On shape parameter $\alpha$ based approximation properties and $q$-statistical convergence of Baskakov-Gamma operators

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Abstract: We construct a novel family of summation-integral type hybrid operators in terms of shape parameter $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ in this paper. Basic estimates, rate of convergence, and order of approximation are also studied using the Korovkin theorem and the modulus of smoothness. We investigate the local approximation findings for these sequences of positive linear operators utilising Peetre’s K-functional, Lipschitz class, and second-order modulus of smoothness.

Keywords: Baskakov operators; gamma operators; rate of convergence; Lipschitz maximal space; $q$-density; $q$-statistical convergence.

1. Introduction

The theory of linear positive operators deals with question that arise in the approximate representation of an arbitrary function by the simplest one. In the recent past the operator theory is a growing and fascinating field of research in approximation theory with the advent of computer. Several researchers constructed new sequences of linear positive operators to investigate the rapidity of convergence and order of approximation in different function spaces in terms of several generating functions. Recently, Chen et al. [11] constructed a sequence of new linear positive operators known as the $\alpha$-Berstein operators of order $m$:

$$T_{m,\alpha}(g; y) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} g \left( \frac{i}{m} \right) p_{m,i}^{\alpha}(y) \quad (y \in [0, 1]),$$

for $g \in C[0, 1], m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\alpha \in [-1, 1]$, where $p_{1,0}^{(\alpha)} = 1 - y$, $p_{1,1}^{(\alpha)} = y$ and $p_{m,i}^{\alpha}(y)$

$$= \left[ (1 - \alpha)y \binom{m - 2}{i} + (1 - \alpha)(1 - y) \binom{m - 2}{i - 2} + ay(1 - y) \binom{m}{i} \right] y^{i-1}(1 - y)^{m-i-1},$$

$m \geq 2$.

Remark 1. One can note that for $\alpha = 1$, the relation (1) is reduced to classical Bernstein operators [8].
These operators are restricted for the space of continuous functions only. To approximate the wider class than the class of continuous function, i.e., space of Lebesgue integrable functions, Mohiuddine et al. constructed Kantorovich-type of $\alpha$-Bernstein operators [19] and Stancu-type $\alpha$-Bernstein-Kantorovich operators [18]. Cai et al. [10] introduced a generalization of classical Bernstein operators based on shape parameter $\alpha \in [0, 1]$. These operators are termed as $\alpha$-Bernstein operators of degree $m$ and defined as:

$$T_{m,\alpha}(g; y) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} g \left( \frac{i}{m} \right) p_{m,j}^{(\alpha)}(y), \quad (y \in [0, 1]),$$

where $p_{m,j}^{(\alpha)}(y)$ is defined by (2).

**Remark 2.** Note that, $p_{m,j}^{(\alpha)}$ in the relation (3) is called $\alpha$-Bernstein polynomials of order $m$ and the binomial coefficients

$$\binom{p}{q} = \begin{cases} \frac{p!}{q!(p-q)!}, & 0 \leq q \leq p \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Later on, Aral and Erbay [6] introduced the parametric form of Baskakov-Durrmeyer operators as:

$$L_{m,\alpha}(g; w) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} P_{m,s}^{(\alpha)}(w) g \left( \frac{s}{m} \right),$$

where $f \in C\otimes [0, \infty) := \left\{ g \in C[0, \infty) : \|g\| = \sup_{0 \leq s < \infty} |g(s)| < \infty \right\}$, $m \geq 1$, $w \in [0, \infty)$ and for $\alpha \in [0, 1]$

$$P_{m,s}^{(\alpha)}(w) = \frac{w^{s-1}}{(1+w)^{m+s-1}} \left\{ \frac{aw}{1+w} \binom{m+s-1}{s} - (1-\alpha)(1+w) \binom{m+s-3}{s-2} \right\} + (1-\alpha)w \binom{m+s-1}{s}$$

with $\binom{m-3}{-2} = \binom{m-2}{0} = 0$. The sequences (4) are restricted for the space of continuous functions only. Motivated by the above development, we construct a sequence of hybrid operators to approximate in a wider class, i.e., the space of Lebesgue integrable functions, as follows:

$$A_{m,\alpha}(g; w) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} P_{m,s}^{(\alpha)}(w) \frac{m^{s+\lambda}+1}{\Gamma(s+\lambda+1)} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{s+\lambda} e^{-mt} g(t) dt,$$

where $P_{m,s}^{(\alpha)}(w)$ is given by (4) and the gamma function as:

$$\Gamma(w) = \int_{0}^{\infty} w^{m-1} e^{-w} dw, \quad \Gamma'(w) = (w-1)\Gamma(w-1) = (w-1)!.\)

