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Quantum variant of Montgomery identity and Ostrowski-type inequalities for the mappings of two variables

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Abstract

In this investigation, we demonstrate the quantum version of Montgomery identity for the functions of two variables. Then we use the result to derive some new Ostrowski-type inequalities for the functions of two variables via quantum integrals. We also consider the particular cases of the key results and offer some new integral inequalities.

Keywords: Ostrowski inequality; $q_1 q_2$ -integral; Quantum calculus; Coordinated convex function

1 Introduction

In the field of q -analysis, many studies have recently been carried out, starting with Euler owing to a vast requirement for mathematics that models quantum computing q -calculus occurred for the relationship between physics and mathematics. In different areas of mathematics, it has numerous applications such as combinatorics, number theory, basic hypergeometric functions, orthogonal polynomials, mechanics, the theory of relativity, and quantum theory [1, 2]. Apparently, Euler invented this important mathematics branch. He used the q parameter in Newton's work on infinite series. Later, in a methodical manner, the q -calculus without limit calculus was firstly given by Jackson [3]. In 1908–1909 the general form of the q -integral and q -difference operator was defined by Jackson [4]. In 1969, for the first time, Agarwal [5] defined the q -fractional derivative. In 1966–1967, Al-Salam [6] introduced a q -analog of the q -fractional integral and q -Riemann–Liouville fractional. In 2004, Rajkovic gave a definition of the Riemann-type q -integral, which was generalized to Jackson q -integral. In 2013, Tariboon [7] introduced the ${}_a D_q$ -difference operator. Recently, in 2020, Bermudo et al. [8] introduced the notions of the ${}^b D_q$ -derivative and integral.

Many well-known integral inequalities, such as the Hölder, Hermite–Hadamard, Simpson, Newton, Ostrowski, Cauchy–Bunyakovsky–Schwarz, Gruss, Gruss–Chebyshev, and other integral inequalities, have been studied in the setup of q -calculus using the concept of classical convexity. For more results in this direction, we refer to [9–20].

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In 1938, Ostrowski [21] established the following interesting integral inequality.

Theorem 1 *Let $F : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable function on (a, b) with bounded derivative, that is, $\|F'\|_\infty := \sup_{x \in (a,b)} |F'(x)| < \infty$. Then we have the following integral inequality:*

$$\left| F(\tau) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b F(\tau) d\tau \right| \leq \left[\frac{1}{4} + \frac{(\tau - \frac{a+b}{2})^2}{(b-a)^2} \right] (b-a) \|F'\|_\infty \tag{1.1}$$

for all $\tau \in [a, b]$. The constant $\frac{1}{4}$ is the best possible.

Inequality (1.1) can be rewritten in the equivalent form

$$\left| F(\tau) - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b F(\tau) d\tau \right| \leq \left[\frac{(\tau - a)^2 + (b - \tau)^2}{2(b-a)} \right] \|F'\|_\infty. \tag{1.2}$$

Since 1938, when Ostrowski proved his famous inequality (see [21]), this inequality has been studied by many mathematicians in various fields, such as numerical analysis and probability.

Various generalizations and extensions of the Ostrowski integral inequality for bounded-variation, monotonic, Lipschitzian, convex, absolutely continuous, and n times differentiable mappings with error estimates for some special means and some numerical quadrature rules were considered by many scientists. For more recent results, we refer to [22–32] and the references therein.

A formal definition of coordinated convex (concave) functions may be expressed as follows.

Definition 1 A function $F : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to be coordinated convex on Δ if it satisfies the following inequality for all $(x, y), (z, w) \in \Delta$ and $\lambda, \mu \in [0, 1]$:

$$\begin{aligned} &F(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)z, \mu y + (1 - \mu)w) \\ &\leq \lambda \mu F(x, y) + \lambda(1 - \mu)F(x, w) + \mu(1 - \lambda)F(z, y) + (1 - \lambda)(1 - \mu)F(z, w). \end{aligned} \tag{1.3}$$

The mapping F is coordinated concave on Δ if inequality (1.3) holds in the reversed direction for all $(x, y), (z, w) \in \Delta$ and $\lambda, \mu \in [0, 1]$.

Latif et al. [33] established the following Ostrowski-type inequalities for coordinated convex functions.

Theorem 2 *Let $F : \Delta := [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a twice differentiable mapping on Δ° with $a < b, c < d, a, c \geq 0$ such that $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial s \partial t} \in L(\Delta)$. If $|\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial s \partial t}|$ is coordinated convex on Δ and $|\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial s \partial t}| \leq M, (x, y) \in \Delta$, then we have the following inequality:*

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| F(x, y) + \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_a^b \int_c^d F(t, s) dt ds - A_1 \right| \\ &\leq M \left[\frac{(x-a)^2 + (b-x)^2}{2(b-a)} \right] \left[\frac{(y-c)^2 + (d-y)^2}{2(d-c)} \right], \end{aligned} \tag{1.4}$$

where

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d F(x,s) ds + \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b F(t,y) dt.$$

Theorem 3 Let $F : \Delta := [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a twice differentiable mapping on Δ° with $a < b, c < d, a, c \geq 0$ such that $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial s \partial t} \in L(\Delta)$. If $|\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial s \partial t}|^p$ is coordinated convex on $\Delta, p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{r} = 1$, and $|\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial s \partial t}(x, y)| \leq M, (x, y) \in \Delta$, then we have the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| F(x, y) + \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_a^b \int_c^d F(t, s) dt ds - A_1 \right| \\ & \leq \frac{M}{(1+r)^{\frac{2}{r}}} \left[\frac{(x-a)^2 + (b-x)^2}{2(b-a)} \right] \left[\frac{(y-c)^2 + (d-y)^2}{2(d-c)} \right], \end{aligned} \tag{1.5}$$

where A_1 is defined in Theorem 2.

Theorem 4 Let $F : \Delta := [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a twice differentiable mapping on Δ° with $a < b, c < d, a, c \geq 0$ such that $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial s \partial t} \in L(\Delta)$. If $|\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial s \partial t}|^p$ is coordinated convex on $\Delta, p > 1$, and $|\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial s \partial t}(x, y)| \leq M, (x, y) \in \Delta$, then we have the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| F(x, y) + \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_a^b \int_c^d F(t, s) dt ds - A_1 \right| \\ & \leq \frac{M}{4} \left[\frac{(x-a)^2 + (b-x)^2}{2(b-a)} \right] \left[\frac{(y-c)^2 + (d-y)^2}{2(d-c)} \right], \end{aligned} \tag{1.6}$$

where A_1 is defined in Theorem 2.

Inspired by this ongoing study, we establish some new quantum Ostrowski inequalities for $q_1 q_2$ -differentiable coordinated convex functions. This is the primary motivation of this paper. The ideas and strategies of the paper may open new venues for further research in this field.

2 Preliminaries of q -calculus and some inequalities

In this section, we review the basic notions and findings needed to prove our crucial results. Moreover, we use the following notation (see [34]):

$$[n]_q = \frac{1 - q^n}{1 - q} = 1 + q + q^2 + \dots + q^{n-1}, \quad q \in (0, 1).$$

Jackson [4] has defined the q -Jackson integral from 0 to b for $0 < q < 1$ as follows:

$$\int_0^b F(x) d_q x = (1 - q)b \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n F(bq^n), \tag{2.1}$$

provided that the series converges absolutely.

