New Banach Sequence Spaces That Is Defined By The Aid Of Lucas Numbers

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ABSTRACT: In this work, we establish a new matrix by using Lucas numbers and define a new sequence space. Besides, we give some inclusion relations and investigate the geometrical properties such as Banach-Saks type, weak fixed point property for this space.

Keywords: Banach-Saks property, difference matrix, difference sequence spaces, lucas numbers, weak fixed point property

Lucas Sayıları Yardımcıyla Tanımlanan Yeni Banach Dizi Uzayları

ÖZET: Bu makalede, Lucas sayılarını kullanarak yeni bir matris oluşturuyoruz ve yeni bir dizi uzayı tanımlıyoruz. Ayrıca bu uzay için bazı kapsama bağıntıları veriyoruz ve uzayın p tipi Banach-Saks, zayıf sabit nokta gibi geometrik özellikleri araştıryoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Banach-Saks özelliği, fark matrisi, fark dizi uzayları, lucas sayıları, zayıf sabit nokta özelliği

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INTRODUCTION

Recently, (Kara, 2013) has defined and studied Fibonacci difference sequence spaces. According to his study, we have examined the Lucas difference sequence space and have shown that this space is a Banach space and also is linear isomorphic to \( \ell_p \) for \( 1 \leq p \leq \infty \).

All real and complex valued sequences are represented by \( w \). A sequence space is linear subspace of \( w \). Throughout the paper \( \ell_\infty, \ell_p (1 \leq p < \infty), c, c_0 \), characterise the spaces of all bounded, \( p \) -absolutely summable, convergent and null sequences.

Let \( B = (b_{nk}) \) be an infinite matrix of real numbers \( b_{nk} (n, k = 1, 2, \ldots) \) and \( X, Y \) be two sequence spaces. It is said that the matrix \( B \) describes a matrix transformation from \( X \) into \( Y \), and we symbolize it \( B : X \rightarrow Y \), if the sequence \( Bx = (B_n(x)) \) is in \( Y \) for every \( x = (x_k) \in X \) where

\[
B_n(x) = \sum_k b_{nk}x_k
\]

The sequence \( Bx \) is said to be the \( B \)-transform of \( x \) by the matrix \( B \). The notation \((X,Y)\) shows the class of matrices \( B \) such that \( B : X \rightarrow Y \). Therefore \( B \in (X,Y) \) iff the series on the equality (1) converges for each \( n \in \mathbb{N} \) and every \( x \in X \), and \( Bx \in Y \) for all \( x \in X \).

The matrix domain of \( B \) for a sequence space \( X \) is given by

\[
X_B = \{ x \in w : Bx \in X \}
\]

which is a sequence space.

For the sequence whose \( n^{th} \) term is 1 and others are 0 for each \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), we'll write \( e^{(n)} \) and also use \( e = (1,1,\ldots) \).

Recently, several authors have made use of the view of constituting sequence space by the help of matrix domain of an infinite triangle matrix, e.g., (Mursaleen and Noman, 2010; Mursaleen and Noman, 2011), (Mursaleen et al., 2006), (Altay et al., 2006), (Başar and Altay, 2003), (Altay and Başar, 2005), (Savaş et al., 2009), (Karakaş, 2015), (Kara and Başarır, 2012).

The matrix domain \( \lambda_\Delta \) is called the difference sequence space if \( \lambda \) is a normed or paranormed sequence space where \( \Delta \) symbolizes the backward difference matrix \( \Delta = (\Delta_{nk}) \) and \( \Delta' = (\Delta'_{nk}) \) symbolizes the transpose of the matrix \( \Delta \), the forward difference matrix, which are identified by

\[
\Delta_{nk} = \begin{cases} 
(-1)^{n-k}, & n \geq k \geq n - 1 \\
0, & k > n \text{ or } 0 \leq k < n - 1 
\end{cases}
\]

and

\[
\Delta'_{nk} = \begin{cases} 
(-1)^{n-k}, & n \leq k \leq n + 1 \\
0, & k > n + 1 \text{ or } 0 \leq k < n 
\end{cases}
\]
for all \( k, n \in \mathbb{N} \); respectively. (Kızmaž, 1981) first presented the concept of difference sequence spaces and determined the following sequence spaces:

\[
X(\Delta) = \{ x \in \ell^\infty : (x_k - x_{k+1}) \in X \}, \quad X = \ell^\infty, c, c_0.
\]