In the subsequent sections, we establish basic lemmas, rate of convergence, order of approximation locally and globally in terms of moduli of smoothness, Peetre’s $K$-functional, second modulus of smoothness, Lipschitz space maximal function and weighted modulus of smoothness. Lastly, we study the $q$-statistical convergence. For more basic concepts and related articles we refer to see the published article [3,5,9,17,21–24,26]

**Remark 3.** One can note that, for $\alpha = \lambda = 0$, the operators constructed by us in (5) reduced to the classical Baskakov-Durrmeyer operators [7].
2. Basic Estimates and approximation

Lemma 1. [6] For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, the $\alpha$-Baskakov operator has the following identities:

$$L_{m,\alpha}(1; w) = 1,$$
$$L_{m,\alpha}(t; w) = w + \frac{2}{m}(\alpha - 1)w,$$
$$L_{m,\alpha}(t^2; w) = w^2 + \frac{4\alpha - 3}{m}w^2 + \frac{w}{m^2}(m + 4\alpha - 4).$$

Lemma 2. For test function $e_i(w) = w^i, i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$, we have the following identities:

$$A_{m,\alpha}^*(e_0; w) = 1,$$
$$A_{m,\alpha}^*(e_1; w) = w + \frac{2}{m}(\alpha - 1)w + \frac{\lambda + 1}{m},$$
$$A_{m,\alpha}^*(e_2; w) = w^2\left(1 + \frac{4\alpha - 3}{m}\right) + z\left(\frac{2\lambda + 3}{m} + \frac{4\alpha - 4 + (2\lambda + 3)(\alpha - 1)}{m^2}\right) + \frac{\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2}{m^2},$$

where $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\alpha \in [-1, 1]$.

Proof. In view of Lemma 2, for $e_0 = 1$, we have

$$A_{m,\alpha}^*(e_0; z) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} p_{m,s}^*(w) \frac{m^{s+\lambda+1}}{\Gamma(s + \lambda + 1)} \int_0^\infty t^{s+\lambda} e^{-mt} dt$$
$$= \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} p_{m,s}^*(w) \frac{m^{s+\lambda+1}}{\Gamma(s + \lambda + 1)} \frac{\Gamma(s + \lambda + 1)}{m^{s+\lambda+1}}$$
$$= 1.$$
For $e_2 = t^2$

\[
A^*_{m,a}(e_2; w) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} p^a_{m,s}(w) \frac{m^s + \lambda + 1}{\Gamma(s + \lambda + 1)} \int_0^\infty t^s e^{-mt} t^2 dt
\]

\[
= \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} p^a_{m,s}(w) \frac{m^s + \lambda + 1}{\Gamma(s + \lambda + 1)} \int_0^\infty t^{s+\lambda + 1} e^{-mt} dt
\]

\[
= \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} p^a_{m,s}(w) \frac{m^s + \lambda + 1}{\Gamma(s + \lambda + 1)} \Gamma(s + \lambda + 3)
\]

\[
= \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} p^a_{m,s}(w) \frac{(s + \lambda + 2)(s + \lambda + 1)(\Gamma s + \lambda + 1)}{m^s + \lambda + 3}
\]

\[
= \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} p^a_{m,s}(w) \frac{(s + \lambda + 2)(s + \lambda + 3)}{m^2}
\]

\[
= \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} p^a_{m,s}(w) s^2 + \frac{(2\lambda + 3)s + (\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2)}{m^2}
\]

\[
= \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} p^a_{m,s}(w) \frac{s^2}{m^2} + \frac{(2\lambda + 3)s + \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2}{m^2}
\]

\[
A^*_{m,a}(e_2; w) = w^2 + \frac{(4\alpha - 3)w^2}{m} + \frac{z(m + 4\alpha - 4)}{m^2} + \frac{2\lambda + 3}{m} \left( w + \frac{2(\alpha - 1)w}{m} \right)
\]

\[
+ \frac{\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2}{m^2}
\]

\[
= w^2 \left( 1 + \frac{4\alpha - 3}{m} \right) + w \left( \frac{2\lambda + 3}{m} + \frac{4\alpha - 4 + (2\lambda + 3)(\alpha - 1)}{m^2} \right)
\]

\[
+ \frac{\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2}{m^2}
\]

\[\square\]

