

Diss. ETH No. 22000

**Analytic investigation of cotangent sums
related to the
Riemann zeta function**

A dissertation submitted to
ETH-ZÜRICH
for the degree of
DOCTOR OF SCIENCES

Presented by

Michail Th. Rassias

Diploma in Electrical and Computer Engineering
National Technical University of Athens
Master of Advanced Study in Mathematics
University of Cambridge

Born August 3, 1987
Citizen of Greece

Accepted on the recommendation of

Prof. Dr. Emmanuel Kowalski Examiner
Prof. Dr. Helmut Maier Co-examiner

2014

Abstract

Cotangent sums are associated to the zeros of the Estermann zeta function. They have also proven to be of importance in the Nyman-Beurling criterion for the Riemann Hypothesis.

The main result of the thesis is the proof of the existence of a unique positive measure μ on \mathbb{R} , with respect to which certain normalized cotangent sums are equidistributed.

An improvement as well as a further generalization of Vasyunin's asymptotic formula regarding the relevant cotangent sums is obtained. We also prove an asymptotic formula for a more general cotangent sum as well as asymptotic results for the moments of the cotangent sums under consideration. We also determine the rate of growth of the moments of order $2k$, as a function of k .

Deutsche Zusammenfassung

Diese Dissertation ist der analytischen Untersuchung von Kotangenssummen gewidmet, die mit der Riemannschen Zetafunktion zusammenhängen.

Kotangenssummen stehen in Beziehung zu den Nullstellen der Estermannschen Zetafunktion. Es hat sich ergeben, dass sie auch für das Nyman-Beurling Kriterium für die Riemannsche Vermutung von Bedeutung sind.

In der vorliegenden Dissertation erhalten wir sowohl eine Verbesserung als auch eine weitere Verallgemeinerung von Vasyunins asymptotischer Formel für die relevanten Kotangenssummen. Wir beweisen auch eine asymptotische Formel für eine allgemeinere Kotangenssumme und asymptotische Ergebnisse für die Momente der betrachteten Kotangenssummen. Weiter erhalten wir genaue Informationen über die Verteilung der Werte dieser Kotangenssummen. Wir bestimmen auch die Wachstumsrate der Momente von der Ordnung $2k$ als Funktion von k .

V.I.Vasyunin bewies 1995 unter Benutzung von Riemannschen Summen das folgende Ergebnis:

Für grosse ganzzahlige Werte von b gilt:

$$c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi} b \log b - \frac{b}{\pi} (\log 2\pi - \gamma) + O(\log b).$$

Hier bedeutet γ die Euler-Mascheronische Konstante. Indem wir den gebrochenen Teil einer rationalen Zahl als endliche Summe ausdrücken, die die Kotangensfunktion enthält, erhalten wir eine Verbesserung von Vasyunins Ergebnis.

Diese Methode wird im dritten Kapitel der Arbeit verallgemeinert, wo wir das folgende Ergebnis beweisen: Unter gewissen Bedingungen für die positiven ganzen Zahlen b und n gilt die asymptotische Entwicklung:

$$c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi} b \log b - \frac{b}{\pi} (\log 2\pi - \gamma) - 1 + \sum_{l=1}^n E_l b^{-l} + R_n^*(b)$$

wo

$$|R_n^*(b)| \leq (A_2 n)^{4n} b^{-(n+1)}$$

und A_2, E_l feste Konstanten sind.

Weiter untersuchen wir die Summe

$$c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) := - \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \frac{m}{b} \cot\left(\frac{\pi m r}{b}\right),$$

wo $r, b \in \mathbb{N}$, $b \geq 2$, $1 \leq r \leq b$ und $(r, b) = 1$. Wir wählen feste positive ganze Zahlen r, b_0 mit $(r, b_0) = 1$ und betrachten natürliche Zahlen b mit $b \equiv b_0 \pmod{r}$. Für grosse Werte von b erhalten wir die folgende Asymptotik:

$$c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi r} b \log b - \frac{b}{\pi r} (\log 2\pi - \gamma) + C_1 b + O(1),$$

wo die Konstante $C_1 = C_1(r, b_0)$ nur von r und b_0 abhängt und $C_1(1, b_0) = 0$. Für die Momente der Summen $c_0(r/b)$ erhalten wir die folgenden Ergebnisse:

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k} = H_k \cdot (A_1 - A_0) b^{2k} \phi(b) (1 + o(1)), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty),$$

wo A_0, A_1 feste Konstanten mit $1/2 < A_0 < A_1 < 1$ sind und $H_k > 0$ nur von k abhängt und

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k-1} = o(b^{2k-1} \phi(b)), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty).$$

Schliesslich untersuchen wir die Verteilung der Werte von $c_0(r/b)$ und zeigen, dass die Momente von $c_0(r/b)$ der Ordnung $2k$ als Funktion von k eine Wachstumsrate besitzen, die schneller ist als exponentielles Wachstum.

Acknowledgements

I wish to express my gratitude to my advisor Professor Emmanuel Kowalski who proposed to me the thesis problem, introduced me to this inspiring area of research and for providing me with constructive guidance. I feel grateful to Professor Helmut Maier for his invaluable assistance and the numerous very helpful and inspirational discussions throughout my doctoral studies.

I would like to thank Professor Özlem Imamoglu for her valuable suggestions regarding interesting research questions which arise from the problem investigated in this thesis. I am sincerely thankful to Professor Preda Mihăilescu for his constant encouragement and generous advise, from my high school years to this day.

The completion of this project was made in the framework of the implementation of the postgraduate program (Ph.D.), that has been co-financed through the Action “State Scholarships Foundation’s Grants Programme following a procedure of individualized evaluation for the academic year 2012–2013”, from resources of the operational program “Education and Lifelong Learning” of the European Social Fund and the National Strategic Reference Framework 2007–2013.

Michael Th. Rassias

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Cotangent sums are associated to the zeros of the Estermann zeta function. R. Balasubramanian, J. B. Conrey and D. R. Heath-Brown [4], used properties of the Estermann zeta function to prove asymptotic formulas for mean-values of the product consisting of the Riemann zeta function and a Dirichlet polynomial. Period functions and families of cotangent sums appear in recent work of S. Bettin and J. B. Conrey (cf. [8]). They generalize the Dedekind sum and share with it the property of satisfying a reciprocity formula. They prove a reciprocity formula for the V. I. Vasyunin's sum, which appears in the Nyman-Beurling criterion for the Riemann Hypothesis.

In the present thesis, an improvement as well as a further generalization of Vasyunin's asymptotic formula regarding the relevant cotangent sums is obtained. We also prove an asymptotic formula for a more general cotangent sum as well as asymptotic results and upper bounds for the moments of the cotangent sums under consideration. Furthermore, we obtain detailed information about the distribution of the values of these cotangent sums. We also determine the rate of growth of the moments of order $2k$, as a function of k .

1.1 The cotangent sum and its applications

The present thesis is focused in the study of the following cotangent sum:

Definition 1.1.1.

$$c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) := -\sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \frac{m}{b} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right),$$

where $r, b \in \mathbb{N}$, $b \geq 2$, $1 \leq r \leq b$ and $(r, b) = 1$.

The function $c_0(r/b)$ is odd and periodic of period 1 and its value is an algebraic number. Its properties of being odd and periodic are depicted in the following

graphs:

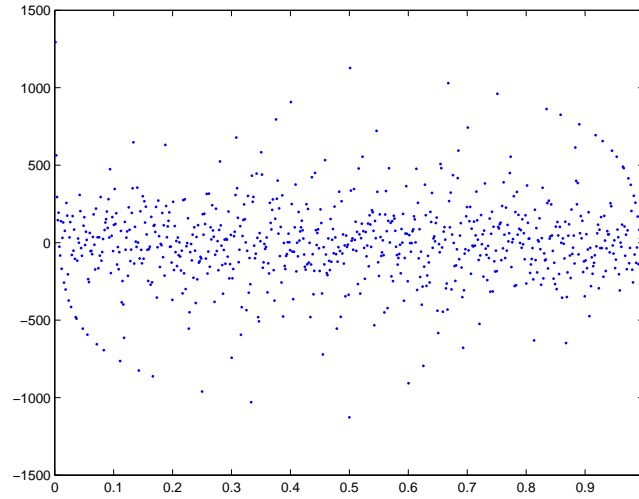


Figure 1.1: Graph of $c_0(r/b)$, for $1 \leq r \leq b$, $b = 757$, with $(r, b) = 1$.

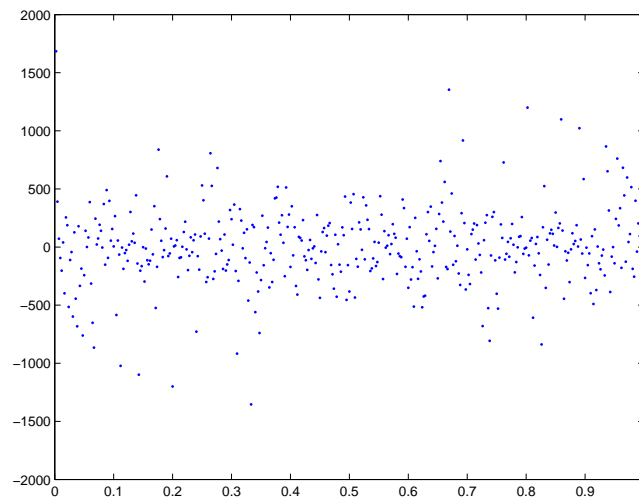


Figure 1.2: Graph of $c_0(r/b)$, for $1 \leq r \leq b$, $b = 946$, with $(r, b) = 1$.

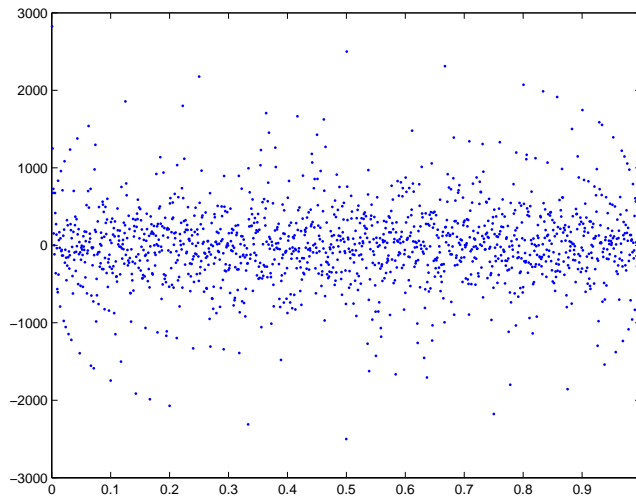


Figure 1.3: Graph of $c_0(r/b)$, for $1 \leq r \leq b$, $b = 1471$, with $(r, b) = 1$.

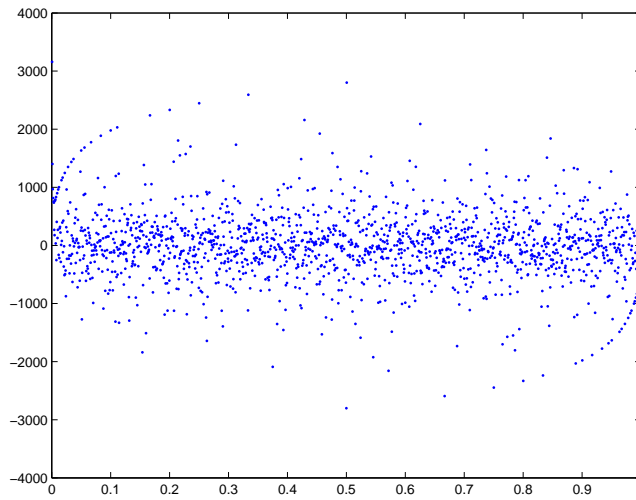


Figure 1.4: Graph of $c_0(r/b)$, for $1 \leq r \leq b$, $b = 1619$, with $(r, b) = 1$.

It is interesting to mention that for hundreds of integer values of k for which we have examined the graph of $c_0(r/b)$ by the use of MATLAB, the resulting figure always has a shape similar to an ellipse.

Part of our goal is to understand this phenomenon, and we will do it to some extent. The main result in this respect is contained in Theorem 1.2.2, which provides information about equidistribution and moments of these sums.

Before presenting the main results of the thesis regarding this cotangent sum, we shall demonstrate its significance by exhibiting its relation to other important functions in number theory, such as the Estermann and the Riemann zeta functions, and its connections to major open problems in Mathematics, such as the Riemann Hypothesis.

Definition 1.1.2. *The Estermann zeta function $E\left(s, \frac{r}{b}, \alpha\right)$ is defined by the Dirichlet series*

$$E\left(s, \frac{r}{b}, \alpha\right) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\sigma_\alpha(n) \exp(2\pi i nr/b)}{n^s},$$

where $\operatorname{Re} s > \operatorname{Re} \alpha + 1$, $b \geq 1$, $(r, b) = 1$ and

$$\sigma_\alpha(n) = \sum_{d|n} d^\alpha.$$

It is worth mentioning that T. Estermann (see [24]) introduced and studied the above function in the special case when $\alpha = 0$. Much later, it was studied by I. Kiuchi (see [37]) for $\alpha \in (-1, 0]$.

The Estermann zeta function can be continued analytically to a meromorphic function, on the whole complex plane up to two simple poles $s = 1$ and $s = 1 + \alpha$ if $\alpha \neq 0$ or a double pole at $s = 1$ if $\alpha = 0$ (see [24], [34], [58]).

Moreover, it satisfies the functional equation:

$$E\left(s, \frac{r}{b}, \alpha\right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{b}{2\pi}\right)^{1+\alpha-2s} \Gamma(1-s)\Gamma(1+\alpha-s) \\ \times \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}\right) E\left(1+\alpha-s, \frac{\bar{r}}{b}, \alpha\right) - \cos\left(\pi s - \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}\right) E\left(1+\alpha-s, -\frac{\bar{r}}{b}, \alpha\right)\right),$$

where \bar{r} is such that $\bar{r}r \equiv 1 \pmod{b}$ and $\Gamma(s)$ stands for the Gamma function.

For more details regarding the functional equation of the Estermann zeta function, the reader is referred to the Appendix.

R. Balasubramanian, J. B. Conrey and D. R. Heath-Brown [4], used properties of $E\left(0, \frac{r}{b}, 0\right)$ to prove an asymptotic formula for

$$I = \int_0^T \left| \zeta\left(\frac{1}{2} + it\right) \right|^2 \left| A\left(\frac{1}{2} + it\right) \right|^2 dt,$$

where $A(s)$ is a Dirichlet polynomial.

Asymptotics for functions of the form of I are useful for theorems which provide a lower bound for the portion of zeros of the Riemann zeta-function $\zeta(s)$ on the critical line (see [35]).

M. Ishibashi (see [33]) presented a nice result concerning the value of $E\left(s, \frac{r}{b}, \alpha\right)$ at $s = 0$.

Theorem 1.1.3. (*Ishibashi*) Let $b \geq 2$, $1 \leq r \leq b$, $(r, b) = 1$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. Then
(1) For even α , it holds

$$E\left(0, \frac{r}{b}, \alpha\right) = \left(-\frac{i}{2}\right)^{\alpha+1} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \frac{m}{b} \cot^{(\alpha)}\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \delta_{\alpha,0},$$

where $\delta_{\alpha,0}$ is the Kronecker delta function.

(2) For odd α , it holds

$$E\left(0, \frac{r}{b}, \alpha\right) = \frac{B_{\alpha+1}}{2(\alpha+1)}.$$

In the special case when $r = b = 1$, we have

$$E(0, 1, \alpha) = \frac{(-1)^{\alpha+1} B_{\alpha+1}}{2(\alpha+1)},$$

where by B_m we denote the m -th Bernoulli number, where $B_{2m+1} = 0$,

$$B_{2m} = 2 \frac{(2m)!}{(2\pi)^{2m}} \sum_{\nu \geq 1} \nu^{-2m}.$$

Hence for $b \geq 2$, $1 \leq r \leq b$, $(r, b) = 1$, it follows that

$$E\left(0, \frac{r}{b}, 0\right) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{i}{2} c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right),$$

where $c_0(r/b)$ is the cotangent sum (see Definition 1.1.1).

This result gives a connection between the cotangent sum $c_0(r/b)$ and the Estermann zeta function.

Period functions and families of cotangent sums appear in recent work of S. Bettin and J. B. Conrey [8], generalizing the Dedekind sums and sharing with it the property of satisfying a reciprocity formula. Bettin and Conrey proved the following reciprocity formula for $c_0(r/b)$:

$$c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) + \frac{b}{r} c_0\left(\frac{b}{r}\right) - \frac{1}{\pi r} = \frac{i}{2} \psi_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right),$$

where

$$\psi_0(z) = -2 \frac{\log 2\pi z - \gamma}{\pi i z} - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{(\frac{1}{2})} \frac{\zeta(s)\zeta(1-s)}{\sin \pi s} z^{-s} ds,$$

and γ stands for the Euler-Mascheroni constant.

This reciprocity formula demonstrates that $c_0(r/b)$ can be interpreted as an “imperfect” quantum modular form of weight 1, in the sense of D. Zagier (see [7], [67]).

The cotangent sum $c_0(r/b)$ can be associated to the study of the Riemann Hypothesis, also through its relation with the so-called Vasyunin sum. The Vasyunin sum is defined as follows:

$$V\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) := \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \left\{ \frac{mr}{b} \right\} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right),$$

where $\{u\} = u - [u]$, $u \in \mathbb{R}$.
It can be shown (see [7], [8]) that

$$V\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = -c_0\left(\frac{\bar{r}}{b}\right),$$

where, as mentioned previously, \bar{r} is such that $\bar{r}r \equiv 1 \pmod{b}$.
The Vasyunin sum is itself associated to the study of the Riemann hypothesis through the following identity (see [7], [8]):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\pi(rb)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| \zeta\left(\frac{1}{2} + it\right) \right|^2 \left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{it} \frac{dt}{\frac{1}{4} + t^2} &= \frac{\log 2\pi - \gamma}{2} \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{b}\right) \\ &+ \frac{b-r}{2rb} \log \frac{r}{b} - \frac{\pi}{2rb} \left(V\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) + V\left(\frac{b}{r}\right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Note that the only non-explicit function in the right hand side of (1) is the Vasyunin sum.

The above formula is related to the Nyman-Beurling-Baéz-Duarte-Vasyunin approach to the Riemann Hypothesis (see [3], [7]). According to this approach, the Riemann Hypothesis is true if and only if

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} d_N = 0,$$

where

$$d_N^2 = \inf_{D_N} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| 1 - \zeta\left(\frac{1}{2} + it\right) D_N\left(\frac{1}{2} + it\right) \right|^2 \frac{dt}{\frac{1}{4} + t^2}$$

and the infimum is taken over all Dirichlet polynomials

$$D_N(s) = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{a_n}{n^s}.$$

Hence, from the above arguments it follows that from the behavior of $c_0(r/b)$, we understand the behavior of $V(r/b)$ and thus from (1) we may hope to obtain crucial information related to the Nyman-Beurling-Baéz-Duarte-Vasyunin approach to the Riemann Hypothesis.

Therefore, to sum up, one can see from all the above that the cotangent sum $c_0(r/b)$ is strongly related to important functions of Number Theory and its properties can be applied in the study of significant open problems, such as Riemann's Hypothesis.

1.2 Main result

We now come to the main result of the thesis, which states the equidistribution of certain normalized cotangent sums with respect to a positive measure, which is also constructed in the following theorem.

Definition 1.2.1. For $z \in \mathbb{R}$, let

$$F(z) = \text{meas}\{\alpha \in [0, 1] : g(\alpha) \leq z\},$$

where “meas” denotes the Lebesgue measure,

$$g(\alpha) = \sum_{l=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - 2\{l\alpha\}}{l}$$

and

$$C_0(\mathbb{R}) = \{f \in C(\mathbb{R}) : \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \text{ a compact set } \mathcal{K}, \text{ such that } |f(x)| < \epsilon, \forall x \notin \mathcal{K}\}.$$

Remark. The convergence of this series has been investigated by R. de la Bretèche and G. Tenenbaum (see [10]). It depends on the partial fraction expansion of the number α .

The following theorem is an outcome of joint work with Professor Helmut Maier.

Theorem 1.2.2. *i) F is a continuous function of z .
ii) Let A_0, A_1 be fixed constants, such that $1/2 < A_0 < A_1 < 1$. Let also*

$$H_k = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{g(x)}{\pi} \right)^{2k} dx,$$

H_k is a positive constant depending only on k , $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

There is a unique positive measure μ on \mathbb{R} with the following properties:

(a) For $\alpha < \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ we have

$$\mu([\alpha, \beta]) = (A_1 - A_0)(F(\beta) - F(\alpha)).$$

(b)

$$\int x^k d\mu = \begin{cases} (A_1 - A_0)H_{k/2}, & \text{for even } k \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(c) For all $f \in C_0(\mathbb{R})$, we have

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\phi(b)} \sum_{\substack{r : (r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} f\left(\frac{1}{b} c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)\right) = \int f d\mu.$$

Remark. R. W. Bruggeman (see [11], [12]) and I. Vardi (see [63]) have investigated the equidistribution of Dedekind sums. In contrast with the work in this thesis, they consider an additional averaging over the denominator.

1.3 Outline of the proof and further results

In 1995 V. I. Vasyunin (see [64]), using Riemann sums, proved in a short elegant way the following theorem.

Theorem 1.3.1. (*Vasyunin*) For $b \geq 2$, $b \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi} b \log b - \frac{b}{\pi} (\log 2\pi - \gamma) + O(\log b),$$

where γ is the Euler-Mascheroni constant.

We first prove (see Chapter 2 of this thesis) an improvement of the error term in Vasyunin's asymptotic formula, namely:

Theorem 1.3.2. For $b \geq 2$, $b \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi} b \log b - \frac{b}{\pi} (\log 2\pi - \gamma) + O(1).$$

The above result is proved in the second chapter, while describing a method which applies properties of fractional parts in order to approach the cotangent sum in question. This method is generalized in the third chapter of this thesis, where some stronger results are being proved.

In the third chapter, we initially provide a proof of an improvement of Theorem 1.3.2 as an asymptotic expansion. Namely, we prove the following:

Theorem 1.3.3. Let $b, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $b \geq 6N$, with $N = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1$. There exist absolute real constants $A_1, A_2 \geq 1$ and absolute real constants E_l , $l \in \mathbb{N}$ with $|E_l| \leq (A_1 l)^{2l}$, such that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have

$$c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi} b \log b - \frac{b}{\pi} (\log 2\pi - \gamma) - \frac{1}{\pi} + \sum_{l=1}^n E_l b^{-l} + R_n^*(b)$$

where

$$|R_n^*(b)| \leq (A_2 n)^{4n} b^{-(n+1)}.$$

Additionally, we investigate the cotangent sum $c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)$ for a fixed arbitrary positive integer value of r and for large integer values of b and prove the following results.

Proposition 1.3.4. For $r, b \in \mathbb{N}$ with $(r, b) = 1$, it holds

$$c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{r} c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) - \frac{1}{r} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right),$$

where

$$Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi m r}{b}\right) \left\lfloor \frac{r m}{b} \right\rfloor.$$

The following theorems are the product of joint work with Professor Helmut Maier.

Theorem 1.3.5. *Let $r, b_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ be fixed, with $(b_0, r) = 1$. Let b denote a positive integer with $b \equiv b_0 \pmod{r}$. Then, there exists a constant $C_1 = C_1(r, b_0)$, with $C_1(1, b_0) = 0$, such that*

$$c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi r} b \log b - \frac{b}{\pi r} (\log 2\pi - \gamma) + C_1 b + O(1),$$

for large integer values of b .

Theorem 1.3.6. *Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ be fixed. Let also A_0, A_1 be fixed constants such that $1/2 < A_0 < A_1 < 1$. Then there exist explicit constants $E_k > 0$ and $H_k > 0$, depending only on k , such that*

(a)

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k} = E_k \cdot (A_1^{2k+1} - A_0^{2k+1}) b^{4k} \phi(b) (1 + o(1)), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty).$$

(b)

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k-1} = o(b^{4k-2} \phi(b)), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty).$$

(c)

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k} = H_k \cdot (A_1 - A_0) b^{2k} \phi(b) (1 + o(1)), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty).$$

(d)

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k-1} = o(b^{2k-1} \phi(b)), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty).$$

Using the method of moments, we deduce detailed information about the distribution of the values of $c_0(r/b)$, where $A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b$ and $b \rightarrow +\infty$. Namely, we prove Theorem 1.2.2.

Finally, we study the convergence of the series

$$\sum_{k \geq 0} H_k x^{2k}$$

and prove the following theorem:

Theorem 1.3.7. *The series*

$$\sum_{k \geq 0} H_k x^{2k},$$

converges only for $x = 0$.

Another interesting question which we have investigated but have not reached a conclusion yet is whether the series

$$\sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{H_k}{(2k)!} x^{2k},$$

has a positive radius of convergence. This would lead to a simplification in the proof of our equidistribution result, since in this case we could apply results about distributions which are determined by their moments.

Chapter 2

From fractional parts to cotangent sums

A journey of a thousand miles starts beneath one's feet
– Lao Tzu (c.604 – 531 B.C.)

In this chapter we initially present a formula with which one can express the fractional part of a rational number in terms of a finite sum which involves the cotangent function. The underlying strategy behind this, is to use this formula to construct the cotangent sum in question and obtain an expression of it which will be much easier to study and approximate.

The main purpose of this chapter, is to exhibit this fractional part method and study its potential by proving some results that follow immediately by the use of it. Namely, we provide an improvement of the error term in an asymptotic formula of $c_0(1/b)$ proved by V. I. Vasyunin. This improvement has been presented in Theorem 1.3.2.

After we have tested in this chapter the effectiveness of the fractional part approach by elementarily obtaining an improved asymptotic of $c_0(1/b)$, in the next chapter we make an effort to exploit this method to its full potential. Namely, we extract more information both from the initial fractional part formula and the middle steps of the proofs presented here, to obtain much stronger results for the more general case of $c_0(r/b)$, where r is a natural number not necessarily equal to 1.

2.1 Construction and some approximations for $c_0(1/b)$

The first necessary step of this approach, is to come up with a formula in order to express the fractional part of any rational number in terms of trigonometric or exponential functions. One can then use basic identities to reformulate that expression in order to involve the cotangent function.

We shall prove below the following formula:

$$c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{\substack{a \geq 1 \\ b \nmid a}} \frac{b(1 - 2\{a/b\})}{a},$$

for every positive integer b , $b \geq 2$.

Representations of the fractional part in terms of sums involving primitive roots of unity appear in the study of Dedekind sums and more specifically in some known proofs of the reciprocity formula which is satisfied by the Dedekind sums (see [51]). In order to actually obtain a formula for the fractional part of a rational number though, one uses Fourier Analysis and carries out lengthy calculations. However, by the following very simple argument we can avoid this and immediately obtain an expression in terms of an exponential sum.

It is evident that for $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$, $b \geq 1$, the integer part $[a/b]$ is equal to the number of integers between 1 and a which are divisible by b . However, it is a basic fact that

$$\frac{1}{b} \sum_{m=0}^{b-1} e^{2\pi i m k / b} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } b \mid k \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Hence, it follows that

$$\left[\frac{a}{b}\right] = \frac{1}{b} \sum_{k=1}^a \sum_{m=0}^{b-1} e^{2\pi i m k / b}.$$

But

$$\frac{e^{2\pi i m / b}}{e^{2\pi i m / b} - 1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \cot\left(\frac{\pi m}{b}\right),$$

since

$$\cot x = \frac{i(e^{ix} + e^{-ix})}{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}.$$

So

$$\left[\frac{a}{b}\right] = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{1}{b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \cot\left(\frac{\pi m}{b}\right)\right) (e^{2\pi i m a / b} - 1).$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[\frac{a}{b} \right] &= \frac{a}{b} - \frac{1}{b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \cot \left(\frac{\pi m}{b} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \cot \left(\frac{\pi m}{b} \right) \right) e^{2\pi i m a / b} \\
&= \frac{a}{b} - \frac{b-1}{2b} + \frac{i}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot \left(\frac{\pi m}{b} \right) + \frac{1}{b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \cot \left(\frac{\pi m}{b} \right) \right) e^{2\pi i m a / b} \\
&= \frac{a}{b} + \frac{1}{2b} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \left(1 - i \cot \left(\frac{\pi m}{b} \right) \right) e^{2\pi i m a / b},
\end{aligned}$$

since

$$\sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot \left(\frac{\pi m}{b} \right) = 0,$$

due to the fact that the cotangent function is odd.