Moreover, he defined the q -Jackson integral in a general interval $[a, b]$ as

$$\int_a^b F(x) d_q x = \int_0^b F(x) d_q x - \int_0^a F(x) d_q x.$$

Definition 2 ([35]) For a continuous function $F : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the q_a -derivative of F at $x \in [a, b]$ is defined by the expression

$${}_aD_qF(x) = \frac{F(x) - F(qx + (1 - q)a)}{(1 - q)(x - a)}, \quad x \neq a. \tag{2.2}$$

The function F is said to be q_a -differentiable on $[a, b]$ if ${}_aD_qF(x)$ exists for all $x \in [a, b]$. If $a = 0$ in (2.2), then ${}_0D_qF(x) = D_qF(x)$, where $D_qF(x)$ is the familiar q -derivative of F at $x \in [a, b]$ defined by the expression (see [34])

$$D_qF(x) = \frac{F(x) - F(qx)}{(1 - q)x}, \quad x \neq 0.$$

Definition 3 ([8]) For a continuous function $F : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the q^b -derivative of F at $x \in [a, b]$ is characterized by the expression

$${}^bD_qF(x) = \frac{F(qx + (1 - q)b) - F(x)}{(1 - q)(b - x)}, \quad x \neq b.$$

The function F is said to be q^b -differentiable on $[a, b]$ if ${}^bD_qF(x)$ exists for all $x \in [a, b]$. If $b = 0$ in (2.2), then ${}^0D_qF(x) = D_qF(x)$, where $D_qF(x)$ is the familiar q -derivative of F at $x \in [a, b]$ defined by the expression (see [34])

$$D_qF(x) = \frac{F(x) - F(qx)}{(1 - q)x}, \quad x \neq 0.$$

Definition 4 ([35]) Let $F : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function. Then the q_a -definite integral on $[a, b]$ is defined as

$$\int_a^b F(x) {}_a d_q x = (1 - q)(b - a) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n F(q^n b + (1 - q^n)a) = (b - a) \int_0^1 F((1 - t)a + tb) d_q t.$$

On the other hand, Bermudo et al. [8] gave the following new definition of the quantum integral.

Definition 5 Let $F : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function. Then the q^b -definite integral on $[a, b]$ is defined as

$$\int_a^b F(x) {}^b d_q x = (1 - q)(b - a) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n F(q^n a + (1 - q^n)b) = (b - a) \int_0^1 F(ta + (1 - t)b) d_q t.$$

For more detail about q^b -integrals and corresponding inequalities, we refer to [8].

We have to give the following notation, which will be used many times in the next sections (see [34]):

$$[n]_q = \frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1}.$$

Lemma 1 ([36]) *We have the equality*

$$\int_a^b (x - a)^\alpha {}_a d_q x = \frac{(b - a)^{\alpha+1}}{[\alpha + 1]_q}$$

for $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$.

Latif et al. [37] defined the q_{ac} -integral and partial q -derivatives for two-variable functions as follows.

Definition 6 Suppose that $F : [a, b] \times [c, d] \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a continuous function. Then the definite q_{ac} -integral on $[a, b] \times [c, d]$ is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^x \int_c^y F(t, s) {}_c d_{q_2} s {}_a d_{q_1} t &= (1 - q_1)(1 - q_2)(x - a)(y - c) \\ &\times \sum_{n=0}^\infty \sum_{m=0}^\infty q_1^n q_2^m F(q_1^n x + (1 - q_1^n)a, q_2^m y + (1 - q_2^m)c) \end{aligned}$$

for $(x, y) \in [a, b] \times [c, d]$.

Lemma 2 *If the assumptions of Definition 6 hold, then*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{y_1}^y \int_{x_1}^x F(t, s) {}_a d_{q_1} t {}_c d_{q_2} s &= \int_{y_1}^y \int_a^x F(t, s) {}_a d_{q_1} t {}_c d_{q_2} s - \int_{y_1}^y \int_a^{x_1} F(t, s) {}_a d_{q_1} t {}_c d_{q_2} s \\ &= \int_c^y \int_a^x F(t, s) {}_a d_{q_1} t {}_c d_{q_2} s - \int_c^{y_1} \int_a^x F(t, s) {}_a d_{q_1} t {}_c d_{q_2} s \\ &\quad - \int_c^y \int_a^{x_1} F(t, s) {}_a d_{q_1} t {}_c d_{q_2} s + \int_c^{y_1} \int_a^{x_1} F(t, s) {}_a d_{q_1} t {}_c d_{q_2} s. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 7 ([37]) Let $F : [a, b] \times [c, d] \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function of two variables. Then the partial q_1 -derivatives, q_2 -derivatives, and $q_1 q_2$ -derivatives at $(x, y) \in [a, b] \times [c, d]$ can be given as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{{}_a \partial_{q_1} F(x, y)}{{}_a \partial_{q_1} x} &= \frac{F(q_1 x + (1 - q_1)a, y) - F(x, y)}{(1 - q_1)(x - a)}, \quad x \neq b, \\ \frac{{}_c \partial_{q_2} F(x, y)}{{}_c \partial_{q_2} y} &= \frac{F(x, q_2 y + (1 - q_2)c) - F(x, y)}{(1 - q_2)(y - c)}, \quad y \neq c, \\ \frac{{}_{a,c} \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(x, y)}{{}_a \partial_{q_1} x {}_c \partial_{q_2} y} &= \frac{1}{(x - a)(y - c)(1 - q_1)(1 - q_2)} [F(q_1 x + (1 - q_1)a, q_2 y + (1 - q_2)c) \\ &\quad - F(q_1 x + (1 - q_1)a, y) - F(x, q_2 y + (1 - q_2)c) + F(x, y)], \quad x \neq a, y \neq c. \end{aligned}$$

For more detail on the related to q -integrals and derivatives for the functions of two variables, we refer to [37].

On the other hand, Budak et al. [38] gave the following definitions of q_a^d -, q_b^c -, and q^{bd} -integrals.

Definition 8 Suppose that $F : [a, b] \times [c, d] \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous function. Then the following q_a^d -, q_c^b -, and q^{bd} -integrals on $[a, b] \times [c, d]$ are defined by

$$\int_a^x \int_y^d F(t, s) {}^d d_{q_2} s {}_a d_{q_1} t = (1 - q_1)(1 - q_2)(x - a)(d - y) \tag{2.3}$$

$$\times \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q_1^n q_2^m F(q_1^n x + (1 - q_1^n)a, q_2^m y + (1 - q_2^m)d),$$

$$\int_x^b \int_c^y F(t, s) {}_c d_{q_2} s {}^b d_{q_1} t = (1 - q_1)(1 - q_2)(b - x)(y - c) \tag{2.4}$$

$$\times \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q_1^n q_2^m F(q_1^n x + (1 - q_1^n)b, q_2^m y + (1 - q_2^m)c),$$

and

$$\int_x^b \int_y^d F(t, s) {}^d d_{q_2} s {}^b d_{q_1} t = (1 - q_1)(1 - q_2)(b - x)(d - y) \tag{2.5}$$

$$\times \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q_1^n q_2^m F(q_1^n x + (1 - q_1^n)b, q_2^m y + (1 - q_2^m)d),$$

respectively, for $(x, y) \in [a, b] \times [c, d]$.

