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THE LITTLEWOOD PROBLEM AND NON-HARMONIC FOURIER SERIES

PHILIPPE JAMING, KARIM KELLAY, AND CHADI SABA

ABSTRACT. In this paper, we give a direct quantitative estimate of L^1 norms of non-harmonic trigonometric polynomials over large enough intervals. This extends the result by Konyagin [14] and Mc Gehee, Pigno, Smith [11] to the setting of trigonometric polynomials with non-integer frequencies.

The result is a quantitative extension of a result by Nazarov [15] and also covers a result by Hudson and Leckband [10] when the length of the interval goes to infinity.

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1948, in a paper written with Hardy [9], Littlewood investigated various extremal problems for trigonometric sums, in particular for sums having only 0 or 1 as coefficients

$$\sum_{k=1}^N e^{2i\pi n_k t}$$

where the n_k 's are distinct integers. In particular, Littlewood speculated that the L^1 -norm of such a sum might be minimal when the frequencies (n_k) form an arithmetic sequence. Putting Littlewood's thoughts in a more precise form, one is tempted to ask the following (still unanswered) question:

Question A. *Is it true that, when $n_{-N} < n_{-1} < 0 < n_1 < \dots < n_N$ are integers*

$$\int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left| \sum_{k=-N}^N e^{2i\pi n_k t} \right| dt \geq \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left| \sum_{k=-N}^N e^{2i\pi k t} \right| dt.$$

Littlewood did not explicitly ask this question and made a safer guess. In view of the standard estimate of the L^1 -norm of the Dirichlet kernel (see e.g. [24, Chapter 2, (12.1)] or [12, Exercice 3.1.8]).

$$\int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left| \sum_{k=-N}^N e^{2i\pi k t} \right| dt \geq \frac{4}{\pi^2} \ln N,$$

Littlewood conjectured that

$$L_N := \inf_{n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_N} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N e^{2i\pi n_k t} \right| dt \geq C \log N$$

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for some constant $C \leq \frac{4}{\pi^2}$. Note that in this formulation, the negative frequencies are of no use.

There are strong reasons to believe that the answer to Question A is positive. One of them is that if the n_k 's are scattered instead of regularly spaced in the sense that $n_{k+1} > 2n_k$ then it was well-known [24, Chapter 5, (8.20)] that the growth of the L^1 -norm is much faster:

$$\int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N e^{2i\pi n_k t} \right| dt \geq C\sqrt{N}.$$

The first non-trivial estimate was obtained by Cohen [4] who proved that

$$L_N \geq C(\ln N / \ln \ln N)^{1/8}$$

for $N \geq 4$. Subsequent improvements are due to Davenport [5], Fournier [7] and crucial contributions by Pichorides [16, 17, 18, 19] leading to $L_N \geq C \ln N / (\ln \ln N)^2$. Finally, Littlewood's conjecture was proved independently by Konyagin [14] and Mc Gehee, Pigno, Smith [11] in 1981. In both papers, Littlewood's conjecture is actually obtained as a corollary of a stronger result (and they are not consequences of one another). In this paper, we are particularly interested in the result in [11]:

Theorem B (Mc Gehee, Pigno & Smith [11]). *For $n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_N$ integers and a_1, \dots, a_N complex numbers,*

$$\int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi n_k t} \right| dt \geq C_{MPS} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{|a_k|}{k}$$

where C_{MPS} is a universal constant ($C_{MPS} = 1/30$ would do).

Note that, taking the a_k 's to have modulus 1, one thus obtains a lower bound $L_N \geq C \ln N$. The year after, Stegeman [21] and Yabuta [23] independently suggested some modifications of the argument in [11] that lead to a better bound of L_N , namely:

Theorem C (Stegeman [21], Yabuta [23]). *For every $N \geq 4$, $L_N \geq \frac{4}{\pi^3} \ln N$, that is, if $n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_N$ are integers, then*

$$\int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N e^{2i\pi n_k t} \right| dt \geq \frac{4}{\pi^3} \log N.$$

The actual constant is slightly larger but written like this, it is easier to compare it to Question A. For a nice textbook proof of Theorem B one may consult [6], [3] (which also covers Nazarov's theorem below) or [22] (which also presents an improvement of Theorem B). For the history of the question and related ones, we refer to [2, 8].

The next question one might then ask is whether the previous results extend to non-integer frequencies. This was first done by Hudson and Leckband [10] who used a clever perturbation argument to prove the following:

Theorem D (Hudson & Leckband [10]). *For $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots < \lambda_N$ real numbers and a_1, \dots, a_N complex numbers,*

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right| dt \geq C_{MPS} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{|a_k|}{k}$$

where C_{MPS} is the same constant as in Theorem B.

A further extension is due to Nazarov [15] who showed that such a result holds not only when $T \rightarrow +\infty$ but as soon as $T > 1$:

Theorem E (Nazarov [15]). *For $T > 1$, there exists a constant C_T such that, for $0 < \lambda_1 < \dots < \lambda_N$ real numbers such that $|\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell| \geq |k - \ell|$ and a_1, \dots, a_N complex numbers,*

$$\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right| dt \geq C_T \sum_{1 \leq |k| \leq N} \frac{|a_k|}{|k|}. \quad (1.1)$$

An easy argument allows to show that this theorem implies Theorem D but with worse constants. Further, the constants in [15] are not explicit but one may follow the computations to show that $C_T \rightarrow 0$ when $T \rightarrow 1$, though the speed of convergence stays difficult to compute explicitly. In particular, the question of the validity of this result when $T = 1$ is open.

Our main aim here is to improve on Nazarov's proof to obtain a more precise and explicit estimate of this constant C_T . This also allows us to directly obtain the result of Hudson and Leckband. Moreover, we obtain the best constants known today:

Theorem 1.1. *Let $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots < \lambda_N$ be N distinct real numbers and a_1, \dots, a_N be complex numbers. Then*

(i) *we have*

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right| dt \geq \frac{1}{26} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{|a_k|}{k+1}.$$

(ii) *If further a_1, \dots, a_N all have modulus larger than 1, $|a_k| \geq 1$ then*

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right| dt \geq \frac{4}{\pi^3} \ln N.$$

(iii) *Assume further that for $k, \ell = 1, \dots, N$, $|\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell| \geq |k - \ell|$, then for $T \geq 72$ we have*

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right| dt \geq \frac{1}{122} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{|a_k|}{k+1}.$$

Let us make a few comments on the result. First, the limit in the statement of the result are well-known to exist and are the Besikovitch norms of $\sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t}$. Further, when the

λ_k 's are all integers, then

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right| dt = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right| dt$$

so that we recover Theorems B and C (with the best constants today). As the constants in Theorem 1.1 are the best known for C_{MPS} we also recover Theorem D while we only recover Theorem E for large enough T which is due to the strategy of proof (see below).

Further, note that the left hand side in Theorem 1.1 *i)* and *ii)* is unchanged if one replaces the λ_k 's by $\alpha\lambda_k + \beta$. In the proof we will thus assume that $|\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell| \geq |k - \ell|$ (or equivalently that $\lambda_{j+1} - \lambda_j \geq 1$). In Theorem 1.1 *iii)* this restriction only affects the critical T for which our proof works.

Finally, to better understand the difference between assertions *i)* and *iii)*, one may consider L^2 -norms instead of L^1 norms. Recall that

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} e^{2i\pi\lambda t} e^{-2i\pi\mu t} dt = \delta_{\lambda,\mu} \quad (1.2)$$

so that the family $\{e^{2i\pi\lambda_j t}\}$ is orthonormal and

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right|^2 dt = \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k|^2.$$

On the other hand, the celebrated Ingham inequality ([13], see also [1]) shows that

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right|^2 dt \geq \frac{3\pi^2}{64} \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k|^2$$

as soon as $T \geq 2$ while for $1 < T < 2$ a similar inequality remains true provided one replaces $\frac{3\pi^2}{64}$ by $\frac{\pi^2}{8} \frac{T^2 - 1}{T^3}$. Note that Ingham [13] proved that there is a sequence (λ_k) for which the inequality fails for $T = 1$.