**Lemma 3.** Let $\eta_j(w) = (t - w)^j$, $j \in \{0, 1, 2\}$. Then,

\[
A^*_{m,a}(\eta_0; w) = 1,
\]

\[
A^*_{m,a}(\eta_1; w) = \frac{2(\lambda - 1)w}{m} + \frac{\lambda + 1}{m},
\]

\[
A^*_{m,a}(\eta_2; w) = 0 \left( \frac{1}{m} \right) \left( w^2 + w + 1 \right).
\]

**Proof.** In the light of linearity property of $A^*_{m,a}(\cdot; \cdot)$ and Lemma (2), we get the desired Lemma (3). \[\square\]

**Definition 1.** The modulus of continuity for a uniformly continuous function $f$ on $[0, \infty)$ is defined as

\[
\omega(f; \delta) = \sup_{|t_1 - t_2| \leq \delta} |f(t_1) - f(t_2)|, \delta > 0, t_1, t_2 \in [0, \infty).
\]

Also, we get

\[
|f(t_1) - f(t_2)| \leq \left( 1 + \frac{(t_1 - t_2)^2}{\delta^2} \right) \omega(f; \delta).
\]

**Theorem 1.** Suppose that $Q_{\varphi} = \left\{ \varphi : w \geq 0, \frac{\varphi(w)}{1 + w^2} \text{ converges when } w \to \infty \right\}$. Then, for any $\varphi \in C[0, \infty) \cap Q_{\varphi}$, the operators $A^*_{m,a}(\cdot; \cdot)$ given by (5) converges to function $\varphi$ uniformly.
Proof. Taking into account the property (vi) of Theorem 4.1.4 [4], it is enough to show that
\[ A_{m,a}^*(e_j; w) \to e_j(w), \] if \( j = 0, 1, 2. \)

From Lemma 2, we get \( A_{m,a}^*(e_j; w) \to e_j(w) \) for \( j = 0, 1, 2 \) when \( m \to \infty. \) Which gives the prove of Theorem 1. \( \Box \)

**Theorem 2.** (See [27]) Let \( \mathcal{L} : C[a, b] \to B[a, b] \) be a linear and positive operator and \( f \in C_B[a, b]. \) Then for \( \delta > 0 \)

\[
|((\mathcal{L}f)(x) - f(x))| \leq |f(x)||(|\mathcal{L}0)(x)| - 1| + \{(|\mathcal{L}0)(x) + \delta^{-1}\sqrt{(\mathcal{L}0)(x)(\mathcal{L}g^2)(x)})\}g_f(\delta)
\]

where
\[
q_x(t) = |t - x|, \ (x, t) \in [a, b] \times [a, b].
\]

**Theorem 3.** For any \( g \in C_B[0, \infty), \) the sequence of operators \( A_{m,a}^*(\cdot; w) \) defined by (5) verify the inequality

\[
|A_{m,a}^*(g; w) - g(w)| \leq 2 \omega(g; \delta),
\]

where \( \delta = \sqrt{A_{m,a}^*(\eta_2; w)} \) and \( C_B[0, \infty) \) stands for space of all continuous and bounded functions on the interval \([0, \infty).\)

**Proof.** In the light of Lemma 2, Lemma 3 and Theorem 2, it is easy to obtain

\[
|A_{m,a}^*(g; w) - g(w)| \leq \{1 + \delta^{-1}\sqrt{A_{m,a}^*(\eta_2; w)}\} \omega^*(g; \delta).
\]

On taking \( \delta = \sqrt{A_{m,a}^*(\eta_2; w)} \), we arrive at the required result. \( \Box \)

3. **Local and Global Approximation Results**

The Peetre’s K-functional is defined by

\[
K_2(g, \delta) = \inf \{||f - h|| + \delta||h'|| : h \in C_B^2[0, \infty)\},
\]

for any \( f \in C_B[0, \infty) \) and \( \delta > 0, \) where \( C_B^2[0, \infty) = \{h \in C_B[0, \infty) : h', h'' \in C_B[0, \infty)\}. \) From DeVore and Lorentz [[13], p.177, Theorem 2.4], there exists an absolute constant \( C > 0 \) such that

\[
K_2(f; \delta) \leq C \omega_2(f; \sqrt{\delta}).
\]

To prove Theorem 5, we define the auxiliary operator \( \hat{A}_{m,a}(g; w) \) as:

\[
\hat{A}_{m,a}(g; w) = A_{m,a}^*(g; w) + g(w) - g \left( w + \frac{2}{m}(\alpha - 1)w + \frac{\lambda + 1}{m} \right).
\]

