

UNIFIED INTEGRAL OPERATOR INEQUALITIES VIA CONVEX COMPOSITION OF TWO FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we have established inequalities for a unified integral operator by using convexity of composition of two functions. The obtained results are directly connected to bounds of various fractional and conformable integral operators which are already known in literature. A generalized Hadamard integral inequality is obtained which further leads to its various versions for associated fractional integrals. Further, some implicated results are discussed.

1. Introduction and Preliminary Results

The subject of fractional calculus has a lot of applications in science and engineering. Like in biological population models, signal processing, optics and electromagnetic, use of fractional calculus is very helpful (see [3, 5] and references therein). Specially, fractional integral inequalities have been studied by many authors using convex functions as a tool.

The goal of this paper is to study a unified integral operator for convex composition of two functions. The considered operator has direct connection with several fractional and conformable integral operators. We start with the definitions of generalized Riemann-Liouville fractional integral operators.

DEFINITION 1. [13] Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be an integrable function. Also let g be an increasing and positive function on $(a, b]$, having a continuous derivative g' on (a, b) . The left-sided and right-sided fractional integrals of a function f with respect to another function g on $[a, b]$ of order μ where $\mathbb{R}(\mu) > 0$ are defined by:

$$(1.1) \quad {}^{\mu}I_{a+} f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\mu)} \int_a^x (g(x) - g(t))^{\mu-1} g'(t) f(t) dt, \quad x > a$$

and

$$(1.2) \quad {}^{\mu}I_{b-} f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\mu)} \int_x^b (g(t) - g(x))^{\mu-1} g'(t) f(t) dt, \quad x < b,$$

where $\Gamma(\cdot)$ is the gamma function.

Received December 3, 2020. Accepted February 16, 2021. Published online March 30, 2021.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 26D10, 31A10, 26A33.

Key words and phrases: Convex function, Bounds, Integral operator, Fractional integrals.

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DEFINITION 2. [14] Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be an integrable function. Also let g be an increasing and positive function on $(a, b]$, having a continuous derivative g' on (a, b) . The left-sided and right-sided fractional integrals of a function f with respect to another function g on $[a, b]$ of order $\mu, k > 0$ are defined by:

$$(1.3) \quad {}^\mu I_{a^+}^k f(x) = \frac{1}{k\Gamma_k(\mu)} \int_a^x (g(x) - g(t))^{\frac{\mu}{k}-1} g'(t) f(t) dt, \quad x > a$$

and

$$(1.4) \quad {}^\mu I_{b^-}^k f(x) = \frac{1}{k\Gamma_k(\mu)} \int_x^b (g(t) - g(x))^{\frac{\mu}{k}-1} g'(t) f(t) dt, \quad x < b,$$

where $\Gamma_k(\cdot)$ [16] is defined as follows:

$$(1.5) \quad \Gamma_k(x) = \int_0^\infty t^{x-1} e^{-\frac{t^k}{k}} dt, \quad \Re(x) > 0.$$

A generalized fractional integral operator containing an extended Mittag-Leffler function is defined as follows:

DEFINITION 3. [1] Let $\omega, \mu, \alpha, l, \gamma, c \in \mathbb{C}$, $\Re(\mu), \Re(\alpha), \Re(l) > 0$, $\Re(c) > \Re(\gamma) > 0$ with $p \geq 0$, $\delta > 0$ and $0 < k \leq \delta + \Re(\mu)$. Let $f \in L_1[a, b]$ and $x \in [a, b]$. Then the generalized fractional integral operators $\epsilon_{\mu, \alpha, l, \omega, a^+}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c} f$ and $\epsilon_{\mu, \alpha, l, \omega, b^-}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c} f$ are defined by:

$$(1.6) \quad \left(\epsilon_{\mu, \alpha, l, \omega, a^+}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c} f \right) (x; p) = \int_a^x (x-t)^{\alpha-1} E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}(\omega(x-t)^\mu; p) f(t) dt,$$

and

$$(1.7) \quad \left(\epsilon_{\mu, \alpha, l, \omega, b^-}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c} f \right) (x; p) = \int_x^b (t-x)^{\alpha-1} E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}(\omega(t-x)^\mu; p) f(t) dt,$$

where

$$(1.8) \quad E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}(t; p) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\beta_p(\gamma + nk, c - \gamma)}{\beta(\gamma, c - \gamma)} \frac{(c)_{nk}}{\Gamma(\mu n + \alpha)} \frac{t^n}{(l)_{n\delta}}$$

is the extended generalized Mittag-Leffler function.

