

## Applications of infinite matrices and $\lambda$ -convergence for fuzzy sequence spaces

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**ABSTRACT.** In the present paper we study some applications of infinite matrices and  $\lambda$ -convergence of order  $\alpha$  to introduce some Ideal convergent sequence spaces of fuzzy numbers by means of Orlicz function. We make an effort to study some algebraic and topological properties of these spaces. We also study some interesting inclusions relation between these spaces. Finally, we have prove that these spaces are normal as well as monotone and convergence free. We shall prove these results with the help of examples.

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**Keywords:** Ideal,  $I$ -convergent, Infinite matrix, Orlicz function, Fuzzy number,  $\lambda$ -convergence of order  $\alpha$ , Difference sequence space.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

An ideal convergence is a generalization of statistical convergence. The ideal convergence plays a vital role not only in pure mathematics but also in other branches of science especially in computer science, information theory, biological science, dynamical systems, geographic information systems, and motion planning in robotics. Kostyrko et al. [1] introduced the notion of  $I$ -convergence based on the structure of admissible ideal  $I$  of subsets of natural number  $\mathbb{N}$ . For more details about ideal convergence see [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6].

Let  $X$  be a non empty set. Then a family of sets  $I \subseteq 2^X$  (Power set of  $X$ ) is said to be an *ideal*, if  $I$  is additive, that is,  $A, B \in I \Rightarrow A \cup B \in I$  and  $A \in I, B \subseteq A \Rightarrow B \in I$ .

A non empty family of sets  $F \subseteq 2^X$  is said to be *filter* on  $X$ , if and only if  $\emptyset \notin F$  for  $A, B \in F$ , we have  $A \cap B \in F$  and for each  $A \in F$  and  $A \subseteq B$  implies  $B \in F$ . An ideal  $I \subseteq 2^X$  is called *non-trivial*, if  $I \neq 2^X$ . A non-trivial ideal  $I \subseteq 2^X$  is called *admissible*, if  $\{\{x\} : x \in X\} \subseteq I$ . A non-trivial ideal is *maximal*, if there cannot exist any non-trivial ideal  $J \neq I$  containing  $I$  as a subset.

The theory of sequences of fuzzy numbers was first introduced by Matloka [7]. He introduced bounded and convergent sequences of fuzzy numbers and studied some of their properties and showed that every convergent sequence of fuzzy numbers is bounded. In [8], Nanda studied the sequences of fuzzy numbers and showed that the set of all convergent sequences of fuzzy numbers forms a complete metric space. Nuray and Savaş [9] defined the concepts of statistical convergence and statistically Cauchy for sequence of fuzzy numbers. They proved that a sequence of fuzzy numbers is statistically convergent if and only if it is statistically Cauchy whereas Savaş and Mursaleen [10] studied some equivalent alternative conditions for a sequence of fuzzy numbers to be statistically Cauchy. Recently, Qiu et al. [11, 12] studied algebraic and topological properties of the quotient space of fuzzy number based on Mareš equivalence relations. It is shown that every fuzzy number has only one Mareš core and equivalence fuzzy number have the same Mareš cores. They have also introduced a new concept of convergence under which the quotient space is complete. As an application, it is shown that if we identify every fuzzy number with corresponding equivalence class, there would be more differentiable fuzzy number than what is found in the literature. In [13], Qiu et al. studied symmetric fuzzy numbers and additive equivalence of fuzzy numbers. The fuzzy complex analysis studied in [14]. For more details about fuzzy convergence see [15, 16, 17, 18].

Given any interval  $A$ , we shall denote its end points by  $\underline{A}$ ,  $\overline{A}$  and by  $D$  the set of all closed bounded intervals on  $\mathbb{R}$ , that is,  $D = \{A \subset \mathbb{R} : A = [\underline{A}, \overline{A}]\}$ . For  $A, B \in D$ , we define  $A \leq B$  if and only if  $\underline{A} \leq \underline{B}$  and  $\overline{A} \leq \overline{B}$  and  $d(A, B) = \max\{[\underline{A} - \underline{B}], [\overline{A} - \overline{B}]\}$ . It is easy to see that  $d$  defines a Hausdorff metric on  $D$  and  $(D, d)$  is a complete metric space. Also,  $\leq$  is a partial order on  $D$ .

