

SOME PERTURBED VERSIONS OF THE GENERALIZED TRAPEZOID TYPE INEQUALITIES FOR TWICE DIFFERENTIABLE FUNCTIONS

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(Communicated by S. S. Dragomir)

Abstract. In this study, we first obtain an identity for twice differentiable functions. Then we establish some new perturbed trapezoid type integral inequalities for functions whose first derivatives either are of bounded variation or Lipschitzian. Moreover, some perturbed versions of trapezoid type inequalities for mapping whose second derivatives are bounded, of bounded variation or Lipschitzian, respectively.

1. Introduction

In 1938, Ostrowski [32] established a following useful inequality:

THEOREM 1. *Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable mapping on (a, b) whose derivative $f' : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is bounded on (a, b) , i.e. $\|f'\|_\infty := \sup_{t \in (a, b)} |f'(t)| < \infty$. Then, we have the inequality*

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

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

The constant $\frac{1}{4}$ is the best possible.

The following definitions will be frequently used to prove our results.

DEFINITION 1. Let $P : a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ be any partition of $[a, b]$ and let $\Delta f(x_i) = f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)$, then f is said to be of bounded variation if the sum

$$\sum_{i=1}^m |\Delta f(x_i)|$$

is bounded for all such partitions.

Mathematics subject classification (2010): 26D15, 26A45, 26D10.

Keywords and phrases: Function of bounded variation, perturbed trapezoid type inequalities, Riemann-Stieltjes integrals.

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DEFINITION 2. Let f be of bounded variation on $[a, b]$, and $\sum \Delta f(P)$ denotes the sum $\sum_{i=1}^n |\Delta f(x_i)|$ corresponding to the partition P of $[a, b]$. The number

$$\bigvee_a^b(f) := \sup \left\{ \sum \Delta f(P) : P \in P([a, b]) \right\},$$

is called the total variation of f on $[a, b]$. Here $P([a, b])$ denotes the family of partitions of $[a, b]$.

In [21], Dragomir proved the following Ostrowski type inequalities for functions of bounded variation:

THEOREM 2. Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a mapping of bounded variation on $[a, b]$. Then

$$\left| \int_a^b f(t)dt - (b-a)f(x) \right| \leq \left[\frac{1}{2}(b-a) + \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| \right] \bigvee_a^b(f) \tag{2}$$

holds for all $x \in [a, b]$. The constant $\frac{1}{2}$ is the best possible.

In [17], Dragomir proved the trapezoid inequality for functions of bounded variation. Moreover, Cerone et al. established the following generalized trapezoid inequality for mapping of bounded variation in [15]:

THEOREM 3. Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a mapping of bounded variation on $[a, b]$. Then

$$\left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t)dt - \frac{(x-a)f(a) + (b-x)f(b)}{b-a} \right| \leq \left[\frac{1}{2} + \left| \frac{x - \frac{a+b}{2}}{b-a} \right| \right] \bigvee_a^b(f)$$

holds for all $x \in [a, b]$. The constant $\frac{1}{2}$ is the best possible.

In the past, many authors have worked on Ostrowski type inequalities for functions of bounded variation, see for example ([1]-[12], [16]-[22], [30], [36]-[38]).

For a function of bounded variation $v : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, we define the *Cumulative Variation Function* (CVF) $V : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ by

$$V(t) := \bigvee_a^t(v),$$

the total variation of v on the interval $[a, t]$ with $t \in [a, b]$.

It is know that the CVF is monotonic nondecreasing on $[a, b]$ and is continuous at a point $c \in [a, b]$ if and only if the generating function v is continuous in that point. If v is *Lipschitzian* with the constant $L > 0$, i.e.

$$|v(t) - v(s)| \leq L|t - s|, \text{ for any } t, s \in [a, b],$$

then V is also Lipschitzian with the same constant.

A simple proof of the following Lemma was given in [22].

