REGULARITY OF SOME METHOD OF SUMMATION
FOR DOUBLE SEQUENCES

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Some generalization of Toeplitz method of summation is introduced for double sequences and condition of regularity of it is obtained.

1. Introduction

Here we introduce a method of summation for double sequences and consider a sufficient condition of regularity of this method which is a generalization of the known one-dimension Toeplitz regularity conditions (see for example [3] and [7]).

In the one dimensional case Toeplitz method of summation of sequence \( \{s_i\} \) is defined by an infinite matrix \( A = (\alpha_{kj}) \) with \( k, j = 0, 1, \ldots \), satisfying the conditions:

a) \( \lim_{k \to \infty} \alpha_{kj} = 0 \) for all \( j \);
b) \( N = \sup_k N_k < \infty \);
c) \( \lim_{k \to \infty} A_k = 1 \),

where \( N_k = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\alpha_{kj}|, A_k = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \alpha_{kj} \).

We say that sequence \( \{s_i\} \) is \( A \)-summable to \( \sigma \) if \( \sigma_k = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \alpha_{kj}s_j \) converges to \( \sigma \) when \( k \to \infty \).
We remind that a method of summation is said to be regular if it “sums” every convergent sequences to the same value to which the sequence converges, that is, in our notation, \( \lim_{k \to \infty} \sigma_k = \lim_{i \to \infty} s_i \) if the last limit exists and it is finite.

The necessity and sufficiency of the above conditions a) - c) for regularity were proved by O. Toeplitz in the case of triangular matrices in [6], but it is true also for any matrix summation method (see [7]).

2. Main result

In the two dimensional case we consider the following method of summation for a double sequence \( \{s_{ij}\} \).

**Definition 2.1.** Let a four-dimensional sequence \( A = \{\alpha_{klij}\} \) be given such that

1) \( \lim_{k+l \to \infty} \alpha_{klij} = 0 \) for each \( i \) and \( j \);
2) \( N = \sup_{k,l} N_{kl} < \infty \);
3) \( \lim_{k+l \to \infty} A_{kl} = 1 \),

where \( N_{kl} = \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} |\alpha_{klij}| \), \( A_{kl} = \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} \alpha_{klij} \).

Note that the condition 2) implies that the value of \( A_{kl} \) for each fixed \( k \) and \( l \) does not depend on the way of summation of double series because the series defining \( A_{kl} \) is absolutely convergent.

With every double sequence \( \{s_{ij}\}_{i,j=0}^{\infty} \) we associate the double sequence \( \{\sigma_{kl}\}_{k,l=0}^{\infty} \) given by

\[
\sigma_{kl} = \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} \alpha_{klij} s_{ij}.
\]

provided a finite limit \( \lim_{\nu \to \infty} \sum_{i+j \leq \nu} \alpha_{klij} s_{ij} \) exists.

We say that a double sequence \( \{s_{ij}\} \) is \( A \)-summable to \( \sigma \) if \( \sigma_{kl} \) converges to \( \sigma \) when \( k+l \to \infty \).

This type of convergence of double sequences where the sum of indexes tends to infinity is called in [2] “convergence in the restricted sense”.

The following theorem shows that conditions 1) - 3) imply the regularity of the above method of summation.

**Theorem 2.2.** Let a double sequence \( \{s_{ij}\} \) be such that \( \lim_{i+j \to \infty} s_{ij} = s \). Then \( \{s_{ij}\} \) is \( A \)-summable to \( s \), i.e., \( \lim_{k+l \to \infty} \sigma_{kl} = s \) where matrix \( A \) is defined as in the Definition 2.1.

