

ANALOGUES OF SOME TAUBERIAN THEOREMS FOR STRETCHINGS

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ABSTRACT. We investigate the effect of four-dimensional matrix transformation on new classes of double sequences. Stretchings of a double sequence is defined, and this definition is used to present a four-dimensional analogue of D. Dawson's copy theorem for stretching of a double sequence. In addition, the multidimensional analogue of D. Dawson's copy theorem is used to characterize convergent double sequences using stretchings.

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1. Introduction. In this paper, RH -regular matrices and the stretching of double sequences are used to characterize P -convergent sequences. To achieve this goal we begin by defining an ϵ -Pringsheim-copy and a stretching of double sequences. In addition, the copy theorem of Dawson in [1] will be extended as follows: if each of A and T is an RH -regular matrix, and x is any bounded double complex sequence with ϵ being any bounded positive term double sequence with $P\text{-}\lim_{i,j} \epsilon_{i,j} = 0$, then there exists a stretching y of x such that $T(Ay)$ exists and contains an ϵ -Pringsheim-copy of x . By using this extended copy theorem some natural implications and variations of this extended copy theorem will be presented.

2. Definitions, notations, and preliminary results

DEFINITION 2.1 (see [3]). A double sequence $x = [x_{k,l}]$ has Pringsheim limit L (denoted by $P\text{-}\lim x = L$) provided that given $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|x_{k,l} - L| < \epsilon$ whenever $k, l > N$. We will describe such an x more briefly as " P -convergent."

DEFINITION 2.2 (see [3]). A double sequence x is called definite divergent, if for every (arbitrarily large) $G > 0$ there exist two natural numbers n_1 and n_2 such that $|x_{n,k}| > G$ for $n \geq n_1, k \geq n_2$.

DEFINITION 2.3. The double sequence $[y]$ is a double subsequence of the sequence $[x]$ provided that there exist two increasing double index sequences $\{n_j\}$ and $\{k_j\}$ such that if $z_j = x_{n_j, k_j}$, then y is formed by

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 z_1 & z_2 & z_5 & z_{10} \\
 z_4 & z_3 & z_6 & - \\
 z_9 & z_8 & z_7 & - \\
 - & - & - & -
 \end{array} \tag{2.1}$$

The double sequence x is bounded if and only if there exists a positive number M such that $|x_{k,l}| < M$ for all k and l . A two-dimensional matrix transformation is said to be regular if it maps every convergent sequence into a convergent sequence with the same limit. The Silverman-Toeplitz theorem [5, 6] characterizes the regularity of two-dimensional matrix transformations. In [4], Robison presented a four-dimensional analog of regularity for double sequences in which he added an additional assumption of boundedness. This assumption was made because a double sequence which is P -convergent is not necessarily bounded. The definition of regularity for four-dimensional matrices will be stated below along with the Robison-Hamilton characterization of the regularity of four-dimensional matrices.

DEFINITION 2.4. The four-dimensional matrix A is said to be RH -regular if it maps every bounded P -convergent sequence into a P -convergent sequence with the same P -limit.

THEOREM 2.5 (see [2, 4]). *The four-dimensional matrix A is RH -regular if and only if*

- (RH_1) $P\text{-}\lim_{m,n} a_{m,n,k,l} = 0$ for each k and l ;
- (RH_2) $P\text{-}\lim_{m,n} \sum_{k,l=1,1}^{\infty} a_{m,n,k,l} = 1$;
- (RH_3) $P\text{-}\lim_{m,n} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_{m,n,k,l}| = 0$ for each l ;
- (RH_4) $P\text{-}\lim_{m,n} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} |a_{m,n,k,l}| = 0$ for each k ;
- (RH_5) $\sum_{k,l=1,1}^{\infty} |a_{m,n,k,l}|$ is P -convergent; and
- (RH_6) there exist finite positive integers A and B such that $\sum_{k,l>B} |a_{m,n,k,l}| < A$.

EXAMPLE 2.6. The sequences $[y_{n,k}] = 1$ and $[y_{n,k}] = -1$ for each n and k are both subsequences of the double sequence whose n, k th term is $x_{n,k} = (-1)^n$. In addition to the two subsequences given, every double sequence of 1's and -1 's is a subsequence of this x .

