

## ON SUMMABILITY FACTORS FOR $|R, p_n|_k$

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ABSTRACT. Necessary and sufficient conditions are obtained for  $\sum a_n \lambda_n$  to be  $|T|_k$ -summable,  $k \geq 1$ , whenever  $\sum a_n$  is  $(N, p, q)$ -bounded.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Let  $T$  be a lower triangular matrix,  $(s_n)$  a sequence, then

$$T_n := \sum_{v=0}^n t_{nv} s_v. \quad (1.1)$$

A series  $\sum a_n$  is said to be  $|T|_k$ -summable,  $k \geq 1$ , if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |\Delta T_{n-1}|^k < \infty, (\Delta T_{n-1} = T_{n-1} - T_n). \quad (1.2)$$

Given any lower triangular matrix  $T$  one can associate the matrices  $\bar{T}$  and  $\hat{T}$ , with entries defined by

$$\bar{t}_{nv} = \sum_{i=v}^n t_{ni}, \quad n, i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad \hat{t}_{nv} = \bar{t}_{nv} - \bar{t}_{n-1,v}$$

respectively. With  $s_n = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \lambda_i$ ,

$$t_n = \sum_{v=0}^n t_{nv} s_v = \sum_{v=0}^n t_{nv} \sum_{i=0}^v a_i \lambda_i = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \lambda_i \sum_{v=i}^n t_{nv} = \sum_{i=0}^n \hat{t}_{ni} a_i \lambda_i \quad (1.3)$$

$$Y_n := t_n - t_{n-1} = \sum_{i=0}^n \bar{t}_{ni} a_i \lambda_i - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \bar{t}_{n-1,i} a_i \lambda_i = \sum_{i=0}^n \hat{t}_{ni} a_i \lambda_i \text{ as } \bar{t}_{n-1,n} = 0. \quad (1.4)$$

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We call  $T$  a triangle if  $T$  is lower triangular and  $t_{nn} \neq 0$  for all  $n$ . A triangle  $A$  is called factorable if its nonzero entries  $a_{mn}$  can be written in the form  $b_m c_n$  for each  $m$  and  $n$ . We assume that  $(p_n)$  is a positive sequences of numbers such that

$$P_n = p_0 + p_1 + \dots + p_n \rightarrow \infty, \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

The series  $\sum a_n$  is said to be summable  $|R, p_n|_k$ , (or  $|\bar{N}, p_n|_k$ )  $k \geq 1$ , if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |T_n - T_{n-1}|^k < \infty,$$

where

$$T_n = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{v=0}^n p_v s_v. \quad (1.5)$$

Let  $(t_n)$  be a sequence of the  $(N, p, q)$ -mean of the sequence  $(s_n)$  is defined by

$$t_n = \frac{1}{R_n} \sum_{v=0}^n p_{n-v} q_v s_v \quad (p_{-1} = q_{-1} = R_{-1} = 0). \quad (1.6)$$

The sequence of constants  $(c_n)$  is formally defined by the identity

$$\left( \sum_{v=0}^n p_v x^v \right)^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n, \quad c_{-j} = 0, \quad j \geq 1. \quad (1.7)$$

By  $M$ , we denote the set of sequences  $(p_n)$  satisfying

$$\frac{p_{n+1}}{p_n} \leq \frac{p_{n+2}}{p_{n+1}} \leq 1, \quad p_n > 0, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots \quad (1.8)$$

The series  $\sum a_n$  is said to be  $(N, p, q)$  bounded or  $\sum a_n = O(1)(N, p, q)$  if

$$\sum_{v=1}^n p_{n-v} q_v s_v = O(R_n) \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (1.9)$$

The sequence  $(\lambda_n)$  is said to belong to the class  $[X, Y]$ , where  $X$  and  $Y$  are two methods of summability if  $\sum a_n \lambda_n$  is  $Y$ -summable whenever  $\sum a_n$  is  $X$ -summable.