**Theorem 4.** For \( g \in C_B^2[0, \infty), w \geq 0 \) and \( i, \lambda \geq 0, \ \alpha \in [0, 1], \) one gets

\[
|\hat{A}_{m,a}(g; w) - g(w)| \leq \xi_m \|g''\|,
\]
where
\[ \hat{x}_m^w = \hat{A}_{m,a}(t - w)^2; w, w + \left(\frac{2}{m}(\alpha - 1)w + \frac{\lambda + 1}{m}\right). \]

**Proof.** From the auxiliary operator (6), we get that
\[ \hat{A}_{m,a}(e_0; w) = 1, \hat{A}_{m,a}(\eta_1(w); w) = 0 \text{ and } |\hat{A}_{m,a}(g; w)| \leq 3\|g\|. \tag{7} \]

From Taylor series expansion, for any \( g \in C^2_B[0, \infty) \), we have
\[ g(t) = g(w) + (t - w)g'(w) + \int_t^w (t - \rho)g''(\rho)d\rho. \tag{8} \]

On operating \( \hat{A}_{m,a}(f; w) \) in (8), we obtain
\[ \hat{A}_{m,a}(g; w) - g(w) = g'(w)\hat{A}_{m,a}(t - w; w) + \hat{A}_{m,a} \left( \int_t^w (t - \rho)g''(\rho)d\rho; w \right). \]

Therefore in the view of (7) we get,
\[ \hat{A}_{m,a}(g; w) - g(w) = \hat{A}_{m,a} \left( \int_t^w (t - \rho)g''(\rho)d\rho; w \right) \]
\[ = A^*_m(a, \alpha \int_t^w (t - \rho)g''(\rho)d\rho; w) \]
\[ - w + \frac{2}{m}(\alpha - 1)w + \frac{\lambda + 1}{m} \int_t^w (w + \frac{2}{m}(\alpha - 1)w + \frac{\lambda + 1}{m} - \rho)g''(\rho)d\rho. \]

\[ |\hat{A}_{m,a}(g; w) - g(w)| \leq A^*_m \left( \int_t^w (t - \rho)g''(\rho)d\rho; w \right) \]
\[ + \left| \int_t^w (w + 2(m(\alpha - 1)w + \frac{\lambda + 1}{m} - \rho)g''(\rho)d\rho \right|. \tag{9} \]

Since
\[ \left| \int_t^w (t - \rho)g''(\rho)d\rho \right| \leq (t - w)^2 \|g''\|. \tag{10} \]

Then
\[ \left| \int_t^w (w + 2(m(\alpha - 1)w + \frac{\lambda + 1}{m} - \rho)g''(\rho)d\rho \right| \]
\[ \leq \left( \frac{2}{m}(\alpha - 1)w + \frac{\lambda + 1}{m} \right)^2 \|g''\|. \tag{11} \]
Combining the equalities (9), (10) and (11), we see that

\[ |\hat{A}_{m,a}(g; w) - g(w)| \leq \frac{\hat{A}_{m,a}((t - w)^2; w; w) + \left(\frac{2}{m} (\alpha - 1)w + \frac{\lambda + 1}{m}\right)^2}{\hat{A}_{m,a}(w; w; w)} \times \|g''\|, \]

which completes the proof.

**Theorem 5.** For any \( g \in C_B^2[0, \infty) \), there exists a positive number \( C \) satisfying the inequality

\[ |A_{m,a}^+(g; w) - g(w)| \leq C \omega_2^*(g; \sqrt{\hat{e}_m^*(w)}) + \omega(g; \hat{A}_{m,a}(\eta_1; w)), \]

where \( \hat{e}_m^* \) is given by Theorem 4.

**Proof.** Let \( h \in C_B^2[0, \infty) \) and \( g \in C_B^2[0, \infty) \). Then using the definition of \( \hat{A}_{m,a}(\cdot, \cdot) \), we get

\[ |A_{m,a}^+(g; w) - g(w)| \leq |\hat{A}_{m,a}(g - h; w)| + |(g - h)(w)| + |\hat{D}_m^h(w) - h(w)| + \left| g \left( w + \frac{2}{m} (\alpha - 1)w + \frac{\lambda + 1}{m} \right) - g(w) \right|. \]

In view of Theorem 4 and the relations (7), one has

\[ |A_{m,a}^+(g; w) - g(w)| \leq 4 \|g - h\| + \hat{e}_m^*(w) \|h''\| + \omega(g; A_{m,a}^*(\eta_1; w)). \]

Using the definition of \( K \)-functional, we obtain

\[ |A_{m,a}^+(g; w) - g(w)| \leq C \omega_2^*(g; \sqrt{\hat{e}_m^*(w)}) + \omega^*(g; A_{m,a}^*(\eta_1; \omega)). \]

This gives the proof of Theorem 5.

