

局部分数阶积分下带有参数的 Ostrowski 型不等式

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摘 要: 通过建立关于局部分数阶积分的恒等式, 利用广义凸函数的定义和广义 Hölder 不等式, 分别在 $|f^{(\alpha)}|$ 是广义凸函数和 $|f^{(\alpha)}|^q$ 是第二种意义下广义 s -凸函数的情况下, 得到了一些 Ostrowski 型不等式.

关键词: 局部分数阶积分; Ostrowski 型不等式; 广义凸函数; 第二种意义下的广义 s -凸函数; 广义 Hölder 不等式

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Ostrowski Type Inequalities with Parameter Via Local Fractional Integral

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Abstract: By establishing an identity involving local fractional integral, using the definition of generalized convex functions and generalized Hölder inequality, some Ostrowski type inequalities were obtained in the case of $|f^{(\alpha)}|$ being generalized convex function and $|f^{(\alpha)}|^q$ being generalized s -convex function in the second sense, respectively.

Key words: local fractional integral; Ostrowski type inequality; generalized convex function; generalized s -convex function in the second sense; generalized Hölder's inequality

引言

设 f 是 $[a, b]$ 上的可微函数, 且 $|f'| \leq M$, 则有

$$\left| f(x) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2}{(b-a)^2} \right) (b-a)M. \quad (1)$$

式(1)称为 Ostrowski 不等式^[1]. 有关 Ostrowski 不等式的结果可见文[2~10].

近年来, 分形理论在科学与工程领域有非常广泛的应用. 文[11]系统阐述了建立在分形空间上的局部分数阶微积分的相关理论. 设 \mathbb{R}^α ($0 < \alpha \leq 1$) 是分形实线的 α 型集合, $a^\alpha, b^\alpha, c^\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^\alpha$, 则在这个分形集中有如下运算律:

- 1) $a^\alpha + b^\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^\alpha$, $a^\alpha b^\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^\alpha$;
- 2) $a^\alpha + b^\alpha = b^\alpha + a^\alpha = (a+b)^\alpha = (b+a)^\alpha$;
- 3) $a^\alpha + (b^\alpha + c^\alpha) = (a^\alpha + b^\alpha) + c^\alpha$;
- 4) $a^\alpha b^\alpha = b^\alpha a^\alpha = (ab)^\alpha = (ba)^\alpha$;
- 5) $a^\alpha (b^\alpha c^\alpha) = (a^\alpha b^\alpha) c^\alpha$;
- 6) $a^\alpha (b^\alpha + c^\alpha) = a^\alpha b^\alpha + a^\alpha c^\alpha$;
- 7) $a^\alpha + 0^\alpha = 0^\alpha + a^\alpha = a^\alpha$, $a^\alpha 1^\alpha = 1^\alpha a^\alpha = a^\alpha$.

下面使用 Gao-Yang-Kang 的方法来描述局部分数阶导数和积分.

定义 1^[11] 设 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\alpha$ 是不可微函数, 如果对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 使得当 $|x - x_0| < \delta$ 时, 有

$|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon^\alpha$, 则称 f 在点 x_0 处局部分数阶连续. 若 f 在区间 $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 上局部分数阶连续, 则记 $f \in C_\alpha(I)$.

Gamma 函数由 $\Gamma(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} u^{t-1} e^{-u} du$ 定义.

定义 2^[11] 设 $f \in C_\alpha(a, b)$, 则 f 在点 x_0 处的局部分数阶导数定义为

$$f^{(\alpha)}(x) = \frac{d^\alpha f(x)}{dx^\alpha} \Big|_{x=x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)(f(x) - f(x_0))}{(x - x_0)^\alpha}.$$

若对任意 $x \in I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 时存在 $f^{(\alpha)}(x)$, 则记 $f \in D_\alpha(I)$.

定义 3^[11] 设 $f \in C_\alpha[a, b]$, 则 f 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上的 α 阶局部分数阶积分定义为

$${}_a I_b^{(\alpha)} f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_a^b f(t) (dt)^\alpha = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(t_j) (\Delta t_j)^\alpha,$$

其中 $a = t_0 < t_1 < \cdots < t_{N-1} < t_N = b$, $\Delta t_j = t_{j+1} - t_j$ ($j = 0, 1, \cdots, N-1$), $\Delta t = \max\{\Delta t_1, \Delta t_2, \cdots, \Delta t_{N-1}\}$.

规定当 $a = b$ 时, ${}_a I_b^{(\alpha)} f(x) = 0$; 当 $a > b$ 时, ${}_a I_b^{(\alpha)} f(x) = -{}_b I_a^{(\alpha)} f(x)$. 若对任意 $x \in [a, b]$ 存在 ${}_a I_x^{(\alpha)} f(t)$, 则记 $f \in I_x^{(\alpha)}[a, b]$.