Recently, Farid defined a unified integral operator as follows:

DEFINITION 4. [15] Let $f, g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $0 < a < b$, be the functions such that f be positive and $f \in L_1[a, b]$, and g be differentiable and strictly increasing. Also let $\frac{\phi}{x}$ be an increasing function on $[a, \infty)$ and $\alpha, l, \gamma, c \in \mathbb{C}$, $p, \mu, \delta \geq 0$ and $0 < k \leq \delta + \mu$. Then for $x \in [a, b]$ the left and right integral operators are defined by

$$(1.9) \quad ({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, a^+}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f)(x, \omega; p) = \int_a^x K_x^y(E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) f(y) d(g(y))$$

and

$$(1.10) \quad ({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, b^-}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f)(x, \omega; p) = \int_x^b K_y^x(E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) f(y) d(g(y)),$$

where the involved kernel is defined by

$$(1.11) \quad K_x^y(E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) = \frac{\phi(g(x) - g(y))}{g(x) - g(y)} E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}(\omega(g(x) - g(y))^\mu; p).$$

For suitable settings of functions ϕ , g and certain values of parameters included in Mittag-Leffler function (1.8), some interesting consequences can be obtained which are comprised in [15, Remarks 6 & 7]. Many authors have utilized fractional and conformable integrals to obtain interesting generalized results, we refer readers to [9–11, 17, 19, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28]. To derive the results for integral operators (1.9) and (1.10), we need to recall the following definitions:

DEFINITION 5. [23] A function $f : I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, where I is an interval in \mathbb{R} is called convex if

$$(1.12) \quad f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) \leq \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y)$$

for all $x, y \in I$ and $\lambda \in [0, 1]$.

LEMMA 1. [23] Let $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be convex and increasing function and $g : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, with $\text{Rang}(g) \subseteq I$, be convex. Then the composite function $f \circ g$ is convex on J .

LEMMA 2. [6] Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a convex function. If f is symmetric about $\frac{a+b}{2}$, then the following inequality holds:

$$(1.13) \quad f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq f(x), \quad x \in [a, b].$$

Next, we give a property of the kernel given in (1.11), which will be useful for finding the results of this paper.

P: Let g and $\frac{\phi}{\Gamma}$ be increasing functions. Then for $m < t < n$, $m, n \in [a, b]$, the kernel $K_m^n(E_{\mu, \alpha', l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi)$ satisfies the following inequality:

$$(1.14) \quad K_t^m(E_{\mu, \alpha', l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi)g'(t) \leq K_n^m(E_{\mu, \alpha', l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi)g'(t).$$

This can be obtained from following two straightforward inequalities:

$$(1.15) \quad \frac{\phi(g(t) - g(m))}{g(t) - g(m)}g'(t) \leq \frac{\phi(g(n) - g(m))}{g(n) - g(m)}g'(t),$$

$$(1.16) \quad E_{\mu, \alpha', l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}(\omega(g(t) - g(m))^\mu; p) \leq E_{\mu, \alpha', l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}(\omega(g(n) - g(m))^\mu; p).$$

The reverse of inequality (1.14) holds when g and $\frac{\phi}{\Gamma}$ are of opposite monotonicity. For further properties see [8].

The aim of this paper is to obtain inequalities in compact form for unified integral operators by using convexity of composition of two functions. These inequalities investigate further results for several known integral operators. In Section 2, upper bounds of unified integral operators (1.9) and (1.10) are established by using composite convex functions. Further by using an additional condition of symmetry, two sided Hadamard type bounds are obtained. Moreover some bounds are studied by using convexity of $|f'|$. Some special cases are studied in Sections 3 & 4.

2. Main Results

THEOREM 1. Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a positive convex function. Let $u : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, where $\text{Rang}(u) \subseteq [a, b]$ be a differentiable and strictly increasing function, g be a

strictly increasing function. Let $\frac{\phi}{x}$ be an increasing function on $[a, b]$ and $\alpha, l, \gamma, c \in \mathbb{R}$, $p, \mu, \delta \geq 0$ and $0 < k \leq \delta + \mu$. Then for $x \in [a, b]$ we have

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, a^+}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \circ u \right) (x, \omega; p) \leq K_x^a (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) \\ & \times (g(x) - g(a))((f \circ u)(x) + (f \circ u)(a)) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, b^-}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \circ u \right) (x, \omega; p) \leq K_b^x (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) \\ & \times (g(b) - g(x))((f \circ u)(x) + (f \circ u)(b)) \end{aligned}$$

hence

$$(2.3) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, a^+}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \circ u \right) (x, \omega; p) + \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, b^-}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \circ u \right) (x, \omega; p) \\ & \leq K_x^a (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi)(g(x) - g(a))((f \circ u)(x) + (f \circ u)(a)) \\ & + K_b^x (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi)(g(b) - g(x))((f \circ u)(x) + (f \circ u)(b)). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. By **(P)**, the following inequality holds:

$$(2.4) \quad K_x^t (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) g'(t) \leq K_x^a (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) g'(t).$$

