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模糊数列关于序 β 几乎理想 λ_r -统计收敛和 强几乎理想 λ_r -收敛^①

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摘要: 基于理想统计收敛的新途径, 构建了 λ_r -统计收敛和几乎统计收敛的框架, 分别定义了模糊数列关于序 β 几乎理想 λ_r -统计收敛和强几乎理想 λ_r -收敛, 给出了模糊数列几乎理想 λ_r -统计收敛而非统计收敛的具体算例, 说明了新定义的理想统计收敛条件更弱、范围更广. 并研究了两种收敛的相关性质. 同时, 讨论了模糊数列空间 $\widetilde{W}_\beta(M, r, \lambda)$ 和空间 $\widetilde{S}_\beta(\lambda)$, $\widetilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda)$ 之间的包含关系, 得到了更为广泛的模糊数列理想统计收敛和强理想收敛的数列空间.

关键词: 模糊数; Orlicz 函数; 理想统计收敛

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Almost Ideal λ_r -Statistical Convergence and Strongly Almost Ideal λ_r -Convergence of β of Sequences of Fuzzy Numbers with Respect to the Orlicz Function

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Abstract: Based on the new approach of ideal statistical convergence, the λ_r -statistical convergence and almost statistical convergence, respectively, defined the fuzzy sequence about order β almost ideal λ_r -statistical convergence and strong almost ideal λ_r -convergence. An example of almost ideal λ_r -statistical convergence rather than statistical convergence shows that the new definition of ideal statistical convergence condition is weaker and wider. In addition, the relationship of the fuzzy sequence space $\widetilde{W}_\beta(M, r, \lambda)$, $\widetilde{S}_\beta(\lambda)$ and $\widetilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda)$ have been investigated, the more general fuzzy sequence of ideal convergence and strongly

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ideal convergence have been concluded.

Key words: fuzzy numbers; Orlicz functions; ideal statistical convergence

文献[1]提出了统计收敛的概念, 随后文献[2-9]对其进行了深入研究. 在实际问题中, 数据和信息往往是不确定的, 而这种不确定性可以用模糊数^[10]来表示, 所以对模糊数列收敛问题的研究显得非常必要. 文献[11]提出了模糊集合和模糊集合运算的概念, 标志着模糊数学的诞生, 开创了模糊系统与模糊控制理论的研究. 文献[12]讨论了模糊数列的统计收敛, 并将模糊数列的统计收敛用自然密度为 0 的模糊数列和普通收敛的模糊数列来表示. 文献[13]给出了理想的定义, 提出并讨论了模糊数列的理想收敛. 文献[14]开始研究 Orlicz 序列空间, 结果表明任何一个 Orlicz 序列空间 l_M 包含一个同构于 l_p ($1 \leq p < \infty$) 的子空间. 之后, 文献[15-16]分别利用 Orlicz 函数推广了 Orlicz 序列空间 l_M 和强可和序列空间.

本文基于理想统计收敛的新途径, 定义了关于序 β 几乎理想 λ_r -统计收敛和强几乎理想 λ_r -收敛, 研究了两种收敛的性质, 同时讨论了空间 $\widetilde{W}_\beta(M, r, \lambda)$ 和空间 $\widetilde{S}_\beta(\lambda), \widetilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda)$ 之间的相互关系, 得到了更为广泛的模糊数列理想统计收敛和强理想收敛的模糊数列空间.

1 定义及说明

u 为实数集 $\mathbb{R}$ 上的模糊集, 若 u 是正规的凸模糊集, 隶属度函数 $u(x)$ 上半连续, 且支撑集

$$[u]^0 = cl\{x \in \mathbb{R}; u(x) > 0\}$$

为紧集, 则称 u 为模糊数^[17]. 记所有模糊数所组成的集合为 E^1 . 对任意的 $0 \leq r \leq 1$, 水平截集 $[u]^r = \{x; u(x) \geq r\}$ 是一个闭区间. 对 $u, v \in E^1, k \in \mathbb{R}$, 加法和数乘分别定义为

$$[u + v]^r = [u]^r + [v]^r \quad [ku]^r = k[u]^r$$

模糊数 $u, v \in E^1$ 之间的距离定义为

$$D(u, v) = \sup_{r \in [0, 1]} d([u]^r, [v]^r) = \max\{|u_-^r - v_-^r|, |u_+^r - v_+^r|\}$$