LEMMA 1. *Let $f, u : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. If f is continuous on $[a, b]$ and u is of bounded variation on $[a, b]$, then the Riemann-Stieltjes integral $\int_a^b f(t)du(t)$ exists and*

$$\left| \int_a^b f(t)du(t) \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(t)|d\left(\bigvee_a^t(u)\right) \leq \max_{t \in [a,b]} |f(t)| \bigvee_a^b(u). \tag{3}$$

In [23], Dragomir proved the following perturbed version of Ostrowski type inequality for mapping of bounded variation:

THEOREM 4. *Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a function of bounded variation on $[a, b]$ and $x \in [a, b]$. Then for any $\lambda_1(x)$ and $\lambda_2(x)$ complex numbers, we have the inequality*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f(x) + \frac{1}{2(b-a)} [(b-x)^2\lambda_2(x) - (x-a)^2\lambda_1(x)] - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t)dt \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \left[\int_a^x \left(\bigvee_t^x(f - \lambda_1(x)\ell) \right) dt + \int_x^b \left(\bigvee_x^t(f - \lambda_2(x)\ell) \right) dt \right] \\ & \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \left[(x-a) \left(\bigvee_a^x(f - \lambda_1(x)\ell) \right) + (b-x) \left(\bigvee_x^b(f - \lambda_2(x)\ell) \right) \right] \\ & \leq \begin{cases} \max \left\{ \bigvee_a^x(f - \lambda_1(x)\ell), \bigvee_x^b(f - \lambda_2(x)\ell) \right\}, \\ \left[\frac{1}{2} + \left| \frac{x-\frac{a+b}{2}}{b-a} \right| \right] \left(\bigvee_a^x(f - \lambda_1(x)\ell) + \bigvee_x^b(f - \lambda_2(x)\ell) \right), \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

where $\ell : [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$ is the identity function, namely $\ell(t) = t$ for any $t \in [a, b]$.

For recent related results for the perturbed inequalities, see ([13],[14], [23]-[29], [31], [33]-[35]).

The aim of this paper is to obtain some new perturbed trapezoid type integral inequalities for functions whose first derivatives either are of bounded variation or Lipschitzian utilizing an identity given for twice differentiable mappings. Moreover, some perturbed versions of trapezoid type inequalities for mapping whose second derivatives are bounded, of bounded variation or Lipschitzian, respectively.

2. An identity for differentiable functions

Before we start our main results, we state and prove following lemma:

LEMMA 2. Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a twice differentiable function on (a, b) and $x \in [a, b]$. Then for any $\lambda(x)$ complex number the following identity holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{(b-x)f(b) + (x-a)f(a)}{b-a} + \frac{(b-x)^2 f'(b) - (x-a)^2 f'(a)}{2(b-a)} \quad (4) \\ & - \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \left[\frac{(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3}{3} \right] \lambda(x) = \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \int_a^b (x-t)^2 d[f'(t) - \lambda(x)t] \end{aligned}$$

where the integrals in the right hand side are taken in the Riemann-Stieltjes sense.

Proof. Using the integration by parts for Riemann-Stieltjes, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b (x-t)^2 d[f'(t) - \lambda(x)t] \quad (5) \\ & = \int_a^b (x-t)^2 df'(t) - \lambda(x) \int_a^b (x-t)^2 dt \\ & = (x-t)^2 f'(t) \Big|_a^b + 2 \int_a^b (x-t) f'(t) dt + \frac{\lambda(x)}{3} (x-t)^3 \Big|_a^b \\ & = (b-x)^2 f'(b) - (x-a)^2 f'(a) - 2 \left[-(x-t)f(t) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b f(t) dt \right] \\ & \quad - \frac{(b-x)^3 + (x-a)^3}{3} \lambda(x) \\ & = (b-x)^2 f'(b) - (x-a)^2 f'(a) - 2(b-x)f(b) \\ & \quad - 2(x-a)f(a) + 2 \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{(b-x)^3 + (x-a)^3}{3} \lambda(x) \end{aligned}$$

If we divide (5) by $2(b-a)$, we obtain required identity. \square

REMARK 1. If we choose $\lambda(x) = 0$ in (4), then we have the following identity

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{(b-x)f(b) + (x-a)f(a)}{b-a} + \frac{(b-x)^2 f'(b) - (x-a)^2 f'(a)}{2(b-a)} \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \int_a^b (x-t)^2 df'(t)$$

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

COROLLARY 1. *Under assumption of Lemma 2 with $\lambda(x) = \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, we get*

