SUMMABILITY OF SUBSEQUENCES

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Abstract of the Dissertation

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Let \((a_{nk})\) be a summability matrix. Let \(\{s_n\}\) be a sequence which is summed by \((a_{nk})\). That is, if

\[
t_n = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} s_k, \quad n = 1, 2, \ldots
\]

then \(\lim_{n \to \infty} t_n\) exists. If \(t = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \epsilon_k(t) 2^{-k}\) is the non-terminating dyadic expansion of \(t \in (0, 1)\), we let \(\lambda_k(t)\) denote the index of the \(k^{th}\) 1 in the sequence \(\epsilon_1(t), \epsilon_2(t), \ldots\) then the map \(t \mapsto \{s_{\lambda_k(t)}\}\) establishes a bijection between \((0, 1)\) and the set of proper infinite subsequences of \(\{s_n\}\).

We investigate the question of the summability for almost all \(t \in (0, 1)\) of the sequences \(\{s_{\lambda_k(t)}\}, \ k = 1, 2, \ldots\) by the matrix \((a_{nk})\), that is, the problem of the summability of subsequences of a summable sequence.
A Francisco Jr.
y Janet
a la vuelta
de estos largos años invernales.
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INTRODUCTION

A matrix \( A = (a_{nk}) \) \((n, k = 1, 2, \ldots)\) of real numbers determines a transformation

\[
t_n = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} s_k, \quad n = 1, 2, \ldots
\]

The sequence \( \{s_n\} \) \((n = 1, 2, \ldots)\) is called \( A \)-summable to \( s \) if \( t_n \to s \) as \( n \to \infty \). The transformation (1) is said to be regular if \( \lim_{n \to \infty} s_n = s \) implies that \( \lim_{n \to \infty} t_n = s \), that is, \( \lim_{n \to \infty} t_n \) exists and equals \( s \). The Silverman-Toeplitz theorem ([5]) characterizes the regular matrices completely: the matrix \( (a_{nk}) \) is regular if and only if it satisfies the following three conditions.

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} a_{nk} = 0, \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots
\]

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} = 1
\]

\[
\sup_{n \geq 1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_{nk}| < +\infty.
\]

If \( \{s_n\}, \ (n = 1, 2, \ldots) \) is a given sequence, then an infinite proper subsequence \( n_1 < n_2 < \cdots \) determines a unique number \( t \in (0, 1) \), namely

\[
t = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n_k}.
\]

The inverse correspondence is clear if we use non-terminating dyadic expansions.

This problem originates in an effort to extend to regular matrices the obvious fact that all the infinite subsequences of a convergent sequence are also convergent to the same limit. However, a theorem of Buck [1] shows that
we can not expect the same for regular matrices. He proved that a sequence summable by a matrix \( A \) such that all of its infinite subsequences are also summable by \( A \) must be convergent. With this limitation, any result of this type is bound to be an "almost everywhere" result and will require some conditions on the matrix and on the sequence. Under these conditions, one can attack the problem using probability theory.

We have used a consequence to the law of the iterated logarithm as applied to the sequence of random variables \( \{\lambda_k\}, (k = 1, 2, \ldots) \) plus other conditions investigated by Klee and Szász in a joint paper ([7]) to arrive at a set of sufficient conditions that will ensure results which are, in turn, applied to a class of Riesz means and to the Cesàro means of integral order to obtain the summability of \( \{s_{\lambda_k}(t)\}, (k = 1, 2, \ldots) \) for almost all \( t \in (0, 1) \). In the case of the Riesz means we have a condition on the mean (Theorem 2.1) which doesn’t require the sequence \( \{p_n\} \) to be monotone as it is assumed in [6]. Also our conditions (1.7), (1.8), (1.7') and (1.8') conform more to the interplay between summability and probability theory than those in [6].
CHAPTER I. GENERALITIES

Definition 1. Let

\[ t = 0 \cdot \varepsilon_1(t)\varepsilon_2(t) \ldots \]  

(1.1)

be the non-terminating dyadic expansion of the number \( t \in (0, 1) \). For each \( k = 1, 2, \ldots \) and each \( t \in (0, 1) \), let \( \lambda_k(t) \) denote the index of the \( k \)th 1 in the sequence (1.1).

Lemma 1. (Law of the Iterated Logarithm or LIL) Let \( P \) be Lebesgue measure on \( (0, 1) \). Then

\[ P \left( \limsup_{k \to \infty} \frac{\lambda_k - 2k}{2 \sqrt{k \log \log k}} = 1 \right) = 1 \]  

(1.2)

\[ P \left( \liminf_{k \to \infty} \frac{\lambda_k - 2k}{2 \sqrt{k \log \log k}} = -1 \right) = 1 \]  

(1.3)

Proof: See [3], p. 364 with

\[ Y_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\lambda_1 - 2) \]

\[ Y_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\lambda_k - \lambda_{k-1} - 2), \quad k \geq 2 \]

which are independent, identically distributed random variables ([9], p. 64).

As a consequence to LIL we obtain that if we write

\[ C(t) = \sup_{k \geq 3} \frac{|\lambda_k(t) - 2k|}{\sqrt{k \log \log k}}, \]

then \( C(t) < +\infty \) almost surely. In other words, for almost all \( t \in (0, 1) \) we have

\[ |\lambda_k(t) - 2k| \leq C \sqrt{k \log \log k}, \quad k \geq 3 \]  

(1.4)
where $C$ is a constant that may depend on $t$, but it is otherwise independent of $k$.

In what follows, we will frequently drop the $t$ in the notations but it is to be understood that a fixed but arbitrary $t$ satisfying (1.4) has been selected. The letters $C, C_0, C_1, \ldots$ will represent constants that may depend on the fixed $t$, but that are independent of $k$. Sometimes we will use the same letter to denote constants that are not necessarily equal in different instances. For example (1.4) implies $|\frac{\lambda_k}{2} - k| \leq C \sqrt{k \log \log k}$ and $|\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k}{2} \rfloor - k| \leq C \sqrt{k \log \log k}$, $k \geq 3$ almost surely.

As further implications of the LIL we have

**Lemma 2.** 1) If $3 \leq k \leq n$ and $\lambda_k > 2n$, then

$$n - \lfloor C \sqrt{n \log \log n} \rfloor \leq k \leq n$$

(1.5)

where $C$ is independent of $k, n$. This certainly holds if $\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k}{2} \rfloor > n$.

2) If $n \geq 3$, $k > n$ and $\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k}{2} \rfloor \leq n$, then

$$n + 1 \leq k \leq n + \lfloor C \sqrt{n \log \log n} \rfloor.$$  

(1.6)

This obviously holds if $\lambda_k \leq 2n$ ($C$ is again independent of $k, n$).

**Proof:** 1) First

$$\frac{\lambda_k}{2} - k \leq \left| \frac{\lambda_k}{2} - k \right| \leq C \sqrt{k \log \log k}$$

$$\leq C \sqrt{n \log \log n}$$

so $\frac{\lambda_k}{2} - C \sqrt{n \log \log n} \leq k$, and then

$$n - C \sqrt{n \log \log n} < \frac{\lambda_k}{2} - C \sqrt{n \log \log n} \leq k.$$
Thus
\[ n - C \sqrt{n \log \log n} < k \]
and, a fortiori,
\[ n - [C \sqrt{n \log \log n}] \leq k. \]

2) Now \( \left[ \frac{\lambda_k}{2} \right] \leq n \) implies \( \lambda_k \leq 2n + 1 \). And since \( k \leq \lambda_k \) (always) we get \( k \leq 2n + 1 \). On the other hand
\[ \frac{\lambda_k}{2} < \left[ \frac{\lambda_k}{2} \right] + 1 \leq n + 1 \leq k. \]
That is \( \lambda_k < 2k \), and we can write \( \lambda_k = 2k - \mu_k \) where
\[ 0 < \mu_k \leq C \sqrt{k \log \log k}. \]

Then
\[
\begin{align*}
n &\geq \left[ \frac{\lambda_k}{2} \right] = \left[ k - \frac{\mu_k}{2} \right] = k + \left[ -\frac{\mu_k}{2} \right] \\
&> k - \frac{\mu_k}{2} - 1 \geq k - \frac{C}{2} \sqrt{k \log \log k} - 1 \\
&\geq k - \frac{C}{2} \sqrt{(2n + 1) \log \log (2n + 1)} - 1 \quad (k \leq 2n + 1) \\
&\geq k - C_1 \sqrt{n \log \log n}.
\end{align*}
\]

Therefore,
\[ k \leq n + C_1 \sqrt{n \log \log n}. \]

We are interested in the question of when \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{n,k} \delta_k = s \) implies
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} s_{\lambda_k}(t) = s \text{ almost surely. Now}
\]
\[
\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} s_{\lambda_k}(t) = a_{n1} s_{\lambda_1}(t)
\]
\[+ \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_{n, \left\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right\rfloor} s_{\lambda_k}(t)
\]
\[+ \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (a_{nk} - a_{n, \left\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right\rfloor}) s_{\lambda_k}(t).
\]

And since \(a_{n1} \to 0\) by regularity, in order to have \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} s_{\lambda_k}(t) = s\) almost surely whenever \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} s_k = s\), it suffices to have both

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_{n, \left\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right\rfloor} s_{\lambda_k}(t) = s
\]
(1.7)
almost surely

and

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left| a_{nk} - a_{n, \left\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right\rfloor} \right| s_{\lambda_k}(t) = 0
\]
(1.8)
almost surely

We will also consider the "continuous" matrix case, that is, the case of a map

\(a: \{1, 2, 3, \ldots\} \times (0, +\infty) \to \mathbb{R}\)

such that the matrix \((a_{nk})\) is regular (here \(a_{nk}\) stands for \(a(n, k)\). Similarly for \(a_{n, \frac{k}{2}}\)). In this case we obtain

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} s_{\lambda_k}(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{n, \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2}} s_{\lambda_k}(t)
\]
\[+ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_{nk} - a_{n, \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2}}) s_{\lambda_k}(t).
\]
and \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} s_{\lambda_k(t)} = s \) almost surely is implied by both

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_n \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} s_{\lambda_k(t)} = s \quad \text{almost surely} \quad (1.7')
\]

and

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left| a_{nk} - a_n \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right| s_{\lambda_k(t)} = 0 \quad \text{almost surely} \quad (1.8')
\]

**Theorem 1.1** Let \( s_1, s_2, \ldots \) be a sequence of real numbers.

1) If \( A = (a_{nk}) \) is a regular matrix, \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_{nk} s_k = 2s \), and for every \( \varepsilon > 0 \), we have

\[
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \exp \left\{ -\varepsilon \left[ \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_{nk}^2 s_k^2 \right]^{-1} \right\} < +\infty \quad (1.9)
\]

(Klee – Šťastný condition).

Then, for almost all \( t \in (0, 1) \),

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_n \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} s_{\lambda_k(t)} = s. \quad (1.10)
\]

2) Now suppose \( A = (a_{nk}) \) is regular and given by a map as explained above. If \( \left( \frac{1}{2} a_{nk} \right) \) is itself regular, \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} s_k = 2s \) and for every \( \varepsilon > 0 \),

\[
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \exp \left\{ -\varepsilon \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk}^2 s_k^2 \right]^{-1} \right\} < +\infty. \quad (1.9')
\]

Then, for almost all \( t \in (0, 1) \),

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_n \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} s_{\lambda_k(t)} = s. \quad (1.10')
\]
Proof: 1) First we note that for each \( N = 2, 3, \ldots \) the matrix 
\[
\left( \frac{1}{N} a_{n, \lfloor \frac{n}{N} \rfloor} \right), \quad n = 1, 2, \ldots, \; k = N, N + 1, \ldots
\]
is regular if \((a_{nk})\) is. Now the rest is a direct consequence of [7] because we obtain 
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} a_{n, \lfloor \frac{j}{2} \rfloor} s_j e_j(t) = s
\]
almost surely. And this in turn implies (1.10) since 
\[
\{ j \mid e_j(t) = 1 \} = \{ \lambda_k(t) \mid k = 1, 2, \ldots \}.
\]

2) In view of 1), this is now evident.

As we can deduce from this theorem, 1) yields condition (1.7) and 2) condition (1.7').

Now in order to have 
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} s_k = s \quad \text{(Thm. 1.1, 1)}
\]
or 
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} s_k = s \quad \text{(Thm. 1.1, 2)}
\]
whenever 
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} s_k = s,
\]
we need the concept of strength for summability methods.

**Definition 2.** 1) Let \( A = (a_{nk}), \; B = (b_{nk}) \) be regular methods. \( A \) is stronger than \( B \) if 
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_{nk} s_k = s \quad \text{implies} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} s_k = s.
\]

2) \( A \) is equivalent to \( B \) if \( A \) is stronger than \( B \) and \( B \) is stronger than \( A \) (in other words, 
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} s_k = s \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_{nk} s_k = s.
\]

A most useful criterion is

**Lemma 3.** 1) If \( B^{-1} \) exists, then \( A \) is stronger than \( B \) if and only if \( AB^{-1} \) is regular.

2) If \( A^{-1} \) exists, then \( A \) is equivalent to convergence if and only if \( A^{-1} \) is regular.
Proof: See [11], p. 12.

In view of Definition 2, we need \( \left( \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \left[ \frac{k}{2} \right]} \right) \) to be stronger than \( (a_{nk}) \). We then have the following result.

Theorem 1.2 1) Suppose \( (a_{nk}) \) is a regular method and that \( \{s_n\} \) is a sequence with \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk}s_k = s \). If \( \left( \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \left[ \frac{k}{2} \right]} \right) \) is stronger than \( (a_{nk}) \) and the Klee-Szűsz condition (1.9) is satisfied, then

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_{n, \left[ \frac{k}{2} \right]} s_{\lambda_k(t)} = s
\]

almost surely.

2) Now suppose that \( (a_{nk}) \) is regular and given by a map. If \( \left( \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} \right) \) is regular and stronger than \( (a_{nk}) \) and condition (1.9') obtains, then

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{n, \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2}} s_{\lambda_k(t)} = s
\]

almost surely.

To deal with conditions (1.8) and (1.8') we will make use of condition (1.4) which stems directly from Lemma 1 (LIL). Due to the \( \sqrt{\log \log k} \) expression we only consider \( k \geq 3 \). This is not a loss of generality due to regularity. (1.8) and (1.8') become, respectively,

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \left| a_{nk} - a_{n, \left[ \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right]} \right| s_{\lambda_k(t)} = 0 \tag{1.11}
\]

and

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \left| a_{nk} - a_{n, \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2}} \right| s_{\lambda_k(t)} = 0 \tag{1.11'}
\]

both almost surely.
Assuming a growth condition on the sequence \( \{s_n\} \) we will prove that the "smoothness" condition (1.11) is true for a class of Riesz means while the "smoothness" condition (1.11') holds true for the logarithmic means and the Cesàro methods of integral order. We will also give necessary and sufficient conditions for \( \left( \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \left[ \frac{k}{2} \right]} \right) \) and \( \left( \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} \right) \) to be stronger than \( (a_{nk}) \) in the case of Riesz and Nørlund means.

We conclude this chapter with one more definition and some remarks.

**Definition 3.** \( A = (a_{nk}) \) is called triangular if \( a_{nk} = 0 \) when \( k > n \), \( n = 1, 2, \ldots \).

**Lemma 4.** If \( A \) is triangular, \( A^{-1} \) exists if and only if \( a_{nn} \neq 0 \), \( n = 1, 2, \ldots \).

**Proof:** Using that \( a_{nn} \neq 0 \), the entries of the inverse may be calculated inductively. Conversely if \( A^{-1} = (b_{nk}) \), then \( A^{-1} \) is also triangular and \( a_{nn} b_{nn} = 1, \ n = 1, 2, \ldots \) so \( a_{nn} \neq 0 \).

**Remarks:** We will use \( \frac{k}{2} \). This choice is motivated from the fact that \( \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2k} = 1 \) almost surely. This is a consequence of LIL (Lemma 1). It can also be proved by using the Law of Large Numbers. But LIL is more precise, giving also the estimate (1.4) which in turn yields Lemma 2 which is crucial in what follows.
CHAPTER II. THE SIMPLE RIESZ MEANS

Given a sequence \( \{p_n\}, \ n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots \) of positive real numbers, the simple Riesz mean associated with this sequence, in symbols \((R, p_n)\), is the matrix defined by

\[
a_{nk} = \begin{cases} \frac{P_k}{P_n}, & 1 \leq k \leq n \\ 0, & k > n \end{cases}
\]  

(2.1)

where \( P_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k \). It is known that \((R, p_n)\) is regular iff \( \lim_{n \to \infty} P_n = +\infty \) ([5]).

