

On I -Convergent Double Sequences of Fuzzy Real Numbers

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ABSTRACT. In this article we introduce the class of I -convergent double sequences of fuzzy real numbers. We have studied different properties like solidness, symmetricity, monotone, sequence algebra etc. We prove that the class of I -convergent double sequences of fuzzy real numbers is a complete metric spaces.

1. Introduction

The concept of fuzzy sets was first introduced by L. A. Zadeh in the year 1965. It has a wide range of applications in almost all the branches of science, where mathematics is used. The notion of fuzzyness are used by the researchers in Cybernetics, Artificial Intelligence, Expert Systems and fuzzy control, Pattern recognition, Operations research, Decision making, Image analysis, Projectiles, Probability theory, Agriculture, Weather forecasting etc. The fuzzy analogue of all the subjects of mathematical science has been investigated. It attracted many workers on sequence spaces and summability theory to introduce different types of fuzzy sequence spaces and study their different properties. Our studies are based on the linear spaces of sequences of fuzzy real numbers which are very important for the higher level studies in Quantum mechanics, Partical physics, Statistical mechanics etc. Different classes of sequences of fuzzy numbers have been investigated by Altin, Et and Basarir [1], Altin, Mursaleen and Altinok [2], Altinok, Colak and Et [3], Colak, Altinok and Et [6], Tripathy and Baruah ([15], [16]), Tripathy and Borgohain [17], Tripathy and Dutta ([19], [20]) and many others. The present work is motivated by the works on I -convergent sequences by Kostyrko, Šalát and Wilczyński [8], Tripathy and Hazarika ([22], [23], [24]), Tripathy and Mahanta [25], Tripathy and Tripathy [28] and others.

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Throughout, a double sequence is denoted by $A = \langle X_{nk} \rangle$, a double infinite array of elements X_{nk} , where each X_{nk} is a fuzzy real number.

The notion of sequence spaces has been investigated from different aspects by Tripathy, Choudhary and Sarma [18], Tripathy and Dutta [21] and others in the recent years. The initial works on double sequences is found in Bromwich [5]. Later on it was studied by Basarir and Sonalcan [4], Hardy [7], Moricz [9], Moricz and Rhoades [10], Tripathy [13], Tripathy and Dutta ([19], [20]) Tripathy and Tripathy [28] and many others. Hardy [7] introduced the notion of regular convergence for double sequences.

The notion of I -convergence of real valued sequence was studied at the initial stage by Kostyrko, Šalát and Wilczyński [8], which generalizes and unifies different notions of convergence of sequences. The notion of I -convergence of double sequences was introduced by Tripathy and Tripathy [28].

2. Definitions and background

Definition 2.1. Let X be a non-empty set, then a non-void class $I \subseteq 2^X$ (power set of X) is called an *ideal* if I is additive (i.e. $A, B \in I \Rightarrow A \cup B \in I$) and *hereditary* (i.e. $A \in I$ and $B \subseteq A \Rightarrow B \in I$).

Definition 2.2. An ideal $I \subseteq 2^X$ is said to be non-trivial if $I \neq 2^X$. A non-trivial ideal I is said to be *admissible* if I contains every finite subset of N . A non trivial ideal I is said to be *maximal* if there does not exist any non trivial ideal $J \neq I$ containing I as a subset.

Definition 2.3. Let X be a non-empty set, then a non-void class $\mathcal{F} \subseteq 2^X$ is said to be a filter in X if $\emptyset \notin \mathcal{F}$; $A, B \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow A \cap B \in \mathcal{F}$ and $A \in \mathcal{F}, A \subseteq B \Rightarrow B \in \mathcal{F}$.

For any ideal I , there is a filter $\mathcal{F}(I)$ corresponding to I , given by

$$\mathcal{F}(I) = \{K \subseteq N : N \setminus K \in I\}.$$

Example 2.1. (a) Let $I = I_f$, class of all finite subsets of N . Then I_f is a non-trivial admissible ideal of 2^N .

(b) Let $A \subset N$. If $\delta(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \chi_A(k)$ exists, then the class I_δ of all $A \subset N$ with $\delta(A) = 0$ forms a non-trivial admissible ideal of 2^N .

