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Article

Approximation Properties of Chlodovsky Type Two Dimensional Bernstein Operators Based on (p, q) —Integers

Ümit Karabıyık ^{1,*†‡} , Ali Karaisa ^{2‡} and Adem Ayık ^{3,‡}

¹ Department of Mathematics–Computer Sciences, Faculty of Sciences, Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Turkey

² Mathematics Teacher, İstanbul, Turkey; akaraisa@konya.edu.tr

³ Department of Research Information System, Cumhuriyet University, Sivas, Turkey; ademayik@cumhuriyet.edu.tr

* Correspondence: ukarabiyik@erbakan.edu.tr

† Current address: Department of Mathematics–Computer Sciences, Faculty of Sciences, Necmettin Erbakan University, Meram, 42090, Konya, Turkey

‡ These authors contributed equally to this work.

Abstract: In this paper, we present two-dimensional Chlodovsky-type Bernstein operators constructed using (p, q) —integers, and evaluate their approximation properties within the framework of a Korovkin-type theorem. Our investigation extends to local approximation properties, with a focus on determining convergence rates via the modulus of continuity and a Lipschitz-type maximal function. A Voronovskaja-type theorem is also derived, offering insight into the asymptotic behavior of these operators. Additionally, we explore weighted approximation properties and analyze convergence rates within specific function spaces. Utilizing Maple for visual representations, we demonstrate the efficiency of these operators in approximating specific functions. The practical implications of these findings extend to the optimization of system control, improving the stability and performance of dynamic systems. Our contributions also offer new perspectives on the application of approximation methods in fractional differential equations and control theory, broadening the scope of their use in mathematical modeling.

Keywords: two dimensional (p, q) — Chlodovsky type Bernstein operators; Voronovskaja type theorem; (p, q) —integer; control theory

1. Introduction

The study provides a comprehensive examination of the theory and applications of mathematical operators, aligning with the content areas of Mathematics, Engineering, Physics, and Computer Science. The investigation of the convergence properties of Chlodovsky type Bernstein operators using the Korovkin-type theorem is directly part of mathematical analysis and approximation theory. Such studies yield significant results applicable to fields like mathematical modeling and optimization. Furthermore, the optimization of convergence rates of operators through system control contributes to the more efficient and stable management of systems within control engineering. Lastly, visual illustrations created using Maple demonstrate the convergence rates of operators on specific functions, contributing to modeling and simulation techniques used in computer science. In this context, our work offers a valuable addition to the scope of the journal Symmetry.

Approximation theory is rapidly emerging as an essential tool, extending its influence beyond classical domains to other mathematical areas such as differential equations, orthogonal polynomials, and geometric design. Following the introduction of Korovkin's renowned theorem in 1950, the topic of approximating functions using linear positive operators has become an increasingly significant focus within approximation theory. A wealth of literature has been produced on this subject [1,2,10,12,14,15,23,24,31,32].

In recent years, particularly over the last twenty years, the role of q -calculus in approximation theory has been thoroughly investigated. The initial work on Bernstein polynomials derived from q -integers was conducted by Lupaş[6]. His findings indicated that q -Bernstein polynomials can provide

superior approximations compared to classical methods when an appropriate choice of q is made. This discovery has encouraged numerous researchers to develop q -generalizations of various operators and to explore their approximation properties further. Numerous studies have contributed to this field [3,7,8,13].

Lately, Mursaleen et al. have concentrated on utilizing (p, q) -calculus for approximations through linear positive operators, introducing the (p, q) -analogues of Bernstein operators [20,21]. They analyzed the uniform convergence of these operators and determined their rates of convergence. For additional recent studies related to (p, q) -operators, readers can refer to [17–19,26,27].

The main motivation behind this study is that, to the authors' knowledge, there have been no investigations into approximating two-variable operators using (p, q) -calculus thus far. In this context, we introduce two dimensional Chlodovsky type Bernstein operators based on (p, q) -integers. We investigate the approximation properties of our newly defined operators with the aid of the Korovkin-type theorem. Furthermore, we delve into the local approximation characteristics and determine the rates of convergence through the modulus of continuity and a Lipschitz type maximal function. A Voronovskaja type theorem relevant to these operators is also presented. Another significant aim of this research is to examine the weighted approximation properties of our operators in the first quadrant of $\mathbb{R}_+^2$, specifically within the range of $[0, \infty) \times [0, \infty)$. To achieve these results, we intend to apply a weighted Korovkin-type theorem. We will begin by revisiting some definitions and notations pertinent to the concept of (p, q) -calculus. The (p, q) -integer associated with a given number n is defined as

$$[n]_{p,q} := \frac{p^n - q^n}{p - q}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, \quad 0 < q < p \leq 1.$$

The (p, q) -factorial $[n]_{p,q}!$ and the (p, q) -binomial coefficients are defined as :

$$[n]_{p,q}! := \begin{cases} [n]_{p,q} [n-1]_{p,q} \cdots [1]_{p,q}, & n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 1, & n = 0 \end{cases}.$$

and

$$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_{p,q} = \frac{[n]_{p,q}!}{[k]_{p,q}! [n-k]_{p,q}!}, \quad 0 \leq k \leq n.$$

Further, the (p, q) -binomial expansions are given as

$$(ax + by)_{p,q}^n = \sum_{k=0}^n p^{\binom{n-k}{2}} q^{\binom{k}{2}} a^{n-k} b^k x^{n-k} y^k.$$

and

$$(x - y)_{p,q}^n = (x - y)(px - qy)(p^2x - q^2y) \cdots (p^{n-1}x - q^{n-1}y).$$

Further information related to (p, q) -calculus can be found in [25,28].

