

REPLACEABILITY OF $\ell - \ell$ METHODS OF SUMMATION

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In this note we characterize replaceability of an $\ell - \ell$ method in terms of the kernel of the natural functional $\sum x_n$ on ℓ , the set of absolutely convergent series. (See [1] for terminology and notation.)

An $\ell - \ell$ method is *absolutely regular* if it preserves the functional $\sigma(x) = \sum x_n$ on ℓ . An $\ell - \ell$ method A is *replaceable* if there exists an absolutely regular $\ell - \ell$ method B such that the corresponding absolute summability fields satisfy the inclusion relation $\ell_B \supseteq \ell_A$. Let ℓ_0 be the kernel of σ .

THEOREM. *The following statements about an $\ell - \ell$ method are equivalent.*

- (a) A is replaceable.
- (b) For each $k = 1, 2, \dots$, the sequence e^k is at a positive distance from the ℓ_A -closure of ℓ_0 .
- (c) ℓ_0 is not ℓ_A -dense in ℓ .
- (d) σ is ℓ_A -continuous on ℓ .
- (e) The dual space ℓ'_A of ℓ_A contains a functional f such that $f(e^k) = 1$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots$.

Proof. If A is replaceable, say by B, then $B \in \ell'_A$, B vanishes on ℓ_0 , and $B(e^k) = 1$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots$; hence, each e^k lies outside the ℓ_A -closure of ℓ_0 ; that is, (a) \Rightarrow (b). (We are considering ℓ with the relative seminorm topology of ℓ_A .) If some e^k does not belong to the ℓ_A -closure of ℓ_0 , then certainly ℓ_0 cannot be ℓ_A -dense in ℓ , so that obviously (b) \Rightarrow (c). Since ℓ_0 is the kernel of σ , it is either ℓ_A -closed or ℓ_A -dense. Hence, (c) \Rightarrow (d). If σ is ℓ_A -continuous on ℓ , we may extend it (by the Hahn-Banach Theorem) to some $f \in \ell'_A$ such that $f = \sigma$ on ℓ . Thus, $f(e^k) = 1$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots$, and (d) \Rightarrow (e). Finally, if (e) is satisfied, then (by [1; p. 360, Lemma]) there exists an $\ell - \ell$ method B such that $\ell_B \supseteq \ell_A$ and $B(x) = f(x)$ for all $x \in \ell_A$. Hence $B(e^k) = 1$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$), and so A is replaceable.

REFERENCE

1. H. I. Brown and V. F. Cowling, *On consistency of $\ell - \ell$ methods of summation*, Michigan Math. J. 12 (1965), 357-362.

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