

On the other hand,

$$\sigma_{n,k} = C_{n,k}^\alpha f + \sum_{\nu=n+1}^{n+k-1} \left(1 - \frac{\nu-n}{k}\right) \frac{1}{\nu} \chi_\nu C^\alpha f,$$

or

$$\sigma_{n,k} = C_{n+k-1}^\alpha f - \sum_{\nu=n+1}^{n+k-1} \frac{\nu-n}{k\nu} \chi_\nu C^\alpha f.$$

By lemma 2 and the hypothesis $\mathcal{K}f \leq M$

$$C^\alpha \mathcal{K}f = C^\alpha \mathcal{K}f \leq M,$$

and therefore

$$\sigma_{n,k} - C_{n,k}^\alpha f \leq M \sum_{\nu=n+1}^{n+k-1} \frac{1}{\nu} \leq M \frac{k-1}{n}$$

and

$$C_{n+k-1}^\alpha f - \sigma_{n,k} \leq M \sum_{\nu=n+1}^{n+k-1} \frac{1}{\nu} \leq M \frac{k-1}{n}.$$

Now, if $k = [n\varepsilon] + 1$, where ε is an arbitrary positive real number,

then

$$\frac{n}{k} = \frac{n}{[n\varepsilon] + 1} < \frac{n}{n\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \quad \frac{k-1}{n} = \frac{[n\varepsilon]}{n} < \frac{n\varepsilon + 1}{n} = \varepsilon + \frac{1}{n},$$

whence

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_{n,k} = s, \quad s - \underline{\lim} C^\alpha f \leq M\varepsilon, \quad \overline{\lim} C^\alpha f - s \leq M\varepsilon.$$

Thus

$$s - M\varepsilon \leq \underline{\lim} C^\alpha f \leq \overline{\lim} C^\alpha f \leq s + M\varepsilon$$

and the theorem is established.

COROLLARY. If $\mathcal{K}f \leq M$ for some real M and $\lim C^{\alpha+1}f = s$ for $\alpha \geq 0$, then $\lim f = s$.

Proof. From $\lim C^{\alpha+1}f = s$ follows $\lim C^{k+1}f = s$ for any integer $k \geq \alpha$. Applying the theorem $k+1$ times, we obtain $\lim C^0f = \lim f = s$.

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ON MULTIPLICATIVE SEQUENCES

BY

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1. Let $\{x(n)\}$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, denote a sequence satisfying the following conditions:

1° $x(n) = 1$ or -1 for $n = 1, 2, \dots$,

2° $x(nm) = x(n)x(m)$ for $n, m = 1, 2, \dots$

P. Erdős has asked (see [1], problem 9): if the limit

$$(*) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1) + \dots + x(n)}{n}$$

exists for every sequence $\{x(n)\}$ satisfying conditions 1° and 2°.

The theorem proved in this section (*) concerns this problem but gives no final answer.

Now let $\{p_n\}$, $n = 0, 1, \dots$, denote the sequence of all consecutive prime numbers. Let us write

$$n = p_0^{\alpha_0^{(n)}} \dots p_{k_n}^{\alpha_{k_n}^{(n)}}$$

where $\alpha_i^{(n)}$, $i = 0, \dots, k_n$, are non-negative integers and $\alpha_{k_n}^{(n)} > 0$. We denote by $\{r_n(t)\}$, $n = 0, 1, \dots$, the set of all Rademacher functions (see e. g. [2], p. 42). Let us put

$$x(n, t) = [r_0(t)]^{\alpha_0^{(n)}} \dots [r_{k_n}(t)]^{\alpha_{k_n}^{(n)}}.$$

Obviously, for almost all $t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$ conditions 1° and 2° for the sequences $\{x(n, t)\}$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, are satisfied.

THEOREM 1. For almost all $t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1, t) + \dots + x(n, t)}{n} = 0.$$

(*) (Added in proof.) After having written this note I learned that theorem 1 had been proved in another way by Wintner (see [4], p. 270, corollary).

Proof. Throughout this proof we assume $v_1 < \dots < v_s$ and $\mu_1 < \dots < \mu_r$. Let us remark that

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{v=1}^n x(v, t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{p_1 \dots p_s \leq n} m_{p_1 \dots p_s}^{(n)} r_{v_1}(t) \dots r_{v_s}(t),$$

where $m_{p_1 \dots p_s}^{(n)}$ denotes the number of all positive integers less than or equal to n which are of the form

$$(p_0^{\alpha_0} \dots p_k^{\alpha_k})^2 p_{v_1} \dots p_{v_s};$$

here $\alpha_i, i = 1, \dots, k$, are non-negative integers and $0 \leq v_1 < \dots < v_s \leq k$, k being the number of primes not exceeding n . It is easy to see that ⁽¹⁾

$$m_{p_1 \dots p_s}^{(n)} = \left[\sqrt{\frac{n}{p_{v_1} \dots p_{v_s}}} \right].$$