Definition 9 ([39]) Let $F : [a, b] \times [c, d] \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function of two variables. Then the partial q_1 -derivatives, q_2 -derivatives, and $q_1 q_2$ -derivatives at $(x, y) \in [a, b] \times [c, d]$ can be given as follows:

$$\frac{{}^b \partial_{q_1} F(x, y)}{{}^b \partial_{q_1} x} = \frac{F(q_1 x + (1 - q_1)b, y) - F(x, y)}{(1 - q_1)(b - x)}, \quad x \neq b,$$

$$\frac{{}^d \partial_{q_2} F(x, y)}{{}^b \partial_{q_2} y} = \frac{F(x, q_2 y + (1 - q_2)d) - F(x, y)}{(1 - q_2)(d - y)}, \quad d \neq y,$$

$$\frac{{}^d \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(x, y)}{{}^a \partial_{q_1} x {}^d \partial_{q_2} y} = \frac{1}{(x - a)(d - y)(1 - q_1)(1 - q_2)} [F(q_1 x + (1 - q_1)a, q_2 y + (1 - q_2)d) - F(q_1 x + (1 - q_1)a, y) - F(x, q_2 y + (1 - q_2)d) + F(x, y)], \quad x \neq a, y \neq d,$$

$$\frac{{}^b \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(x, y)}{{}^b \partial_{q_1} x {}^c \partial_{q_2} y} = \frac{1}{(b - x)(y - c)(1 - q_1)(1 - q_2)} [F(q_1 x + (1 - q_1)b, q_2 y + (1 - q_2)c) - F(q_1 x + (1 - q_1)b, y) - F(x, q_2 y + (1 - q_2)c) + F(x, y)], \quad x \neq b, y \neq c,$$

$$\frac{{}^{b,d} \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(x, y)}{{}^b \partial_{q_1} x {}^d \partial_{q_2} y} = \frac{1}{(b - x)(d - y)(1 - q_1)(1 - q_2)} [F(q_1 x + (1 - q_1)b, q_2 y + (1 - q_2)d) - F(q_1 x + (1 - q_1)b, y) - F(x, q_2 y + (1 - q_2)d) + F(x, y)], \quad x \neq b, y \neq d.$$

3 Quantum Montgomery identity for the functions of two variables

In this section, we prove a quantum Montgomery identity via newly defined quantum integrals for functions of two variables.

Lemma 3 Let $F : \Delta \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a twice q_1q_2 -differentiable function on Δ° . If the partial q_1q_2 -derivatives $\frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(t,s)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t {}^d\partial_{q_2} s}$ are continuous and integrable on $[a, b] \times [c, d] \subseteq \Delta^\circ$, then we have the following identity for q_1q_2 -integrals:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_a^b \int_c^d F(t,s) {}^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b F(t,y) {}^b d_{q_1} t \\ & - \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d F(x,s) {}^d d_{q_2} s + F(x,y) \\ & = (b-a)(d-c) \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \Psi_{q_1}(t) \Psi_{q_2}(s) \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t {}^d\partial_{q_2} s} {}^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s, \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

where

$$\Psi_{q_1}(t) = \begin{cases} q_1 t, & t \in [0, \frac{b-x}{b-a}), \\ q_1 t - 1, & t \in [\frac{b-x}{b-a}, 1], \end{cases}$$

and

$$\Psi_{q_2}(s) = \begin{cases} q_2 s, & s \in [0, \frac{d-y}{d-c}), \\ q_2 s - 1, & s \in [\frac{d-y}{d-c}, 1], \end{cases}$$

for $q_1, q_2 \in (0, 1)$.

Proof By Lemma 2 and the definitions of $\Psi_{q_1}(t)$ and $\Psi_{q_2}(s)$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \Psi_{q_1}(t) \Psi_{q_2}(s) \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t {}^d\partial_{q_2} s} {}^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s \\ & = \int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t {}^d\partial_{q_2} s} {}^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s \\ & + \int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_0^1 (q_2 s - 1) \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t {}^d\partial_{q_2} s} {}^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s \\ & + \int_0^1 \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} (q_1 t - 1) \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t {}^d\partial_{q_2} s} {}^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s \\ & + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (q_2 s - 1)(q_1 t - s) \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t {}^d\partial_{q_2} s} {}^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s \\ & = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4. \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

From Definition 9 we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t {}^d\partial_{q_2} s} \\ & = \frac{1}{(1-q_1)(1-q_2)(b-x)(d-y)ts} [F(tq_1 a + (1-tq_1)b, sq_2 c + (1-sq_2)d) \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - F(tq_1a + (1 - tq_1)b, sc + (1 - s)d) - F(ta + (1 - t)b, sq_2c + (1 - sq_2)d) \\
 & + F(ta + (1 - t)b, sc + (1 - s)d)].
 \end{aligned}$$

To conclude the proof, we need to calculate the integrals in the right side of (3.2). By the definition of q_1q_2 -integrals we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} \frac{{}_b d \partial_{q_1}^2 \partial_{q_2}^2 F(ta + (1 - t)b, sc + (1 - s)d)}{{}_b \partial_{q_1} t \partial_{q_2} s} d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \tag{3.4} \\
 & = \frac{1}{(b - a)(d - c)} \\
 & \quad \times \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} F\left(q_1^{n+1} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right) a + \left(1 - q_1^{n+1} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)\right) b, \right. \\
 & \quad \left. q_2^{m+1} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c}\right) c + \left(1 - q_2^{m+1} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c}\right)\right) d\right) \\
 & \quad - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} F\left(q_1^{n+1} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right) a + \left(1 - q_1^{n+1} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)\right) b, \right. \\
 & \quad \left. q_2^m \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c}\right) c + \left(1 - q_2^m \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c}\right)\right) d\right) \\
 & \quad - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} F\left(q_1^n \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right) a + \left(1 - q_1^n \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)\right) b, \right. \\
 & \quad \left. q_2^{m+1} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c}\right) c + \left(1 - q_2^{m+1} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c}\right)\right) d\right) \\
 & \quad \left. + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} F\left(q_1^n \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right) a + \left(1 - q_1^n \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)\right) b, \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. q_2^m \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c}\right) c + \left(1 - q_2^m \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c}\right)\right) d\right) \right] \\
 & = \frac{1}{(b - a)(d - c)} \\
 & \quad \times \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} F\left(q_1^{n+1} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right) a + \left(1 - q_1^{n+1} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)\right) b, \right. \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. q_2^{m+1} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c}\right) c + \left(1 - q_2^{m+1} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c}\right)\right) d\right) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} F\left(q_1^n \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right) a + \left(1 - q_1^n \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)\right) b, \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. q_2^{m+1} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c}\right) c + \left(1 - q_2^{m+1} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c}\right)\right) d\right) \right\} \\
 & \quad + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} F\left(q_1^n \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right) a + \left(1 - q_1^n \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)\right) b, \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. q_2^m \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c}\right) c + \left(1 - q_2^m \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c}\right)\right) d\right) \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} F\left(q_1^{n+1}\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)a + \left(1 - q_1^{n+1}\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)\right)b, \right. \\
 & \left. q_2^m\left(\frac{d-y}{d-c}\right)c + \left(1 - q_2^m\left(\frac{d-y}{d-c}\right)\right)d\right) \Bigg] \\
 & = \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F\left(q_1^{n+1}\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)a + \left(1 - q_1^{n+1}\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)\right)b, d\right) \right. \\
 & - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F\left(q_1^n\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)a + \left(1 - q_1^n\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)\right)b, d\right) \\
 & + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F\left(q_1^n\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)a + \left(1 - q_1^n\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)\right)b, y\right) \\
 & \left. - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F\left(q_1^{n+1}\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)a + \left(1 - q_1^{n+1}\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)\right)b, y\right) \right] \\
 & = \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} [F(b, d) - F(x, d) - F(b, y) + F(x, y)].
 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we have

$$\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_0^1 \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \tag{3.5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} [F(b, d) - F(x, d) - F(b, c) + F(x, c)],$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \tag{3.6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} [F(b, d) - F(b, y) - F(a, d) + F(a, y)],$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \tag{3.7}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} [F(b, d) - F(a, d) - F(b, c) + F(a, c)].$$

