A STANCU TYPE EXTENSION
OF CHENEY AND SHARMA OPERATORS

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Abstract. In this paper, we introduce a Stancu type extension of the well
known Cheney and Sharma operators. We consider a recurrence relation for
the moments of the operators and give a local approximation result via suitable
K-functional. Moreover, we show that each operator preserves the Lipschitz
constant and order of a given Lipschitz continuous function.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Let $\beta$ be a nonnegative real number and consider the following Abel-Jensen
formulas

\begin{equation}
(u + v + m\beta)^m = \sum_{k=0}^{m} \binom{m}{k} u (u + k\beta)^{k-1} [v + (m - k) \beta]^{m-k},
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
(u + v + m\beta)^m = \sum_{k=0}^{m} \binom{m}{k} (u + k\beta)^k v [v + (m - k) \beta]^{m-k-1},
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
(u+v)(u+v+m\beta)^{m-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{m} \binom{m}{k} (u + k\beta)^{k-1} v [v + (m - k) \beta]^{m-k-1},
\end{equation}

where $u, v \in \mathbb{R}$ and $m \geq 1$ (see, e.g., [12]). In [5], Cheney and Sharma
generalized the well-known Bernstein polynomials by taking $\beta \geq 0$, $u = x$ and
$v = 1 - x$, $x \in [0,1]$, and $m = n \in \mathbb{N}$ in (1) and (3) as in the following forms:

\begin{equation}
P_n^\beta (f; x) := (1 + n\beta)^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} x (x + k\beta)^{k-1} [1 - x + (n - k) \beta]^{n-k} f \left( \frac{k}{n} \right)
\end{equation}

and

\begin{equation}
G_n^\beta (f; x) := \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_{n,k}^\beta (x) f \left( \frac{k}{n} \right),
\end{equation}

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where
\[ P_{\beta n,k}^\beta (x) := \frac{\binom{n}{k} x^{(x+k\beta)^{k-1}(1-x)(1-x+(n-k)\beta)}^{n-k-1}}{(1+n\beta)^{n-1}} \]

for \( f \in C[0,1] \), the space of real valued, continuous functions on \([0,1]\). Denoting
\[ e_v(t) := t^v, \ t \in [0,1], \ v = 0,1,2,\cdots, \]
it is obvious that
\[ G_\beta^0 (e_0; x) = 1. \]

Moreover, from [10], we have
\[ G_\beta^n (e_1; x) = x. \]

Since \( \beta \geq 0 \), these operators are linear and positive and called as Bernstein type Cheney and Sharma operators. In [5], using the reduction formula
\[ S(k,n,x,y) = xS(k-1,n,x,y) + n\beta S(k,n-1,x+\beta,y), \]
where \( S \) is given by
\[ S(k,n,x,y) := \sum_{v=0}^{n} \binom{n}{v} (x+y\beta)^{v+k-1} (y+(n-v)\beta)^{n-v}, \]
the authors proved uniform convergence of each sequence of operators \( P_{\beta n}^\beta (f) \) and \( G_\beta^n (f) \) to \( f \) on \([0,1]\) by taking \( \beta \) as a sequence of nonnegative real numbers satisfying \( \beta = o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \), \( n \to \infty \) in [4] and [5] (see [5, Lemma 1], also, [1, pp. 322-326]). Some works concerning these operators are [10], [6], [12], [11], [13], [14] and [2]. It is obvious that \( P_{\beta n}^0 = G_\beta^n = B_n \), where \( B_n \) is the \( n \)-th Bernstein operator.

In [8], Stancu constructed the following Bernstein type linear positive operators
\[ L_{n,r} (f;x) := \sum_{k=0}^{n-r} P_{n-r,k} (x) \left( (1-x) f \left( \frac{k}{n} \right) + x f \left( \frac{k+r}{n} \right) \right), \]
for \( f \in C[0,1] \), where \( P_{n,k} (x) := \binom{n}{k} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \), \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), \( r \) is a non-negative integer parameter with \( n > 2r \) (see, also, [9]).