2. Construction of the Operators

Recently, Ansari and Karaşa [16] have defined and studied (p, q) -analogue of Chlodovsky operators as follows:

$$C_{n,p,q}(f; x) = \frac{1}{p^{n(n-1)/2}} \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_{p,q} p^{k(k-1)/2} \left(\frac{x}{b_n} \right)^k \left(1 - \frac{x}{b_n} \right)_{p,q}^{n-k-1} f\left(\frac{[k]_{p,q}}{[n]_{p,q}} p^{k-n} b_n \right), \quad (1)$$

where

$$\left(1 - \frac{x}{b_n} \right)_{p,q}^{n-k-1} = \prod_{s=0}^{n-k-1} \left(p^s - q^s \frac{x}{b_n} \right).$$

For $0 < q_1, q_2 < p_1, p_2 \leq 1$, we define Chlodovsky type two dimensional Bernstein operator based on (p, q) -integers as follows:

$$C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)}(f; x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^m \Phi_{n,k}(p_1, q_1; x) \Phi_{m,j}(p_2, q_2; y) f\left(\frac{[k]_{p_1, q_1}}{[n]_{p_1, q_1} p_1^{k-n}} \alpha_n, \frac{[j]_{p_2, q_2}}{[m]_{p_2, q_2} p_2^{j-m}} \beta_m\right), \quad (2)$$

for all $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$, $f \in C(I_{\alpha_n \beta_m})$ with $I_{\alpha_n \beta_m} = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq \alpha_n \leq x, 0 \leq \beta_m \leq y\}$ and $C(I_{\alpha_n \beta_m}) = \{f : I_{\alpha_n \beta_m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ is continuous}\}$. Here (α_n) and (β_m) be increasing unbounded sequences of positive real numbers such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{[n]_{p_1, q_1}} = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\beta_m}{[m]_{p_2, q_2}} = 0. \quad (4)$$

Also, the basis elements are

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{n,k}(p_1, q_1; x) &= p_1^{\frac{k(k-1)-n(n-1)}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_{p_1, q_1} \left(\frac{x}{\alpha_n}\right)^k \prod_{s=0}^{n-k-1} \left(p_1^s - q_1^s \frac{x}{\alpha_n}\right), \\ \Phi_{m,j}(p_2, q_2; y) &= p_2^{\frac{j(j-1)-m(m-1)}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ j \end{bmatrix}_{p_2, q_2} \left(\frac{y}{\beta_m}\right)^j \prod_{s=0}^{m-j-1} \left(p_2^s - q_2^s \frac{y}{\beta_m}\right). \end{aligned}$$

We require the following lemmas to establish our main results.

Lemma 1. [16]

$$\begin{aligned} C_{n,p,q}(1; x) &= 1, \\ C_{n,p,q}(e_1; x) &= x, \\ C_{n,p,q}(e_2; x) &= \frac{p^{n-1} b_n}{[n]_{p,q}} x + \frac{q[n-1]_{p,q}}{[n]_{p,q}} x^2, \\ C_{n,p,q}(e_3; x) &= \frac{b_n^2 x}{[n]_{p,q}^2} p^{2n-2} + \frac{(2p+q)q[n-1]_{p,q} x^2 b_n}{[n]_{p,q}^2} p^{n-1} + \frac{q^3[n-1]_{p,q}[n-2]_{p,q} x^3}{[n]_{p,q}^2}, \\ C_{n,p,q}(e_4; x) &= \frac{b_n^3 x}{[n]_{p,q}^3} p^{3n-3} + \frac{q(3p^2+3qp+q^3)[n-1]_{p,q} b_n^2 x^2}{[n]_{p,q}^3} p^{2n-4} \\ &\quad + \frac{q^3(3p^2+2pq+q^2)[n-1]_{p,q}[n-2]_{p,q} b_n x^3}{[n]_{p,q}^3} p^{n-3} + \frac{q^6[n-1]_{p,q}[n-2]_{p,q}[n-3]_{p,q} x^4}{[n]_{p,q}^3}. \end{aligned}$$

From Lemma 1, we have following:

Lemma 2.

$$\begin{aligned}
C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(1;x,y) &= 1, \\
C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(s;x,y) &= x, \\
C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(t;x,y) &= y, \\
C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(st;x,y) &= xy, \\
C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(s^2;x,y) &= \frac{p_1^{n-1}\alpha_n}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}}x + \frac{q_1[n-1]_{p_1,q_1}}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}}x^2, \\
C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(t^2;x,y) &= \frac{p_2^{m-1}\beta_m}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}}y + \frac{q_2[m-1]_{p_2,q_2}}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}}y^2.
\end{aligned}$$

Using Lemma 2 and by linearity of $C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}$, we have

Remark 1.

$$C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((t-x)^2;x,y) = \frac{-p_1^{n-1}x^2}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}} + \frac{xp_1^{n-1}\alpha_n}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}}, \quad (5)$$

$$C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((s-y)^2;x,y) = \frac{-p_2^{m-1}y^2}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}} + \frac{yp_2^{m-1}\beta_m}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}}. \quad (6)$$

Theorem 1. Let $q_1 := (q_{1,n})$, $p_1 := (p_{1,n})$, $q_2 := (q_{2,m})$, $p_2 := (p_{2,m})$ such that $0 < q_{1,n}, q_{2,m} < p_{1,n}, p_{2,m} \leq 1$. If

$$\lim_n p_{1,n} = 1, \lim_n q_{1,n} = 1, \lim_m p_{2,m} = 1, \lim_m q_{2,m} = 1, \lim_n p_{1,n}^n = a_1 \text{ and } \lim_m p_{2,m}^m = a_2, \quad (7)$$

the sequence $C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(f;x,y)$ convergence uniformly to $f(x,y)$, on $[0,a] \times [0,b] = I_{ab}$ for each $f \in C(I_{ab})$, where a, b be real numbers such that $a \leq \alpha_n$, $b \leq \beta_m$ and $C(I_{ab})$ be the space of all real valued continuous function on I_{ab} with the norm