We also consider the continuous case, that is,

\[
a(n, x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x)}{F(n)}, & 0 < x \leq n \\ 0, & x > n \end{cases}
\]  

(2.2)

where \( f : (0, +\infty) \to \mathbb{R} \) has \( f(k) > 0, \ k = 1, 2, \ldots \) and \( F(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k) \). Again \((a_{nk})\) is regular iff \( \lim_{n \to \infty} F(n) = +\infty \).

To find conditions for \( \left( \frac{1}{2}a_n, \left[ \frac{x}{2} \right] \right) \) or \( \left( \frac{1}{2}a_n, \frac{x}{2} \right) \) to be stronger than \((a_{nk})\), we first need to find the inverse of \((a_{nk})\) (which exists by Lemma 4, Ch. I). This inverse is

\[
a_{nk}^\# = \begin{cases} \frac{P_n}{p_n}, & k = n \\ -\frac{P_{n-1}}{p_n}, & k = n-1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\]  

(2.3)

for the discrete case (2.1) and

\[
a_{nk}^\# = \begin{cases} \frac{F(n)}{f(n)}, & k = n \\ -\frac{F(n-1)}{f(n)}, & k = n-1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\]  

(2.3')
for the continuous case (2.2).

Next we demand that $AB^{-1}$ be regular where $A$ is either \((\frac{1}{2} a_n, \frac{1}{2} a_n^2)\) or \((\frac{1}{2} a_n, \frac{1}{2} a_n^2)\) while $B = (a_{nk})$ (by Lemma 3 of Ch. 1). Before continuing we observe that \(\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{nk}^# = 1, \ n = 1, 2, \ldots\) in both (2.3) and (2.3').

The \((n, k)\) entry of $AB^{-1}$ is, by trianlarity

\[
\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} a_{n, \{\frac{j}{2}\}} a_{j, k}^# = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=2}^{2n+1} a_{n, \{\frac{j}{2}\}} a_{j, k}^#
\]

or

\[
\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2n} a_{n, \{\frac{j}{2}\}} a_{j, k}^#.
\]

Since $a_{j, k}^# \neq 0$ only if $j = k, k+1$, the sum above is 0 if $k \geq 2n + 2$ and $k \geq 2n + 1$, respectively. Therefore, $AB^{-1} = (c_{nk})$ is

\[
c_{nk} = \begin{cases} 
-\frac{p_1}{2 p_2 p_n} P_k, & k = 1 \\
\frac{p_k}{2 p_n} \left( \frac{P_{[\frac{k}{2}]} p_k}{p_k} - \frac{P_{[\frac{k+1}{2}]} p_{k+1}}{p_{k+1}} \right), & 2 \leq k \leq 2n \\
\frac{p_n p_{2n+1}}{2 p_{2n+1} p_n}, & k = 2n + 1 \\
0, & k \geq 2n + 2
\end{cases}
\]

and $AB^{-1} = (d_{nk})$, (continuous case),

\[
d_{nk} = \begin{cases} 
\frac{F(k)}{2 F(n)} \left( f(\{\frac{k}{2}\}) - f(\{\frac{k+1}{2}\}) \right), & 1 \leq k \leq 2n - 1 \\
f(n) F(2n) \left( \frac{2 f(2n)}{2 f(n) F(n)} \right), & k = 2n \\
0, & k \geq 2n + 1
\end{cases}
\]

As we said in Theorem 1.1, \(\left(\frac{1}{2} a_n, \frac{1}{2} a_n^2\right)\) is regular if \((a_{nk})\) is. This must be assumed in the continuous case, but before going into that we have the following, useful, Lemma.
Lemma 1. Suppose \( \{a_n\}, \{b_n\} \) are sequences with \( b_n > 0, n = 1, 2, \ldots \), \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \ell \) and \( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k = +\infty \). Then

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k} = \ell.
\]

Proof: Consider the Riesz mean \((R, b_n)\). It is regular because \( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k = +\infty \). Since \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \ell \), then

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{a_k}{b_k} = \ell.
\]

That is,

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k} = \ell.
\]

Now we have

Proposition 1. If \( (a_{nk}) \) is a regular Riesz mean given by a map as \( (2.2) \), then \( \left( \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} \right) \) is regular iff the following two conditions hold:

a) \( \sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left| f\left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right|}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k)} < +\infty \)

b) \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f\left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right)}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k)} = 1 \)

If \( f \geq 0 \) then b) implies a) so, in that case, only b) needs proof.

Proof: We have that

\[
\frac{1}{2} a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} = \begin{cases} \frac{f\left( \frac{k}{2} \right)}{2F(n)}, & 1 \leq k \leq 2n \\ 0, & k \geq 2n + 1 \end{cases}
\]
where \( F(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k) \). Since \((a_{nk})\) is a regular Riesz mean, \( \lim_{n \to +\infty} F(n) = +\infty \) so \( \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} = 0, \ k = 1, 2, \ldots \). Next,

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} = \frac{1}{2F(n)} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \left| f \left( \frac{k}{2} \right) \right|
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2F(n)} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} |f(k)| + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left| f \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right| \right)
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left| f \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right|}{2 \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k)}
\]

from which a) follows. Again

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} = \frac{1}{2F(n)} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k) + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left| f \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right| \right)
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left| f \left( k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right|}{2 \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k)}
\]

and \( \lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} = 1 \) iff b) holds.

Thus the Silverman-Toeplitz conditions are satisfied iff a) and b) hold.

**Corollary:** If \( f \geq 0 \) and \( \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{f(n+\frac{1}{2})}{f(n)} = 1 \), then \( \left( \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} \right) \) is regular.

**Proof:** Only b) needs verification. Since \( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(k) = +\infty \), \( f(k) > 0 \) and \( \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{f(n+\frac{1}{2})}{f(n)} = 1 \), Lemma 1 implies \( \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k - \frac{1}{2})}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k)} = 1 \), which is b).

Now we turn to the regularity conditions for \( AB^{-1} \).

**Theorem 2.1.** 1) \( (c_{nk}) \) is regular iff the following three conditions hold:
2) \((d_{nk})\) is regular iff the following three conditions hold (we implicitly assume that \(\left(\frac{1}{2}a_{n,\frac{1}{2}}\right)\) is regular):

a) \(\sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{f(n)F(2n)}{f(2n)F(n)} < +\infty\)

b) \(\sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{F(n)} \sum_{k=1}^{n} F(2k - 1) \left| \frac{f(k - \frac{1}{2})}{f(2k - 1)} - \frac{f(k)}{f(2k)} \right| < +\infty\)

c) \(\sup_{n \geq 2} \frac{1}{F(n)} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} F(2k) \left| \frac{f(k)}{f(2k)} - \frac{f(k + \frac{1}{2})}{f(2k + 1)} \right| < +\infty\)

**Proof:** We only need to verify the Silverman-Toeplitz conditions for regularity. The first two always hold.

i) \(\lim_{n \to \infty} c_{nk} = 0\): For fixed \(k\) and \(n > \frac{k}{2}\) we obtain

\[
c_{nk} = \frac{P_k}{2P_n} \left( \frac{P_{\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor}}{P_k} - \frac{P_{\lfloor \frac{k+1}{2} \rfloor}}{P_{k+1}} \right) \to 0
\]

as \(n \to \infty\) because \(P_n \to +\infty\) by the regularity of \((R,p_n)\).

ii) First \(\sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} a_{j,k}^{\#} = 1\) if \(1 \leq j \leq 2n + 1\) and \(n = 1, 2, \ldots\) because \(a_{j,k}^{\#} \neq 0\) only if \(k = j - 1, j\) and \(1 \leq j \leq 2n + 1\), so \(\sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} a_{j,k}^{\#} = \sum_{k=1}^{j} a_{j,k}^{\#} = 1\).
Therefore,
\[
\sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} c_{nk} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} \sum_{j=2}^{2n+1} a_{n,\frac{k}{2}} a_{j,k}^\# \\
= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=2}^{2n+1} a_{n,\frac{j}{2}} \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} a_{j,k}^\# = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=2}^{2n+1} a_{n,\frac{j}{2}} \\
= \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{nj} = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_j = 1
\]
because \( P_n = \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_j \).

iii) \( \sup_{n \geq 1} \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} |c_{nk}| < +\infty \): Since \( |c_{n,1}| \to 0 \) we require
\[
\sum_{k=2}^{2n+1} |c_{nk}| = \frac{1}{2P_n} \sum_{k=2}^{2n} \left| \frac{P_{\frac{k}{2}}}{p_k} - \frac{P_{\frac{k+1}{2}}}{p_{k+1}} \right| + \frac{p_n P_{2n+1}}{2p_{2n+1} P_n} \\
= \frac{1}{2P_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} P_{2k} \left| \frac{p_k}{p_{2k}} - \frac{p_{k-1}}{p_{2k-1}} \right| \\
+ \frac{1}{2P_n} \sum_{k=2}^{n} P_{2k-1} \left| \frac{p_{k-1}}{p_{2k-1}} - \frac{p_k}{p_{2k}} \right| + \frac{p_n P_{2n+1}}{2p_{2n+1} P_n}
\]
to be bounded. This is obviously equivalent to the conclusion of the theorem.

2) i) \( \lim_{n \to \infty} d_{nk} = 0, \ k = 1, 2, \ldots \) because \( \lim_{n \to \infty} F(n) = +\infty \).

ii) As in 1) ii), \( \sum_{k=1}^{2n} a_{j,k}^\# = 1 \) if \( 1 \leq j \leq 2n \) so
\[
\sum_{k=1}^{2n} d_{nk} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2n} a_{n,\frac{j}{2}} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} a_{j,k}^\# = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2n} a_{n,\frac{j}{2}}^\# \to 1
\]
as \( n \to \infty \) due to the assumed regularity of \( \left( \frac{1}{a} a_{n,\frac{k}{2}} \right) \).

iii) This one is, verbatim, 1) iii).

Before continuing, we need the following well-known estimates:
1) If $0 \leq \alpha < 1$, then
\[ n^{1-\alpha} \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k^\alpha} \leq \frac{n^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha} \]

2) $\log(n+1) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} \leq 1 + \log n$

3) If $\alpha \geq 0$, then
\[ \frac{n^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha + 1} \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^\alpha \leq n^{\alpha+1} \]

The Riesz means associated with $\{\frac{1}{n^\alpha}\}$, $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$, and $\{n^\alpha\}$, $\alpha \geq 0$ are all regular.

**Theorem 2.2.**

1) Suppose $0 \leq \alpha < 1$. If $\{s_n\}$ is $(R, \frac{1}{n^\alpha})$-summable to $s$ and for constants $\beta, \gamma$ with $0 \leq \beta < \frac{1}{2}$ and $\gamma \geq 0$ we have
\[ \sup_{n \geq 2} \frac{|s_n|}{n^\beta (\log n)^\gamma} < +\infty \tag{2.5} \]

Then almost all subsequences of $\{s_n\}$ are $(R, \frac{1}{n^\alpha})$-summable to $s$.

2) Suppose $\alpha \geq 0$. If $\{s_n\}$ is $(R, n^\alpha)$-summable to $s$ and (2.4) obtains for $\{s_n\}$, then we get the same conclusion as in 1).

**Proof:**

1) First, we establish that
\[ \sup_{k \geq 2} \frac{|s_{\lambda_k(t)}|}{k^\beta (\log k)^\gamma} < +\infty \quad \text{almost surely.} \]

Fix $t \in (0, 1)$ satisfying (1.4) of Chapter I. Then, for $k \geq 3$
\[ |\lambda_k(t)| \leq 2k + C \sqrt{k \log \log k}. \]
Let $C_0 = \sup_{n \geq 2} \frac{|s_n|}{n^\rho (\log n)^\gamma}$. Then

$$|s_{\lambda_k(t)}| \leq C_0 (\lambda_k(t))^{\beta} (\log \lambda_k(t))^{\gamma}$$

$$\leq C_0 (2k + C \sqrt{k \log \log k})^{\beta} (\log(2k + C \sqrt{k \log \log k}))^{\gamma}$$

$$= C_0 k^{\beta} \left( 2 + C \sqrt{\frac{\log \log k}{k}} \right)^{\beta} \left( \log \left( k \left( 2 + C \sqrt{\frac{\log \log k}{k}} \right) \right) \right)^{\gamma}$$

$$\leq C_1 k^{\beta} (\log C_2 k)^{\gamma} \leq C_3 k^{\beta} (\log k)^{\gamma}.$$ 

Next, $\left( \frac{1}{n} a_{n, [\frac{k}{n}]} \right)$ is stronger than $(a_{nk})$: we only need to verify the requirements of Theorem 2.1

a) 

$$\frac{p_n p_{2n+1}}{p_{2n+1} p_n} \leq \frac{n^{-\alpha}(2n+1)^{1-\alpha}}{(2n+1)^{-\alpha} n^{-\alpha} (1-\alpha)}$$

$$= \left( 2 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \leq \frac{3}{1-\alpha}$$

b) 

$$\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} P_{2k} \left| \frac{p_k}{p_{2k+1}} - \frac{p_{k+1}}{p_{2k+1}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^{1-\alpha}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (2k)^{1-\alpha} \left| \frac{k^{-\alpha}}{(2k)^{-\alpha}} - \frac{k^{-\alpha}}{(2k+1)^{-\alpha}} \right|$$

$$= \frac{2^{1-\alpha}}{(1-\alpha)n^{1-\alpha}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{1-\alpha} \left| \frac{1}{2^{1-\alpha}} - \left( 2 + \frac{1}{k} \right)^{\alpha} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{2^{1-\alpha}}{(1-\alpha)n^{1-\alpha}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{1-\alpha} \frac{\alpha}{2^{1-\alpha} k}$$

(Mean Value Theorem applied to $t \mapsto t^\alpha$)

$$= \frac{\alpha}{(1-\alpha)n^{1-\alpha}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k^{\alpha}} \leq \frac{\alpha}{(1-\alpha)^2}$$

c) 

$$\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=2}^{n} P_{2k-1} \left| \frac{p_{k-1}}{p_{2k-1}} - \frac{p_k}{p_{2k}} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} P_{2k+1} \left| \frac{p_k}{p_{2k+1}} - \frac{p_{k+1}}{p_{2k+2}} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{n^{1-\alpha}} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (2k+1)^{1-\alpha} \left| \frac{k^{-\alpha}}{(2k+1)^{-\alpha}} - \frac{(k+1)^{-\alpha}}{(2k+2)^{-\alpha}} \right|$$
\[
\frac{1}{(1 - \alpha) n^{1 - \alpha}} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (2k + 1)^{1 - \alpha} \left| \left(2 + \frac{1}{k} \right)^\alpha - 2^\alpha \right|
\leq \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha) n^{1 - \alpha}} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (2k + 1)^{1 - \alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2^{1 - \alpha} k}
\leq \frac{\alpha 3^{1 - \alpha}}{(1 - \alpha)^2 2^{1 - \alpha}} \cdot \frac{1}{n^{1 - \alpha}} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k^\alpha}
\leq \frac{\alpha 3^{1 - \alpha}}{(1 - \alpha)^2 2^{1 - \alpha}}
\]

and \(\left(\frac{1}{2} a_{n,\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor}\right)\) is stronger than \((a_{nk})\).

