

## WEIGHTED INTEGRAL INEQUALITIES FOR $GG$ -CONVEX FUNCTIONS

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**ABSTRACT.** Some weighted integral inequalities of Hermite-Hadamard type for  $GG$ -convex functions defined on positive intervals are given. Applications for special means are also provided.

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### 1. Introduction

The function  $f : I \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  is called  $GG$ -convex on the interval  $I$  of real numbers  $\mathbb{R}$  if [4]

$$f(x^{1-\lambda}y^\lambda) \leq [f(x)]^{1-\lambda} [f(y)]^\lambda \quad (1)$$

for any  $x, y \in I$  and  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ . If the inequality is reversed in (1) then the function is called  $GG$ -concave.

This concept was introduced in 1928 by P. Montel [53], however, the roots of the research in this area can be traced long before him [54].

It is easy to see that [54], the function  $f : I \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  is  $GG$ -convex if and only if the function  $g : \ln I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $g = \ln \circ f \circ \exp$  is convex on  $\ln I$ .

It is known that [54] every real analytic function  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$  with non-negative coefficients  $c_n$  is a  $GG$ -convex function on  $(0, r)$ , where  $r$  is the radius of convergence for  $f$ . Therefore functions like  $\exp$ ,  $\sinh$ ,  $\cosh$  are  $GG$ -convex on  $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $\tan$ ,  $\sec$ ,  $\csc$ ,  $\frac{1}{x} - \cot x$  are  $GG$ -convex on  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  and  $\frac{1}{1-x}$ ,  $\ln \frac{1}{1-x}$  or  $\frac{1+x}{1-x}$  are  $GG$ -convex on  $(0, 1)$ . Also, the  $\Gamma$  function is a strictly  $GG$ -convex function on  $[1, \infty)$ .

It is also known that [54], if a function  $f$  is  $GG$ -convex, then so is  $x^\alpha f^\beta(x)$  for all  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  and all  $\beta > 0$ . If  $f$  is continuous, and one of the functions  $f(x)^x$  and  $f(e^{1/\log x})$  is  $GG$ -convex, then so is the other.

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Recently [30], we obtained the following weighted inequality:

**Theorem 1.1.** *Let  $f : [a, b] \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  be a  $GG$ -convex function on  $[a, b]$  and  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  an integrable function on  $[a, b]$ , then*

$$\begin{aligned} & f \left( \exp \left( \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \ln t dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \right) \right) \\ & \leq \exp \left( \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \ln f(t) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \right) \\ & \leq [f(a)]^{\frac{\ln b - \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \ln t dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt}}{\ln b - \ln a}} [f(b)]^{\frac{\frac{\int_a^b w(t) \ln t dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} - \ln a}{\ln b - \ln a}}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

One can observe that, by the weighted geometric mean - arithmetic mean inequality

$$\alpha^{1-\lambda} \beta^\lambda \leq (1-\lambda)\alpha + \lambda\beta, \quad \alpha, \beta > 0 \text{ and } \lambda \in [0, 1],$$

we have the further upper bound

$$\begin{aligned} & [f(a)]^{\frac{\ln b - \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \ln t dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt}}{\ln b - \ln a}} [f(b)]^{\frac{\frac{\int_a^b w(t) \ln t dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} - \ln a}{\ln b - \ln a}} \\ & \leq \left( \frac{\ln b - \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \ln t dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt}}{\ln b - \ln a} \right) f(a) + \left( \frac{\frac{\int_a^b w(t) \ln t dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} - \ln a}{\ln b - \ln a} \right) f(b). \end{aligned}$$

We define the  $p$ -logarithmic mean of two positive numbers  $a, b$  by

$$L_p(a, b) := \begin{cases} \left( \frac{b^{p+1} - a^{p+1}}{(p+1)(b-a)} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} & \text{if } b \neq a, \\ b & \text{if } b = a. \end{cases}$$