Hence, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
x_n := \left\{ \frac{na}{b} \right\} &= \frac{na}{b} - \left[\frac{na}{b} \right] \\
&= \frac{na}{b} - \left(\frac{na}{b} + \frac{1}{2b} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} e^{2\pi i m n a / b} - \frac{i}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot \left(\frac{\pi m}{b} \right) e^{2\pi i m n a / b} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

We can write

$$x_n = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2b} - \frac{1}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} e^{2\pi i m n a / b} \right) + \frac{i}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot \left(\frac{\pi m}{b} \right) e^{2\pi i m n a / b}.$$

Let

$$T = \frac{i}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot \left(\frac{\pi m}{b} \right) e^{2\pi i m n a / b}.$$

Then we get

$$\begin{aligned}
T &= \frac{i}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \left[\cot \left(\frac{\pi m}{b} \right) \cos \left(2\pi m n \frac{a}{b} \right) + i \cot \left(\frac{\pi m}{b} \right) \sin \left(2\pi m n \frac{a}{b} \right) \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot \left(\frac{\pi m}{b} \right) \sin \left(2\pi m n \frac{a}{b} \right) + \frac{i}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot \left(\frac{\pi m}{b} \right) \cos \left(2\pi m n \frac{a}{b} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
x_n &= \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2b} - \frac{1}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} e^{2\pi i m n a / b} - \frac{1}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot \left(\frac{\pi m}{b} \right) \sin \left(2\pi m n \frac{a}{b} \right) \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{i}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot \left(\frac{\pi m}{b} \right) \cos \left(2\pi m n \frac{a}{b} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

But, since $x_n \in \mathbb{R}$ and

$$\sum_{m=1}^{b-1} e^{2\pi imna/b} = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{if } b \nmid na \\ b-1, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

we obtain the following Proposition.

Proposition 2.1.1. *For every $a, b, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $b \geq 2$, we have*

$$\sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi m}{b}\right) \cos\left(2\pi mn \frac{a}{b}\right) = 0.$$

If $b \nmid na$ then we also have

$$x_n = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi m}{b}\right) \sin\left(2\pi mn \frac{a}{b}\right).$$

Thus, for every $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$, with $b \nmid a$, it holds

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi m}{b}\right) \sin\left(2\pi m \frac{a}{b}\right).$$

Hence, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{a \geq 1 \\ b \nmid a}} \frac{b(1-2x_1)}{a} &= \sum_{\substack{a \geq 1 \\ b \nmid a}} \frac{1}{a} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi m}{b}\right) \sin\left(2\pi m \frac{a}{b}\right) \\ &= \sum_{a \geq 1} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi m}{b}\right) \frac{\sin\left(2\pi m \frac{a}{b}\right)}{a}. \end{aligned}$$

However, since

$$\sum_{a \geq 1} \frac{\sin(a\theta)}{a} = \frac{\pi - \theta}{2}, \quad 0 < \theta < 2\pi \quad (\text{S})$$

we obtain the following proposition.

Proposition 2.1.2. *For every positive integer b , $b \geq 2$, we have*

$$c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{\substack{a \geq 1 \\ b \nmid a}} \frac{b(1-2\{a/b\})}{a}. \quad (1)$$

If we substitute $\{a/b\}$ in (1) by $a/b - [a/b]$ and carry out the calculations, we can express $c_0(1/b)$ in the equivalent form

$$c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{\substack{a \geq 1 \\ b \nmid a}} \left[\frac{b}{a} \left(1 + 2 \left\lfloor \frac{a}{b} \right\rfloor\right) - 2 \right]$$

Set

$$G_L(b) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq L \\ b|a}} \left(\frac{b}{a} \left(1 + 2 \left\lfloor \frac{a}{b} \right\rfloor \right) - 2 \right),$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} G_L(b) &= \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq L \\ b|a}} \left(\frac{b}{a} \left(1 + 2 \left\lfloor \frac{a}{b} \right\rfloor \right) - 2 \right) - \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq L \\ b|a}} \left(\frac{b}{a} \left(1 + 2 \left\lfloor \frac{a}{b} \right\rfloor \right) - 2 \right) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq L \\ b|a}} \left(\frac{b}{a} \left(1 + 2 \left\lfloor \frac{a}{b} \right\rfloor \right) - 2 \right) - b \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq L \\ b|a}} \frac{1}{a}. \end{aligned}$$

But,

$$\sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq L \\ b|a}} \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{2b} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\lfloor L/b \rfloor b} = \frac{1}{b} \sum_{1 \leq k \leq \lfloor L/b \rfloor} \frac{1}{k}.$$

Since for every positive real number x it holds

$$\sum_{1 \leq n \leq x} \frac{1}{n} = \log x + \gamma + O\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \log x + O(1), \quad (2)$$

it follows that

$$\sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq L \\ b|a}} \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{b} \log \left\lfloor \frac{L}{b} \right\rfloor + O\left(\frac{b}{L}\right)$$

Therefore, we obtain the following lemma.

Lemma 2.1.3. *For every $b, L \in \mathbb{N}$, with $b, L \geq 2$, it holds*

$$G_L(b) = -\log \frac{L}{b} + b(\log L + \gamma) - 2L + 2b \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq L \\ b|a}} \frac{1}{a} \left\lfloor \frac{a}{b} \right\rfloor + O\left(\frac{b}{L}\right).$$

We shall approximate the sum

$$S(L; b) = 2b \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq L \\ b|a}} \frac{1}{a} \left\lfloor \frac{a}{b} \right\rfloor$$

up to a constant error and hence improve the asymptotic approximation of $c_0(1/b)$ by replacing Vasyunin's error term $O(\log b)$ by $O(1)$.

Remark. In the sequel, we always assume that $b|L$.

Lemma 2.1.4.

$$S(L; b) = 2b \sum_{k \leq L/b} k \left(\log \frac{(k+1)b-1}{kb-1} + \frac{1}{2} F_1(k, b) - \frac{1}{12} F_2(k, b) + O\left(\frac{1}{k^4 b^4}\right) \right),$$

where

$$F_i(k, b) = \frac{1}{((k+1)b-1)^i} - \frac{1}{(kb-1)^i}.$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} S(L; b) &= 2b \sum_{1 \leq a \leq L} \frac{1}{a} \left\lfloor \frac{a}{b} \right\rfloor = 2b \sum_{k \leq L/b} k \sum_{kb \leq a < (k+1)b} \frac{1}{a} \\ &= 2b \sum_{k \leq L/b} k \left(\log \frac{(k+1)b-1}{kb-1} + \frac{1}{2} F_1(k, b) - \frac{1}{12} F_2(k, b) + \frac{1}{120} F_4(k, b) \pm \dots \right). \end{aligned}$$

This proves the lemma, since $F_4(k, b) = O(k^{-4}b^{-4})$. \square

Lemma 2.1.5. *Let*

$$r(b) = \sum_{k \geq 1} k \left(\log \frac{(k+1)b-1}{kb-1} - \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{2k^2} - \frac{1}{bk^2} \right).$$

There is an absolute constant C_0 , such that

$$r(b) = C_0 + O(b^{-1}),$$

when b tends to infinity.

Proof. The function r is differentiable with respect to b . By a simple computation we obtain

$$\frac{dr(b)}{db} = O(b^{-2}).$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} r(b) &= r(2) + \int_2^b \frac{dr(t)}{dt} dt + O(b^{-1}), \\ &= C_0 + O(b^{-1}), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$C_0 = r(2) + \int_2^\infty \frac{dr(t)}{dt} dt.$$

The improper integral exists since

$$\frac{dr(b)}{db} = O(b^{-2}).$$

This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

Lemma 2.1.6. For large integer values of k and b we have

(i)

$$\frac{1}{2}F_1(k, b) = -\frac{1}{2k^2b} + \frac{1}{2k^3b} - \frac{1}{k^3b^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{k^4b}\right)$$

(ii)

$$-\frac{1}{12}F_2(k, b) = \frac{1}{6k^3b^2} - \frac{1}{4k^4b^2} + \frac{1}{2k^4b^3} + O\left(\frac{1}{k^5b^2}\right),$$

where $F_i(k, b)$ is defined as in Lemma 2.1.4.

Proof. (i)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}F_1(k, b) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{kb} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{b-1}{kb}} - \frac{1}{kb} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{kb}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2kb} \left(1 - \frac{b-1}{kb} + \left(\frac{b-1}{kb}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b-1}{kb}\right)^3 + O\left(\frac{1}{k^4}\right) \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2kb} \left(1 + \frac{1}{kb} + \frac{1}{k^2b^2} + \frac{1}{k^3b^3} + O\left(\frac{1}{k^4b^4}\right) \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2k^2b} + \frac{1}{2k^3b} - \frac{1}{k^3b^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{k^4b}\right) \end{aligned}$$

(ii) We have

$$-\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)' = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = 1 - 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3 + O(x^4), \text{ for } |x| < 1.$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{12}F_2(k, b) &= -\frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{1}{(kb)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{b-1}{kb}\right)^2} - \frac{1}{(kb)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{kb}\right)^2} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{12(kb)^2} \left(1 - 2\frac{b-1}{kb} + 3\left(\frac{b-1}{kb}\right)^2 - 4\left(\frac{b-1}{kb}\right)^3 + O\left(\frac{1}{k^4}\right) \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{12(kb)^2} \left(1 + 2\frac{1}{kb} + 3\frac{1}{(kb)^2} + 4\frac{1}{(kb)^3} + O\left(\frac{1}{k^4b^4}\right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{6k^3b^2} - \frac{1}{4k^4b^2} + \frac{1}{2k^4b^3} + O\left(\frac{1}{k^5b^2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

□

By the use of the previous results, we shall prove the following lemma.

Lemma 2.1.7. We have

$$S(L; b) = 2bC_0 + 2L + (1-b) \log \frac{L}{b} + (1-b)\gamma + O\left(\frac{b^2}{L}\right) + O(1).$$

Proof. By Lemmas 2.1.4, 2.1.5 and 2.1.6 we get

$$\begin{aligned}
S(L; b) &= 2b \sum_{k \leq L/b} k \left(\log \frac{(k+1)b-1}{kb-1} - \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{2k^2} - \frac{1}{bk^2} \right) \\
&+ 2b \sum_{k \leq L/b} k \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{2k^2} + \frac{1}{bk^2} + \frac{1}{2}F_1(k, b) - \frac{1}{12}F_2(k, b) + O\left(\frac{1}{k^4b^4}\right) \right) \\
&= 2b \sum_{k \leq L/b} k \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{2k^2} + \frac{1}{bk^2} - \frac{1}{2k^2b} + \frac{1}{2k^3b} - \frac{1}{k^3b^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{k^4b}\right) + \frac{1}{6k^3b^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{k^4b^2}\right) \right) \\
&+ 2bC_0 + O(1) \\
&= 2bC_0 + 2L - b \left(\log \frac{L}{b} + \gamma + O\left(\frac{b}{L}\right) \right) + \log \frac{L}{b} + \gamma + O\left(\frac{b}{L}\right) + O(1) \\
&= 2bC_0 + 2L + (1-b) \log \frac{L}{b} + (1-b)\gamma + O\left(\frac{b^2}{L}\right) + O(1).
\end{aligned}$$

□

By Lemma 2.1.3 and Lemma 2.1.7 we obtain the following proposition.

Proposition 2.1.8. *For integer values of b , such that $b|L$, we have*

$$G_L(b) = b \log b + 2bC_0 + O\left(\frac{b}{L}\right) + O\left(\frac{b^2}{L}\right) + O(1).$$

However, by the definition of $G_L(b)$ it is evident that

$$c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} G_L(b)$$

and thus by the previous proposition, we obtain the following theorem

Theorem 2.1.9. *For integer values of b , we have*

$$c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi} b \log b + \frac{2bC_0}{\pi} + O(1).$$

But, by Vasyunin's theorem, we know that for $b \geq 2$, $b \in \mathbb{N}$, it holds

$$c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi} b \log b - \frac{b}{\pi} (\log 2\pi - \gamma) + O(\log b).$$

Therefore,

$$2C_0 = \gamma - \log 2\pi$$

and hence we obtain Theorem 1.3.2.

Chapter 3

Asymptotic formulas and moments of cotangent sums

In this part of the thesis, as mentioned in Chapter 2, we shall use the fractional part approach to its full potential. More specifically, we will apply some more sophisticated techniques in order to extract more information both from the fractional part formula and the later steps of the proofs presented in the previous chapter. We shall obtain much stronger results, including a full asymptotic expansion for $c_0(1/b)$, an asymptotic formula for the more general case of $c_0(r/b)$, where r is a natural number not necessarily equal to 1, and finally asymptotic results and upper bounds for the moments of $c_0(r/b)$. Furthermore, we obtain detailed information about the distribution of the values of these cotangent sums. We also determine the rate of growth of the moments of order $2k$, as a function of k .

In particular, we shall prove Theorem 1.3.3, Proposition 1.3.4 and subsequently Theorems 1.3.5, 1.3.6, 1.2.2 and 1.3.7, which were stated in Sections 1.2 and 1.3 of the Introduction.

3.1 Approximating $c_0(1/b)$ for every integer value of b

The key tool for obtaining an asymptotic expansion for $S(L; b)$ is the generalized Euler summation formula. The following definition is needed.

Definition 3.1.1. *The sequence B_j of Bernoulli numbers is defined by $B_{2n+1} = 0$,*

$$B_{2n} = 2 \frac{(2n)!}{(2\pi)^{2n}} \sum_{\nu \geq 1} \nu^{-2n}.$$

If f is a function that is differentiable at least $(2N + 1)$ times in $[0, Z]$, let

$$r_N(f, Z) = \frac{1}{(2N + 1)!} \int_0^Z (u - [u] + B)^{2N+1} f^{(2N+1)}(u) du,$$

where the following notation is used

$$(u - [u] + B)^{2N+1} = ((u - [u]) + B)^{2N+1} := \sum_{j=0}^{2N+1} \binom{2N+1}{j} (u - [u])^j B_{2N+1-j}.$$

Additionally, let

$$F_i(k, b) = ((k + 1)b - 1)^{-i} - (kb - 1)^{-i}.$$

Theorem 3.1.2. (Generalized Euler Summation Formula (cf. [22]))

Let f be $(2N + 1)$ times differentiable in the interval $[0, Z]$, then

$$\sum_{\nu=0}^Z f(\nu) = \frac{f(0) + f(Z)}{2} + \int_0^Z f(u) du + \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{B_{2j}}{(2j)!} \left(f^{(2j-1)}(Z) - f^{(2j-1)}(0) \right) + r_N(f, Z).$$

Lemma 3.1.3. For $N \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$S(L; b) = 2b \sum_{k \leq L/b} k \left(\log \frac{(k+1)b-1}{kb-1} + \frac{1}{2} F_1(k, b) \right) + 2b \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{B_{2j}}{2j} \sum_{k \leq L/b} k F_{2j}(k, b) + 2br_N \left(f, \frac{L}{b} \right),$$

where the function f satisfies:

$$f(u) = \begin{cases} 1/u, & \text{if } u \geq 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } u = 0, \end{cases}$$

and $f \in C^\infty([0, \infty))$ with $f^{(j)}(0) = 0$ for $j \leq 2N + 1$.

Proof. By splitting the range of summation for $S(L; b)$ into subintervals on which $[a/b]$ is constant, we have

$$S(L; b) = 2b \sum_{k \leq L/b} k \left(\sum_{kb \leq a < (k+1)b} \frac{1}{a} \right).$$

For the inner sum we apply Theorem 3.1.2 and we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{kb \leq a < (k+1)b} \frac{1}{a} &= \int_{kb-1}^{(k+1)b-1} \frac{du}{u} + \frac{1}{2} F_1(k, b) + \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{B_{2j}}{2j} F_{2j}(k, b) \\ &\quad - \int_{kb-1}^{(k+1)b-1} \left(\sum_{l=0}^{2N+1} \binom{2N+1}{l} (u - [u])^l B_{2N+1-l} \right) u^{-(2N+2)} du. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.1.3 now follows from Definition 3.1.1. \square

Lemma 3.1.4. *Let*

$$r_N(b) = \sum_{l=0}^{2N+1} \binom{2N+1}{l} B_{2N+1-l} \sum_{k \leq L/b} k I(b, k, l),$$

where

$$I(b, k, l) = \int_{kb-1}^{(k+1)b-1} (u - \lfloor u \rfloor)^l u^{-(2N+2)} du.$$

Then there exist absolute constants C_0, C_1 , such that

$$r_N(b) = C_0 + C(N, b) 5^N (2N+1)! b^{-(2N+1)},$$

where

$$|C(N, b)| \leq C_1.$$

Proof. The functions $I(b, k, l)$ are differentiable with respect to b for $b > 0$, except for integer values of b . By the chain rule we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dI(b, k, l)}{db} &= (k+1) ((k+1)b - \lfloor (k+1)b \rfloor)^l ((k+1)b - 1)^{-(2N+2)} \\ &\quad - k(kb - \lfloor kb \rfloor)^l (kb - 1)^{-(2N+2)}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\frac{dI(b, k, l)}{db} = O\left(k^{-(2N+1)} b^{-(2N+2)}\right),$$

because

$$(kb - \lfloor kb \rfloor)^l \leq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad ((k+1)b - \lfloor (k+1)b \rfloor)^l \leq 1,$$

for $0 \leq l \leq 2N+1$.

Thus, for $b \notin \mathbb{Z}$ we obtain

$$\left| \frac{\partial r_N(b)}{\partial b} \right| \leq C_2 5^N (2N+1)! b^{-(2N+2)},$$

for an absolute constant C_2 , since

$$\binom{2N+1}{l} \leq (4 + o(1))^N \quad \text{and} \quad B_{2N+1-l} \leq (2N+1)!$$

□

Lemma 3.1.5. *We have*

$$F_j(k, b) = (k+1)^{-j} b^{-j} \sum_{\nu \geq 0} \binom{-j}{\nu} (k+1)^{-\nu} b^{-\nu} - k^{-j} b^{-j} \sum_{\nu \geq 0} \binom{-j}{\nu} k^{-\nu} b^{-\nu}.$$

Proof. From Definition 3.1.1 we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned}
F_j(k, b) &= ((k+1)b-1)^{-j} - (kb-1)^{-j} \\
&= (k+1)^{-j} b^{-j} \left(1 - \frac{1}{(k+1)b}\right)^{-j} - k^{-j} b^{-j} \left(1 - \frac{1}{kb}\right)^{-j} \\
&= (k+1)^{-j} b^{-j} \sum_{\nu \geq 0} \binom{-j}{\nu} (k+1)^{-\nu} b^{-\nu} - k^{-j} b^{-j} \sum_{\nu \geq 0} \binom{-j}{\nu} k^{-\nu} b^{-\nu},
\end{aligned}$$

by the binomial formula. \square

Lemma 3.1.6. *Let $L, b, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $L \geq b \geq 6N$, with $N = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1$. There exist absolute constants $A_1, A_2 \geq 1$, $F \in \mathbb{R}$ and absolute constants $E_l, l \in \mathbb{N}$ with*

$$|E_l| \leq (A_1 l)^{2l},$$

such that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have

$$S(L; b) = 2L - b \log \frac{L}{b} + \log \frac{L}{b} + Fb + \gamma - 1 + \sum_{l=1}^n E_l b^{-l} + R_n(b, L) + O_n\left(\frac{b^2}{L}\right),$$

where

$$|R_n(b, L)| \leq (A_2 n)^{4n} b^{-(n+1)} + O_n\left(\frac{1}{L}\right).$$

Proof. By Lemma 3.1.3, for $N \in \mathbb{N}$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
S(L; b) &= 2b \sum_{k \leq L/b} k \left(\log \frac{(k+1)b-1}{kb-1} + \frac{1}{2} F_1(k, b) \right) \\
&\quad + 2b \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{B_{2j}}{2^j} \sum_{k \leq L/b} k F_{2j}(k, b) + s(N, b),
\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

where

$$s(N, b) = 2b r_N\left(f, \frac{L}{b}\right),$$

as it is defined in Lemma 3.1.3.

We expand the terms in the above expression, using the Taylor expansion, as follows

$$\log\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) = \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{2k^2} + \sum_{\nu \geq 3} \frac{(-1)^{\nu+1}}{\nu} k^{-\nu} \tag{3}$$

$$\log\left(1 - \frac{1}{(k+1)b}\right) = -\frac{1}{(k+1)b} - \sum_{\nu \geq 2} \nu^{-1} (k+1)^{-\nu} b^{-\nu} \tag{4}$$

$$\log\left(1 - \frac{1}{kb}\right) = -\frac{1}{kb} - \sum_{\nu \geq 2} \nu^{-1} k^{-\nu} b^{-\nu}. \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(k, b) &= \frac{1}{(k+1)b-1} - \frac{1}{kb-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{(k+1)b} \sum_{\nu \geq 0} (k+1)^{-\nu} b^{-\nu} - \frac{1}{kb} \sum_{\nu \geq 0} k^{-\nu} b^{-\nu} \\ &= b^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k} \right) + \sum_{\nu \geq 2} b^{-\nu} ((k+1)^{-\nu} - k^{-\nu}). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{2j}(k, b) &= (k+1)^{-2j} b^{-2j} \sum_{\nu \geq 0} \binom{-2j}{\nu} (k+1)^{-\nu} b^{-\nu} \\ &\quad - k^{-2j} b^{-2j} \sum_{\nu \geq 0} \binom{-2j}{\nu} k^{-\nu} b^{-\nu}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Insertion of the formulas (3)–(7) into (2) yields

$$\begin{aligned} S(L; b) &= 2b \sum_{k \leq L/b} k \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{2k^2} - \frac{1}{(k+1)b} + \frac{1}{kb} \right) + 2b \sum_{k \leq L/b} k \sum_{\nu \geq 3} \frac{(-1)^{\nu+1}}{\nu} k^{-\nu} \\ &\quad - 2b \sum_{k \leq L/b} k \sum_{\nu \geq 2} \nu^{-1} (k+1)^{-\nu} b^{-\nu} + 2b \sum_{k \leq L/b} k \sum_{\nu \geq 2} \nu^{-1} k^{-\nu} b^{-\nu} \\ &\quad + \sum_{k \leq L/b} k \left(\frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k} \right) + 2b \sum_{k \leq L/b} k \sum_{\nu \geq 2} b^{-\nu} ((k+1)^{-\nu} - k^{-\nu}) \\ &\quad + 2b \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{B_{2j}}{2j} \sum_{k \leq L/b} k (k+1)^{-2j} b^{-2j} \sum_{\nu \geq 0} \binom{-2j}{\nu} (k+1)^{-\nu} b^{-\nu} \\ &\quad - 2b \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{B_{2j}}{2j} \sum_{k \leq L/b} k^{-2j+1} b^{-2j} \sum_{\nu \geq 0} \binom{-2j}{\nu} k^{-\nu} b^{-\nu} + s(N, b). \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

We introduce the following constants

$$D_1 = \sum_{\nu \geq 3} \frac{(-1)^{\nu+1}}{\nu} \sum_{k \geq 1} k^{1-\nu}$$

and

$$D_{2,\nu} = \sum_{k \geq 1} k(k^{-\nu} - (k+1)^{-\nu}), \quad \nu \geq 2.$$

From the mean value theorem, we have

$$k^{-\nu} - (k+1)^{-\nu} = \nu(k+\phi)^{-(\nu+1)}, \quad (9)$$

for some ϕ , with $0 < \phi < 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\nu \geq 3} \frac{(-1)^{\nu+1}}{\nu} \sum_{k \leq L/b} k^{1-\nu} &= \sum_{\nu \geq 3} \frac{(-1)^{\nu+1}}{\nu} \left(\sum_{k \geq 1} k^{1-\nu} + O\left(\frac{1}{\nu} \left(\frac{b}{L}\right)^{\nu-2}\right) \right) \\ &= \sum_{\nu \geq 3} \frac{(-1)^{\nu+1}}{\nu} \sum_{k \geq 1} k^{1-\nu} + O\left(\sum_{\nu \geq 3} \frac{1}{\nu^2} \left(\frac{b}{L}\right)^{\nu-2}\right) \\ &= D_1 + O\left(\frac{b}{L}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\nu \geq 2} \nu^{-1} \sum_{k \leq L/b} k(k^{-\nu} - (k+1)^{-\nu}) b^{-\nu} &= \\ &= \sum_{\nu \geq 2} \nu^{-1} b^{-\nu} \left(\sum_{k \geq 1} k(k^{-\nu} - (k+1)^{-\nu}) + O\left(\sum_{k > L/b} k(k^{-\nu} - (k+1)^{-\nu})\right) \right) \\ &= \sum_{\nu \geq 2} \nu^{-1} b^{-\nu} \left(D_{2,\nu} + O\left(\nu \left(\frac{b}{L}\right)^{\nu-1}\right) \right) = \sum_{2 \leq \nu \leq M} \nu^{-1} b^{-\nu} D_{2,\nu} + O\left(\frac{b^{-1}}{L}\right) + \theta_M(b) b^{-(M+1)}, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

where $M \in \mathbb{N}$, $|\theta_M(b)| \leq 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} 2b \sum_{k \leq L/b} k \sum_{\nu \geq 2} b^{-\nu} ((k+1)^{-\nu} - k^{-\nu}) &= 2b \sum_{\nu \geq 2} b^{-\nu} \sum_{k \leq L/b} k((k+1)^{-\nu} - k^{-\nu}) \\ &= 2b \sum_{\nu \geq 2} b^{-\nu} \left(\sum_{k \geq 1} k((k+1)^{-\nu} - k^{-\nu}) + O\left(\sum_{k > L/b} k((k+1)^{-\nu} - k^{-\nu})\right) \right) \\ &= -2b \sum_{2 \leq \nu \leq M} b^{-\nu} D_{2,\nu} + 2\theta'_M(b) \left(\sum_{\nu > M} b^{1-\nu} \right) + O\left(\frac{b^{\nu+1}}{L^\nu}\right), \end{aligned}$$

where $|\theta'_M(b)| \leq 1$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} 2b \sum_{k \leq L/b} k \sum_{\nu \geq 2} b^{-\nu} ((k+1)^{-\nu} - k^{-\nu}) &= \\ &= -2 \sum_{2 \leq \nu \leq M} b^{1-\nu} D_{2,\nu} + O\left(\frac{b^{\nu+1}}{L^\nu}\right) + 4\theta_M(b) b^{-M}. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\lambda_{L,b,j} &:= \sum_{k \leq L/b} \left(k(k+1)^{-2j} b^{-2j} \sum_{\nu \geq 0} \binom{-2j}{\nu} (k+1)^{-\nu} b^{-\nu} - k^{-2j+1} b^{-2j} \sum_{\nu \geq 0} \binom{-2j}{\nu} k^{-\nu} b^{-\nu} \right) \\
&= \sum_{\nu \geq 0} \binom{-2j}{\nu} b^{-2j-\nu} \sum_{k \leq L/b} k((k+1)^{-2j-\nu} - k^{-2j-\nu}) \\
&= \sum_{\nu \geq 0} \binom{-2j}{\nu} b^{-2j-\nu} \left(D_{2,2j+\nu} + O \left(\sum_{k > L/b} k((k+1)^{-2j-\nu} - k^{-2j-\nu}) \right) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\left| \frac{\binom{-2j}{\nu+1} b^{-2j-\nu+1}}{\binom{-2j}{\nu} b^{-2j-\nu}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2}, \text{ for } b \geq 6N,$$

there exist numbers $\theta_{j,M}(b)$ with $|\theta_{j,M}(b)| \leq 1$, such that

$$\sum_{\nu > M} \binom{-2j}{\nu} b^{-2j-\nu} D_{2,2j+\nu} = 2\theta_{j,M}(b)(2j)^{M+1} b^{-2j-M-1}.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
\lambda_{L,b,j} &= \sum_{0 \leq \nu \leq M} \binom{-2j}{\nu} b^{-2j-\nu} D_{2,2j+\nu} + 2\theta_{j,M}(b)(2j)^{M+1} b^{-2j-M-1} \quad (13) \\
&\quad + O \left(\sum_{\nu \geq 0} \left| \binom{-2j}{\nu} \right| b^{-2j-\nu} \sum_{k > L/b} k((k+1)^{-2j-\nu} - k^{-2j-\nu}) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