(Altay and Başar, 2007) examined the difference sequence space \( b\ell_p \) which involves sequences \( (x_k) \) such that \((x_k - x_{k-1})\) in the case \(0 < p < 1\). For \(1 \leq p \leq \infty\), (Çolak et al., 2004) examined this difference space. In addition, authors analyzed certain difference sequence spaces, see (Et, 1993), (Mursaleen, 1996), (Gaur and Mursaleen, 1998), (Et and Esi, 2000), (Et and Çolak, 1995), (Et and Başarr, 1997), (Karakaş et al., 2013).

The primary aim of this note is to establish the Lucas difference matrix \( \bar{E} \) and introduce new sequence spaces \( \ell_p(\bar{E}) \) and \( \ell_\infty(\bar{E}) \) connected with matrix domain of \( \bar{E} \) for sequence spaces \( \ell_p \) and \( \ell_\infty \) where \( 1 \leq p < \infty \).

In the second part of this paper, we give some formulas and basic notions about Lucas sequence and a \( BK \)-space. In the third part, by using Lucas numbers, we introduce the sequence spaces \( \ell_p(\bar{E}) \) and \( \ell_\infty(\bar{E}) \) , and establish some inclusion relations. Also, we construct the basis of \( \ell_p(\bar{E}) \) for \( 1 \leq p < \infty \). Finally, we analyze some geometric properties for the space \( \ell_p(\bar{E}) \), \( 1 \leq p < \infty \).

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MATERIAL AND METHODS

A \( K \)-space is a sequence space with a linear topology provided each maps \( \tau_k : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \), \( \tau_k(x) = x_k \) is continuous for all \( k \in \mathbb{N} \). If a \( K \)-space \( X \) is a complete linear metric space, then \( X \) is called a \( FK \)-space. A Banach \( K \)-space is a normed \( FK \)-space. The sequence spaces \( \ell_\infty, c, c_0 \) are Banach -spaces with the norm \( ||x||_\infty = sup_k |x_k| \). Also \( \ell_p \), is a Banach -space with \( ||x||_p = (\sum |x_k|^p)^{1/p}, 1 \leq p < \infty \).

For a normed linear space \( X \), the sequence \( (b^{(n)})_{n=0}^{\infty} \) is called Schauder basis if there is a unique sequence \( (y_n)_{n=0}^{\infty} \) of scalars such that \( x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y_n b^{(n)} \) for every \( x \in X \), that is,

\[
\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} ||x - \sum_{n=0}^{m} y_n b^{(n)}||_X = 0
\]

The Lucas sequence \( (L_n) \) is defined by using Fibonacci recurrence relation and different initial conditions as:

\[
L_0 = 2, L_1 = 1 \text{ and } L_n = L_{n-1} + L_{n-2}, n \geq 2.
\]

Lucas numbers are closely related to Fibonacci numbers. In spite of this relation, they exhibit distinct properties. Some fundamental characteristics of Lucas sequences are given as follows (Koshy, 2001), (Vajda, 2008):
lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{L_n}{L_{n-1}} = \varphi \ (\text{golden section}),

L_{n-1}L_{n+1} - L_n^2 = -5. (-1)^n.

It can be easily derived by placing in the last equality that $L_{n-1}^2 + L_n L_{n-1} - L_n^2 = -5(-1)^n$.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In the present section, we’ll firstly give the following new double band matrix $\hat{E} = (\hat{E}_{nk})$ by means of the sequence $(L_n)$ of Lucas numbers for all $n, k \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$:

$$\hat{E}_{nk} = \begin{cases} -\frac{L_n}{L_{n-1}}, & k = n - 1 \\ \frac{L_n}{L_{n-1}}, & k = n \\ \frac{L_n}{L_n}, & k = n \\ 0, & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

The inverse of the above Lucas matrix can be easily calculated and it is given by

$$\hat{L}^{-1} = \begin{cases} \frac{L_n^2}{L_{k-1} L_k}, & n \geq k > 0 \\ 0, & n < k \end{cases}$$

