Research Article

The Rate of Convergence of Lupas q -Analogue of the Bernstein Operators

Heping Wang¹ and Yanbo Zhang²

¹ School of Mathematical Sciences, BCMIIS, Capital Normal University, Beijing 100048, China

² Department of Basic Courses, Shandong Modern Vocational College, Jinan, Shandong 250104, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Heping Wang; wanghp@cnu.edu.cn

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We discuss the rate of convergence of the Lupas q -analogues of the Bernstein operators $R_{n,q}(f; x)$ which were given by Lupas in 1987. We obtain the estimates for the rate of convergence of $R_{n,q}(f)$ by the modulus of continuity of f , and show that the estimates are sharp in the sense of order for Lipschitz continuous functions.

1. Introduction

In 1912, Bernstein (see [1]) defined the Bernstein polynomials. Later, it was found that the Bernstein polynomials possess many remarkable properties, which made them an area of intensive research. Due to the development of q -calculus, generalizations of Bernstein polynomials connected with q -calculus have emerged. The first person to make progress in this direction was Lupas, who introduced a q -analogue of the Bernstein operator $R_{n,q}(f; x)$ and investigated its approximating and shape-preserving properties in 1987 (see [2]). If $q = 1$, then $\{R_{n,1}(f; x)\}$ are the classical Bernstein polynomials. For $q \neq 1$, the operators $R_{n,q}(f; x)$ are rational functions rather than polynomials. Other generalizations of the Bernstein polynomials, for example, the q -Bernstein polynomials (see [3]), the two-parametric generalization of q -Bernstein polynomials (see [4]), and the q -Bernstein-Durrmeyer operator (see [5]), had also been considered in recent years. Among these generalizations, q -Bernstein polynomials proposed by Phillips attracted the most attention and were studied widely by a number of authors (see [3, 6–15]). The Lupas q -analogues of the Bernstein operators $\{R_{n,q}(f; x)\}$ are less known; see [2, 16–21]. However, they have an advantage of generating positive linear operators for all $q > 0$, whereas q -Bernstein polynomials generate positive linear operators only if $q \in (0, 1)$.

In this paper, we will study the rate of convergence of the Lupas q -analogues of the Bernstein operators $\{R_{n,q}(f; x)\}$. We will obtain the estimates for the rate of convergence of $R_{n,q}(f)$ by the modulus of continuity of f , and show that the estimates are sharp in the sense of order for Lipschitz continuous functions. Our results demonstrate that the estimates for the rate of convergence of $\{R_{n,q}(f; x)\}$ are essentially different from those for the classical Bernstein polynomials; however, they are very similar to those for the q -Bernstein polynomials in the case $q \in (0, 1)$.

Throughout the paper, we always assume that f is a continuous real function on $[0, 1]$, $q > 0$, $q \neq 1$. Denote by $C[0, 1]$ (or $C^n[0, 1]$, $1 \leq n \leq \infty$) the space of all continuous (correspondingly, n times continuously differentiable) real-valued functions on $[0, 1]$ equipped with the uniform norm $\|\cdot\|$. The expression $A(n) \asymp B(n)$ means that $A(n) \ll B(n)$ and $A(n) \gg B(n)$, and $A(n) \ll B(n)$ means that there exists a positive constant c independent of n such that $A(n) \leq cB(n)$.

To formulate our results, we need the following definitions.

Let $q > 0$. For each nonnegative integer k , the q -integer $[k]$ and the q -factorial $[k]!$ are defined by

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

$$[k]! := \begin{cases} [k][k-1]\cdots[1], & k \geq 1 \\ 1, & k = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

For integers $0 \leq k \leq n$, the q -binomial coefficient is defined by

$$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} := \frac{[n]!}{[k]![n-k]!}. \quad (2)$$

In [2], Lupas proposed the q -analogue of the Bernstein operator $R_{n,q}(f; x)$: for each positive integer n , and $f \in C[0, 1]$,

$$R_{n,q}(f, x) := \begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^n f\left(\frac{[k]}{[n]}\right) r_{n,k}(q, x), & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ f(1), & x = 1, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} r_{n,k}(q; x) &:= \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \frac{q^{k(k-1)/2} x^k (1-x)^{n-k}}{(1-x+qx) \cdots (1-x+q^{n-1}x)} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \frac{q^{k(k-1)/2} (x/(1-x))^k}{\prod_{j=0}^{n-1} (1+q^j(x/(1-x)))}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