A *fuzzy number* is a fuzzy set on the real axis, i.e., a mapping  $X : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$  which satisfies the following four conditions:

- (i)  $X$  is normal, i.e., there exist an  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $X(x_0) = 1$ ,
- (ii)  $X$  is fuzzy convex, i.e., for  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ ,

$$X(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) \geq \min[X(x), X(y)],$$

- (iii)  $X$  is upper semi-continuous,
- (iv) the closure of  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : X(x) > 0\}$ , denoted by  $[X]^0$ , is compact.

The properties (i) to (iv) imply that for each  $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ , the  $\alpha$ -level set

$$X^\alpha = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : X(x) > \alpha\} = [\underline{X}^\alpha, \overline{X}^\alpha]$$

is a nonempty compact convex subset of  $\mathbb{R}$ . Let  $L(\mathbb{R})$  denotes the set of all fuzzy numbers. Define a map  $\bar{d} : L(\mathbb{R}) \times L(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $\bar{d}(x, y) = \sup_{\alpha \in [0, 1]} d(X^\alpha, Y^\alpha)$ . Puri and

Ralescu [19] proved that  $(L(\mathbb{R}), \bar{d})$  is a complete metric space. For  $X, Y \in L(\mathbb{R})$ , we define  $X \leq Y$  if and only if  $\underline{X}^\alpha \leq \underline{Y}^\alpha$  and  $\overline{X}^\alpha \leq \overline{Y}^\alpha$  for each  $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ , we say that  $X < Y$ , if  $X \leq Y$  and there exist  $\alpha_0 \in [0, 1]$  such that  $\underline{X}^{\alpha_0} < \underline{Y}^{\alpha_0}$  or  $\overline{X}^{\alpha_0} < \overline{Y}^{\alpha_0}$ . The fuzzy numbers  $X$  and  $Y$  are said to be *incomparable*, if neither  $X \leq Y$  nor  $Y \leq X$ . For any  $X, Y, Z \in L(\mathbb{R})$ , the linear structure of  $L(\mathbb{R})$  induced addition  $X + Y$  and scalar multiplication  $\lambda X$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ , in terms of  $\alpha$ -level sets, by

$$[X + Y]^\alpha = [X]^\alpha + [Y]^\alpha \text{ and } [\lambda X]^\alpha = \lambda[X]^\alpha$$

for each  $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ .

The notion of difference sequence spaces was introduced by Kızmaz [20], who studied the difference sequence spaces  $\ell_\infty(\Delta)$ ,  $c(\Delta)$  and  $c_0(\Delta)$ . The notion was further generalized by Et and Çolak [25] by introducing the spaces  $\ell_\infty(\Delta^m)$ ,  $c(\Delta^m)$  and  $c_0(\Delta^m)$ . Later the concept have been studied by Bektaş et al. [36] and Et et al. [21]. Another type of generalization of the difference sequence spaces is due to Tripathy and Esi [24] who studied the spaces  $\ell_\infty(\Delta_\nu)$ ,  $c(\Delta_\nu)$  and  $c_0(\Delta_\nu)$ . Recently, Esi et al. [22] and Tripathy et al. [26] have introduced a new type of generalized difference operators and unified those as follows.

Let  $\nu, m$  be non-negative integers. Then for  $Z$  a given sequence space, we have

$$Z(\Delta_\nu^m) = \{x = (x_k) \in w : (\Delta_\nu^m x_k) \in Z\}$$

for  $Z = c, c_0$  and  $\ell_\infty$ ,

where  $\Delta_\nu^m x = (\Delta_\nu^m x_k) = (\Delta_\nu^{m-1} x_k - \Delta_\nu^{m-1} x_{k+1})$  and  $\Delta_\nu^0 x_k = x_k$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , which is equivalent to the following binomial representation

$$\Delta_\nu^m x_k = \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} x_{k+\nu i}.$$

Taking  $\nu = 1$ , we get the spaces  $\ell_\infty(\Delta^m)$ ,  $c(\Delta^m)$  and  $c_0(\Delta^m)$  studied by Et and Çolak [25]. Taking  $m = \nu = 1$ , we get the spaces  $\ell_\infty(\Delta)$ ,  $c(\Delta)$  and  $c_0(\Delta)$  introduced and studied by Kızmaz [20].

