## A NOTE ON HAUSDORFF'S SUMMATION METHODS

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If  $\{a_n\}$  is a moment sequence and  $(\varDelta a)$  is the difference matrix having base sequence  $\{a_n\}$ , then  $(\varDelta a)$  is symmetric about the main diagonal if and only if the function  $\alpha(x)$  such that  $a_n = \int_0^1 x^n d\alpha(x), n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$ , is symmetric in the sense that  $\alpha(x) + \alpha(1 + x) = \alpha(1) + \alpha(0)$  except for at most countably many x in [0, 1]. This property is related to the "fixed points" of the matrix H, where HaH is the Hausdorff matrix determined by the moment sequence  $\{a_n\}$ .

In each of the papers [2], [3] and [5], there is reference to difference matrices of the form

$$(\varDelta d) = egin{bmatrix} \varDelta^0 d_0 & \varDelta^0 d_1 & \varDelta^0 d_2 & \ \varDelta^1 d_0 & \varDelta^1 d_1 & \varDelta^1 d_2 & \ \varDelta^2 d_0 & \varDelta^2 d_1 & \varDelta^2 d_2 & \ & \dots & \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $\{d_n\}$  is a moment sequence,  $\varDelta^0 d_n = d_n$ ,  $n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$  and  $\varDelta^m d_n = \varDelta^{m-1} d_n - \varDelta^{m-1} d_{n+1}$ , for  $n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$  and  $m = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$ . In [2], Garabedian and Wall discussed the importance of  $(\varDelta d)$  having the property of being symmetric about the main diagonal, i.e.  $\varDelta^m d_n = \varDelta^n d_m$ . They also showed that if  $\{d_n\}$  is a totally monotone sequence, then  $(\varDelta d)$  is symmetric about the main diagonal if and only if the function f(x) which generates  $\{d_n\}$  has a certain type continued fraction expansion.

In this paper, the symmetry of  $(\varDelta d)$  is investigated with the restriction of total monotonicity removed and a collection of necessary and sufficient conditions are given, Theorem 3, for moment sequences in general. A relation is established between the symmetry of  $(\varDelta d)$ and the "fixed points" of the difference matrix

(1) 
$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & & \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & -\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & \\ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & -\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \ddots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}.$$

Received March 15, 1964. This work was performed under the auspices of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.