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## On certain GBS-Durrmeyer operators based on $q$ -integers

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**Abstract:** In the present paper we introduce the *GBS* (Generalized Boolean Sum) operators of Durrmeyer type based on  $q$ -integers and the approximation of  $B$ -continuous functions using the above operators is studied. In addition, a uniform convergence theorem is established and the degree of approximation in terms of mixed modulus of continuity is evaluated. The study contains in the last section numerical considerations regarding the constructed operators based on MATLAB algorithms.

**Key words:** Positive linear operator, Durrmeyer-type operators, *GBS* operator,  $B$ -continuous function, mixed modulus of continuity,  $q$ -integers

### 1. Introduction

In [12, 13], Karl Bögel introduced the concepts of  $B$ -continuous and  $B$ -differentiable functions. The *GBS* (Generalized Boolean Sum) operators are used in the uniform approximation of  $B$ -continuous functions. The term *GBS* operators was introduced by Badea et al. in [6]. In recent years, several researchers have made significant contributions in this area of approximation theory [1, 3, 11, 18, 21-24, 27, 29]. In this paper we study the uniform approximation of  $B$ -continuous functions using *GBS* operators of Durrmeyer type based on  $q$ -integers. The notions like *GBS* operators,  $B$ -continuous functions, and mixed modulus of continuity are considered in this section. A Korovkin-type theorem for the approximation of  $B$ -continuous functions using *GBS* operators and a Shisha–Mond-type theorem to estimate the degree of approximation in terms of mixed modulus of continuity are also presented.

Let  $I$  and  $J$  be compact real intervals and  $A = I \times J$ . A function  $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a  $B$ -continuous function at  $(x_0, y_0) \in A$  if

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} \Delta_{x,y} f[x_0, y_0; x, y] = 0,$$

where

$$\Delta_{x,y} f[x_0, y_0; x, y] = f(x, y) - f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y) + f(x_0, y_0).$$

The set of  $B$ -continuous functions in  $A$  is denoted by  $C_b(A)$ .

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The function  $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is  $B$ -bounded on  $A$  if there exists a constant  $M > 0$  such that

$$|\Delta_{x,y}f[s, t; x, y]| < M$$

holds for all  $(x, y), (s, t) \in A$ . Throughout this paper,  $B_b(A)$  denotes all  $B$ -bounded functions on  $A$ , equipped with the norm  $\|f\|_B = \sup_{(x,y),(s,t) \in A} |\Delta_{x,y}f[s, t; x, y]|$ . Let  $B(A), C(A)$  be the space of all bounded functions and the space of all continuous functions endowed with the sup-norm  $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ .

A function  $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is  $B$ -differentiable function at  $(x_0, y_0) \in A$  if the limit

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} \frac{\Delta_{x,y}f[x_0, y_0; x, y]}{(x - x_0)(y - y_0)}$$

exists and is finite. The limit is the  $B$ -derivative of  $f$  at the point  $(x_0, y_0)$  and is denoted by  $D_B f(x_0, y_0)$ . The space of all  $B$ -differentiable functions is denoted by  $D_b(A)$ .

The function  $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is uniform  $B$ -continuous on  $A$  if and only if for any  $\epsilon > 0$  there exists  $\delta = \delta(\epsilon) > 0$  such that for each  $(x, y), (s, t) \in A$  satisfying  $\max\{|x - s|, |y - t|\} < \delta$  hence

$$|\Delta_{x,y}f[s, t; x, y]| < \epsilon. \tag{1}$$

Clearly, if  $f$  is uniform  $B$ -continuous on  $A$  then  $f \in C_b(A)$ .

Let  $\mathbb{R}^A = \{f \mid f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$  and  $L : \mathbb{R}^A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^A$  be a bivariate linear positive operator. If  $f \in \mathbb{R}^A, (x, y) \in A$ , the bivariate operator  $U : \mathbb{R}^A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^A$  defined as

$$U(f; x, y) = L[f(\cdot, y) + f(x, \cdot) - f(\cdot, \cdot)](x, y) \tag{2}$$

is called the  $GBS$  operator associated with  $L$ .

Badea et al. in [5] established the following Korovkin-type result to approximate  $B$ -continuous functions using  $GBS$  operators.