In [19], Ostrovska proved that, for each $f \in C[0, 1]$ and $q \in (0, 1)$, the sequence $\{R_{n,q}(f, x)\}$ converges to the limit operator $R_{\infty,q}(f, x)$ uniformly on $[0, 1]$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, where

$$R_{\infty,q}(f, x) = \begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(1-q^k) r_{\infty,k}(q; x), & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ f(1), & x = 1, \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$r_{\infty,k}(q; x) := \frac{q^{k(k-1)/2} (x/(1-x))^k}{(1-q)^k [k]! \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} (1+q^j(x/(1-x)))}. \quad (6)$$

When $q > 1$, the following relations (see [19]) allow us to reduce to the case $q \in (0, 1)$:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{n,q}(f; x) &= R_{n,1/q}(g; 1-x), \\ R_{\infty,q}(f; x) &= R_{\infty,1/q}(g; 1-x), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where $g(x) = f(1-x) \in C[0, 1]$.

The problem to find the rate of convergence occurs naturally and this paper deals with the problem of finding estimates for the rate of convergence for a sequence of the q -analogue of the Bernstein operator $R_{n,q}(f; x)$ for $0 < q < 1$. For $f \in C[0, 1]$, $t > 0$, the modulus of continuity $\omega(f, t)$ and the second modulus of smoothness $\omega_2(f, t)$ are defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(f; t) &:= \sup_{\substack{|x-y| \leq t \\ x, y \in [0, 1]}} |f(x) - f(y)|; \\ \omega_2(f, t) &:= \sup_{0 < h \leq t} \sup_{x \in [0, 1-2h]} |f(x+2h) - 2f(x+h) + f(x)|. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

The main results of the paper are as follows.

Theorem 1. Let $q \in (0, 1)$ and let $f \in C[0, 1]$. Then

$$\|R_{n,q}(f) - R_{\infty,q}(f)\| \leq C_q \omega(f; q^n), \quad (9)$$

where $C_q = 2 + 6/(1-q)$. This estimate is sharp in the following sense of order: for each α , $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, there exists a function $f_\alpha(x)$ which belongs to the Lipschitz class $\text{Lip } \alpha := \{f \in C[0, 1] \mid \omega(f; t) \ll t^\alpha\}$ such that

$$\|R_{n,q}(f_\alpha) - R_{\infty,q}(f_\alpha)\| \asymp q^{n\alpha}. \quad (10)$$

Theorem 2. Let $0 < q < 1$. Then

$$\|R_{n,q}(f) - R_{\infty,q}(f)\| \leq c \omega_2(f; \sqrt{q^n}). \quad (11)$$

Furthermore,

$$\sup_{0 < q < 1} |R_{n,q}(f) - R_{\infty,q}(f)| \leq c \omega_2(f; n^{-1/2}), \quad (12)$$

where c is an absolute constant.

Remark 3. From (12), it follows that, for each $f \in C[0, 1]$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_{n,q}(f; x) = R_{\infty,q}(f; x) \quad (13)$$

uniformly not only in $x \in [0, 1]$, and but also in $q \in (0, 1)$, which generalizes the Ostrovska's result in [19].

Remark 4. It should be emphasized that Theorem 1 cannot be obtained in a way similar to the proof of the Popoviciu Theorem for the classical Bernstein polynomials (see [22]). It requires different estimation techniques due to the infinite product involved. Also, the proof in the paper is more difficult than the one used for q -Bernstein polynomials (see [14]), since the Lupas q -analogue of Bernstein operators has the singular nature at the point $x = 1$ and needs a new method (when $x \rightarrow 1$, $x/(1-x) \rightarrow \infty$).

