Research Article

On Generalized $(p, q)$-Euler Matrix and Associated Sequence Spaces

Taja Yaying, Bipan Hazarika, and Mohammad Mursaleen

1Department of Mathematics, Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar 791113, India
2Department of Mathematics, Gauhati University, Gauhati 781014, India
3Department of Medical Research, China Medical University Hospital, China Medical University (Taiwan), Taichung, Taiwan
4Al-Qaryah, Street No. 1 (West), Doharra, Aligarh 202002, India

Correspondence should be addressed to Mohammad Mursaleen; mursaleenm@gmail.com

Received 19 September 2020; Accepted 26 May 2021; Published 21 June 2021

1. Introduction and Preliminaries

The $(p, q)$-calculus has been a wide and interesting area of research in recent times. Several researchers have worked in the field of $(p, q)$-calculus due to its vast applications in mathematics, physics, and engineering sciences. In the field of mathematics, it is widely used by researchers in operator theory, approximation theory, hypergeometric functions, special functions, quantum algebras, combinatorics, etc. By $(p, q)$-analogue of a known mathematical expression, we mean the generalization of that expression using two independent variables $p$ and $q$ rather than a single variable $q$ as in $q$-calculus. If we put $p = 1$ in the $(p, q)$-analogue of a known mathematical expression, we get $q$-analogue of that expression. Furthermore, when $q \rightarrow 1$, we receive the original expression. Chakraborti and Jagannathan [1] introduced $(p, q)$-number to generalize several forms of $q$-oscillator algebras. Since then, several researchers used $(p, q)$-theory in different fields of mathematics to extend the theory of single parameter $q$-calculus. We strictly refer to [1–8] for studies in $(p, q)$-calculus and [9] in $q$-calculus.

1.1. Notations and Definitions on $(p, q)$-Calculus

Definition 1 (see [5]). Let $0 < q < p \leq 1$. Then, twin basic number or $(p, q)$-number is defined by

$$[i]_{pq} = \begin{cases} \frac{p^i - q^i}{p - q} & (i > 0), \\ 0 & (i = 0). \end{cases}$$

Clearly, when $p = 1, [i]_{pq}$ reduces to its $q$ version $[i]_q$.

Definition 2 (see [4]). The $(p, q)$-analogue of binomial coefficient or $(p, q)$-binomial coefficient is defined by

$$\binom{i}{j}_{pq} = \frac{[i]_{pq}^i}{[i - j]_{pq}^j} (i \geq j),$$

$$0 (j > i),$$
where \((p, q)\)-factorial \([i]_{pq}\) of \(i\) is given by
\[
[i]_{pq}! = [i]_{pq}[i-1]_{pq} \cdots [2]_{pq}[1]_{pq}
\]  
(3)

**Lemma 3.** The \((p, q)\)-binomial formula is defined by
\[
(x \oplus y) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll}
(x + y)(px + py)(q^2x + p^2y) \cdots (q^{i-1}x + p^{i-1}y) & \quad (i \geq 1), \\
1 & \quad (i = 0)
\end{array} \right.
\]

1.2. Sequence Spaces. Let \(w\) denote the set of all real-valued sequences. Any linear subspace of \(w\) is called sequence space. The following are some sequence spaces which we shall be frequently used throughout this paper:

\[
(c)_{E_r}, \quad \text{where } E_r = (e^{(r)}_j)\text{ denotes the Euler matrix of order } r
\]

(8)

and \(bs\) denotes the space of all bounded series.

Here, \(\mathbb{N}_0\) denotes the set of all natural numbers including zero. The sequence spaces \(\ell_s\) and \(\ell_\infty\) are Banach spaces equipped with the norms

\[
\|x\|_{\ell_s} = \left( \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |x_i|^s \right)^{1/s} \quad \text{and} \quad \|x\|_{\ell_\infty} = \sup_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0} |x_i|,
\]

(6)

respectively.

Let \(\lambda\) and \(\mu\) be two sequence spaces and \(\Phi = (\phi_{ij})\) be an infinite matrix of real entries. By \(\phi_{ij}\), we denote the \(i\)-th row of the matrix \(\Phi\). We say that \(\Phi\) defines a matrix mapping from \(\lambda\) to \(\mu\) if \(\Phi x \in \mu\) for every \(x = (x_i) \in \lambda\), where \(\Phi x = \{(\Phi x)_i\} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_{ij}x_j\) is \(\Phi\)-transform of the sequence \(x\). The notation \((\lambda : \mu)\) will denote the family of all matrices that map from \(\lambda\) to \(\mu\).

The matrix domain \(\lambda_\Phi\) of the matrix \(\Phi\) in the space \(\lambda\) is defined by

\[
\lambda_\Phi = \{ x \in \mathbb{W} : \Phi x \in \lambda \},
\]

(7)

which itself is a sequence space. Using this notation, several authors in the past have constructed sequence spaces using some special matrices. For relevant literature, we refer to the papers [10–15] and textbooks [16–18]. For some recent publications dealing with the domain of triangles in classical spaces, we refer [19–28].

1.3. Literature Review. We give a short survey of literature concerning Euler sequence spaces. Altay and Başar [10] introduced Euler sequence space \(e_{0} = (e_{0})_{E_r}\) and \(e_{\infty} = (e_{\infty})_{E_r}\), obtained their \(\alpha\), \(\beta\), \(\gamma\), and continuous duals, and characterized certain class of matrix mappings on the space \(E_r\) for all \(i, j \in \mathbb{N}_0\) and \(0 < r < 1\). The Euler matrix \(E_r\) is regular for \(0 < r < 1\) and is invertible with \((E_r)^{-1} = E_{1/r}\).

