Kragujevac Journal of Mathematics
Volume 47(3) (2023), Pages 431–443.

# THE FAMILY OF SZÁSZ-DURRMEYER TYPE OPERATORS INVOLVING CHARLIER POLYNOMIALS

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Abstract. In this paper, we consider Szász-Durrmeyer type operators based on Charlier polynomials associated with Srivastava-Gupta operators [17]. For the considered operators, we discuss error of estimation by using first and second order modulus of continuity, Lipchtiz-type space, Ditzian-Totik modulus of smoothness, Voronovskaya type asymptotic formula and weighted modulus of continuity.

## 1. Introduction

For the Charlier polynomials [8], the generating functions are as follows:

$$e^u\left(1-\frac{u}{a}\right)^t=\sum_{j=0}^{\infty}C_j^{[a]}(t)\frac{u^j}{j!}, \tag{1.1}$$

where $C_j^{[a]}(t)=\sum\limits_{r=0}^{j}\binom{j}{r}(-t)_r\frac{1}{a^r}$ and $(j)_0=1$, $(j)_i=j(j+1)(j+2)\cdots(j+i-1)$ for $i\geq 1$.

Suppose $\gamma>0$, the space $C_\gamma[0,\infty):=\left\{g\in C[0,\infty):|g(t)|\leq Me^{\gamma t}\right\}$ for some $M>0$.

In view of Charlier polynomials, Varma and Tasdelen [19] proposed a sequence of linear positive operators for $g\in C_\gamma[0,\infty)$ as follows:

$$L_n(g;x,a)=e^{-1}\left(1-\frac{1}{a}\right)^{(a-1)nx}\sum_{j=0}^{\infty}\frac{C_j^{[a]}(-(a-1)nx)}{j!}g\left(\frac{j}{n}\right), \tag{1.2}$$

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*Key words and phrases.* Charlier polynomials, Srivastava-Gupta operators, modulus of continuity, Ditzian-Totik modulus of smoothness, weighted modulus of continuity.
2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary: 41A25, 41A36
DOI 10.46793/KgJMat2303.431D
*Received*: November 03, 2019.
*Accepted*: September 10, 2020.

where $a > 1$ and $x \in [0, \infty)$. For sufficiently large $a$, if we replace $x$ by $x - \frac{1}{n}$ the above operators reduce to well-known Szász-Mirakyan operators [18].

In [17], Srivastava and Gupta introduced a new family of linear positive operators as follows:

$$G_n^c(g;x) = (n-c)\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} p_{n,j}(x;c)\int_0^{\infty} p_{n+c,j-1}(u;c)du + p_{n,0}(x;c)g(0), \tag{1.3}$$

where $p_{n,j}(x;c) = \frac{(-x)^j}{j!}\phi_{n,c}^{(j)}(x)$ and

$$\phi_{n,c}(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-nx}, & c = 0, \\ (1+cx)^{\frac{-n}{c}}, & c = 1, 2, 3, \ldots \end{cases}$$

For the operators (1.3), they also studied the rate of convergence for the functions of bounded variation. Ispir and Yüksel [10] defined the Bézier varient of the Srivastava-Gupta operators and discussed rate of convergence for the functions of bounded variation. Srivastava-Gupta [17] contains several well-known operators for different values of $c$. Many authors have proposed various forms and modifications of the above operators and studied several local and global approximation results. For more (see [1, 3, 7, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21]).

Motivated from the above stated work, we define a linear positive operators for $g \in C_B[0, \infty)$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g;x) =&(n-c)e^{-1}\left(1-\frac{1}{a}\right)^{(a-1)nx}\left[\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}\frac{C_j^{[a]}(-(a-1)nx)}{j!}\int_0^{\infty} p_{n+c,j-1}(u;c)g(u)du\right. \\ &\left. +C_0^{[a]}g(0)\right]. \end{aligned} \tag{1.4}$$

In above operators, it can easily be seen that if we take $c = 1$, we obtain Szász-Durrmeyer type operators involving Charlier Polynomials which were proposed by Kajla and Agrawal [11] and studied several approximation results like Vorovskaya type asymptotic theorem, local approximation, statistical rate of convergence and functions of bounded variation. For more articles based on Charlier polynomials (see [2, 4]).

