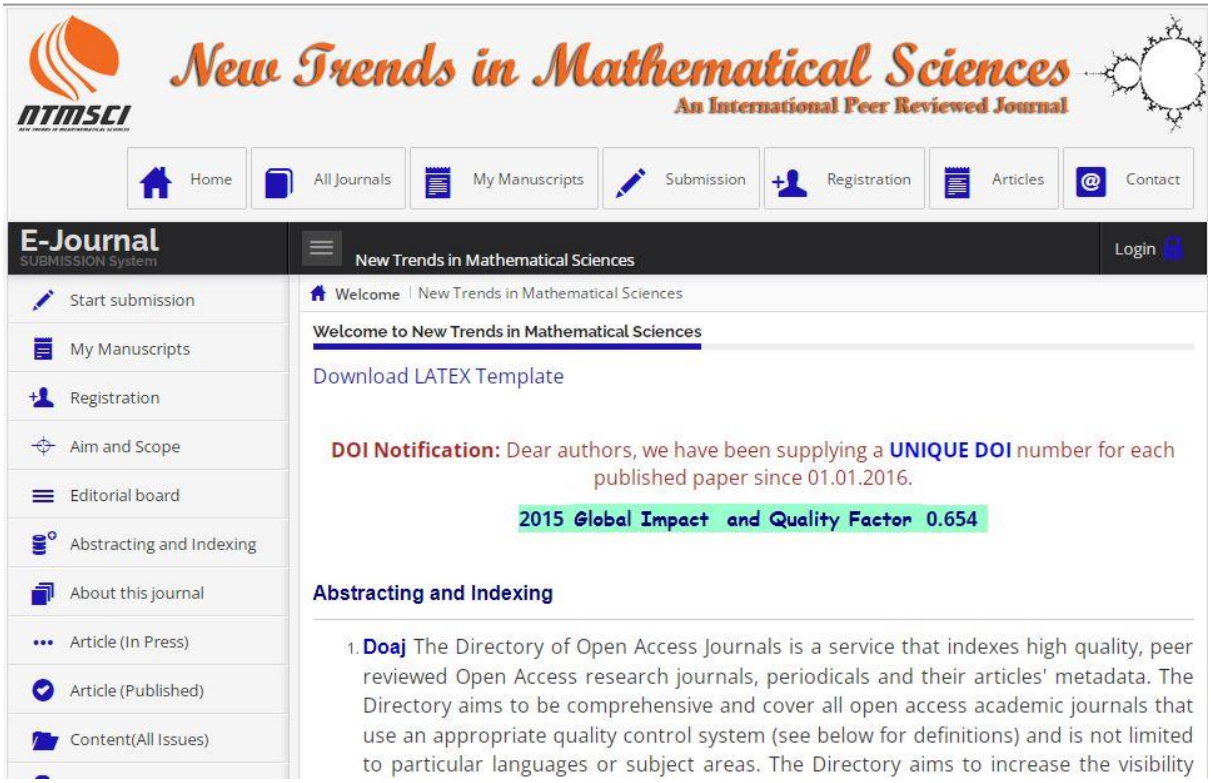

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Some more results on $i-$convergence of filters

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Abstract: In this paper, we have proved some more results on $I-$convergence of filters. We have proved the equivalence of $I-$convergence and ordinary convergence of filters as well as the equivalence of $I-$convergence of nets and filters.

Keywords: $I-$convergence of filters, equivalence of $I-$convergence,ordinary convergence of filters.

1 Introduction

The concept of convergence of a sequence of real numbers has been extended to statistical convergence independently by H. Fast [4] and I. J. Schoenberg [21]. Any convergent sequence is statistically convergent but the converse is not true [18]. Moreover, a statistically convergent sequence need not even be bounded [18]. Let $\mathbb{N}$ denotes the set of natural numbers. If $K \subset \mathbb{N}$, then K_n will denote the set $\{k \in K : k \leq n\}$ and $|K_n|$ stands for the cardinality of K_n. The natural density of K is defined by

$$d(K) = \lim_n \frac{|K_n|}{n},$$

if the limit exists [5,17].

The concept of $I-$convergence of real sequences [7,8] is a generalization of statistical convergence which is based on the structure of the ideal I of subsets of the set of natural numbers. The notion of ideal convergence for single sequences was first defined and studied by Kostyrko et. al. [7]. Mursaleen et. al. [13] defined and studied the notion of ideal convergence in random 2−normed spaces and construct some interesting examples. Several works on $I-$convergence and statistical convergence have been done in [1,3,6,7,8,9,12,13,14,15,16,20].

The idea of $I-$convergence of real sequences coincides with the idea of ordinary convergence if I is the ideal of all finite subsets of $\mathbb{N}$ and with the statistical convergence if I is the ideal of subsets of $\mathbb{N}$ of natural density zero [10].

The idea of $I-$convergence has been extended from real number space to metric space [7] and to a normed linear space [19] in recent works. Later B. K. Lahiri and P. Das [10] extended the idea of $I-$convergence to an arbitrary topological