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ON THE DISCREPANCY OF SEQUENCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE SUM-OF-DIGITS FUNCTION

by N. KOPECEK, G. LARCHER, R.F. TICHY and G. TURNWALD

1. Introduction.

In a series of papers J. Coquet *et al.* investigated the distribution modulo 1 of sequences $(x \cdot s_\alpha(n))_{n=0}^\infty$ where x is an irrational number and $s_\alpha(n)$ denotes the sum of digits in the α -adic expansion of n (cf. [1], [2], [3], [5])^(*). We will give a quantitative refinement and a generalization to the multi-dimensional case.

Let $(y_n)_{n=0}^\infty$ be a sequence of elements of \mathbf{R}^d ($d \geq 1$). Then the discrepancy mod 1 of (y_n) is defined by

$$D_N(y_n) = \sup_I \left| \frac{A(I, N, y_n)}{N} - \text{vol}(I) \right|, \quad (1.1)$$

where the supremum is extended over all d -dimensional subintervals of $[0, 1]^d$ of the form $I = \{(t_1, \dots, t_d) : a_j \leq t_j < b_j \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq d\}$,

$\text{vol}(I)$ means the volume $\prod_{j=1}^d (b_j - a_j)$ of I , and $A(I, N, y_n)$

denotes the number of indices n ($0 \leq n < N$) such that the fractional part of the j -th component of y_n belongs to the interval $[a_j, b_j[$ for $j = 1, \dots, d$. The sequence (y_n) is uniformly distributed mod 1 if and only if

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} D_N(y_n) = 0;$$

cf. the monographs [4] and [7].

(*) These investigations were initiated by M. Mendès-France [*J. Analyse Math.*, 20 (1967), 1-56].

Let α be an irrational number with continued fraction expansion $[a_0; a_1, a_2, \dots]$. Let $q_0 = 1, q_1 = a_1$, and

$$q_{k+2} = a_{k+2} q_{k+1} + q_k \quad (k \geq 0).$$

We define the α -adic expansion of a positive integer by

$$n = \sum_{k=0}^{L(n)} \epsilon_k(n) q_k \quad (\epsilon_{L(n)}(n) \neq 0), \quad (1.2)$$

where the digits $\epsilon_k(n)$ satisfy the following conditions:

$$(i) \quad 0 \leq \epsilon_0(n) < a_1,$$

$$(ii) \quad 0 \leq \epsilon_k(n) \leq a_{k+1} \quad (k \geq 1),$$

and

$$(iii) \quad \epsilon_k(n) = a_{k+1} \text{ implies } \epsilon_{k-1}(n) = 0.$$

In the following we consider the sequence $y_n = x s_\alpha(n)$ for a fixed vector $x = (x_1, \dots, x_d) \in \mathbf{R}^d$, where

$$s_\alpha(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{L(n)} \epsilon_k(n).$$

By [2], the one-dimensional sequence $(x s_\alpha(n))$ is uniformly distributed mod 1 if x is an irrational number. In order to obtain estimates for the discrepancy $D_N(y_n)$, we need information concerning the diophantine approximation properties of $x = (x_1, \dots, x_d)$. Let $\psi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a continuous strictly increasing function with $\psi(0) = 0$ and $\psi(t) \geq t$. We say that x is of approximation type $< \psi$ if there exists a positive constant $c = c(x, \psi)$ such that

$$\|h \cdot x\| \geq \frac{c}{\psi(r(h))} \quad (1.3)$$

for all lattice points $h = (h_1, \dots, h_d) \in \mathbf{Z}^d, h \neq (0, \dots, 0)$; $\|t\|$ denotes the distance from the real number t to the nearest integer

and $r(h) = \prod_{j=1}^d \max(|h_j|, 1)$. We will prove the following results:

THEOREM 1. — *Let $x = (x_1, \dots, x_d)$ be of approximation type $< \psi$ and $\alpha = [a_0; a_1, a_2, \dots]$ an irrational number. Then for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a constant $c = c(x, \psi, \epsilon, \alpha)$ such that*

$$D_N(x_{s_\alpha}(n)) \leq \frac{c}{(\psi^*(L(N)^{1/2-\epsilon}))^{1/d}}$$

for all integers $N \geq a_1$. (ψ^* denotes the inverse function of ψ .)

