ON FACTOR RELATIONS BETWEEN WEIGHTED AND NÖRLUND MEANS

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Abstract. By \((X, Y)\), we denote the set of all sequences \(\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_n)\) such that \(\sum a_n \varepsilon_n\) is summable \(Y\) whenever \(\sum a_n\) is summable \(X\), where \(X\) and \(Y\) are two summability methods. In this study, we get necessary and sufficient conditions for \(\varepsilon \in (|N, q_n, u_n|_k, |N, p_n|_k), k \geq 1\), using functional analytic techniques, where \(|N, p_n|\) and \(|N, q_n, u_n|_k\) are absolute weighted and Nörlund summability methods, respectively, \([1, 5]\). Thus, in the special case, some well known results are also deduced.

1. Introduction

Let \(A = (a_{nv})\) be an infinite matrix of complex numbers, \(\sum a_v\) be a given infinite series with \(n\)th partial sum \(s_n\) and \((u_n)\) be a sequence of nonnegative terms. Then the series \(\sum a_v\) is called summable \(|A, u_n|_k, k \geq 1\), if (see \([16]\))

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n^{k-1}|A_n(s) - A_{n-1}(s)|^k < \infty, \quad A_{-1}(s) = 0,
\]

(1.1)

where \(A(s) = (A_n(s))\), the \(A\)-transform sequence of the sequence \(s = (s_n)\), i.e.,

\[
A_n(s) = \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} a_{nv}s_v
\]

converges for \(n \geq 0\). Note that if \(A\) is chosen as the Nörlund matrix (resp. \(u_n = n\)), then the summability \(|A, u_n|_k\) reduces to the absolute Nörlund summability \(|N, p_n, u_n|_k\) \([5]\) (resp. the summability \(|N, p_n|_k\), Borwein and Cass \([2]\)), and also \(|N, p_n|_1 = |N, p_n|\), Mears \([9]\). Further, if \(p_n = (\alpha + n^{-1})\) and \(u_n = n\), then the summability \(|N, p_n, u_n|_k\) is the same as the summability \(|C, \alpha|_k\) in Flett’s notation \([4]\). By a Nörlund matrix we mean one that

\[
a_{nv} = \begin{cases} 
p_{n-v}/P_n, & 0 \leq v \leq n \\
0, & v > n,
\end{cases}
\]

(1.2)

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where \( (p_n) \) is a sequence of complex numbers with \( P_n = p_0 + p_1 + \cdots + p_n \neq 0 \), \( P_{-(n+1)} = 0 \) for \( n \geq 0 \). Also, if \( A = (a_{n,v}) \) is the weighted matrix (resp. \( u_n = P_n/p_n \)), i.e.,

\[
a_{n,v} = \begin{cases} 
  p_v/P_n, & 0 \leq v \leq n \\
  0, & v > n
\end{cases}
\]

then the summability \( |A, u_n|_k \) reduces to the summability \( |\tilde{N}, p_n, u_n|_k \) (resp. the summability \( |\tilde{N}, p_n|_k \), Bor [1]), where \( (p_n) \) is a sequence of positive numbers such that \( P_n = p_0 + p_1 + \cdots + p_n \to \infty \) as \( n \to \infty \), Sulaiman [22]. For example, for the summability \( |\tilde{N}, p_n|_k \), the condition (1.1) may be stated as

\[
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{1}{P_{n-1}} \left( \frac{p_n}{p_n} \right)^{1/k^*} \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} P_{v-1} a_v \right|^k < \infty.
\]

Throughout this paper, \( k^* \) is the conjugate of \( k > 1 \), i.e., \( 1/k + 1/k^* = 1 \), and \( 1/k^* = 0 \) for \( k = 1 \).

For any real \( \alpha \) and integers \( n \geq 0 \), we define

\[
\Delta^\alpha \epsilon_n = \sum_{v=n}^{\infty} A_{v-n}^{-\alpha-1} \epsilon_v
\]

whenever the series on right side of equality is convergent.

