INDEXED ABSOLUTE CESÀRO SUMMABILITY FOR INFINITE SERIES

SMITA SONKER$^1$, ALKA MUNJAL$^2$, LAKSHMI NARAYAN MISHRA$^3$. *

$^1$Department of Mathematics, National Institute of Technology Kurukshetra, Kurukshetra-136119, India
smita.sonker@gmail.com

$^2$Department of Mathematics, Akal University Talwandi Sabo-151302, Bathinda, India
alka_math@auts.ac.in

$^3$Department of Mathematics, School of Advanced Sciences, Vellore Institute of Technology (VIT) University, Bathinda, India
lakshminarayannishra04@gmail.com

Abstract: In the present study, a wider class of sequence is used for a least set of sufficient conditions for absolute Cesàro $\varphi - |C, \alpha, \beta; \delta; \gamma|_k$ summable factor for an infinite series. Many corollaries have been determined by using suitable conditions in the main theorem. Validation of the theorem done by the previous findings of summability. In this way, system’s stability is improved by finding the conditions for absolute summability.

Key Words: Abel’s transformation, Absolute Cesàro Summability, Hölder’s inequality, Minkowski’s inequality

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1. INTRODUCTION

Let partial sums’ sequence of $\sum a_n$ is given by $s_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k$ and $n^{th}$ sequence to sequence transform of the sequence $\{s_n\}$ is determined by $u_n$, s.t.,

\[(1.1) \quad u_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} u_{nk}s_k\]

An infinite series $\sum a_n$ is absolutely summable, if

\[(1.2) \quad \lim_{i \to \infty} u_i = s\]
and

\[(1.3) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |u_i - u_{i-1}| < \infty.\]

**Definition 1 [1]:** Let \(\{na_n\}\) be a sequence. The \(n^{th}\) Cesàro mean of this sequence is represented by \(t_\alpha^n\). This mean is of order \(\alpha\) \((0 < \alpha \leq 1)\). Then \(\sum a_n\) is summable \(|C, \alpha; \delta|_k\) for \(\delta \geq 0\) and \(k \geq 1\), if

\[(1.4) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\delta k-1} |t_\alpha^n|^k < \infty,\]

where \(t_\alpha^n\) is

\[(1.5) \quad t_\alpha^n = \frac{1}{A_\alpha^n} \sum_{p=1}^{n} A_{n-p}^{\alpha-1} pa_p,\]

and

\[(1.6) \quad A_\alpha^n = \begin{cases} O(n^\alpha), & \text{for } n > 0, \\ 1, & \text{for } n = 0, \\ 0, & \text{for } n < 0. \end{cases}\]

**Definition 2:** If sequence of means \(\{t_\alpha^n\}\) satisfies:

\[(1.7) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k-\delta k}} |t_\alpha^n|^k < \infty,\]

then \(\sum a_n\) is \(\varphi - |C, \alpha; \delta|_k\) summable. Where \(\{\varphi_n\}\) is a positive real number sequence, \(\delta \geq 0\) and \(k \geq 1\).

**Definition 3:** Let \(t_\alpha^n; \beta\) represents the \(n^{th}\) Cesàro means of order \((\alpha, \beta)\), with \(\alpha + \beta > -1\), for a sequence \(\{na_n\}\), i.e.

\[(1.8) \quad t_\alpha^n; \beta = \frac{1}{A_\alpha^n} \sum_{v=1}^{n} A_{n-v}^{\alpha-1} A_v^{\beta} va_v,\]

where

\[(1.9) \quad A_{\alpha+\beta}^n = \begin{cases} 0, & n < 0, \\ 1, & n = 0, \\ O(n^{\alpha+\beta}), & n > 0. \end{cases}\]

If the sequence \(\{t_\alpha^n; \beta\}\) satisfies,

\[(1.10) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi_n^{k-1}}{n^{k}} |t_\alpha^n|_\beta^k < \infty,\]

then the infinite series \(\sum a_n\) is indexed absolute \(\varphi - |C, \alpha, \beta; \delta|_k\) summable.

