SOME REMARKS ON LARGE TOEPLITZ DETERMINANTS

ANDREW LENARD
SOME REMARKS ON LARGE TOEPLITZ DETERMINANTS

A. LENARD

The asymptotic behaviour of Toeplitz determinants $D_n(f)$, as $n \to \infty$, is considered for nonnegative generating functions $f(\theta)$ with a finite number of isolated zeros $\theta_v$, in the neighborhood of which $f(\theta) \sim |e^{i\theta} - e^{i\theta_0}|^{\alpha_v}$ where $\alpha_v > 0$. Using an argument suggested by Szegö, an upper bound of the form $D_n(f) < C \cdot G^{n+1}(n+1)^\sigma$ is derived, where $G$ is the geometrical mean of $f$ and $\sigma = 1/4 \sum \alpha_v^4$. Using some identities in the theory of orthogonal polynomials, and specifically facts about Jacobi polynomials, it is shown that the above bound is actually asymptotically equal $D_n$, as $n \to \infty$, for some special $f$'s. It is conjectured that this asymptotic equality is generally true for the class of $f$’s considered.

In a paper written more than fifty years ago [9] G. Szegö investigated the asymptotic behavior of the sequence $D_0, D_1, D_2, \cdots$ of determinants (Toeplitz determinants) defined as follows

\begin{equation}
D_n = \det (c_{p-q}),
\end{equation}

where the entries of the matrix $(c_{p-q})$ are the Fourier-coefficients of a “generating function”

\begin{equation}
c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-in\theta} f(\theta) d\theta.
\end{equation}

Here $f(\theta)$ is a real, nonnegative function, periodic modulo $2\pi$, satisfying certain regularity conditions. A refinement of the old results is the following theorem, also due to Szegö [10]:

**THEOREM B.** If $f(\theta)$ is a strictly positive and differentiable function, periodic modulo $2\pi$, whose derivative satisfies the condition

\begin{equation}
|f'(\theta_1) - f'(\theta_2)| < K|\theta_1 - \theta_2|^{\alpha}
\end{equation}

for some constants $K > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < 1$, then

\begin{equation}
D_n \sim C \cdot G^{n+1} \quad (n \to \infty)
\end{equation}

where

\begin{equation}
G = e^{1/2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \log f(\theta) d\theta
\end{equation}

and

137
The complex numbers $h_n$ are coefficients in a Taylor series

$$\log g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n z^n$$

where the function $g(z)$ is determined up to an irrelevant constant factor of unit modulus by the following properties:

(i) It is analytic on the disk $|z| < 1$, (ii) it has no zeros on the disk $|z| < 1$, and (iii) $\lim_{r \to 1-} |g(re^{i\theta})|^2 = f(\theta)$.

When the conditions of the theorem are no longer met, in particular when $f(\theta)$ has zeros, the series (6) for $\log C$ may not converge. However, when the zeros are of a sufficiently mild kind the geometric mean $G$ still exists and is related to the analytic function $g(z)$ by

$$G = |g(0)|^2.$$

In this case the sequence $D_n/G_{n+1}$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$) is nondecreasing (cf. [5], and [8], Appendix A2). The problem then naturally suggests itself to determine its asymptotic behavior as $n \to \infty$.

The writer of these lines has encountered this question some years ago in connection with the mathematical analysis of a problem in quantum mechanics [8]. In the context of that problem the generating function $f(\theta)$ was the following

$$f(\theta) = |e^{i\theta} - e^{i\theta_1}| \cdot |e^{i\theta} - e^{i\theta_2}|$$

where $\theta_1$ and $\theta_2$ are distinct modulo $2\pi$. This function has zeros and it is not immediately evident that Theorem B is relevant. Nevertheless, as Professor Szegö pointed out in a letter to the writer, a deft use of that theorem allows the derivation of an inequality:

$$D_n < C n^{1/2} G_{n+1}$$

where $C = C(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ is an explicitly given function of the zeros $\theta_1$ and $\theta_2$. The argument leading to (10) (cf. [8], §4) may be generalized to generating functions of the form

$$f(\theta) = f_0(\theta) \prod_{\nu} |e^{i\theta} - e^{i\theta_\nu}|^{\alpha_\nu},$$

where the product is finite, the $\theta_\nu$ are distinct modulo $2\pi$, the $\alpha_\nu$ are positive, and $f_0(\theta)$ satisfies the premises of Theorem B. In the following we present this generalization, following closely the argument of the special case treated in [8].

