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AN ABSTRACT GLIDING HUMP PROPERTY

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Abstract

In this paper we introduce an abstract gliding hump property for sequence spaces which includes the signed weak and strong gliding hump properties as special cases. Further examples of sequence spaces satisfying the abstract gliding hump property are given. We then derive results concerning uniform convergence in β -duals, Hahn-Schur theorems and Orlicz-Pettis theorems for multiplier convergent series whose multiplier space satisfies the abstract gliding hump property.

1.

Gliding hump properties have been used to treat a number of topics in sequence spaces such as weak sequential completeness of β -duals ([No],[St]), uniform convergence of elements in β -duals ([StSw1]), uniform boundedness principles ([Sw4]), Orlicz-Pettis theorems for multiplier convergent series ([StSw2], [Sw5]) and Hahn-Schur theorems for multiplier convergent series ([Sw6]). In this note we introduce an abstract gliding hump property which include the signed weak gliding hump property and the signed strong gliding hump property as well as new gliding hump properties. We then derive general results concerning uniform convergence in β -duals, Hahn-Schur theorems, sequential completeness of β -duals and Orlicz-Pettis theorems which contain many known results as special cases. The general abstract result includes a number of known results for multiplier spaces with the signed weak gliding hump property and the signed strong gliding hump property. One of the special cases of the gliding hump property leads to a number of new results pertaining to uniform convergence over compact subsets of multipliers for multiplier convergent series while another special case gives uniform convergence over order bounded intervals in the multiplier space.

Throughout this note X, Y will denote (Hausdorff) topological vector spaces (assumed real for convenience) and $L(X, Y)$ will denote the space of continuous linear operators from X into Y . If A is a family of bounded subsets of X , $L_{calA}(X, Y)$ will denote $L(X, Y)$ with the topology of uniform convergence on the elements of $calA$. If $calA$ is the family of all finite (bounded, compact) subsets of X , the topology of uniform convergence on $calA$ will be denoted by $L_s(X, Y)$ ($L_b(X, Y)$, $L_c(X, Y)$). Further, E will be a vector space of X valued sequences which contains the space $c_{00}(X)$ of all X valued sequences which are eventually 0. If $x \in E$, the j^{th} coordinate of x will be denoted by x_j so $x = \{x_j\}$. The β -dual of E with respect to Y is defined to be

$$E^{\beta Y} = \{\{T_j\} : T_j \in L(X, Y), \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j x_j \text{ converges for every } x = \{x_j\} \in E\}.$$

If $T = \{T_j\} \in E^{\beta Y}$ and $x = \{x_j\} \in E$, we write $T \cdot x = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j x_j$. A series $\sum_j T_j$ in $L(X, Y)$ is E multiplier convergent if the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j x_j$ converges for every $x = \{x_j\} \in E$ so the β -dual of E with respect to Y is just the space of all E multiplier convergent series in $L(X, Y)$; the elements of E are called multipliers.

If λ is a scalar sequence space which contains c_{00} , the space of all

sequences which are eventually 0, a series $\sum_j x_j$ in X is λ multiplier convergent iff the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} t_j x_j$ converges for every $t = \{t_j\} \in \lambda$ (here we are identifying X with $L(R, X)$ in the definition above). For example, if m_0 is the scalar sequence space of all sequences with finite range, a series is m_0 multiplier convergent iff the series is subseries convergent. If $\lambda = l^\infty$, the l^∞ multiplier convergent series are often called bounded multiplier convergent series

We now define our abstract gliding hump property. An interval in N is a set of the form $[m, n] = \{j \in N : m \leq j \leq n\}$ and a sequence of intervals $\{I_j\}$ is increasing if $\max I_j < \min I_{j+1}$. If $I \subset N$, χ_I will denote the characteristic function of I and if $x = \{x_j\}$ is any vector or scalar sequence $\chi_I x$ will denote the coordinatewise product of χ_I and x .

Throughout this note $calF$ will be a family of subsets of E .

Definition 1. *The space E has the signed $calF$ gliding hump property (signed $calF$ -GHP) if for every $F \in calF$ whenever $\{x^k\} \subset F$ and $\{I_k\}$ is an increasing sequence of intervals, there exist a sequence of signs $\{s_k\}$ and a subsequence $\{n_k\}$ such that the coordinate sum of the series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} s_k \chi_{I_k} x^{n_k} \in E$. If all of the signs above can be chosen equal to 1, then E has the $calF$ gliding hump property ($calF$ -GHP).*

We give several examples.

A sequence space E has the signed weak gliding property (signed-WGHP) if whenever $x \in E$ and $\{I_j\}$ is an increasing sequence of intervals, there exist a sequence of signs $\{s_j\}$ and a subsequence $\{n_j\}$ such that the coordinate sum of the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} s_j \chi_{I_{n_j}} x \in E$ ([St]); if all of the signs $\{s_j\}$ can be chosen equal to 1, the space has the weak gliding hump property (WGHP) ([No]). For example, in the scalar case any monotone space such as c_0 or l^p ($0 < p \leq \infty$) or $\delta = \{\{t_j\} : \sup |t_j|^{1/j} < \infty\}$ has WGHP while bs has signed-WGHP but not WGHP (for the sequence spaces being used, see Boos ([Bo])). In the vector case, the space $c_0(X)$ of all X valued sequences which converge to 0 has WGHP; the spaces $l^p(X)$ described later also have WGHP.

Example 2. *If $calF$ is the family of all finite subsets, the signed $calF$ -GHP ($calF$ -GHP) is just the signed weak gliding hump property (weak gliding hump property).*

The space E is a K-space if E has a (Hausdorff) vector topology such that the coordinate mappings $x = \{x_j\} \rightarrow x_j$ from E into X are continuous for all $j \in N$. The K-space E has the signed strong gliding hump

property (signed-SGHP) if whenever $\{x^k\}$ is a bounded sequence from E and $\{I_k\}$ is an increasing sequence of intervals, there exist a sequence of signs $\{s_k\}$ and a subsequence $\{n_k\}$ such that the coordinate sum of the series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} s_k \chi_{I_{n_k}} x^{n_k} \in E$ ([Sw]); if all the signs can be chosen equal to 1, E has the strong gliding hump property (SGHP) ([No]). For example, l^∞ and δ have SGHP and bs has signed-SGHP ([Sw6]); other spaces with these properties can be constructed using the methods in [BSS]. The vector valued space $l^\infty(X)$ described later has SGHP.