If we substitute the approximations (9)-(13) in (8), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
S(L; b) &= 2b \left(\frac{L}{b} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\log \frac{L}{b} + \gamma + O\left(\frac{b}{L}\right) \right) \right) - 2 \sum_{k \leq L/b} \left(1 - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) + \frac{2L}{b} \\
&+ 2bD_1 + O\left(\frac{b^2}{L}\right) + 2 \sum_{2 \leq \nu \leq M} \nu^{-1} b^{1-\nu} D_{2,\nu} + O\left(\frac{1}{L}\right) + \theta_M(b) b^{-M} \\
&- \log \frac{L}{b} - \gamma + 1 + O\left(\frac{b}{L}\right) - 2 \sum_{2 \leq \nu \leq M} b^{1-\nu} D_{2,\nu} + O\left(\frac{b^{\nu+1}}{L^\nu}\right) + 4\theta_M(b) b^{-M} + s(N, b) \\
&+ 2b \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{B_{2j}}{2j} \left(\sum_{0 \leq \nu \leq M} \binom{-2j}{\nu} b^{-2j-\nu} D_{2,2j+\nu} + 2\theta_{j,M}(b) (2j)^{M+1} b^{-2j-M-1} + O(b^{-1} L^{-2j+1}) \right) \\
&= 2L - b \log \frac{L}{b} + 2\gamma b + O\left(\frac{b^2}{L}\right) - 2\frac{L}{b} + 2 \left(\log \frac{L}{b} + \gamma - 1 + O\left(\frac{b}{L}\right) \right) + 2\frac{L}{b} \\
&+ 2bD_1 + O\left(\frac{b^2}{L}\right) + 2 \sum_{2 \leq \nu \leq M} \nu^{-1} b^{1-\nu} D_{2,\nu} + O\left(\frac{1}{L}\right) + \theta_M(b) b^{-M} \\
&- \log \frac{L}{b} - \gamma + 1 + O\left(\frac{b}{L}\right) - 2 \sum_{2 \leq \nu \leq M} b^{1-\nu} D_{2,\nu} + O\left(\frac{b^{\nu+1}}{L^\nu}\right) + 4\theta_M(b) b^{-M} \\
&+ \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{B_{2j}}{j} \sum_{0 \leq \nu \leq M} \binom{-2j}{\nu} b^{1-2j-\nu} D_{2,2j+\nu} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{B_{2j}}{j} \theta_{j,M}(b) (2j)^{M+1} b^{-2j-M} \\
&+ O\left(\sum_{j=1}^N \left| \frac{B_{2j}}{j} \right| L^{-2j+1} \right) + s(N, b).
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
S(L; b) &= 2L - b \log \frac{L}{b} + 2\gamma b + \log \frac{L}{b} + \gamma - 1 + 2bD_1 + 2 \sum_{2 \leq \nu \leq M} \nu^{-1} b^{1-\nu} D_{2,\nu} \\
& - 2 \sum_{2 \leq \nu \leq M} b^{1-\nu} D_{2,\nu} + \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{B_{2j}}{j} \sum_{0 \leq \nu \leq M} \binom{-2j}{\nu} b^{1-2j-\nu} D_{2,2j+\nu} + O\left(\frac{b^2}{L}\right) \\
& + 5\theta_M(b) b^{-M} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{B_{2j}}{j} \theta_{j,M}(b) (2j)^{M+1} b^{-2j-M} + O\left(\sum_{j=1}^N \left| \frac{B_{2j}}{j} \right| L^{-2j+1} \right) + s(N, b).
\end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

We now choose $M = n + 1$. We define

$$F = 2(\gamma + D_1 + C_0),$$

where C_0 is defined as in Lemma 3.1.4, and

$$E_l = (2(l+1)^{-1} - 2)D_{2,l+1} + \sum_{\substack{j \leq (l+1)/2 \\ j \leq N}} \frac{B_{2j}}{j} \binom{-2j}{l+1-2j} D_{2,l+1}.$$

Hence, by (14) and Lemma 3.1.4 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} S(L; b) &= 2L - b \log \frac{L}{b} + \log \frac{L}{b} + Fb + (\gamma - 1) + 5\theta_{n+1}(b)b^{-n-1} + \sum_{l=1}^n E_l b^{-l} \\ &+ \sum_{n+1 \leq l \leq 2n+3} E_l b^{-l} + 2 \sum_{1 \leq j \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1} \frac{B_{2j}}{j} \theta_{j,n+1}(b) (2j)^{n+2} b^{-n-1-2j} \\ &+ O_n \left(\frac{b^2}{L} \right) + O \left(\sum_{j=1}^N \left| \frac{B_{2j}}{j} \right| L^{-2j+1} \right) + C(n, b) 5^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1} \left(2 \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 3 \right)! b^{-(2\lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 2)}. \end{aligned}$$

We have $|D_{2,l+1}| \leq 1$. Thus, we get

$$\begin{aligned} |E_l| &\leq 2 + \min \left(\frac{l+1}{2}, \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1 \right) \max_{\substack{j \leq (l+1)/2 \\ j \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1}} \left| \frac{B_{2j}}{j} \right| \left| \binom{-2j}{l+1-2j} \right| \\ &\leq 2 + \min \left(\frac{l+1}{2}, \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1 \right) (l+1)! \max_{\substack{j \leq (l+1)/2 \\ j \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1}} (2j)^{l+1-2j} \\ &\leq 2 + \min \left(\frac{l+1}{2}, \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1 \right) (l+1)! \max_{\substack{j \leq (l+1)/2 \\ j \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1}} (2j)^{l+1} \leq (A_1 l)^{2l}, \end{aligned}$$

for some absolute constant $A_1 \geq 1$. We set

$$\begin{aligned} R_n(b, L) &= C(n, b) 5^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1} \left(2 \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 3 \right)! b^{-(2\lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 2)} + 5\theta_{n+1}(b)b^{-n-1} + \sum_{n+1 \leq l \leq 2n+3} E_l b^{-l} \\ &+ 2 \sum_{1 \leq j \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1} \frac{B_{2j}}{j} \theta_{j,n+1}(b) (2j)^{n+2} b^{-n-1-2j} + O \left(\sum_{j=1}^N \left| \frac{B_{2j}}{j} \right| L^{-2j+1} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
|R_n(b, L)| &\leq 5\theta_{n+1}(b)b^{-n-1} + 2b^{-(n+1)} \left(\max_{n+1 \leq l \leq 2n+3} |E_l| + 2 \max_{1 \leq j \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1} |B_{2j}|(2j)^{n+2} \right) \\
&\quad + C(n, b)5^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1} \left(2 \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 3 \right)! b^{-(2\lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 2)} + O_n \left(\frac{1}{L} \right) \\
&\leq 5\theta_{n+1}(b)b^{-n-1} + 2b^{-(n+1)} \left((A_1(2n+3))^{4n+6} + 2(n+1)!(n+2)^{n+2} \right) + \\
&\quad + C(n, b)5^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1} \left(2 \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 3 \right)! b^{-(2\lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 2)} + O_n \left(\frac{1}{L} \right) \\
&\leq b^{-(n+1)}(A_2n)^{4n} + O_n \left(\frac{1}{L} \right),
\end{aligned}$$

for some absolute constant $A_2 \geq 1$. \square

Therefore, we are now able to prove the following proposition.

Proposition 3.1.7. *Let $L, b, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $L \geq b \geq 6N$, with $N = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1$. There exist absolute constants $A_1, A_2 \geq 1$, $F \in \mathbb{R}$ and absolute constants $E_l, l \in \mathbb{N}$ with*

$$|E_l| \leq (A_1 l)^{2l},$$

such that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have

$$G_L(b) = b \log b + (F + \gamma)b - 1 + \sum_{l=1}^n E_l b^{-l} + R_n(b, L) + O_n \left(\frac{b^2}{L} \right),$$

where

$$|R_n(b, L)| \leq (A_2 n)^{4n} b^{-(n+1)} + O_n \left(\frac{1}{L} \right).$$

Proof. It follows by putting together Lemma 2.1.3 and Lemma 3.1.6. \square

However, by the definition of $G_L(b)$ it follows that

$$c_0 \left(\frac{1}{b} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} G_L(b).$$

Thus by Proposition 3.1.7 we obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 3.1.8. *Let $b, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $b \geq 6N$, with $N = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1$. There exist absolute constants $A_1, A_2 \geq 1$, $H \in \mathbb{R}$ and absolute constants $E_l, l \in \mathbb{N}$ with*

$$|E_l| \leq (A_1 l)^{2l},$$

such that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have

$$c_0 \left(\frac{1}{b} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} b \log b + Hb - \frac{1}{\pi} + \sum_{l=1}^n E_l b^{-l} + R_n^*(b)$$

where

$$|R_n^*(b)| \leq (A_2 n)^{4n} b^{-(n+1)}.$$

By Vasyunin's theorem, we know that for sufficiently large b it holds

$$c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi} b \log b - \frac{b}{\pi} (\log 2\pi - \gamma) + O(\log b).$$

Therefore, by comparison of the coefficients of b in the above expressions for $c_0(1/b)$ we get:

$$H = \frac{\gamma - \log 2\pi}{\pi}.$$

Hence we obtain the following theorem, that is Theorem 1.3.3 stated in the Introduction.

Theorem 3.1.9. *Let $b, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $b \geq 6N$, with $N = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1$. There exist absolute constants $A_1, A_2 \geq 1$ and absolute real constants E_l , $l \in \mathbb{N}$ with*

$$|E_l| \leq (A_1 l)^{2l},$$

such that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have

$$c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi} b \log b - \frac{b}{\pi} (\log 2\pi - \gamma) - \frac{1}{\pi} + \sum_{l=1}^n E_l b^{-l} + R_n^*(b)$$

where

$$|R_n^*(b)| \leq (A_2 n)^{4n} b^{-(n+1)}.$$

3.2 Properties of $c_0(r/b)$ for fixed r and large b

We can generalize Proposition 2.1.1 in order to study the cotangent sum $c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)$ for an arbitrary positive integer value of r as $b \rightarrow +\infty$.

For the proof of the following proposition, we shall follow a method similar to the one used to prove Proposition 2.1.1.

Proposition 3.2.1. *For every $r, a, b, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $b \geq 2$, with $(r, b) = 1$, $b \nmid na$, we have*

$$\sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi m r}{b}\right) \cos\left(2\pi m \frac{n r a}{b}\right) = 0.$$

and

$$x_n = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi m r}{b}\right) \sin\left(2\pi m \frac{n r a}{b}\right).$$

Proof. Since $(r, b) = 1$, it is evident that $b|kr$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $1 \leq k \leq a$ if and only if $b|k$. But, generally we know that

$$\frac{1}{b} \sum_{m=0}^{b-1} e^{2\pi imk/b} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } b | k \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Thus, it follows that

$$\frac{1}{b} \sum_{m=0}^{b-1} e^{2\pi im(kr)/b} = \frac{1}{b} \sum_{m=0}^{b-1} e^{2\pi imk/b}.$$

Hence

$$\frac{1}{b} \sum_{k=1}^a \sum_{m=0}^{b-1} e^{2\pi im(kr)/b} = \frac{1}{b} \sum_{k=1}^a \sum_{m=0}^{b-1} e^{2\pi imk/b} = \left[\frac{a}{b} \right].$$

But

$$\frac{e^{2\pi im/b}}{e^{2\pi im/b} - 1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \cot\left(\frac{\pi m}{b}\right),$$

since

$$\cot x = \frac{i(e^{ix} + e^{-ix})}{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}.$$

So

$$\left[\frac{a}{b} \right] = \frac{L}{b} + \frac{1}{b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) \right) (e^{2\pi imar/b} - 1),$$

where

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2\pi i x a r/b} - 1}{e^{2\pi i x r/b} - 1} = a.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\frac{a}{b} \right] &= \frac{a}{b} - \frac{1}{b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) \right) + \frac{1}{b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) \right) e^{2\pi imar/b} \\ &= \frac{a}{b} - \frac{b-1}{2b} + \frac{i}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) + \frac{1}{b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) \right) e^{2\pi imar/b} \\ &= \frac{a}{b} + \frac{1}{2b} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \left(1 - i \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) \right) e^{2\pi imar/b}, \end{aligned}$$

since

$$\sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) = 0.$$

Hence, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} x_n := \left\{ \frac{na}{b} \right\} &= \frac{na}{b} - \left\lfloor \frac{na}{b} \right\rfloor \\ &= \frac{na}{b} - \left(\frac{na}{b} + \frac{1}{2b} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} e^{2\pi imnar/b} - \frac{i}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) e^{2\pi imnar/b} \right). \end{aligned}$$

We can write

$$x_n = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2b} - \frac{1}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} e^{2\pi imnar/b} \right) + \frac{i}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) e^{2\pi imnar/b}.$$

Let

$$T = \frac{i}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) e^{2\pi imnar/b}.$$

Then we get

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{i}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \left[\cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) \cos\left(2\pi mnar \frac{a}{b}\right) + i \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) \sin\left(2\pi mnar \frac{a}{b}\right) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) \sin\left(2\pi mnar \frac{a}{b}\right) + \frac{i}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) \cos\left(2\pi mnar \frac{a}{b}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} x_n &= \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2b} - \frac{1}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} e^{2\pi imnar/b} - \frac{1}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) \sin\left(2\pi mnar \frac{a}{b}\right) \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{i}{2b} \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) \cos\left(2\pi mnar \frac{a}{b}\right). \end{aligned}$$

But, since $x_n \in \mathbb{R}$ and

$$\sum_{m=1}^{b-1} e^{2\pi imnar/b} = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{if } b \nmid nar \\ b-1, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

the proof of the proposition follows. \square

Similarly to the case when $r = 1$, by the use of the identity

$$\sum_{a \geq 1} \frac{\sin(a\theta)}{a} = \frac{\pi - \theta}{2}, \quad 0 < \theta < 2\pi,$$

when b is such that $(r, b) = 1$ and $b \nmid a$, we obtain

$$\sum_{\substack{a \geq 1 \\ b \nmid a}} \frac{b(1 - 2x_1)}{a} = \pi r c_0 \left(\frac{r}{b} \right) + \pi \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) \left\lfloor \frac{rm}{b} \right\rfloor.$$

Equivalently, by Proposition 2.1.2 we can write

Proposition 3.2.2. For $r, b \in \mathbb{N}$ with $(r, b) = 1$, it holds

$$c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{r} c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) - \frac{1}{r} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right),$$

where

$$Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) \left\lfloor \frac{rm}{b} \right\rfloor.$$

By the use of the above proposition, we shall prove the following theorem.

Theorem 3.2.3. Let $r, b_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ be fixed, with $(b_0, r) = 1$. Let b denote a positive integer with $b \equiv b_0 \pmod{r}$. Then, there exists a constant $C_1 = C_1(r, b_0)$, with $C_1(1, b_0) = 0$, such that

$$c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi r} b \log b - \frac{b}{\pi r} (\log 2\pi - \gamma) + C_1 b + O(1),$$

for large integer values of b .

Proof. By Proposition 3.2.2, we know that

$$c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{r} c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) - \frac{1}{r} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right).$$

However, by splitting the range of summation of $Q(r/b)$ into subintervals on which $\lfloor rm/b \rfloor$ assumes constant values, we have

$$\begin{aligned} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) &= \sum_{m=1}^{b-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) \left\lfloor \frac{rm}{b} \right\rfloor \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \sum_{j \leq \lfloor \frac{rm}{b} \rfloor < j+1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right). \end{aligned}$$

We shall evaluate the inner sum by applying the partial fraction decomposition of the cotangent function. It is a known fact from Complex Analysis that

$$\begin{aligned} \pi \cot(\pi z) &= \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z-n} + \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z-1} + g_*(z), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$g_*(z) = \frac{1}{z+1} + 2z \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{z^2 - n^2}.$$

It follows that $g_*(z)$ is a continuously differentiable function for $0 \leq z < 1$.
We consider the sets

$$S_j = \{rm : bj \leq rm < b(j+1), m \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Then

$$S_j = \{bj + s_j, bj + s_j + r, \dots, bj + s_j + d_j r\},$$

where s_j is a positive integer different from zero and d_j is an appropriate nonnegative integer, since $(b, r) = 1$.

Let

$$b = s_j + d_j r + t_j \quad \text{with} \quad 1 \leq t_j < r.$$

By the definition of S_j we have

$$s_j \equiv -bj \pmod{r} \quad \text{and} \quad t_j \equiv b - s_j \pmod{r} \quad (15)$$

and thus

$$t_j \equiv b(j+1) \pmod{r}. \quad (16)$$

By the definition of S_j and application of partial fraction decomposition, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j \leq \lfloor \frac{rm}{b} \rfloor < j+1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) &= \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right) \quad (\text{since the cotangent function has period } \pi) \\ &= \frac{b}{\pi} \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \frac{1}{s_j + lr} + \frac{b}{\pi} \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \frac{1}{s_j + lr - b} + \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} g_*\left(\frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

We shall apply Euler's summation formula (cf. [22], p. 47). Let f be a continuously differentiable function on the interval $[0, n]$, then we have

$$\sum_{\nu=0}^n f(\nu) = \frac{f(0) + f(n)}{2} + \int_0^n f(x) dx + \int_0^n f'(x) P_1(x) dx,$$

where $P_1(x) = x - [x] - 1/2$ is the Bernoulli polynomial of first degree. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \frac{1}{s_j + lr} &= \int_0^{d_j} \frac{du}{s_j + ur} - r \int_0^{d_j} \frac{P_1(u)}{(s_j + ur)^2} du + \frac{1}{2s_j} + \frac{1}{2(s_j + d_j r)} \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \log(s_j + d_j r) - \frac{1}{r} \log s_j - r \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{P_1(u)}{(s_j + ur)^2} du + \frac{1}{2s_j} + O\left(\frac{1}{b}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

By the definition of S_j we have

$$b(j+1) \leq bj + s_j + d_j r + r$$

and therefore

$$s_j + d_j r = b + O(1).$$

Analogously

$$t_j + d_j r = b + O(1).$$

By the substitution $l = d_j - \tilde{l}$ and Euler's summation formula, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \frac{1}{s_j + lr - b} &= - \sum_{\tilde{l}=0}^{d_j} \frac{1}{t_j + \tilde{l}r} \quad (\text{since } t_j = b - d_j r - s_j) \\ &= \frac{1}{2(s_j + d_j r - b)} + \frac{1}{2(s_j - b)} \\ &\quad - \int_0^{d_j} \frac{du}{t_j + ur} + r \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{P_1(u)}{(t_j + ur)^2} du + O\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

since

$$\frac{1}{2(t_j + d_j r)} = O\left(\frac{1}{b}\right),$$

because of the definition of S_j .

By the substitution $\nu = u/b$ and by the property $d_j = b/r + O(1)$ and Euler's summation formula, we obtain

$$\sum_{l=0}^{d_j} g_*\left(\frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right) = b \int_0^{1/r} g_*(vr) dv + O(1), \quad (20)$$

because

$$s_j + d_j r = b + O(1).$$

Therefore by (17), (18), (19) and (20) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) &= \frac{1}{r} c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) - \frac{1}{r} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{r} c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) - \frac{1}{r} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \sum_{j \leq \lfloor \frac{rm}{b} \rfloor < j+1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mr}{b}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{r} c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) - \frac{1}{r} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \left(\frac{b}{\pi} \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \frac{1}{s_j + lr} + \frac{b}{\pi} \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \frac{1}{s_j + lr - b} + \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} g_*\left(\frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{r} c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) - \frac{b}{\pi r} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \left(\frac{1}{r} \log(s_j + d_j r) - \frac{1}{r} \log s_j - r \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{P_1(u)}{(s_j + ur)^2} du + \frac{1}{2s_j} + O\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{b}{\pi r} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \left(-\frac{1}{2t_j} + \frac{1}{2(s_j - b)} - (\log(t_j + rd_j) - \log t_j) \frac{1}{r} + r \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{P_1(u)}{(t_j + ur)^2} du + O\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{b}{r} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \int_0^{1/r} g_*(vr) dv + O(1). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, by Theorem 1.3.2, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) &= \frac{1}{\pi r} b \log b - \frac{b}{\pi r} (\log 2\pi - \gamma) + O(1) \\
&\quad - \frac{b}{\pi r} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \left(\frac{1}{r} \log(s_j + d_j r) - \frac{1}{r} \log s_j - r \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{P_1(u)}{(s_j + ur)^2} du + \frac{1}{2s_j} + O\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \right) \\
&\quad - \frac{b}{\pi r} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \left(-\frac{1}{2t_j} + \frac{1}{2(s_j - b)} - \frac{1}{r} \log(t_j + rd_j) + \frac{1}{r} \log t_j + r \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{P_1(u)}{(t_j + ur)^2} du + O\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \right) \\
&\quad - \frac{b}{r} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \int_0^{1/r} g_*(vr) dv + O(1).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{j}{r} \log(s_j + d_j r) = \left(\log b + O\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \right) \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{j}{r}, \quad (21)$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{j}{r} \log(t_j + d_j r) = \left(\log b + O\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \right) \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{j}{r}, \quad (22)$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{j}{s_j - b} = O\left(\frac{1}{b}\right), \quad (23)$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j O\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = O\left(\frac{1}{b}\right), \quad (24)$$

and

$$\frac{b}{r} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \int_0^{1/r} g_*(vr) dv = kb, \quad (25)$$

where k is a real constant depending only upon r .

By (21), (22), (23), (24) and (25), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) &= \frac{1}{\pi r} b \log b - \frac{b}{\pi r} \log 2\pi + \frac{b}{\pi r} \gamma + O(1) \\
&\quad - \frac{b}{\pi r} \left(\log b + O\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \right) \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{j}{r} + \frac{b}{\pi r^2} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \log s_j \\
&\quad + \frac{b}{\pi} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{P_1(u)}{(s_j + ur)^2} du - \frac{b}{2\pi r} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{j}{s_j} - \frac{b}{\pi r} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j O\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \\
&\quad + \frac{b}{2\pi r} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{j}{t_j} - \frac{b}{2\pi r} O\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) + \frac{b}{\pi r} \left(\log b + O\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \right) \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{j}{r} \\
&\quad - \frac{b}{\pi r^2} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \log t_j - \frac{b}{\pi} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{P_1(u)}{(t_j + ur)^2} du \\
&\quad - \frac{b}{\pi r} O\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) - \frac{b}{r} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \int_0^{1/r} g_*(vr) dv + O(1).
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi r} b \log b - \frac{b}{\pi r} (\log 2\pi - \gamma) + C_1 b + O(1),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
C_1 &= \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \log \frac{s_j}{t_j} - \frac{1}{2\pi r} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \left(\frac{1}{s_j} - \frac{1}{t_j} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \int_0^{+\infty} P_1(u) \left(\frac{1}{(s_j + ur)^2} - \frac{1}{(t_j + ur)^2} \right) du \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{r} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \int_0^{1/r} g_*(vr) dv,
\end{aligned}$$

which by (15), (16) depends only on r and b_0 . This completes the proof of the theorem. \square

3.3 Moments of the cotangent sum $c_0(r/b)$ for fixed large b

A crucial feature of the sum

$$\sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right)$$

is the dominating influence of the terms

$$\cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j}{b}\right),$$

which are obtained for $l = 0$, for small values of s_j . The cause of this fact is the singularity of the function $\cot x$ at $x = 0$.

A similar influence is exercised by the terms with small values of t_j , caused by the singularity of $\cot x$ at $x = \pi$. Thus, these terms should be treated separately. The other terms may be expected to cancel, since

$$\int_{\epsilon}^{\pi-\epsilon} \cot x \, dx = 0,$$

coming from the functional equation

$$\cot(\pi - x) = -\cot x.$$

Because of formula (15), that is

$$s_j \equiv -bj \pmod{r}$$

and because of formula (16), that is

$$t_j \equiv b(j+1) \pmod{r}$$

the quality of this cancelation will depend on good equidistribution properties of the fractions

$$\frac{jb}{r} \pmod{1}$$

for j ranging over short intervals. It is a well-known fact from Diophantine approximation that these equidistributions are only good if the fraction b/r cannot be well approximated by fractions with small denominators. Lemma 3.3.1 provides a preparation for estimating the number of such values for r .

Let A_0, A_1 be constants satisfying $1/2 < A_0 < A_1 < 1$. These constants will remain fixed throughout the chapter.

For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\tilde{d}(m) := \tilde{d}(m, b)$ denote the number of divisors r of m that satisfy

$$A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b, \quad (r, b) = 1.$$

Lemma 3.3.1. *Let $0 < \delta \leq 1$, $\mathcal{L}_0 = b\delta$, $(s, b) = 1$ and $|s| \leq \mathcal{L}_0/2$. Then there exists a fixed constant $M > 0$ such that*

$$\sum_{l \leq \mathcal{L}_0} \tilde{d}(lb + s) \leq M\delta\phi(b),$$

where ϕ stands for the Euler totient function.

Proof. Let $0 < \Delta < 1/2$. For $-1/2 \leq u < 1/2$, let

$$\chi(u; \Delta) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [-\Delta, \Delta] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We extend the definition of $\chi(u; \Delta)$ to all real numbers by requiring periodicity:

$$\chi(u + 1; \Delta) = \chi(u; \Delta), \quad \text{for all } u \in \mathbb{R}.$$

We set $\delta_* = 4\delta$ and

$$\tilde{\chi}(u) = \delta_*^{-1} \int_0^{\delta_*} \chi(u; \delta_* + v) dv.$$

We obtain the Fourier expansion

$$\tilde{\chi}(u) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a(n)e(nu),$$

where

$$a(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{\delta_*^{-1}}{4\pi^2 n^2} (e(2n\delta_*) - e(n\delta_*) - e(-n\delta_*) + e(-2n\delta_*)), & \text{if } n \neq 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}\delta_*, & \text{if } n = 0 \end{cases}$$

and

$$e(u) = e^{2\pi i u}, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}.$$

We have

$$a(n) = \begin{cases} O(\delta_*), & \text{if } |n| \leq \delta_*^{-1} \\ O(\delta_*^{-1} n^{-2}), & \text{if } |n| > \delta_*^{-1}. \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

Let r, q be such that $lb + s = rq$. Then we obtain

$$rq \equiv s \pmod{b}$$

or equivalently

$$q \equiv r^* s \pmod{b}, \quad (27)$$

where r^* is defined by $rr^* \equiv 1 \pmod{b}$.