其中 D 表示 Hausdorff 距离, u_-^r, u_+^r ($u_-(r), u_+(r)$), v_-^r, v_+^r ($v_-(r), v_+(r)$) 分别是 $[u]^r, [v]^r$ 的左右端点. $\bar{0}$ 表示零模糊数^[18].

记 $\mathbb{N}$ 是全体自然数组成的集合, 集合 $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ 的自然密度定义为

$$\delta(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} |\{k \leq n; k \in A\}|$$

其中 $|A|$ 表示 A 的元素个数^[19].

若函数 $M: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 是连续非降的凸函数, 且 $M(0) = 0$, 对 $x > 0$, 有 $M(x) > 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} M(x) = \infty$, 则称函数 M 是 Orlicz 函数^[19].

设 $\lambda = \{\lambda_m\}$ 是非降数列, M 是 Orlicz 函数, $r = \{r_k\}$ 是正实数列. 对于 $\rho > 0, 0 < \beta \leq 1$, 模糊数列 $x = \{x_k\}$ 关于序 β 几乎 λ_r -统计收敛于模糊数 x_0 , 是指^[19]

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left| \left\{ k \in I_m : \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \right| = 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

其中

$$t_{kn}(x) = \frac{x_n + x_{n+1} + \cdots + x_{n+k}}{k+1} = \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{i=0}^k x_{n+i}$$

定义 1 设 $\lambda = \{\lambda_m\}$ 是非降数列, M 是 Orlicz 函数, $r = \{r_k\}$ 是正实数列, 对于 $\rho > 0, 0 < \beta \leq 1$, 模

糊数列 $x = \{x_k\}$ 关于序 β 几乎理想 λ_r -统计收敛于模糊数 x_0 , 是指

$$\left\{m \in \mathbb{N}: \left| \left\{k \in I_m: \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \epsilon \right\} \right| \geq \delta \right\} \in I \quad \forall \epsilon > 0, \delta > 0$$

记作 $x_k \rightarrow x_0 (\tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda))$, 关于序 β 几乎理想 λ_r -统计收敛的模糊数列空间为

$$\tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda) = \left\{ x = \{x_k\}: \left\{m \in \mathbb{N}: \left| \left\{k \in I_m: \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \epsilon \right\} \right| \geq \delta \right\} \in I \right\}$$

其中

$$t_{kn}(x) = \frac{x_n + x_{n+1} + \cdots + x_{n+k}}{k+1} = \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{i=0}^k x_{n+i}$$

注 1 当 $\beta=1$ 时, $\tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda) = \tilde{S}(M, r, \lambda)$, 即几乎理想 λ_r -统计收敛的模糊数列空间为

$$\tilde{S} = \left\{ x = \{x_k\}: \left\{m \in \mathbb{N}: \left| \left\{k \in I_m: \frac{1}{\lambda_m} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \epsilon \right\} \right| \geq \delta \right\} \in I \right\}$$

注 2 当 $\beta=1, \lambda_m=m$ 时, $\tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda) = \tilde{S}(M, r)$, 即基于 Orlicz 函数几乎理想统计收敛的模糊数列空间为

$$\tilde{S}(M, r) = \left\{ x = \{x_k\}: \left\{n \in \mathbb{N}: \left| \left\{k \in \mathbb{N}: \frac{1}{n} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \epsilon \right\} \right| \geq \delta \right\} \in I \right\}$$

注 3 当 $\beta=1, \lambda_m=m, M(x)=x, r_k=1$ 时, $\tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda) = \tilde{S}^I$, 即几乎理想统计收敛的模糊数列空间为

$$\tilde{S}^I = \left\{ x = \{x_k\}: \left\{n \in \mathbb{N}: \frac{1}{n} |\{k \in \mathbb{N}: D(t_{kn}(x), x_0) \geq \epsilon\}| \geq \delta \right\} \in I \right\}$$