Remark 5. Results similar to Theorems 1 and 2 for q -Bernstein polynomials were obtained in [14] and [12], respectively. Note that when $f(x) = x^2$, for $q \in (0, 1)$, we have (see (46))

$$\begin{aligned} &\|R_{n,q}(f; x) - R_{\infty,q}(f; x)\| \\ &= \left\| \frac{q^n x(1-x)}{(1-x+qx)[n]} \right\| \asymp q^n \asymp \omega_2(f; \sqrt{q^n}). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Hence, the estimate (11) is sharp in the following sense: the sequence $\sqrt{q^n}$ in (11) cannot be replaced by any other sequence decreasing to zero more rapidly as $n \rightarrow \infty$. However, (11) is not sharp for the Lipschitz class $\text{Lip } \alpha$ ($\alpha \in (0, 1)$) in the sense of order. This, combining with Theorem 1, shows that in the case $0 < q < 1$ the modulus of continuity is more appropriate to describe the rate of convergence for the Lupas q -analogue Bernstein operators than the second modulus of smoothness. This is different from that in the case $q = 1$.

Remark 6. The numbers c in (11) and C_q in (9) are both the constants independent of f and n . However, while c in (11) does not depend on q , the constant C_q in (9) depends on q and tends to $+\infty$ as $q \rightarrow 1^-$. Hence, (11) does not follow from (9).

Let $f \in C[0, 1]$ and $g(x) = f(1 - x)$. Using (7) and the relations

$$\omega(f, t) = \omega(g, t); \quad \omega_2(f, t) = \omega_2(g, t), \quad (15)$$

we have the following corollaries.

Corollary 7. Let $f \in C[0, 1]$. Then for any $q \in (1, \infty)$,

$$\|R_{n,q}(f) - R_{\infty,q}(f)\| \leq C_q \omega\left(f; \frac{1}{q^n}\right), \quad (16)$$

where C_q is a constant independent of f and n .

Corollary 8. Let $f \in C[0, 1]$. Then for any $q \in (1, \infty)$,

$$\|R_{n,q}(f) - R_{\infty,q}(f)\| \leq c \omega_2\left(f; \sqrt{\frac{1}{q^n}}\right). \quad (17)$$

Furthermore,

$$\sup_{q>0} |R_{n,q}(f) - R_{\infty,q}(f)| \leq c \omega_2\left(f; n^{-1/2}\right), \quad (18)$$

where c is an absolute constant.

2. Proofs of Theorems 1 and 2

For the proofs of Theorems 1 and 2, we need the following lemmas.

Lemma 9 (see [2]). The following equalities are true:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{n,q}(1; x) &= R_{\infty,q}(1; x) = 1, \\ R_{n,q}(t; x) &= R_{\infty,q}(t; x) = x, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$R_{n,q}(t^2; x) = x^2 + \frac{x(1-x)}{[n]} - \frac{x^2(1-x)(1-q)}{1-x+xq} \left(1 - \frac{1}{[n]}\right). \quad (20)$$

Lemma 10. With the definitions of $r_{n,k}(q; x)$ and $r_{\infty,k}(q; x)$, we have

$$\sum_{k=0}^n q^k r_{n,k}(q; x) = 1 - x + q^n x, \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k r_{\infty,k}(q; x) = 1 - x. \quad (21)$$

Proof. Using (19) and (3), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^n q^k r_{n,k}(q; x) \\ &= (q^n - 1) \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{q^k - 1}{q^n - 1} r_{n,k}(q; x) + \sum_{k=0}^n r_{n,k}(q; x) \\ &= (q^n - 1) \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{[k]}{[n]} r_{n,k}(q; x) + 1 \\ &= (q^n - 1) R_{n,q}(t; x) + 1 \\ &= 1 - x + q^n x. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

Similarly, using (19) and (5), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k r_{\infty,k}(q; x) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (q^k - 1) r_{\infty,k}(q; x) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r_{\infty,k}(q; x) \\ &= - \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^k) r_{\infty,k}(q; x) \right) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r_{\infty,k}(q; x) \\ &= -R_{\infty,q}(t; x) + 1 = 1 - x. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

