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## **ABSOLUTE CONVERGENCE FIELDS OF SOME TRIANGULAR MATRIX METHODS**

ARUN KUMAR AND D. P. SAHU

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Recently Das [2] has obtained results on the comparison of the absolute convergence fields between the Nörlund matrix and its product with the Cesàro matrix. In the present paper a similar investigation for the Riesz matrix  $((\bar{N}, p_n)$  matrix) is made.

1. Let  $A = (a_{n,k})$  be an infinite lower triangular matrix, that is  $a_{n,k} = 0$ , if  $k > n$ , transforming sequence  $s \equiv \{s_n\}$  into the sequence  $A(s)$  defined by

$$A(s) = \{A_n(s)\} = \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^n a_{n,k} s_k \right\}.$$

The sequence  $s$  is said to be absolutely summable  $A$  or summable  $|A|$ , if the transformed sequence  $A(s)$  is of bounded variation, that is if  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |A_n(s) - A_{n-1}(s)| < \infty$ . The absolute convergence field of  $A$ , denoted by  $|A|$ , is the set of all sequences which are summable  $|A|$ . The matrix  $A$  is said to be absolute conservative if  $|I| \subseteq |A|$ , where  $I$  is the identity matrix.

Let  $\{p_n\}$  be a sequence of constants, real or complex, such that  $P_n = \sum_{k=0}^n p_k \neq 0$ . When  $a_{n,k} = (p_{n-k})/P_n$ ,  $A$  is called the  $(N, p_n)$  matrix and for  $a_{n,k} = p_k/P_n$ ,  $A$  is called the  $(\bar{N}, p_n)$  matrix. The  $(\bar{N}, p_n)$  matrix for  $p_n > 0$  and  $P_n \rightarrow \infty$  is also denoted by the  $(R, P_n, 1)$  matrix. When the sequence  $\{p_n\}$  is such that  $p_n = 1$  for all  $n$ , both the  $(N, p_n)$  and the  $(\bar{N}, p_n)$  matrices reduce to the  $(C, 1)$  matrix.

For two matrix methods  $A$  and  $B$ ,  $AB$  transform of  $s$  is defined by  $A(B(s))$ . In particular,

$$(1.1) \quad \bar{t}_m(p, q) = \frac{1}{P_m} \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{p_k}{Q_k} \sum_{n=0}^k q_n s_n,$$

where  $\bar{t}_n(p, q)$  denotes  $(\bar{N}, p_n)(\bar{N}, q_n)$  transform of  $s$ .

Throughout the present paper we write  $P_n^{(1)} = \sum_{k=0}^n p_k$ , and for any sequence  $\{\theta_n\}$ ,  $\Delta n\theta_n = \Delta\theta_n = \theta_n - \theta_{n+1}$  and  $\theta_n = 0$ , if  $n < 0$ ;  $K$  denotes a positive constant, not necessarily the same at each occurrence.

2. Concerning the relative inclusion of the absolute convergence fields of  $(N, p_n)$  and  $(N, p_n)(C, 1)$ , the following is known (see Das [2], Theorem 2 and Theorem 5).

**THEOREM A.** *Let the sequence  $\{p_n\}$  be such that  $p_n > 0$  and*

$p_{n+1}/p_n \leq p_{n+2}/p_{n+1} \leq 1$ . Then  $|N, P_n| \subseteq |(C, 1)(N, p_n)|$ .

Silverman [5] has shown that the  $(N, p_n)$  matrix is not permutable with the  $(C, 1)$  matrix unless the  $(N, p_n)$  matrix is a Cesàro matrix. However, it has been proved that Theorem A is true even if the  $(C, 1)(N, p_n)$  is permuted ([2], Theorem 4).

It has been proved (see Prasad and Pati (4)) that the absolute Riesz summability  $|R, \lambda_n, r|$  implies the summability  $|R, \phi(\lambda_n), r|$ , provided, roughly speaking, the  $\phi(x)$  is reasonable regular and does not increase more rapidly than a power of  $x$ . But from Lemma 4 we see that

$$(1.2) \quad |\bar{N}, P_n| \subseteq |\bar{N}, p_n|$$

if and only if  $p_n P_n^{(1)} = O((P_n)^2)$ .