Let $\eta \geq 1$ be a real number; then we say that $x = (x_1, \dots, x_d)$ is of finite approximation type η if (1.3) holds with $\psi(t) = t^{\eta+\delta}$ for every $\delta > 0$. Obviously, $1, x_1, \dots, x_d$ must be linearly independent over the rationals; conversely, by a famous theorem of W.M. Schmidt [8], under this assumption $x = (x_1, \dots, x_d)$ is of finite approximation type $\eta = 1$, if x_1, \dots, x_d are algebraic numbers. Hence we obtain

COROLLARY. — Let $x = (x_1, \dots, x_d)$ be of finite approximation type η . Then we have (in the notation of the theorem)

$$D_N(x_{s_\alpha}(n)) \leq c'(x, \eta, \epsilon, \alpha) L(N)^{-\frac{1}{2d\eta} + \epsilon} \quad \text{for every } \epsilon > 0.$$

If $1, x_1, \dots, x_d$ are algebraic and linearly independent over the rationals then

$$D_N(x \cdot s_\alpha(n)) \leq c''(x, \epsilon, \alpha) L(N)^{-\frac{1}{2d} + \epsilon} \quad \text{for every } \epsilon > 0.$$

At last we consider more exactly the case $d = 1$ and we show that the result of the theorem is, apart from the constant best possible, if we assume that α has bounded continued fraction coefficients.

Remark. — In [9] the authors have established a corresponding result (for dimension $d = 1$) for the sequence $(x \cdot s(q; n))$, where $s(q; n)$ denotes the sum of digits of n in the usual q -adic expansion ($q \geq 2$ integral).

THEOREM 2. — Let $x \in \mathbf{R}$, c and ψ be such that

$$\|h \cdot x\| \leq \frac{c}{\psi(h)}$$

for infinitely many $h \in \mathbf{N}$, and $\alpha = [a_0; a_1, a_2, \dots]$ an irrational number with $a_i \leq K$ for all i , then there is a constant $c_1 = c_1(x, \psi, c, \alpha)$ such that

$$D_N(x \cdot s_\alpha(n)) \geq \frac{c_1}{(\psi^*(L(N)^{1/2}))}$$

for infinitely many N .

2. Auxiliary results.

Our main tool for estimating the discrepancy of a sequence is the inequality of Erdős-Turan-Koksma ([6], cf. [7]):

LEMMA 1. — Let $(y_n)_{n=0}^\infty$ denote a sequence of elements of \mathbb{R}^d . Then for an arbitrary integer $H \geq 1$ we have

$$D_N(y_n) \leq C_d \cdot \left(\frac{1}{H} + \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{h} = (h_1, \dots, h_d) \in \mathbb{Z}^d \\ 0 < \max(|h_1|, \dots, |h_d|) \leq H}} r(\mathbf{h})^{-1} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \exp(2\pi i(\mathbf{h} \cdot y_n)) \right| \right),$$

for some constant C_d only depending on d ($\exp t := e^t$).

A useful instrument in the proof of our Theorem 1 is the following elementary inequality:

LEMMA 2. — For non-integral t and integral $n \geq 2$ we have

$$\left| \frac{1 - \exp(2\pi i n t)}{1 - \exp(2\pi i t)} \right| \leq \frac{n}{1 + \pi \|t\|^2}.$$

Proof. — The left-hand side is equal to $\left| \frac{\sin n\pi t}{\sin \pi t} \right|$. Since

$$\left| \frac{\sin 2\pi t}{\sin \pi t} \right| = 2 |\cos \pi t| \leq \frac{2}{2 - |\cos \pi t|},$$

the inequality

$$\left| \frac{\sin n\pi t}{\sin \pi t} \right| \leq \frac{n}{2 - |\cos \pi t|} \quad (2.1)$$

holds for $n = 2$. Suppose that (2.1) holds for some $n \geq 2$. Then

$$\left| \frac{\sin(n+1)\pi t}{\sin \pi t} \right| = \left| \cos n\pi t + \frac{\sin n\pi t}{\sin \pi t} \cos \pi t \right| \\ \leq 1 + \frac{n}{2 - |\cos \pi t|} |\cos \pi t| \leq \frac{n+1}{2 - |\cos \pi t|};$$

thus, by induction, (2.1) holds for all $n \geq 2$. Next we observe that $|\cos \pi t| = \cos \pi \|t\|$. Hence the assertion of Lemma 2 follows from (2.1) and the inequality $\cos \pi \|t\| \leq 1 - \pi \|t\|^2$ (which is valid since

$$\cos \pi \|t\| = 1 - \int_0^{\pi \|t\|} \sin u \, du \leq 1 - \int_0^{\pi \|t\|} \frac{2}{\pi} u \, du = 1 - \pi \|t\|^2).$$

In order to apply Lemma 1 we have to derive estimates for the exponential sums

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \exp(2\pi i \mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{x} s_{\alpha}(n)).$$

LEMMA 3. — Put $\vartheta_0 = \frac{1}{1 + \pi \|\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{x}\|^2}$, $\vartheta = \frac{\vartheta_0 + 4}{5}$, and

$$S_k = \sum_{0 \leq n < q_k} \exp(2\pi i \mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{x} s_{\alpha}(n)).$$

If $\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{x}$ is non-integral, then $|S_k| \leq \vartheta^{k-1} q_k$ for $k \geq 0$.

