

ON REARRANGEMENT OF SERIES, II

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1. Let N_1, N_2, \dots be a permutation of the positive integers. Then the series $a_{N_1} + a_{N_2} + \dots$ is a rearrangement in the order of its terms of the series $a_1 + a_2 + \dots$ (hereafter called series A) of complex terms.

In a recent note [1] we generalized a theorem of Jasek [2] to

THEOREM 1. *Suppose that*

$$(1) \quad na_n \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad n \rightarrow \infty,$$

and $na_{N_n} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Then

$$(2) \quad (a_{N_1} + \dots + a_{N_n}) - (a_1 + \dots + a_n) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Jasek's theorem follows as a special case if the series A is convergent. In [1], using Theorem 1, we obtained a solution of Jasek's problem P300 [2].

In this note we shall prove

THEOREM 2. *For (2) to be true for every series A satisfying (1), a necessary and sufficient condition (NSC) is*

$$(3) \quad \sum_{r > n \geq N_r} \frac{1}{N_r} = O(1) \quad \text{as} \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Jasek's problem P 301 [2] may be restated as

Find an NSC that (2) be true for every convergent series A satisfying (1).

Theorem 2, while not a solution of the above, solves a related problem.

In what follows we shall, for brevity, write \sum' for $\sum_{r > n \geq N_r}$ and \sum''

for $\sum_{r \leq n < N_r}$.

2. To prove Theorem 2, we note first that

$$(4) \quad (a_{N_1} + \dots + a_{N_n}) - (a_1 + \dots + a_n) = \sum'' a_{N_r} - \sum' a_{N_r}.$$

From (1), it easily follows that

$$(5) \quad \sum'' a_{N_r} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Hence, from (4), we have

THEOREM 3. For (2) to be true for the series A satisfying (1), an NSC is

$$(6) \quad \sum' a_{N_r} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Theorem 2 follows from Theorem 3 and the following lemmas:

LEMMA 1. (1) and (3) \Rightarrow (6).

LEMMA 2. Let (3) be false and $a_n = 1/ns_n$, where

$$s_r = 1 + \max_{n \leq r} \sum' \frac{1}{N_r}.$$

Then (1) is true and (6) false.

The proof of Lemma 1 becomes obvious if we note that $N_n \rightarrow \infty$ with n .

To prove Lemma 2, we note first that $s_{N_r} \leq s_n$ for $r > n \geq N_r$.

Hence

$$\sum' a_{N_r} = \sum' \frac{1}{N_r s_{N_r}} \geq \sum' \frac{1}{N_r s_n}.$$

But $s_n \rightarrow \infty$ with n , since (3) is false. Hence (1) is true and

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum' a_{N_r} \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum' \frac{1}{N_r s_n} = 1.$$

Thus (6) is false. This concludes the proof.

Remark 1. Theorem 2 remains true if the word "series" is replaced by the phrase "divergent series". This follows since

$$s_n \leq 1 + \left(\frac{1}{1} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) \sim \log n$$

so that the series A , where $a_n = 1/ns_n$, is divergent.

Remark 2. In each of Theorems 1 and 3 condition (1) may be replaced by condition (5).

3. The following results are easily proved:

THEOREM 4. Condition (3) is an NSC for

$$(7) \quad (a_{N_1} + \dots + a_{N_n}) - (a_1 + \dots + a_n) = O(1) \quad \text{as} \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

to be true for every series A satisfying the condition

$$(8) \quad na_n = O(1) \quad \text{as} \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

THEOREM 5. If

$$(9) \quad \sum'' \frac{1}{N_r} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad n \rightarrow \infty,$$

for (2) to be true for every series A satisfying (8), an NSC is

$$(10) \quad \sum' \frac{1}{N_r} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Note. The sums in (9) and (10) have equal numbers of terms. Consequently (10) implies (9). Thus (8) and (10) imply (2).

Remark 3. Theorems 4 and 5 are also true with "series" replaced by "divergent series".

The following related problems are of interest:

P 377. Find results corresponding to Theorems 4 and 5 for "convergent series".

P 378. (a) Find an NSC that (7) be true for every (i) series, (ii) divergent series, (iii) convergent series A satisfying (5) and (8). (b) Solve (a) with (7) replaced by (2). (c) Solve (a) with (5) and (8) replaced by (1).

Addendum (1 November 1961). An NSC that $a_{N_1} + a_{N_2} + \dots$ converges for every convergent series A has been found by Kronrod [3]. I am indebted to B. Jasek for informing me of this.

Addendum (in proof). The same NSC has also been found by Levi [4]. I am indebted to U. C. Guha for drawing my attention to [4].

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