**Theorem 1.1** *Let  $(L_{m,n})_{m,n \in \mathbb{N}}, L_{m,n} : C_b(A) \rightarrow B(A)$  be a sequence of bivariate linear positive operators,  $U_{m,n}$  be the  $GBS$  operators associated with  $L_{m,n}$ , and  $e_{ij} : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, e_{ij}(x, y) = x^i y^j$  ( $i, j$ -nonnegative integers such that  $0 \leq i + j \leq 2$ ) be the test functions. Suppose that the following relations*

$$(i) \quad L_{m,n}(e_{00}; x, y) = 1,$$

$$(ii) \quad L_{m,n}(e_{10}; x, y) = x + u_{m,n}(x, y),$$

$$(iii) \quad L_{m,n}(e_{01}; x, y) = y + v_{m,n}(x, y),$$

$$(iv) \quad L_{m,n}(e_{20} + e_{02}; x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + w_{m,n}(x, y),$$

hold for all  $(x, y) \in A$  and  $m, n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ . If the sequences  $(u_{m,n}), (v_{m,n}), (w_{m,n})$  converge to zero uniformly on  $A$ , then the sequence  $(U_{m,n}f)$  converges to  $f$  uniformly on  $A$  for all  $f \in C_b(A)$ .

In order to evaluate the approximation degree of  $B$ -continuous functions using  $GBS$  operators, an important tool is the mixed modulus of continuity, for which we will recall the definition.

Let  $\mathbb{R}_+ := [0, \infty)$  and  $f$  be a  $B$ -bounded function on  $A$ . The mixed modulus of continuity of  $f$  is the function  $\omega_{mixed} : \mathbb{R}_+^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  defined as

$$\omega_{mixed}(f; \delta_1, \delta_2) = \sup \{ |\Delta_{x,y}[f; s, t; x, y]| : |s - x| \leq \delta_1, |t - y| < \delta_2 \} \quad (3)$$

for all  $\delta_1, \delta_2 \in \mathbb{R}_+$ ,  $(x, y), (s, t) \in A$ . The properties of mixed modulus of continuity were investigated in [4, 7].

Shisha and Mond [28] established an important result meant to evaluate the approximation degree of continuous and differentiable univariate real valued functions by linear positive operators using the modulus of continuity. Following the ideas from [28], Badea et al. in [7] proved the following Shisha–Mond-type theorem to evaluate the approximation degree for  $B$ -continuous functions using  $GBS$  operators.

**Theorem 1.2** *Let  $L : C_b(A) \rightarrow C_b(A)$  be a bivariate linear positive operator and  $U : C_b(A) \rightarrow C_b(A)$  be the associated  $GBS$  operator. The following inequality*

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x, y) - U(f; x, y)| &\leq |f(x, y)| |1 - L(1; x, y)| + \{L(1; x, y) \\ &+ \delta_1^{-1} \sqrt{L((s-x)^2; x, y)} + \delta_2^{-1} \sqrt{L((t-y)^2; x, y)} \\ &+ \delta_1^{-1} \delta_2^{-1} \sqrt{L((s-x)^2; x, y)L((t-y)^2; x, y)}\} \omega_{mixed}(f; \delta_1, \delta_2) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

holds for all  $f \in C_b(A)$ ,  $(x, y) \in A$ , and  $\delta_1, \delta_2 \in \mathbb{R}_+$ .

Recall that  $\omega_{mixed}(f; 0, 0) = 0$  and  $\omega_{mixed}$  is a  $B$ -continuous function. These properties of mixed modulus of continuity and the inequality (4) make it possible to obtain the uniform convergence for the sequence defined by the  $GBS$  operators to a  $B$ -continuous function.

**Example 1.1** In 1967, Durrmeyer [17] introduced the operators  $D_m : L_1[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  defined for each positive integer  $m$ ,  $f \in L_1[0, 1]$  and  $x \in [0, 1]$  by the formula

$$D_m(f; x) = (m+1) \sum_{k=0}^m p_{m,k}(x) \int_0^1 p_{m,k}(t) f(t) dt, \quad (5)$$

where  $p_{m,k}(x) = \binom{m}{k} x^k (1-x)^{m-k}$  are the Bernstein fundamental polynomials and  $L_1[0, 1]$  is the space of Lebesgue integrable functions. The operators (5) are known as the Durrmeyer operators and were intensively studied by Derriennic in [14].

Let  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$  be real parameters independently on the positive integer  $m$  such that  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \beta$ . In 1969, Stancu [30] introduced the operators  $P_m^{(\alpha, \beta)} : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  defined for any positive integer  $m$ ,  $f \in C[0, 1]$ ,  $x \in [0, 1]$  as follows:

$$P_m^{(\alpha, \beta)}(f; x) = \sum_{k=0}^m p_{m,k}(x) f\left(\frac{k + \alpha}{m + \beta}\right). \quad (6)$$

The operators (6) are known as the Stancu operators and they contain as a particular case the classical Bernstein operators (when  $\alpha = \beta = 0$ ).

Pop and Barbosu [26] introduced the Durrmeyer–Stancu operators  $D_m^{(\alpha, \beta)} : L_1[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  defined as

$$D_m^{(\alpha, \beta)}(f; x) = (m+1) \sum_{k=0}^m p_{m,k}(x) \int_0^1 p_{m,k}(t) f\left(\frac{mt + \alpha}{m + \beta}\right) dt \quad (7)$$

for all positive integer  $m$ ,  $f \in L_1[0, 1]$  and  $x \in [0, 1]$ .