Additionally, we have

$$\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_0^1 s \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \tag{3.8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)}$$

$$\times \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q_2^m F\left(q_1^{n+1}\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)a + \left(1 - q_1^{n+1}\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)\right)b, q_2^{m+1}c + (1 - q_2^{m+1})d\right) \right.$$

$$\left. - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q_2^m F\left(q_1^{n+1}\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)a + \left(1 - q_1^{n+1}\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)\right)b, q_2^m c + (1 - q_2^m)d\right) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q_2^m F \left(q_1^n \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right) a + \left(1 - q_1^n \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right) \right) b, q_2^{m+1} c + (1 - q_2^{m+1}) d \right) \\
 & + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q_2^m F \left(q_1^n \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right) a + \left(1 - q_1^n \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right) \right) b, q_2^m c + (1 - q_2^m) d \right) \Big] \\
 & = \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \\
 & \quad \times \left[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q_2^m F(b, q_2^{m+1} c + (1 - q_2^{m+1}) d) - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q_2^m F(b, q_2^m c + (1 - q_2^m) d) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q_2^m F(x, q_2^m c + (1 - q_2^m) d) - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q_2^m F(x, q_2^{m+1} c + (1 - q_2^{m+1}) d) \right] \\
 & = \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \\
 & \quad \times \left[\frac{1 - q_2}{q_2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q_2^m F(b, q_2^m c + (1 - q_2^m) d) - \frac{1}{q_2} F(b, c) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{1 - q_2}{q_2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q_2^m F(x, q_2^m c + (1 - q_2^m) d) + \frac{1}{q_2} F(x, c) \right] \\
 & = \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \left[\frac{1}{q_2(d-c)} \int_c^d F(b, s)^d d_{q_2} s - \frac{1}{q_2(d-c)} \int_c^d F(x, s)^d d_{q_2} s \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{q_2} F(b, c) + \frac{1}{q_2} F(x, c) \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

By similar operations we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^1 \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} t \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \tag{3.9} \\
 & = \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \left[\frac{1}{q_1(b-a)} \int_a^b F(t, d)^b d_{q_1} t - \frac{1}{q_1(b-a)} \int_a^b F(t, y)^b d_{q_1} t \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{q_1} F(a, d) + \frac{1}{q_2} F(a, y) \right],
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^1 \int_0^1 s \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \tag{3.10} \\
 & = \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \left\{ \frac{1}{q_2(d-c)} \int_c^d F(b, s)^d d_{q_2} s - \frac{1}{q_2(d-c)} \int_c^d F(a, s)^d d_{q_2} s \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{q_2} F(b, c) + \frac{1}{q_2} F(a, c) \right\},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^1 \int_0^1 t \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \tag{3.11} \\
 & = \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \left\{ \frac{1}{q_1(b-a)} \int_a^b F(t, d)^b d_{q_1} t - \frac{1}{q_1(b-a)} \int_a^b F(t, c)^b d_{q_1} t \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{q_1} F(a, d) + \frac{1}{q_1} F(a, c) \right\},
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^1 \int_0^1 ts \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1} t {}^d\partial_{q_2} s} d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \tag{3.12} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \left\{ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_1^n q_2^m F(q_1^{n+1} a + (1-q_1^{n+1})b, q_2^{m+1} c + (1-q_2^{m+1})d) \right. \\
 &\quad - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_1^n q_2^m F(q_1^{n+1} a + (1-q_1^{n+1})b, q_2^m c + (1-q_2^m)d) \\
 &\quad - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_1^n q_2^m F(q_1^n a + (1-q_1^n)b, q_2^{m+1} c + (1-q_2^{m+1})d) \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_1^n q_2^m F(q_1^n a + (1-q_1^n)b, q_2^m c + (1-q_2^m)d) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \left\{ \frac{1}{q_1 q_2} \left[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_1^n q_2^m F(q_1^n a + (1-q_1^n)b, q_2^m c + (1-q_2^m)d) \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q_2^m F(a, q_2^m c + (1-q_2^m)d) - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_1^n F(q_1^n a + (1-q_1^n)b, c) + F(a, c) \right] \right. \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{q_1} \left[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_1^n q_2^m F(q_1^n a + (1-q_1^n)b, q_2^m c + (1-q_2^m)d) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q_2^m F(a, q_2^m c + (1-q_2^m)d) \right] \right. \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{q_2} \left[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_1^n q_2^m F(q_1^n a + (1-q_1^n)b, q_2^m c + (1-q_2^m)d) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_1^n F(q_1^n a + (1-q_1^n)b, c) \right] \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_1^n q_2^m F(q_1^n a + (1-q_1^n)b, q_2^m c + (1-q_2^m)d) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \left\{ \frac{(1-q_1)(1-q_2)}{q_1 q_2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_1^n q_2^m F(q_1^n a + (1-q_1^n)b, q_2^m c + (1-q_2^m)d) \right. \\
 &\quad - \frac{1-q_2}{q_1 q_2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q_2^m F(a, q_2^m c + (1-q_2^m)d) \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1-q_1}{q_1 q_2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_1^n F(q_1^n a + (1-q_1^n)b, c) + \frac{1}{q_1 q_2} F(a, c) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \left\{ \frac{1}{q_1 q_2 (b-a)(d-c)} \int_a^b \int_c^d F(t, s)^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{q_1 q_2 (b-a)} \int_a^b F(t, c)^b d_{q_1} t - \frac{1}{q_1 q_2 (d-c)} \int_c^d F(a, s)^d d_{q_2} s + \frac{1}{q_1 q_2} F(a, c) \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Now from (3.4)–(3.12) we obtain the following relations:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &= \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} [F(b,d) - F(x,d) - F(b,y) + F(x,y)], \\
 I_2 &= \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \\
 &\quad \times \left[\frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d F(b,s)^d d_{q_2}s - \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d F(x,s)^d d_{q_2}s - F(b,d) + F(x,d) \right], \\
 I_3 &= \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \\
 &\quad \times \left[\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b F(t,d)^b d_{q_1}t - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b F(t,y)^b d_{q_1}t - F(b,d) + F(b,y) \right], \\
 I_4 &= \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \left[\frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_a^b \int_c^d F(t,s)^b d_{q_1}t^d d_{q_2}s - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b F(t,d)^b d_{q_1}t \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d F(b,s)^d d_{q_2}s + F(b,d) \right],
 \end{aligned}$$

which finishes the proof. □

4 Some new quantum Ostrowski-type integral inequalities

In this section, we prove some new quantum Ostrowski-type inequalities for q_1q_2 -differentiable coordinated convex functions using the lemma proved in the last section.

