Set

$$f_n(x) = \left[\sum_0^n |x_m| r^m\right]^{1/M}.$$

Then

$$\int_{S_\infty} f_n(x) d_E x = \int_{S_\infty} \left[\sum_0^n |x_m| r^m\right]^{1/M} d_E x$$
$$\leqslant \int_{S_\infty} \left[\sum_0^n |x_m|^{1/M} r^{m/M}\right] d_E x$$
$$= \sum_0^n \frac{r^{m/M}}{(1 + 1/M)^{m+1}} = \frac{1}{(1 + 1/M)} \sum_0^n \left(\frac{r^{1/M}}{1 + 1/M}\right)^m$$
$$\leqslant \frac{1}{(1 + 1/M)} \sum_0^\infty \left(\frac{r^{1/M}}{1 + 1/M}\right)^m = A < \infty.$$

It follows from Fatou's lemma that

$$\left\{\sum_0^\infty |x_m| r^m\right\}^{1/M} = \lim_n f_n(x)$$

exists for almost all x in S_∞ and is integrable. Applying the above argument to a sequence $r_n \uparrow e$ and discarding a countable number of exceptional sets of measure 0, one for each r_n, we find that $R(x) \geq e$ for almost all x in S_∞.

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Correction to the Paper
"Submethods of Regular Matrix Summability Methods"*

It has been pointed out to the authors by Dr. F. R. Keogh that the construction for the matrix C in Theorem III is incorrect.

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*Casper Goffman and G. M. Petersen, Can. J. Math., *8* (1956), 40–46.

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