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**ABSOLUTE $(C, 1) \cdot (N, p_n)$ SUMMABILITY OF A FOURIER
SERIES AND ITS CONJUGATE SERIES**

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In the present paper we have established theorems concerning absolute $(C, 1) \cdot (N, p_n)$ summability of a Fourier series and its conjugate series. Incidentally these theorems include as special cases previous theorems on the $|C|$ -summability of Fourier series and its conjugate series due to Bosanquet and Bosanquet and Hyslop.

1. Definitions and notations. Let Σa_n be a given infinite series with the sequence of partial sums $\{\mathcal{S}_n\}$. Let $\{p_n\}$ be a sequence of constants, real or complex, and let us write $P_n = p_0 + p_1 + \dots + p_n$; $P_{-1} = p_{-1} = 0$.

The sequence-to-sequence transformation:

$$(1.1) \quad t_n = \sum_{\nu=0}^n p_\nu \mathcal{S}_{n-\nu} / P_n = \sum_{\nu=0}^n P_\nu a_{n-\nu} / P_n \quad (P_n \neq 0),$$

defines the sequence $\{t_n\}$ of Nörlund means [9] of the sequence $\{\mathcal{S}_n\}$, generated by the sequence of coefficients $\{p_n\}$. The series Σa_n is said to be summable (N, p_n) to the sum \mathcal{S} if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_n$ exists and is equal to \mathcal{S} , and is said to be absolutely summable (N, p_n) or summable $|N, p_n|$ [8], if the sequence $\{t_n\}$ is of bounded variation, that is, the infinite series $\sum_n |t_n - t_{n-1}| < \infty$.¹ In the special case in which

$$(1.2) \quad p_n = \binom{n + \alpha - 1}{\alpha - 1} = \frac{\Gamma(n + \alpha)}{\Gamma(n + 1)\Gamma(\alpha)} \quad (\alpha > -1),$$

the Nörlund mean reduces to the familiar (C, α) mean.

The summability $|N, p_n|$, where $\{p_n\}$ is defined by (1.2), is the same as summability $|C, \alpha|$.

The conditions for the regularity of the (N, p_n) method of summation are

$$(1.3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n / P_n = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{k=0}^n |p_k| = O(|P_n|), \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

We define the $(C, 1) \cdot (N, p_n)$ mean of $\{\mathcal{S}_n\}$ as the $(C, 1)$ mean of $\{t_n\}$, the sequence of Nörlund means of $\{\mathcal{S}_n\}$. We write t_n^1 and u_n^1 for the $(C, 1)$ means of $\{t_n\}$ and $\{u_n\} = \{n(t_n - t_{n-1})\}$, respectively. Thus the $(C, 1) \cdot (N, p_n)$ mean of $\{\mathcal{S}_n\}$ is

¹ Symbolically, $\{t_n\} \in BV$. Similarly by ' $f(x) \in BV(a, b)$ ' we mean that $f(x)$ is a function of bounded variation in the interval (a, b) and by $\{\gamma_n\} \in B$ that $\{\gamma_n\}$ is a bounded sequence.

$$(1.4) \quad t_n^1 = \sum_{\nu=0}^n t_\nu / (n + 1) .$$

The series Σa_n is said to be summable $(C, 1) \cdot (N, p_n)$ to the sum t if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_n^1$ exists and is equal to t and is said to be absolutely summable $(C, 1) \cdot (N, p_n)$ or summable $| (C, 1) \cdot (N, p_n) |$, if $\sum_n |t_n^1 - t_{n-1}^1| < \infty$.

Let $f(t)$ be a periodic function, with period 2π and integrable in the sense of Lebesgue over $(-\pi, \pi)$. We assume without any loss of generality that the constant term in the Fourier series of $f(t)$ is zero, so that $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt = 0$, and

$$(1.5) \quad f(t) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nt + b_n \sin nt) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n(t) .$$

Then the conjugate series of (1.5) is

$$(1.6) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n \cos nt - a_n \sin nt) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n(t) .$$

We write throughout:

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{1}{2} \{ f(x + t) + f(x - t) \} ; \quad \psi(t) = \frac{1}{2} \{ f(x + t) - f(x - t) \} ;$$

$$\varphi_1(t) = t^{-1} \Phi_1(t) ; \quad \Phi_1(t) = \int_0^t \varphi(u) du ;$$

$$R_n = (np_n) / P_n ; \quad c_n = \sum_{\nu=n}^{\infty} \{ (\nu + 1) P_\nu \}^{-1} ;$$

$$S_n = \sum_{\nu=0}^n P_\nu (\nu + 1)^{-1} / P_n ; \quad \Delta_n f_n = f_n - f_{n+1} ;$$

$\tau = [\pi/t]$, i.e., the greatest integer contained in π/t .

