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GOLOMB'S SELF-DESCRIBED SEQUENCE AND FUNCTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

Y.-F.S. PÉTERMANN AND JEAN-LUC RÉMY

A sequence (word) W of positive integers is *self-described* or *self-generating* if $\tau(W) = W$, where $\tau(W)$ is the sequence consisting of the numbers of consecutive equal entries of W . A famous self-generating bounded sequence is Kolakoski's $\underbrace{1}_{1}, \underbrace{2, 2}_{2}, \underbrace{1, 1}_{2}, \underbrace{2}_{1}, \underbrace{1, 2, 2}_{1}, \dots$ (see [Ch]). In this paper we consider Golomb's sequence F , which is the only nondecreasing self-generating sequence taking all positive integral values, $\underbrace{1}_{1}, \underbrace{2, 2}_{2}, \underbrace{3, 3}_{2}, \underbrace{4, 4, 4}_{3}, \underbrace{5, 5, 5}_{3}, \underbrace{6, 6, 6, 6}_{4}, \dots$. Let ϕ denote the golden number. We prove that

$$F(n) = \phi^{2-\phi} n^{\phi-1} + \frac{n^{\phi-1}}{\log n} h\left(\frac{\log \log n}{\log \phi}\right) + O\left(\frac{n^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 n} \log \log n\right),$$

where the real function h is continuous and satisfies $h(x) = -h(x+1)$ ($x \geq 0$). The method of proof is intimately connected with the more general problem of characterising the solution E_1 of an approximate functional integral equation of the type

$$E_1(t) = -\phi^{1-\phi} t^{\phi-2} \int_2^{\phi^{2-\phi} t^{\phi-1}} E_1(u) du + O\left(\frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 t}\right),$$

which we discuss in the second part of the paper.

1. Introduction

In the problem section of the American Mathematical Monthly in 1966, S.W. Golomb [Go] considered the unique nondecreasing sequence $\{F(n)\}_{n \geq 1} = \{1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, \dots\}$ "self-described" by the two conditions $F(1) = 1$ and $F(n) = |\{m : F(m) = n\}|$ ($n \geq 1$). At the time he only requested an asymptotic expression for $F(n)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. We have

$$F(n) = cn^{\phi-1} + E(n), \tag{1.1}$$

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where $c = \phi^{2-\phi}$, $\phi = (\sqrt{5} + 1)/2$ is the golden number, and $E(n) = o(n^{\phi-1})$. The first published complete proof of (1.1) is due to N.J. Fine [Fi]; D. Marcus [Ma] proposed a clever heuristical argument: see [P  2] for a proof based on Marcus' idea.

More recently, I. Vardi [Va] asked for a more precise estimate for the error term $E(n)$ of (1.1). On the one hand he could establish

$$E(n) = O\left(\frac{n^{\phi-1}}{\log n}\right); \quad (1.2)$$

on the other hand he conjectured that estimate (1.2) is optimal.

CONJECTURE 1. *We have*

$$E(n) = \Omega_{\pm}\left(\frac{n^{\phi-1}}{\log n}\right). \quad (1.3)$$

Vardi's Conjecture 1 is based on a heuristic argument, which led him to be more precise.

CONJECTURE 2. *For $n \geq 2$ we have*

$$E(n) = \frac{n^{\phi-1} h\left(\frac{\log \log n}{\log \phi}\right)}{\log n} + O\left(\frac{n^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 n}\right), \quad (1.4)$$

where $h(x)$ satisfies

$$h(x+1) = -h(x) \quad \text{for } x \geq 0, \quad (1.5)$$

and

$$|h(x)| > 0 \quad \text{for } x \in (0, 1). \quad (1.6)$$

However, as Vardi himself pointed out, he was "not even able to show that $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |E(n)| = \infty$ ". This was proved by Y.-F.S. P  termann [P  1], who showed that $E(n) = \Omega_{\pm}(n^{\phi-1-\epsilon})$ for every $\epsilon > 0$. Recently J.-L. R  my [R  ] succeeded in verifying the truth of Conjecture 1.

