Acta Math. Univ. Comenianae
Vol. LXXIX, 1(2010), pp. 143–149

THE DUAL SPACE OF THE SEQUENCE SPACE bv_p $(1 \le p < \infty)$

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ABSTRACT. The sequence space bv_p consists of all sequences (x_k) such that $(x_k - x_{k-1})$ belongs to the space l_p. The continuous dual of the sequence space bv_p has recently been introduced by Akhmedov and Basar [Acta Math. Sin. Eng. Ser., **23(10)**, 2007, 1757–1768]. In this paper, we show a counterexample for case $p = 1$ and introduce a new sequence space d_∞ instead of d_1 and show that ${bv_1}^* = d_\infty$. Also we have modified the proof for case $p > 1$. Our notations improve the presentation and are confirmed by last notations ${l_1}^* = l_\infty$ and ${l_p}^* = l_q$.

1. PRILIMINARIES, BACKGROUND AND NOTATION

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 bounded linear functionals on λ. The space bv_p is the set of all sequences of p-bounded variation and is defined by

$$bv_p = \left\{ x = (x_k) \in \omega : \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |x_k - x_{k-1}|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty \right\} \qquad (1 \le p < \infty)$$

and

$$bv_\infty = \left\{ x = (x_k) \in \omega : \sup_{k \in n} |x_k - x_{k-1}| < \infty \right\}$$

where $x_{-1} = 0$.

Now, let

$$\|x\|_{bv_p} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |x_k - x_{k-1}|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

and

$$\|x\|_{bv_\infty} = \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |x_k - x_{k-1}|.$$

Then bv_p and bv_∞ are Banach spaces with these norms and except the case $p = 2$, the space bv_p is not a Hilbert space for $1 \le p \le \infty$. If we define a sequence

Received August 26, 2009.
2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 46B10; Secondary 46B45.
Key words and phrases. dual space; sequence space; Banach space; isometrically isomorphic.

$b^{(k)} = (b_n^{(k)})_{n=0}^{\infty}$ of elements of the space bv_p for every fixed $k \in \mathbb{N}$ by

$$b_n^{(k)} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } n < k \\ 1, & \text{if } n \geq k \end{cases}$$

then the sequence $(b^{(k)})_{k=0}^{\infty}$ is a Schauder basis for bv_p and any $x \in bv_p$ has a unique representation of the form

$$x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \lambda_k b^{(k)}$$

where $\lambda_k = (x_k - x_{k-1})$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

2. A counterexample

In [**1**, Theorem 2.3] for case $p = 1$ suppose $f = (3, -1, 0, 0, 0, \ldots)$, i.e.,

$$f_0 = f(e^0) = 3, \quad f_1 = f(e^1) = -1, \quad f_k = f(e^k) = 0 \text{ for all } k \geq 2.$$

Trivially $f \in bv_1^*$ and

$$f(x) = f\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\Delta x)_k b^{(k)}\right) = 2(\Delta x)_0 - (\Delta x)_1.$$

So

$$\|f\| = \sup_{\|x\|_{bv_1}=1} |f(x)| = \sup_{\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |(\Delta x)_i|=1} |2(\Delta x)_0 - (\Delta x)_1| = 2. \tag{1}$$

Now inequality (2.5) in [**1**, Theorem 2.3] asserts that $\|f\| \geq \sup_{k,n\in\mathbb{N}} |\sum_{j=k}^{n} f_j| = 3$ which is a contradiction.

3. The Spaces d_∞ and d_q $(1 < q < \infty)$

In this section, we introduce two sequence spaces and show that they are Banach spaces and then we give the main theorem of the paper. Let

$$d_\infty = \left\{ a = (a_k)_{k=0}^{\infty} \in \omega : \|a\|_{d_\infty} = \sup_{k\in\mathbb{N}} \left| \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} a_j \right| < \infty \right\}$$

and

$$d_q = \left\{ a = (a_k)_{k=0}^{\infty} \in \omega : \|a\|_{d_q} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} a_j|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} < \infty \right\}, \quad (1 < q < \infty).$$