For any fixed two real positive numbers \( s_1 \) and \( s_2 \), the Lipschitz-class of functions [25] is defined by:

\[ Lip_{M}^{s_1,s_2}(\beta) := \left\{ g \in C_B[0, \infty) : |g(t) - g(w)| \leq C \frac{|t - w|^{\beta}}{(t + s_1w + s_2w^2)^{\frac{\beta}{2}}} : w, t \in (0, \infty) \right\}, \]

with the positive constant \( C \) and \( 0 < \beta \leq 1 \).

**Theorem 6.** Let \( g \in Lip_{M}^{s_1,s_2}(\beta) \). Then it follows that

\[ |A_{m,a}^+(g; w) - g(w)| \leq C \left( \frac{A_{m,a}^*(\eta_2; w)}{s_1z + s_2z^2} \right)^{\frac{\beta}{2}}, \tag{12} \]
where $z > 0$.

**Proof.** For $\beta = 1$, we have

$$|A_{m,a}^*(g; w) - g(w)| \leq A_{m,a}^*(|g(t) - g(w)|; w)$$

$$\leq CA_{m,a}^*(\frac{|t - w|}{(t + s_1 w + s_2 w^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}; w).$$

Since $\frac{1}{t+s_1 w+s_2 w^2} < \frac{1}{s_1 w+s_2 w^2}$, for every $w \in (0, \infty)$, we get that

$$|A_{m,a}^*(g; w) - g(w)| \leq M \left(\frac{A_{m,a}^*((t-w)^2; w)}{(s_1 w+s_2 w^2)^\frac{1}{2}}\right).$$

Thus the Theorem 6 holds good when $\beta = 1$. Next, on choosing $0 < \beta < 1$ and applying Hölder’s inequality for $p_1 = \frac{2}{\beta}$ and $p_2 = \frac{2}{2-\beta}$, we have

$$|A_{m,a}^*(g; w) - g(w)| \leq \left(\frac{A_{m,a}^*(|g(t) - g(w)|; z)}{z}\right)^\frac{2}{\beta}$$

$$\leq M \left(\frac{|t-z|^2}{(t+s_1 z+s_2 z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}; z\right)^\frac{2}{\beta}.$$
Using the Holder’s inequality with $p_1 = \frac{2}{r}$ and $p_2 = \frac{2}{1-r}$, we have

$$|A_{m,n}^\ast (g; w) - g(w)| \leq \hat{\omega}_r(g; w)(A_{m,n}^\ast (|t - z|^2; z))^\frac{r}{2},$$

which gives the desired result. $\Box$

From [15], we recall some notation. For the weight function $1 + x^2$ and $0 \leq x < \infty$, we denote

$$B_{1+x^2}[0, \infty) = \{ f : |f(x)| \leq M_f(1 + x^2), \text{ } M_f \text{ is a constant depending on } f \}$$

$$C_{1+x^2}[0, \infty) = \{ f \in C[0, \infty) : \|f\|_{1+x^2} = \sup_{x \in [0, \infty)} \frac{|f|}{1 + x^2} < \infty \}$$

and

$$C_{1+x^2}^k[0, \infty) = \{ f \in C_{1+x^2}[0, \infty) : \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{1 + x^2} = k, \text{ where } k \text{ is a constant} \}.$$

Note that $C_{1+x^2}[0, \infty) \subset B_{1+x^2}[0, \infty)$. Moreover, the modulus of smoothness for any function $\phi$ on closed interval $[0, \mu]$, $\mu > 0$ is defined by:

$$\omega_\mu^\ast(\phi, \delta) = \sup_{|t-w| \leq \delta, w \in [0, \mu]} |\phi(t) - \phi(w)|.$$

**Theorem 8.** Let $\omega_{\mu+1}^\ast(\phi; \delta)$ be the modulus of smoothness defined on $[0, \mu + 1] \subset [0, \infty)$. Then for all $\phi \in C_{1+x^2}[0, \infty)$

$$\|A_{m,n}^\ast(\phi; z) - \phi(w)\|_{C[0, \mu]} \leq 6M_\phi(1 + \mu^2)\delta_m(\mu) + 2\omega_{\mu+1}^\ast(\phi; \sqrt{\delta_m(\mu)}),$$

where $\delta_m(\mu) = A_{m,n}^\ast(\eta_2; \mu)$.