EXAMPLE 2.7. As another example of a subsequence of a double sequence, we define x as follows:

$$x_{n,k} := \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n = k, \\ \frac{1}{n}, & \text{if } n < k, \\ n, & \text{if } n > k. \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

Then the double sequence

$$y_{n,k} := \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 4 & \frac{1}{10} & 20 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 8 & 6 & \frac{1}{12} & 22 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \frac{1}{18} & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{14} & 24 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 32 & 30 & 28 & 26 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{Bmatrix} \quad (2.3)$$

is clearly a subsequence of x .

REMARK 2.8. Note that if the double sequence x contains at most a finite number of unbounded rows and/or columns, then every subsequence of x is bounded. In addition, the finite number of unbounded rows and/or columns does not affect the P -convergence or P -divergence of x and its subsequences.

DEFINITION 2.9. A number β is called a Pringsheim limit point of the double sequence $x = [x_{n,k}]$ provided that there exists a subsequence $y = [y_{n,k}]$ of $[x_{n,k}]$ that has Pringsheim limit $\beta : P\text{-}\lim y_{n,k} = \beta$.

EXAMPLE 2.10. Define the double sequence x by

$$x_{n,k} := \begin{cases} (-1)^n, & \text{if } n = k, \\ (-2)^n, & \text{if } n = k + 1, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (2.4)$$

This double sequence has five Pringsheim limit points, namely $-2, -1, 0, 1$, and 2 .

REMARK 2.11. The definition of a Pringsheim limit point can also be stated as follows: β is a Pringsheim limit point of x provided that there exist two increasing index sequences $\{n_i\}$ and $\{k_i\}$ such that $\lim_i x_{n_i, k_i} = \beta$.

DEFINITION 2.12. A double sequence x is divergent in the Pringsheim sense (P -divergent) provided that x does not converge in the Pringsheim sense (P -convergent).

REMARK 2.13. Definition 2.12 can also be stated as follows: a double sequence x is P -divergent provided that either x contains at least two subsequences with distinct finite Pringsheim limit points or x contains an unbounded subsequence. Also note that, if x contains an unbounded subsequence then x also contains a definite divergent subsequence.

EXAMPLE 2.14. This is an example of a convergent double sequence whose terms form an unbounded set

$$x_{n,k} := \begin{cases} k, & \text{if } n = 1, \\ n, & \text{if } k = 2, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (2.5)$$

EXAMPLE 2.15. This is an example of an unbounded divergent double sequence with three finite Pringsheim limit points, namely $-1, 0$, and 1 :

$$x_{n,k} := \begin{cases} k + 1, & \text{if } n = 1, \\ (-1)^{n+1}, & \text{if } n = k, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (2.6)$$

EXAMPLE 2.16. This is an example of a double sequence which contains an unbounded subsequence

$$x_{n,k} := \begin{cases} n, & \text{if } n = k, \\ -n, & \text{if } n = k + 1, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

EXAMPLE 2.17. For an example of a definite divergent sequence take $x_{n,k} = n$ for each n and k ; then it is also clear that x contains an unbounded subsequence.

The following propositions are easily verified.

PROPOSITION 2.18. *If $x = [x_{n,k}]$ is P -convergent to L then x cannot converge to a limit M , where $M \neq L$.*

PROPOSITION 2.19. *If $x = [x_{n,k}]$ is P -convergent to L , then any subsequence of x is also P -convergent to L .*

REMARK 2.20. For an ordinary single-dimensional sequence, any sequence is a subsequence of itself. This, however, is not the case in the two-dimensional plane, as illustrated by the following example.

EXAMPLE 2.21. The sequence

$$x_{n,k} := \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n = k = 0, \\ 1, & \text{if } n = 0, k = 1, \\ 1, & \text{if } n = 1, k = 0, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (2.8)$$

contains only two subsequences, namely, $[y_{n,k}] = 0$ for each n and k , and

$$z_{n,k} := \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n = k = 0, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise;} \end{cases} \quad (2.9)$$

neither subsequences is x .

The following propositions are easily verified.

