

Matrix transformations on the matrix domains of triangles in the spaces of strongly C_1 -summable and bounded sequences

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Abstract. Let w_0^p , w^p and w_∞^p be the sets of sequences that are strongly summable to zero, summable and bounded of index $p \geq 1$ by the Cesàro method of order 1, which were introduced by Maddox [I. J. MADDIX, On Kuttner's theorem, J. London Math. Soc. **43** (1968), 285–290]. We study the matrix domains $w_0^p(T) = (w_0^p)_T$, $w^p(T) = (w^p)_T$ and $w_\infty^p(T) = (w_\infty^p)_T$ of arbitrary triangles T in w_0^p , w^p and w_∞^p , determine their β -duals, and characterize matrix transformations on them into the spaces c_0 , c and ℓ_∞ .

1. Introduction and preliminary results

Let ω denote the set of all complex sequences $x = (x_k)_{k=1}^\infty$. As usual, we write ℓ_∞ , c , c_0 and ϕ for the sets of all bounded, convergent, null and finite sequences, and $\ell_p = \{x \in \omega : \sum_{k=1}^\infty |x_k|^p < \infty\}$ for $1 \leq p < \infty$. Let e and $e^{(n)}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) be the sequences with $e_k = 1$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, and $e_n^{(n)} = 1$ and $e_k^{(n)} = 0$ for $k \neq n$, where $\mathbb{N}$ denotes the set of positive integers.

A subspace X of ω is said to be an *BK space* if it is a Banach space with continuous coordinates $P_n : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$), where $P_n(x) = x_n$ for all $x \in X$. A BK space $X \supset \phi$ is said to have *AK* if every sequence $x = (x_k)_{k=1}^\infty \in X$ has a unique representation $x = \sum_{k=1}^\infty x_k e^{(k)}$.

Mathematics Subject Classification: 46A45, 40C05.

Key words and phrases: matrix domain in a sequence space, β -duals, matrix transformations. The first and second authors wish to express their thanks to TÜBİTAK for supplying the financial support by BİDEB Programme during the preparation of the present work. Work of the second author supported by the research project nr.144003 of the Serbian Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.

If X is a subset of ω then $X^\beta = \{a \in \omega : \sum_{k=1}^\infty a_k x_k \text{ converges for all } x \in X\}$ is called the β -dual of X .

Let $X \neq \{\emptyset\}$ be a Banach space and $S_X = \{x \in X : \|x\| = 1\}$ and $B_X = \{x \in X : \|x\| < 1\}$ be the unit sphere and open unit ball in X . Then X^* denotes the Banach space of all continuous linear functionals on X with its norm given by $\|f\| = \sup_{x \in S_X} |f(x)| = \sup_{x \in B_X} |f(x)|$.

Let $A = (a_{nk})_{n,k=1}^\infty$ be an infinite matrix of complex numbers and $x = (x_k)_{k=1}^\infty \in \omega$. We write $A_n = (a_{nk})_{k=1}^\infty$ for the sequence in the n -th row of A , and $A_n x = \sum_{k=1}^\infty a_{nk} x_k$ and $Ax = (A_n x)_{n=1}^\infty$ provided the series $\sum_{k=1}^\infty a_{nk} x_k$ converges for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. If X is a subset of ω then $X_A = \{x \in \omega : Ax \in X\}$ is the *matrix domain of A in X* . Given subsets X and Y of ω , we write (X, Y) for the class of all matrices A with $X \subset Y_A$, that is $A \in (X, Y)$ if and only if $A_n \in X^\beta$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $Ax \in Y$ for all $x \in X$.

An infinite matrix $T = (t_{nk})_{n,k=1}^\infty$ is said to be a *triangle* if $t_{nn} \neq 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $t_{nk} = 0$ for $k > n$. We will frequently use the following well-known result that every triangle T has a unique inverse S which also is a triangle, and $T(Sx) = (TS)(x) = x$ for all $x \in \omega$ ([29, 1.4.8, p. 9] and [8, Remark 22 (a), p. 22]). Throughout, let T denote a triangle, and S its inverse.

MADDOX [17] introduced and studied the following sets of sequences that are strongly summable and bounded with index p ($1 \leq p < \infty$) by the Cesàro method of order 1

$$w_0^p = \left\{ x \in \omega : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k|^p = 0 \right\}, \quad w_\infty^p = \left\{ x \in \omega : \sup_n \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k|^p < \infty \right\}$$

and

$$w^p = \left\{ x \in \omega : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k - \xi|^p = 0 \text{ for some } \xi \in \mathbb{C} \right\}.$$

Throughout we use the convention that every term with a subscript less than one is equal to zero.

We write $\sum_\nu = \sum_{k=2^\nu}^{2^{\nu+1}-1}$ and $\max_\nu = \max_{2^\nu \leq k \leq 2^{\nu+1}-1}$ for $\nu = 0, 1, \dots$. The following result is known.

Proposition 1.1. ([20, Proposition 3.44, p. 207]) *Let $1 \leq p < \infty$. Then the sets w_0^p , w^p and w_∞^p are BK spaces with the (equivalent) norms*

$$\|x\|_{w_\infty^p} = \sup_{\nu \in \mathbb{N}} \left(\frac{1}{2^\nu} \sum_\nu |x_k|^p \right)^{1/p} \quad \text{and} \quad \|x\|_{w^p}^\dagger = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k|^p \right)^{1/p};$$

w_0^p is a closed subspace of w^p and w^p is a closed subspace of w_∞^p ; w_0^p has AK; every sequence $x = (x_k)_{k=1}^\infty \in w^p$ has a unique representation $x = \xi e + \sum_{k=1}^\infty (x_k - \xi)e^{(k)}$, where $\xi \in \mathbb{C}$ is the strong C_1 -limit of the sequence x , that is

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k - \xi|^p = 0. \quad (1.1)$$

In the past, several authors studied matrix transformations on sequence spaces that are the matrix domains of the matrix Δ of the difference operator, or of the matrices of some of the classical methods of summability in spaces such as ℓ_p , c_0 , c or ℓ_∞ . For instance, some matrix domains of Δ were studied in [12], [16], [26], of the Cesàro matrices in [5], [6], [27], of the Euler matrices in [3, 4], [23], of the Riesz matrices in [2], and of the Nörlund matrices in [28]. All the matrices mentioned are triangles.

In this paper, we study the matrix domains $w_0^p(T) = (w_0^p)_T$, $w^p(T) = (w^p)_T$ and $w_\infty^p(T) = (w_\infty^p)_T$ ($1 \leq p < \infty$) of arbitrary triangles T in the spaces w_0^p , w^p and w_∞^p , determine their β -duals, and characterize matrix transformations on them into the spaces c_0 , c and ℓ_∞ .

The rest of this paper is organized, as follows:

In Section 2, some required definitions and the characterization of the matrix transformations from the spaces w_0^p , w^p and w_∞^p to the spaces ℓ_∞ , c and c_0 are given. Section 3 is devoted to the determination of the β -duals of the spaces $w_0^p(T)$, $w^p(T)$ and $w_\infty^p(T)$. In Section 4, the classes (U_T, V) with $U \in \{w_0^p, w_\infty^p\}$ and $V \subset w$, (X_T, Y) with $X \in \{w_0^p, w^p, w_\infty^p\}$ and $Y \in \{\ell_\infty, c, c_0\}$ of infinite matrices are characterized. In the final section of the paper, the results are summarized, open problems and further suggestions are recorded.

