On the distribution of the summands of partitions in residue classes

Cécile Dartyge, Andras Sarkozy, Mihaly Szalay

ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUMMANDS OF PARTITIONS IN RESIDUE CLASSES

BY
Cécile Dartyge, András Sárközy
and Mihály Szalay*

Abstract. It is proved that the summands of almost all partitions of n are well-distributed modulo d for d up to $d = n^{1/2-\varepsilon}$.

1. INTRODUCTION AND THE RESULTS

The Erdős–Lehner Theorem [3] asserts that almost all the $p(n)$ unrestricted partitions of n contain

$$(1 + o(1))\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{2\pi}\log n$$

parts (and the same expression approximates the maximal summand in almost all partitions of n).

In [1] and [2] Dartyge and Sárközy studied the distribution of the summands of (unrestricted) partitions in residue classes and, in particular, they showed that if $d \in \mathbb{N}$ is *fixed* and $n \to +\infty$, then the summands of almost all partitions of n are well-distributed modulo d. Moreover, they applied this result to study the rate of the square-free summands to all summands in a "random" partition of n. (See [4] and [6] for further related results.)

If we also want to study deeper arithmetic properties of random partitions, then we have to go further, and we also have to study the distribution of the summands modulo d for d tending to infinity possibly fast in terms of n. In [1] and [2] the crucial tool was a classical theorem of Meinardus, which cannot be used in the case $d \to +\infty$. Instead, we will use here a probabilistic argument which will enable us to show that the summands themselves are well-distributed modulo d for d up to $d = n^{1/2-\varepsilon}$, and the sums of the summands belonging to the different modulo d residue classes are also nearly equal for d up to $d = n^{1/6}$. (We remark that the saddle point method also could be used and, indeed, with a slightly more work some of our error terms could be improved upon. However, for our purposes it suffices to use the more elementary approach presented here. As about the bound $n^{1/6}$, it is certainly not sharp. E.g., our proof also yields that each sum in question

---

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 11P82.

Key words and phrases. Partitions, residue classes.

* Research partially supported by the Hungarian National Foundation for Scientific Research, Grant T043623 and by French–Hungarian EGIDE–OMKFHÁ exchange program Balaton F-2/03.

is $(1+o(1))n/d$ for $d=o(n^{1/4})$.) Recall that in a "random" partition of n the $O(1)$ summands occur with frequency of order of magnitude $\sqrt{n}$. This fact explains certain conditions in the results (in particular, in Corollary 1) below.

Consider a general unrestricted partition of the positive integer n:

$$\Pi=\Pi(n)=\left\{\begin{matrix}\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\cdots+\lambda_m=n,\ \lambda_1\geqq\cdots\geqq\lambda_m(\geqq 1)\\ \lambda_\mu\text{'s integers, } m=m(\Pi)\end{matrix}\right\}.$$

Let $1\leqq r\leqq d$, $\Lambda\geqq 1$ be integers, and in $\Pi(n)$ we investigate the number [resp. the sum] of summands $\equiv r(\operatorname{mod} d)$ and $\geqq\Lambda$. We define $\Lambda'=\left\lceil\frac{\Lambda-r}{d}\right\rceil$. (Here, $\Lambda'\geqq 0$; $\Lambda'=0\Leftrightarrow 1\leqq\Lambda\leqq r$.) As a bound for Λ we shall use the double of the value of the main term in the Erdős–Lehner Theorem.

THEOREM 1. *Let $\omega(n)\nearrow\infty$ arbitrarily slowly, $d\leqq\sqrt{n}$, $\Lambda\leqq\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi}\sqrt{n}\log n$. Then, for all but $p(n)/\omega(n)$ partitions of n, we have*

$$\sum_{\substack{\mu\\ \lambda_\mu\equiv r(d)\\ \lambda_\mu\geqq\Lambda}}1=\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi d}\log\frac{1}{1-\exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+(\Lambda'+1)d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)}+$$
$$+O\left(\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{n}\,\omega(n)}{\left(\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda'd)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)-1\right)\cdot\min(d,r+\Lambda'd)}}\right).$$

COROLLARY 1 OF THEOREM 1 (with $\Lambda=r$). *Let $0<\varepsilon<\frac{1}{2}$ (fixed), $1\leqq d\leqq n^{\frac{1}{2}-\varepsilon}$, $\omega(n)\nearrow\infty$, $\frac{\omega(n)}{\log n}d\leqq r\leqq d$. Then, for all but $p(n)/\omega(n)$ partitions of n, we have*

$$\sum_{\substack{\mu\\ \lambda_\mu\equiv r(d)}}1=(1+o(1))\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi d}\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}\right),\quad \textit{as } n\to\infty.$$

COROLLARY 2 OF THEOREM 1 (with $\Lambda=d+1$). *Let $0<\varepsilon<\frac{1}{2}$ (fixed), $1\leqq d\leqq n^{\frac{1}{2}-\varepsilon}$. Then, for almost all partitions of n,*

$$\sum_{\substack{\mu\\ \lambda_\mu\equiv r(d)\\ \lambda_\mu>r}}1=(1+o(1))\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi d}\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}\right),\quad \textit{as } n\to\infty.$$

THEOREM 2. *Let $\omega(n)\nearrow\infty$ arbitrarily slowly, $d\leqq\sqrt[6]{n}$, $\Lambda\leqq\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi}\sqrt{n}\log n$. Then, for all but $p(n)/\omega(n)$ partitions of n, we have*

$$\sum_{\substack{\mu\\ \lambda_\mu\equiv r(d)\\ \lambda_\mu\geqq\Lambda}}\lambda_\mu=\frac{n}{d}+O\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}(r+\Lambda'd)\log n\right)+O\left(\frac{n^{3/4}\log n}{\sqrt{d}}\sqrt{\omega(n)}\right).$$

COROLLARY OF THEOREM 2 (with $\Lambda = r$). *Let $\omega(n) \nearrow \infty$ arbitrarily slowly, and $d \leqq n^{1/6}$. Then, for all but $p(n)/\omega(n)$ partitions of n, we have*

$$\sum_{\substack{\mu \\ \lambda_\mu \equiv r(d)}} \lambda_\mu = \frac{n}{d} + O\left(\frac{n^{3/4}\log n}{\sqrt{d}}\sqrt{\omega(n)}\right).$$