K , denotes a positive constant not necessarily the same at each occurrence.

2. Introduction. Astrachan has proved the following theorem for the $(N, p_n) \cdot (C, 1)$ summability of a Fourier series.

THEOREM A². *The $(N, p_n) \cdot (C, 1)$ method is K_α -effective ($0 < \alpha \leq 1$), provided the generating sequence satisfies the conditions*

$$(2.1) \quad \{R_n\} \in B ,$$

$$(2.2) \quad \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n k | \Delta p_{k-1} | / P_n \right\} \in B$$

² Astrachan [1], § 11, Theorem II. In Astrachan's notations $(N, p_n) \cdot (C, 1)$ is denoted by $(N, p_n) \cdot C_1$. In [4] the present author has indicated and supplied a deficiency in the proof of this theorem.

and

$$(2.3) \quad \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n k^{-1} |P_k| / P_n \right\} \in B.$$

Theorem A implies *inter alia* that the Fourier series of $f(t)$ is summable $(N, p_n) \cdot (C, 1)$, at every point $t = x$, at which $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \varphi_1(t) = f(x)$.

Since bounded variation is the property associated with absolute summability in the same sense in which continuity is associated with ordinary summability it may be expected that the bounded variation of $\varphi_1(t)$ over $(0, \pi)$ along with the bounded variation of sequences in (2.1)–(2.3) may be sufficient to ensure the $|(C, 1) \cdot (N, p_n)|$ summability of the Fourier series of $f(t)$, at $t = x$. That, this is indeed, true, in one of the most important cases: when $\{p_n\}$ is a positive, monotonic nonincreasing sequence, is established in our Theorem 1. Since in this case if $\{R_n\} \in BV$ then the sequence in (2.2) is automatically of bounded variation and $\{S_n\} \in BV$ is equivalent to $P_n c_n = O(1)$ ([14]; [12]) which in its turn is equivalent to $\{S_n\} \in B$ ([12]; [13]), therefore the hypotheses: $\{R_n\} \in BV$ and $P_n c_n = O(1)$, or equivalently, $\{R_n\} \in BV$ and $\{S_n\} \in B$, are sufficient to ensure the $|(C, 1) \cdot (N, p_n)|$ summability of the Fourier series at a point.

Incidentally, the following form of a result of Bosanquet follows as a corollary from our Theorem 1, when we observe that the (C, δ) mean is a special case of the (N, p_n) mean and appeal to Kogbetliantz [6].

THEOREM B [2]. *If $\varphi_1(t) \in BV(0, \pi)$, then the Fourier series of $f(t)$, at $t = x$, is summable $|C, 1 + \delta|$, for every $\delta > 0$.*

Concerning the $|N, p_n|$ summability of the conjugate series Pati has recently proved the following theorem.

THEOREM C [12]. *If $\psi(t) \in BV(0, \pi)$, $\int_0^\pi t^{-1} |\psi(t)| dt \leq K$ and $\{p_n\}$ is a positive sequence such that $\{R_n\} \in BV$ and $\{S_n\} \in BV$ then the conjugate series of the Fourier series of $f(t)$, at $t = x$, is summable $|N, p_n|$.*

The object of our Theorem 2 and Theorem 3 is to study the $|(C, 1) \cdot (N, p_n)|$ summability of the conjugate series under each of the two conditions on $\psi(t)$ used in Theorem C. We observe here that our Theorem 2 and Theorem 3 contain as special cases the following two theorems of Bosanquet and Hyslop on the $|C|$ summability of the conjugate series, respectively.