When  $\alpha = \beta = 0$ , the operators (7) reduce to the classical Durrmeyer operators (5).

In 2008, using the method of parametric extensions, Pop and Barbosu [27] introduced the bivariate Durrmeyer–Stancu operators  $D_{m,n}^{(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2)} : L_1([0, 1] \times [0, 1]) \rightarrow C([0, 1] \times [0, 1])$  defined as

$$D_{m,n}^{(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2)}(f; x, y) = (m + 1)(n + 1) \sum_{k=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^n p_{m,k}(x)p_{n,j}(y) \cdot \int_0^1 \int_0^1 p_{m,k}(s)p_{n,j}(t) f\left(\frac{ms + \alpha_1}{m + \beta_1}, \frac{nt + \alpha_2}{n + \beta_2}\right) ds dt \tag{8}$$

for all positive integers  $m, n$ ,  $f \in L_1([0, 1] \times [0, 1])$ ,  $(x, y) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ , where  $\alpha_1, \beta_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \beta_1$ ,  $0 \leq \alpha_2 \leq \beta_2$ .

The *GBS* associated with the operators  $U_{m,n}^{(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2)} : L_1([0, 1] \times [0, 1]) \rightarrow C([0, 1] \times [0, 1])$  was introduced in [27] as follows:

$$U_{m,n}^{(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2)}(f; x, y) = (m + 1)(n + 1) \sum_{k=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^n p_{m,k}(x)p_{n,j}(y) \int_0^1 \int_0^1 p_{m,k}(s)p_{n,j}(t) \cdot \left\{ f\left(\frac{ms + \alpha_1}{m + \beta_1}, y\right) + f\left(x, \frac{nt + \alpha_2}{n + \beta_2}\right) - f\left(\frac{ms + \alpha_1}{m + \beta_1}, \frac{nt + \alpha_2}{n + \beta_2}\right) \right\} ds dt. \tag{9}$$

It was proved that the sequence having the general term (9) converges uniformly to  $f$  on  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ , for each  $f \in C_b([0, 1] \times [0, 1])$  and the rate of convergence in terms of mixed modulus of continuity was evaluated. Note that for  $\alpha_1 = \beta_1 = 0$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \beta_2 = 0$  the operator (9) reduces to the classical *GBS* Durrmeyer operators [9].

Dirik and Demirci [15] obtained important results regarding the approximation in a statistical sense of  $n$ -variate  $B$ -continuous functions, while Karakus and Demirci [20] report results regarding the statistical  $\tau$ -approximation to  $B$ -continuous functions. Barbosu and Muraru investigated in [11] the approximation of  $B$ -continuous functions using  $q$ -*GBS* operators of Bernstein–Schurer–Stancu type. The *GBS* operators associated with the bivariate Chlodowsky–Szász–Charlier-type operators and the bivariate Bernstein–Schurer–Kantorovich were investigated by Agrawal and Ispir [3] and Sidharth et al. [29].

In this study we introduce the *GBS* operators of bivariate Durrmeyer type and some estimates for these operators are obtained in the space of Bögöl continuous functions. The paper has the following structure. Section 2 contains some general results regarding  $q$ -calculus and also the construction of *GBS*-Durrmeyer operators based on  $q$ -integers. The main results of the paper, which consist of some approximation properties of operators, are contained in Section 3. A uniform convergence theorem and an estimation of the degree of approximation in terms of mixed modulus of continuity are proved. Numerical considerations on the present topic are also presented.

## 2. Results regarding $q$ -calculus and *GBS* Durrmeyer operators based on $q$ -integers

In recent decades the applications of  $q$ -calculus have represented an important area of research in approximation theory using linear and positive operators. In the following we will recall some achievements in the topic on the bivariate case.

We mention that [10] was probably the first paper focused on Bernstein bivariate operators. Dogru and Gupta [16] constructed and studied a generalization of Meyer-König and Zeller bivariate operators based on  $q$ -integers. Agratini [2] presented two-dimensional extensions of some approximation processes, expressed by series. Orkcü [25] studied  $q$ -Szász-Mirakjan-Kantorovich operators.