In [15], Yang, Xiong and Cao extended the operators \( L_{n,r} \) given by [10] to the multivariate setting on a simplex and called them as multivariate Stancu operators. In the work, using elementary method, the authors proved that the multivariate Stancu operators preserves Lipschitz property of the operand. In [4], Bustamante and Quesada gave an asymptotic property for Stancu operators \( L_{n,r} \) related to Voronovskaja-type formula.

In the present paper, we consider Stancu operators \( L_{n,r} \) in the basis of the Bernstein type Cheney and Sharma operators \( G_\beta^n \) given by [5]. For this purpose, we consider
\[ L_{n,r}^\beta (f;x) := \sum_{k=0}^{n-r} P_{n-r,k}^\beta (x) \left( (1-x) f \left( \frac{k}{n} \right) + x f \left( \frac{k+r}{n} \right) \right), \]
for $f \in C[0,1]$ and $r$ is a non-negative integer parameter with $n > 2r$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where $P_{n-r,k}^\beta$ is given by (6) with $n-r$ in places of $n$. We shall call these operators as Stancu type extension of Cheney and Sharma operators. For the calculation of moments, we use the same recurrence relationship which is obtained from another quantity that is slightly different from (9). Namely, the quantity (9) is closely related to (1), whereas the quantity that we shall use is related with (3). We study local approximation with the help of suitable $K-$functional, and show the preservation of Lipschitz’ constant and order of a Lipschitz continuous function by $L_{n,r}^\beta$. To get approximation results, as in [5], we take $\beta$, as a sequence of positive real numbers such that $\beta = o(\frac{1}{n})$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$). It is obvious that $L_{n,r}^0$ reduces to the Stancu operator $L_{n,r}$ given by (10) and $L_{n,0}^\beta$ reduces to the Cheney and Sharma operator (5).

2. AUXILIARY RESULTS

Using the similar technique of [5], we consider the following quantity $T(k,n,x,y)$ to get the subsequent recurrence relationship.

**Lemma 2.1.** Let $x,y \in [0,1]$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $k = 0,1,...,n$, and

\begin{equation}
T(k,n,x,y) := \sum_{v=0}^{n} \binom{n}{v} (x + v\beta)^v (y + (n - v)\beta)^{n-v-1}.
\end{equation}

Then one has

\begin{equation}
T(k,n,x,y) = xT(k-1,n,x,y) + n\beta T(k,n-1,x+\beta,y).
\end{equation}

Namely, $T$ satisfies the same reduction formula that (9) holds.

**Proof.** Direct calculation gives the result. \qed

**Conclusion 2.1.** For the quantity (12), one has the following results:

(i) From (3), with $u = x$, $v = y$ and $m = n$, it readily follows that

\[ xyT(0,n,x,y) = (x+y)(x+y+n\beta)^{n-1}. \]

(ii) From (2), with $u = x$, $v = y$ and $m = n$, it holds

\[ yT(1,n,x,y) = (x+y+n\beta)^n. \]

(iii) Recursive application of the formula (13) gives that

\[ T(2,n,x,y) = \sum_{v=0}^{n} \binom{n}{v} v! (x + v\beta) \beta^v T(1,n-v,x+v\beta,y). \]

Moreover, as in [5], using the fact

\[ v! = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-s}s^v ds \]
and the binomial formula, one gets

\[ yT(2, n, x, y) = \int_0^\infty e^{-s} \left[ x (x+y+n\beta+s\beta)^n + ns\beta^2 (x+y+n\beta+s\beta)^{n-1} \right] ds. \]

Below, making use of (12) and (13), we give \( G^\beta_n(e^2; x) \).