THEOREM D³. *If $\int_0^\pi t^{-1} |\psi(t)| dt \leq K$, then the conjugate series of the Fourier series of $f(t)$, at $t = x$, is summable $|C, 1 + \delta|$, for every $\delta > 0$.*

THEOREM E⁴. *If $\psi(t) \in BV(0, \pi)$, then the sequence $\{nB_n(x)\}$ is summable $|C, 1 + \delta|$, for every $\delta > 0$.*

3. We establish the following theorems.

THEOREM 1. *If $\phi_1(t) \in BV(0, \pi)$ and $\{p_n\}$ is a positive, monotonic nonincreasing sequence, such that (i) $\{R_n\} \in BV$ and (ii) $\{P_n c_n\} \in B$, then the Fourier series of $f(t)$, at $t = x$, is summable $|(C, 1) \cdot (N, p_n)|$.*

THEOREM 2. *If $\int_0^\pi t^{-1} |\psi(t)| dt \leq K$, and $\{p_n\}$ satisfies the same conditions as in Theorem 1, then the conjugate series of the Fourier series of $f(t)$, at $t = x$, is summable $|(C, 1) \cdot (N, p_n)|$.*

THEOREM 3. *If $\psi(t) \in BV(0, \pi)$ and $\{p_n\}$ satisfies the same conditions as in Theorem 1, then the sequence $\{nB_n(x)\}$ is summable $|(C, 1) \cdot (N, p_n)|$.*

4. We require the following lemmas for the proof of our theorems.

LEMMA 1 [7]. *If $\{q_n\}$ is nonnegative and nonincreasing, then for $0 \leq a \leq b \leq \infty, 0 \leq t \leq \pi$, and any n*

$$\left| \sum_{k=a}^b q_k \exp \{i(n - k)t\} \right| \leq KQ_\tau,$$

where $\tau = [\pi/t]$ and $Q_m = q_0 + q_1 + \dots + q_m$.

LEMMA 2⁵. *If $\{p_n\}$ is a positive sequence and (i) and (ii) hold, then uniformly in $0 < t \leq \pi$,*

$$\sum_n \frac{1}{P_n P_{n-1}} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (P_n p_k - p_n P_k) \frac{\sin(n - k)t}{n - k} \right| \leq K.$$

5. **Proof of Theorem 1.** We have by a well known identity of Kogbetliantz [6],

$$t_n^1 - t_{n-1}^1 = n^{-1} u_n^1.$$

³ Bosanquet and Hyslop [3], Theorem 1, when $\alpha = 0$.

⁴ Bosanquet and Hyslop [3], Theorem 5.

⁵ Pati [12] and Varshney [14]. For a more general result see Dikshit [5].

Therefore, in order to prove the theorem, it is sufficient to show that

$$\sum_n n^{-1} |u_n^1| \leq K.$$

Now, as in Pati [10], for the series (1.5), we have

$$t_n - t_{n-1} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \left\{ \frac{1}{P_n P_{n-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (P_n p_k - p_n P_k) \cos(n-k)t \right\} \varphi(t) dt.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} n^{-1} u_n^1 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \left\{ \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{\nu}{P_\nu P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} (P_\nu p_k - p_\nu P_k) \cos(\nu-k)t \right\} \varphi(t) dt \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi g^1(n, t) \varphi(t) dt, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(5.1) \quad g^1(n, t) = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{\nu}{P_\nu P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} (P_\nu p_k - p_\nu P_k) \cos(\nu-k)t.$$

Integrating by parts, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi \varphi(t) g^1(n, t) dt &= [\Phi_1(t) g^1(n, t)]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi \Phi_1(t) \frac{d}{dt} g^1(n, t) dt \\ &= [t \varphi_1(t) g^1(n, t)]_{t=\pi} - \int_0^\pi \left(t \frac{d}{dt} g^1(n, t) \right) \varphi_1(t) dt \\ &= [t \varphi_1(t) g^1(n, t)]_{t=\pi} - \left[\varphi_1(t) \int_0^t u \frac{d}{du} g^1(n, u) du \right]_0^\pi \\ &\quad + \int_0^\pi \left\{ \int_0^t u \frac{d}{du} g^1(n, u) du \right\} d\varphi_1(t). \end{aligned}$$

