ON THE ABSOLUTE NÖRLUND SUMMABILITY FACTORS OF INFINITE SERIES

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ABSTRACT. Taking the start from an earlier result on the absolute harmonic summability factors due to S. N. Lal, we obtain in this paper suitable factors $\{\epsilon_n\}$ so that the series $\sum a_n\epsilon_n$ may be summable $|N, p_n|$, whenever the series $\sum a_n$ is summable $|C, 1|$.

1. Let $\{S_n\}$ denote the nth partial sum of the series $\sum a_n$. Let $\{p_n\}$ be a sequence of real numbers and let us write

$$P_n = p_0 + p_1 + p_2 + \cdots + p_n, \quad P_{-1} = p_{-1} = 0.$$

The sequence to sequence transformation,

$$t_n = \frac{1}{P_n}\sum_{\nu=0}^{n} p_{n-\nu}S_\nu = \frac{1}{P_n}\sum_{\nu=0}^{n} P_{n-\nu}a_\nu \qquad (P_n \neq 0), \tag{1.1}$$

defines the sequence $\{t_n\}$ of Nörlund means of the sequence $\{S_n\}$, generated by the sequence of coefficients $\{p_n\}$.

The series $\sum a_n$ is said to be absolutely summable (N, p_n), or summable $|N, p_n|$, if the sequence $\{t_n\}$ is of bounded variation [6], that is,

$$\sum_n |t_n - t_{n-1}| < \infty.$$

In the special case in which $p_n = 1/(n+1)$, the summability $|N, p_n|$ is the same as absolute harmonic summability.

Also, when

$$p_n = \binom{n+\alpha-1}{\alpha-1} = \frac{\Gamma(n+\alpha)}{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(\alpha)} \qquad (\alpha \geqq 0), \tag{1.2}$$

the Nörlund mean reduces to the familiar (C, α) mean. Thus the summability $|N, p_n|$, when p_n is given by (1.2) is the same as the summability $|C, \alpha|$.

2. Throughout the present paper we write

$$B_n = \sum_{\nu=1}^{n} \nu a_\nu, \qquad \Delta\chi_n = \chi_n - \chi_{n+1},$$

Received by the editors November 13, 1969.

AMS Subject Classifications. Primary 4010, 4030, 4031, 4032; Secondary 4220.

Key Words and Phrases. Nörlund means, absolutely summable (N, p_n), absolute harmonic summability, summability $|C, \alpha|$, convex sequences, absolute summability factor theorem.

and C to denote an absolute constant not necessarily the same at each occurrence.

3. In a paper in this journal Lal [4] established the following

THEOREM A. If $B_n=O(n)$, *then the series* $\sum a_n \log(n+1)\lambda n/n$, *where* $\{\lambda_n\}$ *is a convex sequence, such that* $\sum n^{-1}\lambda_n$ *is convergent, is absolutely harmonic summable.*

With the help of this theorem Lal obtained a result on absolute harmonic summability factors of Fourier series (see [4]). These results were extended by several workers such as Bhatt [2], Mohapatra, Das and Srivastava [8], Mehrotra [7], Ahmad [1], and others.

In this paper we establish the following absolute summability factor theorem, which when combined with a known result yields a result more general than Theorem A (see §6, Theorem 2).

THEOREM 1. *Let* $p_0>0$ *and* p_n *be a nonnegative and nonincreasing sequence. If a series* $\sum a_n$ *is summable* $|C, 1|$, *and a sequence* $\{\epsilon_n\}$ *is such that,*

$$n\epsilon_n = O(P_n), \tag{3.1}$$

and

$$n\Delta\epsilon_n = O(1), \tag{3.2}$$

as $n\to\infty$, *then the series* $\sum a_n\epsilon_n$ *is summable* $|N, p_n|$.

It is interesting to note that the following form of a result due to Kogbetliantz[1] [3] follows as a corollary of our theorem.

COROLLARY. *If a series* $\sum a_n$ *is summable* $|C, 1|$, *then the series* $\sum a_n\epsilon_n$ *is summable* $|C, \beta|$ $(0<\beta\leqq 1)$,

where

$$\epsilon_n = 1/(n+1)^{1-\beta}.$$

4. We require the following lemma to establish our theorem.

LEMMA [1]. *If* $p_0>0$ *and* p_n *is a nonnegative and nonincreasing sequence, then for* $\nu\geqq 1$

$$\sum_{n=\nu}^{\infty} \frac{p_n p_{n-\nu}}{P_n P_{n-1}} \leqq \frac{C}{\nu}, \tag{4.1}$$

$$\sum_{n=\nu}^{\infty} \frac{p_n(P_n - P_{n-\nu})}{P_n P_{n-1}} \leqq C, \tag{4.2}$$