For any real number  $q > 0$ , the  $q$ -integer  $k$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $k \geq 1$  is defined by

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

The  $q$ -factorial and the  $q$ -binomial coefficients are introduced as follows:

$$[k]_q! = \begin{cases} [k]_q [k - 1]_q \dots [1]_q, & k = 1, 2, \dots, \\ 1, & k = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q = \frac{[m]_q!}{[k]_q! [m - k]_q!} \quad (m \geq k \geq 0).$$

The  $q$ -analogue of  $(x - a)^m$  is the polynomial

$$(x - a)_q^m = \begin{cases} (x - a)(x - qa) \dots (x - q^{m-1}a), & \text{if } m > 0, \\ 1, & \text{if } m = 0. \end{cases}$$

The  $q$ -analogue of integration in the interval  $[0, a]$  is defined by

$$\int_0^a f(s) d_q s = (1 - q) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} f(aq^m) q^m, \quad 0 < q < 1.$$

Suppose  $q_1 > 0$ ,  $q_2 > 0$ . The  $q$ -analogue of the double integral on the bivariate interval  $[0, a] \times [0, b]$  is defined as

$$\int_0^a \int_0^b f(s, t) d_{q_1} s d_{q_2} t = (1 - q_1)(1 - q_2) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(aq_1^m, bq_2^n) q_1^m q_2^n, \quad 0 < q_1 < 1, \quad 0 < q_2 < 1.$$

Denote

$$p_{m,k}(q, x) = \begin{bmatrix} m \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q x^k (1 - x)_q^{m-k}.$$

Gupta [19] introduced the  $q$ -Durrmeyer operators as

$$D_{m,q}(f; x) = [m + 1]_q \sum_{k=0}^m q^{-k} p_{m,k}(q; x) \int_0^1 f(s) p_{m,k}(q; qs) d_q s \tag{10}$$

for all positive integer  $m$  and  $f \in C[0, 1]$ .

Let  $I = [0, 1]$ ,  $q_1, q_2 \in (0, 1)$  and  $f \in C(I^2)$ . The parametric extensions of (10) are the operators  $D_{m,q_1}^x, D_{n,q_2}^y : C(I^2) \rightarrow C(I^2)$ , defined for positive integers  $m, n$ ,  $f \in C(I^2)$ ,  $(x, y) \in I^2$  as follows (see [8]):

$$D_{m,q_1}^x(f; x, y) = [m + 1]_{q_1} \sum_{k=0}^m p_{m,k}(q_1; x) \int_0^1 f(s, y) p_{m,k}(q_1; q_1 s) d_{q_1} s, \tag{11}$$

$$D_{n,q_2}^y(f; x, y) = [n + 1]_{q_2} \sum_{j=0}^n p_{n,j}(q_2; y) \int_0^1 f(x, t) p_{n,j}(q_2; q_2 t) d_{q_2} t. \tag{12}$$

**Lemma 2.1** *The operators (11), (12) are linear and positive. They commute on  $C(I^2)$  and their product is the bivariate linear-positive operator  $D_{m,n,q_1,q_2} : C(I^2) \rightarrow C(I^2)$  defined for positive integers  $m, n$ ,  $f \in C(I^2)$ , and  $(x, y) \in I^2$  as*

$$D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}(f; x, y) = [m + 1]_{q_1} [n + 1]_{q_2} \sum_{k=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^n q_1^{-k} q_2^{-j} p_{m,k}(q_1; x) p_{n,j}(q_2; y) \cdot \int_0^1 \int_0^1 f(s, t) p_{m,k}(q_1; q_1 s) p_{n,j}(q_2; q_2 t) d_{q_1} s d_{q_2} t. \tag{13}$$

**Proof** The assertions follow by direct computation taking into account the definitions (11) and (12). □

**Remark 2.1** When  $q_1 = q_2 = 1$ , the operators (13) reduce to the classical Durrmeyer bivariate operators from [9].

We define the GBS operator associated with the operator  $D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}$  as follows:

$$U_{m,n,q_1,q_2}(f; x, y) = D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}(f(\cdot, y) + f(x, \cdot) - f(\cdot, \cdot); x, y), \tag{14}$$

where  $U_{m,n,q_1,q_2}$  is defined from the space  $C_b(I^2)$  on itself and  $f \in C_b(I^2)$ .

**Lemma 2.2** *For positive integers  $m, n$ ,  $f \in \mathbb{R}^I$ , and  $(x, y) \in I$  the following statement*

$$U_{m,n,q_1,q_2}(f; x, y) = [m + 1]_{q_1} [n + 1]_{q_2} \sum_{k=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^n q_1^{-k} q_2^{-j} p_{m,k}(q_1; x) p_{n,j}(q_2; y) \cdot \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \{f(s, y) + f(x, t) - f(s, t)\} p_{m,k}(q_1; q_1 s) p_{n,j}(q_2; q_2 t) d_{q_1} s d_{q_2} t \tag{15}$$

holds.

