

MATRIX SUMMABILITY AND UNIFORM CONVERGENCE OF SERIES

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ABSTRACT. Some classical results about uniform convergence of unconditionally convergent series are generalized to weakly unconditionally Cauchy series by means of the matrix summability method for regular matrices.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

A series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k$ in a real Banach space X is called weakly unconditionally Cauchy (ωuC) if $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |f(x_k)| < \infty$ for every $f \in X^*$, and is called unconditionally convergent (uc) if $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_{\pi(k)}$ is convergent for every permutation π of \mathbb{N} . It is well known (see [7] and [8]) that a series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k$ is uc if and only if the series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k x_k$ is convergent for every $(a_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in \ell_{\infty}$, and is ωuC if and only if the series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k x_k$ is convergent for every $(a_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in c_0$. It is also well known (see [4] and [7]) that a Banach space has a copy of c_0 if and only if it possesses a ωuC series which is not uc . Another characterization of ωuC series that appears in [7] states that a series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k$ is ωuC if and only if

$$\sup \left\{ \left\| \sum_{k=1}^n a_k x_k \right\| : |a_k| \leq 1, k \in \{1, \dots, n\}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\} < \infty.$$

Now, let X denote a real Banach space. Given a regular matrix $A = (\alpha_{ij})_{i,j \in \mathbb{N}}$ and a vector subspace \mathcal{S} of ℓ_{∞} containing c_0 , the following space of vector sequences is defined:

$$X(\mathcal{S}, A) = \left\{ (x_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ in } X : A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k x_k \text{ exists for every } (a_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in \mathcal{S} \right\},$$

where

$$A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k x_k = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a_k x_k \right).$$

We refer the reader to [5] for a wider perspective on matrix summability methods. Following the notation in [1], we let $X(c_0)$ denote the space of weakly unconditionally Cauchy series in X , also denoted by $\ell_1^{\omega}(X)$, and $X(\ell_{\infty})$ will be the space

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of unconditionally convergent series in X . Both spaces are real Banach spaces endowed with the norm

$$(1.1) \quad \|(x_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}\| = \sup \left\{ \left\| \sum_{k=1}^n a_k x_k \right\| : |a_k| \leq 1, k \in \{1, \dots, n\}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}.$$

Furthermore, $X(\ell_\infty) \subseteq X(S, A) \subseteq X(c_0)$. Also, notice that if A is the identity matrix, then $X(S, A)$ is exactly the space $X(S)$ studied in [1].

On the other hand, in [11] is shown the following representative result concerning uniform convergence of unconditionally convergent series.

Theorem 1.1. *Let X be a real Banach space. Let $(x^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence in $X(\ell_\infty)$ such that for every $(a(k))_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in \ell_\infty$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(k) x^n(k)$ exists. Then, there exists $x^0 \in X(\ell_\infty)$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x^n - x^0\| = 0$ in $X(\ell_\infty)$.*

In [1] and [2] several similar results are proved for the case of weakly unconditionally Cauchy series. In this manuscript, we mean to show some other results on uniform convergence of weakly unconditionally Cauchy series.

2. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

The first result we would like to present shows the completeness of the space $X(S, A)$ endowed with the norm given in (1.1).

Theorem 2.1. *Let X be a real Banach space and consider $A = (\alpha_{ij})_{i, j \in \mathbb{N}}$ to be a regular matrix and S a vector subspace of ℓ_∞ containing c_0 . Then, $X(S, A)$ is a complete space endowed with the norm given in (1.1).*

Proof. We will show that $X(S, A)$ is closed in $X(c_0)$. Let us start by denoting

$$M = \sup \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_{ij}| : i \in \mathbb{N} \right\}.$$

Note that $0 < M < \infty$ since A is regular. Now, take $(x^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ to be a sequence in $X(S, A)$ and $x^0 \in X(c_0)$ such that $\|x^n - x^0\| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ in $X(c_0)$. We will see that $x^0 \in X(S, A)$. Let us fix an arbitrary element $a = (a(k))_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in S$. For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $x_n \in X$ such that