The main purpose of this article is to define the operators (1.4) and discuss the approximation results using the first and second order modulus of continuity, Lipschitz-type space, Ditzian-Totik modulus of smoothness, Voronovskaya-type formula and weighted approximation.

## 2. Auxiliary Results

**Lemma 2.1** ([19]). *For the operators $L_n(\cdot; x, a)$, we have*

(i) $L_n(1; x, a) = 1$;
(ii) $L_n(u; x, a) = x + \frac{1}{n}$;

(iii) $L_n(u^2;x,a)=x^2+\frac{x}{n}\left(3+\frac{1}{a-1}\right)+\frac{2}{n^2}$;

(iv) $L_n(u^3;x,a)=x^3+\frac{x^2}{n}\left(6+\frac{3}{a-1}\right)+\frac{x}{n^2}\left(5+\frac{3}{a-1}+\frac{1}{(a-1)^2}\right)+\frac{5}{n^3}$;

(v)

$$L_n(u^4;x,a)=x^4+\frac{x^3}{n}\left(10+\frac{6}{a-1}\right)+\frac{x^2}{n^2}\left(31+\frac{30}{a-1}+\frac{11}{(a-1)^2}\right)+\frac{x}{n^3}\left(37+\frac{31}{a-1}+\frac{20}{(a-1)^2}+\frac{6}{(a-1)^3}\right)+\frac{15}{n^4}.$$

**Lemma 2.2.** *The moments of the operators $G_{n,c}^{[a]}(u^i;x)$, $i=0,1,2,3,4$, are as follows:*

(i) $G_{n,c}^{[a]}(1;x)=1$;

(ii) $G_{n,c}^{[a]}(u;x)=\frac{1}{(n-2c)}(nx+2)$;

(iii) $G_{n,c}^{[a]}(u^2;x)=\frac{1}{(n-2c)(n-3c)}\left(n^2x^2+n\left(6+\frac{1}{a-1}\right)x+7\right)$;

(iv)

$$G_{n,c}^{[a]}(u^3;x)=\frac{1}{(n-2c)(n-3c)(n-4c)}\left(n^3\,x^3+3n^2\left(4+\frac{1}{a-1}\right)x^2+n\left(28+\frac{12}{a-1}+\frac{2}{(a-1)^2}\right)x+34\right);$$

(v)

$$G_{n,c}^{[a]}(u^4;x)=\frac{1}{(n-2c)(n-3c)(n-4c)(n-5c)}\left(n^4x^4+2n^3\left(10+\frac{3}{a-1}\right)x^3+n^2\left(126+\frac{60}{a-1}+\frac{11}{(a-1)^2}\right)x^2+n\left(292+\frac{126}{a-1}+\frac{40}{(a-1)^2}+\frac{6}{(a-1)^3}\right)x+209\right).$$

**Lemma 2.3.** *The central moments for the defined operators:*

(i) $G_{n,c}^{[a]}(u-x;x)=\frac{2}{(n-2c)}(1+cx)$;

(ii) $G_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x)^2;x)=\frac{1}{(n-2c)(n-3c)}\left(c(n+6c)x^2+\left(n\left(2+\frac{1}{a-1}\right)+12c\right)x+7\right)$;

(iii)

$$G_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x)^4;x)=\frac{1}{(n-2c)(n-3c)(n-4c)(n-5c)}\Bigg((3n^2+86cn+126c^2)c^2x^4+\frac{2c(3(2a-1)n^2+4c(43a-28)n+240(a-1)c^2)}{(a-1)}x^3+\frac{(56a^2-100a+47)n^2+2c(91a^2-62a-9)n+840(a-1)^2c^2}{(a-1)^2}x^2+\frac{2(78a^3-171a^2+128a-32)n+680c(a-1)^3}{(a-1)^3}x+209\Bigg).$$

**Lemma 2.4.** *For sufficiently large $n$, we have*

(i) $\lim_{n\to\infty} nG_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x);x) = 2(1+cx)$;

(ii) $\lim_{n\to\infty} nG_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x)^2;x) = x\left(cx+\frac{1}{a-1}+2\right)$;

(iii) $\lim_{n\to\infty} n^2G_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x)^4;x) = x^2\left(3c^2x^2+\frac{3(2a-1)}{(a-1)}x+\frac{56a^2-100a+47}{(a-1)^2}\right)$.

