

**MALUTA'S COEFFICIENT
IN MUSIELAK-ORLICZ SEQUENCE SPACES
EQUIPPED WITH THE ORLICZ NORM**

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(Communicated by Palle E. T. Jorgensen)

ABSTRACT. Maluta's coefficient of Musielak-Orlicz sequence spaces equipped with the Orlicz norm is calculated. A sufficient condition for the Schur property of these spaces is given.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the sequel \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{R}_+ stand for the set of natural numbers, the set of reals and the set of nonnegative reals, respectively. The space of all sequences $x = (x(i))_{i=1}^{\infty}$ of reals is denoted by l^0 . A map $\Phi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ is said to be an Orlicz function if Φ is convex, even, vanishing at zero, left continuous on \mathbb{R}_+ and not identically equal to zero (see [9, 12, 13, 15] and [16]).

A sequence $\Phi = (\Phi_i)_{i=1}^{\infty}$ of Orlicz functions Φ_i is called a *Musielak-Orlicz function* (see [15]). By $\Psi = (\Psi_i)$ we denote the Musielak-Orlicz function conjugate to $\Phi = (\Phi_i)$ in the sense of Young, i.e.

$$\Psi_i(u) = \sup_{v>0} \{ |u|v - \Phi_i(v) \}$$

for each $u \in \mathbb{R}$ and $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Further, $\varphi = (\varphi_i)$ is the right derivative of $\Phi = (\Phi_i)$, i.e. φ_i are the right derivatives of Φ_i for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$.

Given a Musielak-Orlicz function $\Phi = (\Phi_i)$ we define on l^0 a *convex modular* I_{Φ} by

$$I_{\Phi}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Phi_i(x_i) \quad (\forall x = (x_i) \in l^0),$$

and the *Musielak-Orlicz space* l^{Φ} by

$$l^{\Phi} = \{x \in l^0 : I_{\Phi}(\lambda x) < +\infty \text{ for some } \lambda > 0\}.$$

Received by the editors July 19, 1995 and, in revised form, March 12, 1996.

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 46E30.

Key words and phrases. Schur's property, Maluta's coefficient, asymptotic equidistant sequence, reflexivity, weak convergence, the δ_2 -condition.

The first and third authors were supported by the Chinese National Science Foundation.

The second author was supported by KBN grant 2 P03A 031 10.

The functional

$$\|x\| = \sup\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x(i)y(i) : I_{\Psi}(y) \leq 1\right\}$$

is a norm in l^{Φ} (called the *Orlicz norm*) and the couple $(l^{\Phi}, \|\cdot\|)$ is a Banach space (see [15]).

Our aim in this paper is to calculate Maluta's coefficient of Musielak-Orlicz spaces equipped with the Orlicz norm. This coefficient is connected with normal structure, which is a very important property of Banach spaces that guarantees the fixed point property for them (see [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14] and [19]).

Let in the sequel X denote a reflexive infinite dimensional Banach space (which automatically does not have the Schur property) and let $S(X)$ denote its unit sphere. For each sequence (x_n) in X , we define

$$\begin{aligned} A((x_n)) &= \lim_n \{\sup\{\|x_i - x_j\| : i \neq j; i, j \geq n\}\}, \\ A_1((x_n)) &= \lim_n \{\inf\{\|x_i - x_j\| : i \neq j; i, j \geq n\}\}. \end{aligned}$$

The *weak uniform normal structure coefficient* of X is defined by (see [4])

$$\begin{aligned} WCS(X) &= \sup\{k > 0 : \text{for each weakly convergent sequence } (x_n) \\ &\text{in } S(X) \text{ there is some } y \in \text{conv}(x_n) \text{ such that} \\ &k \limsup_n \|x_n - y\| \leq A((x_n))\}. \end{aligned}$$

A sequence (x_n) in X is said to be an *asymptotic equidistant sequence* if $A((x_n)) = A_1((x_n))$. This definition was introduced in [19], where it was proved that $WCS(X) = \inf\{A((x_n)) : (x_n) \text{ is an asymptotic equidistant sequence in } S(X) \text{ and } x_n \rightarrow 0 \text{ weakly}\}$.

