

A note on the absolute indexed norlund summability

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Abstract: In the present article, we have established a result on indexed Norlund summability factors by generalizing a theorem of Mishra and Sivastava [5] on Cesaro summability factors.

Keywords: Absolute summability, summability factors, infinite series.

1 Introduction

Let the infinite series with sequence of partial sums $\{s_n\}$ be $\sum a_n$. Suppose for the sequence $\{s_n\}$, the n th $(C, 1)$ -mean is $\{t_n\}$. If

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n)^{k-1} |t_n - t_{n-1}|^k < \infty, \quad (1)$$

then $\sum a_n$ is said to be summable $|C, 1|_k, k \geq 1$. (see [4]). Let

$$Q_n = \sum_{v=0}^n q_v \rightarrow \infty, \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty (Q_{-i} = q_i = 0, i \geq 1), \quad (2)$$

where $\{q_n\}$ is a sequence with $q_n \in \mathbf{R}^+$. Let the (N, q_n) -mean of the sequence $\{s_n\}$ be $\{T_n\}$, which is generated by the sequence of coefficients $\{q_n\}$, where

$$T_n = \frac{1}{Q_n} \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} q_{n-v} s_v. \quad (3)$$

If

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n} \right)^{k-1} |T_n - T_{n-1}|^k < \infty, \quad (4)$$

then $\sum a_n$ is said to be summable $|N, q_n|_k, k \geq 1$ (see [3]).

Clearly, $|N, q_n|_k$ -summability is same as $|C, 1|_k$ -summability when $q_n = 1 \forall n$. Mishra and Srivastava [5], established the following result for $|C, 1|_k$ summability.

2 Known theorem

Suppose, (Y_n) be a positive non-decreasing sequence and let there be sequences $\{\beta_n\}$ and $\{\mu_n\}$ such that

$$|\Delta\mu_n| \leq \beta_n; \quad (5)$$

$$\beta_n \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty; \quad (6)$$

$$|\mu_n|Y_n = O(1) \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty; \quad (7)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n|\Delta\beta_n|Y_n < \infty; \quad (8)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}|s_n|^k = O(Y_m) \text{ as } m \rightarrow \infty, \quad (9)$$

then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n\mu_n$ is summable $|C, 1|_k, k \geq 1$.

3 Main theorem

Suppose, for a non-decreasing sequence (Y_n) , let there be sequences $\{\beta_n\}$ and $\{\mu_n\}$ satisfying the conditions (5) to (9) and $\{q_n\}$ be a sequence with $q_n \in \mathbf{R}^+$ such that

$$Q_n = O(nq_n); \quad (10)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_n}{Q_n}|s_n|^k = O(Y_m) \text{ as } m \rightarrow \infty; \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{Q_{n-r-1}}{Q_n} = O\left(\frac{q_{n-r-1}}{Q_n} \frac{Q_r}{q_r}\right); \quad (12)$$

$$\sum_{n=r+1}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n}\right)^{k-1} \frac{q_{n-r}}{Q_n} = O\left(\frac{q_r}{Q_r}\right), \quad (13)$$

then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n\mu_n$ is summable $|N, q_n|_k, k \geq 1$. The condition (11) reduces to condition (9) if $q_n = 1 \forall n$. After reading [1], [2] and [6], we have established the following result. To establish our main result we need the following lemma.

4 Lemma

Suppose (Y_n) be a positive non decreasing sequence and let there be sequences $\{\beta_n\}$ and $\{\mu_n\}$ such that the conditions (6) to (10) are satisfied. Then,

$$\beta_n Y_n = O(1) \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty, \quad (14)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_n Y_n < \infty. \quad (15)$$