Example 3. Assume E is a K -space. If $calF$ is the family of all bounded subsets of E , the signed $calF$ -GHP ($calF$ -GHP) is just the signed strong gliding hump property (strong gliding hump property).

Example 4. If E equals l^∞ or m_0 and $calF$ is the family of all sequences of 0's and 1's, then E has $calF$ -GHP and this corresponds to the strong gliding hump property.

We give a further important example which will lead to a number of new results and which requires some preliminary notation and results.

If $z \in X$ and $k \in N$, $e^k \otimes z$ will denote the X valued sequence with z in the k^{th} coordinate and 0 in the other coordinates.

Definition 5. If E is a K -space, a subset $F \subset E$ has uniform tails if whenever $\{x^k\} \subset F$, then there exists $\{n_k\}$ such that $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=N}^{\infty} e^j \otimes x_j^{n_k} = 0$ uniformly for $k \in N$, where $\sum_{j=N}^{\infty} e^j \otimes x_j^{n_k}$ is the coordinate sum of the series.

Subsets with uniform tails have been previously introduced in $c_0(X)$ and $l^p(X)$ ($1 \leq p < \infty$) when X is a Banach space in [LWZ],[ZLY].

A quasi-norm on a vector space X is a function $|\cdot| : X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that $|x + y| \leq |x| + |y|$, $|-x| = |x|$, $|0| = 0$; any quasi-norm induces a semi-metric d on X by $d(x, y) = |x - y|$. A space X is a quasi-normed space if X has a quasi-norm $|\cdot|$ such that X is a topological vector space under the induced semi-metric.

Theorem 6. Let $(E, |\cdot|)$ be a complete, quasi-normed K -space. If $calF$ is the family of all subsets of E with uniform tails, then E has $calF$ -GHP.

Proof: Let $F \in calF$, $\{x^k\} \subset F$ and $\{I_k\}$ be an increasing sequence of intervals. Let $\{x^{n_k}\}$ be as in Definition 5. Pick an increasing sequence $\{k_l\}$ such that $|\sum_{j \in I_{k_l}} e^j \otimes x_j^{n_{k_l}}| < 1/2^l$. Put $z^l = \sum_{j \in I_{k_l}} e^j \otimes x_j^{n_{k_l}}$. Then

$\sum_l z^l$ is an absolutely convergent series and, therefore, converges to some $z \in E$. Since E is a K-space, the series $\sum_{l=1}^{\infty} z_j = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j \in I_{k_l}} e^j \otimes x_j^{n_{k_l}}$ also converges coordinatewise to z .

We now give an example of subsets with uniform tails.

If λ is a scalar AK – FK space, then a subset of λ has uniform tails iff the set is relatively compact ([Sw1]10.1.15). We have a more general result for vector valued sequence spaces. The space E is an AK-space if E is a K-space and if $x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^k \otimes x_k$ [convergence in E] for every $x = \{x_k\} \in E$. A quasi-normed AK-space $(E, |\cdot|)$ has a monotone basis if $|\sum_{j=1}^k e^j \otimes x_j| \uparrow |\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} e^j \otimes x_j| = |x|$ for every $x \in E$. Any scalar AK-FK space can be remetrized so the quasi-norm is monotone ([Sw1]10.1.13).

Theorem 7. *If the quasi-normed space AK-space E has a monotone basis and $K \subset E$ is precompact, then $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=N}^{\infty} e^j \otimes x_j = 0$ uniformly for $x = \{x_j\} \in K$. In particular, K has uniform tails.*

Proof: Let $\epsilon > 0$. Set $s_n(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n e^j \otimes x_j$, $R_n(x) = \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} e^j \otimes x_j$ for $x \in K$. There exists a finite ϵ -net, $x^1, \dots, x^p \in K$ for K . Since $\lim_n R_n(x^j) = 0$ for $j = 1, \dots, p$, there exists N such that $n \geq N$ implies $|R_n(x^j)| < \epsilon$ for $j = 1, \dots, p$. If $x \in K$, there exists j such that $|x - x^j| < \epsilon$. If $n \geq N$, then $|R_n(x)| = |x - s_n(x)| \leq |s_n(x^j) - s_n(x)| + |R_n(x^j)| + |x - x^j| < 3\epsilon$.

Unlike the scalar case a subset with uniform tails may not be precompact. Consider X an infinite dimensional Banach space and the set $K = \{\{x_j\} : x_j \in X, \|x_j\| \leq 1/j, j \in N\}$.

From Theorems 6 and 7, we have

Corollary 8. *Let E be a complete, quasi-normed AK-space with a monotone basis and $calF$ the family of all relatively compact subsets of E . Then E has $calF$ -GHP.*

For example, the scalar spaces c_0, cs, bv_0 and l^p ($0 < p < \infty$) all have $calF$ -GHP, where $calF$ is the family of all relatively compact subsets. The same remark applies to the vector valued sequence spaces $c_0(X)$ and $l^p(X)$ ($0 < p < \infty$), when X is a complete quasi-normed space ($c_0(X)$ is the space of all X valued null sequences with the quasi-norm $|\{x_j\}|_{\infty} = \sup |x_j|$ and for $1 \leq p < \infty$, $l^p(X)$ is the space of all X valued sequences with the quasi-norm $|\{x_j\}|_p = (\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |x_j|^p)^{1/p} < \infty$, for $0 < p < 1$, $l^p(X)$ is the space of

all X valued sequences with the quasi-norm $|\{x_j\}|_p = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |x_j|^p < \infty$ and $l^\infty(X)$ is the space of all X valued sequences with $|\{x_j\}|_\infty = \sup_j |x_j| < \infty$.

Likewise, if E is the strict inductive limit of locally convex spaces satisfying the assumptions in Corollary 8, the family of all relatively compact subsets $calF$ of E has $calF$ -GHP.

We give a further example in ordered sequence spaces. A (real) sequence space λ which is ordered coordinatewise is solid (normal) if whenever $t = \{t_j\} \in \lambda$ and $|s_j| \leq |t_j|$ for all j , then $s = \{s_j\} \in \lambda$. For example, c_{00}, c_0, l^p ($0 < p \leq \infty$), δ and $d = \{\{t_j\} : \limsup |t_j|^{1/j} = 0\}$ are solid whereas c, cs, bs are not solid. The spaces $l^{p+} = \cap_{q>p} l^q$ and $l^{p-} = \cup_{q<p} l^q$ introduced in [MM] are also solid. If $t \in \lambda$ and $t \geq 0$, let $[-t, t] = \{s = \{s_j\} \in \lambda : |s_j| \leq |t_j| \text{ for all } j\}$ be the symmetric interval generated by t .