**Proof.** Put \( s_{ij} = s + \varepsilon_{ij} \) where \( \lim_{i+j \to \infty} \varepsilon_{ij} = 0 \). Then we have \( \sigma_{kl} = \sigma'_{kl} + \sigma''_{kl} \) where \( \sigma'_{kl} = sA_{kl} \) and \( \sigma''_{kl} = \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} \alpha_{klij} \varepsilon_{ij} \). We note that, by condition 3), \( \lim_{k+l \to \infty} \sigma'_{kl} = s \).
Take \( \eta > 0 \) and choose \( \nu \) such that \( |\alpha_{ij}| < \frac{\eta}{2N} \) if \( i + j > \nu \). Having fixed such a \( \nu \) and using property 1) of \( \{\alpha_{kij}\} \) we can choose \( p \) such that for \( k + l > p \) we have \( \sum_{i + j \leq \nu} |\alpha_{ijkl}e_{ij}| < \frac{\eta}{2} \). Therefore, having in mind property 2), we get

\[
|\sigma''_{kl}| = \left| \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} \alpha_{klij}e_{ij} \right| \leq \sum_{i + j \leq \nu} |\alpha_{klij}e_{ij}| + \left( \sum_{i + j > \nu} |\alpha_{klij}| \right) \frac{\eta}{2N} \leq \frac{\eta}{2} + \frac{\eta}{2} = \eta
\]

for all \( k + l > p \). It means that \( \lim_{k + l \to \infty} \sigma''_{kl} = 0 \) and so \( \lim_{k + l \to \infty} \sigma_{kl} = s \). \( \square \)

As an example of a method to which the above theorem is applicable we can take the following version of the arithmetic means method of summation for a double sequence. Put \( \alpha_{kij} = \frac{1}{kl} \) if \( 0 \leq i \leq k - 1 \) and \( 0 \leq j \leq l - 1 \) and \( \alpha_{kij} = 0 \) if \( i \geq k \) or \( j \geq l \). We get \( A_{kl} = N_{kl} = \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{kl} = \sum_{i,j=0}^{k-1,l-1} \frac{1}{kl} = 1 \). So according to Theorem 2.2, if \( \lim_{i + j \to \infty} s_{ij} = s \) then

\[
\lim_{k + l \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{i,j=0}^{k-1,l-1} s_{ij}}{kl} = s.
\]

**Remark 2.3.** We note that the conditions 1) - 3) do not guarantee regularity if we understand it in the following sense: the \( A \)-method of summation defined by \( A = \{\alpha_{klij}\} \) is regular if the existence of the limit \( \lim_{i,j \to \infty} s_{ij} = s \) implies that \( \lim_{k,l \to \infty} \sigma_{kl} = s \) (on regularity for this type of convergence see for example [2] and [4]). So the type of convergence of the sequence \( \{s_{ij}\} \) with respect to \( i \) and \( j \) is essential for our result. For example it can not be replaced by the above mentioned convergence when \( i \to \infty \) and \( j \to \infty \) independently or by a bounded (or \( \lambda \)-regular) convergence as in [1]. Indeed, it is enough to consider a sequence \( \{s_{ij}\} \) putting \( s_{0j} = j \), \( s_{i0} = i \) and \( s_{ij} = 0 \) elsewhere. In this example \( \lim_{i,j \to \infty} s_{ij} = 0 \), but arithmetic means do not go to zero because

\[
\sigma_{kl} = \sum_{i,j=0}^{k-1,l-1} \frac{s_{ij}}{kl} = \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} \frac{1}{kl} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{i}{kl} = \frac{(l-1)l}{2kl} + \frac{(k-1)k}{2kl} = \frac{(l-1)}{2k} + \frac{(k-1)}{2l}.
\]

In particular in the case \( k = l \) they tend to one.

In contrast with this, the convergence, with respect to \( k \) and \( l \), of the sequence \( \{\sigma_{kl}\} \) as well as convergence in the condition 1) can be replaced by any type of convergence with \( k \) and \( l \) tending to infinity (for instance \( k \) and \( l \) can tend to infinity independently, regularly, etc.).

**Remark 2.4.** If \( s = 0 \) then the condition 3) can be dropped in the formulation of Theorem 2.2. Moreover if the sequence \( \{\alpha_{klij}\} \) is constituted by not negative number, then the condition 2) can be dropped as it is a consequence of the condition 3) in this case.
The method of summation for double sequences considered here will be applied in [5] in the theory of double Haar and Walsh series.

REFERENCES


