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TRIPLE SEQUENCES AND THEIR LIMITATIONS

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Abstract— In that paper, we have to established the belief of a sequence and about limits of sequences and the idea of convergence and divergence for a sequence and also it includes the double sequences and triple sequences. We will be developing the principles for triple sequences that is equivalent to the principles of double sequences and single sequence. Also we have an investigate a basic principles for triple sequences and also gives detailed proof of them.

Keywords— Single Sequence, Double Sequence, Triple Sequence, Convergence Sequence, Divergence Sequence, Oscillation Sequence, Cauchy Sequence, Triple Subsequence.

I. INTRODUCTION

In mathematics, a sequence is specified collection of objects in which repetitions are permitted. Like a set it contains members (elements or items). The number of elements (may be infinite) is called the length of the sequences. Unlike a set, the same elements can appear multiple times at different positions in the sequence.

Formally a sequence can be defined as a function whose domain is either the set of natural numbers (for infinite sequence) or the set of first n natural numbers (i.e., a sequence of length n). Sequences are useful in a number of mathematical regulations for studying functions, spaces and other mathematical structures using the convergence properties of sequences. In particular, sequences are basis for the series, which are important to differential equations and analysis. When a symbol has been chosen for denoting a sequence, the n^{th} element of the sequence is denoted by a_n , and this symbol with n as a subscript.

The elements in a sequence are separated by commas and the length of a sequence is usually denoted by the letter n . The length of a sequence is equal to the number of terms of a sequence is defined by its position in the sequences. For example: $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$.

In the above, each term is denoted by a with a subscript number denoting its position in the sequence. The first term is a_1 and the last term is a_n where n is the length of the sequence. Occasionally the first term is also denoted by a_0 .

General formula for computing the n^{th} term as a function of n , enclose it in parentheses, and include a subscript indicating the

range of values that n can take. For example, the sequence of even numbers could be written as $(2n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$. The variable n is called an index, and the set of values can take is called an index set.

A triple sequence (say real or complex) can be defined as a function $s: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}(C)$, where \mathbb{N} , \mathbb{R} , C denoted by natural numbers, real numbers and complex numbers respectively. The different kinds of notions of triple sequences were established and investigated at the initial stage by Shaniera(2008) and Dutta et.A.J.(2013) and others. Recently Esi.A have established statistical convergence of triple sequences in topological groups.

In that paper we define the belief of triple sequences and its convergency. Also, we have investigated some limitations about triple sequences.

II. SINGLE SEQUENCE AND DOUBLE SEQUENCE

DEFINITION 2.1

A sequence of complex numbers is an infinite ordered list, that is

$$(a_n)_{n=1}^{\infty} = (a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n, \dots), a_n \in C \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

DEFINITION 2.2

A sequence of complex numbers $(a_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is said to converge to $A \in C$ if $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists$ an $N \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. if $n \geq N$ then $|a_n - A| < \varepsilon$.

A sequence of complex numbers $(a_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is said to diverge if it does not converge to any $A \in C$.

DEFINITION 2.3

For each positive integer n , we are given a real number a_n . Then the list of numbers $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ is called a sequence and this ordered list is normally written as

$$(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n) \text{ (or) } (a_n) \text{ (or) } \{a_n\}.$$

DEFINITION 2.4

Let $s: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a sequence and if $a_n = s(n)$ for a $n \in \mathbb{N}$ then we write the sequence as (a_n) or (a_1, a_2, \dots) .

A sequence of real numbers is also called real sequence.



DEFINITION 2.5

A sequence (a_n) in \mathbb{R} is said to converge to a be real number if for every $\varepsilon > 0$, \exists positive integer N (depending on ε) s.t. $|a_n - a| < \varepsilon \forall n \geq N$.

Also in that case, the number a is called a limit of the sequence (a_n) and (a_n) is called a convergent sequence. A sequence which does not converge is called a divergent sequence.

DEFINITION 2.6

A double sequence of complex numbers is a function $s: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. i.e., we use the symbol $(s(n, m))$ or simply $(s_{n,m})$. We say that a double sequence $(s(n, m)) \rightarrow a \in \mathbb{C}$ and write $\lim_{n,m \rightarrow \infty} s(n, m) = a$, if the given condition is satisfied:

If every $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N = N(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $|s(n, m) - a| < \varepsilon \forall n, m \geq N$.

The number a is called double limit of the double sequence $(s(n, m))$. If no such a exists, we say that the sequence $(s(n, m))$ is said to diverges.

DEFINITION 2.7

If $(s(n, m))$ be double sequence of real numbers.