例 1 设 I 是自然密度 0 的自然数集 $\mathbb{N}$ 的理想, $A = \{1^2, 2^2, 3^2, \cdots\}$, 定义模糊数列

$$x_k(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(t+1) & -1 \leq t \leq 1, m \in A \\ \frac{1}{2}(-t+3) & 1 < t \leq 3, m \in A \\ \frac{1}{2}(t+1) & -2 \leq t \leq 0, m \notin A \\ \frac{1}{2}(1-t) & 0 < t \leq 2, n \in A \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

定义模糊数

$$x_0(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(t+1) & -1 \leq t \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(-t+3) & 1 < t \leq 3 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

当 $m \in A$ 时, 有

$$\left| \left\{k \in I_m: \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \epsilon \right\} \right| \rightarrow 0 \quad k \rightarrow \infty$$

即对任意给定的 δ , 存在 M , 使得对任意 $k > M, m \in A$, 有

$$\left| \left\{ k \in I_m : \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \epsilon \right\} \right| < \delta$$

当 $m \notin A$ 时, 有

$$\left| \left\{ k \in I_m : \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \epsilon \right\} \right| \rightarrow 1 \quad k \rightarrow \infty$$

即

$$\left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \left| \left\{ k \in I_m : \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \epsilon \right\} \right| \geq \delta \right\} \subset A \cup \{2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, \dots, M\} \in I$$

所以 $\{x_k\}$ 为几乎理想 λ_r -统计收敛数列. 由以上讨论可知, 当 $m \notin A$ 时,

$$\left| \left\{ k \in I_m : \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \epsilon \right\} \right| \rightarrow 1 \quad k \rightarrow \infty$$

从而数列 $\{x_k\}$ 非统计收敛.

定义 2 设 $\lambda = \{\lambda_m\}$ 是非降数列, M 是 Orlicz 函数, $r = \{r_k\}$ 是正实数列. 对 $\rho > 0$, $0 < \beta \leq 1$, 定义下列关于序 β 强几乎理想 λ_r -收敛的模糊数列空间:

$$\widetilde{W}_\beta(M, r, \lambda) = \left\{ x = \{x_k\} : \left\{ m \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_{m, k \in I_m}^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \delta \right\} \in I \right\}$$

$$\widetilde{W}_{\beta_0}(M, r, \lambda) = \left\{ x = \{x_k\} : \left\{ m \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_{m, k \in I_m}^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \delta \right\} \in I \right\}$$

$$\widetilde{W}_{\beta_\infty}(M, r, \lambda) = \left\{ x = \{x_k\} : \text{存在 } K > 0, \text{ 使得 } \left\{ m \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_{m, k \in I_m}^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \leq K \right\} \in I \right\}$$

其中

$$\bar{0}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t = (0, 0, \dots, 0) \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$t_{kn}(x) = \frac{x_n + x_{n+1} + \dots + x_{n+k}}{k+1} = \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{i=0}^k x_{n+i}$$

注 4 设 $x \in \widetilde{W}_\beta(M, r, \lambda)$, $x \in \widetilde{W}_{\beta_0}(M, r, \lambda)$, $x \in \widetilde{W}_{\beta_\infty}(M, r, \lambda)$, 则分别称 $x = \{x_k\}$ 关于序 β 强几乎理想 λ_r -收敛于模糊数 x_0 , 强几乎理想 λ_r -收敛于模糊数 $\bar{0}$, 强几乎理想 λ_r -有界.

