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# ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUM OF DIGITS OF SUMS $a + b$

CHRISTIAN MAUDUIT, JOËL RIVAT, AND ANDRÁS SÁRKÖZY

ABSTRACT. Let  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}$  be large subsets of  $\{1, \dots, N\}$ . We study the distribution of the sum of binary digits of the sums  $a + b$  with  $(a, b) \in \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}$ .

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout this paper we will use the following notations:  $\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{N}_0, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}$  and  $\mathbb{C}$  denote the set of positive integers, non-negative integers, integers, real numbers, resp. complex numbers,  $\|x\|$  denotes the distance from  $x$  to the nearest integer and we write  $e(\alpha) = e^{2i\pi\alpha}$ . We will denote the sum of digits of an integer  $n \geq 0$  written in base  $g$  by  $s_g(n)$  and will write  $s_2(n) = s(n)$ .

Many papers have been written on the arithmetic properties of sumsets of “dense” sets of positive integers. A survey of the early work in this field is presented in [7]. In particular, in [5] the first and third author showed that if  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}$  are “large” subsets of  $\{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ ,  $g \in \mathbb{N}$  is fixed,  $(m, g - 1) = 1$  and  $m$  is “small”, then the values of the sum of digit function  $s_g(n)$  assumed over the sums  $a + b$  (with  $a \in \mathcal{A}, b \in \mathcal{B}$ ) are well-distributed modulo  $m$ :

**Theorem A.** *If  $g \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $g \geq 2$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $(m, g - 1) = 1$ ,  $r \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \subset \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ , then we have*

$$\left| \{(a, b) \in \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}, s_g(a + b) \equiv r \pmod{m}\} - \frac{|\mathcal{A}| |\mathcal{B}|}{m} \right| \leq 2\gamma N^\lambda (|\mathcal{A}| |\mathcal{B}|)^{1/2},$$

where  $\lambda = \lambda(g, m)$  and  $\gamma = \gamma(g, m)$  are defined by

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2 \log g} \log \frac{g \sin(\pi/2m)}{\sin(\pi/2mg)} (< 1), \quad \gamma = \gamma(g, m) = \frac{g^2}{g^\lambda - 1}.$$

In another paper [6] we formulated the conjecture that if  $g \in \mathbb{N}$  is fixed and  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}$  are “large” subsets of  $\{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ , then there are  $a \in \mathcal{A}, b \in \mathcal{B}$  such that their sum of digits  $s_g(a + b)$  is equal to its expected value:

**Conjecture 1.** *If  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $N > N_0(\varepsilon)$ ,  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \subset \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$  and  $|\mathcal{A}|, |\mathcal{B}| > \varepsilon N$ , then there are integers  $a, b$  such that  $a \in \mathcal{A}, b \in \mathcal{B}$  and*

$$s_g(a + b) = \lfloor (g - 1)\nu/2 \rfloor$$

where  $\nu = \nu(N) \in \mathbb{N}$  is defined by  $g^\nu \leq N \leq g^{\nu+1} - 1$ .

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Later in [4] we proved this conjecture in the  $g = 2$  special case in a slightly stronger form:

**Theorem B.** *For any  $L > 0$  and  $\varepsilon > 0$  there is a number  $N_0 = N_0(L, \varepsilon)$  such that if  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $N > N_0$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ,*

$$\left| k - \frac{\log N}{2 \log 2} \right| < L(\log N)^{1/4}$$

and

$$\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\},$$

then writing  $\varrho = \left(\frac{\log 2}{8}\right)^{1/2}$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| |\{(a, b) \in \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}, s(a+b) = k\}| - \left(\frac{\log 4}{\pi}\right)^{1/2} \frac{|\mathcal{A}| |\mathcal{B}|}{(\log N)^{1/2}} \right| \\ & < \frac{N}{(\log N)^{1/2} \exp((\varrho - \varepsilon)(\log \log N)^{1/2})} (|\mathcal{A}| |\mathcal{B}|)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

In this paper our goal is to extend the study of the distribution of the numbers  $s(a+b)$  from a small neighbourhood of the expected value to a possibly large interval. We will prove the following theorem:

**Theorem 1.** *For  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $N > 2$ ,  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ ,  $0 < z < \frac{\log 2N}{\log 2}$  define  $y_{2N} = y_{2N}(z)$  by*

$$z = \frac{\log 2N}{\log 4} + y_{2N} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\log 2N}{\log 2}\right)^{1/2}.$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \frac{1}{|\mathcal{A}| |\mathcal{B}|} |\{(a, b) \in \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}, s(a+b) < z\}| \\ & = \Phi(y_{2N}) + O\left(\frac{N}{\sqrt{|\mathcal{A}| |\mathcal{B}|}} \frac{(\log \log N)(\log \log \log N)^{1/2}}{(\log N)^{1/4}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

uniformly in  $z$  as  $N$  tends to infinity, with  $\Phi$  defined by

$$\Phi(u) = (2\pi)^{-1/2} \int_{-\infty}^u e^{-t^2/2} dt.$$

This theorem shows that for

$$(2) \quad \sqrt{|\mathcal{A}| |\mathcal{B}|} / \frac{N \log \log N}{(\log N)^{1/4}} \rightarrow +\infty$$

the numbers  $s(a+b)$  with  $(a, b) \in \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}$  are distributed in the same way as the numbers  $s(n)$  with  $n \leq 2N$ . (Indeed, compare this theorem with the statement of Lemma 2.) Probably condition (2) is not sharp. However, condition (2) cannot be replaced by

$$(3) \quad \sqrt{|\mathcal{A}| |\mathcal{B}|} \gg \frac{N}{2^{\lfloor \sqrt{\log N} \rfloor}}$$

as the following example shows: let

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{B} = \left\{ n \leq N : 2^{\lfloor \sqrt{\log N} \rfloor} \mid n \right\}.$$

Namely, for this sequences  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}$  (3) holds, however, for  $(a, b) \in \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}$  the numbers  $s(a+b)$  tend to be smaller than expected by  $c\sqrt{\log N}$  (since the last  $\lfloor \sqrt{\log N} \rfloor$  digits of the sums  $a + b$  do not contribute to  $s(a + b)$ ).

