

On Absolute Cesàro Summability Factors of Infinite Series

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Abstract

In this paper a general theorem concerning the $\varphi - |C, 1; \delta|_k$ summability factors of infinite series has been proved.

Keywords: Summability factors, Infinite series

1 INTRODUCTION

Let (φ_n) be a sequence of positive real numbers and $\sum a_n$ be a given infinite series with the sequence of partial sum (s_n) . By (t_n) , we denote the n-th $(C, 1)$ means of the sequence (na_n) . The series $\sum a_n$ is said to be summable $|C, 1|_k$, $k \geq 1$, if [1]

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} |t_n|^k < \infty \quad (1.1)$$

and it is said to be summable $\varphi - |C, 1|_k$, $k \geq 1$, if [5]

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^k} |t_n|^k < \infty \quad (1.2)$$

and it is also summable for $\varphi - |C, 1; \delta|_k$, $k \geq 1$, $\delta \geq 0$ if [2]

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k-\delta k}} |t_n|^k < \infty \quad (1.3)$$

If we take $\varphi = n$, $\delta = 0$, then $\varphi - |C, 1; \delta|_k$ summability reduces to $|C, 1|_k$ summability.

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Concerning the $\varphi - |C, 1|_k$ summability factor, Özarslan [4] has proved the following theorem.

Theorem 2.1. Let (φ_n) be a sequence of positive real numbers If

$$\lambda_m = O(1) \text{ as } m \rightarrow \infty \quad (2.1)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^m n \log n |\Delta^2 \lambda_n| = O(1) \quad (2.2)$$

$$\sum_{v=1}^m \frac{\varphi_v^{k-1}}{v^k} |t_v|^k = O(\log m) \text{ as } m \rightarrow \infty \quad (2.3)$$

$$\sum_{n=v}^m \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k+1}} = O\left(\frac{\varphi_v^{k-1}}{v^k}\right) \quad (2.4)$$

then the series $\sum a_n \lambda_n$ is summable $\varphi - |C, 1|_k$, $k \geq 1$.

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The aim of this paper is to generalize Theorem 2.1.

Theorem 3.1. Let (φ_n) be a sequence of positive real numbers and the condition (2.1)-(2.2) of Theorem 2.1 are satisfied. If

$$\sum_{v=1}^m \frac{\varphi_v^{k-1}}{v^{k-\delta k}} |t_v|^k = O(\log m \cdot \mu_m) \text{ as } m \rightarrow \infty \quad (3.1)$$

$$\sum_{n=v}^m \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k+1-\delta k}} = O\left(\frac{\varphi_v^{k-1}}{v^{k-\delta k}}\right) \quad (3.2)$$

$$n \log n \mu_n \Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mu_n} \right) = O(1) \quad (3.3)$$

then the series $\sum \frac{a_n \lambda_n}{\mu_n}$ is summable $\varphi - |C, 1; \delta|_k$, $k \geq 1$, $\delta \geq 0$ and μ_n is a positive non-decreasing sequence.

4 PROOF OF THE THEOREM 3.1

Let T_n be the n -th $(C, 1)$ mean of the sequence $(na_n\lambda_n)$. Applying Able's transformation, we get that

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_n &= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{v=1}^n \frac{va_v\lambda_v}{\mu_v} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} \Delta \left(\frac{\lambda_v}{\mu_v} \right) \sum_{r=0}^v ra_r + \frac{\lambda_n}{(n+1)\mu_n} \sum_{r=0}^n ra_r \\
 &= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\mu_v} \Delta \lambda_v \sum_{r=0}^v ra_r + \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} \lambda_{v+1} \Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mu_v} \right) \sum_{r=0}^v ra_r \\
 &\quad + \frac{\lambda_n}{(n+1)\mu_n} \sum_{r=0}^n ra_r \\
 &= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} \frac{\Delta \lambda_v}{\mu_v} (v+1)t_v + \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} (v+1)\lambda_{v+1}t_v \Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mu_v} \right) + \\
 &\quad + \frac{\lambda_n t_n}{\mu_n} \\
 &= T_{n,1} + T_{n,2} + T_{n,3}, \text{ (say)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $|T_{n,1} + T_{n,2} + T_{n,3}|^k < 3^k \left(|T_{n,1}|^k + |T_{n,2}|^k + |T_{n,3}|^k \right)$.