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) x^n(k) \right) = x_n.$$

Let us show that $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence in X . Let $\varepsilon > 0$. Since $(x^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence in $X(c_0)$, we can find $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ so that $\|x^p - x^q\| \leq \varepsilon / (M(\|a\| + 1))$ if $p, q \geq n_0$. Then, for arbitrarily fixed $p, q \geq n_0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) (x^p(k) - x^q(k)) \right) \right\| &\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_{ij}| \left\| \sum_{k=1}^j a(k) (x^p(k) - x^q(k)) \right\| \\ &\leq M \|a\| \|x^p - x^q\| \\ &\leq \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Now, by taking into account that

$$\|x_p - x_q\| = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) (x^p(k) - x^q(k)) \right) \right\|,$$

we deduce that $\|x_p - x_q\| \leq \varepsilon$ for $p, q \geq n_0$, and hence $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence in X . Since X is complete, $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is convergent to some $x_0 \in X$. Finally, we will show that

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) x^0(k) \right) = x_0,$$

and we will be done. Let $\varepsilon > 0$. Let us fix $p \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\|x^p - x^0\| \leq \varepsilon / (3M(\|a\| + 1))$ and $\|x_p - x_0\| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$. Now, there exists $i_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ verifying that

$$\left\| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) x^p(k) \right) - x_p \right\| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3},$$

for every $i \geq i_0$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) x^0(k) \right) - x_0 \right\| &\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_{ij}| \left\| \sum_{k=1}^j a(k) (x^0(k) - x^p(k)) \right\| \\ &+ \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) x^p(k) \right) - x_p \right\| \\ &+ \|x_p - x_0\| \\ &\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \\ &= \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

for every $i \geq i_0$. As a consequence, the result is proved. □

Now, we will introduce another space of vector sequences. Let X denote a real Banach space. Given a regular matrix $A = (\alpha_{ij})_{i,j \in \mathbb{N}}$ and a vector subspace S of ℓ_{∞} containing c_0 , the following space of vector sequences is defined:

$$X_{\omega}(S, A) = \left\{ (x_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ in } X : \omega A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k x_k \text{ exists for every } (a_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in S \right\},$$

where

$$\omega A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k x_k = \omega \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a_k x_k \right).$$

In [3] it is proved that a series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k$ is ω uC if and only if $\omega A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k x_k$ exists for every $(a_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in c_0$. Notice that $X(\ell_{\infty}) \subseteq X(S, A) \subseteq X_{\omega}(S, A) \subseteq X(c_0)$. In the next theorem, we show that the space $X_{\omega}(S, A)$ is complete endowed with the norm given in (1.1).

Theorem 2.2. *Let X be a real Banach space and consider $A = (\alpha_{ij})_{i,j \in \mathbb{N}}$ to be a regular matrix and S a vector subspace of ℓ_{∞} containing c_0 . Then, $X_{\omega}(S, A)$ is a complete space endowed with the norm given in (1.1).*



Proof. As before, we will show that $X_\omega(S, A)$ is closed in $X(c_0)$. Again

$$M = \sup \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_{ij}| : i \in \mathbb{N} \right\}.$$

Take $(x^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ to be a sequence in $X_\omega(S, A)$ and $x^0 \in X(c_0)$ such that $\|x^n - x^0\| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ in $X(c_0)$. We will see that $x^0 \in X_\omega(S, A)$. Let us fix an arbitrary element $a = (a(k))_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in S$. For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $x_n \in X$ such that

$$\omega \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) x^n(k) \right) = x_n.$$

Let us see that $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence in X . Let $\varepsilon > 0$. Since $(x^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence in $X(c_0)$, we can find $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ so that $\|x^p - x^q\| \leq \varepsilon / (M(\|a\| + 1))$ if $p, q \geq n_0$. Also, there is $g \in S_{X^*}$ with $\|x_p - x_q\| = |g(x_p - x_q)|$. Then, for arbitrarily fixed $p, q \geq n_0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) g((x^p(k) - x^q(k))) \right) \right| \\ & \leq \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) (x^p(k) - x^q(k)) \right) \right\| \\ & \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_{ij}| \left\| \sum_{k=1}^j a(k) (x^p(k) - x^q(k)) \right\| \\ & \leq M \|a\| \|x^p - x^q\| \\ & \leq \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Now, by taking into account that