**Proof** Taking into account the linearity of  $D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}$  and the definitions of parametric extensions  $D_{m,q_1}^x$ ,  $D_{n,q_2}^y$ , from (14) one obtains

$$U_{m,n,q_1,q_2}(f; x, y) = D_{m,q_1}^x(f; x, y) + D_{n,q_2}^y(f; x, y) - D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}(f; x, y).$$

Next one makes use of (11) and (12). □

**Remark 2.2** It can be easily observed that the GBS  $q$ -Durrmeyer operator is the Boolean sum of parametric extensions  $D_{m,q_1}^x$ ,  $D_{n,q_2}^y$ , i.e.

$$U_{m,n,q_1,q_2} = D_{m,q_1}^x \oplus D_{n,q_2}^y = D_{m,q_1}^x + D_{n,q_2}^y - D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}.$$

**3. A convergence theorem for the sequence  $U_{m,n,q_1,q_2}$**

In order to prove some approximation properties of the GBS  $q$ -Durrmeyer operators, we need the following result obtained by Gupta in [19].

**Lemma 3.1** *The univariate  $q$ -Durrmeyer operators (10) verify*

- i)  $D_{m,q}(e_0; x) = 1,$
- ii)  $D_{m,q}(e_1; x) = \frac{1 + qx[m]_q}{[m + 2]_q},$
- iii)  $D_{m,q}(e_2; x) = \frac{q^3x^2[m]_q([m]_q - 1) + (1 + q)^2qx[m]_q + 1 + q}{[m + 3]_q[m + 2]_q}.$

Farther on, we evaluate the images of the test functions by the bivariate  $q$ -Durrmeyer operator  $D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}.$

**Lemma 3.2** *For positive integers  $m, n,$  and  $(x, y) \in I^2$  the operators  $D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}$  verify*

- (i)  $D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}(1; x, y) = 1,$
- (ii)  $D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}(s; x, y) = \frac{1 + q_1x[m]_{q_1}}{[m + 2]_{q_1}},$
- (iii)  $D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}(t; x, y) = \frac{1 + q_2y[n]_{q_2}}{[n + 2]_{q_2}},$
- (iv)  $D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}(st; x, y) = \frac{1 + q_1x[m]_{q_1}}{[m + 2]_{q_1}} \cdot \frac{1 + q_2y[n]_{q_2}}{[n + 2]_{q_2}},$
- (v)  $D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}(s^2; x, y) = \frac{q_1^3x^2[m]_{q_1}([m]_{q_1} - 1) + (1 + q_1)^2q_1x[m]_{q_1} + 1 + q_1}{[m + 3]_{q_1}[m + 2]_{q_1}},$
- (vi)  $D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}(t^2; x, y) = \frac{q_2^3y^2[n]_{q_2}([n]_{q_2} - 1) + (1 + q_2)^2q_2x[n]_{q_2} + 1 + q_2}{[n + 3]_{q_2}[n + 2]_{q_2}}.$

**Corollary 3.1** *The following identities hold true:*

$$D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}((s - x)^2; x, y) = \frac{x^2\{[m]_{q_1}([m]_{q_1} - 1)q_1^3 - 2[m]_{q_1}[m + 3]_{q_1}q_1 + [m + 2]_{q_1}[m + 3]_{q_1}\}}{[m + 2]_{q_1}[m + 3]_{q_1}} + \frac{x\{[m]_{q_1}q_1(1 + q_1)^2 - 2[m + 3]_{q_1}\} + 1 + q_1}{[m + 2]_{q_1}[m + 3]_{q_1}},$$

$$D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}((t - y)^2; x, y) = \frac{y^2\{[n]_{q_2}([n]_{q_2} - 1)q_2^3 - 2[n]_{q_2}[n + 3]_{q_2}q_2 + [n + 2]_{q_2}[n + 3]_{q_2}\}}{[n + 2]_{q_2}[n + 3]_{q_2}} + \frac{y\{[n]_{q_2}q_2(1 + q_2)^2 - 2[n + 3]_{q_2}\} + 1 + q_2}{[n + 2]_{q_2}[n + 3]_{q_2}}.$$

The next result regarding the central moment operators can be obtained.



**Lemma 3.3** Let  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ , and  $q_1, q_2 \in (0, 1)$ . Then

$$i) D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}((s-x)^2; x, y) \leq \frac{2}{[m+2]_{q_1}} \delta_{m,q_1}^2(x),$$

$$ii) D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}((t-y)^2; x, y) \leq \frac{2}{[n+2]_{q_2}} \delta_{n,q_2}^2(y),$$

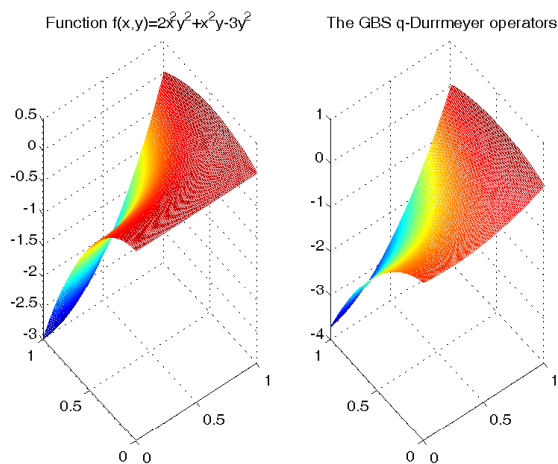
where  $\delta_{m,q_1}^2(x) = \varphi^2(x) + \frac{3}{2[m+2]_{q_1}}$ ,  $\delta_{n,q_2}^2(y) = \varphi^2(y) + \frac{3}{2[n+2]_{q_2}}$ ,  $\varphi^2(x) = x(1-x)$ ,  $x \in [0, 1]$ .

