## BULLETIN OF THE

ALLAHABAD MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

Vol. 31, Part 1, 2016

## CONTENTS

Giampietro Allasia<br>Connections between Hermite-Hadamard inequalities AND NUMERICAL INTEGRATION OF CONVEX FUNCTIONS II


#### 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.


## Stojan Radenović <br> Classical fixed point results in 0-COMPlete partial metric spaces via cyclic-TyPe extension


#### 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

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

$$
\lim _{|z| \rightarrow 1} \sup \left|\frac{f^{\prime \prime}}{f^{\prime}}\right|\left(1-|z|^{2}\right)=2 \sup _{k} \delta_{k} .
$$

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.

## A. Ansari, B. C. Dhage and H. Noroozi <br> BASIC INEQUALITIES FOR DISTRIBUTED ORDER IMPLICIT <br> FRACTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS 71-84


#### Abstract

In this article, we establish some fundamental strict and non-strict differential inequalities for a certain implicit fractional causal differential equation. Next, we prove similar results for the implicit fractional causal differential equations of distributed order involving the Riemann-Liouville differential operator of order $0<q<1$ with respect to a nonnegative density function.


## Predrag Vukovi

Refinements of Hilbert-Type inequalities in whole
Plane


#### Abstract

The main objective of this paper is to study the general refinement the multidimensional Hilbert-type inequality in whole plane.


## H. P. Patil, B. Basavanagoud and R. Pandian

Further results on pathos graphs and related GRAPH EQUATIONS


#### 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 $k \geq 1$, 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

A GG Not gh semistar operation on monoids
111-119


#### Abstract

Let $S$ be a g-monoid with quotient group $G$. Let $\overline{\mathrm{F}}(S)$ (resp., $\mathrm{F}(S), \mathrm{f}(S)$ ) be the $S$-submodules of $G$ (resp., the fractional ideals of $S$, the finitely generated fractional ideals of $S$ ). Briefly, set $\mathrm{f}:=\mathrm{f}(S), \mathrm{g}:=\mathrm{F}(S), \mathrm{h}:=\overline{\mathrm{F}}(S)$, and let $\{\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}\}$ be a subset of the set $\{\mathrm{f}, \mathrm{g}, \mathrm{h}\}$ of symbols. For a semistar operation $\star$ on $S$, if $\left(E+E_{1}\right)^{\star}=\left(E+E_{2}\right)^{\star}$ implies $E_{1}^{\star}=E_{2}^{\star}$ for every $E \in \mathrm{x}$ and


every $E_{1}, E_{2} \in \mathrm{y}$, then $\star$ is called xy-cancellative. In this paper, we prove that a gg-cancellative semistar operation need not be gh-cancellative.

## Tanusree Choudhury

Set-valued measure and set-valued weak Radon-Nikodym DERIVATIVE OF A SET-VALUED MEASURE

Abstract: We study some properties of the set-valued measure and set-valued weak Radon-Nikodym derivatives of set-valued measures.