Let us adopt the following notation: If $f(\theta)$ is the generating
function, we write \( D_n(f) \), \( G(f) \), \( g(z; f) \) and \( h_n(f) \) for the associated quantities that occur in Theorem B, and in case the series converges,

\[
H(f) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n |h_n(f)|^2 .
\]

For \( R > 1 \), let

\[
f_R(\theta) = f_0(\theta) \prod \left| Re^{i\theta} - e^{i\theta_*}|^\alpha_*\right.
\]

where the \( \theta_* \), the \( \alpha_* \) and \( f_0(\theta) \) are the same as in (11). Then

\[
f_R(\theta) > f(\theta);
\]

in particular, \( f_R \) has no zeros. Moreover, it satisfies the other conditions of Theorem B as well. It is a fact that the Toeplitz determinants depend monotonically on the generating function (cf. [5], p. 38), so that (14) implies

\[
D_n(f_R) > D_n(f) .
\]

On the other hand, the ratio \( D_n/G^{n+1} \) is nondecreasing with increasing \( n \) (cf. [5], ibid.); therefore

\[
D_n(f_R) \leq G(f_R)^{n+1} \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{D_n(f_R)}{G(f_R)^{m+1}} = G(f_R)^{n+1} e^{H(f_R)}
\]

by Theorem B. The geometric mean is

\[
G(f_R) = G(f_0) R^\alpha = G(f) R^\alpha
\]

where

\[
\alpha = \sum \alpha_* .
\]

We now compute \( H(f_R) \) as prescribed by the theorem.

One verifies directly that

\[
g(z; f_R) = g(z; f_0) \prod (z - Re^{i\theta_*})^{a_*/2} ,
\]

since the properties of \( g \) identify this function uniquely up to the irrelevant phase factor (which makes it also unnecessary to specify the branch of the multi-valued factors). Expanding its logarithm in powers of \( z \), it follows that for \( n \geq 1 \)

\[
h_n(f_R) = h_n(f_0) - Re \sum \frac{\alpha_*}{2n} R^{n-1} e^{i\theta_*} .
\]

A direct computation yields
\[ H(f_R) = H(f_0) - \text{Re} \sum \alpha \log \left( \frac{e^{i\theta}}{R} ; f_0 \right) \]

\[ - \frac{1}{8} \sum \sum \alpha \alpha \log \left( 1 - \frac{2}{R^2} \cos (\theta - \theta_p) + \frac{1}{R^4} \right). \]

Let

\[ k_0 = \text{Inf} |g(z; f_0)|. \]

Since \( g(z; f_0) \) is analytic without zeros on the open unit disk and its squared absolute value has the radial limit \( |g(e^{i\theta}; f_0)|^2 = f_0(\theta) \), continuous and bounded away from zero, we have \( k_0 > 0 \). Thus

\[ \exp \left\{ -\text{Re} \sum \alpha \log \left( \frac{e^{i\theta}}{R} ; f_0 \right) \right\} \leq k_0^{-\alpha} \]

where \( \alpha \) is defined by (18). It follows then from (15), (16) and (21) that

\[ D_*(f) < k_0^{-\sigma} e^{H(f_0)} [G(f)R^a]^{n+1} \]

\[ \cdot \prod \prod \left[ 1 - \frac{2}{R^2} \cos (\theta - \theta_p) + \frac{1}{R^4} \right]^{-\alpha \mu_{\nu} / 8}. \]

