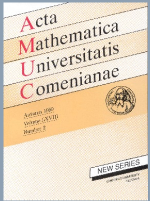

THE CONTINUOUS DUAL OF THE SEQUENCE SPACE $l_p(\Delta^n)$, $(1 \le p \le \infty, n \in \mathbb{N})$

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ABSTRACT. The space $l_p(\Delta^m)$ consisting of all sequences whose m^{th} order differences are p-absolutely summable was recently studied by Altay [*On the space of p-summable difference sequences of order m*, $(1 \le p < \infty)$, Stud. Sci. Math. Hungar. **43(4)** (2006), 387–402]. Following Altay [2], we have found the continuous dual of the spaces $l_1(\Delta^n)$ and $l_P(\Delta^n)$. We have also determined the norm of the operator Δ^n acting from l_1 to itself and from l_∞ to itself, and proved that Δ^n is a bounded linear operator on the space $l_p(\Delta^n)$.

1. Preliminaries, Definitions and Notations

Let ω denote the space of all complex-valued sequences, i.e. $\omega = \mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{N}}$ where $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots\}$. Any vector subspace of ω which contains ϕ, the set of all finitely non-zero sequences, is called a sequence space. The continuous dual of a sequence space λ which is denoted by λ^* is the set of all

Received February 12, 2010.

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 46B10; Secondary 46B45.

Key words and phrases. difference operator; continuous dual; Banach space; sequence space; Schauder basis, $l_p(\Delta^n)$.

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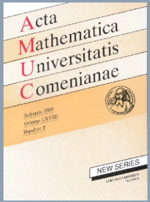
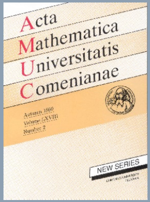


bounded linear functionals on λ. Suppose Δ be the difference operator with matrix representation

$$\Delta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

and suppose $x = (x_k)_{k=0}^{\infty} \in \omega$, then $\Delta x = (x_k - x_{k-1})_{k=0}^{\infty}$ and $\Delta^n x = \Delta(\Delta^{n-1}x)$ for all $n \geq 2$ where any x with negative index is zero. For every $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, Δ^n has a triangle matrix representation, so it is invertible and

$$\Delta^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ -\binom{n}{1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \binom{n}{2} & -\binom{n}{1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ -\binom{n}{3} & \binom{n}{2} & -\binom{n}{1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots \\ (-1)^n\binom{n}{n} & (-1)^{n-1}\binom{n}{n-1} & \vdots & \vdots & -\binom{n}{1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & (-1)^n\binom{n}{n} & (-1)^{n-1}\binom{n}{n-1} & \vdots & \vdots & -\binom{n}{1} & 1 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & (-1)^n\binom{n}{n} & (-1)^{n-1}\binom{n}{n-1} & \vdots & \vdots & -\binom{n}{1} & 1 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\Delta^{-n} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \binom{n}{1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \binom{n+1}{2} & \binom{n}{1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \binom{n+2}{3} & \binom{n+1}{2} & \binom{n}{1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \binom{n+3}{4} & \binom{n+2}{3} & \binom{n+1}{2} & \binom{n}{1} & 1 & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

If a normed sequence space λ contains a sequence (b_n) with the property that for every $x \in \lambda$, there is a unique sequence of scalars (α_n) such that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \|x - (\alpha_0 b_0 + \alpha_1 b_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n b_n)\| = 0, \tag{1}$$

then (b_n) is called a Schauder basis for λ. The series $\sum \alpha_k b_k$ which has the sum x is then called the expansion of x with respect to (b_n) and written as $x = \sum \alpha_k b_k$.

2. The space $l_p(\Delta^n)$

Now we introduce an apparently new sequence space and denote it by $l_p(\Delta^n)$ like Kizmaz who defined and studied $l_\infty(\Delta)$, $c(\Delta)$ and $c_0(\Delta)$.