2. A PROBABILISTIC APPROACH

For $1 \leqq r \leqq d$, $\Lambda \geqq 1$ (integers), let

$$S_0(n, \Pi, \Lambda; d, r) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{\substack{\mu \\ \lambda_\mu \equiv r(d) \\ \lambda_\mu \geqq \Lambda}} 1$$

and

$$S_1(n, \Pi, \Lambda; d, r) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{\substack{\mu \\ \lambda_\mu \equiv r(d) \\ \lambda_\mu \geqq \Lambda}} \lambda_\mu.$$

We investigate $S_0(n, \Pi, \Lambda; d, r)$ and $S_1(n, \Pi, \Lambda; d, r)$ together as

$$S_\alpha(n, \Pi, \Lambda; d, r) = \sum_{\substack{\mu \\ \lambda_\mu \equiv r(d) \\ \lambda_\mu \geqq \Lambda}} \lambda_\mu^\alpha.$$

Let us consider the random field consisting of all possible choices of partitions of n with equal probability. For $\alpha \in \{0, 1\}$, let $\xi_{n,\alpha}$ denote a random variable which assigns the nonnegative integer $S_\alpha(n, \Pi, \Lambda; d, r)$ to a partition $\Pi(n)$.

To prove Theorems 1 and 2 we will use the Chebyshev inequality. We will need estimates for the mean value $M(\xi_{n,\alpha})$ and the variance $D^2(\xi_{n,\alpha})$ of $\xi_{n,\alpha}$.

In the next paragraphs we will prove the following lemmas:

LEMMA 1. *For $n \geqq n_0$, $\Lambda \leqq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi}\sqrt{n}\log n$, $\Lambda' = \left\lceil \frac{\Lambda - r}{d} \right\rceil$, and $d \leqq n$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} M(\xi_{n,0}) = \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \Bigg\{ \frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi d} \log \frac{1}{1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r + (\Lambda' + 1)d)\right)} + \\ + \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r + \Lambda' d)\right) - 1} \Bigg\} + \\ + O(1) \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r + (\Lambda' + 1)d)\right) - 1} + O(n^{-3}) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$M(\xi_{n,1}) =$$
$$= \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \left\{ \frac{n}{d} - \frac{6n}{\pi^2 d} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t^2} \left(1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\right) + \right.$$
$$\left. + (r+\Lambda' d)\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi d} \log \frac{1}{1-\exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)} + \frac{O((\Lambda'+1)d)}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)-1} \right\} + O(n^{-3}).$$

LEMMA 2. (i) *For $n \geqq n_0$, $d \leqq \sqrt{n}$, $\Lambda \leqq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi}\sqrt{n}\log n$, and $\Lambda' = \lceil \frac{\Lambda - r}{d} \rceil$, we have*

$$D^2(\xi_{n,0}) = O\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{\left(\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)-1\right)\cdot \min(d, r+\Lambda' d)}\right).$$

(ii) *For $n \geqq n_0$, $d \leqq n^{5/12}$ and $\Lambda \leqq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi}\sqrt{n}\log n$,*

$$D^2(\xi_{n,1}) = O\left(\frac{n^{3/2}\log^2 n}{d}\right).$$

In the last paragraph, we will use these two lemmas to complete the proofs of Theorems 1 and 2.

3. A CONSEQUENCE OF A FORMULA OF HARDY AND RAMANUJAN

The proofs of Lemmas 1 and 2 rely on a precise estimate of the rate $\frac{p(n-t)}{p(n)}$. By [5] we have

$$p(n) = \frac{\exp\left(\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{6}}\sqrt{n-\frac{1}{24}}\right)}{4(n-\frac{1}{24})\sqrt{3}} \left\{1 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2\pi\sqrt{n-\frac{1}{24}}}\right\} + O\left(\exp\left(0.51\cdot\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{6}}\sqrt{n}\right)\right).$$

This implies that

$$p(n) = \frac{1}{4n\sqrt{3}}\left\{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2\pi} + \frac{\pi}{24\sqrt{6}}\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right\}\exp\left(\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{6}}\sqrt{n}\right).$$

LEMMA 3. *For $n \geqq 2$ and $1 \leqq t \leqq n^{5/8}$, we have*

$$\frac{p(n-t)}{p(n)} =$$
$$= \left(1 + O(n^{-3/4})\right)\left(1 + \frac{t}{n} - \frac{\pi t^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}} - \frac{3\pi t^3}{8n^2\sqrt{6n}} + \frac{\pi^2 t^4}{192 n^3}\right)\exp\left(-\frac{\pi t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right).$$

Proof. With $c = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2\pi} + \frac{\pi}{24\sqrt{6}}$,

$$\frac{p(n-t)}{p(n)} =$$

$$= \frac{n}{n-t} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{c}{\sqrt{n-t}} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{1 - \frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n-t}\right)\right) =$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{t}{n} + O(n^{-3/4})\right) \frac{1 - \frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} + O(n^{-3/4})}{1 - \frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{t}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n-t}}\right) =$$

$$= \left(1 + O(n^{-3/4})\right)\left(1 + \frac{t}{n}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\pi t}{\sqrt{6n}} - \frac{\pi t^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}} - \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{\pi t^2}{\sqrt{6n}}\left\{\frac{1}{(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n-t})^2} - \frac{1}{4n}\right\}\right) =$$

$$= \left(1 + O(n^{-3/4})\right)\left(1 + \frac{t}{n}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\pi t}{\sqrt{6n}} - \frac{\pi t^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}} - \frac{\pi t^3}{8n^2\sqrt{6n}} + O\left(\frac{t^4}{n^{7/2}}\right)\right) =$$

$$= \left(1 + O(n^{-3/4})\right)\left(1 + \frac{t}{n}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\pi t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\left\{1 - \frac{\pi t^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\pi^2 t^4}{16n^2 6n}\right\} \cdot$$

$$\cdot \left\{1 - \frac{\pi t^3}{8n^2\sqrt{6n}}\right\} =$$

$$= \left(1 + O(n^{-3/4})\right)\left(1 + \frac{t}{n}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\pi t^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\pi^2 t^4}{16n^2 6n} - \frac{\pi t^3}{8n^2\sqrt{6n}}\right) \cdot$$

$$\cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\pi t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right) =$$

$$= \left(1 + O(n^{-3/4})\right)\left(1 + \frac{t}{n} - \frac{\pi t^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}} - \frac{3\pi t^3}{8n^2\sqrt{6n}} + \frac{\pi^2 t^4}{192n^3}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\pi t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right).$$

4. ESTIMATIONS OF THE MEAN VALUE: PROOF OF LEMMA 1

We start from

$$S_\alpha(n, \Pi, \Lambda; d, r) = \sum_{\substack{\mu \\ \lambda_\mu \equiv r(d) \\ \lambda_\mu \geqq \Lambda}} \lambda_\mu^\alpha = \sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{n'} (r + kd)^\alpha \cdot \underset{in\,\Pi(n)}{\text{mult}}\,(r + kd)$$

where $\Lambda' = \left\lceil \frac{\Lambda - r}{d} \right\rceil$, $n' = \left\lfloor \frac{n-r}{d} \right\rfloor$.