## 2. SKETCH OF THE PROOF

We will use the circle method (in similar manner as in [2]). Let us write

$$G(\alpha) = \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} e(a\alpha), \quad H(\alpha) = \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} e(b\alpha),$$

$$(4) \quad S_z(\alpha) = \sum_{\substack{n \leq 2N \\ s(n) < z}} e(n\alpha)$$

and

$$(6) \quad J = \int_0^1 G(\alpha) H(\alpha) S_z(-\alpha) d\alpha.$$

Then clearly we have

$$(6) \quad \begin{aligned} J &= \int_0^1 \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{\substack{n \leq 2N \\ s(n) < z}} e((a+b-n)\alpha) d\alpha \\ &= \sum_{(a,b) \in \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}} \sum_{\substack{n \leq 2N \\ s(n) < z \\ a+b=n}} 1 = |\{(a, b) \in \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}, s(a+b) < z\}| \end{aligned}$$

so that, indeed, in order to estimate the left hand side of (1) we have to estimate this integral  $J$ . The estimate of  $J$  can be reduced to the estimate of the generating function  $S_z(\alpha)$  which will be carried out in sections 3 and 4 and finally in section 5 we will complete the proof of the theorem by combining the lemmas proved in sections 3 and 4.

## 3. THE ESTIMATE OF $S_z(\alpha)$

For  $x > 0$  and  $z > 0$  let

$$(7) \quad \mathcal{R}_z(x) = \{n \in \mathbb{N} : n \leq x, s(n) < z\}$$

and

$$(8) \quad R_z(x) = |\mathcal{R}_z(x)| = |\{n \in \mathbb{N} : n \leq x, s(n) < z\}|.$$

Note that by using this notation the definition of  $S_z(\alpha)$  in (4) can be rewritten as

$$(9) \quad S_z(\alpha) = \sum_{n \in \mathcal{R}_z(2N)} e(n\alpha).$$

For  $x > 0$  we write

$$M_x = \frac{\log x}{\log 4}, \quad D_x = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\log x}{\log 2} \right)^{1/2},$$

let

$$\mathcal{N}_x(y) = \{n : n \leq x, s(n) < M_x + yD_x\},$$

and write

$$N_x(y) = |\mathcal{N}_x(y)| = |\{n : n \leq x, s(n) < M_x + yD_x\}|.$$

The estimate of  $S_z(\alpha)$  near 0 will be based on a theorem of Kátai and Mogyoródi [3]. Here we state their result in the special case when the base of the number system (denoted by them as  $K$ , and denoted above by us as  $g$ ) is 2. They proved:

**Lemma 1.** *We have*

$$N_x(y) = x \Phi(y) + O\left(\frac{x \log \log x}{(\log x)^{1/2}}\right)$$

*uniformly in  $y$  as  $x$  tends to infinity.*

*Proof.* This is the  $K = 2$  special case of Theorem 1 in [3]. □

**Lemma 2.** *For*

$$(10) \quad 0 \leq z \leq \log 2N,$$

$$(11) \quad \frac{N}{(\log N)^{1/2}} < x \leq 2N$$

*we have*

$$(12) \quad R_z(x) = |\{n : n \leq x, s(n) < z\}| = x \Phi(y_{2N}) + O\left(\frac{N \log \log N}{(\log N)^{1/2}}\right)$$

*where  $y_{2N}$  is defined by*

$$(13) \quad y_{2N} = \frac{z - M_{2N}}{D_{2N}}$$

*Proof.* Writing

$$(14) \quad y_x = \frac{z - M_x}{D_x},$$

by Lemma 1, (11) and (13), we have

$$(15) \quad \begin{aligned} R_z(x) &= |\{n : n \leq x, s(n) < z\}| = |\{n : n \leq x, s(n) < M_x + y_x D_x\}| \\ &= N_x(y_x) = x \Phi(y_x) + O\left(\frac{x \log \log x}{(\log x)^{1/2}}\right) = x \Phi(y_x) + O\left(\frac{N \log \log N}{(\log N)^{1/2}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Observing by (11) that  $\log x \gg \log N$ ,

$$\frac{1}{D_x} - \frac{1}{D_{2N}} = (\log 2)^{1/2} \int_{\log x}^{\log 2N} \frac{dt}{t^{3/2}} \ll \frac{\log(2N/x)}{(\log x)^{3/2}} \ll \frac{\log \log N}{(\log N)^{3/2}}$$

and

$$\frac{M_{2N}}{D_{2N}} - \frac{M_x}{D_x} = \frac{1}{(\log 2)^{1/2}} \int_{\log x}^{\log 2N} \frac{dt}{2t^{1/2}} \ll \frac{\log(2N/x)}{(\log x)^{1/2}} \ll \frac{\log \log N}{(\log N)^{1/2}},$$

it follows from (10), (13), (14) and (15) that

$$(16) \quad y_{2N} - y_x = z \left( \frac{1}{D_{2N}} - \frac{1}{D_x} \right) - \left( \frac{M_{2N}}{D_{2N}} - \frac{M_x}{D_x} \right) = O\left(\frac{\log \log N}{(\log N)^{1/2}}\right).$$