**Definition 4:** For a series \(\sum a_n\), if the condition given below is satisfied,

\[(1.11) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi_n^{(\delta k+1)-1}}{n^{k}} |t_\alpha^n|_\beta^k < \infty,\]

then it is said to be \(\varphi - |C, \alpha, \beta; \delta|_k\) summable, where \(\delta \geq 0\), \(k \geq 1\) and \(\{\varphi_n\}\) is a sequence containing \((+)^{ve}\) real numbers.
Definition 5: The series $\sum a_n$ is indexed $\varphi - |C, \alpha, \beta; \delta; \gamma|_k$ summable for $k \geq 1$, $\delta \geq 0$ and $\gamma$ is a real number, if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \varphi_n^{\delta k + k - 1} |n^\alpha \beta|^k < \infty.$$  

Bor [2-6] has determined various important results by using absolute summability factors for infinite series with the application of different classes of sequences. Özarslan derived the theorems on absolute matrix summable factors [7, 8] and $(K, 1, \alpha)$ summable factor has been used by Parashar in [9]. Absolute product summability has been used by Chandra and Jain [10] for Fourier series. Various theorems on absolute Cesàro summability have been established by Sonker and Munjal in [11, 12] and they used triangle matrices for infinite series in [13].

2. Known results

A positive sequence $B = \{B_n\}$ is quasi-$f$-power increasing sequence [14] with $K = K(B, f) \geq 1$ for all $1 \leq m \leq n$ s.t.

$$Kf_n B_n \geq f_mB_m$$

$$f = [f_n (\varsigma, \eta)] = \{n^\varsigma (\log n)^\eta, \ 0 < \varsigma < 1, \eta \geq 0 \}.$$ 

A wider class has been used in [15] and Bor [16] used absolute summable factor of order $\alpha$ for the result.

Theorem 2.1. Let $\{B_n\}$ be a wider class (a quasi-$f$-power sequence), which is an increasing sequence for $\varsigma$ ($0 < \varsigma < 1$). Assume $\exists$ a sequence $\{D_n\}$ s.t. it is $\xi$-quasi-monotone with conditions:

$$\sum n\xi_n B_n = O(1),$$

$$\Delta D_n \leq \xi_n,$$

$$|\Delta \lambda_n| \leq |D_n|,$$

$$\sum D_n B_n$$ is convergent for all $n$.

If the following two conditions

$$\sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{(w_i^\alpha)^k}{i} = O(B_p) \quad \text{as} \quad p \to \infty,$$

$$|\lambda_i| B_i = O(1) \quad \text{as} \quad i \to \infty,$$

are satisfied, then $|C, \alpha|_k$ summable factor has been followed by infinite series $\sum a_n \lambda_n$ with $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ and $k \geq 1$. 

3. Main results

Increasing sequences are very useful for establishing a number of results on absolute summable factor. In the present study, quasi-f-power sequence is playing an important role for summable factor of a generalized series. Conditions are determined on absolute summable factor which are sufficient for an infinite series to make it absolute summable.

Theorem 3.1. Let \( \{B_n\} \) be a wider class of sequence (A quasi-f-power sequence), which is an increasing sequence for \( \zeta (0 < \zeta < 1) \). Assume \( \exists \) a sequence \( \{D_n\} \) s.t. it is \( \xi \)-quasi-monotone with conditions:

\begin{align}
\sum n \xi_n B_n &= O(1), \\
\Delta D_n &\leq \xi_n, \\
|\Delta \lambda_n| &\leq |D_n|, \\
|\lambda_n| B_n &= O(1) \text{ as } n \to \infty.
\end{align}

If the following two conditions

\begin{align}
\sum D_n B_n &< \infty \text{ for all } n, \\
\sum_{n=1}^{m} \left( \frac{w_{n}^{\alpha, \beta}}{n^k} \right) \varphi_{k}^{(\delta k + k - 1)} &= O(B_m) \text{ as } m \to \infty, \\
\sum_{n=v}^{m} \frac{\varphi_{n}^{\gamma(\delta k + k - 1)}}{n^{k(1+\alpha+\beta)}} &= \frac{\varphi_{v}^{\gamma(\delta k + k - 1)}}{v^{k(1+\alpha+\beta)-1}},
\end{align}

are satisfied, then generalized summable factor \( \varphi - |C, \alpha, \beta; \delta; \gamma|_k \) has been followed by infinite series \( \sum a_n \lambda_n \), where \( k \geq 1, \alpha + \beta > 0, 0 < \alpha \leq 1, \beta > -1, \delta \geq 0, \gamma \) (real number).