- (i) We say that $(s(n, m)) \rightarrow \infty$, and write $\lim_{n,m \rightarrow \infty} s(n, m) = \infty$, for every $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $\exists K = K(\alpha) \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. if $n, m \geq K$, then $s(n, m) > \alpha$.
- (ii) We say that $(s(n, m)) \rightarrow -\infty$, and we write $\lim_{n,m \rightarrow \infty} s(n, m) = -\infty$, if for every $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\exists K = K(\beta) \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. if $n, m \geq K$, then $s(n, m) < \beta$.

We say that $(s(n, m))$ is properly divergent in case we have $\lim_{n,m \rightarrow \infty} s(n, m) = \infty$ or $\lim_{n,m \rightarrow \infty} s(n, m) = -\infty$.

In case $(s(n, m))$ does not converge to $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and also it does not diverge properly, then we say that $(s(n, m))$ oscillates finitely or infinitely according as $(s(n, m))$ is also bounded or not.

DEFINITION 2.8

A double sequence $(s(n, m))$ is called bounded if \exists a real number $M > 0$ s.t. $|s(n, m)| \leq M, \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N}$

DEFINITION 2.9

For a double sequence $(s(n, m))$, the limits

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} s(n, m))$, and

$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s(n, m))$ are called iterated limits.

DEFINITION 2.10

A double sequence $(s(n, m))$ of complex numbers is called a Cauchy sequence \Leftrightarrow for every $\varepsilon > 0$, \exists a natural number $N = N(\varepsilon)$ s.t.

$$|s(p, q) - s(n, m)| < \varepsilon \forall p \geq n \geq N \text{ and } q \geq m \geq N.$$

DEFINITION 2.11

Let $(s(n, m))$ be double sequence of real numbers.

- (i) If $s(n, m) \geq s(j, k), \forall (n, m) \geq (j, k)$ in $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$, we say the sequence is decreasing.
- (ii) If $s(n, m) \leq s(j, k), \forall (n, m) \leq (j, k)$ in $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$, we say the sequence is increasing.
- (iii) If $(s(n, m))$ is either increasing or decreasing, then we say it is monotone.

DEFINITION 2.12

Let $(s(n, m))$ be a double sequence of complex numbers and let $(k_1, r_1) < (k_2, r_2) < \dots < (k_n, r_n) < \dots$ be strictly increasing sequences of pairs of natural numbers. Then the sequence $(s(k_n, r_n))$ is called a subsequence of $(s(n, m))$.

III. TRIPLE SEQUENCE

The principles of triple sequences is an extension of the single sequence and double sequences. To each triple sequences $s: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, there corresponds four important limits, namely:

- 1) $\lim_{l,m,n \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n)$
- 2) $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} (\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n))$
- 3) $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n))$
- 4) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n))$

Let $\lim_{l,m,n \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n) = a$. Then the iterated limits $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} (\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n))$,



$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n))$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n))$ exists and both are equal to $a \Leftrightarrow$

- i. $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n)$ exists for each $n, m \in \mathbf{N}$
- ii. $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n)$ exists for each $l, n \in \mathbf{N}$
- iii. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n)$ exists for each $l, m \in \mathbf{N}$

3.1 TRIPLE SEQUENCES AND THEIR LIMITS

In that section, we have to introduce the triple sequences of complex numbers and also give definition of their convergence, divergence and oscillation.

DEFINITION 3.1

A triple sequence of complex numbers is a function $s: \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$. We shall use the symbol $(s(l, m, n))$ or simply $(s_{l,m,n})$. We say the triple sequence $(s(l, m, n))$ converges to $a \in \mathbf{C}$ and we write $\lim_{l,m,n \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n) = a$, if the following is satisfied:

For every $\epsilon > 0$, $\exists N = N(\epsilon) \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t. $|s(l, m, n) - a| < \epsilon \forall l, m, n \geq N$.

The number a is called the triple limit of the triple sequence $(s(l, m, n))$. If no such a exists, we say that the sequence $(s(l, m, n))$ is diverges.

DEFINITION 3.2

If $(s(l, m, n))$ be triple sequence of real numbers.

- i. We say $(s(l, m, n)) \rightarrow \infty$, and we write $\lim_{l,m,n \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n) = \infty$, if for every $\alpha \in \mathbf{R} \exists K = K(\alpha) \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t. if $l, m, n \geq K$ then $s(l, m, n) > \alpha$.
- ii. We say $s(l, m, n) \rightarrow -\infty$, and we write $\lim_{l,m,n \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n) = -\infty$, if for every $\beta \in \mathbf{R} \exists K = K(\beta) \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t. if $l, m, n \geq K$ then $s(l, m, n) < \beta$.