[1] In 1952 Peyerimhoff [9], gave a simpler proof of Kogbetliantz's result.

$$\sum_{n=\nu}^{\infty} \frac{|\Delta_n p_{n-\nu-1}|}{P_{n-1}} \leqq \frac{C}{P_\nu} + \frac{C}{\nu}, \tag{4.3}$$

and

$$\sum_{n=\nu}^{\infty} \frac{(p_{n-\nu} - p_n)}{P_{n-1}} \leqq C. \tag{4.4}$$

5. Proof of the theorem. Let τ_n denote the nth Nörlund mean of the series $\sum a_n\epsilon_n$. Then by definition,

$$\tau_n = \frac{1}{P_n}\sum_{\nu=0}^{n} p_{n-\nu}\sum_{\mu=0}^{\nu} a_\mu\epsilon_\mu = \frac{1}{P_n}\sum_{\nu=0}^{n} P_{n-\nu}a_\nu\epsilon_\nu,$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau_n - \tau_{n-1} &= \frac{1}{P_nP_{n-1}}\sum_{\nu=1}^{n}(P_np_{n-\nu} - P_{n-\nu}p_n)\epsilon_\nu a_\nu \\
&= \frac{p_n}{P_nP_{n-1}}\sum_{\nu=1}^{n}(P_n - P_{n-\nu})\epsilon_\nu a_\nu \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{P_{n-1}}\sum_{\nu-1}^{n}(p_{n-\nu} - p_n)\epsilon_\nu a_\nu \\
&= \frac{p_n}{P_nP_{n-1}}\sum_{\nu=1}^{n-1}\Delta_\nu\left\{(P_n - P_{n-\nu})\frac{\epsilon_\nu}{\nu}\right\}B_\nu \\
&\quad + \frac{p_n}{P_nP_{n-1}}\left\{(P_n - P_0)\frac{\epsilon_n}{n}\right\}B_n \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{P_{n-1}}\sum_{\nu=1}^{n-1}\Delta_\nu\left\{(p_{n-\nu} - p_n)\frac{\epsilon_\nu}{\nu}\right\}B_\nu \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{P_{n-1}}\left\{(p_0 - p_n)\frac{\epsilon_n}{n}\right\}B_n \\
&= \frac{p_n}{P_nP_{n-1}}\sum_{\nu=1}^{n}\Delta_\nu\left\{(P_n - P_{n-\nu})\frac{\epsilon_\nu}{\nu}\right\}B_\nu \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{P_{n-1}}\sum_{\nu=1}^{n}\Delta_\nu\left\{(p_{n-\nu} - p_n)\frac{\epsilon_\nu}{\nu}\right\}B_\nu,
\end{aligned}$$

and therefore

$$|\tau_n - \tau_{n-1}| \leqq \frac{p_n}{P_n P_{n-1}} \sum_{\nu=1}^{n} \left| \Delta_\nu \left\{ (P_n - P_{n-\nu}) \frac{\epsilon_\nu}{\nu} \right\} \right| |B_\nu|$$
$$+ \frac{1}{P_{n-1}} \sum_{\nu=1}^{n} \left| \Delta_\nu \left\{ (p_{n-\nu} - p_n) \frac{\epsilon_\nu}{\nu} \right\} \right| |B_\nu|.$$

Thus to establish the theorem we have to show that

$$\Sigma_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{p_n}{P_n P_{n-1}} \sum_{\nu=1}^{n} \left| \Delta_\nu \left\{ (P_n - P_{n-\nu}) \frac{\epsilon_\nu}{\nu} \right\} \right| |B_\nu| < \infty, \tag{5.1}$$

and

$$\Sigma_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{P_{n-1}} \sum_{\nu=1}^{n} \left| \Delta_\nu \left\{ (p_{n-\nu} - p_n) \frac{\epsilon_\nu}{\nu} \right\} \right| |B_\nu| < \infty. \tag{5.2}$$

Before proceeding to the proof of (5.1) and (5.2), we observe that, under the hypothesis (3.1) of our theorem $\epsilon_n = O(P_n/n) = O(1)$, as $n \to \infty$ since P_n/n is monotonic nonincreasing [5]. We now have