This is known as *asymptotic density* of A and the type of convergence related to this notion is known as *statistical convergence*. Different classes of statistically convergent sequence spaces have been investigated and related with characterization of matrix classes by Rath and Tripathy [11], Tripathy ([12], [13], [14]), Tripathy and Sen ([26], [27]) and many others.

(c) Let $A \subset N$ and $s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$, for all $n \in N$. If $d(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{s_n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\chi_A(k)}{k}$ exists, then the class I_d of all $A \subset N$ with $d(A) = 0$ forms a non-trivial admissible ideal.

Definition 2.4. A subset E of $N \times N$ is said to have density $\rho(E)$, if

$$\rho(E) = \lim_{p, q \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^p \sum_{k=1}^q \chi_E(n, k) \text{ exists,}$$

where χ_E is the characteristic function of E . This is known as the *asymptotic density* of E .

Definition 2.5. Let $p, q \geq 0$ and $s, t \geq 1$, be integers. Let $D \subseteq N \times N$ and $D(p+1, p+t; q+1, q+s) = \text{card} \{(n, k) \in D : p+1 \leq n \leq p+t \text{ and } q+1 \leq k \leq q+s\}$. Put $\beta_{t,s} = \liminf_{p, q \rightarrow \infty} D(p+1, p+t; q+1, q+s)$ and $\beta^{t,s} = \limsup_{p, q \rightarrow \infty} D(p+1, p+t; q+1, q+s)$. Let $\underline{u}(D) = \lim_{t,s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\beta_{t,s}}{ts}$ exists and $\bar{u}(D) = \lim_{t,s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\beta^{t,s}}{ts}$ exists. If $\underline{u}(D) = \bar{u}(D) = u(D)$, say. Then $u(D)$ is called the uniform density of D .

Definition 2.6. Let $s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$. Then a subset E of $N \times N$ is said to have logarithmic density $\rho^*(E)$ if

$$\rho^*(E) = \lim_{p, q \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{s_p s_q} \sum_{n=1}^p \sum_{k=1}^q \frac{\chi_E(n, k)}{nk} \text{ exists.}$$

Since $s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = \log n + \gamma + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$, where γ is the Euler's constant, the above expression is equivalent to the following:

$$\rho^*(E) = \lim_{p, q \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\log p \log q} \sum_{n=1}^p \sum_{k=1}^q \frac{\chi_E(n, k)}{nk} \text{ exists.}$$

Let D denote the set of all closed and bounded intervals $X = [a_1, a_2]$ on the real line R . For $X = [a_1, a_2] \in D$ and $Y = [b_1, b_2] \in D$, define $d(X, Y)$ by

$$d(X, Y) = \max(|a_1 - b_1|, |a_2 - b_2|).$$

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

Definition 2.7. A fuzzy real number X is a fuzzy set on R , i.e. a mapping $X : R \rightarrow L (= [0, 1])$ associating each real number t with its grade of membership $X(t)$.

Definition 2.8. The α -level set of a fuzzy real number X , $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ denoted by X^α is defined as $X^\alpha = \{t \in R : X(t) \geq \alpha\}$. The 0-level set is the closure of the strong 0-cut, i.e. 0-level set = $cl\{t \in R : X(t) > 0\}$.

Definition 2.9. A fuzzy real number X is called *convex*, if $X(t) \geq X(s) \wedge X(r) = \min(X(s), X(r))$, where $s < t < r$. If there exists $t_0 \in R$ such that $X(t_0) = 1$, then the fuzzy real number X is called *normal*. A fuzzy real number X is said to be

upper semi-continuous if for each $\varepsilon > 0$, $X^{-1}([0, a + \varepsilon))$, for all $a \in L$ is open in the usual topology of R . The set of all upper semi-continuous, normal, convex fuzzy number is denoted by $L(R)$.

Definition 2.10. The absolute value $|X|$ of $X \in L(R)$ is defined by

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

Let $\bar{d} : L(R) \times L(R) \rightarrow R$ 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 $L(R)$.