The term of sequence \( \{w_{n}^{\alpha, \beta}\} \) is

\begin{align}
w_{n}^{\alpha, \beta} &= \begin{cases} 
\max_{1 \leq v \leq n} |\ell_{v}^{\alpha, \beta}|, & \beta > -1, 0 < \alpha < 1, \\
|\ell_{n}^{\alpha, \beta}|, & \beta > -1, \alpha = 1.
\end{cases}
\end{align}

4. Proof of the Theorem

The series \( \sum a_n \lambda_n \) will follow \( \varphi - |C, \alpha, \beta; \delta; \gamma|_k \) summable factor, if the \( n^{th} \) mean satisfies the condition,

\begin{align}
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi_{n}^{\gamma(\delta k + k - 1)}}{n^k} |\ell_{n}^{\alpha, \beta}|^k < \infty.
\end{align}

The \( n^{th} \) sequence to sequence transform \( (C, \alpha, \beta) \) of \( \{na_n \lambda_n\} \) is

\begin{align}
T_{n}^{\alpha, \beta} &= \frac{1}{A_{n}^{\alpha+\beta}} \sum_{v=1}^{n} A_{n-v}^{\alpha-1} A_{v}^{\beta} a_{v} \lambda_{v}.
\end{align}
(4.2) \[ \frac{1}{A_n^{\alpha+\beta}} \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} \Delta \lambda_v \sum_{p=1}^{v} A^{\alpha-1}_{n-p} A^\beta_p p_a p_p + \frac{\lambda_n}{A_n^{\alpha+\beta}} \sum_{v=1}^{n} A^{\beta-1}_{n-v} A^\beta_v a_v. \]

By taking modulus value of both sides and using the concept of modulus,
\[ |T_{n,1}^{\alpha,\beta}| \leq \frac{1}{A_n^{\alpha+\beta}} \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} |\Delta \lambda_v| \left| \sum_{p=1}^{v} A^{\beta-1}_{n-p} A^\beta_p p_a p_p \right| + \frac{\lambda_n}{A_n^{\alpha+\beta}} \sum_{v=1}^{n} A^{\beta-1}_{n-v} A^\beta_v a_v \]
\[ \leq \frac{1}{A_n^{\alpha+\beta}} \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} A^{\alpha,\beta}_v w^{\alpha,\beta}_v |\Delta \lambda_v| + |\lambda_n| w^{\alpha,\beta}_n \]
(4.3)
\[ = T_{n,1}^{\alpha,\beta} + T_{n,2}^{\alpha,\beta}. \]

With the use of Minkowski’s inequality’s concept,
\[ |T_{n,1}^{\alpha,\beta}|^k = |T_{n,1}^{\alpha,\beta}| + |T_{n,2}^{\alpha,\beta}| \leq 2^k \left( |T_{n,1}^{\alpha,\beta}| + |T_{n,2}^{\alpha,\beta}| \right). \]

It is enough to prove that
\[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi_n(\delta k+k-1)}{n^k} |T_{n,r}^{\alpha,\beta}|^k < \infty, \text{ for } r = 1, 2. \]

For \( T_{n,1}^{\alpha,\beta} \): By applying Abel’s transformation and Hölder’s inequality, we have
\[ \sum_{n=2}^{m+1} \frac{\varphi_n(\delta k+k-1)}{n^k} |T_{n,1}^{\alpha,\beta}|^k \]
\[ \leq \sum_{n=2}^{m+1} \frac{\varphi_n(\delta k+k-1)}{n^k} \left( \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} A^{\alpha,\beta}_v w^{\alpha,\beta}_v |\Delta \lambda_v| \right)^k \]
\[ \leq \sum_{n=2}^{m+1} \frac{\varphi_n(\delta k+k-1)}{n^k(1+\alpha+\beta)} \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} v^{(\alpha+\beta)k} \left( w^{\alpha,\beta}_v \right)^k |D_v| \left( \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} |D_v| \right)^{k-1} \]
\[ = O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{m} v^{(\alpha+\beta)k} \left( w^{\alpha,\beta}_v \right)^k |D_v| \sum_{n=1+v}^{m+1} \varphi_n(\delta k+k-1) \]
\[ = O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{m} v^{(\alpha+\beta)k} \left( w^{\alpha,\beta}_v \right)^k |D_v| \sum_{n=1+v}^{m+1} \varphi_n(\delta k+k-1) \]
\[ = O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{m} v^{(\alpha+\beta)k} \left( w^{\alpha,\beta}_v \right)^k \frac{\varphi_v(\delta k+k-1)}{v^{(1+\alpha+\beta)-1}} \]
\[ = O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{m} v^{(\alpha+\beta)k} \left( w^{\alpha,\beta}_v \right)^k \frac{\varphi_v(\delta k+k-1)}{v^{(1+\alpha+\beta)-1}} \]
\[ = O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{m} \Delta(v|D_v|) \sum_{r=1}^{v} \left( w^{\alpha,\beta}_v \right)^k \varphi_r(\delta k+k-1) \]
\[ + O(1) m |D_m| \sum_{v=1}^{m} \left( w^{\alpha,\beta}_v \right)^k \frac{\varphi_v(\delta k+k-1)}{v^{(1+\alpha+\beta)-1}} \]
\[ = O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{m-1} \left( v + 1 \right) \Delta |D_v| - |D_v| B_v + O(1) m |D_m| B_m \]
\[ = O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{m-1} v |\Delta D_v| B_v + O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{m-1} |D_v| B_v + O(1) m |D_m| B_m \]
\[ \sum_{n=2}^{m} \frac{\varphi_n^{(\delta k+k-1)}}{n^k} |T^{\alpha, \beta}_{n, 2}|^k = O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} |\lambda_n| \left( \frac{w_n^{\alpha, \beta} k \varphi_n^{(\delta k+k-1)}}{n^k} \right) \]