5 Proof of the main theorem

Let the (N, q_n) - mean of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n\mu_n$ be denoted by (τ_n) . Then, by definition, we have

$$\tau_n = \frac{1}{Q_n} \sum_{r=0}^n q_{n-r} \sum_{s=0}^r a_s \mu_s = \frac{1}{Q_n} \sum_{s=0}^n a_s \mu_s \sum_{r=s}^n q_{n-r} = \frac{1}{Q_n} \sum_{s=0}^n a_s \mu_s Q_{n-s} = \frac{1}{Q_n} \sum_{r=0}^n a_r Q_{n-r} \mu_r$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tau_n - \tau_{n-1} &= \frac{1}{Q_n} \sum_{r=1}^n Q_{n-r} a_r \mu_r - \frac{1}{Q_{n-1}} \sum_{r=1}^{n-1} Q_{n-r-1} a_r \mu_r \\
 &= \sum_{r=1}^n \left(\frac{Q_{n-r}}{Q_n} - \frac{Q_{n-r-1}}{Q_{n-1}} \right) a_r \mu_r \\
 &= \frac{1}{Q_n Q_{n-1}} \sum_{r=1}^n (Q_{n-r} Q_{n-1} - Q_{n-r-1} Q_n) a_r \mu_r \\
 &= \frac{1}{Q_n Q_{n-1}} \left[\sum_{r=1}^{n-1} \Delta \{ (Q_{n-r} Q_{n-1} - Q_{n-r-1} Q_n) \mu_r \} \right] \sum_{v=1}^r a_v, \text{ with } q_0 = 0 \\
 &= \frac{1}{Q_n Q_{n-1}} \left[\sum_{r=1}^{n-1} (q_{n-r} Q_{n-1} - q_{n-r-1} Q_n) \mu_r s_r + \sum_{r=1}^{n-1} (Q_{n-r-1} Q_{n-1} - Q_{n-r-2} Q_n) \Delta \mu_r Y_r s_r \right] \text{ (By Abel's transformation)} \\
 &= T_{n,1} + T_{n,2} + T_{n,3} + T_{n,4},
 \end{aligned}$$

In order to complete the proof of the main theorem by using Minkowski's inequality, it is sufficient to show that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n} \right)^{k-1} |T_{n,j}|^k < \infty \text{ for } j = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

Now, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{n=2}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n} \right)^{k-1} |T_{n,1}|^k \\
 &\sum_{n=2}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n} \right)^{k-1} \left| \frac{1}{Q_n Q_{n-1}} \sum_{r=1}^{n-1} q_{n-r} Q_{n-1} \mu_r s_r \right|^k \\
 &\leq \sum_{n=2}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n} \right)^{k-1} \frac{1}{Q_n} \left(\sum_{r=1}^{n-1} q_{n-r} |\mu_r|^k |s_r|^k \right) \left(\frac{1}{Q_n} \sum_{r=1}^{n-1} q_{n-r} \right)^{k-1} \text{ (Using Holder's inequality)} \\
 &= O(1) \sum_{r=1}^m |\mu_r|^k |s_r|^k \sum_{n=r+1}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n} \right)^{k-1} \left(\frac{q_{n-r}}{Q_n} \right) \\
 &= O(1) \sum_{r=1}^m |\mu_r|^k |s_r|^k \frac{q_r}{Q_r}, \text{ by (13)} \\
 &= O(1) \sum_{r=1}^m \frac{q_r}{Q_r} |s_r|^k |\mu_r| |\mu_r|^{k-1} \\
 &= O(1) \sum_{r=1}^{m-1} \Delta |\mu_r| \sum_{w=1}^r \frac{q_w}{Q_w} |s_w|^k + O(1) |\mu_m| \sum_{r=1}^m \frac{q_r}{Q_r} |s_r|^k \\
 &= O(1) \sum_{r=1}^{m-1} |\Delta \mu_r| Y_r + O(1) |\mu_m| Y_m, \text{ by (11)} \\
 &= O(1), \text{ as } m \rightarrow \infty. \text{ (By the lemma and (7))}
 \end{aligned}$$

