CONDITIONS FOR CONVERGENCE AND SUBSEQUENTIAL CONVERGENCE OF REGULARLY GENERATED SEQUENCES

Sefa Anıl Sezer¹, İbrahim Çanak²

¹ İstanbul Medeniyet University, İstanbul, Turkey
² Eqe University, İzmir, Turkey

MSC 2000: 40A05, 40E05.

Abstract

Regularly generated sequences were first introduced in [1]. It is said that (u_n) is regularly generated by a sequence $\alpha = (\alpha_n)$ in some sequence space \mathcal{A} and α is called a generator of (u_n) if

$$u_n = \alpha_n + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\alpha_k}{k}.$$

In this work we obtain necessary conditions under which the regularly generated sequence (u_n) converges or converges subsequentially.

Keywords: Subsequential convergence, regularly generated sequences, slowly oscillating sequences, summability by weighted means

References

- [1] Č. V. Stanojević, Analysis of Divergence: Applications to the Tauberian Theory, *Graduate Research Seminar*, *University of Missouri-Rolla*, (1999).
- [2] M. Dik, F. Dik, İ. Çanak, Classical and neoclassical Tauberian theorems for regularly generated sequences, Far East J. Math. Sci., 13(2) (2004) 233–240.
- [3] I. Çanak, M. Dik, F. Dik, Conditions for convergence and subsequential convergence, *Appl. Math. Lett.*, 19 (2006) 1042–1045.
- [4] İ. Çanak, Ü. Totur, A note on Tauberian theorems for regularly generated sequences, *Tamkang J. Math.*, 39(2) (2008) 187–191.
- [5] I. Çanak, F. Hasekiler, D. Kebapcı, Some Tauberian theorems for regularly generated sequences, Comput. Math. Appl., 62(12) (2011) 4486– 4491.

¹First Author's e-mail: sefaanil.sezer@medenivet.edu.tr

²Second Author's e-mail: ibrahim.canak@ege.edu.tr