The $T_{+m}$ Transformation

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Abstract. This paper discusses a nonlinear sequence-to-sequence transformation, known as the $T_{+m}$ transform, which is used to accelerate the convergence of an infinite series. A brief history of the transform is given; a number of theorems are established which enable one to make effective use of the transform, and several examples are presented to illustrate this effectiveness.

This paper discusses a nonlinear sequence-to-sequence transformation, known as the $T_{+m}$ transformation, which is used to accelerate the convergence of an infinite series. A brief historical sketch of the transformation is given and a number of theorems are established which enable one to make effective use of the $T_{+m}$ transform. In particular, special attention is given to the case in which the transformed series converges more rapidly or uniformly better than the original series. Finally, several examples are given to illustrate the effectiveness of the transformation.

The $T_{+1}$ transformation was found independently by many authors. Generally, it was applied to some slowly convergent sequences for the purpose of accelerating their convergence. These sequences arose as a consequence of either (a) some iterative process or (b) as the partial sums of an infinite series.


In 1969 Gray and Clark [10] defined and studied a generalization of the $T_{+1}$ transformation which they called $T_{+m}$. They established some conditions under which the series generated by the $T_{+m}$ transform would converge more rapidly than the original series.

Let $\{a(i)\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ be an infinite sequence. Then the series associated with this sequence is denoted by $S = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a(i)$ and is the limit of the sequence $\{S(n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of partial sums $S(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a(i)$.

Definition 1. The $T_{+m}$ transformation is defined as

$$T_{+m}[S(n + m)] = \frac{S(n + m) - R(n; m)S(n)}{1 - R(n; m)},$$

Received September 22, 1975.


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where \( m > 0 \) is a positive integer and

\[
R(n; m) = a(n + m)/a(n) \neq 1.
\]

Another form of (1) which will be used extensively is

\[
T_{+m} [S(n + m)] = S(n) + \frac{S(n + m) - S(n)}{1 - R(n; m)}.
\]

Suppose that \( \{A(n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) and \( \{B(n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) are sequences of real numbers such that

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} A(n) = A \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} B(n) = B.
\]

**Definition 2.** If

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[ \frac{A - A(n)}{B - B(n)} \right] = 0,
\]

then \( A(n) \) converges to \( A \) more rapidly than \( B(n) \) converges to \( B \).

**Definition 3.** If

\[
\left| \frac{A - A(n)}{B - B(n)} \right| < 1 \quad \text{for all } n,
\]

then \( A(n) \) converges to \( A \) uniformly better than \( B(n) \) converges to \( B \).

These concepts are of great use in comparing rates of convergence of sequences. However, with respect to the \( T_{+m} \) transformation, their usefulness has been extremely limited because there exist few theorems which provide criteria that determine when the sequence \( \{T_{+m} [S(n + m)]\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) converges to \( S \) more rapidly or uniformly better than the sequence \( \{S(n + m)\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \).

We begin our investigation with the following question: When does

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} T_{+m} [S(n + m)] = S?
\]

**Theorem 1.** If \( S \) is a convergent infinite series and \( \lim_{n \to \infty} |R(n; m)| = |R(m)| \neq 1 \), then \( T_{+m} [S(n + m)] \to S \) as \( n \to \infty \).

**Proof.** From (3),

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} |T_{+m} [S(n + m)] - S(n)| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{S(n + m) - S(n)}{1 - R(n; m)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1 - |R(m)|} \lim_{n \to \infty} |S(n + m) - S(n)| = 0.
\]

Thus \( T_{+m} [S(n + m)] \to S \) as \( n \to \infty \).

**Theorem 2.** Suppose that \( S \) is a convergent infinite series and there exists a constant \( C > 0 \) such that \( |1 - R(m; n)| > C \) for \( n \) sufficiently large. Then

\[
T_{+m} [S(n + m)] \to S \quad \text{as } n \to \infty.
\]

**Proof.** It follows from (3) and the hypothesis that \( |T_{+m} [S(n + m)] - S(n)| < C^{-1} |S(n + m) - S(n)| \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty \). Thus \( T_{+m} [S(n + m)] \to S \) as \( n \to \infty \).

Lubkin [9] proved the following theorem for the case \( m = 1 \). While this theorem is more general, its proof does not differ substantially from his and thus will be omitted.

**Theorem 3.** If the sequences \( \{A(n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) and \( \{T_{+m} [S(n + m)]\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) converge, then they have the same sum.
Theorem 4. Suppose that $S$ is an absolutely convergent infinite series whose terms, in absolute value, form a monotone decreasing sequence. If \( \{ |a(n)| \}_{n=1}^\infty \) is a monotone nonincreasing sequence, then \( T_{+m}[S(n + m)] \to S \) as \( n \to \infty \).