In particular, by taking  $w(t) = t^p$  in (2), we have for any  $GG$ -convex function  $f : [a, b] \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ f \left( [I(a^{p+1}, b^{p+1})]^{\frac{1}{p+1}} \right) \right]^{L_p(a, b)} \\ & \leq \exp \left( \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b t^p \ln f(t) dt \right) \\ & \leq [f(a)]^{\frac{L(a^{p+1}, b^{p+1}) - a^{p+1}}{(p+1)(b-a)}} [f(b)]^{\frac{b^{p+1} - L(a^{p+1}, b^{p+1})}{(p+1)(b-a)}}, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

for any  $p \in \mathbb{R}$  with  $p \neq 0, -1$ .

We recall that the logarithmic mean is defined by  $L(p, q) := \frac{p-q}{\ln p - \ln q}$  if  $p \neq q$  and  $L(p, p) := p$ .

If  $p = 0$ , namely we take  $w(t) = 1$  in (2), then we get

$$f(I(a, b)) \leq \exp\left(\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \ln f(t) dt\right) \leq [f(b)]^{\frac{b-L(a,b)}{b-a}} [f(a)]^{\frac{L(a,b)-a}{b-a}} \quad (4)$$

that has been obtained by Mitroi and Spiridon in [52].

If  $p = -1$ , namely we take  $w(t) = \frac{1}{t}$  in (2), then we get

$$f(\sqrt{ab}) \leq \exp\left(\frac{1}{\ln b - \ln a} \int_a^b \frac{\ln f(t)}{t} dt\right) \leq \sqrt{f(a)f(b)}. \quad (5)$$

If  $p = 1$  in (18) then we also have

$$\begin{aligned} f(\sqrt{I(a^2, b^2)}) &\leq \exp\left(\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b t \ln f(t) dt\right) \\ &\leq [f(a)]^{\frac{A(a,b)L(a,b)-a^2}{2(b-a)}} [f(b)]^{\frac{b^2-A(a,b)L(a,b)}{2(b-a)}}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

We recall that the *identric mean* is defined by  $I(a, b) := \frac{1}{e} \left(\frac{b^b}{a^a}\right)^{\frac{1}{b-a}}$  for  $b \neq a$  and  $I(a, a) := a$ .

We also recall the classical *Hermite-Hadamard inequality* that states that

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \leq \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} \quad (7)$$

for any convex function  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

For related results, see [1]-[21], [24]-[31], [32]-[41] and [42]-[57].

Motivated by the above results we establish here some new weighted integral inequalities of Hermite-Hadamard type for  $GG$ -convex functions defined on positive intervals. Applications for special means are also provided.

## 2. New Results for General Weights

We have:

**Theorem 2.1.** *Let  $f : [a, b] \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  be a  $GG$ -convex function on  $[a, b]$  and  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  an integrable function on  $[a, b]$ , then*

$$f(\sqrt{ab}) \leq \left(\frac{\int_a^b w(t) f^p(t) f^p\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt}\right)^{\frac{1}{2p}} \leq \sqrt{f(a)f(b)} \quad (8)$$

for any  $p > 0$ .

*Proof.* From the definition of  $GG$ -convex functions we have

$$f(x^{1-\lambda}y^\lambda) \leq [f(x)]^{1-\lambda} [f(y)]^\lambda \quad (9)$$

and

$$f(x^\lambda y^{1-\lambda}) \leq [f(x)]^\lambda [f(y)]^{1-\lambda} \quad (10)$$

for any  $x, y \in [a, b]$  and  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ .

By multiplication of (9) with (10) we get

$$f(x^{1-\lambda}y^\lambda) f(x^\lambda y^{1-\lambda}) \leq f(x) f(y)$$

for any  $x, y \in [a, b]$  and  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ .

Therefore

$$f(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda) f(a^\lambda b^{1-\lambda}) \leq f(a) f(b) \quad (11)$$

for any  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ .

From (9) we also have

$$f(\sqrt{xy}) \leq \sqrt{f(x)f(y)} \quad (12)$$

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

By taking  $x = a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda$ ,  $y = a^\lambda b^{1-\lambda}$  in (12) and then squaring we get

$$f^2(\sqrt{ab}) \leq f(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda) f(a^\lambda b^{1-\lambda}). \quad (13)$$

Since for any  $t \in [a, b]$  there is a unique  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$  such that  $t = a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda$ , we obtain from (11) and (13) that

$$f^2(\sqrt{ab}) \leq f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) \leq f(a) f(b) \quad (14)$$

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

If we take the power  $p > 0$  in (14), multiply by  $w(t) \geq 0$  for  $t \in [a, b]$  and integrate, we get

$$\begin{aligned} f^{2p}(\sqrt{ab}) \int_a^b w(t) dt &\leq \int_a^b w(t) f^p(t) f^p\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) dt \\ &\leq f^p(a) f^p(b) \int_a^b w(t) dt \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

that is equivalent to

$$f^{2p}(\sqrt{ab}) \leq \frac{\int_a^b w(t) f^p(t) f^p\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \leq f^p(a) f^p(b) \quad (16)$$

and by taking the power  $\frac{1}{2p}$  we get the desired result (8).  $\square$

We observe that for  $p = 1$  we get the inequality

$$f(\sqrt{ab}) \leq \left( \frac{\int_a^b w(t) f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \sqrt{f(a) f(b)}, \quad (17)$$

while from  $p = \frac{1}{2}$  we get

$$f(\sqrt{ab}) \leq \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \sqrt{f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right)} dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \leq \sqrt{f(a) f(b)}. \quad (18)$$

If we take  $p = \frac{1}{4}$  in (8), then we get

$$f(\sqrt{ab}) \leq \left( \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \sqrt[4]{f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right)} dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \right)^2 \leq \sqrt{f(a) f(b)}. \tag{19}$$

Using *Jensen's inequality* for the power  $p \geq 1$  ( $p \in (0, 1)$ ), namely

$$\left( \frac{\int_a^b w(x) g(x) dx}{\int_a^b w(x) dx} \right)^p \leq (\geq) \frac{\int_a^b w(x) g^p(x) dx}{\int_a^b w(x) dx},$$

we can state the following more precise result:

**Corollary 2.2.** *Let  $f : [a, b] \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  be a  $GG$ -convex function on  $[a, b]$  and  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  an integrable function on  $[a, b]$ .*

(i) *If  $p \geq 1$ , then*

$$\begin{aligned} f(\sqrt{ab}) &\leq \left( \frac{\int_a^b w(t) f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq \left( \frac{\int_a^b w(t) f^p(t) f^p\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \right)^{\frac{1}{2p}} \leq \sqrt{f(a) f(b)}. \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

(ii) *If  $p \in (0, 1)$ , then*

$$\begin{aligned} f(\sqrt{ab}) &\leq \left( \frac{\int_a^b w(t) f^p(t) f^p\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \right)^{\frac{1}{2p}} \\ &\leq \left( \frac{\int_a^b w(t) f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \sqrt{f(a) f(b)}. \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

If we take in Corollary 2.2  $w(t) = 1$ ,  $t \in [a, b]$ , then for any  $f : [a, b] \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  a  $GG$ -convex function, we have for  $p \geq 1$  that

$$\begin{aligned} f(\sqrt{ab}) &\leq \left( \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq \left( \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f^p(t) f^p\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2p}} \leq \sqrt{f(a) f(b)} \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

and for  $p \in (0, 1)$ , that

$$\begin{aligned} f(\sqrt{ab}) &\leq \left( \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f^p(t) f^p\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2p}} \\ &\leq \left( \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \sqrt{f(a) f(b)}. \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