$$\|f\|_{C(I_{ab})} = \sup_{(x,y) \in I_{ab}} |f(x,y)|.$$

Proof. Assume that the equities (7), (3) and (4) are holds. Then, we have

$$\frac{p_{1,n}^{n-1}\alpha_n}{[n]_{p_{1,n},q_{1,n}}} \rightarrow 0, \frac{p_{2,m}^{m-1}\beta_m}{[m]_{p_{2,m},q_{2,m}}} \rightarrow 0, \frac{q_{1,n}[n]_{p_{1,n},q_{1,n}}}{[n]_{p_{1,n},q_{1,n}}} \rightarrow 1 \text{ and } \frac{q_{2,m}[m-1]_{p_{2,m},q_{2,m}}}{[m]_{p_{2,m},q_{2,m}}} \rightarrow 1.$$

as $n, m \rightarrow \infty$. From Lemma 2, we obtain $\lim_{n,m \rightarrow \infty} C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(e_{ij};x,y) = e_{ij}(x,y)$ uniformly on I_{ab} , where $e_{ij}(x,y) = x^i y^j$, $0 \leq i+j \leq 2$ are the test functions. By Korovkin's theorem for functions of two variables was presented by Volkov [29], it follows that $\lim_{n,m \rightarrow \infty} C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(f;x,y) = f(x,y)$, uniformly on I_{ab} , for each $f \in C(I_{ab})$. $\square$

3. Rate of Convergence

In this section, we analyze the convergence rates of the operators $C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}$ to the function $f(x,y)$ using the modulus of continuity. Furthermore, we will present a summary of the relevant notations and definitions concerning the modulus of continuity and Peetre's K -functional for bivariate real-valued functions.

For a function $f \in C(I_{ab})$, the complete modulus of continuity in the bivariate context is defined as follows:

$$\omega(f, \delta) = \sup \left\{ |f(t, s) - f(x, y)| : \sqrt{(t-x)^2 + (s-y)^2} \leq \delta \right\}.$$

for every $(t, s), (x, y) \in I_{ab}$. Additionally, the partial moduli of continuity concerning x and y are defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\omega^1(f, \delta) &= \sup \{ |f(x_1, y) - f(x_2, y)| : y \in [0, b] \text{ and } |x_1 - x_2| \leq \delta \} \\ \omega^2(f, \delta) &= \sup \{ |f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| : x \in [0, a] \text{ and } |y_1 - y_2| \leq \delta \},\end{aligned}$$

It is evident that they fulfill the properties of the standard modulus of continuity [11].

For $\delta > 0$, the Peetre-K functional [22] is defined as follows:

$$K(f, \delta) = \inf_{g \in C^2(I_{ab})} \left\{ \|f - g\|_{C(I_{ab})} + \delta \|g\|_{C^2(I_{ab})} \right\},$$

where $C^2(I_{ab})$ is the space of functions of f such that f , $\frac{\partial^j f}{\partial x^j}$ and $\frac{\partial^j f}{\partial y^j}$ ($j = 1, 2$) in $C(I_{ab})$. The norm $\|\cdot\|$ on the space $C^2(I_{ab})$ is defined by

$$\|f\|_{C^2(I_{ab})} = \|f\|_{C(I_{ab})} + \sum_{j=1}^2 \left(\left\| \frac{\partial^j f}{\partial y^j} \right\|_{C(I_{ab})} + \left\| \frac{\partial^j f}{\partial x^j} \right\|_{C(I_{ab})} \right).$$

We now provide an estimate for the rate of convergence of the operators $C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)}$.

Theorem 2. Let $f \in C(I_{ab})$. For all $x \in I_{ab}$, we have

$$|C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} f(t, s) - f(x, y)| \leq 2\omega(f; \delta_{n,m}),$$

where

$$\delta_{n,m}^2 = \frac{a\alpha_n p_1^{n-1}}{[n]_{p_1, q_1}} + \frac{b\beta_m p_2^{m-1}}{[m]_{p_2, q_2}}.$$

Proof. By definition, the complete modulus of continuity of $f(x, y)$, along with the linearity and positivity of our operator, allows us to express:

$$\begin{aligned}|C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} f(t, s) - f(x, y)| &\leq C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} (|f(t, s) - f(x, y)|) \\ &\leq C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} \left(\omega \left(f; \sqrt{(t-x)^2 + (s-y)^2} \right) \right) \\ &\leq \omega(f, \delta_{n,m}) \left[\frac{1}{\delta_{n,m}} C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} \left(\sqrt{(t-x)^2 + (s-y)^2} \right) \right].\end{aligned}$$

Using Cauchy-Schwartz inequality, from (5) and (6), one can write following

$$\begin{aligned} & |C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} f(t,s) - f(x,y)| \\ & \leq \omega(f, \delta_{n,m}) \left[1 + \frac{1}{\delta_{n,m}} \left\{ C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} \left((t-x)^2 + (s-y)^2 \right) \right\}^{1/2} \right] \\ & = \omega(f, \delta_{n,m}) \left[1 + \frac{1}{\delta_{n,m}} \left\{ C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} \left((t-x)^2 \right) + C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} \left((s-y)^2 \right) \right\}^{1/2} \right] \\ & \leq \omega(f, \delta_{n,m}) \left[1 + \frac{1}{\delta_{n,m}} \left(\frac{a\alpha_n p_1^{n-1}}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}} + \frac{b\beta_m p_2^{m-1}}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}} \right)^{1/2} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Choosing $\delta_{n,m} = \left(\frac{a\alpha_n p_1^{n-1}}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}} + \frac{b\beta_m p_2^{m-1}}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}} \right)^{1/2}$, for all $(x,y) \in I_{ab}$, we get desired the result.