Recall that *Maluta's coefficient* $M(X)$ of a Banach space X is defined by (see [14])

$$M(X) = \sup\left\{\frac{\limsup_n d(x_{n+1}, \text{conv}(x_j)_{j=1}^{\infty})}{A((x_n))} : (x_n) \text{ is a bounded nonconstant sequence in } X\right\}.$$

We have $M(X) = 1/WCS(X)$ for each reflexive Banach space X and $M(X) = 1$ for each nonreflexive Banach space X .

To formulate our results, we need to fix some notations. For any $i \in \mathbb{N}$, put

$$\begin{aligned} b_i &= \sup\{v > 0 : \Psi_i(v) < +\infty\}, \\ a_i &= \begin{cases} b_i & \text{if } \Psi_i(b_i) < 1 \\ \Psi_i^{-1}(1) & \text{if } \Psi_i(b_i) \geq 1, \end{cases} \\ N_x &= \{i \in \mathbb{N} : x(i) \neq 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

The result that for every $x \in l^{\Phi}$ with $\sum_{i \in N_x} \Psi_i(a_i) > 1$, we have $\|x\| = \frac{1}{k}(1 + I_{\Phi}(kx))$

if and only if $k \in [k_x^*, k_x^{**}]$, where $k_x^* = \inf\{k > 0 : \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Psi_i(\varphi_i(kx(i))) \geq 1\}$, $k_x^{**} = \sup\{k > 0 : \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Psi_i(\varphi_i(kx(i))) \leq 1\}$ has been proved in [18]. Moreover, for any

$x \in l^\Phi$ there exists $k > 0$ such that $\|x\| = \frac{1}{k}(1 + I_\Phi(kx))$ whenever $\Phi_i(u)/u \rightarrow +\infty$ as $u \rightarrow +\infty$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$.

We need to define a regularity condition for $\Phi = (\Phi_i)$ called the δ_2^0 -condition. A Musielak-Orlicz function $\Phi = (\Phi_i)$ satisfies the δ_2^0 -condition if there exist positive constants a and K and a sequence (c_i) in $[0, +\infty]$ such that $\sum_{i=i_0}^{\infty} c_i < +\infty$ for some $i_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ and

$$\Phi_i(2u) \leq k\Phi_i(u) + c_i$$

for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$ and each $u \in \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $\Psi_i(u) \leq a$. In the case when all c_i are in \mathbb{R}_+ we say that Φ satisfies the δ_2 -condition (see [15]).

2. RESULTS

We start with the following

Lemma 1. *If $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Psi_i(a_i) \leq 1$ then l^Φ has the Schur property.*

Proof. Suppose $x_n = (x_n(i)) \in S(l^\Phi)$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $x_n \rightarrow x_0$ weakly. By $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Psi_i(a_i) \leq 1$, we have $\|x_n\| = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i |x_n(i)|$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$). Define $z_n = (a_1 x_n(1), a_2 x_n(2), \dots)$ and $z_0 = (a_1 x_0(1), a_2 x_0(2), \dots)$. Then $z_n \in l^1$ for $n = 0, 1, \dots$ and $z_n \rightarrow z_0$ weakly in l^1 (because the weak convergence in l^φ implies the weak convergence in $l^1((a_i))$). Since l^1 has the Schur property, we get $\|z_n - z_0\|_{l^1} \rightarrow 0$. Hence, in view of the equality

$$\|x_n - x_0\| = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i |x_n(i) - x_0(i)| = \|z_n - z_0\|_{l^1},$$

we get $\lim_n \|x_n - x_0\| = 0$, i.e. l^Φ has the Schur property. \square

To calculate Maluta's coefficient for l^Φ we need to define some parameter for the generating Musielak-Orlicz function $\Phi = (\Phi_i)$.

In this definition there is some analogy to the definition of the parameter d_φ in [7] (see also [17]).