Proof. — The inequality holds for $k = 0$ since $0 < \vartheta \leq 1$, and is trivial for $k = 1$. For $k \geq 2$ we split up the range of summation $0 \leq n < q_k = a_k q_{k-1} + q_{k-2}$ into the intervals

$$0 \leq n < q_{k-1}, q_{k-1} \leq n < 2q_{k-1}, \dots, (a_k - 1)q_{k-1} \\ \leq n < a_k q_{k-1},$$

and $a_k q_{k-1} \leq n < a_k q_{k-1} + q_{k-2}$. Since

$$s_{\alpha}(m q_{k-1} + r) = m + s_{\alpha}(r)$$

for $m < a_k$ and $r < q_{k-1}$, and $s_{\alpha}(a_k q_{k-1} + r) = a_k + s_{\alpha}(r)$ for $r < q_{k-2}$, this yields

$$\begin{aligned}
S_k &= (1 + \exp(2\pi i h \cdot x) + \dots + (\exp(2\pi i h \cdot x))^{a_k-1}) S_{k-1} \\
&\quad + (\exp(2\pi i h \cdot x a_k)) S_{k-2} \\
&= \frac{1 - \exp(2\pi i h \cdot x a_k)}{1 - \exp(2\pi i h \cdot x)} S_{k-1} + \exp(2\pi i h \cdot x a_k) S_{k-2}.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

Hence, by Lemma 2, we obtain ($k \geq 2$)

$$\begin{aligned}
|S_k| &\leq \vartheta_0 a_k |S_{k-1}| + |S_{k-2}| \quad \text{for } a_k \neq 1, \\
|S_k| &\leq |S_{k-1}| + |S_{k-2}| \quad \text{for } a_k = 1.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

If $k = 2$, we have

$$|S_2| \leq \vartheta_0 a_2 q_1 + 1 \leq \frac{1 + \vartheta_0}{2} (a_2 q_1 + 1) = \frac{1 + \vartheta_0}{2} q_2 \leq \vartheta q_2$$

for $a_2 \neq 1$ or $a_1 \neq 1$;

$$|S_2| = |1 + \exp(2\pi i h \cdot x)| \leq 2 \vartheta_0 \leq 2 \vartheta = \vartheta q_2$$

(by (2.2) and Lemma 2) for $a_1 = a_2 = 1$. For $k \geq 3$ the assertion of Lemma 3 will be proved by induction. Assume that

$$|S_m| \leq \vartheta^{m-1} q_m \tag{2.4}$$

for $0 \leq m < k$.

Case (i): $a_k \neq 1$. Applying (2.3) we have

$$|S_k| \leq \vartheta_0 a_k |S_{k-1}| + |S_{k-2}|.$$

Hence by (2.4)

$$\begin{aligned}
|S_k| &\leq \vartheta_0 a_k \vartheta^{k-2} q_{k-1} + \vartheta^{k-3} q_{k-2} \\
&= \vartheta^{k-1} (a_k q_{k-1} + q_{k-2}) \\
&\quad - \vartheta^{k-3} ((\vartheta^2 - \vartheta_0 \vartheta) a_k q_{k-1} + (\vartheta^2 - 1) q_{k-2}) \\
&\leq \vartheta^{k-1} q_k - \vartheta^{k-3} (\vartheta^2 - \vartheta_0 \vartheta) a_k \\
&\quad + (\vartheta^2 - 1) q_{k-1} \leq \vartheta^{k-1} q_k;
\end{aligned}$$

the least inequality holds since

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\vartheta^2 - \vartheta_0 \vartheta) a_k + (\vartheta^2 - 1) &\geq (\vartheta^2 - \vartheta_0 \vartheta) + (\vartheta^2 - 1) \\
 &= 2\vartheta^2 - (5\vartheta - 4)\vartheta - 1 = (1 - \vartheta)(3\vartheta - 1) \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(note that $1 \geq \vartheta \geq \vartheta_0 \geq \frac{1}{2}$).

