

On The λ -Statistically Convergent for Quadruple Sequence Spaces Characterized by The Triple Orlicz Functions by Using Matrix Transformation

AQEEL MOHAMMED HUSSEIN ^a

^a Department of Mathematics, College of Education. University of Al- Qadisiyah , Email: aqeel.hussein@qu.edu.iq,

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 10 /07/2021

Revised form: 28 /07/2021

Accepted : 22 /08/2021

Available online: 03 /09/2021

Keywords: Matrix transformation, quadruple sequence , triple Orlicz function

ABSTRACT

In this paper , we present the λ -statistically convergent for Quadruple sequence spaces characterized by the triple Orlicz functions by using matrix transformation and investigated the qualities that are similar to those of spaces $(W_0^4)^{\lambda(S)}(M, A, p)$, $(W^4)^{\lambda(S)}(M, A, p)$, $(W_\infty^4)^{\lambda(S)}(M, A, p)$ are linear spaces, and the space $W_\infty^4(M, A, p)$ is a paranormed space, and the spaces $(W_0^4)^{\lambda(S)}(M, A, p)$, $(W^4)^{\lambda(S)}(M, A, p)$ are normal and monotone

MSC. 41A25; 41A35; 41A36

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.29304/jqcm.2021.13.3.840>

1.Introduction

Schoenberg [15] and Fast [7] independently proposed the concept of statistical convergence. Statistical convergence has been discussed in the theory of Fourier analysis, ergodic theory, and number theory over the years and under various names by Buck [1], Esi and Et [6].

The various types of Orlicz sequence spaces have been introduced and researched by Parasar and Choudhury [13], Esi and Et [6] , Tripathy and Hazarika [22] and many others .

Nakano [9] has proposed the concept of paranormed sequences. Tripathy et al.[19,20,27] has looked into it further and [5,21,23,25,26,28] provide additional information on λ -convergence.

In the study of strong integral summability and the structure of ideals of bounded continuous functions on locally compact spaces, statistical convergence generalizations have appeared in recent years.

The term λ -convergence was coined by Kostyrko et al.[10] to describe a new generalization of statistical convergence.

In this work ,we introduced the quadruple sequence spaces of complex numbers characterized by double Orlicz functions

$(W^4)^{\lambda(S)}(M, A, p)$, $(W_0^4)^{\lambda(S)}(M, A, p)$, $(W_\infty^4)^{\lambda(S)}(M, A, p)$. We discussed several of these spaces are examined in terms of their topological and algebraic properties .

*Corresponding author: AQEEL MOHAMMED HUSSEIN.

Email addresses: aqeel.hussein@qu.edu.iq.

Communicated by: Dr. Rana Jumaa Surayh aljanabi.

2. Definitions and Preliminaries

Definition 2.1[1]:

A triple Orlicz function is a function that has three parts $M: [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty)$ as a result $M(\mathfrak{N}, \mathfrak{K}, \mathfrak{R}) = (M_1(\mathfrak{N}), M_2(\mathfrak{K}), M_3(\mathfrak{R}))$, in which $M_1: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ and $M_2: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ and $M_3: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$,

These functions are non-decreasing, continuous, even, convex functions that meet the following criteria:

- ii) $M_1(0) = 0, M_2(0) = 0, M_3(0) = 0 \implies M(\mathfrak{N}, \mathfrak{K}, \mathfrak{R}) = (M_1(0), M_2(0), M_3(0)) = (0, 0, 0)$.
- iii) $M_1(\mathfrak{N}) > 0, M_2(\mathfrak{K}) > 0, M_3(\mathfrak{R}) > 0 \implies M(\mathfrak{N}, \mathfrak{K}, \mathfrak{R}) = (M_1(\mathfrak{N}), M_2(\mathfrak{K}), M_3(\mathfrak{R})) > (0, 0, 0)$, for $\mathfrak{N} > 0, \mathfrak{K} > 0, \mathfrak{R} > 0$, by which we say $(\mathfrak{N}, \mathfrak{K}, \mathfrak{R}) > (0, 0, 0)$, this $M_1(\mathfrak{N}) > 0, M_2(\mathfrak{K}) > 0, M_3(\mathfrak{R}) > 0$.
- iiii) $M_1(\mathfrak{N}) \rightarrow \infty, M_2(\mathfrak{K}) \rightarrow \infty, M_3(\mathfrak{R}) \rightarrow \infty$ as $\mathfrak{N} \rightarrow \infty, \mathfrak{K} \rightarrow \infty, \mathfrak{R} \rightarrow \infty$, after that $M(\mathfrak{N}, \mathfrak{K}, \mathfrak{R}) = (M_1(\mathfrak{N}), M_2(\mathfrak{K}), M_3(\mathfrak{R})) \rightarrow (\infty, \infty, \infty)$ as $(\mathfrak{N}, \mathfrak{K}, \mathfrak{R}) \rightarrow (\infty, \infty, \infty)$, by which we say $M(\mathfrak{N}, \mathfrak{K}, \mathfrak{R}) \rightarrow (\infty, \infty, \infty)$, as $M_1(\mathfrak{N}) \rightarrow \infty, M_2(\mathfrak{K}) \rightarrow \infty, M_3(\mathfrak{R}) \rightarrow \infty$.

