Research Article

On the Rate of Convergence by Generalized Baskakov Operators

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We firstly construct generalized Baskakov operators $V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x)$ and their truncated sum $B_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)$. Secondly, we study the pointwise convergence and the uniform convergence of the operators $V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x)$, respectively, and estimate that the rate of convergence by the operators $V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x)$ is $1/n^{q/2}$. Finally, we study the convergence by the truncated operators $B_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)$ and state that the finite truncated sum $B_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)$ can replace the operators $V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x)$ in the computational point of view provided that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \gamma_n = \infty$.

1. Introduction

Let $N = \{1, 2, \dots\}$, $N_0 = N \cup \{0\}$, $R_+ = (0, +\infty)$, and $R_0 = R_+ \cup \{0\}$. For a fixed $q \in N_0$, we introduce the weighted function w_q on R_0 by

$$w_q(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & q = 0, \\ (1+x^q)^{-1}, & q \in N. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Associated with the above weighted function, we also introduce the polynomial weighted space S_q of all real-valued continuous functions f on R_0 for which $w_q f$ is uniformly continuous and bounded on R_0 , and the norm on S_q is defined by the formula

$$\|f\|_{q,\infty} = \sup_{x \in R_0} w_q(x) |f(x)|. \quad (2)$$

Obviously, when $q = 0$, then the above norm is the ordinary norm $\|f\|_\infty$. Furthermore, for fixed $q \in N_0$, let S_q^q be the set of all functions $f \in S_q$ for which $w_{q-k}(x) f^{(k)}(x)$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, q$) are continuous and bounded on R_0 and $f^{(q)}$ is uniformly continuous on R_0 , where $f^{(k)}(x)$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, q$) denote the k th order derivative of f on R_0 .

Let f be a function defined on R_0 ; Baskakov [1] introduced the sequence of linear positive operators $V_n(f; x)$ as follows:

$$V_n(f; x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_{n,k}(x) f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right), \quad (3)$$

where $b_{n,k}(x)$ is called a Baskakov operator's kernel, which is defined by

$$b_{n,k}(x) = \frac{n(n+1) \cdots (n+k-1)}{k!} x^k (1+x)^{-n-k}. \quad (4)$$

Based on the Baskakov operators, many Baskakov-type operators [2–13] and their multivariate Baskakov operators [11, 14–18] were discussed. Particularly, Gupta and Agarwal studied the Baskakov-Kantorovich operators, Szász-Baskakov operators, and so forth in their recent book [6]. One of the most famous Baskakov-type operators is called generalized Baskakov operators [19–22]. One has

$$V_{n,\alpha}(f; x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_{n,k,\alpha}(x) f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right), \quad (5)$$

where

$$b_{n,k,\alpha}(x) = \frac{n(n+\alpha)\cdots(n+(k-1)\alpha)}{k!} \cdot x^k (1+\alpha x)^{-n/\alpha-k}, \quad \alpha > 0. \quad (6)$$

Other modified Baskakov operators are defined as follows [10]:

$$V_{n,q}(f; x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_{n,k}(x) \sum_{i=0}^q \frac{f^{(i)}(k/n)}{i!} \left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)^i, \quad (7)$$

$x \in R_0$, $q \in N$.

By combining the above operators (5) with (7), we introduce the following class of operators.

Definition 1. For $x \in R_0$ and $q \in N$, other generalized Baskakov-type operators are defined by

$$V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_{n,k,\alpha}(x) \sum_{i=0}^q \frac{f^{(i)}(k/n)}{i!} \left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)^i. \quad (8)$$

The actual construction of Baskakov operator and its various modifications requires estimations of infinite series which in a certain sense restrict their usefulness from the computational point of view. A question naturally arises of whether the Baskakov operators can be replaced by a finite sum. In connection with this question we construct a new family of linear positive operators as follows:

$$B_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x) = \sum_{k=0}^{[n(x+\gamma_n)]} b_{n,k,\alpha}(x) \sum_{i=0}^q \frac{f^{(i)}(k/n)}{i!} \left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)^i, \quad (9)$$

where $\{\gamma_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is a sequence of positive numbers such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \gamma_n = \infty$ and $[n(x + \gamma_n)]$ denotes the integral part of $n(x + \gamma_n)$.