## 3. Main Result

**Theorem 3.1.** *Let $g \in C_\gamma[0,\infty)$ and for sufficiently large $n$ the operators $G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g(u);x)$ converges to $g(x)$ uniformly in each compact subset of $[0,\infty)$.*

*Proof.* From Lemma 2.2, $\lim_{n\to\infty} G_{n,c}^{[a]}(1;x) = 1$, $\lim_{n\to\infty} G_{n,c}^{[a]}(u;x) = x$ and $\lim_{n\to\infty} G_{n,c}^{[a]}(u^2;x) = x^2$. Then by Bohman-Korovokin theorem, $G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g(u);x)$ converges to $g(x)$ uniformly in each compact subset of $[0,\infty)$. □

**Theorem 3.2.** *For $g \in C_\gamma[0,\infty)$ and $g'(x)$, $g''(x)$ exist in $[0,\infty)$, we have*

$$\left[G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g(u);x)-g(x)\right] = 2(1+cx)g'(x)+\frac{x}{2!}\left(cx+\frac{1}{a-1}+2\right)g''(x).$$

*Proof.* From Taylor's expansion, we have

$$g(u) = g(x)+(u-x)g'(x)+\frac{(u-x)^2g''(x)}{2!}+r(u,x)(u-x)^2,$$

where $r(u,x)$ converges to 0 when $u\to x$.

Applying $G_{n,c}^{[a]}(\cdot;x)$ in above expression, we have

$$\begin{aligned} n\left[G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g(u);x)-g(x)\right] =& nG_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x);x)g'(x)+\frac{nG_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x)^2;x)g''(x)}{2!} \\ &+ nG_{n,c}^{[a]}(r(u,x)(u-x)^2;x). \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

Using Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and Lemma 2.4 in last term of above equality, we obtain

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} nG_{n,c}^{[a]}(r(u,x)(u-x)^2;x) = 0. \tag{3.2}$$

From (3.1), using (3.2) and Lemma 2.4, we get the required result. □

Let $C_B[0,\infty)$ be the space of real valued continuous and bounded functions $g$ on $[0,\infty)$, provided with norm

$$\|g\| = \sup_{x\in[0,\infty)} |g(x)|,$$

and Peetre's K-functional for $g\in C_B[0,\infty)$ is given as:

$$K_2(g;\delta) = \inf_{x\in W_\infty^2}\{\|g-h\|+\delta\|h''\|\},\quad \delta>0,$$

where $W^2_\infty[0,\infty) = \{h \in C_B[0,\infty) : h', h'' \in C_B[0,\infty)\}$. Devore and Lorentz [5, Theorem 2.4, page 177], provided relation between Peetre's $K$ functional and second order modulus of continuity as follows:

$$K_2(g;\delta) \leq C\omega_2(g;\sqrt{\delta}), \tag{3.3}$$

and the second order modulus of continuity $\omega_2(g;\sqrt{\delta})$ is given as

$$\omega_2(g;\sqrt{\delta}) = \sup_{0<i\leq\delta}\ \sup_{x\in[0,\infty)} |g(x+2i) - 2g(x+i) + g(x)|.$$

The usual modulus of continuity $\omega(g;\delta)$ for $g \in C_B[0,\infty)$

$$\omega(g;\delta) = \sup_{0<i\leq\delta}\ \sup_{x\in[0,\infty)} |g(x+i) - g(x)|.$$

**Theorem 3.3.** *For $g \in C_B[0,\infty)$ and $a > 1$, we have*

$$\left|G^{[a]}_{n,c}(g(u);x) - g(x)\right| \leq C\omega_2\left(g\sqrt{\delta^a_{n,c}(x)}\right) + \omega\left(g;\left|\frac{2(1+cx)}{(n-2c)}\right|\right),$$

*where $C$ is positive constant and* $\delta^a_{n,c}(x) = \left[G^{[a]}_{n,c}((u-x)^2;x) + \frac{2(1+cx)^2}{(n-2c)^2}\right]$.

