

GENERALIZED CESÀRO OPERATORS, FRACTIONAL FINITE DIFFERENCES AND GAMMA FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we present a complete spectral research of generalized Cesàro operators on Sobolev-Lebesgue sequence spaces. The main idea is to subordinate such operators to suitable C_0 -semigroups on these sequence spaces. We introduce that family of sequence spaces using the fractional finite differences and we prove some structural properties similar to classical Lebesgue sequence spaces. In order to show the main results about fractional finite differences, we state equalities involving sums of quotients of Euler's Gamma functions. Finally, we display some graphical representations of the spectra of generalized Cesàro operators.

INTRODUCTION

Given a sequence $f = (f(n))_{n=0}^{\infty}$ of complex numbers, we consider its sequence of averages

$$\mathcal{C}f(n) := \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{j=0}^n f(j), \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\},$$

often called Cesàro means. They were introduced by E. Cesàro in 1890, see for example [10], and they have several applications, e.g. to (originally) the multiplication of series, in the theory of Fourier series or in asymptotic analysis. Moreover, Cesàro means of natural order m , $\mathcal{C}_m f$, ($\mathcal{C}_1 = \mathcal{C}$), where

$$\mathcal{C}_m f(n) := \frac{m(n!)}{(n+m)!} \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{(n-j+m-1)!}{(n-j)!} f(j), \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\},$$

were also introduced in [10].

In 1965 the (discrete) Cesàro operator, $f \mapsto \mathcal{C}(f)$ from ℓ^2 to ℓ^2 , was originally introduced in [8]. Authors showed that \mathcal{C} is a bounded operator, $\|\mathcal{C}\| = 2$, and the spectrum of \mathcal{C} is the closed disc $\{\lambda : |\lambda - 1| \leq 1\}$ ([8, Theorem 2]). In [20], authors proved that \mathcal{C} is a bounded linear operator from ℓ^p into itself and its spectrum is the closed disc centered in $q/2$ and radius $q/2$, for $1 < p \leq \infty$ and $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$.

The boundedness of the Cesàro operator \mathcal{C} from ℓ^p into itself is a straightforward consequence of the well-known Hardy inequality, see a nice survey about this inequality in [19]. The following generalized Hardy inequality, see [18, Theorem 3.18, p.227], allows to show the boundedness of Cesàro operators \mathcal{C}_m from ℓ^p into itself: Let $\beta > 0$ and $1 < p < \infty$, then

$$\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{1}{n^\beta} \sum_{j=0}^n (n-j)^{\beta-1} f(j) \right|^p \right)^{1/p} \leq \frac{\Gamma(\beta)\Gamma(1-1/p)}{\Gamma(\beta+1-1/p)} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |f(n)|^p \right)^{1/p}, \quad f \in \ell^p.$$

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 47B38, 40G05, 47A10, 33B15.

Key words and phrases. Cesàro operators, Gamma functions, Cesàro numbers, Lebesgue sequence spaces, spectrum set.

Authors have been partially supported by Project MTM2016-77710-P, DGI-FEDER, of the MCYTS and Project E-64, D.G. Aragón, Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain.

Also, the dual inequality holds,

$$(0.1) \quad \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \frac{(j-n)^{\beta-1}}{j^{\beta}} f(j) \right|^p \right)^{1/p} \leq \frac{\Gamma(\beta)\Gamma(1/p)}{\Gamma(\beta+1/p)} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |f(n)|^p \right)^{1/p}, \quad f \in \ell^p.$$

For any complex number α , we denote by

$$k^{\alpha}(n) := \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n-1)}{n!} \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad k^{\alpha}(0) := 1,$$

the known Cesàro numbers which are studied deeply in [29, Vol. I, p.77] and denoted by $A_n^{\alpha-1}$. The kernels k^{α} have played a key role in results about operator theory and fractional difference equations, see [1, 2, 3, 21]. Note that the sequence k^{α} can be written as

$$k^{\alpha}(n) = \frac{\Gamma(n+\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(n+1)} = \binom{n+\alpha-1}{\alpha-1} = (-1)^n \binom{-\alpha}{n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, -1, -2, \dots\},$$

where Γ is the Euler Gamma function. Also, the kernel $(k^{\alpha}(n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ could be defined by the generating function, that is,

$$(0.2) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} k^{\alpha}(n)z^n = \frac{1}{(1-z)^{\alpha}}, \quad |z| < 1.$$

Therefore, these kernels satisfy the semigroup property, $k^{\alpha} * k^{\beta} = k^{\alpha+\beta}$ for $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$.

In this paper, we study the generalized Cesàro operators of order β (in some paper called β -Cesàro operators, [27, 28]) and its dual operator of order β , \mathcal{C}_{β} and \mathcal{C}_{β}^* respectively, given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}_{\beta}f(n) &:= \frac{1}{k^{\beta+1}(n)} \sum_{j=0}^n k^{\beta}(n-j)f(j), \\ \mathcal{C}_{\beta}^*f(n) &:= \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{\beta+1}(j)} k^{\beta}(j-n)f(j), \end{aligned}$$

for $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $\Re \beta > 0$, acting on a new family of Sobolev-Lebesgue spaces τ_p^{α} , for $\alpha \geq 0$, introduced in section 5. These families of sequence space include the classical Lebesgue spaces ℓ^p for $\alpha = 0$ and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, i.e, $\ell^p = \tau_p^0$. The Banach algebras τ_1^{α} were introduced in [3] to define bounded algebra homomorphisms linked to (C, α) -bounded operators. In [26, Theorem 3.1 and Remark 3.3], it is shown that the generalized Cesàro operators \mathcal{C}_{β} and \mathcal{C}_{β}^* are bounded on ℓ^p for $1 < p < \infty$; $p = \infty$ for \mathcal{C}_{β} and $p = 1$ for \mathcal{C}_{β}^* .

The main idea of the paper is to represent the operators \mathcal{C}_{β} and \mathcal{C}_{β}^* via C_0 -semigroups of operators. In particular, we consider the C_0 -semigroups $(T_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$ and $(S_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$ acting on τ_p^{α} (section 6), given by

$$\begin{aligned} T_p(t)f(n) &:= e^{-\frac{t}{p}} \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-tj} (1-e^{-t})^{n-j} f(j), \\ S_p(t)f(n) &:= e^{-t(1-\frac{1}{p}+n)} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{j}{n} (1-e^{-t})^{j-n} f(j), \end{aligned}$$

for $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $t \geq 0$, and we will get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}_{\beta}f(n) &= \beta \int_0^{\infty} (1-e^{-t})^{\beta-1} e^{-t(1-\frac{1}{p})} T_p(t)f(n) dt, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \quad 1 < p \leq \infty, \\ \mathcal{C}_{\beta}^*f(n) &= \beta \int_0^{\infty} (1-e^{-t})^{\beta-1} e^{-\frac{t}{p}} S_p(t)f(n) dt, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \quad 1 \leq p < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

for $\Re \beta > 0$, see Theorem 7.2. These two equalities give additional information about the connection between one-parameter semigroups and the operator \mathcal{C}_β , a question posed in [26, Section 3].

The powerful theory of C_0 -semigroups of operators allows us to get bounds for norms of operators (see proof of Theorem 7.2), and to describe the spectra of \mathcal{C}_β and \mathcal{C}_β^* in Theorem 7.6 via a spectral mapping theorem for sectorial operators and functions which belong to the extended Dunford-Riesz class, see [17, Chapter 2]. Note that these C_0 -semigroups, $(T_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$ and $(S_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$, are not holomorphic (see Remark 6.2), and the classical spectral mapping theorem for holomorphic semigroups is not applicable. In the last section, we present some pictures of the spectrum of \mathcal{C}_β for some particular β complex numbers.

The norms $\|\cdot\|_{\alpha,p}$ on the Sobolev-Lebesgue spaces τ_p^α are defined involving fractional finite (or Weyl) differences W^α and the kernels $(k^\alpha(n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$, i.e.,

$$\|f\|_{\alpha,p} := \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |W^\alpha f(n)|^p (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p \right)^{1/p},$$

whenever this expression is finite for $\alpha \geq 0$ and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, see Definition 5.1. The spaces τ_p^α are module respect to the Banach algebras τ_1^α and the usual convolution product $*$ on sequence spaces (Theorem 5.4). Note that the spaces τ_p^α form scales on p and on α , see Theorem 5.2.

We consider the finite difference W defined by $Wf(n) := f(n) - f(n+1)$ and the iterative finite difference W^m given by $W^m f := W^{m-1}(Wf)$ for $m \in \mathbb{N}$. For $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{N}$, the Weyl difference W^α allows to obtain fractional finite difference of order $\alpha > 0$ and

$$W^\alpha f(n) = \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} k^{-\alpha}(j-n)f(j), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0,$$

whenever both expressions make sense. This formula shows how deep the connection between W^α and kernels k^α is, see section 3 and Theorem 3.2.

Different theories of fractional differences have been developed in recent years with interesting applications to boundary value problems and concrete models coming from biological problems, see for example [7] and [16]. Note that the Weyl fractional difference W^α coincides or is close to other fractional sums presented in [6, Section 1] or [9, Theorem 2.5].

We also give the following formulae which show the natural behavior between W^α and the C_0 -semigroups $(T_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$ and $(S_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$,

$$\begin{aligned} W^\alpha T_p(t)f(n) &= e^{-t\alpha} T_p(t) W^\alpha f(n), \\ k^{\alpha+1}(n) W^\alpha S_p(t)f(n) &= S_p(t) (k^{\alpha+1} W^\alpha f)(n), \end{aligned}$$

for $\alpha > 0$, $t \geq 0$, and $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, as consequences of Lemmas 4.3 and 4.4. To obtain these technical lemmas, fine calculations which involve sums of kernels k^α (see Theorem 2.2) or quotients of Gamma functions are needed. In particular, in Theorem 1.3, we show the following nice identity which seems to be unknown until now,

$$\frac{\Gamma(m+r+1)}{\Gamma(v+m+r)} \sum_{l=0}^m \frac{\Gamma(l-\alpha)}{\Gamma(l+1)} \frac{\Gamma(v+\alpha+r+m-l)}{\Gamma(r+1+m-l)} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+r+v)}{\Gamma(r)} \sum_{l=0}^m \frac{\Gamma(l-\alpha)}{\Gamma(l+1)} \frac{\Gamma(l+r)}{\Gamma(v+l+r)}.$$

for $v, r > 0$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, and $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$.

Cesàro operators and generalized Cesàro operators have been treated in several spaces and with different techniques. In the bibliography, we present only a small part of this literature. Applications of C_0 -semigroups of operators in the study of Cesàro operators was initiated by C.C. Cowen in [11]. Cesàro operators on the Hardy space H^p defined on the unit disc are

considered in [23] and on the Bergman space $A^p(\mathbb{D})$ in [24]. However, as K. Stempak pointed out in [26, Section 3], the generalized Cesàro operator is natural to consider (or even more natural than on the Hardy spaces H^p) on the sequence spaces ℓ^p , and it could be interesting to study spectral properties of \mathcal{C}_β from the point of view of operator theory and semigroups. Our research completes several previous known results which have been obtained on the unit disc, see Remarks 4.2 and 7.3.

Recently, in [5], Cesàro operators and semigroups on the H^p space defined on the half-plane are treated, and also on the Lebesgue-Sobolev spaces defined on the half-line \mathbb{R}_+ and on the whole line \mathbb{R} , see [22]. The continuous case presented in [22] is easier than the discrete case, which we present in this manuscript. Although the philosophy of both papers is parallel, many more technical difficulties arise in sequence spaces, see for example sections 1 and 2, and Theorem 7.6.

Notation. We write as \mathbb{N} the set of natural numbers and $\mathbb{N}_0 := \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$; \mathbb{R} is the set of real numbers and \mathbb{R}_+ is the set of non-negative real numbers; \mathbb{C} is the set of complex numbers, \mathbb{C}_+ and \mathbb{C}_- the set of complex numbers with positive and negative real part respectively and $\mathbb{D} := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$.

The sequence Lebesgue space ℓ^p is the set of complex sequences $f = (f(n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ such that

$$\|f\|_p := \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |f(n)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty,$$

for $1 \leq p < \infty$, ℓ^∞ the set of bounded complex sequence with the supremum norm and $c_{0,0}$ the set of vector-valued sequences with finite support. The usual convolution product $*$ of sequences $f = (f(n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ and $g = (g(n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ is defined by

$$f * g(n) = \sum_{j=0}^n f(n-j)g(j), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

Note that $(\ell^1, *)$ is a Banach algebra and $(\ell^p, *)$ is a Banach module of ℓ^1 for $1 < p \leq \infty$.

We denote by Γ and \mathbf{B} the usual Euler Gamma and Beta functions given by

$$(0.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \Gamma(z) &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{z-1} dt, \quad \Re z > 0, \\ \mathbf{B}(u, v) &= \frac{\Gamma(u)\Gamma(v)}{\Gamma(u+v)} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-tv} (1 - e^{-t})^{u-1} dt, \quad \Re u, \Re v > 0. \end{aligned}$$

and Γ is extended to $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}$ using the identity $\Gamma(z+1) = z\Gamma(z)$.

1. SUMS OF QUOTIENTS OF GAMMA FUNCTIONS

In this first section, we display technical lemmas involving Euler's Gamma functions. They are used in some main results along the paper and they are interesting by themselves.