Corollary 1.2. (a) *The sets $w_0^p(T)$, $w^p(T)$ and $w_\infty^p(T)$ are BK spaces with*

$$\|x\|_{w_\infty^p(T)} = \sup_\nu \left(\frac{1}{2^\nu} \sum_\nu |T_k x|^p \right)^{1/p};$$

$w_0^p(T)$ is a closed subspace of $w^p(T)$, and $w^p(T)$ is a closed subspace of $w_\infty^p(T)$.

(b) *We put $c^{(n)} = \{c_k^{(n)}\}_{k=1}^\infty := T^{-1}e^{(n)} = Se^{(n)}$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$, that is*

$$c_k^{(n)} = \begin{cases} 0, & (1 \leq k \leq n-1), \\ s_{kn}, & (k \geq n). \end{cases}$$

Every sequence $z = (z_n)_{n=1}^\infty \in w_0^p(T)$ has a unique representation

$$z = \sum_{n=1}^\infty T_n z c^{(n)}. \quad (1.2)$$

(c) We put define the sequence $c^{(0)} = \{c_k^{(0)}\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ by

$$c_k^{(0)} = \sum_{j=1}^k s_{kj} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots).$$

Every sequence $z = (z_n)_{n=1}^{\infty} \in w^p(T)$ has a unique representation

$$w = \xi c^{(0)} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (T_n z - \xi) c^{(n)}, \quad (1.3)$$

where $\xi \in \mathbb{C}$ is the strong limit of z in $w^p(T)$, that is

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n |T_k z - \xi|^p \right) = 0. \quad (1.4)$$

PROOF. (a) Part (a) is an immediate consequence of Proposition 1.1 and [29, Theorems 4.3.12 and 4.3.14, pp. 63 and 64].

(b) For every fixed n , we have

$$S_k e^{(n)} = \sum_{j=1}^k s_{kj} e^{(n)} = \begin{cases} 0, & (1 \leq k \leq n-1), \\ s_{kn}, & (k \geq n), \end{cases}$$

hence $c^{(n)} = S e^{(n)}$. Since w_0^p has AK by Proposition 1.1, we have $e^{(n)} \in w_0^p$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and it follows from $T c^{(n)} = T(S e^{(n)}) = (TS) e^{(n)} = e^{(n)} \in w_0^p$ that $c^{(n)} \in w_0^p(T)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Now let $z = (z_n)_{n=1}^{\infty} \in w_0^p(T)$ be given, that is $x = Tz \in w_0^p$. We obtain for $x^{[m]} = \sum_{k=1}^m x_k e^{(k)}$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|x - x^{[m]}\|_{w_0^p} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left\| x - \sum_{n=1}^m x_n e^{(n)} \right\|_{w_0^p} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left\| x - \sum_{n=1}^m T_n z e^{(n)} \right\|_{w_0^p} = 0.$$

We put $z^{(m)} = \sum_{n=1}^m T_n z c^{(n)}$ for all m . Then we have

$$z^{(m)} \in w_0^p(T), \quad T z^{(m)} = \sum_{n=1}^m T_n z T c^{(n)} = \sum_{n=1}^m x_n e^{(n)} = x^{[m]}$$

and so by Part (a)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|z - z^{(m)}\|_{w_0^p(T)} &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|T(z - z^{(m)})\|_{w_0^p} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|Tz - Tz^{(m)}\|_{w_0^p} \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|x - x^{[m]}\|_{w_0^p} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

that is the representation in (1.2) holds, which is obviously unique.

(c) We have $S_k e = \sum_{j=1}^k s_{kj} e_j = \sum_{j=1}^k s_{kj} = c_k$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, hence $c = Se$ and $Tc = T(Se) = (TS)e = e \in w^p$ implies $c \in w^p(T)$. Let $z = (z_n)_{n=1}^\infty \in w^p(T)$ be given. Then $x = Tz \in w^p$ and by Proposition 1.1 there exists a unique complex number ξ that satisfies (1.1). We write $x^{(0)} = x - \xi e$ and put $z^{(0)} = z - \xi c$. Then we have $x^{(0)} \in w_0^p$, and it follows from $Tz^{(0)} = Tz - \xi Tc = x - \xi e = x^{(0)} \in w_0^p$ that $z^{(0)} \in w_0^p(T)$. So $z^{(0)}$ has a unique representation $z^{(0)} = \sum_{n=1}^\infty T_n z^{(0)} c^{(n)} = \sum_{n=1}^\infty (T_n - \xi e) c^{(n)}$ by Part (b), and so

$$z = \xi c + z^{(0)} = \xi c + \sum_{n=1}^\infty (T_n - \xi) c^{(n)}.$$

This establishes the unique representation in (1.3). $\square$

Example 1.3. Let $\mathcal{U}$ be the set of all sequences $u = (u_k)_{k=1}^\infty$ with $u_k \neq 0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. If $u, v \in \mathcal{U}$ then we write $u/v = (u_k/v_k)_{k=1}^\infty$. Let $u, v \in \mathcal{U}$ be given and $T = (t_{nk})_{n,k=1}^\infty$ be the factorable matrix with $t_{nk} = u_n v_k$ for $1 \leq k \leq n$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$). Then the inverse $S = (s_{nk})_{n,k=1}^\infty$ of T is obviously given by

$$s_{nk} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{u_n v_n}, & (k = n), \\ -\frac{1}{u_{n-1} v_n}, & (k = n-1), \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \\ 0, & (\text{otherwise}), \end{cases}$$

and so we have

$$c^{(n)} = \frac{1}{u_n} \left[\frac{1}{v_n} e^{(n)} - \frac{1}{v_{n+1}} e^{(n+1)} \right] \text{ for } n = 1, 2, \dots$$

and

$$c^{(0)} = \sum_{j=1}^k s_{kj} = \left\{ \frac{1}{v_k} \Delta_k(1/u) \right\}_{k=1}^\infty.$$

So it follows from (1.2) and (1.3) in Corollary 1.2 that every sequence $z = (z_n)_{n=1}^\infty \in w_0^p(T)$ has a unique representation

$$z = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \left(\sum_{j=1}^k v_j z_j \right) \left[\frac{1}{v_n} e^{(n)} - \frac{1}{v_{n+1}} e^{(n+1)} \right],$$

and that every sequence $z = (z_n)_{n=1}^\infty \in w^p(T)$ has a unique representation

$$z = \xi \left\{ \frac{1}{v_k} \Delta_k(1/u) \right\}_{k=1}^\infty + \sum_{n=1}^\infty \left(\sum_{j=1}^k v_j z_k - \frac{\xi}{u_n} \right) \left[\frac{1}{v_n} e^{(n)} - \frac{1}{v_{n+1}} e^{(n+1)} \right],$$

with ξ from (1.4).