**Proof.** For all $w \in [0, \mu]$ and $t \in [0, \infty)$, one has

$$|\phi(t) - \phi(w)| \leq 6M_\phi(1 + \mu^2)(t - w)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{|t - z|}{\delta}\right)\omega_{\mu+1}^\ast(\phi; \delta).$$

On applying the operators $A_{m,n}^\ast$, we see that

$$|A_{m,n}^\ast(\phi; w) - \phi(w)| \leq 6M_\phi(1 + \mu^2)A_{m,n}^\ast((t - w)^2; w) + \left(1 + \frac{A_{m,n}^\ast(|t - w|; w)}{\delta}\right)\omega_{\mu+1}^\ast(\phi; \delta).$$

Thus, for $w \in [0, \mu]$, applying the Lemma (2), we get

$$|A_{m,n}^\ast(\phi; w) - \phi(w)| \leq 6M_\phi(1 + \mu^2)\delta_m(\mu) + \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{\delta_m(\mu)}}{\delta}\right)\omega_{\mu+1}^\ast(\phi; \delta).$$

Taking $\delta = \delta_m(\mu)$, we get the desired result. $\Box$

**Theorem 9.** Suppose the operators $A_{m,n}^\ast(\cdot; \cdot)$ acting from $C_{1+x^2}^k[0, \infty)$ to $B_{1+x^2}[0, \infty)$. Then, for $\phi \in C_{1+x^2}^k[0, \infty)$, we have

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \|A_{m,n}^\ast(\phi) - \phi\|_{1+x^2} = 0.$$

**Proof.** For the results of Theorem 9, we have to show that
\[
\lim_{m \to \infty} \| A^*_{m,\alpha}(e_i) - w^i \|_{1+w^2} = 0, \quad i = 0, 1, 2.
\]

By using the Lemma 2, it is enough to show
\[
\| A^*_{m,\alpha}(e_i) - w^0 \|_{1+w^2} = \sup_{w \in [0,\infty)} \left| \frac{A^*_{m,\alpha}(e_0; w) - 1}{1 + w^2} \right| = 0 \quad \text{for } i = 0.
\]

For \( i = 1 \),
\[
\| A^*_{m,\alpha}(e_1) - w^1 \|_{1+w^2} = \sup_{w \in [0,\infty)} \frac{2}{m} \left( \alpha - 1 \right) w + \frac{\lambda + 1}{m} \frac{1}{1 + w^2} + \frac{\lambda + 1}{m} \frac{1}{1 + w^2},
\]
which gives us \( \| A^*_{m,\alpha}(e_1) - w^1 \|_{1+w^2} \to 0 \) as \( m \to \infty \). For \( i = 2 \),
\[
\| A^*_{m,\alpha}(e_2) - w^2 \|_{1+w^2} = \sup_{w \in [0,\infty)} \frac{w^2 \left( \frac{4\alpha - 3}{m} \right) + w \left( \frac{2\lambda + 3}{m} + \frac{4\alpha - 4 + (2\lambda + 3)(\alpha - 1)}{m^2} \right)}{1 + w^2}
\]
\[
+ \sup_{w \in [0,\infty)} \frac{\frac{\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2}{m^2}}{1 + w^2}
\]
\[
= \frac{4\alpha - 3}{m} \sup_{w \in [0,\infty)} \frac{w^2}{1 + w^2}
\]
\[
+ \left( \frac{2\lambda + 3}{m} + \frac{4\alpha - 4 + (2\lambda + 3)(\alpha - 1)}{m^2} \right) \sup_{w \in [0,\infty)} \frac{w}{1 + w^2}
\]
\[
+ \frac{(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2)}{m^2} \sup_{w \in [0,\infty)} \frac{1}{1 + w^2},
\]
and we get \( \| A^*_{m,\alpha}(e_2) - w^2 \|_{1+w^2} \to 0 \) as \( m \to \infty \). Hence we get the result. \( \Box \)

Here, we study the approximation of locally integrable functions belongs to \( C_{1+w^2}^k [0,\infty) \). Such type of result is investigated by Gadjiev [15].

