

Approximation by matrix-valued linear positive operators

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Abstract

Let $A = [a_{mn}]$ ($m, n \in \mathbb{N}$) be an infinite summability matrix. Then, for a given sequence $x = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, the sequence $Ax = ((Ax)_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}} = (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{mn}x_n)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ is called the A -transform of x provided the series converges for each $m \in \mathbb{N}$. We say that A is regular if $\lim_m (Ax)_m = L$ whenever $\lim_n x_n = L$. Assume now that A is a non-negative regular summability matrix. Then, [1] introduced the concept of A -statistical convergence as follows: a sequence $x = (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is said to be A -statistically convergent to a number L if, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, $\lim_m \sum_{n: |x_n - L| \geq \varepsilon} a_{mn} = 0$. This limit is denoted by $st_A - \lim_n x_n = L$. It is easy to check that every convergent sequence is also A -statistically convergent for each non-negative regular summability matrix A ; however the converse is not always true. Also, [2] proved that if $A = [a_{mn}]$ is any non-negative regular summability matrix for which $\lim_m \max_n \{a_{mn}\} = 0$, then A -statistical convergence is stronger than convergence. In this note, using the A -statistical convergence method which is weaker than the ordinary one, we obtain a Korovkin-type theorem for the approximation of a function by means of matrix-valued linear positive operators. We show that our theorem is stronger than the result introduced by [3]. Furthermore, we compute the A -statistical rates of our approximation.

Keywords

Regular matrix, A -statistical convergence, Matrix-valued operators.

References

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