PROPOSITION 2.22. *If every subsequence of $x = [x_{k,l}]$ is P -convergent, then x is P -convergent.*

PROPOSITION 2.23. *The double sequence x is P -convergent to L if and only if every subsequence of x is P -convergent to L .*

DEFINITION 2.24. The double sequence y contains an ϵ -Pringsheim-copy of x provided that y contains a subsequence y_{n_i,k_j} such that $|y_{n_i,k_j} - x_{i,j}| < \epsilon_{i,j}$, for $i, j = 1, 2, \dots$

EXAMPLE 2.25. Let

$$x_{n,k} := \begin{cases} (-1)^n, & \text{if } k = n, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (2.10)$$

and let $P\text{-}\lim_{n,k} x_{n,k} = 0$ with

$$y_{n,k} := \begin{cases} (-1)^n, & \text{if } k = n, \\ \epsilon_{n,k}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (2.11)$$

Observe that, not only does y contain an ϵ -Pringsheim-copy of x , but y itself is an ϵ -Pringsheim-copy of x .

DEFINITION 2.26. The double sequence \mathcal{Y} is a *stretching* of x provided that there exist two increasing index sequences $\{R_i\}_{i=0}^\infty$ and $\{S_j\}_{j=0}^\infty$ of integers such that

$$\mathcal{Y}_{n,k} := \begin{cases} R_0 = S_0 = 1, \\ x_{n,i}, & \text{if } R_{i-1} \leq k < R_i, \\ x_{j,k}, & \text{if } S_{j-1} \leq n < S_j, \\ i, j = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases} \quad (2.12)$$

REMARK 2.27. This definition demonstrates the procedure which is used to construct a stretching of a double sequence x . This procedure uses a sequence of stages to construct the stretching of x . These stages are constructed using a sequence of abutting rows and columns of x . These rows and columns are constructed as follows.

STAGE 1. Begin by repeating the first row of x R_1 times and denote the resulting double sequence by $\mathcal{Y}^{1,0}$ then repeat the first column of $\mathcal{Y}^{1,0}$ S_1 times resulting in $\mathcal{Y}^{1,1}$.

STAGE 2. Begin by repeating the $R_1 + 1$ row of $\mathcal{Y}^{1,1}$, $R_2 - R_1$ times which yields $\mathcal{Y}^{2,1}$ then repeat the $S_1 + 1$ column of $\mathcal{Y}^{2,1}$, $S_2 - S_1$ times which yields $\mathcal{Y}^{2,2}$.

\vdots

STAGE i . Begin by repeating the $1 + \sum_{p=1}^{i-1} R_p$ row of $\mathcal{Y}^{i-1,i-1}$, $R_i - R_{i-1}$ times which yields $\mathcal{Y}^{i,i-1}$ then repeat the $1 + \sum_{q=1}^{i-1} S_q$ column of $\mathcal{Y}^{i,i-1}$, $S_i - S_{i-1}$ times which yields $\mathcal{Y}^{i,i}$. Note that in each stage we repeat the number of rows and then repeat the number of columns. However the resulting stretching \mathcal{Y} of x is the same, if we first repeat the number of columns and then repeat the numbers of rows. Also note that every sequence itself is a stretching of itself and the sequences that induce this kind of stretching are $R_i = i$ and $S_j = j$.

EXAMPLE 2.28. The sequence

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccc} x_{1,1} & x_{1,1} & x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} & x_{1,2} & x_{1,2} & x_{1,3} & x_{1,3} & x_{1,3} & \cdots \\ x_{1,1} & x_{1,1} & x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} & x_{1,2} & x_{1,2} & x_{1,3} & x_{1,3} & x_{1,3} & \cdots \\ x_{1,1} & x_{1,1} & x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} & x_{1,2} & x_{1,2} & x_{1,3} & x_{1,3} & x_{1,3} & \cdots \\ x_{2,1} & x_{2,1} & x_{2,1} & x_{2,2} & x_{2,2} & x_{2,2} & x_{2,3} & x_{2,3} & x_{2,3} & \cdots \\ x_{2,1} & x_{2,1} & x_{2,1} & x_{2,2} & x_{2,2} & x_{2,2} & x_{2,3} & x_{2,3} & x_{2,3} & \cdots \\ x_{2,1} & x_{2,1} & x_{2,1} & x_{2,2} & x_{2,2} & x_{2,2} & x_{2,3} & x_{2,3} & x_{2,3} & \cdots \\ x_{3,1} & x_{3,1} & x_{3,1} & x_{3,2} & x_{3,2} & x_{3,2} & x_{3,3} & x_{3,3} & x_{3,3} & \cdots \\ x_{3,1} & x_{3,1} & x_{3,1} & x_{3,2} & x_{3,2} & x_{3,2} & x_{3,3} & x_{3,3} & x_{3,3} & \cdots \\ x_{3,1} & x_{3,1} & x_{3,1} & x_{3,2} & x_{3,2} & x_{3,2} & x_{3,3} & x_{3,3} & x_{3,3} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{array} \quad (2.13)$$