□

Theorem 3. Let $f \in C(I_{ab})$, then the following inequalities satisfy

$$|C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} f(t,s) - f(x,y)| \leq \omega^1(f; \delta_n) + \omega^2(f; \delta_m),$$

where

$$\delta_n^2 = \frac{a\alpha_n p_1^{n-1}}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}}, \quad (8)$$

$$\delta_m^2 = \frac{b\beta_m p_2^{m-1}}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}}. \quad (9)$$

Proof. By definition, the partial moduli of continuity of $f(x,y)$ and the application of the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality imply that:

$$\begin{aligned} |C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} f(t,s) - f(x,y)| & \leq C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} (|f(t,s) - f(x,s) + f(x,s) - f(x,y)|) \\ & \leq C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} (|f(t,s) - f(x,s)|) + C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} (|f(x,s) - f(x,y)|) \\ & \leq C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} (|\omega^1(f; |t-x|)|) + C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} (|\omega^2(f; |s-y|)|) \\ & \leq \omega^1(f, \delta_n) \left[1 + \frac{1}{\delta_n} C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} (|t-x|) \right] \\ & \quad + \omega^2(f, \delta_m) \left[1 + \frac{1}{\delta_m} C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} (|s-y|) \right] \\ & \leq \omega^1(f, \delta_n) \left[1 + \frac{1}{\delta_n} \left(C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} \left((t-x)^2 \right) \right)^{1/2} \right] \\ & \quad + \omega^2(f, \delta_m) \left[1 + \frac{1}{\delta_m} \left(C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} \left((s-y)^2 \right) \right)^{1/2} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Consider (5), (6) and choosing

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_n^2 & = \frac{a\alpha_n p_1^{n-1}}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}}, \\ \delta_m^2 & = \frac{b\beta_m p_2^{m-1}}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}}. \end{aligned}$$

we reach the result. □

For $\hat{\alpha}_1, \hat{\alpha}_2 \in (0, 1]$ and $(s, t), (x, y) \in I_{ab}$, we define the Lipschitz class $Lip_M(\hat{\alpha}_1, \hat{\alpha}_2)$ for the bivariate case as follows:

$$|f(t, s) - f(x, y)| \leq M|t - x|^{\hat{\alpha}_1} |s - y|^{\hat{\alpha}_2}.$$

Theorem 4. Let $f \in Lip_M(\hat{\alpha}_1, \hat{\alpha}_2)$. Then, for all $(x, y) \in I_{ab}$, we have

$$|C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} f(t, s) - f(x, y)| \leq M \delta_n^{\hat{\alpha}_1/2} \delta_m^{\hat{\alpha}_2/2},$$

where δ_n and δ_m defined in (8) and (9), respectively.

Proof. As $f \in Lip_M(\hat{\alpha}_1, \hat{\alpha}_2)$, it follows

$$\begin{aligned} |C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} f(t, s) - f(x, y)| &\leq C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} (|f(t, s) - f(x, y)|; x, y) \\ &\leq M C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} (|t - x|^{\hat{\alpha}_1} |s - y|^{\hat{\alpha}_2}; x, y) \\ &= M C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} (|t - x|^{\hat{\alpha}_1}; x) C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} (|s - y|^{\hat{\alpha}_2}; y). \end{aligned}$$

For $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{\hat{\alpha}_1}, \hat{q} = \frac{\hat{\alpha}_1}{2 - \hat{\alpha}_1}$ and $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{\hat{\alpha}_2}, \hat{q} = \frac{\hat{\alpha}_2}{2 - \hat{\alpha}_2}$ applying the Hölder's inequality, we get

$$\begin{aligned} |C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} f(t, s) - f(x, y)| &\leq M \{C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} (|t - x|^2; x)\}^{\hat{\alpha}_1/2} \{C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} (1; x)\}^{\hat{\alpha}_1/2} \\ &\quad \times \{C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} (|s - y|^2; y)\}^{\hat{\alpha}_2/2} \{C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} (1; y)\}^{\hat{\alpha}_2/2} \\ &= M \delta_n^{\hat{\alpha}_1/2} \delta_m^{\hat{\alpha}_2/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we obtain the desired result. $\square$

Theorem 5. Let $f \in C^1(I_{ab})$ and $0 < q_{1,n}, q_{2,m} < p_{1,n}, p_{2,m} \leq 1$. Then, we have

$$|C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} f(t) - f(s)| \leq \|f'_x\|_{C(I_{ab})} \delta_n + \|f'_y\|_{C(I_{ab})} \delta_m.$$

Proof. For $(t, s) \in I_{ab}$, we obtain

$$f(t) - f(s) = \int_x^t f'_u(u, s) du + \int_y^s f'_v(x, v) dv$$

By applying our operator to both sides of the above equation, we deduce:

$$\begin{aligned} |C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} f(t) - f(s)| &\leq C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} \left(\left| \int_x^t f'_u(u, s) du \right|; x, y \right) \\ &\quad + C_{n,m}^{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2)} \left(\left| \int_y^s f'_v(x, v) dv \right|; x, y \right). \end{aligned}$$

As

$$\left| \int_x^t f'_u(u, s) du \right| \leq \|f'_x\|_{C(I_{ab})} |t - x| \text{ and } \left| \int_y^s f'_v(x, v) dv \right| \leq \|f'_y\|_{C(I_{ab})} |s - y|,$$

we have

$$|C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} f(t) - f(s)| \leq \|f'_x\|_{C(I_{ab})} C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(|t-x|; x, y) \\ + \|f'_y\|_{C(I_{ab})} C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(|s-y|; x, y).$$

Using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we can write following

$$|C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} f(t) - f(s)| \leq \|f'_x\|_{C(I_{ab})} \{C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((t-x)^2; x, y)\}^{1/2} \{C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(1; x, y)\}^{1/2} \\ + \|f'_y\|_{C(I_{ab})} \{C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((s-y)^2; x, y)\}^{1/2} \{C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(1; x, y)\}^{1/2}.$$

Form (5) and (6), we get desired the result. $\square$

Below, we obtained three-dimensional graphs illustrating the convergence rates of operators to specific functions using the Maple [30] software.

Example 1. Figure 1 shows the optimal approximation of operators $C_{20,20}^{(0.999,0.9),(0.999,0.9)}(f; x, y)$ (red), $C_{20,20}^{(0.90,0.86),(0.996,0.89)}(f; x, y)$ (yellow) with $\alpha_n = \ln(n)$, $\beta_m = \sqrt{m}$ to function $f(x, y) = 3xy^2e^{-y}$ (blue).