Let \( \epsilon \) be a sequence and \( X \) and \( Y \) be two methods of summability. If \( \Sigma \epsilon_n a_n \) is summable \( Y \) whenever \( \Sigma a_n \) is summable \( X \), then \( \epsilon \) is said to be a summability factor of type \( (X,Y) \) and we denote it by \( \epsilon \in (X,Y) \) [3]. The problems of summability factors dealing with absolute Cesàro and absolute weighted mean summabilities were widely examined by many authors (see [1-4], [8-11], [13-21]) and al. For example, for \( \alpha \geq 0 \), \( k > 1 \), the summability factors of type \( (|C, \alpha|, |\tilde{N}, p_n|) \), \( (|C, \alpha|_k, |\tilde{N}, p_n|) \), \( (|C, \alpha|_k, |C, 1|) \) and \( (|C, 1|_k, |\tilde{N}, p_n|) \) were characterized by Mohapatra [11], Mazhar [8], Mehdi [10], Sargöl and Bor [17] and Sargöl [18], respectively. In a more recent paper, Sargöl [13] has extended these classes to \( \alpha > -1 \) and arbitrary positive sequence \( (p_n) \) in the following form.

**Theorem 1.1.** Let \( \alpha > -1 \) and \( (p_n) \) be arbitrary sequence of positive numbers. Then, necessary and sufficient condition for \( \epsilon \in (|C, \alpha|_k, |\tilde{N}, p_n|), k > 1 \), is

\[
\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m^{\alpha k^*+k^*-1} \left( \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{p_n}{P_n P_{n-1}} \left| \sum_{r=m}^{\infty} A_{r-m}^{-\alpha-1} \frac{\epsilon_r}{r} P_{r-1} \right| \right)^{k^*} < \infty.
\]

**2. Main results**

The purpose of this study is to generalize Theorem 1.1 by using Nörlund mean in place of Cesàro mean. Hence we characterize both classes \( (|N, q_n, u_n|_k, |\tilde{N}, p_n|) \) and
Before stating the theorems we recall the following lemmas which plays important role for the proof our theorems.

**Lemma 2.1.** Let \(1 < k < \infty\). Then, \(A(x) \in \ell\) whenever \(x \in \ell_k\) if and only if
\[
\sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_{nv}| \right)^k < \infty,
\]
where \(\ell_k = \{x = (x_n) : \sum |x_n|^k < \infty\}\) [13].

**Lemma 2.2.** Let \(1 \leq k < \infty\). Then, \(A(x) \in \ell_k\) whenever \(x \in \ell\) if and only if
\[
\sup_{v} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_{nv}|^k < \infty,
\]
[7].

Now we begin with the theorem characterizing the class \(\left( \mid N, q_n, u_n \mid_k, \mid \bar{N}, p_n \mid \right)\).

**Theorem 2.3.** Let \(q_0\) be a non-zero number, \((u_n)\) be a sequence of positive terms and \((C_n)\) be a sequence satisfying
\[
\sum_{v=0}^{n} Q_{n-v} C_v = \begin{cases} 
1, & n = 0 \\
0, & n \geq 1.
\end{cases}
\]
Then necessary and sufficient condition for \(\epsilon \in \left( \mid N, q_n, u_n \mid_k, \mid \bar{N}, p_n \mid \right)\), \(k > 1\), is
\[
\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{u_m} \left( \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \left| \frac{p_n}{P_n P_{n-1}} \sum_{r=m}^{n} P_{r-1} \epsilon_r G_{rm} \right| \right)^k < \infty
\]
\[
G_{nr} = \frac{n}{v=r} C_{n-v} Q_v.
\]