If we take in Corollary 2.2  $w(t) = \frac{1}{t}$ ,  $t \in [a, b]$ , then for any  $f : [a, b] \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  a  $GG$ -convex function, we have for  $p \geq 1$  that

$$\begin{aligned} f(\sqrt{ab}) &\leq \left( \frac{1}{\ln b - \ln a} \int_a^b \frac{f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right)}{t} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq \left( \frac{1}{\ln b - \ln a} \int_a^b \frac{f^p(t) f^p\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right)}{t} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2p}} \leq \sqrt{f(a) f(b)} \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

and for  $p \in (0, 1)$ , that

$$\begin{aligned} f(\sqrt{ab}) &\leq \left( \frac{1}{\ln b - \ln a} \int_a^b \frac{f^p(t) f^p\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right)}{t} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2p}} \\ &\leq \left( \frac{1}{\ln b - \ln a} \int_a^b \frac{f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right)}{t} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \sqrt{f(a) f(b)}. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

If we take  $p = \frac{1}{2}$  in the first inequality in (25), then we get

$$f(\sqrt{ab}) \leq \frac{1}{\ln b - \ln a} \int_a^b \frac{1}{t} \sqrt{f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right)} dt \quad (26)$$

that has been obtained by İşcan in [45].

**Theorem 2.3.** Let  $f : [a, b] \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  be a  $GG$ -convex function on  $[a, b]$  and  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  an integrable function on  $[a, b]$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} &f\left(\exp\left(\frac{\int_a^b w(t) \ln t dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt}\right)\right) \\ &\leq \exp\left(\frac{\int_a^b w(t) \ln f(t) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt}\right) \\ &\leq \frac{\int_a^b w(t) f(t) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \leq \left(\frac{[f(a)]^{\ln b}}{[f(b)]^{\ln a}}\right)^{\frac{1}{\ln b - \ln a}} \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \left(\frac{f(b)}{f(a)}\right)^{\frac{\ln t}{\ln b - \ln a}} dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{\ln b - \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \ln t dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt}}{\ln b - \ln a}\right) f(a) + \left(\frac{\frac{\int_a^b w(t) \ln t dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} - \ln a}{\ln b - \ln a}\right) f(b). \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

*Proof.* If we use Jensen's inequality for the exponential function and nonnegative weight  $w$ , we have

$$\exp\left(\frac{\int_a^b w(t) \ln f(t) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt}\right) \leq \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \exp(\ln f(t)) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt}$$

$$= \frac{\int_a^b w(t) f(t) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt},$$

and the second inequality in (27) is proved.

Let  $t = a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda \in [a, b]$  with  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ , then  $\lambda = \frac{\ln t - \ln a}{\ln b - \ln a}$ . By the  $GG$ -convexity of  $f$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= f(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda) \leq [f(a)]^{1-\lambda} [f(b)]^\lambda & (28) \\ &= [f(a)]^{\frac{\ln b - \ln t}{\ln b - \ln a}} [f(b)]^{\frac{\ln t - \ln a}{\ln b - \ln a}} \\ &= \left( \frac{[f(a)]^{\ln b}}{[f(b)]^{\ln a}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\ln b - \ln a}} \left( \frac{f(b)}{f(a)} \right)^{\frac{\ln t}{\ln b - \ln a}} \\ &\leq \frac{\ln b - \ln t}{\ln b - \ln a} f(a) + \frac{\ln t - \ln a}{\ln b - \ln a} f(b) \end{aligned}$$

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

Now, if we take the weighted integral mean in (28), then we get the last part of (27).  $\square$