Next, we verify the Klee-Szüssz condition for \(\left(\frac{1}{2} a_{n,\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor}\right)\) (see Thm. 1.1)

\[
\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_{n,\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor}^2 s_k^2 = \sum_{k=2}^{2n+1} a_{n,\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor}^2 s_k^2
= \frac{1}{P^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} n_k (s_{2k}^2 + s_{2k+1}^2)
\leq \frac{C_0^2}{n^{2 - 2\alpha}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{-2\alpha} ((2k)^{2\beta} (\log 2k)^{2\gamma})
+ (2k + 1)^{2\beta} (\log (2k + 1))^{2\gamma}
\left(C_0 = \sup_{n \geq 2} \frac{|s_n|}{n^\beta (\log n)^\gamma}\right)
\leq \frac{C_1}{n^{2 - 2\alpha}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{2\beta - 2\alpha} (\log 2k)^{2\gamma}
\leq \frac{C_2 (\log n)^{2\gamma}}{n^{2 - 2\alpha}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{2\beta - 2\alpha}
\]

Now \(-2 < 2\beta - 2\alpha < 1\), and

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{2\beta - 2\alpha} \leq \begin{cases} 
\frac{n^{1 - 2\alpha + 2\beta}}{1 - 2\alpha + 2\beta}, & \beta \leq \alpha < \beta + \frac{1}{2} \\
1 + \log n, & \alpha = \beta + \frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{2\alpha - 2\beta}{2\alpha - 2\beta + 1}, & \alpha > \beta + \frac{1}{2} \\
n^{1 - 2\alpha + 2\beta}, & \beta > \alpha
\end{cases}
\]
\[
\frac{1}{n^{2-2\alpha}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{2\beta-2\alpha} \leq \begin{cases} 
\frac{1}{(1-2\alpha+2\beta)n^{1-2\beta}}, & \beta \leq \alpha < \beta + \frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{1+\log n}{n^{2-2\alpha}}, & \alpha = \beta + \frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{2\alpha-2\beta}{2\alpha-2\beta+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n^{2-2\alpha}}, & \alpha > \beta + \frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{1}{n^{1-2\beta}}, & \beta > \alpha 
\end{cases}
\]

In any event, since \(0 \leq \beta < \frac{1}{2}\), \(\gamma \geq 0\), and \(0 \leq \alpha < 1\), we obtain, for suitable \(p \geq 0\), \(q > 0\), and \(C_3\), that

\[
\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_{n,\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]}^2 s_k^2 \leq \frac{C_3 (\log n)^p}{n^q} \leq \frac{C_4}{n^r}
\]

for some \(r > 0\). Then, if \(\epsilon > 0\)

\[
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \exp \left\{-\epsilon \left(\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_{n,\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]}^2 s_k^2 \right)^{-1}\right\} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \exp \left\{-\frac{\epsilon n^r}{C_4}\right\} < +\infty
\]

(Choose \(\ell > \frac{1}{r}\), \(\ell\) integer. Then \(\exp \left\{-\frac{\epsilon n^r}{C_4}\right\} < \ell! C_4^\ell \cdot \frac{1}{n^r}\). Therefore, by Theorem 1.2, we have that

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_{n,\left[\frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2}\right]} s_{\lambda_k(t)} = s
\]

almost surely where \((a_{nk})\) is the Riesz mean \((R, \frac{1}{n^\alpha})\), \(0 \leq \alpha < 1\).

To finish the proof we must establish that

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} (a_{nk} - a_{n,\left[\frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2}\right]} s_{\lambda_k(t)}) = 0
\]

almost surely (cf. (1.8)). Fix \(t\) satisfying (1.4) and for \(n \geq 3\), define

\[
F_n = \left\{ k \mid 3 \leq k \leq n, \left\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right\rfloor \leq n \right\}
\]

\[
G_n = \left\{ k \mid 3 \leq k \leq n, \left\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right\rfloor > n \right\}
\]

\[
H_n = \left\{ k \mid k > n, \left\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right\rfloor \leq n \right\}
\]
Since \((a_{nk})\) is triangular

\[
\sum_{k=3}^{\infty} (a_{nk} - a_{\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \rfloor}) s_{\lambda_k(t)} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{P}_n} (a_{nk} - a_{\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \rfloor}) s_{\lambda_k(t)} \\
+ \sum_{k \in \mathbb{C}_n} a_{nk} s_{\lambda_k(t)} - \sum_{k \in \mathbb{H}_n} a_{\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \rfloor} s_{\lambda_k(t)}
\]

say. We prove \(\Sigma_i \rightarrow 0, \ i = 1, 2, 3\). For that we need

\[
\left| \frac{1}{k^\alpha} - \frac{1}{\left[ \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right]^{\alpha}} \right| \leq \frac{C \sqrt{\log \log k}}{k^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}}}, \quad k \geq 3 \tag{2.6}
\]

\(C\) constant (with respect to \(k\)). Assume (2.6) for the moment, and let us complete the proof

\[i) \quad |\Sigma_1| \leq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{P}_n} |a_{nk} - a_{\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \rfloor}| |s_{\lambda_k(t)}| \]

\[\leq \frac{C_0}{n^{1-\alpha}} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{P}_n} \left| \frac{1}{k^\alpha} - \frac{1}{\left[ \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right]^{\alpha}} \right| k^\beta (\log k)^\gamma \]

\[\leq \frac{C_1}{n^{1-\alpha}} \sum_{k=3}^{n} \frac{\sqrt{\log \log k}}{k^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}}}. k^\beta (\log k)^\gamma \]

\[\leq \frac{C_1 (\log n)^{\gamma+\frac{1}{2}}}{n^{1-\alpha}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{\beta-\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} \]

and \(-\frac{3}{2} < \beta - \alpha - \frac{1}{2} < 0\) so

\[\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{\beta-\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} \leq \begin{cases} \frac{2\alpha+1-2\beta}{2\alpha-2\beta-1}, & \alpha > \beta + \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 + \log n, & \alpha = \beta + \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2n^{1+\alpha-\beta}}{1-2\alpha+2\beta}, & \alpha < \beta + \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \]

Since \(0 \leq \beta < \frac{1}{2}\), we again obtain

\[|\Sigma_1| \leq \frac{C_2 (\log n)^p}{n^4} \]
for suitable positive constants $C_2$, $p$, $q$ and so $\Sigma_1 \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$.

ii) By Lemma 2, Ch. I, we have

$$n - \lfloor C\sqrt{n \log \log n} \rfloor \leq k \leq n \quad \text{if} \quad k \in G_n.$$ 

Now

$$|\Sigma_2| \leq \sum_{k \in G_n} |a_{nk}| |s\lambda_k(t)|$$

$$\leq \frac{C_0}{n^{1-\alpha}} \sum_{k \in G_n} k^{-\alpha} k^{p}(\log k)^{\gamma}$$

$$\leq \frac{C_0}{n} \left( \frac{n}{n - C \sqrt{n \log \log n}} \right)^{\alpha} \cdot n^{p}(\log n)^{\gamma} \cdot \sum_{k \in G_n} 1$$

$$\leq \frac{C_1(\log n)^{\gamma}}{n^{1-\beta}} \cdot (1 + [C\sqrt{n \log \log n}])$$

$$\leq \frac{C_2(\log n)^{\gamma+\frac{1}{2}}}{n^{1-\beta}} \to 0 \quad \left(0 \leq \beta < \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

iii) Again, by Lemma 2, Ch. I

$$n + 1 \leq k \leq n + [C\sqrt{n \log \log n}].$$

If $k \in H_n$

$$|\Sigma_3| \leq \sum_{k \in H_n} |a_{nk}| \left| s\lambda_k(t) \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{C_0}{n^{1-\alpha}} \sum_{k \in H_n} \left( \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right)^{-\alpha} k^{p}(\log k)^{\gamma}$$

$$\leq \frac{C_0}{n^{1-\alpha}} \sum_{k \in H_n} \frac{2^{\alpha}}{(k-2)^{\alpha}} \cdot k^{p}(\log k)^{\gamma}$$

$$\leq \frac{C_1}{n^{1-\alpha}} \sum_{k \in H_n} k^{-\alpha} k^{p}(\log k)^{\gamma}$$

$$\leq \frac{C_1}{n^{1-\alpha}} \cdot n^{-\alpha} (n + [C\sqrt{n \log \log n}])^{p}(\log(n + [C\sqrt{n \log \log n}]))^{\gamma}$$
\[
\sum_{k \in H_n} \frac{1}{n} \leq C_2 n^\beta (\log n)^\gamma [C \sqrt{n} \log \log n] \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2} - \beta}} \rightarrow 0.
\]

This will complete the proof of this part once we establish (2.6): apply the Mean Value Theorem to \( t \mapsto t^{-\alpha} \), getting \( r \) between \( k \) and \( \left\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right\rfloor \) such that
\[
\left| \frac{1}{k^\alpha} - \frac{1}{\left\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right\rfloor^\alpha} \right| = \frac{\alpha}{r^{\alpha+1}} \left| k - \left\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right\rfloor \right|.
\]

If \( r \geq k \), then \( \frac{1}{r^{\alpha+1}} \leq \frac{1}{k^{\alpha+1}} \); if \( r \geq \left\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right\rfloor \), then \( r \geq \left\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \right\rfloor > \frac{k}{2} - 1 \geq \frac{k}{2} \), and \( \frac{1}{r^{\alpha+1}} \leq \frac{2^{\alpha+1}}{k^{\alpha+1}} \).

In any case
\[
\left| \frac{1}{k^\alpha} - \frac{1}{\left\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right\rfloor^\alpha} \right| \leq \frac{C_1}{k^{\alpha+1}} \left| k - \left\lfloor \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right\rfloor \right| \leq \frac{C_2}{k^{\alpha+1}} \sqrt{k \log \log k} = \frac{C_2 \sqrt{\log \log k}}{k^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}}}
\]

2) I) Theorem 2.1 is satisfied:

a) \[
\frac{p_n P_{2n+1}}{P_{2n+1} P_n} \leq \frac{n^{\alpha(2n + 1)^{\alpha+1}(\alpha + 1)}}{(2n + 1)^\alpha \cdot n^{\alpha+1}} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2n + 1)}{n} \leq 3(\alpha + 1)
\]

b) \[
\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} P_{2k} \left| \frac{P_k}{P_{2k}} - \frac{P_k}{P_{2k+1}} \right| \leq \frac{\alpha + 1}{n^{\alpha+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (2k)^{\alpha+1} \left| \frac{k^\alpha}{(2k)^\alpha} - \frac{k^\alpha}{(2k+1)^\alpha} \right|
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&= \frac{(\alpha + 1)2^{\alpha+1}}{n^{\alpha+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{\alpha+1} \left| \frac{(1/2)^{\alpha}}{\left(\frac{k}{2k+1}\right)^{\alpha}} - \left(\frac{k}{2k+1}\right)^{\alpha} \right| \\
&= \frac{(\alpha + 1)2^{\alpha+1}}{n^{\alpha+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{\alpha+1} \left| \frac{1}{2^\alpha} \left(\frac{k}{2k+1}\right)^{\alpha} \right| \\
&\leq \frac{(\alpha + 1)2^{\alpha+1}}{n^{\alpha+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{\alpha+1} \cdot \frac{3\alpha}{2^{\alpha+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2k+1} \\
&\leq \frac{3\alpha(\alpha + 1)}{n^{\alpha+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{\alpha} \leq 3\alpha(\alpha + 1)
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left| \frac{p_k}{p_{2k+1}} - \frac{p_{k+1}}{p_{2k+2}} \right|
\]

\[
\leq \frac{\alpha + 1}{n^{\alpha+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (2k + 1)^{\alpha+1} \left| \frac{k^{\alpha}}{(2k+1)^{\alpha}} - \frac{(k+1)^{\alpha}}{(2k+2)^{\alpha}} \right|
\]

\[
= \frac{\alpha + 1}{n^{\alpha+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (2k + 1)^{\alpha+1} \left| \left(\frac{k}{2k+1}\right)^{\alpha} - \frac{1}{2^{\alpha}} \right|
\]

\[
\leq \frac{\alpha + 1}{n^{\alpha+1}} \cdot \frac{3\alpha}{2^{\alpha+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (2k + 1)^{\alpha+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2k+1} \\
= \frac{3\alpha(\alpha + 1)}{2^{\alpha+1} n^{\alpha+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (2k + 1)^{\alpha}
\]

\[
\leq \frac{3\alpha(\alpha + 1)}{2^{\alpha+1} n^{\alpha+1}} \cdot (2n - 1)^{\alpha}(n - 1)
\]

\[
= \frac{3\alpha(\alpha + 1)}{2^{\alpha+1}} \left(2 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\alpha} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)
\]

\[
\leq \frac{3\alpha(\alpha + 1)}{2}
\]

II) The Klee-Szüsz condition is satisfied

\[
\sum_{k=2}^{2n+1} a_{\left\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \right\rfloor}^2 \leq \frac{C_1}{n^{2\alpha+2}} \sum_{k=2}^{2n+1} \left[ \frac{k}{2} \right]^{2\alpha} k^{2\beta} (\log k)^{2\gamma}
\]

\[
\leq \frac{C_2}{n^{2\alpha+2}} \sum_{k=2}^{2n+1} k^{2\alpha+2\beta} (\log k)^{2\gamma}
\]
\[\leq \frac{C_2 (\log (2n + 1))^{2\gamma} (2n + 1)^{2\alpha + 2\beta + 1}}{n^{2\alpha + 2}} \]
\[\leq \frac{C_3 (\log n)^{2\gamma} n^{2\alpha + 2\beta + 1}}{n^{2\alpha + 2}} \]
\[= \frac{C_3 (\log n)^{2\gamma}}{n^{1-2\beta}} \leq \frac{C_4}{n^r}\]

where \( r > 0 \) (this is possible: \( 0 \leq \beta < \frac{1}{2} \)) and then
\[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \exp \left\{ -e \left( \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{a_{n_1[\frac{k}{2}]}^2}{s_k} \right)^{-1} \right\} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\varepsilon}{n^r} \right\} < +\infty\]

I) and II) prove that
\[\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_{n_1[\frac{k}{2}]} s_{\lambda_k(t)} = s\]
almost surely, where \((a_{nk})\) is the Riesz mean \((R, n^\alpha), \alpha \geq 0\).

Next, with \( t \) satisfying (1.4) and \( F_n, G_n, H_n \) as on p. 20, we have
\[\sum_{k=3}^{\infty} (a_{nk} - a_{n_1[\frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2}]}) s_{\lambda_k(t)} = \sum_{k \in F_n} + \sum_{k \in G_n} - \sum_{k \in H_n} \]
\[= \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 - \Sigma_3\]
and the analogue of (2.6) is
\[\left| k^\alpha - \left[ \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right] \right|^{\alpha} \leq C k^{\alpha - \frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\log \log k} \quad k \geq 3. \quad (2.7)\]

i) \[|\Sigma_1| \leq \sum_{k \in F_n} |a_{nk} - a_{n_1[\frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2}]}| s_{\lambda_k(t)}|\]
\[\leq \frac{C_0}{n^{\alpha + 1}} \sum_{k \in F_n} \left| k^\alpha - \left[ \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right] \right| k^{\beta} (\log k)^\gamma \]
\[\leq \frac{C_1}{n^{\alpha + 1}} \sum_{k \in F_n} \sqrt{\log \log k} k^{\alpha + \beta - \frac{1}{2}} (\log k)^\gamma\]
\[
\leq \frac{C_1 (\log n)^{\gamma + \frac{1}{2}}}{n^{\alpha + 1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{\alpha + \beta - \frac{1}{2}} \\
\leq \frac{C_2 (\log n)^{\gamma + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}}{n^{\alpha + 1}} \\
= \frac{C_2 (\log n)^{\gamma + \frac{1}{2}}}{n^{\frac{1}{2} - \beta}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (\beta < \frac{1}{2})
\]

\[\Sigma_2\]

\[
\leq \sum_{k \in G_n} |a_{nk}| |s_{\lambda_k(t)}| \\
\leq \frac{C_1}{n^{\alpha + 1}} \sum_{k \in G_n} k^{\alpha + \beta (\log k)^\gamma} \\
\leq \frac{C_1 n^{\alpha + \beta (\log n)^\gamma}}{n^{\alpha + 1}} \sum_{k \in G_n} 1 \\
= \frac{C_1 (\log n)^\gamma}{n^{1 - \beta}} \cdot (1 + [C \sqrt{n \log \log n}]) \\
\leq \frac{C_2 (\log n)^{\gamma + \frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{n}}{n^{1 - \beta}} = \frac{C_2 (\log n)^{\gamma + \frac{1}{2}}}{n^{\frac{1}{2} - \beta}} \rightarrow 0
\]

\[\Sigma_3\]

\[
\leq \sum_{k \in H_n} \left|a_{n \left[\frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2}\right]}\right| |s_{\lambda_k(t)}| \\
\leq \frac{C_1}{n^{\alpha + 1}} \sum_{k \in H_n} \left[\frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2}\right]^\alpha k^{\beta (\log k)^\gamma} \\
\leq \frac{C_1}{n^{\alpha + 1}} \sum_{k \in H_n} (k + [C \sqrt{k \log \log k}])^\alpha k^{\beta (\log k)^\gamma} \\
\leq \frac{C_2}{n^{\alpha + 1}} \sum_{k \in H_n} k^{\alpha + \beta (\log k)^\gamma} \\
\leq \frac{C_2}{n^{\alpha + 1}} \cdot (n + [C \sqrt{n \log \log n}])^{\alpha + \beta} \\
\cdot (\log(n + [C \sqrt{n \log \log n}])^\gamma \sum_{k \in H_n} 1
\]
\[ \leq C_3 n^{\alpha + \beta \left( \log n \right)^{\gamma}} \cdot \left[ C \sqrt{n \log \log n} \right] \]
\[ \leq C_4 n^{\alpha + \beta + \frac{1}{2} \left( \log n \right)^{\gamma + \frac{1}{2}}} \]
\[ = \frac{C_4 \left( \log n \right)^{\gamma + \frac{1}{2}}}{n^{\frac{1}{2} - \beta}} \rightarrow 0 \]

This completes the proof of Theorem 2.2.

