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Osaka J. Math.
15 (1978), 569-574

SUM OF DIGITS TO DIFFERENT BASES AND MUTUAL SINGULARITY OF THEIR SPECTRAL MEASURES

To Professor H. Kudo on his 60th birthday

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(Received May 27, 1977)
(Revised February 8, 1978)

1. Statement of the main result

Let $s_r(n)$ denote the sum of digits in the r-adic representation of a non-negative integer n. Let $\xi(n)=e(cs_r(n))$, where $e(x)=e^{2\pi ix}$ and c is a real number such that $(r-1)c\notin \boldsymbol{Z}$. Then it is known [3] that the *covariance*

$$\gamma_\xi(m)=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}\xi(n+m)\overline{\xi(n)}$$

exists for any $m\in\boldsymbol{Z}$ and the *spectral measure* Λ_ξ is continuous but singular with respect to the Lebesgue measure, where Λ_ξ is the measure on $\boldsymbol{T}=\boldsymbol{R}/\boldsymbol{Z}$ such that

$$\gamma_\xi(m)=\int_{\boldsymbol{T}} e(mx)d\Lambda_\xi(x)$$

for any $m\in\boldsymbol{Z}$.

Theorem *Let p and q be two relatively prime integers not less than* 2. *Let $\alpha(n)=e(as_p(n))$ and $\beta(n)=e(bs_q(n))$, where a and b are real numbers such that $(p-1)a\notin\boldsymbol{Z}$ and $(q-1)b\notin\boldsymbol{Z}$. Then the spectral measures Λ_α and Λ_β are singular to each other.*

2. Lemmas

To prove the theorem, we may and do assume that q is an odd number. Let $e_k^r(n)$ be the k-th digit of the r-adic representation of n; that is, $e_k^r(n)\in\{0, 1, \cdots, r-1\}$ and

$$n=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}e_k^r(n)r^k\,.$$

Lemma 1. *As m and t tend to the infinity satisfying that $m>t$, $\tau_q(p^{2m}-p^{2t})$ tends to the infinity, where $\tau_q(n)$ is the largest integer j such that there exist $2j$*

integers $0 \leqq k_1 < k_2 < \cdots < k_{2j}$ *satisfying that* $e^q_{k_{2i-1}}(n) > 0$ *and* $e^q_{k_{2i}}(n) < q-1$ *for* $i=1, 2, \cdots, j$.

Proof. Let

$$\Gamma_r(n) = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \cos 2\pi n r^{-k} .$$

Then by H. G. Senge and E. G. Straus [5], it holds that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \Gamma_\theta(n)\Gamma_\varphi(n) = 0$$

for any integers θ and φ not less than 2 such that $\log\theta/\log\varphi$ is irrational. Since

$$\inf_{m>t} |\Gamma_{p^2}(p^{2m}-p^{2t})| > 0 ,$$

it follows, using the above fact, that

$$\lim_{\substack{m\to\infty \\ t\to\infty \\ m>t}} \Gamma_q(p^{2m}-p^{2t}) = 0 .$$

For any fixed s, there exists a constant $\delta(q, s) > 0$ such that

$$|\Gamma_q(\lambda_1 q^{k_1} + \cdots + \lambda_s q^{k_s})| \geqq \delta(q, s)$$

holds for any $\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_s \in \{-q+1, -q+2, \cdots, q-1\}$ and $k_1, \cdots, k_s \in \boldsymbol{N}$. If $\tau_q(n)=s$, then n can be written as

$$\lambda_1 q^{k_1} + \cdots + \lambda_{2s} q^{k_{2s}}$$

for some $\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_{2s} \in \{-q+1, -q+2, \cdots, q-1\}$ and $k_1, \cdots, k_{2s} \in \boldsymbol{N}$. Hence, this implies that

$$|\Gamma_q(n)| \geqq \delta(q, 2s) .$$

Suppose that

$$\varliminf_{\substack{m\to\infty \\ t\to\infty \\ m>t}} \tau_q(p^{2m}-p^{2t}) = s < \infty .$$

Then we have a contradiction that

$$0 = \varlimsup_{\substack{m\to\infty \\ t\to\infty \\ m>t}} |\Gamma_q(p^{2m}-p^{2t})| \geqq \delta(q, 2s) > 0 .$$

Let $\xi(n)=e(cs_r(n))$, where c is a real number such that $(r-1)c \notin \boldsymbol{Z}$. Fix n for a moment and denote $e_j = e^r_j(n)$ $(j=0, 1, \cdots)$. Let $\tau=\tau_r(n)$ and

$$b_0 = -1$$
$$a_j = \min\{k > b_{j-1};\ e_k > 0\}$$
$$b_j = \min\{k > a_j;\ e_k < r-1\}$$
$$(j = 1, 2, \cdots, \tau).$$

Let $X_0, X_1, \cdots$ be a sequence of independent random variables on $\{0, 1, \cdots, r-1\}$ such that $P(X_k=j)=1/r$ for any $j\in\{0, 1, \cdots, r-1\}$ and $k=0, 1, \cdots$. Let

$$Y_n = \lim_{N\to\infty} (s_r(\sum_{j=0}^{N} X_j r^j + n) - s_r(\sum_{j=0}^{N} X_j r^j)),$$

where the limit exists with probability 1.

