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## A NOTE ON SUMMABILITY FACTORS OF INFINITE SERIES

ABSTRACT. Necessary and sufficient conditions are obtained for  $\sum a_n \lambda_n$  to be  $|N, p, q|_k$ -summable,  $k \geq 1$ , whenever  $\sum a_n$  is  $(N, p, q)$ -bounded.

KEY WORDS: absolute summability, infinite series, summability factor.

*AMS Mathematics Subject Classification:* 40F05, 40D25.

### 1. Introduction

Let  $\sum a_n$  be a given infinite series with sequence of partial sums  $(s_n)$ . Let  $(T_n)$  denote the sequence of  $(N, p, q)$  means of  $(s_n)$ . The  $(N, p, q)$  transforms of  $(s_n)$  is defined by

$$(1) \quad T_n = \frac{1}{R_n} \sum_{v=0}^n p_{n-v} q_v s_v,$$

where

$$(2) \quad R_n = \sum_{v=0}^n p_{n-v} q_v \neq 0, \quad \text{for any } n (p_{-1} = q_{-1} = R_{-1} = 0).$$

Necessary and sufficient conditions for the  $(N, p, q)$  method to be regular are

- (i)  $\lim p_{n-v} q_v / R_n = 0$  for each  $v$ , and
- (ii)  $\left| \sum_{v=0}^n p_{n-v} q_v \right| < K |R_n|$ , where  $K$  is a positive constant independent of  $n$ .

The series  $\sum a_n$  is said to be summable  $|\overline{N}, p_n|_k$ ,  $k \geq 1$ , if

$$(3) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |\varphi_n - \varphi_{n-1}|^k < \infty,$$

where

$$(4) \quad \varphi_n = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{v=0}^n p_v s_v.$$

The series  $\sum a_n$  is said to be summable  $|N, p_n|$ , if

$$(5) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\sigma_n - \sigma_{n-1}| < \infty,$$

where

$$(6) \quad \sigma_n = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{v=0}^n p_{n-v} s_v,$$

and it is said to be summable  $|N, p, q|_k$ ,  $k \geq 1$ , if

$$(7) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |T_n - T_{n-1}|^k < \infty$$

where  $T_n$  as defined by (1).

For  $k = 1$ ,  $|N, p, q|_k$  summability reduces to  $|N, p, q|$  summability. The series  $\sum a_n$  is said to be  $(N, p, q)$  bounded or  $\sum a_n = O(1)(N, p, q)$  if

$$(8) \quad t_n = \sum_{v=1}^n p_{n-v} q_v s_v = O(R_n) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

By  $M$ , we denote the set of sequences  $(p_n)$  satisfying

$$\frac{p_{n+1}}{p_n} \leq \frac{p_{n+2}}{p_{n+1}} \leq 1, \quad p_n > 0, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots$$

We also assume that  $(p_n), (q_n)$  are positive sequences of numbers such that

$$P_n = p_0 + p_1 + \dots + p_n \rightarrow \infty, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

$$Q_n = q_0 + q_1 + \dots + q_n \rightarrow \infty, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

We define the sequence of constant  $(c_n)$  formally by means of the identity

$$\left( \sum_{v=0}^n p_n x^v \right)^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n, \quad c_{-i} = 0, \quad i \geq 1.$$

We also write  $c_n^{(1)} = c_0 + c_1 + \dots + c_n$  and  $\Delta_{v,n} = \Delta_v \Delta_n$ .

Das [2], in 1966, proved the following result

**Theorem 1.** *Let  $(p_n) \in M$ ,  $q_n \geq 0$ . Then if  $\sum a_n$  is  $|N, p, q|$ -summable it is  $|\bar{N}, q_n|$ -summable.*

Recently Singh and Sharma [3] proved the following theorem

**Theorem 2.** *Let  $(p_n) \in M$ ,  $q_n > 0$  and let  $(q_n)$  be a monotonic non-decreasing sequence for  $n \geq 0$ . The necessary and sufficient condition that  $\sum a_n \lambda_n$  is  $|\bar{N}, q_n|$ -summable whenever*

$$\sum a_n = O(1)(N, p, q),$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q_n}{Q_n} |\lambda_n| < \infty,$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |\Delta \lambda_n| < \infty,$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{Q_{n+1}}{q_{n+1}} |\Delta^2 \lambda_n| < \infty,$$

is that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_n}{Q_n} |s_n| |\lambda_n| < \infty.$$

## 2. Lemmas

The following lemmas are needed for the proof of the theorem

**Lemma 1** ([1]). *Let  $p_n \in M$ . Then*

- (i)  $c_0 > 0$ ,  $c_n \leq 0$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ,
- (ii)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$  is absolutely convergent for  $|x| \leq 1$ , and
- (iii)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n > 0$ , except when  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n = \infty$ , in which case
- (iv)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n = 0$ .