Let $s = \left\lfloor 6\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi}\sqrt{n}\log n \right\rfloor + 1$ (and $p(0) \doteq 1$).

$$M(\xi_{n,\alpha}) = \frac{1}{p(n)} \sum_{\Pi(n)} S_\alpha(n, \Pi, \Lambda; d, r) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{p(n)} \sum_{\Pi(n)} \sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{n'} (r + kd)^\alpha \underset{in\,\Pi(n)}{\text{mult}}\,(r + kd) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{p(n)} \sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{n'} (r+kd)^{\alpha} \sum_{\Pi(n)} \underset{in\,\Pi(n)}{\text{mult}} (r+kd) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{p(n)} \sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{n'} (r+kd)^{\alpha} \sum_{t=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{r+kd} \rfloor} p(n-(r+kd)t) =$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{\Lambda' \leqq k \leqq n' \\ 1 \leqq t < \frac{s}{r+kd}}} (r+kd)^{\alpha} \frac{p(n-(r+kd)t)}{p(n)} +$$

$$+ \sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{n'} (r+kd)^{\alpha} \sum_{\substack{1 \leqq t \leqq \frac{n}{r+kd} \\ (r+kd)t \geqq s}} \frac{O(p(n-s))}{p(n)} \underset{\text{by Lemma 3}}{=}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{\Lambda' \leqq k \leqq n' \\ 1 \leqq t < \frac{s}{r+kd}}} (r+kd)^{\alpha} \left(1+O(n^{-3/4})\right) \left\{1+\frac{(r+kd)t}{n} - \frac{\pi((r+kd)t)^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}} - \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{3\pi((r+kd)t)^3}{8n^2\sqrt{6n}} + \frac{\pi^2((r+kd)t)^4}{192n^3} \right\} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r+kd)t\right) +$$

$$+ O(n) \cdot n^{\alpha} \cdot n \cdot O(n^{-6}) =$$

$$= \left(1+O(n^{-3/4})\right) \sum_{\substack{k \geqq \Lambda' \\ t \geqq 1 \\ (r+kd)t < s}} (r+kd)^{\alpha} \left\{1+\frac{(r+kd)t}{n} - \frac{\pi((r+kd)t)^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}}\right\} \cdot$$

$$\cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r+kd)t\right) + O(n^{-3}) \quad \text{if } n \text{ is large enough}$$

since

$$\frac{s^3}{n^2\sqrt{n}} = O\left(\frac{\log^3 n}{n}\right), \quad \frac{s^4}{n^3} = O\left(\frac{\log^4 n}{n}\right), \quad \frac{s}{n} = o(1), \quad \frac{s^2}{n^{3/2}} = o(1),$$

moreover, $r + kd < \frac{s}{t}$ implies that $k \leqq n'$ if $n \geqq n_0$. Thus we have proved the following

LEMMA 4. *For* $n \geqq n_0$, $\Lambda \leqq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi}\sqrt{n}\log n$, $d \leqq n$, *and* $s = \left\lfloor 6\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi}\sqrt{n}\log n \right\rfloor + 1$, *we have*

$$M(\xi_{n,0}) =$$

$$= \left(1+O(n^{-3/4})\right) \sum_{\substack{k \geqq \Lambda' \\ t \geqq 1 \\ (r+kd)t < s}} \left(1+\frac{(r+kd)t}{n} - \frac{\pi((r+kd)t)^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}}\right) \cdot$$

$$\cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r+kd)t\right) + O(n^{-3})$$

and

$$M(\xi_{n,1}) =$$

$$= \left(1 + O(n^{-3/4})\right) \sum_{\substack{k \geqq \Lambda' \\ t \geqq 1 \\ (r+kd)t < s}} (r+kd) \left\{1 + \frac{(r+kd)t}{n} - \frac{\pi((r+kd)t)^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}}\right\} \cdot$$

$$\cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r+kd)t\right) + O(n^{-3}).$$

Again, let $n \geqq n_0$, $\Lambda \leqq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi}\sqrt{n}\log n$, $d \leqq n$, $s = \left\lfloor 6\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi}\sqrt{n}\log n \right\rfloor + 1$, $\alpha \in \{0, 1\}$. Since

$$\frac{s}{n} = O\left(\frac{\log n}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{s^2}{n^{3/2}} = O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right),$$

Lemma 4 yields that

$$M(\xi_{n,\alpha}) =$$

$$= \left(1+O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \sum_{\substack{k \geqq \Lambda' \\ t \geqq 1 \\ (r+kd)t < s}} (r+kd)^\alpha \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r+kd)t\right) + O(n^{-3}) =$$

$$= \left(1+O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \sum_{\substack{k \geqq \Lambda' \\ t \geqq 1}} (r+kd)^\alpha \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r+kd)t\right) +$$

$$+ O(1) \sum_{\substack{k \geqq \Lambda' \\ t \geqq 1 \\ (r+kd)t \geqq s}} (r+kd)^\alpha \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r+kd)t\right) + O(n^{-3}) =$$

$$= \left(1+O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{\infty} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} (r+kd)^\alpha \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r+kd)t\right) +$$

$$+ O(1) \sum_{j=s}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}j\right) \sum_{\substack{(r+kd)t = j \\ t \geqq 1, k \geqq \Lambda'}} (r+kd)^\alpha + O(n^{-3}) =$$

$$= \left(1+O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{\infty} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} (r+kd)^\alpha \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r+kd)t\right) +$$

$$+ O(1) \sum_{j=s}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}j\right) O(j \cdot j^\alpha) + O(n^{-3}).$$