We say $(s(l, m, n))$ is properly divergent in case we have $\lim_{l,m,n \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n) = \infty$ or $\lim_{l,m,n \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n) = -\infty$. In case $(s(l, m, n))$ does not converge to $a \in \mathbf{R}$ and also it does not diverge properly, then we say that $(s(l, m, n))$ oscillates finitely or infinitely according as $(s(l, m, n))$ is also bounded or not.

For example, the sequence $((-1)^{l+m+n})$ oscillates finitely, while the sequence $((-1)^{l+m+n}(l+m+n))$ oscillates infinitely.

EXAMPLE

(a) If the triple sequence $s(l, m, n) = \frac{1}{l+m+n}$, we have

$$\lim_{l,m,n \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n) = 0$$

To see this, given $\epsilon > 0$, choose $N \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t. $N > \frac{3}{\epsilon}$.

Then $\forall l, m, n \geq N$, we have $\frac{1}{l}, \frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{N}$, which

implies that

$$|s(l, m, n) - 0| = \left| \frac{1}{l+m+n} \right| < \frac{1}{l} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{N} + \frac{1}{N} + \frac{1}{N} = \frac{3}{N} < \epsilon$$

$\therefore s(l, m, n)$ is convergent.

(b) The triple sequence $s(l, m, n) = \frac{l}{l+m+n}$ is divergent.

Indeed, \forall sufficiently large $l, m, n \in \mathbf{N}$ with $l = m = n$, then $s(l, m, n) = \frac{1}{3}$, whereas \forall sufficiently large $l, m, n \in \mathbf{N}$ with $l = m = 2n$, we have $s(l, m, n) = \frac{2}{5}$. It follows that $s(l, m, n)$ does not converge to a for any $a \in \mathbf{R}$ as $l, m, n \rightarrow \infty$.

(c) The triple sequence $s(l, m, n) = l + m + n$ is properly divergent to ∞ . Indeed, given $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}, \exists K \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t. $K > \alpha$. Then $l, m, n \geq K \Rightarrow l + m + n > \alpha$.

(d) The triple sequence $s(l, m, n) = 1 - l - m - n$ is properly divergent to $-\infty$. Indeed, given $\beta \in \mathbf{R}, \exists K \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t. $K > -\frac{\beta}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$. Then $l, m, n \geq K$

$$\Rightarrow -l, -m, -n < \frac{\beta}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 1 - l - m - n < \beta.$$

THEOREM 3.1 (Uniqueness of triple limits)

A triple sequence of complex numbers can have at most one limit.

PROOF

Let a, a', a'' are both limits $(s(l, m, n))$. Then given $\epsilon > 0 \exists$ a natural number N_1, N_2 and N_3 s.t.

$$l, m, n \geq N_1 \Rightarrow |s(l, m, n) - a| < \frac{\epsilon}{4} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$



$$l, m, n \geq N_2 \Rightarrow |s(l, m, n) - a'| < \frac{\epsilon}{4} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\text{and s.t. } l, m, n \geq N_3 \Rightarrow |s(l, m, n) - a''| < \frac{\epsilon}{4} \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Let $N := \max\{N_1, N_2, N_3\}$. Then $\forall l, m, n \geq N$ implication (1), (2) and (3) yield,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq |a - a''| = |a - s(l, m, n) + s(l, m, n) - a' + a' + s(l, m, n) - s(l, m, n) - a''| \\ &\leq |s(l, m, n) - a| + |s(l, m, n) - a'| + |s(l, m, n) - a'| + |s(l, m, n) - a''| \\ &< \frac{\epsilon}{4} + \frac{\epsilon}{4} + \frac{\epsilon}{4} + \frac{\epsilon}{4} = \frac{4\epsilon}{4} = \epsilon, \end{aligned}$$

$$0 \leq |a - a''| < \epsilon$$

It follows that $a - a'' = 0$. Hence the limit is unique.

DEFINITION 3.3

A triple sequence $(s(l, m, n))$ is called bounded if \exists a real number $M > 0$ s.t. $|s(l, m, n)| \leq M, \forall l, m, n \in \mathbf{N}$

THEOREM 3.2

The convergent triple sequence of complex numbers is bounded.

PROOF

Given $s(l, m, n)$ is convergent triple sequence.

Suppose $s(l, m, n) \rightarrow a$ and let $\epsilon = 1$. Then $\exists N \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t.

$$l, m, n \geq N \Rightarrow |s(l, m, n) - a| < 1 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Then the triangle inequality yield that, $|s(l, m, n)| < 1 + |a| \forall l, m, n \geq N$.

Let

$$M := \max\{|s(1,1,1)|, |s(1,1,3)|, |s(1,3,1)|, |s(3,1,1)|, \dots, |s(N-1, N-1, N-1)|, |a| + 1\}$$

Clearly, $|s(l, m, n)| \leq M \forall l, m, n \in \mathbf{N}$.