But

$$\int_0^t u \frac{d}{du} g^1(n, u) du = t g^1(n, t) - \int_0^t g^1(n, u) du.$$

Thus

$$\int_0^\pi \varphi(t) g^1(n, t) dt = \int_0^\pi \left\{ t g^1(n, t) - \int_0^t g^1(n, u) du \right\} d\varphi_1(t),$$

and therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_n n^{-1} |u_n^1| &= \sum_n \left| \int_0^\pi \left\{ t g^1(n, t) - \int_0^t g^1(n, u) du \right\} d\varphi_1(t) \right| \\ &\leq \int_0^\pi |d\varphi_1(t)| \left\{ t \sum_n |g^1(n, t)| + \sum_n \left| \int_0^t g^1(n, u) du \right| \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

since by hypothesis, $\int_0^\pi |d\varphi_1(t)| \leq K$, it suffices for our purpose to show that, uniformly in $0 < t \leq \pi$,

$$(5.2) \quad t \sum_n |g^1(n, t)| \leq K,$$

and

$$(5.3) \quad \sum_n \left| \int_0^t g^1(n, u) du \right| \leq K.$$

In order to establish (5.2), we prove that uniformly in $0 < t \leq \pi$

$$(5.4) \quad t \sum_n \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{\nu}{P_\nu P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} (P_\nu p_k - p_\nu P_k) \exp \{i(\nu - k)t\} \right| \leq K.$$

Now, we have

$$(5.5) \quad \begin{aligned} & t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{\nu}{P_\nu P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} (P_\nu p_k - p_\nu P_k) \exp \{i(\nu - k)t\} \right| \\ & \leq t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{1}{P_\nu P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} \{k P_\nu p_k - \nu p_\nu P_k\} \exp \{i(\nu - k)t\} \right| \\ & \quad + t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{1}{P_\nu P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} \{\nu P_\nu p_k - k P_\nu p_k\} \exp \{i(\nu - k)t\} \right| \\ & \leq t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{1}{P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} (R_k - R_\nu) P_k \exp \{i(\nu - k)t\} \right| \\ & \quad + t \sum_{n \leq \tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{1}{P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} (\nu - k) p_k \exp \{i(\nu - k)t\} \right| \\ & \quad + t \sum_{n > \tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{1}{P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} (\nu - k) p_k \exp \{i(\nu - k)t\} \right| \\ & = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3, \end{aligned}$$

say.

We write

$$(5.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \Sigma_1 &= t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{1}{P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} P_k \exp \{i(\nu - k)t\} \sum_{\mu=k}^{\nu-1} \Delta R_\mu \right| \\ &= t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{1}{P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\nu-1} \Delta R_\mu \sum_{k=0}^{\mu} P_k \exp \{i(\nu - k)t\} \right| \\ &\leq K \frac{t}{|1 - \exp it|} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{1}{P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\nu-1} |\Delta R_\mu| P_\mu \\ &\leq K \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\nu-1} |\Delta R_\mu| P_\mu \sum_{n=\nu}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \end{aligned}$$

by Abel's Lemma,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq K \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\nu P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\nu-1} |\Delta R_{\mu}| P_{\mu} \\
&= K \sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty} |\Delta R_{\mu}| P_{\mu} \sum_{\nu=\mu+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\nu P_{\nu-1}} \\
&\leq K \sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty} |\Delta R_{\mu}| \leq K,
\end{aligned}$$

by virtue of the hypotheses (i) and (ii).

Next, since $|\exp\{i(n-k)t\}| \leq 1$, therefore

$$(5.7) \quad \Sigma_2 \leq t \sum_{n \geq \tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{\nu}{P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} p_k \leq Kt \sum_{n \geq \tau} 1 \leq K.$$

In Σ_3 changing the order of summation of the inner sums, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
(5.8) \quad \Sigma_3 &= t \sum_{n > \tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{P_{\nu}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu} (\nu-k+1) p_k \exp\{i(\nu-k+1)t\} \right| \\
&= t \sum_{n > \tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} |\exp it| \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} p_k \sum_{\nu=k}^{n-1} \frac{\nu-k+1}{P_{\nu}} \exp\{i(\nu-k)t\} \right|.
\end{aligned}$$