Definition 2.2[15] :

If each and every $\varepsilon > 0, \{n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{n} |s, r, e, c \leq n : \|\Omega_{srec} - \mathbb{L}\| \geq \varepsilon\} \in \lambda$ then a quadruple sequence $\Omega = (\Omega_{srec})$ be a λ -statistically convergent to a number $\mathbb{L} \in \mathbb{R}$.

Definition 2.3[17] :

If $(\Omega_{srec}) \in \mathbb{E}^4$ whenever $(\mathfrak{B}_{srec}) \in \mathbb{E}^4$ and $|\Omega_{srec}| \leq |\mathfrak{B}_{srec}|$ for everybody $s, r, e, c \in \mathbb{N}$ then a quadruple sequence space \mathbb{E}^4 be a solid.

Lemma 2.4[9] :

A quadruple sequence space \mathbb{E}^4 be a solid suggests that it is monotone.

Lemma 2.5[18] :

If $\lambda \subset 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ is a maximal ideal, then there's either $\mathcal{V} \in \lambda$ or $\mathbb{N} - \mathcal{V} \in \lambda$ each and every $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathbb{N}$.

Let's assume $M = (M_1, M_2, M_3) = ((M_1)_{srec}, (M_2)_{srec}, (M_3)_{srec})$ be a triple Orlicz functions, $A = (A_1, A_2, A_3) = ((A_1)_{srec}, (A_2)_{srec}, (A_3)_{srec})$ be an infinite double matrix, and $Y = ((Y_1)_{srec}, (Y_2)_{srec}, (Y_3)_{srec})$ be a quadruple sequence of complex numbers.

In this paper, The quadruple sequence spaces defined as follows as :

$$(\mathbb{W}^4)^{\lambda(\mathcal{S})}(M, A, p) = \left\{ ((Y_1)_{srec}, (Y_2)_{srec}, (Y_3)_{srec}) \in \mathbb{W}^4 : \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{n} \left| \left\{ s, r, e, c \leq n : \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^n \sum_{c=1}^n \left[(M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\|(A_1)_{srec}(Y_1) - L_1\|}{p} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\|(A_2)_{srec}(Y_2) - L_2\|}{p} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\|(A_3)_{srec}(Y_3) - L_3\|}{p} \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \geq \mathcal{S} \right\} \in \lambda \text{ for some } p > 0 \text{ and } L_1, L_2, L_3 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

$$(\mathbb{W}_0^4)^{\lambda(\mathcal{S})}(M, A, p) = \left\{ ((Y_1)_{srec}, (Y_2)_{srec}, (Y_3)_{srec}) \in \mathbb{W}^4 : \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{n} \left| \left\{ s, r, e, c \leq \right. \right. \right.$$

$$n: \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^n \sum_{c=1}^n \left[(M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec}(Y_1) \|}{p} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec}(Y_2) \|}{p} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec}(Y_3) \|}{p} \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} \geq \varepsilon \Big\} \geq \mathcal{S} \Big\} \in \lambda \text{ for some } p > 0 \Big\}.$$

$$(W_{\infty}^4)^{\lambda(\mathcal{S})}(M, A, p) =$$

$$\left\{ ((Y_1)_{srec}, (Y_2)_{srec}, (Y_3)_{srec}) \in W^4: \frac{1}{n} \left\{ s, r, e, c \leq \right. \right.$$