\therefore The given sequence is bounded.

DEFINITION 3.4

For a triple sequence $(s(l, m, n))$ the limits,

$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n))$, $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n))$ and $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n))$ are called iterated limits.

EXAMPLE

Consider the sequence $s(l, m, n) = \frac{l}{l+m+n}$.

Then for every $m, n \in \mathbf{N}$, $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m, n \rightarrow \infty} (\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n)) = 1$$

For every $l, n \in \mathbf{N}$, $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{l, n \rightarrow \infty} (\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n)) = 0$$

For every $l, m \in \mathbf{N}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{l, m \rightarrow \infty} (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n)) = 0$$

Therefore, the triple limit of this sequence does not exist.

THEOREM 3.3

Let $\lim_{l, m, n \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n) = a$. Then

$$\lim_{m, n \rightarrow \infty} (\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n)) = a \Leftrightarrow$$

$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n)$ exists for each $m, n \in \mathbf{N}$.

PROOF

The necessity is obviously true. For sufficiency, assume that $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} s(l, m, n) = c_l$ for each $m, n \in \mathbf{N}$. To show that

$$c_l \rightarrow a \text{ as } l \rightarrow \infty.$$

Let $\epsilon > 0$ be given.

Since $s(l, m, n) \rightarrow a$ as $l, m, n \rightarrow \infty$, $\exists N_1 \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t.

$$l, m, n \geq N_1 \Rightarrow |s(l, m, n) - a| < \frac{\epsilon}{4}$$

Since for each $m \in \mathbf{N}$, $s(l, m, n) \rightarrow c_m$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, \exists

$N_2 \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t.

$$n \geq N_2 \Rightarrow |s(l, m, n) - c_m| < \frac{\epsilon}{4}$$

Similarly, for each $n \in \mathbf{N}$, $s(l, m, n) \rightarrow c_n$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$, \exists

$N_3 \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t.

$$m \geq N_3 \Rightarrow |s(l, m, n) - c_n| < \frac{\epsilon}{4}$$

Now choose $m, n \geq \max\{N_1, N_2, N_3\}$. Then $\forall l \geq N_1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |c_l - a| &= |c_l - s(l, m, n) + s(l, m, n) - c_m + c_m - s(l, m, n) + s(l, m, n) - a| \\ &\leq |c_l - s(l, m, n)| + |s(l, m, n) - c_m| \\ &\quad + |c_m - s(l, m, n)| + |s(l, m, n) - a| \\ &< \frac{\epsilon}{4} + \frac{\epsilon}{4} + \frac{\epsilon}{4} + \frac{\epsilon}{4} = \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $c_l \rightarrow a$ as $l \rightarrow \infty$.

3.2 CAUCHY TRIPLE SEQUENCES

DEFINITION 3.5



A triple sequence $(s(l, m, n))$ of complex numbers is called a Cauchy sequence \Leftrightarrow for every $\epsilon > 0$, \exists a natural number $N = N(\epsilon)$ s.t.

$$|s(p, q, r) - s(l, m, n)| < \epsilon \quad \forall p \geq l \geq N, q \geq m \geq N \text{ and } r \geq n \geq N.$$

THEOREM 3.4
(Cauchy Convergence Criterion for Triple Sequences)

A triple sequence $(s(l, m, n))$ of complex numbers converges \Leftrightarrow it is a Cauchy sequence.

PROOF

(\Rightarrow) Assume $s(l, m, n) \rightarrow a$ as $l, m, n \rightarrow \infty$.

Given $\epsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t.

$$|s(l, m, n) - a| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad \forall l, m, n \geq N.$$

Hence $\forall p \geq l \geq N, \forall q \geq m \geq N$ and $\forall r \geq n \geq N$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |s(p, q, r) - s(l, m, n)| &= |s(p, q, r) - a + a - s(l, m, n)| \\ &\leq |s(p, q, r) - a| + |s(l, m, n) - a| \\ &< \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

i.e., $(s(l, m, n))$ a Cauchy sequence.

(\Leftarrow) Next, we assume that $(s(l, m, n))$ a Cauchy sequence, and let $\epsilon > 0$ be given.

Taking $l = m = n$ and writing $s(l, m, n) = b_n$, we see that $\exists k \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t. $|b_p - b_n| < \epsilon \quad \forall p \geq n \geq K$

\therefore By Cauchy's Criterion for single sequence, the sequence (b_n) converges to $a \in \mathbf{C}$.