Theorem 3.1. *d_∞ is a sequence space with usual coordinatewise addition and scalar multiplication and $\|\cdot\|_{d_\infty}$ is a norm on d_∞.*

Proof. We only show that $\|\cdot\|_{d_\infty}$ is a norm on d_∞. Let

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1\,1\,1\,1\,1 \cdots \\ 0\,1\,1\,1\,1 \cdots \\ 0\,0\,1\,1\,1 \cdots \\ 0\,0\,0\,1\,1 \cdots \\ \vdots\,\vdots\,\vdots\,\vdots\,\vdots\,\vdots\,\vdots \ddots \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then

$$Da = \begin{bmatrix} 1\,1\,1\,1\,1 \cdots \\ 0\,1\,1\,1\,1 \cdots \\ 0\,0\,1\,1\,1 \cdots \\ 0\,0\,0\,1\,1 \cdots \\ \vdots\,\vdots\,\vdots\,\vdots\,\vdots\,\vdots\,\vdots \ddots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_j \\ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j \\ \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} a_j \\ \sum_{j=3}^{\infty} a_j \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}.$$

So $\|a\|_{d_\infty} = \sup_{k\in\mathbb{N}} \left|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} a_j\right| = \sup_{k\in\mathbb{N}} \left|(Da)_k\right| = \left\|Da\right\|_{l_\infty}$. Now, if $a \in d_\infty$ then $\|Da\|_{l_\infty} = \|a\|_{d_\infty} < \infty$ hence $Da \in l_\infty$. Also if $Da \in l_\infty$, then $\|a\|_{d_\infty} = \|Da\|_{l_\infty} < \infty$ hence $a \in d_\infty$. So $a \in d_\infty$ if and only if $Da \in l_\infty$. Now since

(I) $0 \le \|Da\|_{l_\infty} = \|a\|_{d_\infty} < \infty$
(II) $\|a+b\|_{d_\infty} = \|Da+Db\|_{l_\infty} \le \|Da\|_{l_\infty} + \|Db\|_{l_\infty} = \|a\|_{d_\infty} + \|b\|_{d_\infty}$
(III) $\|\alpha \cdot a\|_{d_\infty} = \|\alpha \cdot Da\|_{l_\infty} = |\alpha| \cdot \|Da\|_{l_\infty} = |\alpha| \cdot \|a\|_{d_\infty}$

$\|\cdot\|_{d_\infty}$ is a norm on d_∞. □

Theorem 3.2. *d_∞ is a Banach space.*

Proof. Let $(a^{(n)})_{n=0}^{\infty}$ is a Cauchy sequence in d_∞. So for each $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$, such that for all $n, m \ge N$

$$\|a^{(n)} - a^{(m)}\|_{d_\infty} < \varepsilon.$$

So

$$\|Da^{(n)} - Da^{(m)}\|_{l_\infty} = \|a^{(n)} - a^{(m)}\|_{d_\infty} < \varepsilon.$$

So the sequence $(Da^{(n)})_{n=0}^{\infty}$ is Cauchy in l_∞. So there exists $a \in l_\infty$ such that $Da^{(n)} \to a$ in l_∞. So $\|Da^{(n)} - DD^{-1}a\|_{l_\infty} \to 0$ and $\|a^{(n)} - D^{-1}a\|_{d_\infty} \to 0$

Furthermore, $D^{-1}a \in d_\infty$ since $DD^{-1}a = a \in l_\infty$. □

Theorem 3.3. *bv_1^* is isometrically isomorphic to d_∞.*

Proof. Define $T : bv_1^* \to d_\infty$ and $Tf = (f(e^{(0)}), f(e^{(1)}), f(e^{(2)}), \dots)$ where

$$e^{(k)} = (0, \dots, 0, \underbrace{1}_{k^{\text{th}} term}, 0, \dots).$$

Trivially, T is linear and injective since

$$Tf = 0 \Rightarrow f = 0.$$

T is surjective since if $\tilde{g} = (g_0, g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots) \in d_\infty$ then if we define $f : bv_1 \to \mathbb{C}$ by