Lemma 2.

$$\gamma_\xi(n) = E(e(cY_n)).$$

Proof. Clear.

Lemma 3. *$\gamma_\xi(n)$ tends to 0 as n tends to the infinity satisfying that $\tau_r(n)\to\infty$.*

Proof. Define random variables $\tilde{c}_1, \tilde{c}_2, \cdots$ by

$$\{b_{2j};\ X_{b_{2j}} = 0\} = \{\tilde{c}_1 < \tilde{c}_2 < \cdots\}.$$

For

$$\{c_1 < c_2 < \cdots < c_k\} \subset \{b_{2j};\ j = 1, 2, \cdots\},$$

define a stochastic event

$$I(c_1, \cdots, c_k) = \{\tilde{c}_1 = c_1, \cdots, \tilde{c}_k = c_k\}.$$

Let

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &\equiv 1 - P(\bigcup_{c_1\cdots c_k} I(c_1, \cdots, c_k)) \\ &= 1 - P(|\{j;\ X_{b_{2j}} = 0\}| \geq k) \\ &= 1 - \sum_{j=k}^{[\tau/2]} \binom{[\tau/2]}{j} \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^j \left(\frac{r-1}{r}\right)^{[\tau/2]-j}. \end{aligned}$$

Then $\varepsilon \to 0$ as $\tau\to\infty$ satisfying that $k \sim \dfrac{\tau}{2r+1}$. On each event $I(c_1, \cdots, c_k)$, define

$$Z_h = s_r(\sum_{i\in]c_{h-1}, c_h]} X_i r^i + d_h) - s_r(\sum_{i\in]c_{h-1}, c_h]} X_i r^i)$$

for $h=1, 2, \cdots, k$, where $c_0=-1$ and

$$d_h = \sum_{i\in]c_{h-1}, c_h]} e_i r^i > 0.$$

Define also

$$Z_{k+1}=\lim_{N\to\infty}\left(s_r\Big(\sum_{i\in]c_k,N]}X_i r^i+d_{k+1}\Big)-s_r\Big(\sum_{i\in]c_k,N]}X_i r^i\Big)\right),$$

where

$$d_{k+1}=\sum_{i>c_k}e_i r^i .$$

Then on each event $I(c_1,\cdots,c_k)$, the random variables $Z_1, Z_2, \cdots, Z_{k+1}$ are independent and it holds that $Y_n=\sum_{h=1}^{k+1}Z_h$. Let $h\in\{1,2,\cdots,k\}$. Let

$$j=\min\{i\in]c_{h-1},c_h];\ e_i>0 \text{ and } e_{i+1}<r-1\}$$

and $g=e_j$. Then we have, putting $I=I(c_1,\cdots,c_k)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&E(e(cZ_h)\,|\,I)\\
&\leqq \frac{r^2-2}{r^2}+E(e(cZ_h)\chi_{X_j\in\{0,r-g\}}\chi_{X_{j+1}=0}\,|\,I)\\
&\leqq \frac{r^2-2}{r^2}+\frac{1}{r^2}\{E(e(cZ_h)\,|\,I,X_j=0,X_{j+1}=0)+E(e(cZ_h)\,|\,I,X_j=r-g,X_{j+1}=0)\}\\
&=\frac{r^2-2}{r^2}+\frac{1}{r^2}(e((r-1)c)+1)E(e(cZ_h)\,|\,I,X_j=r-g,X_{j+1}=0)\\
&\leqq \frac{r^2-2+e((r-1)c)+1}{r^2}\equiv\delta<1 .
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
&E(e(cY_n))\\
&\leqq \sum_{c_1\cdots c_k}|E(e(cY_n)\,|\,I(c_1,\cdots,c_k))|P(I(c_1,\cdots,c_k))+\varepsilon\\
&=\sum_{c_1\cdots c_k}\prod_{h=1}^{k+1}|E(e(cZ_h)\,|\,I(c_1,\cdots,c_k))|P(I(c_1,\cdots,c_k))+\varepsilon\\
&\leqq \delta^k+\varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus $E(e(cY_n))\to 0$ as $\tau\to\infty$ satisfying that $k\sim\dfrac{\tau}{2r+1}$.