**Lemma 2** ([2]). *If*

$$T_n = \frac{1}{R_n} \sum_{v=0}^n p_{n-v} q_v s_v,$$

then

$$s_n = \frac{1}{q_n} \sum_{v=0}^n c_{n-v} R_v T_v.$$

**Lemma 3** ([2]). *We have*

$$\sum_{\mu=0}^n c_{n-\mu}^{(1)} R_{\mu} = Q_n,$$

where  $c_n, R_n$  and  $Q_n$  are defined as in Section 1.

### 3. Result

Our aim is to present the following new general result

**Theorem 3.** *Let  $(p_n) \in M$ . Then necessary and sufficient condition for  $\sum a_n \lambda_n$  to be summable  $|N, p, q|_k, k \geq 1$ , whenever*

$$(9) \quad \sum a_n = O(1)(N, p, q),$$

$$(10) \quad \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} Q_{n-1}^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \right|^k |\Delta_v p_{n-v}|^k = O(1),$$

$$(11) \quad \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} |\lambda_v|^k \frac{Q_v^k}{q_v^{k-1}} = O(1),$$

$$(12) \quad \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} P_{n-1}^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \right|^k p_{n-v-1} = O(1),$$

$$(13) \quad \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} |\Delta \lambda_v|^k Q_v^k = O(1),$$

$$(14) \quad \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} Q_{n-1}^{k-1} \frac{1}{R_{n-1}^k} |\Delta_{v,n} p_{n-v-1}|^k = O(1),$$

$$(15) \quad \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} Q_{n-1}^{k-1} \frac{1}{R_{n-1}^k} |\Delta_n p_{n-v-2}|^k = O(1/q_v^{k-1}),$$

is that

$$(16) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \right|^k |\lambda_n|^k Q_{n-1}^k = O(1).$$

**Proof.** We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_n - T_{n-1} &= \frac{1}{R_n} \sum_{v=0}^n p_{n-v} q_v s_v \lambda_v - \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} p_{n-v-1} q_v s_v \lambda_v \\
 &= \frac{1}{R_n} \sum_{v=0}^n p_{n-v} q_v s_v \lambda_v - \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \sum_{v=0}^n p_{n-v-1} q_v s_v \lambda_v \\
 &= \left( \frac{1}{R_n} - \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \sum_{v=0}^n p_{n-v} q_v s_v \lambda_v \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \sum_{v=0}^n (p_{n-v-1} - p_{n-v}) q_v s_v \lambda_v \\
 &= -\Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \sum_{v=0}^n p_{n-v} q_v s_v \lambda_v + \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \sum_{v=0}^n \Delta_n p_{n-v-1} q_v s_v \lambda_v \\
 &= T_{n1} + T_{n2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

By Minkowski's inequality, it will sufficient to show that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |T_{ni}|^k < \infty, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

Now by Lemma 2,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{v=0}^n p_{n-v} q_v s_v \lambda_v &= \sum_{v=0}^n p_{n-v} \lambda_v \sum_{\mu=0}^v c_{v-\mu} R_{\mu} T_{\mu} \\
 &= \sum_{\mu=0}^n R_{\mu} T_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^n p_{n-v} c_{v-\mu} \lambda_v \\
 &= \sum_{\mu=0}^n R_{\mu} T_{\mu} \left( \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} \Delta_v (p_{n-v} \lambda_v) + p_0 \lambda_n c_{n-\mu-1}^{(1)} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{\mu=0}^n R_{\mu} T_{\mu} \left( \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} (\Delta_v p_{n-v} \lambda_v + p_{n-v-1} \Delta \lambda_v) + p_0 \lambda_n c_{n-\mu-1}^{(1)} \right) \\
 &= T_{n11} + T_{n12} + T_{n13}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) T_{n11} \right|^k \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \sum_{\mu=0}^n R_{\mu} T_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} \Delta_v p_{n-v} \lambda_v \right|^k
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \right|^k \left( \sum_{\mu=0}^n R_{\mu} T_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} |\Delta_v p_{n-v}| |\lambda_v| \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \right|^k \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v p_{n-v}| |\lambda_v| \sum_{\mu=0}^v c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} R_{\mu} \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \right|^k \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v p_{n-v}| |\lambda_v| Q_v \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \right|^k \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v p_{n-v}|^k |\lambda_v|^k \frac{Q_v^k}{q_v^{k-1}} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} q_v \right)^{k-1} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} Q_{n-1}^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \right|^k \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v p_{n-v}|^k |\lambda_v|^k \frac{Q_v^k}{q_v^{k-1}} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} |\lambda_v|^k \frac{Q_v^k}{q_v^{k-1}} \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} Q_{n-1}^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \right|^k |\Delta_v p_{n-v}|^k \\
&= O(1).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) T_{n12} \right|^k \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \sum_{\mu=0}^n R_{\mu} T_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} p_{n-v-1} \Delta \lambda_v \right|^k \\
&\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \right|^k \left( \sum_{\mu=0}^n R_{\mu} T_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} p_{n-v-1} |\Delta \lambda_v| \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \right|^k \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} p_{n-v-1} |\Delta \lambda_v| \sum_{\mu=0}^v c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} R_{\mu} \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \right|^k \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} p_{n-v-1} |\Delta \lambda_v| Q_v \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} P_{n-1}^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \right|^k \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} p_{n-v-1} |\Delta \lambda_v|^k Q_v^k \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} p_{n-v-1} \right)^{k-1} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} P_{n-1}^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \right|^k \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} p_{n-v-1} |\Delta \lambda_v|^k Q_v^k
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= O(1) \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} |\Delta \lambda_v|^k Q_v^k \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} P_{n-1}^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \right|^k p_{n-v-1} \\
 &= O(1).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) T_{n13} \right|^k \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \sum_{\mu=0}^n R_{\mu} T_{\mu} p_0 \lambda_n c_{n-\mu-1}^{(1)} \right|^k \\
 &= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \right|^k |\lambda_n|^k \left( \sum_{\mu=0}^n R_{\mu} c_{n-\mu-1}^{(1)} \right)^k \\
 &= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \right) \right|^k |\lambda_n|^k Q_{n-1}^k \\
 &= O(1).
 \end{aligned}$$