Case (ii): $a_k = 1$ and $a_{k-1} \neq 1$. By a double application of (2.3) we have

$$|S_k| \leq (1 + \vartheta_0 a_{k-1}) |S_{k-2}| + |S_{k-3}|.$$

Hence by (2.4)

$$\begin{aligned}
 |S_k| &\leq (1 + \vartheta_0 a_{k-1}) \vartheta^{k-3} q_{k-2} + \vartheta^{k-4} q_{k-3} \\
 &= \vartheta^{k-1} ((1 + a_{k-1}) q_{k-2} + q_{k-3}) - \vartheta^{k-4} ((\vartheta^3 (1 + a_{k-1}) \\
 &\quad - \vartheta (1 + \vartheta_0 a_{k-1})) \cdot q_{k-2} + (\vartheta^3 - 1) q_{k-3}) \\
 &\leq \vartheta^{k-1} q_k - \vartheta^{k-4} (\vartheta^3 (1 + a_{k-1}) - \vartheta (1 + \vartheta_0 a_{k-1}) \\
 &\quad + \vartheta^3 - 1) q_{k-2} \leq \vartheta^{k-1} q_k;
 \end{aligned}$$

the last inequality holds since

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\vartheta^3 (1 + a_{k-1}) - \vartheta (1 + (5\vartheta - 4) a_{k-1}) + \vartheta^3 - 1 \\
 &= (\vartheta^3 - 5\vartheta^2 + 4\vartheta) a_{k-1} + (2\vartheta^3 - \vartheta - 1) \\
 &\geq \vartheta (1 - \vartheta) (4 - \vartheta) 2 + (2\vartheta^3 - \vartheta - 1) \\
 &= 4(1 - \vartheta) \left(\vartheta - \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{4} \right) \left(\frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{4} - \vartheta \right) \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Case (iii): $a_k = a_{k-1} = 1$. By a double application of (2.2) we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 |S_k| &= |(1 + \exp(2\pi i h \cdot x)) S_{k-2} + \exp(2\pi i h \cdot x) S_{k-3}| \\
 &\leq 2\vartheta_0 |S_{k-2}| + |S_{k-3}|
 \end{aligned}$$

(applying Lemma 2 for $n = 2$).

Hence by (2.4)

$$\begin{aligned}
|S_k| &\leq 2\vartheta_0 \vartheta^{k-3} q_{k-2} + \vartheta^{k-4} q_{k-3} \\
&\leq \vartheta^{k-1} (2q_{k-2} + q_{k-3}) - \vartheta^{k-4} ((2\vartheta^3 - 2\vartheta_0 \vartheta) q_{k-2} \\
&\quad + (\vartheta^3 - 1) q_{k-3}) \\
&\leq \vartheta^{k-1} q_k - \vartheta^{k-4} (3\vartheta^3 - 2\vartheta_0 \vartheta - 1) q_{k-2} \leq \vartheta^{k-1} q_k ;
\end{aligned}$$

the last inequality holds since

$$\begin{aligned}
3\vartheta^3 - 2\vartheta(5\vartheta - 4) - 1 \\
= 3(1 - \vartheta) \left(\vartheta - \frac{7 - \sqrt{37}}{6} \right) \left(\frac{7 + \sqrt{37}}{6} - \vartheta \right) \geq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, by induction, (2.4) holds for all $m \geq 0$ and the proof of Lemma 3 is completed.

LEMMA 4. — *Let ϑ be defined as in Lemma 3. If $h \cdot x$ is non-integral then we have*

$$\left| \sum_{0 \leq n < N} \exp(2\pi i h \cdot x s_\alpha(n)) \right| \leq \frac{1}{\vartheta} \left(\frac{1 + \vartheta}{2} \right)^{L(N)} N.$$

Proof. — Put $u_n = \exp(2\pi i h \cdot x s_\alpha(n))$ and $N = \sum_{k=0}^L \epsilon_k q_k$

(compare (1.2)). Splitting up the range of summation $0 \leq n < N$ into the intervals

$$0 \leq n < \epsilon_L q_L, \epsilon_L q_L \leq n < \epsilon_L q_L$$

$$+ \epsilon_{L-1} q_{L-1}, \dots, \epsilon_L q_L + \dots + \epsilon_1 q_1 \leq n < \epsilon_L q_L + \dots + \epsilon_0 q_0$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| \sum_{0 \leq n < N} u_n \right| &= \left| \sum_{0 \leq n < \epsilon_L q_L} u_n \right. \\
&\quad + \exp(2\pi i h \cdot x \epsilon_L) \sum_{0 \leq n < \epsilon_{L-1} q_{L-1}} u_n + \dots \\
&\quad \left. + \exp(2\pi i h \cdot x (\epsilon_L + \dots + \epsilon_1)) \sum_{0 \leq n < \epsilon_0 q_0} u_n \right| \\
&\leq \sum_{k=0}^L \left| \sum_{0 \leq n < \epsilon_k q_k} u_n \right|
\end{aligned}$$

(cf. the first lines of the proof of Lemma 3).