Let us conclude this introduction with a word on the strategy of proof. This is closely related to the one implemented by McGehee, Pigno and Smith as extended by Nazarov to prove Theorem E, but we here follow constants more closely. Further, we introduce various parameters which are optimized in the last step. We fix a (non-harmonic) trigonometric polynomial

$$\phi(t) = \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2\pi i \lambda_k t} \quad \text{and} \quad S = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{|a_k|}{k}. \quad (1.3)$$

We then write $|a_k| = a_k u_k$ with u_k complex numbers of modulus 1 and introduce

$$U(t) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{u_k}{k} e^{2\pi i \lambda_k t}.$$

Using the orthogonality relation (1.2) we see that

$$S = \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \phi(t) U(t) dt. \quad (1.4)$$

The second step will consist in correcting U into V in such a way that $\|V\|_\infty \leq A$ where A is a numerical constant (that does not depend on N or T) and so that, for each k ,

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \left| \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} (U(t) - V(t)) e^{-2i\pi\lambda_k t} dt \right| \leq \frac{\alpha}{k}$$

with $\alpha < 1$. In particular, if we multiply by a_k and sum over k , we get

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \left| \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} (U(t) - V(t)) \phi(t) dt \right| \leq \alpha S.$$

Then, writing

$$S = \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \phi(t) V(t) dt + \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \phi(t) (U(t) - V(t)) dt$$

we would obtain

$$S \leq \|V\|_\infty \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |\phi(t)| dt + \alpha S$$

that is

$$S \leq \frac{A}{1 - \alpha} \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |\phi(t)| dt$$

as desired.

The difficulty in implementing this strategy lies in the fact that one must control ϕ, U, V over the entire real line. We will instead fix a large T and use an auxiliary function adapted to $[-T/2, T/2]$ so as to only do the computations over this interval while controlling errors. Here we will exploit the fact that T is large that allows us to change Nazarov's auxiliary function into a better behaved one. The first task is then to estimate the error made when replacing the limit in (1.4) with the mean over $[-T/2, T/2]$. The second step is then the correction of U into a bounded V . This correction is only made over the interval $[-T/2, T/2]$ and is roughly done the same way as was originally done by McGehee, Pigno, Smith, but implementing the improvements made by Stegeman and Yabuta and again controlling errors.

Let us conclude this introduction with a simple application. Consider a curve in the complex plane of the form $\Gamma = \{z = P(t) = \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t}, t \in [0, T]\}$ where $\lambda_{k+1} \geq \lambda_k + 1$.

Figure 1 shows two such curves. Note that $P'(t) = 2i\pi \sum_{k=1}^N a_k \lambda_k e^{2i\pi \lambda_k t}$. It follows from Theorem 1.1 that the length of Γ is lower bounded by

$$\ell(\Gamma) = \int_0^T |P'(t)| dt \geq \frac{T}{20} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{|\lambda_k| |a_k|}{k}$$

when $T \geq 72$.

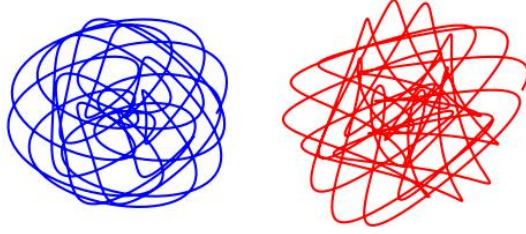


FIGURE 1. Left: $1 + e^{2i\pi t} + e^{20it}$ and right $1 + e^{2i\pi t} + e^{20it} + e^{30it}$ both for $t = 0$ to 5 .

The remaining of the paper is devoted to the proof that is divided into three steps, a subsection being devoted to each.

For the convenience of the reader of this preprint, we have included the proof of Ingham's Inequality and the proof by Hudson and Leckband in an appendix. Those are not meant to appear in the final version of the paper.

2. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

2.1. An auxiliary function and the estimate of U . We now introduce several notations and parameters that will be fixed later:

- a parameter $\delta \geq 2$ and the sequence $(\beta_j)_{j \geq 0}$ given by $\beta_0 = 1$, $\beta_{j+1} = \beta_j + \delta^j$ that is $\beta_j = \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} \delta^k = \frac{\delta^j - 1}{\delta - 1}$. Up to enlarging N , we can assume that $N = \beta_{n+1} - 1$ for some $n \geq 2$. We then define

$$\mathcal{D}_j = \{k \in \mathbb{Z} : \beta_j \leq k < \beta_{j+1}\}$$

so that $|\mathcal{D}_j| = \delta^j$. Note that for every $\ell \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ there is a unique $j_\ell \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $\ell \in \mathcal{D}_{j_\ell}$. Further, this allows to write $\sum_{k=1}^N$ in the form $\sum_{j=0}^n \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j}$. Note also that if $k \in \mathcal{D}_j$,

$$\frac{1}{k+1} \leq \frac{1}{k + \frac{1}{\delta-1}} \leq (\delta-1)\delta^{-j} \quad (2.1)$$

- a sequence of real numbers $(\lambda_k)_{k=1, \dots, N}$ such that for every k, ℓ $|\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell| \geq |k - \ell|$ (or equivalently $\lambda_{k+1} \geq \lambda_k + 1$ for $k = 1, \dots, N-1$);

- a sequence of complex numbers $(a_k)_{k=1, \dots, N}$ and we write $|a_k| = a_k u_k$ with $(u_k)_{k=1, \dots, N}$ a sequence of complex numbers of modulus 1;

- an integer $p \geq 4$ and an interval $I_p = \left[-\frac{p^2 + p}{2}, \frac{p^2 + p}{2} \right]$ of length $|I_p| = p^2 + p$.

We then define inductively $\varphi_1 = \mathbf{1}_{[-p^2/2, p^2/2]} * \mathbf{1}_{[-1/2, 1/2]}$ and $\varphi_{j+1} = \varphi_j * \mathbf{1}_{[-1/2, 1/2]}$. Note that, φ_j is even, non-negative and $\|\varphi_j\|_\infty \leq 1$ while $\|\varphi_j\|_1 = p^2$. We then define $\varphi = \frac{p^2 + p}{p^2} \varphi_p$ so that φ is supported in I_p , is bounded by 2 and has Fourier transform

$$\mathcal{F}[\varphi](\lambda) := \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(t) e^{-2i\pi\lambda t} dt = (p^2 + p) \frac{\sin p^2 \pi \lambda}{p^2 \pi \lambda} \left(\frac{\sin \pi \lambda}{\pi \lambda} \right)^p.$$

We will mainly need that,

$$\|\varphi\|_\infty = \frac{p^2 + p}{p^2}, \quad \mathcal{F}[\varphi](0) = |I_p| \quad \text{and} \quad |\mathcal{F}[\varphi](\lambda)| \leq \frac{|I_p|}{(\pi \lambda)^p}. \quad (2.2)$$

Finally, we will write

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(t) &= \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t}, \\ U(t) &= \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_j|} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j} u_k e^{-2i\pi\lambda_k t}, \\ S &= \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_j|} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j} |a_k|. \end{aligned}$$

Note that in view of (2.1),

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{|a_k|}{k+1} \leq (\delta - 1)S \quad (2.3)$$

so that it is enough to bound S .