Now, we define the $\hat{E}$-transform of a sequence $x = (x_n)$ in the form:

$$y_n = \hat{E}_n(x) = \frac{L_{n-1}}{L_n} x_n - \frac{L_n}{L_{n-1}} x_{n-1}, \ n \geq 1.$$

(3)

And now, let’s introduce the Lucas difference sequence spaces $\ell_p(\hat{E})$ and $\ell_\infty(\hat{E})$ in the form of

$$\ell_p(\hat{E}) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{W}: \sum_n \left| \frac{L_{n-1}}{L_n} x_n - \frac{L_n}{L_{n-1}} x_{n-1} \right|^p < \infty \right\}, 1 \leq p < \infty$$

$$\ell_\infty(\hat{E}) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{W}: \sup_n \left| \frac{L_{n-1}}{L_n} x_n - \frac{L_n}{L_{n-1}} x_{n-1} \right| < \infty \right\}.$$

These spaces can be redefined with the help of equality (2) by

$$\ell_p(\hat{E}) = (\ell_p)_{\hat{E}}, 1 \leq p < \infty \text{ and } \ell_\infty(\hat{E}) = (\ell_\infty)_{\hat{E}}.$$

(4)
Theorem 3.1. The sets $\ell_p(\hat{E})$ and $\ell_\infty(\hat{E})$ are Banach $K$-spaces with

$$\|x\|_{\ell_p(\hat{E})} = \left(\sum |\hat{E}_n(x)|^p\right)^{1/p}, \quad 1 \leq p < \infty \text{ and } \|x\|_{\ell_\infty(\hat{E})} = \sup_n |\hat{E}_n(x)|.$$  

Proof. By the Theorem 4.3.12 of (Wilansky, 1984), we obtain that $\ell_p(\hat{E})$ and $\ell_\infty(\hat{E})$ are Banach $K$-spaces with the above norms since the matrix $E$ is triangle and equality (4) holds.

$\ell_p(\hat{E})$ and $\ell_\infty(\hat{E})$ are the sequence spaces of non-absolute type. So indeed,

$$\|x\|_{\ell_p(\hat{E})} \neq ||x||_{\ell_p(\hat{E})} \text{ and } ||x||_{\ell_\infty(\hat{E})} \neq ||x||_{\ell_\infty(\hat{E})}.$$  

This means that the absolute property is not valid on the spaces $\ell_p(\hat{E})$ and $\ell_\infty(\hat{E})$ for fewest one sequence where $|x| = (|x_k|)$.

$$x_k = \sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{L_k^2}{L_{j-1}L_j} y_j.$$  

Next, we obtain that

$$\|x\|_{\ell_p(\hat{E})} = \left(\sum_k \left|\frac{L_{k-1}}{L_k} x_k - \frac{L_k}{L_{k-1}} x_{k-1}\right|^p\right)^{1/p}$$

$$= \left(\sum_k \left|\frac{L_{k-1}}{L_k} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{L_k^2}{L_{j-1}L_j} y_j - \frac{L_k}{L_{k-1}} \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{L_{k-1}^2}{L_{j-1}L_j} y_j\right|^p\right)^{1/p}$$

$$= (\sum_k |y_k|^p)^{1/p} = \|y\|_{\ell_p} < \infty \text{ and }$$

$$\|x\|_{\ell_\infty(\hat{E})} = \sup_k \left|\frac{L_{k-1}}{L_k} x_k - \frac{L_k}{L_{k-1}} x_{k-1}\right| = \sup_k |y_k| = \|y\|_{\ell_\infty} < \infty.$$  

Theorem 3.2. The Lucas difference sequence space $\ell_p(\hat{E})$ of non-absolute type is linear isomorphic to $\ell_p$ for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$.

Proof. Let $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. and consider the transformation $Z$ from $\ell_p(\hat{E})$ to $\ell_p$ defined by $x \mapsto y = Zx$ with the notation of equality (3). Then, we have $Zx = y = \hat{E}x \in \ell_p$ for every $x \in \ell_p(\hat{E})$.