$$n: \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^n \sum_{c=1}^n \left[(M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec}(Y_1) \|}{p} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec}(Y_2) \|}{p} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec}(Y_3) \|}{p} \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} \geq M \Big\} \geq \mathcal{S} \Big\} \in \lambda \text{ for some } M > 0 \Big\}.$$

$$W_{\infty}^4(M, A, p) = \left\{ ((Y_1)_{srec}, (Y_2)_{srec}, (Y_3)_{srec}) \in W^4: \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N}: \sup \frac{1}{n} \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^n \sum_{c=1}^n \left[(M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec}(Y_1) \|}{p} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec}(Y_2) \|}{p} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec}(Y_3) \|}{p} \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} < \infty \right\} \right\}.$$

It is clear from the above description that $(W_0^4)^{\lambda(\mathcal{S})}(M, A, p) \subset (W^4)^{\lambda(\mathcal{S})}(M, A, p) \subset (W_{\infty}^4)^{\lambda(\mathcal{S})}(M, A, p)$.

3. Main Result :

Theorem 3.1 :

The spaces $(W_0^4)^{\lambda(\mathcal{S})}(M, A, p)$, $(W^4)^{\lambda(\mathcal{S})}(M, A, p)$, $(W_{\infty}^4)^{\lambda(\mathcal{S})}(M, A, p)$ are linear space and

$$M = (M_{srec}) = ((M_1)_{srec}, (M_2)_{srec}), A = (A_{srec}) = ((A_1)_{srec}, (A_2)_{srec}).$$

Proof :

We demonstrate that the solution for the space $(W_0^4)^{\lambda(\mathcal{S})}(M, A, p)$. Let's assume $\mathfrak{P}_{srec} = ((\mathfrak{P}_1)_{srec}, (\mathfrak{P}_2)_{srec}, (\mathfrak{P}_3)_{srec})$ and $\mathfrak{Q}_{srec} = ((\mathfrak{Q}_1)_{srec}, (\mathfrak{Q}_2)_{srec}, (\mathfrak{Q}_3)_{srec})$ be any two elements in $(W_0^4)^{\lambda(\mathcal{S})}(M, A, p)$. Then there are those who exist $p_1 > 0$ and $p_2 > 0$ as a result

$$B =$$

$$\left\{ n \in \mathbb{N}: \frac{1}{n} \left\{ s, r, e, c \leq \right. \right.$$

$$n: \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^n \sum_{c=1}^n \left[(M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec}(\mathfrak{P}_1) \|}{p_1} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec}(\mathfrak{P}_2) \|}{p_1} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec}(\mathfrak{P}_3) \|}{p_1} \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Big\} \geq \mathcal{S} \Big\} \in \lambda.$$

$$C =$$

$$\left\{ n \in \mathbb{N}: \frac{1}{n} \left\{ s, r, e, c \leq \right. \right.$$

$$n: \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^n \sum_{c=1}^n \left[(M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec}(\mathfrak{Q}_1) \|}{p_2} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec}(\mathfrak{Q}_2) \|}{p_2} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec}(\mathfrak{Q}_3) \|}{p_2} \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Big\} \geq \mathcal{S} \Big\} \in \lambda.$$

Let's assume m, m be any scalars. Because of the double sequence's continuity

$M_{sr} = ((M_1)_{sr}, (M_2)_{sr})$ the following inequality holds:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^n \sum_{c=1}^n \left[(M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec} (m\mathfrak{P}_1 + mm\Omega_1) \|}{|m|p_1 + |mm|p_2} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec} (m\mathfrak{P}_2 + mm\Omega_2) \|}{|m|p_1 + |mm|p_2} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec} (m\mathfrak{P}_3 + mm\Omega_3) \|}{|m|p_1 + |mm|p_2} \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} \leq \\ & \mathbb{D}\mathbb{J} \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^n \sum_{c=1}^n \left[(M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_1) \|}{p_1} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_2) \|}{p_1} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_3) \|}{p_1} \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} + \mathbb{D}\mathbb{J} \\ & \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^n \sum_{c=1}^n \left[(M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_1) \|}{p_2} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_2) \|}{p_2} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_3) \|}{p_2} \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} \leq \\ & \mathbb{D} \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^n \sum_{c=1}^n \left[\frac{|m|}{|m|p_1 + |mm|p_2} \left((M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_1) \|}{p_1} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_2) \|}{p_1} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_3) \|}{p_1} \right) \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} + \\ & \mathbb{D} \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^n \sum_{c=1}^n \left[\frac{|m|}{|m|p_1 + |mm|p_2} \left((M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec} (\Omega_1) \|}{p_1} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec} (\Omega_2) \|}{p_1} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec} (\Omega_3) \|}{p_1} \right) \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} , \text{ in} \\ & \text{which } \mathbb{J} = \max \left\{ 1, \frac{|m|}{|m|p_1 + |mm|p_2}, \frac{|mm|}{|m|p_1 + |mm|p_2} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