Example 9. Let λ be a solid sequence space. Let $calF$ be the family of all symmetric order intervals generated by the non-negative sequences in λ . Since λ is solid, λ has the $calF$ gliding hump property.

Like the weak gliding hump property, the property in the example above is algebraic and does not require a topology on the space of multipliers and so applies to spaces such as

$$d = \{t = \{t_j\} : \sup_j |t_j|^{1/j} < \infty\} \text{ and } \delta = \{t = \{t_j\} : \limsup_j |t_j|^{1/j} = 0\}$$

(see [Bo],[KG]).

We now proceed to establish uniform convergent results in the β -duals of spaces with $calF$ -GHP.

Lemma 10. Let $\sum_j T_j$ be E multiplier convergent and $B \subset E$. If the series $\sum_j T_j x_j$ do not converge uniformly for $x = \{x_j\} \in B$, then there exist a symmetric neighborhood V of 0, $\{x^k\} \subset B$ and an increasing sequence of intervals $\{I_k\}$ such that $\sum_{j \in I_k} T_j x_j^k \notin V$.

Proof: There exists a symmetric neighborhood of 0, U , such that for every k there exist $x^k \in B$, $m_k > k$ such that $\sum_{j=m_k}^{\infty} T_j x_j^k \notin U$. Pick a symmetric neighborhood of 0, V , such that $V+V \subset U$. For $k=1$ let $m_1 > 1$ and $x^1 \in B$ satisfy the condition above. There exists $n_1 > m_1$ such that $\sum_{j=n_1+1}^{\infty} T_j x_j^1 \in V$. Then $\sum_{j=m_1}^{n_1} T_j x_j^1 = \sum_{j=m_1}^{\infty} T_j x_j^1 - \sum_{j=n_1+1}^{\infty} T_j x_j^1 \notin V$. Put $I_1 = [m_1, n_1]$ and continue the construction.

Theorem 11. Assume that E has signed $calF$ -GHP and $\sum_j T_j$ is E multiplier convergent. If $F \in calF$, then the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j x_j$ converge uniformly for $x = \{x_j\} \in F$.

Proof: Suppose the conclusion fails and let the notation be as in Lemma 10 so $\sum_{j \in I_k} T_j x_j^k \notin V$ with $x^k \in F$. By signed *calF*-GHP, There exist $\{p_k\}$ and signs $\{s_k\}$ such that $x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} s_k \chi_{I_{p_k}} x^{p_k} \in E$. But, then the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j x_j$ doesn't converge since $\sum_{j \in I_{p_k}} T_j x_j = s_k \sum_{j \in I_{p_k}} T_j x_j^{p_k} \notin V$, i.e., the series doesn't satisfy the Cauchy condition.

From Example 2 and Theorem 11 we have that if E has signed-SGHP and $\sum_j T_j$ is E multiplier convergent, then the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j x_j$ converge uniformly for x belonging to bounded subsets of E a result derived in [Sw6] Theorem 3.

From Theorems 6 and 11 we have uniform convergence on any set with uniform tails when E is a complete quasi-normed space; this was established for $E = c_0(X)$ and $l^p(X)$ when X is a Banach space in [LWZ]. Under additional hypothesis, the family of subsets with uniform tails is the largest family for which the conclusion of Theorem 11 holds, i.e., the family of subsets with uniform tails is optimal for the conclusion of Theorem 11 to hold.

Theorem 12. *Let $K \subset E$ and consider the following conditions:*

(i) $K \subset E$ has uniform tails

(ii) for every complete, quasi-normed space Y and for every $T \in E^{\beta Y}$,

the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j x_j$ converge uniformly for $x \in K$.

Then (i) implies (ii) if E is a complete quasi-normed and (ii) implies (i) if E is an AK-space and X is quasi-normed.

Proof: The first statement follows from Theorems 6 and 11.

Suppose K does not have uniform tails and let $|\cdot|$ be a quasi-norm generating the topology of X . Then there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that for every k there exist $x^k \in K, m_k > k$ such that $|\sum_{j=m_k}^{\infty} x_j^k \otimes e^j| > \epsilon$. For $k = 1$ there exist $x^1 \in K, m_1 > 1$ such that $|\sum_{j=m_1}^{\infty} x_j^1 \otimes e^j| > \epsilon$ and there exists $n_1 > m_1$ such that $|\sum_{j=m_1}^{n_1} x_j^1 \otimes e^j| > \epsilon$. Similarly there exists $x^2 \in K, n_2 > m_2 > n_1$ such that $|\sum_{j=m_2}^{n_2} x_j^2 \otimes e^j| > \epsilon$. Continuing produces a sequence $\{x^k\} \subset K$, increasing sequences $\{m_k\}, \{n_k\}$ with $m_k < n_k < m_{k+1}$ with

$$(*) \quad \left| \sum_{j=m_k}^{n_k} x_j^k \otimes e^j \right| > \epsilon.$$

Define $T_i : X \rightarrow E$ by $T_i x = x \otimes e^i$ so T_i is linear and continuous. Set $T = \{T_i\}$. Then $T \in E^{\beta E}$ since for every $x \in E$, $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} T_i x_i = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i \otimes e^i$ by the AK assumption. However, the series $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} T_i x_i^k$ do not converge uniformly for $k \in N$ by (*).

From Corollary 8 and Theorem 11 we have that if E is a complete quasi-normed AK-space with a monotone basis and $\sum_j T_j$ is E multiplier convergent, then the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j x_j$ converge uniformly for x belonging to relatively compact subsets of E ; this result appears to be new and applies to many spaces without the signed-SGHP such as $c_0, cs, bv_0, c_0(X)$ and $l^p(X)$ ($1 \leq p < \infty$); see [LWZ] for the case of $c_0(X)$ and $l^p(X)$ when X is a Banach space.