By the Lagrange mean value theorem there is a real number  $\xi$  between  $y_x$  and  $y_{2N}$  such that

$$\left| \frac{\Phi(y_{2N}) - \Phi(y_x)}{y_{2N} - y_x} \right| = |\Phi'(\xi)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\xi^2/2} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

whence, by (16),

$$|\Phi(y_{2N}) - \Phi(y_x)| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} |y_{2N} - y_x| = O\left(\frac{\log \log N}{(\log N)^{1/2}}\right)$$

so that

$$(17) \quad \Phi(y_{2N}) = \Phi(y_x) + O\left(\frac{\log \log N}{(\log N)^{1/2}}\right).$$

(12) follows from (15) and (17) which completes the proof of Lemma 2.  $\square$

Write

$$(18) \quad u = \frac{(\log N)^{1/4} (\log \log \log N)^{1/2}}{N}.$$

**Lemma 3.** *For*

$$(19) \quad 0 \leq z \leq 2N$$

and

$$(20) \quad \|\alpha\| \leq u$$

we have

$$(21) \quad \left| S_z(\alpha) - \Phi(y_{2N}) \sum_{n=1}^{2N} e(n\alpha) \right| = O\left(\frac{u N^2 \log \log N}{(\log N)^{1/2}}\right).$$

*Proof.* By (7), (8), (9) and partial summation we have, writing  $N_0 = \lfloor 2N(\log N)^{-1/2} \rfloor$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} S_z(\alpha) &= \sum_{n \in \mathcal{R}_z(2N)} e(n\alpha) = \sum_{n \in \mathcal{R}_z(N_0)} e(n\alpha) + \sum_{n=N_0+1}^{2N} (R_z(n) - R_z(n-1)) e(n\alpha) \\ &= O(N_0) + \sum_{n=N_0}^{2N} R_z(n) (e(n\alpha) - e((n+1)\alpha)) + R_z(2N) e((2N+1)\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

By (19), for  $N_0 \leq n \leq 2N$  we can apply (12) and we get

$$S_z(\alpha) = O(N_0) + \Phi(y_{2N}) \left( \sum_{n=N_0}^{2N} n (e(n\alpha) - e((n+1)\alpha)) + 2N e((2N+1)\alpha) \right) + E_z(\alpha)$$

with

$$E_z(\alpha) = O\left(\frac{N \log \log N}{(\log N)^{1/2}}\right) \left( \sum_{n=N_0}^{2N} |1 - e(\alpha)| + 1 \right) = O\left(\frac{(\|\alpha\| N + 1) N \log \log N}{(\log N)^{1/2}}\right),$$

so that, since  $0 \leq \Phi \leq 1$ ,

$$(22) \quad S_z(\alpha) = \Phi(y_{2N}) \sum_{n=1}^{2N} e(n\alpha) + O\left(\frac{N \log \log N}{(\log N)^{1/2}}\right) + O\left(\frac{u N^2 \log \log N}{(\log N)^{1/2}}\right).$$

(21) follows from (22) and (18).  $\square$

4. THE ESTIMATE OF  $S_z(\alpha)$  FOR LARGE  $\|\alpha\|$ 

For  $(\theta, \alpha) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  and  $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$  with  $\lambda \geq 0$  let

$$F_\lambda(\theta, \alpha) = 2^{-\lambda} \sum_{0 \leq n < 2^\lambda} e(s(n)\theta + n\alpha).$$

For  $\lambda \geq 0$ , we have the trivial upper bound

$$(23) \quad |F_\lambda(\theta, \alpha)| \leq 1$$

and for  $\lambda \geq 1$ ,

$$F_\lambda(\theta, \alpha) = 2^{-\lambda} \prod_{j=0}^{\lambda-1} (1 + e(\theta + 2^j \alpha)).$$

For  $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$  we have  $F_\lambda(0, \alpha) = 1$  and for  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$  we have

$$(24) \quad |F_\lambda(0, \alpha)| = 2^{-\lambda} \left| \frac{\sin \pi 2^\lambda \alpha}{\sin \pi \alpha} \right| \leq (2^\lambda \sin \pi \|\alpha\|)^{-1}.$$

For  $0 \leq \mu \leq \lambda$ ,  $0 \leq m < 2^\mu$  and  $n \geq 0$  we have  $s(m + 2^\mu n) = s(m) + s(n)$  and

$$(25) \quad F_\lambda(\theta, \alpha) = F_\mu(\theta, \alpha) F_{\lambda-\mu}(\theta, 2^\mu \alpha).$$

For  $\lambda \geq 1$  we have

$$\frac{\partial F_\lambda}{\partial \theta}(\theta, \alpha) = 2^{-\lambda} \sum_{i=0}^{\lambda-1} 2i\pi e(\theta + 2^i \alpha) \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^{\lambda-1} (1 + e(\theta + 2^j \alpha)),$$

so that for  $(\theta, \alpha) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $\lambda \geq 1$  we have the elementary upper bound

$$\left| \frac{\partial F_\lambda}{\partial \theta}(\theta, \alpha) \right| \leq \pi \lambda,$$

which, by the mean value theorem, gives (for  $\lambda = 0$  and  $(\theta, \alpha) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  we have  $F_\lambda(\theta, \alpha) = 1$ ) for any integer  $\lambda \geq 0$

$$(26) \quad |F_\lambda(\theta, \alpha)| \leq |F_\lambda(0, \alpha)| + \pi \theta \lambda$$