Using convexity of f on the identity $u(t) = \frac{u(x)-u(t)}{u(x)-u(a)}u(a) + \frac{u(t)-u(a)}{u(x)-u(a)}u(x)$ we have

$$(2.5) \quad f(u(t)) \leq \frac{u(x) - u(t)}{u(x) - u(a)} f(u(a)) + \frac{u(t) - u(a)}{u(x) - u(a)} f(u(x)).$$

The following integral inequality can be obtained from (2.4) and (2.5):

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^x K_x^t (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) f(u(t)) d(g(t)) \\ & \leq \frac{f(u(a))}{u(x) - u(a)} K_x^a (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) \int_a^x (u(x) - u(t)) d(g(t)) \\ & + \frac{f(u(x))}{u(x) - u(a)} K_x^a (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) \int_a^x (u(t) - u(a)) d(g(t)) \\ & = \frac{f(u(a))}{u(x) - u(a)} K_x^a (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) u(x) \int_a^x d(g(t)) \\ & - \frac{f(u(a))}{u(x) - u(a)} K_x^a (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) \int_a^x u(t) d(g(t)) \\ & + \frac{f(u(x))}{u(x) - u(a)} K_x^a (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) \int_a^x u(t) d(g(t)) \\ & - \frac{f(u(x))}{u(x) - u(a)} K_x^a (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) u(a) \int_a^x d(g(t)). \end{aligned}$$

In the last expression the second term is purely negative due to the conditions are defined on functions f , u and g , and third term is purely positive. Therefore the

following inequality holds:

$$(2.6) \quad \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, a^+}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \circ u \right) (x, \omega; p) \leq K_x^a (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) (g(x) - g(a)) \\ ((f \circ u)(x) + (f \circ u)(a)).$$

Again, by (P), the following inequality holds:

$$(2.7) \quad K_t^x (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) g'(t) \leq K_b^x (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) g'(t).$$

On the other hand using convexity of f on the identity $u(t) = \frac{u(t)-u(x)}{u(b)-u(x)}u(b) + \frac{u(b)-u(t)}{u(b)-u(x)}u(x)$ we have

$$(2.8) \quad f(u(t)) \leq \frac{u(t) - u(x)}{u(b) - u(x)} f(u(b)) + \frac{u(b) - u(t)}{u(b) - u(x)} f(u(x)).$$

The following integral inequality is obtained from (2.7) and (2.8):

$$(2.9) \quad \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, b^-}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \circ u \right) (x, \omega; p) \leq K_b^x (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) \\ (g(b) - g(x)) ((f \circ u)(x) + (f \circ u)(b)).$$

By adding (2.6) and (2.9), (2.3) is obtained. □

REMARK 1. By setting $u(x) = x$, [15, Theorem 8] can be obtained.

COROLLARY 1. Under the suppositions of Theorem 1, if $(f \circ u) \in L_\infty[a, b]$, then the following inequalities hold:

$$(2.10) \quad \left| \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, a^+}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \circ g \right) (x, \omega; p) \right| \leq K \|f \circ u\|_\infty,$$

and

$$(2.11) \quad \left| \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, b^-}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \circ g \right) (x, \omega; p) \right| \leq K \|f \circ u\|_\infty,$$

where $K = (g(b) - g(a)) K_b^a (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi)$.

Proof. From (2.1) we have

$$(2.12) \quad \left| \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, a^+}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \circ u \right) (x, \omega; p) \right| \leq K_b^a (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) \\ \times (g(b) - g(a)) \|f \circ u\|_\infty$$

that is (2.10) holds. Similarly, (2.2) gives (2.11). □

We need the following lemma to prove the upcoming theorem:

LEMMA 3. Let $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a convex and increasing function and let $u : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\text{Rang}(u) \subseteq I$ be convex and symmetric about $\frac{a+b}{2}$ for $a, b \in J$. Then we have

$$(2.13) \quad (f \circ u) \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \leq (f \circ u)(x)$$

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

Proof. Since f and u are convex functions moreover f is increasing, therefore $f \circ u$ is convex. Also u is symmetric about $\frac{a+b}{2}$ so is $f \circ u$. Hence applying Lemma 2 we get (2.13) □

The upcoming theorem provides the Hadamard type estimation of integral operators (1.9) and (1.10).