**Theorem 3.1** If  $q_{1m}, q_{2n} \in (0, 1)$  such that  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} q_{1m} = 1$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q_{2n} = 1$ , then the sequence  $(U_{m,n,q_1,q_2} f)$  converges uniformly to  $f$  on  $I^2$ , for each  $f \in C_b(I^2)$ .

**Proof** Applying Lemma 3.2 we get that  $D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(1; x, y) = 1$ ,  $\lim_{m,n \rightarrow \infty} D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(s; x, y) = x$ ,  $\lim_{m,n \rightarrow \infty} D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(t; x, y) = y$ ,  $\lim_{m,n \rightarrow \infty} D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(s^2 + t^2; x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ , uniformly on  $I^2$ . Next one applies Theorem 1.1 and the result is obtained. □

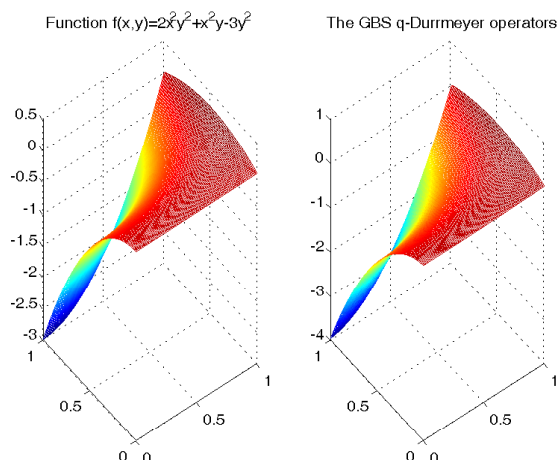
In the next part of this section we will consider some numerical results, which show the rate of convergence of the GBS operator associated with the classical Durrmeyer bivariate operator  $D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}$  to a certain function, using MATLAB algorithms.

**Example 3.1** We consider  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x, y) = 2x^2y^2 + x^2y - 3y^2$ . The convergence of the bivariate  $q$ -Durrmeyer operator to the function  $f$  is illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, respectively, for  $m = n = 40, q_1 = q_2 = 0.6$  and  $m = n = 600, q_1 = q_2 = 0.9$ , respectively. We remark that as the values of  $m$  and  $n$  increase, the error in the approximation of the function by the operator becomes smaller.



**Figure 1.** Approximation process by  $U_{m,n,q_1,q_2}$  for  $m = n = 40$  and  $q_1 = q_2 = 0.6$ .

**Example 3.1** We consider  $f(x, y) = 2x^2y^2 + x^2y - 3y^2$ ,  $m = n = 50$ , and  $q_1 = q_2 = 0.9$ . In the Table we computed the error of approximation for  $U_{m,n,q_1,q_2}$  and  $D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}$  at certain points.



**Figure 2.** Approximation process by  $U_{m,n,q_1,q_2}$  for  $m = n = 600$  and  $q_1 = q_2 = 0.9$ .

**Table.** Error of approximation for  $U_{m,n,q_1,q_2}$  and  $D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}$ .

$(x, y)$	$ U_{m,n,q_1,q_2}(f; x, y) - f(x, y) $	$ D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}(f; x, y) - f(x, y) $
(0, 0)	0.021441576378817	0.036013234514013
(0.8, 0)	0.013884346886559	0.045211880347349
(1, 0)	0.000105774629589	0.081161827530114
(1, 0.2)	0.000097946005677	0.009417677736995
(1, 0.4)	0.000005127145007	0.034705500790987
(1, 0.6)	0.000203444822466	0.051207708053833
(0.4, 0.8)	0.533813793623424	0.576111343867509
(0.6, 0.8)	0.396373758962003	0.457661346082196
(0.8, 0.8)	0.218601496763094	0.252261250109179
(1, 0.8)	0.000497007026698	0.040088944051543
(0, 1)	0.979937914813845	1.040046583201666
(0.2, 1)	0.888576699988353	1.102577828625508
(0.4, 1)	0.744990882469993	1.029703872138851
(0.6, 1)	0.549180462258765	0.821424713741695
(0.8, 1)	0.301145439354669	0.477740353434038
(1, 1)	0.000885813757705	0.001349208784118

From the above results it follows that  $U_{m,n,q_1,q_2}$  converge faster than  $D_{m,n,q_1,q_2}$  to the function  $f(x, y) = 2x^2y^2 + x^2y - 3y^2$  at certain points.