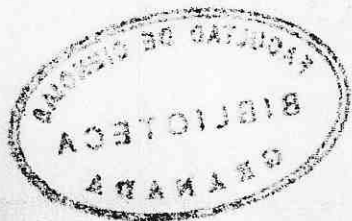
$$\begin{aligned} \|x_p - x_q\| &= |g(x_p - x_q)| \\ &= \left| \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) g((x^p(k) - x^q(k))) \right) \right|, \end{aligned}$$

we deduce that $\|x_p - x_q\| \leq \varepsilon$ for $p, q \geq n_0$, and hence $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence in X . Since X is complete, $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is convergent to some $x_0 \in X$. Finally, we will show that

$$\omega \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) x^0(k) \right) = x_0,$$

and we will be done. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $f \in S_{X^*}$. Let us fix $p \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\|x^p - x^0\| \leq \varepsilon / (3M(\|a\| + 1))$ and $\|x_p - x_0\| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$. Now, there exists $i_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ verifying that

$$\left\| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) f(x^p(k)) \right) - f(x_p) \right\| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3},$$



for every $i \geq i_0$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) f(x^0(k)) \right) - f(x_0) \right\| \\ & \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_{ij}| \left\| \sum_{k=1}^j a(k) (x^0(k) - x^p(k)) \right\| \\ & \quad + \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) f(x^p(k)) \right) - f(x_p) \right\| \\ & \quad + \|f(x_p) - f(x_0)\| \\ & \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \\ & = \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

for every $i \geq i_0$. As a consequence, the result is proved. □

3. MAIN RESULTS

In this section, we will show two sufficient conditions for the uniform convergence of weakly unconditionally Cauchy sequences. Both results could be considered as general versions of Theorem 1.1 for weakly unconditionally Cauchy series.

Lemma 3.1. *Let X be a real Banach space and consider $A = (\alpha_{ij})_{i,j \in \mathbb{N}}$ to be a regular matrix and \mathcal{S} a vector subspace of ℓ_{∞} containing c_0 . For every vector sequence $x = (x(k))_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in X_{\omega}(\mathcal{S}, A)$, the linear mapping*

$$(3.1) \quad \sigma_x : \mathcal{S} \longrightarrow X$$

$$a = (a(k))_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \longmapsto \sigma_x(a) = A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(k)x(k)$$

is continuous with $\|\sigma_x\| \leq M \|x\|$.

Proof. Let us consider

$$M = \sup \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_{ij}| : i \in \mathbb{N} \right\}.$$

Let $a = (a(k))_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in \mathcal{S}$. There exists $f \in S_{X^*}$ satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \|\sigma_x(a)\| &= |f(\sigma_x(a))| \\ &= \left| \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) f(x(k)) \right) \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Now, for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) f(x(k)) \right) \right| &\leq \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j a(k) x(k) \right) \right\| \\ &\leq M \|a\| \|x\|. \end{aligned}$$

As a consequence, $\|\sigma_x(a)\| \leq M \|a\| \|x\|$, which means that σ_x is continuous with $\|\sigma_x\| \leq M \|x\|$. \square

Remark 3.2. Before stating the first main theorem, let us make some remarks related to regular matrices and uniform convergence.

- (1) Keeping the same notation as in the previous lemma, for every vector sequence $x = (x(k))_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in X(\mathcal{S}, A)$, the linear mapping

$$\sigma_x : \mathcal{S} \longrightarrow X$$

$$a = (a(k))_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \longmapsto \sigma_x(a) = A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(k)x(k)$$

is continuous with $\|\sigma_x\| \leq M \|x\|$.

- (2) It is well known that if $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k = x_0$ and A is a regular matrix, then $A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k = x_0$. However, the converse is not true in general. It is also possible that $\omega A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k$ exists but not $\omega \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k$. Therefore, it is possible that $(x_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in X(\mathcal{S}, A)$, but for some $(a_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in \mathcal{S}$, $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k x_k$ does not exist. Similarly, it is possible that $(x_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in X_{\omega}(\mathcal{S}, A)$, but for some $(a_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in \mathcal{S}$, $\omega \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k x_k$ does not exist either.