**Lemma 4.** *Let  $\lambda \geq 0$  be an integer and  $(\theta, \alpha) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . We have*

$$(27) \quad |F_\lambda(\theta, \alpha)| \leq e^{c/4} e^{-c\|\theta\|^2 \lambda},$$

where

$$(28) \quad c = \pi^2/20.$$

*Proof.* This is Lemma 3.2 of [4]. □

**Lemma 5.** *Let  $\nu \geq 1$  be an integer and  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ . For  $0 \leq \theta_0 \leq \frac{1}{2}$ , and  $c$  defined by (28) we have*

$$(29) \quad \int_{\|\theta\| \geq \theta_0} |F_\nu(\theta, \alpha)| d\theta \leq \sqrt{\pi} e^{c/4} \frac{e^{-c\theta_0^2 \nu}}{\sqrt{c\nu}}.$$

*Proof.* This is Lemma 3.3 of [4]. □

**Lemma 6.** *Let  $\nu_1 \geq 0$  be an integer and  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $2^{-2-\nu_1} \leq \|\alpha\| \leq 2^{-1-\nu_1}$ . For any  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$  and any integer  $\nu \geq \nu_1$  we have*

$$(30) \quad |F_\nu(\theta, \alpha)| \leq \left( 2^{\frac{1}{2}-\nu+\nu_1} + \pi |\theta| (\nu - \nu_1) \right) |F_{\nu_1}(\theta, \alpha)|.$$

*Proof.* By (25) we have

$$F_\nu(\theta, \alpha) = F_{\nu_1}(\theta, \alpha)F_{\nu-\nu_1}(\theta, 2^{\nu_1}\alpha),$$

and writing  $\alpha = n + \beta$  with  $2^{-2-\nu_1} \leq |\beta| \leq 2^{-1-\nu_1}$  we have  $2^{\nu_1}\alpha = 2^{\nu_1}n + 2^{\nu_1}\beta$  with  $2^{-2} \leq |2^{\nu_1}\beta| \leq 2^{-1}$  so that  $\|2^{\nu_1}\alpha\| = |2^{\nu_1}\beta| \geq \frac{1}{4}$ , and by (26) and (24) it follows

$$|F_{\nu-\nu_1}(\theta, 2^{\nu_1}\alpha)| \leq 2^{\frac{1}{2}-\nu+\nu_1} + \pi\theta(\nu - \nu_1)$$

and we get (30).  $\square$

**Lemma 7.** For real numbers  $U > 2$ ,  $U^{-1} < \theta_1 \leq \frac{1}{2}$ , integers  $1 \leq \nu_1 \leq \nu$ , and  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $2^{-2-\nu_1} \leq \|\alpha\| \leq 2^{-1-\nu_1}$ , we have

$$(31) \quad \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \min\left(U, |\sin \pi\theta|^{-1}\right) |F_\nu(\theta, \alpha)| d\theta \\ \ll 2^{\nu_1-\nu}(1 + \log(U\theta_1)) + (\nu - \nu_1)(U^{-1} + \nu_1^{-1/2}) + e^{-c\theta_1^2\nu} \log \frac{1}{2\theta_1}.$$

where the implied constant is absolute.

*Proof.* Let  $\theta_0 = U^{-1}$ , so that  $0 < \theta_0 \leq \frac{1}{2}$ . For  $|\theta| \leq \theta_0$ , since  $\min\left(U, |\sin \pi\theta|^{-1}\right) \leq U = \theta_0^{-1}$ , combining (30) with (23) applied with  $\lambda = \nu_1$  and using parity we have

$$\int_{-\theta_0}^{\theta_0} \min\left(U, |\sin \pi\theta|^{-1}\right) |F_\nu(\theta, \alpha)| d\theta \leq 2U \int_0^{\theta_0} \left(2^{\frac{1}{2}-\nu+\nu_1} + \pi\theta(\nu - \nu_1)\right) d\theta$$

and by integration we get

$$\int_{-\theta_0}^{\theta_0} \min\left(U, |\sin \pi\theta|^{-1}\right) |F_\nu(\theta, \alpha)| d\theta \leq 2^{\frac{3}{2}+\nu_1-\nu} + \pi U^{-1}(\nu - \nu_1).$$

We have

$$\int_{\theta_0 \leq \|\theta\| \leq \theta_1} \min\left(U, |\sin \pi\theta|^{-1}\right) |F_\nu(\theta, \alpha)| d\theta \ll \int_{\theta_0 \leq \|\theta\| \leq \theta_1} |F_{\nu_1}(\theta, \alpha)| \frac{d\theta}{\theta}$$

and combining (30) and (23) the right hand side above is at most

$$2^{\frac{1}{2}-\nu+\nu_1} \int_{\theta_0 \leq \|\theta\| \leq \theta_1} \frac{d\theta}{\theta} + \pi(\nu - \nu_1) \int_{\theta_0 \leq \|\theta\| \leq \theta_1} |F_{\nu_1}(\theta, \alpha)| d\theta.$$

By (29) applied with  $\nu_1$  in place of  $\nu$  we obtain

$$\int_{\theta_0 \leq \|\theta\| \leq \theta_1} \min\left(U, |\sin \pi\theta|^{-1}\right) |F_\nu(\theta, \alpha)| d\theta \ll 2^{\nu_1-\nu} \log(\theta_1/\theta_0) + \frac{\nu - \nu_1}{\sqrt{\nu_1}}.$$