Lemma 1.1. *For $v, u > 0$, and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, the following equality holds*

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(l-\alpha)}{\Gamma(l+1)} \frac{\Gamma(u+l+1)}{\Gamma(v+u+l+1)} = \frac{\Gamma(u+1)\Gamma(v+\alpha)\Gamma(-\alpha)}{\Gamma(v)\Gamma(u+\alpha+v+1)}.$$

Proof. By the generating formula (0.2), we get

$$\frac{\Gamma(v)}{\Gamma(-\alpha)} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(l-\alpha)}{\Gamma(l+1)} \frac{\Gamma(u+l+1)}{\Gamma(v+u+l+1)} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} k^{-\alpha(l)} \frac{\Gamma(v)\Gamma(u+l+1)}{\Gamma(v+u+l+1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} k^{-\alpha}(l) \int_0^1 (1-x)^{v-1} x^{u+l} dx = \int_0^1 (1-x)^{v-1} x^u \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} k^{-\alpha}(l) x^l dx \\
&= \int_0^1 (1-x)^{v+\alpha-1} x^u dx = \frac{\Gamma(v+\alpha)\Gamma(u+1)}{\Gamma(u+\alpha+v+1)},
\end{aligned}$$

and the proof is completed. \square

Lemma 1.2. For $v, r > 0$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, and $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, the following equality holds

$$\sum_{l=0}^m (\alpha r + l(v+\alpha)) \frac{\Gamma(l-\alpha)}{\Gamma(l+1)} \frac{\Gamma(l+r)}{\Gamma(v+1+l+r)} = -\frac{\Gamma(m+1+r)}{\Gamma(m+1)} \frac{\Gamma(m+1-\alpha)}{\Gamma(v+m+r+1)}.$$

Proof. We prove the equality by induction on m . For $m = 0$, the equality holds trivially. By induction's hypothesis, it is enough to check that

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\alpha r + (m+1)(v+\alpha)) \frac{\Gamma(m+1-\alpha)}{\Gamma(m+2)} \frac{\Gamma(m+1+r)}{\Gamma(v+m+2+r)} - \frac{\Gamma(m+1+r)}{\Gamma(m+1)} \frac{\Gamma(m+1-\alpha)}{\Gamma(v+m+r+1)} \\
&= \frac{\Gamma(m+1+r)}{\Gamma(m+1)} \frac{\Gamma(m+1-\alpha)}{\Gamma(v+m+r+1)} \left(\frac{(\alpha r + (m+1)(v+\alpha))}{(m+1)(v+m+1+r)} - 1 \right) \\
&= -\frac{\Gamma(m+1+r)}{\Gamma(m+1)} \frac{\Gamma(m+1-\alpha)}{\Gamma(v+m+r+1)} \left(\frac{(m+1-\alpha)(m+1+r)}{(m+1)(v+m+1+r)} \right) \\
&= -\frac{\Gamma(m+2+r)}{\Gamma(m+2)} \frac{\Gamma(m+2-\alpha)}{\Gamma(v+m+r+2)}
\end{aligned}$$

and we conclude the proof. \square

Theorem 1.3. For $v, r > 0$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, and $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, the following equality holds

$$\frac{\Gamma(m+r+1)}{\Gamma(v+m+r)} \sum_{l=0}^m \frac{\Gamma(l-\alpha)}{\Gamma(l+1)} \frac{\Gamma(v+\alpha+r+m-l)}{\Gamma(r+1+m-l)} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+r+v)}{\Gamma(r)} \sum_{l=0}^m \frac{\Gamma(l-\alpha)}{\Gamma(l+1)} \frac{\Gamma(l+r)}{\Gamma(v+l+r)}.$$

Proof. We prove the equality by induction on m . For $m = 0$, the equality holds trivially. Now we define functions $G_{m,r}$ and $F_{m,r}$

$$\begin{aligned}
G_{m,r}(v) &:= \frac{\Gamma(m+r+1)}{\Gamma(v+m+r)} \sum_{l=0}^m \frac{\Gamma(l-\alpha)}{\Gamma(l+1)} \frac{\Gamma(v+\alpha+r+m-l)}{\Gamma(r+1+m-l)}, \\
F_{m,r}(v) &:= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+r+v)}{\Gamma(r)} \sum_{l=0}^m \frac{\Gamma(l-\alpha)}{\Gamma(l+1)} \frac{\Gamma(l+r)}{\Gamma(v+l+r)},
\end{aligned}$$

for $v > 0$ and we shall conclude that $G_{m,r} = F_{m,r}$ for $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $r > 0$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned}
G_{m+1,r}(v) &:= G_{m,r+1}(v) + g_{m,r}(v), \\
F_{m+1,r}(v) &:= F_{m,r}(v) + f_{m,r}(v),
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
g_{m,r}(v) &= \frac{\Gamma(m+r+2)}{\Gamma(v+m+r+1)} \frac{\Gamma(v+\alpha+r)}{\Gamma(r+1)} \frac{\Gamma(m+1-\alpha)}{\Gamma(m+2)}, \\
f_{m,r}(v) &= \frac{\Gamma(v+\alpha+r)}{\Gamma(r)} \frac{\Gamma(m+1+r)}{\Gamma(v+m+r+1)} \frac{\Gamma(m+1-\alpha)}{\Gamma(m+2)},
\end{aligned}$$

for $v > 0$. By induction's hypothesis we have that

$$\begin{aligned} G_{m+1,r}(v) &= G_{m,r+1}(v) + g_{m,r}(v) = F_{m,r+1}(v) + g_{m,r}(v) \\ &= F_{m+1,r+1} - f_{m,r+1}(v) + g_{m,r}(v), \end{aligned}$$

and to finish the proof it is enough to conclude that

$$F_{m+1,r}(v) - F_{m+1,r+1}(v) = -f_{m,r+1}(v) + g_{m,r}(v).$$

Now, in one hand, we have that

$$g_{m,r}(v) - f_{m,r+1}(v) = \frac{\Gamma(v + \alpha + r)}{\Gamma(r + 1)} \frac{\Gamma(m + 2 + r)}{\Gamma(v + m + r + 2)} \frac{\Gamma(m + 2 - \alpha)}{\Gamma(m + 2)}.$$

In other hand, we have that

$$F_{m+1,r}(v) - F_{m+1,r+1}(v) = -\frac{\Gamma(\alpha + r + v)}{\Gamma(r + 1)} \sum_{l=0}^{m+1} \frac{\Gamma(l - \alpha)}{\Gamma(l + 1)} \frac{\Gamma(l + r)}{\Gamma(v + l + r + 1)} (\alpha r + l(v + \alpha))$$

and we apply Lemma 1.2 to obtain

$$F_{m+1,r}(v) - F_{m+1,r+1}(v) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + r + v)\Gamma(m + 2 + r)\Gamma(m + 2 - \alpha)}{\Gamma(v + m + r + 2)\Gamma(m + 2)\Gamma(r + 1)} = g_{m,r}(v) - f_{m,r+1}(v)$$

proving the result. \square

To conclude this section we obtain some particular cases in Theorem 1.3 for $r \in \{1, 2\}$. We omit the proof which the reader may make by induction on m .

Theorem 1.4. *Take $v > 0$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ and $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=0}^m \frac{\Gamma(l - \alpha)}{\Gamma(v + l + 1)} &= \frac{\Gamma(-\alpha)}{(\alpha + v)\Gamma(v)} - \frac{\Gamma(m + 1 - \alpha)}{(\alpha + v)\Gamma(v + m + 1)}. \\ \sum_{l=0}^m (l + 1) \frac{\Gamma(l - \alpha)}{\Gamma(v + l + 1)} &= \frac{\Gamma(-\alpha)}{(\alpha + v + 1)(\alpha + v)\Gamma(v)} \\ &\quad - \frac{(\alpha m + m v + \alpha + m + 2v + 1)\Gamma(m + 1 - \alpha)}{(\alpha + v + 1)(\alpha + v)\Gamma(v + m + 2)}. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 1.5. For $r \in \mathbb{N}$, $v > 0$, $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $0 < \alpha < 1$ we conjecture that

$$\frac{\Gamma(v + \alpha + r)}{\Gamma(r)} \sum_{l=0}^m \frac{\Gamma(l + r)\Gamma(l - \alpha)}{\Gamma(v + l + r)\Gamma(l + 1)} = \Gamma(v + \alpha) \left(\frac{\Gamma(-\alpha)}{\Gamma(v)} - \frac{P_r(\alpha, m, v)\Gamma(m - \alpha + 1)}{\Gamma(m + v + r)} \right)$$

where $P_r(\alpha, m, v)$ is a polynomial of degree $r - 1$ in the variables α, m and v .

2. NEW PROPERTIES OF CESÀRO NUMBERS

As a function of n , k^α is increasing for $\alpha > 1$, decreasing for $1 > \alpha > 0$ and $k^1(n) = 1$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ([29, Theorem III.1.17]). Furthermore, it is straightforward to check that $k^\alpha(n) \leq k^\beta(n)$ for $\beta \geq \alpha > 0$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

In the following, we will use the asymptotic behaviour of the sequences k^α . Note that for $\alpha \in \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}$, $k^\alpha(n) = 0$ for $n > -\alpha$. In addition, for real $\alpha \notin \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}$,

$$(2.1) \quad k^\alpha(n) = \frac{n^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

([29, Vol. I, p.77 (1.18)]). Moreover this property holds in a more general context. Let $\alpha, z \in \mathbb{C}$, then

$$\frac{\Gamma(z + \alpha)}{\Gamma(z)} = z^\alpha \left(1 + \frac{\alpha(\alpha + 1)}{2z} + O(|z|^{-2})\right), \quad |z| \rightarrow \infty,$$

whenever $z \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$ and $z \neq -\alpha, -\alpha - 1, \dots$, see [14]. We are interested in the two following particular cases,

$$(2.2) \quad k^\alpha(n) = \frac{n^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, \alpha \notin \{0, -1, -2, \dots\},$$

$$(2.3) \quad \frac{\Gamma(z + \alpha)}{\Gamma(z)} = z^\alpha \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{|z|}\right)\right), \quad z \in \mathbb{C}_+, \Re \alpha > 0.$$

Lemma 2.1. For $\alpha > 0, j > n \geq 0$ and $q > 1$, the following inequality holds:

$$\sum_{l=n+1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k^\alpha(l - n + j)}{k^{\alpha+1}(l)}\right)^q \leq C_{\alpha,q} j \left(\frac{k^\alpha(j)}{k^{\alpha+1}(n)}\right)^q.$$

Proof. We apply the estimation (2.1) in several places to get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=n+1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k^\alpha(l - n + j)}{k^{\alpha+1}(l)}\right)^q &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k^\alpha(m + j)}{k^{\alpha+1}(m + n)}\right)^q \leq C_{\alpha,q} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{m + j}{m + n}\right)^{\alpha q} \frac{1}{(m + j)^q} \\ &< C_{\alpha,q} \left(\frac{j + 1}{n + 1}\right)^{\alpha q} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(m + j)^q} \leq C_{\alpha,q} \left(\frac{j + 1}{n + 1}\right)^{\alpha q} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dt}{(t + j)^q} \\ &= C_{\alpha,q} \left(\frac{j + 1}{n + 1}\right)^{\alpha q} \frac{1}{j^{q-1}} \leq C_{\alpha,q} j \left(\frac{k^\alpha(j)}{k^{\alpha+1}(n)}\right)^q, \end{aligned}$$

and we conclude the result. \square

Theorem 2.2. Take $n, u \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, $\Re t > 0$ or $t = 0$, and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+ \setminus \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. Then the following equality holds

$$e^{-tu} \sum_{j=\max\{u,n\}}^{\infty} \binom{j}{u} k^{-\alpha}(j - n) (1 - e^{-t})^{j-u} = e^{-t\alpha} \sum_{j=0}^{\min\{u,n\}} \binom{n}{j} k^{-\alpha}(u - j) e^{-tj} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j}.$$

Proof. The case $t = 0$ is clear. Let $\Re t > 0$, by analytic prolongation, it is enough to show the formula for $t > 0$. First we consider the case that $0 \leq u \leq n$. We apply Laplace transform and formula (0.3) in both parts to transform the formula into the equivalent expression

$$\sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{j}{u} k^{-\alpha}(j - n) \frac{\Gamma(j - u + 1)\Gamma(v + u)}{\Gamma(v + j + 1)} = \sum_{j=0}^u \binom{n}{j} k^{-\alpha}(u - j) \frac{\Gamma(j + \alpha + v)\Gamma(n - j + 1)}{\Gamma(n + \alpha + v + 1)}.$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{j}{u} k^{-\alpha}(j - n) \frac{\Gamma(j - u + 1)\Gamma(v + u)}{\Gamma(v + j + 1)} &= \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(j - n - \alpha)}{\Gamma(-\alpha)\Gamma(j - n + 1)} \frac{j!}{u!} \frac{\Gamma(v + u)}{\Gamma(v + j + 1)} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(v + u)}{\Gamma(-\alpha)\Gamma(u + 1)} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(l - \alpha)}{\Gamma(l + 1)} \frac{\Gamma(l + n + 1)}{\Gamma(v + l + n + 1)} = \frac{\Gamma(v + u)\Gamma(n + 1)\Gamma(v + \alpha)}{\Gamma(u + 1)\Gamma(v)\Gamma(n + \alpha + v + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

where we have applied the Lemma 1.1. In the other hand, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^u \binom{n}{j} k^{-\alpha(u-j)} \frac{\Gamma(j+\alpha+v)\Gamma(n-j+1)}{\Gamma(n+\alpha+v+1)} &= \sum_{j=0}^u \frac{n!}{j!} k^{-\alpha(u-j)} \frac{\Gamma(j+\alpha+v)}{\Gamma(n+\alpha+v+1)} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(\alpha+v)}{\Gamma(n+\alpha+v+1)} \sum_{j=0}^u k^{-\alpha(u-j)} k^{\alpha+v}(j) = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(\alpha+v)}{\Gamma(n+\alpha+v+1)} k^v(u) = \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(\alpha+v)\Gamma(u+v)}{\Gamma(n+\alpha+v+1)\Gamma(v)\Gamma(u+1)}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have applied the semigroup property, $k^\gamma * k^\beta = k^{\gamma+\beta}$ for $\gamma, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$.