引理 1^[11] (1) 设 $f(x) = g^{(\alpha)}(x) \in C_\alpha[a, b]$, 则 ${}_a I_b^{(\alpha)} f(x) = g(b) - g(a)$.

(2) 设 $f, g \in D_\alpha[a, b]$ 且 $f^{(\alpha)}(x), g^{(\alpha)}(x) \in C_\alpha[a, b]$, 则

$${}_a I_b^{(\alpha)} f(x) g^{(\alpha)}(x) = f(x) g(x) \Big|_a^b - {}_a I_b^{(\alpha)} f^{(\alpha)}(x) g(x).$$

引理 2^[11] 对任意 $k \in \mathbb{R}$, 有

$$\frac{d^\alpha x^{k\alpha}}{dx^\alpha} = \frac{\Gamma(1+k\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(k-1)\alpha)} x^{(k-1)\alpha};$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_a^b x^{k\alpha} (dx)^\alpha = \frac{\Gamma(1+k\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(k+1)\alpha)} (b^{(k+1)\alpha} - a^{(k+1)\alpha}).$$

文[12]引入分形集上广义凸函数的概念并建立了广义凸函数的 Hermite-Hadamard 型不等式.

定义 4^[12] 设区间 $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, 函数 $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\alpha$, 若对任意 $u, v \in I$ 和任意 $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, 有

$$f(\lambda u + (1-\lambda)v) \leq \lambda^\alpha f(u) + (1-\lambda)^\alpha f(v),$$

则称 f 是 I 上的广义凸函数.

定理 1^[12] (广义凸函数的 Hermite-Hadamard 型不等式) 设 $f \in I_x^{(\alpha)}[a, b]$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的广义凸函数, 则有

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha) {}_a I_b^{(\alpha)} f(x)}{(b-a)^\alpha} \leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2^\alpha}. \quad (2)$$

文[13]在 $|f^{(\alpha)}|^q$ 是广义凸函数的情况下, 给出了式(2)生成差值的估计. 文[14]也给出了 $|f^{(\alpha)}|^q$ 是广义凸函数的情况下式(2)右边生成差值的估计. 作为广义凸函数的推广, 文[15]提出了关于分形空间上广义 s -凸函数的概念.

定义 5^[15] 设 $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\alpha$, $0 < s < 1$, 若对任意 $u, v \in [0, +\infty)$ 和任意 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \geq 0$ 且 $\lambda_1^s + \lambda_2^s = 1$, 有

$$f(\lambda_1 u + \lambda_2 v) \leq \lambda_1^{s\alpha} f(u) + \lambda_2^{s\alpha} f(v),$$

则称 f 是 $[0, +\infty)$ 上第一种意义下的广义 s -凸函数.

定义 6^[15] 设 $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\alpha$, $0 < s < 1$, 若对任意 $u, v \in [0, +\infty)$ 和任意 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \geq 0$ 且 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$, 有

$$f(\lambda_1 u + \lambda_2 v) \leq \lambda_1^{s\alpha} f(u) + \lambda_2^{s\alpha} f(v),$$

则称 f 是 $[0, +\infty)$ 上第二种意义下的广义 s -凸函数.

文[16]建立了分形空间上第二种意义下关于广义 s -凸函数的 Hermite-Hadamard 型不等式.

定理 2^[16] (广义 s -凸函数的 Hermite-Hadamard 型不等式) 设 $0 < s < 1$, 函数 $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\alpha$ 是第二种意义下的广义 s -凸函数, $a, b \in [0, +\infty)$, $a < b$. 若 $f \in C_\alpha[a, b]$, 则有

$$\frac{2^{(s-1)\alpha}}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{{}_a I_b^{(\alpha)} f(x)}{(b-a)^\alpha} \leq \frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} (f(a)+f(b)).$$

文[17]在 $|f^{(\alpha)}|^q$ 是第二种意义下的广义 s -凸函数的情况下, 给出了式(2)左边生成差值的估计. 本文旨在建立局部分数阶积分下的 Ostrowski 型不等式, 在特殊情况下得到文[17]的结果.

引理 3 设区间 $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, I° 是 I 的内部, $f: I^\circ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\alpha$, $f \in D_\alpha(I^\circ)$, $a, b \in I^\circ$, $a < b$, $f^\alpha \in C_\alpha[a, b]$, 则对于任意 $x \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$ 和任意常数 c , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & (b-a-c)^\alpha \frac{f(x)+f(a+b-x)}{2^\alpha} + c^\alpha f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \Gamma(1+\alpha) {}_a I_b^{(\alpha)} f(t) = \\ & \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_a^x (t-a)^\alpha f^{(\alpha)}(t) (dt)^\alpha + \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_x^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \left(t + \frac{c-a-b}{2}\right)^\alpha f^{(\alpha)}(t) (dt)^\alpha + \\ & \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{a+b-x} \left(t - \frac{c+a+b}{2}\right)^\alpha f^{(\alpha)}(t) (dt)^\alpha + \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{a+b-x}^b (t-b)^\alpha f^{(\alpha)}(t) (dt)^\alpha = \\ & \frac{(b-a)^{2\alpha}}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} \lambda^\alpha f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b) (d\lambda)^\alpha + \\ & \frac{(b-a)^\alpha}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}^{\frac{1}{2}} ((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b + \frac{c-a-b}{2})^\alpha f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b) (d\lambda)^\alpha + \\ & \frac{(b-a)^\alpha}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} ((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b - \frac{c+a+b}{2})^\alpha f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b) (d\lambda)^\alpha - \\ & \frac{(b-a)^{2\alpha}}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 (1-\lambda)^\alpha f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b) (d\lambda)^\alpha. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