Now assume $A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b$, $(r, b) = 1$. It follows that $b/r < 2$. Therefore, for

$$rq = lb + s \leq 2\mathcal{L}_0 b$$

it follows that

$$q \leq \frac{2\mathcal{L}_0 b}{r} < 4\mathcal{L}_0 = 4b\delta$$

and thus

$$\frac{q}{b} < 4\delta = \delta_*.$$

Since $\chi(u; \delta_* + v) = 1$ for $u \leq \delta_*$ and $v \geq 0$, we have

$$\chi(u; \delta_*) \leq \tilde{\chi}(u).$$

From (26) and (27) we have

$$\frac{q}{b} \equiv r^* \frac{s}{b} \pmod{1}.$$

From the periodicity of $\tilde{\chi}$ and its Fourier expansion, we obtain

$$\sum_{l \leq \mathcal{L}_0} \tilde{d}(lb + s) \leq \sum_{\substack{r \pmod{b} \\ (r,b)=1}} \tilde{\chi}\left(\frac{sr^*}{b}\right) \leq \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |a(n)| \left| \sum_{\substack{r \pmod{b} \\ (r,b)=1}} e\left(\frac{nsr^*}{b}\right) \right|. \quad (28)$$

Making now use of the Ramanujan sum

$$c_q(n) = \sum_{\substack{r \pmod{q} \\ (r,q)=1}} e\left(\frac{nr^*}{q}\right)$$

we obtain from (28) the following

$$\sum_{l \leq \mathcal{L}_0} \tilde{d}(lb + s) \leq \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{+\infty} |a(n)| |c_b(ns)| + |a(0)| \phi(b). \quad (29)$$

From the well-known formula

$$c_q(n) = \sum_{d|(q,n)} \mu\left(\frac{q}{d}\right) d,$$

(see [36], formula (3.2), p.44) and the fact that $(b, s) = 1$, we obtain $(b, ns) = (b, n)$ and therefore

$$c_b(ns) = \sum_{d|(b,ns)} \mu\left(\frac{b}{d}\right) d = \sum_{d|(b,n)} \mu\left(\frac{b}{d}\right) d = c_b(n). \quad (30)$$

From [36] (formula (3.5)), we have

$$|c_b(n)| \leq (b, n).$$

From this inequality and (30) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l \leq \mathcal{L}_0} \tilde{d}(lb + s) &\leq \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{+\infty} |a(n)|(b, n) + |a(0)|\phi(b). \\ &\leq M\delta\phi(b). \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

□

We now establish the equidistribution properties of the fractions

$$\frac{jb}{r} \pmod{1}.$$

We introduce a sequence of exceptional sets $\mathcal{E}(m)$. The quality of the equidistribution of $jb/r \pmod{1}$, will be good for values of r that do not belong to an exceptional set $\mathcal{E}(m)$ with a small number m .

Lemma 3.3.2. *Let $1/2 < A_0 < A_1 < 1$. Let $\theta \in \{1, -1\}$. Let m_0 be a sufficiently large positive real constant. Let*

$$m_0 \leq m \leq 10 \log \log b.$$

Then, for all values of r such that $A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b$, $(b, r) = 1$ which do not belong to an exceptional set $\mathcal{E}(m)$ with

$$|\mathcal{E}(m)| = O(\phi(b)2^{-m}),$$

the following holds:

Let U_1, U_2, j_1, j_2 be real numbers such that $U_1 \geq b^{-1}2^{5m}$, $U_2 = U_1(1 + \delta_1)$, $U_2 \leq 1$, where $j_2 - j_1 \geq b2^{-(2m+1)}$,

$$2^{-m} \leq \delta_1 \leq 2^{-m+1}.$$

Then we have,

$$\left| \left\{ j : j_1 \leq j \leq j_2, \left\{ \frac{\theta jb}{r} \right\} \in [U_1, U_2] \right\} \right| = (j_2 - j_1)\delta_1 U_1 (1 + O(2^{-m})).$$

Proof. Let $\mathcal{L}_0 = b2^{-3m}$. By the Dirichlet approximation theorem (cf. [49], Satz 10.1) there exists $l \leq \mathcal{L}_0$, $l \in \mathbb{N}$ and $a \in \mathbb{N}$ with $(a, l) = 1$, such that

$$\left| \frac{b}{r} - \frac{a}{l} \right| \leq \frac{1}{l\mathcal{L}_0}. \quad (32)$$

Let l_0 be the smallest integer value of l with the property (32). In the sequel, we denote by $\|y\|$ the distance of the real number y to the nearest integer. From (32) it follows that

$$\left\| \frac{l_0 b}{r} \right\| \leq \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}_0}.$$

We first deal with the case that

$$\left\| \frac{l_0 b}{r} \right\| \leq \mathcal{L}_0^{-1} 2^{-m}. \quad (33)$$

We set

$$\eta = \eta(r) = \left\| \frac{l_0 b}{r} \right\|.$$

From (32) it follows that

$$\left| \frac{l_0 b}{r} - a \right| = \eta(r)$$

and thus, setting $s = r\eta(r)$, we obtain

$$l_0 b - ar = \pm s \quad \text{and thus} \quad r \mid l_0 b \mp s.$$

By (32), (33), $\mathcal{L}_0 = b2^{-3m}$ and the inequality $rb^{-1} < 1$ it follows that

$$s \leq 2^{2m}.$$

Thus, the number of all possible values of r satisfying (33) is at most

$$\sum_{\substack{l \leq \mathcal{L}_0 \\ |s| \leq 2^{2m}}} \tilde{d}(lb + s).$$

By Lemma 3.3.1 it follows that

$$\sum_{\substack{l \leq \mathcal{L}_0 \\ |s| \leq 2^{2m}}} \tilde{d}(lb + s) = O(2^{-3m} \phi(b) 2^{2m}) = O(\phi(b) 2^{-m}).$$

Let now r be such that

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{-1} 2^{-m} < \left\| \frac{l_0 b}{r} \right\| \leq \mathcal{L}_0^{-1}. \quad (34)$$

Let $1 \leq l_1 \leq l_0$ and $\theta \in \{-1, 1\}$. We partition the set

$$\{j : j \in \mathbb{N}, j \equiv \theta l_1 \pmod{l_0}\},$$

as follows:

Let

$$m_1^{(1)} \leq m_1^{(2)} < m_2^{(1)} \leq m_2^{(2)} < \dots < m_R^{(1)} \leq m_R^{(2)},$$

where R depends upon r, b, l_1 , namely $R = R(r, b, l_1)$, such that the fractional part

$$\left\{ \frac{\theta(l_1 + ml_0)b}{r} \right\} \in [U_1, U_2]$$

for

$$m_v^{(1)} \leq m \leq m_v^{(2)}, \quad \text{where } 1 \leq v \leq R$$

and

$$\left\{ \frac{\theta(l_1 + ml_0)b}{r} \right\} \notin [U_1, U_2],$$

otherwise.

We set

$$I(m) = \left[\left\{ \frac{ml_0b}{r} \right\}, \left\{ \frac{(m+1)l_0b}{r} \right\} \right].$$

The length of every interval $I(m) \pmod{1}$ is $\eta(r)$ since

$$\eta(r) = \left\| \frac{l_0b}{r} \right\|.$$

Additionally, by the definition of the sequence $(m_v^{(1)})$, for $2 \leq v \leq R-1$, the interval $I(m_v - 1)$ must contain one of the two endpoints of the interval $[U_1, U_2]$. Thus

$$\left| \left\{ \frac{\theta(l_1 + m_v l_0)b}{r} \right\} - U_i \right| \leq \eta(r),$$

where $i \in \{1, 2\}$. We then also have

$$\left| \left\{ \frac{\theta(l_1 + m_{v+1} l_0)b}{r} \right\} - U_i \right| \leq \eta(r).$$

Thus, by the triangle inequality we obtain

$$\left| \left\{ \frac{\theta(l_1 + m_{v+1} l_0)b}{r} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{\theta(l_1 + m_v l_0)b}{r} \right\} \right| \leq 2\eta(r).$$

Since the intervals $I(m)$ are adjacent mod1 and the union of intervals $I(m)$ for $m_v^{(1)} \leq m \leq m_v^{(2)}$ is the interval

$$\left[\left\{ \frac{\theta(l_1 + m_{v+1} l_0)b}{r} \right\}, \left\{ \frac{\theta(l_1 + m_v l_0)b}{r} \right\} \right],$$

it follows that the union of the intervals $I(m)$ has total length equal to $1 + O(\eta)$. Therefore, the number of these intervals $I(m)$ is

$$m_{v+1}^{(1)} - m_v^{(2)} = \eta(r)^{-1} + O(1), \quad (35)$$

for all values of v with $1 \leq v \leq R-1$.

For $2 \leq v \leq R-1$, the interval $[U_1, U_2]$ is covered by $(m_v^{(2)} - m_v^{(1)}) + O(1)$ adjacent intervals $I(m)$. Hence, we have

$$m_v^{(2)} - m_v^{(1)} = \eta(r)^{-1}(U_2 - U_1) + O(1), \quad (36)$$

for all values of v with $2 \leq v \leq R-1$.

For $v = 1, v = R$, we obtain

$$m_v^{(2)} - m_v^{(1)} \leq \eta(r)^{-1}(U_2 - U_1) + O(1). \quad (37)$$

By (34), we have

$$\mathcal{L}_0^{-1}2^{-m} < \eta(r) \leq \mathcal{L}_0^{-1},$$

where $\mathcal{L}_0 = b2^{-3m}$ and thus

$$\eta(r)^{-1} \geq b2^{-3m}. \quad (38)$$

From the hypotheses for U_1 , δ_1 and r :

$$U_1 \geq b^{-1}2^{5m}, \quad \delta_1 \geq 2^{-m}, \quad r > \frac{b}{2},$$

we obtain

$$U_2 - U_1 \geq b^{-1}2^{4m}. \quad (39)$$

From (38) and (39) we obtain

$$\eta(r)^{-1}(U_2 - U_1) \geq 2^m. \quad (40)$$

From (36) combined with (40), we get

$$m_v^{(2)} - m_v^{(1)} = \eta(r)^{-1}(U_2 - U_1) (1 + O(2^{-m})), \quad (41)$$

for all values of v with $2 \leq v \leq R - 1$.

For $v = 1$, $v = R$, we obtain from (37) combined with (41) the following

$$m_v^{(2)} - m_v^{(1)} \leq \eta(r)^{-1}(U_2 - U_1) (1 + O(2^{-m})). \quad (42)$$

The interval $[j_1, j_2]$ is covered by N complete residue systems mod l_0 , where

$$N = (j_2 - j_1)l_0^{-1} + O(1).$$

Since $l_0 \leq b2^{-3m}$, it follows that

$$N = (j_2 - j_1)l_0^{-1} (1 + O(2^{-m})). \quad (43)$$

Therefore by (41) we have

$$R = \delta_1(j_2 - j_1)l_0^{-1}\eta(r) (1 + O(2^{-m})). \quad (44)$$

By (41), (42) and (44) we obtain that there are

$$R \eta(r)^{-1}(U_2 - U_1) (1 + O(2^{-m})) = \delta_1(j_2 - j_1)U_1 l_0^{-1} (1 + O(2^{-m}))$$

values of j satisfying the relations

$$j_1 \leq j \leq j_2, \quad \left\{ \frac{\theta j b}{r} \right\} \in [U_1, U_2], \quad j \equiv \theta l_1 \pmod{l_0}.$$

We obtain the desired result of Lemma 3.3.2 by summing over all residue-classes $l_1 \pmod{l_0}$. \square

As a preparation for the study of the dominating terms

$$\cot\left(\pi\frac{s_j}{b}\right),$$

we now investigate an inverse problem:

How are the values of j distributed, if the value of s_j is fixed?

This requires the simultaneous localization of the values for r and its multiplicative inverses $r^* \pmod{b}$. This localization will be accomplished via Fourier Analysis and upper bounds for Kloosterman sums.

Lemma 3.3.3. *Let $1/2 < A_0 < A_1 < 1$ and $r \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, $\delta > 0$ such that $\alpha + \delta < 1$. We define $b^* = b^*(r, b) \in \mathbb{N}$ by $bb^* \equiv 1 \pmod{r}$ and $r^* = r^*(r, b) \in \mathbb{N}$ by $rr^* \equiv 1 \pmod{b}$. Then, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} N(\alpha, \delta) &:= \left| \left\{ r : r \in \mathbb{N}, (r, b) = 1, A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b, \alpha \leq \frac{b^*}{r} \leq \alpha + \delta \right\} \right| \\ &= \delta(A_1 - A_0)\phi(b)(1 + o(1)), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The Diophantine equation

$$bx + ry = 1$$

has exactly one solution (x_0, y_0) with

$$-\left\lfloor \frac{r}{2} \right\rfloor < x_0 \leq \left\lfloor \frac{r}{2} \right\rfloor, \quad -\left\lfloor \frac{b}{2} \right\rfloor < y_0 \leq \left\lfloor \frac{b}{2} \right\rfloor.$$

We have

$$b^* \equiv x_0 \pmod{r}, \quad r^* \equiv y_0 \pmod{b} \quad (45)$$

Therefore, for $\beta \in (-1/2, 1/2]$ and $\delta > 0$ with $\beta + \delta < 1/2$ and $\beta - \delta > -1/2$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \left\{ r : r \in \mathbb{N}, (r, b) = 1, A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b, \frac{y_0}{b} \in [\beta, \beta + \delta] \right\} \right| \quad (46) \\ &= \left| \left\{ r : r \in \mathbb{N}, (r, b) = 1, A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b, \frac{x_0}{r} \in [-(\beta + \delta), -\beta] \right\} \right| + O(1) \\ &= \left| \left\{ r : r \in \mathbb{N}, (r, b) = 1, A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b, \frac{b^*}{r} \pmod{1} \in [-(\beta + \delta), -\beta] \right\} \right| + O(1), \end{aligned}$$

where $\frac{b^*}{r} \pmod{1} \in [-(\beta + \delta), -\beta]$ stands for

$$\frac{b^*}{r} \in \begin{cases} [-(\beta + \delta), -\beta] + 1, & \text{if } \beta \geq 0 \\ [-(\beta + \delta), -\beta], & \text{if } \beta < 0. \end{cases}$$

Let $\Delta > 0$, such that $\beta + \delta + \Delta \leq 1/2$, $0 \leq v \leq \Delta$.

We define the functions

$$\chi_1(u, v) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [\beta + \Delta - v, \beta + \delta - \Delta + v] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (47)$$

and

$$\chi_2(u, v) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [\beta - \Delta + v, \beta + \delta + \Delta - v] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (48)$$

as well as the function l_1, l_2 by

$$l_i(u) = \Delta^{-1} \int_0^\Delta \chi_i(u, v) dv, \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2.$$

Let the function

$$\tilde{\chi}(r, \beta) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \frac{r^*}{b} \in [\beta, \beta + \delta] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (49)$$

Since l_i for $i = 1, 2$ is obtained from χ_i by averaging over v and since $0 \leq \chi_i(u, v) \leq 1$ for $i = 1, 2$, it follows that $0 \leq l_i(u) \leq 1$ for $i = 1, 2$.

From (47) we have

$$l_1\left(\frac{r^*}{b}\right) = 0, \quad \text{if } \frac{r^*}{b} \notin [\beta, \beta + \delta].$$

Similarly, from (48) we have

$$l_2\left(\frac{r^*}{b}\right) = 1, \quad \text{if } \frac{r^*}{b} \in [\beta, \beta + \delta].$$

Thus, we obtain

$$l_1\left(\frac{r^*}{b}\right) \leq \tilde{\chi}(r, \beta) \leq l_2\left(\frac{r^*}{b}\right). \quad (50)$$

We have the Fourier expansions

$$l_i(u) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a(n)e(nu), \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2.$$

The Fourier coefficients $a(n)$ are computed as follows:

For $i = 1$:

$$a(0) = \Delta^{-1} \int_0^\Delta \left(\int_{\beta - \Delta + v}^{\beta + \delta + \Delta - v} 1 \, du \right) dv = \delta + \Delta,$$

as well as

$$\begin{aligned} a(n) &= \Delta^{-1} \int_0^\Delta \left(\int_{\beta - \Delta + v}^{\beta + \delta + \Delta - v} e(-nu) \, du \right) dv \\ &= \Delta^{-1} \int_0^\Delta -\frac{1}{2\pi in} [e(-n(\beta + \delta + \Delta - v)) - e(-n(\beta - \Delta + v))] \, dv \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\pi^2 n^2} \Delta^{-1} (e(-n(\beta + \delta)) - e(-n(\beta + \delta + \Delta)) - e(-n\beta) + e(-n(\beta - \Delta))). \end{aligned}$$

From the above and an analogous computation for $i = 2$, we obtain

$$a(0) = \delta + R_1, \text{ where } |R_1| \leq \Delta$$

and

$$a(n) = \begin{cases} O(\Delta), & \text{if } |n| \leq \Delta^{-1} \\ O(\Delta^{-1}n^{-2}), & \text{if } |n| > \Delta^{-1}. \end{cases} \quad (51)$$

Let $\Delta_1 > 0$, such that $A_0 - \Delta_1 > 1/2$, $A_1 + \Delta_1 < 1$ and $0 \leq v \leq \Delta_1$. We define the functions

$$\chi_3(u, v) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [A_0 + v - \Delta_1, A_1 - v + \Delta_1] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (52)$$

and

$$\chi_4(u, v) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in [A_0 + \Delta_1 - v, A_1 + \Delta_1 + v] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (53)$$

as well as the functions l_3, l_4 by

$$l_i(u) = \Delta_1^{-1} \int_0^{\Delta_1} \chi_i(u, v) dv, \text{ for } i = 3, 4.$$

Let the function

$$\chi^*(r, \beta) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } A_0 \leq \frac{r}{b} \leq A_1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (54)$$

Since l_i for $i = 3, 4$ is obtained from χ_i by averaging over v and since

$$0 \leq \chi_i(u, v) \leq 1, \text{ for } i = 3, 4,$$

we obtain $0 \leq l_i(u) \leq 1$ for $i = 3, 4$.

From(52) we have

$$l_3\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = 0, \text{ if } \frac{r}{b} \notin (A_0, A_1).$$

From (53), we have

$$l_3\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = 1, \text{ if } \frac{r}{b} \in (A_0, A_1).$$

Therefore, we obtain

$$l_3\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) \leq \chi^*(r, \beta) \leq l_4\left(\frac{r}{b}\right). \quad (55)$$

An analogous computation as for l_1, l_2 gives the Fourier expansions

$$l_i(u) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c(n)e(nu), \text{ for } i = 3, 4,$$

with

$$c(0) = A_1 - A_0 + R_2, \text{ where } |R_2| \leq \Delta_1$$

and

$$c(n) = \begin{cases} O(1), & \text{if } |n| \leq \Delta_1^{-1} \\ O(\Delta_1^{-1} n^{-2}), & \text{if } |n| > \Delta_1^{-1}. \end{cases} \quad (56)$$

From (46), (49), (50), (54) and (55), setting $\beta = -\alpha$, we get the following

$$\sum_{\substack{r=1 \\ (r,b)=1}}^{b-1} l_1\left(\frac{r^*}{b}\right) l_3\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) \leq N(\alpha, \delta) \leq \sum_{\substack{r=1 \\ (r,b)=1}}^{b-1} l_2\left(\frac{r^*}{b}\right) l_4\left(\frac{r}{b}\right). \quad (57)$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{r=1 \\ (r,b)=1}}^{b-1} l_1\left(\frac{r^*}{b}\right) l_3\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) &= \sum_{m,n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a(m)c(n) \sum_{\substack{r=1 \\ (r,b)=1}}^{b-1} e\left(\frac{nr + mr^*}{b}\right) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{m,n=-\infty \\ (m,n) \neq (0,0)}}^{+\infty} a(m)c(n)K(n, m, b) + a(0)c(0)\phi(b), \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

with the Kloosterman sums

$$K(n, m, b) = \sum_{\substack{r=1 \\ (r,b)=1}}^{b-1} e\left(\frac{nr + mr^*}{b}\right)$$

for both $n \neq 0$, $m \neq 0$, and the Ramanujan sums

$$K(n, 0, b) = \sum_{\substack{r=1 \\ (r,b)=1}}^{b-1} e\left(\frac{nr}{b}\right)$$

and

$$K(0, m, b) = \sum_{\substack{r=1 \\ (r,b)=1}}^{b-1} e\left(\frac{mr^*}{b}\right).$$

We have the Weil bound

$$|K(n, m, b)| \leq \tau(b)(n, m, b)^{1/2} \sqrt{b},$$

([36], p. 19, Formula 1.60), and the elementary bound

$$|K(n, 0, b)| \leq (n, b) \quad \text{and} \quad |K(0, m, b)| \leq (m, b)$$

([36], p. 45, Formula 3.5).

We obtain from (58) the following

$$\sum_{\substack{r=1 \\ (r,b)=1}}^{b-1} l_1\left(\frac{r^*}{b}\right) l_3\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = (\delta + R_1)(A_1 - A_0 + R_2)\phi(b) + o(\phi(b)), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty), \quad (59)$$

where

$$\sum_{\substack{m,n=-\infty \\ (m,n) \neq (0,0)}}^{+\infty} a(m)c(n)K(n,m,b) = o(\phi(b))$$

for $|R_1| \leq \Delta$ and $|R_2| \leq \Delta_1$.

By the same computation we also get

$$\sum_{\substack{r=1 \\ (r,b)=1}}^{b-1} l_2\left(\frac{r^*}{b}\right) l_4\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = (\delta + R_1)(A_1 - A_0 + R_2)\phi(b) + o(\phi(b)), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty), \quad (60)$$

for $|R_1| \leq \Delta$ and $|R_2| \leq \Delta_1$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{r=1 \\ (r,b)=1}}^{b-1} l_2\left(\frac{r^*}{b}\right) l_4\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) &= \delta(A_1 - A_0)\phi(b) + \delta R_2\phi(b) \\ &+ R_1(A_1 - A_0)\phi(b) + R_1 R_2\phi(b) + o(\phi(b)). \end{aligned} \quad (61)$$

Since Δ and Δ_1 can be chosen to be arbitrarily small, it follows that (61) implies Lemma 3.3.3. \square

By the use of Lemma 3.3.3 we shall prove that the sum

$$\sum_{|s_j| \leq 2^{m_1}} \cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j}{b}\right)$$

is related to the sum $f(x; m_1)$, which we define and investigate in the next two lemmas.

Lemma 3.3.4. *Let*

$$f(x; m_1) = \sum_{l=1}^{2^{m_1}} \frac{B(lx)}{l},$$

where $B(x) = 1 - 2\{x\}$. Then, for $L \in \mathbb{N}$ there are numbers $a(k, L) \in \mathbb{R}$ with

$$a(k, L) = a(k, L, m_1) = O_\epsilon(|k|^{-1+\epsilon}),$$

where the implied constant is independent from m_1 , such that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \left\| f(x; m_1)^L - \sum_{k=-N}^N a(k, L) e(kx) \right\|_2 = 0.$$

If $m_2 > m_1$, then we have

$$a(k, m_1) = a(k, m_2), \quad \text{for } |k| \leq 2^{m_1}.$$

Proof. We shall prove the statement by induction on L .
For $L = 1$, we have

$$f(x; m_1) = \sum_{l=1}^{2^{m_1}} \frac{B(lx)}{l}.$$

By the Fourier expansion of $B(x)$, we have

$$B(x) = -\frac{i}{\pi} \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{+\infty} \frac{e(nx)}{n}, \text{ in } L^2.$$

Therefore

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \left\| B(x) + \frac{i}{\pi} \sum_{\substack{|n| \leq N \\ n \neq 0}} \frac{e(nx)}{n} \right\|_2 = 0.$$

Thus, we also have:

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \left\| f(x; m_1) + \sum_{l=1}^{2^{m_1}} \frac{1}{l} \sum_{\substack{|n| \leq N \\ n \neq 0}} \frac{e(lnx)}{n} \right\|_2 = 0.$$

We write

$$\frac{i}{\pi} \sum_{l=1}^{2^{m_1}} \frac{1}{l} \sum_{|n| \leq N} \frac{e(lnx)}{n} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} c(k, N) e(kx)$$

and observe that $c(k, N') = c(k, N)$ for all $N' \geq N$.
Let $N_0(k)$ be the smallest value of N , such that

$$c(k, N') = c(k, N_0(k)), \text{ for all } N' \geq N_0(k).$$

Then we define

$$a(k, 1) = c(k, N_0(k))$$

and obtain

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \left\| f(x; m_1) - \sum_{|n| \leq N} a(k, 1) e(kx) \right\|_2 = 0,$$

where

$$a(k, 1) = O(k^{-1+\epsilon}).$$

Since in the definition of $c(k, N)$ there appear only pairs (l, n) with $|ln| = |k|$, for $|k| \leq 2^{m_1}$ the value of $c(k, N)$ will be the same for $f(x; m_1)$ and $f(x; m_2)$ for

$m_2 > m_1$.

For the induction step from L to $L + 1$, we have

$$f(x; m_1)^L = \sum_{k=-N}^N a(k, L, m_1) e(kx) + R_1(x, N, L) \quad (*)$$

$$f(x; m_1) = \sum_{k=-N}^N a(k, 1, m_1) e(kx) + R_1(x, N, 1), \quad (**)$$

where

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \|R_1(x, N, L)\|_2 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \|R_1(x, N, 1)\|_2 = 0.$$

Also

$$a(k, L, m_1) = O_\epsilon(k^{-1+\epsilon}).$$

If $m_2 > m_1$, then we have:

$$a(k, L, m_1) = a(k, L, m_2), \quad \text{for } |k| \leq 2^{m_1}. \quad (***)$$

We define $b(k, L, N)$ by

$$b(k, L, N) = \sum_{\substack{(k_1, k_2) : k_1 + k_2 = k \\ |k_i| \leq N}} a(k_1, L) a(k_2, 1).$$

We split the above sum into partial sums as follows:

$$b(k, L, N) = \sum_I + \sum_{II} + \sum_{III} + \sum_{IV},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_I &= \sum'_{k_1=1}^k a(k_1, L) a(k - k_1, 1), \\ \sum_{II} &= \sum'_{k_1=-k}^{-1} a(k_1, L) a(k - k_1, 1), \\ \sum_{III} &= \sum'_{j=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{2^j k < k_1 \leq 2^{j+1} k} a(k_1, L) a(k - k_1, 1), \\ \sum_{IV} &= \sum'_{j=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{-2^{j+1} k \leq k_1 \leq -2^j k} a(k_1, L) a(k - k_1, 1). \end{aligned}$$

where \sum' stands for the condition $|k_1| \leq N$, and $|k - k_1| \leq N$.

Estimation of the sums \sum_I, \sum_{II} :

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_I &= \sum_{k_1=1}^k ' a(k_1, L)a(k - k_1, 1) \\
&= a(1, L)a(k - 1, 1) + a(2, L)a(k - 2, 1) + \cdots + a(k - 1, L)a(1, 1) \\
&= O_\epsilon \left(k^{2\epsilon} \left(1 \cdot \frac{1}{k-1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{k-2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{k-1} \cdot 1 \right) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

However,

$$\begin{aligned}
1 \cdot \frac{1}{k-1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{k-2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{k-1} \cdot 1 &\leq 2 \left(1 \cdot \frac{1}{k-1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor + 1)(k - (\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor + 1))} \right) \\
&= O \left(\frac{1}{k} \sum_{k_1=1}^{\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor + 1} \frac{1}{k_1} \right) = O \left(\frac{\log k}{k} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we obtain

$$\sum_I = O_\epsilon(k^{-1+\epsilon}), \text{ for every } \epsilon > 0.$$

Similarly, we get

$$\sum_{II} = O_\epsilon(k^{-1+\epsilon}), \text{ for every } \epsilon > 0.$$

Estimation of the sums \sum_{III}, \sum_{IV} :

For $j = 1$, we obtain the same estimates as for \sum_I, \sum_{II} , by similar arguments. For fixed $j \geq 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{III,j} &= \sum_{2^j k < k_1 \leq 2^{j+1} k} a(k_1, L)a(k - k_1, 1) \\
&= a(2^j k + 1, L)a(k - (2^j k + 1), 1) + a(2^j k + 2, L)a(k - (2^j k + 2), 1) \\
&\quad + \cdots + a(2^{j+1} k - 1, L)a(k - (2^{j+1} k - 1), 1)
\end{aligned}$$

and by the induction hypothesis we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{III,j} &= O_\epsilon \left((2^j k)^\epsilon \left(\frac{1}{(2^j k + 1)(k - (2^j k + 1))} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2^{j+1} k - 1)(k - (2^{j+1} k - 1))} \right) \right) \\
&= O_\epsilon \left((2^j k)^\epsilon 2^j k \frac{1}{2^{2^j k^2}} \right) = O_\epsilon \left((2^j k)^{-1+\epsilon} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, we obtain

$$\sum_{III} = \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{III,j} = \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} O_\epsilon \left((2^j k)^{-1+\epsilon} \right) = O_\epsilon(k^{-1+\epsilon}).$$

Similarly, we get

$$\sum_{IV} = O_\epsilon(k^{-1+\epsilon}).$$

From (*) and (**), we get:

$$f(x; m_1)^{L+1} = \sum_{k=-N}^N b(k, L, N)e(kx) + R_3(x, N, L+1)$$

where

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \|R_3(x, N, L+1)\|_2 = 0.$$

We now set

$$a(k, L+1) := \sum_{(k_1, k_2) : k_1+k_2=k} a(k_1, L)a(k_2, 1).$$

We may estimate the difference

$$|b(k, L, N) - a(k, L+1)|$$

by considering the sums $\tilde{\sum}_I, \tilde{\sum}_{II}, \tilde{\sum}_{III}, \tilde{\sum}_{IV}$ defined as $\sum_I, \sum_{II}, \sum_{III}, \sum_{IV}$, but the condition $|k_1| \leq N, |k_2| \leq N$ replaced by $|k_1| > N$ or $|k_2| > N$.