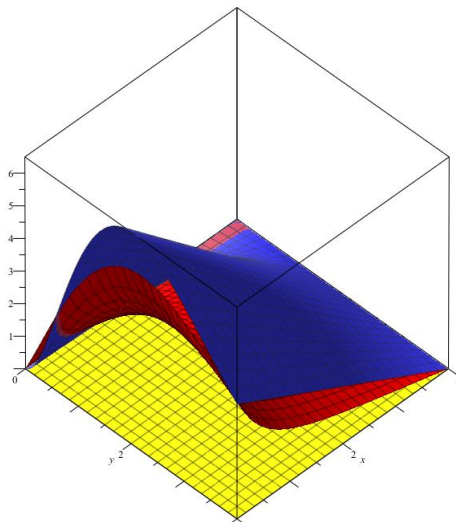


Figure 1. Convergence of two-dimensional (p, q) -Bernstein-Chlodowsky polynomials.

Example 2. Figure 2 shows the optimal approximation of operators $C_{20,20}^{(0.999,0.9),(0.99,0.9)}(f;x,y)$ (red), $C_{20,20}^{(0.990,0.86),(0.996,0.89)}(f;x,y)$ (yellow) with $\alpha_n = \ln(n)$, $\beta_m = \sqrt{m}$ to function $f(x,y) = \sin(x-y)$ (blue).

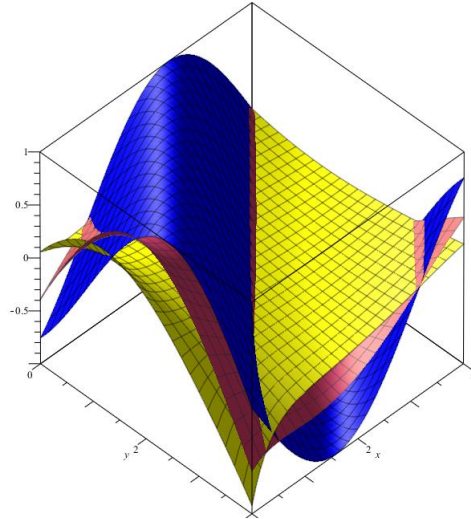


Figure 2. Convergence of two-dimensional (p,q) –Bernstein-Chlodowsky polynomials.

Example 3. Figure 3 shows the optimal approximation of operators $C_{20,20}^{(0.99,0.9),(0.999,0.96)}(f;x,y)$ (red), $C_{20,20}^{(0.99,0.9),(0.990,0.90)}(f;x,y)$ (yellow) with $\alpha_n = \ln(n)$, $\beta_m = \ln(m)$ to function $f(x,y) = x^2y - xy^2$ (blue).

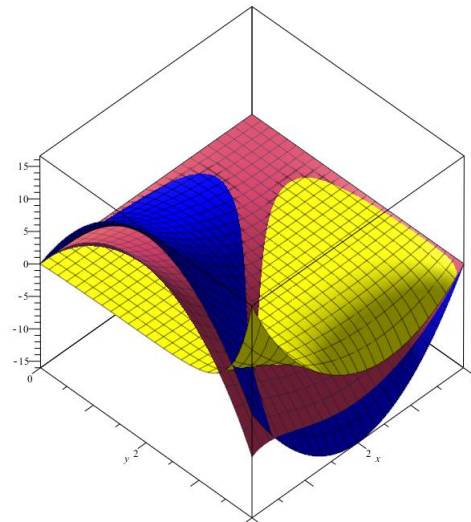


Figure 3. Convergence of two-dimensional (p,q) –Bernstein-Chlodowsky polynomials.

Theorem 6. Let $f \in C(I_{ab})$, then we have

$$\left\| C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(f; x, y) - f(x, y) \right\|_{C(I_{ab})} \leq 2M(f; \delta_{n,m}(x, y)/2),$$

where

$$\delta_{n,m}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \max \left(\frac{a\alpha_n p_1^{n-1}}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}}, \frac{b\beta_m p_2^{m-1}}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}} \right).$$

Proof. Let $g \in C^2(I_{ab})$. Utilizing Taylor's formula, we derive:

$$\begin{aligned} g(s_1, s_2) - g(x, y) &= g(s_1, y) - g(x, y) + g(s_1, s_2) - g(s_1, y) \\ &= \frac{\partial g(x, y)}{\partial x} (s_1 - x) + \int_x^{s_1} (s_1 - u) \frac{\partial^2 g(u, y)}{\partial u^2} du \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial g(x, y)}{\partial x} (s_2 - y) + \int_y^{s_2} (s_2 - v) \frac{\partial^2 g(x, v)}{\partial v^2} dv \\ &= \frac{\partial g(x, y)}{\partial x} (s_1 - x) + \int_0^{s_1-x} (s_1 - x - u) \frac{\partial^2 g(u, y)}{\partial u^2} du \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial g(x, y)}{\partial x} (s_2 - y) + \int_0^{s_2-y} (s_2 - y - v) \frac{\partial^2 g(x, v)}{\partial v^2} dv \end{aligned}$$

By applying $C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}$ to both sides of the above equation, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} g(s_1, s_2) - g(x, y) \right| &\leq \left| \frac{\partial g(x, y)}{\partial x} \right| \left| C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((s_1 - x); x, y) \right| \\ &\quad + \left| C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} \left(\int_0^{s_1-x} (s_1 - x - u) \frac{\partial^2 g(u, y)}{\partial u^2} du; x, y \right) \right| \\ &\quad + \left| \frac{\partial g(x, y)}{\partial y} \right| \left| C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((s_2 - y); x, y) \right| \\ &\quad + \left| C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} \left(\int_0^{s_2-y} (s_2 - y - v) \frac{\partial^2 g(x, v)}{\partial v^2} dv; x, y \right) \right| \end{aligned}$$

As $C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((s_1 - x); x, y) = 0$ and $C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((s_2 - y); x, y) = 0$, one can write following

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} g(s_1, s_2) - g(x, y) \right\|_{C(I_{ab})} &\leq \frac{1}{2} \left\| \frac{\partial g(x, y)}{\partial x} \right\|_{C(I_{ab})} \left| C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((s_1 - x)^2; x, y) \right| \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left\| \frac{\partial g(x, y)}{\partial y} \right\|_{C(I_{ab})} \left| C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((s_2 - y)^2; x, y) \right|. \end{aligned}$$