Observing that

$$\int_{\theta_1}^{1/2} e^{-c\theta^2\nu} \frac{d\theta}{\theta} \leq e^{-c\theta_1^2\nu} \int_{\theta_1}^{1/2} \frac{d\theta}{\theta} = e^{-c\theta_1^2\nu} \log \frac{1}{2\theta_1}.$$

by (27) we get

$$\int_{\theta_1 \leq \|\theta\| \leq 1/2} \min\left(U, |\sin \pi\theta|^{-1}\right) |F_\nu(\theta, \alpha)| d\theta \ll e^{-c\theta_1^2\nu} \log \frac{1}{2\theta_1}.$$

Combining these estimates leads to Lemma 7.  $\square$



**Lemma 8.** For integers  $0 \leq \nu_1 < \nu$ ,  $(\theta, \alpha) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  such that  $\|\theta\| < \frac{1}{4}$  and  $2^{-2-\nu_1} \leq \|\alpha\| \leq 2^{-1-\nu_1}$  and  $c$  defined by (28) we have

$$(32) \quad |F_\nu(\theta, \alpha)| \ll \|\theta\| e^{-c\|\theta\|^{2\nu}} + 2^{\nu_1-\nu} + \exp(-\sigma(\theta)\sqrt{\nu-\nu_1}),$$

where  $\sigma(\theta) = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2}(\log 2) \log(\sin \pi(\|\theta\| + \frac{1}{4}))} = \frac{\log 2}{2} + O(\|\theta\|)$ .

*Proof.* This is Lemma 3.4 of [4] with  $\nu_1 + 2$  in place of  $\nu_1$  and therefore a modified absolute implied constant. The range of  $\|\alpha\|$  is extended by continuity.  $\square$

**Lemma 9.** For integers  $0 \leq \nu_1 < \nu$ ,  $(\theta_0, \alpha) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  such that  $0 < \theta_0 < \frac{1}{4}$  and  $2^{-2-\nu_1} \leq \|\alpha\| \leq 2^{-1-\nu_1}$ , and  $c$  defined by (28), we have

$$\int_{\|\theta\| \leq \theta_0} |F_\nu(\theta, \alpha)| d\theta \ll \frac{1 - e^{-c\theta_0^{2\nu}}}{\nu} + \theta_0 2^{\nu_1-\nu} + \theta_0 \exp(-\sigma(\theta_0)\sqrt{\nu-\nu_1}).$$

*Proof.* This is Lemma 3.5 of [4] with  $\nu_1 + 2$  in place of  $\nu_1$  and therefore a modified absolute implied constant. The range of  $\|\alpha\|$  is extended by continuity.  $\square$

**Lemma 10.** For integers  $0 \leq \nu_1 < \nu$ ,  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $2^{-2-\nu_1} \leq \|\alpha\| < 2^{-1-\nu_1}$  and  $U \geq 5$  we have

$$(33) \quad \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \min(U, |\sin \pi \theta|^{-1}) |F_\nu(\theta, \alpha)| d\theta \ll \frac{1}{U} + \frac{1}{\nu^{1/2}} + \exp(-\sigma(1/5)\sqrt{\nu-\nu_1}) \log U.$$

*Proof.* Let  $\theta_0 = U^{-1}$ , so that  $0 < \theta_0 \leq \frac{1}{5}$ . Since  $\min(U, |\sin \pi \theta|^{-1}) \leq U = \theta_0^{-1}$ , by Lemma 9 we have

$$\int_{-\theta_0}^{\theta_0} \min(U, |\sin \pi \theta|^{-1}) |F_\nu(\theta, \alpha)| d\theta \ll \frac{1 - e^{-c\theta_0^{2\nu}}}{\theta_0 \nu} + 2^{\nu_1-\nu} + \exp(-\sigma(\theta_0)\sqrt{\nu-\nu_1}),$$

and by the mean value theorem and the monotonicity of  $\sigma$  we get

$$\int_{-\theta_0}^{\theta_0} \min(U, |\sin \pi \theta|^{-1}) |F_\nu(\theta, \alpha)| d\theta \ll \theta_0 + 2^{\nu_1-\nu} + \exp(-\sigma(1/5)\sqrt{\nu-\nu_1}).$$

By Lemma 8 we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\theta_0 \leq \|\theta\| \leq 1/5} \min(U, |\sin \pi \theta|^{-1}) |F_\nu(\theta, \alpha)| d\theta \\ & \ll \int_{\theta_0}^{1/5} e^{-c\theta^{2\nu}} d\theta + (2^{\nu_1-\nu} + \exp(-\sigma(1/5)\sqrt{\nu-\nu_1})) \int_{\theta_0}^{1/5} \theta^{-1} d\theta, \end{aligned}$$

and writing  $\theta = \theta_0 + t$  we have

$$\int_{\theta_0}^{1/5} e^{-c(\theta^2 - \theta_0^2)\nu} d\theta \leq \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-c(t^2 + 2\theta_0 t)\nu} dt \leq \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ct^2\nu} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{c\nu}},$$

so that the quantity above is

$$\ll \nu^{-1/2} e^{-c\theta_0^{2\nu}} + 2^{\nu_1-\nu} \log(\theta_0^{-1}) + \exp(-\sigma(1/5)\sqrt{\nu-\nu_1}) \log(\theta_0^{-1}).$$