is a stretching of x induced by $R_i = 3i$ and $S_j = 3j$.

3. Main results. The following theorem is given its name because of its similarity to the copy theorem of Dawson in [1].

THEOREM 3.1 (extended copy theorem). *If each of A and T is an RH-regular matrix, and x is any bounded double complex sequence with ϵ being any bounded positive term*

double sequence with $P\text{-}\lim_{i,j} \epsilon_{i,j} = 0$, then there exists a stretching γ of x such that $T(A_\gamma)$ exists and contains an ϵ -Pringsheim-copy of x .

PROOF. We begin by introducing a few notations which are used only in this proof. Let

$$\begin{aligned} \|A\| &:= \sup_{m,n > \bar{B}} \left(\sum_{k,l} |a_{m,n,k,l}| \right) < K_A, \quad \|T\| := \sup_{m,n > \bar{B}} \left(\sum_{k,l} |t_{m,n,k,l}| \right) < K_T, \\ M_{i,j} &:= 1 + \sum_{k,l=1}^{i,j} |x_{k,l}|, \quad \delta_{i,j} := \min_{i,j} \left\{ \frac{\epsilon_{k,l}}{1} \leq k \leq i \cup 1 \leq l \leq j \right\}, \\ K &:= K_A + K_T + \max_{i,j} \left\{ \frac{\epsilon_{k,l}}{1} \leq k \leq i \cup 1 \leq l \leq j \right\} + 1, \quad Q_{i,j} := KM_{i,j} + 1, \\ c_{i,j}(r,s) &:= \left\{ \frac{(k,l)}{1} \leq k < r_i \cup 1 \leq l < s_j \right\}, \\ \bar{c}_{i,j}(r,s) &:= \left\{ \frac{(k,l)}{r_i} \leq k < \infty \cup s_j \leq l < \infty \right\}, \quad \bar{b}_{i,j}(r,s) := c_{i,j}(r,s) \setminus c_{i-1,j-1}(r,s). \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

Then by (RH_2) there exist m_{α_1} and n_{β_1} such that for $m > m_{\alpha_1} > \bar{B}$ and $n > n_{\beta_1} > \bar{B}$, where \bar{B} is defined by the sixth RH -condition,

$$\left| \sum_{k,l=1}^{\infty, \infty} a_{m,n,k,l} - 1 \right| < \frac{\delta_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}}{16Q_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}}. \quad (3.2)$$

Also by (RH_1) and (RH_2) there exist a_{α_1} and b_{β_1} such that

$$\sum_{(k,l) \in c_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(m,n)} |t_{a_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}, k, l}| < \frac{\delta_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}}{8Q_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}}, \quad \left| \sum_{k,l=1}^{\infty, \infty} t_{a_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}, k, l} - 1 \right| < \frac{\delta_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}}{8Q_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}}. \quad (3.3)$$

In addition, there exist $\bar{m}_{\alpha_1}, \bar{n}_{\beta_1}, \alpha_2$, and β_2 such that if $1 \leq \psi \leq a_{\alpha_1}$ and $1 \leq \omega \leq b_{\beta_1}$, then

$$\sum_{(k,l) \in \bar{c}_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\bar{m}, \bar{n})} |t_{\psi, \omega, k, l}| < \frac{\delta_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}}{16Q_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}}. \quad (3.4)$$

