

1123-03-109

Johanna N.Y. Franklin* (johanna.n.franklin@hofstra.edu), Department of Mathematics, Hofstra University, Room 306, Roosevelt Hall, Hempstead, NY 11549-0114, and **Timothy H. McNicholl** (mcnichol@iastate.edu) and **Jason Rute** (jmr71@math.psu.edu). *Fourier series and Schnorr randomness.*

Carleson's Theorem states that the Fourier series of a function in $L^p[-\pi, \pi]$ converges almost everywhere for $1 < p < \infty$. We prove that the Schnorr random points in $[-\pi, \pi]$ are essentially characterized as those points for which such a Fourier series converges for a certain effectivization of this theorem. (Received August 20, 2016)