*Proof.* We consider an auxiliary operators:

$$\tilde{G}^{[a]}_{n,c}(g(u);x) = G^{[a]}_{n,c}(g(u);x) - g\left(x + \frac{2(1+cx)}{n-2c}\right) + g(x).$$

The Taylor's expansion for the function $h \in W^2_\infty[0,\infty)$ is given as

$$h(u) = h(x) + (u-x)h'(x) + \int_x^u (u-x)h''(u)du.$$

Applying $\tilde{G}^{[a]}_{n,c}(\cdot;x)$ in above expression

$$\tilde{G}^{[a]}_{n,c}(h(u);x) - h(x) = \tilde{G}^{[a]}_{n,c}((u-x);x)h'(x) + \tilde{G}^{[a]}_{n,c}\left(\int_x^u (u-x)h''(u)du;x\right).$$

Since $\tilde{G}^{[a]}_{n,c}(1;x) = 1$, $\tilde{G}^{[a]}_{n,c}(u;x) = x$ and $\tilde{G}^{[a]}_{n,c}(u-x;x) = 0$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\left|\tilde{G}^{[a]}_{n,c}(h(u);x) - h(x)\right| &= \left|\tilde{G}^{[a]}_{n,c}\left(\int_x^u (u-x)h''(u)du;x\right)\right|\\ &\leq \left|G^{[a]}_{n,c}\left(\int_x^u (u-x)h''(u)du;x\right)\right|\\ &\quad + \left|\int_x^{x+\frac{2(1+cx)}{n-2c}} \left(x + \frac{2(1+cx)}{n-2c} - u\right)h''du\right|\end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \left[ G_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x)^2;x) + \frac{2(1+cx)^2}{(n-2c)^2} \right] \|h''\|$$

$$\leq \delta_{n,c}^a(x) \|h''\|. \tag{3.4}$$

Using auxiliary operators we can write

$$\left| G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g(u);x) - g(x) \right| \leq \left| \tilde{G}_{n,c}^{[a]}(g-h;x) - (g-h)(x) \right| + \left| \tilde{G}_{n,c}^{[a]}(h(u);x) - h(x) \right|$$
$$+ \left| g\left( x + \frac{2(1+cx)}{n-2c} \right) - g(x) \right|$$
$$\leq 2|g-h| + \delta_{n,c}^a(x)\|h''\| + \omega\left( g; \frac{2(1+cx)}{n-2c} \right).$$

Taking infimum on the right hand side of the above inequality for $g \in W_\infty^2[0,\infty)$, we have

$$\left| G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g(u);x) - g(x) \right| = 2K_2\left( g; \delta_{n,c}^a(x) \right) + \omega\left( g, \left| \frac{2(1+cx)}{n-2c} \right| \right).$$

From (3.3), we obtain

$$\left| G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g(u);x) - g(x) \right| = C\omega_2\left( g; \sqrt{\delta_{n,c}^a(x)} \right) + \omega\left( g, \left| \frac{2(1+cx)}{n-2c} \right| \right).$$

Hence, the proof. □

In the next theorem, we estimate global rate of convergence by using Ditzian-Totik modulus of smoothness $\omega_{\phi^\alpha}(g;\delta)$ for $g \in C_B[0,\infty)$, $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ and $\phi(x) = \sqrt{x(1+cx)}$ which is defined as:

$$\omega_{\phi^\alpha}(g;\delta) = \sup_{0\leq s\leq\delta} \sup_{x\pm\frac{s\phi^\alpha(x)}{2}\in[0,\infty)} \left| g\left( x + \frac{s\phi^\alpha(x)}{2} \right) - g\left( x - \frac{s\phi^\alpha(x)}{2} \right) \right|,$$

and the Peetre $K$-functional is defined as:

$$K_{\phi^\alpha}(g;\delta) = \inf_{g\in W_\alpha} \left\{ \|g-h\| - \delta \|\phi^\alpha g'\| \right\},$$

where $W_\alpha$ is subspaces of those functions which are locally absolutely continuous on $g \in [0,\infty)$ with the normed $\|\phi^\alpha g'\| \leq \infty$. In [6], there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$C^{-1}\omega_{\phi^\alpha}(g;\delta) \leq K_{\phi^\alpha}(g;\delta) \leq C\omega_{\phi^\alpha}(g;\delta).$$