注 5 当 $\beta = 1$ 时, $\widetilde{W}_\beta(M, r, \lambda) = \widetilde{W}(M, r, \lambda)$, 即强几乎理想 λ_r -收敛的模糊数列空间为

$$\widetilde{W}(M, r, \lambda) = \left\{ x = \{x_k\} : \left\{ m \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_{m, k \in I_m}^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \delta \right\} \in I \right\}$$

注 6 当 $\beta = 1$, $\lambda_m = m$ 时, $\widetilde{W}_\beta(M, r, \lambda) = \widetilde{W}(M, r)$, 即基于 Orlicz 函数强几乎理想收敛的模糊数列空间为

$$\widetilde{W}(M, r) = \left\{ x = \{x_k\} : \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \delta \right\} \in I \right\}$$

注 7 当 $\beta = 1$, $\lambda_m = m$, $M(x) = x$, $r_k = 1$ 时, $\widetilde{W}_\beta(M, r, \lambda) = \widetilde{W}^I$, 即基于 Orlicz 函数强几乎理想收敛的模糊数列空间为

$$\widetilde{W}^I = \left\{ x = \{x_k\} : \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} D(t_{kn}(x), x_0) \geq \delta \right\} \in I \right\}$$

2 模糊数列关于序 β 几乎理想 λ_r -统计收敛的相关性质

定理 1 设 $x = \{x_k\}$, $y = \{y_k\}$ 是两个模糊数列, 则:

- (i) 对任意实数 C , 若 $x_k \rightarrow x_0 (\tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda))$, 则 $Cx_k \rightarrow Cx_0 (\tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda))$;
(ii) 若 $x_k \rightarrow x_0 (\tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda))$ 且 $y_k \rightarrow y_0 (\tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda))$, 则 $x_k + y_k \rightarrow x_0 + y_0 (\tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda))$.

证 (i) 当 $C=0$ 时, 结论显然成立. 设 $C \neq 0$, 有

$$\left\{m \in \mathbb{N}: \left| \left\{k \in I_m: \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(Ct_{kn}(x), Cx_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \right| \geq \delta \right\} \subset$$

$$\left\{m \in \mathbb{N}: \left| \left\{k \in I_m: \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{|C|} \right\} \right| \geq \delta \right\} \in I$$

所以 $Cx_k \rightarrow Cx_0 (\tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda))$.

- (ii) 设 $x_k \rightarrow x_0 (\tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda))$, $y_k \rightarrow y_0 (\tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda))$, 因为

$$D(x_k + y_k, x_0 + y_0) \leq D(x_k + y_k, x_0 + y_k) + D(x_0 + y_k, x_0 + y_0) =$$

$$D(x_k, x_0) + D(y_k, y_0)$$

对于任意的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 有

$$\left\{m \in \mathbb{N}: \left| \left\{k \in I_m: \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), t_{kn}(y), x_0 + y_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \right| \geq \delta \right\} \subset$$

$$\left\{m \in \mathbb{N}: \left| \left\{k \in I_m: \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \right| \geq \delta \right\} \cup$$

$$\left\{m \in \mathbb{N}: \left| \left\{k \in I_m: \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(y), y_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \right| \geq \delta \right\} \in I$$

可得

$$x_k + y_k \rightarrow x_0 + y_0 (\tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda))$$

定理 2 设模糊数列 $x = \{x_k\}$ 与关于序 β 几乎理想 λ_r -统计收敛的模糊数列 $y = \{y_k\}$ 几乎处处相等, 则 $x = \{x_k\}$ 关于序 β 几乎理想 λ_r -统计收敛, 而且与 $y = \{y_k\}$ 收敛于同一模糊数.

证 因为 $x_k = y_k$ 几乎处处成立, 所以集合 $\{k \in \mathbb{N}: x_k \neq y_k\}$ 有限, 设为 $S = S(\varepsilon)$. 则

$$\left| \left\{k \in I_m: \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \right| \leq \left| \left\{k \in I_m: \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(y), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \right| + S$$

所以

$$\left\{m \in \mathbb{N}: \left| \left\{k \in I_m: \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \right| \geq \delta \right\} \in I$$

因此模糊数列 $x = \{x_k\}$ 关于序 β 几乎理想 λ_r -统计收敛.