We can deduce the following from the above relation :

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{n} \left\{ s, r, e, c \leq n : \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^n \sum_{c=1}^n \left[(M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec} (m\mathfrak{P}_1 + mm\Omega_1) \|}{|m|p_1 + |mm|p_2} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec} (m\mathfrak{P}_2 + mm\Omega_2) \|}{|m|p_1 + |mm|p_2} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec} (m\mathfrak{P}_3 + mm\Omega_3) \|}{|m|p_1 + |mm|p_2} \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\} \supseteq \mathcal{S} \right\} \subseteq \\ & \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{n} \left\{ s, r, e, c \leq n : \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^n \sum_{c=1}^n \mathbb{D}\mathbb{J} \left[(M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_1) \|}{p_1} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_2) \|}{p_1} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_3) \|}{p_1} \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\} \supseteq \mathcal{S} \right\} \cup \\ & \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{n} \left\{ s, r, e, c \leq n : \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^n \sum_{c=1}^n \mathbb{D}\mathbb{J} \left[(M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec} (\Omega_1) \|}{p_2} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec} (\Omega_2) \|}{p_2} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec} (\Omega_3) \|}{p_2} \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\} \supseteq \mathcal{S} \right\} . \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3.2 :

The space $\mathbb{W}_\infty^4(\mathbb{M}, \mathbb{A}, p)$ be a paranormed space with paranorm \mathcal{g} defined by:

$$\mathcal{h}(\mathfrak{P}) = \inf \left\{ p \frac{p_{srec}}{\mathbb{H}} : \sup_{srec} \left[(M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_1) \|}{p_1} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_2) \|}{p_1} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_3) \|}{p_1} \right) \right] \leq 1, \text{ for } p > 0 \right\}, \text{ in}$$

which $\mathbb{H} = \max\{1, \sup_{srec} p_{srec}\}$ and $\mathbb{M} = (M_{srec}) = ((M_1)_{srec}, (M_2)_{srec}, (M_3)_{srec})$,

$$\mathbb{A} = (A_{srec}) = ((A_1)_{srec}, (A_2)_{srec}, (A_3)_{srec}) .$$

Proof :

It is obvious that $\mathcal{h}(\theta) = 0$, $\mathcal{h}(-\mathfrak{B}) = \mathcal{h}(\mathfrak{B})$ and at can be easily shown that $\mathcal{h}(\mathfrak{P} + \Omega) \leq \mathcal{h}(\mathfrak{P}) + \mathcal{h}(\Omega)$. In which $\mathfrak{P} = (\mathfrak{P}_1, \mathfrak{P}_2, \mathfrak{P}_3)$ and $\Omega = (\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3)$

Let's $\mathcal{T}_{nmij} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$, in which $\mathcal{T}_{nmij} = ((\mathcal{T}_1)_{nmij}, (\mathcal{T}_2)_{nmij}, (\mathcal{T}_3)_{nmij})$, $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{T}_2, \mathcal{T}_3) \in \mathbb{C}$ and let's

$$\mathcal{h} \left(((\mathfrak{P}_1)_{nmij} - \mathfrak{P}_1), ((\mathfrak{P}_2)_{nmij} - \mathfrak{P}_2), ((\mathfrak{P}_3)_{nmij} - \mathfrak{P}_3) \right) \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty, m \rightarrow \infty, i \rightarrow \infty, j \rightarrow \infty .$$