Altay et al. [11] introduced the Euler space \(e_{r} = (e_{r})_{E_{r}}\), \(1 \leq s \leq \infty\), and obtained certain inclusion relations, Schauder basis and Köthe-Toeplitz duals of the space \(e_{r}\). As a natural continuation of [11], Mursaleen et al. [14] characterized various classes of matrix mappings from the space \(e_{r}\) to other spaces and examined certain geometric properties of the space \(e_{r}\). Further, Altay and Polat [29] introduced Euler difference spaces \(e_{0}(\Delta^h) = (e_{0})_{E_{r}/\Delta^h}\) and \(e_{\infty}(\Delta^h) = (e_{\infty})_{E_{r}/\Delta^h}\), where \(\Delta^h\) is backward difference operator defined by \((\Delta^h v)_j = v_j - v_{j-1}\) for all \(j \in \mathbb{N}_0\). Extending these spaces, Polat and Başar [30] studied Euler difference spaces \((e_{0}^{\Delta^h})_{E_{r}/\Delta^h}\) and \((e_{\infty}^{\Delta^h})_{E_{r}/\Delta^h}\), and \((e_{0}^{\Delta^h})_{E_{r}/\Delta^h}\) of \(m^{th}\) \((m \in \mathbb{N})\) order defined as the set of all subsequences whose \(m^{th}\) order backward differences are in the spaces \((e_{0})_{E_{r}}\) and \((e_{\infty})_{E_{r}}\), respectively. Kadak and Baliarsingh [31] further generalized these spaces by introducing Euler difference spaces \((e_{0}^{(\Delta^h)})_{E_{r}/\Delta^h}\), \((e_{\infty}^{(\Delta^h)})_{E_{r}/\Delta^h}\), and \((e_{0}^{(\Delta^h)})_{E_{r}/\Delta^h}\) of fractional order \(q\), where \(\Delta^h\) is the backward fractional difference operator defined by \((\Delta^h x)_j = \sum_{i=0}^{j} (-1)^{i+1} \Gamma(q + 1)/i! \Gamma(q + i)\).

Kara et al. [32] introduced paranormed Euler sequence space \(e_{0}^{(p)} = (e_{0}^{(p)})_{E_{r}}\) and studied its topological and geometric properties. Aftermore, Karakaya and Polat [33] studied paranormed Euler difference sequence spaces \(e_{0}^{(\Delta^h, p)}\),
where $v = (v_j)$ is a fixed sequence of nonzero real numbers. Recently, Bisgin [39, 40] introduced more generalized Euler space by defining binomial spaces $b^{\ell,q}_c = (\ell)_{c^{(q)}}$, $b^{\ell,q}_c = (\ell)_c$, $b^{\ell,q}_c = (\ell)_c$, and $b^{\ell,q}_c = (\ell)_c$, where the difference operator $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$ is defined by

$$b^{\ell,q}_c = \left\{ \begin{array}{cl}
(m)_{i-j} \max\{0, i-m\} \leq j \leq i, \\
0 & \text{if } 0 \leq j \leq \max\{0, i-m\} \text{ or } j > i,
\end{array} \right. \quad (9)$$

and characterized certain classes of compact operators on the spaces $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$ and $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$. Meng and Mei [38] gave a further generalization of [37] by introducing Euler difference spaces $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$ and $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$, where the difference operator $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$ is defined by

$$b^{\ell,q}_c = \left\{ \begin{array}{cl}
(m)_{i-j} \max\{0, i-m\} \leq j \leq i, \\
0 & \text{if } 0 \leq j \leq \max\{0, i-m\} \text{ or } j > i,
\end{array} \right. \quad (10)$$

For $0 < q < 1$, the $q$-Cesáro matrix $C(q) = (c^{(q)}_{ij})$ defined by

$$c^{(q)}_{ij} = \left\{ \begin{array}{cl}
\frac{q^j}{[i+1]_q} & (0 \leq j \leq i), \\
0 & (j > i).
\end{array} \right. \quad (12)$$

Meng and Song [41] further generalized these spaces by introducing binomial $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$, difference sequence spaces $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$, $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$, and $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$, where the difference operator $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$ is defined by

$$b^{\ell,q}_c = \left\{ \begin{array}{cl}
\frac{1}{(r+t)^j} \binom{i}{j} i^{r-j} t^j & (0 \leq j \leq i), \\
0 & (j > i).
\end{array} \right. \quad (11)$$

One can clearly observe that the matrix $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$ reduces to the binomial matrix $b^{\ell,q}_c$ when $p = q = 1$. Thus, $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$ generalizes binomial matrix $b^{\ell,q}_c$. We may call the matrix $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$ the $q$-analogue of the binomial matrix $b^{\ell,q}_c$. We also realize that when $p = 1$, the matrix $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$ reduces to its $q$-version $b^{\ell,q}_c$ with entries

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c}
\binom{i}{j} q^j \left( \frac{r+t}{p+q} \right)^j & (0 \leq j \leq i), \\
0 & (j > i).
\end{array} \right. \quad (13)$$

In this section, we introduce sequence spaces $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$, $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$, study their topological properties and some inclusion relations, and obtain a basis for the space $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$. In Section 3, we obtain the Köthe-Toeplitz duals ($\Delta$, $\beta$, and $\gamma$-duals) of the spaces $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$ and $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$. In Section 4, we characterize some matrix mappings from $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$ and $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$ spaces to space $\mathbb{X} = \mathbb{X}_\alpha$, and study its domain and study its range. In Section 5, we devoted to investigation of certain geometric properties like Banach-Saks of type $s$ and modulus of convexity of the space $b^{\ell,q}_c = (b^{\ell,q}_c)$.
call \( B^{r,t}(q) \) as the \( q \)-analogue of the binomial matrix \( B^{r,t} \). Moreover, when \( t = 1 - r \), then the matrix \( B^{r,t}(p,q) \) reduces to \( E'(p,q) \) with entries \( 1/(r \oplus (1 - r))^{j} \).

The above sequence spaces can be redefined in the notation of (7) by

\[
\begin{align*}
\ell'_r(p,q) &= (\ell_r)_{Br^{p,q}} \quad \text{and} \quad \ell'_\infty = (\ell_\infty)_{Br^{p,q}},
\end{align*}
\]

The spaces \( \ell'_r(p,q) \) and \( \ell'_\infty(p,q) \) reduce to the following classes of spaces in the special cases of \( (p,q) \) and \( (r,t) \):

1. When \( p = 1 \), the spaces \( \ell'_r(p,q) \) and \( \ell'_\infty(p,q) \) reduce to \( q \)-binomial sequence spaces \( \ell'_r(q) = (\ell_r)_{Br^{p,q}} \) and \( \ell'_\infty(q) = (\ell_\infty)_{Br^{p,q}} \), respectively, which further reduce to binomial sequence spaces \( \ell'_{r} \) and \( \ell'_{\infty} \), respectively, when \( q \to 1 \), as studied by Bisgin [40].