Likewise, if λ is a solid sequence space and $\sum_j x_j$ is a λ multiplier convergent series in X , then from Example 9 and Theorem 11 the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} t_j x_j$ converge uniformly when t runs over symmetric order bounded intervals in λ . This uniform convergence observation also seems to be new. If $\lambda = l^\infty$, then the family of order bounded symmetric intervals coincides with the family of bounded subsets of l^∞ so Theorem 11 covers this case. However, there are numerous solid sequence spaces not covered by the previous results. For example, the spaces $d = \{t = \{t_j\} : \sup_j |t_j|^{1/j} < \infty\}$, $\delta = \{t = \{t_j\} : \limsup_j |t_j|^{1/j} = 0\}$ and $l^{p-} = \cup_{q < p} l^q$ are solid ([Bo],[KG],[MM]). In particular, $l^{p-} = \cup_{q < p} l^q$ with the inductive limit topology from $\{l^q : q < p\}$ is an LB-AK space which is not metrizable and to which Corollary 8 does not apply.([MM]).

We next consider uniform convergence over sequences of elements in β -duals. The proof of this result uses the Antosik-Mikusinski Matrix Theorem which can be found in [St],[Sw2]2.2.4.

Theorem 13. *Assume that E has signed calF-GHP, $T^k \in E^{\beta Y}$ and $F \in calF$. If $\lim_k T^k \cdot x$ exists for every $x \in X$, then the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j^k x_j$ converge uniformly for $k \in N, x \in F$.*

Proof: If the conclusion fails, there exists a neighborhood, U , of 0 such that for every n there exist $k_n, x^n \in F$ an interval I_n with $\min I_n > n$ and $\sum_{j \in I_n} T_j^{k_n} x_j^n \notin U$. By this condition for $n = 1$ there exist $k_1 > 1, x^1 \in F$, an interval I_1 with $\min I_1 > 1$ and $\sum_{j \in I_1} T_j^{k_1} x_j^1 \notin U$. By Theorem 11 there exists $m' > \max I_1$ such that $\sum_{j=p}^q T_j^k x_j \in U$ for $1 \leq k \leq k_1, x \in F, q > p \geq m'$. Again by the condition above, there exist $k_2, x^2 \in F$, an interval I_2 with $\min I_2 > m'$ and $\sum_{j \in I_2} T_j^{k_2} x_j^2 \notin U$. Hence, $k_2 > k_1$.

Continuing this construction produces an increasing sequence $\{k_i\}$, $x^i \in F$, increasing intervals $\{I_i\}$ such that

$$(\#) \quad \sum_{j \in I_i} T_j^{k_i} x_j^i \notin U.$$

Define a matrix

$$M = [m_{ij}] = [T^{k_i} \cdot \chi_{I_j} x^j].$$

We claim that M is a signed *calK* matrix ([Sw2]2.2.4). First the columns of M converge by hypothesis. Given an increasing sequence of integers, there exist an increasing sequence $\{p_j\}$ and signs $\{s_j\}$ such that $x = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} s_j \chi_{I_{p_j}} x^{p_j} \in E$. Then

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} s_j m_{ip_j} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} s_j T^{k_i} \cdot \chi_{I_{p_j}} x^{p_j} = T^{k_i} \cdot x$$

and $\lim_i T^{k_i} \cdot x$ exists by hypothesis. Hence, M is a signed *calK* matrix. By the signed version of the Antosik-Mikusinski Matrix Theorem, the diagonal of M converges to 0. But, this contradicts (#).

As a special case of Theorem 13 we have that if E has signed-WGHP (signed-SGHP), then the series in the conclusion of Theorem 13 converge uniformly for $k \in N$ ($k \in N$ and x belonging to bounded subsets of E); these results were derived in [StSw1] Theorem 1 (also see [Sw6] Theorem 8). From Theorem 6 the series in the conclusion of Theorem 13 holds for $k \in N$ and x belonging to sets with uniform tails when E is a complete, quasi-normed K -space. From Corollary 8 if E is a complete quasi-normed AK -space with a monotone basis, then the series in Theorem 13 converge uniformly for $k \in N$ and x belonging to relatively compact subsets of E ; this result seems to be new and again applies to a number of spaces not covered in the examples above.

Likewise, by Example 9, if λ is a solid sequence space, then the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} t_j x_j^k$ in Theorem 13 converge uniformly for $t = \{t_j\}$ running over order bounded intervals in λ , a result that seems to be new.

We next consider an abstract version of the Hahn-Schur Theorem. The original scalar version of the theorem asserts that if the series $\sum_j t_{ij}$ are absolutely convergent for each $i \in N$ and if $\lim_i \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} t_{ij} s_j$ exists for each $\{s_j\} \in l^{\infty}$ ($\{s_j\} \in m_0$) and if $t_j = \lim_i t_{ij}$, then $\sum_j t_j$ is absolutely convergent and $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |t_{ij} - t_j| \rightarrow 0$ ([Sw1]9.5.3, [Kö]22.4.(2)). There have been

a number of vector versions of the theorem for multiplier convergent series given; for example, see [Sw2] Chapters 8 and 9 for such results and references. We establish two preliminary results.

Proposition 14. *Assume $T^i \in E^{\beta Y}$, for every $x \in E$ the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j^i x_j$ converge uniformly for $i \in N$ and $\lim_i T^i \cdot x$ exists. If for each $j \in N$, there exists $T_j \in L(X, Y)$ such that $\lim_i T_j^i = T_j$ in the strong operator topology, then $\sum_j T_j$ is E multiplier convergent and $\lim_i \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j^i x_j = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j x_j$ for every $x = \{x_j\} \in E$.*

Proof: Let $x \in E$ and put $u = \lim_i T^i \cdot x$. Let U be a balanced neighborhood of 0 and pick a closed, balanced neighborhood of 0, V , such that $V + V + V \subset U$. By hypothesis there exists N such that $\sum_{j=n}^{\infty} T_j^i x_j \in V$ for $n \geq N$, $i \in N$. Fix $n \geq N$ and pick $k = k_n$ such that $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j^k x_j - u \in V$ and $\sum_{j=1}^n (T_j^k - T_j) x_j \in V$. Then

$$\sum_{j=1}^n T_j x_j - u = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j^k x_j - u \right) + \sum_{j=1}^n (T_j - T_j^k) x_j - \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} T_j^k x_j \in V + V + V \subset U.$$

If $F \in \text{cal}F$, set $F_j = \{x_j : x \in F\}$ and $\text{cal}F_j = \{F_j : F \in \text{cal}F\}$.