Also, there exist $r_{\alpha_1} > 1$ and $s_{\beta_1} > 1$ such that if $1 \leq m \leq \bar{m}_{\alpha_1}$ and $1 \leq n \leq \bar{n}_{\beta_1}$ then

$$\sum_{(k,l) \in \bar{c}_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(r,s)} |a_{m,n,k,l}| \leq \frac{\delta_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}}{16Q_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}}. \quad (3.5)$$

Now, without loss of generality, we set $\alpha_p = p$ and $\beta_q = q$. Having chosen

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m_p, \bar{m}_p, a_p, r_p \\ n_q, \bar{n}_q, b_q, s_q \end{array} \right\}_{p=0, q=0}^{i-1, j-1} \quad (3.6)$$

with $m_0 = n_0 = \bar{m}_0 = \bar{n}_0 = a_0 = b_0 = r_0 = s_0 = 1$, now choose $m_i > \bar{m}_{i-1}$ and $n_j > \bar{n}_{j-1}$ such that if $m > m_i$ and $n > n_j$ then

$$\left| \sum_{(k,l) \in \bar{c}_{i-1, j-1}(r,s)} a_{m,n,k,l} - 1 \right| < \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{16Q_{i,j}2^{i+j}}, \quad (3.7)$$

$$\sum_{(k,l) \in c_{i-1,j-1}(r,s)} |a_{m,n,k,l}| < \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{8Q_{i-1,j-1}2^{i+j}}. \quad (3.8)$$

Also choose $a_i > a_{i-1}$ and $b_j > b_{j-1}$ such that

$$\sum_{(k,l) \in c_{i,j}(m,n)} |t_{a_i,b_j,k,l}| < \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{8Q_{i,j}}, \quad \left| \sum_{(k,l) \in c_{i,j}(m,n)} t_{a_i,b_j,k,l} - 1 \right| < \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{8Q_{i,j}}. \quad (3.9)$$

Next choose $\bar{m}_i > m_i$ and $\bar{n}_j > n_j$ such that if $1 \leq \psi \leq a_i$ and $1 \leq \omega \leq b_j$ then

$$\sum_{(k,l) \in \bar{c}_{i,j}(\bar{m},\bar{n})} |t_{\psi,\omega,k,l}| < \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{2^{2+i+j}Q_{i+1,j+1}}. \quad (3.10)$$

Then choose $r_i > r_{i-1}$ and $s_j > s_{j-1}$ such that if $1 \leq m \leq \bar{m}_i$ and $1 \leq n \leq \bar{n}_j$ then

$$\sum_{(k,l) \in \bar{c}_{i,j}(r,s)} |a_{m,n,k,l}| < \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{2^{4+i+j}Q_{i+1,j+1}}, \quad (3.11)$$

where $m_i, n_j, \bar{m}_i, \bar{n}_j, r_i$, and s_j are chosen using (RH_1) , (RH_2) , (RH_3) , and (RH_4) such that if $1 \leq p \leq j-1$ and $1 \leq q \leq i-1$ the following is obtained:

$$\left| \sum_{(k,l) \in \bar{b}_{p,j}(r,s)} a_{m,n,k,l} \right| \leq \frac{\delta_{p,j}}{8Q_{p,j}2^{p+j}}, \quad \left| \sum_{(k,l) \in \bar{b}_{i,q}(r,s)} a_{m,n,k,l} \right| \leq \frac{\delta_{i,q}}{8Q_{i,q}2^{i+q}}. \quad (3.12)$$

Therefore by (3.9) and (3.10) we have

$$\left| \sum_{(k,l) \in c_{i,j}(\bar{m},\bar{n}) \setminus c_{i,j}(m,n)} t_{a_i,b_j,k,l} - 1 \right| \leq \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{4Q_{i,j}}, \quad (3.13)$$

and by (3.7), (3.8), and (3.11) we also obtain

$$\left| \sum_{(k,l) \in \bar{b}_{i,j}(r,s)} a_{m,n,k,l} - 1 \right| < \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{8Q_{i,j}2^{i+j}}, \quad (3.14)$$