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\Delta x)_k \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} g_j.$$

Then $f \in bv_1^*$. Trivially, since f is linear and

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x)| &= \left| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\Delta x)_k \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} g_j \right| \le \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |(\Delta x)_k| \cdot \left| \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} g_j \right| \\ &\le \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |(\Delta x)_k| \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \left| \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} g_j \right| = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |(\Delta x)_k| . \|\tilde{g}\|_{d_\infty} \\ &= \|\tilde{g}\|_{d_\infty} . \|x\|_{bv_1} \end{aligned}$$

and $Tf = \tilde{g}$, so T is surjective. Now we show that T is norm preserving, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x)| &= \left| f\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\Delta x)_k \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} e^{(j)} \right) \right| = \left| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\Delta x)_k \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)}) \right| \\ &\le \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |(\Delta x)_k| \left| \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)}) \right| \le \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |(\Delta x)_k| \cdot \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \left| \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)}) \right| \\ &\le \|x\|_{bv_1} \cdot \|Tf\|_{d_\infty}. \end{aligned}$$

So

$$(*) \qquad \|f\| \le \|Tf\|_{d_\infty}$$

On the other hand, $\left|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)})\right| = \left|f(b^{(k)})\right| \le \|f\| \cdot \|b^{(k)}\|_{bv_1} = \|f\|$. So $\left|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)})\right| \le \|f\|$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

So

$$\sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \left| \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)}) \right| \le \|f\|,$$

i.e.,

$$(\dagger) \qquad \|Tf\|_{d_\infty} \le \|f\|$$

by $(*)$ and $(\dagger)$ we are done. □

Theorem 3.4. d_q $(1 \le q < \infty)$ *is a sequence space with usual coordinatewise addition and scalar multiplication and* $\|.\|_{d_q}$ *is a norm on* d_q.

Proof. With notations of Theorem 3.1 , $\|a\|_{d_q} = \|Da\|_{l_q}$ and $a \in d_q \Leftrightarrow Da \in l_q$. The continuation of the proof is similar to Theorem 3.1. □

Theorem 3.5. d_q $(1 \le q < \infty)$ *is a Banach space.*

Proof. The proof is similar to proof of Theorem 3.2 and we omit it. □

Theorem 3.6. *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, then bv_p^* is isometrically isomorphic to d_q.*

Proof. Define $A : bv_p^* \to d_q$ by $f \mapsto Af = (f(e^{(0)}), f(e^{(1)}), f(e^{(2)}), \ldots)$. Trivially A is linear. Additionally, since $Af = 0 = (0, 0, 0, \ldots)$ implies $f = 0$, A is injective. A is surjective since if $a = (a_k) \in d_q$ and define f on the space bv_p such that

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\Delta x)_k \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} a_j .$$

Then f is linear. Since

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x)| &\le \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \Big| (\Delta x)_k \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} a_j \Big| \\ &\le \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \big|(\Delta x)_k\big|^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \Big| \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} a_j \Big|^q \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} = \|x\|_{bv_p} \cdot \|a\|_{d_q}, \end{aligned}$$

it yields to $\|f\| \le \|a\|_{d_q} < \infty$. So $f \in bv_p^*$ and $Af = a$.

Now, we show that A is norm preserving. Let $f \in bv_p^*$ and $x = (x_k)_{k=0}^{\infty} \in bv_p$, then

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x)| &= \Big| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\Delta x)_k \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)}) \Big| \le \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \Big| (\Delta x)_k \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)}) \Big| \\ &\le \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \big|(\Delta x)_k\big|^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \Big| \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)}) \Big|^q \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} = \|x\|_{bv_p} \cdot \|Af\|_{d_q}. \end{aligned}$$

So

$$(*) \qquad \|f\| \le \|Af\|_{d_q}.$$

On the other hand, suppose $f \in bv_p^*$ and $x^{(n)} = \big(x_k^{(n)}\big)_{k=0}^{\infty}$ are such that

$$(\Delta x^{(n)})_k = \begin{cases} \Big| \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)}) \Big|^{q-1} \operatorname{sgn}\Big(\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)}) \Big), & \text{if } (0 \le k \le n) \\ 0, & \text{if } k > n. \end{cases}$$

We note that $\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)}) = f(b^{(k)})$. So $x^{(n)} \in bv_p$ since $\Delta x^{(n)} \in l_p$.