THEOREM 2. *With the assumptions of Theorem 1, in addition if u is symmetric about $\frac{a+b}{2}$, then the following inequality holds:*

$$(2.14) \quad \begin{aligned} & (f \circ u) \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \left(\left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, b^-}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} 1 \right) (a, \omega; p) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, a^+}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} 1 \right) (b, \omega; p) \right) \leq \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, b^-}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \circ u \right) (a, \omega; p) \\ & \quad + \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, a^+}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \circ u \right) (b, \omega; p) \leq 2(g(b) - g(a)) \\ & \quad \times K_b^a(E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) ((f \circ u)(a) + (f \circ u)(b)). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. By **(P)**, the following inequality holds:

$$(2.15) \quad K_x^t(E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) g'(x) \leq K_b^a(E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) g'(x).$$

Using convexity of f on the identity $u(t) = \frac{u(x)-u(a)}{u(b)-u(a)}u(b) + \frac{u(b)-u(x)}{u(b)-u(a)}u(a)$ we have

$$(2.16) \quad f(u(x)) \leq \frac{u(x) - u(a)}{u(b) - u(a)} f(u(b)) + \frac{u(b) - u(x)}{u(b) - u(a)} f(u(a)).$$

The following integral inequality can be obtained from (2.15) and (2.16):

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b K_x^a(E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) f(u(x)) d(g(x)) \\ & \leq \frac{f(u(b))}{u(b) - u(a)} K_b^a(E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) \int_a^b (u(x) - u(a)) d(g(x)) \\ & \quad + \frac{f(u(a))}{u(b) - u(a)} K_b^a(E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) \int_a^b (u(b) - u(x)) d(g(x)). \end{aligned}$$

Integrating by parts the above inequality gives

$$(2.17) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, a^+}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \circ u \right) (b, \omega; p) \leq K_b^a(E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) \\ & \quad (g(b) - g(a)) ((f \circ u)(a) + (f \circ u)(b)). \end{aligned}$$

Again, by **(P)**, the following inequality holds:

$$(2.18) \quad K_b^x(E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) g'(x) \leq K_b^a(E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) g'(x).$$

The following inequality can be obtained from (2.16) and (2.18):

$$(2.19) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, b^-}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \circ u \right) (a, \omega; p) \leq K_b^a(E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) \\ & \quad (g(b) - g(a)) ((f \circ u)(a) + (f \circ u)(b)). \end{aligned}$$

By adding (2.17) and (2.19), we have

$$(2.20) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, a^+}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \circ u \right) (b; p) + \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, b^-}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \circ u \right) (a; p) \\ & \leq 2(g(b) - g(a)) K_b^a(E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) ((f \circ u)(a) \\ & \quad + (f \circ u)(b)). \end{aligned}$$

Multiplying both sides of (2.13) by $g'(x)K_x^a(E_{\mu,\alpha,l}^{\gamma,\delta,k,c}, g; \phi)$, then integrating over $[a, b]$ we get

$$(2.21) \quad \begin{aligned} & (f \circ u) \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \int_a^b K_x^a(E_{\mu,\alpha,l}^{\gamma,\delta,k,c}, g; \phi) d(g(x)) \\ & \leq \int_a^b K_x^a(E_{\mu,\alpha,l}^{\gamma,\delta,k,c}, g; \phi) (f \circ u)(x) d(g(x)). \end{aligned}$$

By using (1.10) of Definition 4 we get

$$(2.22) \quad (f \circ u) \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \left({}_gF_{\mu,\alpha,l,b^-}^{\phi,\gamma,\delta,k,c} 1 \right) (a, \omega; p) \leq \left({}_gF_{\mu,\alpha,l,b^-}^{\phi,\gamma,\delta,k,c} f \circ u \right) (a, \omega; p).$$

Multiplying both sides of (2.13) by $K_b^x(E_{\mu,\alpha,l}^{\gamma,\delta,k,c}, g; \phi)g'(x)$ and integrating over $[a, b]$ we get

$$(2.23) \quad (f \circ u) \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \left({}_gF_{\mu,\alpha,l,a^+}^{\phi,\gamma,\delta,k,c} 1 \right) (b, \omega; p) \leq \left({}_gF_{\mu,\alpha,l,a^+}^{\phi,\gamma,\delta,k,c} f \circ u \right) (b, \omega; p),$$

by adding (2.22) and (2.23), the following inequality is obtained:

$$(2.24) \quad \begin{aligned} & (f \circ u) \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \left(\left({}_gF_{\mu,\alpha,l,b^-}^{\phi,\gamma,\delta,k,c} 1 \right) (a, \omega; p) + \left({}_gF_{\mu,\alpha,l,a^+}^{\phi,\gamma,\delta,k,c} 1 \right) (b, \omega; p) \right) \\ & \leq \left({}_gF_{\mu,\alpha,l,b^-}^{\phi,\gamma,\delta,k,c} f \circ u \right) (a, \omega; p) + \left({}_gF_{\mu,\alpha,l,a^+}^{\phi,\gamma,\delta,k,c} f \circ u \right) (b, \omega; p). \end{aligned}$$