The following is the key estimate in this section:

Lemma 2.1. *With the previous notation, there is a $p(\delta) \geq 2$ such that, when $p \geq p(\delta)$ then for $1 \leq \ell \leq N$ and j_ℓ be the unique index for which $\ell \in \mathcal{D}_{j_\ell}$, we have*

$$\sum_{j=0}^n \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_j|} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j \setminus \{\ell\}} |\mathcal{F}[\varphi](\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \delta^{-j_\ell}. \quad (2.4)$$

Proof. Write

$$\begin{aligned} E &:= \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_j|} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j \setminus \{\ell\}} |\mathcal{F}[\varphi](\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)| \\ &= \sum_{j=j_\ell-1}^n \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_j|} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j \setminus \{\ell\}} |\mathcal{F}[\varphi](\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)| + \sum_{j=0}^{j_\ell-2} \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_j|} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j} |\mathcal{F}[\varphi](\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)| \\ &= E_+ + E_-. \end{aligned}$$

For the estimate of E_+ , as $|\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell| \geq |k - \ell|$, $|\mathcal{F}[\varphi](\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)| \leq \frac{|I_p|}{\pi^p} \frac{1}{|k - \ell|^p}$ and

$$E_+ \leq \frac{|I_p|}{\pi^p} \delta^{-(j_\ell-1)} \sum_{j=j_\ell-1}^n \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j \setminus \{\ell\}} \frac{1}{|k - \ell|^p} \leq \frac{2|I_p|}{\pi^p} \delta^{-(j_\ell-1)} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^p} \leq \frac{4|I_p|}{\pi^p} \delta^{-(j_\ell-1)}$$

since $\delta > 1$ and the last series is bounded by $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \leq 2$. It remains to notice that

$$\frac{4\delta|I_p|}{\pi^p} = \frac{4\delta(p^2 + p)}{\pi^p} \leq \frac{1}{4} \text{ when } p \text{ is large enough to get}$$

$$E_+ \leq \frac{\delta^{-j_\ell}}{4}. \quad (2.5)$$

For the second sum, note that it is only present when $j_\ell \geq 2$. So, if $k \in \mathcal{D}_j$ with $j \leq j_\ell - 2$ then

$$\ell - k \geq \beta_{j_\ell} - \beta_{j_\ell-1} = \delta^{j_\ell-1}$$

thus

$$|\mathcal{F}[\varphi](\lambda_k - \lambda_j)| \leq \frac{|I_p|}{\pi^p \delta^{(j_\ell-1)p}}.$$

It follows that

$$E_- \leq \sum_{j=0}^{j_\ell-2} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j} \frac{|I_p|}{\pi^p \delta^{(j_\ell-1)p}} \leq \beta_{j_\ell-1} \frac{|I_p|}{\pi^p \delta^{(j_\ell-1)p}}$$

since there are at most $\beta_{j_\ell-1}$ terms in this sum. But $\beta_{j_\ell-1} \leq \frac{\delta^{j_\ell-1}}{\delta-1}$ so that

$$E_- \leq \frac{|I_p|\delta}{\pi^p(\delta-1)\delta^{(j_\ell-1)(p-2)}} \delta^{-j_\ell} \leq \frac{1}{4} \delta^{-j_\ell} \quad (2.6)$$

when p is large enough to have $\frac{|I_p|\delta}{\pi^p(\delta-1)} \leq \frac{1}{4}$ since $\delta^{(j_\ell-1)(p-2)} \geq 1$.

It remains to put (2.5)-(2.6) into (2.5) to obtain the result. \square

Remark 2.2. The proof shows that $p(\delta)$ is the smallest integer such that

$$\frac{4\delta(p^2 + p)}{\min(1, \delta - 1)\pi^p} \leq \frac{1}{4}.$$

For instance, if we choose $\delta = 4$, we will obtain $p(\delta) = 8$.

From this, we deduce the following:

Corollary 2.3. *With the notations above, for $\ell = 1, \dots, N$*

$$\left| \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} U(t) e^{2i\pi\lambda_\ell t} \varphi(t) dt - \frac{u_\ell}{\delta^{j_\ell}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2|I_p|} \frac{1}{\delta^{j_\ell}} \quad (2.7)$$

Proof. Indeed

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} U(t) e^{2i\pi\lambda_\ell t} \varphi(t) dt &= \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_j|} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j} u_k \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} e^{-2i\pi\lambda_k t} e^{2i\pi\lambda_\ell t} \varphi(t) dt \\
&= \frac{1}{|I_p|} \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_j|} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j} u_k \mathcal{F}[\varphi](\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell) \\
&= u_\ell \delta^{-j_\ell} \frac{\mathcal{F}[\varphi](0)}{|I_p|} + \frac{1}{|I_p|} \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_j|} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j \setminus \{\ell\}} u_k \mathcal{F}[\varphi](\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell).
\end{aligned}$$

As $\mathcal{F}[\varphi](0) = |I_p|$, we get

$$\left| \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} U(t) e^{2i\pi\lambda_\ell t} \varphi(t) dt - \frac{u_\ell}{\delta^{j_\ell}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{|I_p|} \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_j|} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j \setminus \{\ell\}} |\mathcal{F}[\varphi](\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)|$$

and Proposition 2.1 gives the result. \square

This allows us to obtain the approximation of S by an integral of $\phi(t)U(t)$.

Proposition 2.4. *Under the previous notation*

$$S \leq \frac{2|I_p|}{2|I_p| - 1} \left| \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} U(t) \phi(t) \varphi(t) dt \right|.$$

Proof. According to (2.7),

$$\left| \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} U(t) e^{2i\pi\lambda_\ell t} \varphi(t) dt - u_\ell \delta^{-j_\ell} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2|I_p|} \delta^{-j_\ell}.$$

Multiplying the expression in the absolute value by a_ℓ , we get

$$\left| \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} U(t) a_\ell e^{2i\pi\lambda_\ell t} \varphi(t) dt - \frac{|a_\ell|}{\delta^{j_\ell}} \right| \leq \frac{|a_\ell|}{2|I_p|} \delta^{-j_\ell}.$$

The triangle inequality then gives

$$\left| \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} U(t) \phi(t) \varphi(t) dt - S \right| \leq \frac{1}{2|I_p|} S.$$

The result follows with the reverse triangular inequality. \square

2.2. Construction of V . Before we start this section, let us recall Hilbert's inequality (see e.g. [3, Chapter 10]).

Lemma 2.5 (Hilbert's inequality). *Let $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N$ be real numbers with $|\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell| \geq 1$ when $k \neq \ell$, and let z_1, \dots, z_N be complex numbers. We have*

$$\left| \sum_{\substack{1 \leq k, \ell \leq N \\ k \neq \ell}} \frac{z_k \bar{z}_\ell}{\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell} \right| \leq \pi \sum_{k=1}^N |z_k|^2.$$

We will now decompose U into \mathcal{D}_j -blocs f_j . More precisely, we set

$$\tilde{f}_j(t) = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j} u_k e^{-2i\pi\lambda_k t}, \quad f_j = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_j|} \tilde{f}_j(t)$$

so that

$$U(t) = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_j|} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j} u_k e^{-2i\pi\lambda_k t} = \sum_{j=0}^n f_j(t).$$

Our aim in this section is to modify U in such a way that we obtain a trigonometric polynomial V that is in a sense still similar to U but satisfies an L^∞ bound that is uniform in N .

We start by estimating the norms of the f_j 's:

Lemma 2.6. *With the above notation, we have*

- (1) $\|f_j\|_{L^2(I_p)} \leq \sqrt{|I_p| + 1} \delta^{-j/2}$;
- (2) $\|f_j\|_\infty \leq 1$.