The additive identity and multiplicative identity in $L(R)$ are denoted by $\bar{0}$ and $\bar{1}$ respectively.

Definition 2.11. A sequence (X_n) of fuzzy real numbers is said to be convergent to the fuzzy real number X_0 , if for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $n_0 \in N$ such that $\bar{d}(X_n, X_0) < \varepsilon$ for all $n \geq n_0$.

Definition 2.12. A fuzzy real-valued sequence space E^F is said to be *solid* if $(Y_n) \in E^F$ whenever $(X_n) \in E^F$ and $|Y_n| \leq |X_n|$, for all $n \in N$.

Definition 2.13. Let $K = \{(n_i, k_i) : i \in N; n_1 < n_2 < n_3 < \dots \text{ and } k_1 < k_2 < k_3 < \dots\} \subseteq N \times N$ and E^F be a double sequence space. A *K-step space* of E^F is a sequence space $\lambda_K^E = \{ \langle X_{n_i k_i} \rangle \in {}_2w^F : \langle X_{nk} \rangle \in E^F \}$.

Definition 2.14. A *canonical pre-image* of a sequence $\langle X_{n_i k_i} \rangle \in E^F$ is a sequence $\langle Y_{nk} \rangle$ defined as follows:

$$Y_{nk} = \begin{cases} X_{nk}, & \text{if } (n, k) \in K, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

A *canonical pre-image of a step space* λ_K^E is a set of canonical pre-images of all elements in λ_K^E .

Definition 2.15. A sequence space E^F is said to be *monotone* if it contains the canonical pre-images of all its step spaces.

Definition 2.16. A double sequence space E^F is said to be *symmetric* if $\langle X_{n,k} \rangle \in E$ implies $\langle X_{\pi(n,k)} \rangle \in E$, where π is a permutation of $N \times N$.

Definition 2.17. A sequence $X = (X_n)$ of fuzzy numbers is said to be *I-convergent* if there exists a fuzzy number X_0 such that for all $\varepsilon > 0$, the set

$\{n \in N : \bar{d}(X_n, X_0) \geq \varepsilon\} \in I$. We write $I - \lim X_n = X_0$.

Definition 2.18. A sequence (X_n) of fuzzy numbers is said to be I^* -convergent to X_0 ($I^* - \lim X_n = X_0$) if there is a set $\{n_1 < n_2 < \dots\} \in \mathcal{F}(I)$ such that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} X_{n_i} = X_0$.

Definition 2.19. A sequence (X_n) of fuzzy numbers is said to be I -bounded if there exists a real number μ such that the set $\{n \in N : \bar{d}(X_n, \bar{0}) > \mu\} \in I$.

If $I = I_f$, then I_f convergence coincides with the usual convergence of sequences of fuzzy numbers. If $I = I_d(I_\delta)$, then $I_d(I_\delta)$ convergence coincides with statistical convergence (logarithmic convergence) of sequences of fuzzy numbers. If $I = I_u$, I_u convergence is said to be uniform convergence of sequences of fuzzy numbers.

Let c_F^I , $(c_0^I)_F$ and $(\ell_\infty^I)_F$ denote the classes of fuzzy real-valued I -convergent, I -null and I -bounded sequences respectively.

It is clear from the definitions that $(c_0^I)_F \subset c_F^I \subset (\ell_\infty^I)_F$ and the inclusions are proper.

It can be easily shown that $(\ell_\infty)_F$ is complete with respect to the metric ρ defined by

$$\rho(X, Y) = \sup_n \bar{d}(X_n, Y_n), \text{ where } X = (X_n), Y = (Y_n) \in (\ell_\infty)_F.$$

Remark 2.1. A sequence space E^F is solid implies E^F is monotone.

Lemma 2.1. If $I \subset 2^N$ is a maximal ideal, then for each $A \subset N$ we have either $A \in I$ or $N \setminus A \in I$. (see for instance lemma 5.1 [8]).

3. I -convergent double sequences of fuzzy numbers

The notion of I -convergence of double sequences was introduced by Tripathy and Tripathy [28]. In this section we introduce some definition of I -convergence of sequences of fuzzy numbers. In order to distinguish between the ideals of 2^N and $2^{N \times N}$, we shall denote the ideals of 2^N by I and that of $2^{N \times N}$ by I_2 .