**Lemma 2.2.** For every \( x \in [0, 1] \), \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), one has

\[ G^\beta_n(e^2; x) = \frac{n-1}{n} \left\{ x (x+2\beta) A_n + x (n-2) \beta^2 B_n \right\} + \frac{e}{n}, \]

where

\[ A_n = \frac{1}{(1+n\beta)} \int_0^\infty e^{-s} \left( 1 + \frac{s\beta}{1+n\beta} \right)^{n-1} ds, \]

and

\[ B_n = \frac{1}{(1+n\beta)^2} \int_0^\infty se^{-s} \left( 1 + \frac{s\beta}{1+n\beta} \right)^{n-2} ds. \]

**Proof.** It is easy to see that

\[ G^\beta_n(e^2; x) = \frac{n-1}{n} \frac{x(1-x)}{(1+n\beta)^{n+1}} T(2, n-2, x+2\beta, 1-x) + \frac{e}{n}. \]

Using (14), \( G^\beta_n(e^2; x) \) can be represented as

\[ G^\beta_n(e^2; x) = \frac{n-1}{n} \int_0^\infty e^{-s} \left[ (x+2\beta) (1+n\beta+s\beta)^n + (n-2) \beta^2 (1+n\beta+s\beta)^{n-3} \right] ds + \frac{e}{n}, \]

where \( A_n \) and \( B_n \) are given by (15) and (16), respectively.

Now, we need to evaluate the limits \( \lim_{n \to \infty} A_n \) and \( \lim_{n \to \infty} B_n \), when \( \beta = o(\frac{1}{n}) \).

**Lemma 2.3.** Let \( \beta \) be a sequence of positive real numbers such that \( \beta = o(\frac{1}{n}) \). Then we have

\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} A_n = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} B_n = 1. \]

**Proof.** From (15), writing \( A_{n+2} \) and making change of variable \( u = \frac{s\beta}{1+n\beta} \) we have

\[ A_{n+2} = \frac{1}{\beta} \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{(1+(n+2)\beta)}{u}} (1+u)^n du. \]
As in [9], using the inequalities

\begin{equation}
(17) \quad e^{nu}(1 - nu^2) \leq (1 + u)^n \leq e^{nu}
\end{equation}

it follows that

\[ \frac{1}{1+2\beta} - \frac{2n\beta^2}{(1+2\beta)^2} \leq A_{n+2} \leq \frac{1}{1+2\beta}. \]

Similarly, from (16), for $B_{n+3}$ we get

\[ B_{n+3} = \frac{1}{\beta^2} \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{(1+(n+3)\beta)}{\beta}} u (1 + u)^n \, du. \]

In view of (17), we obtain

\[ \frac{1}{(1+3\beta)^2} - \frac{6n\beta^2}{(1+3\beta)^4} \leq B_{n+3} \leq \frac{1}{1+3\beta^2}. \]

Hence, using the fact $\beta = \beta_n > 0$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) satisfying $\lim_{n \to \infty} n\beta_n = 0$, we conclude that $\lim_{n \to \infty} A_n = 1$ and $\lim_{n \to \infty} B_n = 1$.

3. APPROXIMATION PROPERTIES OF THE STANCU TYPE EXTENSION OF CHENEY AND SHARMA OPERATORS

In this section, we study some approximation properties of the Stancu type extension of Cheney and Sharma operators $L_{n,r}^\beta$ given by (11). The moments of the operators can be expressed in terms of the moments of the Cheney and Sharma operators $G_{n}^\beta$. Namely, we have

**Lemma 3.1.** For every $x \in [0,1]$, $n > 2r$, $r \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

\begin{align*}
L_{n,r}^\beta(e_0; x) &= 1, \\
L_{n,r}^\beta(e_1; x) &= x, \\
L_{n,r}^\beta(e_2; x) &= \frac{(n-r)(n-r-1)}{n^2} \left\{ x (x + 2\beta) A_{n-r} + x(n-r-2)\beta^2 B_{n-r} \right\} \\
&\quad + \frac{\beta}{n} \left\{ (n-r)(1+2xr) + r^2 \right\},
\end{align*}

where $A_{n-r}$ and $B_{n-r}$ are given by (15) and (16), respectively.