Unfortunately Theorem 2.2 does not apply to the Riesz mean \( \left( R_{\frac{1}{n}} \right) \), that is, the logarithmic means. The problem lies in the fact that \( \left( \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \left[ \frac{k}{2} \right]} \right) \) is not stronger than \( (a_{nk}) \) because 1) b) of Theorem 2.1 does not hold:

\[ \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_{2k} \left| \frac{p_k}{p_{2k}} - \frac{p_k}{p_{2k+1}} \right| \geq \frac{1}{1 + \log n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\log(2k + 1)}{k} \]
\[ \geq \frac{(\log(n + 1))^2}{2(1 + \log n)} \]

which is unbounded.

In this case we consider the continuous analogue (2.2) with \( f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \).

Then:

i) \( \left( \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} \right) \) is regular: Since \( f > 0 \) and \( \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{f(x-1)} = 1 \) the regularity follows on account of the Corollary to Proposition 1.

ii) \( \left( \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} \right) \) is stronger than \( (a_{nk}) \): The suprema on 2) b) and 2) c) in Theorem 2.1 are zero and 2) a) is satisfied because

\[ \frac{f(n)F(2n)}{f(2n)F(n)} \leq \frac{2(1 + \log 2n)}{\log(n + 1)} \]

which is bounded.
Theorem 2.3. If \( \{s_n\} \) is \((R, \frac{1}{n})\)-summable to \(s\), and for constants \(\beta, \gamma\) with \(0 \leq \beta, \gamma < \frac{1}{2}\)
\[
\sup_{n \geq 2} \frac{|s_n|}{n^\beta (\log n)^\gamma} < +\infty \tag{2.8}
\]
Then almost all subsequences of \( \{s_n\} \) are \((R, \frac{1}{n})\)-summable to \(s\).

Proof: We begin by verifying the Klee-Szüsz condition for \( \{\frac{1}{2}a_n, \frac{1}{2}\} \)
\[
\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{n, \frac{1}{2}}^2 s_k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} a_{n, \frac{1}{2}}^2 s_k^2 \\
\leq \frac{C_0}{(\log(n + 1))^2} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{k^{2\beta}(\log k)^{2\gamma}}{k^2} \\
\leq \frac{C_0(\log 2n)^{2\gamma}}{(\log(n + 1))^2} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{k^{2-2\beta}} \\
\leq \frac{C_1(\log n)^{2\gamma}}{(\log n)^2} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{k^{2-2\beta}} \\
\leq C_2(\log n)^{2\gamma-2}
\]
because \(2 - 2\beta > 1\) (\(\beta < \frac{1}{2}\)). Thus,
\[
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \exp \left\{ -\varepsilon \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{n, \frac{1}{2}}^2 s_k^2 \right)^{-1} \right\} \\
\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \exp \left\{ -\varepsilon (\log n)^{2-2\gamma} \frac{C_2}{C_2} \right\} < +\infty
\]
because \(2 - 2\gamma > 1\) (\(\gamma < \frac{1}{2}\)).

(Quick Proof: \(\exp\{-\varepsilon(\log n)^r\} = \frac{1}{n^{\varepsilon(\log n)^{r-1}}}. \) If \(r > 1\) and \(\varepsilon > 0\) is fixed, but otherwise arbitrary, \(\varepsilon(\log n)^{r-1} > 2\) holds for sufficiently large \(n\). So
\[
\frac{1}{n^{\varepsilon(\log n)^{r-1}}} < \frac{1}{n^{2}}.
\]
(We may also use Cauchy condensation principle.)

To finish we need to establish that

\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} (a_{nk} - \frac{a_{nk} \lambda_k(t)}{n^{\frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2}}}) s_{\lambda_k(t)}(t) = 0 \]

almost surely. Define, as on p. 20

\[ F_n = \{ k \mid 3 \leq k \leq n, \lambda_k \leq 2n \} \]

\[ G_n = \{ k \mid 3 \leq k \leq n, \lambda_k > 2n \} \]

\[ H_n = \{ k \mid k > n, \lambda_k \leq 2n \} \quad (n \geq 3) \]

By Lemma 2, Ch. I

\[ k \in G_n \Rightarrow n - [C \sqrt{n \log \log n}] \leq k \leq n \]

\[ k \in H_n \Rightarrow n + 1 \leq k \leq n + [C \sqrt{n \log \log n}] \]

Again

\[ \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} (a_{nk} - \frac{a_{nk} \lambda_k(t)}{n^{\frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2}}}) s_{\lambda_k(t)}(t) = \sum_{k \in F_n} \cdots + \sum_{k \in G_n} \cdots - \sum_{k \in H_n} \cdots = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 - \Sigma_3. \]

And to estimate \( \Sigma \), we will need

\[ \left| \frac{1}{k} - \frac{2}{\lambda_k} \right| \leq \frac{C \sqrt{\log \log k}}{k^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad k \geq 3, \quad (2.9) \]

which is the analogue of (2.6) for \( \alpha = 1 \) (and without \[ 
\]). We omit its simple proof based on the Mean Value Theorem.

i) \[ |\Sigma_1| \leq \sum_{k \in F_n} |a_{nk} - \frac{a_{nk} \lambda_k(t)}{n^{\frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2}}}| \left| s_{\lambda_k(t)}(t) \right| \]

\[ \leq \frac{C_0}{\log(n + 1)} \sum_{k \in F_n} \frac{\sqrt{\log \log k}}{k^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot k^\beta (\log k)^\gamma \]

\[ \leq \frac{C_0 (\log n)^{\gamma + \frac{3}{2}}}{\log n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k^{\frac{3}{2} - \beta}} \quad \left( \frac{3}{2} - \beta > 1 \right) \]

\[ \leq \frac{C_1}{(\log n)^{\frac{1}{2} - \gamma}} \to 0 \quad \left( \frac{1}{2} - \gamma > 0 \right) \]
ii) \[ |\Sigma_2| \leq \sum_{k \in G_n} |a_{nk}| |s_{\lambda_k(t)}| \]
\[ \leq \frac{C_0}{\log n} \sum_{k \in G_n} \frac{k^\beta (\log k)^\gamma}{k} \]
\[ \leq \frac{C_0}{\log n} \cdot \frac{n^\beta (\log n)^\gamma}{n - [C\sqrt{n} \log \log n]} \sum_{k \in G_n} 1 \]
\[ = \frac{C_0 n^\beta (\log n)^\gamma (1 + [C\sqrt{n} \log \log n])}{\log n (n - [C\sqrt{n} \log \log n])} \]
\[ \leq \frac{C_1 n^{\beta + \frac{1}{2}} (\log n)^{\gamma + \frac{1}{2}}}{n \log n} \]
\[ = \frac{C_1}{n^{\frac{1}{2} - \beta (\log n)^{\frac{1}{2} - \gamma}} \to 0 \]

iii) \[ |\Sigma_3| \leq \sum_{k \in H_n} |a_{nk,\frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2}}| |s_{\lambda_k(t)}| \]
\[ \leq \frac{C_0}{\log n} \sum_{k \in H_n} \frac{k^\beta (\log k)^\gamma}{\lambda_k(t)} \]
\[ \leq \frac{C_0}{\log n} \sum_{k \in H_n} \frac{k^\beta (\log k)^\gamma}{k} \quad (\lambda_k \geq k) \]
\[ \leq \frac{C_0}{\log n} \cdot \frac{(n + [C\sqrt{n} \log \log n])^\beta (\log (n + [C\sqrt{n} \log \log n]))^\gamma}{n} \cdot \sum_{k \in H_n} 1 \]
\[ = \frac{C_0 (n + [C\sqrt{n} \log \log n])^\beta (\log (n + [C\sqrt{n} \log \log n]))^\gamma ([C\sqrt{n} \log \log n])}{n \log n} \]
\[ \leq \frac{C_1 n^{\beta + \frac{1}{2}} (\log n)^{\gamma + \frac{1}{2}}}{n \log n} \]
\[ = \frac{C_1}{n^{\frac{1}{2} - \beta (\log n)^{\frac{1}{2} - \gamma}} \to 0 . \]

This completes the proof.
Remarks: The growth condition (2.5) is motivated by the fact that if \( \{s_n\} \) is \((R, \frac{1}{n^\alpha})\)-summable \((0 \leq \alpha < 1)\) or \((R, n^\alpha)\)-summable \((\alpha \geq 0)\), then \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{s_n}{n} = 0\), i.e., \(\{s_n\}\) cannot grow faster than \(n\). If \(\{s_n\}\) is \((R, n)\)-summable, then \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{s_n}{n \log n} = 0\) and \(\{s_n\}\) cannot grow faster than \(n \log n\).

These growth restrictions on \(\{s_n\}\) stem from a more general fact: If \(\{s_n\}\) is \((R, p_n)\)-summable, and \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{p_n}{p_{n+1}} = 1\) (which is equivalent to \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{p_n}{p_n} = 0\)) then \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{p_n s_n}{p_n} = 0\). The proof is simple: Let

\[ t_n = \frac{1}{p_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k s_k \to t \quad \text{as } n \to \infty. \]

Then,

\[ s_n = \frac{p_n t_n}{p_n} - \frac{p_{n-1} t_{n-1}}{p_n} \]

(the inverse) which implies

\[ \frac{p_n s_n}{p_n} = t_n - \frac{p_{n-1} t_{n-1}}{p_n} \to 0. \]
CHAPTER III. THE NØRLUND MEANS

Let \( \{p_n\} \) be a sequence of nonnegative real numbers with \( p_1 > 0 \). The Nørlund mean \((N, p_n)\) associated with this sequence is the triangular matrix

\[
a_{nk} = \begin{cases} \frac{p_{n-k+1}}{P_n} , & 1 \leq k \leq n \\ 0 , & k > n \end{cases}
\]

(3.1)

where \( P_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k \). It is known that \((N, p_n)\) is regular iff \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{p_n}{P_n} = 0 \) ([5]). We again consider the continuous case

\[
a(n, x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(n-x+1)}{F(n)} , & 0 \leq x \leq n \\ 0 , & x > n \end{cases}
\]

(3.2)

where \( f:(0, +\infty) \to \mathbb{R} \) has \( f(1) > 0, f(k) \geq 0 \), \( k = 2, 3, \ldots \) and \( F(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k) \). This \((a_{nk})\) is regular iff \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{F(n)} = 0 \).

We now turn to find the inverse. Let \( p(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} p_{j+1} x^j \). This power series has a reciprocal as a formal power series because \( p(0) = p_1 > 0 \)

Let \( q(x) = \frac{1}{p(x)} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} q_j x^j \). Therefore,

\[
\begin{cases} (\ast) \sum_{j=0}^{m} q_{m-j} p_{j+1} = \delta_{m,0} \\ (\ast\ast) \sum_{j=0}^{m} p_{m-j+1} q_j = \delta_{m,0} \end{cases} \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots
\]

(3.3)

where \( \delta_{m,0} \) is Kronecker's Delta. Then \((a_{nk}^\#)\), the inverse of \((a_{nk})\), is given by

\[
a_{nk}^\# = \begin{cases} q_{n-k} p_k , & 1 \leq k \leq n \\ 0 , & k > n \end{cases}
\]

(3.4)
The verification of this is very simple:

If \( k > n \), then

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_{nj} a_{jk}^\# = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_{nj}^\# a_{jk} = 0
\]

by triangularity.

If \( 1 \leq k \leq n \), then

\[
\begin{align*}
\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_{nj} a_{jk}^\# &= \sum_{j=k}^{n} a_{nj} a_{jk}^\# = \sum_{j=k}^{n} \frac{p_{n-j+1}}{p_n} \cdot q_{j-k} \cdot p_k \\
&= \frac{p_k}{p_n} \sum_{j=k}^{n} p_{n-j+1} q_{j-k} = \frac{p_k}{p_n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} q_{(n-k)-j+1} \cdot q_j \\
&= \frac{p_k}{p_n} \cdot \delta_{n-k,0} = \delta_{n-k,0} = \delta_{nk}
\end{align*}
\]

by (4.2)(***) with \( m = n - k \). Similarly

\[
\begin{align*}
\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_{nj}^\# a_{jk} &= \sum_{j=k}^{n} a_{nj}^\# a_{jk} = \sum_{j=k}^{n} q_{n-j} p_{j}^\# \cdot \frac{p_{j-k+1}}{p_j} \\
&= \sum_{j=k}^{n} q_{n-j} p_{j-k+1} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-k} q_{(n-k)-j} p_{j+1} = \delta_{nk}
\end{align*}
\]

and, without fear of confusion, \( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} q_j x^j \) will denote the reciprocal series in the continuous case as well.

Now we pause to give some examples of Nørlund means with their corresponding inverses.

**Examples:** 1) Fix \( \alpha > 0 \) and put \( p_n = \frac{\Gamma(n+\alpha-1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(n)} \) where \( \Gamma \) is Euler's gamma function. Then \((N, p_n)\) is \((C, \alpha)\), the Cesàro means of order \( \alpha \) because \( P_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k = \frac{\Gamma(n+\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)\Gamma(n)} \) and it is regular because \( p_n = \frac{p_n}{\Gamma(n+\alpha)} \).
\( \frac{\alpha}{n+\alpha-1} \to 0 \). For the inverse matrix we have

\[
p(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(j + \alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(j + 1)} x^j = \frac{1}{(1-x)^{\alpha}}, \quad |x| < 1
\]

so \( q(x) = (1-x)^{\alpha} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j \binom{\alpha}{j} x^j, \quad |x| < 1 \), and \( q_j = (-1)^j \binom{\alpha}{j} = \frac{(-1)^j \Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha-j+1)\Gamma(j+1)} \).

2) Fix \( N = 2, 3, \ldots \). Define \( p_1 = p_2 = \cdots = p_N = 1, p_k = 0, k \geq N + 1 \). Then

\[
P_n = \begin{cases} n, & 1 \leq n \leq N \\ N, & n \geq N + 1 \end{cases}
\]

and \( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk}s_k = \frac{1}{N}(s_{n-N+1} + \cdots + s_n) \) for \( n \geq N \).

This method is evidently regular. As to the inverse

\[
p(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} p_{j+1} x^j = 1 + x^2 + \cdots + x^{N-1} \text{ and}
\]

\[
q(x) = \frac{1}{p(x)} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2 + \cdots + x^{N-1}} = \frac{1-x}{1-x^N}
\]

\[
= (1-x) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} x^{NJ} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} x^{NJ} - \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} x^{NJ+1}
\]

for \( |x| < 1 \).

Thus

\[
q_{NJ} = 1, \quad q_{NJ+1} = -1, \quad J = 0, 1, 2, \ldots
\]

and \( q_k = 0 \) for all others so certainly \( \sum_{r=0}^{N-1} q_{NJ+r} = 0, \quad j = 0, 1, \ldots \) which

implies \( \sum_{r=0}^{N-1} q_{m+r} = 0, \quad m = 0, 1, \ldots \) (Write \( m = NJ + s, \quad 0 \leq s \leq N - 1 \)).
Then

\[
\sum_{r=0}^{N-1} q_{m+r} = \sum_{r=0}^{N-1} q_{NJ+r} = \sum_{r=0}^{s+N-1} q_{NJ+r} - \sum_{r=0}^{s-1} q_{NJ+r} = \sum_{r=0}^{s-1} q_{NJ+N+r} - \sum_{r=0}^{s-1} q_{NJ+r} = \sum_{r=0}^{s-1} (q_{N(J+1)+r} - q_{NJ+r}) = 0.
\]

And the sum of \( N \) consecutive \( q_j \)'s is 0 and so it is the sum of \( 2N \) consecutive of them.

Now we investigate when is \( \left( \frac{1}{2} a_{n_{[\frac{1}{2}]}}, \frac{1}{2} a_{n_{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \) or \( \left( \frac{1}{2} a_{n_{\frac{1}{2}}}, \frac{1}{2} a_{n_{[\frac{1}{2}]}}, \right) \) stronger than \( (a_{nk}) \) where \( (a_{nk}) \) is a Nørlund mean. Before that, we need the following:

**Lemma:** 1) The radius of convergence of \( P(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} P_{j+1}x^j \) is 1.

