

MATRIX MAPS INTO THE SPACE OF STATISTICALLY CONVERGENT BOUNDED SEQUENCES

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Main theorems in [1] have been formulated by means of the matrix $^{[N]}B$. But the definition of $^{[N]}B$ is not correct there. By this definition Lemma G (hereby also Theorems 1 and 2) are true only for the space $st_0(A)$ of sequences which converge A -statistically to zero.

Theorem F shows that all arguments and results of [1] remain true if we define $^{[N]}B$ as a submatrix of B in the following way. For an infinite matrix $B = (b_{nk})$ and an index set $N = \{n_i\}$, let $^{[N]}B$ be the matrix (d_{ik}) , where

$$d_{ik} = b_{n_i k} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots)$$

for all $i = 1, 2, \dots$.

REFERENCES

1. Kolk, E. Matrix maps into the space of statistically convergent bounded sequences. *Proc. Estonian Acad. Sci. Phys. Math.*, 1996, 45, 2/3, 187–192.