Here, with $x = \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)$,

$$\sum_{j=s}^{\infty} j \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}j\right) = \sum_{j=s}^{\infty} jx^j = x\left(\sum_{j=s}^{\infty} x^j\right)' = x\left(\frac{x^s}{1-x}\right)' =$$

$$= x\frac{sx^{s-1}(1-x) + x^s}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{sx^s}{1-x} + \frac{x^{s+1}}{(1-x)^2} = x^s\left(\frac{s}{1-x} + \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}\right)$$

and

$$\sum_{j=s}^{\infty} j^2 \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}} j\right) = \sum_{j=s}^{\infty} j^2 x^j = x\left(\sum_{j=s}^{\infty} j x^j\right)' =$$
$$= x\left(\frac{sx^s}{1-x} + \frac{x^{s+1}}{(1-x)^2}\right)' =$$
$$= x\left(\frac{s^2x^{s-1}(1-x) - s\cdot x^s\cdot(-1)}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{(s+1)x^s(1-x)^2 - x^{s+1}2(1-x)(-1)}{(1-x)^4}\right) =$$
$$= x^s\left(\frac{s^2}{1-x} + \frac{sx}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{(s+1)x}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{2x^2}{(1-x)^3}\right) =$$
$$= x^s\left(\frac{s^2}{1-x} + \frac{(2s+1)x}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{2x^2}{(1-x)^3}\right) =$$
$$= x^s\left(O(n^{3/2}\log^2 n) + O(n^{3/2}\log n) + O(n^{3/2})\right) =$$
$$= x^s O(n^{3/2}\log^2 n) = O(n^{-6}n^{3/2}\log^2 n).$$

Consequently,

$$\sum_{j=s}^{\infty} j^{\alpha+1} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}} j\right) = O(n^{-4.5}\log^2 n),$$

and

$$M(\xi_{n,\alpha}) =$$
$$= \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{\infty} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} (r+kd)^{\alpha} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r+kd)t\right) + O(n^{-3}).$$

[$\alpha = 0$:]

The following separation of $k = \Lambda'$ plays a role for $\Lambda' = 0$:

$$M(\xi_{n,0}) = \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r+\Lambda' d)t\right) +$$
$$+ \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi r t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right) \sum_{k=\Lambda'+1}^{\infty} \left(\exp\left(-\frac{\pi d t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\right)^k +$$
$$+ O(n^{-3}) =$$
$$= \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r+\Lambda' d)\right) - 1} + O(n^{-3}) +$$
$$+ \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r+(\Lambda'+1)d)t\right) \frac{1}{1-\exp\left(-\frac{\pi d t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)}.$$

For real $\beta > 0$, we have

$$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{1-e^{-\beta}} - \frac{1}{\beta} < 1$$

since

$$1 > 1 + \frac{1}{e^\beta - 1} - \frac{1}{\beta} = 1 - \frac{\frac{\beta}{2!} + \frac{\beta^2}{3!} + \dots}{e^\beta - 1} > 1 - \frac{\frac{\beta}{2} + \frac{\beta^2}{2\cdot 2!} + \dots}{e^\beta - 1} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Thus, by using the formula $\sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-at}}{t} = \log \frac{1}{1-e^{-a}}$ with $a = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r + (\Lambda' + 1)d)$,

$$M(\xi_{n,0}) = \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r + \Lambda' d)\right) - 1} + O(n^{-3}) +$$

$$+ \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r + (\Lambda'+1)d)t\right) \left\{\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi d t} + O(1)\right\} =$$

$$= \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \left\{ \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r + \Lambda' d)\right) - 1} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi d} \log \frac{1}{1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r + (\Lambda' + 1)d)\right)} \right\} +$$

$$+ O(1) \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6n}}(r + (\Lambda' + 1)d)\right) - 1} + O(n^{-3}).$$

[$\alpha = 1$:]

$$M(\xi_{n,1}) =$$

$$= \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi r t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right) \sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{\infty} (r + kd)^1 \left(\exp\left(-\frac{\pi d t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\right)^k +$$

$$+ O(n^{-3}) =$$

$$= \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi r t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right) \left\{ r \sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{\infty} \left(\exp\left(-\frac{\pi d t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\right)^k + \right.$$

$$\left. + d \sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{\infty} k \left(\exp\left(-\frac{\pi d t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\right)^k \right\} + O(n^{-3}).$$

Since, for $y = \exp\left(-\frac{\pi d t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)$,

$$\sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{\infty} k y^k = y^{\Lambda'} \left(\frac{\Lambda'}{1-y} + \frac{y}{(1-y)^2}\right),$$

we obtain that

$$M(\xi_{n,1}) =$$

$$= \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right) \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi r t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right) \left\{ r \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{\pi d t \Lambda'}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)}{1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\pi d t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)} + \right.$$

$$+ d\cdot\exp\left(-\frac{\pi dt\Lambda'}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\Lambda'}{1-\exp\left(-\frac{\pi dt}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)}+\frac{\exp\left(-\frac{\pi dt}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)}{\left(1-\exp\left(-\frac{\pi dt}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\right)^2}\right)\Bigg\}+$$

$$+O(n^{-3})=$$

$$=\left(1+O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)\sum_{t=1}^{\infty}\exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda'd)t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\left\{\frac{r+\Lambda'd}{1-\exp\left(-\frac{\pi dt}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)}+\right.$$

$$\left.+\,d\frac{\exp\left(-\frac{\pi dt}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)}{\left(1-\exp\left(-\frac{\pi dt}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\right)^2}\right\}+O(n^{-3}).$$

For real $\beta>0$, we have

$$\frac{1}{\beta}+\frac{1}{2}<\frac{1}{1-e^{-\beta}}<\frac{1}{\beta}+1.$$

Thus,

$$\frac{1}{\beta}-\frac{1}{2}<\frac{1}{e^{\beta}-1}=\frac{1}{1-e^{-\beta}}-1<\frac{1}{\beta}.$$

