## Cubic Relations between Frequencies of Digits and Hausdorff Dimension

LUIS BARREIRA & CLAUDIA VALLS

## 1. Introduction

We consider the notion of frequency of digits, which is defined as follows. Given an integer m > 1, for each  $x \in [0, 1]$  we denote by  $0.x_1x_2 \cdots$  a base-*m* representation of *x* (the representation is unique except for countably many points, and thus the nonuniqueness does not affect the study of Hausdorff dimension, since countable sets have zero Hausdorff dimension). For each  $k \in \{0, ..., m - 1\}, x \in [0, 1]$ , and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  we set

$$\tau_k(x, n) = \operatorname{card}\{i \in \{1, \dots, n\} : x_i = k\}$$

and

$$\tau_k(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\tau_k(x, n)}{n}$$

whenever the limit exists. The number  $\tau_k(x)$  is called the *frequency* of the number k in the base-m representation of x. Now we consider the set

$$F_m(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}) = \{ x \in [0, 1] : \tau_k(x) = \alpha_k \text{ for } k = 0, \dots, m-1 \},\$$

where  $\alpha_k \in [0, 1]$  for each k and  $\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \alpha_k = 1$ . Eggleston showed in [11] that this set has Hausdorff dimension

$$\dim_H F_m(\alpha_0,\ldots,\alpha_{m-1}) = -\frac{1}{\log m} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \alpha_k \log \alpha_k$$

(with the convention that  $0 \log 0 = 0$ ). A related result was obtained earlier by Besicovitch in [6] when m = 2. The work of Eggleston was further generalized by Billingsley with a more unified approach (see [7] for details and references). See also [3] for more recent developments and further references.

In this paper we consider sets defined in terms of *nonlinear* relations between the frequencies. Namely, for each  $\varepsilon$  and  $\delta$  we consider the function

$$f_{\varepsilon,\delta}(x) = x + \varepsilon x^2 + \delta x^3$$

and the set

$$F_{\varepsilon,\delta} = \{ x \in [0,1] : \tau_1(x) = f_{\varepsilon,\delta}(\tau_0(x)) \}.$$

$$\tag{1}$$

It follows from a general procedure described in [3] that

Received January 18, 2010. Revision received February 26, 2010.

Partially supported by FCT through CAMGSD Lisbon.