**Theorem 3.4.** *Suppose $g \in C_B[0,\infty)$ and for sufficiently large $n$, we have*

$$\left| G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g;x) - g(x) \right| \leq C\omega_{\phi^\alpha}\left( g; \frac{\phi^{1-\alpha}(x)}{\sqrt{n}} \right).$$

*Proof.* For $h \in W_\alpha$, we have

$$h(u) = h(x) + \int_x^u h'(t)dt.$$

Applying $G_{n,c}^{[a]}(\cdot;x)$ in the above equality and using Hölder's inequality, we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(h;x)-h(x)\right| \leq & G_{n,c}^{[a]}\left(\int_x^u h'(t)dt;x\right) \\
& \leq \|\phi^\alpha h'\|\, G_{n,c}^{[a]}\left(\int_x^u \frac{dt}{\phi^\alpha(t)};x\right) \\
& \leq \|\phi^\alpha h'\|\, G_{n,c}^{[a]}\left(|u-x|^{1-\alpha}\left|\int_x^u \frac{dt}{\phi(t)}\right|^\alpha;x\right). \qquad (3.5)
\end{aligned}
$$

Let $p(u,x)=\left|\int_x^u \frac{dt}{\phi(t)}\right|$, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
p(u,x) \leq & \left|\int_x^u \frac{dt}{\phi(t)}\right|\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+cx}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+cu}}\right) \\
\leq & \frac{2\,|u-x|}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{u}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+cx}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+cu}}\right) \\
\leq & \frac{2\,|u-x|}{\sqrt{x}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+cx}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+cu}}\right).
\end{aligned}
$$

Since $|a+b|^\alpha \leq |a|^\alpha+|b|^\alpha$, $0\leq\alpha\leq 1$, and from the above inequality, we obtain

$$
\left|\int_x^u \frac{dt}{\phi(t)}\right|^\alpha \leq \frac{2^\alpha|u-x|^\alpha}{x^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}\left(\frac{1}{(1+cx)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}+\frac{1}{(1+cu)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}\right). \qquad (3.6)
$$

From (3.5), (3.6) and using Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we get

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(h;x)-h(x)\right| \leq & \frac{2^\alpha\,\|\phi^\alpha h'\|}{x^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}} G_{n,c}^{[a]}\left(|u-x|\left(\frac{1}{(1+cx)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}+\frac{1}{(1+cu)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}\right);x\right) \\
\leq & \frac{2^\alpha\,\|\phi^\alpha h'\|}{x^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}\left(\frac{1}{(1+cx)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}\left(G_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x)^2;x)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right. \\
& \left.+\left(G_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x)^2;x)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\times\left(G_{n,c}^{[a]}((1+cu)^{-\alpha};x)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right). \qquad (3.7)
\end{aligned}
$$

From Theorem 3.1, $G_{n,c}^{[a]}((1+cu)^{-\alpha}$ converges to $(1+cx)^{-\alpha}$ for sufficiently large $n$. Thus, for $\epsilon>0$, there exist $n_0\in N$ such that $G_{n,c}^{[a]}((1+cu)^{-\alpha};x)\leq(1+cx)^{-\alpha}+\epsilon$ for all $n\geq n_0$.

Choosing $\varepsilon=(1+cx)^{-\alpha}$, we get

$$
G_{n,c}^{[a]}((1+cu)^{-\alpha};x)\leq 2(1+cx)^{-\alpha}, \quad \text{for all } n\geq n_0. \qquad (3.8)
$$

For sufficiently large $n$ there exists a constant $C>0$, such that

$$
G_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x)^2;x)\leq C\frac{\phi^2(x)}{n}. \qquad (3.9)
$$

From (3.7) to (3.9), we obtain

$$\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(h;x)-h(x)\right| \leq 2^{\alpha+1}C\left\|\phi^{\alpha}h'\right\|\frac{\phi^{1-\alpha}(x)}{\sqrt{n}}. \tag{3.10}$$

We can write

$$\begin{aligned}\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g;x)-g(x)\right| &\leq \left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g-h;x)\right| + \left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(h;x)-h(x)\right| + |h(x)-g(x)| \\ &\leq 2\left\|g-h\right\| + \left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(h;x)-h(x)\right|.\end{aligned}$$