Hence $\exists N_1 \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t.

$$|b_n - a| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad \forall n \geq N_1 \quad \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Since $(s(l, m, n))$ a Cauchy sequence, $\exists N_2 \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t.

$$|s(p, q, r) - b_n| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad \forall p, q, r \geq n \geq N_2 \quad \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Let $N := \max\{N_1, N_2\}$ and choose $n \geq N$. Then, by (1) and (2), we have

$$\begin{aligned} |s(p, q, r) - a| &\leq |s(p, q, r) - b_n| + |b_n - a| \\ &< \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon \quad \forall p, q, r \geq N. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $(s(l, m, n))$ converges to a .

3.3 TRIPLE SUBSEQUENCES

In that section, we have to study triple subsequences and prove some results about their convergence and its relation to the convergence of the original triple sequence.

DEFINITION 3.6

If $(s(l, m, n))$ be triple sequence of complex numbers and let $(k_1, r_1, t_1) < (k_2, r_2, t_2) < \dots < (k_n, r_n, t_n) < \dots$ be strictly increasing sequences of pairs of natural numbers. Then the sequence $(s(k_l, r_m, t_n))$ is called a subsequence of $(s(l, m, n))$.

THEOREM 3.5

If a triple sequence $(s(l, m, n))$ of complex numbers converge to a complex number a , then any subsequence of $(s(l, m, n))$ also converge to a .

PROOF

Let $(s(k_l, r_m, t_n))$ be subsequence of $(s(l, m, n))$ and let $\epsilon > 0$ be given.

Then $\exists N = N(\epsilon) \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t.

$$f, g, h \geq N \Rightarrow |s(f, g, h) - a| < \epsilon$$

Since

$$k_1 \leq k_2 \leq \dots \leq k_n \leq \dots, r_1 \leq r_2 \leq \dots \leq r_n \leq \dots,$$

$$\text{and } t_1 \leq t_2 \leq \dots \leq t_n \leq \dots \quad \text{we have}$$

$$k_l \geq l, r_m \geq m, t_n \geq n \quad \forall l, m, n \in \mathbf{N}.$$

Hence, it follows that

$$l, m, n \geq N \Rightarrow k_l, r_m, t_n \geq N$$

$$\Rightarrow |s(k_l, r_m, t_n)| < \epsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{l, m, n \rightarrow \infty} s(k_l, r_m, t_n) = a$$

THEOREM 3.6 (Divergence Criterion)

Let $(s(l, m, n))$ be triple sequence of complex numbers.

Then the following are equivalent:

(i) The sequence $(s(l, m, n))$ does not converge to $a \in \mathbf{C}$

(ii) \exists an $\epsilon_0 > 0$ s.t. for any $k \in \mathbf{N}$, $\exists l_k, m_k, n_k \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t.

$$l_k, m_k, n_k \geq k \text{ and } |s(l_k, m_k, n_k) - a| \geq \epsilon_0.$$

(iii) \exists an $\epsilon_0 > 0$ and a subsequence $(s(l_k, m_k, n_k))$ of $(s(l, m, n))$ s.t.



$$|s(l_k, m_k, n_k) - a| \geq \epsilon_0, \forall k \in N$$

PROOF

To Prove: (i) \Rightarrow (ii)

If $(s(l, m, n))$ does not converge to a , then $\exists \epsilon_0 > 0$ s.t. $\forall k \in N$, the statement

$$l, m, n \geq k \Rightarrow |s(l, m, n) - a| < \epsilon_0 \text{ is false}$$

(i.e) $\forall k \in N$ there are natural numbers

$$l_k, m_k, n_k \geq k \text{ s.t.}$$

$$|s(l_k, m_k, n_k) - a| \geq \epsilon_0.$$

To Prove: (ii) \Rightarrow (iii)

Let ϵ_0 be as in (ii) and let $l_1, m_1, n_1 \in N$ s.t. $l_1, m_1, n_1 \geq 1$ and $|s(l_1, m_1, n_1) - a| \geq \epsilon_0$

Now let $l_2, m_2, n_2 \in N$ be s.t.

$$l_2 \geq l_1 + 1, m_2 \geq m_1 + 1, n_2 \geq n_1 + 1 \text{ and}$$

$$|s(l_2, m_2, n_2) - a| \geq \epsilon_0$$

Let $l_3, m_3, n_3 \in N$ be s.t.

$$l_3 \geq l_2 + 1, m_3 \geq m_2 + 1, n_3 \geq n_2 + 1 \text{ and}$$

$$|s(l_3, m_3, n_3) - a| \geq \epsilon_0$$

Continuing this process, we obtain a subsequence

$(s(l_k, m_k, n_k))$ of $(s(l, m, n))$ s.t.