Now, we consider the case that $0 \leq n < u$. Again, we apply Laplace transform and formula (0.3) to obtain the expression

$$\sum_{j=u}^{\infty} \binom{j}{u} k^{-\alpha(j-n)} \frac{\Gamma(j-u+1)\Gamma(v+u)}{\Gamma(v+j+1)} = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} k^{-\alpha(u-j)} \frac{\Gamma(j+\alpha+v)\Gamma(n-j+1)}{\Gamma(n+\alpha+v+1)},$$

which is equivalent to show that

$$\frac{\Gamma(v+u)}{\Gamma(u+1)} \sum_{j=u}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(j-n-\alpha)\Gamma(j+1)}{\Gamma(j-n+1)\Gamma(j+v+1)} = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(v+\alpha+n+1)} \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{\Gamma(u-j-\alpha)\Gamma(v+\alpha+j)}{\Gamma(u-j+1)\Gamma(j+1)}.$$

Now we claim that

$$\frac{\Gamma(v+u)}{\Gamma(u+1)} \sum_{j=n}^{u-1} \frac{\Gamma(j-n-\alpha)\Gamma(j+1)}{\Gamma(j-n+1)\Gamma(j+v+1)} = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(v+\alpha+n+1)} \sum_{j=n+1}^u \frac{\Gamma(u-j-\alpha)\Gamma(v+\alpha+j)}{\Gamma(u-j+1)\Gamma(j+1)},$$

which is equivalent to

$$\frac{\Gamma(v+u)}{\Gamma(u+1)} \sum_{l=0}^{u-n-1} \frac{\Gamma(l-\alpha)\Gamma(n+l+1)}{\Gamma(l+1)\Gamma(l+n+v+1)} = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(v+\alpha+n+1)} \sum_{l=0}^{u-n-1} \frac{\Gamma(l-\alpha)\Gamma(v+\alpha+u-l)}{\Gamma(u-l+1)\Gamma(l+1)}$$

and we apply Theorem 1.3 to conclude the equality.

Then, we have to prove

$$\frac{\Gamma(v+u)}{\Gamma(u+1)} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(j-n-\alpha)\Gamma(j+1)}{\Gamma(j-n+1)\Gamma(j+v+1)} = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(v+\alpha+n+1)} \sum_{j=0}^u \frac{\Gamma(u-j-\alpha)\Gamma(v+\alpha+j)}{\Gamma(u-j+1)\Gamma(j+1)},$$

which is equivalent to

$$\frac{\Gamma(v+u)}{\Gamma(u+1)} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(l-\alpha)\Gamma(l+n+1)}{\Gamma(l+1)\Gamma(l+n+v+1)} = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(v+\alpha+n+1)} \sum_{j=0}^u \frac{\Gamma(u-j-\alpha)\Gamma(v+\alpha+j)}{\Gamma(u-j+1)\Gamma(j+1)},$$

and this identity was proved in the first considered case. \square

3. FRACTIONAL FINITE DIFFERENCES

The usual finite difference of a sequence, $(f(n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$, is defined by $\Delta f(n) := f(n+1) - f(n)$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$; we iterate, $\Delta^{m+1} = \Delta^m \Delta$, to get

$$\Delta^m f(n) = \sum_{j=0}^m (-1)^{m-j} \binom{m}{j} f(n+j), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0,$$

for $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Now we consider $W = -\Delta$, i.e., $Wf(n) = W^1 f(n) = f(n) - f(n+1)$, for $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $W^m f(n) = (-1)^m \Delta^m$ for $m \in \mathbb{N}$. In [3, Definition 2.2] the authors have extended this concept of finite difference of a sequence to the fractional (non integer) case. We recall it:

Definition 3.1. Let $f : \mathbb{N}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and $\alpha > 0$ be given. The Weyl sum of order α of f , $W^{-\alpha}f$, is defined by

$$W^{-\alpha}f(n) := \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} k^{\alpha}(j-n)f(j), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0,$$

whenever the right hand side makes sense. The Weyl difference of order α of f , $W^{\alpha}f$, is defined by

$$W^{\alpha}f(n) = W^m W^{-(m-\alpha)}f(n) = (-1)^m \Delta^m W^{-(m-\alpha)}f(n), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0,$$

for $m = [\alpha] + 1$, whenever the right hand side makes sense. In particular $W^{\alpha} : c_{0,0} \rightarrow c_{0,0}$ for $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

The following theorem shows an equivalent definition of the fractional Weyl differences.

Theorem 3.2. Let $f : \mathbb{N}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and $\alpha > 0$ be given. Then

$$W^{\alpha}f(n) = \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} k^{-\alpha}(j-n)f(j), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0,$$

whenever both expressions make sense.

Proof. If $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$, then

$$W^{\alpha}f(n) = \sum_{j=0}^{\alpha} (-1)^j \binom{\alpha}{j} f(n+j) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} k^{-\alpha}(j)f(n+j) = \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} k^{-\alpha}(n-j)f(j).$$

Now let $m-1 < \alpha < m$ with $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} W^{\alpha}f(n) &= W^m W^{-(m-\alpha)}f(n) = \sum_{j=0}^m (-1)^j \binom{m}{j} \sum_{l=n+j}^{\infty} k^{m-\alpha}(l-n-j)f(l) \\ &= \sum_{l=n}^{n+m} f(l) \sum_{j=0}^{l-n} (-1)^j \binom{m}{j} k^{m-\alpha}(l-n-j) + \sum_{l=n+m+1}^{\infty} f(l) \sum_{j=0}^m (-1)^j \binom{m}{j} k^{m-\alpha}(l-n-j) \\ &= \sum_{l=n}^{n+m} f(l)(k^{-m} * k^{m-\alpha})(l-n) + \sum_{l=n+m+1}^{\infty} f(l)(k^{-m} * k^{m-\alpha})(l-n) \\ &= \sum_{l=n}^{\infty} f(l)k^{-\alpha}(l-n), \end{aligned}$$

and we conclude the result. \square

The fractional difference $\sum_{j=n}^{\infty} k^{-\alpha}(j-n)f(j)$ has been studied recently in ℓ^p and in discrete Hölder spaces, see [2]. For example, observe that for $0 < \alpha < 1$ and the sequence k^1 , the series $\sum_{j=n}^{\infty} k^{-\alpha}(j-n)k^1(j)$ is convergent, meanwhile $W^{\alpha}k^1$ is not defined.

Now, we present a technical (and interesting) result which we will need in the proofs of the main theorems..

Proposition 3.3. If $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and $f \in c_{0,0}$, then

$$W^{\alpha}(jf(j))(n) = (n + \alpha)W^{\alpha}f(n) - \alpha W^{\alpha-1}f(n), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

Proof. Let $\alpha > 0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} W^{-\alpha}(jf(j))(n) &= \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} k^{\alpha}(j-n)(j+\alpha-n)f(j) + \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} k^{\alpha}(j-n)(n-\alpha)f(j) \\ &= \alpha W^{-\alpha-1}f(n) + (n-\alpha)W^{-\alpha}f(n), \end{aligned}$$

for $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, and the proposition is proved for negative α . Note that

$$W^{-\alpha}(jW^{\alpha}f(j) - \alpha W^{\alpha-1}f(j)) = \alpha W^{-1}f(n) + (n-\alpha)f(n) - \alpha W^{-1}f(n) = (n-\alpha)f(n),$$

we apply W^{α} to the above identity, and we get the result. \square

Example 3.4. (i) Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, and $r_{\lambda}(n) := \lambda^{-(n+1)}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Note that r_{λ} are eigenfunctions for the operator W^{α} for $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and $|\lambda| > 1$, i.e.,

$$W^{\alpha}r_{\lambda} = \frac{(\lambda-1)^{\alpha}}{\lambda^{\alpha}}r_{\lambda}, \quad |\lambda| > 1,$$

see details [3, Example 2.5(i)]

(ii) Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}$, then

$$W^m k^{\alpha}(n) = (-1)^m k^{\alpha-m}(n+m), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

Note that $k^{\alpha}(0) - k^{\alpha}(1) = 1 - \alpha = -k^{\alpha-1}(1)$. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$Wk^{\alpha}(n) = k^{\alpha}(n) - k^{\alpha}(n+1) = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1) \cdots (\alpha+n-1)}{n!} \left(1 - \frac{\alpha+n}{n+1}\right) = -k^{\alpha-1}(n+1).$$

Then we iterate to show that $W^m k^{\alpha}(n) = (-1)^m k^{\alpha-m}(n+m)$ for $m, n \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

4. SEMIGROUPS ON SEQUENCE SPACES AND FRACTIONAL FINITE DIFFERENCES

In this section we study the fractional Weyl differences of the one-parameter operator families $(T(t))_{t \geq 0}$ and $(S(t))_{t \geq 0}$ given by

$$T(t)f(n) := \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-tj} (1-e^{-t})^{n-j} f(j),$$

$$S(t)f(n) := e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{j}{n} (1-e^{-t})^{j-n} f(j),$$

for $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $t \geq 0$, and $(f(n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ a sequence where the above operator families are defined. They will play a key role in Section 6. It is a simple check that $(T(t))_{t \geq 0}$ and $(S(t))_{t \geq 0}$ have the semigroup property.

Let $f : \mathbb{N}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a scalar sequence. We recall that the Z -transform of f is defined by

$$(4.1) \quad \tilde{f}(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(n)z^n,$$

for all z such that this series converges. The set of numbers z in the complex plane for which the series (4.1) converges is called the region of convergence of \tilde{f} .

By (0.2), note that $\widetilde{k^{\alpha}}(z) = \frac{1}{(1-z)^{\alpha}}$, for $|z| < 1$. We check the Z -transform of semigroups $(T(t))_{t \geq 0}$ and $(S(t))_{t \geq 0}$.

Theorem 4.1. Take $f : \mathbb{N}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $\tilde{f}(z)$ exists for $|z| < 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{T(t)f(z)} &= \frac{1}{1-z(1-e^{-t})} \tilde{f}\left(\frac{e^{-t}z}{1-z(1-e^{-t})}\right), \\ \widetilde{S(t)f(z)} &= \tilde{f}(e^{-t}(z-1)+1),\end{aligned}$$

for $|z| < 1$ and $t > 0$.

Proof. By Fubini theorem, we have that

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{T(t)f(z)} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-tj} (1-e^{-t})^{n-j} f(j) \right) z^n \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} e^{-tj} f(j) z^j \left(\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \binom{j+l}{j} (1-e^{-t})^l z^l \right) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} e^{-tj} f(j) z^j \left(\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} k^{j+1}(l) ((1-e^{-t})z)^l \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{1-z(1-e^{-t})} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} f(j) \left(\frac{e^{-t}z}{1-z(1-e^{-t})} \right)^j = \frac{1}{1-z(1-e^{-t})} \tilde{f}\left(\frac{e^{-t}z}{1-z(1-e^{-t})}\right),\end{aligned}$$

where we have applied the formula (0.2).

Now, again by Fubini theorem, one gets

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{S(t)f(z)} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{j}{n} (1-e^{-t})^{j-n} f(j) \right) z^n \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (1-e^{-t})^j f(j) \left(\sum_{n=0}^j \binom{j}{n} \left(\frac{e^{-t}z}{1-e^{-t}} \right)^n \right) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (1-e^{-t})^j f(j) \left(1 + \frac{e^{-t}z}{1-e^{-t}} \right)^j = \tilde{f}(e^{-t}(z-1)+1),\end{aligned}$$

and we conclude the proof. \square

Remark 4.2. Semigroups of analytic self maps on the unit disc \mathbb{D} have been considered in detail in the survey [25]. In particular, the image of the semigroups $(T(t))_{t \geq 0}$ and $(S(t))_{t \geq 0}$ via the Z -transform are $(\psi_t)_{t > 0}$ and $(\phi_t)_{t > 0}$, given by

$$\psi_t(z) := \frac{e^{-t}z}{1-z(1-e^{-t})}, \quad \phi_t(z) := e^{-t}(z-1)+1,$$

for $t > 0$ and $z \in \mathbb{D}$, which have been also introduced in previous papers. In [23, Section 3], the semigroup $(\psi_t)_{t > 0}$ is introduced to study the Cesàro operator on the space H^p on the disc \mathbb{D} and on the Bergman space in [24], see also [28, Theorem 3.2].

Lemma 4.3. Let $\alpha \geq 0$ and $f \in c_{0,0}$. Then the following equality holds

$$(4.2) \quad W^\alpha S(t)f(n) = e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{j+\alpha}{n+\alpha} (1-e^{-t})^{j-n} W^\alpha f(j) \quad t \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

As a consequence, we have that

$$k^{\alpha+1} W^\alpha(S(t)f) = S(t)(k^{\alpha+1} W^\alpha f), \quad t \geq 0.$$

Proof. First we suppose that $\alpha = 1$. Then

$$WS(t)f(n) = e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{j}{n} (1-e^{-t})^{j-n} f(j) - e^{-t(n+1)} \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} \binom{j}{n+1} (1-e^{-t})^{j-n-1} f(j)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{j}{n} (1 - e^{-t})^{j-n} f(j) + e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} \binom{j}{n+1} (1 - e^{-t})^{j-n} f(j) \\
&\quad - e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} \binom{j}{n+1} (1 - e^{-t})^{j-n-1} f(j),
\end{aligned}$$

where we have used that $e^{-t(n+1)} = e^{-tn} - e^{-tn}(1 - e^{-t})$. Note that $\binom{j}{n} + \binom{j}{n+1} = \binom{j+1}{n+1}$, and then we get

$$\begin{aligned}
WS(t)f(n) &= e^{-tn} \left(f(n) + \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} \binom{j+1}{n+1} (1 - e^{-t})^{j-n} f(j) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} \binom{j}{n+1} (1 - e^{-t})^{j-n-1} f(j) \right) \\
&= e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{j+1}{n+1} (1 - e^{-t})^{j-n} (f(j) - f(j+1)),
\end{aligned}$$

where we have done a change of variable in the last step.