For $0<\beta<2$ these imply that

$$\frac{1}{\beta^2}-\frac{1}{4}<\frac{1}{(e^{\beta}-1)(1-e^{-\beta})}$$

which is trivial for $\beta\geqq 2$. Next,

$$\frac{1}{(e^{\beta}-1)(1-e^{-\beta})}=\left(\frac{e^{\beta/2}}{e^{\beta}-1}\right)^2=\left(\frac{e^{\beta/2}}{\beta\left(1+\frac{\beta}{2!}+\frac{\beta^2}{3!}+\dots+\frac{\beta^k}{(k+1)!}+\dots\right)}\right)^2<$$

$$<\left(\frac{e^{\beta/2}}{\beta\left(1+\frac{\beta/2}{1!}+\frac{(\beta/2)^2}{2!}+\dots+\frac{(\beta/2)^k}{k!}+\dots\right)}\right)^2=\frac{1}{\beta^2}.$$

For $\beta>0$ we obtained that

$$\frac{1}{\beta^2}-\frac{1}{4}<\frac{e^{-\beta}}{(1-e^{-\beta})^2}<\frac{1}{\beta^2}.$$

Therefore,

$$M(\xi_{n,1})=$$

$$=\left(1+O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)\sum_{t=1}^{\infty}\exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda'd)t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\left\{(r+\Lambda'd)\left(\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi dt}+O(1)\right)+\right.$$

$$\left.+\,d\cdot\left(\left(\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi dt}\right)^2+O(1)\right)\right\}+O(n^{-3})=$$

$$= \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)\left\{\frac{6n}{\pi^2 d}\sum_{t=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{t^2}\exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right) + \right.$$

$$+ (r+\Lambda' d)\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi d}\sum_{t=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{t}\exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right) +$$

$$\left. + O((\Lambda'+1)d)\sum_{t=1}^{\infty}\exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\right\} + O(n^{-3}) =$$

$$= \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)\left\{\frac{n}{d} - \frac{6n}{\pi^2 d}\sum_{t=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{t^2}\left(1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\right) + \right.$$

$$\left. + (r+\Lambda' d)\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi d}\log\frac{1}{1-\exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)} + \frac{O((\Lambda'+1)d)}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)-1}\right\} +$$

$$+ O(n^{-3}).$$

Thus we have proved our Lemma 1. Later we shall also use the following

Remark 1. Here, since for $\beta \geqq 0$, $1 - e^{-\beta} \leqq \beta$ holds,

$$\frac{6n}{\pi^2 d}\sum_{t=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{t^2}\left(1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\right) =$$

$$= \frac{6n}{\pi^2 d}\left(\sum_{t=1}^{n}\frac{1}{t^2}O\left(\frac{(r+\Lambda' d)t}{\sqrt{n}}\right) + \sum_{t=n+1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{t^2}O(1)\right) =$$

$$= \frac{6n}{\pi^2 d}\left(O\left(\frac{r+\Lambda' d}{\sqrt{n}}\right)O(\log n) + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) = O\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}(r+\Lambda' d)\log n\right) +$$

$$+ O\left(\frac{1}{d}\right).$$

5. PROOF OF LEMMA 2

Since

$$\begin{aligned} D^2(\xi_{n,\alpha}) &= M\left((\xi_{n,\alpha} - M(\xi_{n,\alpha}))^2\right) = \\ &= M(\xi_{n,\alpha}^2) - (M(\xi_{n,\alpha}))^2 \end{aligned}$$

we shall estimate $M(\xi_{n,\alpha}^2)$ from above (for $\alpha \in \{0,1\}$).

$$M(\xi_{n,\alpha}^2) = \frac{1}{p(n)}\sum_{\Pi(n)} S_\alpha^2(n,\Pi,\Lambda;d,r) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{p(n)}\sum_{\Pi(n)}\left(\sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{n'}(r+kd)^\alpha \operatorname*{mult}_{in\,\Pi(n)}(r+kd)\right)\left(\sum_{j=\Lambda'}^{n'}(r+jd)^\alpha \operatorname*{mult}_{in\,\Pi(n)}(r+jd)\right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{p(n)}\sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{n'}(r+kd)^\alpha\sum_{j=\Lambda'}^{n'}(r+jd)^\alpha\sum_{\Pi(n)}\operatorname*{mult}_{in\,\Pi(n)}(r+kd)\cdot\operatorname*{mult}_{in\,\Pi(n)}(r+jd) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{p(n)} \sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{n'} (r+kd)^\alpha \sum_{j=\Lambda'}^{n'} (r+jd)^\alpha \sum_{t_1=1}^{n} \sum_{t_2=1}^{n} \sum_{\substack{\Pi(n) \\ \underset{in\ \Pi(n)}{\text{mult}}(r+kd)\geqq t_1 \\ \underset{in\ \Pi(n)}{\text{mult}}(r+jd)\geqq t_2}} 1 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{p(n)} \sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{n'} (r+kd)^\alpha \sum_{\substack{j=\Lambda' \\ j\neq k}}^{n'} (r+jd)^\alpha \sum_{\substack{t_1,t_2\geqq 1 \\ t_1(r+kd)+t_2(r+jd)\leqq n}} p\big(n-t_1(r+kd)-$$

$$- t_2(r+jd)\big) + \frac{1}{p(n)} \sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{n'} (r+kd)^{2\alpha} \sum_{\substack{t\geqq 1 \\ t(r+kd)\leqq n}} (2t-1)p(n-t(r+kd)) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{p(n)} \sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{n'} (r+kd)^\alpha \sum_{j=\Lambda'}^{n'} (r+jd)^\alpha \sum_{\substack{t_1,t_2\geqq 1 \\ t_1(r+kd)+t_2(r+jd)\leqq n}} p\big(n-t_1(r+kd)-$$

$$- t_2(r+jd)\big) + \frac{1}{p(n)} \sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{n'} (r+kd)^{2\alpha} \sum_{\substack{t\geqq 1 \\ t(r+kd)\leqq n}} t\cdot p(n-t(r+kd)).$$