To demonstrate that $\mathcal{h} \left(((\mathcal{T}_1)_{nmij} (\mathfrak{P}_1)_{nmij} - \mathcal{T}_1 \mathfrak{P}_1), ((\mathcal{T}_2)_{nmij} (\mathfrak{P}_2)_{nmij} - \mathcal{T}_2 \mathfrak{P}_2), ((\mathcal{T}_3)_{nmij} (\mathfrak{P}_3)_{nmij} - \mathcal{T}_3 \mathfrak{P}_3) \right) \rightarrow 0$, as $n \rightarrow \infty, m \rightarrow \infty, i \rightarrow \infty, j \rightarrow \infty$. We positioned ,

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ p_1 > 0 : \sup_{srec} \left[(M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_1) \|}{p_1} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_2) \|}{p_1} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_3) \|}{p_1} \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} \leq 1 \right\}$$

and

$$\mathbb{Z} = \left\{ p_2 > 0 : \sup_{srec} \left[(M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_1) \|}{p_2} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_2) \|}{p_2} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec} (\mathfrak{P}_3) \|}{p_2} \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} \leq 1 \right\} .$$

By of the quadruple sequence's continuity $\mathbb{M} = (M_1, M_2) = ((M_1)_{srec}, (M_2)_{srec})$, we observe