Theorem 5 *Suppose that the assumptions of Lemma 3 hold. If $\left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(t,s)}{b\partial_{q_1}t^d\partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1}$, $p_1 > 1$, is coordinated convex on $[a,b] \times [c,d]$, then we have the inequality*

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left| \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_a^b \int_c^d F(t,s)^b d_{q_1}t^d d_{q_2}s - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b F(t,y)^b d_{q_1}t \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d F(x,s)^d d_{q_2}s + F(x,y) \right| \\
 &\leq (b-a)(d-c) \left[A_1^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(a,b,q_1,x) A_1^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(c,d,q_2,y) \right. \\
 &\quad \times \left\{ A_2(a,b,q_1,x) \left(A_2(c,d,q_2,y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,c)}{b\partial_{q_1}t^d\partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + A_3(c,d,q_2,y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,d)}{b\partial_{q_1}t^d\partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + A_3(a,b,q_1,x) \left(A_2(c,d,q_2,y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{b\partial_{q_1}t^d\partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + A_3(c,d,q_2,y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{b\partial_{q_1}t^d\partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1} \right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 &\quad + A_1^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(a,b,q_1,x) A_4^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(c,d,q_2,y)
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \times \left\{ A_2(a, b, q_1, x) \left(A_5(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(a, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \right. \\
 & + A_6(c, d, q_2, y) \left. \left. \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(a, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right) \right. \\
 & + A_3(a, b, q_1, x) \left(A_5(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(b, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \\
 & + A_6(c, d, q_2, y) \left. \left. \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(b, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & + A_4^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(a, b, q_1, x) A_1^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(c, d, q_2, y) \\
 & \times \left\{ A_5(a, b, q_1, x) \left(A_2(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(a, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \right. \\
 & + A_3(c, d, q_2, y) \left. \left. \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(a, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right) \right. \\
 & + A_6(a, b, q_1, x) \left(A_2(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(b, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \\
 & + A_3(c, d, q_2, y) \left. \left. \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(b, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & + A_4^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(a, b, q_1, x) A_4^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(c, d, q_2, y) \\
 & \times \left\{ A_5(a, b, q_1, x) \left(A_5(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(a, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \right. \\
 & + A_6(c, d, q_2, y) \left. \left. \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(a, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right) \right. \\
 & + A_6(a, b, q_1, x) \left(A_5(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(b, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \\
 & + A_6(c, d, q_2, y) \left. \left. \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(b, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \Big],
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_1(u, v, q, z) &= \int_0^{\frac{v-z}{v-u}} qt \, d_q t = \frac{q}{1+q} \left(\frac{v-z}{v-u} \right)^2, \\
 A_2(u, v, q, z) &= \int_0^{\frac{v-z}{v-u}} qt^2 \, d_q t = \frac{q}{1+q+q^2} \left(\frac{v-z}{v-u} \right)^3, \\
 A_3(u, v, q, z) &= \int_0^{\frac{v-z}{v-u}} qt \, d_q t - \int_0^{\frac{v-z}{v-u}} qt^2 \, d_q t = A_1(u, v, q, z) - A_2(u, v, q, z), \\
 A_4(u, v, q, z) &= \int_{\frac{v-z}{v-u}}^1 (1-qt) \, d_q t = \int_0^1 (1-qt) \, d_q t - \int_0^{\frac{v-z}{v-u}} (1-qt) \, d_q t \\
 &= \frac{1-q}{1+q} \left(\frac{z-u}{v-u} \right) + \frac{q}{1+q} \left(\frac{z-u}{v-u} \right)^2,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_5(u, v, q, z) &= \int_{\frac{v-z}{v-u}}^1 (t - qt^2) d_q t = \int_0^1 (t - qt^2) d_q t - \int_0^{\frac{v-z}{v-u}} (t - qt^2) d_q t \\
 &= \frac{1}{(1+q)(1+q+q^2)} - \frac{1}{1+q} \left(\frac{v-z}{v-u}\right)^2 + \frac{q}{1+q+q^2} \left(\frac{v-z}{v-u}\right)^3, \\
 A_6(u, v, q, z) &= \int_{\frac{v-z}{v-u}}^1 (1-t)(1-qt) d_q t \\
 &= \int_0^1 (1-t)(1-qt) d_q t - \int_0^{\frac{v-z}{v-u}} (1-t)(1-qt) d_q t \\
 &= \int_0^1 (1-qt) d_q t - \int_0^1 (t-qt^2) d_q t \\
 &\quad - \int_0^{\frac{v-z}{v-u}} (1-qt) d_q t + \int_0^{\frac{v-z}{v-u}} (t-qt^2) d_q t \\
 &= A_4(u, v, q, z) - A_5(u, v, q, z),
 \end{aligned}$$

and $q_1, q_2 \in (0, 1)$.

Proof By taking the modulus in Lemma 3 we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left| \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_a^b \int_c^d F(t, s)^b d_{q_1} t^d d_{q_2} s - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b F(t, y)^b d_{q_1} t \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d F(x, s)^d d_{q_2} s + F(x, y) \right| \tag{4.2} \\
 &\leq (b-a)(d-c) \\
 &\quad \times \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |\Psi_{q_1}(t)\Psi_{q_2}(s)| \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right| d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \\
 &= (b-a)(d-c) \\
 &\quad \times \int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} q_1 q_2 ts \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right| d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \\
 &\quad + (b-a)(d-c) \\
 &\quad \times \int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 q_1 t(1-q_2 s) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right| d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \\
 &\quad + (b-a)(d-c) \\
 &\quad \times \int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} (1-q_1 t) q_2 s \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right| d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \\
 &\quad + (b-a)(d-c) \\
 &\quad \times \int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 (1-q_1 t)(1-q_2 s) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right| d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s.
 \end{aligned}$$

Applying the power mean inequality for quantum integrals, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_a^b \int_c^d F(t,s) {}^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b F(t,y) {}^b d_{q_1} t \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d F(x,s) {}^d d_{q_2} s + F(x,y) \right| \\
 & \leq (b-a)(d-c) \left(\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} q_1 q_2 t s {}^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s \right)^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & \quad \times \left(\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} q_1 q_2 t s \left| \frac{{}^{b,d} \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b \partial_{q_1} t {}^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} {}^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & \quad + (b-a)(d-c) \left(\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 q_1 t (1-q_2 s) {}^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s \right)^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & \quad \times \left(\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 q_1 t (1-q_2 s) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d} \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b \partial_{q_1} t {}^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} {}^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & \quad + (b-a)(d-c) \left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} (1-q_1 t) q_2 s {}^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s \right)^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & \quad \times \left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} (1-q_1 t) q_2 s \left| \frac{{}^{b,d} \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b \partial_{q_1} t {}^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} {}^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & \quad + (b-a)(d-c) \left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 (1-q_1 t)(1-q_2 s) {}^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s \right)^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & \quad \times \left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 (1-q_1 t)(1-q_2 s) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \times \left| \frac{{}^{b,d} \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b \partial_{q_1} t {}^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} {}^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}}
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.3}$$