By choosing  $w(t) = 1, t \in [a, b]$  in (27), we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} &f\left(\exp\left(\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \ln t dt\right)\right) \\ &\leq \exp\left(\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \ln f(t) dt\right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \leq \left(\frac{[f(a)]^{\ln b}}{[f(b)]^{\ln a}}\right)^{\frac{1}{\ln b - \ln a}} \frac{\int_a^b \left(\frac{f(b)}{f(a)}\right)^{\frac{\ln t}{\ln b - \ln a}} dt}{b-a} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{\ln b - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \ln t dt}{\ln b - \ln a}\right) f(a) + \left(\frac{\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \ln t dt - \ln a}{\ln b - \ln a}\right) f(b), \end{aligned}$$

and since  $\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \ln t dt = \ln I(a, b)$ , hence

$$\begin{aligned} f(I(a, b)) &\leq \exp\left(\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \ln f(t) dt\right) & (29) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \leq \left(\frac{[f(a)]^{\ln b}}{[f(b)]^{\ln a}}\right)^{\frac{1}{\ln b - \ln a}} \frac{\int_a^b \left(\frac{f(b)}{f(a)}\right)^{\frac{\ln t}{\ln b - \ln a}} dt}{b-a} \\ &\leq \frac{\ln b - \ln I(a, b)}{\ln b - \ln a} f(a) + \frac{\ln I(a, b) - \ln a}{\ln b - \ln a} f(b). \end{aligned}$$

If we take  $w(t) = \frac{1}{t}$ ,  $t \in [a, b]$  in (27), then we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 & f \left( \exp \left( \frac{\int_a^b \frac{1}{t} \ln t dt}{\int_a^b \frac{1}{t} dt} \right) \right) \\
 & \leq \exp \left( \frac{\int_a^b \frac{1}{t} \ln f(t) dt}{\int_a^b \frac{1}{t} dt} \right) \\
 & \leq \frac{\int_a^b \frac{1}{t} f(t) dt}{\int_a^b \frac{1}{t} dt} \leq \left( \frac{[f(a)]^{\ln b}}{[f(b)]^{\ln a}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\ln b - \ln a}} \frac{\int_a^b \frac{1}{t} \left( \frac{f(b)}{f(a)} \right)^{\frac{\ln t}{\ln b - \ln a}} dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \\
 & \leq \left( \frac{\ln b - \frac{\int_a^b \frac{1}{t} \ln t dt}{\int_a^b \frac{1}{t} dt}}{\ln b - \ln a} \right) f(a) + \left( \frac{\frac{\int_a^b \frac{1}{t} \ln t dt}{\int_a^b \frac{1}{t} dt} - \ln a}{\ln b - \ln a} \right) f(b).
 \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

This is equivalent, after suitable calculations, to

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(\sqrt{ab}) & \leq \exp \left( \frac{1}{\ln b - \ln a} \int_a^b \frac{1}{t} \ln f(t) dt \right) \\
 & \leq \frac{1}{\ln b - \ln a} \int_a^b \frac{1}{t} f(t) dt \leq L(f(a), f(b)) \left( \leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} \right).
 \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

The third inequality in (31) has been obtained in a different way by İşcan in [45].

### 3. Other Weighted Inequalities

We have:

**Theorem 3.1.** *Let  $f : [a, b] \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  be a GG-convex function on  $[a, b]$  and  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  an integrable function on  $[a, b]$  and such that  $w\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) = w(t)$  for any  $t \in [a, b]$ . Then we have the inequalities*

$$f(\sqrt{ab}) \leq \exp \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\int_a^b \left(1 + \frac{ab}{t^2}\right) w(t) \ln f(t) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \right) \leq \sqrt{f(a)f(b)}. \tag{32}$$

*Proof.* By taking the log in (14) we get

$$2 \ln f(\sqrt{ab}) \leq \ln f(t) + \ln f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) \leq \ln f(a) + \ln f(b) \tag{33}$$

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

If we multiply (33) by  $w(t) \geq 0$  with  $t \in [a, b]$  and use the fact that  $w\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) = w(t)$  for any  $t \in [a, b]$ , then we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 2w(t) \ln f(\sqrt{ab}) & \leq w(t) \ln f(t) + w\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) \ln f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) \\
 & \leq w(t) [\ln f(a) + \ln f(b)]
 \end{aligned} \tag{34}$$