The induction statement for $L+1$ now follows from the definitions of $b(k, L, N)$ and $a(k, L+1)$ by letting $N \rightarrow +\infty$. \square

Lemma 3.3.5. *For $f(x; m_1)$ defined as in the previous lemma, we have that the limit*

$$\lim_{m_1 \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 f(x; m_1)^L dx$$

exists.

Proof. Let $m_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m_2 > m_1$. We have

$$|f(x; m_2)^L - f(x; m_1)^L| = |f(x; m_2) - f(x; m_1)| \cdot \left| \sum_{h=0}^{L-1} f(x; m_2)^h f(x; m_1)^{L-h-1} \right|.$$

Therefore, by the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 |f(x; m_2)^L - f(x; m_1)^L| dx \\ &= O_L \left(\left(\int_0^1 |f(x; m_2) - f(x; m_1)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \left(\int_0^1 \left| \sum_{h=0}^{L-1} f(x; m_2)^h f(x; m_1)^{L-h-1} \right|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

However, by Parseval's identity we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 |f(x; m_2) - f(x; m_1)|^2 dx &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} (a(k, 1, m_2) - a(k, 1, m_1))^2 \\ &\leq \sum_{|k| > 2m_1} (a(k, 1, m_1)^2 + a(k, 1, m_2)^2), \end{aligned}$$

since by (***) in the proof of the previous Lemma we have

$$a(k, 1, m_1) = a(k, 1, m_2), \text{ for } |k| \leq 2^{m_1}.$$

Now, due to Lemma 3.3.4, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 |f(x; m_2) - f(x; m_1)|^2 dx &= O_\epsilon \left(\sum_{|k| > 2^{m_1}} k^{-(2+2\epsilon)} \right) \\ &= O_\epsilon \left(2^{m_1(-1+2\epsilon)} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Additionally, we get

$$\int_0^1 \left(\sum_{h=0}^{L-1} f(x; m_2)^h f(x; m_1)^{L-h-1} \right)^2 dx = O_L \left(\sum_{h=0}^{L-1} \left(\int_0^1 f(x; m_2)^{4h} dx + \int_0^1 f(x; m_1)^{4h} dx \right) \right),$$

since

$$|a^h b^{L-h-1}| \leq a^{2h} + b^{2(L-h-1)}, \text{ for every } a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^1 \left(\sum_{h=0}^{L-1} f(x; m_2)^h f(x; m_1)^{L-h-1} \right)^2 dx \\ &= O_L \left(\max_{0 \leq h \leq L-1} \left\{ \left(\int_0^1 f(x; m_2)^{4h} dx \right)^{1/2} + \left(\int_0^1 f(x; m_1)^{4h} dx \right)^{1/2} \right\} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Then by Parseval's identity it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^1 \left(\sum_{h=0}^{L-1} f(x; m_2)^h f(x; m_1)^{L-h-1} \right)^2 dx \\ &= O_L \left(\max_{0 \leq h \leq L-1} \left\{ \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a(k, 4h, m_2)^2 \right)^{1/2} + \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a(k, 4h, m_1)^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\} \right). \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 3.3.4 we know that

$$a(k, 4h, m_i) = O_\epsilon(k^{-1+\epsilon}), \quad i = 1, 2,$$

where the implied constant is independent from m_i .

Hence, by the above estimate we derive the following inequality

$$\int_0^1 \left(\sum_{h=0}^{L-1} f(x; m_2)^h f(x; m_1)^{L-h-1} \right)^2 dx \leq C(\epsilon, L),$$

which implies

$$\|f(\cdot; m_1)^L - f(\cdot; m_2)^L\|_1 \leq C'(\epsilon, L),$$

where $C(\epsilon, L)$, $C'(\epsilon, L)$ are positive constants that depend at most on ϵ and L , but not on m_1 or m_2 .

From the above estimates it follows that the sequence of functions $(f(x; m_1)^L)_{m_1 \geq 1}$ forms a Cauchy-sequence in the space $L^1([0, 1])$ of the integrable functions defined over $[0, 1]$.

Since $L^1([0, 1])$ is a complete metric space it follows that there exists a limit function $w(x) \in L^1([0, 1])$, such that

$$f(\cdot; m_1)^L \rightarrow w, \text{ in } L^1, \text{ as } m_1 \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Then

$$\int_0^1 f(x; m_1)^L dx \rightarrow \int_0^1 w(x) dx, \text{ as } m_1 \rightarrow +\infty,$$

which completes the proof of the lemma. \square

Lemma 3.3.6. For $x \in \mathbb{R}$, let

$$g(x) := \sum_{l=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - 2\{lx\}}{l}.$$

Then for each $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ the series $g(x)$ converges.

For $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$, the series $g(x)$ converges if and only if the series

$$\sum_{m \geq 1} (-1)^m \frac{\log q_{m+1}}{q_m}$$

converges, where $(q_m)_{m \geq 1}$ denotes the sequence of partial denominators of the continued fraction expansion of x .

Proof. The statement of the lemma is part of Théorème 4.4 of the paper by R. de la Brèteche and G. Tenenbaum in [10]. \square

Remark: One can show that the series $g(x)$ can also be written in the form (see [10])

$$- \sum_{l=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\tau(l)}{\pi l} \sin(2\pi l x),$$

where it converges, and $\tau(l)$ stands for the divisor function.

In the following, we will prove that the series $g(x)$ converges almost everywhere.

Definition 3.3.7. Let $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ be an irrational number and $\alpha = [a_0; a_1, a_2, \dots]$ be the continued fraction expansion of α . We denote the n -th convergent of α by p_n/q_n .

Lemma 3.3.8. *Let $1 < K < \sqrt{2}$. Then there is a positive constant $c_0 = c_0(K)$, such that*

$$q_n \geq c_0 K^n,$$

for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof. We have

$$p_n = a_n p_{n-1} + p_{n-2}, \quad p_{-1} = 1, \quad p_{-2} = 0 \quad (\text{I})$$

and

$$q_n = a_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2}, \quad q_{-1} = 0, \quad q_{-2} = 1. \quad (\text{II})$$

From (II) it follows that

$$q_n \geq 2q_{n-2},$$

for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. By induction on $k \in \mathbb{N}$ we conclude that

$$q_{2k} \geq q_0 2^k, \quad (\text{III})$$

for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$. From (III) the proof of the lemma follows. \square

Lemma 3.3.9. *Let $\mathcal{F}_n \subseteq [0, 1)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, be Lebesgue measurable sets such that*

$$\mathcal{F}_1 \supseteq \mathcal{F}_2 \supseteq \mathcal{F}_3 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{F}_n \supseteq \mathcal{F}_{n+1} \supseteq \cdots$$

Assume that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} \text{meas}(\mathcal{F}_i) < +\infty.$$

Then we have

$$\text{meas}\{\alpha \in [0, 1) : \alpha \in \mathcal{F}_i \text{ for infinitely many values of } i \in \mathbb{N}\} = 0.$$

Proof. This is the Borel-Cantelli lemma (cf. [38], [50]). \square

Definition 3.3.10. *Let $q \in \mathbb{N}$, $\delta > 0$ and*

$$\Delta(q) := \exp(-q^\delta).$$

Then we define the set

$$\mathcal{E}(q, \delta) := \bigcup_{\substack{0 \leq a < q \\ a \in \mathbb{Z}}} \left[\frac{a}{q} - \Delta(q), \frac{a}{q} + \Delta(q) \right].$$

Definition 3.3.11. *Let $L > 1$. Then we define the set*

$$\mathcal{E}(L) := \left\{ \alpha \in [0, 1) : \frac{\log q_{m+1}}{q_m} \geq L^{-m} \text{ for infinitely many values of } m \in \mathbb{N} \right\}.$$

Lemma 3.3.12. *There is a constant $L_0 > 1$, such that*

$$\text{meas } \mathcal{E}(L) = 0$$

whenever $1 < L \leq L_0$.

Proof. By Lemma 3.3.8 we have for $1 < K < \sqrt{2}$:

$$q_m \geq c_0 K^m. \quad (\text{IV})$$

Let $0 < \delta < 1$. From (IV) we obtain

$$q_m^{1-\delta} \geq c_0^{1-\delta} (K^{1-\delta})^m \quad (\text{V})$$

If we choose L_0 with

$$1 < L_0 < K^{1-\delta},$$

we get for all real values of L with $1 < L \leq L_0$ the following

$$q_m^{1-\delta} \geq L^m, \text{ for } m \geq m_0, \quad (\text{VI})$$

where m_0 is a sufficiently large positive integer.

From (VI) we obtain

$$L^{-m} q_m \geq q_m^\delta. \quad (\text{VII})$$

Let now $\alpha \in \mathcal{E}(L)$ and $m \geq m_0$ such that

$$\frac{\log q_{m+1}}{q_m} \geq L^{-m}. \quad (\text{VIII})$$

We have

$$\frac{p_{m+1}}{q_{m+1}} - \frac{p_m}{q_m} = \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{q_m q_{m+1}}$$

(cf. [54]).

Since α lies between p_m/q_m and p_{m+1}/q_{m+1} (cf. [54]) we have by (VIII) the following

$$\left| \alpha - \frac{p_m}{q_m} \right| \leq \frac{1}{q_m q_{m+1}} \leq \frac{1}{q_m \exp(L^{-m} q_m)}$$

and by (VII) we obtain

$$\left| \alpha - \frac{p_m}{q_m} \right| \leq \exp(-q_m^\delta).$$

Thus by Definition 3.3.10, it follows that

$$\alpha \in \mathcal{E}(q_m, \delta).$$

By Lemma 3.3.9, we therefore have

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{meas} \left\{ \alpha \in [0, 1) : \frac{\log q_{m+1}}{q_m} \geq L^{-m} \text{ for infinitely many values of } m \in \mathbb{N} \right\} \\ & \leq \text{meas} \{ \alpha \in [0, 1) : \alpha \in \mathcal{E}(q, \delta) \text{ for infinitely many values of } q \in \mathbb{N} \} \\ & = 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 3.3.13. *The series*

$$g(\alpha) = \sum_{l=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - 2\{l\alpha\}}{l}$$

converges almost everywhere in $[0, 1)$.

Proof. By Lemma 3.3.6 the series $g(\alpha)$ converges for each $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ such that $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$ or $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ and the series

$$\sum_{m \geq 1} (-1)^m \frac{\log q_{m+1}}{q_m} \tag{VI}$$

converges. The series (VI) converges if there exist $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $L > 1$, such that

$$\log q_{m+1} < L^{-m} q_m \text{ for } m \geq m_0. \tag{VII}$$

By Lemma 3.3.12, (VII) holds almost everywhere in $[0, 1)$. This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

Remark: The convergence of the series (VI) follows from the convergence of the series

$$\sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{\log q_{m+1}}{q_m},$$

which is the defining property of the Brjuno numbers. The set of these numbers is known to have measure 1.

Theorem 3.3.14. *Let*

$$D_L := \lim_{m_1 \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 f(x; m_1)^L dx.$$

For $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$D_{2k} = \int_0^1 g(x)^{2k} dx, \text{ as well as } D_{2k} > 0.$$

Proof. Since the sequence $(f(x; m_1))_{m_1 \geq 1}$ forms a Cauchy-sequence in the space $L^1([0, 1])$, as it was shown in the proof of Lemma 3.3.5, there exists a limit function $w(x) \in L^1([0, 1])$ such that

$$\lim_{m_1 \rightarrow +\infty} \|f(\cdot; m_1) - w(\cdot)\|_1 = 0.$$

On the other hand we have

$$f(x; m_1) \rightarrow g(x), \text{ almost everywhere, as } m_1 \rightarrow +\infty.$$

A subsequence $f(x; \nu_k)$ of the sequence $(f(x; m_1))_{m_1 \geq 1}$, $\nu_k \rightarrow +\infty$, as $k \rightarrow +\infty$, converges almost everywhere to w . Therefore, $g(x) = w(x)$, almost everywhere. Thus, there exists a function $w_L \in L^1([0, 1])$ such that

$$f(\cdot; m_1)^L \rightarrow w_L, \text{ in } L^1$$

and so

$$w_L(x) = g(x)^L, \text{ almost everywhere.}$$

Hence

$$\int_0^1 f(x; m_1)^L dx \rightarrow \int_0^1 w_L(x) dx = \int_0^1 g(x)^L dx.$$

Since not all Fourier coefficients of $w(x)$ are equal to zero, we obtain

$$\int_0^1 g(x)^2 dx > 0,$$

and therefore we get

$$D_{2k} = \int_0^1 g(x)^{2k} dx > 0.$$

□

In the following we will study the moments of the sums $Q(r/b)$, which are related to the sums $c_0(r/b)$ by Proposition 3.2.2:

$$c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{r} c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) - \frac{1}{r} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right).$$

Here the term

$$\frac{1}{r} c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right)$$

provides only a small contribution, since by Theorem 1.3.2 we have:

$$c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = O(b \log b).$$

Thus, properties of the moments

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^L$$

can easily be extracted from properties of the moments

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^L$$

by partial summation.
For the treatment of the sum

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^L$$

we make use of the preparations made in Lemmas 3.3.2 and 3.3.3.
From the sum

$$Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right)$$

we split off the terms with $l = 0$ and small values of s_j as well as the terms with small values of t_j . The resulting sum which provides the main contribution is approximated by the sum $Q(r, b, m_1)$ defined by formula (66), which depends on

$$\alpha = \frac{b^*}{r}.$$

We shall use the localization of $\alpha = b^*/r$ established in Lemma 3.3.3. For the remaining terms of the sum $Q(r/b)$ we make use of their cancelation, using the results of Lemma 3.3.2.

Theorem 3.3.15. *Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ be fixed. Let also A_0, A_1 be fixed constants such that $1/2 < A_0 < A_1 < 1$. Then there exists a constant $E_k > 0$, depending only on k , such that*

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k} = E_k \cdot (A_1^{2k+1} - A_0^{2k+1}) b^{4k} \phi(b) (1 + o(1)), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty),$$

with

$$E_k = \frac{D_{2k}}{(2k+1)\pi^{2k}}.$$

Proof. We recall the definition from the proof of Theorem 3.2.3 of the sets

$$S_j = \{rm : bj \leq rm < b(j+1), m \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

and the fact that

$$S_j = \{bj + s_j, bj + s_j + r, \dots, bj + s_j + d_j r\}.$$

Because of the assumptions:

$$\frac{1}{2} < A_0 < A_1 < 1, \quad A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b,$$

we have the following two cases.

Case 1: $d_j = 0, S_j = \{s_j\}$.

Case 2: $d_j = 1$, $S_j = \{s_j, s_j + r\}$.
 From formulae (15) and (16), that is

$$s_j \equiv -bj \pmod{r} \quad \text{and} \quad t_j \equiv b(j+1) \pmod{r},$$

we obtain

$$\frac{s_j}{r} = \left\{ -\frac{jb}{r} \right\}, \quad \frac{t_j}{r} = \left\{ \frac{(j+1)b}{r} \right\}, \quad (62)$$

respectively. From (15), (16) and (62) it follows that s_j , as well as t_j run through a complete residue system \pmod{r} , when j runs from 1 to r . Denote by

$$\mathcal{R}_1 = \{1, 2, \dots, r-1\}.$$

For each $s \in \mathcal{R}_1$ there is thus a unique value of $j = j(s) \in \mathcal{R}_1$ with $s_j = s$. The value $j = j(s)$ by formula (15) is given by

$$\frac{j}{r} = \left\{ -\frac{sb^*}{r} \right\}, \quad (63)$$

where b^* is determined by the relation

$$bb^* \equiv 1 \pmod{r} \quad \text{and} \quad 1 \leq b^* \leq r-1.$$

Formula (63) is seen by multiplying the equation

$$\frac{jb}{r} = -\frac{s}{r}$$

by b^* . We obtain

$$\frac{jbb^*}{r} = -\frac{sb^*}{r},$$

from which (63) follows.

Similarly, for each $t \in \mathcal{R}_1$ there exists a unique value $h = h(t) \in \mathcal{R}_1$ with $t_h = t$. The value $h = h(t)$ by formula (15) is given by

$$\frac{h}{r} = \left\{ \frac{(t-1)b^*}{r} \right\}. \quad (64)$$

We now set

$$\alpha = \alpha(r, b) = \frac{b^*}{r}. \quad (65)$$

For a fixed value of $m_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ we define

$$Q(r, b, m_1) = \frac{br}{\pi} \sum_{s=1}^{2^{m_1}} \frac{1 - 2\{s\alpha\}}{s} = \frac{br}{\pi} f(\alpha; m_1). \quad (66)$$

Let m_0 be the constant defined in Lemma 3.3.2 and consider

$$m_1 \geq m_0. \quad (67)$$

We assume that r does not belong to the exceptional set $\mathcal{E}(m_1)$ as specified in Lemma 3.3.2 with

$$|\mathcal{E}(m_1)| = O(\phi(b)2^{-m_1}). \quad (68)$$

We partition the sum $Q(r/b)$ into partial sums:

$$Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = Q_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) + Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right), \quad (69)$$

where

$$Q_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \sum_{j=1}^{r-1} {}^* j \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right), \quad (70)$$

where \sum^* means that the sum is extended over all values of j for which

$$\{\theta j b/r\} \leq b^{-1}2^{m_1} \quad \text{for either } \theta = 1 \text{ or } \theta = -1$$

and

$$Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) - Q_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right). \quad (71)$$

We first deal with $Q_0(r/b)$.

Step 1. We shall prove that

$$Q_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = Q(r, b, m_1) + O(b2^{m_1}).$$

Proof of Step 1. The values of s_j, t_j satisfy the inequalities

$$1 \leq s_j, t_j \leq 2^{m_1},$$

because of formulae (62) and (70).

The values of j corresponding to s by the formula $j = j(s)$ are given by formula (63), whereas the values of h corresponding to t by the formula $h = h(t)$ are given by the formula (64).

In formula (70), we have if $l \neq 0$ for $\theta = -1$,

$$\cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right) = O(1).$$

We recall the formula $s_j + d_j r + t_j = b$ and we obtain if $l = 0$ for $\theta = 1$,

$$\cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right) = O(1).$$

(The variable θ is implied in formula (70) in the definition of \sum^*).

We now rewrite the sum $Q_0(r/b)$.

In formula (70), we retain from the inner sums

$$\sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right)$$

only the following terms:

If $\{jb/r\} \leq b^{-1}2^{m_1}$ (the case $\theta = 1$), we retain the term for $l = 0$ and write $s_j = s$; if $\{-jb/r\} \leq b^{-1}2^{m_1}$ (the case $\theta = -1$), we retain the term for $l = d_j$ and write $t_j = s$ (that is $s_j + d_j r = b - t_j = b - s$). For all other terms in (70) we use the estimate

$$\cot\left(\pi\frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right) = O(1).$$

By recalling (63) and (65), we obtain

$$Q_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = r\left(\sum_{s=1}^{2^{m_1}}\left(\{-s\alpha\}\cot\left(\pi\frac{s}{b}\right) + \{s\alpha\}\cot\left(\pi\frac{b-s}{b}\right)\right)\right) + O(b2^{m_1}),$$

where the error term $O(b2^{m_1})$ comes from the estimates

$$\cot\left(\pi\frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right) = O(1).$$

Note. The restriction of \sum^* in (70) is contained in the above formula for $Q_0(r/b)$ in the restriction in the range of summation $s \in \{1, 2, \dots, 2^{m_1}\}$, since the possible values of s are $1, 2, \dots, b - r$.

Since $\cot x$ has a pole at $x = 0$ we have

$$\cot(\pi x) = \frac{1}{\pi x} + O(1), \quad \cot(\pi(1-x)) = -\frac{1}{\pi x} + O(1), \quad (x \rightarrow 0),$$

and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} Q_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) &= r\sum_{s=1}^{2^{m_1}}\left(\left(\frac{b}{\pi s} + O(1)\right)\{-s\alpha\} + \left(-\frac{b}{\pi s} + O(1)\right)\{s\alpha\}\right) + O(b2^{m_1}) \\ &= r\sum_{s=1}^{2^{m_1}}\left(\left(\frac{b}{\pi s} + O(1)\right)(1 - \{s\alpha\}) + \left(-\frac{b}{\pi s} + O(1)\right)\{s\alpha\}\right) + O(b2^{m_1}) \\ &= r\sum_{s=1}^{2^{m_1}}\left(\frac{b}{\pi s} - \frac{b}{\pi s}\{s\alpha\} + O(1) - \{s\alpha\}O(1) - \frac{b}{\pi s}\{s\alpha\} + \{s\alpha\}O(1)\right) + O(b2^{m_1}) \\ &= \frac{br}{\pi}\left(\sum_{s=1}^{2^{m_1}}\frac{1}{s} - \sum_{s=1}^{2^{m_1}}\frac{2}{s}\{s\alpha\}\right) + r\sum_{s=1}^{2^{m_1}}O(1) - r\sum_{s=1}^{2^{m_1}}\{s\alpha\}O(1) + r\sum_{s=1}^{2^{m_1}}\{s\alpha\}O(1) + O(b2^{m_1}) \\ &= \frac{br}{\pi}\sum_{s=1}^{2^{m_1}}\frac{1 - 2\{s\alpha\}}{s} + O(b2^{m_1}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have

$$Q_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = Q(r, b, m_1) + O(b2^{m_1}). \quad (72)$$

This completes the proof of Step 1.

In the following we deal with $Q_1(r/b)$ as defined in (71).

Step 2. We shall obtain a decomposition for $Q_1(r/b)$.

For $A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b$, let $g_0(r)$ be defined by

$$g_0(r) = \min \{g_1 : g_1 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}, r \notin \mathcal{E}((g+1)m_1), \text{ for all } g \geq g_1\},$$

where the set $\mathcal{E}(m)$ has been defined in Lemma 3.3.2.

Fix r . Let $g_0 = g_0(r) \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, and choose sequences (j_k) of real numbers, where

$$j_k = j_k(g_0, m_1), \quad j_0 < j_1 < \dots < j_{l+1} = r$$

and real numbers $\zeta = \zeta(g_0, m_1)$ with $\zeta \in [0, 1]$, as follows

$$j_0 = 0, \quad j_1 = b2^{-(g_0+1)m_1} + \zeta, \quad j_{k+1} = j_k(1 + \lambda_k) \quad \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq l,$$

where

$$2^{-(g_0+1)m_1} \leq \lambda_k \leq 2^{-(g_0+1)m_1+1} \quad \text{and } j_k \notin \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq l. \quad (73)$$

We define

$$J_k = [j_k, j_{k+1}] \quad \text{for } 0 \leq k \leq l. \quad (74)$$

Thus

$$[0, r] = \bigcup_{k=0}^l J_k. \quad (75)$$

Since J_k intersect at most at their endpoints j_k , $1 \leq k \leq l$, and since $j_k \notin \mathbb{Z}$ by (73), it follows that each $j \in \mathbb{N}$, with $0 \leq j \leq r$ belongs to exactly one interval J_k .

We choose numbers u_0, u_1, \dots, u_n such that

$$\frac{2^{m_1}}{b} = u_0 < u_1 < \dots < u_n = \frac{b}{2r},$$

where

$$u_0 = b^{-1}2^{m_1}, \quad u_1 = b^{-1}2^{5(g_0+1)m_1}, \quad u_n = \frac{b}{2r}, \quad u_{h+1} = u_h(1 + \xi_h),$$

where

$$2^{-(g_0+1)m_1} \leq \xi_h \leq 2^{-(g_0+1)m_1+1}$$

and

$$u_h \notin \left\{ \frac{c}{2r} : c \in \mathbb{Z} \right\},$$

for $1 \leq h \leq n-1$.

We then set

$$\mathcal{H}_h = \begin{cases} [u_h, u_{h+1}], & \text{for } 0 \leq h \leq n-1 \\ b/r - \mathcal{H}_{h-n}, & \text{for } n \leq h \leq 2n-1. \end{cases} \quad (76)$$

Therefore, we obtain

$$\left[b^{-1}2^{m_1}, \frac{b}{r} - b^{-1}2^{m_1} \right] = \bigcup_{h=0}^{2n-1} \mathcal{H}_h, \quad (77)$$

where the intervals \mathcal{H}_h intersect at most at their endpoints. For $0 \leq h \leq 2n-1$, $0 \leq k \leq l$, we set

$$\mathcal{F}(h) = \left\{ j : 1 \leq j \leq r-1, \left\{ -\frac{jb}{r} \right\} \in \mathcal{H}_h \right\} \quad (78)$$

and

$$\mathcal{G}(h, k) = \left\{ j : j \in J_k, \left\{ -\frac{jb}{r} \right\} \in \mathcal{H}_h \right\} \quad (79)$$

and by (71), (78) and (79), we obtain

$$Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{F}(h)} j \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right). \quad (80)$$

Equivalently

$$Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \sum_{h=0}^{n-1} \sum_{k=0}^l \sum_{j \in \mathcal{G}(h, k)} j \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right). \quad (81)$$

We define the sets V_1, V_2 as follows,

$$V_1 = \left\{ j : 1 \leq j \leq r, \left\{ -\frac{jb}{r} \right\} > \frac{b}{r} - 1 \right\} \quad (82)$$

and

$$V_2 = \left\{ j : 1 \leq j \leq r, \left\{ -\frac{jb}{r} \right\} < \frac{b}{r} - 1 \right\}. \quad (83)$$

Because of the fact that $j_k \notin \mathbb{Z}$ for $1 \leq k \leq l$, it follows that:

$$\text{Each } j, 1 \leq j \leq r-1, \text{ belongs to exactly one of the sets } V_i, i \in \{1, 2\}. \quad (84)$$

Moreover, there is at most one value of h , say,

$$h = h_0 \quad (85)$$

such that $\mathcal{F}(h)$ has a non-empty intersection with both of the sets V_1 and V_2 . From (80), (81) and (85), we obtain

$$Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = Q^{(1)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) + Q^{(2)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) + Q^{(3)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right), \quad (86)$$

where we define

$$Q^{(i)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \sum_{\substack{h=0 \\ \mathcal{F}(h) \subset V_i}}^{2n-1} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{F}(h)} j \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right) \quad (87)$$

or equivalently

$$Q^{(i)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \sum_{\substack{h=0 \\ \mathcal{F}(h) \subset V_i}}^{2n-1} \sum_{k=0}^l \sum_{j \in \mathcal{G}(h,k)} j \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right),$$

for $i = 1, 2$. We have

$$Q^{(3)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{F}(h_0)} j \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right), \quad (88)$$

or equivalently

$$Q^{(3)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^l \sum_{j \in \mathcal{G}(h_0,k)} j \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j + lr}{b}\right). \quad (89)$$

If h_0 in (85) does not exist, the term $Q^{(3)}(r/b)$ in (86) is missing. This completes Step 2.

We now deal with the cases $i = 1, 2, 3$ in (87) and (88), separately.