Regarding the rate of convergence, we have the next result.

**Theorem 3.2** Suppose  $q_{1m}, q_{2n} \in (0, 1)$  such that  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} q_{1m} = 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q_{2n} = 1$ . The following inequality

$$|f(x, y) - U_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(f; x, y)| \leq 4\omega_{mixed}(f; \delta_{1m}(x)^{1/2}, \delta_{2n}(y)^{1/2})$$

holds for each  $f \in C_b(I^2)$ ,  $(x, y) \in I^2$ , where

$$\delta_{1m}(x) = \frac{2}{[m+2]_{q_{1m}}} \left( x(1-x) + \frac{3}{2[m+2]_{q_{1m}}} \right),$$

$$\delta_{2n}(y) = \frac{2}{[n+2]_{q_{2n}}} \left( y(1-y) + \frac{3}{2[n+2]_{q_{2n}}} \right).$$

**Proof** Applying Theorem 1.2 one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(x, y) - U_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(f; x, y)| \\ & \leq \left\{ 1 + \delta_1^{-1} \sqrt{D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}((s-x)^2; x, y)} + \delta_2^{-1} \sqrt{D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}((t-y)^2; x, y)} \right. \\ & \left. + \delta_1^{-1} \delta_2^{-1} \sqrt{D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}((s-x)^2; x, y) D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}((t-y)^2; x, y)} \right\} \omega_{mixed}(f; \delta_1, \delta_2) \end{aligned}$$

for all  $f \in C_b(I^2)$ ,  $(x, y) \in I^2$ , and  $\delta_1, \delta_2 \in [0, +\infty)$ .

Considering Lemma 3.3 we obtain the degree of local approximation for  $B$ -continuous functions. □

Let

$$Lip_M(\alpha, \beta) = \{f \in C_b(I^2) : |\Delta_{x,y} f[s, t; x, y]| \leq M|t-x|^\alpha |s-y|^\beta, \text{ for } (s, t), (x, y) \in I^2\}$$

be the Lipschitz class of  $B$ -continuous functions. The next result gives the rate of convergence of the operators  $U_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}$  in terms of the Lipschitz class.

**Theorem 3.3** Let  $q_{1m}, q_{2n} \in (0, 1)$  such that  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} q_{1m} = 1$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q_{2n} = 1$ . If  $f \in Lip_M(\alpha, \beta)$ , then

$$|U_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(f; x, y) - f(x, y)| \leq M(\delta_{1m}(x))^{\alpha/2} (\delta_{2n}(y))^{\beta/2},$$

where  $\delta_{1m}(x)$  and  $\delta_{2n}(y)$  are defined in Theorem 3.2.

**Proof** Using the definition of the operators  $U_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}$  we can write

$$\begin{aligned} U_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(f; x, y) &= D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(f(s, y) + f(x, t) - f(s, t); x, y) \\ &= f(x, y) D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(e_{00}; x, y) - D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(\Delta_{x,y} f[s, t; x, y]; x, y). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} |U_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(f; x, y) - f(x, y)| &\leq D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(|\Delta_{x,y} f[s, t; x, y]|; x, y) \\ &\leq M D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(|t-x|^\alpha |s-y|^\beta; x, y) \\ &\leq M D_{m,q_{1m}}(|t-x|^\alpha; x) D_{n,q_{2n}}(|s-y|^\beta; y). \end{aligned}$$

Applying Hölder's inequality with  $(p, q) = \left(\frac{2}{\alpha}, \frac{2}{2-\alpha}\right)$ , respectively  $(p, q) = \left(\frac{2}{\beta}, \frac{2}{2-\beta}\right)$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} |U_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(f; x, y) - f(x, y)| &\leq M [D_{m,q_{1m}}((t-x)^2; x)]^{\alpha/2} [D_{n,q_{2n}}((s-y)^2; y)]^{\beta/2} \\ &\leq M(\delta_{1m}(x))^{\alpha/2} (\delta_{2n}(y))^{\beta/2}. \end{aligned}$$

□

**Theorem 3.4** Suppose  $q_{1m}, q_{2n} \in (0, 1)$ ,  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} q_{1m} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q_{2n} = 1$ ,  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} q_{1m}^m = a_1 \in [0, 1)$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q_{2n}^n = a_2 \in [0, 1)$ . Let  $f \in D_b(I^2)$  with  $D_B f \in B(I^2)$ . There exists a constant  $M > 0$  such that for each  $(x, y) \in I^2$  we have

$$|U_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(f; x, y) - f(x, y)| \leq \frac{M}{[m]_{q_{1m}}^{1/2} [n]_{q_{2n}}^{1/2}} \left\{ \|D_B f\|_\infty + \omega_{mixed} \left( D_B f; [m]_{q_{1m}}^{1/2}, [n]_{q_{2n}}^{1/2} \right) \right\}.$$