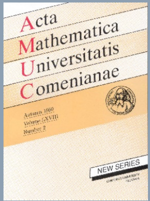
$$l_p(\Delta^n) = \{x \in \omega : \Delta^n x \in l_p\} \tag{2}$$

$$\|x\|_{l_p(\Delta^n)} = \|\Delta^n x\|_{l_p} \tag{3}$$

Trivially $l_p(\Delta) = bv_p$.

Theorem 2.1. *$l_p(\Delta^n)$ is a Banach space.*

Proof. Since it is a routine verification to show that $l_p(\Delta^n)$ is a normed space with the norm defined by (3) and coordinate-wise addition and scalar multiplication we omit the details. To prove the theorem, we show that every Chauchy sequence in $l_p(\Delta^n)$ has a limit. Suppose $(x^{(m)})_{m=0}^{\infty}$ is



a Chauchy sequence in $l_p(\Delta^n)$. So

$$(\forall\varepsilon > 0)(\exists N \in \mathbb{N})(\forall r, s \geq N)(\|\Delta^n x^{(r)} - \Delta^n x^{(s)}\|_{l_p} = \|x^{(r)} - x^{(s)}\|_{l_p(\Delta^n)} < \varepsilon) \tag{4}$$

So the sequence $(\Delta^n x^{(m)})_{m=0}^{\infty}$ in l_p is Chauchy and since l_p is Banach, there exists $x \in l_p$ such that

$$\|\Delta^n x^{(m)} - x\|_{l_p} \to 0 \qquad \text{as} \;\; m \to \infty \tag{5}$$

But $x = (\Delta^n)(\Delta^n)^{-1}x$, so $\|\Delta^n x^{(m)} - \Delta^n(\Delta^n)^{-1}x\|_{l_p} = \|x^{(m)} - (\Delta^n)^{-1}x\|_{l_p(\Delta^n)} \to 0$ as $m \to \infty$. Now, since $(\Delta^n)^{-1}x \in l_p(\Delta^n)$ we are done. □

Theorem 2.2. *$l_p(\Delta^n)$ is isometrically isomorphic to l_p.*

Proof. Let

$$T : l_p(\Delta^n) \to l_p \tag{6}$$

defined by $T(x) = \Delta^n x$. Since T is bijective and norm preserving, we are done. □

Theorem 2.3. *Except the case $p = 2$, the space $l_p(\Delta^n)$ is not an inner product space and hence not a Hilbert space for $1 \leq p < \infty$.*

Proof. First we show that $l_2(\Delta^n)$ is a Hilbert space. It suffices to show that $l_2(\Delta^n)$ has an inner product. Since

$$\|x\|_{l_2(\Delta^n)} = \|\Delta^n x\|_{l_2} =< \Delta^n x, \Delta^n x >^{\frac{1}{2}}, \tag{7}$$

$l_2(\Delta^n)$ is a Hilbert space. Now, we show that if $p \neq 2$, then $l_p(\Delta^n)$ is not Hilbert. Let

$$u = (\Delta^{n-1})^{-1}(1, 2, 2, 2, \cdots)$$
$$e = (\Delta^{n-1})^{-1}(1, 0, 0, 0, \cdots).$$

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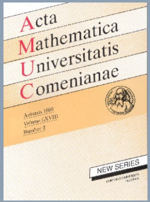

Then $\|u\|_{l_p(\Delta^n)} = \|e\|_{l_p(\Delta^n)} = 2^{\frac{1}{p}}$ and $\|u+e\|_{l_p(\Delta^n)} = \|u-e\|_{l_p(\Delta^n)} = 2$. So the parallelogram equality does not satisfy. Hence the space $l_p(\Delta^n)$ with $p \neq 2$ is not a Hilbert space. $\square$

Theorem 2.4. *If $1 \le p < q < \infty$, then $l_p(\Delta^n) \subseteq l_q(\Delta^n) \subseteq l_\infty(\Delta^n)$.*

Proof. We only point out that if $1 \le p < q < \infty$, then $l_p \subseteq l_q \subseteq l_\infty$. $\square$

Theorem 2.5. $l_p \subseteq l_p(\Delta) \subseteq l_p(\Delta^2) \subseteq l_p(\Delta^3) \subseteq \cdots$