证明 利用引理 1, 有

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_a^x (t-a)^\alpha f^{(\alpha)}(t) (dt)^\alpha = (x-a)^\alpha f(x) - \Gamma(1+\alpha) {}_a I_x^{(\alpha)} f(t), \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_x^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \left(t + \frac{c-a-b}{2}\right)^\alpha f^{(\alpha)}(t) (dt)^\alpha = \\ & \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^\alpha f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \left(x + \frac{c-a-b}{2}\right)^\alpha f(x) - \Gamma(1+\alpha) {}_x I_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{(\alpha)} f(t), \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{a+b-x} \left(t - \frac{c+a+b}{2}\right)^\alpha f^{(\alpha)}(t) (dt)^\alpha = \\ & \left(\frac{a+b-c}{2} - x\right)^\alpha f(a+b-x) + \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^\alpha f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \Gamma(1+\alpha) {}_{\frac{a+b}{2}} I_{a+b-x}^{(\alpha)} f(t), \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{a+b-x}^b (t-b)^\alpha f^{(\alpha)}(t) (dt)^\alpha = (x-a)^\alpha f(a+b-x) - \Gamma(1+\alpha) {}_{a+b-x} I_b^{(\alpha)} f(t). \quad (7)$$

将式(4)~(7)相加, 则式(3)得证.

引理 4 设 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\alpha$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的广义凸函数, 则对任意 $u, v \in [a, b]$, 且 $u+v=a+b$, 有 $f(u)+f(v) \leq f(a)+f(b)$.

证明 利用广义凸函数定义易得.

引理 5^[11] (广义 Hölder 不等式) 设 $f, g \in C_\alpha[a, b]$, $p, q > 1$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, 则

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \int_a^b |f(x)g(x)| (dx)^\alpha \leq \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \int_a^b |f(x)|^p (dx)^\alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \int_a^b |g(x)|^q (dx)^\alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

分形集上的 Beta 函数、不完全 Beta 函数和超几何函数分别定义为

$$\begin{aligned} B^\alpha(x, y) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^1 t^{(x-1)\alpha} (1-t)^{(y-1)\alpha} (dt)^\alpha, \quad x > 0, y > 0, \\ B_\lambda^\alpha(x, y) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^\lambda t^{(x-1)\alpha} (1-t)^{(y-1)\alpha} (dt)^\alpha \quad (0 < \lambda < 1), \quad x > 0, y > 0, \end{aligned}$$

$${}_2F_1^\alpha(a, b; c; z) = \frac{1}{B^\alpha(b, c-b)} \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^1 t^{(b-1)\alpha} (1-t)^{(c-b-1)\alpha} (1-zt)^{-a\alpha} (dt)^\alpha, \quad c > b > 0, |z| < 1.$$

本文均假设 $p > 1, q > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$.

主要结果

定理 3 设区间 $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, I° 是 I 的内部, $f: I^\circ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\alpha$, $a, b \in I^\circ$, $a < b$, $f \in D_\alpha[a, b]$, $f^{(\alpha)} \in C_\alpha[a, b]$, $|f^{(\alpha)}|$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的广义凸函数, $a \leq x \leq \frac{a+b}{2}$, $0 \leq c \leq a+b-2x$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & |(b-a-c)^\alpha \frac{f(x)+f(a+b-x)}{2^\alpha} + c^\alpha f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - \Gamma(1+\alpha) {}_aI_b^{(\alpha)} f(t)| \leq \\ & \frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+2\alpha)} ((\frac{c}{2})^{2\alpha} + (\frac{a+b-c}{2} - x)^{2\alpha} + (x-a)^{2\alpha}) (|f^{(\alpha)}(a)| + |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|). \end{aligned}$$