By Lemma 5 we have

$$\int_{\|\theta\| > 1/5} \min(U, |\sin \pi \theta|^{-1}) |F_\nu(\theta, \alpha)| d\theta \leq \left| \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \right|^{-1} \sqrt{\pi} e^{c/4} \frac{e^{-c\nu/25}}{\sqrt{c\nu}}.$$

Gathering the estimates above and observing that  $2^{\nu_1 - \nu} \ll \exp(-\sigma(1/5)\sqrt{\nu - \nu_1})$  we get Lemma 10.  $\square$

We will need a special case of the so called ‘‘Chernoff bounds’’:

**Lemma 11.** *Let  $\nu \geq 1$  be an integer and  $X_1, \dots, X_\nu$  be independent random variables such that  $\mathbb{P}(X_j = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\mathbb{P}(X_j = 0) = \frac{1}{2}$  for  $j = 1, \dots, \nu$ . Then for any  $t > 0$  we have*

$$\mathbb{P}(|X_1 + \dots + X_\nu - \frac{\nu}{2}| > t) < 2 \exp(-2t^2/\nu).$$

*Proof.* E.g. apply Corollary A.1.2 of [1] to the random variables  $1 - 2X_1, \dots, 1 - 2X_\nu$  with  $a = 2t$ .  $\square$

**Lemma 12.** *Let  $\nu \geq 1$  be an integer and  $\xi_\nu > 0$ . We have*

$$\text{card} \{0 \leq n < 2^\nu, |s(n) - \frac{\nu}{2}| > \xi_\nu \sqrt{\nu}\} < 2^{\nu+1} \exp(-2\xi_\nu^2).$$

*Proof.* Apply Lemma 11 with  $t = \xi_\nu \sqrt{\nu}$ .  $\square$

For any  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ , and  $z \in \mathbb{R}$  let us write

$$(34) \quad T(\alpha, N, z) = N^{-1} \sum_{\substack{0 \leq n < N \\ s(n) < z}} e(n\alpha).$$

**Lemma 13.** *Let  $\nu \geq 3$  be an integer and  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$ . For  $z \in \mathbb{R}$  we have*

$$(35) \quad |T(\alpha, 2^\nu, z)| \ll \|\alpha\|^{-1} 2^{-\nu} \log \log \nu + \nu^{-1/2} (\log \nu)^2,$$

where the implied constant is absolute.

*Proof.* Assume first that  $z \leq \frac{\nu}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\nu \log \nu}$ . By Lemma 12 with  $\xi_\nu = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\log \nu}$  we have

$$(36) \quad |T(\alpha, 2^\nu, z)| \ll \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \log \nu) = \nu^{-1/2}.$$

Assume now that  $z > \frac{\nu}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\nu \log \nu}$ . Observing that

$$\left| \sum_{n < 2^\nu} e(n\alpha) \right| \leq \frac{1}{|\sin(\pi\alpha)|} = \frac{1}{\sin(\pi \|\alpha\|)} \leq (2 \|\alpha\|)^{-1}$$

and writing

$$T(\alpha, 2^\nu, z) = 2^{-\nu} \sum_{0 \leq n < 2^\nu} e(n\alpha) - 2^{-\nu} \sum_{\substack{0 \leq n < 2^\nu \\ s(n) \geq z}} e(n\alpha),$$

by Lemma 12 with  $\xi_\nu = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\log \nu}$  we have

$$|T(\alpha, 2^\nu, z)| \ll \|\alpha\|^{-1} 2^{-\nu} + \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \log \nu) = \|\alpha\|^{-1} 2^{-\nu} + \nu^{-1/2}.$$

It remains to consider the case when

$$\frac{\nu}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\nu \log \nu} < z \leq \frac{\nu}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\nu \log \nu}.$$

Writing  $k_\nu = \lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\nu \log \nu} \rfloor$  we have

$$T(\alpha, 2^\nu, z) = \sum_{k_\nu \leq k < z} 2^{-\nu} \sum_{\substack{0 \leq n < 2^\nu \\ s(n) = k}} e(n\alpha) + T(\alpha, 2^\nu, k_\nu),$$

and

$$2^{-\nu} \sum_{\substack{0 \leq n < 2^\nu \\ s(n)=k}} e(n\alpha) = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} F_\nu(\theta, \alpha) e(-k\theta) d\theta$$

so that

$$T(\alpha, 2^\nu, z) = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left( \sum_{k_\nu \leq k < z} e(-k\theta) \right) F_\nu(\theta, \alpha) d\theta + T(\alpha, 2^\nu, k_\nu),$$

hence using (36) with  $k_\nu$  in place of  $z$  we have  $|T(\alpha, 2^\nu, k_\nu)| = O(\nu^{-1/2})$  and we get

$$|T(\alpha, 2^\nu, z)| \leq \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \min(\lceil z \rceil - k_\nu, |\sin \pi\theta|^{-1}) |F_\nu(\theta, \alpha)| d\theta + O(\nu^{-1/2}).$$

We choose  $U = 2 + \sqrt{\nu \log \nu}$  and observe that  $\lceil z \rceil - k_\nu \leq U$ .