Now we proceed by induction. Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and we suppose (4.2) true for $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\alpha < m$. Then using that $W^m = WW^{m-1}$ and the same arguments that in the above case we have

$$\begin{aligned}
W^m S(t)f(n) &= W^{m-1} S(t)f(n) - W^{m-1} S(t)f(n+1) \\
&= e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{j+m-1}{n+m-1} (1 - e^{-t})^{j-n} W^{m-1} f(j) \\
&\quad + e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} \binom{j+m-1}{n+m} (1 - e^{-t})^{j-n} W^{m-1} f(j) \\
&\quad - e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} \binom{j+m-1}{n+m} (1 - e^{-t})^{j-n-1} W^{m-1} f(j) \\
&= e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{j+m}{n+m} (1 - e^{-t})^{j-n} (W^{m-1} f(j) - W^{m-1} f(j+1)).
\end{aligned}$$

Finally we prove the general case. Let $m < \alpha < m+1$ with $m = [\alpha]$. We write

$$\begin{aligned}
W^\alpha S(t)f(n) &= W^{\alpha-m} W^m S(t)f(n) \\
&= \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} k^{1+m-\alpha} (j-n) W^m S(t)f(j) - \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} k^{1+m-\alpha} (j-n-1) W^m S(t)f(j) \\
&= \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} (-1)^{j-n} \binom{\alpha-m}{j-n} W^m S(t)f(j) \\
&= \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} (-1)^{j-n} \binom{\alpha-m}{j-n} e^{-tj} \sum_{v=j}^{\infty} \binom{v+m}{j+m} (1 - e^{-t})^{v-j} W^m f(v) \\
&= e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha-m}{j-n} \sum_{u=0}^{j-n} (-1)^u \binom{j-n}{u} \sum_{v=j}^{\infty} \binom{v+m}{j+m} (1 - e^{-t})^{v-n-u} W^m f(v),
\end{aligned}$$

where we have applied $W^\alpha = W^{\alpha-m}W^m$ ([3, Remark 2.3, Proposition 2.4]), Example 3.4 (ii) and the equality $e^{-tj} = e^{-tn} \sum_{u=0}^{j-n} (-1)^{j-n-u} \binom{j-n}{u} (1-e^{-t})^{j-n-u}$. Applying twice Fubini's Theorem and a change of variable we have

$$\begin{aligned} W^\alpha S(t)f(n) &= e^{-tn} \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} (-1)^u \sum_{v=n+u}^{\infty} (1-e^{-t})^{v-n-u} W^m f(v) \sum_{j=n+u}^v \binom{\alpha-m}{j-n} \binom{j-n}{u} \binom{v+m}{j+m} \\ &= e^{-tn} \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} (-1)^u \sum_{v=n+u}^{\infty} (1-e^{-t})^{v-n-u} W^m f(v) \sum_{l=0}^{v-n-u} \binom{\alpha-m}{l+u} \binom{l+u}{u} \binom{v+m}{l+u+n+m}. \end{aligned}$$

It is a simple check that $\binom{\alpha-m}{l+u} \binom{l+u}{u} = \binom{\alpha-m}{u} \binom{\alpha-m-u}{l}$. Then using the Chu-Vandermonde's identity, Fubini's Theorem and a change of variable we have

$$\begin{aligned} W^\alpha S(t)f(n) &= e^{-tn} \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} (-1)^u \binom{\alpha-m}{u} \sum_{v=n+u}^{\infty} (1-e^{-t})^{v-n-u} W^m f(v) \binom{v-u+\alpha}{n+\alpha} \\ &= e^{-tn} \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} (-1)^u \binom{\alpha-m}{u} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} (1-e^{-t})^{j-n} W^m f(j+u) \binom{j+\alpha}{n+\alpha} \\ &= e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} (1-e^{-t})^{j-n} \binom{j+\alpha}{n+\alpha} \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} (-1)^u \binom{\alpha-m}{u} W^m f(j+u) \\ &= e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} (1-e^{-t})^{j-n} \binom{j+\alpha}{n+\alpha} W^\alpha f(j), \end{aligned}$$

and we conclude the equality.

As $k^{\alpha+1}(n) \binom{j+\alpha}{n+\alpha} = k^{\alpha+1}(j) \binom{j}{n}$ with $j \geq n$ and $\alpha \geq 0$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} k^{\alpha+1}(n) W^\alpha(S(t)f)(n) &= e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} (1-e^{-t})^{j-n} k^{\alpha+1}(n) \binom{j+\alpha}{n+\alpha} W^\alpha f(j) \\ &= e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{j}{n} (1-e^{-t})^{j-n} k^{\alpha+1}(j) W^\alpha f(j) = S(t)(k^{\alpha+1}W^\alpha f)(n) \end{aligned}$$

for $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and the proof is finished. \square

Lemma 4.4. *Let $\alpha \geq 0$ and $f \in c_{0,0}$. The the following equality holds*

$$(4.3) \quad W^\alpha T(t)f(n) = e^{-t\alpha} T(t)W^\alpha f(n), \quad t \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

Proof. First we suppose that $\alpha = 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} WT(t)f(n) &= \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-tj} (1-e^{-t})^{n-j} f(j) - e^{-t} \sum_{j=0}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{j} e^{-tj} (1-e^{-t})^{n+1-j} f(j) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-tj} (1-e^{-t})^{n-j} f(j) - (1-e^{-t})^{n+1} f(0) \\ &\quad - \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-tj} (1-e^{-t})^{n+1-j} f(j) \end{aligned}$$

$$- \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j-1} e^{-tj} (1 - e^{-t})^{n+1-j} f(j) - e^{-t(n+1)} f(n+1),$$

where we have used that $\binom{n+1}{j} = \binom{n}{j} + \binom{n}{j-1}$. Note that $(1 - e^{-t})^{n+1-j} = (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} - e^{-t}(1 - e^{-t})^{n-j}$, and then we get

$$\begin{aligned} WT(t)f(n) &= \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-tj} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} f(j) - (1 - e^{-t})^{n+1} f(0) \\ &\quad - \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-tj} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} f(j) + \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-t(j+1)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} f(j) \\ &\quad - \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j-1} e^{-tj} (1 - e^{-t})^{n+1-j} f(j) - e^{-t(n+1)} f(n+1) \\ &= (1 - e^{-t})^n f(0) - (1 - e^{-t})^{n+1} f(0) + \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-t(j+1)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} f(j) \\ &\quad - \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{j} e^{-t(j+1)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} f(j+1) - e^{-t(n+1)} f(n+1) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-t(j+1)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} Wf(j) = e^{-t} T(t) Wf(n), \end{aligned}$$

where we have done a change of variable.

Now we proceed by induction. Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and we suppose (4.3) true for $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\alpha < m$. Then one gets

$$\begin{aligned} W^m T(t)f(n) &= \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-t(j+m-1)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} W^{m-1} f(j) \\ &\quad - \sum_{j=0}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{j} e^{-t(j+m-1)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n+1-j} W^{m-1} f(j) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-t(j+m-1)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} W^{m-1} f(j) - e^{-t(m-1)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n+1} W^{m-1} f(0) \\ &\quad - \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-t(j+m-1)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n+1-j} W^{m-1} f(j) \\ &\quad - \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j-1} e^{-t(j+m-1)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n+1-j} W^{m-1} f(j) - e^{-t(n+m)} W^{m-1} f(n+1) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-t(j+m-1)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} W^{m-1} f(j) - e^{-t(m-1)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n+1} W^{m-1} f(0) \\ &\quad - \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-t(j+m-1)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} W^{m-1} f(j) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-t(j+m)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} W^{m-1} f(j) \\
& - \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j-1} e^{-t(j+m-1)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n+1-j} W^{m-1} f(j) - e^{-t(n+m)} W^{m-1} f(n+1) \\
& = e^{-t(m-1)} (1 - e^{-t})^n W^{m-1} f(0) - e^{-t(m-1)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n+1} W^{m-1} f(0) \\
& + \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-t(j+m)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} W^{m-1} f(j) \\
& - \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{j} e^{-t(j+m)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} W^{m-1} f(j+1) - e^{-t(n+m)} W^{m-1} f(n+1) \\
& = e^{-tm} \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-tj} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} W^m f(j) = e^{-tm} T(t) W^m f(n).
\end{aligned}$$

Finally we prove the case that $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus (\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\})$. By Theorem 3.2 and Theorem 2.2 we write

$$\begin{aligned}
W^\alpha T(t) f(n) & = \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} k^{-\alpha} (j-n) T(t) f(j) = \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} k^{-\alpha} (j-n) \sum_{u=0}^j \binom{j}{u} e^{-tu} (1 - e^{-t})^{j-u} f(u) \\
& = \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} f(u) e^{-tu} \sum_{j=\max\{u,n\}}^{\infty} \binom{j}{u} k^{-\alpha} (j-n) (1 - e^{-t})^{j-u} \\
& = \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} f(u) e^{-t\alpha} \sum_{j=0}^{\min\{u,n\}} \binom{n}{j} k^{-\alpha} (u-j) e^{-tj} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} \\
& = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-t(\alpha+j)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} \sum_{u=j}^{\infty} k^{-\alpha} (u-j) f(u) \\
& = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-t(\alpha+j)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} W^\alpha f(j) = e^{-t\alpha} T(t) W^\alpha f(n),
\end{aligned}$$

and we conclude the result. \square

5. SOBOLEV-LEBESGUE SEQUENCE SPACES

In this section we introduce a family of subspaces τ_p^α which are contained in ℓ^p for $\alpha \geq 0$ and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. Note that this definition includes the usual Lebesgue sequence space ℓ^p as limit case for $\alpha = 0$. For $p = 1$ these spaces have been considered in [3, Theorem 2.11] and [1, Section 2].

Definition 5.1. For $\alpha > 0$ and $1 \leq p < \infty$ let τ_p^α be the Banach space formed by the set of complex sequences vanishing at infinity such that the norm

$$\|f\|_{\alpha,p} := \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |W^\alpha f(n)|^p (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p \right)^{1/p}$$

converges. For $p = \infty$, we denote by τ_∞^α the Banach space obtained as the complex functions vanishing at infinity such that the norm

$$\|f\|_{\alpha,\infty} := \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} |W^\alpha f(n)| k^{\alpha+1}(n)$$

converges.

Theorem 5.2. *Let $\alpha > 0$ and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. Then*

(i) *The operator $D^\alpha : \tau_p^\alpha \rightarrow \ell^p$ defined by*

$$D^\alpha f(n) := k^{\alpha+1}(n) W^\alpha f(n), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0, f \in \tau_p^\alpha,$$

is an isometry whose inverse operator $(D^\alpha)^{-1} : \ell^p \rightarrow \tau_p^\alpha$ is given by

$$(D^\alpha)^{-1} f(n) = W^{-\alpha}((k^{\alpha+1})^{-1} f)(n), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0, f \in \ell^p.$$

(ii) *The following embeddings hold: $\tau_1^\alpha \hookrightarrow \tau_p^\alpha \hookrightarrow \tau_q^\alpha \hookrightarrow \tau_\infty^\alpha$, for $1 < p < q < \infty$.*

(iii) *The following embeddings hold: $\tau_p^\beta \hookrightarrow \tau_p^\alpha \hookrightarrow \ell^p$, for $\beta > \alpha > 0$.*

(iv) *For $p \geq 1$ and $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$, (with $p' = \infty$ for $p = 1$) the space $\tau_{p'}^\alpha$ is the dual space of τ_p^α , and the duality is given by*

$$\langle f, g \rangle_\alpha := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} W^\alpha f(n) W^\alpha g(n) (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^2, \quad f \in \tau_p^\alpha, g \in \tau_{p'}^\alpha.$$

Proof. (i) By definition, we have

$$\|D^\alpha f\|_p = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p |W^\alpha f(n)|^p \right)^{1/p} = \|f\|_{\alpha,p}.$$

Now, we use part (i) to show (ii). As $\ell^1 \hookrightarrow \ell^p \hookrightarrow \ell^q \hookrightarrow \ell^\infty$, for $1 < p < q < \infty$, we have that

$$\|f\|_{\alpha,\infty} = \|D^\alpha f\|_\infty \leq \|D^\alpha f\|_q = \|f\|_{\alpha,q} \leq \|D^\alpha f\|_p = \|f\|_{\alpha,p} \leq \|D^\alpha f\|_1 = \|f\|_{\alpha,1}.$$

(iii) Let $f \in c_{0,0}$ and $0 \leq \alpha < \beta$. For $p = 1$ see [3, Theorem 2.11]. For $p = \infty$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\|_{\alpha,\infty} &\leq \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} k^{\beta-\alpha}(j-n) |W^\beta f(n)| k^{\alpha+1}(n) \\ &\leq \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} |W^\beta f(n)| \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} k^{\beta-\alpha}(j-n) k^{\alpha+1}(j) = \|f\|_{\alpha,\infty}, \end{aligned}$$

since $k^{\alpha+1}$ is increasing. Let $1 < p < \infty$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\|_{\alpha,p} &\leq \left(|W^\alpha f(0)|^p + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=n}^{\infty} k^{\beta-\alpha}(j-n) |W^\beta f(j)| k^{\alpha+1}(n) \right)^p \right)^{1/p} \\ &\leq C_{\beta,\alpha} \left(\left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{k^{\beta-\alpha}(j)}{k^{\beta+1}(j)} k^{\beta+1}(j) |W^\beta f(j)| \right)^p + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \frac{(j-n)^{\beta-\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\beta-\alpha)} |W^\beta f(j)| k^{\alpha+1}(j) \right)^p \right)^{1/p} \\ &\leq C_{\beta,\alpha,p} \left(\|f\|_{\beta,p}^p + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{\beta-\alpha} |W^\beta f(n)| k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p \right) \\ &\leq C_{\beta,\alpha,p} \|f\|_{\beta,p}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used (2.1), Hölder's inequality, Hardy's inequality (0.1) and $k^{\alpha+1}$ is increasing.