证明 利用引理 3 和引理 4 得

$$\begin{aligned} & |(b-a-c)^\alpha \frac{f(x)+f(a+b-x)}{2^\alpha} + c^\alpha f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - \Gamma(1+\alpha) {}_aI_b^{(\alpha)} f(t)| \leq \\ & \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_a^x (t-a)^\alpha |f^{(\alpha)}(t)| (dt)^\alpha + \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_x^{\frac{a+b}{2}} |t + \frac{c-a-b}{2}|^\alpha |f^{(\alpha)}(t)| (dt)^\alpha + \\ & \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{a+b-x} |t - \frac{c+a+b}{2}|^\alpha |f^{(\alpha)}(t)| (dt)^\alpha + \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{a+b-x}^b (b-t)^\alpha |f^{(\alpha)}(t)| (dt)^\alpha = \\ & \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_a^x (t-a)^\alpha (|f^{(\alpha)}(t)| + |f^{(\alpha)}(a+b-t)|) (dt)^\alpha + \\ & \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_x^{\frac{a+b}{2}} |t + \frac{c-a-b}{2}|^\alpha (|f^{(\alpha)}(t)| + |f^{(\alpha)}(a+b-t)|) (dt)^\alpha \leq \\ & (|f^{(\alpha)}(a)| + |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|) [\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_a^x (t-a)^\alpha (dt)^\alpha + \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_x^{\frac{a+b}{2}} |t + \frac{c-a-b}{2}|^\alpha (dt)^\alpha] = \\ & \frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+2\alpha)} ((\frac{c}{2})^{2\alpha} + (\frac{a+b-c}{2} - x)^{2\alpha} + (x-a)^{2\alpha}) (|f^{(\alpha)}(a)| + |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|). \end{aligned}$$

推论 1 设区间 $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, I° 是 I 的内部, $f: I^\circ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\alpha$, $a, b \in I^\circ$, $a < b$, $f \in D_\alpha[a, b]$, $f^{(\alpha)} \in C_\alpha[a, b]$, $|f^{(\alpha)}|$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的凸函数, $a \leq x \leq \frac{a+b}{2}$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & |\frac{f(x)+f(a+b-x)}{2^\alpha} - \frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{(b-a)^\alpha} {}_aI_b^{(\alpha)} f(t)| \leq \\ & \frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{(b-a)^\alpha \Gamma(1+2\alpha)} ((\frac{a+b}{2} - x)^{2\alpha} + (x-a)^{2\alpha}) (|f^{(\alpha)}(a)| + |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|). \\ & |(x-a)^\alpha (f(x)+f(a+b-x)) + (a+b-2x)^\alpha f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - \Gamma(1+\alpha) {}_aI_b^{(\alpha)} f(t)| \leq \\ & \frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+2\alpha)} ((\frac{a+b}{2} - x)^{2\alpha} + (x-a)^{2\alpha}) (|f^{(\alpha)}(a)| + |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|). \end{aligned}$$

推论 2 设 f 是 $[a, b]$ 上的可微函数, $a \leq x \leq \frac{a+b}{2}$, $0 \leq c \leq a+b-2x$, 若 $|f'|$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的凸函数, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & |(b-a-c) \frac{f(x)+f(a+b-x)}{2} + c f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - \int_a^b f(t) dt| \leq \\ & [\frac{c^2}{4} + (\frac{a+b-c}{2} - x)^2 + (x-a)^2] \frac{|f'(a)| + |f'(b)|}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

定理 4 设区间 $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, I° 是 I 的内部, $f: I^\circ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\alpha$, $a, b \in I^\circ$, $a < b$, $f \in D_\alpha[a, b]$, $f^{(\alpha)} \in C_\alpha[a, b]$,

对于某个固定的 $s \in (0, 1)$, $|f^{(\alpha)}|^q$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上第二种意义下的广义 s -凸函数, 其中 $q > 1$, $a \leq x \leq \frac{a+b}{2}$, $0 \leq c \leq a+b-2x$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & |(b-a-c)^\alpha \frac{f(x)+f(a+b-x)}{2^\alpha} + c^\alpha f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - \Gamma(1+\alpha)_a I_b^{(\alpha)} f(t)| \leq \\ & (b-a)^{2\alpha} \left[\frac{\Gamma(1+p\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(p+1)\alpha)} \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^{(p+1)\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \{ [(1^{(s+1)\alpha} - (\frac{b-x}{b-a})^{(s+1)\alpha}) |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + \\ & (\frac{x-a}{b-a})^{(s+1)\alpha} |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q]^{\frac{1}{q}} + [(\frac{x-a}{b-a})^{(s+1)\alpha} |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + (1^{(s+1)\alpha} - (\frac{b-x}{b-a})^{(s+1)\alpha}) |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q]^{\frac{1}{q}} \} + \\ & (b-a)^{2\alpha} \left[\frac{\Gamma(1+p\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(p+1)\alpha)} \left(\left(\frac{c}{2(b-a)} \right)^{(p+1)\alpha} + \left(\frac{a+b-c-2x}{2(b-a)} \right)^{(p+1)\alpha} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \times \\ & \{ [((\frac{b-x}{b-a})^{(s+1)\alpha} - (\frac{1}{2})^{(s+1)\alpha}) |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + ((\frac{1}{2})^{(s+1)\alpha} - (\frac{x-a}{b-a})^{(s+1)\alpha}) |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q]^{\frac{1}{q}} + \\ & [((\frac{1}{2})^{(s+1)\alpha} - (\frac{x-a}{b-a})^{(s+1)\alpha}) |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + ((\frac{b-x}{b-a})^{(s+1)\alpha} - (\frac{1}{2})^{(s+1)\alpha}) |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q]^{\frac{1}{q}} \} \leq (b-a)^{2\alpha} \times \\ & \left(\frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left[\frac{2^\alpha \Gamma(1+p\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(p+1)\alpha)} \left(\left(\frac{c}{2(b-a)} \right)^{(p+1)\alpha} + \left(\frac{a+b-c-2x}{2(b-a)} \right)^{(p+1)\alpha} + \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^{(p+1)\alpha} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \\ & (|f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