For every $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $k > 1$, we define

$$c(k, m, n) = \inf\{c_{k,x} > 0 : I_\Phi\left(\frac{kx}{c_{k,x}}\right) = \frac{k-1}{2} \text{ and } x = \sum_{i=m}^{m+n} x(i)e_i \in S(l^\Phi)\}.$$

The sequence $(c(k, m, n))_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is nonincreasing for every $k > 1$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Therefore, the limit

$$d(k, m) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c(k, m, n)$$

exists. Moreover, $d(k, m) \leq c(k, m, n)$ for every $k > 1$ and $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. The sequence $(d(k, m))_{m=1}^{\infty}$ is nondecreasing. Hence, the limit

$$d_k = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} d(k, m)$$

exists and $d_k \geq d(k, m)$ for every $k > 1$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}$.

Define

$$d(\Phi) = \inf\{d_k : k > 1\}.$$

We are now in a position to give the main result of the paper.

Theorem 1. *Assume that $\Phi = (\Phi_i)$ is a Musielak-Orlicz function such that all Φ_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots$) are finitely valued and $\Phi_i(u)/u \rightarrow +\infty$ as $u \rightarrow +\infty$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Then: (i) If l^Φ is nonreflexive, then $M(l^\Phi) = 1$; (ii) If l^Φ is reflexive, then $M(l^\Phi) = 1/d(\Phi)$.*

Proof. Statement (i) follows immediately from the fact that $M(X) = 1$ for every nonreflexive Banach space X . So, we only need to prove that $WCS(L^\Phi) = d(\Phi)$ whenever l^Φ is reflexive. It is well known that the reflexivity of l^Φ is equivalent to the fact that both Φ and Ψ satisfy the δ_2^0 -condition.

First, we will prove that $WCS(l^\Phi) \leq d(\Phi)$. For each $\varepsilon > 0$, by the definition of $d(\Phi)$, there is $k > 1$ such that $d(\Phi) > d_k - \varepsilon$. Recall that $d_k \geq d(k, m)$ for all $k > 1$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}$. By the definition of $d(k, m)$ there is $n(m) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$d(k, m) > c(k, m, n) - \varepsilon \quad \text{whenever } n > n(m).$$

Finally, by the definition of $c(k, m, n)$ there exists $x_{m,n} \in S(l^\Phi)$ such that

$$(1) \quad c_{k, x_{m,n}} - \varepsilon < c(k, m, n), \quad x_{m,n} = \sum_{i=m}^{m+n} x_{m,n}(i)e_i \in S(l^\Phi),$$

$$(2) \quad I_\Phi \left(\frac{kx_{m,n}}{c_{k, x_{m,n}}} \right) = \frac{k-1}{2}.$$

Take $m_1 = 1$. Then there exist $n_1 \in \mathbb{N}$, $n_1 > n(m_1)$ and x_{m_1, n_1} satisfying (1) and (2) with m_1 and n_1 in place of m and n . Take $m_2 = m_1 + n_1 + 1$. There exists x_{m_2, n_2} satisfying (1) and (2) with m_2, n_2 , $n_2 > n(m_2)$, in place of m, n . By induction, we can construct a sequence $(x_{m_i, n_i})_{i=1}^\infty$ in $S(l^\Phi)$ with pairwise disjoint supports and satisfying (1) and (2) with m_i and n_i , $n_i > n(m_i)$ in place of m and n for $i = 1, 2, \dots$.

Define $y_k = x_{m_k, n_k}$. Then, we have $y_n \in S(l^\Phi)$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, $y_n \rightarrow 0$ weakly and for every $\nu, l \in \mathbb{N}$ there holds