Next,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{n=2}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n}\right)^{k-1} |T_{n,2}|^k &= \sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n}\right)^{k-1} \left| \frac{1}{Q_n Q_{n-1}} \sum_{r=1}^{n-1} q_{n-r-1} Q_n \mu_r s_r \right|^k \\
 &\leq \sum_{n=2}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n}\right)^{k-1} \frac{1}{Q_{n-1}} \left(\sum_{r=1}^{n-1} q_{n-r-1} |\mu_r|^k |s_r|^k \right) \left(\frac{1}{Q_{n-1}} \sum_{r=1}^{n-1} q_{n-r-1} \right)^{k-1} \\
 &= O(1) \sum_{r=1}^m |\mu_r|^k |s_r|^k \sum_{n=r+1}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n}\right)^{k-1} \left(\frac{q_{n-r-1}}{Q_{n-1}}\right) \\
 &= O(1) \sum_{r=1}^m |\mu_r|^k |s_r|^k \frac{q_r}{Q_r} \\
 &= O(1), \text{ as } m \rightarrow \infty, \text{ As in proof of the 1st part.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Further,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{n=2}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n}\right)^{k-1} |T_{n,3}|^k &= \sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n}\right)^{k-1} \left| \frac{1}{Q_n Q_{n-1}} \sum_{r=1}^{n-1} Q_{n-r-1} Q_{n-1} \Delta \mu_r s_r \right|^k \\
 &\leq \sum_{n=2}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n}\right)^{k-1} \frac{1}{Q_n} \left(\sum_{r=1}^{n-1} Q_{n-r-1} |\Delta \mu_r| |s_r|^k \right) \left(\frac{1}{Q_n} \sum_{r=1}^{n-1} Q_{n-r-1} |\Delta \mu_r| \right)^{k-1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since,

$$\left(\frac{1}{Q_n} \sum_{r=1}^{n-1} Q_{n-r-1} |\Delta \mu_r| \right) \leq \sum_{r=1}^{n-1} |\Delta \mu_r| \leq n |\Delta \mu_r| \leq n \beta_n.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{n=2}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n}\right)^{k-1} |T_{n,3}|^k \\
 &\leq O(1) \sum_{r=1}^m (r \beta_r)^{k-1} |\Delta \mu_r| |s_r|^k \sum_{n=r+1}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n}\right)^{k-1} \frac{Q_{n-r-1}}{Q_n} \\
 &= O(1) \sum_{r=1}^m |\Delta \mu_r| |s_r|^k \frac{q_r}{Q_r} \\
 &\leq O(1) \sum_{r=1}^m \beta_r |s_r|^k \frac{q_r}{Q_r} \\
 &= O(1) \sum_{r=1}^{m-1} \Delta(\beta_r) \sum_{w=1}^r \frac{q_w}{Q_w} |s_w|^k + O(1) (\beta_m) \sum_{r=1}^m \frac{q_r}{Q_r} |s_r|^k \\
 &= O(1) \sum_{r=1}^{m-1} |\Delta \beta_r| Y_r + O(1) (\beta_m) Y_m \\
 &= O(1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{n=2}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n}\right)^{k-1} |T_{n,4}|^k &= \sum_{n=2}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n}\right)^{k-1} \left| \frac{1}{Q_n Q_{n-1}} \sum_{r=1}^{n-1} Q_{n-r-2} Q_n \Delta \mu_r s_r \right|^k \\
 &\leq \sum_{n=2}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n}\right)^{k-1} \frac{1}{Q_{n-1}} \left(\sum_{r=1}^{n-1} Q_{n-r-2} |\Delta \mu_r| |s_r|^k \right) \frac{1}{Q_{n-1}} \sum_{r=1}^{n-1} Q_{n-r-2} |\Delta \mu_r|^{k-1} \\
 &= O(1) \sum_{r=1}^m (r\beta_r)^{k-1} |\Delta \mu_r| |s_r|^k \sum_{n=r+1}^{m+1} \left(\frac{Q_n}{q_n}\right)^{k-1} \left(\frac{Q_{n-r-1}}{Q_n}\right), \quad (\text{as above}) \\
 &= O(1) \sum_{r=1}^m |\Delta \mu_r| |s_r|^k \frac{q_r}{Q_r} \\
 &= O(1), \quad (\text{as above})
 \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of the theorem.

Conclusion

If $\{Y_n\}$ is a positive non-decreasing sequence and let there be sequences $\{\beta_n\}$ and $\{\mu_n\}$ such that the conditions (5) to (9) along with the conditions (14) and (15) are satisfied then the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \mu_n$ is summable $|N, q_n|_k, k \geq 1$, under the conditions (10) to (13). Thus, our result generalizes the result of Mishra and Srivastava [5].

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

All authors have contributed to all parts of the article. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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