It is trivial that $Z$ is linear. Additionally, it is easy to see that $x = 0$ if $Zx = 0$ is injective.

Besides, let $y = (y_k) \in \ell_p$ and consider the sequence $x = (x_k)$ by

$$x_k = \sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{L_k^2}{L_{j-1}L_j} y_j.$$  

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This means that \( x \in \ell_p(\hat{E}), 1 \leq p \leq \infty \). Hence, we see that \( Z \) is surjective and preserves the norm. Therefore, \( Z \) is a linear bijection and so \( \ell_p(\hat{E}) \) and \( \ell_p \) are linear isomorphic.

**Theorem 3.3.** If \( 1 \leq p \leq \infty \), then the inclusion \( \ell_p \subset \ell_p(\hat{E}) \) strictly holds.

**Proof.** Let \( x \in \ell_p, 1 < p \leq \infty \). It can be easily seen that the inequalities
\[
\frac{L_k}{L_{k-1}} \leq 3
\]
hold. By means of these inequalities and equality (3), we have
\[
\sum_k |\hat{E}_k(x)|^p \leq \sum_k 6^{p-1}(|2x_k|^p + |3x_{k-1}|^p) \leq 6^{2p-1}(\sum_k |x_k|^p + \sum_k |x_{k-1}|^p),
\]
\[
\sup_k |\hat{E}_k(x)| \leq 5\sup_k |x_k|.
\]

Hence, for \( 1 < p \leq \infty \), we obtain
\[
\|x\|_{\ell_p(\hat{E})} \leq 36\|x\|_p \quad \text{and} \quad \|x\|_{\ell_{\infty}(\hat{E})} \leq 5\|x\|_{\infty}.
\]

Additionally, the sequence \( x = (x_k) = (L_k) = (1, 3^2, 4^2, 7^2, \ldots) \) is in \( \ell_p(\hat{E}) - \ell_p \). This gives that the inclusion \( \ell_p \subset \ell_p(\hat{E}) \) is strict in the case \( 1 < p \leq \infty \). Also, the inequality (6) holds for \( p = 1 \).

**Theorem 3.4.** \( \ell_p(\hat{E}) \subset \ell_s(\hat{E}) \) for \( 1 \leq p < s \).

**Proof.** Let \( y \) be the sequence given by equality (3). If we take \( x \in \ell_p(\hat{E}) \), then we have \( y \in \ell_p \). Since the inclusion \( \ell_p \subset \ell_s \) holds, we obtain that \( y \in \ell_s \). This yields us \( x \in \ell_s(\hat{E}) \) and so, the inclusion \( \ell_p(\hat{E}) \subset \ell_s(\hat{E}) \) holds.

**Theorem 3.5.** The sequence \( \left( b^{(k)} \right)_{k=1}^{\infty} \) which is established by
\[
(b^{(k)})_n = \begin{cases} \frac{L_k^2}{L_{k-1}L_k}, & n \geq k \\ 0, & n < k \end{cases}
\]

\[ (b^{(k)})_n = \begin{cases} \frac{L_k^2}{L_{k-1}L_k}, & n \geq k \\ 0, & n < k \end{cases} \]
forms a basis for $\ell_p(\hat{E})$ in the case $1 \leq p < \infty$. Also, every $x \in \ell_p(\hat{E})$ has a unique representation of the form

$$x = \sum_k \hat{E}_k(x)b^{(k)}.$$  \hfill (8)

**Proof.** From equality (7), $\hat{E}(b^{(k)}) = e^{(k)} \in \ell_p$ and this means that $b^{(k)} \in \ell_p(\hat{E})$. Now, let’s take $x \in \ell_p(\hat{E})$ and put $x^{(m)} = \sum_{k=1}^m \hat{E}_k(x)b^{(k)}$ for every non-negative integer $m$. Thus, it is obtained that

$$\hat{E}(x^{(m)}) = \sum_{k=1}^m \hat{E}_k(x)\hat{E}(b^{(k)}) = \sum_{k=1}^m \hat{E}_k(x)e^{(k)}$$

and also

$$\hat{E}_n(x - x^{(m)}) = \begin{cases} \hat{E}_n(x), & m < n \\ 0, & m \geq n \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