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[(\mathbb{M}_1)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{\text{srec}}((\mathcal{T}_1)_{\text{nmij}}(\mathfrak{P}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_1 \mathfrak{P}_1) \|}{|(\mathcal{T}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_1| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_1| p_2} \right) \vee (\mathbb{M}_2)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{\text{srec}}((\mathcal{T}_2)_{\text{nmij}}(\mathfrak{P}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_2 \mathfrak{P}_2) \|}{|(\mathcal{T}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_2| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_2| p_2} \right) \vee \right. \\ & \left. (\mathbb{M}_3)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{\text{srec}}((\mathcal{T}_3)_{\text{nmij}}(\mathfrak{P}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_3 \mathfrak{P}_3) \|}{|(\mathcal{T}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_3| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_3| p_2} \right) \right] \leq \\ & \left[(\mathbb{M}_1)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{\text{srec}}((\mathcal{T}_1)_{\text{nmij}}(\mathfrak{P}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_1 (\mathfrak{P}_1)_{\text{nmij}}) \|}{|(\mathcal{T}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_1| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_1| p_2} \right) \vee (\mathbb{M}_2)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{\text{srec}}((\mathcal{T}_2)_{\text{nmij}}(\mathfrak{P}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_2 (\mathfrak{P}_2)_{\text{nmij}}) \|}{|(\mathcal{T}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_2| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_2| p_2} \right) \vee \right. \\ & \left. (\mathbb{M}_3)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{\text{srec}}((\mathcal{T}_3)_{\text{nmij}}(\mathfrak{P}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_2 (\mathfrak{P}_3)_{\text{nmij}}) \|}{|(\mathcal{T}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_3| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_3| p_2} \right) \right] + \left[(\mathbb{M}_1)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{\text{srec}}(\mathcal{T}_1 (\mathfrak{P}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_1 \mathfrak{P}_1) \|}{|(\mathcal{T}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_1| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_1| p_2} \right) \vee (\mathbb{M}_2)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{\text{srec}}(\mathcal{T}_2 (\mathfrak{P}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_2 \mathfrak{P}_2) \|}{|(\mathcal{T}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_2| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_2| p_2} \right) \vee \right. \\ & \left. (\mathbb{M}_3)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{\text{srec}}(\mathcal{T}_2 (\mathfrak{P}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_3 \mathfrak{P}_3) \|}{|(\mathcal{T}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_3| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_3| p_2} \right) \right] \leq \\ & \left[\frac{|(\mathcal{T}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_1| p_1}{|(\mathcal{T}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_1| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_1| p_2} (\mathbb{M}_1)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{\text{srec}}((\mathfrak{P}_1)_{\text{nmij}}) \|}{p_1} \right) \vee \frac{|(\mathcal{T}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_2| p_1}{|(\mathcal{T}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_2| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_2| p_2} (\mathbb{M}_2)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{\text{srec}}((\mathfrak{P}_2)_{\text{nmij}}) \|}{p_1} \right) \vee \right. \\ & \left. \frac{|(\mathcal{T}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_3| p_1}{|(\mathcal{T}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_3| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_3| p_2} (\mathbb{M}_3)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{\text{srec}}((\mathfrak{P}_3)_{\text{nmij}}) \|}{p_1} \right) \right] + \\ & \left[\frac{|\mathcal{T}_1| p_2}{|(\mathcal{T}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_1| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_1| p_2} (\mathbb{M}_1)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{\text{srec}}((\mathfrak{P}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - (\mathfrak{P}_1)) \|}{p_2} \right) \vee \frac{|\mathcal{T}_2| p_2}{|(\mathcal{T}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_2| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_2| p_2} (\mathbb{M}_2)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{\text{srec}}((\mathfrak{P}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - (\mathfrak{P}_2)) \|}{p_2} \right) \vee \right. \\ & \left. \frac{|\mathcal{T}_3| p_2}{|(\mathcal{T}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_3| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_3| p_2} (\mathbb{M}_3)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{\text{srec}}((\mathfrak{P}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - (\mathfrak{P}_3)) \|}{p_2} \right) \right]. \text{ As a result of the preceding inequity, it follows that} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{\text{srec}} \left[(\mathbb{M}_1)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{\text{srec}}((\mathcal{T}_1)_{\text{nmij}}(\mathfrak{P}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_1 \mathfrak{P}_1) \|}{|(\mathcal{T}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_1| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_1| p_2} \right) \vee (\mathbb{M}_2)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{\text{srec}}((\mathcal{T}_2)_{\text{nmij}}(\mathfrak{P}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_2 \mathfrak{P}_2) \|}{|(\mathcal{T}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_2| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_2| p_2} \right) \vee \right. \\ & \left. (\mathbb{M}_3)_{\text{srec}} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{\text{srec}}((\mathcal{T}_3)_{\text{nmij}}(\mathfrak{P}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_3 \mathfrak{P}_3) \|}{|(\mathcal{T}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_3| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_3| p_2} \right) \right]^{\text{psrec}} \leq 1 \text{ and consequently} \\ & \mathfrak{k} \left(((\mathcal{T}_1)_{\text{nmij}}(\mathfrak{P}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_1 \mathfrak{P}_1), ((\mathcal{T}_2)_{\text{nmij}}(\mathfrak{P}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_2 \mathfrak{P}_2), ((\mathcal{T}_3)_{\text{nmij}}(\mathfrak{P}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_3 \mathfrak{P}_3) \right) = \\ & \inf \left\{ (|(\mathcal{T}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_1| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_1| p_2), (|(\mathcal{T}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_2| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_2| p_2), (|(\mathcal{T}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_3| p_1 + |\mathcal{T}_3| p_2) \right\}^{\frac{\text{psrec}}{\mathbb{H}}} : p_1 \in \mathbb{Q}, p_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \} \leq \\ & (|(\mathcal{T}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_1|, |(\mathcal{T}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_2|, |(\mathcal{T}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_3|)^{\frac{\text{psrec}}{\mathbb{H}}} \inf \{ p_1^{\frac{\text{psrec}}{\mathbb{H}}} : p_1 \in \mathbb{Q} \} + (|\mathcal{T}_1|, |\mathcal{T}_2|, |\mathcal{T}_3|)^{\frac{\text{psrec}}{\mathbb{H}}} \inf \{ p_2^{\frac{\text{psrec}}{\mathbb{H}}} : p_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \} \leq \max \\ & \{ (|(\mathcal{T}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_1|, |(\mathcal{T}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_2|, |(\mathcal{T}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_3|), (|(\mathcal{T}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_1|, |(\mathcal{T}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_2|, |(\mathcal{T}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathcal{T}_3|)^{\frac{\text{psrec}}{\mathbb{H}}} \} \mathfrak{k} \left(((\mathfrak{P}_1)_{\text{nmij}}), ((\mathfrak{P}_2)_{\text{nmij}}), ((\mathfrak{P}_3)_{\text{nmij}}) \right) + \\ & \max \{ (|\mathcal{T}_1|, |\mathcal{T}_2|, |\mathcal{T}_3|), (|\mathcal{T}_1|, |\mathcal{T}_2|, |\mathcal{T}_3|)^{\frac{\text{psrec}}{\mathbb{H}}} \} \mathfrak{k} \left(((\mathfrak{P}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathfrak{P}_1), ((\mathfrak{P}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathfrak{P}_2), ((\mathfrak{P}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathfrak{P}_3) \right) \\ & \text{As } \mathfrak{k} \left(((\mathfrak{P}_1)_{\text{nmij}}), ((\mathfrak{P}_2)_{\text{nmij}}), ((\mathfrak{P}_3)_{\text{nmij}}) \right) \leq \mathfrak{k}((\mathfrak{P}_1), (\mathfrak{P}_2), (\mathfrak{P}_3)) + \mathfrak{k} \left(((\mathfrak{P}_1)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathfrak{P}_1), ((\mathfrak{P}_2)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathfrak{P}_2), ((\mathfrak{P}_3)_{\text{nmij}} - \mathfrak{P}_3) \right) \\ & \text{for everybody } n, m, i, j \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ consequently The right-hand side of the above relation converges on zero as } n \rightarrow \infty, m \rightarrow \infty, i \\ & \rightarrow \infty, j \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3.3 :