2. When \( p = 1 \) and \( r + t = 1 \), the spaces \( \ell'_r(p,q) \) and \( \ell'_\infty(p,q) \) reduce to \( q \)-Euler space \( \ell'_r(q) = (\ell_r)_{Br^{p,q}} \) and \( \ell'_\infty(q) = (\ell_\infty)_{Br^{p,q}} \), respectively, which further reduce to well known Euler sequence spaces \( \ell'_r \) and \( \ell'_\infty \), respectively, when \( q \to 1 \), as studied by Altay et al. [11].

3. When \( r + t = 1 \), the spaces \( \ell'_r(p,q) \) and \( \ell'_\infty(p,q) \) reduce to \( (p,q) \)-Euler sequence spaces \( \ell'_r(p,q) = (\ell_r)_{Br^{p,q}} \) and \( \ell'_\infty(p,q) = (\ell_\infty)_{Br^{p,q}} \).

Let us define a sequence \( y = (y_i) \) in terms of sequence \( x = (x_j) \) by

\[
y_i = (B^{r,t}(p,q)x)_i = \frac{1}{(r \oplus t)} \sum_{j=0}^{i} \binom{i-j}{2} \binom{j}{2} r^{i-j}x_j,
\]

for which we have the following result.

It is known that if \( \lambda \) is a BK-space and \( \Phi \) is a triangle Then the domain \( \lambda_\Phi \) of the matrix \( \Phi \) in the space \( \lambda \) is also a BK-space equipped with the norm \( \|x\|_{\lambda_\Phi} = \|\Phi x\|_{\lambda} \). In the light of this, we have the following result.

**Theorem 4.** The sequence spaces \( \ell'_r(p,q) \) and \( \ell'_\infty(p,q) \) are BK-spaces equipped with the norms defined by

\[
\begin{align*}
\|x\|_{\ell'_r(p,q)} &= \|B^{r,t}(p,q)x\|_{\ell_r}, \\
&= \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(r \oplus t)} \sum_{i=0}^{j} \binom{i-j}{2} \binom{j}{2} r^{i-j}x_j \right)^{1/s}, \\
\|x\|_{\ell'_\infty(p,q)} &= \|B^{r,t}(p,q)x\|_{\ell_\infty}, \\
&= \sup_{x \in \mathbb{N}} \left( \frac{1}{(r \oplus t)} \sum_{i=0}^{j} \binom{i-j}{2} \binom{j}{2} r^{i-j}x_j \right)^{1/s},
\end{align*}
\]

respectively.
Proof. The proof is a routine exercise and hence omitted. □

**Theorem 5.** The sequence spaces $b_{i}^{r}(p, q)$ and $b_{\infty}^{r}(p, q)$ are linearly isomorphic to $\ell_{s}$ and $\ell_{\infty}$, respectively.

**Proof.** We provide the proof for the space $b_{i}^{r}(p, q)$. Define the mapping $T : b_{i}^{r}(p, q) \rightarrow \ell_{s}$ by $Tx = B^{r}(p, q)x$ for all $x \in b_{i}^{r}(p, q)$. It is easy to observe that $T$ is linear and one to one. Let $y = (y_{i}) \in \ell_{s}$ and $x = (x_{i})$ is as defined in (17). Then, we have

$$
\|x\|_{b_{i}^{r}(p, q)} = \left( \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{(r \oplus t)^{p_{q}}} \sum_{j=0}^{i} \binom{i-j}{j} \binom{j}{2} q^{r^{t^{-}}x_{j}} \right) \right)^{1/s} \\
= \left( \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{(r \oplus t)^{p_{q}}} \sum_{j=0}^{i} \binom{i-j}{j} \binom{j}{2} q^{r^{t^{-}}x_{j}} \right) \right)^{1/s} \\
\leq \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{(r \oplus t)^{p_{q}}} \sum_{j=0}^{i} \binom{i-j}{j} \binom{j}{2} q^{r^{t^{-}}x_{j}} \right) \right)^{1/s} \\
= \left( \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \|y\|_{s}^{i} \right)^{1/s} = \|y\|_{\ell_{s}} < \infty.
$$

(19)

Thus, $x \in b_{i}^{r}(p, q)$ and the mapping $T : b_{i}^{r}(p, q) \rightarrow \ell_{s}$ is onto and norm preserving. Hence, the space $b_{i}^{r}(p, q)$ is linearly isomorphic to $\ell_{s}$. This completes the proof. □

**Theorem 6.** The space $b_{i}^{r}(p, q), 1 \leq s \leq \infty$, is not a Hilbert space, except for the case $s = 2$.

**Proof.** Define the sequences $x = (x_{i})$ and $y = (y_{i})$ by

$$
x_{i} = \begin{cases} 1 & (i = 0), \\
(-1)^{i} \left( \frac{t^{i}}{r} \right)^{-1} \left( \frac{(t \oplus t)q}{2} \right)^{r^{t^{-}}x_{j}} \binom{i}{2} (r \oplus t)^{p_{q}} & (i > 0),
\end{cases}
$$

(20)

We realise that $(B^{r}(p, q)x)_{i} = (1, 1, 0, 0, \cdots)$ and $(B^{r}(p, q)y)_{i} = (-1, 0, 0, \cdots)$. Then

$$
\|x + y\|_{b_{i}^{r}(p, q)}^{2} + \|x - y\|_{b_{i}^{r}(p, q)}^{2} = 8 \neq 2^{2s+2i}
$$

$$
= 2 \left( \|x\|_{b_{i}^{r}(p, q)}^{2} + \|y\|_{b_{i}^{r}(p, q)}^{2} \right).
$$

(21)

Thus, $b_{i}^{r}(p, q)$ norm violates the parallelogram identity. Hence, $b_{i}^{r}(p, q)$ is not a Hilbert space, except for the case $s = 2$. □

Now we give certain inclusion relations related to the spaces $b_{i}^{r}(p, q)$ and $b_{\infty}^{r}(p, q)$.

