

# Semiregular matrices and associated ideals

Jacek Tryba

Konopnica, 16.06.2019

Joint work with Pratulananda Das and Rafał Filipów.

# Semiregular matrix

## Definition (Toeplitz)

A matrix  $A = (a_{i,k})$  with nonnegative elements is regular if

- $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} a_{i,k} = 0$  for every  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ;
- $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} a_{i,k} = 1$ .

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## Definition

A semiregular matrix  $A = (a_{i,k})$  is

- *of type 1* if  $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} a_{i,k} < \infty$  for all but finitely many  $i$ ;
- *of type 2* if  $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} a_{i,k} = \infty$  for infinitely many  $i$ ;

## Definition

Let  $A = (a_{i,k})$  be a nonnegative matrix of either type. Then

$$\mathcal{I}(A) = \{B \subseteq \mathbb{N} : \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k \in B} a_{i,k} = 0\}$$

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If  $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}(A)$  for some regular matrix  $A$ , then we will denote it by  $\mathcal{I} \in \text{REG}$ .

If  $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}(A)$  for some semiregular matrix  $A$  of type 1 (semiregular of type 2), then we will denote it by  $\mathcal{I} \in \text{SR1}(\mathcal{I} \in \text{SR2})$ .

# Examples

$\text{Fin} = \{B \subseteq \mathbb{N} : B \text{ is finite}\} \in \text{REG}$  as  $\text{Fin} = \mathcal{I}(I)$ , where  $I$  is the identity matrix

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

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$\mathcal{I}_d = \{B \subseteq \mathbb{N} : \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|B \cap n|}{n} = 0\} \in \text{REG}$  as  $\mathcal{I}_d = \mathcal{I}(C)$ , where  $C$  is the Cesàro matrix

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \cdots \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$



# Examples

$\text{Fin} \in \text{SR1}$  as  $\text{Fin} = \mathcal{I}(A)$  for

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{Fin} \in \text{SR2}$  as  $\text{Fin} = \mathcal{I}(A)$  for

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \end{pmatrix}$$

## Theorem (Freedman-Sember)

*Let  $\mathcal{I} \in \text{REG}$ . Then  $\mathcal{I}$  is a P-ideal, i.e. for every sequence  $(A_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  of sets belonging to  $\mathcal{I}$  there exists a set  $A \in \mathcal{I}$  such that  $A_n \setminus A$  is finite for every  $n$ .*

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*Let  $\mathcal{I} \in \text{SR1}$ . Then  $\mathcal{I}$  is a P-ideal.*

Let  $\{P_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  be a partition of  $\mathbb{N}$  into infinite sets. Then  $\mathcal{I} = \{B \subseteq \mathbb{N} : B \cap P_n = \emptyset \text{ for all but finitely many } n\} \in \text{SR2}$  and  $\mathcal{I} \approx \text{Fin} \otimes \emptyset$ , so it is not a P-ideal.

# Summable ideals

## Definition

Let  $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  be such that  $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f(n) = \infty$ . Then  $\mathcal{I}_f = \{B \subseteq \mathbb{N} : \sum_{n \in B} f(n) < \infty\}$  is an ideal called *summable ideal*.

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## Theorem

$\mathcal{I}_f \in \text{SR2}$  for every summable ideal since  $\mathcal{I}_f = \mathcal{I}(A)$  for

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} f(1) & f(2) & f(3) & \dots \\ 0 & f(2) & f(3) & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & f(3) & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

## Theorem

*Let  $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}(A)$  for some semiregular matrix  $A$ . Then  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{I}_f$  for some summable ideal  $\mathcal{I}_f$ .*

## Theorem

*Let  $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}(A)$  for some semiregular matrix  $A$ . Then  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{I}_f$  for some summable ideal  $\mathcal{I}_f$ .*

## Corollary

*$\mathcal{I}_d \notin SR1$  and  $\mathcal{I}_d \notin SR2$ .*

## Theorem

*If  $\mathcal{I} \in \text{REG}$  and  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{I}_f$  for some summable ideal  $\mathcal{I}_f$ , then  $\mathcal{I} \in \text{SR2}$ .*

## Theorem

*If  $\mathcal{I} \in \text{REG}$  and  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{I}_f$  for some summable ideal  $\mathcal{I}_f$ , then  $\mathcal{I} \in \text{SR2}$ .*

## Theorem

*$\mathcal{I} \in \text{SR1}$  if and only if  $\mathcal{I} \in \text{REG}$  and  $\mathcal{I} \in \text{SR2}$ .*

# Summary