证明 由引理 3 和广义 Hölder 不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} & |(b-a-c)^\alpha \frac{f(x)+f(a+b-x)}{2^\alpha} + c^\alpha f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - \Gamma(1+\alpha)_a I_b^{(\alpha)} f(t)| \leq \\ & (b-a)^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} \lambda^{\alpha p} (d\lambda)^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + \\ & (b-a)^\alpha \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b + \frac{c-a-b}{2}|^{\alpha p} (d\lambda)^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + \\ & (b-a)^\alpha \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} |(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b - \frac{c+a+b}{2}|^{\alpha p} (d\lambda)^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + \\ & (b-a)^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 (1-\lambda)^{\alpha p} (d\lambda)^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} \lambda^{\alpha p} (d\lambda)^\alpha = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 (1-\lambda)^{\alpha p} (d\lambda)^\alpha = \frac{\Gamma(1+p\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(p+1)\alpha)} \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^{(p+1)\alpha}, \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b + \frac{c-a-b}{2}|^{\alpha p} (d\lambda)^\alpha &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} |(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b - \frac{c+a+b}{2}|^{\alpha p} (d\lambda)^\alpha = \\ & \frac{(b-a)^{\alpha p} \Gamma(1+p\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(p+1)\alpha)} \left(\left(\frac{c}{2(b-a)} \right)^{(p+1)\alpha} + \left(\frac{a+b-c-2x}{2(b-a)} \right)^{(p+1)\alpha} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha &\leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} ((1-\lambda)^{s\alpha} |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + \lambda^{s\alpha} |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q) (d\lambda)^\alpha = \\ & |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \lambda^{s\alpha} (d\lambda)^\alpha + |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} \lambda^{s\alpha} (d\lambda)^\alpha = \\ & \frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} (1^{(s+1)\alpha} - (\frac{b-x}{b-a})^{(s+1)\alpha}) |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + \frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} (\frac{x-a}{b-a})^{(s+1)\alpha} |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

类似可得

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha \leq$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)^{(s+1)\alpha} |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + \frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} \left(1^{(s+1)\alpha} - \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)^{(s+1)\alpha}\right) |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q, \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha \leq \frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} \left(\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)^{(s+1)\alpha} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{(s+1)\alpha}\right) |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q +$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{(s+1)\alpha} - \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)^{(s+1)\alpha}\right) |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q, \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha \leq \frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{(s+1)\alpha} - \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)^{(s+1)\alpha}\right) |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q +$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} \left(\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)^{(s+1)\alpha} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{(s+1)\alpha}\right) |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q, \quad (15)$$

综合式(9)~(15), 则式(8)的第一个不等式得证. 利用 Hölder 不等式可得式(8)的第二个不等式.

推论 3 设区间 $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, I° 是 I 的内部, $f: I^\circ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\alpha$, $a, b \in I^\circ$, $a < b$, $f \in D_\alpha[a, b]$, $f^{(\alpha)} \in C_\alpha[a, b]$, 对于某个固定的 $s \in (0, 1)$, $|f^{(\alpha)}|^q$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上第二种意义下的广义 s -凸函数, 其中 $q > 1$, 则有

$$\left| \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2^\alpha} - \frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{(b-a)^\alpha} {}_a I_b^{(\alpha)} f(t) \right| \leq (b-a)^\alpha \left(\frac{\Gamma(1+p\alpha)}{2^{(p+1)\alpha} \Gamma(1+(p+1)\alpha)} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{2^{(s+1)\alpha} \Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \times$$

$$[(2^{(s+1)\alpha} - 1^{(s+1)\alpha}) |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q]^{\frac{1}{q}} + (|f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + (2^{(s+1)\alpha} - 1^{(s+1)\alpha}) |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq$$

$$(b-a)^\alpha \left(\frac{\Gamma(1+p\alpha)}{2^{p\alpha} \Gamma(1+(p+1)\alpha)} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} (|f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

证明 在定理 4 中取 $x = a$, $c = 0$ 即得.