**Theorem 7.** The inclusion $\ell_{s} \subset b_{i}^{r}(p, q), 1 \leq s \leq \infty$, strictly holds.

**Proof.** We provide proof of the inclusion $\ell_{s} \subset b_{i}^{r}(p, q), 1 \leq s < \infty$. Let $x = (x_{i}) \in \ell_{s}$ for $1 < s < \infty$. Applying Hölder’s inequality, we have

$$
\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \|B^{r}(p, q)x\|_{s}^{i} \leq \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{(r \oplus t)^{i}} \right)^{s} \left( \frac{1}{p_{q}} \left( \frac{r^{t^{-}}x_{j}}{2} \right)^{j} \binom{i}{2} (r \oplus t)^{p_{q}} \right) \left( \frac{(t \oplus t)q}{2} \right)^{r^{t^{-}}x_{j}} \binom{i}{2} (r \oplus t)^{p_{q}}
$$

$$
\leq \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{(r \oplus t)^{i}} \right)^{s} \left( \frac{1}{p_{q}} \left( \frac{r^{t^{-}}x_{j}}{2} \right)^{j} \binom{i}{2} (r \oplus t)^{p_{q}} \right) \left( \frac{(t \oplus t)q}{2} \right)^{r^{t^{-}}x_{j}} \binom{i}{2} (r \oplus t)^{p_{q}}
$$

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The proof is similar to the proof of Theorem 8. To show the strictness part, we consider the sequence \( x = (1, 1, \ldots) \). Then, it is clear that \( x \in b_{\infty}^s(p, q) \setminus b_{\infty}^s(p, q) \). Hence, the inclusion \( b_{\infty}^s(p, q) \subset b_{\infty}^s(p, q) \) strictly holds.

We recall that domain \( \lambda_0 \) of a triangle \( \Phi \) in space \( \lambda \) has a basis if and only if \( \lambda \) has a basis. This statement together with Theorem 5 gives us the following result.

**Theorem 10.** Let \( \xi_j = (B^{s,t}_p(p,q)x)_j \), for each \( j \in \mathbb{N}_0 \). Define the sequence \( b_{\infty}^s(p, q) = (b_{\infty}^s(p, q)) \) of elements of the space \( b_{\infty}^s(p, q) \) for every fixed \( j \in \mathbb{N}_0 \) by

\[
b_{\infty}^s(p, q) = \begin{cases}
(1)^{r+j} & (j \leq i),
0 & (j > i).
\end{cases}
\]

Then, the sequence \( \{b_{\infty}^s(p, q)\} \) forms a basis for the space \( b_{\infty}^s(p, q) \) and every \( x \in b_{\infty}^s(p, q) \) can be uniquely expressed in the form \( x = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_{\infty}^s(p, q) \) for each \( j \in \mathbb{N}_0 \).

### 3. Köthe-Toeplitz Duals

In this section, we obtain Köthe-Toeplitz duals (\( \alpha \)-, \( \beta \)-, and \( \gamma \)-duals) of the spaces \( b_{\infty}^s(p, q) \) and \( b_{\infty}^s(p, q) \). We omit the proofs for cases \( s = 1 \) and \( s = \infty \) as these can be obtained by analogy and provide proofs for only the case \( 1 < s < \infty \) in the current section. First, we recall the definitions of Köthe-Toeplitz duals.

**Definition 11.** The Köthe-Toeplitz duals or \( \alpha \)-, \( \beta \)-, and \( \gamma \)-duals of subset \( \lambda \subset \mathbb{W} \) are defined by

\[
\lambda^\alpha = \{a = (a_j) \in \mathbb{W} : ax = (a_n x_n) \in \xi \text{ for all } x \in \lambda\},
\]

\[
\lambda^\beta = \{a = (a_j) \in \mathbb{W} : ax = (a_n x_n) \in \mathbb{W} \text{ for all } x \in \lambda\} \text{ and,}
\]

\[
\lambda^\gamma = \{a = (a_j) \in \mathbb{W} : ax = (a_n x_n) \in \mathbb{W} \text{ for all } x \in \lambda\},
\]

respectively.

Quite recently, Talebi [25] obtained Köthe-Toeplitz duals of the domain of an arbitrary invertible summability matrix in \( \xi \) space. We follow his approach to find the Köthe-Toeplitz duals of the spaces \( b_{\infty}^s(p, q) \) and \( b_{\infty}^s(p, q) \). In the rest of the paper, \( \mathcal{A} \) will denote the family of all finite subsets of \( \mathbb{N}_0 \) and \( k = s/1 - s \) is the complement of \( s \).
Theorem 12. Define the sets $d^{(k)}(p, q)$ and $d_{\infty}(p, q)$ by

$$d^{(k)}(p, q) = \left\{ a = (a_i) \in \mathbb{w} : \sup_{N \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{i-j} \left[ \begin{array}{c} i \\ j \end{array} \right] \frac{(i-j)}{2} t^{i-j}(r \oplus t)^j \right\}$$

and,

$$d_{\infty}(p, q) = \left\{ a = (a_i) \in \mathbb{w} : \sup_{N \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{i-j} \left[ \begin{array}{c} i \\ j \end{array} \right] \frac{(i-j)}{2} t^{i-j}(r \oplus t)^j \right\}.$$

Then, $[b'^{r}(p, q)]^a = d_{\infty}(p, q), [b'^{r}(p, q)]^a = d^{(k)}(p, q)$ and $[b'^{r}_{\infty}(p, q)]^a = d^{(1)}(p, q)$.

Proof. Let $1 < s < \infty$. Let $(a_i) \in \mathbb{w}$ and $y = (y_j)$ be the $B^{s}(p, q)$-transform of sequence $x = (x_i)$. Then, from the equality (17), we have

$$a_i x_i = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{i-j} \left[ \begin{array}{c} i \\ j \end{array} \right] \frac{(i-j)}{2} t^{i-j}(r \oplus t)^j a_j y_j = (b^{s}(p, q)y)_i,$$

for all $i \in \mathbb{N}_0$, where the matrix $G^{s}(p, q) = (g_{ij}^{s}(p, q))$ is defined by

$$g_{ij}^{s}(p, q) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \left[ \begin{array}{c} i \\ j \end{array} \right] \frac{(i-j)}{2} t^{i-j}(r \oplus t)^j a_i & (0 \leq j \leq i), \\
0 & (j > i). \end{array} \right.$$

Applying Theorem 2.1 of [25], we immediately obtained that

$$[b'^{r}(p, q)]^a = \left\{ a = (a_i) \in \mathbb{w} : \sup_{N \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{i-j} \left[ \begin{array}{c} i \\ j \end{array} \right] \frac{(i-j)}{2} t^{i-j}(r \oplus t)^j \right\}.$$