Obviously, when $\alpha = 1$ and $q = 0$, the operators (8) are (5), while the operators (9) are degenerated as follows, which are firstly proposed by Walczak [11]:

$$A_n(f; \gamma_n, x) = \sum_{k=0}^{[n(x+\gamma_n)]} b_{n,k}(x) f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right). \quad (10)$$

And when $\alpha = 1$, the operators (8) are (7), while the operators (9) can be represented by [12]

$$F_{n,q}(f; \gamma_n, x) = \sum_{k=0}^{[n(x+\gamma_n)]} b_{n,k}(x) \sum_{i=0}^q \frac{f^{(i)}(k/n)}{i!} \left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)^i. \quad (11)$$

For the convenience of discussion in the rest of paper, we use the notation that $K_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)$ denotes the remainder term of operators $V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x)$ associated with the truncated sum $B_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)$. Consider

$$\begin{aligned} K_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x) \\ = \sum_{k=[n(x+\gamma_n)]+1}^{\infty} b_{n,k,\alpha}(x) \sum_{i=0}^q \frac{f^{(i)}(k/n)}{i!} \left(x - \frac{k}{n}\right)^i. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

This paper focuses on convergence of the operators $V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x)$ and their truncated sum $B_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)$. The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we give main lemmas and prove that the remainder term $K_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)$ of the operators $V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x)$ associated with the truncated sum $B_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)$ is convergent to 0 provided that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \gamma_n = \infty$. In Section 3, we state the pointwise convergence and the uniform convergence of the operators $V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x)$ on the polynomial weighted space S_q , respectively, which indicate that the rate of convergence by the operators $V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x)$ is $1/n^{q/2}$. Finally, we study the convergence by the truncated operators $B_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)$ and state that the finite truncated sum $B_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)$ can replace the operators $V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x)$ in the computational point of view.

In this paper, for better characterizing the degree of approximation by the generalized Baskakov operators $V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x)$, we introduce the classical modulus of continuity of a function $f \in S_q$, defined by [23]

$$w(f; t) := \sup_{0 \leq h \leq t} \|f(\cdot + h) - f(\cdot)\|_{\infty}, \quad t \in R_0. \quad (13)$$

Here, we give an important property of modulus of continuity, which will be used in the proof of Theorem 6. One has

$$w(f; t) \leq \left(1 + \frac{t}{\delta}\right) w(f; \delta), \quad \delta \in R_0. \quad (14)$$

2. Main Lemmas

In this section, we give some properties of the above operators, which will be used to prove the main theorems.

Lemma 2 (see [22]). *If $V_{n,\alpha}(f; x)$ is defined by formula (5) then*

$$\begin{aligned} V_{n,\alpha}(1; x) &= 1; & V_{n,\alpha}(t; x) &= x; \\ V_{n,\alpha}((t-x)^2; x) &= \frac{x(1+\alpha x)}{n}. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

From the first equality in Lemma 2, for all $f(x)$, $x \in R_0$, we have $f(x) = V_{n,\alpha}(f(x); x)$.

Lemma 3 (see [19]). *If $V_{n,\alpha}(f; x)$ is defined by formula (5), for fixed $2 \leq q \in N$, there exist $m \leq q$ -order algebraic polynomials $P_{i,q,\alpha}$, $0 \leq i \leq q$, with coefficients depending only on i, q, α , such that*

$$V_{n,\alpha}((t-x)^q; x) = \sum_{i=0}^{[q/2]} \frac{P_{i,q,\alpha}(x)}{n^{q-i}}, \quad (16)$$

where $x \in R_0$ and $[q/2]$ denotes the integral part of $q/2$. Moreover,

$$V_{n,\alpha}((t-x)^{2m}; x) \leq C \left(\frac{x(1+\alpha x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^m, \quad m \in N. \quad (17)$$

Here and in the rest of the paper, C denotes a positive absolute constant, whose value may change from line to line but is independent of n .