where $m_i \leq m \leq \bar{m}_i$ and $n_j \leq n \leq \bar{n}_j$. Let $\{y_{k,l}\}$ be the stretching of x induced by $\{r_i\}$ and $\{s_j\}$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} (Ay)_{m,n} - x_{i,j} &= \sum_{k,l=1}^{r_{i-1}-1, s_{j-1}-1} a_{m,n,k,l} y_{k,l} + \sum_{(k,l) \in \bar{b}_{i,j}(r,s)} a_{m,n,k,l} y_{k,l} - x_{i,j} \\ &+ \sum_{p,q=i+1,j+1}^{\infty, \infty} \sum_{(k,l) \in \bar{b}_{p,q}(r,s)} a_{m,n,k,l} y_{k,l}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

if $i, j > 1$, with $m_i \leq m \leq \bar{m}_i$ and $n_j \leq n \leq \bar{n}_j$ the following is obtained:

$$\left| \sum_{k,l=1}^{r_{i-1}-1, s_{j-1}-1} a_{m,n,k,l} y_{k,l} \right| \leq \max \left\{ \frac{|x_{k,l}|}{1} \leq k \leq i-1 \cup 1 \leq l \leq j-1 \right\} \sum_{k,l=1}^{r_{i-1}-1, s_{j-1}-1} |a_{m,n,k,l} y_{k,l}|. \quad (3.16)$$

By (3.8),

$$\left| \sum_{k,l=1}^{r_{i-1}-1, s_{j-1}-1} a_{m,n,k,l} \mathcal{Y}_{k,l} \right| \leq \max \left\{ \frac{|\mathcal{X}_{k,l}|}{1} \leq k \leq i-1 \cup 1 \leq l \leq j-1 \right\} \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{8Q_{i-1,j-1}}. \quad (3.17)$$

Since

$$Q_{i-1,j-1} = K \left(1 + \sum_{k,l=1}^{i-1,j-1} |\mathcal{X}_{k,l}| \right) + 1 \geq K \max \left\{ \frac{|\mathcal{X}_{k,l}|}{1} \leq k \leq i-1 \cup 1 \leq l \leq j-1 \right\}, \quad (3.18)$$

the following holds:

$$\left| \sum_{k,l=1}^{r_{i-1}-1, s_{j-1}-1} a_{m,n,k,l} \mathcal{Y}_{k,l} \right| \leq \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{8K}, \quad (3.19)$$

the following also is obtained:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{p,q=i+1,j+1}^{\infty,\infty} \sum_{(k,l) \in \tilde{b}_{p,q}(r,s)} a_{m,n,k,l} \mathcal{Y}_{k,l} \right| &\leq \sum_{p,q=i+1,j+1}^{\infty,\infty} |\mathcal{X}_{k,l}| \sum_{(k,l) \in \tilde{b}_{p,q}(r,s)} |a_{m,n,k,l}| \\ &\leq \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{2^4 K} \sum_{p,q=i+1,j+1}^{\infty,\infty} \frac{1}{2^{p+q}} \leq \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{8K}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

because

$$\sum_{k,l=r_p, s_q}^{\infty,\infty} |a_{m,n,k,l}| \leq \frac{\delta_{p-1,q-1}}{2^{4+p+q} Q_{p,q}}, \quad \frac{|\mathcal{X}_{p,q}|}{Q_{p,q}} < \frac{1}{K}. \quad (3.21)$$

Therefore by (3.11),

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{(k,l) \in \tilde{b}_{i,j}(r,s)} a_{m,n,k,l} \mathcal{Y}_{k,l} - \mathcal{X}_{i,j} \right| &\leq \sum_{q=1}^{i-1} |\mathcal{X}_{i,q}| \left| \sum_{(k,l) \in \tilde{b}_{i,q}(r,s)} a_{m,n,k,l} \right| \\ &\quad + \sum_{p=1}^{j-1} |\mathcal{X}_{p,j}| \left| \sum_{(k,l) \in \tilde{b}_{p,j}(r,s)} a_{m,n,k,l} \right| \\ &\quad + |\mathcal{X}_{i,j}| \left| \sum_{(k,l) \in \tilde{b}_{i,j}(r,s)} a_{m,n,k,l} - 1 \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{p,q=1,1}^{i,j} \frac{|\mathcal{X}_{i,j}|}{Q_{i,j}} \frac{\delta_{p,q}}{2^{p+q+3}} \leq \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{K8} \sum_{p,q=1,1}^{i,j} \frac{1}{2^{p+q}} = \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{K2}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