Proof. For the second bound, obviously $\|\tilde{f}_j\|_\infty \leq |\mathcal{D}_j| = \delta^j$. For the first bound, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{f}_j\|_{L^2(I_p)}^2 &= \int_{I_p} \tilde{f}_j(t) \overline{\tilde{f}_j(t)} dt = \int_{I_p} \sum_{\substack{k, \ell \in \mathcal{D}_j \\ k \neq \ell}} u_k \bar{u}_\ell e^{2i\pi(\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)t} dt \\ &= |I_p| \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j} |u_k|^2 + \sum_{\substack{k, \ell \in \mathcal{D}_j \\ k \neq \ell}} u_k \bar{u}_\ell \int_{-|I_p|/2}^{|I_p|/2} e^{2i\pi(\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)t} dt \\ &= |I_p| |\mathcal{D}_j| + \sum_{\substack{k, \ell \in \mathcal{D}_j \\ k \neq \ell}} u_k \bar{u}_\ell \left(\frac{e^{i|I_p|\pi(\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)} - e^{-i|I_p|\pi(\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)}}{2i\pi(\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Now, set $z_k^\pm = u_k e^{\pm i|I_p|\pi\lambda_k}$ so that $|z_k^\pm| = 1$. We have just shown that

$$\|\tilde{f}_j\|_{L^2(I_p)}^2 = |I_p| |\mathcal{D}_j| + \frac{1}{2i\pi} \sum_{\substack{k, \ell \in \mathcal{D}_j \\ k \neq \ell}} \frac{z_k^+ \bar{z}_\ell^+}{\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell} - \frac{1}{2i\pi} \sum_{\substack{k, \ell \in \mathcal{D}_j \\ k \neq \ell}} \frac{z_k^- \bar{z}_\ell^-}{\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell}.$$

Applying Hilbert's Inequality to the last two sums, we get

$$\|\tilde{f}_j\|_{L^2(I_p)}^2 \leq |I_p| |\mathcal{D}_j| + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j} |z_k^+|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{D}_j} |z_k^-|^2 = (|I_p| + 1) |\mathcal{D}_j|.$$

The bound for $\|f_j\|_{L^2(I_p)}^2$ follows. □

Note that the proof also shows that $\|f_j\|_{L^2(I_p)} \geq \sqrt{|I_p| - 1} \delta^{-j/2}$.

Notation 2.7. For a function $F \in L^2(I_p)$ and $s \in \mathbb{Z}$, we write

$$c_s^p(F) = \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} F(t) e^{-2i\pi \frac{st}{|I_p|}} dt$$

for the Fourier coefficients of F . Its Fourier series is then

$$F(t) = \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z}} c_s^p(F) e^{2i\pi \frac{st}{|I_p|}}$$

and Parseval's relation reads

$$\frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} |F(t)|^2 dt = \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z}} |c_s^p(F)|^2.$$

We then write the Fourier series of each $|f_j| \in L^2(I_p)$ as

$$|f_j| = \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z}} c_s^p(|f_j|) e^{2i\pi \frac{st}{|I_p|}}$$

to which we associate $h_j \in L^2(I_p)$ defined via its Fourier series as

$$h_j(t) = c_0^p(|f_j|) + 2 \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} c_s^p(|f_j|) e^{2i\pi \frac{st}{|I_p|}}.$$

Lemma 2.8. *For $0 \leq j \leq n$, the following properties hold*

- (1) $\operatorname{Re}(h_j) = |f_j| \leq 1$;
- (2) $\|h_j\|_{L^2(I_p)} \leq \sqrt{2} \|f_j\|_{L^2(I_p)}$.

Proof. First, as $|f_j|$ is real valued, $c_0^p(|f_j|)$ is also real, and $\overline{c_s^p(|f_j|)} = c_s^p(|f_j|)$ for every $s \geq 1$. A direct computation then shows that $\operatorname{Re}(h_j) = |f_j|$ which is less than 1 by lemma 2.6 while Parseval shows that $\|h_j\|_2 \leq \sqrt{2} \|f_j\|_2$. □

We now define a sequence $(F_j)_{j=0,\dots,n}$ inductively through

$$F_0 = f_0 \quad \text{and} \quad F_{j+1} = F_j e^{-\eta h_{j+1}} + f_{j+1}$$

where $0 < \eta \leq 1$ is a real number that we will fix later. Further set

$$E_\eta := \sup_{0 < x \leq 1} \frac{x}{1 - e^{-\eta x}} = \frac{1}{\eta} \sup_{0 < x \leq \eta} \frac{x}{1 - e^{-x}} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\eta}}.$$

Lemma 2.9. *For $0 \leq j \leq n$, $\|F_j\|_\infty \leq E_\eta$.*

Proof. By definition of E_η , if $C \leq E_\eta$ and $0 \leq x \leq 1$, then $C e^{-\eta x} + x \leq E_\eta e^{-\eta x} + x \leq E_\eta$.

We can now prove by induction over j that $|F_j| \leq E_\eta$ from which the lemma follows. First, when $j = 0$, from Lemma 2.6 we get

$$\|F_0\|_\infty = \|f_0\|_\infty \leq 1 \leq E_\eta.$$

Assume now that $\|F_j\|_\infty \leq E_\eta$, then

$$\begin{aligned} |F_{j+1}(t)| &= |F_j(t)e^{-\eta h_{j+1}(t)} + f_{j+1}(t)| \leq |F_j(t)|e^{-\eta \Re(h_{j+1}(t))} + |f_{j+1}(t)| \\ &= |F_j(t)|e^{-\eta |f_{j+1}(t)|} + |f_{j+1}(t)|. \end{aligned}$$

As $|f_{j+1}(t)| \leq 1$ and $|F_j(t)| \leq E_\eta$, we get $|F_{j+1}(t)| \leq E_\eta$ as claimed. \square

Lemma 2.10. For $0 \leq \ell \leq n$ and $j = 0, \dots, k$, let $g_{j,k} = e^{-\eta H_{j,k}}$ with

$$H_{j,k} = \begin{cases} h_{j+1} + \dots + h_k & \text{when } j < k \\ 0 & \text{when } j = k \end{cases}.$$

Then $F_k = \sum_{j=0}^k f_j g_{j,k}$. Moreover

$$\|H_{j,k}\|_{L^2(I_p)} \leq \frac{\sqrt{2(|I_p| + 1)}}{\sqrt{\delta} - 1} \delta^{-j/2}.$$

Proof. For the first part, we use induction on k . First, when $k = 0$, $H_{0,0} = 0$ thus $g_{0,0} = 1$ and, indeed, we have

$$F_0 = f_0 = f_0 g_{0,0}.$$

Assume now that the formula has been established at rank $k - 1$ and let us show that

$$F_k = \sum_{j=0}^k f_j g_{j,k}. \text{ By construction, we have}$$

$$F_k = F_{k-1} e^{-\eta h_k} + f_k = \left(\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} f_j g_{j,k-1} \right) e^{-\eta h_k} + f_k.$$

with the induction hypothesis. It remains to notice that $g_{k,k} = e^{-\eta H_{k,k}} = 1$ and that, for $j = 0, \dots, k - 1$, $H_{j,k} = H_{j,k-1} + h_k$ thus $g_{j,k} = g_{j,k-1} e^{-\eta h_k}$ so that, indeed, we have

$$F_k = \sum_{j=0}^k f_j g_{j,k}.$$

Next, it is enough to estimate $H_{j,k}$ when $j < k$ in which case

$$\|H_{j,k}\|_{L^2(I_p)} \leq \sum_{r=j+1}^k \|h_r\|_{L^2(I_p)} \leq \sqrt{2} \sum_{r=j+1}^k \|f_r\|_{L^2(I_p)}$$

with Lemma 2.8. But then, from Lemma 2.6 we get

$$\|H_{j,k}\|_{L^2(I_p)} \leq \sqrt{2(|I_p| + 1)} \sum_{r=j+1}^k \delta^{-\frac{r}{2}} \leq \sqrt{2(|I_p| + 1)} \frac{\delta^{-\frac{j+1}{2}}}{1 - \delta^{-1/2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2(|I_p| + 1)}}{\sqrt{\delta} - 1} \delta^{-j/2}$$

as claimed. \square

Lemma 2.11. Let $0 \leq k \leq n$ and $0 \leq j \leq k$, then

(1) the negative Fourier coefficients of $g_{j,k}(t) - 1$ vanish so that its Fourier series writes

$$g_{j,k}(t) - 1 = \sum_{s \geq 0} c_s^p(g_{j,k} - 1) e^{i\pi \frac{st}{|I_p|}};$$

$$(2) \|g_{j,k} - 1\|_{L^2(I_p)} \leq \eta \frac{\sqrt{2(|I_p| + 1)}}{\sqrt{\delta} - 1} \delta^{-j/2};$$