So, there is a non-negative integer $m_0$ such that $\sum_{n=m_0+1}^\infty |\hat{E}_n(x)|^p \leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)^p$ for any $\varepsilon > 0$. Hence, we have that

$$\|x - x^{(m)}\|_{\ell_p(\hat{E})} = \left(\sum_{n=m+1}^\infty |\hat{E}_n(x)|^p\right)^{1/p} \leq \left(\sum_{n=m_0+1}^\infty |\hat{E}_n(x)|^p\right)^{1/p} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon$$

for every $m \geq m_0$, that is,

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \|x - x^{(m)}\|_{\ell_p(\hat{E})} = 0.$$ 

Last, let’s assume that $x = \sum_k \beta_k(x)b^{(k)}$ to demonstrate the uniqueness of equality (8) for $x \in \ell_p(\hat{E})$. By using the continuity of the linear transformation $Z$, we have

$$\hat{E}_n(x) = \sum_k \beta_k(x)\hat{E}_n(b^{(k)}) = \sum_k \beta_k(x)\delta_{nk} = \beta_n(x).$$

Therefore, the proof is completed.
Theorem 3.6. The spaces $\ell_p(\vec{E})$ and $bv_p$ do not include each other for $1 \leq p < \infty$.

Proof. If we take $x = (x_k) = (L_k^2) = (1, 3^2, 4^2, 7^2, \ldots)$ and $e = (1, 1, 1, \ldots)$, then we result that $x \in \ell_p(\vec{E})$ and $x \notin bv_p$ by reason of $x = (2, 0, 0, \ldots) \in \ell_p$ and $\Delta x = (1, L_0L_3, L_1L_4, \ldots, L_{k-2}L_{k+1}, \ldots) \notin \ell_p$. Now, we take the equation

$$\left| \frac{L_{k-1}}{L_k} - \frac{L_k}{L_{k-1}} \right| = \left| \frac{L_{k-1}^2 - L_k^2}{L_{k-1} L_k} \right| = \frac{|5(-1)^k - L_{k-1} - L_k|}{L_{k-1} L_k}$$

into consideration. If $k$ is even, then $L_{k-1} L_k < |5(-1)^k - L_{k-1} - L_k|$. Hence, the series $\sum_{k} \left| \frac{L_{k-1}}{L_k} - \frac{L_k}{L_{k-1}} \right|^p$ is not convergent for $1 \leq p < \infty$. Thus, $\ell_p e = \left( \frac{L_{k-1}}{L_k} - \frac{L_k}{L_{k-1}} \right) \notin \ell_p$ in the case $1 \leq p < \infty$ and it is clear that $e \in \ell_p$. In conclusion, the spaces $\ell_p(\vec{E})$ and $bv_p$ coincide but they do not contain one another.

A Banach space $Y$ possess Banach-Saks property if any bounded sequence in $Y$ approves a subsequence whose arithmetic mean converges in norm. Similarly, a Banach space $Y$ holds weak Banach-Saks property if any weakly null sequence in $X$ admits a subsequence whose arithmetic mean strongly converges in norm.

Let $X$ be a Banach space. (Garcia-Falset, 1994) defined the coefficient $R(X)$ as:

$$R(X) = \sup \left( \lim_{n \to \infty} \inf \|x_n + x\| \right)$$

He also proved that a Banach space $X$ with $R(X) < 2$ has the weak fixed point property.

Of late years, some studies about geometrical properties of a sequence space can be seen in (Et and Karakaya, 2014), (Karakaya and Altun, 2014), (Mursaleen et al., 2007).

Theorem 3.7. $\ell_p(\vec{E})$ holds the Banach-Saks property of type $p$.

Proof. It can be proved by standard technic which is available in (Karakaş et al., 2013).

Remark 3.1. As $\ell_p(\vec{E})$ is linearly isomorphic to space $\ell_p$, we take in consideration.

$$R \left( \ell_p(\vec{E}) \right) = R(\ell_p) = 2^{1/p}$$

Since $R \left( \ell_p(\vec{E}) \right) < 2$, it can be given the below theorem:

Theorem 3.9. The space $\ell_p(\vec{E})$ possess the weak fixed point property for $1 < p < \infty$. 

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