An *Orlicz function*  $M$  is a function, which is continuous, non-decreasing and convex with  $M(0) = 0$ ,  $M(x) > 0$  for  $x > 0$  and  $M(x) \rightarrow \infty$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ . Lindenstrauss and Tzafriri [27] used the idea of Orlicz function to define the following sequence space:

$$\ell_M = \left\{ x \in w : \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} M\left(\frac{|x_k|}{\rho}\right) < \infty, \text{ for some } \rho > 0 \right\}$$

which is called as an *Orlicz sequence space*. The space  $\ell_M$  is a Banach space with the norm

$$\|x\| = \inf \left\{ \rho > 0 : \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} M\left(\frac{|x_k|}{\rho}\right) \leq 1 \right\}.$$

It is shown in [27] that every Orlicz sequence space  $\ell_M$  contains a subspace isomorphic to  $\ell_p (p \geq 1)$ . The  $\Delta_2$ -condition is equivalent to  $M(Lx) \leq kLM(x)$  for all values of  $x \geq 0$  and for  $L > 1$ .

A sequence  $\mathcal{M} = (M_k)$  of Orlicz functions is called a *Musielak-Orlicz function* (See [28, 29]). For more details about sequence spaces (See [30, 31, 32, 33]) and references therein.

Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two sequence spaces and  $A = (a_{nk})$  be an infinite matrix of real or complex numbers  $a_{nk}$ , where  $n, k \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then we say that  $A$  defines a *matrix mapping from  $X$  into  $Y$* , if for every sequence  $x = (x_k) \in X$ , the sequence  $Ax = \{A_n(x)\}$  is in  $Y$ , where

$$(1.1) \quad A_n(x) = \sum_k a_{nk} x_k \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}).$$

converges for each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . By  $(X, Y)$  we denote the class of all matrices  $A$  such that  $A : X \rightarrow Y$ .

For a sequence space  $X$ , the matrix domain  $X_A$  of an infinite matrix  $A$  is defined by

$$(1.2) \quad X_A = \{x = (x_k) \in w : Ax \in X\}$$

The approach for a new sequence space by means of the matrix domain of a particular limitation method has recently been employed by several authors (See [34]).

**Definition 1.1.** A sequence  $X = (X_k)$  of fuzzy numbers is said to be  $I$ -convergent to a fuzzy number  $X_0$ , if for every  $\varepsilon > 0$  such that

$$A = \{k \in \mathbb{N} : \bar{d}(X_k, X_0) \geq \varepsilon\} \in I.$$

The fuzzy number  $X_0$  is called  $I$ -limit of the sequence  $(X_k)$  of fuzzy numbers and we write  $I - \lim X_k = X_0$ .

**Definition 1.2.** A sequence  $X = (X_k)$  of fuzzy numbers is said to be  $I$ -bounded, if there exists  $M > 0$  such that

$$\{k \in \mathbb{N} : \bar{d}(X_k, \bar{0}) > M\} \in I.$$

Let  $E_F$  be denote the sequence space of fuzzy numbers.

**Definition 1.3.** A sequence space  $E_F$  is said to be *solid*(or *normal*), if  $(Y_k) \in E_F$  whenever  $(X_k) \in E_F$  and  $\bar{d}(Y_k, \bar{0}) \leq \bar{d}(X_k, \bar{0})$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ .

**Example 1.4.** If we take  $I = I_F = \{A \subseteq \mathbb{N} : A \text{ is a finite subset}\}$ . Then  $I_F$  is a nontrivial admissible ideal of  $\mathbb{N}$  and the corresponding convergence coincide with the usual convergence.

**Example 1.5.** If we take  $I = I_\delta = \{A \subseteq \mathbb{N} : \delta(A) = 0\}$ . where  $\delta(A)$  denote the asymptotic density of the set  $A$ . Then  $I_\delta$  is a non-trivial admissible ideal of  $\mathbb{N}$  and the corresponding convergence coincide with the statistical convergence.

**Lemma 1.6** ([35]). *If  $\bar{d}$  is a translation invariant metric. Then*

- (1)  $\bar{d}(X + Y, \bar{0}) \leq \bar{d}(X, \bar{0}) + \bar{d}(Y, \bar{0})$ ,
- (2)  $\bar{d}(\lambda X, \bar{0}) \leq |\lambda| \bar{d}(X, \bar{0})$ ,  $|\lambda| > 1$ .

