## SOME MULTIPLICATION THEOREMS FOR THE NÖRLUND MEAN

## BY FLORENCE M. MEARS

Absolute summability for the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  by the Cesàro mean and by the Riesz mean have been defined by Fekete\* and by Obrechkoff,† respectively. In each case, theorems for the multiplication of series summed by these means have been proved.‡ The purpose of this paper is to establish a definition for absolute summability by the Nörlund mean, and to prove three multiplication theorems for this mean. Theorem 1 includes Mertens' theorem for convergent series and its extension for the Cesàro mean. Theorem 2 includes Cesàro's multiplication theorem. Theorem 3 includes the following theorem by M. J. Belinfante for the Cesàro mean.

If  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  is summable  $C_s$  to U, and if  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$  is summable  $C_r$  to V, and bounded  $C_{r-1}$ ,  $(s \ge 0, r \ge 1)$ , the product series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_n$  is summable  $C_{r+s}$  to UV.§

For any given series  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k$ , with terms real or complex, form the sequence  $\{U_k\}$ , where  $U_k = \sum_{n=1}^{k} u_n$ . Let  $\{a_n\}$  be a sequence of positive numbers, and let  $A_k = \sum_{n=1}^{k} a_n$ . The series  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k$  is said to be summable to U' by the Nörlund mean A if

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} U'_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_{n-k+1} U_k}{A_n}$$

exists and is equal to U'. If  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k'$ , where  $u_n' = U_n' - U_{n-1}'$ , is absolutely convergent, we shall say that  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k$  is absolutely summable A. We shall assume that  $\lim_{n\to\infty} (a_n/A_n) = 0$ ; then A is a regular method of summation.

\* Matematikai és Természettudományi Értesitö, vol. 32 (1914), pp. 389– 425.

† Comptes Rendus, vol. 185 (1928), pp. 215-217.

<sup>‡</sup> For discussion and references, see Kogbetliantz, Mémorial des Sciences Mathématiques, No. 51.

<sup>§</sup> Koninklijke Akademie te Amsterdam, Verslag, vol. 32 (1923), pp. 177– 189.

 $<sup>\</sup>P$  Riesz, Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society, (2), vol. 22 (1923), p. 412.

<sup>||</sup> Riesz, loc. cit.