Proof. When $j = k$, $g_{k,k}(t) - 1 = 0$ and there is nothing to do. When $j < k$, $\Re(H_{j,k}) = \sum_{r=j+1}^k \Re(h_r) \geq 0$ so that this is [11, Lemma, p614] which shows the first statement and that

$$\|g_{j,k} - 1\|_{L^2(I_p)} := \|e^{-\eta H_{j,k}} - 1\|_{L^2(I_p)} \leq \eta \|H_{j,k}\|_{L^2(I_p)}.$$

We then conclude with Lemma 2.10. \square

Recall that

$$U(t) = \sum_{j=0}^n f_j$$

and we set

$$V^\eta = F_n = \sum_{j=0}^n f_j g_{j,n}$$

where the dependence on η comes from the definition of the $g_{j,n}$'s. In particular,

$$\|V^\eta\|_\infty \leq E_\eta. \quad (2.8)$$

The key estimate here is the following:

Proposition 2.12. *Let $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$, $N \geq 1$ and $\delta \geq e$ then there exists P such that, if $p \geq P$, there exists $\eta = \eta(p) \in (0, 1)$ such that, for $1 \leq \ell \leq N$ and j_ℓ the unique index for which $\ell \in \mathcal{D}_{j_\ell}$*

$$\left| \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} (U(t) - V^\eta(t)) e^{2i\pi \lambda_\ell t} \varphi(t) dt \right| \leq \varepsilon \delta^{-j_\ell}. \quad (2.9)$$

Moreover, when $p \rightarrow +\infty$, $\eta(p) \rightarrow \eta_\infty = \frac{(\delta - 1)(\sqrt{\delta} - 1)}{\sqrt{2}\delta} \varepsilon$.

Proof. To simplify notation, we write $g_j = g_{j,n}$ and $V = V^\eta$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} R &:= \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} (U(t) - V(t)) e^{2i\pi \lambda_\ell t} \varphi(t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} \sum_{0 \leq j \leq j_\ell - 2} f_j (g_j - 1) e^{2i\pi \lambda_\ell t} \varphi(t) dt + \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} f_{j_\ell - 1} (g_{j_\ell - 1} - 1) e^{2i\pi \lambda_\ell t} \varphi(t) dt \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} \sum_{j_\ell \leq j \leq n} f_j (g_j - 1) e^{2i\pi \lambda_\ell t} \varphi(t) dt \\ &:= R_- + R_0 + R_+. \end{aligned}$$

Let us first bound R_- (which is only present when $j_\ell \geq 2$). For this, notice that if $s \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{I_p} \tilde{f}_j(t) \varphi(t) e^{2i\pi\lambda_\ell t} e^{-2i\pi \frac{s}{|I_p|} t} dt &= \int_{I_p} \sum_{r \in \mathcal{D}_j} u_r \varphi(t) e^{-2i\pi(\lambda_r - \lambda_\ell + \frac{s}{|I_p|})} dt \\ &= \sum_{r \in \mathcal{D}_j} u_r \mathcal{F}[\varphi] \left(\lambda_r - \lambda_\ell + \frac{s}{|I_p|} \right). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{I_p} \tilde{f}_j(g_j - 1) e^{2i\pi\lambda_\ell t} \varphi(t) dt &= \int_{I_p} \tilde{f}_j(t) \varphi(t) e^{2i\pi\lambda_\ell t} \sum_{s \geq 0} c_s^p(g_j - 1) e^{2i\pi \frac{st}{|I_p|}} dt \\ &= \sum_{s=0}^{+\infty} c_s^p(g_j - 1) \int_{I_p} \tilde{f}_j(t) \varphi(t) e^{2i\pi\lambda_\ell t + \frac{2i\pi st}{|I_p|}} dt \\ &= \sum_{s=0}^{+\infty} c_s^p(g_j - 1) \sum_{r \in \mathcal{D}_j} u_r \mathcal{F}[\varphi] \left(\lambda_r - \lambda_\ell - \frac{s}{|I_p|} \right) \\ &= \sum_{r \in \mathcal{D}_j} u_r \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} c_s^p(g_j - 1) \mathcal{F}[\varphi] \left(\lambda_r - \lambda_\ell - \frac{s}{|I_p|} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we get

$$R_- = \frac{1}{|I_p|} \sum_{0 \leq j \leq j_\ell - 2} \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_j|} \sum_{r \in \mathcal{D}_j} u_r \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} c_s^p(g_j - 1) \mathcal{F}[\varphi] \left(\lambda_r - \lambda_\ell - \frac{s}{|I_p|} \right).$$

As

$$\left(\sum_{s \geq 0} |c_s^p(g_j - 1)|^2 \right)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|I_p|}} \|g_j - 1\|_{L^2(I_p)} \leq \eta \frac{\sqrt{2(|I_p| + 1)/|I_p|}}{\sqrt{\delta} - 1}$$

we get with Cauchy-Schwarz

$$|R_-| \leq \eta \frac{\sqrt{2(|I_p| + 1)/|I_p|}}{\sqrt{\delta} - 1} \sum_{0 \leq j \leq j_\ell - 2} \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_j|} \sum_{r \in \mathcal{D}_j} \left(\sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|I_p|^2} \left| \mathcal{F}[\varphi] \left(\lambda_r - \lambda_\ell - \frac{s}{|I_p|} \right) \right|^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

We will first estimate the inner most sum. We will use the following simple estimate valid for $u \geq 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{s=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(s+u)^{2p}} &= \frac{1}{u^{2p}} + \sum_{s=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(s+u)^{2p}} \leq \frac{1}{u^{2p}} + \int_{s=0}^{+\infty} \frac{ds}{(s+u)^{2p}} = \frac{1}{u^{2p}} + \frac{1}{(2p-1)u^{2p-1}} \\ &\leq \frac{2}{u^{2p-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

Here $u = |I_p|(\lambda_\ell - \lambda_r)$.

First, for $0 \leq j \leq j_\ell - 2$, if $r \in \mathcal{D}_j$ then $r < \beta_{j+1}$ and $\beta_\ell \leq \ell < \beta_{\ell+1}$ we first get

$$|I_p|(\lambda_\ell - \lambda_r) \geq |I_p|(\beta_\ell - \beta_{j+1}) = |I_p| \frac{\delta^{j_\ell} - \delta^{j+1}}{\delta - 1} \geq \frac{|I_p|}{2} \delta^{j_\ell-1}$$

for all $0 \leq j \leq j_\ell - 2$. This then implies that

$$\begin{aligned} E_r &:= \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|I_p|^2} \left| \mathcal{F}[\varphi] \left(\lambda_k - \lambda_r + \frac{s}{|I_p|} \right) \right|^2 \leq \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left[\pi \left(\lambda_k - \lambda_r + \frac{s}{|I_p|} \right) \right]^{2p}} \\ &= \left(\frac{|I_p|}{\pi} \right)^{2p} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(|I_p|(\lambda_k - \lambda_r) + s)^{2p}} \\ &\leq \frac{2^{2p}|I_p|}{\pi^{2p}} \delta^{-(j_\ell-1)(2p-1)} \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$|R_-| \leq \eta \frac{\sqrt{2(|I_p|+1)}}{\sqrt{\delta}-1} \sum_{0 \leq j \leq j_\ell-2} \frac{\delta^{-(j_\ell-1)(p-1/2)}}{(\pi/2)^p} = \eta \frac{\delta \sqrt{2(|I_p|+1)}}{(\pi/2)^p (\sqrt{\delta}-1)} (j_\ell-1) \delta^{-(j_\ell-1)(p-3/2)} \delta^{-j_\ell}.$$

Now, simple calculus shows that, when $a \geq \frac{1}{2}$, $x \geq 1$ $(x-1)e^{-a(x-1)} \leq xe^a e^{-ax}$ which is decreasing (in x). Thus (as $x \geq 2$ in our case)

$$(j_\ell-1) \delta^{-(j_\ell-1)(p-3/2)} \leq \frac{2}{e^{(p-\frac{3}{2})}}$$

leading to the bound

$$|R_-| \leq \eta \frac{2\delta \sqrt{2(|I_p|+1)}}{e^{(p-\frac{3}{2})} (\pi/2)^p (\sqrt{\delta}-1)} \delta^{-j_\ell}. \quad (2.10)$$

It is crucial for the sequel to note that we can write this as

$$|R_-| \leq \eta \mu_p^- \delta^{-j_\ell} \quad \text{with } \mu_p^- = \mu_p^-(\delta) \rightarrow 0 \text{ when } p \rightarrow +\infty.$$

On the other hand, if $j = j_\ell - 1$, $r \in \mathcal{D}_j$ then $|I_p|(\lambda_\ell - \lambda_r) \geq |I_p|$ and the same computation gives $E_r \leq \frac{2|I_p|}{\pi^{2p}}$. Repeating the computation of R_- gives $|R_0| \leq \eta \frac{2\sqrt{|I_p|+1}}{\pi^p} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta}-1}$. We write this in the form

$$|R_0| \leq \eta \delta^{-j_\ell} \mu_p^0(\delta, n)$$

where $\mu_p^0(\delta, n) \rightarrow 0$ when $p \rightarrow +\infty$.