For example, when $q = 4$, we have the following 4-order algebraic polynomial:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{n,\alpha}((t-x)^4; x) &= 3 \left[\left(\frac{\alpha}{n} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{n} \right)^2 \right] x^4 + \frac{6}{n} \left[\frac{\alpha}{n} + 2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{n} \right)^2 \right] x^3 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n^2} \left(3 + \frac{\alpha}{n} \right) x^2 + \frac{1}{n^3} x. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

For fixed $x_0 \in R_+$, obviously, we have

$$V_{n,\alpha}((t-x)^4; x) = O_{x_0} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \right). \quad (19)$$

Furthermore, with respect to the above weighted function $w_q(x)$, the generalized Baskakov operators (5) have the following results, which demonstrate that the weighted function $w_q(x)$ is also important to the generalized Baskakov operators.

Lemma 4 (see [15, 21]). *If $V_{n,\alpha}(f; x)$ and weighted function $w_q(x)$ are defined by formula (5) and (1), respectively, for $x \in R_+$, then there exist positive absolute constants C , such that*

$$\begin{aligned} w_q(x) V_{n,\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{w_q(t)}; x \right) &\leq C; \\ w_q(x) V_{n,\alpha} \left(\frac{(t-x)^2}{w_q(t)}; x \right) &\leq C \frac{x(1+\alpha x)}{n}. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Now we will give the estimation of $K_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)$.

Lemma 5. *For $f \in S_q^q$, $q \in N$, $K_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)$ is defined by (12), then*

$$\begin{aligned} |K_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)| &\leq 2^q C \left(\frac{x(1+\alpha x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^{q/2} \\ &\quad + C \sum_{i=0}^q \frac{1 + 2^{q-i-1} x^{q-i}}{\gamma_n^q} \left(\frac{x(1+\alpha x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^{(q+i)/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Furthermore, one has

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} K_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x) = 0. \quad (22)$$

Proof. By assumption $f \in S_q^q$, there is a positive absolute constant C , such that $|f^{(i)}(t)| \leq C(1+t^{q-i})$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, q$. With the elementary inequality $(a+b)^k \leq 2^{k-1}(a^k + b^k)$ for $a, b \in R_+$, $k \in N$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} |f^{(i)}(t)| &\leq C(1 + (|t-x| + x)^{q-i}) \\ &\leq C(1 + 2^{q-i-1}(|t-x|^{q-i} + x^{q-i})). \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

So we have

$$\begin{aligned} |K_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)| &\leq C \sum_{k=[n(x+\gamma_n)]+1}^{\infty} b_{n,k,\alpha}(x) \\ &\quad \cdot \sum_{i=0}^q \frac{1}{i!} \left(1 + 2^{q-i-1} \left(\left| \frac{k}{n} - x \right|^{q-i} + x^{q-i} \right) \right) \left| \frac{k}{n} - x \right|^i \\ &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^q 2^{q-i-1} \sum_{k=[n(x+\gamma_n)]+1}^{\infty} b_{n,k,\alpha}(x) \left| \frac{k}{n} - x \right|^q \\ &\quad + C \sum_{i=0}^q (1 + 2^{q-i-1} x^{q-i}) \sum_{k=[n(x+\gamma_n)]+1}^{\infty} b_{n,k,\alpha}(x) \left| \frac{k}{n} - x \right|^i \\ &\leq C 2^q V_{n,\alpha}(|t-x|^q; x) + C \sum_{i=0}^q (1 + 2^{q-i-1} x^{q-i}) \\ &\quad \cdot \sum_{k=[n(x+\gamma_n)]+1}^{\infty} b_{n,k,\alpha}(x) \left| \frac{k}{n} - x \right|^i. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