**Proof.** Let \((t_n)\) and \((T_n)\) be the sequences of Nörlund mean \((N, q_n)\) and weighted mean \((\bar{N}, p_n)\) of the series \(\sum a_n\) and \(\sum \epsilon_n a_n\), respectively, i.e
\[
t_n = \frac{1}{Q_n} \sum_{v=0}^{n} q_{n-v} s_v = \frac{1}{Q_n} \sum_{v=0}^{n} Q_{n-v} a_v
\]
and
\[
T_n = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{v=0}^{n} (P_n - P_{v-1}) \epsilon_v a_v.
\]
Then we define sequences \(y = (y_n)\) and \(\bar{y} = (\bar{y}_n)\) by
\[
y_n = u_n^{1/k^*} (t_n - t_{n-1})
\]
\[
\bar{y}_n = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{v=0}^{n} (P_n - P_{v-1}) \epsilon_v a_v.
\]
and
\[ \tilde{y}_n = T_n - T_{n-1} = \frac{p_n}{P_n P_{n-1}} \sum_{r=1}^{n} P_{r-1} \epsilon_r a_r, \quad n \geq 1 \text{ and } \tilde{y}_0 = a_0 \epsilon_0. \]

Then, \( \epsilon \in \left[ \left. \left| N, q_n, u_n \right| \right|, \left. |N, p_n| \right| \right] \) if and only if \( \tilde{y} \in l \) whenever \( y \in l_k \). On the other hand, since \( q_0 \) is a non-zero, there exists a sequence \((C_n)\) satisfying (2.1) and therefore it follows that
\[ t_n = \frac{1}{Q_n} \sum_{v=0}^{n} Q_{n-v} a_v \text{ if and only if } a_n = \sum_{v=0}^{n} C_{n-v} Q_v t_v. \]

Hence we get from (2.4),
\[ a_n = \sum_{v=0}^{n} C_{n-v} Q_v \sum_{r=0}^{v} u_{r}^{-1/k^*} y_r \]
\[ = \sum_{r=0}^{n} u_{r}^{-1/k^*} \sum_{v=r}^{n} C_{n-v} Q_v y_r = \sum_{r=0}^{n} u_{r}^{-1/k^*} G_{nr} y_r \]
where \( G_{nr} \) is defined by (2.3), and so, for \( n \geq 1 \),
\[ \tilde{y}_n = \frac{p_n}{P_n P_{n-1}} \sum_{r=1}^{n} P_{r-1} \epsilon_r a_r \]
\[ = \frac{p_n}{P_n P_{n-1}} \sum_{r=1}^{n} P_{r-1} \epsilon_r \sum_{m=1}^{r} u_{m}^{-1/k^*} G_{rm} y_m \]
\[ = \frac{p_n}{P_n P_{n-1}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( u_{m}^{-1/k^*} \sum_{r=m}^{n} P_{r-1} \epsilon_r G_{rm} \right) y_m \]
\[ = \sum_{m=1}^{n} b_{nm} y_m \]
where
\[ b_{nm} = \begin{cases} u_{m}^{-1/k^*} \frac{p_n}{P_n P_{n-1}} \sum_{r=m}^{n} P_{r-1} \epsilon_r G_{rm}, & \text{if } m \leq n, \\ 0, & \text{if } m > n. \end{cases} \tag{2.5} \]

Then, \( \tilde{y} \in l \) whenever \( y \in l_k \) if and only if
\[ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} |b_{nm}| \right)^{k^*} < \infty \]
by Lemma 2.1, which is same as the condition (2.2). This completes the proof. \( \square \)

It may be remarked that in the special case \( q_n = A_n^{-1} \) and \( u_n = n \), Theorem 2.3 reduces to Theorem 1.1. In fact, in this case it is obvious that \( \left| N, q_n, u_n \right| \right| = \left| C, a \right| \right\|. \) Also, we recall the following well known equality of Bosanquet and Das [3], for \( \alpha \neq -1, -2, \ldots, v \geq 1, \)
\[ \sum_{r=v}^{n} A_r^\alpha A_{n-r}^{-\alpha - 2} = \frac{v A_v^\alpha A_{n-v}^{-\alpha - 1}}{n}, \tag{2.6} \]
Now, it is easy to see that \( C_0 = A_0^{-a-2} = 1 \), \( C_n = A_n^{-a-2} \) and \( A_n^{a} = 0 \) for \( n \geq 1 \), and so, since

\[
G_{rm} = \sum_{v=m}^{r} A_v^a A_{r-v}^{-a-2} = \frac{mA_m^{a} A_{r-m}^{-a-1}}{r}, 1 \leq r \leq v, \text{ and } 0 \text{ for } r > v,
\]

by using (2.6), we get the matrix \( B = (b_{nm}) \) as

\[
b_{nm} = \begin{cases} 
\frac{m^{1/k} A_m^{a} p_n}{p_n^{1} p_{n-1}^{1}} & \text{if } m \leq n \\
0 & \text{if } m > n.
\end{cases}
\]