Theorem 15. *Assume $T^i \in E^{\beta Y}$ for $i \in N$, for every $F \in \text{cal}F$ the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j^i x_j$ converge uniformly for $i \in N$, $x \in F$ and $\lim_i T^i \cdot x$ exists for every $x \in E$. If for every j there exists $T_j \in L(X, Y)$ such that $\lim_i T_j^i = T_j$ in $L_{\text{cal}F_j}(X, Y)$, then $\sum_j T_j$ is E multiplier convergent and $\lim_i \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j^i x_j = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j x_j$ uniformly for x belonging to any $F \in \text{cal}F$.*

Proof: If $x \in E$, $\lim_i \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j^i x_j = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} t_j x_j$ by Proposition 14. Let $F \in \text{cal}F$. Let U be a neighborhood of 0 and pick a closed, balanced neighborhood of 0, V , such that $V + V + V \subset U$. There exists M such that $n \geq M$ implies $\sum_{j=n}^{\infty} T_j^i x_j \in V$ for $i \in N$, $x \in F$. By the first observation above $\sum_{j=n}^{\infty} T_j x_j \in V$ for $n \geq M$, $x \in F$. Since $F_j \in \text{cal}F_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq M$, there exists $q \geq M$ such that $\sum_{j=1}^M (T_j^i - T_j) x_j \in V$ for every $x \in F$. If $i \geq q$ and $x \in F$, then $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j^i x_j - \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j x_j = \sum_{j=1}^M (T_j^i - T_j) x_j + \sum_{j=M+1}^{\infty} T_j^i x_j - \sum_{j=M+1}^{\infty} T_j x_j \in V + V + V \subset U$.

From Theorems 13 and 15, we have

Theorem 16. *(Hahn-Schur) Assume E has signed $\text{cal}F$ -GHP, $T^i \in E^{\beta Y}$ for $i \in N$ and $\lim_i T^i \cdot x$ exists for every $x \in E$. If for every j there*

exists $T_j \in L(X, Y)$ such that $\lim_i T_j^i = T_j$ in $L_{calF_j}(X, Y)$, then $\sum_j T_j$ is E multiplier convergent and $\lim_i \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j^i x_j = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j x_j$ uniformly for x belonging to any $F \in calF$.

From Theorem 16 and Example 4, we obtain a version of the Hahn-Schur Theorem for subseries convergent series; see [Sw2], Chapter 8.1. From Theorem 16 and Example 3, we obtain a version of the Hahn-Schur Theorem for bounded multiplier convergent series, i.e., l^∞ multiplier convergent series; see [Sw2] Chapter 8.2. For multiplier spaces with signed-SGHP, see [Sw6] Theorem 8. These scalar results give generalizations of the classical Hahn-Schur Theorem stated above.

We state special cases of Theorem 16 for vector valued multipliers and operator valued series. This gives Hahn-Schur Theorems for operator valued series. From Examples 2 and 3, we have

Corollary 17. *Assume E has signed-WGHP (signed-SGHP), $T^i \in E^{\beta Y}$ for $i \in N$ and $\lim_i T^i \cdot x$ exists for each $x \in E$. If for each j , there exist $T_j \in L(X, Y)$ such that $\lim_i T_j^i = T_j$ in $L_s(X, Y)$ ($L_b(X, Y)$), then $\sum_j T_j$ is E multiplier convergent and $\lim_i \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j^i x_j = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j x_j$ for each $x \in E$ (uniformly for x belonging to bounded subsets of E).*

The Hahn-Schur Theorem given in the first statement of Corollary 17 is essentially Stuart's completeness theorem ([St]). Concerning the second statement in Corollary 17, there is an abstract version of the Hahn-Schur Theorem which covers operators and multipliers with the SGHP in [Sw2] Chapter 9.3 and the normed case is discussed in [Sw2] 9.4; see also [Sw3] for the normed case.

Concerning Corollary 8, we obtain

Corollary 18. *Assume that E is a complete quasi-normed AK-space with a monotone basis. If $T^i \in E^{\beta Y}$ for $i \in N$, $\lim_i T^i \cdot x$ exists for each $x \in E$ and there exist $T_j \in L(X, Y)$ such that $\lim_i T_j^i = T_j$ in $L_c(X, Y)$, then $\lim_i \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j^i x_j = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j x_j$ uniformly for x belonging to compact subsets of E .*

If the space X is a barrelled locally convex space, the statement in Corollary 18 can be significantly improved since in this case if a sequence of operators with domain X converges in $L_s(X, Y)$, then the sequence converges in $L_c(X, Y)$, the sequence being equicontinuous ([Sw1]24.11,23.6,[Wi]).

Corollary 19. *Assume that E is a barrelled complete quasi-normed AK-space with a monotone basis. If $T^i \in E^{\beta Y}$ for $i \in N$, $\lim_i T^i \cdot x$ exists for each $x \in E$ and there exist $T_j \in L(X, Y)$ such that $\lim_i T_j^i = T_j$ in $L_s(X, Y)$, then $\lim_i \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j^i x_j = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_j x_j$ uniformly for x belonging to compact subsets of E .*

This result is very analogous to the result concerning equicontinuous sequences of operators referenced before Corollary 19.

We next use the Hahn-Schur Theorem to establish sequential completeness results for $E^{\beta Y}$. Assume that X, Y are locally convex spaces. We denote by $w_{calF}(E^{\beta Y}, E)$ the topology on $E^{\beta Y}$ of uniform convergence on the elements of $calF$. The locally convex topology $w_{calF}(E^{\beta Y}, E)$ is generated by the semi-norms

$$\pi_{q,F}(T) = \sup\{q(T \cdot x) : x \in F\},$$

where q runs through the continuous semi-norms of Y and F runs through $calF$.

The pair (X, Y) has the Banach-Steinhaus property (BS property) if whenever $T_j \in L(X, Y)$ and $\lim_j T_j x = Tx$ exists for every $x \in X$, then $T \in L(X, Y)$. For example, if X is barrelled, then any pair (X, Y) has the BS property ([Sw1],[Wi]).