Next, we estimate the sum of the last term, since $k > n(x+\gamma_n)$ in the last term; for $i = 0, 1, \dots, q$, we remark that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=[n(x+\gamma_n)]+1}^{\infty} b_{n,k,\alpha}(x) \left| \frac{k}{n} - x \right|^i &\leq \sum_{\gamma_n < |k/n-x|}^{\infty} b_{n,k,\alpha}(x) \left| \frac{k}{n} - x \right|^i \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\gamma_n^q} \sum_{\gamma_n < |k/n-x|}^{\infty} b_{n,k,\alpha}(x) \left| \frac{k}{n} - x \right|^{q+i} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\gamma_n^q} V_{n,\alpha}(|t-x|^{q+i}; x). \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

Finally, using Hölder inequality with Lemmas 2 and 3, we get the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} |K_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)| &\leq 2^q C (V_{n,\alpha}((t-x)^{2q}; x))^{1/2} \\ &\quad + C \sum_{i=0}^q \frac{1 + 2^{q-i-1} x^{q-i}}{\gamma_n^q} (V_{n,\alpha}((t-x)^{2(q+i)}; x))^{1/2} \\ &\leq 2^q C \left(\frac{x(1+\alpha x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^{q/2} \\ &\quad + C \sum_{i=0}^q \frac{1 + 2^{q-i-1} x^{q-i}}{\gamma_n^q} \left(\frac{x(1+\alpha x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^{(q+i)/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

Fixing $x \in R_0$, there exist constants $C(x)$ that maybe depend on x and constants α, q but are independent of n , such that

$$\begin{aligned} & |K_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)| \\ & \leq 2^q C \left(\frac{x(1+\alpha x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^{q/2} \\ & \quad + \frac{C}{\gamma_n^q} \sum_{i=0}^q \left(1 + 2^{q-i-1} x^{q-i} \right) \left(\frac{x(1+\alpha x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)^{(q+i)/2} \\ & \leq \frac{C(x)}{n^{q/2}} + \frac{C(x)}{n^{q/2} \gamma_n^q}, \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

and noticing that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \gamma_n = \infty$, then we can get $K_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x) = o(1)$, $n \rightarrow \infty$. $\square$

3. Main Results

In this section, we will study the properties of the operators $V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x)$ and give the estimation of degree of approximation by these operators.

Theorem 6. Fix $q \in N_0$, for every $f \in S_{2q+1}^{2q+1}$; then there exists a positive absolute constant C , such that

$$\begin{aligned} & w_{2q+1}(x) |V_{n,\alpha,2q+1}(f; x) - f(x)| \\ & \leq \frac{C}{(2q+1)!} \left[\frac{1}{n^{q+1/2}} + \frac{1+\alpha x}{n^q} \right] \omega \left(f^{(2q+1)}; \frac{1}{n} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

where $C > 0$ is dependent only on q and α but is independent of x and n .

Proof. By assumption, using the modified Taylor formula [10],

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sum_{i=0}^{2q+1} \frac{f^{(i)}(k/n)}{i!} \left(x - \frac{k}{n} \right)^i + \frac{(x - k/n)^{2q+1}}{(2q)!} \\ & \quad \cdot \int_0^1 (1-t)^{2q} \\ & \quad \cdot \left(f^{(2q+1)} \left(\frac{k}{n} + t \left(x - \frac{k}{n} \right) \right) - f^{(2q+1)} \left(\frac{k}{n} \right) \right) dt, \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