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{(b-x)f(b) + (x-a)f(a)}{b-a} + \frac{(b-x)^2 f'(b) - (x-a)^2 f'(a)}{2(b-a)} \quad (7) \\ & - \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \left[\frac{(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3}{3} \right] \lambda = \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \int_a^b (x-t)^2 d[f'(t) - \lambda t] \end{aligned}$$

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

COROLLARY 2. *Under assumption of Lemma 2, we assume that the derivatives $f'_+(a)$, $f'_-(b)$ and $f''(x)$ exist and finite. If we choose $\lambda(x) = \frac{f''_+(a) + f''_-(b)}{2}$ in (4), then we have*

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{(b-a)f(b) + (x-a)f(a)}{b-a} + \frac{(b-x)^2 f'(b) - (x-a)^2 f'(a)}{2(b-a)} \quad (8) \\ & - \frac{1}{4(b-a)} \left[\frac{(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3}{3} \right] [f''_+(a) + f''_-(b)] \\ & = \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \int_a^b (x-t)^2 \left[f''(t) - \frac{f''_+(a) + f''_-(b)}{2} \right] dt, \end{aligned}$$

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

3. Perturbed trapezoid type inequalities

In this section, we obtain some perturbed versions of trapezoid type inequalities for twice differentiable functions.

3.1. The case of that f' is of bounded variation

THEOREM 5. *Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a twice differentiable function on I° and $[a, b] \subset I^\circ$ and $x \in [a, b]$. If the first derivative f' is of bounded variation on $[a, b]$, then for any $\lambda(x)$ complex number we have*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{(b-x)f(b) + (x-a)f(a)}{b-a} + \frac{(b-x)^2 f'(b) - (x-a)^2 f'(a)}{2(b-a)} \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \left[\frac{(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3}{3} \right] \lambda(x) \right| \\
& \leq \frac{1}{(b-a)} \left[\int_x^b (t-x) \left(\bigvee_x (f' - \lambda_1(x)\ell) \right) dt + \int_a^x (x-t) \left(\bigvee_a^t (f' - \lambda_1(x)\ell) \right) dt \right] \\
& \leq \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \left[(x-a)^2 \bigvee_a^x (f' - \lambda(x)\ell) + (b-x)^2 \bigvee_x^b (f' - \lambda(x)\ell) \right] \\
& \leq \frac{(b-a)}{2} \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{1}{4} + \frac{(x-\frac{a+b}{2})^2}{(b-a)^2} \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \bigvee_a^b (f' - \lambda(x)\ell) + \frac{1}{2} \left| \bigvee_a^x (f' - \lambda(x)\ell) - \bigvee_x^b (f' - \lambda(x)\ell) \right| \right], \\ & \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{|x-\frac{a+b}{2}|}{b-a} \right]^2 \bigvee_a^b (f' - \lambda(x)\ell), \end{aligned} \right.
\end{aligned}$$

where $\ell : [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$ denotes the identity function, namely $\ell(t) = t$ for any $t \in [a, b]$.

Proof. Taking modulus (4) and applying Lemma 1, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{(b-x)f(b) + (x-a)f(a)}{b-a} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{(b-x)^2 f'(b) - (x-a)^2 f'(a)}{2(b-a)} - \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \left[\frac{(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3}{3} \right] \lambda(x) \right| \\
& \leq \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \left| \int_a^b (x-t)^2 d [f'(t) - \lambda(x)t] \right| \leq \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \int_a^b (x-t)^2 d \left(\bigvee_a^t (f' - \lambda(x)\ell) \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