The following theorems which we prove in the present paper show that if we consider the product of  $(C, 1)$  and  $(\bar{N}, p_n)$  in place of  $(\bar{N}, p_n)$  in (1.2) the relation (1.2) holds good for a fairly wider class of sequences  $\{p_n\}$ .

**THEOREM 1.** *Let  $\{p_n\}$  be a nonnegative sequence. Then  $|\bar{N}, P_n| \subseteq |(C, 1)(\bar{N}, p_n)|$ , if*

$$(1.3) \quad \frac{k p_k P_k^{(1)}}{P_k} \sum_{n=k+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 P_n} \leq K, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

**THEOREM 2.** *Let  $\{p_n\}$  be a nonnegative sequence. Then*

$$|\bar{N}, P_n| \subseteq |(\bar{N}, p_n)(C, 1)|.$$

The condition (1.3) seems to be quite less restrictive but it is not true even for all nonnegative sequences; for if we consider the sequence  $\{p_n\}$  such that  $P_0 = \log 2$  and for  $n > 0$ ,  $p_n$  is chosen to be either 0 or 1 in such a way that  $\log(n + 2) \sim P_n$ . It is easy to see that for this case (1.3) is not satisfied.

Concerning the inclusion relation between the absolute convergence fields of the  $(\bar{N}, q_n)$  and the  $(C, 1)(N, p_n)$  methods we prove the following.

**THEOREM 3.** *Suppose that  $\{p_n\}$  is nonnegative nonincreasing sequence and that  $\{q_n\}$  is positive and nondecreasing sequence. Then*

$$|\bar{N}, q_n| \subseteq |(C, 1)(N, p_n)|.$$

It is interesting to observe that the relation  $|\bar{N}, q_n| \subseteq |(N, p_n)(C, 1)|$  also holds good follows from Lemma 4. Since for non-

decreasing sequence  $\{q_n\}$ ,  $Q_n \leq (n + 1)q_n$ , we see that with  $\{q_n\}$  in place of  $\{p_n\}$  and  $q_n = 1$  in Lemma 4, the hypotheses of Lemma 4 are satisfied. Hence

$$(1.4) \quad |\bar{N}, q_n| \subseteq |C, 1|.$$

But for nonnegative nonincreasing sequence  $\{p_n\}$  it follows from Lemma 3 that  $(N, p_n)$  is absolutely regular. Hence  $|\bar{N}, q_n| \subseteq |(N, p_n)(C, 1)|$ .

2. For the proof of the theorems we need the following results. In what follows we write  $\alpha_n = p_{n+1}P_n^{(1)}/P_{n+1}$  and  $C_m = m + 1 - P_m^{(1)}/P_{m+1}$ .

LEMMA 1. *In order that any  $\{x_n\} \in |I|$  implies  $\{x_n\} \in |A|$ , where  $A = (a_{m,n})$ , it is necessary and sufficient that  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{n,k}$  converges for all  $n$  and*

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left| \sum_{k=0}^m (a_{n+1,k} - a_{n,k}) \right| \leq K, \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

LEMMA 1 is contained in ([6], Theorem 3).

LEMMA 2. *For  $m, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$*

$$(i) \quad \sum_{k=0}^m \left( \Delta_k \frac{p_k}{P_k} \right) P_k^{(1)} = P_m - \alpha_m;$$

$$(ii) \quad \sum_{k=0}^m \left( \Delta_k \frac{p_{n-k}}{q_k} \right) Q_k = P_n - P_{n-m-1} - \frac{p_{n-m-1} Q_m}{q_{m+1}}.$$

The proof of Lemma 2 is direct. The following lemma is contained in [3].

LEMMA 3. *If  $\{p_n\}$  is nonnegative, nonincreasing, then for all  $k \geq 0$  and  $1 \leq a \leq b \leq \infty$ ,*

$$\sum_{n=a}^b P(n, k) = \sum_{n=a}^b \left( \frac{P_{n-k}}{P_n} - \frac{P_{n-k-1}}{P_{n-1}} \right) \leq 1,$$

and, for any  $n > 0$ ,  $P(n, k) \geq 0$ .