If  $\|\alpha\| \leq 2^{-1-\nu}$  then (35) holds by the trivial estimate. Therefore we can assume that  $\|\alpha\| > 2^{-1-\nu}$ . Let  $0 \leq \nu_1 < \nu$  be the unique integer such that  $2^{-2-\nu_1} < \|\alpha\| \leq 2^{-1-\nu_1}$ , and let us first assume that

$$(37) \quad \nu - \nu_1 \geq \left(\sigma \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)\right)^{-2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \log \nu + \log \log \nu\right)^2$$

holds, so that

$$\exp(\sigma(1/5)\sqrt{\nu - \nu_1}) \geq \sqrt{\nu} \log \nu.$$

Applying (33) we get

$$|T(\alpha, 2^\nu, z)| \ll \nu^{-1/2}.$$

If condition (37) does not hold, in particular we have

$$(38) \quad \nu - \nu_1 \ll (\log \nu)^2,$$

thus  $\nu_1 \geq 1$ , and taking

$$\theta_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\log \nu + 2 \log \log \nu}{2c\nu}},$$

we observe that, using (28), we have  $1 < \frac{\log 3}{\sqrt{2c}} < U\theta_1$  for  $\nu \geq 3$ , and  $\theta_1 \leq \frac{1}{2}$  for  $\nu \geq 22$ . Moreover we have

$$U\theta_1 \ll \log \nu, \quad U^{-1} \ll \nu^{-1/2}, \quad \nu_1^{-1/2} \ll \nu^{-1/2}, \quad \log \frac{1}{2\theta_1} \ll \log \nu,$$

and

$$e^{c\theta_1^2\nu} = \nu^{1/2} \log \nu$$

and we can apply (31) to get

$$|T(\alpha, 2^\nu, z)| \ll 2^{\nu_1 - \nu} \log \log \nu + (\nu - \nu_1)\nu^{-1/2},$$

and by (38) we get (35) for  $\nu \geq 22$ . Finally (35) holds for  $3 \leq \nu < 22$  by using the trivial upper bound and modifying the implied absolute constant.  $\square$

**Lemma 14.** *Let  $N \geq 16$  be an integer and  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$ . For  $z \in \mathbb{R}$  we have*

$$(39) \quad |T(\alpha, N, z)| \ll \frac{(\log \log N)(\log \log \log N)}{N \|\alpha\|} + \frac{(\log \log N)^2}{(\log N)^{1/2}}.$$

where the implied constant is absolute.

*Proof.* If  $N$  is a power of 2 then (39) follows from (35). If  $N$  is not a power of 2, let  $r \geq 2$  be an integer and write  $N = 2^{j_1} + \dots + 2^{j_r}$  with  $j_1 > \dots > j_r$ . If  $\|\alpha\| \leq (2N)^{-1}$  (35) holds trivially so we may assume that  $\|\alpha\| > (2N)^{-1}$ . We have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{0 \leq n < N \\ s(n) < z}} e(n\alpha) &= \sum_{\substack{0 \leq n < 2^{j_1} \\ s(n) < z}} e(n\alpha) + \sum_{\substack{0 \leq n < N - 2^{j_1} \\ s(2^{j_1} + n) < z}} e((2^{j_1} + n)\alpha) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{0 \leq n < 2^{j_1} \\ s(n) < z}} e(n\alpha) + e(2^{j_1}\alpha) \sum_{\substack{0 \leq n < N - 2^{j_1} \\ s(n) < z - 1}} e(n\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

hence

$$N |T(\alpha, N, z)| \leq 2^{j_1} |T(\alpha, 2^{j_1}, z)| + (N - 2^{j_1}) |T(\alpha, N - 2^{j_1}, z - 1)|.$$

Iterating this process we get

$$N |T(\alpha, N, z)| \leq \sum_{i=1}^r 2^{j_i} |T(\alpha, 2^{j_i}, z - i)|.$$

It follows that

$$(40) \quad N |T(\alpha, N, z)| \leq \sum_{0 \leq j < \frac{\log N}{\log 2}} 2^j \max_{z \in \mathbb{R}} |T(\alpha, 2^j, z)|.$$

Let us first assume that  $\|\alpha\| > N^{-1}(\log N)^{3/2}$ . By (35)

$$N |T(\alpha, N, z)| \leq 7 + \sum_{3 \leq j < \frac{\log N}{\log 2}} \left( \|\alpha\|^{-1} \log \log j + 2^j j^{-1/2} (\log j)^2 \right).$$

Observing that

$$\|\alpha\|^{-1} \sum_{3 \leq j < \frac{\log N}{\log 2}} \log \log j \ll \frac{N}{(\log N)^{3/2}} (\log N) \log \log \log N = \frac{N \log \log \log N}{(\log N)^{1/2}},$$

and

$$\sum_{3 \leq j < \frac{\log N}{\log 2}} 2^j j^{-1/2} (\log j)^2 \ll (\log \log N)^2 \sum_{3 \leq j < \frac{\log N}{2 \log 2}} 2^j + \frac{(\log \log N)^2}{(\log N)^{1/2}} \sum_{\frac{\log N}{2 \log 2} \leq j < \frac{\log N}{\log 2}} 2^j$$

so that

$$\sum_{3 \leq j < \frac{\log N}{\log 2}} 2^j j^{-1/2} (\log j)^2 \ll \frac{N (\log \log N)^2}{(\log N)^{1/2}},$$

and for  $\|\alpha\| > N^{-1}(\log N)^{3/2}$  we get (39).