2) \( p(x) = (1-x)P(x) \) so the radius of convergence of \( p(x) \) is \( \geq 1 \).

It is, in general, \( \limsup_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{P_{n+1}}} \).

\[
\begin{align*}
\sum_{j=0}^{m} P_{m-j+1} q_{j} &= 1 \\
\sum_{j=0}^{m} q_{m-j} P_{j+1} &= 1
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
3) & \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots
\end{align*}
\]

**Proof:** 1) \( \frac{P_{j+2}}{P_{j+1}} = \frac{P_{j+2}}{P_{j+2}-P_{j+2}} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{P_{j+2}}{P_{j+2}}} \to 1 \text{ as } j \to \infty, \text{ so} \\
\lim_{j \to \infty} \sqrt{P_{j+1}} = 1.\)
2) If $|x| < 1$

$$(1 - x)P(x) = (1 - x) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} P_{j+1}x^j$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} P_{j+1}x^j - \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} P_{j+1}x^{j+1}$$

$$= P_1 + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (P_{j+1} - P_j)x^j$$

$$= p_1 + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} p_{j+1}x^j = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} p_{j+1}x^j = p(x)$$

which implies the statement about the radius of convergence. Finally

$$\limsup_{j \to \infty} \sqrt[j]{P_{j+1}} = \limsup_{j \to \infty} \left( \sqrt[j]{P_{j+1}} \cdot \sqrt[j]{P_{j+1}} \right)$$

$$= \limsup_{j \to \infty} \sqrt[j]{P_{j+1}} P_{j+1} (\leq 1)$$

3) Recall that

$$q(x) = \frac{1}{p(x)} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} q_jx^j.$$

Thus, if $x \neq 0$ is sufficiently small (so that $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |q_j| |x|^j$ converges)

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{m} P_{m-j+1}q_j \right) x^m = \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} P_{j+1}x^j \right) \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} q_jx^j \right)$$

$$= P(x)q(x) = \frac{P(x)}{p(x)} = \frac{1}{1 - x}$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x^m.$$

That is $\sum_{j=0}^{m} P_{m-j+1}q_j = 1$, $m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$ and $\sum_{j=0}^{m} q_{m-j}P_{j+1} = 1$, $m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$, as well.

**Corollary:** If $(a_{nk}^\#)$ is the inverse of the Nørlund mean $(a_{nk})$, then

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{nk}^\# = 1, \ n = 1, 2, \ldots.$$
Proof:

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{nk}^\# = \sum_{k=1}^{n} q_{n-k} P_k = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} q_{(n-1)-k} P_{k+1} = 1.
\]

Let us return to the strength part. The \((n,k)\) entry of the product \(\left(\frac{1}{2}a_{n,\lfloor\frac{j}{2}\rfloor}\right)(a_{nk})^\#\) is zero when \(k \geq 2n+2\). If \(1 \leq k \leq 2n+1\),

\[
\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} a_{n,\lfloor\frac{j}{2}\rfloor}^\# a_{jk}^\# = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=k\vee 2}^{2n+1} a_{n,\lfloor\frac{j}{2}\rfloor}^\# a_{jk}^\#
\]

\[
(k \vee 2 = \max\{k, 2\})
\]

\[
= \frac{P_k}{2P_n} \sum_{j=k\vee 2}^{2n+1} p_{n-[\frac{j}{2}]+1} q_{j-k}
\]

and the product is

\[
c_{nk} = \begin{cases} 
\frac{P_k}{2P_n} \sum_{j=k\vee 2}^{2n+1} p_{n-[\frac{j}{2}]+1} q_{j-k}, & 1 \leq k \leq 2n+1 \\
0, & k \geq 2n+2
\end{cases}
\]

(3.5)

Likewise, the \((n,k)\) entry of \(\left(\frac{1}{2}a_{n,\frac{k}{2}}\right)(a_{nk})^\#\) is zero when \(k \geq 2n+1\) and if \(1 \leq k \leq 2n\), we have

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{2} a_{n,\frac{j}{2}}^\# a_{jk}^\# = \frac{F(k)}{2F(n)} \sum_{j=k}^{2n} f\left(n - \frac{j}{2} + 1\right) q_{j-k}
\]

and the product is

\[
d_{nk} = \begin{cases} 
\frac{F(k)}{2F(n)} \sum_{j=k}^{2n} f\left(n - \frac{j}{2} + 1\right) q_{j-k}, & 1 \leq k \leq 2n \\
0, & k \geq 2n+1
\end{cases}
\]

(3.5')

for the continuous case.

Before continuing, we need to establish the conditions for the regularity of \(\left(\frac{1}{2}a_{n,\frac{k}{2}}\right)\). We have
Proposition 1. If \((a_{nk})\) is a regular Nørlund mean given by a map

as in (3.2), then \(\left(\frac{1}{2}a_{n,\frac{k}{2}}\right)\) is regular iff the following three conditions are satisfied:

\[ a) \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n + \frac{1}{2})}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k)} = 0 \]

\[ b) \quad \sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} |f(k + \frac{1}{2})|}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k)} < +\infty \]

(Recall that \(f(1) > 0, f(k) \geq 0, k = 2, 3, \ldots\))

\[ c) \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k + \frac{1}{2})}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k)} = 1. \]

If \(f \geq 0, c)\) implies \(b)\) and then only \(a)\) and \(c)\) need to be proved.

Proof: We have

\[ \frac{1}{2} a_{n,\frac{k}{2}} = \begin{cases} \frac{f(n - \frac{k}{2} + 1)}{2F(n)}, & 1 \leq k \leq 2n \\ 0, & k \geq 2n + 1 \end{cases} \]

where \(F(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k)\). Observe that \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{F(n-1)}{F(n)} = 1\) because

\(\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{F(n)} = 0\) (regularity of \((a_{nk})\)) so \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{F(n-j)}{F(n)} = 1\) for any fixed \(j = 0, 1, 2, \ldots\)

a) If \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} a_{n,\frac{k}{2}} = 0\) for \(k = 1, 2, \ldots\) then, in particular, for \(k = 1\) so

\(\frac{f(n + \frac{1}{2})}{F(n)} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} a_{n,\frac{1}{2}} \to 0\) as \(n \to \infty\).
If $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n + \frac{1}{2})}{F(n)} = 0$, pick $k = 2j + 1$, $j = 0, 1, \ldots$. Then, for large $n$,

$$
\frac{1}{2} a_{n, k} = \frac{1}{2} a_{n, j + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{f \left( n - \left( j + \frac{1}{2} \right) + 1 \right)}{F(n)} = \frac{f \left( n - j + \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot f(n - j)}{F(n)} \\
\to 0 \cdot 1 = 0
$$

as $n \to \infty$. Now pick $k = 2j$, $j = 1, 2, \ldots$. Then $\frac{1}{2} a_{n, k} = \frac{1}{2} a_{n, j} \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$ because $(a_{nk})$ is regular. This proves that a) is equivalent to

$$
\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} a_{n, k} = 0 \text{ for } k = 1, 2, \ldots.
$$

b) $\sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{2} \left| a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{2F(n)} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \left| f \left( n - \frac{k}{2} + 1 \right) \right| = \frac{1}{2F(n)} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left| f(n - k + 1) \right| + \frac{1}{2F(n)} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left| f \left( n - k + \frac{3}{2} \right) \right| = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2F(n)} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left| f \left( k + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right| = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left| f \left( k + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right|}{2F(n)}$

so b) is equivalent to $\sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \left| a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} \right| < +\infty$.

c) As in b)

$$
\sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f \left( k + \frac{1}{2} \right)}{2F(n)}
$$

so c) is equivalent to

$$
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} = 1.
$$
Thus, a), b) and c) are equivalent to the Silverman-Toeplitz conditions for regularity.

**Corollary.** If \( f \geq 0, f(k) > 0 \) for \( k = 1, 2, \ldots, \), \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n + \frac{1}{2})}{f(n)} = 1 \) and \( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(k) = +\infty \), then \( \left( \frac{1}{2} a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} \right) \) is regular.

**Proof:** Only a) and c) need to be verified. Since the Nørlund Mean \((N, f(n))\) is assumed regular we have \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k)} = 0 \). then

\[
\frac{f\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k)} = \frac{f\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{f(n)} \cdot \frac{f(n)}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k)} \to 1 \cdot 0 = 0
\]

as \( n \to \infty \), which proves a).

As to c), Lemma 1 of Ch. II implies that \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k + \frac{1}{2})}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k)} = 1 \) which establishes c).

**Theorem 3.1** 1) \((c_{nk})\) is regular iff

a) For each \( k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots \) the sequence \( \{q_{2j-k} + q_{2j-k+1}\}_{j=1}^{\infty} \) is \((N, p_n)\) summable to 0 (here we have defined \( q_m = 0 \) when \( m \leq -1 \)). This holds in particular if \( \{q_j + q_{j+1}\}_{j=1}^{\infty} \) converges to 0.

b) The following conditions are met:

i) \[
\sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{P_{2n+1}}{P_n} < +\infty
\]

ii) \[
\sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} P_{2k} \left| \sum_{j=k}^{n} P_{n-j+1}(q_{2j-2k} + q_{2j-2k+1}) \right| < +\infty
\]
iii) \[
\sup_{n \geq 2} \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} P_{2k+1} \left| p_{n-k+1} q_0 + \sum_{j=k+1}^{n} p_{n-j+1} (q_{2j-2k-1} + q_{2j-2k}) \right| < +\infty
\]

2) \((d_{nk})\) is regular iff (we assume that \(\left(\frac{1}{2} a_{n, \frac{1}{2}}\right)\) is regular).

a) For each \(k = 1, 2, \ldots\)

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{F(n)} \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(n-j+1) q_{2j-k} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(n-j+\frac{3}{2}) q_{2j-k-1} \right] = 0
\]

(Here \(q_m = 0\) if \(m \leq -1\)).

This holds in particular if, for each \(k = 1, 2, \ldots\), \(\{q_{2j-k}\}_{j=1}^{\infty}\) is \((N, f(n))\)-summable to 0 and \(\{q_{2j-k-1}\}_{j=1}^{\infty}\) is \((N, f(n+\frac{3}{2}))\)-summable to 0. It certainly holds if \(\lim_{j \to \infty} q_j = 0\).

b) \[
\sup_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{F(n)} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} F(k) \left| \sum_{j=k}^{2n} f(n-j+1) q_{j-k} \right| < +\infty
\]

**Proof:** 1) First we establish

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} c_{nk} = 1, \quad n = 1, 2, \ldots
\]
recall that \( \sum_{k=1}^{j} a_{jk}^# = 1 \) for \( j = 1, 2, \ldots \), and so

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} c_{nk} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} \sum_{j=k+1}^{2n+1} a_{n,[\frac{j}{2}]} a_{jk}^# \\
= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{2n+1} a_{n,[\frac{j}{2}]} a_{j,1}^# \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=2}^{2n+1} \sum_{j=k}^{2n+1} a_{n,[\frac{j}{2}]} a_{jk}^# \right) \\
= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{2n+1} a_{n,[\frac{j}{2}]} a_{j,1}^# \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=2}^{2n+1} \sum_{k=2}^{j} a_{j,k}^# \right) \\
= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=2}^{2n+1} a_{n,[\frac{j}{2}]} \sum_{k=1}^{j} a_{j,k}^# = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=2}^{2n+1} a_{n,[\frac{j}{2}]} \\
= \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{nj} = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{n-j+1} = 1
\]

because \( P_n = \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_j \).

a) \( c_{n,1} = \frac{p_n}{2P_n} \sum_{j=2}^{2n+1} p_{n-[\frac{j}{2}]+1} q_{j-1} = \frac{p_n}{2P_n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{n-j+1} (q_{2j-1} + q_{2j}) \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty \) iff \( \{q_{2j-1} + q_{2j}\}_{j=1}^{\infty} \) is \((N,p_n)\)-summable to 0.

\[
c_{n,2k} = \frac{P_{2k}}{2P_n} \sum_{j=2k}^{2n+1} p_{n-[\frac{j}{2}]+1} q_{j-2k} \\
= \frac{P_{2k}}{2P_n} \left[ \sum_{j=k}^{n} p_{n-j+1} q_{2j-2k} + \sum_{j=k}^{n} p_{n-j+1} q_{2j-2k+1} \right] \\
= \frac{P_{2k}}{2P_n} \sum_{j=k}^{n} p_{n-j+1} (q_{2j-2k} + q_{2j-2k+1}) \\
= \frac{P_{2k}}{2P_n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} p_{n-j+1} (q_{2j-2k} + q_{2j-2k+1}) \\
( q_j = 0 \text{ if } j \leq -1)
\]

which tends to 0 as \( n \to \infty \), iff \( \{q_{2j-2k} + q_{2j-2k+1}\}_{j=1}^{\infty} \) is \((N,p_n)\)-summable to 0.
Finally \((k \geq 1)\)

\[
c_{n,2k+1} = \frac{P_{2k+1}}{2P_n} \sum_{j=2k+1}^{2n+1} P_{n-\left[ \frac{j}{2} \right]+1} q_{j-2k+1}
\]

\[
= \frac{P_{2k+1}}{2P_n} \left[ \sum_{j=k+1}^{n} P_{n-j+1} q_{2j-2k-1} + \sum_{j=k}^{n} P_{n-j+1} q_{2j-2k} \right]
\]

\[
= \frac{P_{2k+1}}{2P_n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} P_{n-j+1} (q_{2j-2k-1} + q_{2j-2k}) \to 0
\]

as \(n \to \infty\) iff \(\{q_{2j-2k-1} + q_{2j-2k}\}_{j=1}^{\infty}\) is \((N, p_n)\)-summable to 0.

b) Finally we need

\[
\sup_{n \geq 1} \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} |c_{nk}| < +\infty.
\]

This is equivalent to: i) \(\sup_{n \geq 1} |c_{n,2n+1}| < +\infty\),

ii) \(\sup_{n \geq 1, k=1} \sum_{k=1}^{n} |c_{n,2k}| < +\infty\) and

iii) \(\sup_{n \geq 2, k=1} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} |c_{n,2k+1}|\)

(If we merely want \(\sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} |c_{nk}|\) to be bounded, we must add \(\sup_{n \geq 1} |c_{n,1}| < +\infty\).

But \((c_{nk})\) regular implies this because \(c_{n,1} \to 0\). Now

i) \(|c_{n,2n+1}| = \left| \frac{P_{2n+1} q_0}{2P_n} \right| = \frac{P_{2n+1}}{2P_n} \quad (p_1 q_0 = 1)\)

ii) \(\sum_{k=1}^{n} |c_{n,2k}| = \frac{1}{2P_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} P_{2k} \left| \sum_{j=k}^{n} P_{n-j+1} (q_{2j-2k-1} + q_{2j-2k}) \right|\)

iii) \(\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} |c_{n,2k+1}| = \frac{1}{2P_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} P_{2k+1} \left| \sum_{j=k+1}^{n} P_{n-j+1} q_{2j-2k-1} + \sum_{j=k}^{n} P_{n-j+1} q_{2j-2k} \right|
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2P_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} P_{2k+1} \left| P_{n-k+1} q_0 + \sum_{j=k+1}^{n} P_{n-j+1} (q_{2j-2k-1} + q_{2j-2k}) \right|
\]
This completes the proof.