**Proof.** Taking [5], [7], [8], [11] and Lemma 2.2 into consideration, we get

\begin{align*}
L_{n,r}^\beta(e_0; x) &= G_{n-r}^\beta(e_0; x) = 1, \\
L_{n,r}^\beta(e_1; x) &= \frac{n-r}{n} G_{n-r}^\beta(e_1; x) + \frac{r}{n} G_{n-r}^\beta(e_0; x) = (1 - \frac{r}{n}) x + \frac{r}{n} x = x, \\
L_{n,r}^\beta(e_2; x) &= \left( \frac{n-r}{n} \right)^2 G_{n-r}^\beta(e_2; x) + 2xr \frac{n-r}{n} G_{n-r}^\beta(e_1; x) + \frac{\beta^2}{n} G_{n-r}^\beta(e_0; x) \\
&= \frac{(n-r)(n-r-1)}{n^2} \left\{ x (x + 2\beta) A_{n-r} + x(n-r-2)\beta^2 B_{n-r} \right\} \\
&\quad + \frac{\beta}{n} \left\{ (n-r)(1+2xr) + r^2 \right\},
\end{align*}

where $A_{n-r}$ and $B_{n-r}$ are given by (15) and (16).

Thus, from Lemma 3.1 one easily obtains the following result.
COROLLARY 3.1. For every \( x \in [0, 1] \), \( n > 2r \), \( r \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \), \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), we have \( L_{n,r}^\beta ((e_1 - x) ; x) = 0 \),
\[
L_{n,r}^\beta ((e_1 - x)^2 ; x) = \left( \frac{n-r}{n} \right)^2 \frac{n-r-1}{n-r} \left\{ x (x + 2\beta) A_{n-r} + x (n-r-2) \beta^2 B_{n-r} \right\} + 2x^2 r(n-r) + x^2\frac{n}{n^2} \]
\[=: \delta_n (x).\]

Let us denote the uniform norm on \( C[0, 1] \) by \( \| \cdot \| \). It is not difficult to show that the operators \( L_{n,r}^\beta \) are bounded from \( C[0, 1] \) onto itself:

**Lemma 3.2.** For every \( f \in C[0, 1] \) we have \( \| L_{n,r}^\beta (f) \| \leq \| f \| \).

**Proof.**
\[
\left| L_{n,r}^\beta (f; x) \right| = \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-r} P_{n-r,k}^\beta (x) \left( (1 - x) f \left( \frac{k}{n} \right) + x f \left( \frac{k+r}{n} \right) \right) \right| \\
\leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-r} L_{n-r,k}^\beta (x) \left| (1 - x) f \left( \frac{k}{n} \right) + x f \left( \frac{k+r}{n} \right) \right| \\
\leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-r} P_{n-r,k}^\beta (x) \left\{ (1 - x) \left| f \left( \frac{k}{n} \right) \right| + x \left| f \left( \frac{k+r}{n} \right) \right| \right\} \\
\leq \| f \| \sum_{k=0}^{n-r} P_{n-r,k}^\beta (x) \{ 1 - x + x \} \\
= \| f \|. 
\]

Recall that the Peetre \( K \)-functional is defined as
\[
K_2 (f, \delta) = \inf \left\{ \| f - g \| + \delta \| g'' \| : g \in W^2 \right\},
\]
where \( \delta > 0 \), \( W^2 := \{ g \in C[0, 1] : g', g'' \in C[0, 1] \} \). From p.177, Theorem 2.4 of [7], there is a positive constant \( C > 0 \) such that
\[
K_2 (f, \delta) \leq C \omega_2 \left( f, \sqrt{\delta} \right),
\]
where
\[
\omega_2 (f, \delta) = \sup_{0 \leq h \leq \delta} \sup_{x+2h \in [0,1]} |f(x+2h) - 2f(x+h) + f(x)|
\]
is the second order modulus of smoothness of \( f \in C[0, 1] \).

**Theorem 3.1.** Let \( f \in C[0, 1] \), \( x \in [0, 1] \), \( n > 2r \), \( r \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \), \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), and \( \beta \) be a sequence of positive real numbers such that \( \beta = o \left( \frac{1}{n} \right) \). Then
\[
\left| L_{n,r}^\beta (f; x) - f (x) \right| \leq C \omega_2 \left( f, \sqrt{\delta_{n,r} (x)} \right),
\]
where \( \delta_{n,r} (x) \) is the same as in Corollary 3.1 and \( C \) is a positive constant.
Proof. For any function $g \in W^2$ and $x, t \in [0, 1]$, the Taylor formula gives that

$$g(t) = g(x) + g'(x)(t-x) + \int_x^t (t-y)g''(y) \, dy.$$  

Applying $L^\beta_{n,r}$ on both sides of the above formula, linearity and Lemma 3.1 give that

$$\left| L^\beta_{n,r}(g; x) - g(x) \right| \leq \|g''\| L^\beta_{n,r} \left( \int_x^t |t-y| \, dy; x \right) \leq \|g''\| \delta_{n,r}(x).$$