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \frac{y_\nu - y_l}{d(\Phi) + 2\varepsilon} \right\| &\leq \frac{1}{k} (1 + I_\Phi(k \frac{y_\nu - y_l}{d(\Phi) + 2\varepsilon})) = \frac{1}{k} (1 + I_\Phi(\frac{y_\nu}{d(\Phi) + 2\varepsilon}) + I_\Phi(\frac{y_l}{d(\Phi) + 2\varepsilon})) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{k} (1 + I_\Phi(\frac{kx_{m_\nu, n_\nu}}{c_{k, x_{m_\nu, n_\nu}}}) + I_\Phi(\frac{kx_{m_l, n_l}}{c_{k, x_{m_l, n_l}}})) \\ &= \frac{1}{k} (1 + \frac{k-1}{2} + \frac{k-1}{2}) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $A((y_n)) \leq d(\Phi) + 3\varepsilon$. By the arbitrariness of $\varepsilon > 0$, we have $A((y_n)) \leq d(\Phi)$. By virtue of Proposition 2 in [19] which says that for each weakly convergent sequence on the unit sphere of a Banach space X there exists an asymptotic equidistant subsequence, we can now conclude that $WCS(l^\Phi) \leq d(\Phi)$.

Next, we will prove that $WCS(l^\Phi) \geq d(\Phi)$. First, we will show the equality

$$WCS(l^\Phi) = \inf \{ A((x_n)) : x_n = \sum_{i=l_{n-1}+1}^{l_n} x_n(i)e_i \text{ and } (x_n) \text{ is an asymptotic equidistant sequence in } S(l^\Phi) \} =: d.$$

It is obvious that $WCS(l^\Phi) \leq d$, so we only need to prove that $WCS(l^\Phi) \geq d$. For any $\varepsilon > 0$, by the definition of $WCS(l^\Phi)$, there exists a sequence (x_n) in $S(l^\Phi)$ being an asymptotic equidistant sequence, weakly convergent to 0 and such that

$$A((x_n)) < WCS(l^\Phi) + \varepsilon.$$

Let $v_1 = x_1$. Take $l_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfying $\| \sum_{i=l_1+1}^{\infty} v_1(i)e_i \| < \varepsilon$. Such a number l_1 exists since by the reflexivity of l^Φ , the generating function $\Phi = (\Phi_i)$ satisfies the δ_2^0 -condition. By $x_n(i) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, ($i = 1, 2, \dots, l_1$) there is $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\| \sum_{i=1}^{l_1} x_n(i)e_i \| < \varepsilon \text{ whenever } n > n_0.$$

Let us fix $N_1 > n_0$ and set $v_2 = x_{N_1}$. Then

$$\| \sum_{i=1}^{l_1} v_2(i)e_i \| < \varepsilon.$$

Take $l_2 > l_1$ such that $\| \sum_{i=l_2+1}^{\infty} v_2(i)e_i \| < \varepsilon$. By $x_n(i) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots$, we can find $N_2 > N_1$ such that

$$\| \sum_{i=1}^{l_2} x_n(i)e_i \| < \varepsilon \text{ whenever } n > N_2.$$

Let us choose $N_3 > N_2$ and set $v_3 = x_{N_3}$. Then

$$\| \sum_{i=1}^{l_2} v_3(i)e_i \| < \varepsilon.$$

Take $l_3 > l_2$ such that

$$\| \sum_{i=l_3+1}^{\infty} v_3(i)e_i \| < \varepsilon.$$

In such a way we can construct by induction a sequence (l_n) of natural numbers with $l_1 < l_2 < \dots$ and a subsequence (v_n) of (x_n) satisfying $A((v_n)) = A((x_n))$ and

$$\| \sum_{i=1}^{l_{n-1}} v_n(i)e_i \| < \varepsilon, \quad \| \sum_{i=l_n+1}^{\infty} v_n(i)e_i \| < \varepsilon,$$

where $l_0 = 0$ by definition. Put

$$u_n = \sum_{i=l_{n-1}+1}^{l_n} v_n(i)e_i / \| \sum_{i=l_{n-1}+1}^{l_n} v_n(i)e_i \| \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