Integrating by parts in the Riemann-Stieltjes integral, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_a^b (x-t)^2 d \left(\bigvee_a^t (f' - \lambda(x)\ell) \right) \\
& = (x-t)^2 \bigvee_a^t (f' - \lambda(x)\ell) \Big|_a^b + 2 \int_a^b (x-t) \left(\bigvee_a^t (f' - \lambda(x)\ell) \right) dt \\
& = (b-x)^2 \bigvee_a^b (f' - \lambda_1(x)\ell) + 2 \int_a^b (x-t) \left(\bigvee_a^t (f' - \lambda_1(x)\ell) \right) dt
\end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -2 \int_x^b (x-t) \left(\bigvee_a^b (f' - \lambda_1(x)\ell) \right) dt + 2 \int_a^b (x-t) \left(\bigvee_a^t (f' - \lambda_1(x)\ell) \right) dt \\
 &= 2 \int_x^b (t-x) \left(\bigvee_x^b (f' - \lambda_1(x)\ell) \right) dt + 2 \int_a^x (x-t) \left(\bigvee_a^t (f' - \lambda_1(x)\ell) \right) dt.
 \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of the first inequality in (9). Moreover, we have

$$\int_x^b (t-x) \left(\bigvee_x^b (f' - \lambda_1(x)\ell) \right) dt = \frac{1}{2}(b-x)^2 \bigvee_x^b (f' - \lambda_1(x)\ell) \tag{12}$$

and

$$\int_a^x (x-t) \left(\bigvee_a^t (f' - \lambda_1(x)\ell) \right) dt \leq \frac{1}{2}(x-a)^2 \bigvee_a^x (f' - \lambda_1(x)\ell). \tag{13}$$

With the inequalities (12) and (13), the proof second inequality in (9) is completed.

The proof of the last inequality in (9) is obvious from the property $\max\{a, b\} = \frac{a+b}{2} + \frac{|a-b|}{2}$. \square

COROLLARY 3. *If we choose $\lambda(x) = 0$ in (9), then we have the following inequality*

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t)dt - \frac{(b-x)f(b) + (x-a)f(a)}{b-a} + \frac{(b-x)^2 f'(b) - (x-a)^2 f'(a)}{2(b-a)} \right| \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{(b-a)} \left[\int_x^b (t-x) \left(\bigvee_x^b (f') \right) dt + \int_a^x (x-t) \left(\bigvee_a^t (f') \right) dt \right] \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \left[(x-a)^2 \bigvee_a^x (f') + (b-x)^2 \bigvee_x^b (f') \right] \\
 &\leq \frac{(b-a)}{2} \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\left[\frac{1}{4} + \frac{(x-\frac{a+b}{2})^2}{(b-a)^2} \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \bigvee_a^b (f') + \frac{1}{2} \left| \bigvee_a^x (f') - \bigvee_x^b (f') \right| \right], \\ &\left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{|x-\frac{a+b}{2}|}{b-a} \right]^2 \bigvee_a^b (f'), \end{aligned} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

COROLLARY 4. *If we choose $\lambda(x) = \lambda$ and $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$ in (9), then we have the*

following inequality

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{f(b)+f(a)}{2} + \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} [f'(b) - f'(a)] - \frac{(b-a)^2}{24} \lambda \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{(b-a)} \left[\int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b \left(t - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) \left(\bigvee_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b (f' - \lambda \ell) \right) dt + \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - t \right) \left(\bigvee_a^t (f' - \lambda \ell) \right) dt \right] \\ & \leq \frac{(b-a)}{8} \bigvee_a^b (f' - \lambda \ell). \end{aligned}$$

3.2. The case of that f' is Lipschitzian mapping

THEOREM 6. Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a twice differentiable function on I° and $[a, b] \subset I^\circ$. If there exists the positive number $K(x)$ such that $f' - \lambda(x)\ell$ is Lipschitzian with the constant $K(x)$ on the interval $[a, b]$, then for any $x \in [a, b]$ we have the inequality

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{(b-x)f(b) + (x-a)f(a)}{b-a} + \frac{(b-x)^2 f'(b) - (x-a)^2 f'(a)}{2(b-a)} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \left[\frac{(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3}{3} \right] \lambda(x) \right| \leq \frac{K(x)}{6(b-a)} \left[(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3 \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Proof. It is known that, if $g : [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is Riemann integrable and $u : [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is Lipschitzian with the constant $K > 0$, then the Riemann-Stieltjes integral $\int_c^d g(t) du(t)$ exist and

$$\left| \int_c^d g(t) du(t) \right| \leq K \int_c^d |g(t)| dt.$$

Taking the madulus (4), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{(b-x)f(b) + (x-a)f(a)}{b-a} + \frac{(b-x)^2 f'(b) - (x-a)^2 f'(a)}{2(b-a)} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \left[\frac{(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3}{3} \right] \lambda(x) \right| \leq \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \left| \int_a^b (x-t)^2 d [f'(t) - \lambda(x)t] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{K(x)}{2(b-a)} \int_a^b |(x-t)^2| dt = \frac{K(x)}{6(b-a)} \left[(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. \square