The proof of Lemma 10 is complete. $\square$

For integers n, k , and $q \in (0, 1)$, $x \in [0, 1]$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & r_{n,k}(q; x) - r_{\infty,k}(q; x) \\ &= \left[\begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right] \frac{q^{k(k-1)/2} (x/(1-x))^k}{\prod_{s=0}^{n-1} (1 + q^s (x/(1-x)))} \\ &\quad - \frac{q^{k(k-1)/2} (x/(1-x))^k}{(1-q)^k [k]! \prod_{s=0}^{\infty} (1 + q^s (x/(1-x)))} \\ &= \left[\begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right] \frac{q^{k(k-1)/2} (x/(1-x))^k}{\prod_{s=0}^{n-1} (1 + q^s (x/(1-x)))} \\ &\quad \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{\prod_{s=n}^{\infty} (1 + q^s (x/(1-x)))} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{q^{k(k-1)/2} (x/(1-x))^k}{\prod_{s=0}^{\infty} (1 + q^s (x/(1-x)))} \left(\left[\begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right] - \frac{1}{(1-q)^k [k]!} \right) \\ &= r_{n,k}(q; x) \left(1 - \frac{1}{\prod_{s=n}^{\infty} (1 + q^s (x/(1-x)))} \right) \\ &\quad - r_{\infty,k}(q; x) \left(1 - \prod_{s=n-k+1}^n (1 - q^s) \right) \\ &= r_{n,k}(q; x) J_1 - r_{\infty,k}(q; x) J_2, \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

where

$$J_1 := 1 - \frac{1}{\prod_{s=n}^{\infty} (1 + q^s (x/(1-x)))}, \quad (25)$$

$$J_2 := 1 - \prod_{s=n-k+1}^n (1 - q^s).$$

We will prove the following lemma.

Lemma 11. *Let $0 < q < 1$. Then for integers n, k and for $0 < x < 1/(1 + q^n)$,*

$$\sum_{k=0}^n q^k |r_{n,k}(q; x) - r_{\infty,k}(q; x)| \leq \frac{3q^n}{1-q}. \quad (26)$$

Proof. It is easy to prove by induction that

$$0 \leq J_2 := 1 - \prod_{s=n-k+1}^n (1 - q^s) \leq \sum_{s=n-k+1}^n q^s \leq \sum_{s=n-k}^{\infty} q^s = \frac{q^{n-k}}{1-q}. \quad (27)$$

Since $1 - \exp(-x) \leq x$ and $\ln(1+x) \leq x$ for all $x \in [0, \infty)$, we obtain

$$0 \leq J_1 = 1 - \exp\left(-\sum_{s=n}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + q^s \frac{x}{1-x}\right)\right) \leq \sum_{s=n}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + q^s \frac{x}{1-x}\right) \leq \sum_{s=n}^{\infty} q^s \frac{x}{1-x} = \frac{q^n x}{(1-q)(1-x)}. \quad (28)$$

Hence,

$$|r_{n,k}(q; x) - r_{\infty,k}(q; x)| \leq \frac{q^n x}{(1-q)(1-x)} r_{n,k}(q; x) + \frac{q^{n-k}}{1-q} r_{\infty,k}(q; x), \quad (29)$$

and therefore, by (21) and (19) we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^n q^k |r_{n,k}(q; x) - r_{\infty,k}(q; x)| \\ & \leq \frac{q^n x}{(1-q)(1-x)} \sum_{k=0}^n q^k r_{n,k}(q; x) + \frac{q^n}{1-q} \sum_{k=0}^n r_{\infty,k}(q; x) \\ & \leq \frac{q^n x}{(1-q)(1-x)} (1-x + q^n x) + \frac{q^n}{1-q}. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

Since $0 < x < 1/(1 + q^n) < 1$, it follows that $0 < x/(1-x) < 1/q^n$ and thence

$$\sum_{k=0}^n q^k |r_{n,k}(q; x) - r_{\infty,k}(q; x)| \leq \frac{3q^n}{1-q}. \quad (31)$$

This completes the proof of Lemma 11. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 1. It follows from the definition of $R_{n,q}(f; x)$ and $R_{\infty,q}(f; x)$ that both of them possess the end point interpolation property; in other words,

$$\begin{aligned} R_{n,q}(f; 0) &= R_{\infty,q}(f; 0) = f(0), \\ R_{n,q}(f; 1) &= R_{\infty,q}(f; 1) = f(1). \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

