

On The Quadruple Sequences Spaces $m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, \rho)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$ of Fuzzy Numbers Identified by Triple Young Functions

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Abstract— In this paper, we examine the triple young functions defined by quadruple sequences spaces $m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, \rho)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$ of fuzzy numbers and demonstrate several properties, such as the fact that the space $m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, \rho)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$ is a complete metric space .

Keywords—Quadruple sequences spaces , fuzzy numbers , young functions , triple young functions , metric space , complete metric space .

1. INTRODUCTION

Sargent ([2],[3]) introduced the $m(\varphi)$ space. He investigated a few $m(\varphi)$ space-related properties. Later, it was examined from the perspective of sequence space, and several matrix classes with one member like $m(\varphi)$ were used by Rath and Tripathy [1], Tripathy and Sen ([5],[6],[7]), Tripathy and Mahanta [4], and others.

The quadruple sequences space $m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, \rho)_{\mathbb{F}}^4, 0 < \rho < \infty$ of fuzzy numbers has been introduced in this study. Section two contains the definitions and introductions required for our work. We examine some of the features of the space $m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, \rho)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$ for both $0 < \rho < 1$ and $1 \leq \rho < \infty$ in the third section .

Assuming that $\Omega = (\Omega_{ntpq})$ is a quadruple sequence, $\mathbb{P}(\Omega)$ denotes the set of all permutations of the element of (Ω_{ntpq}) , i.e. $\mathbb{P}(\Omega) = \{(\Omega_{\pi(ntpq)}) : \pi \text{ is a permutation on } \mathbb{N}\}$, where \mathbb{N} is the set of natural numbers .

Assume that \mathfrak{Y}_{stab} is the class of all subsets of \mathbb{N} that do not contain more than a certain number of each of the components $s, r, a,$ and b . All through (φ_{ntpq}) is a positive quadruple numbers are arranged in a non-decreasing quadruple sequence such that $t\varphi_{(n+1)(t+1)(p+1)(q+1)} \leq (n+1)(t+1)(p+1)(q+1)\varphi_{ntpq}, \forall n, t, p, q \in \mathbb{N}$.

2. DEFINITIONS AND PRELIMINARIES

$\Omega : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a continuous, non-decreasing, and convex with $\Omega(0) = 0, \Omega(\mathfrak{X}) > 0$ as $\mathfrak{X} > 0$ and $\Omega(\mathfrak{X}) \rightarrow \infty$ as $\mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \infty$ implies that Ω is an Orlicz function .

$\mathcal{H} : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty) \ni \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{X}) = \frac{\Omega(\mathfrak{X})}{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathfrak{X} > 0$ and $\mathcal{H}(0) = 0, \mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{X}) > 0$ as $\mathfrak{X} > 0$ and $\mathcal{H}(\mathfrak{X}) \rightarrow 0$ as $\mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \infty$ tends to \mathcal{H} is a young function .

A triple young function is a function : $[0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \ni \mathbb{M}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{G}, \mathfrak{R}) = (\mathbb{M}_1(\mathfrak{X}), \mathbb{M}_2(\mathfrak{G}), \mathbb{M}_3(\mathfrak{R}))$, where $\mathbb{M}_1 : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty) \ni \mathbb{M}_1(\mathfrak{X}) = \frac{\Omega_1(\mathfrak{X})}{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathfrak{X} > 0$ and $\mathbb{M}_2 : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty) \ni \mathbb{M}_2(\mathfrak{G}) = \frac{\Omega_2(\mathfrak{G})}{\mathfrak{G}}, \mathfrak{G} > 0$ and $\mathbb{M}_3 : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty) \ni \mathbb{M}_3(\mathfrak{R}) = \frac{\Omega_3(\mathfrak{R})}{\mathfrak{R}}, \mathfrak{R} > 0$. These functions are non-decreasing , continuous , even , convex , and satisfy the following condition:

- i) $\mathbb{M}_1(0) = 0, \mathbb{M}_2(0) = 0, \mathbb{M}_3(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{M}(0,0,0) = (\mathbb{M}_1(0), \mathbb{M}_2(0), \mathbb{M}_3(0)) = (0,0,0)$
- ii) $\mathbb{M}_1(\mathfrak{X}) > 0, \mathbb{M}_2(\mathfrak{G}) > 0, \mathbb{M}_3(\mathfrak{R}) > 0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{M}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{G}, \mathfrak{R}) = (\mathbb{M}_1(\mathfrak{X}), \mathbb{M}_2(\mathfrak{G}), \mathbb{M}_3(\mathfrak{R})) > (0,0,0)$, for $\mathfrak{X} > 0, \mathfrak{G} > 0, \mathfrak{R} > 0$ we mean by $(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{G}, \mathfrak{R}) > (0,0,0)$ implies that $\mathbb{M}_1(\mathfrak{X}) > 0, \mathbb{M}_2(\mathfrak{G}) > 0, \mathbb{M}_3(\mathfrak{R}) > 0$.
- iii) $\mathbb{M}_1(\mathfrak{X}) \rightarrow 0, \mathbb{M}_2(\mathfrak{G}) \rightarrow 0, \mathbb{M}_3(\mathfrak{R}) \rightarrow 0$ as $\mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \infty, \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \infty, \mathfrak{R} \rightarrow \infty$ then $\mathbb{M}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{G}, \mathfrak{R}) = (\mathbb{M}_1(\mathfrak{X}), \mathbb{M}_2(\mathfrak{G}), \mathbb{M}_3(\mathfrak{R})) \rightarrow (0,0,0)$ as $(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{G}, \mathfrak{R}) \rightarrow (\infty, \infty, \infty)$, we mean by $\mathbb{M}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{G}, \mathfrak{R}) \rightarrow (0,0,0)$ as $\mathbb{M}_1(\mathfrak{X}) \rightarrow 0, \mathbb{M}_2(\mathfrak{G}) \rightarrow 0, \mathbb{M}_3(\mathfrak{R}) \rightarrow 0$.

It is satisfies the following conditions :

1. \mathbb{F} is a convex if for each $\mathbb{F}(r_2) \geq \mathbb{F}(r_1) \wedge \mathbb{F}(r_3) = \min\{\mathbb{F}(r_1), \mathbb{F}(r_3)\}, \forall r_1 < r_2 < r_3, \forall r_1, r_2, r_3 \in \mathbb{R}$.
2. \mathbb{F} is normal if there is a $r_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{F}(r_0) = 1$.
3. \mathbb{F} is upper-semi-continuous $\forall a \in \mathbb{I}, \forall \varepsilon > 0$ and $\mathbb{F}^{-1}([0, a + \varepsilon))$ is open in the usual topology of \mathbb{R}
4. \mathbb{F} is a non-negative fuzzy number $\forall r < 0$ implies $\mathbb{F}(r) = 0$ leads to $\mathbb{F} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0,1]$ is a

fuzzy real number .

The set of all non-negative fuzzy numbers of $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{I})$ denoted by $\mathbb{R}^*(\mathbb{I})$. Let $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{I})$ denote the set of all fuzzy numbers which are upper-semi continuous , normal .

In this study, we introduce and define the space $m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, \rho)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$ as follows :

$$m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, \rho)_{\mathbb{F}}^4 = \left\{ \mathfrak{Q}_{ntpq} = ((\mathfrak{Q}_1)_{ntpq}, (\mathfrak{Q}_2)_{ntpq}, (\mathfrak{Q}_3)_{ntpq}) : \sup_{s,r,a,b \geq 1, \sigma \in \mathfrak{Y}_{stab}} \frac{1}{\varphi_{srab}} \sum_{n \in \sigma} \sum_{t \in \sigma} \sum_{p \in \sigma} \sum_{q \in \sigma} \left\{ \left(\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathfrak{Q}_1)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathfrak{Q}_2)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathfrak{Q}_3)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right\} < \infty, \text{ for some } \rho > 0 \right\}, \text{ for } 0 < \rho < \infty, \text{ where } \mathbb{M} = (\mathbb{M}_1, \mathbb{M}_2, \mathbb{M}_3) .$$

3. MAIN RESULTS

Theorem 3.1 :