By Lemma 3, with $s = \left\lfloor 6\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi}\sqrt{n}\log n \right\rfloor + 1$ and $n \geqq n_0'$, since

$$\sum_{\substack{k\geqq\Lambda' \\ t\geqq 1 \\ t(r+kd)\leqq n}} 1 \leqq \sum_{m=1}^{n} \frac{n}{m} = O(n\log n),$$

$$M(\xi_{n,\alpha}^2) =$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{k,j\geqq\Lambda' \\ t_1,t_2\geqq 1 \\ t_1(r+kd)<s \\ t_2(r+jd)<s}} (r+kd)^\alpha (r+jd)^\alpha \frac{p(n-t_1(r+kd)-t_2(r+jd))}{p(n)} +$$

$$+ O\left((n\log n)^2 n^{2\alpha} n^{-6}\right) +$$

$$+ \sum_{\substack{k\geqq\Lambda' \\ t\geqq 1 \\ t(r+kd)<s}} (r+kd)^{2\alpha} t \frac{p(n-t(r+kd))}{p(n)} + O\left((n\log n) n^{2\alpha}\cdot n\cdot n^{-6}\right) =$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{k,j\geqq\Lambda' \\ t_1,t_2\geqq 1 \\ t_1(r+kd)<s \\ t_2(r+jd)<s}} (r+kd)^\alpha (r+jd)^\alpha \left(1+O(n^{-3/4})\right)\left(1+\frac{t_1(r+kd)+t_2(r+jd)}{n} -\right.$$

$$\left. -\frac{\pi(t_1(r+kd)+t_2(r+jd))^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\pi(t_1(r+kd)+t_2(r+jd))}{\sqrt{6n}}\right) +$$

$$+ O(n^{-2}\log^2 n) +$$

$$+ \sum_{\substack{k \geqq \Lambda' \\ t \geqq 1 \\ t(r+kd)<s}} (r+kd)^{2\alpha} t \left(1 + O(n^{-3/4})\right) \left(1 + \frac{t(r+kd)}{n} - \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{\pi(t(r+kd))^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\pi t(r+kd)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right).$$

In the first multisum, for sufficiently large n,

$$1 + \frac{t_1(r+kd) + t_2(r+jd)}{n} - \frac{\pi(t_1(r+kd)+t_2(r+jd))^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}} <$$

$$< 1 + \frac{t_1(r+kd)}{n} + \frac{t_2(r+jd)}{n} - \frac{\pi(t_1(r+kd))^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}} - \frac{\pi(t_2(r+jd))^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}} =$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{t_1(r+kd)}{n} - \frac{\pi(t_1(r+kd))^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}}\right)\left(1 + \frac{t_2(r+jd)}{n} - \frac{\pi(t_2(r+jd))^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}}\right) +$$

$$+ O\left(\frac{\log^4 n}{n}\right) =$$

$$= \left(1 + O(n^{-3/4})\right)\left(1 + \frac{t_1(r+kd)}{n} - \frac{\pi(t_1(r+kd))^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}}\right) \cdot$$

$$\cdot \left(1 + \frac{t_2(r+jd)}{n} - \frac{\pi(t_2(r+jd))^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}}\right).$$

Consequently,

$$M(\xi_{n,\alpha}^2) \leqq$$

$$\leqq (1 + O(n^{-3/4}))\left\{ \sum_{\substack{k \geqq \Lambda' \\ t_1 \geqq 1 \\ t_1(r+kd)<s}} (r+kd)^{\alpha} \left(1 + \frac{t_1(r+kd)}{n} - \frac{\pi(t_1(r+kd))^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}}\right) \cdot \right.$$

$$\left. \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\pi t_1(r+kd)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\right\}^2 + O(n^{-2}\log^2 n) +$$

$$+ (1 + O(n^{-3/4})) \sum_{\substack{k \geqq \Lambda' \\ t \geqq 1 \\ t(r+kd)<s}} (r+kd)^{2\alpha} t \left(1 + \frac{t(r+kd)}{n} - \frac{\pi(t(r+kd))^2}{4n\sqrt{6n}}\right) \cdot$$

$$\cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\pi t(r+kd)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right).$$

Remark 2. It is supposed that $d \leqq \sqrt{n}$. Then $r + \Lambda' d \leqq \Lambda + d < s$, i.e., $1(r + \Lambda' d) < s$ and the error term in the term with $k = \Lambda'$ and $t = 1$ in the last sum is

$$O(n^{-3/4})(r + \Lambda' d)^{2\alpha} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)$$

which majorizes the error term $O(n^{-2}\log^2 n)$ since

$$(r+\Lambda' d)^{2\alpha}\exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right) \geqq \exp\left(-\frac{\pi(\Lambda+d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right) > \frac{1}{e^2 n}.$$

Therefore, the error term $O(n^{-2}\log^2 n)$ can be dropped. The same argument can be applied to the error terms $O(n^{-3})$ in Lemma 4. Consequently, each error term $O(n^{-3})$ of Lemma 1 can be dropped for $d \leqq \sqrt{n}$.

In this way, for $\Lambda \leqq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi}\sqrt{n}\log n$, $d \leqq \sqrt{n}$ and $n \geqq n_0''$, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} M(\xi_{n,\alpha}^2) &\leqq (1+O(n^{-3/4}))M^2(\xi_{n,\alpha})+ \\ &+\left(1+O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)\sum_{\substack{k\geqq\Lambda' \\ t\geqq 1 \\ t(r+kd)<s}} (r+kd)^{2\alpha} t\exp\left(-\frac{\pi t(r+kd)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Finally,

$$\begin{aligned} D^2(\xi_{n,\alpha}) &= M(\xi_{n,\alpha}^2) - M^2(\xi_{n,\alpha}) \leqq O(n^{-3/4})M^2(\xi_{n,\alpha})+ \\ &+\left(1+O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)\sum_{\substack{k\geqq\Lambda' \\ t\geqq 1 \\ t(r+kd)<s}} (r+kd)^{2\alpha} t\exp\left(-\frac{\pi t(r+kd)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

[$\alpha = 0$:]

$$\begin{aligned} D^2(\xi_{n,0}) &\leqq O(n^{-3/4})M^2(\xi_{n,0})+ \\ &+\left(1+O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)\sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{\infty}\sum_{t=1}^{\infty} t\exp\left(-\frac{\pi t(r+kd)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right) = \\ &= O(n^{-3/4})M^2(\xi_{n,0})+ \\ &\left(1+O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)\sum_{t=1}^{\infty} t\exp\left(-\frac{\pi t r}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\cdot\frac{\exp\left(-\frac{\pi t\Lambda' d}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)}{1-\exp\left(-\frac{\pi t d}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)}. \end{aligned}$$