It follows from the definition of $r_{n,k}(q; x)$ and $r_{\infty,k}(q; x)$ that $r_{n,k}(q; x) \geq 0$ and $r_{\infty,k}(q; x) \geq 0$ for $0 \leq x < 1$. If $x \rightarrow 1$, then $x/(1-x) \rightarrow \infty$. So, the Lupas q -analogue of Bernstein operators has the singular nature at the point $x = 1$ and the rate of convergence near the point 1 needs to be considered independently. First we suppose $x \in (1/(1 + q^n), 1)$; that is, $1-x < q^n/(1 + q^n) < q^n$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} I &= |R_{n,q}(f; x) - R_{\infty,q}(f; x)| \\ &= \left| \sum_{k=0}^n \left(f\left(\frac{[k]}{[n]}\right) - f(1) \right) r_{n,k}(q; x) - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(f(1 - q^k) - f(1) \right) r_{\infty,k}(q; x) \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^n \left| f\left(\frac{[k]}{[n]}\right) - f(1) \right| r_{n,k}(q; x) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |f(1 - q^k) - f(1)| r_{\infty,k}(q; x). \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

Since

$$\left| \frac{[k]}{[n]} - 1 \right| = \left| \frac{1 - q^k}{1 - q^n} - 1 \right| \leq \frac{q^k (1 - q^{n-k})}{1 - q^n} \leq q^k, \quad (0 \leq k \leq n), \quad (34)$$

$$\omega(f; \lambda t) \leq (1 + \lambda) \omega(f; t), \quad \lambda > 0,$$

we get

$$\begin{aligned} I &\leq \sum_{k=0}^n \omega(f; q^k) r_{n,k}(q; x) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \omega(f; q^k) r_{\infty,k}(q; x) \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^n \omega(f, q^n) \left(1 + \frac{q^k}{q^n} \right) r_{n,k}(q; x) \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \omega(f; q^n) \left(1 + \frac{q^k}{q^n} \right) r_{\infty,k}(q; x) \\ &\leq 2\omega(f; q^n) + \frac{\omega(f, q^n)}{q^n} \sum_{k=0}^n q^k r_{n,k}(q; x) \\ &\quad + \frac{\omega(f, q^n)}{q^n} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k r_{\infty,k}(q; x). \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

By Lemma 10 and $1 - x < q^n$, $x < 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} I &\leq 2\omega(f; q^n) + \frac{\omega(f, q^n)}{q^n} (1 - x + q^n x) \\ &\quad + \frac{\omega(f, q^n)}{q^n} (1 - x) \leq 5\omega(f; q^n). \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

Next, we assume that $0 < x < 1/(1 + q^n)$. Then $0 \leq x/(1 - x) \leq 1/q^n$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} I &= |R_{n,q}(f; x) - R_{\infty,q}(f; x)| \\ &= \left| \sum_{k=0}^n \left(f\left(\frac{[k]}{[n]}\right) - f(1 - q^k) \right) r_{n,k}(q; x) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{k=0}^n (f(1 - q^k) - f(1)) (r_{n,k}(q; x) - r_{\infty,k}(q; x)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} (f(1 - q^k) - f(1)) r_{\infty,k}(q; x) \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^n \left| f\left(\frac{[k]}{[n]}\right) - f(1 - q^k) \right| r_{n,k}(q; x) \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=0}^n |f(1 - q^k) - f(1)| |r_{n,k}(q; x) - r_{\infty,k}(q; x)| \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} |f(1 - q^k) - f(1)| r_{\infty,k}(q; x) \\ &=: \delta_1 + \delta_2 + \delta_3. \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

First we estimate δ_1 and δ_3 . Since

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{[k]}{[n]} - (1 - q^k) \right| &= \left| \frac{1 - q^k}{1 - q^n} - (1 - q^k) \right| = \frac{q^n(1 - q^k)}{1 - q^n} \leq q^n, \\ &\quad (0 \leq k \leq n) \\ |1 - (1 - q^k)| &= q^k \leq q^n, \quad (k \geq n + 1), \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

we get

$$\delta_1 \leq \omega(f, q^n) \sum_{k=0}^n r_{n,k}(q; x) = \omega(f, q^n), \quad (39)$$

$$\delta_3 \leq \omega(f, q^n) \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} r_{\infty,k}(q; x) \leq \omega(f, q^n). \quad (40)$$