**Lemma 1.7.** *A sequence space  $E_F$  is normal implies  $E_F$  is monotone. (For the crisp set case, one may refer to Kamthan and Gupta [37]).*

**Lemma 1.8** ([1]). *If  $I \subset 2^{\mathbb{N}}$  is a maximal ideal then for each  $A \in \mathbb{N}$ , we have either  $A \in I$  or  $\mathbb{N} \setminus A \in I$ .*

Throughout the paper  $w^F$  denote the class of all fuzzy real-valued sequences. Also  $\mathbb{N}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  denote the set of positive integers and set of real numbers respectively.

Let  $I$  be an admissible ideal of  $\mathbb{N}$ . Suppose  $p = (p_k)$  is a bounded sequence of positive real numbers,  $u = (u_k)$  be a sequence of strictly positive real numbers for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $A = (a_{nk})$  an infinite matrix,  $\mathcal{M} = (M_k)$  be a sequence of Orlicz functions. Let  $\alpha \in [0, 1)$  be any real number, let  $\lambda = (\lambda_n)$  be an increasing sequence of positive real numbers such that  $\lambda_{n+1} = \lambda_n + 1, \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_n \rightarrow \infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . We define the

following new sequence spaces in this paper:

$$w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m] = \left\{ (x_k) \in w^F : \forall \varepsilon > 0, \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \in I, \right. \\ \left. \text{for some } \rho > 0 \text{ and } X_0 \in L(\mathbb{R}) \right\},$$

$$w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0 = \left\{ (x_k) \in w^F : \forall \varepsilon > 0, \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \in I, \right. \\ \left. \text{for some } \rho > 0 \right\},$$

$$w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^F[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty = \left\{ (x_k) \in w^F : \sup_n \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} < \infty, \text{ for some } \rho > 0 \right\}$$

and

$$w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty = \left\{ (x_k) \in w^F : \exists K > 0 \text{ such that } \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \geq K \right\} \in I, \text{ for some } \rho > 0 \right\},$$

where  $I_n = [n - \lambda_n + 1, n]$ .

**Example 1.9.** Let  $X_k(t) = \bar{1}$  for  $k = 2^q, q = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$X_k(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{k}{3}(t-2) + 1 & \text{for } t \in \left[ \frac{2k-3}{2}, 2 \right] \\ -\frac{k}{3}(t-2) + 1 & \text{for } t \in \left[ 2, \frac{2k-3}{2} \right] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

If  $m = v = 1$ , then  $\Delta_v^m X_k = \Delta X_k$

$$[\Delta_v^m X_k]^\alpha = \begin{cases} -1 - \frac{3}{k}(1-\alpha) & k = 2^q \\ 1 - \frac{3}{k}(1-\alpha) & k \neq 2^q. \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let  $A = (C, 1)$ , the Cesàro matrix,  $\mathcal{M}(x) = x, u = (u_k) = 1, p = (p_k) = 1$ , for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\lambda_n^\alpha = (1, 2, 3, \dots)$ , we have

$$\sup_n \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} < \infty.$$

Then  $(X_k) \in w_{\lambda^\alpha}^F[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty$  but  $(X_k)$  is not an Ideal convergent.

Let us consider a few special cases of the above sequence spaces:

(i) If  $M_k(x) = x$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , then we have

$$\begin{aligned} w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m] &= w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, p, u, \Delta_v^m], \\ w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0 &= w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0, \\ w_{\lambda^\alpha}^F[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty &= w_{\lambda^\alpha}^F[A, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty, \\ w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty &= w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty. \end{aligned}$$

(ii) If  $p = (p_k) = 1$ , for all  $k$  then we have

$$\begin{aligned} w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m] &= w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, u, \Delta_v^m], \\ w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0 &= w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, u, \Delta_v^m]_0, \\ w_{\lambda^\alpha}^F[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty &= w_{\lambda^\alpha}^F[A, \mathcal{M}, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty, \\ w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty &= w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty. \end{aligned}$$

(iii) If we take  $A = (C, 1)$ , i.e., the Cesàro matrix, then the above classes of sequences are denoted by  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[w, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$ ,  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[w, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0$ ,  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^F[w, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty$  and  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[w, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty$ , respectively.