**Proof** Using the linearity of  $D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}$  we obtain

$$|U_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(f; x, y) - f(x, y)| = |D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(\Delta_{x,y} f[s, t; x, y]; x, y)|. \tag{16}$$

Since  $D_B f(s, t) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (s,t)} \frac{\Delta_{x,y} f[s, t; x, y]}{(x-s)(y-t)}$  for  $f \in D_b(I^2)$  with  $D_B f \in B(I^2)$ , it follows

$$\Delta_{x,y} f[s, t; x, y] = (x-s)(y-t) D_B f(\xi, \eta),$$

where  $\xi$  is between  $x$  and  $s$  and  $\eta$  is between  $y$  and  $t$ .

Using the following relation

$$D_B f(\xi, \eta) = \Delta_{x,y} D_B f[\xi, \eta; x, y] + D_B f(\xi, y) + D_B f(x, \eta) - D_B f(x, y),$$

we can write

$$\begin{aligned} |D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(\Delta_{x,y} f[s, t; x, y]; x, y)| &= |D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}((s-x)(t-y) D_B f(\xi, \eta); x, y)| \\ &\leq D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(|s-x||t-y| |\Delta_{x,y} D_B f[\xi, \eta; x, y]|; x, y) \\ &+ D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(|s-x||t-y| (|D_B f(\xi, y)| + |D_B f(x, \eta)| + |D_B f(x, y)|); x, y) \\ &\leq D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(|s-x||t-y| \omega_{mixed}(D_B f; |\xi-x|, |\eta-y|); x, y) \\ &+ 3 \|D_B f\|_\infty D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(|s-x||t-y|; x, y). \end{aligned}$$

The mixed modulus of smoothness  $\omega_{mixed}$  verified

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{mixed}(D_B f; |\xi-x|, |\eta-y|) &\leq \omega_{mixed}(D_B f; |s-x|, |t-y|) \\ &\leq (1 + \delta_m^{-1} |s-x|) (1 + \delta_n^{-1} |t-y|) \omega_{mixed}(D_B f; \delta_m, \delta_n). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} |D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(\Delta_{x,y} f[s, t; x, y]; x, y)| &\leq D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}((|s-x||t-y| + \delta_n^{-1} |s-x||t-y|^2 \\ &+ \delta_m^{-1} |s-x|^2 |t-y| + \delta_m^{-1} \delta_n^{-1} |s-x|^2 |t-y|^2) \omega_{mixed}(D_B f; \delta_m, \delta_n); x, y) \\ &+ 3 \|D_B f\|_\infty D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(|s-x||t-y|; x, y) \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

From the relations (16) and (17) and applying the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |U_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}(f; x, y) - f(x, y)| &\leq \left\{ [D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}((s-x)^2(t-y)^2; x, y)]^{1/2} \right. \\ &+ \delta_n^{-1} [D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}((s-x)^2(t-y)^4; x, y)]^{1/2} + \delta_m^{-1} [D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}((s-x)^4(t-y)^2; x, y)]^{1/2} \\ &+ \delta_m^{-1} \delta_n^{-1} [D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}((s-x)^4(t-y)^4; x, y)]^{1/2} \left. \right\} \omega_{mixed}(D_B f; \delta_m, \delta_n) \\ &+ 3 \|D_B f\|_\infty [D_{m,n,q_{1m},q_{2n}}((s-x)^2(t-y)^2; x, y)]^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

If  $0 < q_m < 1$ ,  $q_m \rightarrow 1$  and  $q_m^m \rightarrow a$ ,  $a \in [0, 1)$  as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ , then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [m]_{q_m} D_{m, q_m}((s-x)^2; x) = 2x(1-x),$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [m]_{q_m}^2 D_{m, q_m}((s-x)^4; x) = 12x^2(1-x)^2.$$

Choosing  $\delta_m = \frac{1}{[m]_{q_m}^{1/2}}$ ,  $\delta_n = \frac{1}{[n]_{q_n}^{1/2}}$  we obtain

$$|U_{m, n, q_1, q_2}(f; x, y) - f(x, y)| = \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{[m]_{q_m}^{1/2}}\right) \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{[n]_{q_n}^{1/2}}\right) \omega_{mixed}(D_B f; [m]_{q_m}^{1/2}, [n]_{q_n}^{1/2})$$

$$+ 3\|D_B f\|_{\infty} \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{[m]_{q_m}^{1/2}}\right) \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{[n]_{q_n}^{1/2}}\right),$$

and the Theorem is proved.  $\square$

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