It is convenient to separate the factors with \( \nu = \mu \) from those with \( \nu \neq \mu \); and for the latter we use the inequality, valid for \( R > 1 \) and real \( \alpha \),

\[ (R^4 - 2R^2 \cos \alpha + 1)^{1/2} > |1 - e^{i \alpha}|. \]

Thus

\[ D_*(f) < C_0 [G(f)]^{n+1} R^{a(n+1) + a^2/2} (R^2 - 1) \]

\[ \times \prod \prod |e^{i\theta} - e^{i\theta_p}|^{-\alpha \mu_{\nu} / 4} \]

where

\[ \sigma = \frac{1}{4} \sum \alpha^2 \]

and

\[ C_0 = k_0^{-\sigma} e^{H(f_0)}. \]

But (26) holds for any \( R > 1 \), so the best inequality is obtained by minimizing the right hand side with respect to \( R \). A somewhat less precise but simpler inequality results when we put \( R^2 = 1 + 1/(n + 1) \) and note \( R^{a(n+1)} < e^{a/2} \) and \( R^{a^2/2} < 2^{a^2} \). We have now proved the fol-
THEOREM. For a generating function of the form (11)

\[ D_n(f) < C(f)[G(f)]^{n+1}(n + 1) \quad (n \geq 0) \]

where the factor independent of \( n \) may be taken

\[ C(f) = C_0 e^{i2 \cdot 2^{2k} \prod_{\kappa < \mu} |e^{i\theta_\kappa} - e^{i\theta_\mu}|^{-a_\kappa a_\mu} \]  

and the rest of the symbols are defined above.

The interesting feature of the bound (29) is its growth with \( n \), and the dependence of this growth on the numbers \( \alpha_\kappa \) (cf. Eqn. (27) above) which characterize the behaviour of the generating function near its zeros.

The principal purpose of this note is to record a further important suggestion of Professor Szegö, contained in the correspondence with the writer in 1963. Namely, for some special cases in the class given by the formula (11) it is possible to express \( D_n \) in finite terms (the meaning of this phrase will become clear below), so that in these cases another means exists for scrutinizing the behaviour of \( D_n \) in the limit \( n \to \infty \). This happens when

\[ f(\theta) = |e^{i\theta} - 1|^\alpha |e^{i\theta} + 1|^\beta \]

where \( \alpha, \beta > 0 \) are arbitrary. Since a multiplicative constant in \( f \) affects \( D_n \) trivially, we have chosen a normalisation in (31) which makes \( G(f) = 1 \). In the following we present the calculation suggested by Szegö, and its consequences, in detail.

This calculation makes heavy use of the theory of orthogonal polynomials as presented in Szegö's treatise [11], to which the reader is referred for further information. We follow the notation of this book closely. The starting point is the sequence of identities

\[ D_n(f) = \prod_{j=0}^n (L \varphi_j)^{-2} \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots) \]

where \( \varphi_j(x) \) is the \((j + 1)^{st}\) member of a sequence of polynomials, orthonormal on the unit circle \( z = e^{i\theta} \) with respect to the measure \( f(\theta)d\theta \) (cf. [11], §11.1); and where \( L \) in front of a polynomial stands for "leading coefficient of". We also consider two other polynomial systems \( p_n(x) \) and \( q_n(x) \) \((n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots)\). These are orthonormal on \(-1 \leq x \leq 1\) with respect to measures \( w(x)dx \) and \((1 - x^2)w(x)dx \) respectively, where \( w \) is related to \( f \) by

\[ f(\theta) = |\sin \theta|w(\cos \theta) . \]
Writing \( x = (z + z^{-1})/2 \), there are the following identities between these three systems:

\[
\begin{align*}
(34) \quad p_n(x) &= \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} \left( 1 + \frac{C_{2n}}{L_{2n}} \right)^{-(1/2)} (z^{-n}p_{2n}(z) + z^n p_{2n}(z^{-1})) \\
(35) \quad &= \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} \left( 1 - \frac{C_{2n}}{L_{2n}} \right)^{-(1/2)} (z^{-n+1}p_{2n-1}(z) + z^n p_{2n-1}(z^{-1})) \\
(36) \quad (z - z^{-1})q_{n-1}(x) &= \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \right)^{1/2} \left( 1 - \frac{C_{2n}}{L_{2n}} \right)^{-(1/2)} (z^{-n}p_{2n}(z) - z^n p_{2n}(z^{-1})) \\
(37) \quad &= \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \right)^{1/2} \left( 1 - \frac{C_{2n}}{L_{2n}} \right)^{-(1/2)} \\
&\times (z^{-n+1}p_{2n-1}(z) - z^n p_{2n-1}(z^{-1})).
\end{align*}
\]

The symbol \( C \) in front of a polynomial stands for "constant term of". These formulae are valid whenever they make sense, i.e. for \( n \geq 1 \) in (35)–(37) and for \( n \geq 0 \) in (34). For proof see [11], §11.5.

In the case (31) we are considering one finds from (33)

\[
\begin{align*}
(38) \quad w(x) &= 2^{(\alpha+\beta)/2}(1 - x)^{(\alpha-1)/2}(1 + x)^{(\beta-1)/2} \\
(39) \quad (1 - x^2)w(x) &= 2^{(\alpha+\beta)/2}(1 - x)^{(\alpha+1)/2}(1 + x)^{(\beta+1)/2}.
\end{align*}
\]

Thus the \( p_n \) and \( q_{n-1} \) are, apart from normalization, Jacobi polynomials ([11], Chapter IV.). Equate the coefficients of the leading power of \( z \) on both sides of (34)–(37). This yields identities between \( C_{2n} \), \( L_{2n} \), \( L_{2n-1} \) on the one hand, and \( L_{n} \), \( L_{q_n-1} \) on the other. But the latter are expressible in terms of \( \Gamma \)-functions whose arguments are simple linear combinations with numerical coefficients of \( \alpha \), \( \beta \) and \( n \) ([11], Chapter IV., especially Equus. (4.3.3) and (4.21.6)). Eliminating \( C_{2n} \), one calculates \( L_{2n} \) and \( L_{2n-1} \) explicitly, calculation that is somewhat lengthy though straightforward, and whose details we omit. With an appropriate use of the duplication formula \( \pi^{1/2} 2^{-z} \Gamma(2z) = \Gamma(z) \Gamma(z + 1/2) \), one obtains

\[
(40) \quad (L_{2n})^2 = \Gamma\left( n + 1 + \frac{\alpha}{4} + \frac{\beta}{4} \right) \Gamma\left( n + 1 + \frac{\alpha}{4} + \frac{\beta}{4} \right) \\
\times \Gamma(n + 1)^{-1} \Gamma\left( n + 1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\beta}{2} \right)^{-1} \Gamma\left( n + 1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\beta}{2} \right) \\
\times \Gamma\left( n + 1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\beta}{2} \right)^{-1}
\]

and
Through (32) above this leads to the desired formula for $D_n$ "in finite terms."

One is now faced with the problem of finding the asymptotic formula for $D_n$ as $n \to \infty$. The first minor difficulty is that, due to the differing expressions (40) and (41) there is a corresponding difference in $D_n$ for even and odd $n$. However, the Stirling formula for $\Gamma$ shows that

\begin{equation}
\lim_{n \to \infty} L\varphi_{2n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} L\varphi_{2n-1} = 1,
\end{equation}

so that

\begin{equation}
D_{2n} \sim D_{2n-1} \quad \text{(as } n \to \infty).\end{equation}