(iv) If  $I = I_F$ , then we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} w_{\lambda^\alpha}^F[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m] &= \\ \left\{ (x_k) \in w^F : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} = 0, \text{ for some } \rho > 0 \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{and } X_0 \in L(\mathbb{R}) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$w_{\lambda^\alpha}^F[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0 =$$

$$\left\{ (x_k) \in w^F : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} = 0, \text{ for some } \rho > 0 \right\},$$

$$w_{\lambda^\alpha}^F[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty =$$

$$\left\{ (x_k) \in w^F : \lim_{n, r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} < \infty, \text{ for some } \rho > 0 \right\}.$$

(v) If  $I = I_\delta$  is an admissible ideal of  $\mathbb{N}$ , then we have

$$w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m] =$$

$$\left\{ (x_k) \in w^F : \forall \varepsilon > 0, \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \in I_\delta, \right.$$

for some  $\rho > 0$  and  $X_0 \in L(\mathbb{R})$  } ,

$$w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0 = \left\{ (x_k) \in w^F : \forall \varepsilon > 0, \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \in I_\delta, \right. \\ \left. \text{for some } \rho > 0 \right\},$$

and

$$w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty = \left\{ (x_k) \in w^F : \exists K > 0 \text{ such that } \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \geq K \right\} \in I_\delta, \text{ for some } \rho > 0 \right\}.$$

The following inequality will be used throughout the paper. Let  $p = (p_k)$  be a sequence of positive real numbers with  $0 < p_k \leq \sup_k p_k = H$  and let  $D = \max \{1, 2^{H-1}\}$ . Then, for the factorable sequences  $(a_k)$  and  $(b_k)$  in the complex plane, we have

$$(1.3) \quad |a_k + b_k|^{p_k} \leq D(|a_k|^{p_k} + |b_k|^{p_k}).$$

Also,  $|a_k|^{p_k} \leq \max \{1, |a|^H\}$  for all  $a \in \mathbb{C}$ .

The main aim of this paper is to introduced and study some  $\lambda$ -convergent sequence spaces of fuzzy numbers by using the relation of an infinite matrix and a sequence of Orlicz functions. We also make an effort to study some properties like linearity, paranorm, solidity and some interesting inclusion relations between the above defined spaces.

## 2. MAIN RESULTS

In this section, we study some topological properties and some inclusion relations between the sequence spaces which we have defined above.

**Theorem 2.1.** *Let  $\mathcal{M} = (M_k)$  be a sequence of Orlicz functions,  $p = (p_k)$  be a bounded sequence of positive real numbers and  $u = (u_k)$  be a sequence of strictly positive real numbers. Then the spaces  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$ ,  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0$  and  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty$  are linear spaces over the complex field  $\mathbb{C}$ .*

*Proof.* We shall prove the result for the space  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0$  only and others can be proved in the similar way. Let  $X = (X_k)$  and  $Y = (Y_k)$  be two elements in

$w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_n^m]_0$ . Then there exists  $\rho_1 > 0$  and  $\rho_2 > 0$  such that

$$A_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}} = \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, \bar{0})}{\rho_1} \right) \right]^{p_k} \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\} \in I$$

and

$$B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}} = \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m Y_k, \bar{0})}{\rho_2} \right) \right]^{p_k} \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\} \in I.$$

Let  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  be two scalars. Then by using the inequality (1.3) and continuity of the function  $\mathcal{M} = (M_k)$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(\beta u_k \Delta_v^m X_k + \gamma u_k \Delta_v^m Y_k, \bar{0})}{|\beta|\rho_1 + |\gamma|\rho_2} \right) \right]^{p_k} \\ & \leq D \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ \frac{|\beta|}{|\beta|\rho_1 + |\gamma|\rho_2} M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, \bar{0})}{\rho_1} \right) \right]^{p_k} \\ & + D \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ \frac{|\gamma|}{|\beta|\rho_1 + |\gamma|\rho_2} M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m Y_k, \bar{0})}{\rho_2} \right) \right]^{p_k} \\ & \leq DK \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, \bar{0})}{\rho_1} \right) \right]^{p_k} \\ & + DK \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m Y_k, \bar{0})}{\rho_2} \right) \right]^{p_k}, \end{aligned}$$

where  $K = \max \left\{ 1, \left( \frac{|\beta|}{|\beta|\rho_1 + |\gamma|\rho_2} \right)^H, \left( \frac{|\gamma|}{|\beta|\rho_1 + |\gamma|\rho_2} \right)^H \right\}$ .