Therefore,

$$|(A\mathcal{Y})_{m,n} - \mathcal{X}_{i,j}| \leq \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{K8} + \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{K4} + \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{K2} < \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{2K}. \quad (3.23)$$

Note that the inequality (3.23) is true for $m_1 \leq m \leq \tilde{m}_1$ and $n_1 \leq n \leq \tilde{n}_1$, and also this inequality is true for $i, j \geq 1$ with $m_i \leq m \leq \tilde{m}_i$ and $n_j \leq n \leq \tilde{n}_j$. Hence

$$(Ay)_{m,n} = x_{i,j} + u_{i,j}, \quad (3.24)$$

where $|u_{i,j}| \leq \delta_{i,j}/2K$. Note that if $\tilde{m}_{i-1} \leq m \leq m_i$ and $\tilde{n}_{j-1} \leq n \leq n_j$, then the following is obtained:

$$\begin{aligned} |(Ay)_{m,n}| &\leq \left| \sum_{k,l=1}^{r_i-1, s_j-1} a_{m,n,k,l} y_{k,l} \right| + \left| \sum_{p,q=i+1, j+1}^{\infty, \infty} \sum_{k,l \in \tilde{b}_{p,q}(r,s)} a_{m,n,k,l} y_{k,l} \right| \\ &\leq \max \left\{ \frac{|x_{k,l}|}{1} \leq k \leq i \cup 1 \leq l \leq j \right\} \sum_{k,l=1}^{r_i-1, s_j-1} |a_{m,n,k,l}| \\ &\quad + \sum_{p,q=i+1, j+1}^{\infty, \infty} |x_{k,l}| \sum_{k,l \in \tilde{b}_{p,q}(r,s)} |a_{m,n,k,l}| \\ &\leq Km_{i,j} + \sum_{p,q=i+1, j+1}^{\infty, \infty} |x_{k,l}| \frac{\delta_{p,q}}{2^{4+p+q} Q_{p+1, q+1}} \\ &\leq Km_{i,j} + \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{K4} \sum_{p,q=i+1, j+1}^{\infty, \infty} \frac{1}{2^{p+q}} \\ &\leq Km_{i,j} + 1 = Q_{i,j}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.25)$$

Also, if $m_{i-1} \leq m \leq m_i$ and $n_{j-1} \leq n \leq n_j$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{k,l=1}^{\infty, \infty} a_{m,n,k,l} y_{k,l} \right| &\leq |(Ay)_{m,n} - x_{i,j}| + |x_{i,j}| \\ &\leq \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{2K} + Km_{i,j} \leq Km_{i,j} + 1 = Q_{i,j}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.26)$$

By using (3.25) we now show the existence of $T(Ay)$. If $a_{i-1} < m \leq a_i$ and $b_{j-1} < n \leq b_j$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{k,l=\tilde{m}_i+1, \tilde{n}_j+1}^{\infty, \infty} t_{m,n,k,l}(Ay)_{k,l} \right| &\leq \sum_{r,s=i,j}^{\infty, \infty} \sum_{(p,q) \in \tilde{b}_{r+1, s+1}(\tilde{m}, \tilde{n})} |t_{m,n,p,q}(Ay)_{p,q}| \\ &\leq \sum_{r,s=i,j}^{\infty, \infty} Q_{r+1, s+1} \sum_{(p,q) \in \tilde{b}_{r+1, s+1}(\tilde{m}, \tilde{n})} |t_{m,n,p,q}| \\ &\leq \sum_{r,s=i,j}^{\infty, \infty} Q_{r+1, s+1} \frac{\delta_{r,s}}{2^{2+r+s} Q_{r+1, s+1}} \\ &\leq \delta_{i,j} \frac{1}{4} \sum_{r,s=1}^{\infty, \infty} \frac{1}{2^{r+s}} < \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{4}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.27)$$