From (2.20) and (2.24), inequality (2.14) is obtained. \square

REMARK 2. By setting $u(x) = x$, [15, Theorem 22] can be obtained.

THEOREM 3. Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable function. If $|f'|$ is convex. Let $u : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, where $\text{Rang}(u) \subseteq [a, b]$ be a differentiable and strictly increasing function, g is also a strictly increasing function. Let $\frac{\phi}{x}$ be an increasing function and $\alpha, l, \gamma, c \in \mathbb{R}$, $p, \mu, \delta \geq 0$ and $0 < k \leq \delta + \mu$. Then for $x \in (a, b)$ we have

$$(2.25) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left| \left({}_gF_{\mu,\alpha,l,a^+}^{\phi,\gamma,\delta,k,c} (f' \circ u) \right) (x, \omega; p) + \left({}_gF_{\mu,\alpha,l,b^-}^{\phi,\gamma,\delta,k,c} (f' \circ u) \right) (x, \omega; p) \right| \leq K_x^a(E_{\mu,\alpha,l}^{\gamma,\delta,k,c}, g; \phi) \\ & \times (g(x) - g(a)) (|(f' \circ u)(x)| + |(f' \circ u)(a)|) \\ & + K_b^x(E_{\mu,\alpha,l}^{\gamma,\delta,k,c}, g; \phi) (g(b) - g(x)) (|(f' \circ u)(x)| + |(f' \circ u)(b)|). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Using convexity of $|f'|$ on the identity $u(t) = \frac{u(x)-u(t)}{u(x)-u(a)}u(a) + \frac{u(t)-u(a)}{u(x)-u(a)}u(x)$, $x \in (a, b)$ we have

$$(2.26) \quad |f'(u(t))| \leq \frac{u(x) - u(t)}{u(x) - u(a)} |f'(u(a))| + \frac{u(t) - u(a)}{u(x) - u(a)} |f'(u(x))|,$$

from which we can write

$$(2.27) \quad \begin{aligned} & - \left(\frac{u(x) - u(t)}{u(x) - u(a)} |f'(u(a))| + \frac{u(t) - u(a)}{u(x) - u(a)} |f'(u(x))| \right) \\ & \leq f'(u(t)) \leq \left(\frac{u(x) - u(t)}{u(x) - u(a)} |f'(u(a))| + \frac{u(t) - u(a)}{u(x) - u(a)} |f'(u(x))| \right). \end{aligned}$$

Let first we consider the right hand side inequality of the above inequality i.e.

$$(2.28) \quad f'(u(t)) \leq \frac{u(x) - u(t)}{u(x) - u(a)} |f'(u(a))| + \frac{u(t) - u(a)}{u(x) - u(a)} |f'(u(x))|.$$

The following integral inequality can be obtained from (2.4) and (2.28):

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^x K_x^t(E_{\mu,\alpha,l}^{\gamma,\delta,k,c}, g; \phi) f'(u(t)) d(g(t)) \\ & \leq \frac{|f'(u(a))|}{u(x) - u(a)} K_x^a(E_{\mu,\alpha,l}^{\gamma,\delta,k,c}, g; \phi) \int_a^x (u(x) - u(t)) d(g(t)) \\ & + \frac{|f'(u(x))|}{u(x) - u(a)} K_x^a(E_{\mu,\alpha,l}^{\gamma,\delta,k,c}, g; \phi) \int_a^x (u(t) - u(x)) d(g(t)), \end{aligned}$$

which gives

$$(2.29) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left({}_g F_{\mu,\alpha,l,a^+}^{\phi,\gamma,\delta,k,c}(f' \circ u) \right) (x, \omega; p) \leq K_x^a(E_{\mu,\alpha,l}^{\gamma,\delta,k,c}, g; \phi) \\ & \times (g(x) - g(a)) (|(f' \circ u)(x)| + |(f' \circ u)(a)|). \end{aligned}$$