So by \( A_n^{a} \sim n^{a}/\Gamma (\alpha + 1) \) for \( \alpha > -1 \) [4], it follows from applying Lemma 2.1 to the matrix \( B \) that (2.2) is the same as (1.4), as asserted.

Note that \( 1 \in (X, Y) \) leads us to a comparison of summability fields of methods \( X \) and \( Y \), where \( 1 = (1, 1, \ldots) \). So taking \( \epsilon_n = u_n = 1 \) for all \( n \geq 1 \) in Theorem 2.3 we get the following result.

**Corollary 2.4.** If \( k > 1 \), then \( 1 \in (|N, q_n|_k, |\bar{N}, p_n|) \) if and only if

\[
\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{p_n^{1}}{p_n^{1} p_{n-1}^{1}} \right)^{k^{*}} < \infty. \tag{2.7}
\]

This result also extends the following result of Kayashima [6] to \( k > 1 \).

**Corollary 2.5.** If \( \{p_n\} \) and \( \{q_n\} \) are positive and nonincreasing sequences and \( \{q_{n+1}/q_n\} \) is nondecreasing, then \( 1 \in (|N, q_n|, |\bar{N}, p_n|) \).

**Theorem 2.6.** Let \( k \geq 1 \) and \( \{u_n\} \) be a sequence of nonnegative terms. Then, \( \epsilon \in (|\bar{N}, p_n|, |N, q_n, u_n|_k) \) if and only if

\[
\sup_{v} \left\{ u_n^{1/k^*} \left| \frac{\epsilon v^q P_v}{Q v^q P_v} \right| \right\} < \infty \tag{2.8}
\]

and

\[
\sup_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| u_n^{1/k^*} \left( \Omega_{nv}^q \epsilon v^q P_v - \Omega_{n+1}^q \epsilon v^q P_{v+1} P_v \right) \right|^{k} < \infty, \tag{2.9}
\]

where

\[
\Omega_{nv}^q = \frac{Q_{n-v}^{q} Q_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}^{q}}, Q_{-1} = 0. \tag{2.10}
\]

**Proof.** As in proof of Theorem 2.3, we define sequences \( y = (y_n) \) and \( \tilde{y} = (\tilde{y}_n) \) by \( y_0 = \epsilon_0 a_0 \),

\[
y_n = u_n^{1/k^*} (t_n - t_{n-1}) = u_n^{1/k^*} \sum_{v=0}^{n} \left( \frac{Q_{n-v}^{q} Q_{n-1} - Q_{n-v-1}^{q} Q_{n-1}}{Q_{n-1}^{q}} \right) \epsilon v^q a_v, n \geq 1 \tag{2.11}
\]
\[ \bar{y}_0 = a_0, \bar{y}_n = T_n - T_{n-1} = \frac{p_n}{P_n P_{n-1}} \sum_{r=1}^{n} P_{r-1} a_r, \ n \geq 1 \] (2.12)