$m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, \rho)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$ is a complete metric space under the metric,

$$\mathcal{G}(\mathfrak{Q}, \mathfrak{S}) = \sum_{i=1}^{ij} \sum_{j=1}^{ij} \sum_{k=1}^{ij} \sum_{l=1}^{ij} \bar{d} \left(((\mathfrak{Q}_1)_{ijkl}, (\mathfrak{S}_1)_{ijkl}), ((\mathfrak{Q}_2)_{ijkl}, (\mathfrak{S}_2)_{ijkl}), ((\mathfrak{Q}_3)_{ijkl}, (\mathfrak{S}_3)_{ijkl}) \right) + \inf \left[(\rho, \rho, \rho) > (0,0,0) : \sup_{s,r,a,b \geq 1, \sigma \in \mathfrak{Y}_{stab}} \frac{1}{\varphi_{srab}} \sum_{n \in \sigma} \sum_{t \in \sigma} \sum_{p \in \sigma} \sum_{q \in \sigma} \left\{ \left(\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathfrak{Q}_1)_{ntpq}, \Delta_j^i(\mathfrak{S}_1)_{ntpq})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathfrak{Q}_2)_{ntpq}, \Delta_j^i(\mathfrak{S}_2)_{ntpq})}{\rho} \right) \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathfrak{Q}_3)_{ntpq}, \Delta_j^i(\mathfrak{S}_3)_{ntpq})}{\rho} \right) \right\} \leq (1,1,1) \right], \forall \mathfrak{Q}, \mathfrak{S} \in m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, \rho)_{\mathbb{F}}^4, \text{ where } \mathfrak{Q} = (\mathfrak{Q}_1, \mathfrak{Q}_2, \mathfrak{Q}_3), \mathfrak{S} = (\mathfrak{S}_1, \mathfrak{S}_2, \mathfrak{S}_3), i \geq 1, j \geq 1 \text{ and } 0 < \rho < 1, \text{ where } \mathbb{M} = (\mathbb{M}_1, \mathbb{M}_2, \mathbb{M}_3)$$

Proof

Let $(\mathfrak{Q}^{(gfec)})$ be a Cauchy quadruple sequence in $m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, \rho)_{\mathbb{F}}^4 \ni \mathfrak{Q}^{(gfec)} = (\mathfrak{Q}_{ntpq}^{(gfec)})_{n,t,p,q=1}^{\infty}$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ be given . \exists a fixed point $x_0 > 0$, choose $r > 0 \ni (\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{rx_0}{2} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{rx_0}{2} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{rx_0}{2} \right)) \geq (1,1,1)$. Then \exists a positive integer $n_0 = n_0(\varepsilon) \ni \mathcal{G} \left(((\mathfrak{Q}_1)^{(gfec)}, (\mathfrak{Q}_1)^{(uvwx)}), ((\mathfrak{Q}_2)^{(gfec)}, (\mathfrak{Q}_2)^{(uvwx)}), ((\mathfrak{Q}_3)^{(gfec)}, (\mathfrak{Q}_3)^{(uvwx)}) \right) < \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{rx_0}, \frac{\varepsilon}{rx_0}, \frac{\varepsilon}{rx_0} \right), \forall g, f, e, c, u, v, w, x \geq n_0$.

By the definition of , we arrive that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{ij} \sum_{j=1}^{ij} \sum_{k=1}^{ij} \sum_{l=1}^{ij} \bar{d} \left(((\mathfrak{Q}_1)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)}, (\mathfrak{Q}_1)_{ijkl}^{(uvwx)}), ((\mathfrak{Q}_2)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)}, (\mathfrak{Q}_2)_{ijkl}^{(uvwx)}), ((\mathfrak{Q}_3)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)}, (\mathfrak{Q}_3)_{ijkl}^{(uvwx)}) \right) + \inf \left[(\rho, \rho, \rho) > (0,0,0) : \sup_{s,r,a,b \geq 1, \sigma \in \mathfrak{Y}_{stab}} \frac{1}{\varphi_{srab}} \sum_{n \in \sigma} \sum_{t \in \sigma} \sum_{p \in \sigma} \sum_{q \in \sigma} \left\{ \left(\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathfrak{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathfrak{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(uvwx)})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathfrak{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathfrak{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(uvwx)})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathfrak{Q}_3)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathfrak{Q}_3)_{ntpq}^{(uvwx)})}{\rho} \right) \right\} \leq (1,1,1) \right] < (\varepsilon, \varepsilon, \varepsilon), \forall g, f, e, c, u, v, w, x \geq n_0. \dots (3-1)$$