Proof. Since $l_p \subseteq bv_p$, it is trivial that $l_p \subseteq l_p(\Delta)$. Now, if $x \in l_p(\Delta^n)$, then $\Delta^n x \in l_p \subseteq l_p(\Delta)$. So

$$\Delta^n x \in l_p(\Delta) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta(\Delta^n x) \in l_p \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta^{n+1} x \in l_p \quad \Rightarrow \quad x \in l_p(\Delta^{n+1}).$$

$\square$

Theorem 2.6. $\|x\|_{l_p(\Delta^n)} \le 2^n \|x\|_{l_p}$

Proof. Since $\|x\|_{l_p(\Delta)} = \|x\|_{bv_p} \le 2\|x\|_{l_p}$, $\|x\|_{l_p(\Delta^2)} \le 2\|x\|_{l_p(\Delta)} \le 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \|x\|_{l_p} = 2^2 \|x\|_{l_p}$. Now by induction, we are done. $\square$

3. Schauder basis for space $l_p(\Delta^n)$

Suppose e^k is a sequence whose only nonzero term is 1 in the $(k+1)^{\text{th}}$ place. The sequence $(\Delta^{-n} e^k)_{k=0}^{\infty}$ is a sequence of elements of $l_p(\Delta^n)$ since for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $e^k \in l_p$. We assert that this sequence is a Schauder basis for $l_p(\Delta^n)$. Suppose $x \in l_p(\Delta^n)$, $x^{[m]} = \sum_{k=0}^{m} (\Delta^n x)_k (\Delta^{-n} e^k) =$

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$\sum_{k=0}^{m} \Delta^{-n}((\Delta^n x)_k e^k)$. Then since $x \in l_p(\Delta^n)$, we have $\Delta^n x \in l_p$ such that

$$\left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |(\Delta^n x)_i|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = s < \infty \tag{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\forall \varepsilon > 0)(\exists m_0 \in \mathbb{N}) \left(\sum_{i=m}^{\infty} |(\Delta^n x)_i|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \qquad \text{for all } m \geq m_0 \tag{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \|x - x^{[m]}\|_{l_p(\Delta^n)} &= \|\Delta^n x - \Delta^n x^{[m]}\|_{l_p} && (10)\\ &= \|\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\Delta^n x)_k e^k - \sum_{k=0}^{m} (\Delta^n x)_k e^k\|_{l_p} \\ &= \|\sum_{k=m+1}^{\infty} (\Delta^n x)_k e^k\|_{l_p} = \left(\sum_{k=m+1}^{\infty} |\Delta^n x|_k^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} && (11)\\ &\leq \left(\sum_{k=m_0}^{\infty} |\Delta^n x|_k^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \end{aligned}$$

So $x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\Delta^n x)_k (\Delta^{-n} e^k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \Delta^{-n}((\Delta^n x)_k e^k)$. Now, we show the uniqueness of this representation. Suppose $x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mu_k (\Delta^{-n} e^k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \Delta^{-n}(\mu_k e^k)$, so $\Delta^n x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mu_k e^k$. On the other hand $\Delta^n x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\Delta^n x)_k e^k$. Hence $\mu_k = (\Delta^n x)_k$, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. So this representation is unique.

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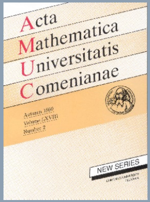

4. Continuous dual of $l_p(\Delta^n)$

Sequence space bv_p is $l_p(\Delta)$ so $l_p(\Delta^n)$ is an extension of this space. In [1] the continuous dual of bv_p was studied. The idea was wrong. We showed a counter example and then corrected it in [4]. Now, we introduce the continuous dual of $l_p(\Delta^n)$.