2. Matrix transformations on w_0^p , w^p and w_∞^p

We will show in Section 3 that the determination of the β -duals of the sets $w_0^p(T)$, $w^p(T)$ and $w_\infty^p(T)$ can be reduced to that of the β -duals of the sets w_0^p , w^p and w_∞^p , and the characterizations of the classes (w_0^p, c_0) , (w^p, c) and (w_∞^p, c_0) . The β -duals of the sets w_0^p , w^p and w_∞^p are known. In this section, we characterize the classes (X, Y) , where X is any of the sets w_0^p , w^p and w_∞^p , and Y is any of the sets c_0 , c and ℓ_∞ .

Throughout, let $1 \leq p < \infty$ and q be the conjugate number of p , that is $q = \infty$ for $p = 1$ and $q = p/(p-1)$ for $1 < p < \infty$. If $p = 1$ then we omit the index p , that is we write $w_0 = w_0^1$ etc., for short.

We put

$$\mathcal{M}_p = \{a \in \omega : \|a\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} < \infty\}, \quad \text{where}$$

$$\|a\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = \begin{cases} \sum_{\nu=0}^\infty 2^\nu \max_\nu |a_k|, & (p = 1), \\ \sum_{\nu=0}^\infty 2^{\nu/p} (\sum_\nu |a_k|^q)^{1/q}, & (1 < p < \infty). \end{cases}$$

Given $a \in \omega$, we write

$$\|a\|_X^* = \sup_{x \in S_X} \left| \sum_{k=1}^\infty a_k x_k \right|$$

provided the expression on the righthand side is defined and finite which is the case whenever X is a BK space and $a \in X^\beta$ ([29, Theorem 7.2.9, p. 107]).

The next results are known. They give the β -duals of w_0^p , w^p and w_∞^p , the continuous duals of w_0^p and w^p , and the characterization of the class (X, ℓ_∞) for arbitrary BK spaces X .

Proposition 2.1. ([17] and [20, Proposition 3.47, p. 208]) *We have*

$$(a) \quad (w_0^p)^\beta = (w^p)^\beta = (w_\infty^p)^\beta = \mathcal{M}_p;$$

- (b) $(w_0^p, \|\cdot\|)^* \equiv \mathcal{M}_p$, that is $(w_0^p)^*$ and $\mathcal{M}_p$ are norm isomorphic;
(c) $f \in (w^p)^*$ if and only if there exist $a_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ and a sequence $a = (a_k)_{k=1}^\infty \in \mathcal{M}_p$ such that

$$f(x) = \xi a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k x_k \quad \text{for all } x \in w^p \text{ with } \xi \text{ from (1.1);}$$

moreover

$$\|f\| = |a_0| + \|a\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} \text{ for all } f \in (w^p)^*;$$

- (d) $\|a\|_{w_\infty^p}^* = \|a\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^\beta$ for all $a \in (w_\infty^p)^\beta$.

Proposition 2.2. ([15, Theorem 1.8]) *Let X be a BK space. Then we have $A \in (X, \ell_\infty)$ if and only if $A_n \in X^\beta$, $(n \in \mathbb{N})$ and $\|A\|_{(X, \ell_\infty)} = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \|A_n\|_X^* < \infty$.*

We also need the next lemma.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $B = (b_{nk})_{n,k=1}^\infty$ be an infinite matrix. If $\|B_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} < \infty$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|B_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = 0$, then $\|B_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}$ converges uniformly in $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

PROOF. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Since $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|B_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = 0$, there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\|B_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} < \varepsilon$ for all $n > N$. For $\rho \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\mu \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ we write

$$\|B_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{<\rho, \mu>} = \begin{cases} \sum_{\nu=\rho}^{\mu} 2^\nu \max_{\nu} |b_{nk}|, & (p=1), \\ \sum_{\nu=\rho}^{\mu} 2^{\nu/p} (\sum_{\nu} |b_{nk}|^q)^{1/q}, & (1 < p < \infty). \end{cases}$$

Since $\|B_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} < \infty$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, for each n with $1 \leq n \leq N$, there exists $\nu(n) \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $\|B_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{(\nu(n), \infty)} < \varepsilon$. We choose $\rho = \max_{1 \leq n \leq N} \nu(n)$. Then we have

$$\|B_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{(\nu, \infty)} \leq \|B_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{(\rho, \infty)} < \varepsilon \quad \text{for all } \nu \geq \rho \text{ and for all } n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad \square$$

Now we characterize the classes (X, Y) for $X \in \{w_0^p, w^p, w_\infty^p\}$ and $Y \in \{\ell_\infty, c, c_0\}$.

Theorem 2.4. *The necessary and sufficient conditions for $A \in (X, Y)$ when $X \in \{w_0^p, w^p, w_\infty^p\}$ and $Y \in \{\ell_\infty, c, c_0\}$ can be read from the following table:*

	From	w_∞^p	w_0^p	w^p
To				
ℓ_∞		1.	1.	1.
c_0		2.	3.	4.
c		5.	6.	7.

where

1. (1.1) $\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \|A_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} < \infty$
2. (2.1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|A_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = 0$
3. (1.1) and (3.1), where (3.1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{nk} = 0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$
4. (1.1), (3.1) and (4.1), where (4.1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} = 0$
5. (5.1), (5.2) and (5.3), where (5.1) $\alpha_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{nk}$ exists for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$
 (5.2) $(\alpha_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}, A_n \in \mathcal{M}_p$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$
 (5.3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|A_n - (\alpha_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = 0$
6. (1.1) and (5.1)
7. (1.1), (5.1) and (7.1), where (7.1) $\alpha = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk}$ exists.

We remark that the conditions for $A \in (w_{\infty}^p, c_0)$ and $A \in (w_{\infty}^p, c)$ can be replaced by the conditions

- 2'. (2.1') and (3.1), where (2.1') $\|A_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}$ converges uniformly in $n \in \mathbb{N}$
- 5'. (2.1') and (5.1).

PROOF. **1.** Condition (1.1) for $A \in (w_0^p, \ell_{\infty})$ follows from Propositions 2.2 and 2.1 (b) and (d). Then (1.1) for $A \in (w^p, \ell_{\infty})$ and $A \in (w_{\infty}^p, \ell_{\infty})$ follows from the fact that $(w_{\infty}^p, \ell_{\infty}) \supset (w^p, \ell_{\infty}) \supset (w_0^p, \ell_{\infty})$ by Proposition 1.1.

3. and **6.** Since w_0^p is a BK space with AK by Proposition 1.1, and c_0 and c are closed subspaces of ℓ_{∞} the conditions follow from the characterization of (w_0^p, ℓ_{∞}) and [29, 8.3.6, p. 123].

4. and **7.** The conditions follow from those in **3.** and **6.** and [29, 8.3.7, p. 123].