Step 3. *We shall now prove that*

$$Q^{(1)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = O(b^2 2^{-m_1}).$$

Proof of Step 3. Let $j \in V_1$. From (15), that is

$$s_j \equiv -bj \pmod{r},$$

it follows that

$$\frac{s_j}{r} = \left\{ -\frac{jb}{r} \right\}. \quad (90)$$

Thus, for $j \in V_1$ we have $s_j/r > b/r - 1$ and hence $s_j + r > b$. Therefore, for $j \in V_1$, we obtain

$$d_j = 0, \quad S_j = \{s_j\}.$$

Hence

$$Q^{(1)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \sum_{\substack{h=0 \\ \mathcal{F}(h) \subset V_1}}^{2n-1} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{F}(h)} j \cot\left(\frac{\pi s_j}{b}\right) \quad (91)$$

or equivalently

$$Q^{(1)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \sum_{\substack{h=0 \\ \mathcal{F}(h) \subset V_1}}^{2n-1} \sum_{k=0}^l \sum_{j \in \mathcal{G}(h,k)} j \cot\left(\frac{\pi s_j}{b}\right). \quad (92)$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\substack{h=0 \\ \mathcal{F}(h) \subset V_1}}^{2n-1} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{F}(h)} j \cot\left(\frac{\pi s_j}{b}\right) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{h=0 \\ \mathcal{F}(h) \subset V_1}}^{n-1} \left(\sum_{j \in \mathcal{G}(h,k)} j \cot\left(\frac{\pi s_j}{b}\right) + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{G}(h+n,k)} j \cot\left(\frac{\pi s_j}{b}\right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (93)$$

Suppose $j \in \mathcal{F}(h)$, i.e.

$$\left\{ -\frac{jb}{r} \right\} \in \mathcal{H}_h = [u_h, u_{h+1}], \quad 0 \leq h \leq 2n-1.$$

Set

$$\min = \text{minimum} \left(u_h, \frac{b}{r} - u_h \right).$$

By the definition of the intervals \mathcal{H}_h , as given by (76) we have:

$$\left| \left\{ -\frac{jb}{r} \right\} - u_h \right| \leq \min \cdot \xi_h \leq \min \cdot 2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}.$$

For $\omega \in [u_h, u_{h+1}]$ we have:

$$\operatorname{cosec}^2\left(\frac{\pi r \omega}{b}\right) = O(\min^{-2}).$$

By the mean-value theorem, there exists ω^* between u_h and $\{-jb/r\}$, such that by (90) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \cot\left(\frac{\pi s_j}{b}\right) - \cot\left(\frac{\pi r u_h}{b}\right) \right| &= \left| \cot\left(\frac{\pi r}{b} \left\{ -\frac{jb}{r} \right\}\right) - \cot\left(\frac{\pi r u_h}{b}\right) \right| \\ &= \frac{\pi r}{b} \left| \left\{ -\frac{jb}{r} \right\} - u_h \right| \operatorname{cosec}^2\left(\frac{\pi r \omega^*}{b}\right) \\ &= O(\min^{-1} \cdot 2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}). \end{aligned} \quad (94)$$

By the formulae

$$\cot(\pi x) = \frac{1}{\pi x} + O(1), \quad \cot(\pi(1-x)) = -\frac{1}{\pi x} + O(1), \quad (x \rightarrow 0),$$

and by the definition of \min , there are absolute constants $\kappa_1, \kappa_2 > 0$, such that

$$\kappa_1 \min^{-1} \leq \left| \cot\left(\frac{\pi r u_h}{b}\right) \right| \leq \kappa_2 \min^{-1}. \quad (95)$$

Putting together the formulae (78), (90), (94) and (95), it follows

$$\cot\left(\frac{\pi s_j}{b}\right) = \cot\left(\frac{\pi r u_h}{b}\right) \left(1 + O(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1})\right). \quad (96)$$

Since $r \notin \mathcal{E}((g_0 + 1)m_1)$ the conclusion of Lemma 3.3.2 holds with m replaced by $(g_0 + 1)m_1$:

Let U_1, U_2, j_1, j_2 be real numbers such that

$$U_1 \geq b^{-1}2^{5(g_0+1)m_1}, \quad U_2 = U_1(1 + \delta_1), \quad U_2 \leq 1, \quad j_2 - j_1 \geq b2^{-(2(g_0+1)m_1+1)},$$

where

$$2^{-(g_0+1)m_1} \leq \delta_1 \leq 2^{-(g_0+1)m_1+1}.$$

Then, we have

$$\left| \left\{ j : j_1 \leq j \leq j_2, \left\{ \frac{\theta j b}{r} \right\} \in [U_1, U_2] \right\} \right| = (j_2 - j_1)\delta_1 U_1 \left(1 + O(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}) \right) \quad (97)$$

For $0 \leq h \leq n - 1$ and $0 \leq k \leq l$ we have by (97) for the cardinalities of the sets $\mathcal{G}(h, k)$ and $\mathcal{G}(n + h, k)$:

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{G}(h, k)| &= \left| \left\{ j : j_k \leq j \leq j_{k+1}, \left\{ -\frac{j b}{r} \right\} \in [u_h, u_{h+1}] \right\} \right| \\ &= (u_{h+1} - u_h)(j_{k+1} - j_k) \left(1 + O(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (98)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{G}(n + h, k)| &= \left| \left\{ j : j_k \leq j \leq j_{k+1}, \left\{ -\frac{j b}{r} \right\} \in [u_{n+h+1}, u_{n+h}] \right\} \right| \\ &= (u_{n+h} - u_{n+h+1})(j_{k+1} - j_k) \left(1 + O(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}) \right) \\ &= |\mathcal{G}(h, k)| \left(1 + O(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}) \right), \end{aligned} \quad (99)$$

since by (82), (83) it holds

$$u_{n+h} - u_{n+h+1} = u_{h+1} - u_h.$$

By (96), (98) and (99), for $0 \leq h \leq n - 1$ and $0 \leq k \leq l$, we now obtain

$$\sum_{j \in \mathcal{G}(h, k)} j \cot \left(\frac{\pi s_j}{b} \right) = (u_{h+1} - u_h)(j_{k+1} - j_k) \cot \left(\frac{\pi r u_h}{b} \right) \left(1 + O(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}) \right) \quad (100)$$

and also

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{G}(h+n, k)} j \cot \left(\frac{\pi s_j}{b} \right) &= (u_{h+1} - u_h)(j_{k+1} - j_k) \\ &\quad \cdot \cot \left(\frac{\pi r}{b} \left(\frac{b}{r} - u_h \right) \right) \left(1 + O(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (101)$$

Since

$$\cot(\pi x) = -\cot(\pi(1 - x))$$

for all real values of x , we get

$$\cot\left(\frac{\pi r u_h}{b}\right) = -\cot\left(\frac{\pi r}{b}\left(\frac{b}{r} - u_h\right)\right). \quad (102)$$

Since

$$\cot(\pi x) = \frac{1}{\pi x} + O(1), \quad (x \rightarrow 0),$$

we have

$$\cot\left(\frac{\pi s_j}{b}\right) = O(b s_j^{-1}).$$

Additionally, it also holds

$$u_0 = b^{-1} 2^{m_1},$$

which is the first term of the finite sequence $u_0 < u_1 < \dots < u_n$, which was defined earlier.

Therefore, from (100), (101) and (102), we get

$$\sum_{\substack{h=0 \\ \mathcal{F}(h) \subset V_1}}^{2n-1} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{G}(h,k)} j \cot\left(\frac{\pi s_j}{b}\right) = O\left(b(j_{k+1} - j_k) \max_{0 \leq h \leq 2n-1} (u_{h+1} - u_h) 2^{-m_1}\right).$$

Since by formula (75), we have

$$[0, r] = \bigcup_{k=0}^l J_k = \bigcup_{k=0}^l [j_k, j_{k+1}]$$

and by formula (77) we have

$$\left[b^{-1} 2^{m_1}, \frac{b}{r} - b^{-1} 2^{m_1}\right] = \bigcup_{h=0}^{2n-1} \mathcal{H}_h,$$

combining (92) and the above formula, it follows that

$$Q^{(1)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = O(b^2 2^{-m_1}).$$

This completes the proof of Step 3.

Step 4. We will show that

$$Q^{(2)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = O(b^2 2^{-m_1}).$$

Proof of Step 4. Let $j \in V_2$. From (15), that is

$$s_j \equiv -bj \pmod{r},$$

it follows that

$$\frac{s_j}{r} = \left\{ -\frac{jb}{r} \right\}. \quad (103)$$

We define the interval

$$\mathcal{K}_0 = \left[b^{-1} 2^{5(g_0+1)m_1}, \frac{b}{r} - 1 - b^{-1} 2^{5(g_0+1)m_1} \right). \quad (104)$$

Therefore, for $j \in V_2$, we have

$$\frac{s_j}{r} \in \mathcal{K}_0 \quad (105)$$

and thus

$$s_j + r < b. \quad (106)$$

Hence, for $j \in V_2$ we obtain

$$d_j = 1, \quad S_j = \{s_j, s_j + r\}$$

and therefore we get

$$Q^{(2)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq j \leq r \\ \{-jb/r\} \in \mathcal{K}_0}} j \left(\cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j}{b}\right) + \cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j + r}{b}\right) \right) \quad (107)$$

Moreover, we define the intervals

$$\mathcal{K}_1 = \left[b^{-1} 2^{5(g_0+1)m_1}, \frac{b}{2r} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{K}_2 = \left[\frac{b}{2r} - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{b}{r} - 1 - b^{-1} 2^{5(g_0+1)m_1} \right). \quad (108)$$

We set

$$Q^{(2,i)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq j \leq r \\ \{-jb/r\} \in \mathcal{K}_i}} j \left(\cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j}{b}\right) + \cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j + r}{b}\right) \right), \quad (109)$$

for $i = 1, 2$.

We have

$$Q^{(2)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = Q^{(2,1)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) + Q^{(2,2)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right). \quad (110)$$

We now derive a different representation for $Q^{(2,2)}(r/b)$.

We recall from Section 3 the following facts and notations:

$$t_j \equiv b(j+1) \pmod{r} \quad \text{and} \quad b = s_j + d_j r + t_j. \quad (111)$$

Thus, we can write

$$\frac{t_j}{r} = \left\{ \frac{(j+1)b}{r} \right\}. \quad (112)$$

From (111) and the fact that $d_j = 1$, it follows that

$$b = s_j + r + t_j. \quad (113)$$

From (108), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{t_j}{r} \in \mathcal{K}_1 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{b}{r} - b^{-1}2^{5(g_0+1)m_1} \geq \frac{b-t_j}{r} > \frac{b}{r} - \left(\frac{b}{2r} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{s_j}{r} = \frac{b-t_j-r}{r} = \left\{-\frac{jb}{r}\right\} \in \mathcal{K}_2. \end{aligned} \quad (114)$$

We thus obtain

$$Q^{(2,2)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq j \leq r \\ \{(j+1)b/r\} \in \mathcal{K}_1}} j \left(\cot\left(\pi\left(1 - \frac{t_j}{b}\right)\right) + \cot\left(\pi\left(1 - \frac{t_j+r}{b}\right)\right) \right). \quad (115)$$

There is at most one value of h , say

$$h = h_1, \quad (116)$$

such that \mathcal{H}_{h_1} has a non-empty intersection with both of the intervals \mathcal{K}_1 and \mathcal{K}_2 . In the case that h_1 exists, we define

$$Q^{(2,3)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq j \leq r \\ \{-jb/r\} \in \mathcal{H}_{h_1}}} j \left(\left| \cot\left(\pi\frac{s_j}{b}\right) \right| + \left| \cot\left(\pi\frac{s_j+r}{b}\right) \right| \right). \quad (117)$$

Hence, by (110), (115), (116) and (117), we obtain

$$\left| Q^{(2)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) \right| \leq \left| Q^{(2,0)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) \right| + Q^{(2,3)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right), \quad (118)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} Q^{(2,0)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) &= \sum_{\substack{0 \leq h \leq n-1 \\ \overline{\mathcal{H}}_h \subset \mathcal{K}_1}} \sum_{\substack{0 \leq j \leq r \\ \{-jb/r\} \in \mathcal{H}_h}} j \left(\cot\left(\pi\frac{s_j}{b}\right) + \cot\left(\pi\frac{s_j+r}{b}\right) \right) \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{0 \leq h \leq n-1 \\ \overline{\mathcal{H}}_h \subset \mathcal{K}_1}} \sum_{\substack{0 \leq j \leq r \\ \{(j+1)b/r\} \in \mathcal{H}_h}} j \left(\cot\left(\pi\left(1 - \frac{t_j}{b}\right)\right) + \cot\left(\pi\left(1 - \frac{t_j+r}{b}\right)\right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (119)$$

If h_1 does not exist, the term $Q^{(2,3)}(r/b)$ is missing from formula (118). For $0 \leq h \leq n-1$, $0 \leq k \leq l$, we define

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{h,k}^{(2)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) &= \sum_{\substack{j \in J_k \\ \{-jb/r\} \in \mathcal{H}_h}} j \left(\cot\left(\pi\frac{s_j}{b}\right) + \cot\left(\pi\frac{s_j+r}{b}\right) \right) \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{j \in J_k \\ \{(j+1)b/r\} \in \mathcal{H}_h}} j \left(\cot\left(\pi\left(1 - \frac{t_j}{b}\right)\right) + \cot\left(\pi\left(1 - \frac{t_j+r}{b}\right)\right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (120)$$

From (119) and (120), it follows

$$Q^{(2,0)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq h \leq n-1 \\ \mathcal{H}_h \subset \mathcal{K}_1}} \sum_{k=0}^l Q_{h,k}^{(2)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right). \quad (121)$$

Due to the fact that

$$\cot(\pi x) = -\cot(\pi(1-x)) \text{ for all } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{h,k}^{(2)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) &= \sum_{\substack{j \in J_k \\ \{-jb/r\} \in \mathcal{H}_h}} j \left(\cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j}{b}\right) + \cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j+r}{b}\right) \right) \\ &\quad - \sum_{\substack{j \in J_k \\ \{(j+1)b/r\} \in \mathcal{H}_h}} j \left(\cot\left(\pi \frac{t_j}{b}\right) + \cot\left(\pi \frac{t_j+r}{b}\right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (122)$$

By the same reasoning as in (96) we have for $\{-jb/r\} \in \mathcal{H}_h$:

$$\cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j}{b}\right) = \cot\left(\pi \frac{r}{b} u_h\right) \left(1 + O\left(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}\right)\right) \quad (123)$$

and

$$\cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j+r}{b}\right) = \cot\left(\pi \left(\frac{r}{b} u_h + 1\right)\right) \left(1 + O\left(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}\right)\right). \quad (124)$$

For $\{(j+1)b/r\} \in \mathcal{H}_h$, it follows that

$$\cot\left(\pi \frac{t_j}{b}\right) = \cot\left(\pi \frac{r}{b} u_h\right) \left(1 + O\left(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}\right)\right) \quad (125)$$

and

$$\cot\left(\pi \frac{t_j+r}{b}\right) = \cot\left(\pi \left(\frac{r}{b} u_h + 1\right)\right) \left(1 + O\left(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}\right)\right). \quad (126)$$

For $j \in J_k = [j_k, j_{k+1}]$, we obtain by (73) that

$$j = j_k \left(1 + O\left(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}\right)\right). \quad (127)$$

By (98) and (99), we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \left\{ j : j \in J_k = [j_k, j_{k+1}], \left\{ -\frac{jb}{r} \right\} \in \mathcal{H}_h \right\} \right| \\ &= (j_{k+1} - j_k)(u_{h+1} - u_h) \left(1 + O\left(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}\right)\right) \end{aligned} \quad (128)$$

and also

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \left\{ j : j \in J_k = [j_k, j_{k+1}], \left\{ \frac{(j+1)b}{r} \right\} \in \mathcal{H}_h \right\} \right| \\ &= (j_{k+1} - j_k)(u_{h+1} - u_h) \left(1 + O\left(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}\right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (129)$$

By (123), (127) and (128), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\substack{j \in J_k \\ \{-jb/r\} \in \mathcal{H}_h}} j \cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j}{b}\right) \\ &= (j_{k+1} - j_k)(u_{h+1} - u_h) \cot\left(\pi \frac{r}{b} u_h\right) \left(1 + O\left(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}\right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (130)$$

Additionally, by (124), (127) and (128), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\substack{j \in J_k \\ \{-jb/r\} \in \mathcal{H}_h}} j \cot\left(\pi \frac{s_j + r}{b}\right) \\ &= (j_{k+1} - j_k)(u_{h+1} - u_h) \cot\left(\pi \left(\frac{r}{b} u_h + 1\right)\right) \left(1 + O\left(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}\right) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (131)$$

By (125), (127) and (129) we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\substack{j \in J_k \\ \{(j+1)b/r\} \in \mathcal{H}_h}} j \cot\left(\pi \frac{t_j}{b}\right) \\ &= (j_{k+1} - j_k)(u_{h+1} - u_h) \cot\left(\pi \frac{r}{b} u_h\right) \left(1 + O\left(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}\right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (132)$$

From (126), (127) and (129), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\substack{j \in J_k \\ \{(j+1)b/r\} \in \mathcal{H}_h}} j \cot\left(\pi \frac{t_j + r}{b}\right) \\ &= (j_{k+1} - j_k)(u_{h+1} - u_h) \cot\left(\pi \left(\frac{r}{b} u_h + 1\right)\right) \left(1 + O\left(2^{-(g_0+1)m_1}\right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (133)$$

By (122), (129), (131), (132) and (133), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{h,k}^{(2)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) &= O\left((j_{k+1} - j_k)(u_{h+1} - u_h)u_h^{-1}b\right) \\ &= O\left(b(j_{k+1} - j_k)(u_{h+1} - u_h)2^{-m_1}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (134)$$

Similarly as for $Q^{(1)}(r/b)$, combining (119) and the above formula we obtain

$$Q^{(2,0)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = O\left(b^2 2^{-m_1}\right). \quad (135)$$

The same reasoning that leads to the estimate (133) implies

$$Q^{(2,3)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = O(b^2 2^{-m_1}). \quad (136)$$

By (118), (135) and (136), it follows that

$$Q^{(2)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = O(b^2 2^{-m_1}). \quad (137)$$

This completes the proof of Step 4.

Step 5. We will prove that

$$Q^{(3)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = O(b^2 2^{-m_1}).$$

Proof of Step 5. The same reasoning that leads to the estimate (130) yields

$$\sum_{\substack{j \in J_k \\ \{-jb/r\} \in \mathcal{H}_{h_0}}} j \cot\left(\pi \frac{sj}{b}\right) = O\left((j_{k+1} - j_k)(u_{h_0+1} - u_{h_0}) \cot\left(\pi \frac{r}{b} u_{h_0}\right)\right).$$

Combining this with (89), we obtain

$$Q^{(3)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = O(b^2 2^{-m_1}).$$

This completes the proof of Step 5.

From the above estimates of $Q^{(1)}(r/b)$, $Q^{(2)}(r/b)$, $Q^{(3)}(r/b)$, we obtain

$$Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = Q^{(1)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) + Q^{(2)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) + Q^{(3)}\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = O(b^2 2^{-m_1}). \quad (138)$$

Step 6. We shall prove that

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^L = O(b^{2L} \phi(b) 2^{-Lm_1}).$$

Proof of Step 6. We now partition the set

$$\mathcal{R}_2 = \{r : r \in \mathbb{N}, (r, b) = 1, A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b\},$$

as follows:

Let $g_0 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and define

$$\mathcal{R}_2(g_0) = \{r : r \in \mathcal{R}_2, g_0(r) = g_0\}. \quad (139)$$

We have

$$\mathcal{R}_2 = \bigcup_{g_0 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}} \mathcal{R}_2(g_0). \quad (140)$$

For a fixed positive integer L , we define the sum

$$\sum_1 = \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^L.$$

By making use of the partition (140) we obtain

$$\sum_1 = \sum_{0 \leq g_0 \leq (L+1) \log \log b} \sum^{(g_0)} + \sum_2 \quad (141)$$

where the partial sums

$$\sum^{(g_0)}, \sum_2$$

are defined by

$$\sum^{(g_0)} = \sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}_2(g_0)} Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^L \quad (142)$$

and

$$\sum_2 = \sum_{\substack{r \in \mathcal{R}_2 \\ g_0(r) > (L+1) \log \log b}} Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^L. \quad (143)$$

Let

$$0 \leq g_0 \leq (L+1) \log \log b.$$

By the definition of $g_0(r)$ that is

$$g_0(r) = \min \{g_1 : g_1 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}, r \notin \mathcal{E}((g_1+1)m_1), \text{ for } g \geq g_1\},$$

it follows:

$$g_0(r) = g_0 \Rightarrow r \in \mathcal{E}(g_0 m_1).$$

By Lemma 3.3.2 we have

$$|\mathcal{E}(g_0 m_1)| = O(\phi(b) 2^{-g_0 m_1}). \quad (144)$$

From (138), (142) and (144), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum^{(g_0)} &= \sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}_2(g_0)} |O(b^2 2^{-m_1})|^L = O(b^{2L} \phi(b) 2^{-L m_1 - g_0 m_1}) \\ &= O(b^{2L} \phi(b) 2^{-(g_0+L)m_1}). \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\sum_{0 \leq g_0 \leq \lfloor (L+1) \log \log b \rfloor} \sum^{(g_0)} = O(b^{2L} \phi(b) 2^{-L m_1}). \quad (145)$$

To estimate \sum_2 we write

$$w(j, l) = \begin{cases} s_j + lr, & \text{if } 1 \leq s_j + lr \leq b/2 \\ b - (s_j + lr), & \text{if } b/2 < s_j + lr \leq b-1. \end{cases} \quad (146)$$

Because of the fact that

$$\cot(\pi - x) = -\cot x \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

we have

$$\left| \cot \left(\pi \frac{s_j + lr}{b} \right) \right| = \cot \left(\pi \frac{w(j, l)}{b} \right). \quad (147)$$

Recall that

$$Q \left(\frac{r}{b} \right) = \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \cot \left(\pi \frac{s_j + lr}{b} \right). \quad (148)$$

Step 6.1 We shall prove that

$$Q_1 \left(\frac{r}{b} \right) = O(b^2 \log b).$$

From (70), (71) and (148), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| Q_1 \left(\frac{r}{b} \right) \right| &\leq \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \left| \cot \left(\pi \frac{s_j + lr}{b} \right) \right| \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} j \sum_{l=0}^{d_j} \cot \left(\pi \frac{w(j, l)}{b} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (149)$$

From $(r, b) = 1$ and (15), it follows that s_j runs through a complete residue system mod r . Since by our assumption $r > b/2$, we have that $d_j \in \{0, 1\}$. Therefore

$$S_j = \{bj + s_j\}, \quad \text{if } d_j = 0$$

and

$$S_j = \{bj + s_j, bj + s_j + r\}, \quad \text{if } d_j = 1.$$

Thus $w(j, l)$ assumes any integer value in the interval $[1, b/2]$ at most four times, since S_j contains in every case described above at most two integers from the interval $[1, b-1]$. Since s_j and $s_j + r$ assume each integer value from the interval $[1, b-1]$ at most once, it follows that the numbers s_j and $s_j + r$ taken together assume each integer value from the interval $[1, b-1]$ at most two times.

If $w(j, l)$ assumes an integer value λ from the interval $[1, b/2]$, there are the following two possibilities:

$$w(j, l) = s_j + lr, \quad w(j, l) = b - (s_j + lr).$$

From (149) and the fact that

$$\cot(\pi x) = O \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \quad (x \rightarrow 0),$$

it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| Q_1 \left(\frac{r}{b} \right) \right| &\leq 4b \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor b/2 \rfloor} \cot \left(\frac{\pi j}{b} \right) \leq 4b \sum_{j=1}^{r-1} \left| \cot \left(\frac{\pi j}{b} \right) \right| \\ &= O \left(b^2 \sum_{j=1}^{r-1} \frac{1}{j} \right) = O(b^2 \log b). \end{aligned} \quad (150)$$

This completes the proof of Step 6.1.

From

$$g_0(r) > \lfloor (L+1) \log \log b \rfloor$$

it follows that

$$r \in \mathcal{E}(\lfloor (L+1) \log \log b \rfloor m_1).$$

By Lemma 3.3.2 we get

$$|\mathcal{E}(\lfloor (L+1) \log \log b \rfloor m_1)| = O(\phi(b)(\log b)^{-(L+1)}) \quad (151)$$

From (143), (150) and (151), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_2 &= O(b^{2L} (\log b)^L \phi(b) (\log b)^{-(L+1)}) \\ &= O(b^{2L} \phi(b) (\log b)^{-1}) = O(b^{2L} \phi(b) 2^{-Lm_1}) \end{aligned} \quad (152)$$

since $m_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ is fixed. From (141), (145) and (148), we obtain

$$\sum_1 = \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} Q_1 \left(\frac{r}{b} \right)^L = O(b^{2L} \phi(b) 2^{-Lm_1}). \quad (153)$$

This completes the proof of Step 6.

Step 7. We shall prove that

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} Q \left(\frac{r}{b} \right)^L = B(A_0, A_1) \frac{b^{2L}}{(L+1)\pi^L} \phi(b) \left(\int_0^1 f(x)^L dx \right) + O(b^{2L} \phi(b) 2^{-m_1}),$$

where

$$B(A_0, A_1) = A_1^{L+1} - A_0^{L+1}.$$

Proof of Step 7. In the following we shall first deduce an asymptotic formula for

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} Q(r, b, m_1)^L$$

for a fixed value of $m_1 \in \mathbb{N}$.

In the sequel we shall write for simplicity $f(x)$ instead of $f(x; m_1)$.

The function f is piecewise linear over the interval $[0, 1)$ and therefore is integrable over $[0, 1)$.

By a standard property of Riemann integration for a given $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a partition \mathcal{P} with

$$0 = \alpha_0 < \alpha_1 < \cdots < \alpha_{n-1} < \alpha_n = 1,$$

such that

$$U(f^L, \mathcal{P}) - I(f^L, \mathcal{P}) < \epsilon$$

and

$$I(f^L, \mathcal{P}) \leq \int_0^1 f(x)^L dx \leq U(f^L, \mathcal{P}), \quad (154)$$

where

$$I(f^L, \mathcal{P}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \inf_{\alpha^{(i)} \in [\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}]} f(\alpha^{(i)})^L (\alpha_{i+1} - \alpha_i)$$

and

$$U(f^L, \mathcal{P}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sup_{\alpha^{(i)} \in [\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}]} f(\alpha^{(i)})^L (\alpha_{i+1} - \alpha_i).$$

We denote by

$$N_i = \left\{ r : r \in \mathcal{R}_2, \frac{b^*}{r} \in [\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}] \right\}.$$

By Lemma 3.3.3, we have

$$|N_i| = (\alpha_{i+1} - \alpha_i)(A_1 - A_0)\phi(b)(1 + o(1)), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty).$$

From (66), that is

$$Q(r, b, m_1) = \frac{br}{\pi} f\left(\frac{b^*}{r}\right),$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{r: (r, b) = 1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} \left(\frac{Q(r, b, m_1)}{r} \right)^L &= \frac{b^L}{\pi^L} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{r \in N_i} f\left(\frac{b^*}{r}\right)^L & (155) \\ &\geq \frac{b^L}{\pi^L} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \inf_{\alpha^{(i)} \in [\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}]} f(\alpha^{(i)})^L |N_i| \\ &= \frac{b^L}{\pi^L} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \inf_{\alpha^{(i)} \in [\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}]} f(\alpha^{(i)})^L (\alpha_{i+1} - \alpha_i)(A_1 - A_0)\phi(b)(1 + o(1)) \\ &\geq \frac{b^L}{\pi^L} \left(\int_0^1 f(x)^L dx - \epsilon \right) (A_1 - A_0)\phi(b)(1 + o(1)). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} \left(\frac{Q(r,b,m_1)}{r} \right)^L &\leq \frac{b^L}{\pi^L} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sup_{\alpha^{(i)} \in [\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}]} f(\alpha^{(i)})^L |N_i| \\
&= \frac{b^L}{\pi^L} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sup_{\alpha^{(i)} \in [\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}]} f(\alpha^{(i)})^L (\alpha_{i+1} - \alpha_i) (A_1 - A_0) \phi(b) (1 + o(1)) \\
&\leq \frac{b^L}{\pi^L} \left(\int_0^1 f(x)^L dx + \epsilon \right) (A_1 - A_0) \phi(b) (1 + o(1)).
\end{aligned} \tag{156}$$

From (154), (155) and (156) we have

$$\left| \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} \left(\frac{Q(r,b,m_1)}{r} \right)^L - \frac{b^L}{\pi^L} \left(\int_0^1 f(x)^L dx \right) (A_1 - A_0) \phi(b) \right| \leq K_{1,L} b^L \phi(b) \epsilon, \tag{157}$$

where $K_{1,L} > 0$ is a constant that depends only on L .