LEMMA 4. *Let  $q_n > 0$  and  $p_n \neq 0$ . Then in order that  $|\bar{N}, p_n| \subseteq |\bar{N}, q_n|$ , it is necessary and sufficient that  $P_n/p_n = O(Q_n/q_n)$ .*

The sufficiency part of the lemma in a less general form is due to Sunouchi [6]. The present form is due to Bosanquet ([1], p. 654).

3. *Proof of Theorem 1.* Let  $\bar{t}_n(P)$  denote the  $(\bar{N}, P_n)$  transform of  $\{s_n\}$ . We have

$$P_n s_n = P_n^{(1)} \bar{t}_n(P) - P_{n-1}^{(1)} \bar{t}_{n-1}(P), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{t}_n(1, p) &= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{s=0}^n \frac{1}{P_s} \sum_{r=0}^s \frac{p_r}{P_r} (P_r^{(1)} \bar{t}_r(P) - P_{r-1}^{(1)} \bar{t}_{r-1}(P)) \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{s=0}^n \frac{1}{P_s} \left\{ \sum_{r=0}^s \left( \Delta \frac{p_r}{P_r} \right) P_r^{(1)} \bar{t}_r(P) + \alpha_s \bar{t}_s(P) \right\} \\ (3.1) \quad &= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{r=0}^n \left\{ \sum_{s=r}^n \left( \Delta \frac{p_r}{P_r} \right) \frac{P_r^{(1)}}{P_s} + \frac{\alpha_r}{P_r} \right\} \bar{t}_r(P) \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^n a_{n,r} \bar{t}_r(P), \end{aligned}$$

say. Writing  $\beta_{n,m} = \sum_{r=0}^m a_{n,r}$  and observing that  $a_{n,r} = 0$  for  $r > n$  we see that  $\beta_{n,m} = 1$  for  $n \leq m$  and for  $n \geq m$

$$\beta_{n,m} = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{r=0}^m \left\{ \sum_{s=r}^n \left( \Delta \frac{p_r}{P_r} \right) \frac{P_r^{(1)}}{P_s} + \frac{\alpha_r}{P_r} \right\}.$$

We first simplify  $\beta_{n,m}$  for  $n \geq m$ . By virtue of the result (i) of Lemma 2, we have<sup>1</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{r=0}^m \sum_{s=r}^n \left( \Delta \frac{p_r}{P_r} \right) \frac{P_r^{(1)}}{P_s} \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^m \left( \sum_{s=r}^m + \sum_{s=m+1}^n \right) \left( \Delta \frac{p_r}{P_r} \right) \frac{P_r^{(1)}}{P_s} \\ &= \sum_{s=0}^m \frac{1}{P_s} \sum_{r=0}^s P_r^{(1)} \left( \Delta \frac{p_r}{P_r} \right) + \sum_{s=m+1}^n \frac{1}{P_s} \sum_{r=0}^m P_r^{(1)} \left( \Delta \frac{p_r}{P_r} \right) \\ &= m+1 + (P_m - \alpha_m) \sum_{s=m+1}^n 1/P_s - \sum_{s=0}^m \alpha_s/P_s \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$(3.2) \quad \beta_{n,m} = \frac{m+1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} (P_m - \alpha_m) \sum_{s=m+1}^n \frac{1}{P_s}.$$

In order to prove the theorem, it is sufficient to show that the matrix  $(a_{n,r})$  in (3.1) is absolutely conservative. From Lemma 1, we see that the matrix  $(a_{n,r})$  will be absolutely conservative if

$$(3.3) \quad \sum \equiv \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} |\beta_{n+1,m} - \beta_{n,m}| \leq K, \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

since  $\beta_{n,m} = 1$  for  $n \leq m$ . From (3.2) we get

<sup>1</sup> We assume here onwards  $\sum_a^b = 0$  if  $b < a$ .