5. and **5'.** First we show that the conditions in **5.** imply those in **5'.** We assume that the conditions in **5.** are satisfied, and define the matrix $B = (b_{nk})_{n,k=1}^{\infty}$ by $b_{nk} = a_{nk} - \alpha_k$ for all $n, k \in \mathbb{N}$. It follows from (5.2) and (5.3) that $B_n \in \mathcal{M}_p$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|B_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = 0$. Hence $\|B_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}$ is uniformly convergent in $n \in \mathbb{N}$ by Lemma 2.3, and so $\|A_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = \|B_n + (\alpha_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}$ is uniformly convergent in n . This shows that the conditions in **5.** imply those in **5'.**

Now we show the sufficiency of the conditions in **5'.** for $A \in (w_{\infty}^p, c)$. We assume that (2.1') and (5.1) are satisfied. It follows from (2.1') and (5.1) that there exists $\rho \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $\|A_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{(\rho+1, \infty)} < 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and $(a_{nk})_{n=1}^{\infty} \in c \subset \ell_{\infty}$ for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, hence for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists a constant $M_k > 0$ such that $|a_{nk}| \leq M_k$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We put $M = 1 + \|(M_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{(0, \rho)}$. Then we have $\|A_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = \|A_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{(0, \rho)} + \|A_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{(\rho+1, \infty)} \leq \|(M_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{(0, \rho)} + 1 = M$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, hence (1.1) holds.

Now we show that (1.1) and (5.1) together imply $(\alpha_k)_{k=1}^\infty \in \mathcal{M}_p$. Let $\mu \in \mathbb{N}_0$ be given. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\alpha_k)_{k=1}^\infty\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{(0,\mu)} &\leq \|A_n - (\alpha_k)_{k=1}^\infty\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{(0,\mu)} + \|A_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{(0,\mu)} \\ &\leq \|A_n - (\alpha_k)_{k=1}^\infty\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{(0,\mu)} + \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \|A_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}. \end{aligned}$$

Since the first term on the right side of the inequality converges to zero for $n \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain from (5.1) and (1.1)

$$\|(\alpha_k)_{k=1}^\infty\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{(0,\mu)} \leq \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \|A_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} < \infty.$$

Since $\mu \in \mathbb{N}_0$ was arbitrary, it follows that $\|(\alpha_k)_{k=1}^\infty\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} < \infty$, hence $(\alpha_k)_{k=1}^\infty \in \mathcal{M}_p$, and so $(\alpha_k)_{k=1}^\infty \in (w_\infty^p)^\beta$ by Proposition 2.1 (a). Furthermore, (1.1) and (2.1') imply that $A_n x$ is absolutely and uniformly convergent in n for each $x \in w_\infty^p$, since $\sum_{k=1}^\infty |a_{nk} x_k| \leq \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \|A_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} \|x\|_{w_\infty^p}$. This implies

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n x = \sum_{k=1}^\infty \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{nk} \right) x_k = \sum_{k=1}^\infty \alpha_k x_k \quad \text{for each } x \in w_\infty^p,$$

that is $Ax \in c$ for all $x \in w_\infty^p$, hence $A \in (\ell_\infty, c)$. Thus we have proved the sufficiency of conditions (2.1') and (5.1).

Now we show the necessity of the conditions in **5.** and **5'.** We assume $A \in (w_\infty^p, c)$. Since $e^{(k)} \in w_\infty^p$ for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, it follows that $Ae^{(k)} = (a_{nk})_{n=1}^\infty \in c$, hence (5.1) holds. Also $w^p \subset w_\infty^p$ implies $(w_\infty^p, c) \subset (w^p, c)$, hence (1.1) holds by **1.** Obviously (1.1) implies $A_n \in \mathcal{M}_p$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and as in the sufficiency part of the proof, (1.1) and (5.1) imply $(\alpha_k)_{k=1}^\infty \in \mathcal{M}_p$, so the conditions in (5.2) hold. Now $A \in (w_\infty^p, c)$ and $(\alpha_k)_{k=1}^\infty \in \mathcal{M}_p = (w_\infty^p)^\beta$ trivially imply $B \in (w_\infty^p, c)$, where the matrix B is defined as above. We show that this implies

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|B_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = 0, \tag{I}$$

that is (5.3). Then it will follow from Lemma 2.3 that $\|B_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}$ converges uniformly in n , whence $\|A_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = \|B_n + (\alpha_k)_{k=1}^\infty\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}$ converges uniformly in n , that is (2.1'). Thus all the conditions in **5.** and **5'.** hold.

To show that (I) is necessary, we assume that it is not satisfied and construct a sequence $x \in w_\infty^p$ with $Bx \notin c$, which is a contradiction to $B \in (w_\infty^p, c)$. If $\|B_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} \not\rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$) then there exists a real $c > 0$ such that $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|B_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = c$, hence $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|B_{n_j}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = c$ for some subsequence (n_j) . We omit the indices j , that is we assume without loss of generality

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|B_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = c. \tag{II}$$

It follows from (5.1) that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_{nk} = 0 \text{ for every } k \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (\text{III})$$

By (II) and (III), there exists an integer $n(1)$ such that

$$\left| \|B_{n(1)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} - c \right| < \frac{c}{10} \quad \text{and} \quad |b_{n(1),1}| < \frac{c}{10}.$$

Since $\|B_{n(1)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} < \infty$, we can choose an integer $\nu(2) > 0$ such that

$$\|B_{n(1)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{\langle \nu(2), \infty \rangle} < \frac{c}{10},$$

and it follows that

$$\left| \|B_{n(1)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{\langle 0, \nu(2) \rangle} - c \right| \leq \left| \|B_{n(1)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} - c \right| + \|B_{n(1)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{\langle \nu(2)+1, \infty \rangle} + |b_{n(1),1}| < \frac{3c}{10}.$$

Now we choose an integer $n(2) > n(1)$ such that

$$\|B_{n(2)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{\langle 0, \nu(2) \rangle} < \frac{c}{10} \quad \text{and} \quad \left| \|B_{n(2)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} - c \right| < \frac{c}{10},$$

and an integer $\nu(3) > \nu(2)$ such that $\|B_{n(2)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{\langle \nu(3)+1, \infty \rangle} < c/10$. Again it follows that

$$\left| \|B_{n(2)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{\langle \nu(2)+1, \nu(3) \rangle} - c \right| < \frac{3c}{10}.$$

Continuing in this way, we can determine sequences $\{n(r)\}_{r=1}^{\infty}$ and $\{\nu(r)\}_{r=1}^{\infty}$ of integers $n(1) < n(2) < \dots$ and $0 = \nu(1) < \nu(2) < \dots$ such that for all $r = 1, 2, \dots$

$$\|B_{n(r)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{\langle 0, \nu(r) \rangle} < \frac{c}{10}, \quad \|B_{n(r)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{\langle \nu(r)+1, \infty \rangle} < \frac{c}{10}$$

$$\text{and} \quad \left| \|B_{n(r)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{\langle \nu(r)+1, \nu(r+1) \rangle} - c \right| < \frac{3c}{10}.$$

If $p = 1$, we define the sequence $x = (x_k)$ by

$$x_k = \begin{cases} 0, & (k = 1), \\ (-1)^r 2^\nu \operatorname{sgn}(b_{n(r), k(\nu)}), & (k = k(\nu)), \text{ where } k(\nu) \in [2^\nu, 2^{\nu+1} - 1] \\ & \text{is the smallest integer with} \\ & |b_{n(r), k(\nu)}| = \max_{\nu} |b_{n(r), k}|, \\ 0, & (k \neq k(\nu)), \\ & (\nu(r) + 1 \leq \nu \leq \nu(r+1); r = 1, 2, \dots). \end{cases}$$

