# Pacific Journal of Mathematics

# |C, 1| SUMMABILITY OF SERIES ASSOCIATED WITH FOURIER SERIES

H. P. DIKSHIT AND S. N. DUBEY

Vol. 91, No. 2 December 1980

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### H. P. DIKSHIT AND S. N. DUBEY

The purpose of this paper is to prove the following theorem. Suppose that for  $u \geq n_0$ , g(u) and d(u) are positive functions such that ud(u) is nondecreasing and (i)  $\sum n^{-1}g(n)d(n) < \infty$ . Then the series  $\sum d(n)A_n(x)$  is summable |C, 1|, if the following hold:

(1.1) 
$$\Phi(t) = \int_0^t |\varphi(u)| du = O(tg(t^{-1})), \quad t \longrightarrow +0;$$

(1.2) 
$$\sum n^{-1}d(n)I(n^{-1}) = \sum n^{-1}d(n)\int_{n^{-1}}^{\pi} t^{-1} |\varphi(t)| dt < \infty.$$

1. The main result. Let  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$  be a given infinite series with  $\{s_n\}$  as the sequence of its partial sums. The *n*th (C, 1) mean of  $\{s_n\}$  is given by

$$t_n = \sum_{k=0}^n s_k/n + 1$$

and the series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$  is said to be |C, 1| summable, if  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |t_n - t_{n-1}| < \infty$ . It is known that (see [2])

$$(1.3) n(t_n - t_{n-1}) = T_n$$

where  $T_n$  is the nth (C, 1) mean of the sequence  $\{na_n\}$ .

Let f(t) be a Lebesgue integrable periodic function with period  $2\pi$  and  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n(t)$  denotes its Fourier series. Then for  $k \ge 1$ ,

(1.4) 
$$\pi A_k(x) = \int_0^\pi \varphi(t) \cos kt \, dt$$

where  $\varphi(t) = f(x+t) + f(x-t) - 2f(x)$ . For some positive integer  $n_0$ , we write  $\sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty}$ . We now turn to the proof of the theorem stated in the first paragraph.

REMARKS. If we take  $d(u) = u^{-a}$  and  $g(u) = (\log u)^b$ , for any a, b > 0, then clearly u d(u) is nondecreasing for  $u \ge 1$  and (i) holds if  $a \le 1$ . Further, assuming (1.1), we have by integration by parts

(1.5) 
$$I(n^{-1}) = [t^{-1} \Phi(t)]_{1/n}^{\pi} + \int_{1/n}^{\pi} t^{-2} \Phi(t) dt$$

so that  $I(n^{-1}) = O[(\log n)^{1+b}]$  and (1.2) follows. Thus, we have

COROLLARY. Suppose that for any positive b, however, large,

Then the series  $\sum n^{-a}A_n(x)$  with  $n_0 = 1$ , is summable |C, 1| for  $0 < a \le 1$  and is absolutely convergent for a > 1.

In order to see the later part of the corollary we notice that

$$\pi A_n(x) = O(\Phi(n^{-1}) + I(n^{-1})) = O[(\log n)^{1+b}]$$

and the consequence follows. Since  $\Phi(t) = O(t)$  implies (1.1') (but not conversely) the result of the corollary is an improvement over that contained in [1, Theorem 1].

Taking  $g(u) = [\prod_{r=1}^k \log^r u]^{-1}$  and  $d(u) = g(u)\{\log^k (u)\}^{-b}$  for any b > 0, where  $\log^1(u) = \log u$ ;  $\log^2(u) = \log \log u$ ;  $\cdots$ ; we see that the hypothesis (i) holds. Now assuming (1.1) we have from (1.5),  $I(n^{-1}) = O(\log^{k+1} n)$ , so that (1.2) holds and we deduce the result of Theorem 2 in [1].

2. Proof of the theorem. In view of (1.3) and (1.4), it follows that in order to prove the theorem it is sufficient to show that

$$J \equiv \sum \left\{ n(n+1) 
ight\}^{-1} \left| \int_0^\pi h(n,t) arphi(t) \, dt 
ight| < \infty$$
 ,

where  $h(n,t) = \sum_{k=n_0}^{n} (k-n_0) d(k) \cos kt$ . Since k d(k) is nonnegative, nondecreasing and

$$(k - n_0) d(k) = k d(k)(1 - (n_0/k))$$

therefore,  $(k - n_0) d(k)$  is nonnegative, nondecreasing for  $k \ge n_0$ . Thus, we have by Abel's lemma

(2.2) 
$$h(n, t) = O\left(n d(n) \max_{n_0 < r \le n} \left| \sum_{k=r}^n \cot kt \right| \right) = O(sn d(n))$$

where s = n or  $t^{-1}$ . Thus,

$$egin{align} J_1 &= \sum \left\{ n(n+1) 
ight\}^{-1} \left| \int_0^{1/n} h(n,t) arphi(t) \, dt 
ight| \ &= O(\sum d(n) arPhi(n^{-1})) = O(1) \; , \end{split}$$

by virtue of the hypotheses (i) and (1.1). Using (2.2) with  $s=t^{-1}$ , we have

$$egin{align} (2.4) & J_2 = \sum \, \{n(n+1)\}^{-1} \left| \int_{1/n}^{\pi} h(n,\,t) arphi(t) \, dt \, 
ight| \ &= O(\sum \, n^{-1} \, d(n) I(n^{-1})) \, = \, O(1) \; , \end{split}$$

by virtue of (1.2). Combining (2.3) and (2.4) with (2.1), we complete the proof of the theorem.

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Received June 5, 1979 and in revised form September 18, 1979.

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The Pacific Journal of Mathematics is issued monthly as of January 1966. Regular subscription rate: \$84.00 a year (6 Vols., 12 issues). Special rate: \$42.00 a year to individual members of supporting institutions.

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PUBLISHED BY PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS, A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION Printed at Kokusai Bunken Insatsusha (International Academic Printing Co., Ltd.). 8-8, 3-chome, Takadanobaba, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160, Japan.

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