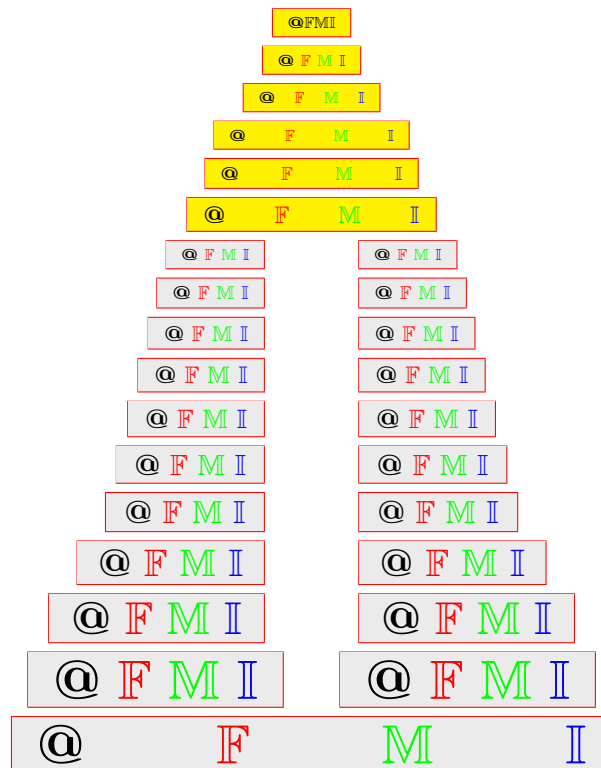


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ABSTRACT. In the present paper, we wish to introduce and study some new techniques of difference sequence spaces of fuzzy numbers by employing sequence of modulus functions.

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1. INTRODUCTION

A sequence space is defined to be a linear space of real or complex sequences. Throughout the paper \mathbb{N} , \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{C} denotes the set of non-negative integers, the set of real numbers and the set of complex numbers respectively. Let ω denote the space of all sequences (real or complex); ℓ_∞ and c respectively, denotes the space of all bounded sequences, the space of convergent sequences.

Throughout the paper $p = (p_k)$ is a sequence of positive real numbers. The notion of paranormed sequences was studied at the initial stage by Simons [1]. It was further investigated by Maddox [2], Tripathy et al [3, 4, 5, 6], Ganie et al [7, 8, 9, 10] and many others.

Following Ganie [11, 12] and Maddox [2], a modulus function f is a function from $[0, \infty)$ to $[0, \infty)$ such that

- (i) $f(x) = 0$ if and only if $x = 0$,
- (ii) $f(x + y) \leq f(x) + f(y) \quad \forall x, y \geq 0$
- (iii) f is increasing,
- (iv) f if continuous from right at $x = 0$.

The concepts of fuzzy sets and fuzzy set operations were first introduced by Zadeh [13] and subsequently several authors have discussed various aspects of the theory and applications of fuzzy sets such as fuzzy topological spaces, similarity relations and fuzzy orderings, fuzzy measures of fuzzy events, fuzzy mathematical programming. Matloka [14] introduced bounded and convergent sequences of fuzzy numbers and studied their some properties. Matloka [14] also has shown that every convergent sequence of fuzzy numbers is bounded. Later on sequences of fuzzy numbers have been discussed by Nanda [15], Altin [16], Altinok [17], Başarir and Mursaleen [18], Ganie and Sheikh [9], Bilgin [19], Chaudhury and Das [20], Çlock [21, 22, 23], Diamond and Kloeden [24], Esi [25, 26], Fang and Fang [27], Hamid and Neyaz [28], Hazarika [29], Kelava [30], Saves [31, 32], Tripathy et al [33, 34, 35, 36], etc.

Let D denote the set of all closed and bounded intervals $X = [a_1, a_2]$ on the real line \mathbb{R} . For $X, Y \in D$ we define

$$d(X : Y) = \max(|a_1 - b_1|, |a_2 - b_2|) \text{ where } X = [a_1, a_2], Y = [b_1, b_2].$$

It is known that (D, d) is a complete metric space.

Let $I = [0, 1]$. A fuzzy real number X is a fuzzy set on \mathbb{R} and is a mapping $X : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow I$ associating each real number t with its grade membership $X(t)$.