Therefore,

$$\left| L^\beta_{n,r}(f; x) - f(x) \right| \leq \left| L^\beta_{n,r} (f-g; x) - (f-g)(x) \right| + \left| L^\beta_{n,r} (g; x) - g(x) \right| \leq 2\|f-g\| + \|g''\| \delta_{n,r}(x).$$

Passing to the infimum over all $g \in W^2$ and taking (18) into consideration, we obtain

$$\left| L^\beta_{n,r} (f; x) - f(x) \right| \leq 2K_2(f, \delta_{n,r}(x)) \leq C\omega_2 \left( f, \sqrt{\delta_{n,r}(x)} \right),$$

which completes the proof. □

Next result provides the property of the preservation of Lipschitz’ constant and order of a Lipschitz continuous function by each $L^\beta_{n,r}$. The same result for the Bernstein polynomials was proved by Brown, Elliott and Paget [3], also, for the Cheney and Sharma operators $G^\beta_n$ was obtained in [2] and for the multivariate Stancu operators was proved in [15].

Recall that the class $\text{Lip}_M(\alpha, [0, 1])$ and the convexity of $f \in C[0, 1]$ are defined, respectively, as

$$\text{Lip}_M(\alpha, [0, 1]) := \{ f \in C[0, 1] : |f(x) - f(y)| \leq M |x - y|^\alpha \ \forall x, y \in [0, 1], \ 0 < \alpha \leq 1 \}$$

and

$$f \text{ is convex } \iff f \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k x_k \right) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k f(x_k), \ \forall x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n \in [0, 1],$$

where $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n \geq 0$ satisfying $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n = 1$.

Theorem 3.2. Let $f \in \text{Lip}_M(\alpha, [0, 1])$. Then $L^\beta_{n,r}(f) \in \text{Lip}_M(\alpha, [0, 1])$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof. Assume that $x, y \in [0, 1]$ satisfy $y \geq x$. Following similar steps used in [2], from (11) and (3) $L^\beta_{n,r}(f; y)$ can be written as
Thus, subtracting (20) from (19) we get
\[
L_{n,r}^\beta (f; y) = \frac{1}{(1+(n-r)\beta)^{n-r-k}} \times \\
\times \sum_{j=0}^{n-r} \sum_{k=0}^{j} \binom{n-r}{j} \binom{j}{k} x (x + k\beta)^{k-1} (y - x) \left[ y - x + (j - k) \beta \right]^{j-k-1} \\
\times (1 - y) \left[ 1 - y + (n - r - j) \beta \right]^{n-r-j-1} \\
\times \left\{ (1 - y) f \left( \frac{k}{n} \right) + y f \left( \frac{k+r}{n} \right) \right\}.
\]

Changing the order of the summations and letting \( j - k = l \) in the result, we obtain
\[
(19)
L_{n,r}^\beta (f; y) = \frac{1}{(1+(n-r)\beta)^{n-r-k}} \times \\
\times \sum_{k=0}^{n-r-k} \sum_{l=0}^{(n-r)!} \frac{(n-r)!}{k!l!(n-r-k-l)!} x (x + k\beta)^{k-1} (y - x) \left[ y - x + l\beta \right]^{l-1} \\
\times (1 - y) \left[ 1 - y + (n - r - k - l) \beta \right]^{n-r-k-l-1} \\
\times \left\{ (1 - y) f \left( \frac{k+l}{n} \right) + y f \left( \frac{k+l+r}{n} \right) \right\}.
\]