From the above relation we obtain the following:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(\beta u_k \Delta_v^m X_k + \gamma u_k \Delta_v^m Y_k, \bar{0})}{|\beta|\rho_1 + |\gamma|\rho_2} \right) \right]^{p_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \subseteq \\ & \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : DK \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, \bar{0})}{\rho_1} \right) \right]^{p_k} \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\} \\ & \cup \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : DK \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m Y_k, \bar{0})}{\rho_2} \right) \right]^{p_k} \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\} \in I. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. □

**Theorem 2.2.** Let  $\mathcal{M} = (M_k)$  be a sequence of Orlicz functions,  $p = (p_k)$  be a bounded sequence of positive real numbers and  $u = (u_k)$  be a sequence of strictly positive real numbers. Then the spaces  $w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$ ,  $w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0$



and  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty$  are paranormed spaces with the paranorm  $g_\Delta$  defined by

$$g_\Delta(X) = \inf \left\{ (\rho)^{\frac{pn}{H}} : \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \right)^{\frac{1}{H}} \leq 1, \right. \\ \left. \text{for some } \rho > 0, n = 1, 2, \dots, r \in \mathbb{N} \right\},$$

where  $H = \max\{1, \sup_k p_k\}$ .

*Proof.* Clearly,  $g_\Delta(-X) = g_\Delta(X)$  and  $g_\Delta(\theta) = 0$ . Let  $X = (X_k)$  and  $Y = (Y_k)$  be two elements in  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0$ . Then for every  $\rho > 0$  we write

$$A_1 = \left\{ \rho > 0 : \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \right)^{\frac{1}{H}} \leq 1 \right\}$$

and

$$A_2 = \left\{ \rho > 0 : \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m Y_k, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \right)^{\frac{1}{H}} \leq 1 \right\}.$$

Let  $\rho_1 \in A_1$  and  $\rho_2 \in A_2$ . If  $\rho = \rho_1 + \rho_2$ , then we get the following

$$\left( \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m (X_k + Y_k), \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right] \right) \\ \leq \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_1 + \rho_2} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, \bar{0})}{\rho_1} \right) \right] \right) \\ + \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1 + \rho_2} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m Y_k, \bar{0})}{\rho_2} \right) \right] \right).$$

Thus, we have

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m (X_k + Y_k), \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \leq 1$$

and

$$g_\Delta(X + Y) = \inf \{ (\rho_1 + \rho_2)^{\frac{pn}{H}} : \rho_1 \in A_1, \rho_2 \in A_2 \} \\ \leq \inf \{ (\rho_1)^{\frac{pn}{H}} : \rho_1 \in A_1 \} + \inf \{ (\rho_2)^{\frac{pn}{H}} : \rho_2 \in A_2 \} \\ = g_\Delta(X) + g_\Delta(Y).$$

Let  $t_k^m \rightarrow t$ , where  $t_k^m, t \in \mathbb{C}$ , and let  $g_\Delta(X_k^m - X_k) \rightarrow 0$  as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ . To prove that  $g_\Delta(t_k^m X_k^m - t X_k) \rightarrow 0$  as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ . Let  $t_k \rightarrow t$ , where  $t_k, t \in \mathbb{C}$ , and  $g_\Delta(X_k^m - X_k) \rightarrow 0$  as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ . We have

$$A_3 = \left\{ \rho_k > 0 : \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, \bar{0})}{\rho_k} \right) \right]^{p_k} \leq 1 \right\}$$

and

$$A_4 = \left\{ \rho'_k > 0 : \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m Y_k, \bar{0})}{\rho'_k} \right) \right]^{p_k} \leq 1 \right\}.$$

If  $\rho_k \in A_3$  and  $\rho'_k \in A_4$  then by inequality (1.3) and continuity of the function  $\mathcal{M} = (M_k)$ , we have that

$$\begin{aligned} M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m (t^m X_k^m - tX, \bar{0}))}{|t^m - t|\rho_k + |t|\rho'_k} \right) &\leq M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m (t^m X_k^m - tX_k), \bar{0})}{|t^m - t|\rho_k + |t|\rho'_k} \right) + M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m (tX_k - tX, \bar{0}))}{|t^m - t|\rho_k + |t|\rho'_k} \right) \\ &\leq \frac{|t^m - t|\rho_k}{|t^m - t|\rho_k + |t|\rho'_k} M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k^m, \bar{0})}{\rho_k} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{|t|\rho'_k}{|t^m - t|\rho_k + |t|\rho'_k} M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m (X_k^m - X_k), \bar{0})}{\rho'_k} \right). \end{aligned}$$