Next, we will present the first one of our main results in this paper, in which we deduce, from a pointwise convergence situation, the existence of uniform convergence. More specifically, we obtain a sufficient condition for the convergence of sequences in $X(c_0)$. Nevertheless, before stating this result, we need first to recall some concepts. We will say (see [2]) that a real Banach space X is an M -Grothendieck space, where M is a vector subspace of X^{**} containing X , if every $\sigma(X^*, X)$ -convergent sequence in X^* is $\sigma(X^*, M)$ -convergent. When $M = X^{**}$, we just say that X is a Grothendieck space. Let us observe also that if \mathcal{S} is a vector subspace of ℓ_{∞} containing c_0 , then ℓ_{∞} can be identified with a vector subspace of \mathcal{S}^{**} . Indeed, we can identify any $(a_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in \ell_{\infty}$ with the mapping

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}^* &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ g &\longmapsto \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k g(e^k), \end{aligned}$$

where $(e^k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ denotes the canonical basis of c_0 . Therefore, if \mathcal{S} is a closed vector subspace of ℓ_{∞} containing c_0 , it does make sense to consider the possibility for \mathcal{S} of being an ℓ_{∞} -Grothendieck space.

Theorem 3.3. *Let X be a real Banach space. Let $(x^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence in $X(c_0)$ satisfying the following:*

- (1) *There exists a closed vector subspace \mathcal{S} of ℓ_{∞} containing c_0 which is an ℓ_{∞} -Grothendieck space.*
- (2) *There exists a regular matrix $A = (\alpha_{ij})_{i,j \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \omega A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(k) x^n(k)$$

exists for every $(a(k))_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in \mathcal{S}$.

Then, there exists $x^0 \in X(c_0)$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x^n - x^0\| = 0$ in $X(c_0)$.

Proof. Since $X(c_0)$ is complete, it suffices to show that $(x^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence in $X(c_0)$. On the contrary, let us assume that it is not. There exists $\varepsilon > 0$ and an increasing sequence $(n_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ of naturals such that if $z^m := x^{n_m} - x^{n_{m+1}}$, then $\|z_m\| > \varepsilon$. Now, for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $f_m \in S_{X^*}$ such that

$$(3.3) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |f_m(z^m(k))| > \varepsilon.$$

Again for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$, we consider the continuous linear mapping σ_{z^m} defined in (3.1), which will be simply denoted as σ_m . Let us observe that, for every $a = (a(k))_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in \mathcal{S}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_m(a) &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(\omega A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(k) x^{n_m}(k) \right) \\ &\quad - \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(\omega A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(k) x^{n_{m+1}}(k) \right) \\ &= 0; \end{aligned}$$

therefore $(f_m \circ \sigma_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a sequence in \mathcal{S}^* which is ω^* -convergent to 0. By hypothesis, $(f_m \circ \sigma_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ is $(\mathcal{S}^*, \ell_\infty)$ -convergent to 0. According to mapping (3.2), this means that if $(a(k))_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in \ell_\infty$, then

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(k) (f_m \circ \sigma_m)(e^k) = 0.$$

Now, for every $m, k \in \mathbb{N}$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} (f_m \circ \sigma_m)(e^k) &= f_m \left(\omega A \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} e^k(l) z^m(l) \right) \\ &= f_m \left(\omega \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \left(\sum_{l=1}^j e^k(l) z^m(l) \right) \right) \\ &= f_m \left(\omega \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \right) z^m(k) \right) \\ &= \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} \right) f_m(z^m(k)) \\ &= \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{ij} - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \alpha_{ij} \right) f_m(z^m(k)) \\ &= f_m(z^m(k)) \quad (\text{since } A \text{ is regular}). \end{aligned}$$

Next, note that $((f_m(z^m(k)))_{k \in \mathbb{N}})_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a sequence in ℓ_1 verifying that, for every $(a(k))_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in \ell_\infty$,

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(k) f_m(z^m(k)) = 0;$$

that is, it is ω -convergent to 0. Schur's theorem then allows us to deduce that the sequence $\left((f_m(z^m(k)))_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \right)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ is convergent to 0 in ℓ_1 , but this fact contradicts (3.3). \square

Remark 3.4. Before stating the other main result of this paper, let us make some remarks about the previous theorem and Boolean algebras.