Definition 3.1. Let I_2 be an ideal of $2^{N \times N}$. A double sequence $\langle X_{nk} \rangle$ of fuzzy numbers is said to be I -convergent to X_0 in Pringsheim's sense if for every $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$\{(n, k) \in N \times N : \bar{d}(X_{nk}, X_0) \geq \varepsilon\} \in I_2.$$

For $X_0 = \bar{0}$, it is called I -null in Pringsheim's sense.

Definition 3.2. Let I_2 be an ideal of $2^{N \times N}$ and I be an ideal of 2^N . A double sequence $\langle X_{nk} \rangle$ of fuzzy real numbers is said to be regularly I -convergent to a number X_0 if it is I -convergent in Pringsheim's sense to X_0 and for every $\varepsilon > 0$, the followings hold.

For each $k \in N$, there exists $L_k \in L(R)$ such that $\{n \in N : \bar{d}(X_{nk}, L_k) \geq \varepsilon\} \in I$, and for each $n \in N$, there exists $M_n \in L(R)$ such that $\{k \in N : \bar{d}(X_{nk}, M_n) \geq \varepsilon\} \in I$.

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When $X_0 = L_k = L_n = \bar{0}$, for all $n, k \in N$ the sequence $\langle X_{nk} \rangle$ is said to be *regularly I-null*.

Definition 3.3. A double sequence $\langle X_{nk} \rangle$ of fuzzy real numbers is said to be *I-Cauchy* if for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exist $s = s(\varepsilon), t = t(\varepsilon) \in N$ such that $\{(n, k) \in N \times N : \bar{d}(X_{nk}, X_{st}) \geq \varepsilon\} \in I_2$.

Definition 3.4. A double sequence $\langle X_{nk} \rangle$ of fuzzy real numbers is said to be *I-bounded* if there exists a real number $K > 0$ such that $\{(n, k) \in N \times N : \bar{d}(X_{nk}, \bar{0}) \geq K\} \in I_2$.

Throughout the article $(2\ell_\infty^I)_F$, $2c_F^I$, $(2c_0^I)_F$, $(2c^I)_F^R$ and $(2c_0^I)_F^R$ will denote the classes of *I*-bounded, *I*-convergent in Pringsheim's sense, *I*-null in Pringsheim's sense, regularly *I*-convergent and regularly *I*-null double sequences of fuzzy numbers respectively.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Also we define } (2c^I)_F^B &= 2c_F^I \cap (2\ell_\infty)_F; & (2c_0^I)_F^B &= (2c_0^I)_F \cap (2\ell_\infty)_F \\ (2c^I)_F^{BR} &= (2c^I)_F^R \cap (2\ell_\infty)_F; & (2c_0^I)_F^{BR} &= (2c_0^I)_F^R \cap (2\ell_\infty)_F. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 3.5. Let $X = \langle X_{nk} \rangle$ and $Y = \langle Y_{nk} \rangle$ be two double sequences. Then we say that $X_{nk} = Y_{nk}$ for *almost all n and k relative to I₂* (in short *a.a.n & k r. I₂*) if

$$\{(n, k) \in N \times N : X_{nk} \neq Y_{nk}\} \in I_2.$$

4. Main results

Theorem 4.1. *The classes of sequences $(2c^I)_F^B$, $(2c^I)_F^{BR}$, $(2c_0^I)_F^B$, $(2c_0^I)_F^{BR}$ are complete metric spaces with respect to the metric*

$$\rho(X, Y) = \sup_{n, k} \bar{d}(X_{nk}, Y_{nk}),$$

where $X = \langle X_{nk} \rangle, Y = \langle Y_{nk} \rangle$.

Proof. We prove the result for the class of sequences $(2c^I)_F^B$. Let (X^i) be a Cauchy sequence in $(2c^I)_F^B$. Then $X^i \rightarrow X$ in $(2\ell_\infty)_F$. Let $I\text{-}\lim X_{nk}^i = L_i$ for each $i \in N$. We are to show that

- (i) (L_i) is convergent, say to L .
- (ii) $I\text{-}\lim X_{nk} = L$.

