

## GENERALIZED RIESZ METHOD AND CONVERGENCE ACCELERATION

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In many fields of numerical mathematics we have some problems of convergence acceleration. Though mainly are used non-linear methods (see [3], in several cases are preferred linear methods. In this talk we deal with the possibilities to use generalized Riesz method for acceleration.

Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be Banach spaces and  $\mathcal{L}(X, Y)$  be a space of linear bounded operators from  $X$  into  $Y$ . A sequence  $x = (\xi_k)$  ( $\xi_k \in X$ ) is called  $\lambda$ -bounded ( $\lambda$ -convergent) if  $\beta_k = O(1)$  ( $\exists \lim \beta_k$ ), while  $\beta_k = \lambda_k (\xi_k - \xi)$  with  $\xi = \lim \xi_k$ ,  $\lambda = (\lambda_k)$  and  $0 < \lambda_k \nearrow$ . Let  $m_X^\lambda$  ( $c_X^\lambda$ ) be a set of all  $\lambda$ -bounded ( $\lambda$ -convergent) sequences. A sequence  $x = (\xi_k)$  is called summable by a generalized method  $\mathcal{A} = (A_{nk})$  if  $y = (\eta_n)$  with  $\eta_n = \sum_k A_{nk} \xi_k$  and  $A_{nk} \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$  is convergent. The transformation  $A$  is called accelerating  $\lambda$ -boundedness ( $\lambda$ -convergence) if  $\mathcal{A}m_X^\lambda \subset m_Y^\mu$  with  $\lim \mu_n / \lambda_n = \infty$ . Let us denote by  $(\mathfrak{R}, P_n)$  or shortly by  $\mathfrak{R}$  the generalized Riesz method, defined by

$$R_{nk} = \begin{cases} R_n P_k & k = 0, 1, \dots, n, \\ \theta & k > n, \end{cases}$$

where  $P_k, R_n \in \mathcal{L}(X, X)$ , while  $R_n$  is determined by

$$R_n \sum_{k=0}^n P_k \zeta = \zeta \quad (\zeta \in X, n \in \mathbf{N}_0).$$

In [2] are proved sufficient conditions for the inclusion  $\mathfrak{R}m_X^\lambda \subset m_X^\mu$ . In [1] are studied several inverse theorems, so-called Tauberian theorems for generalized Riesz method  $\mathfrak{R}$  in the case  $\lambda_n = O(1)$  or  $\mu_n = O(1)$ . We study the case  $\lambda_n \neq O(1)$  or  $\mu_n \neq O(1)$  and prove so-called Tauberian remainder theorems for the method  $\mathfrak{R}$ .

### REFERENCES

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