Again by Lemma 2,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{v=0}^n \Delta_n p_{n-v-1} q_v s_v \lambda_v &= \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} \Delta_n p_{n-v-1} \lambda_v \sum_{\mu=0}^v c_{v-\mu} R_{\mu} T_{\mu} \\
 &= \sum_{\mu=0}^n R_{\mu} T_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^n \Delta_n p_{n-v-1} c_{v-\mu} \lambda_v \\
 &= \sum_{\mu=0}^n R_{\mu} T_{\mu} \left( \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} \Delta_v (p_{n-v} \lambda_v) + p_0 \lambda_n c_{n-\mu-1}^{(1)} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{\mu=0}^n R_{\mu} T_{\mu} \left( \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} (\Delta_{v,n} p_{n-v-1} \lambda_v + p_{n-v-1} \Delta \lambda_v) + \Delta_n (p_{-1}) \lambda_n c_{n-\mu-1}^{(1)} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{\mu=0}^n R_{\mu} T_{\mu} \left( \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} (\Delta_{v,n} p_{n-v-1} \lambda_v + p_{n-v-1} \Delta \lambda_v) \right) \\
 &= T_{n21} + T_{n22} .
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} T_{n21} \right|^k \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \sum_{\mu=0}^n R_{\mu} T_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} \Delta_{v,n} p_{n-v-1} \lambda_v \right|^k
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \frac{1}{R_{n-1}^k} \left( \sum_{\mu=0}^n R_{\mu} T_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} |\Delta_{v,n} p_{n-v-1}| |\lambda_v| \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \frac{1}{R_{n-1}^k} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_{v,n} p_{n-v-1}| |\lambda_v| \sum_{\mu=0}^v c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} R_{\mu} \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \frac{1}{R_{n-1}^k} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_{v,n} p_{n-v-1}| |\lambda_v| Q_v \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \frac{1}{R_{n-1}^k} \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_{v,n} p_{n-v-1}|^k |\lambda_v|^k \frac{Q_v^k}{q_v^{k-1}} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} q_v \right)^{k-1} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} Q_{n-1}^{k-1} \frac{1}{R_{n-1}^k} \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_{v,n} p_{n-v-1}|^k |\lambda_v|^k \frac{Q_v^k}{q_v^{k-1}} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} |\lambda_v|^k \frac{Q_v^k}{q_v^{k-1}} \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} Q_{n-1}^{k-1} \frac{1}{R_{n-1}^k} |\Delta_{v,n} p_{n-v-1}|^k \\
&= O(1).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} T_{n22} \right|^k \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \frac{1}{R_{n-1}} \sum_{\mu=0}^n R_{\mu} T_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} \Delta_n p_{n-v-2} \Delta \lambda_v \right|^k \\
&\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \frac{1}{R_{n-1}^k} \left( \sum_{\mu=0}^n R_{\mu} T_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} |\Delta_n p_{n-v-2}| |\Delta \lambda_v| \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \frac{1}{R_{n-1}^k} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_n p_{n-v-2}| |\Delta \lambda_v| \sum_{\mu=0}^v c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} R_{\mu} \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \frac{1}{R_{n-1}^k} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_n p_{n-v-2}| |\Delta \lambda_v| Q_v \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \frac{1}{R_{n-1}^k} \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_n p_{n-v-2}|^k |\Delta \lambda_v|^k \frac{Q_v^k}{q_v^{k-1}} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} q_v \right)^{k-1} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} Q_{n-1}^{k-1} \frac{1}{R_{n-1}^k} \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_n p_{n-v-2}|^k |\Delta \lambda_v|^k \frac{Q_v^k}{q_v^{k-1}}
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= O(1) \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} |\Delta \lambda_v|^k \frac{Q_v^k}{q^{k-1}} \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} Q_{n-1}^{k-1} \frac{1}{R_{n-1}^k} |\Delta_n p_{n-v-2}|^k \\
&= O(1).
\end{aligned}$$

The proof is over. ■

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*Received on 25.10.2010 and, in revised form, on 14.05.2011.*