Theorem 20. *Assume E has the signed $calF$ -GHP and the pair (X, Y) has the BS property. If Y is sequentially complete, then $w_{calF}(E^{\beta Y}, E)$ is sequentially complete.*

Proof: Suppose $\{T^i\}$ is Cauchy in $w_{calF}(E^{\beta Y}, E)$. Then for every j and $z \in X$, the sequence $\{T^i \cdot (e^j \otimes z)\} = \{T_j^i z\}$ is Cauchy in Y so $\lim_i T_j^i z = T_j z$ exists and $T_j \in L(X, Y)$ by the BS property. By Theorem 12 and Proposition 13, $T = \{T_j\} \in E^{\beta Y}$ and $\lim_i T^i \cdot x = T \cdot x$ for $x \in E$. Given $\epsilon > 0$, q a continuous semi-norm on Y and $F \in calF$, there exists N such that $k > l \geq N$ implies $\pi_{q,F}(T^k - T^l) < \epsilon$ so $\pi_{q,F}(T^l - T) \leq \epsilon$ for $l \geq N$.

When $calF$ is the family of all finite sets as in Example 2, this is just the sequential completeness result of Stuart ([St]). The results coming from Example 3 (signed-SGHP) and Corollary 8 for uniform convergence on compact sets and Example 9 for uniform convergence over order bounded intervals in solid spaces do not seem to be recorded elsewhere.

Next we consider Orlicz-Pettis theorems for operator valued series. The classical Orlicz-Pettis Theorem asserts that a series in a normed space which

is subseries convergent in the weak topology is actually subseries convergent in the norm topology of the space ([Or],[Pe]). This theorem has been proven to be very valuable in treating topics in vector measure theory; see [DU], [Ka], [FL] for discussions and historic references. Any theorem which asserts that a series which converges in some topology is convergent in a stronger topology is often referred to as an Orlicz-Pettis Theorem. We consider such theorems for scalar multipliers and operator valued series where the original topology on the space is $L_s(X, Y)$. There do not seem to be many Orlicz-Pettis Theorems for the strong operator topology (see [StSw2] Theorem 9 and [Sw5] for examples of such results; however, there are strong results for subseries convergent series in the space of compact operators due to Kalton (see [Sw2] 10.5.6)). Let λ be a scalar sequence space which contains the space c_{00} of all sequences which are eventually 0.

Let $calC$ be the family of all subsets B of X such that when $\{x_k\} \subset B$, there exists a subsequence $\{x_{n_k}\}$ such that $\lim_k Tx_{n_k}$ exists for every $T \in L(X, Y)$. For example, all sequentially compact subsets belong to $calC$.

Theorem 21. *Assume that λ has signed $calF$ -GHP and the series $\sum_j T_j$ is λ multiplier convergent in $L_s(X, Y)$. If $F \in calF$ and $B \in calC$, then the series $\sum_{j=1}^\infty t_j T_j x$ converge uniformly for $t \in F$ and $x \in B$. That is, the series $\sum_{j=1}^\infty t_j T_j$ converge in $L_{calC}(X, Y)$ uniformly for $t \in F$.*

Proof: The proof again uses the Antosik-Mikusinski Matrix Theorem ([St], [Sw2]2.2.4). If the conclusion fails, by Lemma 10 (the proof), there exists a symmetric neighborhood V of 0, $\{t^k\} \subset F$ and $\{x_k\} \subset B$ and an increasing sequence of intervals $\{I_k\}$ such that

$$(*) \quad \sum_{j \in I_k} t_j^k T_j x_k \notin V.$$

By passing to a subsequence if necessary, we may assume that $\lim_j T_i x_j$ exists for every i . Consider the matrix

$$M = [m_{ij}] = \left[\sum_{l \in I_j} t_l^j T_l x_i \right].$$

We claim that M is a signed $calK$ matrix ([Sw2]2.2.4). First, the columns of M converge by the condition above. Next, given any increasing sequence there is a further subsequence $\{n_j\}$ and a sequence of signs $\{s_j\}$ such that the coordinate sum $u = \sum_{j=1}^\infty s_j \chi_{I_{n_j}} t^{n_j} \in \lambda$. Then

$$\sum_{j=1}^\infty s_j m_{in_j} = \sum_{j=1}^\infty \sum_{l \in I_{n_j}} s_j t_l^{n_j} T_l x_i = \left(\sum_{l=1}^\infty u_l T_l \right) x_i,$$

where $\sum_{l=1}^{\infty} u_l T_l$ is the $L_s(X, Y)$ sum of the series. Thus, $\lim_i \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} s_j m_{in_j}$ exists and M is a signed *calK* matrix. By the Antosik-Mikusinski Matrix Theorem the diagonal of M converges to 0. But, this contradicts (*).

Let *calSC* be the family of all sequentially compact subsets of X . Then as observed above the conclusion of Theorem 21 is valid for the topology $L_{calSC}(X, Y)$. This observation gives a generalization of Theorem 9 and Corollaries 10 and 11 in [StSw2] where an Orlicz-Pettis Theorem for multiplier spaces with signed-WGHP is given. Theorem 21 also applies to multiplier spaces with signed-SGHP and those in Corollary 8 and Example 9.

Theorem 21 contains a stronger conclusion than most statements of the Orlicz-Pettis theorems in that the series converge uniformly over subsets of the space of multipliers if the multiplier space satisfies a sufficiently strong gliding hump property such as that in Example 3 or Corollary 8 or Example 9. However, see [LS] Theorem 20 for a such a result for multiplier spaces with signed-SGHP.

The proof of Theorem 21 can also be used to obtain Orlicz-Pettis Theorems for subclasses of operators. An operator $T \in L(X, Y)$ is completely continuous if T carries weak convergent sequences in X to convergent sequences in Y ; denote all such operators by $CC(X, Y)$. For example, any compact operator between normed spaces is completely continuous and the converse holds if X is reflexive or has separable dual ([Sw1]28.1). Note a completely continuous operator carries weak Cauchy sequences in X to Cauchy sequences in Y so if $\{x_k\}$ is weak Cauchy in X , then $\lim_k T x_k$ exists in Y for every $T \in CC(X, Y)$ if Y is sequentially complete. A subset C of X is conditionally weakly compact if every sequence $\{x_k\} \subset C$ has a subsequence $\{x_{n_k}\}$ which is weakly Cauchy ([Di]); denote all such subsets by *calWC*. The proof of Theorem 21 then gives

Theorem 22. *Assume that λ has signed calF-GHP and the series $\sum_j T_j$ is λ multiplier convergent in $CC_s(X, Y)$ and that Y is sequentially complete. Then for each $F \in calF$ the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} t_j T_j$ converge in $CC_{calWC}(X, Y)$ uniformly for $t \in F$.*

An operator $T \in L(X, Y)$ is weakly compact if T carries bounded subsets of X into relatively weakly compact subsets of Y ; denote all such operators by $W(X, Y)$. The space X has the Dunford-Pettis property if every $T \in W(X, Y)$ carries weak Cauchy sequences to convergent sequences (see [E] for equivalent conditions and examples). As in Theorem 22 we have

Theorem 23. Assume that λ has signed *calF*-GHP and the series $\sum_j T_j$ is λ multiplier convergent in $W_s(X, Y)$ and that X has the Dunford-Pettis property. Then for each $F \in \text{cal}F$ the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} t_j T_j$ converge in $W_{\text{cal}WC}(X, Y)$ uniformly for $t \in F$.