Using the properties of Rademacher functions we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^1 \left\{ \sum_{p_1 \dots p_s \leq n} \left[\sqrt{\frac{n}{p_{v_1} \dots p_{v_s}}} \right] r_{v_1}(t) \dots r_{v_s}(t) \right\}^4 dt \\ &= \sum_{p_1 \dots p_s \leq n} \left[\sqrt{\frac{n}{p_{v_1} \dots p_{v_s}}} \right]^4 + 3 \sum \left[\sqrt{\frac{n}{p_{v_1} \dots p_{v_s}}} \right]^2 \left[\sqrt{\frac{n}{p_{v_1} \dots p_{v_s}}} \right]^2, \end{aligned}$$

where the last sum is extended over all pairs of systems (v_1, \dots, v_s) and (μ_1, \dots, μ_r) such that $p_{v_1} \dots p_{v_s} \leq n$, $p_{\mu_1} \dots p_{\mu_r} \leq n$, and such that $r = s$, $v_i = \mu_i, i = 1, \dots, s$, does not hold. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= O \left(n^2 \sum_{p_1 \dots p_s \leq n} \frac{1}{(p_{v_1} \dots p_{v_s})^2} \right) + \\ &+ O \left(\left\{ n \sum_{p_1 \dots p_s \leq n} \frac{1}{p_{v_1} \dots p_{v_s}} \right\}^2 \right) = O(n^2 \log^2 n). \end{aligned}$$

Finally

$$\int_0^1 \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{v=1}^n x(v, t) \right\}^4 dt = O \left(\frac{\log^2 n}{n^2} \right);$$

hence, by the theorem of Lévy, theorem 1 follows.

⁽¹⁾ [1] denotes the integral part of t .

2. In this section $\{z(n)\}, n = 1, 2, \dots$, will denote a complex sequence satisfying the conditions

$$1' \quad |z(n)| = 1 \text{ for } n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$2' \quad z(nm) = z(n)z(m) \text{ for } n, m = 1, 2, \dots$$

It has been shown by A. Wintner (see [3], p. 48) that there is a sequence $\{z(n)\}$ satisfying 1' and 2' for which the limit (*), with $z(n)$ in place of $x(n)$, does not exist.

Now let $\{\theta_n(t)\}, n = 0, 1, \dots$, denote the set of all Steinhaus functions (see [2], p. 134). The notation of section 1 will also be used throughout. Moreover, we put

$$z(n, t) = [\theta_0(t)]^{a_0^{(n)}} \dots [\theta_{k_n}(t)]^{a_{k_n}^{(n)}}.$$

THEOREM 2. For almost all $t \in (0, 1)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z(1, t) + \dots + z(n, t)}{n} = 0.$$

Proof. Let us remark that

$$\left| \sum_{v=1}^n z(v, t) \right|^4 = \sum_{\lambda, \mu, \nu, \varrho=1}^n z(\lambda \nu, t) \bar{z}(\mu \varrho, t).$$

Using the properties of Steinhaus functions we obtain ⁽²⁾

$$\int_0^1 z(\mu, t) \bar{z}(\nu, t) dt = \delta_{\mu, \nu}.$$

In this way we get

$$\begin{aligned} J_n &= \int_0^1 \left| \sum_{v=1}^n z(v, t) \right|^4 dt = \sum_{\lambda, \mu, \nu, \varrho=1}^n \delta_{\lambda \nu, \mu \varrho} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{n^2} \left(\sum_{\lambda, \mu=1}^n \delta_{\lambda \mu, k} \right)^2 = O \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n^2} \tau^2(k) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where $\tau(k)$ denotes the number of divisors of number k . Since it is known that, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, $\tau(k) = O(k^\varepsilon)$ we have

$$J_n = O(n^{2(2\varepsilon+1)});$$

⁽²⁾ As usual $\delta_{\mu, \nu}$ equals 0 for $\mu \neq \nu$ and 1 for $\mu = \nu$.

hence

$$\int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{\nu=1}^{n^2} z(\nu, t) \right|^4 dt = O(n^{4\epsilon-2}).$$

For $4\epsilon < 1$ the last estimate implies our theorem.

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SUR UN PROBLÈME DE T. WAŻEWSKI

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1. T. Ważewski a posé le problème suivant (Nouveau Livre Écossais, Problème 29 du 14. XII. 1946):

Le cercle D est contenu dans un ensemble ouvert Ω dans lequel un champ vectoriel dépendant du temps est défini. Ce champ vectoriel définit le système d'équations différentielles

$$(1) \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = P(t, x, y), \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = Q(t, x, y)$$

à seconds membres continus. Le vecteur $v(t, x, y) = \{P(t, x, y), Q(t, x, y)\}$ ne s'annule en aucun point de la circonférence du cercle D . Lorsque le point (x, y) parcourt, pour un t fixe, cette circonférence, l'extrémité du vecteur v (attaché à l'origine du système des coordonnées) décrit une courbe fermée C_t . Pour tout t , l'index de cette courbe par rapport au point $(0, 0)$ est supposé différent de zéro.

Dans ces hypothèses, existe-t-il au moins une solution du système (1) qui soit située dans le cercle D pour tout t ?

Le but de la présente note est de démontrer que la réponse à cette question est négative.

2. Le champ vectoriel considéré ne s'annule pas sur la circonférence du cercle D ; l'index de la courbe C_t ne peut donc pas dépendre de t . Pour démontrer que la réponse à la question envisagée est négative, il suffirait évidemment de construire un système d'équations différentielles (1) d'index bien déterminé, par exemple égal à l'unité, de telle manière que ses solutions ne jouissent pas de la propriété voulue. Pour $k=1$, c'est bien simple. Il suffit par exemple d'envisager le système

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -y + \cos t, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = x + \sin t,$$