$$\Sigma = \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \left| \frac{m+1}{(n+1)(n+2)} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} (P_m - \alpha_m) \sum_{s=m+1}^n \frac{1}{P_s} - \frac{1}{(n+2)P_{n+1}} (P_m - \alpha_m) \right|.$$

Evidently,

$$(3.4) \quad \Sigma \leq \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} (m+1)/(n+1)(n+2) + R(m) + L(m),$$

where

$$R(m) = P_m \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \sum_{s=m+1}^n \frac{1}{P_s} - \frac{1}{(n+2)P_{n+1}} \right|$$

and  $L(m) = \alpha_m R(m)/P_m$ .

We have

$$\begin{aligned} R(m) &\leq P_m \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \left| \sum_{s=m+1}^n \frac{1}{P_s} - \frac{n-m}{P_{n+1}} \right| \\ &\quad + P_m \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{m+1}{(n+1)(n+2)P_{n+1}} \\ &= P_m X(m) + P_m Y(m), \quad \text{say.} \end{aligned}$$

In view of the fact that for nonnegative sequence  $\{p_n\}$ ,  $\{P_n\}$  is nondecreasing, it follows that

$$(3.5) \quad P_m Y(m) \leq K.$$

Observing that  $\sum_{s=m}^n 1/P_s > (n-m)/P_n$ , we obtain

$$X(m) = \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \sum_{s=m+1}^n \frac{1}{P_s} - \frac{1}{(n+2)P_{n+1}} \right\} + Y(m).$$

We now prove that  $P_m X(m) \leq K$ . For, we first estimate

$$X^*(N, m) = \sum_{n=m}^N \left\{ \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \sum_{s=m+1}^n \frac{1}{P_s} - \frac{1}{(n+2)P_{n+1}} \right\}.$$

First changing the order of summation and then using that  $\sum_{n=s}^N 1(n+1)n = 1/s - 1/(N+1)$ , we get

$$(3.6) \quad X^*(N, m) = \sum_{s=m+1}^N \frac{1}{(s+1)P_s} - \frac{1}{N+2} \sum_{s=m+1}^N \frac{1}{P_s} - \sum_{n=m+1}^{N+1} \frac{1}{(n+1)P_n}.$$

If  $P_n \rightarrow \infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , it follows from (3.6) that  $X^*(N, m) \rightarrow 0$  as  $N \rightarrow \infty$ . If  $P_n \not\rightarrow \infty$ , then, since  $\{P_n\}$  is nondecreasing,  $P_n \rightarrow a$  finite limit  $P$ , say, as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ; and in this case  $X^*(N, m) \rightarrow -1/P$ . In view of this and (3.5) it follows that

$$(3.7) \quad P_m X(m) \leq K.$$

From (3.5) and (3.7) we get

$$(3.8) \quad R(m) \leq K .$$

Now we estimate  $L(m)$ . We have

$$L(m) \leq \alpha_m(X(m) + Y(m)) .$$

From the hypothesis (1.3) we see that  $\alpha_n$  is bounded whenever  $P_n \leq K$ . Using this fact and the observations made just after (3.5), we see that  $\alpha_m X(m) \leq K$ . That  $\alpha_m y(m) \leq K$  follows from the hypothesis (1.3). Thus  $L(m) \leq K$ . This together with (3.8) and (3.4) yields  $\Sigma = O(1)$ , since the first term in (3.4) is bounded. This proves Theorem 1.

*Proof of Theorem 2.* Following closely the proof for (3.1) we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{t}_n(p, 1) &= \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{r=0}^n \left\{ \sum_{s=r}^n \frac{p_s P_r^{(1)}}{s+1} \left( \Delta \frac{1}{P_r} \right) + \frac{p_r P_r^{(1)}}{(r+1)P_{r+1}} \right\} \bar{t}_r(P) \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^n a_{n,r} \bar{t}_r(P) . \end{aligned}$$

Thus, in this case

$$\beta_{n,m} = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{r=0}^m \left\{ \sum_{s=r}^n \frac{p_s P_r^{(1)}}{s+1} \left( \Delta \frac{1}{P_r} \right) + \frac{p_r P_r^{(1)}}{(r+1)P_{r+1}} \right\}$$

for  $n \geq m$  and  $\beta_{n,m} = 1$  for  $m \geq n$ .