Then we obviously have $x \in w_\infty$ and $\|x\|_{w_\infty} \leq 1$, and

$$\begin{aligned}
|B_{n(r)}x - (-1)^r c| &\leq \sum_{\nu=0}^{\nu(r)} \sum_{\nu} |b_{n(r),k}| |x_k| + \sum_{\nu=\nu(r+1)+1}^{\infty} \sum_{\nu} |b_{n(r),k}| |x_k| \\
&+ \left| \sum_{\nu=\nu(r)+1}^{\nu(r+1)} \sum_{\nu} b_{n(r),k} x_k - c \right| \leq \sum_{\nu=0}^{\nu(r)} 2^\nu \max_{\nu} |b_{n(r),k}| + \sum_{\nu=\nu(r+1)+1}^{\infty} 2^\nu \max_{\nu} |b_{n(r),k}| \\
&+ \left| (-1)^r \left(\sum_{\nu=\nu(r)+1}^{\nu(r+1)} 2^\nu \max_{\nu} |b_{n(r),k}| - c \right) \right| = \|B_{n(r)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_1}^{\langle 0, \nu(r) \rangle} + \|B_{n(r)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_1}^{\langle \nu(r+1)+1, \infty \rangle} \\
&+ \left| \|B_{n(r)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_1}^{\langle \nu(r)+1, \nu(r+1) \rangle} - c \right| < \frac{c}{10} + \frac{c}{10} + \frac{3c}{10} = \frac{c}{2} \quad \text{for all } r \in \mathbb{N}.
\end{aligned}$$

Consequently $(B_n x)_{n=1}^\infty$ is not a Cauchy sequence, hence not convergent.

If $1 < p < \infty$, we define the sequence $x = (x_k)$ by

$$x_k = \begin{cases} 0, & (k = 1), \\ 2^{\nu/p} (-1)^r \operatorname{sgn}(b_{n(r),k}) |b_{n(r),k}|^{q-1} (\sum_{\nu} |b_{n(r),k}|^q)^{-1/p}, & (2^\nu \leq k \leq 2^{\nu+1} - 1) \\ & (\nu(r) + 1 \leq \nu \leq \nu(r+1); r = 1, 2, \dots). \end{cases}$$

Let $\nu \in \mathbb{N}_0$ be given. Then there exists r such that $\nu(r) + 1 \leq \nu \leq \nu(r+1)$ and

$$\frac{1}{2^\nu} \sum_{\nu} |x_k|^p = \frac{1}{2^\nu} \sum_{\nu} 2^{\nu} |b_{n(r),k}|^{pq-p} (\sum_{\nu} |b_{n(r),k}|^q)^{-1} = 1,$$

that is $x \in w_\infty^p$ and $\|x\|_{w_\infty^p} \leq 1$. We also have by Hölder's inequality

$$\begin{aligned}
|B_{n(r)}x - (-1)^r c| &\leq \sum_{\nu=0}^{\nu(r)} 2^{\nu/p} (\sum_{\nu} |b_{n(r),k}|^q)^{1/q} + \sum_{\nu=\nu(r+1)+1}^{\infty} 2^{\nu/p} (\sum_{\nu} |b_{n(r),k}|^q)^{1/q} \\
&+ \left| (-1)^r \left(\sum_{\nu=\nu(r)+1}^{\nu(r+1)} 2^{\nu/p} (\sum_{\nu} |b_{n(r),k}|^q)^{1/q} - c \right) \right| \\
&= \|B_{n(r)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{\langle 0, \nu(r) \rangle} + \|B_{n(r)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{\langle \nu(r+1)+1, \infty \rangle} + \left| \|B_{n(r)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{\langle \nu(r)+1, \nu(r+1) \rangle} - c \right| \\
&< \frac{c}{10} + \frac{c}{10} + \frac{3c}{10} = \frac{c}{2} \quad \text{for all } r \in \mathbb{N}.
\end{aligned}$$

Consequently $(B_n x)_{n=1}^\infty$ is not a Cauchy sequence, hence not convergent. So we have $x \in w_\infty^p$, but $Bx \notin c$ in both cases, which is a contradiction to $B \in (w_\infty^p, c)$. This completes the proof of **5.** and **5'.**

2. and **2'.** are proved in the same way as **5.** and **5'.** with $\alpha_k = 0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

□

3. The β -duals of $w_0^p(T)$, $w^p(T)$ and $w_\infty^p(T)$

Now we determine the β -duals of $w_0^p(T)$, $w^p(T)$ and $w_\infty^p(T)$.

We write $\Sigma = (\sigma_{nk})_{n,k=1}^\infty$ for the triangle with $\sigma_{nk} = 1$ for $1 \leq k \leq n$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$), $cs = c_\Sigma$ for the set of all convergent series, and $R = S^t$ for the transpose of the inverse S of the triangle T .

The following results are helpful.

Lemma 3.1. *We have*

- (a) $a \in \{w_0^p(T)\}^\beta$ if and only if $a \in (\mathcal{M}_p)_R$ and $W \in (w_0^p, c_0)$, where $W = (w_{mk})_{m,k=1}^\infty$ is the triangle with $w_{mk} = \sum_{j=m}^\infty s_{jk} a_j$ for $1 \leq k \leq m$ ($m = 1, 2, \dots$);
- (b) $a \in \{w^p(T)\}^\beta$ if and only if $a \in (\mathcal{M}_p)_R$ and $W \in (w^p, c)$;
- (c) $a \in \{w_\infty^p(T)\}^\beta$ if and only if $a \in (\mathcal{M}_p)_R$ and $W \in (w_\infty^p, c_0)$.

PROOF. Let $a = (a_n)_{n=1}^\infty \in \omega$. We define the triangles $B = (b_{nk})_{n,k=1}^\infty$ and $C = (c_{nk})_{n,k=1}^\infty$ by $b_{nk} = a_n s_{nk}$ and $c_{nk} = \sum_{j=k}^n a_j s_{jk}$ for $1 \leq k \leq n$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$), hence $C = \Sigma B$. Let X be any of the sets w_0^p , w^p or w_∞^p . Since $x \in X$ if and only if $z = Sx \in X_T$, and since $a_n z_n = a_n S_n x = a_n \sum_{k=1}^n s_{nk} x_k = \sum_{k=1}^n a_n s_{nk} x_k = B_n x$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we observe that $a \in (X_T)^\beta$ if and only if $B \in (X, cs)$, and this is the case by [20, Theorem 3.8, p. 180] if and only if $C \in (X, c)$.