This completes the proof.
Theorem 13. Define the sets \( d_1(p, q), d_2(p, q), d_3(p, q), \) and \( d^{k}(p, q) \) by

\[
d_1(p, q) = \left\{ a = (a_j) \in \omega : \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ \frac{l}{j} \right] q \left( \begin{array}{c} l-j \nonumber \end{array} 2 \right) t^{j-r}(r \oplus t)^j r^j q \left( \begin{array}{c} j \nonumber \end{array} 2 \right) a_j \right\},
\]

\[
d_2(p, q) = \left\{ a = (a_j) \in \omega : \lim_{i \to \infty} \sum_{j=0}^{i} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ \frac{l}{j} \right] q \left( \begin{array}{c} l-j \nonumber \end{array} 2 \right) t^{j-r}(r \oplus t)^j r^j q \left( \begin{array}{c} j \nonumber \end{array} 2 \right) a_j \right\},
\]

\[
d_3(p, q) = \left\{ a = (a_j) \in \omega : \lim_{i \to \infty} \sum_{j=0}^{i} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ \frac{l}{j} \right] q \left( \begin{array}{c} l-j \nonumber \end{array} 2 \right) t^{j-r}(r \oplus t)^j r^j q \left( \begin{array}{c} j \nonumber \end{array} 2 \right) a_j \right\},
\]

\[
d^{k}(p, q) = \left\{ a = (a_j) \in \omega : \sup_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0} \sum_{j=0}^{i} (-1)^{j-1} \left[ \frac{l}{j} \right] q \left( \begin{array}{c} l-j \nonumber \end{array} 2 \right) t^{j-r}(r \oplus t)^j r^j q \left( \begin{array}{c} j \nonumber \end{array} 2 \right) a_j \right\}.
\]

Then, \( [\mathcal{B}^r_{1}(p, q)]^\beta = d_1(p, q) \cap d_2(p, q) \), \( [\mathcal{B}^r_{2}(p, q)]^\beta = d_1(p, q) \cap d^{k}(p, q) \) and \( [\mathcal{B}^r_{3}(p, q)]^\beta = d_1(p, q) \cap d_3(p, q) \).

Proof. Let \( (a_j) \in \omega \) and \( y = (y_j) \) be the \( \mathcal{B}^r(p, q) \)-transform of sequence \( x = (x_j) \). Then, from the equality (17), we get

\[
\sum_{j=0}^{i-1} a_j x_j = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \left[ \begin{array}{c} j \nonumber \end{array} \right] q \left( \begin{array}{c} j-1 \nonumber \end{array} 2 \right) t^{j-r}(r \oplus t)^j r^j q \left( \begin{array}{c} j \nonumber \end{array} 2 \right) a_j \left\{ y_1 \right\}
\]

for each \( i \in \mathbb{N}_0 \), where the matrix \( H^r(p, q) = (H^r_{ij}(p, q)) \) is defined by

\[
H^r_{ij}(p, q) = \left\{ \left[ \frac{l}{j} \right] q \left( \begin{array}{c} l-j \nonumber \end{array} 2 \right) t^{j-r}(r \oplus t)^j r^j q \left( \begin{array}{c} j \nonumber \end{array} 2 \right) a_j \right\},
\]

(30)
for all $i, j \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

Thus, by applying Theorem 2.2 of [25], we straightly get

$$[b^{s}_{i}(p, q)]^{\beta} = d_{i}(p, q) \cap d^{k}(p, q).$$

(32)

This completes the proof. $\Box$

Theorem 14. Define the set $d_{4}(p, q)$ by

$$d_{4}(p, q) = \left\{ a = (a_{i}) \in w : \sup_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0} \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{i} (-1)^{j} \left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ j \end{array} \right) q \binom{l-j}{2} t^{l-j}(r \oplus t)^{j} \right\} a_{i} < \infty \right\}.$$  

(33)

Then, $[b^{s}_{i}(p, q)]^{\gamma} = d_{2}(p, q)$, $[b^{r}_{i}(p, q)]^{\gamma} = d_{1}(p, q)$ and $[b^{r}_{c}(p, q)]^{\gamma} = d_{4}(p, q)$.

Proof. The proof is similar to the previous theorem except that Theorem 2.3 of [25] is employed instead of Theorem 2.2 of [25]. $\Box$

4. Matrix Mappings

In this section, we characterize a certain class of matrix mappings from the spaces $b^{s}_{i}(p, q)$ and $b^{r}_{c}(p, q)$ to space $\mu \in \{ \ell_{\infty}, c_{0}, \ell_{1}, bs, cs, c_{0}\}$. The following theorem is fundamental in our investigation.

Theorem 15. Let $1 \leq s \leq \infty$ and $\lambda$ be an arbitrary subset of $w$. Then, $\Phi = \left( \psi_{ij} \right) \in \left( b^{s}_{i}(p, q) : \lambda \right)$ if and only if $\Psi^{(i)} = (\psi_{mj}^{(i)})$ is defined (in $\ell_{2}$ : $\lambda$) for each $i \in \mathbb{N}_0$, and $\Psi = (\psi_{ij}) \in (\ell_{2} : \lambda)$, where

$$\psi_{mj}^{(i)} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 & (j > m), \\
\sum_{l=j}^{m} (-1)^{l-j} \left( \begin{array}{c} l \\ j \end{array} \right) q \binom{l-j}{2} t^{l-j}(r \oplus t)^{j} \phi_{q} & (0 \leq j \leq m), \end{array} \right.$$  

(34)

for all $i, j \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

Proof. The proof is similar to the proof of Theorem 4.1 of [13]. Hence, we omit details. $\Box$

Now, using the results presented in Stielgitz and Tietz [46] together with Theorem 15, we obtain the following results:

Corollary 16. The following statements hold:

1. $\Phi \in \left( b^{s}_{i}(p, q) : \ell_{\infty} \right)$ if and only if

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \psi_{mj}^{(i)} \text{ exists for all } i, j \in \mathbb{N}_0,$$

(35)

$$\sup_{i, j \in \mathbb{N}_0} \left| \psi_{mj}^{(i)} \right| < \infty,$$

(36)

$$\sup_{i, j \in \mathbb{N}_0} \left| \psi_{ij} \right| < \infty,$$  

(37)