推论 4 设区间 $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, I° 是 I 的内部, $f: I^\circ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\alpha$, $a, b \in I^\circ$, $a < b$, $f \in D_\alpha[a, b]$, $f^{(\alpha)} \in C_\alpha[a, b]$, 对于某个固定的 $s \in (0, 1)$, $|f^{(\alpha)}|^q$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上第二种意义下的广义 s -凸函数, 其中 $q > 1$, 则有

$$\left| \frac{1}{2^\alpha} \left(\frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2^\alpha} + f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \right) - \frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{(b-a)^\alpha} {}_a I_b^{(\alpha)} f(t) \right| \leq$$

$$(b-a)^\alpha \left(\frac{\Gamma(1+p\alpha)}{2^{(2p+1)\alpha} \Gamma(1+(p+1)\alpha)} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{2^{(s+1)\alpha} \Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \times$$

$$[(2^{(s+1)\alpha} - 1^{(s+1)\alpha}) |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q]^{\frac{1}{q}} + (|f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + (2^{(s+1)\alpha} - 1^{(s+1)\alpha}) |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq$$

$$(b-a)^\alpha \left(\frac{\Gamma(1+p\alpha)}{2^{2p\alpha} \Gamma(1+(p+1)\alpha)} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} (|f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

证明 在定理 4 中取 $x = a$, $c = \frac{b-a}{2}$ 即得.

注 1 在定理 4 中取 $x = a$, $c = b - a$, 即可得到文[17]中的定理 2.1.

定理 5 设区间 $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, I° 是 I 的内部, $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\alpha$, $a, b \in I^\circ$, $a < b$, $f \in D_\alpha[a, b]$, $f^{(\alpha)} \in C_\alpha[a, b]$, 对于某个固定的 $s \in (0, 1)$, $|f^{(\alpha)}|^q$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上第二种意义下的广义 s -凸函数, 其中 $q > 1$, $a \leq x \leq \frac{a+b}{2}$, $0 \leq c \leq a+b-2x$, 则有

$$\left| (b-a-c)^\alpha \frac{f(x)+f(a+b-x)}{2^\alpha} + c^\alpha f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \Gamma(1+\alpha) {}_a I_b^{(\alpha)} f(t) \right| \leq$$

$$(b-a)^{2\alpha} \left[\frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+2\alpha)} \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)^{2\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \left[B_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}(2, s+1) |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + \frac{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+2)\alpha)} \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)^{(s+2)\alpha} |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} + \right.$$

$$\left. \left[\frac{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+2)\alpha)} \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)^{(s+2)\alpha} |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + B_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}(2, s+1) |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\} +$$

$$(b-a)^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+2\alpha)} \left(\left(\frac{c}{2(b-a)}\right)^{2\alpha} + \left(\frac{a+b-c-2x}{2(b-a)}\right)^{2\alpha} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \times$$

$$[(P|f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + Q|f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}} + (Q|f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + P|f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}],$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \left(\frac{a+b-c-2x}{2(b-a)}\right)^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)^{s\alpha} B^\alpha(1, 2) {}_2F_1^\alpha(-s, 1; 3; \frac{a+b-c-2x}{2(b-x)}) + \\ &\quad \left(\frac{b-a+c}{2(b-a)}\right)^{s\alpha} \left(\frac{c}{2(b-a)}\right)^{2\alpha} B^\alpha(2, 1) {}_2F_1^\alpha(-s, 2; 3; \frac{c}{b-a+c}), \\ Q &= \left(\frac{c}{2(b-a)}\right)^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{s\alpha} B^\alpha(1, 2) {}_2F_1^\alpha(-s, 1; 3; \frac{c}{b-a}) + \\ &\quad \left(\frac{a+b-c-2x}{2(b-a)}\right)^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{b-a-c}{2(b-a)}\right)^{s\alpha} B^\alpha(2, 1) {}_2F_1^\alpha(-s, 2; 3; \frac{a+b-c-2x}{b-a-c}). \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

证明 由引理 3 和广义 Hölder 不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} &|(b-a-c)^\alpha \frac{f(x)+f(a+b-x)}{2^\alpha} + c^\alpha f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \Gamma(1+\alpha) {}_aI_b^{(\alpha)} f(t)| \leq \\ &(b-a)^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} \lambda^\alpha (d\lambda)^\alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} \lambda^\alpha |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + \\ &\quad (b-a)^\alpha \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b + \frac{c-a-b}{2}|^\alpha (d\lambda)^\alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \\ &\quad \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b + \frac{c-a-b}{2}|^\alpha |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + \\ &\quad (b-a)^\alpha \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} |(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b - \frac{c+a+b}{2}|^\alpha (d\lambda)^\alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \\ &\quad \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} |(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b - \frac{c+a+b}{2}|^\alpha |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + \\ &\quad (b-a)^{2\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 (1-\lambda)^\alpha (d\lambda)^\alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 (1-\lambda)^\alpha |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