3 模糊数列关于序 β 强几乎理想 λ_r -收敛的相关性质

定理 3 设 $\lambda = \{\lambda_m\}$ 是非降数列, M 是 Orlicz 函数, $r = \{r_k\}$ 有界, 则

$$\widetilde{W}_{\beta_0}(M, r, \lambda) \subset \widetilde{W}_\beta(M, r, \lambda) \subset \widetilde{W}_{\beta_\infty}(M, r, \lambda)$$

证 显然

$$\widetilde{W}_{\beta_0}(M, r, \lambda) \subset \widetilde{W}_\beta(M, r, \lambda)$$

设

$$x = \{x_k\} \in \widetilde{W}_\beta(M, r, \lambda)$$

则

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \sum_{k \in I_m} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), \bar{o})}{2\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \leq G \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \sum_{k \in I_m} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} + G \max \left\{ 1, \sup \left[M \left(\frac{D(x_0, \bar{o})}{\rho} \right) \right]^H \right\}$$

其中

$$H = \sup_k p_k \quad G = \max\{1, 2^{H-1}\}$$

存在 $K = \delta$, 使得

$$\left\{ m \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \sum_{k \in I_m} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), \bar{o})}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \leq K \right\} \subset \left\{ m \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \sum_{k \in I_m} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \delta \right\} \in I$$

因此, 模糊数列 $x = \{x_k\} \in \widetilde{W}_{\beta_\infty}(M, r, \lambda)$. 故

$$\widetilde{W}_{\beta_0}(M, r, \lambda) \subset \widetilde{W}_\beta(M, r, \lambda) \subset \widetilde{W}_{\beta_\infty}(M, r, \lambda)$$

定理 4 设 M_1, M_2 是 Orlicz 函数, 则以下结论成立:

$$(i) \quad \widetilde{W}_{\beta_0}(M_1, r, \lambda) \cap \widetilde{W}_{\beta_0}(M_2, r, \lambda) \subset \widetilde{W}_{\beta_0}(M_1 + M_2, r, \lambda);$$

$$(ii) \quad \widetilde{W}_\beta(M_1, r, \lambda) \cap \widetilde{W}_\beta(M_2, r, \lambda) \subset \widetilde{W}_\beta(M_1 + M_2, r, \lambda);$$

$$(iii) \quad \widetilde{W}_{\beta_\infty}(M_1, r, \lambda) \cap \widetilde{W}_{\beta_\infty}(M_2, r, \lambda) \subset \widetilde{W}_{\beta_\infty}(M_1 + M_2, r, \lambda).$$

证 (i) 设

$$x \in \widetilde{W}_{\beta_0}(M_1, r, \lambda) \cap \widetilde{W}_{\beta_0}(M_2, r, \lambda)$$

则 $x \in \widetilde{W}_{\beta_0}(M_1, r, \lambda)$, $x \in \widetilde{W}_{\beta_0}(M_2, r, \lambda)$. 因此, 对任意 $\delta > 0$, $\rho_1 > 0$, $\rho_2 > 0$, 取 $\rho = \min\{\rho_1, \rho_2\}$, 有

$$\left\{ m \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \sum_{k \in I_m} \left[M_1 \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), \bar{o})}{\rho_1} \right) + M_2 \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), \bar{o})}{\rho_2} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \delta \right\} \subset$$

$$\left\{ m \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \sum_{k \in I_m} \left[M_1 \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), \bar{o})}{\rho_1} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \delta \right\} \cup \left\{ m \in \mathbb{N} : \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \sum_{k \in I_m} \left[M_2 \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), \bar{o})}{\rho_2} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \delta \right\} \in I$$

故 $x \in \widetilde{W}_{\beta_0}(M_1 + M_2, r, \lambda)$.

(ii), (iii) 的证明与 (i) 相似.