Das, in 1966, proved the following result

**Theorem 1.1.** [3]. *Let  $(p_n) \in M$ ,  $q_n \geq 0$ . Then if  $\sum a_n$  is  $|N, p, q|$ -summable it is  $|\bar{N}, q_n|$ -summable.*

Recently Singh and Sharma proved the following theorem

**Theorem 1.2.** [4]. *Let  $(p_n) \in M$ ,  $q_n > 0$  and let  $(q_n)$  be a monotonic non-decreasing sequence for  $n \geq 0$ . The necessary and sufficient condition that  $\sum a_n \lambda_n$  is  $|\bar{N}, q_n|$ -summable whenever*

$$\sum a_n = O(1)(N, p, q),$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q_n}{Q_n} |\lambda_n| < \infty,$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |\Delta \lambda_n| < \infty,$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{Q_{n+1}}{q_{n+1}} |\Delta^2 \lambda_n| < \infty,$$

is that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_n}{Q_n} |s_n| |\lambda_n| < \infty.$$

Very recently Rhoades and Savas generalized the above result by proving the following

**Theorem 1.3.** [1]. Let  $(p_n) \in M$ ,  $q_n > 0$  and let  $(q_n)$  be a monotonic non-decreasing sequence and  $nq_n = O(Q_n)$ . A necessary and sufficient condition that  $\lambda \in (|N, p, q|_k, |\bar{N}, q_n|_k)$  whenever

$$(i) \quad \sum a_n = O(1) [N, p, q]_k,$$

$$(ii) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q_n}{Q_n} |\lambda_n|^k < \infty,$$

$$(iii) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{Q_n}{q_n} \right)^{k-1} |\Delta \lambda_n|^k < \infty,$$

$$(iv) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{Q_{n+1} \Delta q_n}{q_n q_{n+1}} \right)^k \left( \frac{Q_n}{q_n} \right)^{k-1} |\Delta \lambda_n|^k < \infty,$$

$$(v) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{Q_{n+1}}{q_{n+1}} \right)^k \left( \frac{Q_n}{q_n} \right)^{k-1} |\Delta^2 \lambda_n|^k < \infty,$$

is that

$$(vi) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \frac{q_n}{Q_n} \right)^k |s_n|^k |\lambda_n|^k < \infty.$$

## 2. RESULTS

We prove the following result

**Theorem 2.1.** Let  $(p_n) \in M$ ,  $q_n > 0$ ,  $(q_n)$  be a monotonic non-increasing sequence. Let

$$(a) \quad \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| = O(|t_{nn}|),$$

$$(b) \quad \sum_{n=v+1}^{m+1} (n |t_{nn}|)^{k-1} |\hat{t}_{n,v+1}| = O(v |t_{vv}|)^{k-1}, \quad \text{as } m \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$(c) \quad \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |t_{vv}| |\hat{t}_{n,v+1}| = O(|t_{nn}|),$$

$$(d) \quad \sum_{n=v+1}^{m+1} (n |t_{nn}|)^{k-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| = O(v^{k-1} |t_{vv}|^k), \quad \text{as } m \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$(e) \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v^2 t_{nv}| = O(|\Delta t_{nn}|),$$

$$(f) \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |\Delta t_{nn}|^k |\Delta_v^2 t_{nv}| = O\left((v^{k-1} |\Delta t_{vv}|)^k\right),$$

Then the necessary and sufficient conditions that  $\lambda \in (|N, p, q|_k, |T|_k)$  whenever

$$(i) \sum a_n = O(1) [N, p, q]_k$$

$$(ii) \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} v^{k-1} |t_{vv}|^k \frac{|\lambda_v|^k Q_v^k}{q_v^k} = O(1)$$

$$(iii) \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} v^{k-1} |t_{vv}|^k \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \right|^k |\lambda_v|^k Q_v^k = O(1)$$

$$(iv) \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} v^{k-1} |t_{vv}|^k \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|^k}{q_{v+1}^k} Q_v^k = O(1)$$

$$(v) \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} v^{k-1} |\Delta t_{vv}|^k \frac{|\lambda_v|^k}{q_v^k} Q_{v-1}^k = O(1)$$

$$(vi) \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} v^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \right|^k |\Delta \lambda_v|^k Q_v^k = O(1)$$

$$(vii) \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} v^{k-1} \frac{1}{q_{v+1}^k} |\Delta^2 \lambda_v|^k Q_v^k = O(1)$$

is that

$$(viii) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |t_{nn}|^k |s_n|^k |\lambda_n|^k < \infty.$$