A fuzzy real number X is called *convex*, if

$$X(t) \geq X(s) \wedge X(r) = \min(X(s), X(r)), \text{ where } s < t < r.$$

A fuzzy real number X is called *normal*, if there exists $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $X(t_0) = 1$.

A fuzzy real number X is called *upper semi – continuous*, if for each $\varepsilon > 0$, $X^{-1}([0, a + \varepsilon])$ for all $a \in I$ and given $\varepsilon > 0$, $X^{-1}([0, a + \varepsilon])$ is open in the usual topology of \mathbb{R} .

The set of all *upper – semi continuous, normal, convex* fuzzy numbers is denoted by $R(I)$. The α -level set of a fuzzy real number X for $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ denoted by X^α is defined by $X^\alpha = \{t \in \mathbb{R} : X(t) \geq \alpha\}$. The 0-level set is the closure of strong 0-cut.

For each $r \in \mathbb{R}$, $\bar{r} \in R(I)$ is defined by

$$\bar{r} = \begin{cases} \bar{r} & \text{if } t = r \\ 0 & \text{if } t \neq r. \end{cases}$$

The absolute value of $|X|$ of $X \in R(I)$ is defined by (See for instance Kaleva and Seikkla [30])

$$|X|(t) = \begin{cases} \max\{X(t), X(-t)\} & \text{if } t \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } t < 0. \end{cases}$$

Let $\bar{d} : R(I) \times R(I) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$\bar{d}(X, Y) = \sup_{0 \leq \alpha \leq 1} d(X^\alpha, Y^\alpha).$$

Then \bar{d} defines a metric on $R(I)$ (Matloka [14]). The additive identity and multiplicative identity in $R(I)$ are denoted by $\bar{0}$ and $\bar{1}$ respectively.

Throughout the article ω^F , c^F , c_0^F and ℓ_∞^F denote the classes of all, convergent, null, bounded sequence spaces of fuzzy real numbers.

A fuzzy real valued sequence $\{X_n\}$ is said to be convergent to fuzzy real number X , if for $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\bar{d}(X, Y) < \varepsilon$ for all $k \geq n_0$.

A fuzzy real valued sequence $\{X_n\}$ is said to be solid (normal) if $(X_k) \in E^F$ implies that $(\alpha_k X_k) \in E^F$ for all sequences of scalars (α_k) with $|\alpha_k| \leq 1$, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Let $K = \{k_1 < k_2 < \dots\} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ and E^F be a sequence space. A k -step space of E^F is a sequence space $\lambda_K^{E^F} = \{(X_{k_n}) \in \omega^F : (X_n) \in E^F\}$.

A canonical preimage of a sequence $\{X_k\} \in \lambda_K^{E^F}$ is a sequence $\{Y_n\} \in \omega^F$ defined as

$$Y_n = \begin{cases} X_n & \text{if } k \in K \\ \bar{0} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

A canonical preimage of a step space $\lambda_K^{E^F}$ is a set of all elements in $\lambda_K^{E^F}$, i.e., Y is in canonical preimage of $\lambda_K^{E^F}$ if and only if Y is canonical preimage of some $X \in \lambda_K^{E^F}$.

A sequence space E^F is said to be *monotone*, if it contains the canonical preimages of its step spaces.

A sequence space E^F is said *convergence free*, if $(Y_k) \in E^F$, whenever $(X_k) \in E^F$ and $Y_k = \bar{0}$ whenever $X_k = \bar{0}$.

The difference sequence spaces, $Z(\Delta) = \{x = (x_k) : \Delta x \in Z\}$, where $Z = \ell_\infty, c$ and c_0 , were studied by Kizmaz [37].

It was further studied in [38, 39], [40] as follows. Let $m \geq 0$ be an integer then $H(\Delta^m) = \{x = (x_k) : \Delta^m x \in Z\}$, for $Z = \ell_\infty, c$ and c_0 , where $\Delta^m x_k = x_k - x_{k+m}$. Moreover, in [34] Tripathy et al generalized the above notions and unified these as follows:

$$\Delta_n^m x_k = \{x \in \omega : (\Delta_n^m x_k) \in Z\},$$

where

$$\Delta_n^m x_k = \sum_{\mu=0}^n (-1)^\mu \binom{n}{\mu} x_{k+m\mu}$$

and

$$\Delta_n^0 x_k = x_k \forall k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

The idea of Kizmaz [37] was applied by Saveas [31, 32] for introducing the notion of difference sequences for fuzzy real numbers and study their different properties. The difference sequence space were further studies by Çlock [22, 23], Ganie and Sheikh [8, 40, 41], Ganie, Sheikh and Sen [9], Mursaleen [42] and many others.