In order to complete the proof of the Theorem 3.1, it is sufficient to show that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k-\delta k}} |T_{n,r}|^k < \infty, \text{ for } r = 1, 2, 3$$

Now, when $k \geq 1$, applying Hölder's inequality with indices k and k' , where $\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k'} = 1$, we get that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=2}^m \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k-\delta k}} |T_{n,1}|^k = \\
&= \sum_{n=2}^m \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k-\delta k}} \left| \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} \frac{\Delta \lambda_v}{\mu_v} (v+1) t_v \right|^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=2}^m \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{2k-\delta k}} \left\{ \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} v \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|}{\mu_v} |t_v| \right\}^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=2}^m \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{2k-\delta k}} \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} \frac{v |\Delta \lambda_v|}{\mu_v} |t_v|^k \left\{ \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} v \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|}{\mu_v} \right\}^{k-1} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=2}^m \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k-\delta k-1}} \left\{ \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} v \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|}{\mu_v} |t_v|^k \right\} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=1}^m \frac{v |\Delta \lambda_v| |t_v|^k}{\mu_v} \left\{ \sum_{n=v}^m \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k+1-\delta k}} \right\} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=1}^m v \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|}{\mu_v} \frac{\varphi_v^{k-1}}{v^{k-\delta k}} |t_v|^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{m-1} \left| \Delta \left(\frac{v |\Delta \lambda_v|}{\mu_v} \right) \right| \sum_{r=1}^v \frac{\varphi_r^{k-1}}{r^{k-\delta k}} |t_r|^k + m \frac{\Delta \lambda_m}{\mu_m} \sum_{r=1}^v \frac{\varphi_r^{k-1}}{r^{k-\delta k}} |t_r|^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{m-1} \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|}{\mu_v} \log v \cdot \mu_v + \sum_{v=1}^{m-1} (v+1) \Delta \left(\frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|}{\mu_v} \right) \log v \cdot \mu_v + \\
&+ m \frac{|\Delta \lambda_m|}{\mu_m} \log m \cdot \mu_m \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{m-1} |\Delta \lambda_v| \log v + \sum_{v=1}^{m-1} (v+1) \frac{1}{\mu_v} |\Delta^2 \lambda_v| \log v \cdot \mu_v + \\
&+ \sum_{v=1}^{m-1} (v+1) |\Delta \lambda_{v+1}| \Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mu_v} \right) \log v \cdot \mu_v + m |\Delta \lambda_m| \log m \\
&= O(1)
\end{aligned}$$

by virtue of the hypotheses of Theorem 3.1.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k-\delta k}} |T_{n,2}|^k = \\
& = \sum_{n=2}^m \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k-\delta k}} \left| \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} \lambda_{v+1} (v+1) t_v \Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mu_v} \right) \right|^k \\
& = O(1) \sum_{n=2}^m \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{2k-\delta k}} \left\{ \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} v \lambda_{v+1} \Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mu_v} \right) |t_v| \right\}^k \\
& = O(1) \sum_{n=2}^m \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{2k-\delta k}} \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} v \lambda_{v+1} \Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mu_v} \right) |t_v|^k \times \\
& \quad \times \left\{ \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} v \lambda_{v+1} \Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mu_v} \right) \right\}^{k-1} \\
& = O(1) \sum_{n=2}^m \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k-\delta k+1}} \left\{ \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} v \lambda_{v+1} \Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mu_v} \right) |t_v|^k \right\} \\
& = O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{m-1} \left| \Delta \left\{ v \lambda_{v+1} \Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mu_v} \right) \right\} \right| \sum_{r=1}^v \frac{\varphi_r^{k-1}}{r^{k-\delta k}} |t_r|^k + \\
& \quad + m \lambda_{m+1} \Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mu_m} \right) \sum_{r=1}^m \frac{\varphi_r^{k-1}}{r^{k-\delta k}} |t_r|^k \\
& = O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{m-1} \lambda_{v+1} \Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mu_v} \right) \mu_v \log v + \\
& \quad + \sum_{v=1}^{m-1} \Delta \left\{ \lambda_{v+1} \Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mu_v} \right) \right\} \log v \cdot \mu_v + m \lambda_{m+1} \Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mu_m} \right) \log m \cdot \mu_m \\
& = O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{m-1} \lambda_{v+1} \log v + \sum_{v=1}^{m-1} (v+1) \Delta \lambda_{v+1} \Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mu_v} \right) \log v \cdot \mu_v + \\
& \quad + \sum_{v=1}^{m-1} (v+1) \lambda_{v+2} \Delta^2 \left(\frac{1}{\mu_v} \right) \log v \cdot \mu_v + m \lambda_{m+1} \log m \\
& = O(1) \text{ as } m \rightarrow \infty
\end{aligned}$$

by virtue of the hypotheses of the Theorem 3.1, Finally

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k-\delta k}} |T_{n,3}|^k = \\
 & = \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k-\delta k}} \left| \frac{\lambda_n t_n}{\mu_n} \right|^k \\
 & = O(1) \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k-\delta k}} |t_n|^k \left| \sum_{v=n}^{\infty} \Delta \left(\frac{\lambda_v}{\mu_v} \right) \right| \\
 & = O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} \left| \Delta \left(\frac{\lambda_v}{\mu_v} \right) \right| \sum_{n=1}^v \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k-\delta k}} |t_n|^k \\
 & = O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\mu_v} \Delta \lambda_v \log v \cdot \mu_v + \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} \lambda_{v+1} \Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mu_v} \right) \log v \cdot \mu_v \\
 & = O(1) \text{ as } m \rightarrow \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

by virtue of the hypotheses of the Theorem 3.1.

Therefore we get that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k-\delta k}} |T_{n,r}|^k = O(1)$, as $m \rightarrow \infty$ for $r = 1, 2, 3$

This complete proof of Theorem 3.1.

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