Proof. Since \( \{ |a(n)| \}_{n=1}^\infty \) is a monotone nonincreasing sequence, then \( (n + 1)|a(n + 1)| \leq n|a(n)| \) and

\[
1/(1 - |R(n; 1)|) \leq n + 1.
\]

But \( \{ |a(n)| \}_{n=1}^\infty \) is a monotone decreasing sequence. Therefore,

\[
\left| \frac{S(n + m) - S(n)}{1 - R(n; m)} \right| \leq \frac{m|a(n)|}{1 - |R(n; 1)|};
\]

and by (4), it follows that

\[
\left| \frac{S(n + m) - S(n)}{1 - R(n; m)} \right| \leq m(n + 1)|a(n)|,
\]

which converges to 0 as \( n \to \infty \).

Thus, applying (3), we have that \( T_{+m}[S(n + m)] \to S \) as \( n \to \infty \).

Theorem 5. Suppose that $S$ is an absolutely convergent infinite series whose terms, in absolute value, form a monotone decreasing sequence. If \( \{ |R(n; m)| \}_{n=1}^\infty \) is a monotone nondecreasing sequence, then \( T_{+m}[S(n + m)] \to S \) as \( n \to \infty \).

Proof. From (3) we have

\[
|T_{+m}[S(n + m)] - S(n)| \leq \frac{|S(n + m) - S(n)|}{1 - |R(n; m)|};
\]

and thus,

\[
|T_{+m}[S(n + m)] - S(n)| \leq \frac{m|a(n + 1)|}{1 - |R(n; 1)|}.
\]

Since \( \{ |a(n)| \}_{n=1}^\infty \) is a monotone decreasing sequence, then \( |R(n; 1)| < 1 \), and so

\[
\frac{|a(n + 1)|}{1 - |R(n; 1)|} = \sum_{i=1}^\infty |a(n + 1)| \{ |R(n; 1)| \}^{i-1}.
\]

But this series is dominated, term-by-term, by the series \( \sum_{i=n+1}^\infty |a(i)| \) which, since $S$ is absolutely convergent, converges to 0 as \( n \to \infty \). Therefore,

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{|a(n + 1)|}{1 - |R(n; 1)|} = 0;
\]

and thus, by (5), \( T_{+m}[S(n + m)] \to S \) as \( n \to \infty \).

We now consider the following question: When does the sequence generated by the \( T_{+m} \) transformation converge to \( S \) either more rapidly or uniformly better than the original sequence of partial sums?

Theorem 6. If $S$ is a convergent infinite series with positive terms and

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} R(n; m) \neq 0,
\]

then \( T_{+m}[S(n + m)] \) converges to \( S \) more rapidly than \( S(n + m) \).

Proof. \( T_{+m}[S(n + m)] \to S \) by Theorem 1. By (3) and Definition 2, we have that
\[
\frac{T_{n+1}[S(n+m)] - S}{S(n+m) - S} = \frac{S(n) + \frac{S(n+m) - S(n)}{1 - R(n; m)} - S}{S(n+m) - S}
\]

(6)

By our hypothesis, \(S(n) - S \to 0\) and \(S(n+m) - S \to 0\) monotonely. Thus, by a theorem from Bromwich [11], we have

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[ \frac{S(n) - S}{S(n+m) - S} \right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[ \frac{S(n) - S - S(n-1) + S}{S(n+m) - S - S(n+m-1) + S} \right]
\]

(7)

Similarly,

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[ \frac{S(n+m) - S(n)}{S - S(n+m)} \right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{R(n; m)} - 1 \right].
\]

(8)

Thus, substituting (7) and (8) into (6), it follows that

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \left[ \frac{T_{n+1}[S(n+m)] - S}{S(n+m) - S} \right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{R(n; m)} - \left[ \frac{1}{1 - R(n; m)} - 1 \right] \right\} = 0,
\]

which completes the proof of the theorem.

**Theorem 7.** If \(S\) is a convergent series with positive monotone decreasing terms and \(\{R(n; m)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}\) is a monotone nondecreasing sequence, then \(T_{n+1}[S(n+m)]\) converges to \(S\) uniformly better than \(S(n+m)\) for all \(n\).