(iv) Combine that the operator D^α is an isometry and $(\ell^p)' \cong \ell^{p'}$ for $p \geq 1$. \square

Lemma 5.3. *Let $\alpha \geq 0$.*

- (i) *For $1 < p < \infty$, the function $k^\beta \in \tau_p^\alpha$ if and only if $\Re \beta < 1 - \frac{1}{p}$. Furthermore $k^\beta \in \tau_1^\alpha$ if and only if $\Re \beta < 0$ or $\beta = 0$, and $k^\beta \in \tau_\infty^\alpha$ if and only if $\Re \beta \leq 1$.*
- (ii) *For $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $|\lambda| > 1$, the sequence $r_\lambda \in \tau_p^\alpha$ and*

$$\|r_\lambda\|_{\alpha,p} \leq C_{\alpha,p} \left(\frac{|\lambda^p - \lambda^{p-1}|}{|\lambda|^p - 1} \right)^\alpha \frac{1}{(|\lambda|^p - 1)^{\frac{1}{p}}}.$$

Finally $r_\lambda \in \tau_\infty^\alpha$ for $|\lambda| > 1$ and

$$\|r_\lambda\|_{\alpha,\infty} \leq \alpha^\alpha \frac{|\lambda - 1|^\alpha}{|\lambda|^{2\alpha+1}}.$$

Proof. (i) Let $1 < p < \infty$. First note that for $\Re \beta \geq 1$, $k^\beta \notin \ell^p$ by the estimation (2.2), and then $k^\beta \notin \tau_p^\alpha$. Secondly observe that for $\beta \in \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}$, $k^\beta \in c_{0,0}$, then $k^\beta \in \tau_p^\alpha$. Finally for $\Re \beta < 1$ with $\beta \notin \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}$, using Proposition 5.2 (iii) it is enough to prove the result for $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0$, then

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |W^\alpha k^\beta(n)|^p (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |k^{\beta-\alpha}(n+\alpha)|^p (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p < \infty$$

if and only if $\Re \beta < 1 - \frac{1}{p}$, where we have applied Example 3.4 (ii) and (2.2). The cases $p = 1$ and $p = \infty$ use the same arguments than the previous one. (ii) It is similar to the case (i) using Example 3.4 (i). \square

Theorem 5.4. *Let $\alpha > 0$ and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. Then*

$$\|f * g\|_{\alpha,p} \leq C_{\alpha,p} \|f\|_{\alpha,p} \|g\|_{\alpha,1}, \quad f \in \tau_p^\alpha, \quad g \in \tau_1^\alpha.$$

Proof. Let $f \in \tau_p^\alpha$ and $g \in \tau_1^\alpha$. The case $p = 1$ was proved in [3, Theorem 2.10]. Let us consider $p > 1$ and $q > 1$ such that $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$. By [3, Lemma 2.7] (see also [15, Lemma 4.4]),

$$W^\alpha(f * g)(n) = \sum_{j=0}^n W^\alpha g(j) \sum_{u=n-j}^n k^\alpha(u-n+j) W^\alpha f(u) - \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} W^\alpha g(j) \sum_{u=n+1}^{\infty} k^\alpha(u-n+j) W^\alpha f(u).$$

Then, by Minkowski's inequality ([18, Theorem 25, p.31]),

$$\begin{aligned} \|f * g\|_{\alpha,p} &= \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |W^\alpha(f * g)(n)|^p (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p \right)^{1/p} \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=0}^n |W^\alpha g(j)| \sum_{u=n-j}^n k^\alpha(u-n+j) |W^\alpha f(u)| \right)^p (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p \right)^{1/p} \\ (5.1) \quad &+ \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} |W^\alpha g(j)| \sum_{u=n+1}^{\infty} k^\alpha(u-n+j) |W^\alpha f(u)| \right)^p (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p \right)^{1/p}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, we apply a inequality of Minkowski type ([18, Theorem 165, p.123]) to the second summand of (5.1) and we obtain

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p \left(\sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} |W^\alpha g(j)| \sum_{u=n+1}^{\infty} k^\alpha(u-n+j) |W^\alpha f(u)| \right)^p \right)^{1/p}$$

$$\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |W^{\alpha}g(j)| \left(\sum_{n=0}^{j-1} (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p \left(\sum_{u=n+1}^{\infty} k^{\alpha}(u-n+j) |W^{\alpha}f(u)| \right)^p \right)^{1/p}.$$

By using Hölder's inequality ([18, Theorem 13, p.24]),

$$\sum_{u=n+1}^{\infty} k^{\alpha}(u-n+j) |W^{\alpha}f(u)| \leq \left(\sum_{u=n+1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k^{\alpha}(u-n+j)}{k^{\alpha+1}(u)} \right)^q \right)^{1/q} \left(\sum_{u=n+1}^{\infty} (k^{\alpha+1}(u) |W^{\alpha}f(u)|)^p \right)^{1/p},$$

where

$$\left(\sum_{u=n+1}^{\infty} (k^{\alpha+1}(u) |W^{\alpha}f(u)|)^p \right)^{1/p} \leq \|f\|_{\alpha,p}.$$

By Lemma 2.1 with $0 \leq n < j$ and (2.1) one gets

$$\sum_{u=n+1}^{\infty} k^{\alpha}(u-n+j) |W^{\alpha}f(u)| \leq C_{\alpha,p} \|f\|_{\alpha,p} \frac{k^{\alpha+1}(j)}{k^{\alpha+1}(n)} \frac{1}{j^{1/p}},$$

and then

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{n=0}^{j-1} (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p \left(\sum_{u=n+1}^{\infty} k^{\alpha}(u-n+j) |W^{\alpha}f(u)| \right)^p \right)^{1/p} \\ & \leq C_{\alpha,p} \|f\|_{\alpha,p} k^{\alpha+1}(j) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{j-1} \frac{1}{j} \right)^{1/p} = C_{\alpha,p} \|f\|_{\alpha,p} k^{\alpha+1}(j). \end{aligned}$$

Again, applying a inequality of Minkowski type to the first summand of (5.1) we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p \left(\sum_{j=0}^n |W^{\alpha}g(j)| \sum_{u=n-j}^n k^{\alpha}(u-n+j) |W^{\alpha}f(u)| \right)^p \right)^{1/p} \\ & \leq \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |W^{\alpha}g(j)| \left(\sum_{n=j}^{\infty} (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p \left(\sum_{u=n-j}^n k^{\alpha}(u-n+j) |W^{\alpha}f(u)| \right)^p \right)^{1/p} \\ & \leq \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |W^{\alpha}g(j)| \left[\left(\sum_{n=j}^{2j} (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p \left(\sum_{u=n-j}^n k^{\alpha}(u-n+j) |W^{\alpha}f(u)| \right)^p \right)^{1/p} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left(\sum_{n=2j+1}^{\infty} (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p \left(\sum_{u=n-j}^n k^{\alpha}(u-n+j) |W^{\alpha}f(u)| \right)^p \right)^{1/p} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

For $j \leq n \leq 2j$ we write

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{n=j}^{2j} (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p \left(\sum_{u=n-j}^n k^{\alpha}(u-n+j) |W^{\alpha}f(u)| \right)^p \right)^{1/p} \\ & = k^{\alpha+1}(2j) \left(\sum_{l=0}^j \left(\sum_{u=l}^{l+j} k^{\alpha}(u-l) |W^{\alpha}f(u)| \right)^p \right)^{1/p} \\ & \leq k^{\alpha+1}(2j) \left(\left(\sum_{u=0}^{\infty} k^{\alpha}(u) |W^{\alpha}f(u)| \right)^p + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{u=l}^{\infty} k^{\alpha}(u-l) |W^{\alpha}f(u)| \right)^p \right)^{1/p} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq C_\alpha k^{\alpha+1}(j) \left(\left(\sum_{u=0}^{\infty} \frac{k^\alpha(u)}{k^{\alpha+1}(u)} k^{\alpha+1}(u) |W^\alpha f(u)| \right)^p \right. \\
&\quad \left. + C_{\alpha,p} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{u=l}^{\infty} \frac{(u-l)^{\alpha-1}}{u^\alpha} u^\alpha |W^\alpha f(u)| \right)^p \right)^{1/p} \\
&\leq C_{\alpha,p} k^{\alpha+1}(j) \|f\|_{\alpha,p},
\end{aligned}$$

by using [3, Lemma 2.1], Hölder's inequality, (2.1) and Hardy's inequality (0.1). For $n > 2j$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left(\sum_{n=2j+1}^{\infty} (k^{\alpha+1}(n))^p \left(\sum_{u=n-j}^n k^\alpha(u-n+j) |W^\alpha f(u)| \right)^p \right)^{1/p} \\
&= \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{\infty} (k^{\alpha+1}(l+j))^p \left(\sum_{u=l}^{l+j} k^\alpha(u-l) |W^\alpha f(u)| \right)^p \right)^{1/p} \\
&\leq \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{\infty} (k^{\alpha+1}(2l))^p \left(\sum_{u=l}^{l+j} k^\alpha(u-l) |W^\alpha f(u)| \right)^p \right)^{1/p} \\
&\leq C_\alpha \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{\infty} (k^{\alpha+1}(l))^p \left(\sum_{m=0}^j k^\alpha(m) |W^\alpha f(m+l)| \right)^p \right)^{1/p} \\
&\leq C_\alpha \sum_{m=0}^j k^\alpha(m) \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{\infty} (k^{\alpha+1}(l))^p |W^\alpha f(m+l)|^p \right)^{1/p} \\
&\leq C_\alpha \sum_{m=0}^j k^\alpha(m) \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^{\infty} (k^{\alpha+1}(m+l))^p |W^\alpha f(m+l)|^p \right)^{1/p} \\
&\leq C_\alpha \|f\|_{\alpha,p} k^{\alpha+1}(j),
\end{aligned}$$

by using [3, Lemma 2.1] and a Minkowski type inequality. So, we conclude the result. \square

6. C_0 -SEMIGROUPS ON τ_p^α

In this section we study, for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, the C_0 -semigroup structure of the two one-parameter operator families on the sequence spaces τ_p^α , $(T_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$ and $(S_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$, given by

$$T_p(t)f(n) := e^{-\frac{t}{p}} T(t)f(n), \quad S_p(t)f(n) := e^{-t(1-\frac{1}{p})} S(t)f(n), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

Theorem 6.1. *Take $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ and $\alpha \geq 0$. The one-parameter operator families $(T_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$ and $(S_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$ are contraction C_0 -semigroups on τ_p^α , whose generators A and B respectively are given by*

$$Af(0) := -\frac{1}{p}f(0), \quad Af(n) := -n\Delta f(n-1) - \frac{1}{p}f(n), \quad n \in \mathbb{N},$$

$$Bf(n) := (n+1)\Delta f(n) + \frac{1}{p}f(n), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0,$$

with $f \in D(A) = D(B) = \tau_p^{\alpha+1}$.

The C_0 -semigroup $(S_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$ intertwines with the operator D^α given in Theorem 5.2 (i), i.e., $S_p(t) \circ D^\alpha = D^\alpha \circ S_p(t)$ for $t \geq 0$.

Proof. First of all we prove that $T_1(t)$ is a bounded operator on ℓ^1 and ℓ^∞ . Let $f \in \ell^1$ and $t > 0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |T_1(t)f(n)| &\leq e^{-t} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} e^{-tj} |f(j)| \sum_{n=j}^{\infty} \binom{n}{j} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} \\ &= e^{-t} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} e^{-tj} |f(j)| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+j}{j} (1 - e^{-t})^n = \|f\|_1, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used (0.2) (the case $t = 0$ is easy). Now let $f \in \ell^\infty$, then

$$\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} |T_1 f(n)| \leq e^{-t} \|f\|_\infty \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-tj} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} = e^{-t} \|f\|_\infty.$$

Applying the Riesz-Thorin Theorem we get that $\|T_1(t)\|_p \leq e^{-t \frac{p-1}{p}}$, and consequently $\|T_p(t)\|_p \leq 1$.

Similarly, for $\alpha > 0$, let $f \in \tau_1^\alpha$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |W^\alpha T_1(t)f(n)| k^{\alpha+1}(n) &\leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-t} k^{\alpha+1}(n) \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-t(j+\alpha)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} |W^\alpha f(j)| \\ &= e^{-t} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |W^\alpha f(j)| e^{-t(j+\alpha)} k^{\alpha+1}(j) \sum_{n=j}^{\infty} \binom{n+\alpha}{j+\alpha} (1 - e^{-t})^n \\ &= e^{-t} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |W^\alpha f(j)| e^{-t(j+\alpha)} k^{\alpha+1}(j) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+j+\alpha}{j+\alpha} (1 - e^{-t})^n = \|f\|_{\alpha,1}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have applied Lemma 4.4, and the identities $k^{\alpha+1}(n) \binom{n}{j} = k^{\alpha+1}(j) \binom{n+\alpha}{j+\alpha}$ and (0.2) (the case $t = 0$ is easy). Now let $f \in \tau_\infty^\alpha$ and $t > 0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} |W^\alpha T_1(t)f(n)| k^{\alpha+1}(n) &= \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} e^{-t} \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} e^{-t(j+\alpha)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} |W^\alpha f(j)| k^{\alpha+1}(n) \\ &\leq \|f\|_{\alpha,\infty} \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} e^{-t} \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n+\alpha}{j+\alpha} e^{-t(j+\alpha)} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-j} = e^{-t} \|f\|_{\alpha,\infty}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used again Lemma 4.4, and the equality $k^{\alpha+1}(n) \binom{n}{j} = k^{\alpha+1}(j) \binom{n+\alpha}{j+\alpha}$. So, we have that $T_1(t)$ is a bounded operator on τ_1^α and τ_∞^α , with

$$\|T_1(t)\|_{\alpha,1} \leq 1, \quad \|T_1(t)\|_{\alpha,\infty} \leq e^{-t}.$$

Using Theorem 5.2 (i), $D^\alpha T_1(t)(D^\alpha)^{-1}$ is a bounded operator on ℓ^1 and ℓ^∞ with

$$\|D^\alpha T_1(t)(D^\alpha)^{-1}\|_1 \leq 1, \quad \|D^\alpha T_1(t)(D^\alpha)^{-1}\|_\infty \leq e^{-t}.$$

Applying the Riesz-Thorin theorem we get that $\|D^\alpha T_1(t)(D^\alpha)^{-1}\|_p \leq e^{-t \frac{p-1}{p}}$, and therefore $T_p(t)$ is a bounded operator on τ_p^α with

$$\|T_p(t)\|_{\alpha,p} \leq 1.$$

On the other hand, we will prove that $S_1(t)$ is a bounded operator on ℓ^1 and ℓ^∞ . Let $f \in \ell^1$, then

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |S_1(t)f(n)| \leq \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |f(j)| \sum_{n=0}^j \binom{j}{n} e^{-tn} (1 - e^{-t})^{j-n} = \|f\|_1.$$

Now let $f \in \ell^\infty$ and $t > 0$, by (0.2) one gets

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} |S_1(t)f(n)| &\leq \|f\|_\infty \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{j}{n} (1 - e^{-t})^{j-n} \\ &= \|f\|_\infty \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} e^{-tn} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \binom{j+n}{n} (1 - e^{-t})^j = e^t \|f\|_\infty. \end{aligned}$$

The case $t = 0$ is clear. Applying the Riesz-Thorin theorem we get that $\|S_1(t)\|_p \leq e^{t\frac{p-1}{p}}$, and consequently $\|S_p(t)\|_p \leq 1$.