Now, by Abel's transformation

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{\nu=k}^{n-1} \frac{\nu-k+1}{P_{\nu}} \exp\{i(\nu-k)t\} \\
&= \sum_{\nu=k}^{n-1} \Delta_{\nu} \left(\frac{\nu-k+1}{P_{\nu}} \right) \sum_{\mu=k}^{\nu} \exp\{i(\mu-k)t\} \\
&\quad + \frac{n-k+1}{P_n} \sum_{\mu=k}^{n-1} \exp\{i(\mu-k)t\} \\
&= (1 - \exp it)^{-1} \left[\sum_{\nu=k}^{n-1} \Delta_{\nu} \left(\frac{\nu-k+1}{P_{\nu}} \right) [1 - \exp\{i(\nu-k+1)t\}] \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{n-k+1}{P_n} [1 - \exp\{i(n-k)t\}] \right] \\
&= (1 - \exp it)^{-1} \left[- \sum_{\nu=k}^{n-1} \frac{p_{\nu+1}}{P_{\nu} P_{\nu+1}} (\nu-k+1) \exp\{i(\nu-k+1)t\} \right. \\
&\quad + \sum_{\nu=k}^{n-1} \frac{1}{P_{\nu+1}} \exp\{i(\nu-k+1)t\} \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{n-k+1}{P_n} \exp\{i(n-k)t\} + \frac{1}{P_k} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, from (5.8), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\Sigma_3 &\leq K \sum_{n > \tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} p_k \sum_{\nu=k}^{n-1} \frac{p_{\nu+1}}{P_{\nu} P_{\nu+1}} (\nu-k+1) \exp\{i(\nu-k+1)t\} \right| \\
&\quad + K \sum_{n > \tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} p_k \sum_{\nu=k}^{n-1} \frac{1}{P_{\nu+1}} \exp\{i(\nu-k+1)t\} \right|
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5.9) \quad & + K \sum_{n>\tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)P_n} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} p_k(n-k+1) \exp \{i(n-k)t\} \right| \\
 & + K \sum_{n>\tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{p_k}{P_k} \\
 & = \Sigma_{31} + \Sigma_{32} + \Sigma_{33} + \Sigma_{34} ,
 \end{aligned}$$

say.

First changing the order of summation of the inner sums and then breaking the range of ν , we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma_{31} &= K \sum_{n>\tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=0}^{n-1} \frac{p_{\nu+1}}{P_\nu P_{\nu+1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu} (\nu-k+1) p_k \exp \{i(\nu-k+1)t\} \right| \\
 &\leq K \sum_{n>\tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\nu=0}^{\tau-1} \frac{R_{\nu+1}}{P_\nu} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu} p_k \\
 &\quad + K \sum_{n>\tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\nu=\tau}^{n-1} \frac{R_{\nu+1}}{P_\nu} \max_{0 \leq \rho \leq \nu} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{\rho} p_k \exp \{i(\nu-k+1)t\} \right| , \\
 (5.10) \quad & \hspace{15em} \text{by Abel's Lemma,} \\
 &\leq K \sum_{n>\tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\nu=0}^{\tau-1} 1 + KP_\tau \sum_{n>\tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\nu=\tau}^{n-1} \frac{1}{P_\nu} , \\
 &\hspace{10em} \text{by virtue of hypothesis (i) and Lemma 1,} \\
 &\leq K\tau \sum_{n>\tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + KP_\tau \sum_{\nu=\tau}^{\infty} \frac{1}{P_\nu} \sum_{n=\nu+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \\
 &\leq K + KP_\tau \sum_{\nu=\tau}^{\infty} \frac{1}{P_\nu(\nu+1)} \leq K ,
 \end{aligned}$$

by the hypothesis (ii).

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma_{32} &= K \sum_{n>\tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{P_{\nu+1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu} p_k \exp \{i(\nu-k+1)t\} \right| \\
 &\leq K \sum_{n>\tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\nu=0}^{\tau-1} \frac{P_\nu}{P_{\nu+1}} \\
 (5.11) \quad & + K \sum_{n>\tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\nu=\tau}^{n-1} \frac{1}{P_{\nu+1}} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{\nu} p_k \exp \{i(\nu-k+1)t\} \right| \\
 &\leq K\tau \sum_{n>\tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + K \sum_{n>\tau} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\nu=\tau}^{n-1} \frac{P_\tau}{P_{\nu+1}} \\
 &\leq K ,
 \end{aligned}$$

by the technique used in showing (5.10).