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

If we integrate the inequality (34) on  $[a, b]$  we get

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \ln f(\sqrt{ab}) \int_a^b w(t) dt & \leq \int_a^b w(t) \ln f(t) dt + \int_a^b w\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) \ln f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) dt \\ & \leq [\ln f(a) + \ln f(b)] \int_a^b w(t) dt. \end{aligned} \tag{35}$$

By changing the variable  $u = \frac{ab}{t}$ , we have  $dt = -\frac{ab}{u^2} du$  and

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b w\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) \ln f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) dt & = - \int_b^a w(u) \ln f(u) \frac{ab}{u^2} du \\ & = \int_a^b w(t) \ln f(t) \frac{ab}{t^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

and by (35) we get

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \ln f(\sqrt{ab}) \int_a^b w(t) dt & \leq \int_a^b w(t) \ln f(t) dt + \int_a^b w(t) \ln f(t) \frac{ab}{t^2} dt \\ & \leq [\ln f(a) + \ln f(b)] \int_a^b w(t) dt, \end{aligned}$$

which is equivalent to the desired result (32). □

If we take in (32)  $w(t) = 1, t \in [a, b]$ , then we get

$$f(\sqrt{ab}) \leq \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\int_a^b \left(1 + \frac{ab}{t^2}\right) \ln f(t) dt}{b-a}\right) \leq \sqrt{f(a)f(b)}. \tag{36}$$

Another example of weight  $w$  that satisfies the condition  $w\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) = w(t)$  for any  $t \in [a, b]$  is  $w(t) = \left|\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{ab}}{t}\right)\right|$ , with  $t \in [a, b] \subset (0, \infty)$ .

The following result also holds:

**Theorem 3.2.** *Let  $f : [a, b] \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  be a  $GG$ -convex function on  $[a, b]$  and  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  an integrable function on  $[a, b]$  and such that  $w\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) = w(t)$  for any  $t \in [a, b]$ . Then we have the inequalities*

$$f(\sqrt{ab}) \leq \exp\left(\frac{\int_a^b \frac{1}{t} w(t) \ln f(t) dt}{\int_a^b \frac{1}{t} w(t) dt}\right) \leq \sqrt{f(a)f(b)}. \tag{37}$$

*Proof.* From (33) for  $t = a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda$  with  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ , we have

$$2 \ln f(\sqrt{ab}) \leq \ln f(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda) + \ln f(a^\lambda b^{1-\lambda}) \leq \ln f(a) + \ln f(b) \tag{38}$$

for any  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ .

Since  $w\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) = w(t)$  for any  $t \in [a, b]$ , then  $w(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda) = w(a^\lambda b^{1-\lambda})$  for any  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$  and by (38) we have

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \ln f\left(\sqrt{ab}\right) w\left(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda\right) \\ & \leq w\left(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda\right) \ln f\left(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda\right) + w\left(a^\lambda b^{1-\lambda}\right) \ln f\left(a^\lambda b^{1-\lambda}\right) \\ & \leq w\left(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda\right) [\ln f(a) + \ln f(b)] \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

for any  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ .

Integrating the inequality over  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \ln f\left(\sqrt{ab}\right) \int_0^1 w\left(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda\right) d\lambda \\ & \leq \int_0^1 w\left(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda\right) \ln f\left(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda\right) d\lambda + \int_0^1 w\left(a^\lambda b^{1-\lambda}\right) \ln f\left(a^\lambda b^{1-\lambda}\right) d\lambda \\ & \leq [\ln f(a) + \ln f(b)] \int_0^1 w\left(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda\right) d\lambda \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

and since

$$\int_0^1 w\left(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda\right) \ln f\left(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda\right) d\lambda = \int_0^1 w\left(a^\lambda b^{1-\lambda}\right) \ln f\left(a^\lambda b^{1-\lambda}\right) d\lambda,$$

hence by (40) we get

$$\ln f\left(\sqrt{ab}\right) \leq \frac{\int_0^1 w\left(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda\right) \ln f\left(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda\right) d\lambda}{\int_0^1 w\left(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda\right) d\lambda} \leq \ln\left(\sqrt{f(a)f(b)}\right). \quad (41)$$