From the above inequality it follows that

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m (t^m X_k^m - tX), \bar{0})}{|t^m - t|\rho_k + |t|\rho'_k} \right) \right]^{p_k} \leq 1$$

and consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} g_\Delta(t_k^m X_k + tX) &= \inf\{(|t_k^m - t|\rho_k + |t|\rho'_k)\}^{\frac{p_n}{H}} : \rho_k \in A_3, \rho'_k \in A_4\} \\ &\leq |t_k^m - t|\rho_k^{\frac{p_n}{H}} \inf\{(\rho_k)\}^{\frac{p_n}{H}} : \rho_k \in A_3\} + |t|\rho'_k \inf\{(\rho'_k)\}^{\frac{p_n}{H}} : \rho'_k \in A_4\} \\ &\leq \max\{|t|, |t|\}^{\frac{p_n}{H}} g_\Delta(X_k^m - X_k). \end{aligned}$$

Note that  $g_\Delta(X_k^m) \leq g_\Delta(X^m) + g_\Delta(X_k^m - X^m)$ , for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ . Hence, by our assumption the right hand tends to 0 as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ . This completes the proof.  $\square$

**Theorem 2.3.** (1) Let  $0 < \inf p_k \leq p_k \leq 1$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m] &\subseteq w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, u, \Delta_v^m], \\ w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0 &\subseteq w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, u, \Delta_v^m]_0. \end{aligned}$$

(2) Let  $1 \leq p_k \leq \sup p_k < \infty$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, u, \Delta_v^m] &\subseteq w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m], \\ w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, u, \Delta_v^m]_0 &\subseteq w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0. \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* (1) Let  $X = (X_k)$  be an element in  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$ . Since  $0 < \inf p_k \leq p_k \leq 1$ , we have

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right] \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k}.$$

Then we get

$$\left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right] \geq \varepsilon \right\} \\ \subseteq \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \in I.$$

The other part can be proved in a similar way.

(2) Let  $X = (X_k)$  be an element in  $w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, u, \Delta_v^m]$ . Since  $1 \leq p_k \leq \sup p_k < \infty$ , for each  $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ , there exists a positive integer  $n_0$  such that

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right] \leq \varepsilon < 1 \text{ for all } n \geq n_0.$$

This implies that

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right].$$

Then we have

$$\left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \\ \subseteq \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right] \geq \varepsilon \right\} \in I.$$

The other part can be proved in the similar way. This completes the proof.  $\square$

**Theorem 2.4.** Let  $X = (X_k)$  be a sequence of Fuzzy numbers,  $\mathcal{M} = (M_k)$  be a sequence of Orlicz functions,  $p = (p_k)$  be a bounded sequence of positive real numbers and  $u = (u_k)$  be a sequence of strictly positive real numbers. Then

$$w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0 \subset w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m] \subset w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^F[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty.$$

*Proof.* The inclusion  $w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0 \subset w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$  is obvious. Let  $X = (X_k) \in w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$ . Then there is some fuzzy number  $X_0$ , such that

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \geq \varepsilon.$$

Now by inequality (1.3), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} &\leq D \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \\ &\quad + D \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(X_0, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k}. \end{aligned}$$

This implies that  $X = (X_k) \in w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^F[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty$ . This completes the proof.  $\square$

**Theorem 2.5.** Let  $\mathcal{M} = (M_k)$  and  $\mathcal{S} = (S_k)$  be a sequence of Orlicz functions. Then

$$w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m] \cap w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{S}, p, u, \Delta_v^m] \subset w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M} + \mathcal{S}, p, u, \Delta_v^m].$$

*Proof.* Let  $X = (X_k) \in w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m] \cap w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{S}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$  using the inequality (1.3), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ (M_k + S_k) \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} &= \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) + S_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \\ &\leq D \left\{ \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ S_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, X_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then  $X = (X_k) \in w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M} + \mathcal{S}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$ . This completes the proof.  $\square$

**Theorem 2.6.** The sequence spaces  $w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0$  and  $w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_\infty$  are normal as well as monotone.