Applying Abel's Lemma, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma_{33} &= K \sum_{n > \tau} \frac{1}{(n+1)nP_n} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} p_k(n-k+1) \exp \{i(n-k)t\} \right| \\
 (5.12) \quad &\leq K \sum_{n > \tau} \frac{1}{nP_n} \max_{0 \leq \rho \leq n-1} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{\rho} p_k \exp \{i(n-k)t\} \right| \\
 &\leq KP_{\tau} \sum_{n > \tau} \frac{1}{nP_n} \leq K,
 \end{aligned}$$

by virtue of Lemma 1 and the hypothesis (ii).

Finally,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma_{34} &\leq K \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{p_k}{P_k} \\
 (5.13) \quad &= K \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{p_k}{P_k} \sum_{n=k+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \\
 &\leq K \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} \leq K,
 \end{aligned}$$

since $(k+1)p_k \leq P_k$.

Combining (5.9)-(5.13), we get that $\Sigma_3 \leq K$. This result combined with (5.6) and (5.7) proves (5.4) and *a fortiori* (5.2).

Lastly, in order to establish (5.3) we have to show that uniformly in $0 < t \leq \pi$,

$$\Sigma' \equiv \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{\nu}{P_{\nu}P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} (P_{\nu}p_k - p_{\nu}P_k) \frac{\sin(\nu-k)t}{(\nu-k)} \right| \leq K.$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma' &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{\nu}{P_{\nu}P_{\nu-1}} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} (P_{\nu}p_k - p_{\nu}P_k) \frac{\sin(\nu-k)t}{\nu-k} \right| \\
 &= \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{\nu}{P_{\nu}P_{\nu-1}} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} (P_{\nu}p_k - p_{\nu}P_k) \frac{\sin(\nu-k)t}{\nu-k} \right| \sum_{n=\nu}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \\
 &\leq \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{P_{\nu}P_{\nu-1}} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} (P_{\nu}p_k - p_{\nu}P_k) \frac{\sin(\nu-k)t}{\nu-k} \right| \\
 &\leq K,
 \end{aligned}$$

by virtue of Lemma 2.

This completes the proof of Theorem 1.

6. Proof of Theorem 2. As in Pati [11], for the conjugate series (1.6), we have

$$t_n - t_{n-1} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \psi(t) \left\{ \frac{1}{P_n P_{n-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (P_n p_k - p_n P_k) \sin(n-k)t \right\} dt$$

and therefore,

$$n^{-1}u_n^1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \psi(t) \left\{ \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{\nu}{P_\nu P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} (P_\nu p_k - p_\nu P_k) \sin(\nu - k)t \right\} dt.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_n n^{-1} |u_n^1| \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_n \left| \int_0^\pi \psi(t) \left\{ \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{\nu}{P_\nu P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} (P_\nu p_k - p_\nu P_k) \sin(\nu - k)t \right\} dt \right| \\ &\leq \int_0^\pi \frac{|\psi(t)|}{t} \left\{ t \sum_n \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{\nu}{P_\nu P_{\nu-1}} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \times \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} (P_\nu p_k - p_\nu P_k) \sin(\nu - k)t \right| \right\} dt. \end{aligned}$$

Hence by virtue of the condition that $\int_0^\pi t^{-1} |\psi(t)| dt \leq K$, it is sufficient to show that uniformly in $0 < t \leq \pi$

$$t \sum_n \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{\nu}{P_\nu P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} (P_\nu p_k - p_\nu P_k) \sin(\nu - k)t \right| \leq K,$$

in order to prove the theorem.

This follows directly from (5.4), which has been proved in the previous section. This completes the proof of the theorem.

7. Proof of Theorem 3. Since

$$nB_n(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \psi(t) n \sin nt dt,$$

therefore for the sequence $\{nB_n(x)\}$, we have

$$t_n - t_{n-1} = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{p_k}{P_n} - \frac{p_{k-1}}{P_{n-1}} \right) \int_0^\pi \psi(t) (n - k) \sin(n - k)t dt.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_n n^{-1} |u_n^1| &= \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_n \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=1}^n \nu \sum_{k=0}^{\nu} \left(\frac{p_k}{P_\nu} - \frac{p_{k-1}}{P_{\nu-1}} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \int_0^\pi \psi(t) (\nu - k) \sin(\nu - k)t dt \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Integrating by parts, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_n n^{-1} |u_n^1| &= \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_n \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=1}^n \nu \sum_{k=0}^{\nu} \left(\frac{p_k}{P_\nu} - \frac{p_{k-1}}{P_{\nu-1}} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \int_0^\pi \{ \cos(\nu - k)t - 1 \} d\psi(t) \right| \\ &\leq \int_0^\pi \left\{ \sum_n \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=1}^n \nu \sum_{k=0}^{\nu} \left(\frac{p_k}{P_\nu} - \frac{p_{k-1}}{P_{\nu-1}} \right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \times \{ \cos(\nu - k)t - 1 \} \right| \right\} |d\psi(t)|. \end{aligned}$$