Then, \( \epsilon \in (|\tilde{N}, p_n|, |N, q_n, u_n|) \) iff \( y \in l_k \) whenever \( \tilde{y} \in l \). On the other hand, from (2.12) we write
\[
a_n = \frac{p_n}{P_n} \bar{y}_n - \frac{p_{n-1}}{P_{n-1}} \bar{y}_{n-1}, \ n \geq 1 \text{ and } a_0 = \bar{y}_0
\]
Hence, by (2.11) we get
\[
y_n = u_n^{1/k^*} \sum_{v=1}^{n} \Omega^q_{nv} \epsilon_v a_v = u_n^{1/k^*} \sum_{v=1}^{n} \Omega^q_{nv} \epsilon_v \left( \frac{P_v}{P_v} \tilde{y}_v - \frac{P_{v-1}}{P_{v-1}} \tilde{y}_{v-1} \right)
\]
\[
= u_n^{1/k^*} \left\{ \Omega^q_{n\infty} \epsilon_n \frac{p_n}{P_n} \bar{y}_n + \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} \left( \Omega^q_{nv} \epsilon_v \frac{P_v}{P_v} - \Omega^q_{n,v+1} \epsilon_{v+1} \frac{P_{v-1}}{P_v} \right) \tilde{y}_v \right\}
\]
\[
= \sum_{v=1}^{n} c_{nv} \tilde{y}_v
\]
where
\[
c_{nv} = \begin{cases} 
    u_n^{1/k^*} \left( \Omega^q_{nv} \epsilon_v \frac{p_n}{P_n} - \Omega^q_{n,v+1} \epsilon_{v+1} \frac{P_{v-1}}{P_v} \right), & 1 \leq v \leq n - 1 \\
    u_n^{1/k^*} \Omega^q_{n\infty} \epsilon_n \frac{p_n}{P_n}, & v = n \\
    0, & v > n.
\end{cases}
\]
So \( y \in l_k \) whenever \( \tilde{y} \in l \) if and only if
\[
\sup_v \sum_{n=v}^{\infty} |c_{nv}|^k < \infty
\]
by Lemma 2.2 or, equivalently,
\[
\sup_v \left\{ u_v^{1/k^*} \left| \frac{\epsilon_v P_v}{Q_v P_v} \right| \right\} < \infty, \ v \geq 1
\]
and
\[
\sup_v \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} \left| u_n^{1/k^*} \left( \Omega^q_{nv} \epsilon_v \frac{P_v}{P_v} - \Omega^q_{n,v+1} \epsilon_{v+1} \frac{P_{v-1}}{P_v} \right) \right|^k < \infty.
\]
Thus the proof is completed.

\[ \Box \]

**Corollary 2.7.** If \( k \geq 1 \), then, \( 1 \in (|\tilde{N}, p_n|, |N, q_n|) \) if and only if
\[
\sup_v \left\{ u_v^{1/k^*} \left| \frac{P_v}{Q_v P_v} \right| \right\} < \infty
\]
(2.13)
and
\[
\sup_v \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} \left| u_n^{1/k^*} \left( \Omega^q_{nv} \frac{P_v}{P_v} - \Omega^q_{n,v+1} \frac{P_{v-1}}{P_v} \right) \right|^k < \infty.
\]
(2.14)
Proof. Put $\epsilon_n = 1$ and $u_n = n$ for all $n \geq 1$ in Theorem 2.6.

This result, for $k = 1$, reduces to the following theorem of Kayashima [6].

Corollary 2.8. If $(p_n)$ and $(q_n)$ are positive and nondecreasing sequences and $(q_{n+1}/q_n)$ is nonincreasing, then $1 \in (\bar{N}, p_n, |N, q_n|)$.

Proof. By considering that $(p_n)$ and $(q_n)$ are positive and nondecreasing sequences, we have

$$\frac{p_n}{Q_n p_n} \leq \frac{n + 1}{Q_n} \leq q_0^{-1} \text{ for all } n \geq 0.$$ 

Also, by hypotheses on the sequence $(q_n)$, it converges to a number, $\lim \frac{q_{n+1}}{q_n} = \sigma$ say. So, there exists a nonincreasing null sequence $(x_n)$ such that $q_{n+1} = \sigma + x_n q_n$ for all $n \geq 0$, where $\sigma \geq 1$. Then, it can be written that

$$Q_n = q_0 + \sigma Q_{n-1} + \sum_{v=1}^{n} q_{v-1} x_{v-1}$$

which gives

$$\frac{Q_n}{Q_{n-1}} = \frac{q_0}{Q_{n-1}} + \sigma + Z_n \to \sigma \text{ as } n \to \infty \quad (2.15)$$