1) Which implies that,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{ij} \sum_{j=1}^{ij} \sum_{k=1}^{ij} \sum_{l=1}^{ij} \bar{d} \left(((\mathfrak{Q}_1)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)}, (\mathfrak{Q}_1)_{ijkl}^{(uvwx)}), ((\mathfrak{Q}_2)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)}, (\mathfrak{Q}_2)_{ijkl}^{(uvwx)}), ((\mathfrak{Q}_3)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)}, (\mathfrak{Q}_3)_{ijkl}^{(uvwx)}) \right) < (\varepsilon, \varepsilon, \varepsilon), \forall g, f, e, c, u, v, w, x \geq n_0. \Rightarrow \bar{d} \left(((\mathfrak{Q}_1)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)}, (\mathfrak{Q}_1)_{ijkl}^{(uvwx)}), ((\mathfrak{Q}_2)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)}, (\mathfrak{Q}_2)_{ijkl}^{(uvwx)}), ((\mathfrak{Q}_3)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)}, (\mathfrak{Q}_3)_{ijkl}^{(uvwx)}) \right) < (\varepsilon, \varepsilon), \forall g, f, e, c, u, v, w, x \geq n_0, \forall i, j, k, l = 1, 2, 3, \dots ij.$$

Therefore $((\mathfrak{Q}_1)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)}), ((\mathfrak{Q}_2)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)}), ((\mathfrak{Q}_3)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)})$ are Cauchy quadruple sequences in $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{I})$, so is convergent in $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{I})$ by the completeness property of $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{I}), \forall i, j, k, l = 1, 2, 3, \dots ij$.

Let $\lim_{g, f, e, c \rightarrow \infty} (\mathcal{Q}_1)^{(gfec)} = (\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ijkl}$ and $\lim_{l, k \rightarrow \infty} (\mathcal{Q}_2)^{(gfec)} = (\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ijkl}$ and $\lim_{l, k \rightarrow \infty} (\mathcal{Q}_3)^{(gfec)} = (\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ijkl}, \forall i, j, k, l = 1, 2, 3, \dots, ij.$
(3-2).

Also,

$$\sup_{s, r, a, b \geq 1, \sigma \in \mathfrak{Y}_{stab}} \frac{1}{\varphi_{stab}} \sum_{n \in \sigma} \sum_{t \in \sigma} \sum_{p \in \sigma} \sum_{q \in \sigma} \left\{ \left(\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)})}{\rho} \right) \right)^p \right\} \leq (1, 1), \forall g, f, e, c, u, v, w, x \geq n_0 \dots (3-3)$$

For $s, r, a, b = 1$ and σ varying over \mathfrak{Y}_{stab} , we obtain,

$$\sum_{n \in \sigma} \sum_{t \in \sigma} \sum_{p \in \sigma} \sum_{q \in \sigma} \left(\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)})}{g((\mathcal{Q}_1)^{(gfec)}, (\mathcal{Q}_1)^{(uvw)})} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)})}{g((\mathcal{Q}_2)^{(gfec)}, (\mathcal{Q}_2)^{(uvw)})} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)})}{g((\mathcal{Q}_3)^{(gfec)}, (\mathcal{Q}_3)^{(uvw)})} \right) \right)^p \leq$$

$\varphi_{1111}, \forall g, f, e, c, u, v, w, x \geq n_0 \dots$

$$\left[\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)})}{g((\mathcal{Q}_1)^{(gfec)}, (\mathcal{Q}_1)^{(uvw)})} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)})}{g((\mathcal{Q}_2)^{(gfec)}, (\mathcal{Q}_2)^{(uvw)})} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)})}{g((\mathcal{Q}_3)^{(gfec)}, (\mathcal{Q}_3)^{(uvw)})} \right) \right] \leq \frac{1}{\varphi_{1111}} \leq \left(\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{r_{x_0}}{2} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{r_{x_0}}{2} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{r_{x_0}}{2} \right) \right), \forall g, f, e, c, u, v, w, x \geq n_0.$$