$$\begin{aligned}
\Sigma_1 &= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{p_n}{P_n P_{n-1}} \sum_{\nu=1}^{n} (P_n - P_{n-\nu}) |\epsilon_\nu| \frac{|B_\nu|}{\nu^2} \\
&\quad + O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{p_n}{P_n P_{n-1}} \sum_{\nu=1}^{n} (P_n - P_{n-\nu}) |\Delta\epsilon_\nu| \frac{|B_\nu|}{(\nu+1)} \\
&\quad + O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{p_n}{P_n P_{n-1}} \sum_{\nu=1}^{n} p_{n-\nu} |\epsilon_{\nu+1}| \frac{|B_\nu|}{(\nu+1)} \\
&\quad + O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\epsilon_\nu| |B_\nu|}{\nu^2} \sum_{n=\nu}^{\infty} \frac{p_n(P_n - P_{n-\nu})}{P_n P_{n-1}} \\
&\quad + O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\Delta\epsilon_\nu| |B_\nu|}{(\nu+1)} \sum_{n=\nu}^{\infty} \frac{p_n(P_n - P_{n-\nu})}{P_n P_{n-1}} \\
&\quad + O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\epsilon_{\nu+1}| |B_\nu|}{(\nu+1)} \sum_{n=\nu}^{\infty} \frac{p_n p_{n-\nu}}{P_n P_{n-1}} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\epsilon_\nu| |B_\nu|}{\nu^2} + O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\Delta\epsilon_\nu| |B_\nu|}{\nu} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\epsilon_\nu| |B_\nu|}{\nu^2} + O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{\nu |\Delta\epsilon_\nu| |B_\nu|}{\nu^2} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{|B_\nu|}{\nu^2} \\
&= O(1)
\end{aligned}$$

by (4.1), (4.2) of the lemma and under the hypotheses of the theorem (since the series $\sum a_n$ is summable $|C, 1|$, $\sum |B_n|/n^2 < \infty$). Again,

$$\begin{aligned}
\Sigma_2 &= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{P_{n-1}} \sum_{\nu=1}^{n} (p_{n-\nu} - p_n) |\epsilon_\nu| \frac{|B_\nu|}{\nu^2} \\
&\quad + O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{P_{n-1}} \sum_{\nu=1}^{n} (p_{n-\nu} - p_n) |\Delta\epsilon_\nu| \frac{|B_\nu|}{(\nu+1)} \\
&\quad + O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{P_{n-1}} \sum_{\nu=1}^{n} |\Delta_n p_{n-\nu-1}| \, |\epsilon_{\nu+1}| \frac{|B_\nu|}{(\nu+1)} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\epsilon_\nu| \, |B_\nu|}{\nu^2} \sum_{n=\nu}^{\infty} \frac{(p_{n-\nu} - p_n)}{P_{n-1}} \\
&\quad + O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\Delta\epsilon_\nu| \, |B_\nu|}{(\nu+1)} \sum_{n=\nu}^{\infty} \frac{(p_{n-\nu} - p_n)}{P_{n-1}} \\
&\quad + O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\epsilon_{\nu+1}| \, |B_\nu|}{(\nu+1)} \sum_{n=\nu}^{\infty} \frac{|\Delta_n p_{n-\nu-1}|}{P_{n-1}} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\epsilon_\nu| \, |B_\nu|}{\nu^2} + O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\Delta\epsilon_\nu| \, |B_\nu|}{\nu} \\
&\quad + O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\epsilon_{\nu+1}| \, |B_\nu|}{(\nu+1)P_\nu} + O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\epsilon_{\nu+1}| \, |B_\nu|}{\nu(\nu+1)} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\epsilon_\nu| \, |B_\nu|}{\nu^2} + O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{\nu |\Delta\epsilon_\nu| \, |B_\nu|}{\nu^2} \\
&\quad + O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{\nu |\epsilon_{\nu+1}| \, |B_\nu|}{\nu(\nu+1)P_\nu} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{|B_\nu|}{\nu^2} \\
&= O(1)
\end{aligned}$$

by (4.3), (4.4) of the lemma and under the hypotheses of the theorem.

Combining the estimates of Σ_1 and Σ_2, we see that the theorem is completely established.

6. Prasad and Bhatt [10] established the following

THEOREM B. *If $\{\lambda_n\}$ is a convex sequence, such that $\sum n^{-1}\lambda_n$ is convergent, and*

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{\nu=1}^{n}\frac{|B_\nu|}{\nu} = O(\log n)^k \qquad (k \geqq 0), \tag{6.1}$$

then the series $\sum\{\log (n+1)\}^{-k}\lambda_n a_n$ *is summable* $|C, 1|$.

If we combine the above result with Theorem 1 we get the following

THEOREM 2. *If* $\{\lambda_n\}$ *is a convex sequence, such that* $\sum n^{-1}\lambda_n$ *is convergent, and if* (6.1) *holds then the series* $\sum(a_n\lambda_n\epsilon_n/\{\log (n+1)\}^k)$ *is summable* $|N, p_n|$, *provided that*

$$n\epsilon_n = O(P_n), \quad \textit{and} \quad n\Delta\epsilon_n = O(1),$$

as $n\rightarrow\infty$.

Finally, the author expresses his warmest thanks to Dr. S. N. Lal for his valuable guidance and helpful suggestions. Thanks are also due to the University Grants Commission for the financial assistance.

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