Similarly we derive

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{0 \leq n < \epsilon_k q_k} u_n \right| &= \left| \sum_{0 \leq n < q_k} u_n + \dots + \sum_{(\epsilon_k - 1)q_k \leq n < \epsilon_k q_k} u_n \right| \\ &= \left| (1 + e^{2\pi i h \cdot x} + \dots + e^{2\pi i h \cdot x(\epsilon_k - 1)}) \sum_{0 \leq n < q_k} u_n \right| \leq \epsilon_k |S_k|. \end{aligned}$$

Applying Lemma 3 thus yields

$$\left| \sum_{0 \leq n < N} u_n \right| \leq \sum_{k=0}^L \epsilon_k \vartheta^{k-1} q_k.$$

In order to complete the proof of Lemma 4 it remains to show

$$\sum_{k=0}^l \epsilon_k \vartheta^{k-1} q_k \leq \frac{1}{\vartheta} \left(\frac{1 + \vartheta}{2} \right)^l \sum_{k=0}^l \epsilon_k q_k \quad (2.5)$$

for $l = L$. For $l = 0$ (2.5) holds trivially; inductively we assume that (2.5) holds for $l < L$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^L \epsilon_k \vartheta^{k-1} q_k &= \sum_{k=0}^{L-1} \epsilon_k \vartheta^{k-1} q_k + \epsilon_L q_L \vartheta^{L-1} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\vartheta} \left(\frac{1 + \vartheta}{2} \right)^{L-1} \sum_{k=0}^{L-1} \epsilon_k q_k + \epsilon_L q_L \vartheta^{L-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\vartheta} \left(\frac{1 + \vartheta}{2} \right)^L \sum_{k=0}^L \epsilon_k q_k \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\vartheta} \left(\left(\frac{1 + \vartheta}{2} \right)^L - \left(\frac{1 + \vartheta}{2} \right)^{L-1} \right) \sum_{k=0}^{L-1} \epsilon_k q_k \\ &\quad + \epsilon_L q_L \left(\vartheta^{L-1} - \frac{1}{\vartheta} \left(\frac{1 + \vartheta}{2} \right)^L \right) \leq \frac{1}{\vartheta} \left(\frac{1 + \vartheta}{2} \right)^L \sum_{k=0}^L \epsilon_k q_k \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\vartheta} \left(\left(\frac{1 + \vartheta}{2} \right)^L - \left(\frac{1 + \vartheta}{2} \right)^{L-1} \right) q_L \\ &\quad + \left(\vartheta^{L-1} - \frac{1}{\vartheta} \left(\frac{1 + \vartheta}{2} \right)^L \right) q_L \leq \frac{1}{\vartheta} \left(\frac{1 + \vartheta}{2} \right)^L \sum_{k=0}^L \epsilon_k q_k; \end{aligned}$$

the last inequality follows from

$$\begin{aligned} \vartheta^L - \left(\frac{1+\vartheta}{2}\right)^L &\leq \vartheta \left(\frac{1+\vartheta}{2}\right)^{L-1} - \left(\frac{1+\vartheta}{2}\right)^L \\ &= \left(\frac{1+\vartheta}{2}\right)^L - \left(\frac{1+\vartheta}{2}\right)^{L-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus the proof of Lemma 4 is completed.

3. Proof of Theorem 1.

From Lemma 4 and (1.3) we obtain (with $L = L(N)$)

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{0 \leq n < N} \exp(2\pi i h \cdot x s_\alpha(n)) \right| &\leq 2 \left(\frac{\vartheta_0 + 9}{10} \right)^L \\ &\leq 2 \cdot \left(\frac{9c_1 + 10\psi(r(h))^2}{10c_1 + 10\psi(r(h))^2} \right)^L \\ &= 2 \left(1 - \frac{c_1 L / 10c_1 + 10\psi(r(h))^2}{L} \right)^L \\ &\leq 2 \exp \left(- \frac{c_1 L}{10c_1 + 10\psi(r(h))^2} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

for some constant $c_1 = c_1(x, \psi) > 0$; the last inequality holds since

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{u}\right)^u \leq \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{for } u \geq 1. \quad \text{Hence Lemma 1 yields (for some } c_2 = c_2(d))$$

$$D_N(x s_\alpha(n)) \leq c_2 \left(\frac{1}{H} + (\log(H+1))^d \exp \left(- \frac{c_1 L}{10c_1 + 10\psi(H^d/2)} \right) \right) \quad (3.2)$$

where we have used $r(h) \leq H^d$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{h=(h_1, \dots, h_d) \in \mathbb{Z}^d \\ 0 < \max(|h_1|, \dots, |h_d|) \leq H}} r(h)^{-1} &= \left(1 + 2 \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{1}{h} \right)^d - 1 \\ &\leq 6^d (\log(H+1))^d. \end{aligned}$$