*Proof.* We give the proof of the theorem for  $w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0$  only. Let  $X = (X_k) \in w_{\lambda_n^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0$  and  $Y = (Y_k)$  be such that  $\bar{d}(Y_k, \bar{0}) \leq \bar{d}(X_k, \bar{0})$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then for given  $\varepsilon > 0$ , we have

$$B = \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m X_k, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \in I,$$

again the set

$$B_1 = \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in I_n} a_{nk} \left[ M_k \left( \frac{\bar{d}(u_k \Delta_v^m Y_k, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^{p_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \subseteq B.$$

Then  $B_1 \in I$  and thus  $Y = (Y_k) \in w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0$ . So the space  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0$  is normal. Also from the Lemma 1.8, it follows that  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0$  is monotone. This completes the proof.  $\square$

**Theorem 2.7.** *If  $I$  is not maximal ideal then the space  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$  is neither normal nor monotone.*

**Example 2.8.** Let us consider a sequence of fuzzy numbers

$$X_k(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1+t}{2} & -1 \leq t \leq 1 \\ \frac{3-t}{2} & 1 \leq t \leq 3 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

If  $m = 0$ , then  $\Delta_v^m X_k = 1$ . Let  $A = (C, 1)$ , the Cesàro matrix,  $\mathcal{M}(x) = x$ ,  $u = (u_k) = 1$ ,  $p = (p_k) = 1$ , for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\lambda_n^\alpha = (1, 2, 3, \dots)$ . Then we have  $(X_k) \in w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$ . Since  $I$  is not maximal by Lemma 1.9, there exist a subset  $K$  of  $\mathbb{N}$  such that  $K \notin I$  and  $\mathbb{N} - K \notin I$ . Let us define sequence  $Y = (Y_k)$  by

$$Y_k = \begin{cases} X_k & k \in K \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then  $(Y_k)$  belongs to the canonical pre image of the  $k$ -step spaces of  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$ . But  $Y_k \notin w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$ . Thus  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$  is not monotone. So by Lemma 1.8,  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$  is not normal.

**Theorem 2.9.** *If  $I$  is neither maximal nor  $I = I_F$  then the spaces  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$  and  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0$  are not symmetric.*

**Example 2.10.** Let us consider a sequence of fuzzy numbers

$$X_k(t) = \begin{cases} 1+t & -1 \leq t \leq 0 \\ 1-t & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

If  $m = 0$ , then  $\Delta_v^m X_k = 1$ . Let  $A = (C, 1)$ , the Cesàro matrix,  $\mathcal{M}(x) = x$ ,  $u = (u_k) = 1$ ,  $p = (p_k) = 1$ , for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\lambda_n^\alpha = (1, 2, 3, \dots)$ . Then for  $k \in A \in I$  (an infinite set),  $(X_k) \in w^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$ . Let  $K \subset \mathbb{N}$  be such that  $K \notin I$  and  $\mathbb{N} - K \notin I$ . Let us consider a sequence  $Y = (Y_k)$ , a rearrangement of the sequence space  $(X_k)$  is defined as

$$Y_k = \begin{cases} X_k & k \in K \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then  $(Y_k) \in w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$ . Thus  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$  is not symmetric. Similarly,  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$  is not symmetric.

**Theorem 2.11.** *The spaces  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$  and  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0$  are not convergent free in general.*

**Example 2.12.** Let us consider a sequence of fuzzy numbers

$$X_k(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1+t}{2} & -1 \leq t \leq 1 \\ \frac{3-t}{2} & 1 \leq t \leq 3 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

If  $m = 0$ , then  $\Delta_v^m X_k = 1$ . Let  $A = (C, 1)$ , the Cesàro matrix,  $\mathcal{M}(x) = x$ ,  $u = (u_k) = 1$ ,  $p = (p_k) = 1$ , for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\lambda_n^\alpha = (1, 2, 3, \dots)$ . Then we have  $(X_k) \in w^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$ . Let  $Y_k(t) = \frac{1}{k}$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then  $(Y_k) \in w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$ . But  $X_k = 0$  does not imply  $Y_k = 0$ . Thus  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]$  is not convergent free. Similarly,  $w_{\lambda^\alpha}^{I(F)}[A, \mathcal{M}, p, u, \Delta_v^m]_0$  is not convergent free.

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