Thus, it is sufficient to look at, say, odd $n$ only. It proves convenient to make use of the compact notation offered by a rarely used transcendental function, the $G$-function of Barnes [1]. This function arises by a natural extension of the ideas leading to the $\Gamma$-function and has a similar analytic theory. For our purpose its most essential properties are $G(1) = 1$ and the functional equation

\begin{equation}
G(z + 1) = \Gamma(z)G(z) .
\end{equation}

Thus

\begin{equation}
\prod_{k=1}^{n} \Gamma(z + k) = \frac{G(z + n + 1)}{G(z)} ,
\end{equation}

a formula that in view of (32), (40), (41) is obviously relevant in calculating $D_{2n+1}$. We find

\begin{equation}
D_{2n+1} = K \prod_{s=1}^{n} G(a_s + n + 1)^{v_s}
\end{equation}

with

\begin{equation}
K = \prod_{s=1}^{n} G(a_s)^{-v_s} .
\end{equation}

The numbers $a_s, \ldots, a_n$ are in order $1/2 + \alpha/4 + \beta/4, 1 + \alpha/4 + \beta/4,$ $3/2 + \alpha/4 + \beta/4, 1, 1 + \alpha/2 + \beta/2, 1/2 + \alpha/2, 3/2 + \alpha/2, 1/2 + \beta/2, 3/2 + \beta/2$. The exponents $\nu_s, \ldots, \nu_n$ are in order $-2, -4, -2, 2, 1, 1, 1$. We note the facts
\[ (48) \quad \sum_{s=1}^{9} v_s = \sum_{s=1}^{9} v_s a_s = 0, \]

and

\[ (49) \quad \sum_{s=1}^{9} v_s a_s^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha^2 + \beta^2). \]

The final step is the application of the analogue of the Stirling formula for the \( G \)-function. It reads \[1\]

\[
\log G(t + a + 1) = -t - \log A - \frac{3t^3}{4} - at + \frac{t + a}{2} \log (2\pi) + \left( \frac{t^5}{2} + at + \frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{1}{12} \right) \log t + o(1) \quad (\text{as } t \to +\infty). 
\]

Here \( a \) is any complex number, and \( A \) is Glaisher’s constant \[4\]. From (48), (49) we get then

\[ (51) \quad D_{2n+1} \sim Kn^{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)/4} \quad (\text{as } n \to \infty). \]

It is remarkable that the contribution of the nine very rapidly growing factors in (48) largely cancel, and the “little left over” yields the asymptotic formula (51). This phenomenon has its origin in the lengthy ratios of \( \Gamma \)-functions that occur in the theory of Jacobi polynomials. Let us record here that the \( G \)-functions involved in the definition of \( K(\alpha, \beta) \) can be expressed in a variety ways including integral representations \[1\].

Our interest lies in exponent of \( n \) governing the asymptotic increase of \( D_n \). We note that in the cases when the generating function \( f \) is of the special form (31) we have

\[ (52) \quad \sigma = \frac{1}{4} (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \]

and therefore the majorization offered by (29) is close enough so that the logarithm of both side divided by \( \log n \) tend to the same limit \( \sigma \). This suggests that the inequality (15) for the best value of \( R \) is a very close one, and the sign \( > \) may perhaps be replaced by \( \sim \) in the limit \( n \to \infty \). This leads to the

**Conjecture.** For a generating function of the form (11)

\[ (53) \quad D_n(f) \sim C(f)(G(f))^{n+1} \sigma^n \quad (n \to \infty) \]

where \( \sigma \) is given by (27) and \( C(f) \) is some positive number depending on \( f \).

In recent years a number of authors have developed the theory
of Toeplitz determinants beyond Szegö's work. See especially the papers by Devinatz [2], the review by Hirschman [6], and the review by Fisher and Hardwig [3], where other references may be found. Noteworthy is the progress in removing the requirement that the generating function \( f \) be positive; this is replaced by requirements formulated in terms of the phase of the complex valued \( f(\theta) \). In all these generalizations it is necessary to assume, however, that \( f \) has no zeros. It is clear from the evidence in the present paper that in the case \( f \) has zeros (but \( G(f) \) still exists) the asymptotic behaviour of the \( D_n(f) \) as \( n \to \infty \) is intimately related to the behaviour of \( f(\theta) \) near its zeros. The above Conjecture, generalised in an appropriate way for complex valued \( f \), also appears in Fisher and Hartwig [3] and is supported by calculations using ideas of Kac [7], and also by evidence taken from the writer's work [8] and a preliminary unpublished version of the present paper.

