# BULLETIN OF THE ALLAHABAD MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

Vol. 31, Part 1, 2016

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> **Abstract:** Hermite-Hadamard inequalities for integrals of convex functions on simplices are considered with respect to approximation accuracy and application to convex polytopes. The simple midpoint and trapezoidal rules on simplices are used as basic elements for constructing various Hermite-Hadamard type inequalities and integration procedures by domain subdivision.

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**Abstract:** In this paper we consider, discuss, extend and complement some recent cyclic-type results established by T. Abdeljawad et al. [T. Abdeljawad, J. O. Alzabut, A. Mukheimer and Y. Zaidan, Banach contraction principle for cyclical mappings on partial metric spaces, Fixed Point Theory Appl., 2012, 2012:154], V. Berinde, F. Vetro [V. Berinde, F. Vetro, Fixed point for cyclic weak ( $\psi$ , C)-contractions in 0-complete partial metric spaces, Filomat 27:8 (2013), 1405-1413], E. Karapinar, V. Rakocevic [E. Karapinar, V. Rakocevic, On cyclic generalized weakly C-contractions on partial metric spaces, Journal of

Applied Mathematics, 2013, Article ID 831491, 8 pages] and H. K. Nashine, Z. Kadelburg [H. K. Nashine, Z. Kadelburg, Fixed Point Theorems Using Cyclic Weaker Meir-Keeler Functions in Partial Metric Spaces, Filomat 28:1 (2014), 7383].

## Feng-xiaogao and Huo-shengjin

Regulated domains, asymptotically conformal curves and Inner radius of univalence 57-69

**Abstract:** At first we give two characterizations of the regulated domain: (1) when the regulated function  $\beta(t)$  for regulated domain is continuous on  $[0, 2\pi]$ , the boundary of the regulated domain is asymptotically conformal; (2) when  $\beta(t)$  is continuous except for the jumps  $\delta_k \pi$  at  $t_k$ , here  $k = 1, 2, \ldots$ , then

$$\lim_{|z| \to 1} \sup \left| \frac{f''}{f'} \right| (1 - |z|^2) = 2 \sup_k \delta_k.$$

Secondly we establish relation between the radius univalence by pre-Schwarizan derivative of domains  $D_n$  and D when  $D_n$ converges to D in the sense of Carathéodory kernel convergence.

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> Abstract: In this paper, we characterize trees whose pathos graphs are complete, bipartite, hamiltonian, planar or outerplanar, in terms of forbidden subgraphs. Moreover, we present a criterion for trees which have minimally non-outerplanar unique pathos graphs. Finally, we solve the graph equations: P(T) = $L^k(G)$  and  $P(T) = M^k(G)$  for  $k \ge 1$ , and obtain some pair of graphs (T, G) which satisfy the equations:  $P(T) = \overline{L(G)}$ , and  $P(T) = \overline{M(G)}$  and also propose an open problem for further research.

## Ryûki Matsuda

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**Abstract:** Let S be a g-monoid with quotient group G. Let  $\overline{F}(S)$ (resp., F(S), f(S)) be the S-submodules of G (resp., the fractional ideals of S, the finitely generated fractional ideals of S). Briefly, set f := f(S), g := F(S),  $h := \overline{F}(S)$ , and let  $\{x, y\}$  be a subset of the set  $\{f, g, h\}$  of symbols. For a semistar operation  $\star$  on S, if  $(E + E_1)^{\star} = (E + E_2)^{\star}$  implies  $E_1^{\star} = E_2^{\star}$  for every  $E \in x$  and every  $E_1, E_2 \in y$ , then  $\star$  is called xy-cancellative. In this paper, we prove that a gg-cancellative semistar operation need not be gh-cancellative.

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