Since (X^i) is Cauchy, so for each $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $n_0 \in N$ such that

$$\rho(X^i, X^j) < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \text{ for all } i, j \geq n_0.$$

Now there exist sets E_i and E_j in I_2 such that

$$E_i = \left\{ (n, k) : \bar{d}(X_{nk}^i, L_i) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \right\},$$

$$E_j = \left\{ (n, k) : \bar{d}(X_{nk}^j, L_j) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \right\}.$$

Consider $i, j \geq n_0$ and $(n, k) \notin E_i \cap E_j$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{d}(L_i, L_j) &\leq \bar{d}(X_{nk}^i, L_i) + \bar{d}(X_{nk}^i, X_{nk}^j) + \bar{d}(X_{nk}^j, L_j) \\ &< \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\langle L_i \rangle$ is a Cauchy sequence of fuzzy real numbers, so it is convergent.

Let $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} L_j = L$. Let $\eta > 0$ be given, then we can find m_0 such that

$$\bar{d}(L_j, L) < \frac{\eta}{3} \text{ for all } j > m_0.$$

Also $X^i \rightarrow X$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$. Thus $\rho(X^i, X) < \frac{\eta}{3}$ for all $i > m_0$.

Since $\langle X_{nk}^j \rangle$ is I -convergent to L_j so there exists $D \in I_2$ such that for each $(n, k) \notin D$,

$$\bar{d}(X_{nk}^i, L_j) < \frac{\eta}{3}.$$

Without loss of generality let $j > m_0$. Then for all $(n, k) \notin D$,

$$\bar{d}(X_{nk}, L) \leq \bar{d}(X_{nk}, X_{nk}^j) + \bar{d}(X_{nk}^j, L_j) + \bar{d}(L_j, L) < \eta.$$

Hence $\langle X_{nk} \rangle$ is I -convergent to L . □

Theorem 4.2. *The classes of sequences $({}_2c_0^I)_F$, $({}_2c_0^I)_F^B$, $({}_2c_0^I)_F^R$, $({}_2c_0^I)_F^{BR}$ and $({}_2\ell_\infty^I)_F$ are solid and hence monotone.*

Proof. We prove the result for the class of sequences $({}_2\ell_\infty^I)_F$. For the other classes of sequences the proof will follow similarly. Let $\langle X_{nk} \rangle \in ({}_2\ell_\infty^I)_F$ and $\langle Y_{nk} \rangle$ be such that $|Y_{nk}| \leq |X_{nk}|$ for all $n, k \in N$. Then for a given $\mu > 0$, $A = \{(n, k) \in N \times N : \bar{d}(X_{nk}, \bar{0}) \geq \mu\} \in I_2$.

Now $B = \{(n, k) \in N \times N : \bar{d}(Y_{nk}, \bar{0}) \geq \mu\} \subseteq A$. Thus $B \in I_2$ and so $\langle Y_{nk} \rangle \in ({}_2\ell_\infty^I)_F$. The class of sequences $({}_2\ell_\infty^I)_F$ is monotone follows by Remark 2.1. □

Property 4.3. *Let I be not maximal, then the classes of sequences ${}_2c_F^I$, $({}_2c^I)_F^B$, $({}_2c^I)_F^R$ and $({}_2c^I)_F^{BR}$ are not monotone and hence not solid.*

To show the above property consider the following example.

Example 4.1. Consider the space ${}_2c_F^I$. Let I_2 be the ideal of those subsets E of $N \times N$ such that

$$\rho^*(E) = \lim_{p, q \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{s_p s_q} \sum_{n=1}^p \sum_{k=1}^q \chi_E(p, q) = 0.$$

For all $n, k \in N$ define the fuzzy sequence $\langle X_{nk} \rangle$ by

$$X_{nk}(t) = \begin{cases} t, & \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ -t + 2, & \text{for } 1 \leq t \leq 2, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then the sequence $\langle X_{nk} \rangle$ is logarithmically convergent. Let J be a subset of $N \times N$ such that $J = \{(n, k) : n > k\}$.

