - C_7(1, p) |f'(b)|^q \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} + (-C_8(1, p))^{1-\frac{1}{q}} \left[-C_9(1, p) |f'(a)|^q - C_{10}(1, p) |f'(b)|^q \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \right].$$

Theorem 12. Let $f : I \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable function on I° such that $f' \in L[a, b]$, where $a, b \in I$ and $a < b$. If $|f'|^q, q > 1$, is p -convex function on $[a, b]$ for $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, \alpha > 0, \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} = 1, w : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous, then the following inequality for fractional integrals holds.

(i) If $p > 0$,

$$\left| f \left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right]^{1/p} \right) \left[\frac{J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(b^p)}{+J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(a^p)} \right] - \left[\frac{J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(b^p)}{+J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(a^p)} \right] \right| \leq \frac{\|w\|_\infty (b^p - a^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left[(C_{11}(\alpha, p, r))^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\frac{|f'(a)|^q + 3|f'(b)|^q}{8} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + (C_{12}(\alpha, p, r))^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\frac{3|f'(a)|^q + |f'(b)|^q}{8} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right]$$

where

$$C_{11}(\alpha, p, r) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{u^\alpha}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} \right)^r du, \quad C_{12}(\alpha, p, r) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left(\frac{(1-u)^\alpha}{p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} \right)^r du,$$

with $g(x) = x^{1/p}, x \in [a^p, b^p]$,

(ii) If $p < 0$,

$$\left| f \left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right]^{1/p} \right) \left[\frac{J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(a^p)}{+J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(b^p)} \right] - \left[\frac{J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}+}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(a^p)}{+J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}-}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(b^p)} \right] \right| \leq \frac{\|w\|_\infty (a^p - b^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left[(C_{13}(\alpha, p, r))^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\frac{|f'(a)|^q + 3|f'(b)|^q}{8} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + (C_{14}(\alpha, p, r))^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\frac{3|f'(a)|^q + |f'(b)|^q}{8} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right]$$

where

$$C_{13}(\alpha, p, r) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{u^\alpha}{-p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} \right)^r du, \quad C_{14}(\alpha, p, r) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left(\frac{(1-u)^\alpha}{-p[ua^p + (1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} \right)^r du,$$

with $g(x) = x^{1/p}, x \in [b^p, a^p]$.

Proof. (i) Let $p > 0$. Using (22), Hölder's inequality and the p -convexity of $|f'|^q$ it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| f \left(\left[\frac{a^p + b^p}{2} \right]^{1/p} \right) \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}^+}^\alpha (w \circ g)(b^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}^-}^\alpha (w \circ g)(a^p) \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{l} J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}^+}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(b^p) \\ + J_{\frac{a^p+b^p}{2}^-}^\alpha (fw \circ g)(a^p) \end{array} \right] \right| \\
 & \leq \frac{\|w\|_\infty (b^p - a^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left[\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} |f'([ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1/p})| du \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-u)^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} |f'([ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1/p})| du \right] \\
 & \leq \frac{\|w\|_\infty (b^p - a^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left[\left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{u^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} \right)^r du \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} |f'([ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1/p})|^q du \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left(\frac{(1-u)^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} \right)^r du \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 |f'([ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1/p})|^q du \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right] \\
 & \leq \frac{\|w\|_\infty (b^p - a^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left[\left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{u^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} \right)^r du \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} u |f'(a)|^q + (1-u) |f'(b)|^q du \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left(\frac{(1-u)^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} \right)^r du \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 u |f'(a)|^q + (1-u) |f'(b)|^q du \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right] \\
 & = \frac{\|w\|_\infty (b^p - a^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left[\left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{u^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} \right)^r du \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\frac{|f'(a)|^q + 3|f'(b)|^q}{8} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left(\frac{(1-u)^\alpha}{p[ua^p+(1-u)b^p]^{1-(1/p)}} \right)^r du \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\frac{3|f'(a)|^q + |f'(b)|^q}{8} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right] \\
 & = \frac{\|w\|_\infty (b^p - a^p)^{\alpha+1}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left[(C_{11}(\alpha, p, r))^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\frac{|f'(a)|^q + 3|f'(b)|^q}{8} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + (C_{12}(\alpha, p, r))^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\frac{3|f'(a)|^q + |f'(b)|^q}{8} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of i.

(ii) The proof is similar with i.

Remark. In Theorem 12, one can see the following.

- (1) If one takes $p = 1$, one has [21, Theorem 8],
- (2) If one takes $p = 1$, $\alpha = 1$ and $w(x) = 1$, one has [13, Theorem 2.3],
- (3) If one takes $\alpha = 1$, one has [15, Theorem 8],
- (4) If one takes $w(x) = 1$, one has [16, Theorem 7].

Remark. In Theorem 12, similarly the Corollary 2, if one takes special selections for p , α and $w(x)$, one has some inequalities for convex, harmonically convex and p -convex functions.

3 Conclusion

In Theorem 9, new Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer type inequalities for p -convex functions in fractional integral forms are built. In Lemma 2, an integral identity and in Theorem 10, Theorem 11 and Theorem 12, some new Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer type integral inequalities for p -convex functions in fractional integral forms are obtained. In Corollary 1 and Corollary 2, some new Hermite-Hadamard and Hermite-Hadamard-Fejer inequalities for convex, harmonically convex and p -convex functions are given. Some results presented Remark 2, Remark 2 and Remark 2, provide extensions of others given in earlier works for convex, harmonically convex and p -convex functions.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

All authors have contributed to all parts of the article. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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