By Abel's partial summation ([49], Satz 1.4, page 371) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} Q(r,b,m_1)^L \\
&= (A_1b)^L \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} \left(\frac{Q(r,b,m_1)}{r} \right)^L - L \int_{A_0b}^{A_1b} u^{L-1} \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq u}} \left(\frac{Q(r,b,m_1)}{r} \right)^L du.
\end{aligned} \tag{158}$$

We first consider the case when L is even.

We fix $\delta > 0$ arbitrarily small and for

$$u \geq A_0b(1 + \delta),$$

we apply (157) replacing A_1 by u/b and obtain

$$\left| \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq u}} \left(\frac{Q(r,b,m_1)}{r} \right)^L - \frac{b^L}{\pi^L} \left(\int_0^1 f(x)^L dx \right) \left(\frac{u}{b} - A_0 \right) \phi(b) \right| \leq K_{1,L} b^L \phi(b) \epsilon. \tag{159}$$

For

$$A_0b \leq u \leq A_0b(1 + \delta)$$

we have by (156) the following estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq u}} \left(\frac{Q(r, b, m_1)}{r} \right)^L &\leq \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} \left(\frac{Q(r, b, m_1)}{r} \right)^L = O \left(b^L \phi(b) \left| \int_0^1 f(x)^L dx \right| \right) \\ &= O(b^L \phi(b)). \end{aligned} \quad (160)$$

From (158), (159) and (160), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} Q(r, b, m_1)^L \quad (161) \\ &= (A_1 b)^L \frac{b^L}{\pi^L} \phi(b) \left(\int_0^1 f(x)^L dx \right) (A_1 - A_0) - L \int_{A_0 b}^{A_1 b} u^{L-1} \frac{b^L}{\pi^L} \left(\int_0^1 f(x)^L dx \right) \left(\frac{u}{b} - A_0 \right) \phi(b) du + \mathcal{R} \\ &= \frac{A_1^L b^{2L}}{\pi^L} \phi(b) (A_1 - A_0) \int_0^1 f(x)^L dx - \frac{L b^L}{\pi^L} \left(\int_0^1 f(x)^L dx \right) \phi(b) \int_{A_0 b}^{A_1 b} \left(\frac{u^L}{b} - A_0 u^{L-1} \right) du + \mathcal{R} \\ &= \frac{A_1^{L+1} - A_0 A_1^L}{\pi^L} b^{2L} \phi(b) \int_0^1 f(x)^L dx - \frac{L b^L}{\pi^L} \phi(b) \left(\int_0^1 f(x)^L dx \right) \left(\frac{u^{L+1}}{(L+1)b} - \frac{A_0 u^L}{L} \right) \Big|_{u=A_0 b}^{A_1 b} + \mathcal{R} \\ &= b^{2L} \phi(b) \left(\int_0^1 f(x)^L dx \right) \frac{A_1^{L+1} - A_0 A_1^L}{\pi^L} \\ &\quad - \frac{b^{2L} L}{\pi^L} \phi(b) \left(\int_0^1 f(x)^L dx \right) \left(\frac{A_1^{L+1} - A_0^{L+1}}{L+1} - \frac{A_0 (A_1^L - A_0^L)}{L} \right) + \mathcal{R} \\ &= \left(\frac{b^{2L}}{(L+1)\pi^L} \phi(b) \int_0^1 f(x)^L dx \right) (A_1^{L+1} - A_0^{L+1}) + \mathcal{R}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have $K_{2,L}$ being a constant depending only on L :

$$|\mathcal{R}| \leq K_{2,L}(\epsilon + \delta) b^{2L} \phi(b) = O(b^L \phi(b)).$$

We now consider the case when L is odd.

By the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality we get

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq u}} \left| \frac{Q(r, b, m_1)}{r} \right|^L \leq \left(\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq u}} \left(\frac{Q(r, b, m_1)}{r} \right)^{2L} \right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq u}} 1 \right)^{1/2}.$$

By the estimate we just proved for the even values of L , we obtain

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq u}} \left| \frac{Q(r, b, m_1)}{r} \right|^L = O \left(b^L \phi(b) \left(\int_0^1 f(x)^{2L} dx \right)^{1/2} \right) = O(b^L \phi(b)).$$

Therefore, the estimate (160), proven for even values of L also holds for odd values of L .

By (69) and (72) we obtain by application of the multinomial theorem for any natural number L , the following

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^L &= \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} \left(Q(r, b, m_1) + O(b2^{m_1}) + Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)\right)^L \quad (162) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} \sum_{\substack{(l_1, l_2, l_3) \in (\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\})^3 \\ 0 \leq l_1, l_2, l_3 \leq L, \\ l_1 + l_2 + l_3 = L}} \frac{L!}{l_1! l_2! l_3!} Q(r, b, m_1)^{l_1} Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{l_2} (O(b2^{m_1}))^{l_3}. \end{aligned}$$

We first apply Hölder's inequality to the products

$$Q(r, b, m_1)^{l_1} Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{l_2}.$$

Let $\tilde{L} = L - l_3$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} |Q(r, b, m_1)|^{l_1} \left|Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)\right|^{l_2} \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} |Q(r, b, m_1)|^{\tilde{L}} \right)^{l_1/\tilde{L}} \left(\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} \left|Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)\right|^{\tilde{L}} \right)^{l_2/\tilde{L}}. \end{aligned}$$

By (153) and (161) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} |Q(r, b, m_1)|^{l_1} \left|Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)\right|^{l_2} \\ &= O\left(b^{2\tilde{L}} \phi(b) \left(\left|\int_0^1 f(x)^{\tilde{L}} dx\right| + 1\right)^{l_1/\tilde{L}} \left(b^{2\tilde{L}} \phi(b) 2^{-\tilde{L}m_1}\right)^{l_2/\tilde{L}}\right) \\ &= O\left(b^{2\tilde{L}} \phi(b) 2^{-m_1}\right). \end{aligned}$$

We obtain the same estimate in the case $l_1 = 0$. Thus, all the terms of (162), for which $(l_1, l_2, l_3) \neq (L, 0, 0)$ may be estimated by $O(b^{2L} \phi(b) 2^{-m_1})$ and we thus obtain from formula (161):

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^L = B(A_0, A_1) \frac{b^{2L}}{(L+1)\pi^L} \phi(b) \left(\int_0^1 f(x)^L dx\right) + O(b^{2L} \phi(b) 2^{-m_1}), \quad (163)$$

where

$$B(A_0, A_1) = A_1^{L+1} - A_0^{L+1}.$$

This completes the proof of Step 7.

Set $L = 2k$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Letting $m_1 \rightarrow +\infty$ we know that

$$D_L := \lim_{m_1 \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 f(x)^L dx > 0,$$

due to Lemma 3.3.5 and Theorem 3.3.14.

We have

$$f(x) = \sum_{s=1}^{2^{m_1}} \frac{1 - 2\{sx\}}{s} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a(n)e(nx).$$

From (163) and the fact that m_1 can be chosen arbitrarily large we obtain

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k} = D_{2k} \cdot (A_1^{2k+1} - A_0^{2k+1}) \frac{b^{4k}}{(2k+1)\pi^{2k}} \phi(b) (1 + o(1)), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty),$$

which proves Theorem 3.3.15, that is part (a) of Theorem 1.3.6, by setting

$$E_k = D_{2k}/((2k+1)\pi^{2k}).$$

□

Theorem 3.3.16. *Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ be fixed. Let also A_0, A_1 be fixed constants such that $1/2 < A_0 < A_1 < 1$. Then we have*

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k-1} = o(b^{4k-2} \phi(b)), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty).$$

Proof. Set $L = 2k - 1$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

We have defined

$$f(x) = \sum_{s=1}^{2^{m_1}} \frac{1 - 2\{sx\}}{s}.$$

It follows that

$$f(x) = -f(1-x), \quad \text{if } x \in [0, 1].$$

Therefore,

$$\int_0^1 f(x)^{2k-1} dx = 0.$$

From (163) we get

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k-1} = O\left(b^{2(2k-1)}\phi(b)2^{-m_1}\right) = O\left(b^{4k-2}\phi(b)2^{-m_1}\right).$$

Since m_1 can be chosen arbitrarily large we obtain

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k-1} = o\left(b^{4k-2}\phi(b)\right), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty)$$

Thus, we have proved the theorem (that is part (b) of Theorem 1.3.6). \square

Theorem 3.3.17. *Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ be fixed. Let also A_0, A_1 be fixed constants such that $1/2 < A_0 < A_1 < 1$. Then there exists a constant $H_k > 0$, depending only on k , such that*

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k} = H_k \cdot (A_1 - A_0)b^{2k}\phi(b)(1 + o(1)), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty).$$

Proof. From Proposition 3.2.2 for $r, b \in \mathbb{N}$ with $(r, b) = 1$, it holds

$$c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{r}c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) - \frac{1}{r}Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right).$$

Applying Theorem 1.3.2 we obtain

$$c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = -\frac{1}{r}Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) + O(\log b).$$

By the binomial theorem we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k} &= \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} \left(\frac{Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)}{r}\right)^{2k} \\ &+ O\left(\sum_{l=1}^{2k} \binom{2k}{l} \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} \left|Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)\right|^{2k-l} (\log b)^l\right). \end{aligned} \quad (164)$$

By Hölder's inequality, we get

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} \left|\frac{Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)}{r}\right|^{2k-l} \leq \left(\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} \left|\frac{Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)}{r}\right|^{2k}\right)^{(2k-l)/2k} \left(\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} 1\right)^{l/2k}.$$

Therefore, by (156) we have

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} \left| \frac{Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)}{r} \right|^{2k-l} = O(b^{2k-l}\phi(b)). \quad (165)$$

From (164) and (165), we obtain

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} c_0 \left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k} = \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} \left(\frac{Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)}{r}\right)^{2k} + O(b^{2k-1}\phi(b)). \quad (166)$$

Using Abel's partial summation it follows that

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} c_0 \left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k} = (A_1b)^{-2k} \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k} + 2k \int_{A_0b}^{A_1b} u^{-(2k+1)} \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq u}} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k} du. \quad (167)$$

By Theorem 3.3.15 we obtain

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq u}} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k} = E_k \cdot \left(\left(\frac{u}{b}\right)^{2k+1} - A_0^{2k+1} \right) b^{4k} \phi(b) (1 + o(1)). \quad (168)$$

From (167) and (168) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} c_0 \left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k} &= E_k \cdot (A_1b)^{-2k} (A_1^{2k+1} - A_0^{2k+1}) b^{4k} \phi(b) (1 + o(1)) \\ &+ 2k E_k \cdot \left(\int_{A_0b}^{A_1b} u^{-(2k+1)} \left(\left(\frac{u}{b}\right)^{2k+1} - A_0^{2k+1} \right) du \right) b^{4k} \phi(b) (1 + o(1)). \end{aligned} \quad (169)$$

If we make the substitution $v = u/b$ in (169) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b}} c_0 \left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^{2k} &= E_k \cdot A_1^{-2k} (A_1^{2k+1} - A_0^{2k+1}) b^{2k} \phi(b) (1 + o(1)) \\ &+ 2k E_k \cdot \left(\int_{A_0}^{A_1} v^{-(2k+1)} (v^{2k+1} - A_0^{2k+1}) dv \right) b^{2k} \phi(b) (1 + o(1)) \\ &= E_k \cdot (A_1 - A_1^{-2k} A_0^{2k+1}) b^{2k} \phi(b) (1 + o(1)) \\ &+ 2k E_k \cdot \left(\int_{A_0}^{A_1} (1 - A_0^{2k+1} v^{-(2k+1)}) dv \right) b^{2k} \phi(b) (1 + o(1)) \\ &= (2k + 1) E_k \cdot (A_1 - A_0) b^{2k} \phi(b) (1 + o(1)), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty). \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3.3.17, that is part (c) of Theorem 1.3.6, now follows by setting

$$H_k = (2k + 1)E_k.$$

Remark. From the above theorem it follows that

$$H_k = \frac{D_{2k}}{\pi^{2k}} = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{g(x)}{\pi} \right)^{2k} dx,$$

where

$$g(x) = \sum_{l=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - 2\{lx\}}{l}.$$

□

Theorem 3.3.18. *Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ be fixed. Let also A_0, A_1 be fixed constants such that $1/2 < A_0 < A_1 < 1$. Then we have*

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} c_0 \left(\frac{r}{b} \right)^{2k-1} = o(b^{2k-1} \phi(b)), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty).$$

Proof. In the formulas (164), (165) and (166) from the proof of Theorem 3.3.17 we replace the exponent $2k$ by $2k - 1$ and obtain

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} c_0 \left(\frac{r}{b} \right)^{2k-1} = \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} \left(\frac{Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)}{r} \right)^{2k-1} + O(b^{2k-2} \phi(b)). \quad (170)$$

Using Abel's partial summation we get

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} c_0 \left(\frac{r}{b} \right)^{2k-1} = (A_1 b)^{-(2k-1)} \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} Q \left(\frac{r}{b} \right)^{2k-1} + (2k-1) \int_{A_0 b}^{A_1 b} u^{-2k} \sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq u}} Q \left(\frac{r}{b} \right)^{2k-1} du. \quad (171)$$

By Theorem 3.3.16 we obtain

$$\sum_{\substack{r:(r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq u}} Q \left(\frac{r}{b} \right)^{2k-1} = o(b^{4k-2} \phi(b)), \quad (b \rightarrow +\infty). \quad (172)$$

Thus, Theorem 3.3.18 (that is part (d) of Theorem 1.3.6) follows from the formulas (171) and (172) by substitution. □

3.4 Probabilistic distribution

Definition 3.4.1. For $z \in \mathbb{R}$, let

$$F(z) = \text{meas}\{\alpha \in [0, 1] : g(\alpha) \leq z\}$$

with

$$g(\alpha) = \sum_{l=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - 2\{l\alpha\}}{l}$$

and

$$C_0(\mathbb{R}) = \{f \in C(\mathbb{R}) : \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \text{ a compact set } \mathcal{K}, \text{ such that } |f(x)| < \epsilon, \forall x \notin \mathcal{K}\},$$

where “meas” denotes the Lebesgue measure.

Theorem 3.4.2. i) F is a continuous function of z .

ii) Let A_0, A_1 be fixed constants, such that $1/2 < A_0 < A_1 < 1$. Let also

$$H_k = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{g(x)}{\pi} \right)^{2k} dx.$$

There is a unique positive measure μ on \mathbb{R} with the following properties:

(a) For $\alpha < \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ we have

$$\mu([\alpha, \beta]) = (A_1 - A_0)(F(\beta) - F(\alpha)).$$

(b)

$$\int x^k d\mu = \begin{cases} (A_1 - A_0)H_{k/2}, & \text{for even } k \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(c) For all $f \in C_0(\mathbb{R})$, we have

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\phi(b)} \sum_{\substack{r : (r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} f\left(\frac{1}{b} c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)\right) = \int f d\mu.$$

Definition 3.4.3. A distribution function G is a monotonically increasing function

$$G: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1].$$

The characteristic function ψ of G is defined by the following Stieltjes integral:

$$\psi(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{itu} dG(u).$$

(cf. [20], p.27)

Lemma 3.4.4. *The distribution function G is continuous if and only if the characteristic function ψ satisfies*

$$\liminf_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T |\psi(t)|^2 dt = 0.$$

Proof. See [20], p. 48, Lemma 1.23. □

Definition 3.4.5. *Let $t \geq 1$. We set*

$$K = K(t) = \lfloor t^{9/10} \rfloor, \quad L = L(t) = \lfloor t^{11/10} \rfloor, \quad R = R(t) = \lfloor t^{9/5} \rfloor$$

and

$$g(\alpha, K) = -2 \sum_{l \leq K} \frac{B^*(l\alpha)}{l}, \quad h(\alpha) = -2 \sum_{l > K} \frac{B^*(l\alpha)}{l},$$

where $B^*(u) = u - \lfloor u \rfloor - 1/2$, $u \in \mathbb{R}$.

Assume that (α_i) with $0 = \alpha_0 < \alpha_1 < \dots < \alpha_R = 1$ is a partition of $[0, 1]$ with the following properties:

$$\frac{1}{2}R^{-1} \leq \alpha_{i+1} - \alpha_i \leq 2R^{-1}$$

and $g(\alpha, K)$ is continuous at $\alpha = \alpha_i$ for $0 < i < R$.

We now make preparations for an application of Lemma 3.4.4 with $G = F$, and

$$\psi(t) = \Phi(t) := \int_0^1 e\left(\frac{tg(\alpha)}{2\pi}\right) d\alpha.$$

Lemma 3.4.6. *The function $h(\alpha)$ has a Fourier expansion*

$$h(\alpha) = \sum_{n > K} c(n) \sin(2\pi n\alpha),$$

with

$$|c(n)| \leq \frac{2\tau(n)}{\pi n},$$

where τ stands for the divisor function.

Proof. From the Fourier expansion

$$B^*(u) = \frac{i}{2\pi} \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{+\infty} \frac{e(nu)}{n},$$

we obtain

$$h(\alpha) = -\frac{i}{\pi} \sum_{l > K} \frac{1}{l} \sum_{\substack{m=-\infty \\ m \neq 0}}^{+\infty} \frac{e(lm\alpha)}{m} = \sum_{|n| > K} d(n) e(n\alpha)$$

with

$$d(n) = -\frac{i}{\pi n} |\{(l, m) : lm = n, l > K\}|.$$

We have

$$h(\alpha) = \sum_{n>K} d(n) (e(n\alpha) - e(-n\alpha)) = 2i \sum_{n>K} d(n) \sin(2\pi n\alpha),$$

which completes the proof of the lemma. \square

Definition 3.4.7. We set

$$h_1(\alpha) := \sum_{K < n \leq L} c(n) \sin(2\pi n\alpha)$$

and

$$h_2(\alpha) := \sum_{n>L} c(n) \sin(2\pi n\alpha).$$

Lemma 3.4.8. We have

$$\int_0^1 \left(e\left(\frac{t}{2\pi} (g(\alpha, K) + h_1(\alpha))\right) - e\left(\frac{tg(\alpha)}{2\pi}\right) \right) d\alpha = O\left(t^{-1/100}\right).$$

Proof. By Parseval's identity, it follows that for every $\epsilon > 0$ it holds

$$\int_0^1 h_2(\alpha)^2 d\alpha = \sum_{n>L} c(n)^2 \ll L^{-(1-2\epsilon)},$$

because of the estimate

$$c(n) \ll n^{-1+\epsilon}.$$

Thus, for all $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ not belonging to an exceptional set \mathcal{E} with

$$\text{meas}(\mathcal{E}) = O\left(t^{-1/100}\right),$$

we have

$$h_2(\alpha) = O\left(t^{-1-1/100}\right)$$

and therefore

$$\left| e\left(\frac{th_2(\alpha)}{2\pi}\right) - 1 \right| = O\left(t^{-1/100}\right)$$

by the Taylor expansion of the exponential function.

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_0^1 e\left(\frac{tg(\alpha)}{2\pi}\right) d\alpha - \int_0^1 e\left(\frac{t}{2\pi} (g(\alpha, K) + h_1(\alpha))\right) d\alpha \right| \\ & \leq \int_0^1 \left| e\left(\frac{t(g(\alpha, K) + h_1(\alpha))}{2\pi}\right) \right| \left| e\left(\frac{th_2(\alpha)}{2\pi}\right) - 1 \right| d\alpha \leq \int_{\mathcal{E}} 2 d\alpha + \int_{[0,1] \setminus \mathcal{E}} \left| e\left(\frac{th_2(\alpha)}{2\pi}\right) - 1 \right| d\alpha \\ & = O\left(t^{-1/100}\right). \end{aligned}$$

\square

Lemma 3.4.9. *There exists a set $I \subseteq \{1, \dots, R\}$ of non-negative integers, such that*

$$\sum_{i \in I} (\alpha_{i+1} - \alpha_i) = O\left(t^{-1/100}\right)$$

and for $i \notin I$, $\alpha \in [\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}]$ we have

$$|h_1(\alpha) - h_1(\alpha_i)| \leq t^{-(1+1/100)}.$$

Proof. We have

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} h_1(\alpha) = \sum_{K < n \leq L} 2\pi n c(n) \cos(2\pi n \alpha)$$

and

$$\frac{d^2}{d\alpha^2} h_1(\alpha) = - \sum_{K < n \leq L} 4\pi^2 n^2 c(n) \sin(2\pi n \alpha).$$

By Parseval's identity, for every $\epsilon > 0$ we get

$$\int_0^1 \left| \frac{d}{d\alpha} h_1(\alpha) \right|^2 d\alpha = O(L^{1+2\epsilon})$$

and by the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, it follows that

$$\int_0^1 \left| \frac{d}{d\alpha} h_1(\alpha) \right| d\alpha = O(L^{1/2+\epsilon}). \quad (173)$$

We now define the set I as the set of all subscripts i for which the closed interval $[\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}]$ contains an α with

$$|h_1(\alpha) - h_1(\alpha_i)| > t^{-(1+1/100)}.$$

Since

$$h_1(\alpha) = h_1(\alpha_i) + \int_{\alpha_i}^{\alpha} \frac{d}{d\beta} h_1(\beta) d\beta \quad (*)$$

and

$$|\alpha - \alpha_i| = O\left(t^{-9/5}\right),$$

it follows that for $i \in I$ there must exist $\beta \in (\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1})$ with

$$\left| \frac{d}{d\beta} h_1(\beta) \right| \geq t^{3/5}.$$

Because of the estimation of the Fourier coefficients of $\frac{d^2}{d\alpha^2} h_1(\alpha)$, we obtain

$$\left| \frac{d^2}{d\alpha^2} h_1(\alpha) \right| = O(L^{2+\epsilon}).$$

Analogously to (*) we obtain that

$$\left| \frac{d}{d\alpha} h_1(\alpha) \right| \geq \frac{1}{2} t^{3/5},$$

for every $\alpha \in [\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}]$ and therefore

$$\int_{\alpha_i}^{\alpha_{i+1}} \left| \frac{d}{d\alpha} h_1(\alpha) \right| d\alpha \geq \frac{1}{2} t^{3/5} (\alpha_{i+1} - \alpha_i).$$

From (173) we obtain that the measure of the union of the closed intervals $[\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}]$ with $i \in I$ is $O(t^{-1/100})$, which concludes the proof of the lemma. \square

Lemma 3.4.10. *We have*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \Phi(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \Phi(t) = 0.$$

Proof. We shall prove the result only for $t \rightarrow +\infty$, since the proof of the part when $t \rightarrow -\infty$ is analogous.

By Lemma 3.4.8, we have

$$\Phi(t) = \int_0^1 e\left(\frac{tg(\alpha)}{2\pi}\right) d\alpha = \int_0^1 e\left(\frac{t}{2\pi}(g(\alpha, K) + h_2(\alpha))\right) + O(t^{-1/100})$$

and thus

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(t) &= \int_0^1 e\left(\frac{tg(\alpha)}{2\pi}\right) d\alpha = \sum_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \notin I}}^R e\left(\frac{th_1(\alpha_i)}{2\pi}\right) \int_{\alpha_i}^{\alpha_{i+1}} e\left(\frac{tg(\alpha, K)}{2\pi}\right) d\alpha \\ &\quad + \sum_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \notin I}}^R \int_{\alpha_i}^{\alpha_{i+1}} e\left(\frac{tg(\alpha, K)}{2\pi}\right) \left(e\left(\frac{th_1(\alpha)}{2\pi}\right) - e\left(\frac{th_1(\alpha_i)}{2\pi}\right) \right) d\alpha \\ &\quad + O\left(\sum_{i \in I} (\alpha_{i+1} - \alpha_i)\right) + O(t^{-1/100}). \end{aligned}$$

From Lemma 3.4.9 we get

$$\Phi(t) = \int_0^1 e\left(\frac{tg(\alpha)}{2\pi}\right) d\alpha = \sum_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \notin I}}^R e\left(\frac{th_1(\alpha_i)}{2\pi}\right) \int_{\alpha_i}^{\alpha_{i+1}} e\left(\frac{tg(\alpha, K)}{2\pi}\right) d\alpha + O(t^{-1/100}). \quad (174)$$

We now estimate

$$\int_{\alpha_i}^{\alpha_{i+1}} e\left(\frac{tg(\alpha, K)}{2\pi}\right) d\alpha,$$

for $i \notin I$. Let $J_i - 1$ be the number of discontinuities of the function $g(\alpha, K)$ in the interval $[\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}]$. Let $\beta_{i,0} = \alpha_i$, $\beta_{i,J_i} = \alpha_{i+1}$ and let the discontinuities of $g(\alpha, K)$

in $[\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}]$ occur at the points $\beta_{i,1} < \beta_{i,2} < \dots < \beta_{i,J_i-1}$.
 In the intervals $[\beta_{i,r}, \beta_{i,r+1}]$ the function $g(\alpha, K)$ is a linear function, that is

$$g(\alpha, K) = d_r - 2K\alpha,$$

where $d_r \in \mathbb{R}$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\alpha_i}^{\alpha_{i+1}} e\left(\frac{tg(\alpha, K)}{2\pi}\right) d\alpha \right| &\leq \sum_{r=0}^{J_i} \left| \int_{\beta_{i,r}}^{\beta_{i,r+1}} e\left(\frac{tg(\alpha, K)}{2\pi}\right) d\alpha \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{r=0}^{J_i} \left| \int_{\beta_{i,r}}^{\beta_{i,r+1}} e\left(-\frac{tK\alpha}{\pi}\right) d\alpha \right| \\ &= O(J_i(tK)^{-1}). \end{aligned} \tag{175}$$

From (174) and (175), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 e\left(\frac{tg(\alpha)}{2\pi}\right) d\alpha &\leq \sum_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \notin I}}^R \left| \int_{\alpha_i}^{\alpha_{i+1}} e\left(\frac{tg(\alpha, K)}{2\pi}\right) d\alpha \right| + O(t^{-1/100}) \\ &= O\left((tK)^{-1} \sum_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \notin I}}^R J_i\right) + O(t^{-1/100}). \end{aligned}$$

The number of discontinuities of $g(\alpha, K)$ is $O(K^2)$, since each of the K terms

$$\frac{B^*(l\alpha)}{l}$$

has $O(K)$ discontinuities in the interval $[0, 1]$. We thus have

$$\sum_{i=0}^R J_i = O(K^2).$$

Then

$$\Phi(t) = O(t^{-1/100}).$$

Therefore

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \Phi(t) = 0.$$

Similarly, we obtain

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \Phi(t) = 0,$$

which completes the proof of the lemma. □

Lemma 3.4.11. *F is a continuous function of z.*

Proof. This follows from Lemma 3.4.4 and Lemma 3.4.10. Thus, part (i) of Theorem 3.4.2 is now proved. \square

In the following we will prove part (ii) of Theorem 3.4.2.

Definition 3.4.12. Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. We set

$$\Lambda(f, b) := \frac{1}{\phi(b)} \sum_{\substack{r: (r, b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} f\left(\frac{1}{b} c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)\right).$$

We also set

$$\Lambda(f) := \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\phi(b)} \sum_{\substack{r: (r, b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} f\left(\frac{1}{b} c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)\right),$$

for all f for which the right hand side exists in \mathbb{R} .