其中

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} \lambda^\alpha (d\lambda)^\alpha = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 (1-\lambda)^\alpha (d\lambda)^\alpha = \frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+2\alpha)} \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)^{2\alpha}, \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b + \frac{c-a-b}{2}|^\alpha (d\lambda)^\alpha &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} |(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b - \frac{c+a+b}{2}|^\alpha (d\lambda)^\alpha = \\ &= \frac{(b-a)^\alpha \Gamma(1+\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+2\alpha)} \left(\left(\frac{c}{2(b-a)}\right)^{2\alpha} + \left(\frac{a+b-c-2x}{2(b-a)}\right)^{2\alpha} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} \lambda^\alpha |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha \leq \\ &|f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} \lambda^\alpha (1-\lambda)^{s\alpha} (d\lambda)^\alpha + |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} \lambda^{(s+1)\alpha} (d\lambda)^\alpha = \\ &B_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}(2, s+1) |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + \frac{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+2)\alpha)} \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)^{(s+2)\alpha} |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 (1-\lambda)^\alpha |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha \leq \\ &|f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 (1-\lambda)^{(s+1)\alpha} (d\lambda)^\alpha + |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 (1-\lambda)^\alpha \lambda^{s\alpha} (d\lambda)^\alpha = \\ &\frac{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+2)\alpha)} \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)^{(s+2)\alpha} |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + B_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}(2, s+1) |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b + \frac{c-a-b}{2}|^\alpha |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha \leq I_{11} |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + I_{12} |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q,$$

这里

$$I_{11} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b + \frac{c-a-b}{2}|^\alpha (1-\lambda)^{s\alpha} (d\lambda)^\alpha,$$

$$I_{12} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b + \frac{c-a-b}{2}|^\alpha \lambda^{s\alpha} (d\lambda)^\alpha.$$

令 $\lambda_0 = \frac{b-a-c}{2(b-a)}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I_{11} &= \frac{(b-a)^\alpha}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}^{\lambda_0} (\lambda_0 - \lambda)^\alpha (1-\lambda)^{s\alpha} (d\lambda)^\alpha + \frac{(b-a)^\alpha}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\lambda_0}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\lambda - \lambda_0)^\alpha (1-\lambda)^{s\alpha} (d\lambda)^\alpha = \\ &= (b-a)^\alpha (\lambda_0 - \frac{x-a}{b-a})^{2\alpha} (\frac{b-x}{b-a})^{s\alpha} \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^1 (1-t)^\alpha (1 - \frac{a+b-c-2x}{b-x} t)^{s\alpha} (dt)^\alpha + \\ &= (b-a)^\alpha (\frac{1}{2} - \lambda_0)^{2\alpha} (1-\lambda_0)^{s\alpha} \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^1 t^\alpha (1 - \frac{c}{b-a+c} t)^{s\alpha} (dt)^\alpha = P. \end{aligned}$$

类似可得 $I_{12} = Q$, 故有

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b + \frac{c-a-b}{2}|^\alpha |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha \leq P |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + Q |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q. \quad (22)$$

类似可得

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |(1-\lambda)a + \lambda b - \frac{c+a+b}{2}|^\alpha |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha \leq Q |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + P |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q. \quad (23)$$

综合式(17)~(23), 则式(16)得证.

注 2 在定理 5 中取 $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$, $c = 0$, 即可得到文[17]中的定理 2.2.

推论 5 设区间 $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, I° 是 I 的内部, $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\alpha$, $a, b \in I^\circ$, $a < b$, $f \in D_\alpha[a, b]$, $f^{(\alpha)} \in C_\alpha[a, b]$, 对于某个固定的 $s \in (0, 1)$, $|f^{(\alpha)}|^q$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上第二种意义下的广义 s -凸函数, 其中 $q > 1$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2^\alpha} - \frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{(b-a)^\alpha} {}_a I_b^{(\alpha)} f(t) \right| \leq \left(\frac{b-a}{4^{\frac{1}{q}}} \right)^\alpha \left(\frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{2^{2\alpha} \Gamma(1+2\alpha)} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \\ & \left\{ [B^\alpha(1, 2)_2 F_1^\alpha(-s, 1; 3; \frac{1}{2}) |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + (\frac{1}{2})^{s\alpha} B^\alpha(2, s+1) |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q]^{\frac{1}{q}} + \right. \\ & \left. [(\frac{1}{2})^{s\alpha} B^\alpha(2, s+1) |f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + B^\alpha(1, 2)_2 F_1^\alpha(-s, 1; 3; \frac{1}{2}) |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q]^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

证明 在定理 5 中取 $x = a$, $c = 0$ 即得.