**Theorem 10.** Suppose \( \phi \in C_{1+w^2}^k [0,\infty) \). Then for any \( \theta > 0 \), we have
\[
\lim_{m \to \infty} \sup_{w \in [0,\infty)} \frac{|A^*_{m,\alpha}(\phi; w) - \phi(w)|}{(1 + w^2)^{1+\theta}} = 0.
\]
Proof. Let $w_0$ be the fixed positive real number. Then

$$\sup_{w \in [0, \infty)} \frac{|A_{m,A}^*(\phi; w)| - \phi(w)}{(1 + w^2)^{1+\theta}} \leq \sup_{w \leq w_0} \frac{|A_{m,A}^*(\phi; w)| - \phi(w)}{(1 + w^2)^{1+\theta}} + \sup_{w \geq w_0} \frac{|A_{m,A}^*(\phi; w)| - \phi(w)}{(1 + z^2)^{1+\theta}} \leq \|A_{m,A}^*(\phi; w)| - \phi(w)\|_{C[0,\infty]} + \|\phi\|_{C[1, w_0]} \sup_{w \geq w_0} \frac{|A_{m,A}^*(1 + z^2; w)|}{(1 + w^2)^{1+\theta}} + \sup_{w \geq w_0} \frac{|\phi(w)|}{(1 + w^2)^{1+\theta}}$$

$$= I_1 + I_2 + I_3 \text{ (say).} \tag{14}$$

Since $|\phi(w)| \leq \|\phi\|_{1+w^2}(1 + \omega^2)$, we get

$$I_3 = \sup_{w \geq w_0} \|\phi\|_{1+w^2}(1 + \omega^2) \leq \frac{\|\phi\|_{1+w^2}}{(1 + \omega^2)^{1+\theta}} \leq \frac{\|\phi\|_{1+w^2}}{(1 + \omega^2)^{1+\theta}}.$$

For an arbitrary real number $\epsilon > 0$, in view of Theorem 1, there exists $m_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfying

$$I_2 < \frac{1}{(1 + \omega^2)^{1+\theta}} \frac{\|\phi\|_{1+w^2}}{(1 + w^2)^{1+\theta}} \left(1 + w^2 + \frac{\epsilon}{3 \|\phi\|_{1+w^2}} \right) \text{ for all } m_1 \geq m,$$

$$< \frac{\|\phi\|_{1+w^2}}{(1 + w^2)^{1+\theta}} + \frac{\epsilon}{3}, \text{ for all } m_1 \geq m.$$

This implies that

$$I_2 + I_3 < 2 \frac{\|\phi\|_{1+w^2}}{(1 + w^2)^{1+\theta}} + \frac{\epsilon}{3}.$$

For any sufficiently large number $w_0$, we have $\|\phi\|_{1+w^2} < \frac{\epsilon}{3}.$

$$I_2 + I_3 < 2 \frac{\epsilon}{3}, \text{ for all } m_1 \geq m.$$

In the light of Theorem 9 and for any $m_2 > m$, one has

$$I_1 = \|A_{m,A}^*(\phi; w) - \phi\|_{C[0,\infty]} < \frac{\epsilon}{3} \text{ for all } m_2 \geq m.$$

Take $m_3 = \max(m_1, m_2)$ and taking (14) by values of $I_1, I_2, I_3$ we easily get

$$\sup_{w \in [0, \infty)} \frac{|A_{m,A}^*(\phi; w)| - \phi(w)}{(1 + w^2)^{1+\theta}} < \epsilon.$$

Thus, the proof of Theorem 10 is completed. \[\square\]

4. $q$-Density and $q$-statistical convergence

Recently, the $q$-analog of density and statistical convergence are studied in [2]. Let $E \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ (the set of natural numbers). Then the $q$-density is defined by

$$\delta_q(E) = \delta_{C^q(E)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \inf_{n \in E} (C^q(E))_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \inf_{k \in E} \sum_{|k|} q^{k-1}, \quad q \geq 1.$$
where $C^1(q) = (c_{nk}^1(q^k))_{n,k=0}^\infty$ is the $q$-Cesàro matrix (see [1], [2]) defined by

$$c_{nk}^1(q^k) = \begin{cases} \frac{q^k}{|n+1|} & \text{if } k \leq n, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

which is regular for $q \geq 1$, where the $q$-integer ($q > 0$) of any positive integer $n$ is defined by

$$[n] = [n]_q = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - q^n}{1 - q} & q \neq 1, \\ n & q = 1. \end{cases}$$

A sequence $\eta = (\eta_k)$ is said to be $q$-statistically convergent to the number $L$ if $\delta_q(L, \varepsilon) = 0$, where $L_\varepsilon = \{k \leq n : |\eta_k - l| \geq \varepsilon\}$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$. That is,

$$\lim_{n} \frac{1}{[n]} \#\{k \leq n : q^{k-1}|\eta_k - l| \geq \varepsilon\} = 0$$

and we write $\text{St}_q - \lim \eta_k = l$.