By the continuity of \mathbb{M} , we get

$$\bar{d} \left(\left(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)} \right), \left(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)} \right), \left(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)} \right) \right) \leq \left(\frac{r_{x_0}}{2}, \frac{r_{x_0}}{2}, \frac{r_{x_0}}{2} \right) \cdot g \left(\left((\mathcal{Q}_1)^{(gfec)}, (\mathcal{Q}_1)^{(uvw)} \right), \left((\mathcal{Q}_2)^{(gfec)}, (\mathcal{Q}_2)^{(uvw)} \right), \left((\mathcal{Q}_3)^{(gfec)}, (\mathcal{Q}_3)^{(uvw)} \right) \right),$$

$\forall g, f, e, c, u, v, w, x \geq n_0.$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{d} \left(\left(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)} \right), \left(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)} \right), \left(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)} \right) \right) \leq \left(\frac{r_{x_0}}{2}, \frac{r_{x_0}}{2}, \frac{r_{x_0}}{2} \right).$$

$$\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{r_{x_0}}, \frac{\varepsilon}{r_{x_0}}, \frac{\varepsilon}{r_{x_0}} \right) = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right), \forall g, f, e, c, u, v, w, x \geq n_0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{d} \left(\left(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)} \right), \left(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)} \right), \left(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}^{(uvw)} \right) \right) \leq \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right), \forall g, f, e, c, u, v, w, x \geq n_0.$$

Consequently $(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}), (\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)}), (\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)})$ are Cauchy quadruple sequences in $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{I})$, so is convergent in $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{I})$ by the completeness property of $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{I})$.

Let $\lim_{gfec} \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)} = (\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}$ and $\lim_{gfec} \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)} = (\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}$ and $\lim_{gfec} \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)} = (\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}$ in $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{I}), \forall n, t, p, q \in \mathbb{N}$.

We have to prove that,

$$\lim_{gfec} (\mathcal{Q}_1)^{(gfec)} = \mathcal{Q}_1 \text{ and } \lim_{gfec} (\mathcal{Q}_2)^{(gfec)} = \mathcal{Q}_2 \text{ and } \lim_{gfec} (\mathcal{Q}_3)^{(gfec)} = \mathcal{Q}_3, \forall \mathcal{Q}_1, \mathcal{Q}_2, \mathcal{Q}_3 \in m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, \rho)_{\mathbb{F}}^4.$$

$$\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq} = \sum_{r=0}^i (-1) \binom{i}{r} (\mathcal{Q}_1)_{(n+r)(t+r)(p+r)(q+r)} \text{ and } \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq} = \sum_{r=0}^i (-1) \binom{i}{r} (\mathcal{Q}_2)_{(n+r)(t+r)(p+r)(q+r)} \text{ and } \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq} = \sum_{r=0}^i (-1) \binom{i}{r} (\mathcal{Q}_3)_{(n+r)(t+r)(p+r)(q+r)}. \quad (**)$$

and

Let $\lim_{g, f, e, c \rightarrow \infty} (\mathcal{Q}_1)^{(gfec)} = (\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ijkl}$ and $\lim_{l, k \rightarrow \infty} (\mathcal{Q}_2)^{(gfec)} = (\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ijkl}$ and $\lim_{l, k \rightarrow \infty} (\mathcal{Q}_3)^{(gfec)} = (\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ijkl}, \forall i, j, k, l = 1, 2, 3, \dots, ij.$
(3-2).

For $n, t, p, q = 1$, from $(**)$ and (3-2), we have

$$\lim_{g, f, e, c \rightarrow \infty} (\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ij+1}^{(gfec)} = (\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ij+1} \text{ and } \lim_{g, f, e, c \rightarrow \infty} (\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ij+1}^{(gfec)} = (\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ij+1} \text{ and}$$

$$\lim_{g, f, e, c \rightarrow \infty} (\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ij+1}^{(gfec)} = (\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ij+1}, \forall i \geq 1, j \geq 1.$$

This mean that,

$$\lim_{l, k \rightarrow \infty} (\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)} = (\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq} \text{ and } \lim_{l, k \rightarrow \infty} (\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)} = (\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq} \text{ and}$$

$$\lim_{l, k \rightarrow \infty} (\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)} = (\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}, \forall n, t, p, q \in \mathbb{N}$$

