

75. Absolute Convergence of Fourier Series

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1. Introduction and theorems.

1.1. Let f be an even integrable function, with period 2π and its Fourier series be

$$(1) \quad f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx.$$

R. Mohanty [1] has proved the following

Theorem I. *If (I, 1) the function $\log(2\pi/t)f(t)$ is of bounded variation on the interval $(0, \pi)$ and (I, 2) the sequence $(n^{\delta}a_n)$ is of bounded variation for a $\delta > 0$, then $\sum |a_n| < \infty$.*

Later one of us [2] proved

Theorem II. *If (II, 1) f is of bounded variation and $\int_0^{\pi} \log(2\pi/t) \cdot |df(t)| < \infty$ and (II, 2) the sequence $(n^{\delta}\Delta(na_n))$ is of bounded variation for a $\delta > 0$, then $\sum |a_n| < \infty$.*

Recently R.M. Mazhar [3] has proved

Theorem III. *If the condition (II, 1) is satisfied and (III, 2) the sequence*

$$e^{-n^{\alpha}} \sum_{m=1}^n e^{m^{\alpha}} a_m \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

is of bounded variation for an α , $0 < \alpha < 1$, then $\sum |a_n| < \infty$.

The conditions (I, 1) and (II, 1) are mutually exclusive and (I, 2) and (II, 2) are also. The condition (III, 2) is weaker than (II, 2) ([3], Lemma 2) and then Theorem III is a generalization of Theorem II.

1.2. Our object of this paper is partly to prove Theorem I without using Tauberian theorem and partly to generalize the condition (I, 1) as Theorem III, namely:

Theorem 1. *Suppose that the sequence (m_k) is positive and increasing and satisfies the following conditions:*

$$(2) \quad m_{k+1}/m_k \leq A, \quad M_k/m_k \leq Ak^{\delta-\varepsilon} \quad \text{for an } \varepsilon, 0 < \varepsilon < \delta < 1,$$

where $M_k = m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_k$ and there is an integer p such that

$$(3) \quad |\Delta^{p-1}(M_j \Delta(1/m_j))| \leq A/j \quad \text{for all } j > 1.$$

If (1, 1) f is of bounded variation and $\int_0^{\pi} \log(2\pi/t) |df(t)| < \infty$ and (1, 2) the sequence