$$|s(l_k, m_k, n_k) - a| \geq \epsilon_0, \forall k \in N$$

To Prove: (iii) \Rightarrow (i)

Suppose \exists an $\epsilon_0 > 0$ and a subsequence $(s(l_k, m_k, n_k))$ of $(s(l, m, n))$ s.t.

$$|s(l_k, m_k, n_k) - a| \geq \epsilon_0 \quad \forall k \in N$$

Then $(s(l, m, n))$ cannot converges to a . For if $(s(l, m, n)) \rightarrow a$ then by using theorem “If a triple sequence $(s(l, m, n))$ of complex numbers converges to a complex number a , then any subsequence of $(s(l, m, n))$ also converges to a ”. The subsequence $(s(l_k, m_k, n_k))$ would converge to a , which is impossible.

Therefore, the sequence $(s(l, m, n))$ does not converge to $a \in C$.

THEOREM 3.7

Let $(s(l, m, n))$ be a bounded triple sequence of complex numbers and let $a \in C$ have property that every convergent subsequence of $(s(l, m, n))$ converge to a . Then the sequence $(s(l, m, n))$ converge a .

PROOF

Assume, on the contrary, that the sequence $(s(l, m, n))$ does not converge to a .

Then, by Divergence Theorem 3.6, there exist $\epsilon_0 > 0$ and a subsequence $(s(l_k, m_k, n_k))$ of $(s(l, m, n))$ s.t.

$$|s(l_k, m_k, n_k) - a| \geq \epsilon_0 \quad \forall k \in N \quad \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Since the sequence $(s(l, m, n))$ is bounded, then so is the subsequence $(s(l_k, m_k, n_k))$.

It comes from the Bolzano-Weierstrass Theorem that $(s(l_k, m_k, n_k))$ has a convergent subsequence, say $(s(l_p, m_q, n_r))$.

$$\text{Hence, by hypothesis, } \lim_{p,q,r \rightarrow \infty} (s(l_p, m_q, n_r)) = a.$$

This means that $\exists N = N(\epsilon_0)$ s.t.

$$\left| (s(l_p, m_q, n_r)) - a \right| \geq \epsilon_0 \quad \forall p, q, r \geq N \quad \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Since every term of $(s(l_p, m_q, n_r))$ is also a term of $(s(l_k, m_k, n_k))$, we see that (1) gives a contradiction to (2).

3.4 ROUGH STATISTICAL CONVERGENCE ON TRIPLE SEQUENCE

The concept of statistical convergence was established by 'steinhaus' and also independently by Fast for real or complex sequences. Statistical convergence is a generalization concept of convergence, which equivalent to the principles of ordinary convergence.

DEFINITION 3.7

A triple sequence $s = (s_{l,m,n})$ or $s(l, m, n)$ is said to statistically convergent to $0 \in R$, written as $st - \lim s = 0$, provided that the set $\{(l, m, n) \in N^3 : |s(l, m, n) - 0| \geq \epsilon\}$ has natural density zero for any $\epsilon > 0$. In this case, 0 is called statistical limit of the triple sequence x .

If the triple sequence is statistically convergent, then for every $\epsilon > 0$, infinitely many terms of the sequence may remain outside the ϵ -neighbourhood of the statistical limit, provided that the natural density of the set consisting of the indices of these terms is zero. This is an important property that distinguishes statistical convergence from ordinary convergence. Because the natural density of a finite set is zero, we say that every ordinary convergent sequence is statistically convergent.

DEFINITION 3.8



A triple sequence $s = (s(l, m, n))$ is said to statistically analytic if \exists a positive number M s.t. $\delta(\{(l, m, n) \in \mathbf{N}^3 : |(s(l, m, n))|^{1/l+m+n} \geq M\}) = 0$.

DEFINITION 3.9

A triple sequence $s(l, m, n)$ is said to be rough convergent(r -convergent) to k denoted as $s(l, m, n) \rightarrow^r k$, provided that $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists i_\epsilon \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t.

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists i_\epsilon \in \mathbf{N} : l, m, n \geq i_\epsilon \Rightarrow |s(l, m, n) - k| < r + \epsilon,$$

Or equivalently, if $\limsup |s(l, m, n) - k| \leq r$

Here r is called the roughness of degree. If we take $r = 0$, then we obtain the ordinary convergence of a triple sequence.

DEFINITION 3.10

A triple sequence $s(l, m, n)$ is said to r -convergent if $LIM^r s \neq \emptyset$.

In this case r is called the convergence degree of the triple sequence $s(l, m, n)$. For $r = 0$, we get the ordinary convergence.