COROLLARY 5. *If we choose $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$ and $\lambda(x) = \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ in (14), we get the inequality*

$$\left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t)dt - \frac{f(b)+f(a)}{2} + \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} [f'(b) - f'(a)] - \frac{(b-a)^2}{24} \lambda \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)}{24} K(x).$$

3.3. The case of that f'' is bounded

Recall the sets of complex-valued functions:

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{U}_{[a,b]}(\gamma, \Gamma) \\ & := \left\{ f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid [(\Gamma - f(t)) (\overline{f(t)}) - \overline{\gamma}] \geq 0 \text{ for almost every } t \in [a, b] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\overline{\Delta}_{[a,b]}(\gamma, \Gamma) := \left\{ f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid \left| f(t) - \frac{\gamma + \Gamma}{2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} |\Gamma - \gamma| \text{ for a.e. } t \in [a, b] \right\}.$$

PROPOSITION 1. For any $\gamma, \Gamma \in \mathbb{C}$, $\gamma \neq \Gamma$, we have that $\overline{U}_{[a,b]}(\gamma, \Gamma)$ and $\overline{\Delta}_{[a,b]}(\gamma, \Gamma)$ are nonempty and closed sets and

$$\overline{U}_{[a,b]}(\gamma, \Gamma) = \overline{\Delta}_{[a,b]}(\gamma, \Gamma).$$

THEOREM 7. *Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a twice differentiable function on (a, b) and $x \in (a, b)$. Suppose that $\gamma, \Gamma \in \mathbb{C}$, and $f'' \in \overline{U}_{[a,b]}(\gamma, \Gamma)$. Then we have the inequality*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t)dt - \frac{(b-x)f(b) + (x-a)f(a)}{b-a} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{(b-x)^2 f'(b) - (x-a)^2 f'(a)}{2(b-a)} - \frac{(\gamma + \Gamma)}{4(b-a)} \left[\frac{(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3}{3} \right] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{|\Gamma - \gamma|}{12(b-a)} [(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3]. \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

Proof. Taking the modulus identity (4) for $\lambda(x) = \frac{\gamma + \Gamma}{2}$, since $f'' \in \overline{U}_{[a,b]}(\gamma, \Gamma)$, we have

$$\left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t)dt - \frac{(b-x)f(b) + (x-a)f(a)}{b-a} + \frac{(b-x)^2 f'(b) - (x-a)^2 f'(a)}{2(b-a)} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{(\gamma+\Gamma)}{4(b-a)} \left[\frac{(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3}{3} \right] \Big| \leq \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \int_a^b (x-t)^2 \left| f''(t) - \frac{\gamma+\Gamma}{2} \right| dt \\
 & \leq \frac{|\Gamma-\gamma|}{4(b-a)} \int_a^b (x-t)^2 dt = \frac{|\Gamma-\gamma|}{12(b-a)} [(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3]
 \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof of the inequality (15). \square

COROLLARY 6. *Under assumption of Theorem 7 with $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{f(b)+f(a)}{2} + \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} [f'(b) - f'(a)] - \frac{(b-a)^2}{48} (\gamma+\Gamma) \right| \\
 & \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{48} |\Gamma_1 - \gamma|.
 \end{aligned}$$

3.4. The case of that f'' is bounded variation

Assume that $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a twice differentiable function on I° (the interior of I) and $[a, b] \subset I^\circ$. Then, as in (8), we have the identity

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{(b-x)f(b) + (x-a)f(a)}{b-a} \tag{16} \\
 & + \frac{(b-x)^2 f'(b) - (x-a)^2 f'(a)}{2(b-a)} - \frac{1}{4(b-a)} \left[\frac{(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3}{3} \right] [f''_+(a) + f''_-(b)] \\
 & = \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \int_a^b (x-t)^2 \left[f''(t) - \frac{f''_+(a) + f''_-(b)}{2} \right] dt,
 \end{aligned}$$

for any $x \in [a, b]$.