We put $H = [(\psi^*(L^{1/2-\epsilon}))^{\frac{1}{d}}]$ for some fixed ϵ with $0 < \epsilon < \frac{1}{2}$ ($[t]$ denotes the greatest integer $\leq t$). Let N be sufficiently large so that we can assume $\psi^*(L^{1/2-\epsilon}) \geq 2^d$; hence by (3.2)

$$D_N(x s_\alpha(n)) \leq c_2 \left(2(\psi^*(L^{1/2-\epsilon}))^{-\frac{1}{d}} + (2 \log((\psi^*(L^{1/2-\epsilon}))^{1/d}))^d \times \exp\left(-\frac{c_1 L}{10c_1 + 10(L^{1/2-\epsilon})^2}\right) \right).$$

Since, for sufficiently large $N \geq N_0 = N_0(x, \psi, \epsilon)$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi^*(L^{1/2-\epsilon})^{-1/d} (\log \psi^*(L^{1/2-\epsilon}))^{-d} \exp\left(\frac{c_1 L}{10c_1 + 10L^{1-2\epsilon}}\right) \\ \geq \psi^*(L^{1/2-\epsilon})^{-1/d-\epsilon} \exp(L^\epsilon) \\ \geq (L^{1/2-\epsilon})^{-1/d-\epsilon} \exp(L^\epsilon) \geq 1, \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$D_N(x s_\alpha(n)) \leq c_3 (\psi^*(L^{1/2-\epsilon}))^{-1/d} \quad \text{for } N \geq N_0.$$

If $N \geq a_1$ then $\psi^*(L^{1/2-\epsilon}) \neq 0$ (since $L = L(N) > 0$). Hence choosing $c \geq c_3$ such that

$$D_N(x s_\alpha(n)) \leq c (\psi^*(L^{1/2-\epsilon}))^{-1/d} \quad (c = c(x, \psi, \epsilon, \alpha)) \quad (3.3)$$

holds for the finitely many N with $a_1 \leq N < N_0$, (3.3) is valid for all $N \geq a_1$. Thus the proof of the theorem is complete.

4. Proof of Theorem 2.

In the following, we need three further Lemmas:

LEMMA 5. — For a sequence $(y_n)_{n=0}^\infty$ in \mathbf{R} , we have for every $h \in \mathbf{N}$:

$$D_N(y_n) \geq \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot h \cdot N} \cdot \left| \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \exp(2\pi i h \cdot y_n) \right|.$$

Proof. — This is a special case of the inequality of Koksma ([7], page 142).

LEMMA 6. — For $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and all integers $n \geq 1$ with $0 < n \cdot |t| < \frac{1}{4}$ we have

$$\left| \frac{1 - \exp(2\pi i n t)}{1 - \exp(2\pi i t)} \right| \geq n \cdot (1 - (n\pi t)^2) \geq 1 - (n\pi t)^2.$$

Proof. — The assertion is clearly true for $n = 1$. By using the inequality

$$\cos \pi x = 1 - \int_0^{\pi x} \sin u \, du \geq 1 - \int_0^{\pi x} u \, du = 1 - \frac{\pi^2 x^2}{2}$$

and because $0 < |t| \leq (n-1) \cdot |t| < n \cdot |t| < \frac{1}{4}$ we get for $n \geq 2$ by induction :

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\sin n\pi t}{\sin \pi t} \right| &= \left| \cos(n-1) \cdot \pi t + \frac{\sin(n-1) \pi t}{\sin \pi t} \cdot \cos \pi t \right| \\ &= \cos(n-1) \pi t + \frac{\sin(n-1) \cdot \pi t}{\sin \pi t} \cdot \cos \pi t \\ &\geq 1 - \frac{((n-1) \cdot \pi t)^2}{2} + (n-1) \cdot (1 - ((n-1) \cdot \pi t)^2) \\ &\quad \cdot \left(1 - \frac{(\pi t)^2}{2} \right) \geq n \cdot \left(1 - (\pi t)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2} + (n-1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ &\geq n \cdot (1 - (n\pi t)^2). \end{aligned}$$