where

$$Z_n = \frac{1}{Q_{n-1}} \sum_{v=1}^{n} q_{v-1} x_{v-1}$$

Since $(x_n)$ is nonincreasing, it is easily seen that $(Z_n)$ is nonincreasing, which implies that $(Q_n/Q_{n-1})$ is nonincreasing. So it follows that, for $0 \leq v \leq n$,

$$\Omega_n^q = \frac{Q_{n-1}}{Q_n} \left( \frac{Q_n}{Q_{n-1}} - \frac{Q_n}{Q_{n-1}} \right) \geq 0$$

Further,

$$C_{n,v} = \Omega_n^q \frac{P_v}{P_n} - \Omega_{n,v+1}^q \frac{P_{v+1}}{P_n} \geq 0.$$ 

In fact, if $q_{n-v}/Q_n - q_{n-v-1}/Q_{n-1} \geq 0$, then it is clear that $C_{n,v} \geq 0$, since

$$C_{n,v} = \frac{P_v}{P_n} \left( \frac{q_{n-v}}{Q_n} - \frac{q_{n-v-1}}{Q_{n-1}} \right) + \Omega_{n,v+1}^q.$$ 

If $q_{n-v}/Q_n - q_{n-v-1}/Q_{n-1} < 0$, then, it can be deduced from the condition on $(q_n)$ that

$$\frac{q_{n-v}}{Q_n} - \frac{q_{n-v-1}}{Q_{n-1}} \geq \frac{q_{n-v-1}}{Q_n} \left( \frac{q_{n-m}}{Q_n} - \frac{Q_n}{Q_{n-1}} \right) \geq \frac{q_{n-m}}{Q_n} - \frac{q_{n-m} - 1}{Q_{n-1}} \text{ for all } m \leq v,$$
which implies

\[
\nu \left( \frac{q_{n-v}}{Q_n} - \frac{q_{n-v-1}}{Q_{n-1}} \right) \geq \sum_{m=0}^{v-1} \left( \frac{q_{n-m}}{Q_n} - \frac{q_{n-m-1}}{Q_{n-1}} \right) = -\Omega_n^q.
\]

Also, since \((p_v)\) is a positive nondecreasing sequence, we can write \(P_v \leq v p_v\) for all \(v \geq 1\), which gives us, by (2.17),

\[
\frac{P_v}{p_v} \left( \frac{q_{n-v}}{Q_n} - \frac{q_{n-v-1}}{Q_{n-1}} \right) \geq -\frac{P_v}{v p_v} \Omega_n^q \geq -\Omega_n^q.
\]

This means that \(C_{n,v} \geq 0\) for \(0 \leq v \leq n\). Hence, by considering (2.15), we have

\[
\sup_v \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{P_v}{p_v} \Omega_n^q - \frac{P_v-1}{p_v} \Omega_{n,v+1}^q \right| = \sup_v \lim_m \sum_{n=v+1}^{m} \left( \frac{P_v}{p_v} \Omega_n^q - \frac{P_v-1}{p_v} \Omega_{n,v+1}^q \right)
\]

\[
\leq \sup_v \lim_m \left[ \frac{P_v}{p_v} \left( \frac{Q_{m-v}}{Q_m} - \frac{q_0}{Q_v} \right) - \frac{P_v-1}{p_v} \frac{Q_{m-v-1}}{Q_m} \right]
\]

\[
= \sup_v \left[ \frac{P_v}{p_v} \left( \frac{1}{\sigma^v} - \frac{q_0}{Q_v} \right) - \frac{P_v-1}{p_v} \sigma^{v-1} \right] < \infty,
\]

which completes the proof. \(\square\)

Further the following result of [12] is obtained form Corollary 2.7 by choosing \(q_n = 1\) for \(n \geq 1\).

**Corollary 2.9.** If \(k \geq 1\), then, \(1 \in (\tilde{N}, p_n, |C, 1|_k)\) if and only if

\[
\sup_v \frac{P_v}{v^{1/k} p_v} < \infty.
\]

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