Let the sequence $\langle Y_{nk} \rangle$ be defined by

$$Y_{nk} = \begin{cases} X_{nk}, & \text{if } (n, k) \in J, \\ \bar{0}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then $\langle Y_{nk} \rangle$ belongs to the canonical pre-image of J -step space of $({}_2c^I)_F$, but $\langle Y_{nk} \rangle \notin ({}_2c^I)_F$. Thus $({}_2c^I)_F$ is not monotone and hence not solid.

Similarly it can be shown that the other classes of sequences are not monotone and hence are not solid.

Property 4.4. *If I_2 is neither maximal nor $I_2 = (I_2)_f$ (ideal of finite subsets of $N \times N$), then ${}_2c^I_F$, $({}_2c^I)_F^B$, $({}_2c^I)_F^R$, $({}_2c^I)_F^{BR}$, $({}_2c^I)_F$, $({}_2c^I)_F^B$, $({}_2c^I)_F^R$ and $({}_2c^I)_F^{BR}$ are not symmetric.*

To prove the result consider the following example.

Example 4.2. Consider the classes of sequences $({}_2c^I)_F$. Let I_2 be the ideal of those subsets E of $N \times N$ such that

$$\rho(E) = \lim_{p, q \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{pq} \sum_{n=1}^p \sum_{k=1}^q \chi_E(p, q) = 0.$$

Consider the fuzzy sequence $\langle X_{nk} \rangle$ defined by

$$X_{1k} = \bar{0}$$

and

$$X_{nk}(t) = \begin{cases} t - 1, & \text{for } 1 \leq t \leq 2, \\ -t + 3, & \text{for } 2 \leq t \leq 3, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

for other values of $n \in N$. Then $\langle X_{nk} \rangle \in ({}_2c^I)_F$.

Let $\langle Y_{nk} \rangle$ be a rearrangement of $\langle X_{nk} \rangle$ defined as follows:
For n even and all $k \in N$,

$$Y_{nk}(t) = \begin{cases} t - 1, & \text{for } 1 \leq t \leq 2, \\ -t + 3, & \text{for } 2 \leq t \leq 3, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

and $Y_{nk} = \bar{0}$, otherwise.

Then $\langle Y_{nk} \rangle \notin ({}_2c^I)_F$. Hence the space $({}_2c^I)_F$ is not symmetric.

Similarly one can construct examples for the other classes of sequences.

Property 4.5. *If I_2 is neither maximal nor $I_2 = (I_2)_f$, then $({}_2\ell^\infty)_F$ is not symmetric.*

Proof. To establish the result consider the following example.

Example 4.3. Let I_2 be the ideal of those subsets E of $N \times N$ such that

$$\rho(E) = \lim_{p,q \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{pq} \sum_{n=1}^p \sum_{k=1}^q \chi_E(p, q) = 0.$$

Let the sequences of fuzzy numbers $\langle X_{nk} \rangle$ be defined by
For n even and $k = i^2, i \in N$,

$$X_{nk}(t) = \begin{cases} t, & \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ -ti^{-1} + 1 + i^{-1}, & \text{for } 1 \leq t \leq n, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

and $X_{nk} = \bar{0}$, otherwise.

Then $\langle X_{nk} \rangle \in ({}_2\ell^\infty)_F$.

Let $\langle Y_{nk} \rangle$ be a rearrangement of $\langle X_{nk} \rangle$ defined as follows:

For k odd and all $n \in N$,

$$Y_{nk}(t) = \begin{cases} t, & \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ -2t(k+1)^{-1} + 1 + 2(k+1)^{-1}, & \text{for } 1 \leq t \leq n, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then $\langle Y_{nk} \rangle \notin ({}_2\ell^\infty)_F$. Hence $({}_2\ell^\infty)_F$ is not symmetric. □

Theorem 4.6. *The classes of sequences ${}_2c^I_F, ({}_2c^I)_F^B, ({}_2c^I)_F^R, ({}_2c^I)_F^{BR}, ({}_2c_0^I)_F, ({}_2c_0^I)_F^B, ({}_2c_0^I)_F^R$ and $({}_2c_0^I)_F^{BR}$ are sequence algebra.*