Now using the convexity of $\left| \frac{{}^{b,d} \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(t,s)}{{}^b \partial_{q_1} t {}^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1}$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} q_1 q_2 t s \left| \frac{{}^{b,d} \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b \partial_{q_1} t {}^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} {}^b d_{q_1} t {}^d d_{q_2} s \right]^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & \leq \left[\int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} q_2 s \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} q_1 t \left(t \left| \frac{{}^{b,d} \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(a, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b \partial_{q_1} t {}^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. \left. + (1-t) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d} \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b \partial_{q_1} t {}^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right) {}^b d_{q_1} t \right\} {}^d d_{q_2} s \right]^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & = \left[\int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} q_2 s \left\{ A_2(a, b, q_1, x) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d} \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(a, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b \partial_{q_1} t {}^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. + A_3(a, b, q_1, x) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d} \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b \partial_{q_1} t {}^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right\} {}^d d_{q_2} s \right]^{\frac{1}{p_1}}
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq \left[A_2(a, b, q_1, x) \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} q_2 s \left\{ s \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} + (1-s) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right\} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + A_3(a, b, q_1, x) \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} q_2 s \left\{ s \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} + (1-s) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right\} \right]^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 &= \left[A_2(a, b, q_1, x) \left\{ A_2(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} + A_3(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right\} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + A_3(a, b, q_1, x) \left\{ A_2(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + A_3(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right\} \right]^{\frac{1}{p_1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

By using similar operations we find

$$\left[\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 q_1 t (1 - q_2 s) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \right]^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \tag{4.5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq \left[A_2(a, b, q_1, x) \left\{ A_5(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + A_6(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right\} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + A_3(a, b, q_1, x) \left\{ A_5(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + A_6(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right\} \right]^{\frac{1}{p_1}},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} (1 - q_1 t) q_2 s \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \right]^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \tag{4.6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq \left[A_5(a, b, q_1, x) \left\{ A_2(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + A_3(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right\} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + A_6(a, b, q_1, x) \left\{ A_2(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + A_3(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right\} \right]^{\frac{1}{p_1}},
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\left[\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 (1 - q_1 t)(1 - q_2 s) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \right]^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \tag{4.7}$$

$$\leq \left[A_5(a, b, q_1, x) \left\{ A_5(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ A_6(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(a, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \Big\} \\
 &+ A_6(a, b, q_1, x) \left\{ A_5(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(b, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \\
 &\left. + A_6(c, d, q_2, y) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(b, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right\}^{\frac{1}{p_1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

We also observe that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} q_1 q_2 t s d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \right)^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}} &= \left(\left(\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} q_1 t d_{q_1} t \right) \left(\int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} q_2 s d_{q_2} s \right) \right)^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}} \quad (4.8) \\
 &= A_1^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(a, b, q_1, x) A_1^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(c, d, q_2, y),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 q_1 t (1 - q_2 s) d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \right)^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}} = A_1^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(a, b, q_1, x) A_4^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(c, d, q_2, y), \quad (4.9)$$

$$\left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} (1 - q_1 t) q_2 s d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \right)^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}} = A_4^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(a, b, q_1, x) A_1^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(c, d, q_2, y), \quad (4.10)$$

$$\left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 (1 - q_1 t)(1 - q_2 s) d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \right)^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}} = A_4^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(a, b, q_1, x) A_4^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(c, d, q_2, y). \quad (4.11)$$

By (4.3)–(4.10) we obtain the desired inequality, which finishes the proof. □

Theorem 6 *Suppose that the assumptions of Lemma 3 hold. If $\left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(t, s)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1}$ is coordinated convex on $[a, b] \times [c, d]$, then we have the inequality*

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left| \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_a^b \int_c^d F(t, s) {}^b d_{q_1} t^d d_{q_2} s - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b F(t, y) {}^b d_{q_1} t \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d F(x, s) {}^d d_{q_2} s + F(x, y) \right| \\
 &\leq (b-a)(d-c) \\
 &\quad \times \left[\left(\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^{1+\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^{1+\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\frac{q_1}{[r_1+1]_{q_1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\frac{q_2}{[r_1+1]_{q_2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \times \left\{ \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(a, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1} [2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right. \\
 &\quad + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(a, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} - \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \\
 &\quad + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(b, c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} - \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(b, d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} - \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. \times \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} - \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{p_1}}
 \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \left(\left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^{1+\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\frac{q_2}{[r_1+1]_{q_2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 (1-q_1 t)^{r_1} d_{q_1} t \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \right) \\
 & \times \left\{ \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1} [2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \right. \\
 & + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(1 - \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} - \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \\
 & + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \left(\frac{q_1}{[2]_{q_1}} - \frac{b-x}{b-a} + \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \\
 & + \left. \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \left(\frac{q_1}{[2]_{q_1}} - \frac{b-x}{b-a} + \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \right. \\
 & \times \left. \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} - \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & + \left(\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^{1+\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\frac{q_1}{[r_1+1]_{q_1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 (1-q_2 s)^{r_1} d_{q_2} s \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \right) \\
 & \times \left\{ \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1} [2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \right. \\
 & + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{q_2}{[2]_{q_2}} - \frac{d-y}{d-c} + \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \\
 & + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(1 - \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} - \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \\
 & + \left. \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} - \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \right. \\
 & \times \left. \left(\frac{q_2}{[2]_{q_2}} - \frac{d-y}{d-c} + \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \right\}^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & + \left(\left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 (1-q_1 t)^{r_1} d_{q_1} t \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 (1-q_2 s)^{r_1} d_{q_2} s \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \right) \\
 & \times \left[\left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1} [2]_{q_2}} \left(1 - \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \left(1 - \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \right. \\
 & + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(1 - \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \left(\frac{q_2}{[2]_{q_2}} - \frac{d-y}{d-c} + \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \\
 & + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(1 - \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \left(\frac{q_1}{[2]_{q_1}} - \frac{b-x}{b-a} + \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \\
 & + \left. \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \left(\frac{q_1}{[2]_{q_1}} - \frac{b-x}{b-a} + \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \right. \\
 & \times \left. \left(\frac{q_2}{[2]_{q_2}} - \frac{d-y}{d-c} + \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \Big],
 \end{aligned}$$

where $q_1, q_2 \in (0, 1)$ and $\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{p_1} = 1, p_1 > 1$.

Proof Applying the well-known Hölder inequality for q_1q_2 -integrals to the integrals in the right side of (4.2), we find

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_a^b \int_c^d F(t,s)^b d_{q_1}t^d d_{q_2}s - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b F(t,y)^b d_{q_1}x \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d F(x,s)^d d_{q_2}s + F(x,y) \right| \\
 & \leq (b-a)(d-c) \left[\left(\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} (q_1q_2ts)^{r_1} d_{q_1}t d_{q_2}s \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \right. \\
 & \quad \times \left(\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1}t^d \partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1} d_{q_1}t d_{q_2}s \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & \quad + \left(\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_0^1 (q_1t(1-q_2s))^{r_1} d_{q_1}t d_{q_2}s \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \\
 & \quad \times \left(\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_0^1 \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1}t^d \partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1} d_{q_1}t d_{q_2}s \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & \quad + \left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} ((1-q_1t)q_2s)^{r_1} d_{q_1}t d_{q_2}s \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \\
 & \quad \times \left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1}t^d \partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1} d_{q_1}t d_{q_2}s \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & \quad + \left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 ((1-q_1t)(1-q_2s))^{r_1} d_{q_1}t d_{q_2}s \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \\
 & \quad \times \left. \left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1}t^d \partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1} d_{q_1}t d_{q_2}s \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \right].
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.13}$$