From (3.10), we get

$$\begin{aligned}\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g;x)-g(x)\right| &\leq 2\left\|g-h\right\| + 2^{\alpha+1}C\left\|\phi^{\alpha}h'\right\|\frac{\phi^{1-\alpha}(x)}{\sqrt{n}} \\ &\leq C\left\{\left\|g-h\right\| + \frac{\phi^{1-\alpha}(x)}{\sqrt{n}}\left\|\phi^{\alpha}h'\right\|\right\} \\ &\leq CK_{\phi}^{\alpha}\left(g;\frac{\phi^{1-\alpha}(x)}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \\ &\leq C\omega_{\phi}{}^{\alpha}\left(g;\frac{\phi^{1-\alpha}(x)}{\sqrt{n}}\right).\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the proof. □

In [15], the Lipschitz-type space for positive real numbers $\beta_1$, $\beta_2$ is defined as:

$$Lip_M^{\beta_1,\beta_2}(\lambda) = \left\{g \in C_{\mathbf{B}}[0,\infty) : |g(u)-g(x)| \leq M_g \frac{|u-x|^{\lambda}}{(u+\beta_1x^2+\beta_2x)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}}}; x,u \in [0,\infty)\right\},$$

where $M_g > 0$ and $0 < \lambda \leq 1$.

**Theorem 3.5.** *Let $g \in Lip_M^{\beta_1,\beta_2}(\lambda)$ and $0 < \lambda \leq 1$, then for $x \geq 0$ we have*

$$\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g;x)-g(x)\right| \leq M_g\left(\frac{\mu_{n,2}^{a,c}(x)}{(\beta_1x^2+\beta_2x)}\right)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}},$$

*where $\mu_{n,2}^{a,c}(x) = G_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x)^2;x)$.*

*Proof.* First, we discuss the result for $\lambda = 1$. For $g \in Lip_M^{\beta_1,\beta_2}(\lambda)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g;x)-g(x)\right| &\leq (n-c)e^{-1}\left(1-\frac{1}{a}\right)^{(a-1)nx}\sum_{j=0}^{\infty}\frac{C_j^{[a]}(-(a-1)nx)}{j!} \\ &\quad\times\int_0^{\infty}p_{n,j}(u;c)\,|g(u)-g(x)|\,du \\ &\leq (n-c)e^{-1}\left(1-\frac{1}{a}\right)^{(a-1)nx}\sum_{j=0}^{\infty}\frac{C_j^{[a]}(-(a-1)nx)}{j!}\end{aligned}$$

$$\times \int_0^\infty p_{n,j}(u;c) M_g \frac{|u-x|}{(u+\beta_1 x^2+\beta_2 x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} du.$$

Since $\frac{1}{\sqrt{u+\beta_1 x^2+\beta_2 x}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta_1 x^2+\beta_2 x}}$, applying Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g;x)-g(x)\right| \leq & \frac{M_g}{\sqrt{\beta_1 x^2+\beta_2 x}}(n-c)e^{-1}\Big(1-\frac{1}{a}\Big)^{(a-1)nx}\sum_{j=0}^{\infty}\frac{C_j^{[a]}(-(a-1)nx)}{j!} \\ & \times \int_0^\infty p_{n,j}(x;c)\,|u-x|\,du \\ \leq & \frac{M_g}{\sqrt{\beta_1 x^2+\beta_2 x}}\sqrt{G_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x)^2;x)} \\ \leq & M_g\sqrt{\frac{\mu_{n,2}^{a,c}(x)}{\beta_1 x^2+\beta_2 x}}.\end{aligned}$$