Proof. Consider the classes of sequences $({}_2c_0^I)_F$. Let $\langle X_{nk} \rangle, \langle Y_{nk} \rangle \in ({}_2c_0^I)_F$. Then corresponding to the ideal I_2 there exist a filter $\mathcal{F}(I)$ such that

$$A = \{(n, k) : \bar{d}(X_{nk}, \bar{0}) < \varepsilon\} \in \mathcal{F}(I_2),$$

$$B = \{(n, k) : \bar{d}(Y_{nk}, \bar{0}) < \varepsilon\} \in \mathcal{F}(I_2).$$

Let $[X_{nk}]^\alpha = [a, b], [Y_{nk}]^\alpha = [c, d]$, then

$$[X_{nk}Y_{nk}]^\alpha = [\min(ac, ad, bc, bd), \max(ac, ad, bc, bd)] = [ad, bc](\text{suppose}).$$

Now $\bar{d}(X_{nk}Y_{nk}, \bar{0}) = \max\{|ad|, |bc|\}$, $\bar{d}(X_{nk}, \bar{0}) = \max\{|a|, |b|\}$, $\bar{d}(Y_{nk}, \bar{0}) = \max\{|c|, |d|\}$.

Now for all values of $\bar{d}(X_{nk}Y_{nk}, \bar{0})$, $\bar{d}(X_{nk}, \bar{0})$, $\bar{d}(Y_{nk}, \bar{0})$ we have

$$\bar{d}(X_{nk}Y_{nk}, \bar{0}) \leq \bar{d}(X_{nk}, \bar{0})\bar{d}(Y_{nk}, \bar{0})$$

Hence for all $(n, k) \in A \cap B$,

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{d}(X_{nk}Y_{nk}, \bar{0}) &\leq \bar{d}(X_{nk}, \bar{0})\bar{d}(Y_{nk}, \bar{0}) \\ &< \varepsilon^2. \end{aligned}$$

Since $A \cap B \in \mathcal{F}(I_2)$ so $\langle X_{nk}Y_{nk} \rangle \in ({}_2c_0^I)_F$.

Similarly it can be shown that the other classes of sequences are also sequence algebra. \square

Property 4.7. *If I is not maximal then the classes of sequences ${}_2c_F^I$, $({}_2c_F^I)^B$, $({}_2c_F^I)^R$, $({}_2c_F^I)^{BR}$, $({}_2c_0^I)_F$, $({}_2c_0^I)^B$, $({}_2c_0^I)^R$ and $({}_2c_0^I)^{BR}$ are not convergence free.*

Proof. The result follows from the following example.

Example 4.4. Consider the classes of sequences ${}_2c_F^I$. Let I_2 be the ideal of finite subsets of $N \times N$. Let us consider the sequence $\langle X_{nk} \rangle$ defined by

$X_{1k} = \bar{0}$ for all $k \in N$ and for $n \neq 1$ and all $k \in N$,

$$X_{nk}(t) = \begin{cases} t+1, & \text{for } -1 \leq t \leq 0, \\ -n(n+1)^{-1}t+1, & \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq 1+n^{-1}, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let the sequence $\langle Y_{nk} \rangle$ be defined by

$Y_{1k} = \bar{0}$ for all $k \in N$ and for $n \neq 1$ and all $k \in N$,

$$Y_{nk}(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ (n-t)(n-1)^{-1}, & \text{for } 1 \leq t \leq n, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Here $\langle X_{nk} \rangle \in {}_2c_F^I$ but $\langle Y_{nk} \rangle \notin {}_2c_F^I$. Hence the space ${}_2c_F^I$ is not convergence free.

Similarly it can be shown that the other spaces are not convergence free. \square

5. Conclusion

In this paper we have introduced and studied the notion of I -convergent double sequences of fuzzy real numbers. We have established the completeness property of the introduced class of sequences. We have verified some algebraic and topological properties. The difference between sequences of crisp numbers and the classes of sequences of fuzzy numbers are given by providing suitable examples. The introduced notion can be applied for further investigations from different aspects.

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