Using again the inequalities $\frac{1}{\beta}+\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{1-e^{-\beta}} < \frac{1}{\beta}+1$ (for $\beta > 0$) and the formula $\sum_{t=1}^{\infty} te^{-at} = \frac{1}{(e^a-1)(1-e^{-a})}$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} D^2(\xi_{n,0}) &\leqq O(n^{-3/4})M^2(\xi_{n,0})+ \\ &+\left(1+O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)\sum_{t=1}^{\infty} t\exp\left(-\frac{\pi t(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\left\{\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi t d}+1\right\} = \\ &= O(n^{-3/4})M^2(\xi_{n,0})+ \\ &+\left(1+O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)\left\{\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi d}\cdot\frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)-1}+\right. \end{aligned}$$

$$+\frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)-1}\cdot\frac{1}{1-\exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)}\Bigg\}=$$

$$=\frac{1+O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)-1}\left\{\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi d}+\frac{1}{1-\exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)}+\right.$$

$$\left.+\left(\sqrt{\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)-1}\cdot n^{-3/8}|M(\xi_{n,0})|\right)^2\right\}.$$

Let $y \doteq \sqrt{\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)-1}$. We have

$$\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+(\Lambda'+1)d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)=(y^2+1)\exp\left(\frac{\pi d}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\geqq y^2+1$$

and, by Lemma 1,

$$y\cdot n^{-3/8}|M(\xi_{n,0})|=O(yn^{-3/8})\left\{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}\log\left(1+\frac{1}{y^2}\right)+\frac{1}{y^2}\right\}=$$

$$=O(n^{-3/8})\left\{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}y\log\left(1+\frac{1}{y^2}\right)+\frac{1}{y}\right\}.$$

$$y\log\left(1+\frac{1}{y^2}\right)\leq\begin{cases} y\cdot\frac{1}{y^2}=\frac{1}{y}\leqq 1 & \text{if } y\geqq 1;\\ y\log\frac{2}{y^2}=y\log 2+2y\log\frac{1}{y}\leqq & \\ \qquad\leqq y\log 2+2y\frac{1}{y}\leqq \log 2+2 & \text{if } 0<y<1.\end{cases}$$

Thus,

$$\left(y\cdot n^{-3/8}|M(\xi_{n,0})|\right)^2=O(n^{-3/4})\left\{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}+\frac{1}{y}\right\}^2=$$

$$=O(n^{-3/4})\left\{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}+n^{1/4}\right\}^2$$

since $y>\sqrt{\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}}\geqq\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6}}}n^{-1/4}$. As $d\leqq\sqrt{n}$, we have

$$O(n^{-3/4})\left\{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}+n^{1/4}\right\}^2=O(n^{-3/4})\left\{\frac{n}{d^2}+\frac{2n^{3/4}}{d}+n^{1/2}\right\}=$$

$$=O(n^{-3/4})\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}\left\{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}+2n^{1/4}+d\right\}=O(n^{-3/4})\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}\left\{\sqrt{n}+2n^{1/4}+\sqrt{n}\right\}=$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}O(n^{-1/4}).$$

Finally,

$$D^2(\xi_{n,0})\leqq$$

$$\leqq \frac{1+O(n^{-1/4})}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)-1}\left\{\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi d}+\frac{1}{1-\exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)}\right\}=$$

$$=\frac{O(1)}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)-1}\left\{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}+1+\frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)-1}\right\}=$$

$$=\frac{O(1)}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)-1}\left\{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}+\frac{\sqrt{n}}{r+\Lambda' d}\right\}=$$

$$=\frac{O(1)}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)-1}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{n}}{\min(d,r+\Lambda' d)}.$$

[$\alpha = 1$:]

For $\Lambda \leqq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi}\sqrt{n}\log n$ and $d \leqq \sqrt{n}$, using Lemma 1 and Remark 1,

$$D^2(\xi_{n,1}) \leqq O(n^{-3/4})M^2(\xi_{n,1})+$$
$$+\left(1+O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)\sum_{\substack{k\geqq\Lambda'\\ t\geqq 1\\ t(r+kd)<s}}(r+kd)^2 t\exp\left(-\frac{\pi t(r+kd)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\leqq$$

$$\leqq O(n^{-3/4})M^2(\xi_{n,1})+$$
$$+O(s^2)\sum_{\substack{k\geqq\Lambda'\\ t\geqq 1\\ t(r+kd)<s}}\frac{1}{t}\exp\left(-\frac{\pi t(r+kd)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\leqq$$

$$\leqq O(n^{-3/4})\left\{\frac{n}{d}+(r+\Lambda' d)\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}\log n+\sqrt{n}\,d\right\}^2+$$
$$+O(n\log^2 n)\sum_{t=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{t}\exp\left(-\frac{\pi tr}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\sum_{k=\Lambda'}^{\infty}\exp\left(-\frac{\pi tdk}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\leqq$$

$$\leqq O(n^{-3/4})\left\{\frac{n}{d}+(\Lambda+d)\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}\log n+\sqrt{n}\,d\right\}^2+$$
$$+O(n\log^2 n)\sum_{t=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{t}\exp\left(-\frac{\pi t(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\frac{1}{1-\exp\left(-\frac{\pi td}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)}\leqq$$

$$\leqq O(n^{-3/4})\left\{\frac{n\log^2 n}{d}+\sqrt{n}\,d\right\}^2+$$
$$+O(n\log^2 n)\sum_{t=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{t}\exp\left(-\frac{\pi t(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\left\{\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi td}+O(1)\right\}\leqq$$

$$\leqq O(n^{1/4})\left\{\frac{\sqrt{n}\log^2 n}{d}+d\right\}^2+$$
$$+O(n\log^2 n)\left\{\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi d}\sum_{t=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{t^2}+O\left(\log\frac{1}{1-\exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)}\right)\right\}=$$

$$= O(n^{1/4})\left\{\frac{\sqrt{n}\log^2 n}{d} + d\right\}^2 + O(n\log^2 n)\left\{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d} + \log n\right\} =$$
$$= O(1)\left\{\frac{n^{5/4}\log^4 n}{d^2} + n^{3/4}\log^2 n + n^{1/4}d^2 + \frac{n^{3/2}\log^2 n}{d} + n\log^3 n\right\} =$$
$$= O(1)\left\{\frac{n^{3/2}\log^2 n}{d} + n\log^3 n + n^{1/4}d^2\right\} =$$
$$= O\left(\frac{n^{3/2}}{d}\right)\left\{\log^2 n + \frac{d\log^3 n}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{d^3}{n^{5/4}}\right\}.$$