Then $u_n \in S(l^\Phi)$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, for every $m, n \in \mathbb{N}, n < m$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_n - v_m\| &= \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{l_{n-1}} (v_n(i) - v_m(i))e_i + \sum_{i=l_{n-1}+1}^{l_n} (v_n(i) - v_m(i))e_i \right. \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=l_n+1}^{l_{m-1}} (v_n(i) - v_m(i))e_i + \sum_{i=l_{m-1}+1}^{l_m} (v_n(i) - v_m(i))e_i \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{i=l_m+1}^{\infty} (v_n(i) - v_m(i))e_i \right\| \\ &\geq \left\| \sum_{i=l_{n-1}+1}^{l_n} v_n(i)e_i - \sum_{i=l_{m-1}+1}^{l_m} v_m(i)e_i \right\| - 4\varepsilon \\ &\geq \|(u_n - u_m)(1 - 2\varepsilon)\| - 4\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$A((u_n)) \leq \frac{A((v_n))}{1 - 2\varepsilon} + \frac{4\varepsilon}{1 - 2\varepsilon} = \frac{A((x_n)) + 4\varepsilon}{1 - 2\varepsilon} \leq \frac{WCS(l^\Phi) + 5\varepsilon}{1 - 2\varepsilon}.$$

In view of the arbitrariness of $\varepsilon > 0$, we have $d \leq WCS(l^\Phi)$. Finally, we will prove that $d \geq d(\Phi)$. For any asymptotic equidistant sequence

$$x_n = \sum_{i=l_{n-1}+1}^{l_n} x_n(i)e_i \in S(l^\Phi) \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots),$$

there are $k_{m,n} > 0$ such that

$$\|(x_m - x_n)/d(\Phi)\| = \frac{1}{k_{m,n}}(1 + I_\Phi(k_{m,n} \frac{x_m - x_n}{d(\Phi)}))$$

for all $m, n \in \mathbb{N}, m \neq n$. Let us assume in the following that $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $m \neq n$. We will consider now two cases.

- I. If $k_{m,n} \leq 1$, then $\|x_m - x_n\| \geq d(\Phi)$.
- II. If $k_{m,n} > 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \|(x_m - x_n)/d(\Phi)\| &= \frac{1}{k_{m,n}}(1 + I_\Phi(\frac{k_{m,n}x_m}{d(\Phi)}) + I_\Phi(\frac{k_{m,n}x_n}{d(\Phi)})) \\ &\geq \frac{1}{k_{m,n}}(1 + \frac{k_{m,n} - 1}{2} + \frac{k_{m,n} - 1}{2}) \\ &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

whence we get again $\|x_m - x_n\| \geq d(\Phi)$. Consequently $A((x_n)) \geq d(\Phi)$. By the arbitrariness of (x_n) being an asymptotic equidistant sequence in $S(l^\Phi)$ it follows that $WCS(l^\Phi) \geq d(\Phi)$. \square

The following example shows how to compute $d(\Phi)$ in some concrete cases.

Example 1. Let $\Phi_i(u) = |u|^p$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$ and $u \in \mathbb{R}$, where $1 < p < \infty$. If $\Phi = (\Phi_i)_{i=1}^\infty$, then $d(\Phi) = 2^{1/p}$.

Proof. It is obvious that $l^\Phi = l^p$. Moreover, $\|x\| = p^{1/p}q^{1/q}\|x\|_p$ for any $x \in l^\Phi$, where $1/p + 1/q = 1$ and $\|x\|_p = (\sum_{i=1}^\infty |x_i|^p)^{1/p}$ (see [9]). Take arbitrary $k > 1$ and $x \in S(l^\Phi)$ with finite support. It is easy to see that the number $c = c(k, x) > 0$

satisfying the equality $I_{\Phi}(\frac{kx}{c}) = \frac{k-1}{2}$ is equal to $2^{1/p}k(k-1)^{-1/p}p^{-1/p}q^{-1/q}$. Therefore, $d(\Phi) = \inf\{2^{1/p}k(k-1)^{-1/p}p^{-1/p}q^{-1/q} : k > 1\}$. To calculate this infimum it is enough to find $\inf\{k(k-1)^{-1/p} : k > 1\}$. Using the standard method, we get that this infimum is attained at $k_0 = q$. Since $k_0 - 1 = q/p$, we get $d(\Phi) = 2^{1/p}$. \square

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors thank the referee for valuable remarks.

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