Now we consider the left hand side inequality from the inequality (2.27) and proceed as we did for the right hand side inequality we have

$$(2.30) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left({}_g F_{\mu,\alpha,l,a^+}^{\phi,\gamma,\delta,k,c}(f' \circ u) \right) (x, \omega; p) \geq -K_x^a(E_{\mu,\alpha,l}^{\gamma,\delta,k,c}, g; \phi) \\ & \times (g(x) - g(a)) (|(f' \circ u)(x)| + |(f' \circ u)(a)|). \end{aligned}$$

From (2.29) and (2.30), the following inequality is obtained:

$$(2.31) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left| \left({}_g F_{\mu,\alpha,l,a^+}^{\phi,\gamma,\delta,k,c}(f' \circ u) \right) (x, \omega; p) \right| \leq K_x^a(E_{\mu,\alpha,l}^{\gamma,\delta,k,c}, g; \phi) \\ & \times (g(x) - g(a)) (|(f' \circ u)(x)| + |(f' \circ u)(a)|). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand using convexity of $|f'(t)|$ on the identity $u(t) = \frac{u(t)-u(x)}{u(b)-u(x)}u(b) + \frac{u(b)-u(t)}{u(b)-u(x)}u(x)$ we have

$$(2.32) \quad |f'(u(t))| \leq \frac{u(t) - u(x)}{u(b) - u(x)} |f'(u(b))| + \frac{u(b) - u(t)}{u(b) - u(x)} |f'(u(x))|.$$

The following integral inequality can be obtained from (2.7) and (2.32):

$$(2.33) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left| \left({}_g F_{\mu,\alpha,l,b^-}^{\phi,\gamma,\delta,k,c}(f' \circ u) \right) (x, \omega; p) \right| \leq K_b^x(E_{\mu,\alpha,l}^{\gamma,\delta,k,c}, g; \phi) \\ & \times (g(b) - g(x)) (|(f' \circ u)(x)| + |(f' \circ u)(b)|). \end{aligned}$$

From (2.31) and (2.33), inequality (2.25) is obtained. \square

REMARK 3. By setting $u(x) = x$, [15, Theorem 25] can be obtained.

3. Hadamard type inequalities

In this section some interesting implications of Theorem 2 are obtained by setting specific values of the functions ϕ and g in (2.14). These results actually give different versions of Hadamard inequality for fractional and conformable integrals deduced in [15, Remark 6] .

COROLLARY 2. *If we consider $\phi(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)t^{\alpha/k}}{k\Gamma_k(\alpha)}$ and $p = \omega = 0$, then (2.14) satisfies the following Hadamard type inequality for generalized Riemann-Liouville fractional integral operators for $\alpha \geq k$ defined in [14]:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{\alpha\Gamma_K(\alpha)}(f \circ u) \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) (g(b) - g(a))^{\alpha/k} \\ & \leq {}_g^\alpha I_{a^+}^k (f \circ u)(b) + {}_g^\alpha I_{b^-}^k (f \circ u)(a) \\ & \leq \frac{2}{k\Gamma_k(\alpha)}(g(b) - g(a))^{\alpha/k}((f \circ u)(a) + (f \circ u)(b)). \end{aligned}$$

COROLLARY 3. *If we consider $\phi(t) = t^\alpha$ and $g(x) = I(x) = x$ with $p = \omega = 0$, then (2.14) satisfies the following Hadamard type inequality for Riemann-Liouville integral operators defined in [13]:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{\alpha\Gamma(\alpha)}(f \circ u) \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) (b-a)^\alpha \\ & \leq {}^\alpha I_{a^+} (f \circ u)(b) + {}^\alpha I_{b^-} (f \circ u)(a) \\ & \leq \frac{2}{\Gamma(\alpha)}(b-a)^\alpha((f \circ u)(a) + (f \circ u)(b)). \end{aligned}$$

COROLLARY 4. *If we consider $\phi(t) = \frac{t^{\alpha/k}\Gamma(\alpha)}{k\Gamma_k(\alpha)}$ and $g(x) = I(x) = x$, $p = \omega = 0$, then (2.14) satisfies the following Hadamard type inequality for k -fractional Riemann-Liouville integral operators along with $\alpha \geq k$ defined in [17]:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{\alpha\Gamma_k(\alpha)}(f \circ u) \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) (g-a)^{\alpha/k} \\ & \leq {}^\alpha I_{a^+}^k (f \circ u)(b) + {}^\alpha I_{b^-}^k (f \circ u)(a) \\ & \leq \frac{2}{k\Gamma_k(\alpha)}(g-a)^{\alpha/k}((f \circ u)(a) + (f \circ u)(b)). \end{aligned}$$