For $d \leqq n^{5/12}$, we obtain that

$$D^2(\xi_{n,1}) = O\left(\frac{n^{3/2}\log^2 n}{d}\right).$$

6. COMPLETIONS OF THE PROOFS OF THE THEOREMS

Case $\alpha = 0$**.** Lemmas 1 and 2 for $\alpha = 0$ give the assertion in our Theorem 1:

Let $\omega(n) \nearrow \infty$, $d \leqq \sqrt{n}$, $\Lambda \leqq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi}\sqrt{n}\log n$. Applying Chebyshev's inequality and using Remark 2, we obtain that, for all but $p(n)/\omega(n)$ partitions of n,

$$\sum_{\substack{\mu \\ \lambda_\mu \equiv r(d) \\ \lambda_\mu \geqq \Lambda}} 1 = M(\xi_{n,0}) + O\left(\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{n}\,\omega(n)}{\left(\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right) - 1\right)\min(d, r+\Lambda' d)}}\right) =$$

$$= \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)\left\{\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi d}\log\frac{1}{1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+(\Lambda'+1)d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)} + \right.$$
$$\left. + \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right) - 1}\right\} +$$
$$+ \frac{O(1)}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+(\Lambda'+1)d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right) - 1} + O\left(\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{n}\,\omega(n)}{\left(\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right) - 1\right)\cdot\min(d, r+\Lambda' d)}}\right)$$

where $\Lambda' = \lceil \frac{\Lambda - r}{d} \rceil$, $1 \leqq r \leqq d$. Again with $y = \sqrt{\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right) - 1}$,

$$O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi d}\log\left(1 + \frac{1}{y^2}\right) + \frac{O(1)}{y^2} =$$
$$= O\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)\left\{\frac{\log^2 n}{d}y\log\left(1 + \frac{1}{y^2}\right) + \frac{1}{y}\right\} \leqq$$
$$\leqq O\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)\left\{\frac{\log^2 n}{d}O(1) + O(1)\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{r + \Lambda' d}}\right\} = O\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{\min(d, r+\Lambda' d)}}$$

thus our Theorem 1 is proved.

Case $\alpha = 1$. Lemmas 1 and 2 for $\alpha = 1$ give the assertion in our Theorem 2:

Let $\omega(n) \nearrow \infty$, $d \leqq n^{5/12}$, $\Lambda \leqq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\pi}\sqrt{n}\log n$. Applying Chebyshev's inequality and using Remark 1, we obtain that, for all but $p(n)/\omega(n)$ partitions of n,

$$\sum_{\substack{\mu \\ \lambda_\mu \equiv r(d) \\ \lambda_\mu \geqq \Lambda}} \lambda_\mu =$$

$$= M(\xi_{n,1}) + O\left(\frac{n^{3/4}}{\sqrt{d}}(\log n)\sqrt{\omega(n)}\right) =$$

$$= \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)\left\{\frac{n}{d} - \frac{6n}{\pi^2 d}\sum_{t=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{t^2}\left(1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)t}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)\right) + \right.$$

$$\left. +(r+\Lambda' d)\frac{\sqrt{6n}}{\pi d}\log\frac{1}{1-\exp\left(-\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right)} + \frac{O((\Lambda'+1)d)}{\exp\left(\frac{\pi(r+\Lambda' d)}{\sqrt{6n}}\right) - 1}\right\} +$$

$$+ O\left(\frac{n^{3/4}\log n}{\sqrt{d}}\sqrt{\omega(n)}\right) =$$

$$= \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)\left\{\frac{n}{d} + O\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}(r+\Lambda' d)\log n\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{d}\right) + \right.$$

$$\left. + O\left((r+\Lambda' d)\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}\log n\right) + O\left(\sqrt{n}d\right)\right\} +$$

$$+ O\left(\frac{n^{3/4}\log n}{\sqrt{d}}\sqrt{\omega(n)}\right) =$$

$$= \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\log^2 n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)\left\{\frac{n}{d} + O\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}(r+\Lambda' d)\log n\right) + O\left(\sqrt{n}\,d\right)\right\} +$$

$$+ O\left(\frac{n^{3/4}\log n}{\sqrt{d}}\sqrt{\omega(n)}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{n}{d} + O\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}\log^2 n\right) + O\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}(r+\Lambda' d)\log n\right) + O(\sqrt{n}\,d) +$$

$$+ O\left(\frac{n^{3/4}\log n}{\sqrt{d}}\sqrt{\omega(n)}\right).$$

For $d \leqq n^{1/6}$ $\sqrt{n}\,d \leqq \frac{n^{3/4}}{\sqrt{d}}$ so that we get

$$\frac{n}{d} + O\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{d}(r+\Lambda' d)\log n\right) + O\left(\frac{n^{3/4}\log n}{\sqrt{d}}\sqrt{\omega(n)}\right)$$

which completes the proof of Theorem 2.

REFERENCES

[1] C. Dartyge and A. Sárközy, Arithmetic properties of summands of partitions, to appear in *Ramanujan J.*

[2] C. Dartyge and A. Sárközy, Arithmetic properties of summands of partitions, II, to appear in *Ramanujan J.*

[3] P. Erdős and J. Lehner, The distribution of the number of summands in the partitions of a positive integer, *Duke Math. Journal*, **8** (1941), 335–345.
[4] P. Erdős and M. Szalay, Note to Turán's papers on the statistical theory of groups and partitions, in: *Collected Papers of Paul Turán*, Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1990, Vol. 3, 2583–2603.
[5] G. H. Hardy and S. Ramanujan, Asymptotic formulae in combinatory analysis, *Proc. London Math. Soc.*, **17** (1918), 75–115.
[6] M. Szalay and P. Turán, On some problems of the statistical theory of partitions with application to characters of the symmetric group III, *Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar.*, **32** (1978), 129–155.

Cécile Dartyge
Institut Élie Cartan
Université Henri Poincaré – Nancy 1
BP 239
54506 Vandoeuvre Cedex
France
dartyge@iecn.u-nancy.fr

András Sárközy and Mihály Szalay
Department of Algebra and Number Theory
Eötvös Loránd University
H-1518 Budapest, Pf. 120
H-1117 Budapest
Pázmány Péter sétány 1/C
Hungary
sarkozy@cs.elte.hu
mszalay@cs.elte.hu