Then, $[b^{s}_{i}(p, q)]^{\beta} = d_{i}(p, q) \cap d^{k}(p, q).$
(2) \( \Phi \in (b^{*}_{r}(p,q)) : \text{c} \) if and only if (35) and (36) hold, and
\[
\lim_{i \to \infty} \psi_{ij} \text{ exists for all } j \in \mathbb{N}_0,
\]
also hold
(3) \( \Phi \in (b^{*}_{r}(p,q)) : c_0 \) if and only if (35) and (36) hold, and
\[
\lim_{i \to \infty} \psi_{ij} = 0 \text{ for all } j \in \mathbb{N}_0,
\]
also hold
(4) \( \Phi \in (b^{*}_{r}(p,q)) : \ell_1 \) if and only if (35) and (36) hold, and
\[
\sup_{j \in \mathbb{N}_0} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |\psi_{ij}| < \infty,
\]
also holds
(5) \( \Phi \in (b^{*}_{r}(p,q)) : bs \) if and only if (35) and (36) hold, and (37) also holds with \( \Psi(i,j) \) instead of \( \psi_{ij} \), where
\[
\Psi(i,j) = \sum_{l=0}^{i} \psi_{lj}
\]
(6) \( \Phi \in (b^{*}_{r}(p,q)) : cs \) if and only if (35) and (36) hold, and (37) also holds with \( \Psi(i,j) \) instead of \( \psi_{ij} \), where
\[
\Psi(i,j) = \sum_{l=0}^{i} \psi_{lj}
\]
(7) \( \Phi \in (b^{*}_{r}(p,q)) : c_{s0} \) if and only if (35) and (36) hold, and (37) and (39) also hold with \( \Psi(i,j) \) instead of \( \psi_{ij} \), where
\[
\Psi(i,j) = \sum_{l=0}^{i} \psi_{lj}
\]

**Corollary 17.** The following statements hold:

(1) \( \Phi \in (b^{*}_{c0}(p,q)) : \ell_{\infty} \) if and only if (35) and (36) hold, and
\[
\lim_{m \to \infty} \sum_{j=0}^{m} |\psi_{mj}| = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \lim_{m \to \infty} |\psi_{mj}| \text{ for each } i \in \mathbb{N}_0,
\]
also holds
(2) \( \Phi \in (b^{*}_{c0}(p,q)) : \ell_1 \) if and only if (35) and (41) hold, and (38) also holds with \( \Psi(i,j) \) instead of \( \psi_{ij} \), where
\[
\Psi(i,j) = \sum_{l=0}^{i} \psi_{lj}
\]
(3) \( \Phi \in (b^{*}_{c0}(p,q)) : c_{0} \) if and only if (35) and (41) hold, and (39) also holds with \( \Psi(i,j) \) instead of \( \psi_{ij} \), where
\[
\Psi(i,j) = \sum_{l=0}^{i} \psi_{lj}
\]
(4) \( \Phi \in (b^{*}_{c0}(p,q)) : \ell_{\infty} \) if and only if (35) and (41) hold, and
\[
\sup_{i \in \mathbb{N}_0} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\psi_{ij}| < \infty,
\]
also holds

**Corollary 18.** The following statements hold:

(1) \( \Phi \in (b^{*}_{c0}(p,q)) : \ell_{\infty} \) if and only if (35) and (36) hold, and (42) also holds with \( \Psi(i,j) \) instead of \( \psi_{ij} \), where
\[
\Psi(i,j) = \sum_{l=0}^{i} \psi_{lj}
\]
(2) \( \Phi \in (b^{*}_{c0}(p,q)) : \ell_1 \) if and only if (35) and (44) hold, and (38) also holds with \( \Psi(i,j) \) instead of \( \psi_{ij} \), where
\[
\Psi(i,j) = \sum_{l=0}^{i} \psi_{lj}
\]
(3) \( \Phi \in (b^{*}_{c0}(p,q)) : c_{0} \) if and only if (35) and (44) hold, and
\[
\lim_{i \to \infty} \sum_{j=0}^{i} \psi_{ij} = 0
\]
also holds
(4) \( \Phi \in (b^{*}_{c0}(p,q)) : \ell_1 \) if and only if (35) and (44) hold, and (43) also holds with \( \Psi(i,j) \) instead of \( \psi_{ij} \), where
\[
\Psi(i,j) = \sum_{l=0}^{i} \psi_{lj}
\]
(5) \( \Phi \in (b^{*}_{c0}(p,q)) : bs \) if and only if (35) and (44) hold, and (42) also holds with \( \Psi(i,j) \) instead of \( \psi_{ij} \), where
\[
\Psi(i,j) = \sum_{l=0}^{i} \psi_{lj}
\]
(6) \( \Phi \in (b^{*}_{c0}(p,q)) : cs \) if and only if (35) and (44) hold, and (45) also holds with \( \Psi(i,j) \) instead of \( \psi_{ij} \), where
\[
\Psi(i,j) = \sum_{l=0}^{i} \psi_{lj}
\]
(7) \( \Phi \in (b^{*}_{c0}(p,q)) : c_{s0} \) if and only if (35) and (44) hold, and (46) also holds with \( \Psi(i,j) \) instead of \( \psi_{ij} \), where
\[
\Psi(i,j) = \sum_{l=0}^{i} \psi_{lj}
\]

We recall a basic lemma due to Basar and Altay [47] that will help in characterizing certain classes of matrix mappings from the spaces \( b^{*}_{r}(p,q) \) and \( b^{*}_{c0}(p,q) \) to any arbitrary space \( \mu \).
Lemma 19 (see [47]). Let \( \lambda \) and \( \mu \) be any two sequence spaces, \( \Phi \) be an infinite matrix and \( \Omega \) be a triangular matrix. Then, \( \Phi \in (\lambda : \mu) \) if and only if \( \Omega \Phi \in (\lambda : \mu) \).

Now, by combining Lemma 19 with Corollaries 16, 17, and 18, we derive the following classes of matrix mappings:

**Corollary 20.** Let \( \Phi = (\phi_{ij}) \) be an infinite matrix and define the matrix \( C^n = (c^n_{ij}) \) by

\[
c^n_{ij} = \sum_{i=0}^{j} \left( \frac{\alpha + i - 1 - 1}{\alpha + i} \right) \phi_{ij}, \quad (\alpha > 1),
\]

for all \( i, j \in \mathbb{N}_0 \). Then, the necessary and sufficient conditions that \( \Phi \) belongs to any one of the classes \( (b^{\alpha}_{1}(p, q); C^n_{1}) \), \( (b^{\alpha}_{1}(p, q); C^n_{0}) \), \( (b^{\alpha}_{2}(p, q); C^n_{1}) \), \( (b^{\alpha}_{2}(p, q); C^n_{0}) \), and \( (b^{\alpha}_{3}(p, q); C^n_{1}) \) can be obtained from the respective ones in Corollaries 16, 17, and 18, by replacing the entries of the matrix \( \Phi \) by those of matrix \( C^n \), where \( C^n \) and \( C^n_{0} \) are generalized Cesàro sequence spaces of order \( \alpha \) defined by Roopaei et al. [48].