Similarly, for $\alpha > 0$, let $f \in \tau_1^\alpha$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |W^\alpha S_1(t)f(n)| k^{\alpha+1}(n) &\leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-tn} k^{\alpha+1}(n) \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{j+\alpha}{n+\alpha} (1 - e^{-t})^{j-n} |W^\alpha f(j)| \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |W^\alpha f(j)| k^{\alpha+1}(j) \sum_{n=0}^j e^{-tn} (1 - e^{-t})^{j-n} \binom{j}{n} = \|f\|_{\alpha,1}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have applied Lemma 4.3 and the equality $k^{\alpha+1}(n) \binom{j+\alpha}{n+\alpha} = k^{\alpha+1}(j) \binom{j}{n}$. Now let $f \in \tau_\infty^\alpha$ and $t > 0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} |W^\alpha S_1(t)f(n)| k^{\alpha+1}(n) &= \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} e^{-tn} \left| \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{j+\alpha}{n+\alpha} (1 - e^{-t})^{j-n} |W^\alpha f(j)| \right| k^{\alpha+1}(n) \\ &\leq \|f\|_{\alpha,\infty} \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} e^{-tn} \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{j}{n} (1 - e^{-t})^{j-n} = e^t \|f\|_{\alpha,\infty}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used again Lemma 4.3, and the identities $k^{\alpha+1}(n) \binom{j+\alpha}{n+\alpha} = k^{\alpha+1}(j) \binom{j}{n}$ and (0.2) (the case $t = 0$ is easy). So, we have that $S_1(t)$ is a bounded operator on τ_1^α and τ_∞^α with

$$\|S_1(t)\|_{\alpha,1} \leq 1, \quad \|S_1(t)\|_{\alpha,\infty} \leq e^t.$$

By Theorem 5.2 (i), $D^\alpha S_1(D^\alpha)^{-1}$ is a bounded operator on ℓ^1 and ℓ^∞ with

$$\|D^\alpha S_1(t)(D^\alpha)^{-1}\|_1 \leq 1, \quad \|D^\alpha S_1(t)(D^\alpha)^{-1}\|_\infty \leq e^t.$$

Applying the Riesz-Thorin theorem we get that $\|D^\alpha S_1(t)(D^\alpha)^{-1}\|_p \leq e^{t\frac{p-1}{p}}$, and therefore $S_p(t)$ is a bounded operator on τ_p^α with

$$\|S_p(t)\|_{\alpha,p} \leq 1.$$

The strong continuity follows from the ideas developed in [25, Section 4, Example 7.1 and 7.2], using properties of the operator W^α ([3, Section 2]). It is a simple check that A and B are the generators.

Finally we prove that $D(A) = D(B) = \tau_p^{\alpha+1}$. Let $f \in \tau_p^{\alpha+1}$ be given, then $f \in \tau_p^\alpha$ since $\tau_p^{\alpha+1} \hookrightarrow \tau_p^\alpha$. Using Proposition 3.3 we have that

$$(6.1) \quad W^\alpha((j+1)\Delta f(j))(n) = -(n+\alpha+1)W^{\alpha+1}f(n) + \alpha W^\alpha f(n), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0,$$

then $(j+1)\Delta f(j) \in \tau_p^\alpha$ and therefore $f \in D(B)$. Conversely, if $f \in D(B)$, then $f \in \tau_p^\alpha$ and $(j+1)\Delta f(j) \in \tau_p^\alpha$. The identity (6.1) implies that

$$(\alpha+2)W^{\alpha+1}f(n)k^{\alpha+2}(n) = -W^\alpha((j+1)\Delta f(j))(n)k^{\alpha+1}(n) + \alpha W^\alpha f(n)k^{\alpha+1}(n), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0,$$

whence $f \in \tau_p^{\alpha+1}$. The case $D(A) = \tau_p^{\alpha+1}$ is similar.

The equality $S_p(t) \circ D^\alpha = D^\alpha \circ S_p(t)$ for $t \geq 0$ is a direct consequence of Lemma 4.3 and the definition of the C_0 -semigroup $(S_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$. \square

Remark 6.2. The above semigroups are not holomorphic. First we see that $(T_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$ are not holomorphic: we take k^0 , which belongs to τ_p^α for all $\alpha \geq 0$ and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. For $z \in \mathbb{C}$, it is easy to see that

$$\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} |W^\alpha T_1(z) k^0(n)| k^{\alpha+1}(n) = e^{-(\alpha+1)\Re z} \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} |1 - e^{-z}|^n k^{\alpha+1}(n).$$

In the following we prove that there is not $0 < \delta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ such that $|1 - e^{-z}| \leq 1$ on $\Sigma_\delta := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : z \neq 0 \text{ and } |\operatorname{Arg} z| < \delta\}$. Then $(T_1(t))_{t \geq 0}$ is not holomorphic on τ_∞^α , and therefore not on τ_p^α for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. Observe that

$$|1 - e^{-z}| = \sqrt{1 - 2e^{-\Re z} \cos(\Im z) + e^{-2\Re z}} \leq 1$$

if and only if

$$2 \cos(\Im z) - e^{-\Re z} \geq 0.$$

For simplicity, we write $z = \rho e^{i\varphi}$ with $0 \leq \rho$ and $|\varphi| \leq \delta$, and we define

$$F(\rho, \varphi) = 2 \cos(\rho \sin(\varphi)) - e^{-\rho \cos(\varphi)}.$$

Then for all $0 < \delta_0 < \delta$ and $\rho_0 = \frac{\pi}{2 \sin(\delta_0)}$ one gets

$$F(\rho_0, \delta_0) = -e^{-\frac{\pi \cos(\delta_0)}{2 \sin(\delta_0)}} < 0,$$

so $|1 - e^{-z}| > 1$ in some points of Σ_δ for any $0 < \delta < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Secondly, we see that for all $0 < \delta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, there exist points $z \in \Sigma_\delta$ such that $S_p(z)$ is not defined on τ_p^α . It suffices to take $z = \frac{\pi}{2 \sin(\delta_0)} e^{i\delta_0}$ with $0 < \delta_0 < \delta$. Then, the sequence $f(n) = \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-z})^n}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, belongs to τ_p^α since $|1 - e^{-z}| > 1$, but it is easy to see that

$$S_p(z) f(n) = e^{-z(n+1-\frac{1}{p})} (1 - e^{-z})^n \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \binom{j}{n} = \infty.$$

The proof of the following result it follows easily from Proposition 5.2(iv).

Proposition 6.3. *The semigroups $(T_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$ and $(S_{p'}(t))_{t \geq 0}$ are dual operators of each other on τ_p^α and $\tau_{p'}^\alpha$ respectively with $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$.*

Proposition 6.4. *Let A and B the generators of $(T_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$ and $(S_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$ on τ_p^α with $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. Then*

- (i) *The point spectrum of A and B are:*
 - (a) $\sigma_{\text{point}}(A) = \emptyset$ and $\sigma_{\text{point}}(B) = \mathbb{C}_-$, for $1 < p < \infty$.
 - (b) $\sigma_{\text{point}}(A) = \emptyset$ and $\sigma_{\text{point}}(B) = \mathbb{C}_- \cup \{0\}$, for $p = 1$.
 - (c) $\sigma_{\text{point}}(A) = \{0\}$ and $\sigma_{\text{point}}(B) = \mathbb{C}_- \cup i\mathbb{R}$, for $p = \infty$.
- (ii) *The spectrum of B is $\sigma(B) = \mathbb{C}_- \cup i\mathbb{R}$.*

Proof. (i) First we consider the operator A . For the case (a) and (b), we take $1 \leq p < \infty$. Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ and $f \in \tau_p^{\alpha+1}$ such that $Af = \lambda f$. Then the nonzero solutions of this difference equation are $f(n) = c$ with $c \neq 0$, which do not belong to $\tau_p^{\alpha+1}$. For the case (c), let $p = \infty$. If $\lambda \neq 0$, $Af = \lambda f$ if and only if f is the null sequence. On the other hand, if $\lambda = 0$, the nonzero solutions of $Af = \lambda f$ are $f(n) = c$ with $c \neq 0$, which belong to $\tau_\infty^{\alpha+1}$, see Lemma 5.3(i).

Now let $Bf = \lambda f$. The nonzero solutions of this difference equation are $f(n) = ck^{\lambda+1-\frac{1}{p}}(n)$ with $c \neq 0$, which are on $\tau_p^{\alpha+1}$ for $\Re \lambda < 0$ if $1 < p \leq \infty$, for $\Re \lambda < 0$ and $\lambda = 0$ for $p = 1$, and for $\Re \lambda \leq 0$ if $p = \infty$, see Lemma 5.3(i).

(ii) We know that $(S_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$ is a contraction C_0 -semigroup on τ_p^α , then by the spectral mapping theorem ([13, Chapter IV, Theorem 3.6]) we have

$$e^{t\sigma(B)} \subseteq \sigma(S_p(t)) \subseteq \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \leq 1\},$$

therefore $\sigma(B) \subseteq \{\Re \lambda \leq 0\}$. Conversely, note that

$$\sigma_{point}(B) \subseteq \sigma(B) \subseteq \{\Re \lambda \leq 0\}.$$

For $p = \infty$ we conclude the result. If $1 \leq p < \infty$, then it suffices to prove that the points $\{\Re \lambda = 0\}$ are in $\sigma(B)$. Let $\mu \in i\mathbb{R}$ and we suppose that $\mu \in \rho(A)$. Let $\xi = \mu - \frac{1}{p} + 2$ and $f \in \tau_p^\alpha$. Using that $(\mu - B)^{-1}$ is a bounded operator, the sequence $g := (\mu - B)^{-1}f \in \tau_p^\alpha$. So g is the solution of $g(n+1) = \frac{(\xi+n-1)g(n)-f(n)}{n+1}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$. It is easy to prove that $g(n+1) = ck^{\xi-1}(n+1) - \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{\Gamma(\xi+n)(n-j)!f(n-j)}{\Gamma(\xi+n-j)(n+1)!}$ where c is a constant. If we take $f(n) = 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $c = 1$, then $g = k^{\xi-1} \notin \tau_p^\alpha$ for $1 < p < \infty$, and $g = k^{\xi-1} \notin \tau_1^\alpha$ except for the case $\xi = 1$ (this last case is not relevant because for $p = 1$ and $\xi = 1$ we have $\mu = 0$, and we know that $0 \in \sigma_{point}(B)$), see Lemma 5.3. \square

Remark 6.5. The operator $-B$ is sectorial of angle $\pi/2$ in the sense of [17, Chapter 2, Section 2.1].

7. CESÀRO DISCRETE OPERATORS ON SPACES DEFINED ON \mathbb{N}_0

In this section, we expose the results which contain the main aim of the paper. Let $\Re \beta > 0$, we consider the Cesàro operator of order β given by

$$\mathcal{C}_\beta f(n) = \frac{1}{k^{\beta+1}(n)} \sum_{j=0}^n k^\beta(n-j)f(j) \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0,$$

and the dual Cesàro operator of order β given by

$$\mathcal{C}_\beta^* f(n) = \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{\beta+1}(j)} k^\beta(j-n)f(j) \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

Remark 7.1. (i) Let $|\lambda| > 1$. We consider the sequence $r_\lambda(n) = \lambda^{-(n+1)}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Note that

$$\mathcal{C}_1 r_\lambda(n) = \frac{1 - r_\lambda(n)}{(n+1)(\lambda-1)}, \quad \mathcal{C}_2 r_\lambda(n) = \frac{2((n+1)(\lambda-1) - 1 + r_\lambda(n))}{(n+1)(n+2)(\lambda-1)^2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

On the other hand,

$$\mathcal{C}_1^2 r_\lambda(n) = \frac{1}{(n+1)(\lambda-1)} \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{1 - r_\lambda(j)}{j+1}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

Then $\mathcal{C}_1^2 r_\lambda \neq \mathcal{C}_2 r_\lambda$ (it suffices to evaluate the above sequence in $n = 0$). Then $\mathcal{C}_1^2 \neq \mathcal{C}_2$.

(ii) Let $p = 1$, $\Re \beta > 0$, $\alpha \geq 0$ and $f(n) = k^{-\beta}(n+1)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Note that

$$\mathcal{C}_\beta f(n) = \frac{1}{k^{\beta+1}(n)} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} k^\beta(n+1-j)k^{-\beta}(j) = -\frac{k^\beta(n+1)}{k^{\beta+1}(n)} = -\frac{\beta}{n+1}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0,$$

where we have used that $k^\beta * k^{-\beta}(n+1) = k^0(n+1) = 0$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$. The sequence f belongs to τ_1^α (Lemma 5.3(i)) and $\mathcal{C}_\beta f \notin \ell^1$, therefore \mathcal{C}_β is not a bounded operator on τ_1^α .

(iii) Let $p = \infty$, $\Re \beta > 0$, $\alpha \geq 0$ and $f(n) = 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$. By Lemma 5.3(i), the sequence $f \in \tau_\infty^\alpha$. The equivalence (2.2) implies that $\mathcal{C}_\beta^* f(n)$ diverges for each $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$. So, \mathcal{C}_β^* is not a bounded operator on τ_∞^α .