Suppose $1 \le q < \infty$ and let

$$(12) \qquad d_q^n = \left\{ a \in \omega : \|a\|_{d_q^n} = \left\| D^{(n)} a \right\|_{l_q} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left| \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} a_j \right|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} < \infty \right\}$$

$$(13) \qquad d_\infty^n = \left\{ a \in \omega : \|a\|_{d_\infty^n} = \left\| D^{(n)} a \right\|_{l_\infty} = \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \left| \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} a_j \right| < \infty \right\},$$

where

$$(14) \qquad D^{(n)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \binom{n}{1} & \binom{n+1}{2} & \binom{n+2}{3} & \binom{n+3}{4} & \binom{n+4}{5} & \cdots \\ 0 & 1 & \binom{n}{1} & \binom{n+1}{2} & \binom{n+2}{3} & \binom{n+3}{4} & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \binom{n}{1} & \binom{n+1}{2} & \binom{n+2}{3} & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \binom{n}{1} & \binom{n+1}{2} & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \binom{n}{1} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

since $D^{(n)}$ is triangle, then ${D^{(n)}}^{-1}$ exists. Trivially d_q^n and d_∞^n are normed spaces with respect to coordinate-wise addition and scalar multiplication. d_q^n and d_∞^n are Banach spaces since if $(x^{(m)})_{m=0}^{\infty}$

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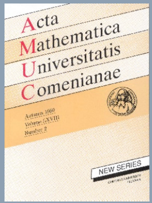

is a Chauchy sequence in d_q^n, then

$$(\forall \varepsilon > 0)(\exists N \in \mathbb{N})(\forall r, s > N)\|D^{(n)}(x^{(r)} - x^{(s)})\|_{l_q} = \|x^{(r)} - x^{(s)}\|_{d_q^n} < \varepsilon \tag{15}$$

so the sequence $(D^{(n)}(x^{(m)}))_{m=0}^{\infty}$ is Chauchy in l_q and since l_q is Banach, there exists y in l_q such that $\|D^{(n)}x^{(m)} - y\|_{l_q} \to 0$ as $m \to \infty$. But $y = D^{(n)}D^{(n)^{-1}}y$, so $\|D^{(n)}x^{(m)} - D^{(n)}D^{(n)^{-1}}y\|_{l_q} = \|x^{(m)} - D^{(n)^{-1}}y\|_{d_q^n} \to 0$ as $m \to \infty$. On the other hand $D^{(n)^{-1}}y \in d_q^n$. So d_q^n is Banach. In a similar way d_∞^n is Banach.

Theorem 4.1. *$l_1(\Delta^n)^*$ is isometrically isomorphic to d_∞^n.*

Proof. Let

$$T : l_1(\Delta^n)^* \to d_\infty^n \tag{16}$$

defined by $Tf = (f(e^0), f(e^1), f(e^2), f(e^3), \cdots)$. Trivially T is linear and since $x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\Delta^n x)_k (\Delta^{-n} e^k)$ we have $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\Delta^n x)_k f(\Delta^{-n} e^k)$. But

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^{-n} e^k &= (\underbrace{0, 0, \cdots, 0}_{k \text{ term}}, 1, \tbinom{n}{1}, \tbinom{n+1}{2}, \tbinom{n+2}{3}, \tbinom{n+3}{4}, \cdots) \\ &= e^k + \tbinom{n}{1} e^{k+1} + \tbinom{n+1}{2} e^{k+2} + \tbinom{n+2}{3} e^{k+3} + \cdots \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

so

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[(\Delta^n x)_k \cdot \left(f(e^k) + \tbinom{n}{1} f(e^{k+1}) + \tbinom{n+1}{2} f(e^{k+2}) + \cdots \right) \right] \tag{18}$$

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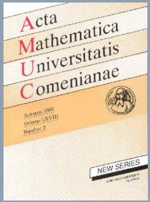

If $f_j = f(e^j)$, then with respect to (14), we have

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \Big[(\Delta^n x)_k \cdot (D_{kk}^{(n)} f_k + D_{k(k+1)}^{(n)} f_{k+1} + D_{k(k+2)}^{(n)} f_{k+2} + \cdots) \Big]$$
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[(\Delta^n x)_k \cdot \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} f_j \right]$$