It remains to consider the case where

$$(41) \quad (2N)^{-1} < \|\alpha\| \leq N^{-1}(\log N)^{3/2}.$$

Let

$$J = \frac{-\log(\|\alpha\|)}{\log 2} > 0, \text{ i.e.: } 2^J = \|\alpha\|^{-1}.$$

In (40) we use the trivial estimate  $|T(\alpha, 2^j, z)| \leq 1$  for  $0 \leq j \leq J$  and (35) for  $J < j < \log N / \log 2$ . This leads to

$$N |T(\alpha, N, z)| \ll \sum_{0 \leq j \leq J} 2^j + \sum_{J < j < \frac{\log N}{\log 2}} \left( \|\alpha\|^{-1} \log \log j + 2^j j^{-1/2} (\log j)^2 \right).$$

We have

$$\sum_{0 \leq j \leq J} 2^j \ll 2^J = \|\alpha\|^{-1}$$

and as above

$$\sum_{J < j < \frac{\log N}{\log 2}} 2^j j^{-1/2} (\log j)^2 \ll \frac{N(\log \log N)^2}{(\log N)^{1/2}}.$$

Now

$$\sum_{J < j < \frac{\log N}{\log 2}} \log \log j \ll (\log \log \log N) \left( 1 + \frac{\log N}{\log 2} - J \right)$$

and using (41)

$$\frac{\log N}{\log 2} - J = \frac{\log(N \|\alpha\|)}{\log 2} \ll \log \log N$$

and this completes the proof of (39).  $\square$

**Lemma 15.** *For*

$$(42) \quad 0 \leq z \leq \log(2N)$$

and

$$(43) \quad \|\alpha\| > u$$

(where  $u$  is defined by (18)) we have

$$(44) \quad \left| S_z(\alpha) - \Phi(y_{2N}) \sum_{n=1}^{2N} e(n\alpha) \right| \ll \frac{(\log \log N) \log \log \log N}{u} + \frac{N(\log \log N)^2}{(\log N)^{1/2}}.$$

*Proof.* By (18) and (43) it follows from 34 and 39 that

$$(45) \quad |S_z(\alpha)| = \left| \sum_{\substack{n \leq 2N \\ s(n) < z}} e(n\alpha) \right| \ll \frac{(\log \log N) \log \log \log N}{\|\alpha\|} + \frac{N(\log \log N)^2}{(\log N)^{1/2}} \\ \ll \frac{(\log \log N) \log \log \log N}{u} + \frac{N(\log \log N)^2}{(\log N)^{1/2}}$$

and by (43) we have

$$(46) \quad \left| \Phi(y_{2N}) \sum_{n=1}^{2N} e(n\alpha) \right| \leq \left| \frac{e(2N\alpha) - 1}{e(\alpha - 1)} \right| \ll \frac{1}{\|\alpha\|} \leq \frac{1}{u}.$$

(44) follows from (45) and (46).  $\square$

**Lemma 16.** *Uniformly for*

$$0 \leq z \leq \log 2N$$

and all  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  we have

$$(47) \quad \left| S_z(\alpha) - \Phi(y_{2N}) \sum_{n=1}^{2N} e(n\alpha) \right| \ll \frac{N(\log \log N)(\log \log \log N)^{1/2}}{(\log N)^{1/4}}.$$

*Proof.* Combining Lemmas 3 and 15 we get for all  $\alpha$  that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| S_z(\alpha) - \Phi(y_{2N}) \sum_{n=1}^{2N} e(n\alpha) \right| \\ & \ll \frac{uN^2 \log \log N}{(\log N)^{1/2}} + \frac{(\log \log N) \log \log \log N}{u} + \frac{N(\log \log N)^2}{(\log N)^{1/2}}, \end{aligned}$$

and the choice of  $u$  made by (18) gives (47).  $\square$

### 5. COMPLETION OF THE PROOF OF THEOREM 1

We have

$$J = \int_0^1 G(\alpha) H(\alpha) S_z(-\alpha) d\alpha = \Phi(y_{2N}) J_1 + J_2$$

where

$$J_1 = \int_0^1 G(\alpha) H(\alpha) \sum_{n=1}^{2N} e(-n\alpha) d\alpha$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} J_2 &= \int_0^1 G(\alpha) H(\alpha) \left( S_z(-\alpha) - \Phi(y_{2N}) \sum_{n=1}^{2N} e(-n\alpha) \right) d\alpha \\ &\leq \int_0^1 |G(\alpha) H(\alpha)| \left| S_z(-\alpha) - \Phi(y_{2N}) \sum_{n=1}^{2N} e(-n\alpha) \right| d\alpha, \end{aligned}$$

whence by using (47)

$$J_2 \ll \frac{N(\log \log N)(\log \log \log N)^{1/2}}{(\log N)^{1/4}} \int_0^1 |G(\alpha) H(\alpha)| d\alpha,$$

by the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and by Parseval identity

$$\int_0^1 |G(\alpha) H(\alpha)| d\alpha \leq \left( \int_0^1 |G(\alpha)|^2 d\alpha \right)^{1/2} \left( \int_0^1 |H(\alpha)|^2 d\alpha \right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{|\mathcal{A}| |\mathcal{B}|},$$

so that

$$(48) \quad J_2 \ll \frac{N(\log \log N)(\log \log \log N)^{1/2}}{(\log N)^{1/4}} \sqrt{|\mathcal{A}| |\mathcal{B}|}.$$

Clearly we have

$$(49) \quad J_1 = \int_0^1 \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{n=1}^{2N} e((a+b-n)\alpha) d\alpha = \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} 1 = |\mathcal{A}| |\mathcal{B}|.$$

By (48) and (49) we have

$$(50) \quad |J - \Phi(y_{2N}) |\mathcal{A}| |\mathcal{B}| \ll \frac{N(\log \log N)(\log \log \log N)^{1/2}}{(\log N)^{1/4}} \sqrt{|\mathcal{A}| |\mathcal{B}|}.$$

(1) follows from (6) and (50) and this completes the proof of the theorem.

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