1030-40-188 **Hamdullah evli*** (hsevli@yahoo.com), Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Arts, and Sciences, Yznc Yıl University, 65080 Van, Merkez, Turkey. *Absolute summability methods.*

A lower triangular infinite matrix is called a triangle if there are no zeros on the principal diagonal. Denote by $\mathcal{A}_k$ the sequence space defined by $\mathcal{A}_k := \left\{ \{s_n\} \ : \ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{k-1} \,|\, a_n|^k < \infty \ , \ a_n = s_n - s_{n-1} \right\}$ for $k \geq 1$. A matrix T is said to be a bounded linear operator on $\mathcal{A}_k$, written $T \in B\left(\mathcal{A}_k\right)$, if $T : \mathcal{A}_k \to \mathcal{A}_k$. In [G. Das, A tauberian theorem for absolute summability, Proc. Cambridge Philos. Soc. 67 (1970), 321-326], Das defined such a matrix to be absolutely k-th power conservative for $k \geq 1$. A minimal set of sufficient conditions are obtained for a triangle $T \in B\left(\mathcal{A}_k\right)$ in a previous paper of author jointly with E. Savaş and B. E. Rhoades [E. Savaş, H. Şevli and B.E. Rhoades, Triangles which are bounded operators on $\mathcal{A}_k$, to appear in Acta Math. Hungar.]. It is the purpose of of this work to extend this result to doubly infinite matrices. As special summability methods T we consider weighted mean and double Cesàro, $(C, 1, 1)$, methods. (Received August 02, 2007)