By (5), (6), we deduce,

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} g(s_1, s_2) - g(x, y) \right\|_{C(I_{ab})} &\leq \frac{1}{2} \max \left(\frac{-p_1^{n-1} x^2}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}} + \frac{x p_1^{n-1} \alpha_n}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}}, \frac{-p_2^{m-1} y^2}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}} + \frac{y p_2^{m-1} \beta_m}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}} \right) \\ &\quad \times \left[\left\| \frac{\partial g(x, y)}{\partial x} \right\|_{C(I_{ab})} + \left\| \frac{\partial g(x, y)}{\partial y} \right\|_{C(I_{ab})} \right] \\ &\leq \|g\|_{C(I_{ab})} \delta_{n,m}. \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

By the linearity $C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(f; x, y) - f(x, y) \right\|_{C(I_{ab})} &\leq \left\| C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}f - C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}g \right\|_{C(I_{ab})} \\ &\quad + \left\| C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}g - g \right\|_{C(I_{ab})} + \|f - g\|_{C(I_{ab})}. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

By (10) and (11), one can see that

$$\left\| C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(f; x, y) - f(x, y) \right\|_{C(I_{ab})} \leq 2M(f; \delta_{n,m}(x, y)/2).$$

This step completes the proof. $\square$

Initially, we need to establish the auxiliary result found in the subsequent lemma.

Lemma 3. Let $0 < q_n < p_n \leq 1$ be sequences such that $p_n, q_n \rightarrow 1$ and $p_n^n \rightarrow a_1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Then, we have the following limits:

- (i) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[n]_{p_n, q_n}}{\alpha_n} C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}((t-x)^2; x) = a_1 x$
- (ii) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[n]_{p_n, q_n}^2}{\alpha_n^2} C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}((t-x)^4; x) = 3a_1 x^2$.

Proof. (i) Using Lemma 1, we have

$$C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}((t-x)^2; x) = \frac{-p_n^{n-1}x^2}{[n]_{p_n, q_n}} + \frac{x p_n^{n-1} \alpha_n}{[n]_{p_n, q_n}} \quad (12)$$

Then, we get

$$\frac{[n]_{p_n, q_n}}{\alpha_n} C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}((t-x)^2; x) = \frac{-p_n^{n-1}x^2}{\alpha_n} + x p_n^{n-1}.$$

Taking the limit of both sides of the above equality as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we can write:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[n]_{p_n, q_n}}{\alpha_n} \left\{ C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}((t-x)^2, x) \right\} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{-p_n^{n-1}x^2}{\alpha_n} + x p_n^{n-1} \right\} \\ &= a_1 x. \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Utilizing Lemma 1 along with the linearity of the operators $C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}$, we arrive at:

$$C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}((t-x)^4; x) = A_{1,n}x^4 + A_{2,n}x^3 + A_{3,n}x^2 + A_{4,n}x \quad (13)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A_{1,n} &= \frac{p_n^{n-3}[n]_{p_n, q_n}^2(-p_n^2 + 2p_n q_n - q_n^2) + p_n^{n-5}[n]_{p_n, q_n}(-p_n^3 + 3p_n q_n^2 + q_n^3) - p_n^{3n-6}(p_n^2 + p_n^3 + 2p_n q_n^2 + q_n^3)}{[n]_{p_n, q_n}^3} \\ A_{2,n} &= \frac{p_n^{n-3}[n]_{p_n, q_n}^2(p_n^2 - 2p_n q_n + q_n^2)}{[n]_{p_n, q_n}^3} \alpha_n \\ &\quad + \frac{p_n^{2n-5}[n]_{p_n, q_n}(-q_n^3 - 4p_n q_n^2 - 3p_n^2 q_n + 2p_n^3) - p_n^{3n-6}(3p_n^3 + 3p_n q_n^2 + 5p_n^2 q_n + q_n^3)}{[n]_{p_n, q_n}^3} \alpha_n \\ A_{3,n} &= \frac{p_n^{2n-4}[n]_{p_n, q_n}(-p_n^2 + 3p_n q_n + q_n^2) - p_n^{3n-5}(3p_n^2 + q_n^2 + 3p_n q_n)}{[n]_{p_n, q_n}^3} \alpha_n^2 \\ A_{4,n} &= \frac{p_n^{3n-3} \alpha_n^3}{[n]_{p_n, q_n}^3}, \end{aligned}$$

It is clear that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[n]_{p_n, q_n}^2}{\alpha_n^2} \{A_{4,n}x\} = 0. \quad (14)$$

Taking the limit of both sides of $A_{1,n}$, we arrive at:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[n]_{p_n, q_n}^2}{\alpha_n^2} \{A_{1,n}\} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{-p_n^{n-3}[n]_{p_n, q_n}(p_n - q_n)^2}{\alpha_n^2} + \frac{p_n^{n-5}(-p_n^3 + 3p_n q_n^2 + q_n^3)}{\alpha_n^2} - \frac{p_n^{3n-6}(p_n^2 + p_n^3 + 2p_n q_n^2 + q_n^3)}{[n]_{p_n, q_n} \alpha_n^2} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{-p_n^{n-3}(p_n - q_n)(p_n - q_n)}{\alpha_n^2} + \frac{p_n^{n-5}(-p_n^3 + 3p_n q_n^2 + q_n^3)}{\alpha_n^2} - \frac{p_n^{3n-6}(p_n^2 + p_n^3 + 2p_n q_n^2 + q_n^3)}{[n]_{p_n, q_n} \alpha_n^2} \right\} \\ &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Similarly, we can show that;

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[n]_{p_n, q_n}^2}{\alpha_n^2} \{A_{2,n}\} = 0 \text{ and } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[n]_{p_n, q_n}^2}{\alpha_n^2} \{A_{3,n}\} = 3a_1 x^2 \quad (16)$$

By combining (14)-(16), we reach the desired the result. $\square$

Now, we ready present a Voronovskaja type theorem for $C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}(f; x, y)$.