Now we estimate δ_2 . Since $\omega(f, \lambda t) \leq (1 + \lambda)\omega(f, t)$, by Lemma 11 we get

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_2 &\leq \sum_{k=0}^n \omega(f, q^k) |r_{n,k}(q; x) - r_{\infty,k}(q; x)| \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^n \omega(f, q^n) \left(1 + \frac{q^k}{q^n} \right) |r_{n,k}(q; x) - r_{\infty,k}(q; x)| \\ &\leq \frac{2\omega(f, q^n)}{q^n} \sum_{k=0}^n q^k |r_{n,k}(q; x) - r_{\infty,k}(q; x)| \leq \frac{6\omega(f, q^n)}{1 - q}. \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

From (39)–(41), we have for $0 \leq x \leq 1/(1 + q^n)$,

$$I \leq \left(2 + \frac{6}{1 - q} \right) \omega(f; q^n). \quad (42)$$

Hence from (36) and (42), we conclude that, for $q \in (0, 1)$,

$$\|R_{n,q}(f; x) - R_{\infty,q}(f; x)\| \leq C_q \omega(f; q^n), \quad (43)$$

where $C_q = 2 + 6/(1 - q)$.

At last we show that the estimate (9) is sharp. For each α , $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, suppose that $f_\alpha(x)$ is a continuous function, which is equal to zero in $[0, 1 - q]$ and $[1 - q^2, 1]$, equal to $(x - (1 - q))^\alpha$ in $[1 - q, 1 - q + q(1 - q)/2]$, and linear in the rest of $[0, 1]$. It is obvious that $\omega(f_\alpha; t) \leq ct^\alpha$, and

$$\|R_{n,q}(f_\alpha) - R_{\infty,q}(f_\alpha)\| \approx q^{n\alpha} |r_{n,1}(q; \cdot)| \approx q^{n\alpha}. \quad (44)$$

The proof of Theorem 1 is complete. $\square$

In order to prove Theorem 2, we need the following result.

Theorem A (see [12]). *Let the sequence $\{L_n\}$ of positive linear operators on $C[0, 1]$ satisfy the following conditions.*

- (A) *The sequence $\{L_n(e_2)\}$ converges to a function $L_\infty(e_2)$ in $C[0, 1]$, where $e_i(x) = x^i$, $i = 0, 1, 2$.*
- (B) *The sequence $\{L_n(f, x)\}_{n \geq 1}$ is nonincreasing for any convex function f and for any $x \in [0, 1]$.*

Then there exists an operator L_∞ on $C[0, 1]$ such that $\|L_n(f) - L_\infty(f)\| \rightarrow 0$ for any $f \in C[0, 1]$. Furthermore,

$$|L_n(f, x) - L_\infty(f, x)| \leq c\omega_2\left(f; \sqrt{\lambda_n(x)}\right), \quad (45)$$

where $\lambda_n(x) = L_n(e_2, x) - L_\infty(e_2, x)$ and c is a constant which depends only on $\|L_1(e_0)\|$.

Proof of Theorem 2. From [2], we know that the Lupas q -analogues of the Bernstein operators satisfy Condition (B).

It follows from [19] that, for $q \in (0, 1)$, $\{R_{n,q}(f; x)\}$ converges to $R_{\infty,q}(f; x)$ uniformly in $x \in [0, 1]$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$; and

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 \leq \lambda_n(x) &= R_{n,q}(t^2, x) - R_{\infty,q}(t^2, x) \\
 &= R_{n,q}(t^2, x) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_{n,q}(t^2, x) \\
 &= \frac{x(1-x)}{[n]} - \frac{x^2(1-x)(1-q)}{1-x+xq} \left(1 - \frac{1}{[n]}\right) \\
 &\quad - x(1-x)(1-q) + \frac{x^2(1-x)(1-q)q}{1-x+xq} \quad (46) \\
 &= x(1-x) \left(\frac{1}{[n]} - (1-q) \right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{x^2(1-x)(1-q)}{1-x+xq} \left(\frac{1}{[n]} - (1-q) \right) \\
 &= \frac{x(1-x)}{1-x+xq} \frac{(1-q)q^n}{1-q^n} \leq q^n.
 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2 follows from (46) and Theorem A. □

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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