Then it is clear that

$$\Delta x^{(n)} = \left(\Big| \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)}) \Big|^{q-1} \operatorname{sgn}\Big(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)}) \Big), \ldots, \Big| \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)}) \Big|^{q-1} \operatorname{sgn}\Big(\sum_{j=n}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)}) \Big), 0, 0, \ldots \right).$$

So

$$x^{(n)} = \Bigg(\underbrace{\left|\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)})\right|^{q-1} \operatorname{sgn}\Big(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)})\Big)}_{b_0}, b_0 + \underbrace{\left|\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)})\right|^{q-1} \operatorname{sgn}\Big(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} f(e^{(j)})\Big)}_{b_1}, \ldots, \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{n} b_k}_{t=n+1^{th} term}, t, t, t, \ldots \Bigg).$$

So if we let $f_k = f(e^{(k)})$, then

$$\begin{aligned} f(x^{(n)}) = {} & b_0 f_0 + \\ & b_0 f_1 + b_1 f_1 + \\ & b_0 f_2 + b_1 f_2 + b_2 f_2 + \\ & b_0 f_3 + b_1 f_3 + b_2 f_3 + b_3 f_3 + \\ & \quad \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \\ & b_0 f_n + b_1 f_n + b_2 f_n + b_3 f_n + \ldots + b_n f_n + \\ & b_0 f_{n+1} + b_1 f_{n+1} + b_2 f_{n+1} + b_3 f_{n+1} + \ldots + b_n f_{n+1} + \\ & b_0 f_{n+2} + b_1 f_{n+2} + b_2 f_{n+2} + b_3 f_{n+2} + \ldots + b_n f_{n+2} + \\ & b_0 f_{n+3} + b_1 f_{n+3} + b_2 f_{n+3} + b_3 f_{n+3} + \ldots + b_n f_{n+3} + \\ & \quad \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \\ = {} & \sum_{k=0}^{n} \left|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f_j\right|^q. \end{aligned}$$

So

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \left|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f_j\right|^q = f(x^{(n)}) = |f(x^{(n)})| \le \|f\| \cdot \|x^{(n)}\|_{bv_p} = \|f\| \cdot \left[\sum_{k=0}^{n} \left|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f_j\right|^q\right]^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} \|x^{(n)}\|_{bv_p} = \|\Delta x^{(n)}\|_{l_p} &= \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |\Delta x_k^{(n)}|^p\right]^{\frac{1}{p}} = \left[\sum_{k=0}^{n} |\Delta x_k^{(n)}|^p\right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= \left[\sum_{k=0}^{n} \left|\left|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f_j\right|^{q-1} \operatorname{sgn}\left(\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f_j\right)\right|^p\right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= \left[\sum_{k=0}^{n} \left|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f_j\right|^q\right]^{\frac{1}{p}}. \end{aligned}$$

So

$$\left[\sum_{k=0}^{n}\left|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f_j\right|^q\right]^1 \le \|f\| \cdot \left[\sum_{k=0}^{n} |\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f_j|^q\right]^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

So

$$(\dagger) \qquad \|f\| \ge \left[\sum_{k=0}^{n}\left|\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} f_j\right|^q\right]^{\frac{1}{q}} = \|Af\|_{d_q}.$$

Therefore, by combinig the results $(*)$ and $(\dagger)$, A is norm preserving. Hence bv_p^* is isometrically isomorphic to d_q. □

Acknowledgment. The authors would like to express their indebtedness to A. M. Akhmedov and F. Basar since they were the source of inspiration. The first author thanks to several of colleagues. Particularly, he is obliged to Dr. Bolbolian, Dr. Mohammadian and Dr. Roozbeh. Also he would like to express his thanks to Mr. Davoodnezhad and Mrs. Sadeghi[1] for supplying him with some references.

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