Theorem 7. Let $f \in C^2(I_{ab})$. Then, we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [n]_{p_n, q_n} C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}(f; x, y) - f(x, y) = \frac{a_1 x f''_{xx}(x, y)}{2} + \frac{a_1 y f''_{yy}(x, y)}{2}.$$

Proof. Let $(x, y) \in I_{ab}$. Then, write Taylor's formula of f as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} f(s, t) &= f(x, y) + f'_x(s - x) + f'_y(t - y) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ f''_{xx}(t - x)^2 + 2f'_{xy}(s - x)(t - y) + f''_{yy}(t - y)^2 \right\} + \varepsilon(s, t) \left((s - x)^2 + (t - y)^2 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

where $(s, t) \in I_{ab}$ and $\varepsilon(s, t) \rightarrow 0$ as $(s, t) \rightarrow (x, y)$.

If we apply the operator $C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}(f; s, t)$ on (17), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}(f; s, t) - f(x, y) &= f'_x(x, y) C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}((s - x); x, y) + f'_y(x, y) C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}((t - y); x, y) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ f''_{xx} C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}((t - x)^2; x, y) + 2f'_{xy} C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}((s - x)(t - y); x, y) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + f''_{yy} C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}((t - y)^2; x, y) \right\} + C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}\left(\varepsilon(s, t) \left((s - x)^2 + (t - y)^2 \right); x, y\right). \end{aligned}$$

Applying the limit of both sides of the above equality, we get $n \rightarrow \infty$, $\square$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [n]_{p_n, q_n} C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}(f; s, t) - f(x, y) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [n]_{p_n, q_n} \frac{1}{2} \left\{ f''_{xx} C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}((t - x)^2; x, y) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2f'_{xy} C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}((s - x)(t - y); x, y) + f''_{yy} C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}((t - y)^2; x, y) \right\} \\ &\quad + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [n]_{p_n, q_n} C_{n,n}^{(p_n, q_n)}\left(\varepsilon(s, t) \left((s - x)^2 + (t - y)^2 \right); x, y\right). \end{aligned}$$

By Cauchy-Schwartz inequality, we can write the following

$$\begin{aligned} C_{n,n}^{(p_n,q_n)}(\varepsilon(s,t)((s-x)^2+(t-y)^2);x,y) &\leq \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_{n,n}^{(p_n,q_n)}(\varepsilon^2(s,t);x,y)} \\ &\times \sqrt{2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [n]_{p_n,q_n}^2 C_{n,n}^{(p_n,q_n)}(\varepsilon(s,t)((s-x)^4+(t-y)^4);x,y)}. \end{aligned}$$

As $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_{n,n}^{(p_n,q_n)}(\varepsilon^2(s,t);x,y) = \varepsilon^2(x,y) = 0$ and from Lemma 3(ii)

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [n]_{p_n,q_n}^2 C_{n,n}^{(p_n,q_n)}((s-x)^4+(t-y)^4);x,y)$ is finite, then we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [n]_{p_n,q_n}^2 C_{n,n}^{(p_n,q_n)}(\varepsilon(s,t)((s-x)^4+(t-y)^4);x,y) = 0.$$

Hence, we deduce

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [n]_{p_n,q_n} C_{n,n}^{(p_n,q_n)}(f;x,y) - f(x,y) = \frac{a_1 x f''_{x^2}(x,y)}{2} + \frac{a_1 y f''_{y^2}(x,y)}{2}.$$

This step completes the proof.

4. Weighted Approximation Properties of Two Variable Function

In this section, we investigate the convergence of the sequence of linear positive operators $C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}$ to a function of two variables defined within a weighted space. We also compute the rate of convergence using the weighted modulus of continuity.

Let $\rho(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 + 1$, and define B_ρ as the space of all functions f defined on the real axis that satisfy $|f(x,y)| \leq M_f \rho(x,y)$, where M_f is a positive constant dependent solely on f . The subspace C_ρ of B_ρ consists of all continuous functions and is equipped with the norm:

$$\|f\|_\rho = \sup_{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2} \frac{|f(x,y)|}{\rho(x,y)}.$$

Let C_ρ^0 represent the subspace of all functions $f \in C_\rho$ for which $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x,y)}{\rho(x,y)}$ exists and is finite. For every $f \in C_\rho^0$, the weighted modulus of continuity is defined as

$$\Omega_f(f; \delta_1, \delta_2) = \sup_{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2} \sup_{|h_1| \leq \delta_1, |h_2| \leq \delta_2} \frac{|f(x+h_1, y+h_2) - f(x,y)|}{\rho(x,y) \rho(h_1, h_2)}. \quad (18)$$

Lemma 4. The operators $C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}$ defined (2) act from $C_\rho(\mathbb{R}_+^2)$ to $B_\rho(\mathbb{R}_+^2)$ if and only if the inequality

$$\|C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(\rho; x, y)\|_{x^2} \leq c.$$

holds for some positive constant c .

Theorem 8. Consider the sequence of linear positive operators $C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}$ defined in (2). For any function $f \in C_\rho^0$ and for all points $(x,y) \in I_{\alpha_n, \beta_m}$, it follows that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(f; x, y) - f(x,y)\|_\rho = 0.$$

Proof. From Lemma 2, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\|C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(1; x, y) - 1\|_\rho &= 0, \\ \|C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(s; x, y) - x\|_\rho &= 0 \\ \|C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(t; x, y) - y\|_\rho &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

Again by Lemma 2, we can write following

$$\begin{aligned}& \|C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(s^2 + t^2; x, y) - (x^2 + y^2)\|_\rho \\ &= \sup_{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2} \left\{ \frac{p_1^{n-1} \alpha_n x}{[n]_{p_1,q_1} (x^2 + y^2 + 1)} + \frac{p_1^{n-1} x^2}{[n]_{p_1,q_1} (x^2 + y^2 + 1)} + \frac{p_2^{m-1} \beta_m y}{[m]_{p_2,q_2} (x^2 + y^2 + 1)} + \frac{p_2^{m-1} y^2}{[m]_{p_2,q_2} (x^2 + y^2 + 1)} \right\} \\ &\leq \frac{p_1^{n-1} \alpha_n}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}} + \frac{p_1^{n-1}}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}} + \frac{p_2^{m-1} \beta_m}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}} + \frac{p_2^{m-1}}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}}\end{aligned}$$

Considering the limit of both sides of the preceding inequality as $n, m \rightarrow \infty$ and applying (3) and (4), we derive

$$\lim_{m,n \rightarrow \infty} \|C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(s^2 + t^2; x, y) - (x^2 + y^2)\|_\rho = 0.$$

Applying weighted Korovkin theorem for two variable which presented by Gadzhiev [4,5], we get desired the results. $\square$

For estimate rate of convergence, we need the following lemma.