We can now estimate R_+ .

$$\begin{aligned}
|R_+| &\leq \sum_{j_\ell \leq j \leq n} \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} |f_j(t)| |g_j(t) - 1| |\varphi(t)| dt \\
&\leq \|\varphi\|_\infty \sum_{j_\ell \leq j \leq n} \frac{1}{|I_p|} \|f_j\|_{L^2(I_p)} \|g_j - 1\|_{L^2(I_p)} \\
&\leq \eta \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\delta} - 1} \frac{p^2 + p}{p^2} \frac{|I_p| + 1}{|I_p|} \sum_{j_\ell \leq j \leq n} \delta^{-j} \\
&\leq \eta \frac{\sqrt{2}\delta}{(\sqrt{\delta} - 1)(\delta - 1)} \frac{p^2 + p}{p^2} \frac{|I_p| + 1}{|I_p|} \delta^{-j_\ell} \\
&= \eta \frac{\sqrt{2}\delta}{(\sqrt{\delta} - 1)(\delta - 1)} \frac{p^2 + p + 1}{p^2} \delta^{-j_\ell}
\end{aligned} \tag{2.11}$$

We write this in the form

$$|R_+| \leq \eta \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\delta}{(\sqrt{\delta} - 1)(\delta - 1)} + \mu_p^+ \right) \delta^{-j_\ell} \quad \text{with} \quad \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \mu_p^+ = 0$$

and conclude that $|R| \leq \eta \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\delta}{(\sqrt{\delta} - 1)(\delta - 1)} + \mu_p \right) \delta^{-j_\ell}$ with $\mu_p = \mu_p^-(\delta) + \mu_p^0(\delta, n) + \mu_p^+ \rightarrow 0$ (depending on δ and n thus N). \square

Remark 2.13. An inspection of the proof shows that the dependence of P on N only comes from R_0 . This is harmless when we let $p \rightarrow +\infty$ which then implies $|I_p| \rightarrow +\infty$ *i.e.* when we prove Theorem 1.1 *i)* & *ii)* but is not possible when proving *iii)*. To avoid that issue, one can then bound R_- and $R_0 + R_+$ instead of $R_- + R_0$ and R_+ . The same proof works but the price to pay are slightly worse constants:

$$|R_-| \leq \eta \frac{2\delta \sqrt{2(|I_p| + 1)}}{e^{(p-\frac{3}{2})}(\pi/2)^p(\sqrt{\delta} - 1)} \delta^{-j_\ell}.$$

and

$$|R_0 + R_+| \leq \eta \frac{\sqrt{2}\delta^2}{(\sqrt{\delta} - 1)(\delta - 1)} \frac{p^2 + p}{p^2} \frac{|I_p| + 1}{|I_p|} \delta^{-j_\ell}$$

since we can include R_0 into the sum (2.11) defining R_+ by starting it at $j_\ell - 1$ instead of j_ℓ . The consequence is that the δ on the numerator of the bound of R_+ becomes δ^2 .

But then

$$|R| \leq \eta \left(\frac{2\delta \sqrt{2(|I_p| + 1)}}{e^{(p-\frac{3}{2})}(\pi/2)^p(\sqrt{\delta} - 1)} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\delta^2}{(\sqrt{\delta} - 1)(\delta - 1)} \frac{p^2 + p + 1}{p^2} \right) \delta^{-j_\ell}.$$

Taking any

$$\begin{aligned}\eta &\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\frac{2\delta\sqrt{2(|I_p|+1)}}{e^{(p-\frac{3}{2})}(\pi/2)^p(\sqrt{\delta}-1)} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\delta^2}{(\sqrt{\delta}-1)(\delta-1)} \frac{p^2+p+1}{p^2}} \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon(\sqrt{\delta}-1)(\delta-1)}{\frac{2\delta\sqrt{2(|I_p|+1)(\delta-1)}}{e^{(p-\frac{3}{2})}(\pi/2)^p} + \sqrt{2}\delta^2 \frac{p^2+p+1}{p^2}}\end{aligned}$$

will then still give (2.9), provided this η satisfies $0 < \eta < 1$.

However, this quantity is too complicated to hope to be able to handle it in an optimisation process. Instead, we will determine the condition on p for the parameter that almost optimise the case $p \rightarrow +\infty$, namely $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\delta = 4$. In this case, the smallest possible p in the first part is $p = 8$. One can then do a computer check to see that, when $\varepsilon = 1/2$ and $p \geq 8$, (2.9) is valid for $\eta = 0.058$.

Corollary 2.14. *Under the conditions of Proposition 2.12*

$$\left| \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} (U(t) - V^\eta(t)) \phi(t) \varphi(t) dt \right| \leq \varepsilon S. \quad (2.12)$$

Further, if $\eta = 0.058$ and $\delta = 4$, then for $p \geq 8$, (2.12) holds for $\varepsilon = 1/2$.

Proof. As $\phi(t) = \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t}$, it suffices to use the triangular inequality and (2.9). \square

2.3. End of the proof. The end of the proof consists in applying first Proposition 2.4

$$S \leq \frac{2|I_p|}{2|I_p|-1} \left| \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} U(t) \phi(t) \varphi(t) dt \right|.$$

Then, we fix an $0 < \varepsilon < \frac{2|I_p|-1}{2|I_p|}$ and take $\eta < \eta(p)$ as in Proposition 2.12 and apply (2.12) to get

$$\begin{aligned}S &\leq \frac{2|I_p|}{2|I_p|-1} \left| \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} (U(t) - V^\eta(t)) \phi(t) \varphi(t) dt \right| + \frac{2|I_p|}{2|I_p|-1} \left| \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} V^\eta(t) \phi(t) \varphi(t) dt \right| \\ &\leq \frac{2|I_p|}{2|I_p|-1} \varepsilon S + \frac{2|I_p|}{2|I_p|-1} \|V^\eta\|_\infty \|\varphi\|_\infty \frac{1}{2|I_p|} \int_{I_p} |\Phi(t)| dt \\ &\leq \frac{2|I_p|}{2|I_p|-1} \varepsilon S + \frac{p^2+p}{p^2} \frac{2|I_p|}{2|I_p|-1} E_\eta \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} |\Phi(t)| dt.\end{aligned}$$

We thus obtain from (2.13) that

$$\left(1 - \frac{2|I_p|}{2|I_p|-1} \varepsilon\right) S \leq \frac{p^2+p}{p^2} \frac{2|I_p|}{2|I_p|-1} E_\eta \frac{1}{|I_p|} \int_{I_p} |\Phi(t)| dt. \quad (2.13)$$

Taking $\delta = 4$, $\varepsilon = 1/2$, $p \geq 8$ so that $T = |I_p| \geq 72$ and $\eta = 0.058$, (2.13) reads

$$S \leq \frac{2 \times (72)^2}{71 \times 64} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-0.058}} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |\Phi(t)| dt.$$

From (2.1), we finally get

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{|a_k|}{k+1} \leq 3 \times \frac{(144)^2}{64 \times 142} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-0.058}} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |\Phi(t)| dt \leq \frac{122}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |\Phi(t)| dt$$

establishing Theorem 1.1iii).