2) First, \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} d_{nk} = 1 \):

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{2n} d_{nk} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \sum_{j=k}^{2n} a_{n,j}^k a_{jk}^\# \\
= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2n} a_{n,j}^j \sum_{k=1}^{j} a_{jk}^\# \\
= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2n} a_{n,j}^j \to 1
\]

as \( n \to \infty \) due to the assumed regularity of \( \left( \frac{j}{2} a_{n,j}^k \right) \) (we have again used that \( \sum_{k=1}^{j} a_{jk}^\# = 1, j = 1, 2, \ldots \)).

a) We have that \( \lim_{n \to \infty} d_{nk} = 0 \) for each \( k = 1, 2, \ldots \) iff

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{F(n)} \sum_{j=k}^{2n} f \left( \frac{n - j}{2} + 1 \right) q_{j-k} = 0
\]

for each \( k = 1, 2, \ldots \). Now, since \( q_j = 0 \), if \( j \leq -1 \), we get

\[
\sum_{j=k}^{2n} f \left( \frac{n - j}{2} + 1 \right) q_{j-k} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} f \left( \frac{n - j}{2} + 1 \right) q_{j-k} \\
= \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(n - j + 1)q_{2j-k} \\
+ \sum_{j=1}^{n} f \left( \frac{n - j + j}{2} \right) q_{2j-k-1}
\]

So \( \lim_{n \to \infty} d_{nk} = 0, k = 1, 2, \ldots \) is equivalent to

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{F(n)} \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(n - j + 1)q_{2j-k} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} f \left( \frac{n - j + j}{2} \right) q_{2j-k-1} \right] = 0
\]

for \( k = 1, 2, \ldots \).
If \( \{q_{2j-k}\}_{j=1}^\infty \) is \((N,f(n))\)-summable to 0, \(k = 1,2,\ldots\), this is
\[
\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n f(n-j+1)q_{2j-k}}{F(n)} = 0
\]
and if \( \{q_{2j-k-1}\}_{j=1}^\infty \) is \((N,f(n+\frac{1}{2}))\)-summable to 0, \(k = 1,2,\ldots\), this is
\[
\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n f(n-j+\frac{1}{2}+1)q_{2j-k-1}}{\sum_{j=1}^n f(j+\frac{1}{2})} = 0,
\]
but since \(\left(\frac{1}{2}a_{n,\frac{k}{2}}\right)\) is regular Proposition 1) c) yields
\[
\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n f(k+\frac{1}{2})}{\sum_{k=1}^n f(k)} = 1,
\]
so the limit above is just
\[
\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n f(n-j+\frac{3}{2})q_{2j-k-1}}{F(n)} = 0
\]
because \(F(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(k)\). If \(\lim_{j\to\infty} q_j = 0\) then the two conditions above obtain since both \((N,f(n))\) and \((N,f(n+\frac{1}{2}))\) are regular Nörlund means \((N,f(n+\frac{1}{2}))\) due to the regularity of \(\left(\frac{1}{2}a_{n,\frac{k}{2}}\right)\).

b) This is just the Silverman-Toeplitz condition
\[
\sup_{n\geq 1} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} |d_{nk}| < +\infty.
\]

Conditions i), ii), iii) and 2) b) of this theorem are difficult to verify in practice because we must have complete knowledge of the \(q_j\)'s. Even in simple cases, to find these coefficients is no simple matter: If \(p_k = \frac{1}{k}\), then
\[
p(x) = \sum_{k=0}^\infty \frac{x^k}{k+1} = \frac{1}{x} \log \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right), \quad |x| < 1.
\]
and we need \( q(x) = \frac{1}{p(x)} = \frac{x}{\log(\frac{1}{1-x})} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} q_j x^j \).

Before considering our next theorem, we will need the following

**Lemma 1.**

a) \[
\binom{a-1}{c-1}(a-b) \geq \binom{a}{c} - \binom{b}{c} \geq \binom{b}{c-1}(a-b)
\]
\[a \geq b \geq c \geq 1\]

b) \[
\sum_{j=0}^{m} \binom{\ell - j + 2m}{2m} \left( \binom{2m+1}{2j+1} - \binom{2m+1}{2j} \right) \geq m \times m^m
\]
\[m = 1, 2, \ldots, \ell \geq m\]

c) \[
\sum_{j=0}^{m} \binom{\ell - j + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \left( \binom{2m+2}{2j+1} - \binom{2m+2}{2j} \right) \geq (2m+1)(4^m - m - 1) + \binom{3m+1}{2m+1}
\]
\[m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, \ell \geq m\]

**Proof:** a) \( \binom{n}{k} = \sum_{j=k-1}^{n-1} \binom{j}{k-1} \) so

\[
\binom{a}{c} - \binom{b}{c} = \sum_{k=c-1}^{a-1} \binom{k}{c-1} - \sum_{k=c-1}^{b-1} \binom{k}{c-1} = \sum_{k=b}^{a-1} \binom{k}{c-1} \geq \sum_{k=b}^{a-1} \binom{b}{c-1} = \binom{b}{c-1}(a-b)
\]

because \( \binom{k}{c-1} \) increases as \( k \) does, \( c \) fixed. Similarly

\( \binom{a}{c} - \binom{b}{c} \leq \binom{a-1}{c-1}(a-b) \).
b) Let

\[ S = \sum_{j=0}^{m} \binom{\ell - j + 2m}{2m} \left( \binom{2m+1}{2j+1} - \binom{2m+1}{2j} \right) \]

\[ = \frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^{m} \binom{\ell - j + 2m}{2m} \binom{2m+2}{2j+1} (m-2j) \]

\[ = \frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^{m} \binom{\ell + j + m}{2m} \binom{2m+2}{2j+1} (2j-m) \]

(after \( j \mapsto m-j \)) so we can write

\[ S = \frac{1}{2(m+1)} \sum_{j=0}^{m} \left[ \binom{\ell - m + 2m}{2m} - \binom{\ell + j + m}{2m} \right] \binom{2m+2}{2j+1} (m-2j) \]

\[ = \frac{1}{2(m+1)} \sum_{j=0}^{[m/2]} \left[ \binom{\ell - j + 2m}{2m} - \binom{\ell + j + m}{2m} \right] \binom{2m+2}{2j+1} (m-2j) \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2(m+1)} \sum_{j=[m/2]+1}^{m} \left[ \binom{\ell + j + m}{2m} - \binom{\ell - j + 2m}{2m} \right] \binom{2m+2}{2j+1} (2j-m) \]

\[ = \frac{S_1}{2(m+1)} + \frac{S_2}{2(m+1)}. \]

If \( 0 \leq j \leq \lfloor m/2 \rfloor \), then \( \ell - j + 2m \geq \ell + j + m \) and \( m-2j \geq 0 \) so

\[ \binom{\ell - j + 2m}{2m} - \binom{\ell + j + m}{2m} \geq \binom{\ell + j + m}{2m-1} (m-2j) \geq 0 \]

by a), and therefore,

\[ \frac{S_1}{2(m+1)} = \frac{1}{2(m+1)} \sum_{j=0}^{[m/2]} \left[ \binom{\ell + j + 2m}{2m} - \binom{\ell + j + m}{2m} \right] \]

\[ \cdot \binom{2m+2}{2j+1} (m-2j) \]

\[ \geq \frac{1}{2(m+1)} \sum_{j=0}^{[m/2]} \binom{\ell + j + m}{2m-1} \binom{2m+2}{2j+1} (m-2j)^2 \]

\[ \geq \frac{1}{2(m+1)} \cdot \binom{\ell + m}{2m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{[m/2]} \binom{2m+2}{2j+1} (m-2j)^2. \]
If \([\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil + 1 \leq j \leq m\), then \(\ell + j + m \geq \ell - j + 2m\) and \(2j - m \geq 0\) and

\[
\left( \frac{\ell + j + m}{2m} \right) - \left( \frac{\ell - j + 2m}{2m} \right) \geq \left( \frac{\ell - j + 2m}{2m - 1} \right) (2j - m) \geq 0
\]

by a), again, so

\[
\frac{S_2}{2(m + 1)} = \frac{1}{2(m + 1)} \sum_{j=\lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil + 1}^{m} \left[ \left( \frac{\ell + j + m}{2m} \right) - \left( \frac{\ell - j + 2m}{2m} \right) \right] \cdot \left( \frac{2m + 2}{2j + 1} \right) (2j - m)
\]

\[
\geq \frac{1}{2(m + 1)} \sum_{j=\lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil + 1}^{m} \left( \frac{\ell - j + 2m}{2m - 1} \right) \left( \frac{2m + 2}{2j + 1} \right) (2j - m)^2
\]

\[
\geq \frac{1}{2(m + 1)} \cdot \left( \frac{\ell + m}{2m - 1} \right) \sum_{j=\lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil + 1}^{m} \left( \frac{2m + 2}{2j + 1} \right) (m - 2j)^2.
\]

Thus

\[
S = \frac{1}{2(m + 1)} S_1 + \frac{1}{2(m + 1)} S_2
\]

\[
\geq \frac{1}{2(m + 1)} \left( \frac{\ell + m}{2m - 1} \right) \sum_{j=0}^{m} \left( \frac{2m + 2}{2j + 1} \right) (m - 2j)^2
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2(m + 1)} \left( \frac{\ell + m}{2m - 1} \right) (m + 1) \cdot 4^m
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\ell + m}{2m - 1} \right) 4^m \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2m \cdot 4^m = m 4^m.
\]

c) \[
S = \sum_{j=0}^{m} \left( \frac{\ell - j + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \right) \left( \frac{2m + 2}{2j + 1} \right) - \left( \frac{2m + 2}{2j} \right)
\]

\[
= \sum_{j=0}^{m} \left( \frac{\ell - j + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \right) \left( \frac{2m + 1}{2j + 1} \right) - \left( \frac{2m + 1}{2j - 1} \right)
\]

\[
= \sum_{j=0}^{m} \left( \frac{\ell - j + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \right) \left( \frac{2m + 1}{2j + 1} \right) - \left( \frac{2m + 1}{2j} \right)
\]

\[
+ \sum_{j=0}^{m} \left( \frac{\ell - j + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \right) \left( \frac{2m + 1}{2j} \right) - \left( \frac{2m + 1}{2j - 1} \right)
\]

\[
= S_1 + S_2.
\]
Now $S_1$ may be treated as we did with the sum in b), obtaining $S_1 \geq (m + \frac{1}{2}) 4^m$. Now

\[ S_2 = \sum_{j=0}^{m} \left( \frac{\ell - j + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} 2m + 1 \\ 2j \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} 2m + 1 \\ 2j - 1 \end{array} \right) \]

\[ = \frac{1}{m + 1} \sum_{j=0}^{m} \left( \frac{\ell - j + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} 2m + 2 \\ 2j \end{array} \right) (m - 2j + 1) \]

\[ = \left( \frac{\ell + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \right) + \frac{1}{m + 1} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\ell - j + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} 2m + 2 \\ 2j \end{array} \right) (m - 2j + 1) \]

\[ = \left( \frac{\ell + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \right) + \frac{1}{m + 1} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\ell + j + m}{2m + 1} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} 2m + 2 \\ 2j \end{array} \right) (2j - m - 1) \]

(after $j \mapsto m - j + 1$). So

\[ S_2 = \left( \frac{\ell + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \right) + \frac{1}{2(m + 1)} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left[ \left( \frac{\ell - j + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \right) - \left( \frac{\ell + j + m}{2m + 1} \right) \right] \]

\[ \cdot \left( \begin{array}{c} 2m + 2 \\ 2j \end{array} \right) (m - 2j + 1) \]

\[ = \left( \frac{\ell + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \right) + \frac{1}{2(m + 1)} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left[ \left( \frac{\ell - j + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \right) - \left( \frac{\ell + j + m}{2m + 1} \right) \right] \]

\[ \cdot \left( \begin{array}{c} 2m + 2 \\ 2j \end{array} \right) (m - 2j + 1) \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2(m + 1)} \sum_{j=\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]+1}^{m} \left[ \left( \frac{\ell + j + m}{2m + 1} \right) - \left( \frac{\ell - j + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \right) \right] \]

\[ \cdot \left( \begin{array}{c} 2m + 2 \\ 2j \end{array} \right) (2j - m - 1) \]

\[ = \left( \frac{\ell + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \right) + \frac{1}{2(m + 1)} \cdot S_3 + \frac{1}{2(m + 1)} \cdot S_4. \]

Again $1 \leq j \leq \left[\frac{m}{2}\right]$ yields $\ell - j + 2m + 1 \geq \ell + j + m$ and $m - 2j + 1 \geq 0$

while $\left[\frac{m}{2}\right] + 1 \leq j \leq m$ gives $\ell + j + m \geq \ell - j + 2m + 1$ and $2j - m - 1 \geq 0$.
therefore
\[
S_3 = \sum_{j=1}^{[\frac{m}{2}]} \left( \binom{\ell + j + m}{m - 2j + 1} - \binom{\ell + j + m}{2m + 1} \right) \binom{2m + 2}{2j} (m - 2j + 1)
\]
\[
\geq \sum_{j=1}^{[\frac{m}{2}]} \binom{\ell + j + m}{m} \binom{2m + 2}{2j} (m - 2j + 1)^2 \quad \text{(by a) again)}
\]
\[
\geq \binom{\ell + m + 1}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^{[\frac{m}{2}]} \binom{2m + 2}{2j} (m - 2j + 1)^2
\]
and
\[
S_4 = \sum_{j=[\frac{m}{2}] + 1}^{m} \left( \binom{\ell - j + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} - \binom{\ell - j + 2m + 1}{m + 1} \right) \binom{2m + 2}{2j} (2j - m - 1)
\]
\[
\geq \sum_{j=[\frac{m}{2}] + 1}^{m} \binom{\ell - j + 2m + 1}{2m} \binom{2m + 2}{2j} (2j - m - 1)^2 \quad \text{(a) once again)}
\]
\[
\geq \binom{\ell + m + 1}{2m} \sum_{j=[\frac{m}{2}] + 1}^{m} \binom{2m + 2}{2j} (m - 2j + 1)^2.
\]
So
\[
S_3 + S_4 \geq \binom{\ell + m + 1}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \binom{2m + 2}{2j} (m - 2j + 1)^2
\]
\[
= \binom{\ell + m + 1}{2m} (m + 1)(4^m - 2(m + 1))
\]
\[
\geq (2m_1)(m + 1)(4^m - 2(m + 1)).
\]
Finally
\[
S = S_1 + S_2 \geq (m + \frac{1}{2}) 4^m + S_2
\]
\[
= (m + \frac{1}{2}) 4^m + \left( \ell + 2m + 1 \right) \left( \frac{2m + 1}{2} \right) + \frac{S_3}{2(m + 1)} + \frac{S_4}{2(m + 1)}
\]
\[
\geq (m + \frac{1}{2}) 4^m + \left( \frac{3m + 1}{2m + 1} \right) (4^m - 2(m + 1))
\]
\[
= (2m + 1) 4^m - (2m + 1)(m + 1) + \left( \frac{3m + 1}{2m + 1} \right)
\]
\[
= (2m + 1)(4^m - m - 1) + \left( \frac{3m + 1}{2m + 1} \right)
\]
(in particular any sum in either b) or c) is \( \geq 1 \).

**Theorem 3.2.** 1) \((C, 1)\) satisfies Theorem 3.1 1), but not \((C, \alpha)\), \(\alpha = 2, 3, \ldots\).

2) Any method from example 2) above satisfies Theorem 3.1 1).

**Proof:** 1) \((C, 1)\) is the Riesz mean \((R, p_n)\) with \(p_n = 1\) all \(n\) so this comes from Theorem 2.2. For \((C, \alpha)\), \(\alpha = 2, 3, \ldots\) we prove that b) ii) of Theorem 3.1 does not obtain. For that we show that

\[
\left| \sum_{j=k}^{n} p_{n-j+1}(q_{2j-2k} + q_{2j-2k+1}) \right|
\]

is bounded below by 1 for \(n \geq \left[ \frac{\alpha+1}{2} \right] \) and \(1 \leq k \leq n - \left[ \frac{\alpha-1}{2} \right] \). Now \(p_n = (n+\alpha-\alpha)\) and \(q_j = (-1)^j \binom{\alpha}{j}\) so

\[
\left| \sum_{j=k}^{n} p_{n-j+1}(q_{2j-2k} + q_{2j-2k+1}) \right|
\]

\[
= \left| \binom{k+\left[ \frac{\alpha-1}{2} \right]}{\alpha-1} \left( \binom{\alpha}{2j-2k+1} - \binom{\alpha}{2j-2k} \right) \right|
\]

(because \(q_{2k-2k+1} \neq 0\), \(q_{2j-2k} \neq 0\) iff \(k \leq j \leq k + \left[ \frac{\alpha-1}{2} \right] \) while \(k + \left[ \frac{\alpha-1}{2} \right] \leq n\) if \(n \geq \left[ \frac{\alpha+1}{2} \right] \) and \(1 \leq k \leq n - \left[ \frac{\alpha-1}{2} \right] \)).

\[
= \left| \sum_{j=0}^{\left[ \frac{\alpha-1}{2} \right]} \binom{\alpha}{\alpha-1} \left( \binom{\alpha}{2j+1} - \binom{\alpha}{2j} \right) \right|
\]

Now put \(m = \left[ \frac{\alpha-1}{2} \right] \) and \(\ell = n - k\). Then

\[
\alpha = \begin{cases} 
2m + 1, & m = 1, 2, \ldots \\
2m + 2, & m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots
\end{cases}
\]

while \(\ell = n - k \geq \left[ \frac{\alpha-1}{2} \right] = m\), i.e., \(\ell \geq m\).
i) \( \alpha = 2m + 1, \ m = 1, 2, \ldots \) We get

\[
\left| \sum_{j=0}^{m} \left( \binom{\ell - j + 2m}{2m} \left( \binom{2m + 1}{2j + 1} - \binom{2m + 1}{2j} \right) \right) \right| \\
= \sum_{j=0}^{m} \left( \binom{\ell - j + 2m}{2m} \left( \binom{2m + 1}{2j + 1} - \binom{2m + 1}{2j} \right) \right) \\
\geq 1
\]

By lemma 1 b).

ii) \( \alpha = 2m + 2, \ m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots \) We get

\[
\left| \sum_{j=0}^{m} \left( \binom{\ell - j + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \left( \binom{2m + 2}{2j + 1} - \binom{2m + 2}{2j} \right) \right) \right| \\
= \sum_{j=0}^{m} \left( \binom{\ell - j + 2m + 1}{2m + 1} \left( \binom{2m + 2}{2j + 1} - \binom{2m + 2}{2j} \right) \right) \\
\geq 1
\]

by Lemma 1 c).

