

# BERRY-ESSEEN BOUNDS AND A THEOREM OF ERDÖS AND TURÁN ON UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION MOD 1

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**1. Introduction.** Let  $\langle x_n \rangle$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , be a sequence of real numbers contained in  $[0, 1)$ . Denote by  $A(N, x)$  the number of  $n \leq N$  with  $x_n < x$ . The sequence  $\langle x_n \rangle$  is called uniformly distributed (u.d.) if  $N^{-1}A(N, x) \rightarrow x$  as  $N \rightarrow \infty$  for all  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ . (In general,  $\langle x_n \rangle$  is called u.d. mod 1 if the sequence of fractional parts  $\{x_n\}$  is u.d.) It is easy to see that  $\langle x_n \rangle$  is u.d. if and only if

$$D_N^* \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sup_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |N^{-1}A(N, x) - x| \rightarrow 0.$$

Another equivalent condition is the Weyl criterion:  $\langle x_n \rangle$  is u.d. if and only if

$$S_N(h) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} N^{-1} \sum_{n \leq N} e^{2\pi i h x_n} \rightarrow 0$$

for all  $h \in \mathbf{Z} - \{0\}$ . (For the proof of the basic theorems see [5].) The following theorem due to Erdős and Turán [3] can be regarded as a quantitative version of the sufficient part of the Weyl criterion.

**THEOREM A.** *For any integer  $m \geq 1$*

$$D_N^* \leq c_1 \frac{1}{m+1} + c_2 \sum_{h=1}^m \frac{1}{h} |S_N(h)|.$$

The best constants  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  so far have been  $c_1 = 17.2$  and  $c_2 = 4.3$  (Niederreiter, unpublished). Much larger values were given by Yudin [9].

The purpose of this paper is to give various generalizations of this theorem and to point out their connections with other parts of analysis. We shall prove the following theorem.

**THEOREM 1.** *Let  $F(x)$  be nondecreasing on  $[0, 1]$  with  $F(0) = 0$  and  $F(1) = 1$ , and let  $G(x)$  satisfy a Lipschitz condition on  $[0, 1]$ , i.e.,*

$$|G(x) - G(y)| \leq M |x - y|$$

*for all  $0 \leq x, y \leq 1$ . Suppose that  $G(0) = 0$  and  $G(1) = 1$ . Then for any positive integer  $m$*

$$\sup_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |F(x) - G(x)| \leq \frac{4M}{m+1} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{h=1}^m \left( \frac{1}{h} - \frac{1}{m+1} \right) |\hat{F}(h) - \hat{G}(h)|$$

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