We will now establish Theorem 1.1i). To do so, let $p \rightarrow +\infty$ in (2.13) to get

$$(1 - \varepsilon)S \leq \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\eta}} \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |\Phi(t)| dt. \quad (2.14)$$

This relation is valid for every $\delta > 1$, every $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ and every

$$\eta < \eta_\infty = \frac{(\delta - 1)(\sqrt{\delta} - 1)}{\sqrt{2}\delta} \varepsilon.$$

By continuity, we can thus replace η by η_∞ in (2.14). Further, we may use again (2.1) to get

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{|a_k|}{k+1} \leq \frac{\delta - 1}{(1 - \varepsilon)(1 - e^{-\eta_\infty})} \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{j=1}^N a_j e^{2i\pi\lambda_j t} \right| dt. \quad (2.15)$$

It remains to choose the parameters δ and ε so as to minimize the factor of the Besikovich norm. A computer search shows that

$$\frac{\delta - 1}{(1 - \varepsilon)(1 - e^{-\eta_\infty})} = \frac{\delta - 1}{(1 - \varepsilon)(1 - e^{-\frac{(\delta-1)(\sqrt{\delta}-1)}{\sqrt{2}\delta}\varepsilon})}$$

takes its minimal value ~ 25.1624 for some ε, δ with $0.4768 \leq \varepsilon \leq 0.4772$ and $3.70 \leq \delta \leq 3.75$. This gives the claimed inequality

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{|a_k|}{k+1} \leq 25.2 \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right| dt.$$

A somewhat better estimate is possible when $|a_k| \geq 1$. Indeed, in this case we proved in (2.14) that

$$n + 1 \leq \frac{1}{(1 - \varepsilon)(1 - e^{-\frac{(\delta-1)(\sqrt{\delta}-1)}{\sqrt{2}\delta}\varepsilon})} \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{j=1}^N a_j e^{2i\pi\lambda_j t} \right| dt.$$

But n was defined as $N = \beta_{n+1} = \frac{\delta^{n+1} - 1}{\delta - 1}$ that is

$$n + 1 = \frac{\ln(1 + (\delta - 1)N)}{\ln \delta}$$

since $\delta \geq 2$. We thus have

$$\ln[1 + (\delta - 1)N] \leq \frac{\ln \delta}{(1 - \varepsilon) \left(1 - e^{-\frac{(\delta-1)(\sqrt{\delta}-1)}{\sqrt{2\delta}}\varepsilon}\right)} \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{j=1}^N a_j e^{2i\pi\lambda_j t} \right| dt.$$

and we are looking for ε, δ that minimize

$$\frac{\ln \delta}{(1 - \varepsilon) \left(1 - e^{-\frac{(\delta-1)(\sqrt{\delta}-1)}{\sqrt{2\delta}}\varepsilon}\right)}$$

and for the value of this minimum. The best value we obtain is 7.714 for $\varepsilon = 0.28$ and $\delta = 89.254$ which is essentially the same value as in [21] (note that $1/7.714 = 0.1296$ is the value given there).

We then obtain the following: if $|a_n| \geq 1$, then

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right| dt \geq 0.1296 \ln(1 + 88N).$$

2.4. Further comments. Let us make a few comments.

First, the inequality for a fixed T implies the inequality for the Besikovitch norm. This follows from a simple trick already used for Ingham's inequality. Indeed, once we establish that

$$C_0 \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right| dt \geq \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{|a_k|}{k+1}$$

for some $T_0 > 0$ then, changing variable $t = t_0 + s$ we also have

$$C_0 \int_{t_0-T_0/2}^{t_0+T_0/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right| dt = C_0 \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t_0} e^{2i\pi\lambda_k s} \right| ds \geq \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{|a_k|}{k+1}.$$

Next, for any integer M , covering $[-MT_0, MT_0]$ by $2M$ intervals of length T_0 , we get

$$C_0 \int_{-MT_0}^{MT_0} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right| dt \geq 2M \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{|a_k|}{k+1}.$$

Dividing by $2M$ and letting $M \rightarrow +\infty$ we get

$$C_0 T_0 \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right| dt \geq \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{|a_k|}{k+1}.$$

In particular, Nazarov's result also implies the result of Hudson and Leckband (but with worse constants).

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3. DATA AVAILABILITY

No data has been generated or analysed during this study.

4. FUNDING AND/OR CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS/COMPETING INTERESTS

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APPENDIX A. THE PROOF BY HUDSON AND LECKBAND

This appendix is for the preprint version only and contains no original work.

Let a_1, \dots, a_N be complex numbers, $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots < \lambda_N$ be real numbers and

$$\Phi(t) = \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t}.$$

Let $\varepsilon > 0$. By a lemma of Dirichlet ([24, p 235], [12]), there is an increasing sequence of integers $(M_n)_{n \geq 1}$ and, for each $n \geq 1$ a finite family of integers $(N_{k,n})_{k=1, \dots, N}$ such that

$$\left| \lambda_k - \frac{N_{k,n}}{M_n} \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{M_n} \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, N$$

which implies that

$$\left| e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} - e^{2i\pi \frac{N_{k,n}}{M_n} t} \right| \leq 2\pi \left| \lambda_k - \frac{N_{k,n}}{M_n} \right| |t| \leq 2\pi \frac{\varepsilon}{M_n} |t| \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, N.$$

Define the M_n -periodic function

$$\Psi_n(t) = \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi N_{k,n} t / M_n}$$

and note that, for $t \in [-M_n/2, M_n/2]$,

$$|\Phi(t) - \Psi_n(t)| \leq \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k| \left| e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} - e^{2i\pi \frac{N_{k,n}}{M_n} t} \right| \leq 2\pi\varepsilon \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k|.$$

As Ψ_n is M_n -periodic, we may apply B to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{|a_k|}{k} &\leq C_{MPS} \frac{1}{M_n} \int_{-M_n/2}^{M_n/2} |\Psi_n(t)| dt \\ &\leq C_{MPS} \frac{1}{M_n} \int_{-M_n/2}^{M_n/2} |\Phi(t)| dt + 2\pi\varepsilon \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k|. \end{aligned}$$

Letting $n \rightarrow +\infty$ and then $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ we obtain Theorem D:

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right| dt \geq C_{MPS} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{|a_k|}{k}.$$

Note that C_{MPS} is the same constant as in Theorem B.

APPENDIX B. IGHAM'S THEOREM

This appendix is for the preprint version only and contains no original work.

Theorem B.1 (Ingham). *Let a_1, \dots, a_N be complex numbers and $\lambda_1 < \dots, \lambda_N$ be real numbers with $|\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell| \geq 1$ if $k \neq \ell$. For every $T > 1$,*

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right|^2 dt \geq C(T) \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k|^2 \quad (\text{B.1})$$

with

$$C(T) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi^2 T^2 - 1}{8 T^3} & \text{for } 1 < T \leq 2 \\ \frac{3\pi^2}{64} & \text{for } T \geq 2 \end{cases}.$$

Proof. We will do so in three steps. We first establish this inequality for $1 < T \leq 2$.

Let H be defined by $H(t) = \mathbf{1}_{[-1/2, 1/2]} \cos \pi t$ and notice that

$$\widehat{H}(\xi) = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\cos \pi \xi}{1 - 4\xi^2}.$$

Note that H being non-negative, \widehat{H} is maximal at 0 (which may be checked directly).