Now applying the convexity of $\left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(t,s)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1}t^d \partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1}$, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} (q_1q_2ts)^{r_1} d_{q_1}t d_{q_2}s \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \\
 & \quad \times \left(\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1}t^d \partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1} d_{q_1}t d_{q_2}s \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & \leq \left(\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^{1+\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^{1+\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\frac{q_1}{[r_1+1]_{q_1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\frac{q_2}{[r_1+1]_{q_2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \right) \\
 & \quad \times \left[\left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1}t^d \partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right. \\
 & \quad + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1}t^d \partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} - \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \\
 & \quad \left. + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1}t^d \partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} - \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.14}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \\
 & \times \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} - \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} - \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \Big]^{1/p_1}, \\
 & \left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} (q_1 t (1-q_2 s))^{r_1} d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \right)^{1/r_1} \tag{4.15}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \times \left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_0^{\frac{d-y}{d-c}} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \right)^{1/p_1} \\
 & \leq \left(\left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^{1+1/r_1} \left(\frac{q_2}{[r_1+1]_{q_2}} \right)^{1/r_1} \left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 (1-q_1 t)^{r_1} d_{q_1} t \right)^{1/r_1} \right) \\
 & \times \left[\left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1} [2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \right. \\
 & + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(1 - \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} - \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \\
 & + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \left(\frac{q_1}{[2]_{q_1}} - \frac{b-x}{b-a} + \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \\
 & + \left. \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \left(\frac{q_1}{[2]_{q_1}} - \frac{b-x}{b-a} + \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right. \\
 & \times \left. \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} - \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \right]^{1/p_1},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 (q_1 t (1-q_2 s))^{r_1} d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \right)^{1/r_1} \tag{4.16} \\
 & \times \left(\int_0^{\frac{b-x}{b-a}} \int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} d_{q_1} t d_{q_2} s \right)^{1/p_1} \\
 & \leq \left(\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^{1+1/r_1} \left(\frac{q_1}{[r_1+1]_{q_1}} \right)^{1/r_1} \left(\int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 (1-q_2 s)^{r_1} d_{q_2} s \right)^{1/r_1} \right) \\
 & \times \left[\left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1} [2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \right. \\
 & + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{q_2}{[2]_{q_2}} - \frac{d-y}{d-c} + \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \\
 & + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(1 - \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} - \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \\
 & + \left. \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} - \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \right. \\
 & \times \left. \left(\frac{q_2}{[2]_{q_2}} - \frac{d-y}{d-c} + \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \right]^{1/p_1},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 ((1-q_1t)(1-q_2s))^{r_1} d_{q_1}t d_{q_2}s \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \\
 & \times \left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 \int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(ta + (1-t)b, sc + (1-s)d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1}t {}^d\partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1} d_{q_1}t d_{q_2}s \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & \leq \left(\left(\int_{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}^1 (1-q_1t)^{r_1} d_{q_1}t \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\int_{\frac{d-y}{d-c}}^1 (1-q_2s)^{r_1} d_{q_2}s \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \right) \\
 & \times \left[\left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1}t {}^d\partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}[2]_{q_2}} \left(1 - \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \left(1 - \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \right. \\
 & + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1}t {}^d\partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(1 - \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \left(\frac{q_2}{[2]_{q_2}} - \frac{d-y}{d-c} + \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \\
 & + \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1}t {}^d\partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1} \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(1 - \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \left(\frac{q_1}{[2]_{q_1}} - \frac{b-x}{b-a} + \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \\
 & + \left. \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1}t {}^d\partial_{q_2}s} \right|^{p_1} \left(\frac{q_1}{[2]_{q_1}} - \frac{b-x}{b-a} + \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a} \right)^2 \right) \right. \\
 & \left. \times \left(\frac{q_2}{[2]_{q_2}} - \frac{d-y}{d-c} + \frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \left(\frac{d-y}{d-c} \right)^2 \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{p_1}}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.17}$$

From (4.13)–(4.17) we get the desired inequality, and the proof is accomplished. □

5 Some particular cases

In this section, we present some particular cases of the results given in Sect. 4.

Remark 1 In Theorem 5,

(i) By taking $p_1 = 1$ and $\left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(t,s)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1}t {}^d\partial_{q_2}s} \right| \leq M$, we have the following new Ostrowski-type inequality:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_a^b \int_c^d F(t,s) {}^b d_{q_1}t {}^d d_{q_2}s - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b F(t,y) {}^b d_{q_1}t \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d F(x,s) {}^d d_{q_2}s + F(x,y) \right| \\
 & \leq \frac{M}{[2]_{q_1}[2]_{q_2}} [q_1(x-a)^2 + (1-q_1)(x-a)(b-a) + q_1(b-x)^2] \\
 & \quad \times [q_2(y-a)^2 + (1-q_2)(y-c)(d-c) + q_2(d-y)^2].
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.1}$$

Particularly, taking the limit as $q_1, q_2 \rightarrow 1^-$ in (5.1), we reduce inequality (5.1) to (1.4).

(ii) By taking $x = \frac{a+q_1b}{[2]_{q_1}}$ and $y = \frac{c+q_2d}{[2]_{q_2}}$ we obtain the following new midpoint inequality:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_a^b \int_c^d F(t,s) {}^b d_{q_1}t {}^d d_{q_2}s - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b F\left(t, \frac{c+q_2d}{[2]_{q_2}}\right) {}^b d_{q_1}t \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d F\left(\frac{a+q_1b}{[2]_{q_1}}, s\right) {}^d d_{q_2}s + F\left(\frac{a+q_1b}{[2]_{q_1}}, \frac{c+q_2d}{[2]_{q_2}}\right) \right| \\
 & \leq (b-a)(d-c) \left[B_1^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(q_1) B_1^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(q_2) \right]
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \times \left\{ B_2(q_1) \left(B_2(q_2) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} + B_3(q_2) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right) \right. \\
 & + B_3(q_1) \left(B_2(q_2) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} + B_3(q_2) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right) \left. \right\}^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & + B_1^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(q_1) B_1^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(q_2) \\
 & \times \left\{ B_2(q_1) \left(B_4(q_2) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} + B_5(q_2) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right) \right. \\
 & + B_3(q_1) \left(B_4(q_2) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} + B_5(q_2) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right) \left. \right\}^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & + B_1^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(q_1) B_1^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(q_2) \\
 & \times \left\{ B_4(q_1) \left(B_2(q_2) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} + B_3(q_2) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right) \right. \\
 & + B_5(q_1) \left(B_2(q_2) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} + B_3(q_2) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right) \left. \right\}^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & + B_1^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(q_1) B_1^{1-\frac{1}{p_1}}(q_2) \\
 & \times \left\{ B_4(q_1) \left(B_4(q_2) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} + B_5(q_2) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right) \right. \\
 & + B_5(q_1) \left(B_4(q_2) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} + B_5(q_2) \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right) \left. \right\}^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \Big],
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_1(q) &= \frac{q}{[2]_q^3}, & B_2(q) &= \frac{q}{[2]_q^3 [3]_q}, & B_3(q) &= \frac{q^2}{[2]_q^2 [3]_q}, \\
 B_4(q) &= \frac{2q}{[2]_q^3 [3]_q}, & B_5(q) &= \frac{-q + q^2 + q^3}{[2]_q^3 [3]_q},
 \end{aligned}$$

and $q_1, q_2 \in (0, 1)$. Particularly, taking the limit as $q_1, q_2 \rightarrow 1^-$ in (5.2), we reduce inequality (5.2) to [37, Theorem 2, inequality (2.4)]