Also,

$$\lim_{g, f, e, c \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)} = \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq} \text{ and } \lim_{g, f, e, c \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}^{(gfec)} = \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq},$$

$$\text{and } \lim_{g, f, e, c \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)^{(gfec)}_{ntpq} = \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}, \forall n, t, p, q \in \mathbb{N}.$$

By the continuity of \mathbb{M} , from (3-3), we get

$$\sup_{s, r, a, b \geq 1, \sigma \in \mathfrak{Y}_{srab}} \frac{1}{\varphi_{srab}} \sum_{n \in \sigma} \sum_{t \in \sigma} \sum_{p \in \sigma} \sum_{q \in \sigma} \left[\left(\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq})}{\rho} \right) \right)^p \right] \leq (1, 1, 1), \text{ for some } \rho > 0, \forall g, f, e, c \geq n_0.$$

Now on taking the infimum of p 's and using (3-1), we get

$$\inf \left[(\rho, \rho, \rho) > (0, 0, 0) : \sup_{s, r, a, b \geq 1, \sigma \in \mathfrak{Y}_{srab}} \frac{1}{\varphi_{srab}} \sum_{n \in \sigma} \sum_{t \in \sigma} \sum_{p \in \sigma} \sum_{q \in \sigma} \left[\left(\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq})}{\rho} \right) \right)^p \right] \leq (1, 1, 1) \right] < (\varepsilon, \varepsilon, \varepsilon), \forall g, f, e, c \geq n_0.$$

Moreover, we get,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{ij} \sum_{j=1}^{ij} \sum_{k=1}^{ij} \sum_{l=1}^{ij} \bar{d} \left(((\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)}, (\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ijkl}), ((\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)}, (\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ijkl}), ((\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)}, (\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ijkl}) \right) + \inf \left[(\rho, \rho, \rho) > (0, 0, 0) : \sup_{s, r, a, b \geq 1, \sigma \in \mathfrak{Y}_{srab}} \frac{1}{\varphi_{srab}} \sum_{n \in \sigma} \sum_{t \in \sigma} \sum_{p \in \sigma} \sum_{q \in \sigma} \left[\left(\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)^{(gfec)}, \Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq})}{\rho} \right) \right)^p \right] \leq (1, 1, 1) \right] < (\varepsilon, \varepsilon, \varepsilon) + (\varepsilon, \varepsilon, \varepsilon) = (2\varepsilon, 2\varepsilon, 2\varepsilon), \forall l, k \geq n_0.$$

Which leads that,

$$\mathcal{G} \left(((\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)}, (\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ijkl}), ((\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)}, (\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ijkl}), ((\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)}, (\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ijkl}) \right) < (2\varepsilon, 2\varepsilon, 2\varepsilon), \forall g, f, e, c \geq n_0.$$

i.e. $\lim_{l, k} (\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)} = \mathcal{Q}_1$ and $\lim_{l, k} (\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)} = \mathcal{Q}_2$ and $\lim_{l, k} (\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ijkl}^{(gfec)} = \mathcal{Q}_3$

Now, it is to show that $\mathcal{Q}_1, \mathcal{Q}_2, \mathcal{Q}_3 \in m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$.

We know that,

$$\mathcal{G} \left((\mathcal{Q}_1, \bar{\theta}), (\mathcal{Q}_2, \bar{\theta}), (\mathcal{Q}_3, \bar{\theta}) \right) \leq \mathcal{G} \left((\mathcal{Q}_1, (\mathcal{Q}_1)^{(nm\ell a)}), (\mathcal{Q}_2, (\mathcal{Q}_2)^{(nm\ell a)}), (\mathcal{Q}_3, (\mathcal{Q}_3)^{(nm\ell a)}) \right) + \mathcal{G} \left(((\mathcal{Q}_1)^{(nm\ell a)}, \bar{\theta}), ((\mathcal{Q}_2)^{(nm\ell a)}, \bar{\theta}), ((\mathcal{Q}_3)^{(nm\ell a)}, \bar{\theta}) \right) < (\varepsilon, \varepsilon, \varepsilon) + (\mathbb{M}_1, \mathbb{M}_2, \mathbb{M}_3), \forall n, m, \ell, a \geq n_0(\varepsilon).$$

i.e. $\mathcal{G} \left((\mathcal{Q}_1, \bar{\theta}), (\mathcal{Q}_2, \bar{\theta}), (\mathcal{Q}_3, \bar{\theta}) \right)$ is finite.

