

FOUR DIMENSIONAL LOGARITHMIC TRANSFORMATION INTO \mathcal{L}_u

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Abstract. Let $t = (t_m)$ and $\bar{t} = (\bar{t}_n)$ be two null sequences in the interval $(0, 1)$ and define the four dimensional logarithmic matrix $L_{t,\bar{t}} = (d_{mnkl}^{t,\bar{t}})$ by

$$d_{mnkl}^{t,\bar{t}} = \frac{1}{\log(1-t_m)\log(1-\bar{t}_n)} \frac{1}{(k+1)(l+1)} t_m^{k+1} (\bar{t}_n)^{l+1}.$$

The matrix $L_{t,\bar{t}}$ determines a sequence -to-sequence variant of classical logarithmic summability method. The aim of this paper is to study these transformations to be $\mathcal{L}_u - \mathcal{L}_u$ summability methods.

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