with Lemma 2 and inequality (14), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & |V_{n,\alpha,2q+1}(f; x) - f(x)| \\ &= \left| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_{n,k,\alpha}(x) \frac{(x - k/n)^{2q+1}}{(2q)!} \right. \\ & \quad \cdot \int_0^1 (1-t)^{2q} \left(f^{(2q+1)} \left(\frac{k}{n} + t \left(x - \frac{k}{n} \right) \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - f^{(2q+1)} \left(\frac{k}{n} \right) \right) dt \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_{n,k,\alpha}(x) \frac{|x - k/n|^{2q+1}}{(2q)!} \\ & \quad \cdot \int_0^1 (1-t)^{2q} \left| f^{(2q+1)} \left(\frac{k}{n} + t \left(x - \frac{k}{n} \right) \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - f^{(2q+1)} \left(\frac{k}{n} \right) \right| dt \\ & \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_{n,k,\alpha}(x) \frac{|x - k/n|^{2q+1}}{(2q)!} \\ & \quad \cdot \int_0^1 (1-t)^{2q} \omega \left(f^{(2q+1)}; \left| t \left(x - \frac{k}{n} \right) \right| \right) dt \\ & \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_{n,k,\alpha}(x) \frac{|x - k/n|^{2q+1}}{(2q)!} \\ & \quad \cdot \int_0^1 (1-t)^{2q} \left(1 + nt \left| x - \frac{k}{n} \right| \right) \omega \left(f^{(2q+1)}; \frac{1}{n} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{\omega \left(f^{(2q+1)}; 1/n \right)}{(2q+1)!} V_{n,\alpha}(|x - t|^{2q+1}; x) \\ & \quad + n \frac{\omega \left(f^{(2q+1)}; 1/n \right)}{(2q)!} B(2, 2q+1) V_{n,\alpha}((x - t)^{2q+2}; x), \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

where $B(a, b)$ ($a > 0, b > 0$) denotes the Beta function, $B(2, 2q+1) = 1/((2q+1)(2q+2))$. Using the Hölder inequality with Lemmas 2 and 3, we further have

$$\begin{aligned} & |V_{n,\alpha,2q+1}(f; x) - f(x)| \\ & \leq \frac{\omega \left(f^{(2q+1)}; 1/n \right)}{(2q+1)!} \left(V_{n,\alpha}((x - t)^{4q+2}; x) \right)^{1/2} \\ & \quad + n \frac{\omega \left(f^{(2q+1)}; 1/n \right)}{(2q+1)!} V_{n,\alpha}((x - t)^{2q+2}; x) \\ &= \frac{\omega \left(f^{(2q+1)}; 1/n \right)}{(2q+1)!} \\ & \quad \cdot \left(\left(\sum_{j=0}^{2q+1} \frac{P_{j,4q+2,\alpha}(x)}{n^{4q+2-j}} \right)^{1/2} + n \sum_{j=0}^{q+1} \frac{P_{j,2q+2,\alpha}(x)}{n^{2q+2-j}} \right) \\ &= \frac{\omega \left(f^{(2q+1)}; 1/n \right)}{(2q+1)!} \\ & \quad \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n^{q+1/2}} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{2q+1} P_{j,4q+2,\alpha}(x) \right)^{1/2} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{1}{n^q} \sum_{j=0}^{q+1} P_{j,2q+2,\alpha}(x) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

Thus, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} w_{2q+1}(x) |V_{n,\alpha,2q+1}(f; x) - f(x)| \\ = \frac{\omega(f^{(2q+1)}; 1/n)}{(2q+1)!} \left(\frac{1}{n^{q+1/2}} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{2q+1} \frac{P_{j,4q+2,\alpha}(x)}{(1+x^{2q+1})^2} \right)^{1/2} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{n^q} \sum_{j=0}^{q+1} \frac{P_{j,2q+2,\alpha}(x)}{1+x^{2q+1}} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

Because $P_{j,4q+2,\alpha}(x)$ denotes an algebraic polynomial with order at most $4q+2$, there exists a positive absolute constant C , such that $|P_{j,4q+2,\alpha}(x)/(1+x^{2q+1})^2| \leq C$, while $P_{j,2q+2,\alpha}(x)/(1+x^{2q+1})$ is an at most 1-order algebraic polynomial with respect to x ; that is, there exists a positive absolute constant C depending on α and q , such that $\sum_{j=0}^{q+1} (P_{j,2q+2,\alpha}(x)/(1+x^{2q+1})) \leq C(1+\alpha x)$. $\square$

Remark 7. The result of $V_{n,\alpha,2q+2}(f; x)$ can be easily obtained by imitating Theorem 6; here we omit it because it will be mentioned in the proof of next theorem.

Theorem 6 is to focus on the pointwise approximation of the operators $V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x)$; now we will study their uniform approximation.