Next consider $H * H$ and notice that, as H is non-negative, even, continuous with support $[-1/2, 1/2]$, then $H * H$ is non-negative, even, continuous with support $[-1, 1]$ and its Fourier transform is

$$\widehat{H * H}(\xi) = \widehat{H}^2.$$

Next $H \in H^1(\mathbb{R})$ with $H' = -\pi \mathbf{1}_{[-1/2, 1/2]} \sin \pi t$ and

$$\widehat{H'}(\xi) = 4i\xi \frac{\cos \pi \xi}{1 - 4\xi^2}$$

thus

$$\widehat{H' * H'}(\xi) = -(2\pi\xi)^2 \widehat{H}^2$$

We now consider $G_T = \pi^2 T^2 H * H + H' * H'$ so that G_T is continuous, real valued, even and supported in $[-1, 1]$.

$$\widehat{G_T} = \pi^2 (T^2 - 4\xi^2) \widehat{H}^2$$

is even (so G_T is the Fourier transform of $\widehat{G_T}$) and in L^1 . Further \widehat{G} is non-negative on $[-T/2, T/2]$ and negative on $\mathbb{R} \setminus [-T/2, T/2]$.

This implies that

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \widehat{G}_T(t) \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_j e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right|^2 dt &\geq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{G}_T(t) \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_j e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right|^2 dt \\
&= \sum_{k,\ell=1}^N a_k \overline{a_\ell} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{G}_T(t) e^{2i\pi(\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)t} dt \\
&= \sum_{k,\ell=1}^N a_k \overline{a_\ell} G_T(\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell) = \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k|^2 G_T(0).
\end{aligned}$$

In the last line, we use that $|\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell| \geq 1$ when $k \neq \ell$ thus $G_T(\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell) = 0$.

Now, for $\xi \in [-T/2, T/2]$,

$$\widehat{G}_T(\xi) = \pi^2(T^2 - 4\xi^2)\widehat{H}^2(\xi) \leq \pi^2(T^2 - 4\xi^2)\widehat{H}^2(0) \leq 4T^2$$

while

$$G_T(0) = \pi^2 \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} T^2 \cos^2 \pi t - \sin^2 \pi t dt = \frac{\pi^2}{2}(T^2 - 1)$$

which leads to

$$\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_j e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right|^2 dt \geq \frac{\pi^2}{8} \frac{T^2 - 1}{T^2} \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k|^2. \quad (\text{B.2})$$

For $2 \leq T \leq 6$, we simply write

$$\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_j e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right|^2 dt \geq \int_{-1}^1 \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_j e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right|^2 dt \geq \frac{3\pi^2}{32} \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k|^2$$

where the second inequality is (B.2) with $T = 2$, establishing (B.1) with $C = \frac{3\pi^2}{32T} \geq \frac{\pi^2}{64}$.

Now let $T \geq 6$ and $M_T = [T/2]$ so that $M_T \geq \frac{T}{2} - 1 \geq \frac{T}{3}$. For $j = 0, \dots, M_T - 1$, let $t_j = -T/2 + j + 1$ so that the intervals $[t_j - 1, t_j + 1[$ are disjoint and $\bigcup_{j=0}^{M_T-1} [t_j - 1, t_j + 1[\subset [-T/2, T/2]$ thus

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N b_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right|^2 dt &\geq \sum_{j=0}^{M_T-1} \int_{t_j-1}^{t_j+1} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N b_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right|^2 dt \\
&= \sum_{j=0}^{M_T-1} \int_{-1}^1 \left| \sum_{k=1}^N b_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t_j} e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right|^2 dt.
\end{aligned}$$

Now, apply (B.2) with $a_k = b_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t_j}$ and $T = 2$ to get

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{j=1}^N b_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right|^2 dt \geq \frac{3\pi^2}{32} \frac{M_T}{T} \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k|^2 \geq \frac{\pi^2}{32} \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k|^2,$$

establishing (B.1) with $C = \frac{\pi^2}{32}$. □

Note that, as $\frac{M_T}{T} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ we obtain a slightly better bound for the Besikovich norm

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{j=1}^N b_k e^{2i\pi\lambda_k t} \right|^2 dt \geq \frac{3\pi^2}{64} \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k|^2.$$

Ingham also prove an L^1 -inequality that is weaker than Nazarov's result:

Proposition B.2 (Ingham). *Let $\gamma > 0$ and $T > \frac{1}{\gamma}$. Let $(\lambda_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a sequence such that $\lambda_{n+1} - \lambda_n \geq \gamma$. Then for every N and every sequence $(a_n)_{n=-N, \dots, N}$,*

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{n=-N}^N a_n e^{2i\pi\lambda_n t} \right| dt \geq \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{T^2 - 1}{T^2} \max_{-N, \dots, N} |a_n|.$$

Further, if $(a_n) \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$, then

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a_n e^{2i\pi\lambda_n t} \right| dt \geq \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{T^2 - 1}{T^2} \|(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}\|_{\infty}.$$

Proof. The second inequality follows immediately from the first one.

Multiplying the sum in the integral by $e^{-2i\pi\lambda_0 t}$, we may replace the sequence $(\lambda_n)_n$ by $(\lambda_n - \lambda_0)_n$ and thus assume that $\lambda_0 = 0$.

We again consider $H(t) = \mathbf{1}_{[-1/2, 1/2]} \cos \pi t$ and set

$$H_T(t) = \frac{1}{T} H\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) = \frac{1}{T} \mathbf{1}_{[-T/2, T/2]} \cos \frac{\pi}{T} t$$

so that

$$\widehat{H_T}(\xi) = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\cos \pi T \xi}{1 - 4T^2 \xi^2}.$$

Let ℓ be such that $|a_\ell| = \max_{-N \leq n \leq N} |a_n|$.

Our first observation is that $0 \leq H_T \leq \frac{1}{T}$ and is supported in $[-T/2, T/2]$ so that

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{n=-N}^N a_n e^{2i\pi\lambda_n t} \right| dt &\geq \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \left| \sum_{n=-N}^N a_n e^{2i\pi(\lambda_n - \lambda_\ell)t} H_T(t) \right| dt \\
&\geq \left| \sum_{n=-N}^N a_n \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} H_T(t) e^{2i\pi(\lambda_n - \lambda_\ell)t} dt \right| \\
&= \left| \sum_{n=-N}^N a_n \widehat{H}_T(\lambda_n - \lambda_\ell) \right| \\
&\geq |a_\ell| |\widehat{H}_T(0)| - \sum_{n \in \{-N, \dots, N\} \setminus \{\ell\}} |a_n| |\widehat{H}_T(\lambda_n - \lambda_\ell)| \\
&\geq \frac{2}{\pi} |a_\ell| \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{n \in \{-N, \dots, N\} \setminus \{\ell\}} \frac{\pi}{2} |\widehat{H}_T(\lambda_n - \lambda_\ell)| \right). \quad (\text{B.3})
\end{aligned}$$

But, $\lambda_{n+1} - \lambda_n \geq 1$ and $T > 1$ so that $4T^2|\lambda_n - \lambda_\ell|^2 - 1 \geq T^2(4|n - \ell|^2 - 1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n \in \{-N, \dots, N\} \setminus \{\ell\}} \frac{\pi}{2} |\widehat{H}_T(\lambda_n - \lambda_\ell)| &\leq \sum_{n \in \{-N, \dots, N\} \setminus \{\ell\}} \frac{1}{4T^2|\lambda_n - \lambda_\ell|^2 - 1} \\
&\leq \frac{2}{T^2} \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4m^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{T^2} \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2m-1} - \frac{1}{2m+1} \right) = \frac{1}{T^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

Inseting this into (B.3) we obtain the proposition. \square

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UNIV. BORDEAUX, CNRS, BORDEAUX INP, IMB, UMR 5251, F-33400 TALENCE, FRANCE
Email address: philippe.jaming@math.u-bordeaux.fr

UNIV. BORDEAUX, CNRS, BORDEAUX INP, IMB, UMR 5251, F-33400 TALENCE, FRANCE
Email address: kkellay@math.u-bordeaux.fr

UNIV. BORDEAUX, CNRS, BORDEAUX INP, IMB, UMR 5251, F-33400 TALENCE, FRANCE
Email address: chadi.saba@math.u-bordeaux.fr