Therefore $T(A\mathcal{Y})$ exists. Also, by (3.25) we now show that $T(A\mathcal{Y})$ contains an ϵ -Pringsheim-copy of x . First note that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{k,l=1}^{\infty, \infty} t_{a_i, b_j, k, l}(A\mathcal{Y})_{k, l} - x_{i, j} \right| &\leq \sum_{k, l=1}^{m_i-1, n_j-1} |t_{a_i, b_j, k, l}(A\mathcal{Y})_{k, l}| \\ &\quad + \left| \sum_{(k, l) \in \bar{b}_{i, j}(r, s)} t_{a_i, b_j, k, l}(A\mathcal{Y})_{k, l} - x_{i, j} \right| \\ &\quad + \left| \sum_{k, l=\bar{m}_i+1, \bar{n}_j+1}^{\infty, \infty} t_{m, n, k, l}(A\mathcal{Y})_{k, l} \right|, \end{aligned} \quad (3.28)$$

with

$$\sum_{k, l=1}^{m_i-1, n_j-1} |t_{a_i, b_j, k, l}(A\mathcal{Y})_{k, l}| = \sum_{k, l=1}^{m_i-1, n_j-1} |t_{a_i, b_j, k, l}| Q_{i, j} \leq Q_{i, j} \frac{\delta_{i, j}}{8Q_{i, j}} = \frac{\delta_{i, j}}{8}, \quad (3.29)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{(k, l) \in \bar{b}_{i, j}(r, s)} t_{a_i, b_j, k, l}(A\mathcal{Y})_{k, l} - x_{i, j} \right| &= \left| \sum_{(k, l) \in \bar{b}_{i, j}(r, s)} t_{a_i, b_j, k, l}(x_{i, j} + u_{i, j}) - x_{i, j} \right| \\ &\leq |x_{i, j}| \sum_{(k, l) \in \bar{b}_{i, j}(r, s)} |t_{a_i, b_j, k, l} - 1| \\ &\quad + \sum_{(k, l) \in \bar{b}_{i, j}(r, s)} |t_{a_i, b_j, k, l} u_{i, j}| \\ &\leq \frac{|x_{i, j}|}{Q_{i, j}} \frac{\delta_{i, j}}{4} + \frac{\delta_{i, j}}{4K} \sum_{(k, l) \in \bar{b}_{i, j}(r, s)} |t_{a_i, b_j, k, l}| \\ &\leq \frac{\delta_{i, j}}{2}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.30)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{k, l=\bar{m}_i+1, \bar{n}_j+1}^{\infty, \infty} t_{m, n, k, l}(A\mathcal{Y})_{k, l} \right| &\leq \sum_{r, s=i, j}^{\infty, \infty} \sum_{(p, q) \in \bar{b}_{r+1, s+1}(\bar{m}, \bar{n})} |t_{a_i, b_j, p, q}(A\mathcal{Y})_{p, q}| \\ &\leq \sum_{r, s=i, j}^{\infty, \infty} Q_{r+1, s+1} \sum_{(p, q) \in \bar{b}_{r+1, s+1}(\bar{m}, \bar{n})} |t_{a_i, b_j, p, q}| \\ &\leq \sum_{r, s=i, j}^{\infty, \infty} Q_{r+1, s+1} \frac{\delta_{r, s}}{2^{2+r+s} Q_{r+1, s+1}} \leq \frac{\delta_{i, j}}{4}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.31)$$

Hence,

$$\left| \sum_{k, l=1}^{\infty, \infty} t_{m, n, k, l}(A\mathcal{Y})_{k, l} - x_{i, j} \right| \leq \frac{\delta_{i, j}}{4} + \frac{\delta_{i, j}}{2} + \frac{\delta_{i, j}}{8} < \delta_{i, j} \leq \epsilon_{i, j}. \quad (3.32)$$

This completes the proof of the extended copy theorem. \square

The next two results are immediate corollaries of the extended copy theorem.

COROLLARY 3.2. *If T is any RH-regular matrix summability method and A is an RH-regular matrix such that Ay is T -summable for every stretching y of x , then x is P -convergent.*

COROLLARY 3.3. *If T is any RH-regular matrix summability method and A is an RH-regular matrix such that Ay is absolutely T -summable for every stretching y of x , then x is P -convergent.*

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