THEOREM 8. *Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a twice differentiable function on I° and $[a, b] \subset I^\circ$. If the second derivative f'' is of bounded variation on $[a, b]$, then we have the inequality*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{(b-x)f(b) + (x-a)f(a)}{b-a} \tag{17} \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{(b-x)^2 f'(b) - (x-a)^2 f'(a)}{2(b-a)} - \frac{1}{4(b-a)} \left[\frac{(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3}{3} \right] [f''(a) + f''(b)] \right|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{12(b-a)} [(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3] \bigvee_a^b(f'')$$

for any $x \in [a, b]$.

Proof. Taking modulus (16), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{(b-a)f(b) + (x-a)f(a)}{b-a} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{(b-x)^2 f'(b) - (x-a)^2 f'(a)}{2(b-a)} - \frac{1}{4(b-a)} \left[\frac{(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3}{3} \right] [f''_+(a) + f''_-(b)] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \int_a^b (x-t)^2 \left| f''(t) - \frac{f''(a) + f''(b)}{2} \right| dt. \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

Since f'' is of bounded variation on $[a, b]$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \left| f''(t) - \frac{f''(a) + f''(b)}{2} \right| & \leq \frac{|2f''(t) - f''(a) - f''(b)|}{2} \\ & \leq \frac{|f''(t) - f''(a)| + |f''(b) - f''(t)|}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \bigvee_a^b(f''). \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^x (x-t)^2 \left| f''(t) - \frac{f''(a) + f''(x)}{2} \right| dt & \leq \frac{1}{2} \bigvee_a^b(f'') \int_a^b (x-t)^2 dt \\ & = \frac{(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3}{6} \bigvee_a^b(f''). \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

If we substitute the inequality (19) in (18), we obtain the required inequality (17). \square

COROLLARY 7. Under assumptions of Theorem 8 with $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$, we have the inequality

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{f(b) + f(a)}{2} + \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} [f'(b) - f'(a)] - \frac{(b-a)^2}{48} [f''(a) + f''(b)] \right| \\ & \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{48} \bigvee_a^b(f''). \end{aligned}$$

3.5. The case of that f'' is Lipschitzian mapping

THEOREM 9. Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a twice differentiable function on I° and $[a, b] \subset I^\circ$. If the second derivative f'' is Lipschitzian with the constant $L(x)$ on $[a, b]$, then we have

$$\left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{(b-x)f(b) + (x-a)f(a)}{b-a} + \frac{(b-x)^2 f'(b) - (x-a)^2 f'(a)}{2(b-a)} - \frac{1}{4(b-a)} \left[\frac{(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3}{3} \right] [f''(a) + f''(b)] \right| \leq \frac{(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3}{12} L(x)$$

for any $x \in [a, b]$.

Proof. Since f'' is Lipschitzian with the constant $L_1(x)$ on $[a, b]$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \left| f''(t) - \frac{f''(a) + f''(b)}{2} \right| &\leq \frac{|2f''(t) - f''(a) - f''(b)|}{2} \\ &\leq \frac{|f''(t) - f''(a)| + |f''(b) - f''(t)|}{2} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} L(x) [|t-a| + |b-t|] = \frac{1}{2} L(x) (b-a). \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b (x-t)^2 \left| f''(t) - \frac{f''(a) + f''(b)}{2} \right| dt &\leq \frac{1}{2} L(x) (b-a) \int_a^b (x-t)^2 dt \quad (20) \\ &= \frac{L(x)}{6} (b-a) [(x-a)^3 + (b-x)^3]. \end{aligned}$$

If we substitute the inequalities (20) in (18), we obtain the desired result. \square

COROLLARY 8. Under assumptions of Theorem 9 with $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$, we have the inequality

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt - \frac{f(b) + f(a)}{2} + \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} [f'(b) - f'(a)] - \frac{(b-a)^2}{48} [f''(a) + f''(b)] \right| \\ &\leq \frac{(b-a)^3}{48} L(x). \end{aligned}$$

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(Received December 9, 2018)

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