Now, consider the case \( L_{n,r}^\beta (f; x) \). Taking \( u = y - x \), \( v = 1 - y \) and \( m = n - r - k \) in [3], we can write \( L_{n,r}^\beta (f; x) \) as
\[
(20)
L_{n,r}^\beta (f; x) = \frac{1}{(1+(n-r)\beta)^{n-r-k}} \times \\
\times \sum_{k=0}^{n-r-k} \sum_{l=0}^{(n-r)!} \frac{(n-r)!}{k!l!(n-r-k-l)!} x (x + k\beta)^{k-1} (y - x) \left[ y - x + l\beta \right]^{l-1} \\
\times (1 - y) \left[ 1 - y + (n - r - k - l) \beta \right]^{n-r-k-l-1} \\
\times \left\{ (1 - x) f \left( \frac{k}{n} \right) + xf \left( \frac{k+r}{n} \right) \right\}.
\]

Thus, subtracting (20) from (19) we get
\[
L_{n,r}^\beta (f; y) - L_{n,r}^\beta (f; x) = \frac{1}{(1+(n-r)\beta)^{n-r-k}} \times \\
\times \sum_{k=0}^{n-r-k} \sum_{l=0}^{(n-r)!} \frac{(n-r)!}{k!l!(n-r-k-l)!} x (x + k\beta)^{k-1} (y - x) \left[ y - x + l\beta \right]^{l-1} \\
\times (1 - y) \left[ 1 - y + (n - r - k - l) \beta \right]^{n-r-k-l-1} \\
\times \left\{ (1 - y) f \left( \frac{k+l}{n} \right) + y f \left( \frac{k+l+r}{n} \right) - (1 - x) f \left( \frac{k}{n} \right) - x f \left( \frac{k+r}{n} \right) \right\}.
\]
Adding and dropping the terms \( y \frac{f(k)}{n} \) and \( x \frac{f(k+r)}{n} \), the above formula takes to the following form:

\[
L_{n,r}^\beta \left( f; y \right) - L_{n,r}^\beta \left( f; x \right) = \\
= \frac{1}{(1+(n-r)\beta)^{n-r-k}} \times \\
\sum_{k=0}^{n-r} \sum_{l=0}^{n-r-k} \frac{\binom{n-r}{l}}{k!l!} x \left( x + k\beta \right)^{k-1} (y - x) [y - x + l\beta]^{l-1} \\
x (1-y) \left[ 1 + y + (n - r - k - l) \beta \right]^{n-r-k-l-1} \\
\times \left\{ (1-y) \left| f \left( \frac{k+l}{n} \right) - f \left( \frac{x}{n} \right) \right| + x \left| f \left( \frac{k+l+r}{n} \right) - f \left( \frac{k+r}{n} \right) \right| \\
+ (y-x) \left| f \left( \frac{k+l+r}{n} \right) - f \left( \frac{x}{n} \right) \right| \right\}.
\]

Therefore, taking the absolute values of both sides of the last formula, and using the hypothesis that \( f \in \text{Lip}_M (\alpha, [0,1]) \) in the result, we get

\[
\left| L_{n,r}^\beta \left( f; y \right) - L_{n,r}^\beta \left( f; x \right) \right| \leq \\
\leq \frac{1}{(1+(n-r)\beta)^{n-r-k}} \times \\
\sum_{k=0}^{n-r} \sum_{l=0}^{n-r-k} \frac{\binom{n-r}{l}}{k!l!} x \left( x + k\beta \right)^{k-1} (y - x) [y - x + l\beta]^{l-1} \\
x (1-y) \left[ 1 + y + (n - r - k - l) \beta \right]^{n-r-k-l-1} \\
\times \left\{ (1-y) \left| f \left( \frac{k+l}{n} \right) - f \left( \frac{x}{n} \right) \right| + x \left| f \left( \frac{k+l+r}{n} \right) - f \left( \frac{k+r}{n} \right) \right| \\
+ (y-x) \left| f \left( \frac{k+l+r}{n} \right) - f \left( \frac{x}{n} \right) \right| \right\} \\
\leq \frac{M}{(1+(n-r)\beta)^{n-r-k}} \times \\
\sum_{k=0}^{n-r} \sum_{l=0}^{n-r-k} \frac{\binom{n-r}{l}}{k!l!} x \left( x + k\beta \right)^{k-1} (y - x) [y - x + l\beta]^{l-1} \\
x (1-y) \left[ 1 + y + (n - r - k - l) \beta \right]^{n-r-k-l-1} \\
\times \left\{ (1-(y-x)) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^\alpha + (y-x) \left( \frac{1+x}{n} \right)^\alpha \right\}
\]