THEOREM 3.8

Let $r > 0$. Then a triple sequence $s(l, m, n)$ is r -statistically convergent to $k \Leftrightarrow \exists$ a triple sequence $p(l, m, n)$ s.t.

$$st - \lim p = k \text{ and } |s(l, m, n) - p(l, m, n)| \leq r \text{ for each } (l, m, n) \in \mathbf{N}^3.$$

PROOF

Necessity: Assume $s(l, m, n) \rightarrow^{rst} k$. Then,

$$st - \limsup |s(l, m, n) - k| \leq r \quad \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Define

$$p(l, m, n) = \begin{cases} k, & \text{if } |s(l, m, n) - l| \leq r \\ s(l, m, n) + r \left(\frac{k - s(l, m, n)}{|s(l, m, n) - l|} \right), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Then write,

$$|p(l, m, n) - k| = \begin{cases} |k - k|, & \text{if } |s(l, m, n) - l| \leq r \\ |s(l, m, n) - k| + r \left(\frac{|k - k| - |s(l, m, n) - k|}{|s(l, m, n) - l|} \right), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

i.e.,

$$|p(l, m, n) - k| = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } |s(l, m, n) - k| \leq r \\ |s(l, m, n) - k| - r \left(\frac{|s(l, m, n) - k|}{|s(l, m, n) - k|} \right), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

i.e.,

$$|p(l, m, n) - k| = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } |s(l, m, n) - k| \leq r \\ |s(l, m, n) - k| - r, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} |p(l, m, n) - k| &\geq |s(l, m, n) - k| - r \\ \Rightarrow |s(l, m, n) - k - p(l, m, n) + k| &\leq r \\ \Rightarrow |s(l, m, n) - p(l, m, n)| &\leq r \quad \dots\dots\dots (2) \\ \forall l, m, n &\in \mathbf{N}. \end{aligned}$$

By equation (1) and definition of $p(l, m, n)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow st - \limsup |p(l, m, n) - k| &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow st - \lim p(l, m, n) &\rightarrow^r k. \end{aligned}$$

Sufficiency: Because $st - \lim p(l, m, n) = k$, we have

$$\delta(\{(l, m, n) \in \mathbf{N}^3 : |p(l, m, n) - k| \geq \epsilon\}) = 0 \quad \text{for each } \epsilon > 0.$$

It easy to see that the inclusion

$$\{(l, m, n) \in \mathbf{N}^3 : |p(l, m, n) - k| \geq \epsilon\} \supseteq \{(l, m, n) \in \mathbf{N}^3 : |s(l, m, n) - k| \geq r + \epsilon\}$$

holds.

Because

$$\delta(\{(l, m, n) \in \mathbf{N}^3 : |p(l, m, n) - k| \geq \epsilon\}) = 0, \text{ we get } \delta(\{(l, m, n) \in \mathbf{N}^3 : |s(l, m, n) - k| \geq r + \epsilon\}) = 0.$$

Hence the theorem.

THEOREM 3.9

A triple sequence $s(l, m, n)$ is statistically analytic $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ a non-negative real number r s.t. $st - LIM^r s \neq \emptyset$.

PROOF

Since the triple sequence s is statistically analytic, \exists a positive real number M s.t.

$$\delta(\{(l, m, n) \in \mathbf{N}^3 : |(s(l, m, n))|^{1/l+m+n} \geq M\}) = 0$$

Define

$$r' = \sup \{|(s(l, m, n))|^{1/l+m+n} : (l, m, n) \in K^c\},$$

Where

$$K = \{(l, m, n) \in \mathbf{N}^3 : |(s(l, m, n))|^{1/l+m+n} \geq M\}$$

Then the set $st - LIM^{r'} s$ contains the origin of \mathbf{R} .

So we have $st - LIM^r s \neq \emptyset$.

If $st - LIM^r s \neq \emptyset$ for some $r \geq 0$, then $\exists k$ s.t. $k \in st - LIM^r s$



i.e.,
 $\delta\left(\left\{(l, m, n) \in \mathbf{N}^3 : |s(l, m, n) - k|^{1/l+m+n} \geq r + \epsilon\right\}\right) = 0$
 for each $\epsilon > 0$.

Then we say that almost all $s(l, m, n)$ are contained in some ball with any radius greater than r . So the triple sequence s is statistically analytic.

3.5 ALMOST CONVERGENCE OF TRIPLE SEQUENCE

DEFINITION 3.11

A triple sequence $s(l, m, n)$ almost convergence to L , if for every $\epsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t.

$$\left| \frac{1}{pqr} \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} s(l+i, m+j, n+k) - L \right| < \epsilon$$

$\forall p, q, r > N$ and all $(l, m, n) \in \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N}$.