(a) First we assume $a \in \{w_0^p(T)\}^\beta$. Then $C \in (w_0^p, c)$ which is the case by **6.** in Theorem 2.4 if and only if

$$R_k a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_{nk} = \sum_{j=k}^\infty a_j s_{jk} \quad \text{exists for every } k \in \mathbb{N} \quad (3.1)$$

and

$$\|C\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = \sup_n \|C_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} < \infty. \quad (3.2)$$

We show that (3.1) and (3.2) imply

$$Ra = (R_k a)_{k=1}^\infty \in \mathcal{M}_p = (w_0^p)^\beta. \quad (3.3)$$

Let $\mu \in \mathbb{N}_0$ be given. It follows from (3.2) that there exists a constant $M > 0$ such that $\|(\sum_{j=k}^n a_j s_{jk})_{k=1}^\infty\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{(0,\mu)} \leq M$. Letting $n \rightarrow \infty$ and using (3.1), we obtain $\|Ra\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}^{(0,\mu)} \leq M$, and (3.3) follows, since μ was arbitrary.

We note that the matrix W is defined in view of (3.1). Furthermore also have for all $z \in \omega$ and for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m (R_k a)(T_k z) - W_m(Tz) = \sum_{k=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=k}^\infty a_j s_{jk} \right) T_k z - \sum_{k=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=m}^\infty a_j s_{jk} \right) T_k z$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{k=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=k}^{m-1} a_j s_{jk} \right) T_k z = \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \left(\sum_{j=k}^{m-1} a_j s_{jk} \right) T_k z \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} a_j \sum_{k=1}^j s_{jk} T_k z = \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} a_j S_j(Tz) = \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} a_j z_j,
\end{aligned}$$

that is

$$\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} a_k z_k = \sum_{k=1}^m (R_k a)(T_k z) - W_m(Tz) \quad \text{for all } m \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (3.4)$$

It follows from (3.4), $a \in \{w_0^p(T)\}^\beta$ and (3.3) that $\{W_m(Tz)\}_{m=1}^\infty \in c$ for all $z \in X_T$, which is equivalent to $W \in (w_0^p, c)$. Now (3.1) implies

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} w_{mk} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=m}^\infty a_j s_{jk} = 0 \quad \text{for all } k \in \mathbb{N} \quad (3.5)$$

and $W \in (w_0^p, c)$ and (3.5) imply $W \in (w_0^p, c_0)$ by **3.** and **6.** in Theorem 2.4.

Conversely if $a \in (\mathcal{M}_p)_R$ and $W \in (w_0^p, c_0)$, then $Ra \in \mathcal{M}_p = (w_0^p)^\beta$ by Proposition 2.1 (a), and then $a \in \{w_0^p(T)\}^\beta$ follows from (3.4).

(b) and (c) Let $X = w^p$ or $X = w_\infty^p$. First we assume $a \in (X_T)^\beta$. Since $w_0^p(T) \subset X_T$ by Corollary 1.2 (a), we have $a \in \{w_0^p(T)\}^\beta$, and $Ra \in \mathcal{M}_p = X^\beta$ follows from Part (a). Now (3.4) implies $W \in (X, c)$. Again $Ra \in \mathcal{M}_p$ implies (3.5), and $W \in (w_\infty^p, c)$ and (3.5) imply $W \in (w_\infty^p, c_0)$ by **2.** and **5.** in Theorem 2.4.

The proof of the converse part is analogous to that of the converse part of (a). $\square$

Theorem 3.2. For every $m \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\nu(m)$ be the uniquely defined number with $2^{\nu(m)} \leq m \leq 2^{\nu(m)+1} - 1$. We have

$$\|W_m\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = \begin{cases} \sum_{\nu=0}^{\nu(m)-1} 2^\nu \max_{\nu} \left| \sum_{j=m}^\infty a_j s_{jk} \right| \\ \quad + 2^{\nu(m)} \max_{2^{\nu(m)} \leq k \leq m} \left| \sum_{j=m}^\infty a_j s_{jk} \right| < \infty, & (p = 1), \\ \sum_{\nu=0}^{\nu(m)-1} 2^{\nu/p} \left(\sum_{\nu} \left| \sum_{j=m}^\infty a_j s_{jk} \right|^q \right)^{1/q} \\ \quad + 2^{\nu(m)/p} \left(\sum_{k=2^{\nu(m)}}^m \left| \sum_{j=m}^\infty a_j s_{jk} \right|^q \right)^{1/q} < \infty, & (1 < p < \infty), \end{cases} \quad (3.6)$$

and

(a) $a \in \{w_0^p(T)\}^\beta$ if and only if

$$\|Ra\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = \begin{cases} \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} 2^\nu \max_{\nu} \left| \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} a_j s_{jk} \right| < \infty, & (p = 1), \\ \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} 2^{\nu/p} \left(\sum_{\nu} \left| \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} a_j s_{jk} \right|^q \right)^{1/q} < \infty, & (1 < p < \infty), \end{cases} \quad (3.7)$$

and

$$\sup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \|W_m\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} < \infty; \quad (3.8)$$

(b) $a \in \{w^p(T)\}^\beta$ if and only if (3.7) and (3.8) hold and

$$\eta = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{j=m}^{\infty} a_j s_{jk} \text{ exists}; \quad (3.9)$$

(c) $a \in \{w_\infty^p(T)\}^\beta$ if and only if (3.7) holds and

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|W_m\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = 0. \quad (3.10)$$

(d) Let $X = w_0^p$ or $X = w_\infty^p$. If $a \in (X_T)^\beta$ then

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k z_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (R_k a)(T_k z) \text{ for all } z \in X_T; \quad \text{also } \|a\|_{X_T}^* = \|Ra\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}. \quad (3.11)$$

If $a \in \{w^p(T)\}^\beta$ then

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k z_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (R_k a)(T_k z) - \xi \eta \text{ for all } z \in w^p(T), \quad (3.12)$$

where ξ and η are from (1.1) and (3.10);

also

$$\|a\|_{w^p(T)}^* = |\eta| + \|Ra\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} \text{ for all } a \in \{w^p(T)\}^\beta. \quad (3.13)$$

PROOF. We apply Lemma 3.1 and Theorem 2.4.

Condition (3.7) is $Ra \in \mathcal{M}_p = (w_0^p)^\beta = (w^p)^\beta = (w_\infty^p)^\beta$ by Proposition 2.1 (a).

Condition (3.8) comes from $W \in (w_0^p, c_0)$ and $W \in (w^p, c)$ and is (1.1) in Theorem 2.4 **3.** and **7.**; the conditions $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} w_{mk} = 0$ and $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} w_{mk} = \beta_k$,

which are (3.1) and (5.1) in **3.** and **7.**, are redundant. Condition (3.9) for $W \in (w^p, c)$ comes from (7.1) in Theorem 2.4 **7.**.

Condition (3.10) comes from $W \in (w_\infty^p, c_0)$ and is (2.1) in Theorem 2.4 **2.**.

Thus we have shown Parts (a), (b) and (c).

(d) The first condition in (3.11) follows from (3.4) and the fact that $W \in (X, c_0)$; the second condition follows from Proposition 2.1 (b) and (d).