So $|f(x)| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |\Delta^n x|_k \cdot \sup_{k\in\mathbb{N}} |\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} f_j| = \|(f_0, f_1, f_2, \cdots)\|_{d_\infty^n} \cdot \|x\|_{l_1(\Delta^n)}$. So $\|f\| \leq \|(f_0, f_1, f_2, \cdots)\|_{d_\infty^n}$. So T is surjective. T is injective since $T(f) = 0$ implies $f = 0$. Finally T is norm preserving since

$$|f(x)| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |\Delta^n x|_k \cdot \sup_{k\in\mathbb{N}} \Big|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} f_j\Big| = \|x\|_{l_1(\Delta^n)} \cdot \|Tf\|_{d_\infty^n} \tag{19}$$

So

$$\|f\| \leq \|Tf\|_{d_\infty^n} \tag{20}$$

On the other hand,

$$\Big|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} f_j\Big| = |f(\Delta^{-n} e^k)| \leq \|f\| \cdot \|\Delta^{-n} e^k\|_{l_1(\Delta^n)} = \|f\| \quad \text{for all } k \in \mathbb{N} \tag{21}$$

So

$$\|Tf\|_{d_\infty^n} = \sup_{k\in\mathbb{N}} \Big|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} f_j\Big| \leq \|f\| \tag{22}$$

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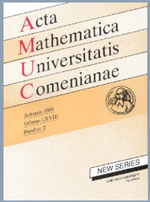

From (20) and (22), we have

$$\|Tf\|_{d^n_\infty} = \|f\|.$$

So T is norm preserving and it completes the proof. $\square$

Theorem 4.2. *If $1 < p < \infty$, $\dfrac{1}{p} + \dfrac{1}{q} = 1$, then $l_p(\Delta^n)^*$ is isometrically isomorphic to d^n_q.*

Proof. Let

$$T : l_p(\Delta^n)^* \to d^n_q \tag{23}$$

defined by $Tf = (f(e^0), f(e^1), f(e^2), f(e^3), \cdots)$. Trivially T is linear and (18) implies that

$$\begin{aligned}|f(x)| &= \left|\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [(\Delta^n x)_k \cdot \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D^{(n)}_{kj} f_j]\right| \le \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |\Delta^n x|^p_k\right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D^{(n)}_{kj} f_j\right|^q\right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &= \|x\|_{l_p(\Delta^n)} \cdot \|(f_0, f_1, f_2, \cdots)\|_{d^n_q}.\end{aligned}$$

The above computations show that T is surjective. Moreover T is injective since $Tf = 0$ implies $f = 0$. T is norm preserving since $|f(x)| \le \|x\|_{l_p(\Delta^n)} \cdot \|(f_0, f_1, f_2, \cdots)\|_{d^n_q} = \|x\|_{l_p(\Delta^n)} \cdot \|Tf\|_{d^n_q}$. So

$$\|f\| \le \|Tf\|_{d^n_q}. \tag{24}$$

On the other hand, let $x^{(m)} = (x^{(m)}_k)$ where

$$(\Delta^n x^{(m)})_k = \begin{cases} |\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D^{(n)}_{kj} f_j|^{q-1} \operatorname{sgn}(\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D^{(n)}_{kj} f_j) & 0 \le k \le m \\ 0 & k > m \end{cases} \tag{25}$$

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Then $x^{(m)} \in l_p(\Delta^n)$ since $\Delta^n x^{(m)} \in l_p$. So

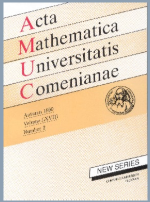
$$f(x^{(m)}) = f\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\Delta^n x^{(m)})_k \cdot (\Delta^{-n} e^k)\right) = f\left(\sum_{k=0}^{m} (\Delta^n x^{(m)})_k \cdot (\Delta^{-n} e^k)\right)$$
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{m} (\Delta^n x^{(m)})_k f(\Delta^{-n} e^k) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} (\Delta^n x^{(m)})_k \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} f_j$$
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{m} \left|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} f_j\right|^{q-1} \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} f_j\right)\left(\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} f_j\right)$$
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{m} \left|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} f_j\right|^{q} \leq \|f\| \cdot \|x^{(m)}\|_{l_p(\Delta^n)}.$$