And since by hypothesis $\int_0^\pi |d\psi(t)| \leq K$, to prove that $\sum_n n^{-1} |u_n^1| \leq K$, it is enough to show that uniformly in $0 < t \leq \pi$,

$$\sum_n \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=1}^n \nu \sum_{k=0}^{\nu} \left(\frac{p_k}{P_\nu} - \frac{p_{k-1}}{P_{\nu-1}} \right) \{ \cos(\nu - k)t - 1 \} \right| \leq K.$$

Applying the Abel's transformation to the inner sum, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^{\nu} \{ \cos(\nu - k)t - 1 \} \left(\frac{p_k}{P_\nu} - \frac{p_{k-1}}{P_{\nu-1}} \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} \Delta_k \{ \cos(\nu - k)t \} \left(\frac{P_k}{P_\nu} - \frac{P_{k-1}}{P_{\nu-1}} \right) \\ &= -\frac{2 \sin(t/2)}{P_\nu P_{\nu-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} (P_\nu p_k - p_\nu P_k) \sin\left(\nu - k - \frac{1}{2}\right)t. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, in order to prove our theorem, it is sufficient to show that uniformly in $0 < t \leq \pi$,

$$\begin{aligned} |\sin(t/2)| \sum_n \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left| \sum_{\nu=1}^n \frac{\nu}{P_\nu P_{\nu-1}} \right. \\ \left. \times \sum_{k=0}^{\nu-1} (P_\nu p_k - p_\nu P_k) \sin\left(\nu - k - \frac{1}{2}\right)t \right| \leq K, \end{aligned}$$

which follows directly from (5.4).

This completes the proof of Theorem 3.

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Seymour Bachmuth and Horace Yomishi Mochizuki, <i>Kostrikin's theorem on Engel groups of prime power exponent</i>	197
Paul Richard Beesack and Krishna M. Das, <i>Extensions of Opial's inequality</i>	215
John H. E. Cohn, <i>Some quartic Diophantine equations</i>	233
H. P. Dikshit, <i>Absolute $(C, 1) \cdot (N, p_n)$ summability of a Fourier series and its conjugate series</i>	245
Raouf Doss, <i>On measures with small transforms</i>	257
Charles L. Fefferman, <i>L_p spaces over finitely additive measures</i>	265
Le Baron O. Ferguson, <i>Uniform approximation by polynomials with integral coefficients. II</i>	273
Takashi Ito and Thomas I. Seidman, <i>Bounded generators of linear spaces</i>	283
Masako Izumi and Shin-ichi Izumi, <i>Nörlund summability of Fourier series</i>	289
Donald Gordon James, <i>On Witt's theorem for unimodular quadratic forms</i>	303
J. L. Kelley and Edwin Spanier, <i>Euler characteristics</i>	317
Carl W. Kohls and Lawrence James Lardy, <i>Some ring extensions with matrix representations</i>	341
Ray Mines, III, <i>A family of functors defined on generalized primary groups</i>	349
Louise Arakelian Raphael, <i>A characterization of integral operators on the space of Borel measurable functions bounded with respect to a weight function</i>	361
Charles Albert Ryavec, <i>The addition of residue classes modulo n</i>	367
H. M. (Hari Mohan) Srivastava, <i>Fractional integration and inversion formulae associated with the generalized Whittaker transform</i>	375
Edgar Lee Stout, <i>The second Cousin problem with bounded data</i>	379
Donald Curtis Taylor, <i>A generalized Fatou theorem for Banach algebras</i>	389
Bui An Ton, <i>Boundary value problems for elliptic convolution equations of Wiener-Hopf type in a bounded region</i>	395
Philip C. Tonne, <i>Bounded series and Hausdorff matrices for absolutely convergent sequences</i>	415