Using the technique, with the result (ii) in place of (1) of Lemma 2, for obtaining (3.2) we see that

$$\beta_{n,m} = P_m/P_n + (C_m/P_n) \sum_{s=m+1}^n p_s/(s+1) .$$

Now we proceed to prove that for this case also (3.3) holds good. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma &\equiv \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \left| \frac{p_{n+1} P_m}{P_n P_{n+1}} + C_m \frac{p_{n+1}}{P_{n+1}} \left( \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{s=m+1}^n \frac{p_s}{s+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) \right| \\ &\leq C_m \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{p_{n+1}}{P_{n+1}} \left| \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{s=m+1}^n \frac{p_s}{s+1} - \frac{P_n - P_m}{(n+2)P_n} \right| \\ &\quad + C_m P_m \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{p_{n+1}}{(n+2)P_n P_{n+1}} + P_m \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} \frac{p_{n+1}}{P_n P_{n+1}} \\ &= \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3 . \end{aligned}$$

To prove that  $\Sigma_1$  is bounded we first consider the following sum

$$\Sigma(N) = \sum_{n=m+1}^N \frac{p_{n+1}}{P_{n+1}} \left| \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{s=m+1}^n \frac{p_s}{s+1} - \frac{P_n - P_m}{(n+2)P_n} \right| .$$

Observing that  $(n + 2) \sum_{s=m+1}^n p_s / (s + 1) > P_n - P_m$  we see that the expression under the modulus sign in  $\Sigma(N)$  is nonnegative. Hence by a change of order of summation we get

$$\Sigma(N) = \sum_{s=m+1}^N \frac{p_s}{s + 1} \sum_{n=s}^N \frac{p_{n+1}}{P_n P_{n+1}} - \sum_{n=m+1}^N \frac{p_{n+1}}{(n + 2)P_{n+1}} + P_m \sum_{s=m+1}^N \frac{p_{n+1}}{(n + 2)P_n P_{n+1}}.$$

Since

$$(3.9) \quad \sum_{n=s}^N p_{n+1} / P_n P_{n+1} = 1/P_s - 1/P_{N+1}$$

and  $p_n / P_n \leq 1$ , we have

$$(3.10) \quad \begin{aligned} \Sigma(N) &\leq \frac{K}{m + 1} + \frac{1}{P_{N+1}} \sum_{s=m}^N \frac{p_s}{s + 1} + \frac{P_m}{m + 3} \sum_{s=m+1}^N \frac{p_{n+1}}{P_n P_{n+1}} \\ &\leq \frac{K}{m + 1} + \frac{1}{(m + 1)P_{N+1}} \sum_{s=0}^N p_s \leq \frac{K}{m + 1}. \end{aligned}$$

It is clear that the term of  $\Sigma_1$  for  $n = m$  is bounded. In view of this and (3.10) we get that  $\Sigma_1$  is bounded, since  $C_m \leq Km$  by the fact that  $P_m^{(1)} \leq (m + 1)P_m$ . That  $\Sigma_2$  and  $\Sigma_3$  are bounded follows from (3.9). Thus we get that  $\Sigma \leq K$  for all  $m$ . This completes the proof of the theorem.

*Proof of Theorem 3.* It is interesting to observe from the result (1.4) that to prove Theorem 3, it is sufficient to show that  $|C, 1| \subseteq |(C, 1)(N, p_n)|$ , which is just special case of Theorem 3 when  $(\bar{N}, q_n)$  is  $(C, 1)$ . But to prove this special case we require the same argument (except minor simplification of the method of the proof) as for the general case. In order to give a direct proof we consider the general case.