A space X is almost reflexive if every bounded sequence has a weak Cauchy subsequence ([LW]). For example, Banach spaces with separable duals, quasi-reflexive Banach spaces and $c_0(S)$ are almost reflexive ([LW]). Thus, if X is almost reflexive, then every bounded set belongs to *calWC* and we have

Theorem 24. Assume that λ has signed *calF*-GHP and the series $\sum_j T_j$ is λ multiplier convergent in $W_s(X, Y)$ and that X is almost reflexive and has the Dunford-Pettis property. Then for each $F \in \text{cal}F$ the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} t_j T_j$ converge in $W_b(X, Y)$ uniformly for $t \in F$.

The results in Theorems 22-24 give generalizations of Theorems 12-14 of [LS] where the case of multipliers with signed-WGHP is treated.

If Z, Z' are a pair of vector spaces in duality, let $\sigma(Z, Z')$ be the weak topology on Z . A subset $C \subset Z'$ is conditionally $\sigma(Z', Z)$ sequentially compact if every sequence $\{x'_k\} \subset C$ has a subsequence $\{x'_{n_k}\}$ such that $\lim_k x'_{n_k}(x)$ exists for every $x \in Z$ ([Di]). The topology on Z of uniform convergence on the family of conditionally $\sigma(Z', Z)$ sequentially compact subsets of Z' is denoted by $\gamma(Z, Z')$. The proof of Theorem 20 can be repeated to obtain an Orlicz-Pettis Theorem for the topology $\gamma(Z, Z')$.

Theorem 25. Assume that λ has signed *calF*-GHP and the series $\sum_j x_j$ is λ multiplier convergent in $\sigma(Z, Z')$. If $F \in \text{cal}F$, the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} t_j x_j$ converge in $\gamma(Z, Z')$ uniformly for $t \in F$.

Let $\lambda(Z, Z')$ be the topology on Z of uniform convergence on the $\sigma(Z', Z)$ compact subsets of Z' ; this topology is stronger than the Mackey topology of Z and can be strictly stronger ([Wi]9.2.7). The proof of Theorem 2 of [LS] (see also the proof of Theorem 4.b of [StSw2]) shows that the statement in Theorem 25 is also valid for the topology $\lambda(Z, Z')$ and, thus, holds for the Mackey topology. Again the conclusion in Theorem 25 holds uniformly over subsets of the multiplier space, a conclusion not present in many statements of the Orlicz-Pettis Theorem. However, Corollary 21 of [LS] asserts that if λ has signed-SGHP, a series $\sum_j x_j$ which is λ multiplier convergent in $\sigma(Z, Z')$ is such that the series $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} t_j x_j$ converges

uniformly in $\gamma(Z, Z')$ and $\lambda(Z, Z')$ for $t = \{t_j\}$ belonging to bounded subsets of λ , a result which follows directly from Theorem 25 and Example 3. An interesting consequence of an inequality due to McArthur and Retherford ([MR], [Sw2]8.2.1) and the result above is that if X is a sequentially complete locally convex space and $\sum_j x_j$ is $\sigma(X, X')$ subseries convergent, then the series $\sum_j x_j$ is l^∞ multiplier convergent and the series $\sum_{j=1}^\infty t_j x_j$ converge uniformly in $\gamma(Z, Z')$ and $\lambda(Z, Z')$ for $t = \{t_j\}$ running through the bounded subsets of l^∞ .

Series which are c_0 multiplier convergent are used in a number of results pertaining to geometric properties of Banach spaces; for example, a result of Bessaga and Pelczynski asserts that every c_0 multiplier convergent series in a Banach space X is subseries (l^∞ multiplier) convergent iff X contains no subspace isomorphic to c_0 ([BP]). Theorem 25 and Corollary 8 give an interesting property of c_0 multiplier convergent series; if a series $\sum_j x_j$ is c_0 multiplier convergent with respect to $\sigma(Z, Z')$, then the series $\sum_{j=1}^\infty t_j x_j$ converge uniformly in $\gamma(Z, Z')$ and $\lambda(Z, Z')$ uniformly for $t = \{t_j\}$ running through compact subsets of c_0 . From Corollary 8 similar remarks apply to cs , bv_0 or l^p ($0 < p \leq \infty$) multiplier convergent series.

Similarly, from Example 9 if λ is solid and $\sum_j x_j$ is λ multiplier convergent with respect to $\sigma(Z, Z')$, then the series $\sum_{j=1}^\infty t_j x_j$ converge uniformly in $\gamma(Z, Z')$ and $\lambda(Z, Z')$ uniformly for $t = \{t_j\}$ running through symmetric order intervals in λ .

These results which contain uniform convergence conclusions for multipliers belonging to subsets of the multiplier space are usually not present in statements of the Orlicz-Pettis Theorem

Using Example 9 we can also obtain some compactness results for sums of λ multiplier convergent series. For this we first establish a lemma.

Lemma 26. *Let $\sum_j x_j$ be λ multiplier convergent in X and $F \subset \lambda$ be such that $\sum_{j=1}^\infty t_j x_j$ converge uniformly for $t = \{t_j\} \in F$. Let p be the topology of coordinate (pointwise) convergence on λ . Then the summing operator $S : F \rightarrow X$ defined by $S t = \sum_{j=1}^\infty t_j x_j$ is continuous with respect to p and the topology of X .*

Proof: Let $t^\delta = \{t_j^\delta\}$ be a net which converges to $t \in F$ with respect to p . Let U be a neighborhood of 0 in X and pick a symmetric neighborhood V such that $V + V + V \subset U$. There exists n such that $\sum_{j=n}^\infty s_j x_j \in V$ for every $s \in F$. There exists δ such that $\alpha \geq \delta$ implies $\sum_{j < n} (t_j^\alpha - t_j) x_j \in V$. Thus, for $\alpha \geq \delta$, $S(t^\alpha) - S(t) = \sum_{j < n} (t_j^\alpha - t_j) x_j + \sum_{j=n}^\infty t_j^\alpha x_j - \sum_{j=n}^\infty t_j x_j \in V + V + V \subset U$.