**Proof.** We first show that \(\{T_{n+1}[S(n+m)]\}_{n=1}^{\infty}\) is a monotone nondecreasing sequence in \(n\); i.e., that \(T_{n+1}[S(n+m+1)] \geq T_{n+1}[S(n+m)]\) for all \(n\).

\[
T_{n+1}[S(n+m+1)] - T_{n+1}[S(n+m)]
\]

\[
= \frac{S(n+m+1) - R(n+1; m)S(n+1)}{1 - R(n+1; m)} - \frac{S(n+m) - R(n; m)S(n)}{1 - R(n; m)}
\]

\[
= a(n+1) + \frac{S(n+m+1) - S(n+1)}{1 - R(n+1; m)} - \frac{S(n+m) - S(n)}{1 - R(n; m)}
\]

\[
= \frac{a(n+1)[1 - R(n+1; m)] + S(n+m+1) - S(n+1)}{1 - R(n+1; m)} - \frac{S(n+m) - S(n)}{1 - R(n; m)}
\]

\[
= [S(n+m) - S(n)] \left[ \frac{1}{1 - R(n+1; m)} - \frac{1}{1 - R(n; m)} \right]
\]

\[
\geq 0 \quad \text{since} \quad R(n+1; m) \geq R(n; m).
\]
Therefore, \( T_{+m}[S(n + m + 1)] \geq T_{+m}[S(n + m)] \) and so \( \{T_{+m}[S(n + m)]\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) is a monotone nondecreasing sequence in \( n \).

We now note that \( T_{+m}[S(n + m)] > S(n + m) > 0 \) and by Theorem 5, \( T_{+m}[S(n + m)] \to S \) as \( n \to \infty \). But a positive nondecreasing sequence, if it converges, converges to its least upper bound. Therefore, for all \( n \) and any \( m > 0 \),

\[
\left| \frac{S - T_{+m}[S(n + m)]}{S - S(n + m)} \right| = \frac{S - T_{+m}[S(n + m)]}{S - S(n + m)} < 1,
\]

and so \( T_{+m}[S(n + m)] \) converges to \( S \) uniformly better than \( S(n + m) \).

To illustrate the above theory and the effectiveness of the \( T_{+m} \) transformation, we present the following examples. In the tables \( E(n + m) = S - S(n + m) \) and \( E_n(m) = S - T_{+m}[S(n + m)] \).

**Example 1.** Consider

\[
S = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^3} \approx 1.20205690.
\]

Choosing \( m = 2 \) we see, by Theorem 5, that \( T_{+2}[S(n + 2)] \) converges to \( S \). Moreover, \( T_{+2}[S(n + 2)] \) converges to \( S \) uniformly better than \( S(n + 2) \) for all \( n \) by Theorem 7. The comparison of \( T_{+2}[S(n + 2)] \) with \( S(n + 2) \) is illustrated in Table 1.

**Example 2.** Consider

\[
S = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i+1}}{2i - 1} = \frac{\pi}{4} \approx 0.78539816.
\]

In this example, we choose \( m = 1 \).

It takes approximately 50,000 terms of this series to obtain four digit accuracy. However, from Table 2, we see that \( T_{+1}[S(n + 1)] \) achieves this same degree of accuracy from the first nine terms of the series.

**Example 3.** Consider

\[
S = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i+1}}{i} = \ln 2 \approx 0.69314718.
\]

It can be shown that it takes 10,000 terms of this series to obtain seven digit accuracy. However, choosing \( m = 1 \) and examining Table 3, we find that this same degree of accuracy can be obtained from the first fourteen terms of the series by means of \( T_{+1}[S(n + 1)] \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( n )</th>
<th>( S(n + 2) )</th>
<th>( E(n + 2) )</th>
<th>( T_{+2}[S(n + 2)] )</th>
<th>( E_n(2) )</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>1.2010725</td>
<td>.0009844</td>
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<td>.0009879</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1.** Application of \( T_{+2}[S(n + 2)] \) to \( S = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^3} \).
### Table 2. Application of $T_{n+1}[S(n+1)]$ to $S = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i+1}}{2i-1}$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n</th>
<th>$S(n+1)$</th>
<th>$E(n+1)$</th>
<th>$T_{n+1}[S(n+1)]$</th>
<th>$E_n(1)$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>.79166666</td>
<td>-.0062684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>.78333333</td>
<td>.0020649</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>.8349206</td>
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<td>.7863095</td>
<td>-.009113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>.7440115</td>
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<td>.7849206</td>
<td>.0004776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>.7856782</td>
<td>-.0002800</td>
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<td>.7852203</td>
<td>.0001779</td>
</tr>
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<td>.0249383</td>
<td>.7853139</td>
<td>.0000843</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3. Application of $T_{n+1}[S(n+1)]$ to $S = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i+1}}{2i}$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n</th>
<th>$S(n+1)$</th>
<th>$E(n+1)$</th>
<th>$T_{n+1}[S(n+1)]$</th>
<th>$E_n(1)$</th>
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<td>.69314716</td>
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