To finish this we have that, for certain positive constants (independent of \( n \)),

\[
C_0 n^{\alpha} \leq \binom{n + \alpha - 1}{\alpha} \leq C_1 n^{\alpha}
\]

\( n = 1, 2, \ldots \) (directly or from the results in the next chapter).

Then, if \( n \geq \left[ \frac{\alpha + 1}{2} \right] \)

\[
\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} P_{2k} \left| \sum_{j=k}^{n} p_{n-j+1}(q_{2j-2k} + q_{2j-2k+1}) \right| \\
\geq \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-\left[\frac{\alpha-1}{2}\right]} P_{2k} \left| \sum_{j=k}^{n} p_{n-j+1}(q_{2j-2k} + q_{2j-2k+1}) \right| \\
= \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-\left[\frac{\alpha-1}{2}\right]} P_{2k} \left| \sum_{j=k}^{k+\left[\frac{\alpha-1}{2}\right]} p_{n-j+1}(q_{2j-2k} + q_{2j-2k+1}) \right|
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&= \frac{1}{(n^+ + \alpha - 1)\alpha} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{2k + \alpha - 1}{\alpha} \\
&\quad \sum_{j=k}^{\lceil \frac{\alpha - 1}{2} \rceil} \binom{n - j + \alpha - 1}{\alpha - 1} \left( \binom{\alpha}{2j - 2k} - \binom{\alpha}{2j - 2k + 1} \right) \\
&\geq \frac{1}{C_1 n^\alpha} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} C_0 2^\alpha k^\alpha \\
&= \frac{2^\alpha C_0}{C_1 n^\alpha} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k^\alpha \geq \frac{C_2}{n^\alpha} \left( n - \left\lfloor \frac{\alpha - 1}{2} \right\rfloor \right)^{\alpha + 1}
\end{align*}
\]

which is unbounded.

Therefore for the Cesàro means \((C, \alpha) = (a_n)\) with \(\alpha = 2, 3, \ldots\), \(\left( \frac{1}{n} a_n \left[ \frac{n}{k+1} \right] \right)\) is not stronger than \(a_n\).

2) a) is trivially satisfied.

b) \(p_{n-j+1} = 1\) iff \(n - N + 1 \leq j \leq n\)

Consider \(n\) sufficiently big. Then, since \(\{p_n\}\) is bounded, we only consider

\[
\begin{align*}
\sum_{k=1}^{n-N+1} \left| \sum_{j=k}^{n} p_{n-j+1}(q_{2j-2k} + q_{2j-2k+1}) \right| \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{n-N+1} \sum_{j=k}^{n} p_{n-j+1}(q_{2j-2k} + q_{2j-2k+1}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{k=n-N+2}^{n} \sum_{j=k}^{n-N+1} p_{n-j+1}(q_{2j-2k} + q_{2j-2k+1}) \\
&= \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2, \quad \text{say}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\Sigma_1 = \sum_{k=1}^{n-N+1} \left| \sum_{j=n-N+1}^{n} (q_{2j-2k} + q_{2j-2k+1}) \right| = 0
\]
because \( \sum_{j=n-N+1}^{n} (q_{2j-2k} + q_{2j-2k+1}) \) is the sum of \( 2N \) consecutive \( q_j \)'s, which is 0 (Example 2)).

\[
\Sigma_2 = \sum_{k=n-N+2}^{n} \left| \sum_{j=k}^{n} (q_{2j-2k} + q_{2j-2k+1}) \right|
\]
\[
\leq \sum_{k=n-N+2}^{n} \sum_{j=k}^{n} 2 = 2 \sum_{k=n-N+2}^{n} (n-k+1)
\]
\[
\leq 2 \sum_{k=n-N+2}^{n} (N-1) = 2(N-1)^2
\]

c) Again, we only consider

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left| p_{n-k+190} + \sum_{j=k+1}^{n} p_{n-j+1} (q_{2j-2k-1} + q_{2j-2k}) \right|
\]
\[
= \sum_{k=1}^{n-N} \left| p_{n-k+190} + \sum_{j=n-N+1}^{n} (q_{2j-2k-1} + q_{2j-2k}) \right|
\]
\[
+ \sum_{k=n-N+1}^{n-1} \left| p_{n-k+190} + \sum_{j=k+1}^{n} (q_{2j-2k-1} + q_{2j-2k}) \right|
\]
\[
= \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2
\]

\( \Sigma_1 \) reduces to \( \sum_{k=1}^{n-N} p_{n-k+190} = 0 \) because \( n-k+1 \geq N+1 \) and

\( \sum_{j=n-N+1}^{n} (q_{2j-2k-1} + q_{2j-2k}) = 0 \) as before and

\[
|\Sigma_2| \leq \sum_{k=n-N+1}^{n-1} \left( 1 + \sum_{j=k+1}^{n} 2 \right) \leq (N-1) + 2(N-1)^2.
\]

To complete the proof we need to check that \( \{q_{2j-k} + q_{2j-k+1}\}_{j=1}^{\infty} \) is \((N,p_n)\)-summable to 0: for fixed \( k \), choose any \( j \geq N-1 + \frac{k+1}{2} \). Then, if \( s_j = q_{2j-k} + q_{2j-k+1} \),

\[
\frac{1}{N} \sum_{r=0}^{N-1} s_{j-r} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{r=0}^{N-1} (q_{2j-2r-k} + q_{2j-2r-k+1}) = 0,
\]
being the sum of $2N$ consecutive $q_j$'s.

Nevertheless, these methods do not satisfy the Klee-Săsău condition in a non-trivial way: we have, necessarily, that

$$
\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{nk}^2 (s_{2k}^2 + s_{2k+1}^2) = \sum_{k=2}^{n+1} a_{n,\lfloor k/2 \rfloor}^2 s_k^2 \to 0
$$

as $n \to \infty$. So, if $n \geq N$, \( \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{k=n-N+1}^{n} (s_{2k}^2 + s_{2k+1}^2) \to 0 \) which implies both $s_{2n} \to 0$ and $s_{2n+1} \to 0$ so $s_n \to 0$. In which case the summability of subsequences is trivial.

**Remarks:** Here we prove a growth restriction for Nørlund means:

suppose that $P_n \to +\infty$ and $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |q_j| < +\infty$, then \( \{ s_n \} \ (N,p_n) \)-summable implies $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{s_n}{P_n} = 0$.

**Proof:** Put $t_n = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_{n-k+1} s_k \to t$ as $n \to \infty$. Then $s_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} q_{n-k} P_k t_k$ so $s_n - t = \sum_{k=1}^{n} q_{n-k} P_k (t_k - t)$ because $\sum_{k=1}^{n} q_{n-k} P_k = 1$, $n = 1, 2, \ldots$. If $\varepsilon > 0$, there is $k_0$ such that $|t_k - t| < \varepsilon$ if $k \geq k_0 + 1$ and there is $k_1$ such that $\sum_{j=k_1+1}^{\infty} |q_j| < \varepsilon$. Then, if $n > k_0 + k_1$ we get first

$$
\left| \sum_{k=k_0+1}^{n} q_{n-k} P_k (t_k - t) \right| \leq \sum_{k=k_0+1}^{n} |q_{n-k}| P_k |t_k - t| 
\leq P_n \varepsilon \sum_{k=k_0+1}^{n} |q_{n-k}| \leq C_1 P_n \varepsilon
$$
and
\[
\sum_{k=1}^{k_0} a_{n-k} P_k(t_k - t) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{k_0} |a_{n-k}| P_k |t_k - t|
\]
\[
\leq C_2 P_{k_0} \sum_{k=1}^{k_0} |a_{n-k}|
\]
\[
= C_2 P_{k_0} \sum_{j=n-k_0}^{n-1} |q_j|
\]
\[
\leq C_2 P_{k_0} \sum_{j=k_1+1}^{\infty} |q_j|
\]
\[
< C_2 P_{k_0} \varepsilon
\]
Thus \( n > k_0 + k_1 \) implies
\[
\frac{|s_n - t|}{P_n} \leq C_1 \varepsilon + \frac{C_2 P_{k_0} \varepsilon}{P_n} \leq (C_1 + C_2) \varepsilon
\]
and \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{s_n}{P_n} = 0 \) since \( P_n \to +\infty \). In the case of \((C, \alpha)\), we have \( P_n \sim n^\alpha \to +\infty \) and \( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |q_j| = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |(g_j)| < +\infty \) so \( \{s_n\} \) \((C, \alpha)\)-summable implies \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{s_n}{n^\alpha} = 0 \).

Note that if \( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |q_j| < +\infty \), and \( \{P_n\} \) is bounded, then \( \{P_n\} \) converges because it is nondecreasing. So, if \( \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} P_{n-k+1} s_k \to t \) we must have \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{s_n - t}{P_n} = 0 \) and \( P_n \to P_\infty > 0 \) so \( \lim_{n \to \infty} (s_n - t) = 0 \) and \((N, p_n)\) is equivalent to convergence. Examples of this are furnished by \( p_n = r^n \), \( 0 < r < 1 \), then \( P_n = \frac{r(1-r^n)}{1-r} \) which is bounded. And
\[
p(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} r^{j+1} x^j = r \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (rx)^j = \frac{r}{1-rx}, \quad |x| < \frac{1}{r}
\]
so \( q(x) = \frac{1}{r} - x \) and \( q_0 = \frac{1}{r} \), \( q_1 = -1 \), \( q_j = 0 \), \( j \geq 2 \). And we obtain: if
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(1-r)r^n}{1-r^n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{s_k}{r^k} = s \quad (0 < r < 1)
\]
Then \( \lim_{n \to \infty} s_n = s \).

In general, \( (N, p_n) \) is equivalent to convergence iff

\[
\sup_{n \geq 1} \sum_{k=1}^{n} |q_{n-k}P_k| < +\infty
\]

**Proof:** If \( (N, p_n) \) is equivalent to convergence, then its inverse is regular (from Lemma 3.2 of Ch. I). If the condition above holds, then since \( \sum_{k=1}^{n} q_{n-k}P_k = 1, \ n = 1, 2, \ldots \) we need \( \lim_{j \to \infty} q_j = 0 \) in order to have a regular inverse. But, if \( n \geq 1 \),

\[
\sum_{j=0}^{n} |q_j| = \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} |q_{n-j+1}|
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{P_1} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} |q_{n-j+1}|P_1
\]

\[
\leq \frac{1}{P_1} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} |q_{n-j+1}P_j| \leq \frac{C}{p_1}
\]

where \( C = \sup_{n \geq 1} \sum_{k=1}^{n} |q_{n-k}P_k| \), i.e. \( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |q_j| < +\infty \) which forces \( \lim_{j \to \infty} q_j = 0 \). (Note that \( (N, p_n) \) equivalent to convergence forces \( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |q_j| < +\infty \).)
CHAPTER IV. THE CESÁRO MEANS

**Definition:** Let \( \alpha \) be a positive integer, the Cesáro Mean of order \( \alpha \), \((C, \alpha)\), is the triangular matrix

\[
a_{nk} = \begin{cases} 
\frac{\binom{n-k+\frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha}}{\binom{\alpha-1}{\alpha}}}{\binom{n-\frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha}}{\alpha}}, & 1 \leq k \leq n \\
0, & k > n
\end{cases}
\]  
(4.1)

These methods are all regular (Example 1) Ch. III), and we already know that \((\frac{1}{2}a_{n,\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor})\) is not stronger than \((a_{nk}) = (C, \alpha), \alpha = 2, 3, \ldots\) (Theorem 3.2).

Since the factorials can also be expressed through Euler's Gamma Function, we define

\[
f_\alpha(x) = \frac{\Gamma(x + \alpha - 1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(x)}
\]  
(4.2)
on \((0, +\infty)\) (here \(\alpha \geq 1\)) and then \(a_\alpha: \{1, 2, \ldots\} \times (0, +\infty) \to \mathbb{R}\) by

\[
a_\alpha(n, x) = \begin{cases} 
f_\alpha(n-x+1), & 0 \leq x \leq n \\
0, & x > n
\end{cases}
\]  
(4.3)
because

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{n} f_\alpha(k) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\Gamma(k + \alpha - 1)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(k)} = \frac{\Gamma(n + \alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)\Gamma(n)} = f_{\alpha+1}(n).
\]

We will proceed to prove that \((\frac{1}{2}a_{n,\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor})\) is stronger than \((a_{nk}) = (C, \alpha)\).

**Lemma 1.** 1) For each \(\beta \geq 0\), \(\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\Gamma(x+\beta)}{x^\beta \Gamma(x)} = 1\) and so, for any \(a > 0\) and \(\beta \geq 0\)

\[
0 < \inf_{x \geq a} \frac{\Gamma(x+\beta)}{x^\beta \Gamma(x)} \leq \sup_{x \geq a} \frac{\Gamma(x+\beta)}{x^\beta \Gamma(x)} < +\infty
\]
2) If \((a_{nk}) = (C, \alpha)\), \(\alpha > 0\) then \(\left(\frac{1}{2}a_{n, k}\right)\) is regular.

**Proof:** 1) Stirling's Formula ([3]) yields

\[
\Gamma(x) = x^{x-\frac{1}{2}}e^{-x+\mu(x)}\sqrt{2\pi}, \quad x > 0
\]

where \(\frac{1}{2\pi x} < \mu(x) < \frac{1}{2\pi x}.\) And then

\[
\frac{\Gamma(x + \beta)}{x^\beta \Gamma(x)} = \frac{(x + \beta)^{x+\beta-\frac{1}{2}}e^{-x-\beta+\mu(x+\beta)}}{x^\beta x^{x+\frac{1}{2}}e^{-x+\mu(x)}}
\]

\[
= \left(1 + \frac{\beta}{x}\right)^{\beta-\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{\beta}{x}\right)^x e^{-\beta e^{\mu(x+\beta)-\mu(x)}}
\]

which tends to 1 as \(x \to +\infty\) and so \(\frac{\Gamma(x+\beta)}{x^\beta \Gamma(x)}\) is bounded above and away from zero on some interval \([b, +\infty)\), \(b > 0\). This completes the proof because the function \(\frac{\Gamma(x+\beta)}{x^\beta \Gamma(x)}\) is continuous and positive for \(x > 0\).

2) By 1), \(\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f_{x+1}(x)}{x^\alpha} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}\) for \(\alpha > 0\), so \(\lim_{x \to +\infty} f_{\alpha+1}(x) = +\infty\) and so

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f_\alpha(k) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_{\alpha+1}(n) = +\infty.
\]

Obviously \(f_\alpha > 0\) on \((0, +\infty)\) and

\[
\frac{f_\alpha(n + \frac{1}{2})}{f_\alpha(n)} = \frac{\Gamma(n + \alpha - \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(n + \alpha)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(n + \alpha - 1)}
\]

\[
= \frac{\Gamma(n + \alpha - \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(n + \frac{1}{2})} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(n + \alpha - 1)}
\]

\[
= \frac{n + \alpha - 1}{n + \alpha - \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n + \alpha + \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(n + \frac{1}{2})} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(n + \alpha)}
\]

\[
= \frac{2n + 2\alpha - 2}{2n + 2\alpha - 1} \cdot \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2})^\alpha}{\Gamma(n + \frac{1}{2})} \cdot \frac{n^\alpha \Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(n + \alpha)}
\]

\[
\cdot \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2})^\alpha}{n^\alpha} \to 1
\]
as $n \to \infty$.