So

$$\|x^{(m)}\|_{l_p(\Delta^n)} = \|\Delta^n x^{(m)}\|_{l_p} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |\Delta^n x^{(m)}|_k^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{m} |\Delta^n x^{(m)}|_k^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$
$$= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{m} \left|\left|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} f_j\right|^{p(q-1)} \right|\operatorname{sgn}\left(\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} f_j\right)\right|^{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$
$$= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{m} \left|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} f_j\right|^{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

So

$$\left(\sum_{k=0}^{m} \left|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} f_j\right|^{q}\right)^{1} \leq \|f\| \cdot \left(\sum_{k=0}^{m} \left|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} f_j\right|^{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$



So

$$\|f\| \geq \left(\sum_{k=0}^{m} \left| \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} D_{kj}^{(n)} f_j \right|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \|Tf\| d_q^n. \tag{26}$$

From (24) and (26), we have

$$\|Tf\|_{d_q^n} = \|f\|.$$

So T is norm preserving and this completes the proof. □

5. Continuity of Δ^n on some sequence spaces

Lemma 5.1. *The matrix $A = (a_{nk})$ gives rise to a bounded linear operator $T \in B(l_1)$ if and only if the supremum of l_1 norms of the columns of A is bounded. In fact, $\|A\|_{(l_1,l_1)} = \sup_n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |a_{nk}|$.*

Corollary 5.2. $\|\Delta^n\|_{(l_1,l_1)} = 2^n$.

Lemma 5.3. *The matrix $A = (a_{nk})$ gives rise to a bounded linear operator $T \in B(l_\infty)$ if and only if the supremum of l_1 norms of the rows of A is bounded. In fact, $\|A\|_{(l_\infty,l_\infty)} = \sup_k \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_{nk}|$.*

Corollary 5.4. $\|\Delta^n\|_{(l_\infty,l_\infty)} = 2^n$.

Lemma 5.5. *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and let $A \in (l_\infty, l_\infty) \bigcap (l_1, l_1)$. Then $A \in (l_p, l_p)$.*

Corollary 5.6. *For every integer n and $1 < p < \infty$ holds $\Delta^n \in B(l_p)$.*

Proof. With respect to the matrix representation of Δ^n and Lemma 5.1 and 5.3 $\Delta^n \in (l_\infty, l_\infty) \bigcap (l_1, l_1)$ and so by Lemma 5.5, $\Delta^n \in (l_p, l_p)$. □

Theorem 5.7. $\Delta^n \in B(l_p(\Delta^n))$.

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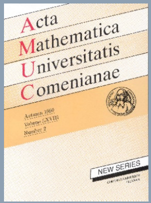

Proof. Suppose $\Delta^n : l_p \to l_p$ and $x \in l_p$. Then by Corollary 5.6, there exists $M_n^p \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\|\Delta^n x\|_{l_p} \leq M_n^p \|x\|_{l_p}$. So if $\Delta^n : l_p(\Delta^n) \to l_p(\Delta^n)$ and $x \in l_p(\Delta^n)$, then $\|\Delta^n x\|_{l_p(\Delta^n)} = \|\Delta^n(\Delta^n x)\|_{l_p} \leq M_n^p \cdot \|\Delta^n x\|_{l_p} = M_n^p \cdot \|x\|_{l_p(\Delta^n)}$. So $\|\Delta^n\|_{(l_p(\Delta^n), l_p(\Delta^n))} \leq M_n^p$ and it completes the proof. □

In [1, Theorem 3.2] claims that the norm of operator Delta is 2 i.e. Δ is a bounded operator on $l_p(\Delta)$ which confirms Theorem 5.7 in case $n = 1$.

Acknowledgment. We are grateful to the referee for his/her careful reviewing and suggestions. The first author is obliged to Dr. Bolbolian, Dr. Mohammadian and Mrs. Ramezani. Also he likes to express his thanks to Mr. Davoodnezhad and Mrs. Sadeghi[1] for supplying some references.

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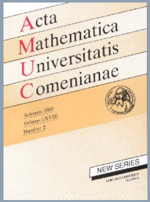

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