**Corollary 21.** Let \( \Phi = (\phi_{ij}) \) be an infinite matrix and define the matrix \( \bar{C} = (C_{ij}) \) by

\[
C_{ij} = \sum_{i=0}^{j} \frac{C_{i+1} - C_i}{C_{i+1}} \phi_{ij}, \quad (i, j \in \mathbb{N}_0),
\]

where \( (C_i) \) is the sequence of Catalan numbers. Then, the necessary and sufficient conditions that \( \Phi \) belongs to any one of the classes \( (b^{\alpha}_{1}(p, q); C_{1}) \), \( (b^{\alpha}_{1}(p, q); C_{0}) \), \( (b^{\alpha}_{2}(p, q); C_{1}) \), \( (b^{\alpha}_{2}(p, q); C_{0}) \), and \( (b^{\alpha}_{3}(p, q); C_{1}) \) can be obtained from the respective ones in Corollaries 16, 17, and 18, by replacing the entries of the matrix \( \Phi \) by those of matrix \( \bar{C} \), where \( c(C) \) and \( c_0(\bar{C}) \) are Catalan sequence spaces defined by Ilkhan [49].

**Corollary 22.** Let \( \Phi = (\phi_{ij}) \) be an infinite matrix and define the matrix \( C^q = (c^q_{ij}) \) by

\[
c^q_{ij} = \sum_{i=0}^{j} \frac{[i]_q!}{[j+1]_q!} \phi_{ij}, \quad (i, j \in \mathbb{N}_0),
\]

where \([i]_q\) is the \( q \)-analogue of \( i \in \mathbb{N}_0 \). Then, the necessary and sufficient conditions that \( \Phi \) belongs to any one of the classes \( (b^{\alpha}_{1}(p, q); \mathcal{X}^q_{1}) \), \( (b^{\alpha}_{1}(p, q); \mathcal{X}^q_{0}) \), \( (b^{\alpha}_{2}(p, q); \mathcal{X}^q_{1}) \), \( (b^{\alpha}_{2}(p, q); \mathcal{X}^q_{0}) \), and \( (b^{\alpha}_{3}(p, q); \mathcal{X}^q_{1}) \) can be obtained from the respective ones in Corollaries 16, 17, and 18, by replacing the entries of the matrix \( \Phi \) by those of matrix \( C^q \), where \( \mathcal{X}^q_{1} \) and \( \mathcal{X}^q_{0} \) are \( q \)-Cesàro sequence spaces defined by Yaying et al. [28].

### 5. Geometric Properties

In this section, we examine some geometric properties of the space \( b^{\alpha}_{s}(p, q) \). Before proceeding, we recall some notions in Banach spaces which are necessary for this investigation. We use the notation \( B(\lambda) \) for unit ball in \( \lambda \).

**Definition 23** (see [50]). A Banach space \( \lambda \) has the weak Banach-Saks property if every weakly null sequence \( (x_i) \) in \( \lambda \) has a subsequence \( (x_{i_j}) \) whose Cesàro means sequence is norm convergent to zero, that is,

\[
\lim_{i \to \infty} \left\| \frac{1}{i+1} \sum_{j=0}^{i} x_j \right\| = 0.
\]

Further, \( \lambda \) has the Banach-Saks property if every bounded sequence in \( \lambda \) has a subsequence whose Cesàro means sequence is norm convergent.

**Definition 24** (see [51]). A Banach space \( \lambda \) has the Banach-Saks type \( s \), if every weakly null sequence \( (x_i) \) has a subsequence \( (x_{i_j}) \) such that, for some \( K > 0 \),

\[
\left\| \sum_{j=0}^{i} x_j \right\| \leq K(i + 1)^{1/s},
\]

for all \( i \in \mathbb{N}_0 \).

**Theorem 25.** The sequence space \( b^{\alpha}_{s}(p, q) \) is of Banach-Saks type \( s \).

**Proof.** Let \( (\zeta_i) \) be a sequence of positive numbers satisfying \( \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \zeta_i < \infty \). Let \( (x_i) \) be a weakly null sequence in \( B(b^{\alpha}_{s}(p, q)) \). We set \( z_0 = x_0 = 0 \) and \( z_1 = x_1 = x_1 \). Then, there exists \( \mu_1 \in \mathbb{N}_0 \) such that

\[
\left\| \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} x_j \right\|_{b^{\alpha}_{s}(p, q)} < \zeta_1.
\]

Since \( (x_i) \) is a weakly null sequence, we realise that \( x_i \to 0 \) coordinatewise. Thus, there exists an \( i_2 \in \mathbb{N}_0 \) such that

\[
\left\| \sum_{j=0}^{i_2} x_j \right\|_{b^{\alpha}_{s}(p, q)} < \zeta_1.
\]

when \( i \geq i_2 \). We again set \( z_2 = x_{i_2} \). Then, there exists \( u_2 > u_1 \) such that

\[
\left\| \sum_{j=u_2}^{i} x_j \right\|_{b^{\alpha}_{s}(p, q)} < \zeta_2.
\]
We again use the fact that \( x_i \to 0 \) coordinatewise, which implies that there exists \( i_3 > i_2 \) such that
\[
\left\| \sum_{j=0}^{i_3} x(j) e(j) \right\|_{b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)} < \zeta_2,
\]
when \( i \geq i_3 \).