By changing the variable  $a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda = t$ , then  $(1-\lambda)\ln a + \lambda\ln b = \ln t$  which gives that

$$\lambda = \frac{\ln t - \ln a}{\ln b - \ln a}.$$

Therefore  $d\lambda = \frac{1}{t} dt$ ,

$$\int_0^1 w\left(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda\right) \ln f\left(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda\right) d\lambda = \frac{1}{\ln b - \ln a} \int_a^b \frac{1}{t} w(t) \ln f(t) dt$$

and

$$\int_0^1 w\left(a^{1-\lambda}b^\lambda\right) d\lambda = \frac{1}{\ln b - \ln a} \int_a^b \frac{1}{t} w(t) dt$$

and by (41) we get the desired result (37).  $\square$

If we take in (37)  $w(t) = 1$ ,  $t \in [a, b]$ , then we recapture (5).

If we take in (37)

$$w(t) = \left| \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{ab}}{t}\right) \right| = \left| \ln t - \frac{\ln a + \ln b}{2} \right|$$

and since

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b \frac{1}{t} w(t) dt &= \int_a^b \frac{1}{t} \left| \ln t - \frac{\ln a + \ln b}{2} \right| dt \\ &= \int_a^b \left| \ln t - \frac{\ln a + \ln b}{2} \right| d \ln t \\ &= \int_{\ln a}^{\ln b} \left| x - \frac{\ln a + \ln b}{2} \right| dx = \frac{1}{4} (\ln b - \ln a)^2 \end{aligned}$$

then we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4} (\ln b - \ln a)^2 \ln f(\sqrt{ab}) &\leq \int_a^b \frac{1}{t} \left| \ln \left( \frac{\sqrt{ab}}{t} \right) \right| \ln f(t) dt \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4} (\ln b - \ln a)^2 \ln \left( \sqrt{f(a) f(b)} \right). \end{aligned} \tag{42}$$

We also have:

**Theorem 3.3.** *Let  $f : [a, b] \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  be a  $GG$ -convex function on  $[a, b]$  and  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  an integrable function on  $[a, b]$  and such that  $w\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) = w(t)$  for any  $t \in [a, b]$ . Then we have the inequalities*

$$\begin{aligned} f(\sqrt{ab}) &\leq \exp \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\int_a^b \left(1 + \frac{ab}{t^2}\right) w(t) \ln f(t) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \right) \\ &\leq \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \sqrt{f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right)} dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \\ &\leq \frac{\sqrt{ab} \int_a^b \frac{w(t) f(t)}{t^2} dt \int_a^b w(t) f(t) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \frac{\int_a^b \left(1 + \frac{ab}{t^2}\right) w(t) f(t) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt}. \end{aligned} \tag{43}$$

*Proof.* As in the proof of Theorem 3.1 we have

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \left(1 + \frac{ab}{t^2}\right) w(t) \ln f(t) dt = \int_a^b w(t) \ln \sqrt{f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right)} dt.$$

Then by Jensen's inequality for the exponential and the weight  $w$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\exp \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\int_a^b \left(1 + \frac{ab}{t^2}\right) w(t) \ln f(t) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \right) \\ &= \exp \left( \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \ln \sqrt{f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right)} dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \exp\left(\ln \sqrt{f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right)}\right) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} = \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \sqrt{f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right)} dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt}$$

that proves the second part of (43).