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_a^b \int_c^d F(t,s) dt ds - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b F\left(t, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) dt \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d F\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, s\right) ds + F\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2}\right) \right| \\
 & \leq \frac{(b-a)(d-c)}{64} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{\frac{2}{p_1}} \\
 & \quad \times \left[\frac{\frac{\partial^2 F(a,c)}{\partial s \partial t} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F(a,d)}{\partial s \partial t} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F(b,c)}{\partial s \partial t} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 F(b,d)}{\partial s \partial t}}{4} \right]^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & \quad + \left[\frac{2 \frac{\partial^2 F(a,c)}{\partial s \partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 F(a,d)}{\partial s \partial t} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 F(b,c)}{\partial s \partial t} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F(b,d)}{\partial s \partial t}}{4} \right]^{\frac{1}{p_1}}
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \left[\frac{2 \frac{\partial^2 F(a,c)}{\partial s \partial t} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 F(a,d)}{\partial s \partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 F(b,c)}{\partial s \partial t} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F(b,d)}{\partial s \partial t}}{4} \right]^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & + \left[\frac{4 \frac{\partial^2 F(a,c)}{\partial s \partial t} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F(a,d)}{\partial s \partial t} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F(b,c)}{\partial s \partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 F(b,d)}{\partial s \partial t}}{4} \right]^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \Bigg\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(iii) By taking $p_1 = 1$ we have the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_a^b \int_c^d F(t,s)^b d_{q_1} t^d d_{q_2} s - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b F(t,y)^b d_{q_1} x \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d F(x,s)^d d_{q_2} s + F(x,y) \right| \\
 & \leq (b-a)(d-c) \left[\left| \frac{{}^{b,d} \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(a,c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right| \{ (A_2(a,b,q_1,x) + A_5(a,b,q_1,x)) \right. \\
 & \quad \times (A_2(c,d,q_2,y) + (A_5(c,d,q_2,y))) \} \Big] \\
 & + \left[\left| \frac{{}^{b,d} \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(a,d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right| \{ (A_2(a,b,q_1,x) + A_5(a,b,q_1,x)) \right. \\
 & \quad \times (A_3(c,d,q_2,y) + (A_6(c,d,q_2,y))) \} \Big] \\
 & + \left[\left| \frac{{}^{b,d} \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right| \{ (A_3(a,b,q_1,x) + A_6(a,b,q_1,x)) \right. \\
 & \quad \times (A_2(c,d,q_2,y) + (A_5(c,d,q_2,y))) \} \Big] \\
 & + \left[\left| \frac{{}^{b,d} \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right| \{ (A_3(a,b,q_1,x) + A_6(a,b,q_1,x)) \right. \\
 & \quad \times (A_3(c,d,q_2,y) + (A_6(c,d,q_2,y))) \} \Big].
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.4}$$

Particularly, taking the limit as $q_1, q_2 \rightarrow 1^-$ in (5.4), we reduce inequality (5.4) reduces to [40, Theorem 2].

Remark 2 Consider Theorem 6.

- (i) If $\left| \frac{{}^{b,d} \partial_{q_1, q_2}^2 F(t,s)}{b \partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right| \leq M$, then as $q_1, q_2 \rightarrow 1^-$, we obtain inequality (1.5).
- (ii) Taking $x = \frac{a+q_1 b}{[2]_{q_1}}$ and $y = \frac{c+q_2 d}{[2]_{q_2}}$, we obtain the following new midpoint inequality:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{1}{(b-a)(d-c)} \int_a^b \int_c^d F(t,s)^b d_{q_1} t^d d_{q_2} s - \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b F\left(t, \frac{c+q_2 d}{[2]_{q_2}}\right)^b d_{q_1} t \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{d-c} \int_c^d F\left(\frac{a+q_1 b}{[2]_{q_1}}, s\right)^d d_{q_2} s + F\left(\frac{a+q_1 b}{[2]_{q_1}}, \frac{c+q_2 d}{[2]_{q_2}}\right) \right| \\
 & \leq (b-a)(d-c) \\
 & \quad \times \left[\left(\left(\frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \right)^{1+\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \right)^{1+\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\frac{q_1}{[r_1+1]_{q_1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\frac{q_2}{[r_1+1]_{q_2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \times \left\{ \frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} + \frac{2q_2 + q_2^2}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \\
 & + \frac{2q_1 + q_1^2}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} + \frac{(2q_1 + q_1^2)(2q_2 + q_2^2)}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \left. \right\}^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & + \left(\left(\frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}} \right)^{1+\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\frac{q_2}{[r_1 + 1]_{q_2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\int_{\frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}}}^1 (1 - q_1 t)^{r_1} d_{q_1} t \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \right) \\
 & \times \left\{ \frac{2q_1 + q_1^2}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} + \frac{(2q_1 + q_1^2)(2q_2 + q_2^2)}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \\
 & + \frac{(q_1^3 + q_1^2 - q_1)}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} + \frac{(q_1^3 + q_1^2 - q_1)(2q_2 + q_2^2)}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \\
 & + \frac{(q_1^3 + q_1^2 - q_1)}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \\
 & + \frac{(q_1^3 + q_1^2 - q_1)(2q_2 + q_2^2)}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \left. \right\}^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & + \left(\left(\frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}} \right)^{1+\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\frac{q_1}{[r_1 + 1]_{q_1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\int_{\frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}}}^1 (1 - q_2 s)^{r_1} d_{q_2} s \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \right) \\
 & \times \left\{ \frac{(2q_1 + q_1^2)}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} + \frac{(q_2^3 + q_2^2 - q_2)(2q_2 + q_2^2)}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \\
 & + \frac{(2q_1 + q_1^2)(2q_2 + q_2^2)}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \\
 & + \frac{(q_2^3 + q_2^2 - q_2)(2q_2 + q_2^2)}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \left. \right\}^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
 & + \left(\left(\int_{\frac{1}{[2]_{q_1}}}^1 (1 - q_1 t)^{r_1} d_{q_1} t \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \left(\int_{\frac{1}{[2]_{q_2}}}^1 (1 - q_2 s)^{r_1} d_{q_2} s \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} \right) \\
 & \times \left[\frac{(2q_1 + q_1^2)(2q_2 + q_2^2)}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right. \\
 & + \frac{(2q_1 + q_1^2)(q_2^3 + q_2^2 - q_2)}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(a,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \\
 & + \frac{(q_1^3 + q_1^2 - q_1)(2q_2 + q_2^2)}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,c)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \\
 & \left. + \frac{(q_1^3 + q_1^2 - q_1)(q_2^3 + q_2^2 - q_2)}{[2]_{q_1}^3 [2]_{q_2}^3} \left| \frac{{}^{b,d}\partial_{q_1,q_2}^2 F(b,d)}{{}^b\partial_{q_1} t^d \partial_{q_2} s} \right|^{p_1} \right]^{\frac{1}{p_1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

6 Conclusion

In this research, we proved some new quantum Ostrowski-type inequalities for q_1q_2 -differentiable coordinated convex functions using the q_1q_2 -integrals. We also showed that the results proved in this research transformed into some new and known inequalities by considering the limits as $q_1, q_2 \rightarrow 1^-$ in the main results. It is interesting that the forth-

coming researchers can offer similar inequalities for different kinds of convexities in their future work.

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Authors' contributions

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