by the assumption that \( x \leq y \). Changing the order of the summations, the above formula gives that

\[
\left| L_{n,r}^\beta \left( f; y \right) - L_{n,r}^\beta \left( f; x \right) \right| \leq \\
\leq \frac{M}{(1+(n-r)\beta)^{n-r-k}} \sum_{l=0}^{n-r} \binom{n-r}{l} (y-x) [y - x + l\beta]^{l-1} \times \\
\times \left\{ (1-(y-x)) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^\alpha + (y-x) \left( \frac{1+x}{n} \right)^\alpha \right\}
\]

changing the order of the summations, the above formula gives that
× \sum_{k=0}^{n-r-l} \binom{n-r-l}{k} x (x + k\beta)^k \bigl(1 - y\bigr) \bigl[1 - y + (n - r - l - k) \beta\bigr]^{n-r-l-k-1}
\times \Bigl\{ (1 - (y - x)) \left(\frac{l}{n}\right)^\alpha + (y - x) \left(\frac{l+x}{n}\right)^\alpha\Bigr\}.

By taking \(u = x, v = 1 - y\) and \(m = n - r - l\) in [3], this formula can be simplified as

\[
\left| L_{n,r}^\beta (f; y) - L_{n,r}^\beta (f; x) \right| \leq \frac{M}{(1 + (n-r)\beta)^{n-r-2}} \sum_{l=0}^{n-r} \binom{n-r-1}{l} (y - x) [y - x + l\beta]^{l-1} \times 
\times (1 - (y - x)) [1 - (y - x) + (n - r - l) \beta]^{n-r-l-1} 
\times \Bigl\{ (1 - (y - x)) \left(\frac{l}{n}\right)^\alpha + (y - x) \left(\frac{l+x}{n}\right)^\alpha\Bigr\},
\]

Here, taking \(x_1 = \frac{1}{n}, x_2 = \frac{l+x}{n}\), and regarding the nonnegative constants \(\alpha_1, \alpha_2\) as \(\alpha_1 = y - x\) and \(\alpha_2 = 1 - (y - x)\) that satisfy \(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 1\), and using the fact that \(g(t) = t^\alpha, 0 < \alpha \leq 1\), is concave, then the last formula reduces to

\[
\left| L_{n,r}^\beta (f; y) - L_{n,r}^\beta (f; x) \right| \leq \frac{M}{(1 + (n-r)\beta)^{n-r-2}} \sum_{l=0}^{n-r} \binom{n-r-1}{l} (y - x) [y - x + l\beta]^{l-1} \times 
\times (1 - (y - x)) [1 - (y - x) + (n - r - l) \beta]^{n-r-l-1} 
\times \Bigl\{ (1 - (y - x)) \left(\frac{l}{n}\right)^\alpha + (y - x) \left(\frac{l+x}{n}\right)^\alpha\Bigr\},
\]

where \(P_{n-r}^\beta\) is given by [8]. Here, the case \(\alpha = 1\) is obvious. For the case \(0 < \alpha < 1\); application of Hölder’s inequality, with conjugate pairs \(p = \frac{1}{\alpha}\) and \(q = \frac{1}{1-\alpha}\), leads to

\[
\left| L_{n,r}^\beta (f; y) - L_{n,r}^\beta (f; x) \right| \leq \frac{M}{(1 + (n-r)\beta)^{n-r-2}} \sum_{l=0}^{n-r} \binom{n-r-1}{l} (y - x) [y - x + l\beta]^{l-1} \times 
\times (1 - (y - x)) [1 - (y - x) + (n - r - l) \beta]^{n-r-l-1} 
\times \Bigl\{ (1 - (y - x)) \left(\frac{l}{n}\right)^\alpha + (y - x) \left(\frac{l+x}{n}\right)^\alpha\Bigr\},
\]

by Lemma [3.1] which completes this proof. \(\square\)
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