ON WEIGHTED MONTGOMERY IDENTITY FOR Riemann-Liouville Fractional Integrals

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Abstract. In this paper, we extend the weighted Montgomery identity for the Riemann-Liouville fractional integral. We also use this Montgomery identity to establish some new weighted Ostrowski type integral inequalities.


Key words. Riemann-Liouville fractional integral, Ostrowski inequality.

1. INTRODUCTION

The inequality of Ostrowski [12] gives us an estimate for the deviation of the values of a smooth function from its mean value. More precisely, if $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a differentiable function with bounded derivative, then

$$
\left| f(x) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \leq \left[ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{(x-a+b)^2}{(b-a)^2} \right] (b-a) \| f' \|_{\infty}
$$

for every $x \in [a, b]$. Moreover the constant $1/4$ is the best possible.

For some generalizations of this classic fact see the book [11, p.468-484] by Mitrinovic, Pecaric and Fink. A simple proof of this fact can be done by using the following identity [11]:

If $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is differentiable on $[a, b]$ with the first derivative $f'$ integrable on $[a, b]$, then Montgomery identity holds:

$$
f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt + \int_a^b P_1(x, t) f'(t) dt,
$$

where $P_1(x, t)$ is the Peano kernel defined by

$$
P_1(x, t) := \begin{cases} 
\frac{t-a}{b-a}, & a \leq t < x \\
\frac{t-b}{b-a}, & x \leq t \leq b.
\end{cases}
$$

Recently, several generalizations of the Ostrowski integral inequality are considered by many authors; for instance covering the following concepts: functions of bounded variation, Lipschitzian, monotonic, absolutely continuous and $n$-times differentiable mappings with error estimates with some special means together with some numerical quadrature rules. For recent results and
generalizations concerning Ostrowski’s inequality, we refer the reader to the recent papers [3], [9], [6]-[10], [15]-[17].

In [1] and [18], the authors established some inequalities for differentiable mappings which are connected with Ostrowski type inequality by used the Riemann-Liouville fractional integrals, and they used the following lemma to prove their results:

**Lemma 1.** Let \( f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) be differentiable on \( I \) with \( a, b \in I \) \((a < b)\) and \( f' \in L^1[a, b] \), then

\[
f(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)}{b-a} (b-x)^{1-\alpha} J^\alpha_a f(b) - J^{\alpha-1}_a (P_2(x, b) f(b)) + J^\alpha_a (P_2(x, b) f'(b)), \quad \alpha \geq 1,
\]

where \( P_2(x, t) \) is the fractional Peano kernel defined by

\[
P_2(x, t) = \begin{cases} 
\frac{t-a}{b-a} (b-x)^{1-\alpha} \Gamma(\alpha), & a \leq t < x \\
\frac{t-b}{b-a} (b-x)^{1-\alpha} \Gamma(\alpha), & x \leq t \leq b.
\end{cases}
\]

In this article, we use the Riemann-Liouville fractional integrals to establish some new weighted integral inequalities of Ostrowski’s type. From our results, the weighted and the classical Ostrowski’s inequalities can be deduced as some special cases.

### 2. FRACTIONAL CALCULUS

Firstly, we give some necessary definitions and mathematical preliminaries of fractional calculus theory which are used further in this paper. For more details one may consult [8], [14].

**Definition 1.** The Riemann-Liouville fractional integral operator of order \( \alpha \geq 0 \) with \( a \geq 0 \) is defined as

\[
J^\alpha_a f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} f(t) dt,
\]

\[
J^0_a f(x) = f(x).
\]

Recently, many authors have studied a number of inequalities by used the Riemann-Liouville fractional integrals, see ([1, 2, 4, 5, 18, 19]) and the references cited therein.
3. MAIN RESULTS

Throughout this work, we assume that the weight function \( w : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, \infty) \) is weighted function, that is, integrable function satisfying

\[
\int_a^b w(t) \, dt = 1,
\]

\( W(t) = \int_a^t w(u) \, du \) for \( t \in [a, b] \).