If $\delta(\mathcal{E}) = 0$ for an infinite set $\mathcal{E}$ then $\delta_q(\mathcal{E}) = 0$, hence statistical convergence [14] implies $q$-statistical convergence but not conversely (c.f. [2, Example 15]).

**Theorem 11.** For $\phi \in C^{k+\lambda}_{1+2^\lambda,1+\lambda}(0, \infty)$, we have

$$\text{St}_q - \lim m \|A^*_m,\alpha(\phi; w) - \phi\|_{1+w^2} = 0, \text{ for all } \lambda > 0.$$  

**Proof.** For $\lambda = 0$, it is easy to get that

$$\text{St}_q - \lim m \|A^*_m,\alpha(e_i; w) - e_i\|_{1+w^2} = 0, \text{ for } i \in \{0, 1, 2\}.$$  

From Lemma 2, we see that

$$\|A^*_m,\alpha(e_1; w) - w\|_{1+w^2} = \sup_{w \in [0, \infty)} \frac{w}{1+w^2} \left\{ \frac{2}{m}(\alpha - 1) \right\} + \frac{\lambda + 1}{m} \sup_{w \in [0, \infty)} \frac{1}{1+w^2}.$$  

Now, for a given positive $\varepsilon > 0$, let

$$M_1 := \left\{ m : \|A^*_m,\alpha(e_1; w) - w\| \geq \varepsilon \right\},$$

$$M_2 := \left\{ m : \frac{2}{m}(\alpha - 1) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\},$$

$$M_3 := \left\{ m : \frac{\lambda + 1}{m} \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\}.$$
This implies that $M_1 \subseteq M_2 \cup M_3$ which shows that $\delta_q(M_1) \leq \delta_q(M_2) + \delta_q(M_3)$. Hence, we have

$$St_q - \lim_m \|A^*_{m,a}(e_1;w) - w\|_{1+w^2} = 0.$$ 

For $i = 2$ in the view of Lemma 2, we get

$$\|A^*_{m,a}(e_2;w) - w^2\|_{1+w^2} = \sup_{w \in [0,\infty)} \frac{1}{1+w^2} \left| w^2 \left( \frac{4\alpha - 3}{m} \right) + w \left( \frac{2\lambda + 3 + 4\alpha - 4 + 2(\lambda + 3)(\alpha - 1)}{m^2} \right) + \frac{(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2)}{m^2} \right|$$

$$= \frac{4\alpha - 3}{m} \sup_{w \in [0,\infty)} \frac{w}{1+w^2} + \frac{2\lambda + 3}{m^2} \sup_{w \in [0,\infty)} \frac{w}{1+w^2} + \frac{4\alpha - 4 + 2(\lambda + 3)(\alpha - 1)}{m^2} \sup_{w \in [0,\infty)} \frac{1}{1+w^2}.$$

For a given positive $\epsilon > 0$, let

$$T_1 := \left\{ m : \|A^*_{m,a}(e_2;w) - w^2\|_{1+w^2} \geq \epsilon \right\},$$

$$T_2 := \left\{ m : \frac{4\alpha - 3}{m} \geq \frac{\epsilon}{4} \right\},$$

$$T_3 := \left\{ m : \frac{2\lambda + 3}{m} \geq \frac{\epsilon}{4} \right\},$$

$$T_4 := \left\{ m : \frac{4\alpha - 4 + 2(\lambda + 3)(\alpha - 1)}{m^2} \geq \frac{\epsilon}{4} \right\},$$

$$T_5 := \left\{ m : \frac{(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2)}{m^2} \geq \frac{\epsilon}{4} \right\}.$$

Then $T_1 \subseteq T_2 \cup T_3 \cup T_4 \cup T_5$, and we get

$$\delta_q(T_1) \leq \delta_q(T_2) + \delta_q(T_3) + \delta_q(T_4) + \delta_q(T_5).$$

Letting $m \to \infty$, we have

$$St_q - \lim_m \|A^*_{m,a}(e_2;w) - w^2\|_{1+w^2} = 0.$$

This gives the desired proof of Theorem 11. 

**Declarations**

**Conflicts of Interest**

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.
Authors’ contributions
All authors contributed equally to writing this paper. All authors read and approved the manuscript.

Data Availability
No data were used to support this study.

Acknowledgement
The third author is supported by the JADD program (by UPM and UoN).

Funding
No funding was provided for this research.

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