

# The $(\overline{N}, p, q)$ summability and its applications to Tauberian theory

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## Abstract

Let  $p = (p_m), q = (q_n)$  be two sequences of nonnegative numbers such that  $p_0, q_0 > 0$  and

$$P_m := \sum_{i=0}^m p_i \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{and} \quad Q_n := \sum_{j=0}^n q_j \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{as } m, n \rightarrow \infty.$$

The weighted means of  $(s_{mn})$  determined by the weight sequences  $(p_m)$  and  $(q_n)$  are defined by

$$\sigma_{mn} := \frac{1}{P_m Q_n} \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^n p_i q_j s_{ij},$$

where  $P_m Q_n > 0$  for all  $(m, n) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$  (see [4]). A double sequence  $(s_{mn})$  is called  $(\overline{N}, p, q)$  summable to a finite number  $L$  if  $P\text{-}\lim_{m,n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_{mn} = L$ .

In this study, we are interested in relation between the  $(\overline{N}, p, q)$  method and  $P$ -convergence for double sequences. In this context, we generate some Tauberian conditions, controlling one-sided and two-sided oscillatory behavior of a double sequence with respect to  $(P_m)$  and  $(Q_n)$ , from the  $(\overline{N}, p, q)$  summability to  $P$ -convergence with some restrictions on the weight sequences  $p$  and  $q$ . We demonstrate that

$$\frac{P_m}{p_m} \Delta_{10} u_{mn} = O(1) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{Q_n}{q_n} \Delta_{01} u_{mn} = O(1)$$

are Tauberian conditions for the  $(\overline{N}, p, q)$  summability under some additional conditions.

**Keywords**— Double sequences, convergence in Pringsheim's sense, the  $(\overline{N}, p, q)$  summability, regularly varying sequences, slowly oscillating sequences, Tauberian conditions and theorems

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