By Cauchy-Bunyakovsky-Schwarz inequality and the property of  $w$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b w(t) \sqrt{f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right)} dt &\leq \sqrt{\int_a^b w(t) f(t) dt \int_a^b w(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) dt} \\ &= \sqrt{\int_a^b w(t) f(t) dt \int_a^b w\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) dt} \\ &= \sqrt{ab \int_a^b \frac{w(t) f(t)}{t^2} dt \int_a^b w(t) f(t) dt}, \end{aligned}$$

which proves the third inequality in (43).

By the geometric mean - arithmetic mean inequality we also have

$$\begin{aligned} &\sqrt{ab \int_a^b \frac{w(t) f(t)}{t^2} dt \int_a^b w(t) f(t) dt} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \left( ab \int_a^b \frac{w(t) f(t)}{t^2} dt + \int_a^b w(t) f(t) dt \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \left( 1 + \frac{ab}{t^2} \right) w(t) f(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

that proves the last part of (43). □

If we take  $w(t) = 1$ ,  $t \in [a, b]$  in (43), then we get

$$\begin{aligned} f(\sqrt{ab}) &\leq \exp\left(\frac{1}{2(b-a)} \int_a^b \left(1 + \frac{ab}{t^2}\right) \ln f(t) dt\right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \sqrt{f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right)} dt \\ &\leq \frac{1}{b-a} \sqrt{ab \int_a^b \frac{f(t)}{t^2} dt \int_a^b f(t) dt} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2(b-a)} \int_a^b \left(1 + \frac{ab}{t^2}\right) f(t) dt. \end{aligned} \tag{44}$$

We observe that, if in the first inequality in (23) we take  $p = \frac{1}{2}$ , then we have

$$f(\sqrt{ab}) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \sqrt{f(t) f\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right)} dt. \tag{45}$$

Therefore the first part of (44) is a refinement of (45).

#### 4. Some Particular Cases

We consider a simple example of  $GG$ -convex functions, namely  $f : [a, b] \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ ,  $f(x) = \exp x$ . By Corollary 2.2, we have for any  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  an integrable function on  $[a, b]$ , that

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(G(a, b)) &\leq \left( \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \exp\left(t + \frac{ab}{t}\right) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq \left( \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \exp\left[p\left(t + \frac{ab}{t}\right)\right] dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \right)^{\frac{1}{2p}} \leq \exp(A(a, b)), \end{aligned} \tag{46}$$

for  $p \geq 1$ .

(ii) If  $p \in (0, 1)$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(G(a, b)) &\leq \left( \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \exp\left[p\left(t + \frac{ab}{t}\right)\right] dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \right)^{\frac{1}{2p}} \\ &\leq \left( \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \exp\left(t + \frac{ab}{t}\right) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \exp(A(a, b)). \end{aligned} \tag{47}$$

From the inequality (27) applied for the  $GG$ -convex function  $f : [a, b] \subset (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ ,  $f(x) = \exp x$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\exp\left(\exp\left(\frac{\int_a^b w(t) \ln t dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt}\right)\right) \\ &\leq \exp\left(\frac{\int_a^b w(t) t dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt}\right) \leq \frac{\int_a^b w(t) \exp(t) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \\ &\leq \frac{\int_a^b w(t) t^{L(a,b)} dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \exp\left(\frac{a \ln b - b \ln a}{\ln b - \ln a}\right), \end{aligned} \tag{48}$$

for any  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  an integrable function on  $[a, b]$ .

If  $w : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  an integrable function on  $[a, b]$  and such that  $w\left(\frac{ab}{t}\right) = w(t)$  for any  $t \in [a, b]$ , then from (32) and (37) we get

$$G(a, b) \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\int_a^b \left(1 + \frac{ab}{t^2}\right) tw(t) dt}{\int_a^b w(t) dt} \leq A(a, b) \tag{49}$$

and

$$G(a, b) \leq \frac{\int_a^b w(t) dt}{\int_a^b \frac{1}{t} w(t) dt} \leq A(a, b). \tag{50}$$

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