The spaces $(\mathbb{W}_0^4)^{\lambda(S)}(\mathbb{M}, \mathbb{A}, p)$, $(\mathbb{W}^4)^{\lambda(S)}(\mathbb{M}, \mathbb{A}, p)$ are normal and monotone as a result $\mathbb{M} = (\mathbb{M}_{\text{srec}}) = ((\mathbb{M}_1)_{\text{srec}} , (\mathbb{M}_2)_{\text{srec}} , (\mathbb{M}_3)_{\text{srec}})$, $\mathbb{A} = (\mathbb{A}_{\text{srec}}) = ((\mathbb{A}_1)_{\text{srec}} , (\mathbb{A}_2)_{\text{srec}} , (\mathbb{A}_3)_{\text{srec}})$.

Proof :

Let's assume $\mathfrak{P} = (\mathfrak{P}_{\text{srec}}) = ((\mathfrak{P}_1)_{\text{srec}} , (\mathfrak{P}_2)_{\text{srec}} , (\mathfrak{P}_3)_{\text{srec}})$ and $\mathfrak{Q} = (\mathfrak{Q}_{\text{srec}}) = ((\mathfrak{Q}_1)_{\text{srec}} , (\mathfrak{Q}_2)_{\text{srec}} , (\mathfrak{Q}_3)_{\text{srec}}) \in (\mathbb{W}_0^4)^{\lambda(S)}(\mathbb{M}, \mathbb{A}, p)$ be as a result $|\mathfrak{Q}_{\text{srec}}| \leq |\mathfrak{P}_{\text{srec}}|$.

Then for $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$\left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{n} \left| \left\{ s, r, e, c \leq \right. \right. \right.$$

$$\left. \left. n : \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^n \sum_{c=1}^n \left[(M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec}(\mathbb{P}_1) \|}{p} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec}(\mathbb{P}_2) \|}{p} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec}(\mathbb{P}_3) \|}{p} \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \geq \mathcal{S} \} \supseteq$$

$$\left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{n} \left| \left\{ s, r, e, c \leq \right. \right. \right.$$

$$\left. \left. n : \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^n \sum_{c=1}^n \left[(M_1)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_1)_{srec}(\mathbb{Q}_1) \|}{p} \right) \vee (M_2)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_2)_{srec}(\mathbb{Q}_2) \|}{p} \right) \vee (M_3)_{srec} \left(\frac{\| (A_3)_{srec}(\mathbb{Q}_3) \|}{p} \right) \right]^{p_{srec}} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \geq \mathcal{S} \}. \text{ The}$$

space $(\mathbb{W}_0^4)^{\lambda(\mathcal{S})}(\mathbb{M}, \mathbb{A}, p)$ be a normal, and thus monotone.