Now let $a \in \{w^p(T)\}^\beta$ and $z \in w^p(T)$. Then $x = Tz \in w^p$ and ξ from (1.1) exists, hence there exists $x^{(0)} \in w_0^p$ such that $x = x^{(0)} + \xi e$. We put $z^{(0)} = Sx^{(0)}$. Then it follows that $z^{(0)} \in w_0^p(T)$ and $z = Sx = S(x^{(0)} + \xi e) = z^{(0)} + \xi Se$, and we obtain as in (3.4) for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} a_k z_k &= \sum_{k=1}^m (R_k a)(T_k z) - W_m [T(z^{(0)} + \xi Se)] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^m (R_k a)(T_k z) - W_m [Tz^{(0)}] - \xi W_m e. \end{aligned}$$

The first term on the righthand side of the last equation converges since $Ra \in \mathcal{M}_p$. The second term tends to 0, since $a \in \{w^p(T)\}^\beta \subset \{w_0^p(T)\}^\beta$ implies $W \in (w_0^p, c_0)$. Furthermore, since $W \in (w^p, c)$ implies that $\eta = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} W_m e$ exists by (7.1) in Theorem 2.4 **7.**, the identity in (3.12) follows. Finally, (3.13) follows from Proposition 2.1 (c). $\square$

We apply Theorem 3.2 to the matrix T of Example 1.3.

Example 3.3. Let T be the matrix of Example 1.3. Then it is easy to see that

(a) $a \in \{w_0^p(T)\}^\beta$ if and only if

$$\|Ra\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = \begin{cases} \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} 2^\nu \max_{\nu} \left| \frac{a_k}{u_k v_k} - \frac{a_{k+1}}{u_k v_{k+1}} \right| < \infty, & (p = 1), \\ \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} 2^{\nu/p} \left(\sum_{\nu} \left| \frac{a_k}{u_k v_k} - \frac{a_{k+1}}{u_k v_{k+1}} \right|^q \right)^{1/q} < \infty, & (1 < p < \infty) \end{cases} \quad (3.14)$$

and

$$\sup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \left(2^{\nu(m)/p} \left| \frac{a_{m+1}}{u_m v_{m+1}} \right| \right) < \infty; \quad (3.15)$$

(b) $a \in \{w^p(T)\}^\beta$ if and only if (3.14), (3.15) and

$$\eta = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a_m}{u_{m-1} v_m} + \frac{a_m}{u_m v_m} - \frac{a_{m+1}}{u_m v_{m+1}} \right) \quad \text{exists};$$

(c) $a \in \{w_\infty^p(T)\}^\beta$ if and only if (3.14) and

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(2^{\nu(m)/p} \frac{a_{m+1}}{u_m v_{m+1}} \right) = 0.$$

4. Matrix transformations on the spaces $w_0^p(T)$, $w^p(T)$ and $w_\infty^p(T)$

Now we characterize the classes (X, Y) where X is any of the spaces $w_0^p(T)$, $w^p(T)$ and $w_\infty^p(T)$, and Y is any of the spaces c_0 , c and ℓ_∞ .

The following results are useful.

Lemma 4.1. (a) *Let $X = w_0^p$ or $X = w_\infty^p$, and Y be an arbitrary subset of ω . Then we have $A \in (X_T, Y)$ if and only if $\hat{A} \in (X, Y)$ and $W^{(n)} \in (X, c_0)$ for all $n = 1, 2, \dots$, where the matrix $\hat{A} = (\hat{a}_{nk})_{n,k=1}^\infty$ and the triangles $W^{(n)} = \{w_{mk}^{(n)}\}_{m,k=1}^\infty$ are defined by*

$$\hat{a}_{nk} = \sum_{j=k}^\infty a_{nj} s_{jk} \text{ for all } n, k \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{and} \quad w_{mk}^{(n)} = \sum_{j=m}^\infty a_{nj} s_{jk} \text{ for } 1 \leq k \leq m.$$

Moreover, we also have if $A \in (X_T, Y)$ then

$$Az = \hat{A}(Tz) \quad \text{for all } z \in X_T. \quad (4.1)$$

(b) *Let Y be an arbitrary linear subspace of ω . Then we have $A \in (w^p(T), Y)$ if and only if*

$$\hat{A} \in (w_0^p, Y), \quad (4.2)$$

$$W^{(n)} \in (w^p, c) \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (4.3)$$

and

$$\hat{A}e - \{\rho^{(n)}\}_{n=1}^\infty \in Y, \text{ where } \rho^{(n)} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^m w_{mk}^{(n)} \text{ for all } n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (4.4)$$

Moreover, if $A \in (w^p(T), Y)$ then we also have

$$Az = \hat{A}(Tz) - \xi \{\rho^{(n)}\}_{n=1}^\infty \quad \text{for all } z \in w^p(T), \text{ where } \xi \text{ is from (1.4)}. \quad (4.5)$$

PROOF. (a) First we assume $A \in (X_T, Y)$. Then it follows that $A_n \in (X_T)^\beta$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, hence $\hat{A}_n \in X^\beta$ and $W^{(n)} \in (X, c_0)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ by Lemma 3.1 (a) and (c). Let $x \in X$ be given, hence $z = Sx \in X_T$. Since $A_n \in (X_T)^\beta$

implies $A_n z = \hat{A}_n(Tz) = \hat{A}_n x$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ by (3.11) in Theorem 3.2 (d), that is $\hat{A}x = Az$, $Az \in Y$ for all $z \in X_T$ implies $Ax \in Y$, that is (4.1) holds, and we have $\hat{A} \in (X, Y)$ since $x \in X$ was arbitrary.

Conversely, we assume $\hat{A} \in (X, Y)$ and $W^{(n)} \in (X, c_0)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then we have $\hat{A}_n \in X^\beta$, and this and $W^{(n)} \in (X, c_0)$ together imply $A_n \in X_T^\beta$ by Lemma 3.1 (a) and (c). Now let $z \in X_T$ be given, hence $x = Tz \in X$. Again we have $A_n z = \hat{A}_n x$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ by (3.11) in Theorem 3.2 (d), hence $Az = \hat{A}x \in Y$, and $\hat{A}x \in Y$ for all $x \in X$ implies $Az \in Y$. Thus we have $\hat{A} \in (X, Y)$, since $z \in X_T$ was arbitrary.

(b) First we assume that $A \in (w^p(T), Y)$. Then it follows that $A \in (w_0^p(T), Y)$ and so $\hat{A} \in (w_0^p, Y)$ by Part (a). Also $A_n \in \{w^p(T)\}^\beta$ implies $W^{(n)} \in (w^p, c)$ by Lemma 3.1 (b), and also (3.12) by Theorem 3.2 (d). Since $z = Se \in w^p(T)$, hence $Az \in Y$, and $\xi = 1$, we obtain (4.4) from (3.12).