### 3. LEMMAS

**Lemma 3.1.** [2]. Let  $p_n \in M$ . Then

$$(i) \quad c_0 > 0, \quad c_n \leq 0, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$(ii) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n \text{ is absolutely convergent for } |x| < 1, \text{ and}$$

$$(iii) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n > 0, \text{ except when } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n = \infty, \text{ in which case}$$

$$(iv) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n = 0.$$

**Lemma 3.2.** [3]. If

$$t_n = \frac{1}{R_n} \sum_{v=0}^n p_{n-v} q_v s_v,$$

then

$$s_n = \frac{1}{q_n} \sum_{v=0}^n c_{n-v} R_v t_v.$$

**Lemma 3.3.** [3]. We have

$$\sum_{v=0}^n c_{n-v}^{(1)} R_v = Q_n,$$

where  $c_n^{(1)} = c_0 + c_1 + \dots + c_n$ .

## 4. PROOF OF THEOREM 2.1.

Let  $T_n$  denote the  $n$ th term of A-transform of the series  $\sum a_n \lambda_n$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_n := T_n - T_{n-1} &= \sum_{v=0}^n a_v \hat{t}_{nv} \lambda_v \\
&= \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} s_v \Delta_v (\hat{t}_{nv} \lambda_v) + t_{nn} \lambda_n s_n \\
&= \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} (\Delta_v \hat{t}_{nv} \lambda_v + \hat{t}_{n,v+1} \Delta \lambda_v) s_v + t_{nn} \lambda_n s_n \\
&= Y_{n1} + Y_{n2} + Y_{n3}.
\end{aligned}$$

In order to prove the theorem, by Minkowski's inequality, it is sufficient to show that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |Y_{nr}|^k < \infty, \quad r = 1, 2, 3.$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_{n1} &= \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} \Delta_v \hat{t}_{nv} \lambda_v s_v \\
&= \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} \Delta_v \hat{t}_{nv} \lambda_v \frac{1}{q_v} \sum_{\mu=0}^v c_{v-\mu} R_{\mu} t_{\mu} \\
&= \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_{\mu} t_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu} \Delta_v \hat{t}_{nv} \frac{\lambda_v}{q_v} \\
&= \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_{\mu} t_{\mu} \left( \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} \left( \Delta_v^2 \hat{t}_{nv} \frac{\lambda_v}{q_v} + \Delta \hat{t}_{n,v+1} \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \lambda_v + \Delta \hat{t}_{n,v+1} \frac{\Delta \lambda_v}{q_{v+1}} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + c_{n-\mu-1}^{(1)} \Delta t_{nn} \frac{\lambda_n}{q_n} \right) \\
&= Y_{n11} + Y_{n12} + Y_{n13} + Y_{n14}.
\end{aligned}$$