For (a_k) and (b_k) be two sequence with complex terms and $p = (p_k) \in ell_\infty$, we have the following known inequality:

$$|a_k + b_k|^{p_k} \leq B (|a_k|^{p_k} + |b_k|^{p_k})$$

where $B = \max\{1, 2^{M-1}\}$ and $M = \sup_k p_k$.

2. NEW TYPES OF SEQUENCES OF FUZZY NUMBERS

Let $X = (X_k)$ be a sequence of fuzzy numbers and $\Lambda = (f_k)$ be a sequence of moduli. In this article, we define the following classes of difference sequences of fuzzy numbers:

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_0(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p) &= \left\{ X = (X_k) : \lim_k k^{-s} [f_k(\bar{d}(\Delta_n^m X_k, \bar{0}))]^{p_k} = 0 \right\}, \\
 c(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p) &= \left\{ X = (X_k) : \lim_k k^{-s} [f_k(\bar{d}(\Delta_n^m X_k, X_0))]^{p_k} = 0 \right\}, \\
 \ell_\infty(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p) &= \left\{ X = (X_k) : \sup_k k^{-s} [f_k(\bar{d}(\Delta_n^m X_k, \bar{0}))]^{p_k} < \infty \right\},
 \end{aligned}$$

for some X_0 , $s \geq 0$ and $p = (p_k)$ is a sequence of real numbers such that $p_k > 0$ for all k and $\sup_k p_k = M < \infty$.

Note that for $s = 0$, these spaces are reduced to the spaces introduced by Neyaz and Hamid [9]. For $m = 1 = n, s = 0, f_k(x) = x$ and $p_k = 1$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, then these spaces are reduced to $c_0(F, \Delta), c(F, \Delta)$ and $\ell_\infty(F, \Delta)$, introduced by Mursaleen and Başarir [42]. Again if we take $m = 0, n = 1, s = 0, f_k(x) = x$ and $p_k = 1$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, then these spaces are respectively reduced to $c_0(F), c(F)$ and $\ell_\infty(F)$ introduced by Nanda [15].

Theorem 2.1. *If \bar{d} is a translation invariant metric, then $c_0(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p), c(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$ and $\ell_\infty(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$ are closed under the operation of addition and scalar multiplication.*

Proof. As \bar{d} is translation invariant metric, it implies that

$$(2.1) \quad \bar{d}(\Delta_n^m X_k + \Delta_n^m Y_k, X_0 + Y_0) \leq \bar{d}(\Delta_n^m X_k, X_0) + \bar{d}(\Delta_n^m Y_k, Y_0)$$

and

$$(2.2) \quad \bar{d}(\Delta_n^m \lambda X_k, \lambda X_0) \leq |\lambda| \bar{d}(\Delta_n^m X_k, X_0),$$

where λ is a scalar and $|\lambda| > 1$. We shall prove only for $c(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$. The others can be treated similarly. Suppose that $X = (X_k), Y = (Y_k) \in c(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [f_k(\bar{d}(\Delta_n^m X_k + \Delta_n^m Y_k, X_0 + Y_0))]^{p_k} \\
 & \leq [f_k(\bar{d}(\Delta_n^m X_k, X_0) + \bar{d}(\Delta_n^m Y_k, Y_0))]^{p_k} \text{ [by (2.1)]} \\
 & \leq [f_k(\bar{d}(\Delta_n^m X_k, X_0)) + f_k(\bar{d}(\Delta_n^m Y_k, Y_0))]^{p_k} \text{ [by (ii)]} \\
 & \leq K^M [f_k(\bar{d}(\Delta_n^m X_k, X_0))]^{p_k} + K^M [f_k(\bar{d}(\Delta_n^m Y_k, Y_0))]^{p_k} \text{ [by (2.2)].}
 \end{aligned}$$

