

## CONVERGENCE FACTORS FOR DOUBLE SERIES\*

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1. *Introduction.* By a theorem due originally to Frobenius† if the power series  $y(z) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i z^i$  has the unit circle as circle of convergence, and if  $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i$  is summable by Cesàro's first mean with the value  $s$ , then  $\lim_{z \rightarrow +1} y(z) = s$  as  $z \rightarrow +1$  along any path lying between two fixed chords intersecting at  $z = +1$ . This theorem has been considerably extended, in the field of double series notably by Bromwich and Hardy,‡ and by C. N. Moore.§ The former proved that if  $f(x, y) = \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} a_{ij} x^i y^j$ , and if  $|S_{ij}^{(k)}|$ , the  $k$ th Hölder mean of  $\sum a_{ij}$ , is bounded for all values of  $i$  and  $j$ , and  $\lim_{i,j \rightarrow \infty} S_{ij}^{(k)} = s$ , then also  $\lim_{x,y \rightarrow 1} f(x, y) = s$ . More particular reference will presently be made to Moore's paper, his theorems being the starting point for the present article. Robison,|| also, has given necessary and sufficient conditions for the regularity of a transformation applied to a double sequence.

The writer, in a paper on series of the form  $y(z) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i z^{f(i)}$ , gave sufficient conditions on  $f(i)$  so that  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} y(z) = s$ .¶ The present paper deals with double series of the type

$$J(z, w) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_{ij} z^{f(i)} w^{g(j)},$$

where  $z, w$  are complex variables, and  $f(i), g(j)$  are logarithmico-exponential functions,\*\* called for brevity  $L$ -functions. Sufficient conditions on  $f(i), g(j)$  will be given so that if  $\sum a_{ij}$  is summable  $(C, r-1)$  with the value  $s$ , then  $J(z, w)$  will be convergent for  $|z| < 1, |w| < 1$ , and  $\lim_{(z,w) \rightarrow (1,1)} J(z, w) = s$ .

\* Presented to the Society, April 8, 1932.

† Journal für Mathematik, vol. 89 (1880), p. 262.

‡ Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society, (2), vol. 2 (1904), p. 161.

§ Transactions of this Society, vol. 29 (1927), p. 227.

|| Transactions of this Society, vol. 28 (1926), p. 50.

¶ American Journal of Mathematics, vol. 53 (1931), p. 817.

\*\* Hardy, *Orders of Infinity*.