Corollary to Proposition 1, Ch. III implies that $\left( \frac{1}{2}a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} \right)$ is regular

where $(a_{nk}) = (C, \alpha)$, $\alpha > 0$.

Now we prove:

**Theorem 4.1.** If $(a_{nk}) = (C, \alpha)$, $\alpha = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$, then $\left( \frac{1}{2}a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} \right)$ is stronger than $(a_{nk})$.

**Proof:** We verify the conditions of Theorem 3.1, 2):

$q_j = (-1)^j \binom{\alpha}{j} \to 0$ as $j \to +\infty$ for any $\alpha > 0$ because $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left| \binom{\alpha}{j} \right| < +\infty$,

$\alpha > 0$. Next if

$$d_{nk} = \frac{\Gamma(n)\Gamma(k + \alpha)}{2\Gamma(n + \alpha)\Gamma(k)} \sum_{j=k}^{2n} \frac{\Gamma(n - \frac{j}{2} + \alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma \left( n - \frac{j}{2} + 1 \right)} (-1)^{j-k} \binom{\alpha}{j-k},$$

$1 \leq k \leq 2n$ (we are using the notation of Theorem 3.1, 2) with $f = f_\alpha$,

and $F = f_{\alpha+1}$) then $d_{nk} = 0$ if $1 \leq k \leq 2n - \alpha$, $\alpha = 1, 2, \ldots$.

iii) First, $d_{nk} = 0$ if $1 \leq k \leq 2n - \alpha$, $\alpha = 1, 2, \ldots$. Suppose this is true, and let us complete the proof. Then

$$d_{nk} = \frac{(k+\alpha-1)}{2^{n+\alpha-1}} \sum_{j=k}^{2n} \frac{\Gamma(n - \frac{j}{2} + \alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma \left( n - \frac{j}{2} + 1 \right)} (-1)^{j-k} \binom{\alpha}{j-k}$$
if \(2n - \alpha + 1 \leq k \leq 2n\), and 0, otherwise. Therefore, if \(n > \frac{\alpha + 1}{2}\)

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{2n} |d_{nk}| = \sum_{k=2n-\alpha+1}^{2n} |d_{nk}|
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2^{(n+\alpha-1)} \alpha} \sum_{k=2n-\alpha+1}^{2n} \binom{k + \alpha - 1}{\alpha} 
\]

\[
\left| \sum_{j=k}^{2n} \frac{\Gamma(n - j + \alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)}{\Gamma(n - j + 1)} (-1)^{j-k} \binom{\alpha}{j-k} \right|
\]

Now, since \(\alpha \geq 1\), Lemma 1 yields with \(C\) independent of \(n, j,\) and \(k\)

\[
\frac{\Gamma(n - j + \alpha)}{\Gamma(n - j + 1)} \leq C \left( \frac{n - j}{2} \right)^{\alpha - 1} \text{ if } k \leq j \leq 2n - 1
\]

and \(\Gamma(\alpha)\) if \(j = 2n\) so certainly \(\frac{\Gamma(n - j + \alpha)}{\Gamma(n - j + 1)} \leq C_1 \left( n - \frac{j}{2} + 1 \right)^{\alpha - 1}\) if \(k \leq j \leq 2n\). The same lemma yields, with \(C_2, C_3\) positive and independent of \(m\)

\[
C_2 \alpha \leq \binom{m + \alpha - 1}{\alpha} \leq C_3 \alpha.
\]

Thus, for \(C_4\) independent of \(n, j, k\)

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{2n} |d'_{nk}| \leq \frac{C_4}{n^{\alpha}} \sum_{k=2n-\alpha+1}^{2n} k^{\alpha} \sum_{j=k}^{2n} \left( \frac{n - j}{2} + 1 \right)^{\alpha - 1} \binom{\alpha}{j-k}
\]

\[
\leq \frac{C_4}{n^{\alpha}} \sum_{k=2n-\alpha+1}^{2n} k^{\alpha} \left( \frac{n - k}{2} + 1 \right)^{\alpha - 1} \sum_{j=0}^{2n-k} \binom{\alpha}{j}
\]

\[
\leq \frac{C_4}{n^{\alpha}} \sum_{k=2n-\alpha+1}^{2n} k^{\alpha} \left( \frac{n - 2n - \alpha + 1}{2} + 1 \right)^{\alpha - 1} \sum_{j=0}^{\alpha - 1} \binom{\alpha}{j}
\]

\[
(2n - k \leq \alpha - 1)
\]

\[
\leq \frac{C_5}{n^{\alpha}} \sum_{k=2n-\alpha+1}^{2n} \alpha \leq \frac{C_5}{n^{\alpha}} (2n)^{\alpha} \alpha = C_5 2^{\alpha} \alpha
\]

and iii) holds for \(\alpha = 1, 2, 3, \ldots\).
To finish, we establish \(d_{nk} = 0\) for \(1 \leq k \leq 2n - \alpha\): define \((\Delta x)_m = x_m - x_{m+1}\). then
\[
(\Delta^N x)_m = \sum_{j=0}^{N} \binom{N}{j} (-1)^j x_{m+j}
\]
m = 1, 2, \ldots, \ N = 1, 2, \ldots, \text{ and } \Delta^N x \equiv 0 \text{ iff } \{x_m\} \text{ is a polynomial of degree at most } N - 1 \text{ in } m. \text{ On the other hand, } \frac{\Gamma(z+N)}{\Gamma(z)} = \prod_{r=0}^{N-1} (x + r), \text{ } x > 0, \ N = 1, 2, \ldots \text{ and, since } \binom{\alpha}{j-k} \neq 0 \text{ only if } k \leq j \leq k + \alpha, \text{ we get}
\[
d_{nk} = \frac{(k+\alpha-1)}{\alpha} \frac{k+\alpha}{2(N+\alpha-1)} \sum_{j=k}^{k+\alpha} \Gamma(n-\frac{j}{2}+\alpha) \prod_{r=0}^{\frac{j-1}{2}} (-1)^{j-k} \binom{\alpha}{j-k}
\]
when \(1 \leq k \leq 2n - \alpha\). And so, if \(\alpha \geq 3\)
\[
d_{nk} = \frac{(k+\alpha-1)}{\alpha} \frac{k+\alpha}{2\Gamma(\alpha)(n+\alpha-1)} \sum_{j=k}^{k+\alpha} \binom{\alpha}{j-k} (-1)^{j-k} \prod_{r=0}^{\frac{j-1}{2}} \left(n - \frac{j}{2} + r\right)
\]
\[
= \frac{(k+\alpha-1)}{\alpha} \frac{\alpha}{2\Gamma(\alpha)(n+\alpha-1)} \sum_{j=0}^{\alpha} \binom{\alpha}{j} (-1)^{j} \prod_{r=0}^{\frac{j+k-1}{2}} \left(n - \frac{j+k}{2} + r\right).
\]

Now, for fixed \(n\) and \(\alpha \geq 2\), \(x_m = \prod_{r=0}^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \left(n - \frac{m}{2} + r\right)\) is a polynomial of degree \(\alpha - 1\) in \(m\) so \((\Delta^\alpha x)_k = 0, \ k = 1, 2, \ldots\). That is
\[
\sum_{j=0}^{\alpha} \binom{\alpha}{j} (-1)^j x_{k+j} = 0
\]
or
\[
\sum_{j=0}^{\alpha} \binom{\alpha}{j} (-1)^j \prod_{r=0}^{\frac{j+k-1}{2}} \left(n - \frac{j+k}{2} + r\right) = 0.
\]

This proves that \(d_{nk} = 0\), \(1 \leq k \leq 2n - \alpha\), \(\alpha = 1, 2, 3, \ldots\) (for \(\alpha = 1\), it can be verified directly).

Thus, if \(\alpha = 1, 2, 3, \ldots\), then \(\binom{1}{2} d_{n\frac{1}{2}}\) is stronger than \((a_{nk})\). The next step involves the Klee-Szűsz condition and the growth requirements on the sequence.
Theorem 4.2. Let \( \alpha \) be a positive integer. If \( \{s_n\} \) is \((C, \alpha)\)-summable to \( s \) and
\[
\sup_{n \geq 2} \frac{|s_n|}{n^{\beta} (\log n)^\gamma} < +\infty
\] (4.4)
for some constants \( \beta, \gamma \) with \( 0 \leq \beta < \frac{1}{2} \) and \( \gamma \geq 0 \), then almost all subsequences of \( \{s_n\} \) are \((C, \alpha)\)-summable to \( s \).

Proof: To begin with,
\[
0 \leq a_{n, \frac{k}{2}} \leq \frac{C}{n}, \quad 1 \leq k \leq 2n,
\]
\( C \) independent of \( k, n \). Then
\[
\sum_{k=1}^{2n} a_{n, \frac{k}{2}}^2 s_k^2 \leq \frac{C_1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} k^{2\beta} (\log k)^{2\gamma}
\]
\[
\leq \frac{C_2}{n^2} n^{2\beta+1} (\log n)^{2\gamma} = \frac{C_2 (\log n)^{2\gamma}}{n^{1-2\beta}}
\]
\[
\leq \frac{C_3}{n^r}
\]
some \( r > 0 \).

Therefore,
\[
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \exp \left\{ -\varepsilon \left( \sum_{k=1}^{2n} a_{n, \frac{k}{2}}^2 s_k^2 \right)^{-1} \right\} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\varepsilon n^r}{C_3} \right\} < +\infty.
\]
So the Klee-Szüsz condition is satisfied.

Next, we complete the proof by showing that
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} (a_{n, \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2}} - a_{n, \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2}}) s_{\lambda_k(t)} = 0.
\]

Define \( F_n \), \( G_n \) and \( H_n \) as we did in Theorem 2.3. Then
\[
k \in G_n \Rightarrow n - [C \sqrt{n \log \log n}] \leq k \leq n
\]
\[
k \in H_n \Rightarrow n + 1 \leq k \leq n + [C \sqrt{n \log \log n}]\]
\[
\sum_{k=3}^{\infty} (a_{nk} - a_{n,\frac{\lambda_k}{2}}) s_{\lambda_k}(t) = \sum_{k \in F_n} \cdots + \sum_{k \in G_n} \cdots - \sum_{k \in H_n} \cdots = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 - \Sigma_3
\]

Now,
\[
a_{nk} = \frac{1}{(\frac{n+\alpha-1}{\alpha})(\alpha-1)!} \prod_{j=1}^{\alpha-1} (n-k+j), \quad 1 \leq k \leq n
\]
and
\[
a_{n,\frac{\lambda_k}{2}} = \frac{1}{(\frac{n+\alpha-1}{\alpha})(\alpha-1)!} \prod_{j=1}^{\alpha-1} \left( n - \frac{\lambda_k}{2} + j \right), \quad 1 \leq \lambda_k \leq 2n.
\]

Therefore, since \((\alpha-1)!\left(\frac{n+\alpha-1}{\alpha}\right) \geq C_1 n^\alpha, \quad C_1 \text{ independent of } n,\) we obtain
\[
|a_{nk} - a_{n,\frac{\lambda_k}{2}}| \leq \frac{C_2}{n^\alpha} \left| P_\alpha(n-k) - P_\alpha\left(n - \frac{\lambda_k}{2}\right) \right| \quad \text{for } k \in F_n \text{ where } P_\alpha(t) = \prod_{j=1}^{\alpha-1} (t+j) \quad \text{(and } P_1(t) \equiv 1).\] Now, on to the estimates:
\[
|\Sigma_1| \leq \sum_{k \in F_n} |a_{nk} - a_{n,\frac{\lambda_k}{2}}| \left| s_{\lambda_k}(t) \right|
\leq \frac{C_2}{n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in F_n} \left| P_\alpha(n-k) - P_\alpha\left(n - \frac{\lambda_k}{2}\right) \right| \left| s_{\lambda_k}(t) \right|
\leq \frac{C_3}{n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in F_n} \left| P_\alpha(n-k) - P_\alpha\left(n - \frac{\lambda_k}{2}\right) \right| k^\beta \left(\log k\right)^\gamma
\leq \frac{C_3}{n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in F_n} \left| \frac{\lambda_k}{2} - k \right| \left| P'_\alpha(\ell) \right| k^\beta \left(\log k\right)^\gamma
\]
where \(\ell\) is between \(n-k\) and \(n - \frac{\lambda_k}{2}\).

Now, by its definition \(P_\alpha\) and \(P'_\alpha\) are both nondecreasing and positive on \([0, +\infty)\) (at least when \(\alpha \geq 2\): \(\alpha = 1\) was already treated in Ch. II). Therefore, \(0 \leq P'_\alpha(\ell) \leq P'_\alpha(n)\) because \(\ell \leq n - k\) or \(\ell \leq n - \frac{\lambda_k}{2}\) and since
has degree $\alpha - 2$ we further obtain $P'_\alpha(n) \leq C_0 n^{\alpha-2}$, $C_0$ independent of $n$, and thus,

$$|\Sigma_1| \leq \frac{C_4}{n^2} \sum_{k \in F_n} \sqrt{k \log \log k} \cdot k^\beta (\log k)^\gamma$$

$$\leq \frac{C_4}{n^2} \sum_{k \in F_n} n^\beta (\log n)^\gamma$$

$$\leq \frac{C_4}{n^2} \cdot n^{3+\beta} (\log n)^{\gamma+\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{C_4 (\log n)^{\gamma+\frac{1}{2}}}{n^{\frac{1}{2}-\beta}} \to 0$$

ii) $$|\Sigma_2| \leq \sum_{k \in G_n} |a_{nk}| |s_{\lambda_k(t)}|$$

$$\leq \frac{C_1}{n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in G_n} |P_\alpha(n-k)| k^\beta (\log k)^\gamma$$

$$\leq \frac{C_1 P_\alpha(n)}{n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in G_n} k^\beta (\log k)^\gamma$$

$$\leq \frac{C_2}{n} \sum_{k \in G_n} k^\beta (\log k)^\gamma$$

$$\leq \frac{C_2}{n} n^\beta (\log n)^{\gamma} \sum_{k \in G_n} 1$$

$$\leq \frac{C_2 (\log n)^{\gamma}}{n^{1-\beta}} (1 + [C \sqrt{n \log \log n}])$$

$$\leq \frac{C_3 n^{\frac{3}{2}} (\log n)^{\gamma+\frac{1}{2}}}{n^{1-\beta}} = \frac{C_3 (\log n)^{\gamma+\frac{1}{2}}}{n^{\frac{1}{2}-\beta}} \to 0$$

$$|\Sigma_3| \leq \sum_{k \in H_n} |a_{n,\lambda_k(t)}| |s_{\lambda_k(t)}|$$

$$\leq \frac{C_1}{n^\alpha} \sum_{k \in H_n} \left| P_\alpha \left( n - \frac{\lambda_k(t)}{2} \right) \right| k^\beta (\log k)^\gamma$$
\[ \leq \frac{C_2}{n} \sum_{k \in H_n} k^\beta (\log k)^\gamma \]

\[ \leq \frac{C_2(n + [C \sqrt{n \log \log n}])^\beta (\log(n + [C \sqrt{n \log \log n}]))^\gamma}{n} \sum_{k \in H_n} 1 \]

\[ \leq \frac{C_3 n^\beta (\log n)^\gamma}{n^{1-\beta}} \cdot [C \sqrt{n \log \log n}] \]

\[ = \frac{C_3 (\log n)^\gamma}{n^{1-\beta}} \cdot [C \sqrt{n \log \log n}] \]

\[ \leq \frac{C_4 (\log n)^{\gamma + \frac{1}{2}}}{n^{1-\beta}} \to 0 \]

This completes the proof because

\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_n, \lambda_k(t)^s \lambda_k(t) = s \]

was already established: \( \{s_n\} \) satisfies Klee-Szüsz condition for \( \left( \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{n, \frac{1}{2}} \right) \)

and \( \left( \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{n, \frac{1}{2}} \right) \) is stronger than \( (a_{nk}) \).

**Notes:** Growth condition (3.5) is again motivated by the fact that if \( \{s_n\} \) is \((C, \alpha)\)-summable \( (\alpha > 0) \), then \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{s_n}{n^\alpha} = 0 \) (see previous chapter). When \( \{s_n\} \) is bounded and \((C, \alpha)\)-summable to \( s \), then \( \{s_n\} \) is \((C, 1)\)-summable to \( s \) ([5] p 108, Thm. 55 and p. 154, Thm. 92). Therefore, Theorem 3.2 is most important when \( \{s_n\} \) is unbounded.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