Lemma 4. *It holds that*

$$\lim_{N\to\infty}\left\|\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}T^{p^{2n}}\beta\right\|=0,$$

where T is the shift of arithmetic functions and for an arithmetic function η,

$$\|\eta\|=\left(\overline{\lim_{N\to\infty}}\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}|\eta(n)|^2\right)^{1/2}.$$

Proof. It holds that

$$\left\| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} T^{p^{2n}} \beta \right\|^2 = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{m,t=1}^{N} \gamma_\beta(p^{2m} - p^{2t}) .$$

Thus, lemma 4 follows from lemma 1 and 3.

Lemma 5. *It holds that*

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \left\| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} T^{p^{2n}} \alpha - K\alpha \right\| = 0 ,$$

where

$$K = \frac{(p-1)e(pa)}{pe((p-1)a)-1} \neq 0 .$$

Proof. Let $r=p$. Note that

$$\left\| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} T^{p^{2n}} \alpha - K\alpha \right\|^2 = E\left(\left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} e(aY_{p^{2n}}) - K \right|^2 \right).$$

It holds that

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{N \to \infty} E\left(\left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} e(aY_{p^{2n}}) - K \right|^2 \right) \\ &= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{m,t=1}^{N} E((e(aY_{p^{2n}}) - K)\overline{(e(aY_{p^{2t}}) - K)}) \\ &= 0 , \end{aligned}$$

since

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{\substack{m \to \infty \\ t \to \infty \\ m-t \to \infty}} |E((e(aY_{p^{2m}}) - K)\overline{(e(aY_{p^{2t}}) - K)})| \\ &= \lim_{n \to \infty} |E((e(aY_{p^{2n}}) - K)\overline{(e(aY_1) - K)})| \\ &\leqq \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \sum_{k=2}^{2n-1} E((e(aY_{p^{2n}}) - K)\overline{(e(aY_1) - K)} \,|\, J_k)P(J_k) \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \sum_{k=2}^{2n-1} E(e(aY_{p^{2n}}) - K \,|\, J_k) E(\overline{e(aY_1) - K} \,|\, J_k)P(J_k) \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \to \infty} |(2n-2)E(e(aY_1) - K)E(\overline{e(aY_1) - K} \,|\, J_k)P(J_k)| \\ &= 0 , \end{aligned}$$

where for $k=2, 3, \cdots, 2n-1$,

$$J_k = \{X_2 \neq 0, \cdots, X_{k-1} \neq 0, X_k = 0\} .$$

3. Proof of the theorem

For an arithmetic function η, let $||\eta||$ be the norm in lemma 4. Let

$\mathcal{S}=\{\eta;\ \|\eta\|<\infty\}$, $\mathcal{N}=\{\eta;\ \|\eta\|=0\}$ and $\mathcal{B}=\mathcal{S}/\mathcal{N}$. Then it is known [2] that $\mathcal{B}$ is a Banach space. Since $T\mathcal{N}\subset\mathcal{N}$ and $T^{-1}\mathcal{N}\subset\mathcal{N}$, T can be considered as an invertible transformation on $\mathcal{B}$. In this sense, it is clear that T is an isometry. For $\eta\in\mathcal{B}$, let $H(\eta)$ be the closed subspace of $\mathcal{B}$ generated by $\{T^n\eta;\ n\in\boldsymbol{Z}\}$. For η and ζ in B, define an *inner product*

$$(\eta,\zeta)=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}\eta(n)\overline{\zeta(n)}$$

if this limit exists. It is clear that if $\gamma_\eta(m)$ exists for any $m\in\boldsymbol{Z}$, then the inner product always exists in $H(\eta)$ and $H(\eta)$ becomes a Hilbert space. By A. N. Kolmogorov [4], to prove the theorem, it is sufficient to prove that $H(\alpha)\perp H(\beta)$ and $\alpha\in H(\alpha+\beta)$. It was proved by J. Besineau [1] that $(\alpha,\beta)=0$. His proof works as well to prove that $(T^n\alpha, T^m\alpha)=0$ for any $n, m\in\boldsymbol{Z}$. Thus we have $H(\alpha)\perp H(\beta)$. On the other hand, since

$$\lim_{N\to\infty}\left\|\frac{1}{NK}\sum_{n=1}^{N}T^{p^{2n}}(\alpha+\beta)-\alpha\right\|=0$$

by lemma 4 and 5, $\alpha\in H(\alpha+\beta)$ holds. Thus we complete the proof.

Acknowledgement

The author would like to express his hearty thanks to Professor Michel Mendès France for his useful discussions and suggestions on the subject. Thanks also to the referee who gave him useful advices.

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