References

- [1] R.C. Buck, "The measure theoretic approach to density", Amer. J. Math., 68, pp.560-580, (1946).
- [2] A.H. Battoor & A. F. Dabbas,(2020)," **Convergent and Statistically Convergent of a Double Sequence Space of Fuzzy Real Numbers defined by Double Orlicz Functions** ", Master these , University of Kufa.
- [3] A.H. Battoor & Z.H. Hasan,(2017)," **Statistical Convergent of Generalized Difference Double sequence Spaces which Defined by Orlicz Function** ", Master these , University of Kufa.
- [4] A.H. Battoor & M. A. Neamah ,(2017)," **On Statistically Convergent Double Sequence Spaces defined by Double Orlicz Functions** ", Master these , University of Kufa.
- [5] S. Debnath & J. Debnath, "Some generalized statistical convergent sequence spaces of fuzzy numbers via ideals", Math. Sci. Lett., 2, No. 2, pp. 151-154, (2013).
- [6] A. Esi & M. Et," **Some new spaces defined by Orlicz functions**", Indian J. Pure and Appl. Math., 31 (8), pp. 967-972, (2000).
- [7] H. Fast, "Sur la convergence statistique", Colloq. Math., pp. 241-244, (1951).
- [8] J. A. Fridy, "On statistical convergence", Analysis, pp. 301-313, (1985).
- [9] P. K. Kamthan & M. Gupta, "Sequence spaces and series", (1980).
- [10] P. S. Kostyrko & W. Wilczynski,"I-convergence real analysis exchange", 26(2), pp.669-686, (2000 / 2001).
- [11] J. Lindenstrauss & L. Tzafriri," **On Orlicz sequence spaces**", Israel J. Math., 101, pp.379- 390, (1971).
- [12] H. Nakano, "modular sequence spaces", Proc. Japan Acad., 27, pp. 508-512, (1951).
- [13] S.D Parashar & B. Choudhury, "Sequence space defined by Orlicz functions", Indian J. Pure and Appl. Math., 25(14), pp. 419-428, (1994).
- [14] T. Salat, "On statistically convergent sequences of real numbers", Math. Slovaca, 30, pp.139-150, (1980).
- [15] E. Savas & P. Das, "A generalized statistically convergence via ideal", Applied mathematics letters, 24, pp. 826-830, (2011).
- [16] I. J. Schoenberg, "The integrability oh certain functions and related summability methods", Am.Math. Mon., 66, pp. 361-375, (1951).
- [17] B. Sarma (2018)," **Double Sequence Spaces of Fuzzy real numbers of Paranormed Type under an Orlicz Function** " Mathematica Sciences a Springer Journal
- [18] M. Sen & S. Roy, (2013), " **Some -convergent double Classes of sequences of fuzzy real numbers by Orlicz function**" Thai Jour.Math, Vol. 11, 111-120
- [19] B.C. Tripathy & P. Chandra, "On some generalized difference paranormed sequence spaces associated with

-
- Multiplier sequences defined by modulus function**, Anal. Theory Appl., 27(1), pp. 21-27, (2011).
- [20] B.C. Tripathy & H. Dutta, "**On some new paranormed difference sequence spaces defined by Orlicz functions**, **Kyungpook Mathematical Journal**", 50(1), pp. 59-69, (2010).
- [21] B.C. Tripathy & A.J. Dutta, "**On I-accelration convergence of sequence of fuzzy real Numbers**", Math. Modell. Analysis, 17(4), pp.549-557, (2012).
- [22] B.C. Tripathy & B. Hazarika, "**Some I-convergent sequence spaces defined by Orlicz Functions**", Acta Math. Appl. Sin., 27(1), pp. 149-154, (2011).
- [23] B.C. Tripathy & B. Hazarika, "**paranormed I-convergent sequence spaces**", Math. Slovaca, 59(4), pp. 485-494, (2009).
- [24] B.C. Tripathy & B. Hazarika, "**I-convergent sequence spaces associated with multiplier sequence spaces**", Mathematical Inequalities and Applications, 11(3), pp.543-548, (2008).
- [25] B.C. Tripathy & B. Hazarika, "**I-monotone and I-convergent sequence**", Kyungpook Math. Journal, 51(2), pp. 233-239, (2011).
- [26] B.C. Tripathy & S. Mahanta, "**On I-accelration convergence of sequence**", Journal of the Franklin Institute, 347, pp. 591-598, (2010).
- [27] B.C. Tripathy & M. Sen, "**Characterization of some matrix classes involving paranormed sequence spaces**", Tamkang Jour. Math., 37(2), pp. 155-162, (2006).
- [28] B.C. Tripathy, M. Sen, & S. Nath, "**I-convergent in probabilistic n-normed space**", Soft Comput., 16, pp.1021-1027, (2012), DOI 10.1007 / s00500-011-0799-8 .