COROLLARY 5. *If we consider $\phi(t) = t^\alpha$, $\alpha > 0$ and $g(x) = \frac{x^\rho}{\rho}$, $\rho > 0$ with $p = \omega = 0$, then (2.14) satisfies the following Hadamard type inequality for Katugampola fractional integral operators defined in [2]:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{\rho^\alpha \alpha \Gamma(\alpha)}(b^\rho - a^\rho)^\alpha (f \circ u) \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \\ & \leq {}^\rho I_{a^+}^\alpha (f \circ u)(b) + {}^\rho I_{b^-}^\alpha (f \circ u)(a) \\ & \leq \frac{2}{\rho^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)}(b^\rho - a^\rho)^\alpha((f \circ u)(a) + (f \circ u)(b)). \end{aligned}$$

COROLLARY 6. *If we consider $\phi(t) = t^\alpha$, $\alpha > 0$ and $g(x) = \frac{x^{s+1}}{s+1}$, $s > 0$, $p = \omega = 0$, then (2.14) satisfies the following Hadamard type inequality for conformable integral operators:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{(s+1)^\alpha \alpha \Gamma(\alpha)}(b^{s+1} - a^{s+1})^\alpha (f \circ u) \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \\ & \leq {}^s I_{a^+}^\alpha (f \circ u)(b) + {}^s I_{b^-}^\alpha (f \circ u)(a) \\ & \leq \frac{2}{(s+1)^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)}(b^{s+1} - a^{s+1})^\alpha((f \circ u)(a) + (f \circ u)(b)). \end{aligned}$$

COROLLARY 7. *If we consider $\phi(t) = \frac{t^{\alpha/k}\Gamma(\alpha)}{k\Gamma_k(\alpha)}$ and $g(x) = \frac{x^{s+1}}{s+1}$, $s > 0$, $p = \omega = 0$, then (2.14) satisfies the following Hadamard type inequality for conformable integral operators with $\alpha \geq k$ defined in [26]:*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2(b^{s+1} - a^{s+1})^{\alpha/k}}{(s+1)^{\alpha/k}\alpha\Gamma_k(\alpha)}(f \circ u) \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) &\leq {}_k^s I_{a^+}^\alpha (f \circ u)(b) \\ + {}_k^s I_{b^-}^\alpha (f \circ u)(a) &\leq \frac{2}{(s+1)^{\alpha/k}k\Gamma(\alpha)}(b^{s+1} - a^{s+1})^{\alpha/k}((f \circ u)(a) + (f \circ u)(b)). \end{aligned}$$

COROLLARY 8. *If we consider $\phi(t) = t^\alpha$ and $g(x) = \frac{x^{\beta+s}}{\beta+s}$, $\beta, s > 0$, $p = \omega = 0$, then (2.14) satisfies the following Hadamard type inequality for generalized conformable integral operators defined in [12]:*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{(\beta+s)^\alpha\alpha\Gamma(\alpha)}(b^{\beta+s} - a^{\beta+s})^\alpha(f \circ u) \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right) \\ \leq {}_\beta^s I_{a^+}^\alpha (f \circ u)(b) + {}_\beta^s I_{b^-}^\alpha (f \circ u)(a) \\ \leq \frac{2}{(\beta+s)^\alpha\Gamma(\alpha)}(b^{\beta+s} - a^{\beta+s})^\alpha((f \circ u)(a) + (f \circ u)(b)). \end{aligned}$$

4. Further implications

In this section we apply Theorem 1 to get the boundedness and continuity of integral operators (1.9) and (1.10) from which reader can reproduce boundedness of integral operators given in [15, Remark 6 & 7]. Moreover we present some examples which provide upper bounds of Riemann-Liouville fractional integrals.

THEOREM 4. *If $f \in L_\infty[a, b]$, then integral operators defined in (1.9) and (1.10) are continuous.*

Proof. Let $u(x) = x$, then u is strictly increasing, so (2.1) becomes

$$(4.1) \quad \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, a^+}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \right) (x, \omega; p) \leq K_x^a(E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi)(g(x) - g(a))(f(x) + f(a)).$$

Using (2.2) we have

$$(4.2) \quad \left| \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, a^+}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \right) (x, \omega; p) \right| \leq 2K_b^a(E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi)(g(b) - g(a))\|f\|_\infty.$$

$\left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, a^+}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \right) (x, \omega; p)$ is bounded, also it is linear and hence continuous. Similarly, continuity of $\left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, b^-}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} f \right) (x, \omega; p)$ can be proved. \square