LEMMA 7. — Let $z_k = v_k \cdot e^{2\pi i t_k}$, $k = 1, 2$ be two complex numbers not equal to zero with $|t_1 - t_2| < \frac{1}{4}$ and $z_1 + z_2 = v \cdot e^{2\pi i t}$; then

a) If we choose t such, that $-\frac{1}{2} \leq t_1 - t < \frac{1}{2}$, then :

$$|t_1 - t| \leq \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2v_1}{\pi v_2}} \cdot |t_1 - t_2|$$

b) $v \geq (1 - (2\pi \cdot |t_1 - t_2|)^2) \cdot (v_1 + v_2).$

Proof. — a) We have $\operatorname{sgn}(t_1 - t) = -\operatorname{sgn}(t_2 - t)$, so
 $|t_1 - t_2| = |t_1 - t| + |t - t_2|$ and $|t_i - t| < \frac{1}{4}$.

Since $v_1 \cdot \sin(2\pi |t - t_1|) = v_2 \cdot \sin(2\pi |t - t_2|)$, we have
 $v_1 \cdot \frac{2}{\pi}(2\pi |t - t_1|) \leq v_2 \cdot 2\pi |t - t_2|$ and the assertion a) follows.

b) We have $v = v_1 \cdot \cos(2\pi(t_1 - t)) + v_2 \cdot \cos(2\pi(t_2 - t))$,
 $|t_i - t| \leq |t_1 - t_2|$ and therefore

$$\cos(2\pi(t_i - t)) \geq 1 - (2\pi |t_1 - t_2|)^2$$

and the assertion b) follows.

To complete the proof of Theorem 2 we proceed as follows. For a complex $z = v \cdot e^{2\pi i u}$ we define $\arg z := u$, then we take $t > 0$ so small that $K \cdot t \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{648} \cdot \pi}$ and then we first show by induction that for the exponential sums

$$S_n = \sum_{0 \leq n < q_n} \exp(2\pi i t \cdot s_\alpha(n))$$

we have

$$\|\arg(S_{n+1}) - \arg(S_n)\| \leq \frac{15}{2} \cdot K \cdot t \quad \text{for } n \geq 0.$$

We have $S_0 = 1$, $S_1 = \frac{1 - \exp(2\pi i t a_1)}{1 - \exp(2\pi i t)}$, so $\arg(S_1) = \frac{t \cdot (a_1 - 1)}{2}$

and $\|\arg(S_1) - \arg(S_0)\| < \frac{15}{2} \cdot K \cdot t$.

Now by formula (2.2):

$$S_{k+1} = \frac{1 - \exp(2\pi i t a_{k+1})}{1 - \exp(2\pi i t)} \cdot S_k + \exp(2\pi i t a_{k+1}) \cdot S_{k-1}.$$

If we assume that our assertion is true for $k < n$ then for $k < n$:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\arg\left(\frac{1 - \exp(2\pi i t a_{k+2})}{1 - \exp(2\pi i t)} \cdot S_{k+1}\right) - \arg(\exp(2\pi i t a_{k+2}) \cdot S_k)\| \\ \leq \frac{3t}{2} a_{k+2} + \frac{15}{2} K \cdot t < 9t \cdot K < \frac{1}{4} \quad (4.1) \end{aligned}$$

and therefore especially because of $|z_1 + z_2| \geq \max(|z_1|, |z_2|)$ if $|\arg(z_1) - \arg(z_2)| < \frac{1}{4}$, and because of (2.2) and Lemma 6 we have :

$$|S_n| \geq \left| \frac{1 - \exp(2\pi i t a_n)}{1 - \exp(2\pi i t)} \right| \cdot |S_{n-1}| \geq (1 - (K\pi t)^2) \cdot |S_{n-1}|,$$

and further

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{1 - \exp(2\pi i t a_{n+1})}{1 - \exp(2\pi i t)} \right| \cdot |S_n| &\geq (1 - (K\pi t)^2)^2 \cdot |S_{n-1}| \\ &> (1 - 2(K\pi t)^2) \cdot |\exp(2\pi i t a_{n+1}) \cdot S_{n-1}|, \end{aligned}$$

and so because of (4.1) and Lemma 7a) :

$$\begin{aligned} \|\arg(S_{n+1}) - \arg(S_n)\| &\leq \frac{3t}{2} \cdot K \\ &+ \|\arg(S_{n+1}) - \arg\left(\left(\frac{1 - \exp(2\pi i t a_{n+1})}{1 - \exp(2\pi i t)}\right) \cdot S_n\right)\| \\ &\leq \frac{3t}{2} \cdot K + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot (1 - 2(K\pi t)^2)} \cdot 9 \cdot K \cdot t. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, because t is so small that $\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot (1 - 2(K\pi t)^2) > \frac{1}{2}$, this is

