Dynamics of Continuous, Discrete and Impulsive Systems Series A: Mathematical Analysis 24 (2017) 219-234 Copyright ©2017 Watam Press

http://www.watam.org

## OSTROWSKI TYPE INEQUALITIES FOR HARMONICALLY *s*-CONVEX FUNCTIONS VIA FRACTIONAL INTEGRALS

İmdat İşcan<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Mathematics Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Giresun University, Giresun, Turkey

**Abstract.** In this paper, a new identity for fractional integrals is established. Then by making use of the established identity, some new Ostrowski type inequalities for harmonically *s*-convex functions via Riemann–Liouville fractional integral are obtained.

**Keywords.** Harmonically *s*-convex function, Ostrowski type inequality, Fractional integrals, hypergeometric function, Hlder inequality.

AMS (MOS) subject classification: 26A33, 26A51, 26D15

## 1 Introduction

Let  $f: I \to \mathbb{R}$ , where  $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  is an interval, be a mapping differentiable in  $I^{\circ}$  (the interior of I) and let  $a, b \in I^{\circ}$  with a < b. If  $|f'(x)| \leq M$ , for all  $x \in [a, b]$ , then the following inequality holds

$$\left| f(x) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} f(t) dt \right| \le M(b-a) \left[ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^{2}}{\left(b-a\right)^{2}} \right]$$
(1)

for all  $x \in [a, b]$ . This inequality is known in the literature as the Ostrowski inequality (see [17]), which gives an upper bound for the approximation of the integral average  $\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t)dt$  by the value f(x) at point  $x \in [a, b]$ . For some results which generalize, improve and extend the inequalities(1) we refer the reader to the recent papers (see [1, 7, 16]).

In [6], Hudzik and Maligranda considered the following class of functions:

**Definition 1** A function  $f : I \subseteq \mathbb{R}_+ \to \mathbb{R}$  where  $\mathbb{R}_+ = [0, \infty)$ , is said to be s-convex in the second sense if

$$f(\alpha x + \beta y) \le \alpha^s f(x) + \beta^s f(y)$$

for all  $x, y \in I$  and  $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$  with  $\alpha + \beta = 1$  and s fixed in (0, 1]. They denoted this class of by  $K_s^2$ .