定理 6 设区间 $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, I° 是 I 的内部, $f: I^\circ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\alpha$, $a, b \in I^\circ$, $a < b$, $f \in D_\alpha[a, b]$, $f^{(\alpha)} \in C_\alpha[a, b]$, 对于某个固定的 $s \in (0, 1)$, $|f^{(\alpha)}|^q$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上第二种意义下的广义 s -凸函数, 其中 $q > 1$, $a \leq x \leq \frac{a+b}{2}$, $0 \leq c \leq a+b-2x$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| (b-a-c)^\alpha \frac{f(x) + f(a+b-x)}{2^\alpha} + c^\alpha f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - \Gamma(1+\alpha) {}_a I_b^{(\alpha)} f(t) \right| \leq \\ & (b-a)^{2\alpha} \left[\frac{\Gamma(1+p\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(p+1)\alpha)} \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^{(p+1)\alpha} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \times \\ & [(|f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + |f^{(\alpha)}(x)|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}} + (|f^{(\alpha)}(a+b-x)|^q + |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}] + (b-a)^{2\alpha} \times \\ & \left[\frac{\Gamma(1+p\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(p+1)\alpha)} \left(\left(\frac{a+b-c-2x}{2(b-a)} \right)^{(p+1)\alpha} + \left(\frac{c}{2(b-a)} \right)^{(p+1)\alpha} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} \left(\frac{a+b-2x}{2(b-a)} \right)^\alpha \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \times \\ & [(|f^{(\alpha)}(\frac{a+b}{2})|^q + |f^{(\alpha)}(x)|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}} + (|f^{(\alpha)}(a+b-x)|^q + |f^{(\alpha)}(\frac{a+b}{2})|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}]. \quad (24) \end{aligned}$$

证明 由引理 3 和广义 Hölder 不等式有式(9)成立. 利用第二种意义下的广义 s -凸函数的 Hermite-

Hadamard 型不等式, 得

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_0^{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha \leq \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)^\alpha \frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} (|f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + |f^{(\alpha)}(x)|^q), \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha \leq \left(\frac{a+b-2x}{2(b-a)}\right)^\alpha \frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} (|f^{(\alpha)}(\frac{a+b}{2})|^q + |f^{(\alpha)}(x)|^q), \quad (26)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha \leq \\ & \left(\frac{a+b-2x}{2(b-a)}\right)^\alpha \frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} (|f^{(\alpha)}(\frac{a+b}{2})|^q + |f^{(\alpha)}(a+b-x)|^q), \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 |f^{(\alpha)}((1-\lambda)a + \lambda b)|^q (d\lambda)^\alpha \leq \left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)^\alpha \frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{\Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} (|f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q + |f^{(\alpha)}(a+b-x)|^q). \quad (28)$$

综合式(9)~(11), (25)~(28), 则式(24)得证.

注3 在定理6中取 $x=a$, $c=b-a$, 即可得到文[17]中的定理2.3.

推论6 设区间 $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, I° 是 I 的内部, $f: I^\circ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\alpha$, $a, b \in I^\circ$, $a < b$, $f \in D_\alpha[a, b]$, $f^{(\alpha)} \in C_\alpha[a, b]$, 对于某个固定的 $s \in (0, 1)$, $s \in (0, 1)$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上第二种意义下的广义 s -凸函数, 其中 $q > 1$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2^\alpha} - \frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{(b-a)^\alpha} I_b^{(\alpha)} f(t) \right| \leq (b-a)^\alpha \left[\frac{\Gamma(1+p\alpha)}{2^{(p+1)\alpha} \Gamma(1+(p+1)\alpha)} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{2^\alpha \Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \times \\ & [(|f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + |f^{(\alpha)}(\frac{a+b}{2})|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}} + (|f^{(\alpha)}(\frac{a+b}{2})|^q + |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}]. \end{aligned}$$

证明 在定理6中取 $x=a$, $c=0$ 即得.

推论7 设区间 $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, I° 是 I 的内部, $f: I^\circ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\alpha$, $a, b \in I^\circ$, $a < b$, $f \in D_\alpha[a, b]$, $f^{(\alpha)} \in C_\alpha[a, b]$, 对于某个固定的 $s \in (0, 1)$, $|f^{(\alpha)}|^q$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上第二种意义下的广义 s -凸函数, 其中 $q > 1$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{2^\alpha} \left(\frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2^\alpha} + f(\frac{a+b}{2}) \right) - \frac{\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{(b-a)^\alpha} I_b^{(\alpha)} f(t) \right| \leq (b-a)^\alpha \left[\frac{\Gamma(1+p\alpha)}{2^{(2p+1)\alpha} \Gamma(1+(p+1)\alpha)} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \\ & \left[\frac{\Gamma(1+s\alpha)}{2^\alpha \Gamma(1+(s+1)\alpha)} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} [(|f^{(\alpha)}(a)|^q + |f^{(\alpha)}(\frac{a+b}{2})|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}} + (|f^{(\alpha)}(\frac{a+b}{2})|^q + |f^{(\alpha)}(b)|^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}]. \end{aligned}$$

证明 在定理6中取 $x=a$, $c=\frac{b-a}{2}$ 即得.

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