- (1) If A is the identity matrix, then the previous theorem generalizes Theorem 1.1 of Swartz and other results in [1] and [6].
- (2) Let us consider \mathcal{F} to be a Boolean subalgebra of $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ verifying that $\psi_0(\mathbb{N}) := \{A \subseteq \mathbb{N} : \text{card}(A) < \infty\} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ (in [2] such Boolean subalgebras are called natural Boolean algebras). Let T be the Stone space of \mathcal{F} . It is known (see [10]) that the corresponding space of real-valued continuous functions on T , $\mathcal{C}(T)$, can be identified with a subspace of ℓ_∞ . According to [10], \mathcal{F} is said to have the Grothendieck property if $\mathcal{C}(T)$ has the Grothendieck property; \mathcal{F} is said to have the Nikodym property if the space $\mathcal{C}_0(T)$, of real-valued continuous functions on T of finite range, is barrelled; and \mathcal{F} is said to have the Vitali-Hahn-Saks property if it has both the Grothendieck and Nikodym properties.
- (3) There exists a closed vector subspace \mathcal{S} of ℓ_∞ containing c_0 which does not have a copy of ℓ_∞ and possesses the Vitali-Hahn-Saks property. This space was due to Hayden (see [9],) who obtained, by using transfinite induction, a particular subalgebra \mathcal{F} of $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ with $\psi_0(\mathbb{N}) \subseteq \mathcal{F}$.

Finally, it is time to present the second main result in this paper, in which we provide a sufficient condition for the convergence of sequences in $X(c_0)$ by means of pointwise convergence in natural Boolean algebras.

Theorem 3.5. *Let X be a real Banach space. Let $(x^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence in $X(c_0)$. Consider a regular matrix $A = (\alpha_{ij})_{i,j \in \mathbb{N}}$ and a natural Boolean algebra \mathcal{F} with the Vitali-Hahn-Saks property. Assume that, for every $B \in \mathcal{F}$,*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \omega A \sum_{k \in B} x^n(k)$$

exists. Then, there exists $x^0 \in X(c_0)$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x^n - x^0\| = 0$ in $X(c_0)$.

Proof. Let T be the Stone space of \mathcal{F} , whose corresponding space of real-valued continuous functions on T , $\mathcal{C}(T)$, can be linearly and isometrically identified with a closed vector subspace \mathcal{S} of ℓ_∞ containing c_0 . For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let us consider the continuous linear mapping σ_{x^n} defined in (3.1), which will be simply denoted as σ_n , and let σ_n^0 be the restriction of σ_n to \mathcal{S}_0 , where \mathcal{S}_0 is the subspace of \mathcal{S} composed by all sequences of finite range. Next,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \omega A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b(k) x^n(k)$$

exists for every $(b(k))_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in \mathcal{S}_0$. Since \mathcal{S}_0 is barrelled (because it is linearly isometric to $\mathcal{C}_0(T)$), there exists $H > 0$ such that $\|\sigma_n\| = \|\sigma_n^0\| < H$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and this, together with the fact that \mathcal{S}_0 is dense in \mathcal{S} , allows us to deduce that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \omega A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(k) x^n(k)$$

exists for every $(a(k))_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in S$. Finally, S is an ℓ_∞ -Grothendieck space (because $\mathcal{C}(T)$ has the Grothendieck property), so by applying Theorem 3.3 we deduce the existence of an element $x^0 \in X(c_0)$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x^n - x^0\| = 0$ in $X(c_0)$. \square

To finish this section, we want to show an immediate consequence of the previous results and the fact that $X_\omega(S, A)$ is complete (Theorem 2.2).

Corollary 3.6. *Let X be a real Banach space. Let $(x^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence in $X_\omega(S, A)$. Consider a closed vector subspace S of ℓ_∞ containing c_0 which is an ℓ_∞ -Grothendieck space, and a regular matrix $A = (\alpha_{ij})_{i, j \in \mathbb{N}}$. Then, $(x^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is convergent in $X_\omega(S, A)$ if and only if*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \omega A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(k) x^n(k)$$

exists for every $(a(k))_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in S$.

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