DEFINITION 3.12

The triple sequence $s(l, m, n)$ is almost Cauchy, if for every $\epsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t.

$$\left| \frac{1}{p_1 q_1 r_1} \sum_{i=0}^{p_1-1} \sum_{j=0}^{q_1-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r_1-1} s(l_1+i, m_1+j, n_1+k) - \frac{1}{p_2 q_2 r_2} \sum_{i=0}^{p_2-1} \sum_{j=0}^{q_2-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r_2-1} s(l_2+i, m_2+j, n_2+k) \right| < \epsilon$$

$\forall p_1, q_1, r_1, p_2, q_2, r_2 > N$ and all $(l_1, m_1, n_1), (l_2, m_2, n_2) \in \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N}$.

LEMMA 3.1

The triple sequence $(s(l, m, n))$ is almost convergent \Leftrightarrow it is almost Cauchy.

PROOF

Suppose the triple sequence $(s(l, m, n))$ is almost convergent to L .

Then, for every $\epsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t.

$$\left| \frac{1}{p q r} \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} s(l+i, m+j, n+k) - L \right| < \epsilon$$

$\forall p, q, r > N$ and all $(l, m, n) \in \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{p_1 q_1 r_1} \sum_{i=0}^{p_1-1} \sum_{j=0}^{q_1-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r_1-1} s(l_1+i, m_1+j, n_1+k) - \frac{1}{p_2 q_2 r_2} \sum_{i=0}^{p_2-1} \sum_{j=0}^{q_2-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r_2-1} s(l_2+i, m_2+j, n_2+k) \right| \\ & \leq \left| \frac{1}{p_1 q_1 r_1} \sum_{i=0}^{p_1-1} \sum_{j=0}^{q_1-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r_1-1} s(l_1+i, m_1+j, n_1+k) - L \right| \\ & \quad + \left| \frac{1}{p_2 q_2 r_2} \sum_{i=0}^{p_2-1} \sum_{j=0}^{q_2-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r_2-1} s(l_2+i, m_2+j, n_2+k) - L \right| \\ & < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

$\forall p_1, q_1, r_1, p_2, q_2, r_2 > N$ and all $(l_1, m_1, n_1), (l_2, m_2, n_2) \in \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N}$.

Hence the triple sequence $s(l, m, n)$ is almost Cauchy.

Now, suppose that the triple sequence $(s(l, m, n))$ is almost Cauchy.

Then, for every $\epsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t.

$$\left| \frac{1}{p_1 q_1 r_1} \sum_{i=0}^{p_1-1} \sum_{j=0}^{q_1-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r_1-1} s(l_1+i, m_1+j, n_1+k) - \frac{1}{p_2 q_2 r_2} \sum_{i=0}^{p_2-1} \sum_{j=0}^{q_2-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r_2-1} s(l_2+i, m_2+j, n_2+k) \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

..... (1)

$\forall p_1, q_1, r_1, p_2, q_2, r_2 > N$ and all $(l_1, m_1, n_1), (l_2, m_2, n_2) \in \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N}$.

Taking $l_1 = l_2 = l_0, m_1 = m_2 = m_0$ and $n_1 = n_2 = n_0$ in relation (1), we obtain that

$$\left(\frac{1}{p q r} \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} s(l+i, m+j, n+k) \right)_{p,q,r=1}^{\infty}$$

is a Cauchy sequence in \mathbf{C} . Therefore the set of complex numbers is convergent since \mathbf{C} is complete.

Let

$$P - \lim_{p,q,r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p q r} \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} s(l+i, m+j, n+k) = L$$

Then for every $\epsilon > 0$, $\exists N_1 \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t.

$$\left| \frac{1}{p q r} \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} s(l+i, m+j, n+k) - L \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$\forall p, q, r > N_1$.

It follows that,



$$\left| \frac{1}{p} \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} s(l+i, m+j, n+k) - L \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{1}{p} \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} s(l+i, m+j, n+k) \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{p} \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} s(l_1+i, m_1+j, n_1+k) \right|$$

$$+ \left| \frac{1}{p} \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{r} \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} s(l_1+i, m_1+j, n_1+k) - L \right|$$

$$< \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

$\forall p, q, r > \max(N, N_1)$ and \forall

$(l, m, n) \in N \times N \times N$.

So, the triple sequence $s(l, m, n)$ is almost convergent to L .

This completes the proof.

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have established triple sequences using single sequences and double sequences. This extension can be used to verify Cauchy triple sequence, triple subsequence and convergence (or) divergence for a given sequence. Also we have to seen that rough statistical convergence on triple sequence and almost convergence of triple sequence.

Further we have discussed the study of the basic properties of triple sequence. This study can be extended in future for many sequences (four, five and so on).

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