

Note on the "sum" of an integral function

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Theorem 1 of a recent paper "On the asymptotic periods of integral functions"¹ can be replaced by the following more precise result.

If $f(z)$ is an integral function of order ρ there is an integral function $g(z)$, of order ρ , such that

$$(1) \quad g(z+1) - g(z) = f(z).$$

The improvement consists in showing that, if $\rho < 1$, $g(z)$ can be chosen to be of order ρ , not merely of order less than or equal to one.

It is known² that, if $\rho < 1$, a solution of (1) is given by

$$g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} B_{n+1}(z),$$

where

$$f(z) = \sum a_n z^n. \quad \text{Hence}$$

$$g^{(k)}(0) = \sum_{n=k-1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} B_{n+1}^{(k)}(0) = \sum_{n=k-1}^{\infty} a_n n(n-1)\dots(n-k+2) B_{n-k+1}.$$

Now

$$B_{2m+1} = 0, \quad B_{2m} = (-)^{m+1} \frac{2(2m)!}{(2\pi)^{2m}} \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{s^{2m}},$$

so that

$$|B_n| \leq 4n! (2\pi)^{-n} \quad (n \geq 0).$$

Moreover, if $1 < a < 1/\rho$,

$$|a_n| < n^{-an} \quad (n \geq n_a).$$

Hence

$$|g^{(k)}(0)| < 4 \sum_{n=k-1}^{\infty} n^{-an} n! (2\pi)^{k-n-1} \quad (k \geq k_a).$$

¹ *Proc. Edinburgh Math. Soc.*, 3 (1933), 241-258.

² Cf. Nörlund, *Sur la "somme" d'une fonction* (Paris, 1927), for this and other properties of Bernoulli polynomials.

Now

$$\frac{n^{-an} n! (2\pi)^{k-n-1}}{(n+1)^{-a(n+1)} (n+1)! (2\pi)^{k-n-2}} = 2\pi \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{an} (n+1)^{a-1} > k^{\alpha-1} \quad (n \geq k-1),$$

so that

$$|c_k| = \frac{1}{k!} |g^{(k)}(0)| \leq \frac{4}{k!} (k-1)^{-a(k-1)} (k-1)! \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^s(a-1)} < (k-1)^{-a(k-1)} \quad (k \geq k_a).$$

Thus

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |c_k|^{-1}}{k \log k} \geq \alpha.$$

This is true for every $\alpha < 1/\rho$, so that the order of $g(z)$ cannot be greater than ρ . On the other hand it is evident that the order of $g(z)$ cannot be less than ρ .