It is the authors hope that a rigorous analysis will someday carry the results to the point where the true role of the zeros of the generating function will be understood. When that day comes a capstone will have been put on a beautiful edifice to whose construction many contributed and whose foundations lie in the studies of Gábor Szegö half a century ago.

Notes added after acceptance for publication:
1. The conjecture has now proved by Harold Widom.
2. The author is greatly indebted to Professor Widom for a careful reading of the manuscript and the elimination of a significant error from a previous version.

References

10. ———, Festskrift Marcel Riesz, p. 228 (Lund, 1952).

Received March 8, 1971.

Indiana University
PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS

EDITORS

H. SAMELSON
Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305

C. R. HOBBY
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98105

J. DUGUNDJI
Department of Mathematics
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, California 90007

RICHARD ARENS
University of California
Los Angeles, California 90024

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

E. F. BECKENBACH
B. H. NEUMANN
F. WOLF
K. YOSHIDA

SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
OSAKA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

* * *
AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY
NAVAL WEAPONS CENTER

Printed in Japan by International Academic Printing Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tage Bai Andersen, <em>On Banach space valued extensions from split faces</em></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Marion Arnold, <em>A duality for quotient divisible abelian groups of finite rank</em></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald Pollard Ballou, <em>Shock sets for first order nonlinear hyperbolic equations</em></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leon Brown and Lowell J. Hansen, <em>On the range sets of $H^p$ functions</em></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Munro Davie and Arne Stray, <em>Interpolation sets for analytic functions</em></td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. G. Deshpande, <em>Structure of right subdirectly irreducible rings. II</em></td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry J. Gardner, <em>Some closure properties for torsion classes of abelian groups</em></td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Daniel Hill, <em>Primary groups whose subgroups of smaller cardinality are direct sums of cyclic groups</em></td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Allan Holzsager, <em>When certain natural maps are equivalences</em></td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald William Kahn, <em>A note on $H$-equivalences</em></td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joong Ho Kim, <em>R-automorphisms of $R[r][X]$</em></td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shin’ichi Kinoshita, <em>On elementary ideals of polyhedra in the 3-sphere</em></td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew T. Kitchen, <em>Watts cohomology and separability</em></td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vadim Komkov, <em>A technique for the detection of oscillation of second order ordinary differential equations</em></td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Philip Lanski and Susan Montgomery, <em>Lie structure of prime rings of characteristic 2</em></td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Lenard, <em>Some remarks on large Toeplitz determinants</em></td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathleen B. Levitz, <em>A characterization of general Z.P.I.-rings. II</em></td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald A. Lutz, <em>On the reduction of rank of linear differential systems</em></td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David G. Mead, <em>Determinantal ideals, identities, and the Wronskian</em></td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunava Mukherjea, <em>A remark on Tonelli’s theorem on integration in product spaces</em></td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyo Chul Myung, <em>A generalization of the prime radical in nonassociative rings</em></td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Piepenbrink, <em>Rellich densities and an application to unconditionally nonoscillatory elliptic equations</em></td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael J. Powers, <em>Lefschetz fixed point theorems for a new class of multi-valued maps</em></td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aribindi Satyanarayan Rao, <em>On the absolute matrix summability of a Fourier series</em></td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. S. Ravisankar, <em>On Malcev algebras</em></td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Henry Ruckle, <em>Topologies on sequences spaces</em></td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert C. Shock, <em>Polynomial rings over finite dimensional rings</em></td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Tangeman, <em>Strong heredity in radical classes</em></td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. R. Wenner, <em>Finite-dimensional properties of infinite-dimensional spaces</em></td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>