Conversely, we assume that the conditions in (4.2), (4.3) and (4.4) are satisfied. First $\hat{A}_n \in (w_0^p)^\beta = \mathcal{M}_p$ and $W^n \in (w^p, c)$ together imply $A_n \in \{w^p(T)\}^\beta$ by Lemma 3.1 (b), and again (3.12) follows by Theorem 3.2 (d). Let $z \in w^p(T)$ be given. Then we have $x = Tz \in w^p$. We put $x^{(0)} = x - \xi e$, where ξ is from $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1/n) \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k - \xi|^p = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1/n) \sum_{k=1}^n |T_k z - \xi|^p = 0$, that is from (1.4). Then we have $x^{(0)} \in w_0^p$ and it follows from (3.12) that $Az = \hat{A}(Tz) - \xi \{\rho^{(n)}\}_{n=1}^\infty = \hat{A}(x^{(0)}) + \xi[\hat{A}e - \{\rho^{(n)}\}_{n=1}^\infty] \in Y$, since $\hat{A} \in (w_0^p, Y)$, $\hat{A}e - \{\rho^{(n)}\}_{n=1}^\infty \in Y$ and Y is a linear space. $\square$

Theorem 4.2. *The necessary and sufficient conditions for the entries of $A \in (X_T, Y)$ when $X \in \{w_0^p, w^p, w_\infty^p\}$ and $Y \in \{\ell_\infty, c_0, c\}$ can be read from the following table:*

From To	$w_\infty^p(T)$	$w_0^p(T)$	$w^p(T)$
ℓ_∞	1.	2.	3.
c_0	4.	5.	6.
c	7.	8.	9.

where

1. (1.1) $\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \|\hat{A}_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} < \infty$ (1.2) $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|W_m^{(n)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$
with $\|\hat{A}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}$ and $\|W_m^{(n)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p}$ defined as in (3.7) and (3.6)
with a_j replaced by a_{nj}
2. (1.1) and (2.1), where (2.1) $\sup_m \|W_m^{(n)}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} < \infty$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$
3. (1.1), (2.1) (3.1) and (3.2), where

$$(3.1) \quad \rho^{(n)} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{j=m}^{\infty} a_{nj} s_{jk} \text{ exists for all } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(3.2) \quad \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} a_{nj} s_{jk} - \rho^{(n)} \right| < \infty$$

$$4. \quad (4.1) \text{ and } (1.2), \text{ where } (4.1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\hat{A}_n\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = 0$$

$$5. \quad (1.1), (5.1) \text{ and } (2.1), \text{ where } (5.1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \hat{a}_{nk} = 0 \text{ for all } k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$6. \quad (1.1), (5.1), (2.1), (3.1) \text{ and } (6.1) \text{ where}$$

$$(6.1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} a_{nj} s_{jk} - \rho^{(n)} \right) = 0$$

$$7. \quad (1.2), (7.1), (7.2) \text{ and } (7.3) \text{ where } (7.1) \hat{\alpha}_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \hat{a}_{nk} \text{ exists for all } k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(7.2) (\hat{\alpha})_{k=1}^{\infty}, \hat{A}_n \in \mathcal{M}_p \text{ for all } n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (7.3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\hat{A}_n - (\hat{\alpha}_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}\|_{\mathcal{M}_p} = 0$$

$$8. \quad (1.1), (7.1) \text{ and } (2.1)$$

$$9. \quad (1.1), (7.1), (2.1), (3.1) \text{ and } (9.2), \text{ where}$$

$$(9.2) \quad \beta = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} a_{nj} s_{jk} - \rho^{(n)} \right) \text{ exists.}$$

PROOF. We apply Lemma 4.1 and Theorems 3.2 and 2.4.

If $X = w_{\infty}^p$ or $X = w_0^p$ then we apply Lemma 4.1 (a), that is we get the conditions for $\hat{A} \in (X, Y)$ and $W^{(n)} \in (X, c_0)$. Applying Theorem 2.4 **1.**, **2.**, **3.**, **5.** and **6.**, we obtain (1.1) in **1.** and **2.**, (4.1) in **4.**, (1.1) and (5.1) in **5.**, (7.1), (7.2) and (7.3) in **7.**, and (1.1) and (7.1) in **8.** for $\hat{A} \in (X, Y)$. We obtain the conditions (1.2) in **1.**, **4.** and **7.** for $W^{(n)} \in (w_{\infty}^p, c_0)$ and (2.1) in **2.**, **5.** and **8.** from Theorem 2.4 **2.** and **3.**, taking into account that the condition $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} w_{mk}^{(n)} = 0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ is redundant as in the proof of Theorem 3.2.

If $X = w^p$, we apply Lemma 4.1 (b), that is we get the conditions for $\hat{A} \in (w_0^p, Y)$, $W^{(n)} \in (w^p, c)$ for all n and $\hat{A}e - \{\rho^{(n)}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \in Y$. Applying Theorem 2.4 **1.**, **3.** and **6.** for $\hat{A} \in (w_0^p, Y)$, we obtain (1.1) in **3.**, (1.1) and (5.1) in **6.** and (1.1) and (7.1) in **9.** We obtain the conditions (2.1) and (3.1) in **3.**, **6.** and **9.** for $W^{(n)} \in (w^p, c)$; again the condition $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} w_{mk}^{(n)}$ exists for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ is redundant. Finally, $\hat{A}e - \{\rho^{(n)}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \in Y$ yields (3.2) in **3.**, (6.1) in **6.** and (9.2) in **9.** $\square$

5. Conclusion

Let X denotes the anyone of the spaces w_0^p , w^p or w_{∞}^p . We have introduced the sequence space $X(T)$ which is the domain of a triangle matrix $T = (t_{nk})$ in the sequence space X . We have essentially concerned with two subjects: Determination of the β -dual of the space $X(T)$ and the characterization of the certain matrix transformations defined on the sequence space $X(T)$.

Although the domain of summability matrices in the classical spaces ℓ_{∞} , c , c_0 and ℓ_p of sequences were studied by several authors (see ALTAY [1], ALTAY and

BAŞAR [2], [3], [4], AYDIN and BAŞAR [5], [6], BAŞAR and ALTAY [7], ÇOLAK and ET [9], ÇOLAK, ET and MALKOWSKY [10], ET [11], ET and ÇOLAK [13], ET and BAŞARIR [14], MALKOWSKY, MURSALEEN and SUANTAI [18], MALKOWSKY and PARASHAR [19], MALKOWSKY and SAVAŞ [21], MURSALEEN [22], MURSALEEN, BAŞAR, ALTAY [23], NG and LEE [24], POLAT and BAŞAR [25], ŞENGÖNÜL and BAŞAR [27], WANG [28]), the matrix domain of the spaces w_0^p , w^p and w_∞^p have not been examined. The present work fills up this gap in the existing literature. It is obvious that the α - and γ -duals of the new spaces $w_0^p(T)$, $w^p(T)$ and $w_\infty^p(T)$ are still open. Besides this, one can try to characterize the classes of infinite matrices from the spaces $w_0^p(T)$, $w^p(T)$ or $w_\infty^p(T)$ to a sequence space Y which is different than that of Section 4. We should note from now on that a new paper can be based on the extension of the new spaces $w_0^p(T)$, $w^p(T)$ and $w_\infty^p(T)$ to the paranormed case.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. We have benefited a lot from the referee's report prepared by Prof. Dr. JOHANN BOOS, Fakultät für Mathematik und Informatik, FernUniversität in Hagen, 58084 Hagen, Germany. So, we would like to express our gratitude for his constructive suggestions which led to some improvements of the paper. We are also thankful to the anonymous referee for his/her valuable comments and careful corrections on the first draft of this paper which improved the presentation and readability.

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(Received October 29, 2007; revised February 26, 2008)