The result is true for $\lambda = 1$. Now we prove for $0 < \lambda < 1$. Using Hölder's inequality with $p = \frac{2}{\lambda}$ and $q = \frac{2}{2-\lambda}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}&\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g;x)-g(x)\right| \\ \leq & \left\{n-c)e^{-1}\Big(1-\frac{1}{a}\Big)^{(a-1)nx}\sum_{j=0}^{\infty}\frac{C_j^{[a]}(-(a-1)nx)}{j!}\right. \\ \leq & M_g\left\{(n-c)e^{-1}\Big(1-\frac{1}{a}\Big)^{(a-1)nx}\sum_{j=0}^{\infty}\frac{C_j^{[a]}(-(a-1)nx)}{j!}\right. \\ & \left.\times\int_0^\infty p_{n,j}(x;c)\frac{(u-x)^2}{(u+\beta_1 x^2+\beta_2 x)}du\right\}^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} \\ \leq & \frac{M_g}{(\beta_1 x^2+\beta_2 x)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}}}\left\{(n-c)e^{-1}\Big(1-\frac{1}{a}\Big)^{(a-1)nx}\sum_{j=0}^{\infty}\frac{C_j^{[a]}(-(a-1)nx)}{j!}\right. \\ & \left.\times\int_0^\infty p_{n,j}(x;c)(u-x)^2du\right\}^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} \\ \leq & M_g\left(\frac{\mu_{n,2}^{a,c}(x)}{(\beta_1 x^2+\beta_2 x)}\right)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}}.\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the proof. □

**Theorem 3.6.** *If $g(x)$ is continuously differentiable function on $[0,\infty)$ and $|g'(x)| \leq D$ for some $D > 0$, then we have*

$$\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g;x) - g(x)\right| \leq D\left|\frac{2(1+cx)}{n-2c}\right| + 2\sqrt{\mu_{n,2}^{a,c}(x)}\omega_b\left(g';\sqrt{\mu_{n,2}^{a,c}(x)}\right),$$

*where $\omega_b(g;\delta)$, $\delta > 0$, is usual modulus of continuity on $[0,b]$ and*

$$\mu_{n,2}^{a,c}(x) = G_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x)^2;x).$$

*Proof.* From Lagrange's mean value theorem, we get

$$g(u) - g(x) = (u-x)g'(\eta) = (u-x)g'(x) + (u-x)(g'(\eta) - g'(x)),$$

where $\eta$ lies between $x$ and $u$.

now, we apply $G_{n,c}^{[a]}(\cdot;x)$ on both side of the above equation. Since $x < \eta < u$ we have $|\eta - x| < |u-x|$ and

$$\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g;x) - g(x)\right| \leq |g'(x)|\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x);x)\right| + \omega_b(g';\delta)\left(|u-x| + \frac{(u-x)^2}{\delta}\right).$$

Applying Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we obtain

$$\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g;x) - g(x)\right| \leq D\left|\frac{2(1+cx)}{n-2c}\right| + \sqrt{\mu_{n,2}^{a,c}(x)}\omega_b(g';\delta)\left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{\mu_{n,2}^{a,c}(x)}}{\delta}\right).$$

Taking $\delta = \sqrt{\mu_{n,2}^{a,c}(x)}$, we get required result. □

In our next theorem, we study the rate of convergence for the operators (1.4) based on Lipscitz maximal function of order $r$ given by Lenze [13] as

$$\varpi_r(g;x) = \sup_{u\neq x,\, x,u\in[0,\infty)} \frac{|g(u) - g(x)|}{|u-x|^r}, \tag{3.11}$$

where $0 < r \leq 1$.

**Theorem 3.7.** *For $g \in C_B[0,\infty)$, we have*

$$\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g;x) - g(x)\right| \leq \varpi_r(g;x)\left(\mu_{n,2}^{a,c}(x)\right)^r.$$

*Proof.* From (3.11), we obtain

$$\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g;x) - g(x)\right| \leq \varpi_r(g;x)G_{n,c}^{[a]}\left(|u-x|^r;x\right).$$

Using Hölder's inequality with $p = \frac{2}{r}$ and $q = \frac{2}{2-r}$, we obtain

$$\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g;x) - g(x)\right| \leq \varpi_r(g;x)\left(G_{n,c}^{[a]}\left((u-x)^2;x\right)\right)^r \leq \varpi_r(g;x)\left(\mu_{n,2}^{a,c}(x)\right)^r.$$