Theorem 8. Fix $q \in N_0$; for every $f \in S_q^q$, one has

$$\|V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \cdot) - f(\cdot)\|_{q,\infty} = O\left(\frac{1}{q!n^{q/2}}\right). \quad (33)$$

Proof. From the proof of Theorem 6, for $f \in S_{2q+1}^{2q+1}$, we can get

$$\begin{aligned} |V_{n,\alpha,2q+1}(f; x) - f(x)| \\ \leq 2 \|f^{(2q+1)}\|_{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_{n,k,\alpha}(x) \frac{|x - k/n|^{2q+1}}{(2q+1)!} \\ = \frac{2 \|f^{(2q+1)}\|_{\infty}}{(2q+1)!} V_{n,\alpha}(|x - t|^{2q+1}; x). \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

Using the Hölder inequality with Lemma 3, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} w_{2q+1}(x) |V_{n,\alpha,2q+1}(f; x) - f(x)| \\ \leq \frac{2 \|f^{(2q+1)}\|_{\infty}}{(2q+1)!} \frac{1}{n^{q+1/2}} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{2q+1} \frac{P_{j,4q+2,\alpha}(x)}{(1+x^{2q+1})^2} \right)^{1/2} \\ \leq \frac{2C \|f^{(2q+1)}\|_{\infty}}{(2q+1)!} \frac{1}{n^{q+1/2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

For all $x \in R_0$, we have

$$\|V_{n,\alpha,2q+1}(f; \cdot) - f(\cdot)\|_{q,\infty} \leq \frac{2C \|f^{(2q+1)}\|_{\infty}}{(2q+1)!} \frac{1}{n^{q+1/2}}. \quad (36)$$

On the other hand, for $f \in S_{2q+2}^{2q+2}$, similar to the proof of Theorem 6, we get

$$|V_{n,\alpha,2q+2}(f; x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{2 \|f^{(2q+2)}\|_{\infty}}{(2q+2)!} V_{n,\alpha}((x-t)^{2q+2}; x). \quad (37)$$

By Lemma 3, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} w_{2q+2}(x) |V_{n,\alpha,2q+2}(f; x) - f(x)| \\ \leq \frac{2 \|f^{(2q+2)}\|_{\infty}}{(2q+2)!} \sum_{j=0}^{q+1} \frac{1}{n^{2q+2-j}} \frac{P_{j,2q+2,\alpha}(x)}{1+x^{2q+2}} \\ \leq \frac{2C \|f^{(2q+2)}\|_{\infty}}{(2q+2)!} \frac{1}{n^{q+1}}. \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

For all $x \in R_0$, we further have

$$\|V_{n,\alpha,2q+2}(f; \cdot) - f(\cdot)\|_{q,\infty} \leq \frac{2C \|f^{(2q+2)}\|_{\infty}}{(2q+2)!} \frac{1}{n^{q+1}}. \quad (39)$$

Combining the above two inequalities (36) and (39), for all $f \in S_q^q$ and fixed $q \in N_0$, the desired equality (33) is obtained. $\square$

Remark 9. Theorem 8 indicates that the rate of convergence by the operator $V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x)$ is $1/n^{q/2}$.

Corollary 10. Let $f \in S_q^q$ with some $q \in N_0$, for all $x \in R_+$; then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x) = f(x). \quad (40)$$

Finally, we will discuss the convergence of the truncated sum $B_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)$.

Theorem 11. Let $f \in S_q^q$ with some $q \in N_0$, for fixed $x \in R_+$; then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x) = f(x). \quad (41)$$

Moreover, the assertion (41) holds uniformly on every rectangle $x \in [a, b]$ with $0 < a < b$.

Proof. Notice that

$$\begin{aligned} B_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x) - f(x) \\ = V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x) - f(x) - K_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x). \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

Using Corollary 10 and Lemma 5, we easily get the assertion (41). $\square$

Remark 12. Theorem 11 demonstrates that the generalized Baskakov operators $V_{n,\alpha,q}(f; x)$ can be replaced by the truncated operators $B_{n,\alpha,q}(f; \gamma_n, x)$ in a certain sense from the computational point of view.

Conflict of Interests

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

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