Theorem 7.2. *Let $\alpha \geq 0$ and $\Re \beta > 0$. Then*

- (i) *The operator \mathcal{C}_β is a bounded operator on τ_p^α , for $1 < p \leq \infty$.*
- (ii) *The operator \mathcal{C}_β^* is a bounded operator on τ_p^α , for $1 \leq p < \infty$.*

In addition, for $f \in \tau_p^\alpha$ the following subordination identities hold,

$$\mathcal{C}_\beta f(n) = \beta \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-t})^{\beta-1} e^{-t(1-\frac{1}{p})} T_p(t) f(n) dt, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0, 1 < p \leq \infty,$$

and

$$\mathcal{C}_\beta^* f(n) = \beta \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-t})^{\beta-1} e^{-\frac{t}{p}} S_p(t) f(n) dt, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0, 1 \leq p < \infty.$$

Proof. Let $\alpha \geq 0$, $\Re \beta > 0$ and $f \in \tau_p^\alpha$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}_\beta f(n) &= \frac{1}{k^{\beta+1}(n)} \sum_{j=0}^n k^\beta(n-j) f(j) = \beta \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} \frac{\Gamma(j+1)\Gamma(n+\beta-j)}{\Gamma(n+\beta+1)} f(j) \\ &= \beta \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} f(j) \int_0^1 (1-x)^{n+\beta-j-1} x^j dx \\ &= \beta \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} f(j) \int_0^\infty (1-e^{-t})^{n+\beta-j-1} e^{-t(j+1)} dt \\ &= \beta \int_0^\infty (1-e^{-t})^{\beta-1} e^{-t(1-\frac{1}{p})} T_p(t) f(n) dt, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}_\beta^* f(n) &= \sum_{j=n}^\infty \frac{1}{k^{\beta+1}(j)} k^\beta(j-n) f(j) = \beta \sum_{j=n}^\infty \binom{j}{n} \frac{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(j+\beta-n)}{\Gamma(j+\beta+1)} f(j) \\ &= \beta \sum_{j=n}^\infty \binom{j}{n} f(j) \int_0^1 (1-x)^{j+\beta-n-1} x^n dx \\ &= \beta \sum_{j=n}^\infty \binom{j}{n} f(j) \int_0^\infty (1-e^{-t})^{j+\beta-n-1} e^{-t(n+1)} dt \\ &= \beta \int_0^\infty (1-e^{-t})^{\beta-1} e^{-\frac{t}{p}} S_p(t) f(n) dt. \end{aligned}$$

Using these identities and the contractivity of the semigroups we get

$$\begin{aligned}\|\mathcal{C}_\beta f\|_{\alpha,p} &\leq |\beta| \|f\|_{\alpha,p} \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-t})^{\Re\beta-1} e^{-t(1-\frac{1}{p})} dt \\ &= |\beta| \frac{\Gamma(\Re\beta)\Gamma(1-\frac{1}{p})}{\Gamma(\Re\beta+1-\frac{1}{p})} \|f\|_{\alpha,p}, \quad 1 < p \leq \infty,\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\|\mathcal{C}_\beta^* f\|_{\alpha,p} &\leq |\beta| \|f\|_{\alpha,p} \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-t})^{\Re\beta-1} e^{-\frac{t}{p}} dt \\ &= |\beta| \frac{\Gamma(\Re\beta)\Gamma(\frac{1}{p})}{\Gamma(\Re\beta+\frac{1}{p})} \|f\|_{\alpha,p}, \quad 1 \leq p < \infty,\end{aligned}$$

and we conclude the proof \square

Remark 7.3. Let H^p be the usual Hardy space on the unit disc \mathbb{D} for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. The generalized Cesàro operators (or β -Cesàro operators) \mathfrak{C}_β and \mathfrak{C}_β^* are defined by

$$\begin{aligned}\mathfrak{C}_\beta(F)(z) &:= \frac{\beta}{z^\beta} \int_0^z F(w) \frac{(z-w)^{\beta-1}}{(1-w)^\beta} dw, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}, \\ \mathfrak{C}_\beta^*(F)(z) &:= \frac{\beta}{(z-1)^\beta} \int_1^z F(w) (z-w)^{\beta-1} dw, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.\end{aligned}$$

Then \mathfrak{C}_β is a bounded operator for $1 \leq p < \infty$ and \mathfrak{C}_β^* is a bounded operator for $1 < p \leq \infty$, see [28] and [26]. Moreover by [28, Formula (3.3) and Formula (2.1)], we have that

$$\begin{aligned}\mathfrak{C}_\beta(F)(z) &= \beta \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t}}{1 - (1 - e^{-t})z} F(\psi_t(z)) (1 - e^{-t})^{\beta-1} dt, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}, \\ \mathfrak{C}_\beta^*(F)(z) &:= \beta \int_0^\infty e^{-t} F(\phi_t(z)) (1 - e^{-t})^{\beta-1} dt, \quad z \in \mathbb{D},\end{aligned}$$

where the composition semigroups $(\psi_t)_{t>0}$ and $(\phi_t)_{t>0}$ are considered in Remark 4.2. In the case that $F = \tilde{f}$ (for suitable f) we get

$$\begin{aligned}\mathfrak{C}_\beta(F)(z) &= \beta \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \widetilde{T(t)f}(z) (1 - e^{-t})^{\beta-1} dt = \widetilde{\mathcal{C}_\beta(f)}(z), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}, \\ \mathfrak{C}_\beta^*(F)(z) &:= \beta \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \widetilde{S(t)f}(z) (1 - e^{-t})^{\beta-1} dt = \widetilde{\mathcal{C}_\beta^*(f)}(z), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.\end{aligned}$$

The following result states the duality between the generalized Cesàro operators. The proof is a simple check and we omit it.

Proposition 7.4. *Let $\alpha \geq 0$ and $\Re\beta > 0$. The Cesàro operators \mathcal{C}_β and \mathcal{C}_β^* are dual operators of each other τ_p^α and τ_p^α respectively with $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p} = 1$ and $1 < p \leq \infty$.*

Remark 7.5. Let $f \in \tau_p^\alpha$ and $\beta = 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{C}_1 f(n) &= \int_0^\infty e^{-t(1-\frac{1}{p})} T_p(t) f(n) dt = (1 - \frac{1}{p} - A)^{-1} f(n), \quad 1 < p \leq \infty, \\ \mathcal{C}_1^* f(n) &= \int_0^\infty e^{-t/p} S_p(t) f(n) dt = (\frac{1}{p} - B)^{-1} f(n), \quad 1 \leq p < \infty\end{aligned}$$

for $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$. By the spectral resolvent theorem for the resolvent operator ([13, Chapter IV, Theorem 1.13]), one gets

$$\sigma(\mathcal{C}_1^*) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - p/2| \leq p/2\}.$$

A novel proof of the equality $\sigma(\mathcal{C}_1) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - p'/2| \leq p'/2\}$ for the Cesàro operator \mathcal{C}_1 on ℓ^p , with $1 < p < \infty$, is given in [12]. Also, in [4], the authors study the spectrum of \mathcal{C}_1 on weighted ℓ^p spaces. Some of these results are particular cases of the following theorem.

Theorem 7.6. *Let $\alpha \geq 0$ and $\Re \beta > 0$. Then*

- (i) *The operator $\mathcal{C}_\beta : \tau_p^\alpha \rightarrow \tau_p^\alpha$ satisfies $\sigma(\mathcal{C}_\beta) = \overline{\left\{ \frac{\Gamma(\beta+1)\Gamma(z+1-\frac{1}{p})}{\Gamma(\beta+z+1-\frac{1}{p})} : z \in \mathbb{C}_+ \cup i\mathbb{R} \right\}}$, for $1 < p \leq \infty$.*
- (ii) *The operator $\mathcal{C}_\beta^* : \tau_p^\alpha \rightarrow \tau_p^\alpha$ satisfies $\sigma(\mathcal{C}_\beta^*) = \overline{\left\{ \frac{\Gamma(\beta+1)\Gamma(z+\frac{1}{p})}{\Gamma(\beta+z+\frac{1}{p})} : z \in \mathbb{C}_+ \cup i\mathbb{R} \right\}}$, for $1 \leq p < \infty$.*

Proof. (ii) Let $1 \leq p < \infty$. The family $(S_p(t))_{t \geq 0}$ is an uniformly bounded C_0 -semigroup on τ_p^α generated by $(B, D(B))$. Then we consider the Hille-Phillips functional calculus $\mathcal{L}(\cdot)(-B) : L^1(\mathbb{R}_+) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(X)$ given by

$$\mathcal{L}(h)(-B)f = \int_0^\infty h(t)S_p(t)f dt, \quad h \in L^1(\mathbb{R}_+), f \in \tau_p^\alpha.$$

By Theorem 7.2, for $1 \leq p < \infty$, we have that $\mathcal{C}_\beta^* = \mathcal{L}(h_{\beta,p})(-B)$, that is,

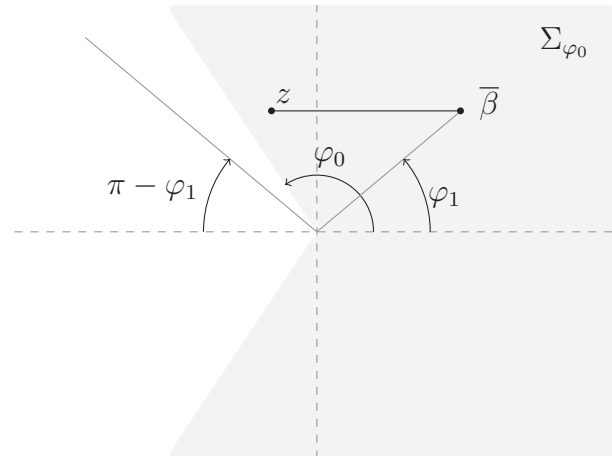
$$\mathcal{C}_\beta^* f = \beta \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-t})^{\beta-1} e^{-\frac{t}{p}} S_p(t) f dt = \int_0^\infty h_{\beta,p}(t) S_p(t) f dt,$$

with $h_{\beta,p}(t) := \beta(1 - e^{-t})^{\beta-1} e^{-\frac{t}{p}}$ for $t > 0$. Observe that $h_{\beta,p} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}_+)$,

$$\mathcal{L}(h_{\beta,p})(z) = \frac{\Gamma(\beta+1)\Gamma(z+\frac{1}{p})}{\Gamma(\beta+z+\frac{1}{p})} := g_{\beta,p}(z), \quad z \in \overline{\mathbb{C}_+}, 1 \leq p < \infty,$$

where \mathcal{L} denotes the Laplace transform, and $\mathcal{L}(h_{\beta,p}) \in C_0(\mathbb{R}_+) \cap \mathcal{H}_0(\mathbb{C}_+)$.

Observe that we can extend in an holomorphic way the function $g_{\beta,p}$ to $\Sigma_{\varphi_0} := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : z \neq 0 \text{ and } |\text{Arg} z| < \varphi_0\}$, where $\varphi_0 \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi - \varphi_1)$ with $\varphi_1 := \arctan(\frac{\Im \beta}{\Re \beta})$ (see figure below): since Γ is a meromorphic function with poles in $\{0, -1, -2, \dots\}$, we could have problems of holomorphy in points $z \in \mathbb{C}_- \cap \Sigma_{\varphi_0}$ such that $\Re(\beta + z + 1/p) \in \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}$ and $\Im(\beta + z + 1/p) = \Im(\beta + z) = 0$. It is easy to see that the above does not take place.



In addition, note that $g_{\beta,p}(0) = \frac{\Gamma(\beta+1)\Gamma(\frac{1}{p})}{\Gamma(\beta+\frac{1}{p})}$ and $g_{\beta,p}$ is holomorphic in a neighborhood of 0, then $g_{\beta,p}$ has finite polynomial limit at 0. Also, by (2.3), $\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} g_{\beta,p}(z) = 0$ with $z \in S_{\varphi_0}$, so $g_{\beta,p}$ has finite polynomial limit at ∞ . Using [17, Lemma 2.2.3] we have that $g_{\beta,p} \in \mathcal{E}_{\varphi_0}$, where \mathcal{E}_{φ_0} denotes the extended Dunford-Riesz class. Therefore, since $-B$ is a sectorial operator of angle $\frac{\pi}{2}$ and B is injective ($0 \notin \sigma_p(B)$) we can apply the spectral mapping theorem [17, Theorem 2.7.8] and we get

$$\sigma(\mathcal{C}_\beta^*) = \sigma(g_{\beta,p}(-B)) = \overline{g_{\beta,p}(\sigma(-B))} = \left\{ \frac{\Gamma(\beta+1)\Gamma(z+\frac{1}{p})}{\Gamma(\beta+z+\frac{1}{p})} : z \in \mathbb{C}_+ \cup i\mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

(i) The proof is consequence of the part (ii) and the duality between \mathcal{C}_β and \mathcal{C}_β^* . \square

Remark 7.7. Observe that for $p = 2$, we have $\sigma(\mathcal{C}_\beta) = \sigma(\mathcal{C}_\beta^*)$ for all $\beta > 0$. If $1 < p \leq \infty$, then $\sigma(\mathcal{C}_\beta)$ (where \mathcal{C}_β is considered on τ_p^α) is equal to $\sigma(\mathcal{C}_\beta^*)$, with \mathcal{C}_β^* on $\tau_{p'}^\alpha$, with $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$.

8. SPECTRAL PICTURES, FINAL COMMENTS

The main aim of this last section is that the reader visualizes the spectrum of the Cesàro operators on some particular cases. We will use Mathematica in order to draw the desired sets.

First of all, it is interesting to observe that the following pictures show the border in the values $\{z = it : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ of the spectral sets, since it provides a better view of the behaviour of such sets. Note that this subset of the spectrum may not be the mathematical boundary as shown in the Figures. For each $1 < p \leq \infty$ and $\beta > 0$, we consider the border of the spectrum of \mathcal{C}_β on τ_p^α as the curve

$$\Gamma_{p,\beta} := \left\{ \frac{\Gamma(\beta+1)\Gamma(it+1-\frac{1}{p})}{\Gamma(\beta+it+1-\frac{1}{p})} : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

Note that this curve degenerates in the point 1 as $\beta \rightarrow 0^+$. In [22], the authors study the spectrum of the generalized Cesàro operators for the continuous case on Sobolev spaces. Precisely, their spectrums coincide with the curves $\Gamma_{p,\beta}$ in the discrete case.