\[ = O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \Delta |\lambda_n| \left( \frac{w_n^{\alpha, \beta} k \varphi_n^{(\delta k+k-1)}}{v^k} \right) + O(1) |\lambda_m| \sum_{n=1}^{m} \left( \frac{w_n^{\alpha, \beta} k \varphi_n^{(\delta k+k-1)}}{n^k} \right) \]

\[ = O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \Delta |\lambda_n| B_n + O(1) |\lambda_m| B_m \]

\[ = O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} |D_n| B_n + O(1) |\lambda_m| B_m \]

\[ = O(1) \text{ as } m \to \infty. \]

(4.7)

Collecting (4.2) - (4.7), we have

\[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi_n^{(\delta k+k-1)}}{n^k} |T^{\alpha, \beta}_{n, 2}|^k < \infty. \]

Hence the proof of the theorem is completed.

5. Corollaries

Corollary 5.1. Let \( \{B_n\} \) be a wider class of sequence (quasi-f-power sequence), which is an increasing sequence for \( \varsigma \) (\( 0 < \varsigma < 1 \)). Assume \( \exists \) a sequence \( \{D_n\} \) s.t. it is \( \xi \)-quasi-monotone with conditions (3.1-3.5) and

\[ \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{\varphi_i^{(k-1)} (w_i^{\alpha})^k}{i^k} = O(B_p) \quad \text{as} \quad p \to \infty, \]

(5.1)

\[ \sum_{i=v}^{p} \frac{\varphi_i^{(k-1)}}{i^{(\alpha+1)k}} = O \left( \frac{\varphi_v^{(k-1)}}{v^{(\alpha+1)k-1}} \right), \]

(5.2)

then \( \varphi - |C, \alpha|_k \) summable factor followed by the series \( \sum a_n \lambda_n \) with \( k \geq 1, 0 < \alpha \leq 1 \) and \( w_n^{\alpha} \) is

\[ w_n^{\alpha} = \begin{cases} \max_{1 \leq v \leq n} |t_v^{\alpha}|, & \text{if } 0 < \alpha < 1, \\ |t_n^{\alpha}|, & \text{if } \alpha = 1. \end{cases} \]

(5.3)

Proof: Use \( \gamma = 1, \delta = 0 \) and \( \beta = 0 \) in the present result.
Corollary 5.2. Let \( \{B_n\} \) be a wider class of sequence (quasi-f-power sequence), which is an increasing sequence for \( \varsigma (0 < \varsigma < 1) \). Assume \( \exists \) a sequence \( \{D_n\} \) s.t. it is \( \xi \)-quasi-monotone with conditions (3.1-3.5) and

\[
(5.4) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{(w_i^\alpha)^k}{i} = O(B_p) \quad \text{as} \quad p \to \infty,
\]

then \( |C, \alpha|_k \) summable factor followed by \( \sum a_n \lambda_n \) series with \( k \geq 1, 0 < \alpha \leq 1 \) and \( w_n^\alpha \) is

\[
(5.5) \quad w_n^\alpha = \begin{cases} 
\max_{1 \leq v \leq n} |\mu_v|, & 0 < \alpha < 1, \\
|\mu_n|, & \alpha = 1.
\end{cases}
\]

Proof: By using \( \varphi_n = n, \gamma = 1, \delta = 0 \) and \( \beta = 0 \) in the present resent.

6. Conclusion

Present work is on absolute summability factor which makes the system stable. If an impulse response be absolutely summable, then the system is BIBO stable, i.e.,

\[
(6.1) \quad \text{BIBO stable} \iff \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h(n)| < \infty.
\]

With the help of summable factor, error is minimized and the output is made stable. Absolute summable factor is used to predict the input data and the complete changes in the process.

Present work is applicable in rectification of signals in Filter. By finding the corollary, we can be concluded that present result is very important. This is a generalized research on absolute summability which is used for find various previous results. Validation of present work is done by corollary 5.2, which is establised by Bor [16] for infinite series to be absolute summable.

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Ethical Approval

This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

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