Continuing this process will lead us to two increasing sequences \((i_j)\) and \((u_j)\) such that
\[
\left\| \sum_{j=0}^{u_j} x(j) e(j) \right\|_{b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)} < \zeta_i,
\]
for all \( i \geq i_{j+1} \) and
\[
\left\| \sum_{j=u_{i+1}}^{\infty} z(j) e(j) \right\|_{b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)} < \zeta_i.
\]
where \( z_i = x_i \). Thus
\[
\left\| \sum_{i=0}^{n} z_i \right\|_{b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)} \leq \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left( \left\| \sum_{j=u_{i+1}}^{\infty} z(j) e(j) \right\|_{b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)} + 2 \sum_{j=0}^{u_{i+1}} \left\| z(j) e(j) \right\|_{b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)} \right).
\]

(58)

Now, since \( x_i \in B(b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)) \) and \( \| x \|_{b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \| x_i \|_{b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)} \), we realise that \( \| x \|_{b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)} \leq 1 \). Therefore, we have
\[
\left\| \sum_{i=0}^{n} z_i \right\|_{b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)} \leq \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left( \left\| \sum_{j=u_{i+1}}^{\infty} z(j) e(j) \right\|_{b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)} + 2 \sum_{j=0}^{u_{i+1}} \left\| z(j) e(j) \right\|_{b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)} \right).
\]

(59)

Thus, we conclude that \( b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q) \) is of the Banach-Saks type \( s \).

\textbf{Definition 26.} The Gurarii’s modulus of convexity of a normed linear space \( \lambda \) is defined by
\[
\beta_{\lambda}(\zeta) = \inf \left\{ 1 - \inf_{0 \leq y \leq 1} \| x + (1-t)y \| : x, y \in \mathcal{B}(\lambda), \| x - y \| = \zeta, 0 \leq \zeta \leq 2. \right\}
\]

(61)

\textbf{Theorem 27.} The Gurarii’s modulus of convexity of the normed space \( b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q) \) is
\[
\beta_{b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)} \leq 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{s}{2} \right)^{1/s}, \text{ where } 0 \leq \zeta \leq 2.
\]

(62)

\textbf{Proof.} Let \( x \in b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q) \). Then
\[
\| x \|_{b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)} = \| B^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)x \|_{\ell_{1}} = \left( \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \| (B^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)x)_{i} \|^{1/s} \right)^{1/s}.
\]

(63)

Let \( 0 \leq \zeta \leq 2 \) and consider the following two sequences:
\[
x = \left( C^{s,t}_{1}(p,q) \left( 1 - \frac{s}{2} \right) \right)^{1/s} \text{, } C^{s,t}_{1}(p,q) \left( \frac{s}{2} \right), 0, 0, \ldots
\]
\[
y = \left( C^{s,t}_{1}(p,q) \left( 1 - \frac{s}{2} \right) \right)^{1/s}, C^{s,t}_{1}(p,q) \left( \frac{s}{2} \right), 0, 0, \ldots
\]

(64)

where the matrix \( C^{s,t}_{1}(p,q) = (c_{ij}^{s,t}(p,q)) \) is the inverse of the matrix \( B^{s,t}_{1}(p,q) \). Then, we observe that
\[
\| x \|_{b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)} = \| B^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)x \|_{\ell_{1}} = \left( 1 - \frac{s}{2} \right)^{1/s} + \frac{s}{2}
\]
\[
= 1 - \left( \frac{s}{2} \right)^{1/s} + \frac{s}{2} = 1,
\]
\[
\| y \|_{b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)} = \| B^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)y \|_{\ell_{1}} = \left( 1 - \frac{s}{2} \right)^{1/s} + \frac{s}{2}
\]
\[
= 1 - \left( \frac{s}{2} \right)^{1/s} + \frac{s}{2} = 1.
\]
\[
\| x - y \|_{b^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)} = \| B^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)x - B^{s,t}_{1}(p,q)y \|_{\ell_{1}} = \left( \left| 1 - \frac{s}{2} \right|^{1/s} - \left( 1 - \frac{s}{2} \right)^{1/s} \right) + \frac{s}{2} - \left( \frac{s}{2} \right)^{1/s} = \zeta.
\]

(65)
Finally, for 0 ≤ t ≤ 1, we have
\[
\inf_{0 \leq s \leq 1} \|x + (1-t)y\|_{\ell^p(r,q)} = \inf_{0 \leq s \leq 1} \|B^{r,t}(p,q)x + (1-t)B^{r,t}(p,q)y\|_{\ell^s}
\]
\[
= \inf_{0 \leq s \leq 1} \left\{ \left(1 - \left(\frac{s}{2}\right)^{1/s}\right) + (1-t) \left(1 - \left(\frac{s}{2}\right)^{1/s}\right) \right\}
\]
\[
+ \left(1 - \left(\frac{s}{2}\right)^{1/s}\right) + (1-t) \left(1 - \left(\frac{s}{2}\right)^{1/s}\right) \right\}^{1/s}
\]
\[
= \inf_{0 \leq s \leq 1} \left(1 - \left(\frac{s}{2}\right)^{1/s}\right) + (1-t) \left(1 - \left(\frac{s}{2}\right)^{1/s}\right) \right\}^{1/s}
\]
\[
= \left(1 - \left(\frac{s}{2}\right)^{1/s}\right).
\]

Consequently, \(\beta_{B^{r,t}(p,q)}(c) \leq 1 - \left(1 - (c/2)^{1/s}\right).\) This completes the proof. □

Corollary 28. The following results hold:

1. If \(c = 2\), then \(\beta_{B^{r,t}(p,q)}(c) \leq 1\). Hence, \(B^{r,t}(p,q)\) is strictly convex.

2. If \(0 < c < 2\), then \(0 < \beta_{B^{r,t}(p,q)}(c) < 1\). Hence, \(B^{r,t}(p,q)\) is uniformly convex.

6. Conclusion

The \((p,q)\)-Euler matrix \(B^{r,t}\) of order \((r,t)\) generalizes some of the well-known matrices presented in the literature, for instance, Binomial matrix \(B^{r,t}\) of order \((r,t)\) [39, 40], Euler matrix of order \(r\) [10, 11], etc. Thus, the results presented in this paper strengthen the results of [11, 14, 40, 52–55]. As for future scope, we shall study the domain of the matrix \(B^{r,t}(p,q)\) in the spaces \(c\) and \(c_0\) of convergent and null sequences, respectively.

Data Availability

All the data are included within the article.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors’ Contributions

The authors contributed equally and significantly in writing this paper. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgments

The authors are grateful to the anonymous reviewers for careful reading and making necessary corrections which have improved the readability of the paper. The first author (T. Yaying) is thankful to Dr. M.Q. Khan, Principal, Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar, for constant encouragement and administrative supports. The research of the first author (T. Yaying) is supported by SERB, DST (Department of Science and Technology), New Delhi, India, under the grant number EEQ/2019/000082.

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