In order to prove our main results, we need the following identities:

**Lemma 2.** Let \( f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) be a differentiable function on \( I \) with \( a, b \in I \) \( (a < b) \), \( \alpha \geq 1 \) and \( f' \in L_1[a, b] \). Then the generalization of the weighted Montgomery identity for fractional integrals holds:

\[
f(x) = (b - x)^{1-\alpha} \Gamma(\alpha) J_a^\alpha \left( w(b) f(b) \right)
\]

\[
- J_a^{\alpha-1} \left( \Omega_w(x, b) f'(b) \right) + J_a^\alpha \left( \Omega_w(x, b) f'(b) \right)
\]

where \( \Omega_w(x, t) \) is the weighted fractional Peano kernel defined by

\[
\Omega_w(x, t) := \begin{cases} 
(b - x)^{1-\alpha} \Gamma(\alpha) W(t), & t \in [a, x) \\
(b - x)^{1-\alpha} \Gamma(\alpha) [W(t) - 1], & t \in [x, b].
\end{cases}
\]

**Proof.** By definition of \( \Omega_w(x, t) \), we have

\[
J_a^\alpha \left( \Omega_w(x, b) f'(b) \right)
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^b (b - t)^{\alpha-1} \Omega_w(x, t) f'(t) \, dt
\]

\[
= (b - x)^{1-\alpha} \left[ \int_a^x (b - t)^{\alpha-1} W(t) f'(t) \, dt + \int_x^b (b - t)^{\alpha-1} [W(t) - 1] f'(t) \, dt \right]
\]

\[
= (b - x)^{1-\alpha} \{ J_1 + J_2 \}.
\]
Integrating by parts, we can state:

\[ J_1 = (b - x)^{\alpha - 1} W(x)f(x) \]

(6)

\[ + (\alpha - 1) \int_a^x (b - t)^{\alpha - 2} W(t)f(t)dt - \int_a^x (b - t)^{\alpha - 1} w(t)f(t)dt \]

and similarly,

\[ J_2 = - (b - x)^{\alpha - 1} [W(x) - 1] f(x) \]

(7)

\[ + (\alpha - 1) \int_x^b (b - t)^{\alpha - 2} [W(t) - 1] f(t)dt - \int_x^b (b - t)^{\alpha - 1} w(t)f(t)dt. \]

Adding (6) and (7), we obtain (3) which this completes the proof. \( \square \)

**Remark 1.** If we choose \( \alpha = 1 \) and \( w(u) = 1 \), the formula (3) reduces to the fractional Montgomery identity given by (2).

The following Corollary is named the weighted Montgomery identity is obtained by Pecari in [13].

**Corollary 1.** Suppose that all the assumptions of Lemma 2 hold. Then, for \( \alpha = 1 \), the following inequality holds:

\[ f(x) = \int_a^b w(t)f(t)dt + \int_a^b P_w(x,t)f'(t)dt, \]

where \( P_w(x,t) \) is the weighted fractional Peano kernel defined by

\[ P_w(x,t) := \begin{cases} 
W(t), & t \in [a,x) \\
W(t) - 1, & t \in [x,b]. 
\end{cases} \]

**Theorem 1.** Let \( f : [a,b] \to \mathbb{R} \) be differentiable on \((a,b)\) such that \( f' \in L_1[a,b], \) where \( a < b. \) If \( |f(x)| \leq M \) for every \( x \in [a,b] \) and \( \alpha \geq 1, \) then the following Ostrowski fractional inequality holds:

\[ \left| f(x) + J_a^{\alpha - 1}(\Omega_w(x,b)f(b)) - (b - x)^{1-\alpha} \Gamma(\alpha) J_a^\alpha(w(b)f(b)) \right| \]

(8)

\[ \leq \frac{M(b - x)^{1-\alpha}}{\alpha} \left\{ \Gamma(\alpha) J_a^{\alpha+1}(w(b)) - (b - x)^\alpha \right\}. \]
Proof. From Lemma 2, using the change of order of integration we get

\[
\left| f(x) + \int_a^b (\Omega_w(x,t) f'(t)) \, dt \right| 
\]

\[
\leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^b (b-t)^{\alpha-1} \Omega_w(x,t) f'(t) \, dt 
\]

\[
\leq \frac{M}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_a^b (b-t)^{\alpha-1} |\Omega_w(x,t)| \, dt 
\]

\[
= M (b-x)^{\alpha-1} \left[ \int_a^b (b-t)^{\alpha-1} \left( \int_a^t w(u) \, du \right) \, dt - \int_a^b (b-t)^{\alpha-1} \, dt \right] 
\]

\[
= M(b-x)^{1-\alpha} \left\{ \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_a^b (b-u)^{\alpha} w(u) \, du - \frac{1}{\alpha} (b-x)^{\alpha} \right\} . 
\]

\[
(9)
\]

Corollary 2. Suppose that all the assumptions of Theorem 1 hold. Then, for \( \alpha = 1 \), the following inequality holds:

\[
\left| f(x) - \int_a^b w(t) f(t) \, dt \right| \leq M \left\{ \int_a^b (b-u)^{\alpha} w(u) \, du - (b-x) \right\} .
\]

REFERENCES


On weighted Montgomery identity


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