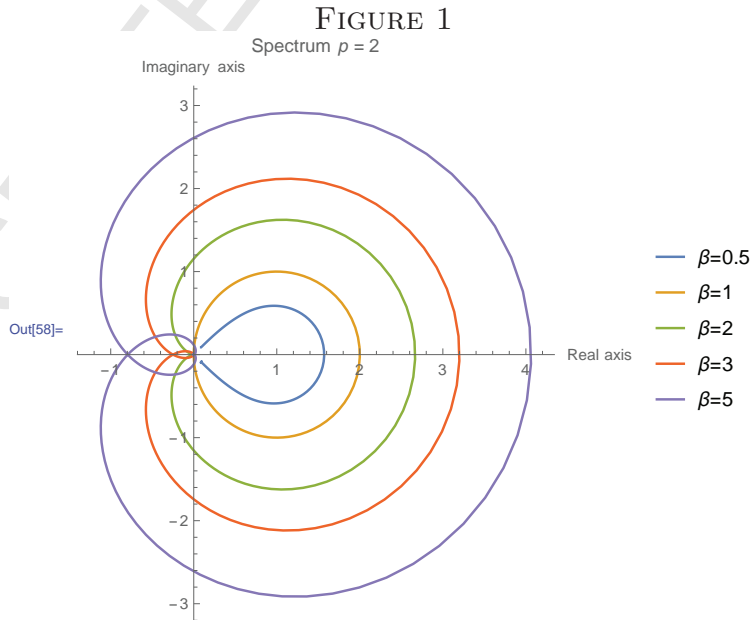
As we mention in Remark 7.5, for $1 \leq p < \infty$, the spectrum of \mathcal{C}_1^* on τ_p^α is the closed disc centered in $p/2$ and radius $p/2$. Therefore, we have that

$$\sigma(\mathcal{C}_1) = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} : \left| z - \frac{p}{2(p-1)} \right| \leq \frac{p}{2(p-1)} \right\}$$

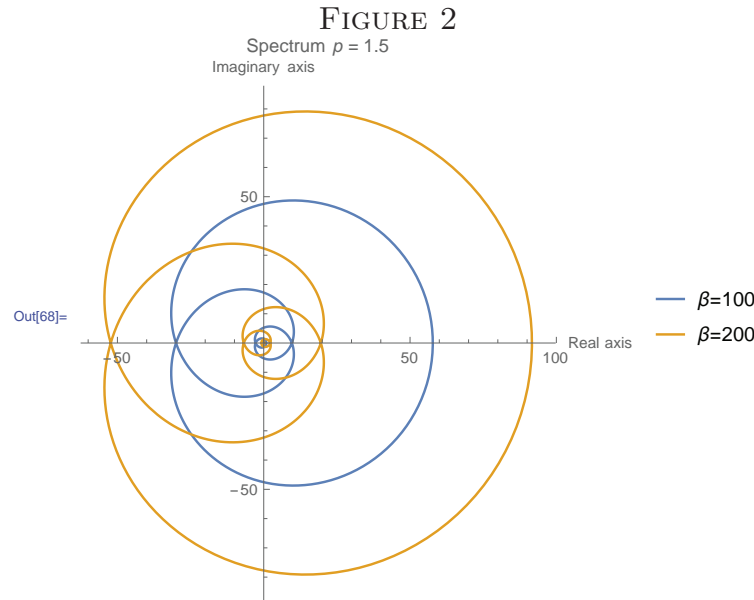
on τ_p^α for $1 < p \leq \infty$, see Remark 7.7. This comment can be observed in the Figure 1 and Figure 3.

First, we will show cases where $\beta > 0$. For each $1 < p \leq \infty$ and $\beta > 0$, the curve $\Gamma_{p,\beta}$ takes the point $\frac{\Gamma(\beta+1)\Gamma(1-1/p)}{\Gamma(\beta+1-1/p)}$ on the complex plane (doing $t = 0$). In addition, when $p \neq \infty$, the point $\frac{\Gamma(\beta+1)\Gamma(1-1/p)}{\Gamma(\beta+1-1/p)} \rightarrow \infty$ as $\beta \rightarrow \infty$, see (2.3). This last comment is appreciated very well in the Figure 2. On the other hand, by (2.3) $\frac{\Gamma(\beta+1)\Gamma(it+1-\frac{1}{p})}{\Gamma(\beta+it+1-\frac{1}{p})} \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \pm\infty$, for all $1 < p \leq \infty$ and $\beta > 0$.

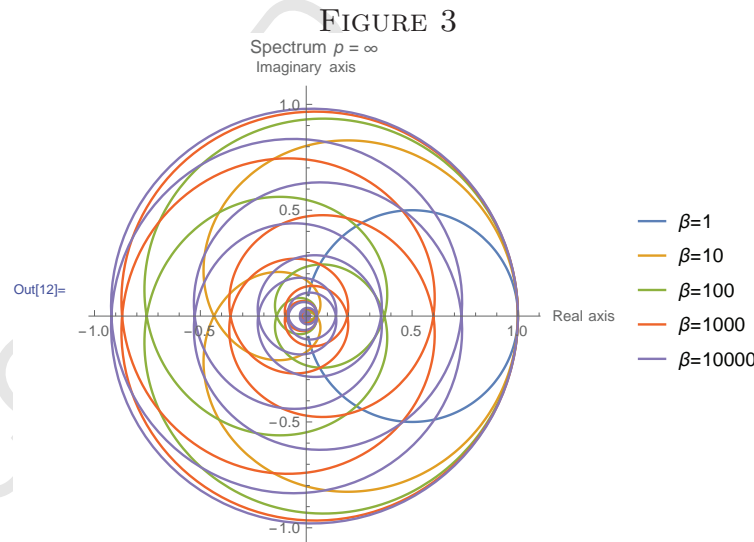
The Figure 1 shows the curve $\Gamma_{2,\beta}$ for $\beta = 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5$. It seems that for $\beta < 1$, $\Gamma_{2,\beta}$ is a curve contained in the circle centered in 1 and radius 1. Such curve only cuts the real axis on 0 and $\frac{\Gamma(\beta+1)\sqrt{\pi}}{\Gamma(\beta+1/2)}$. We conjecture that the last statement is true for $0 < \beta \leq 1$ and $1 < p \leq \infty$. On the other hand, for $\beta > 1$, $\Gamma_{2,\beta}$ has points on \mathbb{C}_- . In fact, the curve cuts the imaginary axis at least in two points. Also, for $\beta = 3$ and 5, the curve $\Gamma_{2,\beta}$ cuts the real negative axis. For $\beta = 2$, it can not be appreciated the last statement.



The Figure 2 shows the curve $\Gamma_{1.5,\beta}$ for $\beta = 100$ and $\beta = 200$. For these values, it cuts several times the real and imaginary axes. It would be interesting to know such points, or at least, how many times each axis is cut.



In the Figure 3, we consider the particular case $p = \infty$, with $\beta = 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000$. First, observe that for all $\beta > 0$, $\Gamma_{\infty, \beta}$ cuts to the real axis in the point 1 ($t = 0$). In addition, this case seems to have a very special particularity; the envelope to the family of curves $\{\Gamma_{p, \beta}\}_{\beta > 0}$ is the unit circle.

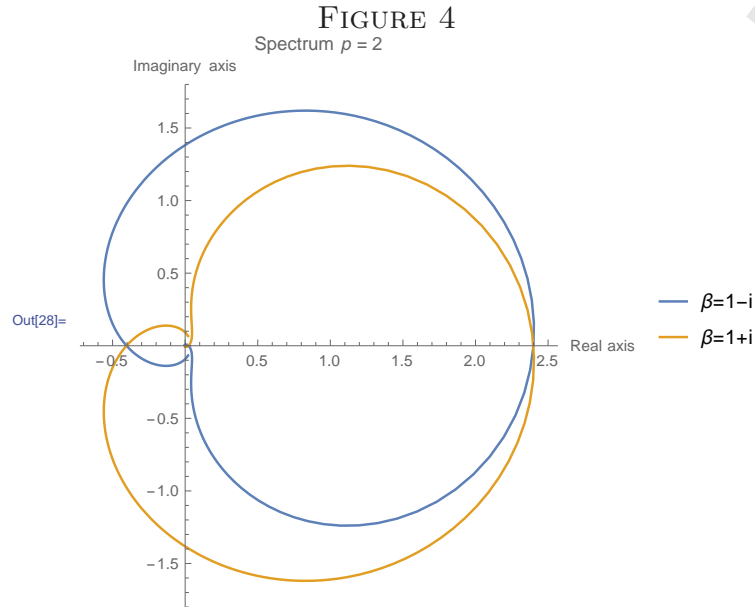


So, we establish the following open questions:

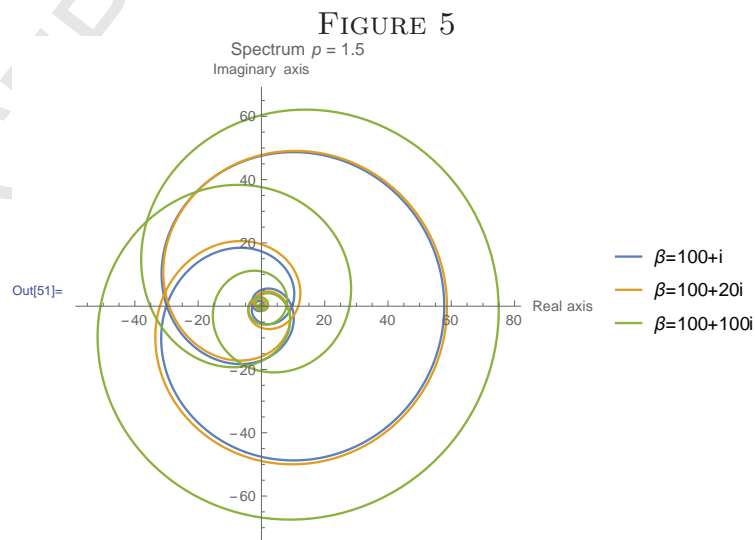
- (i) Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $0 < \beta \leq 1$. The curves $\Gamma_{p, \beta}$ do not cut the imaginary axis, and only cut the real axis in 0 and $\frac{\Gamma(\beta+1)\Gamma(1-1/p)}{\Gamma(\beta+1-1/p)}$.
- (ii) Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $\beta > 1$. Study how many times the curves $\Gamma_{p, \beta}$ cut the real and imaginary axes and where they do it.
- (iii) For $p = \infty$, study if the envelope of the family of curves $\{\Gamma_{p, \beta}\}_{\beta > 0}$ is the unit circle.

Now, we show some pictures about the cases with $\Re \beta > 0$ and $\Im \beta \neq 0$. In these cases, the behaviour of $\Gamma_{p, \beta}$ is more difficult to predict. However, we will observe particularities and nice curves.

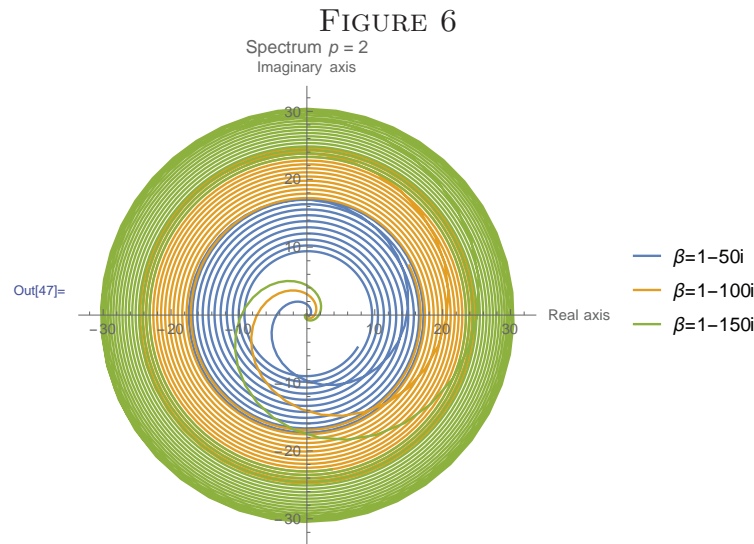
The Figure 4 shows that $\Gamma_{2,1-i}$ and $\Gamma_{2,1+i}$ are symmetrical with respect to the real axis. In fact, it is easy to see that $\Gamma_{p,\beta}$ and $\Gamma_{p,\bar{\beta}}$ are symmetrical.



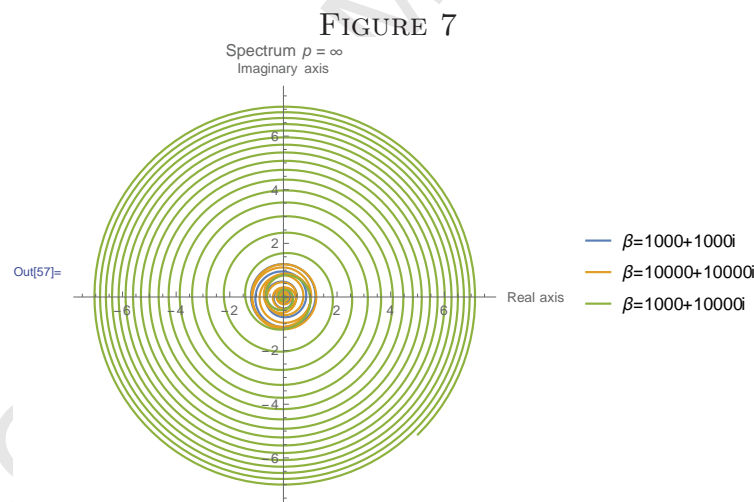
The Figure 5 shows that $\Gamma_{1.5,100+i}$ and $\Gamma_{1.5,100+20i}$ are very close to $\Gamma_{1.5,100}$ (compare to Figure 3), and $\Gamma_{1.5,100+100i}$ is considerably different.



The Figure 6 represents a case where the gap between the real and imaginary part of β is large. This allows us to observe that we are getting spirals centered at the origin.



For $p = \infty$ and large values of $|\beta|$, the Figure 7 shows how similar variations on the growing of the real and imaginary parts of β allow to control the curves $\Gamma_{\infty, \beta}$ in similar regions of the complex plane. However, the same variations only on the imaginary part imply large variations on the region where the curves are.



Acknowledgments. The authors wish to thank J.E. Galé, L. Roncal, J. L. Varona and M. P. Velasco for the pieces of advice and assistance provided in order to obtain some of the above results.

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