

57. Notes on Uniform Convergence of Trigonometrical Series. II

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1. We consider a series with real terms

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \quad (a_0=0),$$

and write

$$(1.1) \quad s_n^r = \sum_{\nu=0}^n A_{n-\nu}^r a_\nu = \sum_{\nu=0}^n A_{n-\nu}^{r-1} s_\nu \quad (-\infty < r < \infty),$$

$$(1.2) \quad t_n^r = \sum_{\nu=0}^n A_{n-\nu}^{r-1} (\nu a_\nu) = \sum_{\nu=0}^n A_{n-\nu}^{r-1} t_\nu$$

where $s_n = s_n^0$, $t_n = t_n^0$, and $A_n^r = \binom{r+n}{n}$. Then, in particular $s_0^r = 0$, $t_0^r = 0$, and for $n=1, 2, \dots$,

$$s_n^{-1} = a_n, \quad s_n^{-2} = a_n - a_{n-1} = -\Delta a_{n-1}, \\ t_n^0 = n a_n, \quad t_n^{-1} = n a_n - (n-1) a_{n-1}.$$

The object of this paper is to prove some theorems (Theorems 3-5) which will unify the results of Szász [1], Hirokawa [5] and others. This note is a continuation of Yano [6, 7].

THEOREM 1. Let $0 < r$, $0 < s < 1$ (or $s=1, 2, \dots$) and $0 < \alpha \leq 1$. If

$$(1.3) \quad \sum_{\nu=1}^n |t_\nu^r| = o(n^{1+r\alpha}),$$

$$(1.4) \quad \sum_{\nu=n}^{2n} (|t_\nu^{-s}| - t_\nu^{-s}) = O(n^{1-s\alpha}),$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$, then the series $\sum a_n \sin nt$ converges uniformly (on the real axis).

THEOREM 2. Under the same assumption as in Theorem 1, the series $\sum a_n \cos nt$ converges uniformly when $0 < \alpha < 1$, and in the case $\alpha=1$ this series converges uniformly if and only if $\sum a_n$ converges.

These theorems are an alternative form of Theorem 1 in the papers [6] and [7] respectively.

2. **THEOREM 3.** Let $0 < s \leq 1$, and q be an arbitrary real constant. If

$$(A.2) \quad (1-x) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^n \rightarrow 0 \quad (x \rightarrow 1-0),$$

$$(2.1) \quad \sum_{\nu=n}^{2n} (|\gamma_\nu| - \gamma_\nu) = O(n^{1-s}) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty),$$

where

$$(2.2) \quad \gamma_n = (1+qn^{-1})t_n^{1-s} - t_{n+1}^{1-s} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots),$$