Lemma 3.4.13. Let $\alpha < \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $I = [\alpha, \beta)$. The characteristic function $\chi(\cdot; I)$ is defined by

$$\chi(u; I) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u \in I \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then

$$\Lambda(\chi) = (A_1 - A_0)(F(\beta) - F(\alpha)) = (A_1 - A_0) \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \chi(u; I) dF(u).$$

Proof. Let $\epsilon > 0$ be fixed but arbitrarily small. Let

$$\alpha < \frac{1}{b} c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) < \beta. \quad (176)$$

For simplicity we restrict ourselves to the case $\alpha > 0$, since the case $\alpha < 0$ can be treated similarly.

By Proposition 3.2.2, we have

$$c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = \frac{1}{r} c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) - \frac{1}{r} Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)$$

and by Theorem 1.3.2 we know that

$$c_0\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = O(b \log b). \quad (177)$$

We first assume that r does not belong to the exceptional set $\mathcal{E}(m_1)$, which by Lemma 3.3.2 satisfies

$$|\mathcal{E}(m_1)| = O(\phi(b) 2^{-m_1}). \quad (178)$$

From (177) it follows that

$$\frac{1}{r}c_0 \left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = O(\log b),$$

since $A_0b \leq r \leq A_1b$.

Thus from (176), for sufficiently large b it follows that

$$-br\beta(1 + \epsilon) < Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) < -br\alpha(1 - \epsilon). \quad (179)$$

We recall the relations (69) and (72), namely

$$Q\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = Q_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) + Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)$$

and

$$Q_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = Q(r, b, m_1) + O(b2^{m_1}), \quad (180)$$

respectively, where

$$Q(r, b, m_1) = \frac{br}{\pi} \sum_{s=1}^{2^{m_1}} \frac{1 - 2\{s\xi\}}{s} = \frac{br}{\pi} f(\xi, m_1).$$

The value of $f(\xi, m_1)$ can be approximated by confining ξ to a union of intervals, which we shall describe below. Since by the relation (65), we have

$$\xi = \xi(r, b) = \frac{b^*}{r}, \quad bb^* \equiv 1 \pmod{r},$$

this leads to the problem of counting the number of r -values for which b^*/r lies in a certain interval. This can be done by the estimate for the number $N(\xi, j)$, which has been carried out in Lemma 3.3.3.

By (138), we have

$$Q_1\left(\frac{r}{b}\right) = O(b^2 2^{-m_1}) \quad (181)$$

From (179), (180) and (181) it follows that

$$-\beta(1 + 2\epsilon) \leq f(\xi, m_1) \leq -\alpha(1 - 2\epsilon). \quad (182)$$

Since the function $f(x, m_1)$ is piecewise linear, there exist disjoint closed intervals I_1, \dots, I_z , with $I_j \subseteq [0, 1]$, where the integer z does not depend on b , such that

$$-\beta(1 + 2\epsilon) \leq f(\xi, m_1) \leq -\alpha(1 - 2\epsilon)$$

if and only if

$$\xi \in \bigcup_{j=1}^z I_j.$$

Since

$$\lim_{m_1 \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 (f(x, m_1) - g(x))^2 dx = 0,$$

for sufficiently large m_1 , we have for the sum of the lengths of the intervals I_j , $1 \leq j \leq z$, that

$$\sum_{j=1}^z |I_j| \leq \text{meas} \{x \in [0, 1] : -\beta(1 + 3\epsilon) \leq g(x) \leq -\alpha(1 - \epsilon)\} + 2\epsilon. \quad (183)$$

Let

$$N(\xi, j) := \left| \left\{ r : r \in \mathbb{N}, (r, b) = 1, A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b, \frac{b^*}{r} \in I_j \right\} \right|.$$

By Lemma 3.3.3 we have

$$N(\xi, j) = (A_1 - A_0) |I_j| \phi(b) (1 + o(1)). \quad (184)$$

From (178), (183) and (184), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\phi(b)} \left| \left\{ r : (r, b) = 1, A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b \text{ with } \alpha < \frac{1}{b} c_0 \left(\frac{r}{b} \right) < \beta \right\} \right| \\ & \leq (A_1 - A_0) \left(\text{meas} \{x \in [0, 1] : -\beta(1 + 3\epsilon) \leq g(x) \leq -\alpha(1 - \epsilon)\} + 3\epsilon \right). \end{aligned}$$

Because of the continuity of F , we have for arbitrarily small $\epsilon > 0$ and sufficiently large b , the following:

$$\frac{1}{\phi(b)} \left| \left\{ r : (r, b) = 1, A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b \text{ with } \alpha < \frac{1}{b} c_0 \left(\frac{r}{b} \right) < \beta \right\} \right| \leq (A_1 - A_0) (F(\beta) - F(\alpha)) + \epsilon. \quad (185)$$

In a similar manner, we get

$$\frac{1}{\phi(b)} \left| \left\{ r : (r, b) = 1, A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b \text{ with } \alpha < \frac{1}{b} c_0 \left(\frac{r}{b} \right) < \beta \right\} \right| \geq (A_1 - A_0) (F(\beta) - F(\alpha)) - \epsilon. \quad (186)$$

From (185) and (186), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\phi(b)} \left| \left\{ r : (r, b) = 1, A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b \text{ with } \alpha < \frac{1}{b} c_0 \left(\frac{r}{b} \right) < \beta \right\} \right| \\ & = (A_1 - A_0) (F(\beta) - F(\alpha)) \\ & = (A_1 - A_0) \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \chi(u; I) dF(u), \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof of the lemma. \square

Definition 3.4.14. (cf. [55]) Let X, Y be normed linear spaces. Let also $\Lambda : X \rightarrow Y$ be a linear map. Its norm is defined by

$$\|\Lambda\| = \sup \left\{ \frac{\|\Lambda x\|}{\|x\|} : x \in X, x \neq 0 \right\}.$$

If $\|\Lambda\| < +\infty$, then Λ is called a bounded linear map. We denote by $C_c(\mathbb{R})$ the space of all continuous functions $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with compact support equipped with the sup-norm.

Lemma 3.4.15. *Let $f \in C_c(\mathbb{R})$. Then, we have*

$$\Lambda(f) = (A_1 - A_0) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u) dF(u).$$

The map $\Lambda: f \rightarrow \Lambda(f)$ is a bounded linear functional on $C_c(\mathbb{R})$.

Proof. Let $f \in C_c(\mathbb{R})$ with support contained in $[a, b]$. Since f is continuous on $[a, b]$, it is also uniformly continuous on $[a, b]$.

Given $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta = \delta(\epsilon) > 0$ such that

$$|f(u_1) - f(u_2)| < \epsilon, \text{ if } |u_1 - u_2| < \delta \text{ for } u_1, u_2 \in [a, b]. \quad (187)$$

Let $a = \alpha_0 < \alpha_1 < \dots < \alpha_l = b$ be a partition of $[a, b]$ with $|\alpha_{i+1} - \alpha_i| < \delta$.

Let also

$$\chi_i(u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{for } u \in [\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Define $m(f)$, respectively $M(f)$, by

$$m(f) = \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} \left(\inf_{\alpha \in [\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}]} f(\alpha) \right) \chi_i$$

and

$$M(f) = \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} \left(\sup_{\alpha \in [\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}]} f(\alpha) \right) \chi_i.$$

Due to (187) we obtain

$$0 \leq M(f) - m(f) \leq \epsilon, \text{ for every } \epsilon > 0. \quad (188)$$

Since for $f \geq 0$ we have $\Lambda(f) \geq 0$, it follows that

$$\Lambda(m(f), b) \leq \Lambda(f, b) \leq \Lambda(M(f), b). \quad (189)$$

Since $m(f)$ and $M(f)$ are linear combinations of the characteristic functions χ_i , we may apply Lemma 3.4.13 and obtain:

$$\Lambda(m(f)) = (A_1 - A_0) \int_a^b m(f)(u) dF(u)$$

and

$$\Lambda(M(f)) = (A_1 - A_0) \int_a^b M(f)(u) dF(u),$$

because the support of f is contained in $[a, b]$. From (188) and (189), we obtain

$$0 \leq \Lambda(M(f)) - \Lambda(m(f)) \leq (A_1 - A_0)\epsilon, \text{ for every } \epsilon > 0.$$

Therefore, $\Lambda(f)$ exists as well, and

$$\Lambda(f) = (A_1 - A_0) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u) dF(u).$$

□

A generalization of Definition 3.4.1 is the following:

Definition 3.4.16. Let X be a locally compact Hausdorff space. We set

$$C_0(X) = \{f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f \in C(X), \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \text{ a compact set } \mathcal{K} \subseteq X, \text{ such that } |f(u)| < \epsilon, \forall u \notin \mathcal{K}\}.$$

Lemma 3.4.17. (Riesz representation theorem)

Let X be a locally compact Hausdorff space, $C_0(X)$ be defined as in Definition 3.4.16 with the sup-norm. Let Λ be a bounded linear functional on $C_0(X)$. Then there is a unique regular Borel measure μ , such that

$$\Lambda(f) = \int_X f d\mu,$$

for every $f \in C_0(X)$.

Proof. This is part of Theorem 6.19 of [55]. □

Lemma 3.4.18. There is a unique positive measure μ on \mathbb{R} , with the following properties:

(a) For $\alpha < \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ we have

$$\mu([\alpha, \beta]) = (A_1 - A_0)(F(\beta) - F(\alpha)).$$

(b)

$$\int x^k d\mu = \begin{cases} (A_1 - A_0)H_{k/2}, & \text{for even } k \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(c) For all $f \in C_0(\mathbb{R})$, we have

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\phi(b)} \sum_{\substack{r : (r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} f\left(\frac{1}{b}c_0\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)\right) = \int f d\mu.$$

Proof. By Lemma 3.4.15 we know that Λ is a positive bounded linear functional on $C_c(\mathbb{R})$. Since $C_c(\mathbb{R})$ is dense in $C_0(\mathbb{R})$, with respect to the supremum norm, the functional Λ may be extended in a unique way to $C_0(\mathbb{R})$.

By Lemma 3.4.17, there is a unique measure μ on \mathbb{R} , with

$$\Lambda(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f d\mu,$$

for every $f \in C_0(\mathbb{R})$. This proves (c).

Due to Lemma 3.4.13 we have

$$\mu([\alpha, \beta]) = (A_1 - A_0)(F(\beta) - F(\alpha)).$$

It follows that μ is positive. This proves (a).

Proof of (b):

For every $A \in (0, +\infty)$, we set

$$g_A(u) = \begin{cases} g(u), & \text{if } |g(u)| < A \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

By the definition of the Lebesgue integral, for $k \in \mathbb{N}$ we have

$$\int_0^1 g_A(u)^k du = \int_{-A}^A x^k dF(x).$$

We define $\varphi(x) := x^k$ and

$$\varphi_A(x) := \begin{cases} x^k, & \text{if } |x| \leq A \\ 0, & \text{if } |x| > A. \end{cases}$$

Since the function $\varphi_A(x)$ has compact support, we conclude from (c) that

$$\Lambda(\varphi_A) = \int \varphi_A(x) d\mu.$$

We choose a sequence (A_n) of real numbers with $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} A_n = +\infty$. By Theorem 3.3.14 we know that

$$\int_0^1 g(u)^{2k} du$$

exists for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$. By the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality we get

$$\int_0^1 |g(u)|^k du \leq \left(\int_0^1 g(u)^{2k} du \right)^{1/2}$$

and

$$g_{A_n}(u)^k \leq |g(u)|^k.$$

By Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem (cf. [55], Theorem 1.34, p. 27) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^k d\mu &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^k dF(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 g_{A_n}(u)^k du \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} g_{A_n}(u)^k \right) du = \int_0^1 g(u)^k du \end{aligned}$$

and thus by Theorems 3.3.17 and 3.3.18, as well as Definition 3.4.12 for $f(x) = x^k$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\phi(b)} \sum_{\substack{r: (r,b)=1 \\ A_0 b \leq r \leq A_1 b}} \left(\frac{1}{b} c_0 \left(\frac{r}{b} \right) \right)^k &= \Lambda(f) = \int_0^1 g(u)^k du \\ &= \begin{cases} (A_1 - A_0) H_{k/2}, & \text{for even } k \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

This proves (b). Therefore, the lemma is proved. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.4.2: The theorem now follows from Lemma 3.4.11 and Lemma 3.4.18. □

3.4.1 Radius of convergence

Theorem 3.4.19. *The series*

$$\sum_{k \geq 0} H_k x^{2k},$$

where

$$H_k = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{g(x)}{\pi} \right)^{2k} dx$$

with

$$g(x) = \sum_{l=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - 2\{lx\}}{l},$$

converges only for $x = 0$.

Definition 3.4.20. *For $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ we set*

$$I := I(k) = [e^{-2k-1}, e^{-2k}] \quad \text{and} \quad l_0 := l_0(k) = e^{2k}.$$

We fix $\delta > 0$ sufficiently small and set

$$g_1(\alpha) := \sum_{l \leq l_0^{1-2\delta}} \frac{B(l\alpha)}{l}, \quad g_2(\alpha) := \sum_{l_0^{1-2\delta} < l \leq l_0^{1+2\delta}} \frac{B(l\alpha)}{l}, \quad g_3(\alpha) := \sum_{l > l_0^{1+2\delta}} \frac{B(l\alpha)}{l},$$

where $B(u) = 1 - 2\{u\}$, $u \in \mathbb{R}$.

In the sequel, we assume $k \geq k_0$ sufficiently large.

Lemma 3.4.21. *We have*

$$g(\alpha) = g_1(\alpha) + g_2(\alpha) + g_3(\alpha),$$

for every $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proof. It is obvious by the definition of $g(\alpha)$, $g_1(\alpha)$, $g_2(\alpha)$, $g_3(\alpha)$. □

Lemma 3.4.22. *For $\alpha \in I$, we have*

$$g_1(\alpha) \geq \frac{k}{2},$$

for $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$.

Proof. For $\alpha \in I$, $l \leq l_0^{1-2\delta}$ we have $l\alpha \leq 1/4$ and therefore

$$B(l\alpha) \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

Thus

$$g_1(\alpha) \geq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l \leq l_0^{1-2\delta}} \frac{1}{l} \geq \frac{k}{2}.$$

□

Lemma 3.4.23. *It holds*

$$|g_2(\alpha)| \leq 8\delta k,$$

for $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and sufficiently small $\delta > 0$.

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} |g_2(\alpha)| &\leq \sum_{l_0^{1-2\delta} < l \leq l_0^{1+2\delta}} \frac{1}{l} \leq 2 (\log(l_0^{1+2\delta}) - \log(l_0^{1-2\delta})) \\ &\leq 8\delta k. \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 3.4.24. *For all $\alpha \in I$ that do not belong to an exceptional set \mathcal{E} with measure*

$$\text{meas}(\mathcal{E}) \leq e^{-2k(1+\delta)},$$

we have

$$|g_3(\alpha)| \leq \frac{1}{8}k.$$

Proof. The function g_3 has the Fourier expansion:

$$g_3(\alpha) = \sum_{l > l_0^{1+2\delta}} c(l)e(l\alpha),$$

where $c(l) = O(l^{-1+\epsilon})$ for ϵ arbitrarily small, by Lemma 3.4.6.

By Parseval's identity we have

$$\int_0^1 g_3(\alpha)^2 d\alpha = \sum_{l > l_0^{1+2\delta}} c(l)^2 = O\left(\sum_{l > l_0^{1+2\delta}} l^{-2+2\epsilon}\right) = O\left(l^{-1-3\delta/2}\right).$$

This completes the proof of the Lemma. □

Proof of Theorem 3.4.19.

By Lemmas 3.4.21, 3.4.23 and 3.4.24, we have

$$|g(\alpha)| \geq |g_1(\alpha)| - |g_2(\alpha)| - |g_3(\alpha)| \geq \frac{k}{4},$$

for all $\alpha \in I$ except for those α that belong to an exceptional set $\mathcal{E}(I) := \mathcal{E} \cap I \subset I$ with

$$\text{meas}(\mathcal{E}(I)) \leq \frac{1}{2}|I|,$$

where $|I|$ stands for the length of I . Hence, we obtain

$$H_k = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{g(\alpha)}{\pi} \right)^{2k} d\alpha \geq \frac{1}{2}|I| \left(\frac{k}{4\pi} \right)^{2k} \geq e^{k \log k}.$$

Therefore

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} H_k^{1/k} = +\infty$$

and thus the series

$$\sum_{k \geq 0} H_k x^{2k}$$

converges only for $x = 0$. This completes the proof of Theorem 3.4.19.

□

Chapter 4

Appendix

4.1 The functional equation of the Estermann zeta function

In the Introduction, we presented the functional equation of the most general form of the Estermann zeta function $E\left(s, \frac{h}{k}, \alpha\right)$. We mentioned that the Estermann zeta function can be continued analytically to a meromorphic function, on the whole complex plane up to two simple poles $s = 1$ and $s = 1 + \alpha$ if $\alpha \neq 0$ or a double pole at $s = 1$ if $\alpha = 0$, and that it satisfies the following functional equation:

$$E\left(s, \frac{h}{k}, \alpha\right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{k}{2\pi}\right)^{1+\alpha-2s} \Gamma(1-s)\Gamma(1+\alpha-s) \quad (1)$$
$$\times \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}\right) E\left(1+\alpha-s, \frac{\bar{h}}{k}, \alpha\right) - \cos\left(\pi s - \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}\right) E\left(1+\alpha-s, -\frac{\bar{h}}{k}, \alpha\right) \right),$$

where \bar{h} is such that $\bar{h}h \equiv 1 \pmod{k}$.

The proof of (1) can be based entirely on the functional equation of the Lerch zeta function.

Definition 4.1.1. *Let $x, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ with $0 < \alpha \leq 1$. The Lerch zeta function is defined as follows:*

$$L(x, \alpha, s) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{e^{2\pi i n x}}{(n + \alpha)^s}.$$

In 1887, M. Lerch proved (see [42]) that for $0 < x < 1$, the above function can be analytically continued to the whole complex plane and is an entire function of s ,

satisfying the following functional equation:

$$L(x, \alpha, 1-s) = \frac{\Gamma(s)}{(2\pi)^s} \left(e^{\pi i s/2 - 2\pi i \alpha x} L(-\alpha, x, s) + e^{-\pi i s/2 + 2\pi i \alpha(1-x)} L(\alpha, 1-x, s) \right). \quad (2)$$

In 1972, B. C. Berndt gave two other simpler proofs of the above functional equation in [5].

By the use of (1), one can obtain the functional equation of the Estermann zeta function immediately. From the definitions of $E\left(s, \frac{h}{k}, \alpha\right)$ and $L(x, \alpha, s)$, after some straightforward calculations it can be shown that

$$E\left(s, \frac{h}{k}, \alpha\right) = k^{\alpha-s} \sum_{m=1}^k e^{2\pi i m h/k} L\left(1, \frac{m}{k}, s-\alpha\right) L\left(\frac{mh}{k}, 1, s\right).$$

Therefore, by (2) and the above representation, the functional equation (1) for the Estermann zeta function follows.

However, the form of the Estermann zeta function that is related to the cotangent sum $c_0(h/k)$ is the one where $s = \alpha = 0$. Interestingly, when Estermann defined for the first time the so-called today Estermann zeta function in [24], he examined the special case when $\alpha = 0$, namely the function

$$E\left(s, \frac{h}{k}, 0\right) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\sigma_0(n) \exp(2\pi i h n/k)}{n^s},$$

where

$$\sigma_0(n) = \sum_{d|n} 1.$$

He was the first to prove that it satisfies the functional equation:

$$E\left(s, \frac{h}{k}, 0\right) = 2(2\pi)^{2s-2} \Gamma^2(1-s) k^{1-2s} \times \left(E\left(1-s, \frac{\bar{h}}{k}, 0\right) - \cos(\pi s) E\left(1-s, -\frac{\bar{h}}{k}, 0\right) \right) \quad (3)$$

and that it has at $s = 1$ the Laurent expansion:

$$E\left(s, \frac{h}{k}, 0\right) = k^{-1}(s-1)^{-2} + k^{-1}(2\gamma - 2 \log k)(s-1)^{-1} + \dots$$

It is clear that (3) is a special case of (1). However, Estermann's proof was independent of the functional equation for the Lerch zeta function.

We shall very briefly present the basic steps of his proof of (3).

Basic steps of Estermann's proof. Define the following two functions:

$$\xi(s; a, k) := \sum_{m \equiv a \pmod{k}} \frac{1}{m^s} \quad \text{and} \quad \xi(s; e^{2\pi ia/k}) := \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{e^{2\pi iam/k}}{m^s}.$$

Combining the definitions of the above functions with that of $E\left(s, \frac{h}{k}, 0\right)$, after some straightforward calculations it follows that

$$E\left(s, \frac{h}{k}, 0\right) = \sum_{a=1}^k \xi(s; a, k) \xi(s; e^{2\pi iha/k}). \quad (4)$$

Moreover, by the same methodology used to prove the functional equation of the Riemann zeta function, one obtains the identity:

$$\xi(s; a, k) = \frac{\mathcal{G}(s)}{k^s} \left(e^{\pi is/2} \xi(1-s; e^{2\pi ia/k}) - e^{-\pi is/2} \xi(1-s; e^{-2\pi ia/k}) \right), \quad (5)$$

where

$$\mathcal{G}(s) = -i(2\pi)^{s-1} \Gamma(1-s).$$

By (5), it follows that

$$\xi(s; e^{2\pi ia/k}) = \frac{\mathcal{G}(s)}{k^{s-1}} \left(e^{\pi is/2} \xi(1-s; -a, k) - e^{-\pi is/2} \xi(1-s; a, k) \right) \quad (6)$$

Thus, (4), (5) and (6) yield

$$E\left(s, \frac{h}{k}, 0\right) = 2 \frac{\mathcal{G}^2(s)}{k^{2s-1}} \left(\cos(\pi s) \sum_{a=1}^k \xi(1-s; -ha, k) \xi(1-s; e^{2\pi ia/k}) \right. \\ \left. - \sum_{a=1}^k \xi(1-s; ha, k) \xi(1-s; e^{2\pi ia/k}) \right). \quad (7)$$

Therefore, it remains to express the two sums of the right-hand side of (7) in terms of the Estermann zeta function. However, one can prove that

$$\sum_{a=1}^k \xi(1-s; -ha, k) \xi(1-s; e^{2\pi ia/k}) = E\left(1-s, -\frac{\bar{h}}{k}, 0\right) \quad (8)$$

and

$$\sum_{a=1}^k \xi(1-s; ha, k) \xi(1-s; e^{2\pi ia/k}) = E\left(1-s, \frac{\bar{h}}{k}, 0\right), \quad (9)$$

where \bar{h} is such that $\bar{h}h \equiv 1 \pmod{k}$.

By (7), (8) and (9), the functional equation (3) follows. □

4.2 The cotangent sum's reciprocity formula

In the Introduction, we presented the reciprocity formula for $c_0(h/k)$, which was proved by S. Bettin and J. B. Conrey. However, in [8] they also consider a more general form of the cotangent sum and prove a reciprocity formula for it. Namely, they consider the sum

$$c_a\left(\frac{h}{k}\right) := k^a \sum_{m=1}^{k-1} \cot\left(\frac{\pi mh}{k}\right) \zeta\left(-a, \frac{m}{k}\right), \quad (10)$$

where $a \in \mathbb{C}$, $h, k \in \mathbb{N}$, $k \geq 2$, $1 \leq h \leq k$ and $(h, k) = 1$ where

$$\zeta(s, t) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{(n+t)^s}$$

is the Hurwitz zeta function.

Before presenting their theorem though, we first need to provide some definitions.

Definition 4.2.1. *Let $z, a, s \in \mathbb{C}$, with $z = x + iy$, $y > 0$ and $\operatorname{Re} s > 1$. Then, let*

$$E(z; s) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{c, d \in \mathbb{Z} \\ (c, d) = 1}} \frac{y^s}{|cz + d|^{2s}}$$

be the real analytic Eisenstein series (see [66]).

Additionally, define

$$\psi_a(z) := E(z; a+1) - \frac{1}{z^{a+1}} E\left(-\frac{1}{z}; a+1\right).$$

For the generalized form of the cotangent sum (10), the following theorem was proved in [8].

Theorem 4.2.2. *(Bettin–Conrey)*

Let $a \in \mathbb{C}$, $h, k \geq 1$, with $(h, k) = 1$. Then

$$c_a\left(\frac{h}{k}\right) - \left(\frac{k}{h}\right)^{1+a} c_a\left(\frac{-k}{h}\right) + k^a \frac{a\zeta(1-a)}{\pi h} = -i\zeta(-a)\psi_a\left(\frac{h}{k}\right),$$

where $\zeta(s)$ stands for the Riemann zeta function.

For the proof of the above reciprocity formula, the following theorem regarding $\psi_a(z)$ is essential:

Theorem 4.2.3. *(Bettin–Conrey)*

Let $z, a \in \mathbb{C}$, with $z = x + iy$, $y > 0$. Then, $\psi_a(z)$ satisfies the three-term relation

$$\psi_a(z) - \psi_a(z+1) = \frac{1}{(z+1)^{1+a}} \psi_a\left(\frac{z}{z+1}\right)$$

and extends to an analytic function on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ via the following representation

$$\psi_a(z) = \frac{i}{\pi z} \frac{\zeta(1-a)}{\zeta(-a)} - \frac{i}{z^{1+a}} \cot\left(\frac{\pi a}{2}\right) + i \frac{g_a(z)}{\zeta(-a)},$$

where

$$g_a(z) = -2 \sum_{n=1}^M (-1)^n \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} \zeta(1-2n-a) (2\pi z)^{2n-1} \\ + \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_{(-\frac{1}{2}-2M)} \zeta(s) \zeta(s-a) \Gamma(s) \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi a}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi(s-a)}{2}\right)} (2\pi z)^{-s} ds$$

and $M \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $M \geq -1/2 \min(0, \operatorname{Re} a)$.

It is evident that by taking the limit when a tends to 0^+ in Theorems 4.2.2 and 4.2.3, the reciprocity formula for $c_0(h/k)$ which was presented in the Introduction, follows.

Index of Symbols

- \mathbb{N} : The set of natural numbers 1, 2, 3, ..., n , ...
 \mathbb{Z} : The set of integers
 \mathbb{Z}^+ : The set of nonnegative integers
 \mathbb{Z}^- : The set of nonpositive integers
 \mathbb{Z}^* : The set of nonzero integers
 \mathbb{Q} : The set of rational numbers
 \mathbb{Q}^+ : The set of nonnegative rational numbers
 \mathbb{Q}^- : The set of nonpositive rational numbers
 \mathbb{R} : The set of real numbers
 \mathbb{R}^+ : The set of nonnegative real numbers
 \mathbb{R}^- : The set of nonpositive real numbers
 \mathbb{C} : The set of complex numbers
 $\mu(n)$: Möbius function
 $\sigma_a(n)$: The sum of the a^{th} powers of the positive divisors of n
 $\tau(n)$: The number of positive divisors of n
 $\phi(n)$: Euler phi function
 $\zeta(s)$: Riemann zeta function
 π : Ratio of the circumference of circle to diameter, $\pi \cong 3.14159265358\dots$
 e : Base of natural logarithm, $e \cong 2.718281828459\dots$
 $f(x) \sim g(x)$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)/g(x) = 1$, where $f, g > 0$
 $f(x) = o(g(x))$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)/g(x) = 0$, where $g > 0$
 $f(x) = O(g(x))$: There exists a constant $c > 0$, such that $|f(x)| < c g(x)$ for sufficiently large values of x
 $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$: $a - b$ is divisible by m
 (a, b) : The greatest common divisor of a and b
 $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right)$: Legendre symbol
 $n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n$, where $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $0! = 1$
 $d \mid n$: d divides n
 $d \nmid n$: d does not divide n
 $\lfloor x \rfloor$: The greatest integer not exceeding x
 $\lceil x \rceil$: The least integer not less than x
 \square : End of the solution or the proof

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