Then $X + Y \in c(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$. Let $X = (X_k) \in c(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$. For $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ there exists an integer K such that $|\lambda| \leq K$. Then by taking into account the property (2.2) and the modulus functions f_k for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$[f_k(\bar{d}(\lambda \Delta_n^m X_k, \lambda X_0))]^{p_k} \leq [f_k |\lambda| (\bar{d}(\Delta_n^m X_k, X_0))]^{p_k} \leq K^M [f_k(\bar{d}(\Delta_n^m X_k, X_0))]^{p_k}.$$

This implies that $\lambda X \in c(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$. □

Theorem 2.2. *Let $p = (p_k) \in \ell_\infty$. Then the classes of sequences $c_0(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p), c(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$ and $\ell_\infty(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$, are paranormed spaces, paranormed by g defined*

$$g(x) = \sup_k (f(\bar{d}(\Delta_n^m (\alpha_k X_k), \bar{0})))^{\frac{p_k}{M}},$$

where $M = \max(1, \sup_k p_k)$ and $X = (X_k)$.

Proof. The proof is an easy exercise so is left as an easy exercise. \square

Theorem 2.3. *Let $\Lambda = (f_k)$ be a sequence of moduli. Then*

$$c_0(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p) \subset c(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p) \subset \ell_\infty(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p).$$

Proof. $c_0(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p) \subset c(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$ is trivial. Let $X = (X_k) \in c(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$. Then there is some fuzzy number X_0 such that $\lim_k [f_k(\bar{d}(\Delta_n^m X_k, \bar{0}))]^{p_k} = 0$. Now, from (2.2), we have

$$[f_k(\bar{d}(\Delta_n^m X_k, \bar{0}))]^{p_k} \leq K[f_k(\bar{d}(\Delta_n^m X_k, X_0))]^{p_k} + K[f_k(\bar{d}(\Delta_n^m X_k, \bar{0}))]^{p_k}.$$

As $X = (X_k) \in c(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$, we obtain $X = (X_k) \in \ell_\infty(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$ and this proves the result. \square

Theorem 2.4. *The classes $(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$ and $\ell_\infty(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$ are neither solid nor monotone (in general).*

Proof. Let $f(x) = x$, for all $x \in x \in [0, \infty)$, $m = 2$, $n = 1$, $\lambda_k = 2$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$p_k = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } k = \text{odd} \\ 2 & \text{for } k = \text{even.} \end{cases}$$

Consider the sequence (X_k) defined by $(X_k) = H$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, where

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

Then clearly, $(X_k) \in c(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$. For, N , a class of sequences, consider its J -step space N_j defined as follows:

when $(X_k) \in N_j$, then its canonical pre-image $(Y_k) \in N_j$ is given by

$$Y_k = \begin{cases} X_k & \text{if } k = \text{even} \\ \bar{0} & \text{if } k = \text{odd.} \end{cases}$$

Then $(Y_k) \notin c(F, \Delta_1^2, p)$. Thus the class of sequences $c(F, \Delta_1^2, p)$ is not monotone. So it is not solid. Hence the class of sequences $c(F, \Delta_n^m, p)$ is not monotone in general. \square

Theorem 2.5. *The spaces $c_0(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$, $c(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$ and $\ell_\infty(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$ are not symmetric in general.*

Proof. We only consider the case $c(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$. To prove the result we consider the following example.

Let $f(x) = x$, for all $x \in x \in [0, \infty)$, $m = 2$, $n = 1$, $\lambda_k = 3$ and

$$p_k = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{for } k = \text{odd} \\ 3 & \text{for } k = \text{even.} \end{cases}$$

for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Consider the sequence $(X_k) = (H, N, H, N, \dots)$, where the fuzzy number H is defined as follows:

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

and the fuzzy number N is defined by

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

Then $(X_k) \in c(F, \Delta_1^2, p)$. Consider its rearrangement (Y_k) of (X_k) defined by $(Y_k) = (H, N, N, H, H, N, N, H, H, \dots)$. Then $(Y_k) \notin c(F, \Delta_1^2, p)$. Hence, the class of sequences $c(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$ is not symmetric, and the result follows. \square

3. CONCLUSIONS

The manuscript is dealing with the introducing the new spaces viz, $c_0(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$, $c(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$ and $\ell_\infty(F, \Lambda, \Delta_n^m, p)$. Some basic properties concerning these spaces like symmetry, monotonicity etc have been analyzed. The consequences of the results obtained in this article are more general and extensive than the existing known results.

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