less than $\frac{15K}{2} \cdot t$. By Lemma 7b), by (4.1) and by Lemma 6 we have :

$$\begin{aligned} |S_{n+1}| &\geq (1 - (18\pi Kt)^2) \cdot (a_{n+1} \cdot (1 - (\pi Kt)^2) \cdot |S_n| + |S_{n-1}|) \\ &\geq (1 - 648 \cdot \pi^2 K^2 \cdot t^2) \cdot (a_{n+1} \cdot |S_n| + |S_{n-1}|). \end{aligned}$$

We take $\gamma := 648 \pi^2 \cdot K^2$ and because $t \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma}}$ by induction now it is easy to show that

$$\left| \frac{S_n}{q_n} \right| \geq (1 - \gamma \cdot t^2)^n \quad \text{for all } n.$$

This is true for $n = 0$ and $n = 1$ and so :

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{S_{n+1}}{q_{n+1}} \right| &\geq (1 - \gamma \cdot t^2) \cdot \left| \frac{a_{n+1} \cdot S_n + S_{n-1}}{a_{n+1} \cdot q_n + q_{n-1}} \right| \\ &\geq (1 - \gamma t^2) \cdot \left| \frac{a_{n+1} \cdot q_n \cdot (1 - \gamma \cdot t^2)^n + q_{n-1} \cdot (1 - \gamma \cdot t^2)^{n-1}}{a_{n+1} \cdot q_n + q_{n-1}} \right| \\ &\geq (1 - \gamma \cdot t^2)^{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

It we take now h such that

$$\|hx\| \leq \frac{c}{\psi(h)} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{c}{\psi(h)} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{648} \cdot \pi \cdot K},$$

then by Lemma 5 we have :

$$\begin{aligned} D_{q_n}(x \cdot s_\alpha(n)) &\geq \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot h \cdot q_n} \cdot \left| \sum_{k=0}^{q_n-1} \exp(2\pi i h \cdot x \cdot s_\alpha(k)) \right| \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot h \cdot q_n} (1 - \gamma \cdot \|hx\|^2)^n \cdot q_n \geq \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot h} \left(1 - \frac{\gamma \cdot c^2}{\psi^2(h)}\right)^n. \end{aligned}$$

If we take $N = q_n$ and $n = L(N)$ such that $n - 1 \leq \psi^2(h) < n$, then $h \leq \psi^*(n^{1/2}) = \psi^*(L(N)^{1/2})$ and

$$D_N \geq \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \psi^*(L(N)^{1/2})} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\gamma \cdot c^2}{\psi^2(h)}\right)^{\psi^2(h)+1} \geq \frac{c_1(x, \psi, c, \alpha)}{\psi^*(L(N)^{1/2})}.$$

Since we can do this for infinitely many h , the proof is finished.

Remark. — Formula (2.2) yields

$$|S_n| \leq \left(\frac{2}{\|hx\|} + 1 \right)^n,$$

and so $|S_n| \leq \left(\frac{2h}{c} + 1 \right)^n$, if $\|hx\| \geq \frac{c}{h}$ for all $h = 1, 2, \dots$,

and a $c > 0$. From the proof of Lemma 4 we have

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{2\pi i h x \cdot s_\alpha(n)} \right| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{L(N)} \epsilon_k (2h + 1)^k.$$

If we choose now $\alpha = [0; 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots]$, then for every N sufficiently large, and with absolute constants c_i by Lemma 1 and

by taking $H = \frac{c}{4} N^{1/(L+1)}$ we get :

$$\begin{aligned} D_N(x \cdot s_\alpha(n)) &\leq c_0 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{H} + \sum_{\substack{h=-H \\ h \neq 0}}^H \frac{1}{|h|} \cdot \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^L (k+1) \left(\frac{2|h|}{c} + 1 \right)^k \right) \\ &\leq c_1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{H} + \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^L (k+1) \frac{1}{(k+1)} \left(\frac{4}{c} \cdot H \right)^k \right) \\ &\leq c_2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{H} + \frac{1}{N} \cdot \left(\frac{4}{c} \cdot H \right)^L \right) \leq \frac{c_3}{N^{1/(L+1)}} \end{aligned}$$

and because of $N \geq L!$ this is less than

$$\frac{c_3}{(L!)^{1/(L+1)}} \leq \frac{c_4}{L(N)},$$

and therefore it can be seen that the lower bound of Theorem 2 does not hold for every α .

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