Hence, the proof. □

Let $C_2[0,\infty)$ be the space of all continuous functions on $[0,\infty)$ and defined as:

$$C_2[0,\infty) := \left\{g : |g| \leq M_g(1+x^2)\right\},$$

where $M_g$ is positive constant which may depends on $g$ with the norm

$$\|g\|_2 = \sup_{x>0} \frac{|g(x)|}{1+x^2}.$$

Let $C_2^*[0,\infty) := \left\{g \in C_2[0,\infty) : \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{g(x)}{1+x^2} \text{ exists and finite}\right\}$. The weighted modulus of continuity [9] $\Omega(g;\delta)$ is given as

$$\Omega(g;\delta) = \sup_{0\leq\beta<\delta} \frac{|g(x+\beta)-g(x)|}{(1+\beta^2)(1+x^2)}.$$

**Lemma 3.1.** *For every $g \in C_2^*[0,\infty)$, $\Omega(g;\delta)$ has the properties:*

(i) *$\Omega(g;\delta)$ is a monotonically increasing function of $\delta$;*
(ii) *$\lim_{\delta\to 0^+} \Omega(g;\delta) = 0$;*
(iii) *$\Omega(g;k\delta) \leq 2(1+k)(1+\delta^2)\Omega(g;\delta)$, $k>0$ and $\delta>0$.*

**Theorem 3.8.** *For $g \in C_2^*[0,\infty)$, we have*

$$\sup_{x\in[0,\infty)} \frac{\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g;x)-g(x)\right|}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} \leq C\Omega\left(g;\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right),$$

*where $C$ is positive constant depends on $a$ and $c$.*

*Proof.* For $x,u \in [0,\infty)$ and from (3.11), we can write

$$\begin{aligned}|g(u)-g(x)| \leq& (1+(u-x)^2)(1+x^2)\Omega\left(g;\frac{|u-x|\,\delta}{\delta}\right)\\ \leq& 2(1+\delta^2)(1+x^2)\left(1+\frac{|u-x|}{\delta}\right)(1+(u-x)^2)\Omega(g;\delta).\end{aligned}$$

Applying $G_{n,c}^{[a]}(\cdot;x)$ in the above inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g;x)-g(x)\right| \leq& 2(1+\delta^2)(1+x^2)\Omega(g;\delta)G_{n,c}^{[a]}\left(\left(1+\frac{|u-x|}{\delta}\right)(1+(u-x)^2);x\right)\\ \leq& 2(1+\delta^2)(1+x^2)\Omega(g;\delta)\left\{G_{n,c}^{[a]}(1;x)+G_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x)^2;x)\right.\\ &\left.+\frac{1}{\delta}G_{n,c}^{[a]}(|u-x|\,;x)+\frac{1}{\delta}G_{n,c}^{[a]}\left(|u-x|\,(u-x)^2;x\right)\right\}\\ \leq& 2(1+\delta^2)(1+x^2)\Omega(g;\delta)\left\{1+G_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x)^2;x)\right.\\ &+\frac{1}{\delta}\left(G_{n,c}^{[a]}\left((u-x)^2;x\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\\ &\left.+\frac{1}{\delta}\left(G_{n,c}^{[a]}\left((u-x)^2;x\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(G_{n,c}^{[a]}\left((u-x)^4;x\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right\}.\end{aligned} \tag{3.12}$$

From Lemma 2.3, we have

$$G_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x)^2;x) \le \frac{C_1(1+x^2)}{n}$$

and

$$G_{n,c}^{[a]}((u-x)^4;x) \le \frac{C_2(1+x^2)^2}{n^2},$$

where $C_1$ and $C_2$ are positive constants depend on $a$ and $c$.

Using the above inequality in (3.12) and taking $\delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$, we get

$$\left|G_{n,c}^{[a]}(g;x) - g(x)\right| \le 2\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)\Omega\left(g;\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)(1+x^2)\left\{1 + C_1\,(1+x^2) + \sqrt{C_1(1+x^2)} + \sqrt{C_1C_2}(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right\}.$$

Taking $C = 4\left(1 + C_1 + \sqrt{C_1} + \sqrt{C_1C_2}\right)$, we obtain the result. □

**Acknowledgements.** The authors are thankful to the Delhi Technological University, Delhi, India, for providing financial support to complete this research work. They are also indebted to the anonymous reviewers and the handling editor for their comments and suggestions to leads the improvements in the original manuscript.

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