Therefore $\mathcal{Q}_1, \mathcal{Q}_2, \mathcal{Q}_3 \in m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$.

Thus,

$$m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4 \text{ is complete metric space.}$$

Proposition 3.2 :

$$m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i)_{\mathbb{F}}^4 \subseteq m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4, \text{ for } 1 \leq p < \infty, \text{ where } \mathbb{M} = (\mathbb{M}_1, \mathbb{M}_2, \mathbb{M}_3).$$

Proof :

$$\text{Let } = (\mathcal{Q}_1, \mathcal{Q}_2, \mathcal{Q}_3) \in m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i)_{\mathbb{F}}^4.$$

Then we have,

$$\sup_{s, r, a, b \geq 1, \sigma \in \mathfrak{Y}_{srab}} \frac{1}{\varphi_{srab}} \sum_{n \in \sigma} \sum_{t \in \sigma} \sum_{p \in \sigma} \sum_{q \in \sigma} \left[\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right] = \mathbb{K} (< \infty), \text{ for}$$

some $\rho > 0$.

$\forall s, r, a, b$ and $\sigma \in \mathfrak{Y}_{srab}$, we have

$$\sum_{n \in \sigma} \sum_{t \in \sigma} \sum_{p \in \sigma} \sum_{q \in \sigma} \left[\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right] \leq \mathbb{K} \varphi_{srab}, \text{ for some } \rho > 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\sum_{n \in \sigma} \sum_{t \in \sigma} \sum_{p \in \sigma} \sum_{q \in \sigma} \left[\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \mathbb{K} \varphi_{srab}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{s, r, a, b \geq 1, \sigma \in \mathfrak{Y}_{srab}} \frac{1}{\varphi_{srab}} \left(\sum_{n \in \sigma} \sum_{t \in \sigma} \sum_{p \in \sigma} \sum_{q \in \sigma} \left[\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{d(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right] \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \mathbb{K} < \infty.$$

Therefore $\mathcal{Q} = (\mathcal{Q}_1, \mathcal{Q}_2, \mathcal{Q}_3) \in m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$, for $1 \leq p < \infty$.

Proposition 3.3 :

$$m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4 \subseteq m(\mathbb{M}, \Psi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4 \Leftrightarrow \sup_{s,r,a,b \geq 1} \left(\frac{\varphi_{srab}}{\Psi_{srab}} \right) < \infty, \text{ for } 0 < p < \infty .$$

Proof :

Let $\sup_{s,r,a,b \geq 1} \left(\frac{\varphi_{srab}}{\Psi_{srab}} \right) = \mathbb{K} < \infty$. To prove that $m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4 \subseteq m(\mathbb{M}, \Psi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$.

Assume that $\sup_{s,r,a,b \geq 1} \left(\frac{\varphi_{srab}}{\Psi_{srab}} \right) = \mathbb{K} < \infty$, we have $\varphi_{srab} \leq \mathbb{K} \Psi_{srab}$.

Now, if $(\mathcal{Q}_{ntpq}) = ((\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}, (\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}, (\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}) \in m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$, then,

$$\sup_{s,r,a,b \geq 1, \sigma \in \mathcal{Y}_{srab}} \frac{1}{\varphi_{srab}} \sum_{n \in \sigma} \sum_{t \in \sigma} \sum_{p \in \sigma} \sum_{q \in \sigma} \left[\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^p < \infty .$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{s,r,a,b \geq 1, \sigma \in \mathcal{Y}_{srab}} \frac{1}{\mathbb{K} \Psi_{srab}} \sum_{n \in \sigma} \sum_{t \in \sigma} \sum_{p \in \sigma} \sum_{q \in \sigma} \left[\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^p < \infty .$$

$$\Rightarrow (\mathcal{Q}_{ntpq}) \in m(\mathbb{M}, \Psi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4 .$$

Hence $m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4 \subseteq m(\mathbb{M}, \Psi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$.