Let  $t_n(1, p)$  denote  $(C, 1)(N, p_n)$  transform of the sequence  $\{s_n\}$ . We have

$$t_n(1, p) = \frac{1}{n + 1} \sum_{r=0}^n \left\{ \sum_{k=r}^n \left( \Delta_r \frac{p_{k-r}}{q_r} \right) \frac{Q_r}{P_k} \right\} \bar{t}_r(q) = \sum_{r=0}^n a_{n,r} \bar{t}_r(q).$$

So far the case

$$\beta_{n,m} = \frac{1}{n + 1} \sum_{r=0}^m \sum_{k=r}^n \left( \Delta_r \frac{p_{k-r}}{q_r} \right) \frac{Q_r}{P_k}.$$

It is clear that  $\beta_{n,m} = 1$  if  $m \geq n$ . Simplifying by using Lemma 2(ii) we see that for  $m \leq n$



$$\beta_{n,m} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=m+1}^n \left( \frac{P_{k-m-1}}{P_k} + \frac{Q_m p_{k-m-1}}{q_{m+1} P_k} \right).$$

Now we prove that (3.3) is true for this case also. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma &\equiv \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \left| \frac{1}{n+2} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{P_{k-m-1}}{P_k} - \frac{P_{n-m}}{P_{n+1}} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{Q_m}{q_{m+1}} \left( \frac{p_{n-m}}{(n+2)P_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{p_{k-m-1}}{P_k} \right) \right| \\ (3.11) \quad &\leq \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=m}^M \left| \frac{P_{n-m}}{(n+2)P_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+1)} \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{P_{k-m-1}}{P_k} \right| \\ &\quad + \frac{Q_m}{q_{m+1}} \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{p_{n-m}}{(n+2)P_{n+1}} + \frac{Q_m}{q_{m+1}} \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{p_{k-m-1}}{P_k} \\ &= \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \Sigma'(M) + \Sigma'' + \Sigma''' , \end{aligned}$$

say. We first consider  $\Sigma'(M)$ . Since for nondecreasing sequence  $\{p_n\}$ ,  $\{P_{k-m-1}/P_k\}$  is nondecreasing in  $k$  for  $k > m$ , we get that the expression under the modulus sign in  $\Sigma'(M)$  is nonnegative. By a change of order of summation we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma'(M) &= \sum_{n=m+1}^M \frac{P_{n-m}}{(n+2)P_{n+1}} - \sum_{k=m+1}^M \frac{P_{k-m-1}}{(k+1)P_k} + \frac{1}{M+2} \sum_{k=m+1}^M \frac{P_{k-m-1}}{P_k} \\ &\leq \frac{P_{M-m}}{(M+2)P_{M+1}} - \frac{p_0}{(m+2)P_{m+1}} + \frac{1}{M+2} \sum_{k=m+1}^M 1 \leq K . \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$(3.12) \quad \Sigma'(M) = O(1) .$$

To prove the boundedness of  $\Sigma''$  and  $\Sigma'''$  we first estimate the following sum. Observing that  $(n-m+1)p_{n-m} \leq P_{n-m} \leq P_{n+1}$  we see that for  $a = 1$  or  $2$

$$\begin{aligned} (3.13) \quad \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{p_{n-m}}{(n+a)P_{n+1}} &= \sum_{n=m}^{2m} \frac{p_{n-m}}{(n+a)P_{n+1}} + \sum_{n=2m+1}^{\infty} \frac{p_{n-m}}{(n+a)P_{n+1}} \\ &\leq \frac{P_m}{(m+a)P_{m+1}} + \sum_{n=2m+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-m)(n-m+1)} \leq \frac{K}{m+1} . \end{aligned}$$

Since for nondecreasing sequence  $\{q_n\}$ ,  $Q_n \leq (n+1)q_n$ , we obtain from (3.13) that

$$(3.14) \quad \Sigma'' < \infty .$$

Applying the above reasoning after a change of order of summation, we see that

$$(3.15) \quad \Sigma''' = \frac{Q_m}{q_{m+1}} \sum_{k=m+1}^{\infty} \frac{p_{k-m-1}}{(k+1)P_k} < \infty .$$

That  $\Sigma$  is bounded follows when we use (3.12), (3.14) and (3.15) in (3.11). This completes the proof of Theorem 3.

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