COROLLARY 9. *Under the assumptions of Theorem 1 the following inequality holds:*

$$(4.3) \quad I_{b^-}^\alpha u(x) + I_{a^+}^\alpha u(x) \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} ((x-a)^\alpha(u(x) - u(a)) + (b-x)^\alpha(u(b) - u(x))).$$

Proof. Let $f(x) = x$. Then f is convex and from (2.1) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, a^+}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} u(x) \right) (x, \omega; p) &\leq K_x^a(E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi)(u(x) + u(a)) \\ &= \phi(g(x) - g(a))(u(x) + u(a))E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}(\omega(g(x) - g(a))^\mu; p). \end{aligned}$$

Further if $\phi(t) = t^\alpha$ and $g(x) = x$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\beta_p(\gamma + nk, c - \gamma)}{\beta(\gamma, c - \gamma)} \frac{(c)_{nk}}{\Gamma(\mu n + \alpha)} \frac{\omega^n}{(l)_{n\delta}} \int_a^x (x - t)^{\mu n + \alpha - 1} u(t) dt \\ & \leq (x - a)^\alpha (u(x) - u(a)) E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}(\omega((x - a)^\mu; p), \end{aligned}$$

which gives

$$E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}(\omega; p) I_{a^+}^{\mu n + \alpha} u(x) \leq (x - a)^\alpha (u(x) - u(a)) E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}(\omega((x - a)^\mu; p).$$

By setting $\omega = p = 0$ we get

$$(4.4) \quad I_{a^+}^\alpha u(x) \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} (x - a)^\alpha (u(x) - u(a)).$$

Similarly, one can also obtain

$$(4.5) \quad I_{b^-}^\alpha u(x) \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} (b - x)^\alpha (u(b) - u(x)).$$

From (4.4) and (4.5), (4.3) is obtained. \square

COROLLARY 10. *Under the assumptions of Theorem 3 the following inequality holds:*

$$(4.6) \quad I_{a^+}^\alpha |u|(x) + I_{b^-}^\alpha |u|(x) \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} ((x - a)^\alpha (|u|(x) - |u|(a)) + (b - x)^\alpha (|u|(b) - |u|(x))).$$

Proof. Let $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$. Then $|f'(x)| = |x|$ is convex and from (2.29) we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left({}_g F_{\mu, \alpha, l, a^+}^{\phi, \gamma, \delta, k, c} |u|(x) \right) (x, \omega; p) \leq K_x^a (E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}, g; \phi) (|u|(x) + |u|(a)) \\ & = \phi(g(x) - g(a)) (|u|(x) + |u|(a)) E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}(\omega(g(x) - g(a))^\mu; p). \end{aligned}$$

Further if $\phi(t) = t^\alpha$ and $g(x) = x$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\beta_p(\gamma + nk, c - \gamma)}{\beta(\gamma, c - \gamma)} \frac{(c)_{nk}}{\Gamma(\mu n + \alpha)} \frac{\omega^n}{(l)_{n\delta}} \\ & \times \int_a^x (x - t)^{\mu n + \alpha - 1} |u(t)| dt \leq (x - a)^\alpha (|u|(x) - |u|(a)) \\ & \times E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}(\omega((x - a)^\mu; p), \end{aligned}$$

which gives

$$\begin{aligned} & E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}(\omega; p) I_{a^+}^{\mu n + \alpha} |u|(x) \leq (x - a)^\alpha (|u|(x) - |u|(a)) \\ & \times E_{\mu, \alpha, l}^{\gamma, \delta, k, c}(\omega((x - a)^\mu; p), \end{aligned}$$

by setting $\omega = p = 0$ we get

$$(4.7) \quad I_{a^+}^\alpha |u|(x) \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} (x - a)^\alpha (|u|(x) - |u|(a)).$$

Similarly, one can also obtain

$$(4.8) \quad I_{b^-}^\alpha |u|(x) \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} (b - x)^\alpha (|u|(b) - |u|(x)).$$

From (4.7) and (4.8), (4.6) is obtained. \square

5. Concluding remarks

This paper studies a unified integral operator via convex composition of two functions. In the consequent generalized bounds of this operator are derived in a compact form which the bounds of several kinds of fractional and conformable integral operators can be produced. The fractional and conformable integral operators defined in [2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 24, 29, 30] are directly linked and satisfy all the results. Furthermore various versions of Hadamard inequality are produced and boundedness of all the considered operators is deduced. Also upper bounds of Riemann-Liouville fractional integrals are established in two corollaries while reader can obtain such bounds for other fractional and conformable integrals.

Competing interests: The authors do not have any competing interests.

Authors contributions: All authors have contributed equally in this paper.

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