Conversely, suppose that $m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4 \subseteq m(\mathbb{M}, \Psi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$. To prove that $\sup_{s,r,a,b \geq 1} \left(\frac{\varphi_{srab}}{\Psi_{srab}} \right) = \sup_{s,r,a,b \geq 1} (\mathfrak{S}_{srab}) < \infty$.

Suppose $\sup_{s,r,a,b \geq 1} (\mathfrak{S}_{srab}) = \infty$. Then there exists a double subsequence $(\mathfrak{S}_{srab_{ijkl}})$ of (\mathfrak{S}_{srab}) such that $\lim_{i,j,k,l \rightarrow \infty} (\mathfrak{S}_{srab_{ijkl}}) = \infty$.

Then for $(\mathcal{Q}_{ntpq}) \in m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$, we have,

$$\sup_{s,r,a,b \geq 1, \sigma \in \mathcal{Y}_{srab}} \frac{1}{\varphi_{srab}} \sum_{n \in \sigma} \sum_{t \in \sigma} \sum_{p \in \sigma} \sum_{q \in \sigma} \left[\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^p \geq$$

$$\sup_{s,r,a,b \geq 1, \sigma \in \mathcal{Y}_{srab}} \frac{\mathfrak{S}_{srab_{ijkl}}}{\varphi_{srab_{ijkl}}} \sum_{n \in \sigma} \sum_{t \in \sigma} \sum_{p \in \sigma} \sum_{q \in \sigma} \left[\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^p = \infty .$$

$$\text{i.e. } \sup_{s,r,a,b \geq 1, \sigma \in \mathcal{Y}_{srab}} \frac{1}{\varphi_{srab}} \sum_{n \in \sigma} \sum_{t \in \sigma} \sum_{p \in \sigma} \sum_{q \in \sigma} \left[\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{\rho} \right) \right]^p = \infty .$$

Therefore $(\mathcal{Q}_{ntpq}) \notin m(\mathbb{M}, \Psi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$ is a contradiction. Hence $\sup_{s,r,a,b \geq 1} \left(\frac{\varphi_{srab}}{\Psi_{srab}} \right) < \infty$.

Proposition 3.4 :

$$\ell_p(\mathbb{M}, \Delta_j^i)_{\mathbb{F}}^4 \subseteq m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4 \subseteq \ell_\infty(\mathbb{M}, \Delta_j^i)_{\mathbb{F}}^4 \text{ for } 1 \leq p < \infty, \text{ where } \mathbb{M} = (\mathbb{M}_1, \mathbb{M}_2) .$$

Proof :

On taking $\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_2) = (x_1^p, x_2^p, x_3^p), \forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in [0, \infty)$ and for $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $\varphi_{ntpq} = (1, 1, 1), \forall n, t, p, q \in \mathbb{N}$, we arrive that $m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4 = \ell_p(\mathbb{M}, \Delta_j^i)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$. So, the first inclusion is clear.

Next, suppose that, $(\mathcal{Q}_{ntpq}) = ((\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}, (\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}, (\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}) \in m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$

This tends that,

$$\sup_{s,r,a,b \geq 1, \sigma \in \mathcal{Y}_{srab}} \frac{1}{\varphi_{srab}} \left[\sum_{\alpha \in \sigma} \sum_{\beta \in \sigma} \left(\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{p} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{p} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{p} \right) \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} = \mathbb{K} (< \infty) .$$

$$\forall s, r, a, b = 1, \left(\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{p} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{p} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{p} \right) \right) \leq \mathbb{K} \varphi_{1111} .$$

Which indicates that ,

$$\sup_{ntpq \geq 1} \left[\mathbb{M}_1 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_1)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{p} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_2 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_2)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{p} \right) \vee \mathbb{M}_3 \left(\frac{\bar{d}(\Delta_j^i(\mathcal{Q}_3)_{ntpq}, \bar{0})}{p} \right) \right] < \infty .$$

Therefore $(\mathcal{Q}_{ntpq}) \in \ell_\infty(\mathbb{M}, \Delta_j^i)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$.

Thus,

$$\ell_p(\mathbb{M}, \Delta_j^i)_{\mathbb{F}}^4 \subseteq m(\mathbb{M}, \varphi, \Delta_j^i, p)_{\mathbb{F}}^4 \subseteq \ell_\infty(\mathbb{M}, \Delta_j^i)_{\mathbb{F}}^4$$

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