Applying Holder's inequality

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |Y_{n11}|^k &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_{\mu} t_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} \Delta_v^2 \hat{t}_{nv} \frac{\lambda_v}{q_v} \right| \\
&\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_{\mu} t_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} |\Delta_v^2 \hat{t}_{nv}| \frac{|\lambda_v|}{q_v} \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v^2 \hat{t}_{nv}| \frac{|\lambda_v|}{q_v} \sum_{\mu=0}^v c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} R_{\mu} \right)^k \quad (t_{\mu} = O(1)) \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v^2 \hat{t}_{nv}| \frac{|\lambda_v|}{q_v} Q_v \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v^2 \hat{t}_{nv}| \frac{|\lambda_v|^k}{q_v^k} Q_v^k \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v^2 \hat{t}_{nv}| \right)^{k-1} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n |\Delta t_{nn}|)^{k-1} \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v^2 \hat{t}_{nv}| \frac{|\lambda_v|^k}{q_v^k} Q_v^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \frac{|\lambda_v|^k}{q_v^k} Q_v^k \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} (n |\Delta t_{nn}|)^{k-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{nv}|^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} v^{k-1} |t_{vv}|^k \frac{|\lambda_v|^k}{q_v^k} Q_v^k \\
&= O(1).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |Y_{n12}|^k &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_{\mu} t_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} \Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1} \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \lambda_v \right|^k \\
&\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_{\mu} t_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \right| |\lambda_v| \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \right|^k |\lambda_v| \sum_{\mu=0}^v c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} R_{\mu} \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \right|^k |\lambda_v| Q_v \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \right|^k |\lambda_v|^k Q_v^k \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \right)^{k-1} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n |t_{nn}|)^{k-1} \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \right|^k |\lambda_v|^k Q_v^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \right|^k |\lambda_v|^k Q_v^k \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} (n |t_{nn}|)^{k-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \right|^k |\lambda_v|^k Q_v^k \left( v^{k-1} |t_{vv}|^k \right) \\
&= O(1).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |Y_{n13}|^k &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_{\mu} t_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{n-\mu-1}^{(1)} \Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1} \frac{\Delta \lambda_v}{q_{v+1}} \right|^k \\
&\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_{\mu} t_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|}{q_{v+1}} \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|}{q_{v+1}} \sum_{\mu=0}^v c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} R_{\mu} \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|}{q_{v+1}} Q_v \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|^k}{q_{v+1}^k} Q_v^k \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \right)^{k-1} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|^k}{q_{v+1}^k} Q_v^k \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} (n |t_{nn}|)^{k-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} v^{k-1} |t_{vv}|^k \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|^k}{q_{v+1}^k} Q_v^k \\
&= O(1).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |Y_{n14}|^k &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_{\mu} t_{\mu} c_{n-\mu-1}^{(1)} \Delta_n t_{nn} \frac{\lambda_n}{q_n} \right|^k \\
&\leq O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |\Delta_n t_{nn}|^k \frac{|\lambda_n|^k}{q_n^k} \left( \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_{\mu} c_{n-\mu-1}^{(1)} \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |\Delta_n t_{nn}|^k \frac{|\lambda_n|^k}{q_n^k} Q_{n-1}^k \\
&= O(1).
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
Y_{n2} &= \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} \hat{t}_{n,v+1} \Delta \lambda_v s_v \\
&= \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} \hat{t}_{n,v+1} \Delta \lambda_v \frac{1}{q_v} \sum_{\mu=0}^v c_{v-\mu} R_\mu t_\mu \\
&= \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_\mu t_\mu \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu} \hat{t}_{n,v+1} \frac{\Delta \lambda_v}{q_v} \\
&= \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_\mu t_\mu \left( \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} \left( \Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1} \frac{\Delta \lambda_v}{q_v} + \hat{t}_{n,v+2} \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \Delta \lambda_v + \hat{t}_{n,v+2} \frac{\Delta^2 \lambda_v}{q_{v+1}} \right) + c_{n-\mu-1}^{(1)} t_{n,n+1} \frac{\Delta \lambda_n}{q_n} \right) \\