4 空间 $\widetilde{W}_\beta(M, r, \lambda)$ 与空间 $\widetilde{S}_\beta(\lambda), \widetilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda)$ 之间的相互关系

定理 5 设 $0 < h = \inf_k p_k = H < \infty$, $\lambda = \{\lambda_m\}$ 是非降数列, 则 $\widetilde{W}_\beta(M, r, \lambda) \subset \widetilde{S}_\beta(\lambda)$, 其中

$$\widetilde{S}_\beta(\lambda) = \left\{ x = \{x_k\} : \left\{ m \in \mathbb{N} : \left| \left\{ k \in I_m : \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} D(t_{kn}(x), x_0) \geq \epsilon \right\} \right| \geq \delta \right\} \in I \right\}$$

证 假设 $\epsilon_1 = \frac{\epsilon}{\rho}$, 那么

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \sum_{k \in I_m} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \sum_{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0) > \epsilon} \left[M \left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho} \right) \right]^{r_k} \geq$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \sum_{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0) > \epsilon} \min\{[M(\epsilon_1)]^h, [M(\epsilon_1)]^H\} =$$

$$|\{k \in I_m : a_{nk} D(x_k, x_0) \geq \epsilon\}| \cdot \min\{M(\epsilon_1)^h, M(\epsilon_1)^H\}$$

则

$$\left\{m \in \mathbb{N}: \left| \left\{k \in I_m: \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} D(t_{kn}(x), x_0) \geq \varepsilon \right\} \right| \geq \delta \right\} \subset \left\{m \in \mathbb{N}: \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \sum_{k \in I_m} \left[M\left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho}\right) \right]^{r_k} \geq K\delta \right\} \in I$$

其中

$$K = \min\{[M(\varepsilon_1)]^h, [M(\varepsilon_1)]^H\}$$

因此 $x \in \tilde{S}_\beta(\lambda)$, $\tilde{W}_\beta(M, r, \lambda) \subset \tilde{S}_\beta(\lambda)$.

定理 6 设 $p = \{p_k\}$ 有界, $\lambda = \{\lambda_m\}$ 是非降数列, 则 $\tilde{W}_\beta(W, r, \lambda) \subset \tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda)$.

证 记

$$K(\varepsilon) = \left\{k \in I_m: \left[M\left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho}\right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\}$$

$$K^c(\varepsilon) = \left\{k \in \mathbb{N}: \left[M\left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho}\right) \right]^{r_k} < \varepsilon \right\}$$

设 $x \in \tilde{W}_\beta(M, r, \lambda)$, 则

$$\left\{m \in \mathbb{N}: \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \sum_{k \in I_m} \left[M\left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho}\right) \right]^{r_k} \geq K\delta \right\} \in I$$

因为

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \sum_{k \in I_m} \left[M\left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho}\right) \right]^{r_k} > \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \sum_{k \in K^c(\varepsilon)} \varepsilon = \left| \left\{k \in I_m: \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left[M\left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho}\right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \right| \cdot \varepsilon$$

所以

$$\left\{m \in \mathbb{N}: \left| \left\{k \in I_m: \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \left[M\left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho}\right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \varepsilon \right\} \right| \geq \delta \right\} \subset$$

$$\left\{m \in \mathbb{N}: \frac{1}{\lambda_m^\beta} \sum_{k \in I_m} \left[M\left(\frac{D(t_{kn}(x), x_0)}{\rho}\right) \right]^{r_k} \geq \varepsilon\delta \right\} \in I$$

因此 $x \in \tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda)$, 故 $\tilde{W}_\beta(W, r, \lambda) \subset \tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda)$.

5 结论

本文基于理想统计收敛的新途径, 构建了 λ_r -统计收敛和几乎统计收敛的框架, 分别定义了模糊数列关于序 β 几乎理想 λ_r -统计收敛和强几乎理想 λ_r -收敛, 给出了模糊数列几乎理想 λ_r -统计收敛而非统计收敛的具体算例. 同时, 讨论了模糊数列空间 $\tilde{W}_\beta(M, r, \lambda)$ 和空间 $\tilde{S}_\beta(\lambda)$, $\tilde{S}_\beta(M, r, \lambda)$ 之间的包含关系, 得到了更为广泛的模糊数列理想统计收敛和强理想收敛的数列空间.

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