

A NOTE ON RIESZ SUMMABILITY OF THE TYPE e^{n^α}

FU TRAIING WANG

Recently I proved the following result in the case $r = 2$ (Wang [4]¹).

Let $\sigma_n^{(r)}$ be the r th Cesàro mean of the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$. If $\sigma_n^{(r)} - s = o(n^{-r\alpha})$, $0 < \alpha < 1$, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, where r is a positive integer, and $a_n > -Kn^{\alpha-1}$, the series converges to sum s .

For the case $r = 1$ this result has been established by Boas [1]. His argument, however, does not seem to be applicable in any simple way to the general case.

The object of this note is to prove a theorem on Riesz summability of type e^{n^α} , and then to deduce the result above from a Tauberian theorem of Hardy [2].

Let us put $C_r(\omega) = a_0 e^{\tau\omega^\alpha} + \sum_{n < \omega} (e^{\omega^\alpha} - e^{n^\alpha})^\tau a_n$. A series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ is said to be summable (e^{n^α}, τ) to the sum s if

$$(1) \quad C_r(\omega) = s e^{\tau\omega^\alpha} + o(e^{\tau\omega^\alpha}).$$

The result by Hardy which is to be called upon is the following: If the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$, with terms $a_n \geq -Kn^{\alpha-1}$, $0 < \alpha < 1$, is summable (e^{n^α}, τ) , it is convergent. We shall now prove the following theorem.

THEOREM. *If $\sigma_n^{(r)} - s = o(n^{-r\alpha})$, $0 < \alpha < 1$, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ is summable (e^{n^α}, τ) to the sum s , where $\tau > r/(1-\alpha)$.*

To prove this let $\beta_n = (e^{\omega^\alpha} - e^{n^\alpha})^\tau$, $\Delta\beta_n = \beta_n - \beta_{n+1}$, $\Delta^{r+1}\beta_n = \Delta^r\beta_n - \Delta^r\beta_{n+1}$ and

$$s_n^{(r)} = \sum_{\nu=0}^n \binom{n-\nu+r}{n-\nu} a_\nu,$$

$m = [\omega]$. Then, by successive Abel's transformations we have

$$\begin{aligned} C_r(\omega) &= a_0 e^{\tau\omega^\alpha} + \sum_{n=1}^m \beta_n a_n \\ (2) \quad &= a_0 e^{\tau\omega^\alpha} + \sum_{n=1}^{m-r+1} s_n^{(r)} \Delta^{r+1}\beta_n + \sum_{i=0}^r s_{m-i}^{(i)} \Delta^i \beta_{m-i} - \sum_{i=0}^r s_0^{(i)} \Delta^i \beta_1 \\ &= a_0 e^{\tau\omega^\alpha} + J_1 + J_2 - J_3. \end{aligned}$$

Received by the editors January 6, 1944.

¹ Numbers in brackets refer to the references listed at the end of the paper.