From Theorem 11 and the lemma, we have

Corollary 27. *Let $\sum_j x_j$ be λ multiplier convergent in X and λ have signed $calF$ GHP. If $F \in calF$ is compact in p , then $S = \{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} t_j x_j : t \in F\}$ is compact in X .*

From this corollary and Example 9, we have

Corollary 28. *If λ is solid and $\sum_j x_j$ is λ multiplier convergent in X , then for every $t \in \lambda, t \geq 0$, the set $S_t = \{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} s_j x_j : |s| \leq t\}$ is compact in X .*

Proof: The set $[-t, t] = \Pi[-t_j, t_j]$ is compact in p .

This corollary applies to the AK-spaces c_0, l^p ($0 < p < \infty$) and also l^∞, δ and the space d which has no natural vector topology and gives a generalization for a well known result for bounded multiplier convergent series ([Sw2]9.4.1). It follows from the Orlicz-Pettis Theorem 25 that if $\sum_j x_j$ is λ multiplier convergent in $\sigma(X, X')$ and λ is solid, then the set S_t is compact in $\lambda(X, X')$ and $\gamma(X, X')$ for every $t \in \lambda, t \geq 0$.

P. Antosik has given a very useful criterion for the equality of 2 iterated series when the series have values in a topological group and the series are subseries convergent. Antosik's result was generalized to multiplier convergent series in [Sw7] when the multiplier space E has signed-WGHP. We now give a generalization of the results in [Sw7] to multiplier spaces with signed $calF$ GHP. These generalizations have uniform convergence conclusions.

Theorem 29. *Let E have signed $calF$ GHP and $\{T_{ij}\} \subset L(X, Y)$. Suppose the series $\sum_j T_{ij}$ is λ multiplier convergent for every i and the iterated series $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_{ij} x_j$ converges for every $x = \{x_j\} \in E$. Then the family of iterated series*

$$\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_{ij} x_j : m \in N, x \in F \right\}$$

converge uniformly for every $F \in calF$.

Proof: If the conclusion fails, there exists a neighborhood U of 0 in X such that for every k there exist $j_k > k, x^k \in F$ and m_k such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m_k} \sum_{j=j_k}^{\infty} T_{ij} x_j^k \notin U.$$

Pick a balanced neighborhood V such that $V + V \subset U$. There exists $l_k > j_k$ such that $\sum_{i=1}^{m_k} \sum_{j=l_k+1}^{\infty} T_{ij} x_j^k \in V$ so

$$(*) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{m_k} \sum_{j=j_k}^{l_k} T_{ij} x_j^k \notin V.$$

By the condition (*) for $k = 1$, there exist $j_1 < l_1, x^1 \in F$ and m_1 such that

$$(**) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{m_1} \sum_{j=j_1}^{l_1} T_{ij} x_j^1 \notin V.$$

By Theorem 11, there exists $J_1 > j_1$ such that

$$(***) \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=n}^{n+p} T_{ij} x_j \in V \text{ for } 1 \leq m \leq m_1, n > J_1, p > 0 \text{ and } x \in F.$$

By (*) there exist $l_2 > j_2 > J_1, m_2$ and $x^2 \in F$ such that $\sum_{i=1}^{m_2} \sum_{j=j_2}^{l_2} T_{ij} x_j^2 \notin V$. By (***) $m_2 > m_1$. Continuing this construction produces increasing sequences m_k, l_k, j_k with $l_{k-1} < j_k < l_k$ and $x^k \in F$ such that

$$(\#) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{m_k} \sum_{j=j_k}^{l_k} T_{ij} x_j^k \notin V.$$

Put $I_k = [j_k, l_k]$ so $\{I_k\}$ is an increasing sequence of intervals.

Define a matrix

$$M = [m_{pq}] = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m_p} \sum_{j \in I_q} T_{ij} x_j^q \right].$$

We claim that M is a signed *calK* matrix ([Sw2]2.2.4). First note that if $z \in X$ the series $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} T_{ij} z$ converges for every j by setting $x = e^j \otimes z$ in the hypothesis of the theorem. Thus, the columns of M converge. Next, given an increasing sequence of positive integers there is a subsequence $\{n_q\}$ and a sequence of signs $\{s_q\}$ such that the coordinate sum $u = \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} s_q \sum_{j \in I_{n_q}} x_j^{n_q} \in \lambda$. Then

$$\sum_{q=1}^{\infty} s_q m_{pn_q} = \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} s_q \sum_{i=1}^{m_p} \sum_{j \in I_{n_q}} T_{ij} x_j^{n_q} = \sum_{i=1}^{m_p} \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} s_q \sum_{j \in I_{n_q}} T_{ij} x_j^{n_q} = \sum_{i=1}^{m_p} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_{ij} u_j$$

so $\lim_p \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} s_q m_{pn_q} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_{ij} u_j$ exists. Hence, M is a signed $calK$ matrix and by the signed version of the Antosik-Mikusinski matrix theorem the diagonal of M converges to 0. But, this contradicts (**).

From standard limit interchange results, we have the following corollary on the equality of iterated series ([DS]I.7.6,[Ap]8.20). Here, we denote a double series generated by a double sequence $\{x_{ij}\}$ in a topological vector space X by $\sum_{i,j} x_{ij}$ and say that a family of double series $\sum_{i,j} x_{ij}(a)$ converge uniformly for $a \in A$ if for every neighborhood of 0, U , there exists N such that $p, q \geq N$ implies $\sum_{i=p}^{\infty} \sum_{j=q}^{\infty} x_{ij}(a) \in U$ for all $a \in A$.

Corollary 30. *Under the hypothesis of Theorem 28 the double series $\sum_{i,j} T_{ij} x_j$ converge uniformly for $x \in F$ for every $F \in calF$. In particular, $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} T_{ij} x_j = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} T_{ij} x_j$ for every $x \in E$.*

The case when E has signed-WGHP is the scalar result given in [Sw7]. When E has signed-SGHP the convergence in Theorem 29 and Corollary 30 is uniform over bounded subsets of E . Similar remarks apply to the cases of multipliers covered in Corollary 8 and Example 9.

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