&= Y_{n21} + Y_{n22} + Y_{n23} + Y_{n24}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |Y_{n21}|^k &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_\mu t_\mu \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} \Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1} \frac{\Delta \lambda_v}{q_v} \right|^k \\
&\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_\mu t_\mu \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|}{q_v} \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|}{q_v} \sum_{\mu=0}^v c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} R_\mu \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|}{q_v} Q_v \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|^k}{q_v^k} Q_v^k \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \right)^{k-1} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n |t_{nn}|)^{k-1} \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|^k}{q_{v+1}^k} Q_v^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|^k}{q_{v+1}^k} Q_v^k \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} (n |t_{nn}|)^{k-1} |\Delta_v \hat{t}_{n,v+1}| \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\Delta \lambda_v|^k}{q_{v+1}^k} Q_v^k (v |t_{vv}|)^{k-1} \\
&= O(1).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |Y_{n22}|^k &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_{\mu} t_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} \hat{t}_{n,v+2} \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \Delta \lambda_v \right|^k \\
&\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_{\mu} t_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} |\hat{t}_{n,v+2}| \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \right| |\Delta \lambda_v| \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\hat{t}_{n,v+2}| \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \right| |\Delta \lambda_v| \sum_{\mu=0}^v c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} R_{\mu} \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\hat{t}_{n,v+2}| \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \right| |\Delta \lambda_v| Q_v \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} \frac{|t_{vv}|}{|t_{vv}|} |\hat{t}_{n,v+2}| \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \right| |\Delta \lambda_v| Q_v \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} \frac{|\hat{t}_{n,v+2}|}{|t_{vv}|^{k-1}} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \right|^k |\Delta \lambda_v|^k Q_v^k \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |t_{vv}| |\hat{t}_{n,v+2}| \right)^{k-1} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n |t_{nn}|)^{k-1} \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} \frac{|\hat{t}_{n,v+2}|}{|t_{vv}|^{k-1}} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \right|^k |\Delta \lambda_v|^k Q_v^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|t_{vv}|^{k-1}} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \right|^k |\Delta \lambda_v|^k Q_v^k \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} (n |t_{nn}|)^{k-1} |\hat{t}_{n,v+2}| \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} v^{k-1} \left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{q_v} \right) \right|^k |\Delta \lambda_v|^k Q_v^k \\
&= O(1).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |Y_{n23}|^k &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_{\mu} t_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} \hat{t}_{n,v+2} \frac{1}{q_v} \Delta^2 \lambda_v \right|^k \\
&\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_{\mu} t_{\mu} \sum_{v=\mu}^{n-1} c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} |\hat{t}_{n,v+2}| \frac{1}{q_{v+1}} |\Delta^2 \lambda_v| \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\hat{t}_{n,v+2}| \frac{1}{q_{v+1}} |\Delta^2 \lambda_v| \sum_{\mu=0}^v c_{v-\mu}^{(1)} R_{\mu} \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |\hat{t}_{n,v+2}| \frac{1}{q_{v+1}} |\Delta^2 \lambda_v| Q_v \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} \frac{|\hat{t}_{n,v+2}|}{|t_{vv}|^{k-1}} \frac{1}{q_{v+1}^k} |\Delta^2 \lambda_v|^k Q_v^k \left( \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} |t_{vv}| |\hat{t}_{n,v+2}| \right)^{k-1} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n |t_{nn}|)^{k-1} \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} \frac{|\hat{t}_{n,v+2}|}{|t_{vv}|^{k-1}} \frac{1}{q_{v+1}^k} |\Delta^2 \lambda_v|^k Q_v^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|t_{vv}|^{k-1}} \frac{1}{q_{v+1}^k} |\Delta^2 \lambda_v|^k Q_v^k \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} (n |t_{nn}|)^{k-1} |\hat{t}_{n,v+2}| \\
&= O(1) \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} v^{k-1} \frac{1}{q_{v+1}^k} |\Delta^2 \lambda_v|^k Q_v^k \\
&= O(1).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |Y_{n24}|^k &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \left| \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_{\mu} t_{\mu} c_{n-\mu-1}^{(1)} t_{n,n+1} \frac{\Delta \lambda_n}{q_n} \right|^k \\
&\leq O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |t_{n,n+1}|^k \frac{|\Delta \lambda_n|^k}{q_n^k} \left| \sum_{\mu=0}^{n-1} R_{\mu} c_{n-\mu-1}^{(1)} \right|^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} |t_{n,n+1}|^k \frac{|\Delta \lambda_n|^k}{q_n^k} Q_{n-1}^k \\
&= O(1).
\end{aligned}$$

The proof is complete.

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