Lemma 5. For all $(x, y) \in I_{\alpha_n \beta_m}$, by (5), (6) and (13), one can write the following

$$C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((t-x)^2; x, y) = O\left(\frac{\alpha_n p_1^{n-1}}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}}\right)(x^2 + x), \quad (19)$$

$$C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((t-x)^4; x, y) = O\left(\frac{\alpha_n p_1^{n-1}}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}}\right)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x) \quad (20)$$

and

$$C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((s-y)^2; x, y) = O\left(\frac{\beta_m p_2^{m-1}}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}}\right)(y^2 + y + 1), \quad (21)$$

$$C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((s-y)^4; x, y) = O\left(\frac{\beta_m p_2^{m-1}}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}}\right)(y^4 + y^3 + y^2 + y + 1). \quad (22)$$

Now, compute rate of convergence the operator $C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}$ in weighted spaces.

Theorem 9. If $f \in C_\rho^0$, then we have

$$\sup_{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2} \frac{|C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(f; x, y) - f(x, y)|}{\rho(x, y)^3} \leq C_2 \omega_\rho(f; \delta_n, \delta_m)$$

, where C_2 is a constant independent of n, m and $\delta_n = \frac{p_1^{n-1} \alpha_n}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}}$, $\delta_m = \frac{p_2^{m-1} \beta_m}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}}$.

Proof. Taking into account the following inequality given in [9], we deduce

$$|f(t, s) - f(x, y)| \leq 8(1 + x^2 + y^2)\omega_\rho(f; \delta_n, \delta_m) \\ \times \left(1 + \frac{|t - x|}{\delta_n}\right) \left(1 + \frac{|s - y|}{\delta_m}\right) (1 + (t - x)^2) (1 + (s - y)^2).$$

Applying $C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}$ both side above inequality and using Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, one can write following

$$\left| C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} f(t, s) - f(x, y) \right| \leq 8(1 + x^2 + y^2)\omega_\rho(f; \delta_n, \delta_m) \\ \times \left[1 + C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((t - x)^2; x, y) + \frac{1}{\delta_n} \sqrt{C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((t - x)^2; x, y)} \right. \\ \left. \frac{1}{\delta_n} \sqrt{C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((t - x)^2; x, y) C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((t - x)^4; x, y)} \right] \\ \times \left[1 + C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((s - y)^2; x, y, a) + \frac{1}{\delta_m} \sqrt{C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((s - y)^2; x, y)} \right. \\ \left. \times \frac{1}{\delta_m} \sqrt{C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((s - y)^2; x, y) C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}((s - y)^4; x, y)} \right].$$

By (19)-(22), we obtain

$$\left| C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} f(t, s) - f(x, y) \right| \leq 8(1 + x^2 + y^2)\omega_\rho(f; \delta_n, \delta_m) \\ \times \left[1 + O\left(\frac{p_1^{n-1}\alpha_n}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}}\right)(x^2 + x) + \frac{1}{\delta_n} \sqrt{O\left(\frac{p_1^{n-1}\alpha_n}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}}\right)(x^2 + x)} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{\delta_n} \sqrt{O\left(\frac{p_1^{n-1}\alpha_n}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}}\right)(x^2 + x)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x)} \right] \\ \times \left[1 + \frac{p_2^{m-1}\beta_m}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}}(y^2 + y) + \frac{p_2^{m-1}\beta_m}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}} \sqrt{\frac{p_2^{m-1}\beta_m}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}}} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{\delta_m} \sqrt{\frac{p_2^{m-1}\beta_m}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}}(y^2 + y) \frac{p_2^{m-1}\beta_m}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}}(y^4 + y^3 + y^2 + y)} \right].$$

Taking $\delta_n = \left(\frac{p_1^{n-1}\alpha_n}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}}\right)^{1/2}$, $\delta_m = \left(\frac{p_2^{m-1}\beta_m}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}}\right)^{1/2}$, one write the following:

$$\left| C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)} f(t, s) - f(x, y) \right| \leq C_2(1 + x^2 + y^2)\omega_\rho(f; \delta_n, \delta_m) \\ \times \left[1 + \delta_n^2(x^2 + x) + \sqrt{x^2 + x} + \sqrt{(x^2 + x)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x)} \right] \\ \times \left[1 + \delta_m^2(y^2 + y) + \sqrt{(y^2 + y)} + \sqrt{(y^2 + y)(y^4 + y^3 + y^2 + y)} \right],$$

where C_2 is a constant independent of n, m . Since $\delta_n^2 < 1, \delta_m^2 < 1$, for sufficiently large n, m , we get

$$\sup_{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2} \frac{|C_{n,m}^{(p_1,q_1),(p_2,q_2)}(f;x,y) - f(x,y)|}{(1+x^2+y^2)^3} \leq C_2 \omega_\rho \left(f; \sqrt{\frac{p_1^{n-1} \alpha_n}{[n]_{p_1,q_1}}}, \sqrt{\frac{p_2^{m-1} \beta_m}{[m]_{p_2,q_2}}} \right).$$

This step completes the proof. $\square$

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Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this manuscript:

MDPI	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute
DOAJ	Directory of open access journals
TLA	Three letter acronym
LD	Linear dichroism

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