In this paper we are concerned with Conjecture 2. We prove:

THEOREM 1. *We have*

$$E(n) = \frac{n^{\phi-1} h\left(\frac{\log \log n}{\log \phi}\right)}{\log n} + O\left(\frac{n^{\phi-1} \log \log n}{\log^2 n}\right), \quad (1.7)$$

where $h(x)$ satisfies

$$h(x+1) = -h(x) \quad \text{for } x \geq 0, \quad (1.5)$$

and

$$h \text{ is continuous} \quad (1.8)$$

Remark 1. Conjecture 1, which we know is true from Rémy's result [Ré], implies that the function h in Theorem 1 is not identically zero. It should also be noted that assertion (1.6) in Conjecture 2 is false: we can indeed prove that $h(0) \neq 0$ (see Remark 2 in Section 3), and this shows with (1.5) and (1.8) that there is a number α with $0 < \alpha < 1$ and $h(\alpha) = 0$.

Hence we propose to modify assertion (1.6).

CONJECTURE 3. *If h is as in Theorem 1 there is a number α with $0 < \alpha < 1$ and*

$$|h(x)| > 0 \quad \text{for } x \in (\alpha, 1 + \alpha). \quad (1.6')$$

The rest of Section 3 is devoted to four other remarks.

The proof of Theorem 1 contains in fact an almost complete treatment of the approximate functional integral equation

$$E(t) = -c^{-\phi} t^{\phi-2} \int_2^{ct^{\phi-1}} E(u) du + O\left(\frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 t}\right). \quad (1.9)$$

and its summatory counterpart (2.1) in Section 2 just below: this is discussed in Remarks 3 and 4.

But the error term bound of Theorem 1 is not as good as the bound conjectured in Conjecture 2: we extensively discuss in Remark 5 the exact and non trivial functional equation

$$d(t) = -t^{\phi-2} \int_0^{t^{\phi-1}} d(u) du + 1, \quad (1.10)$$

which is of a type similar to (1.9), and for the solution of which the better error term bound holds. (By "non trivial" we mean that the function h associated to the solution is not identically zero).

In Theorem 2 of Remark 3 we show that the solution of an equation of type (1.9) satisfies (1.7), with (1.5) and (1.8): a sort of restricted converse to this is obtained in Theorem 4 of Remark 6, showing that a function $E(t) = t^{\phi-1} h(\log \log t / \log \phi) / \log t$ satisfies (1.9) for many choices of the function h .

Notation. In the sequel we shall frequently appeal without comment to classical properties of the golden number ϕ . Although all these properties can easily be inferred from the definition of ϕ , we state below a few of them for convenience.

$$\phi^2 = \phi + 1, \quad \phi(\phi - 1) = 1, \quad (\phi - 1)^2 = 2 - \phi, \quad (\phi - 1)^3 = 2\phi - 3.$$

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2. Proof of Theorem 1

Our starting point is the heuristic formula that led Vardi to his Conjecture 2.

LEMMA 1. *We have*

$$E(n) = -c^{-\phi} n^{\phi-2} \sum_{m \leq cn^{\phi-1}} E(m) + O\left(\frac{n^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 n}\right). \quad (2.1)$$

Proof. Every $n \geq 1$ can be written uniquely as $n = G(m) - r$, where $0 \leq r < F(m)$, and where $G(m)$ denotes the position of the last occurrence of the integer m in the sequence F . We have

$$F(n) = F(G(m) - r) = m. \quad (2.2)$$

Now if we put $R(m) := \sum_{k \leq m} E(k)$, then, from Vardi's result (1.2), we clearly have

$$R(m) = O\left(\frac{m^\phi}{\log m}\right). \quad (2.3)$$

Moreover,

$$E(n) = E(G(m) - r) = -\frac{R(m)}{cm^{\phi-1}} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{|R(m)|}{m^\phi}\right)\right) + O(1). \quad (2.4)$$

(Equation (2.4) can easily be derived from Vardi's paper [Va]: see (10) of that paper; or see Lemma 3 in [P  l].) Thus, with (2.3), (2.2) and (1.2), we may write

$$\begin{aligned} E(n) &= -\frac{R(m)}{cm^{\phi-1}} + O\left(\frac{m}{\log^2 m}\right) = -\frac{R(F(n))}{c(F(n))^{\phi-1}} + O\left(\frac{F(n)}{\log^2(F(n))}\right) \\ &= -\frac{R(cn^{\phi-1} + O(n^{\phi-1}/\log n))}{c(cn^{\phi-1} + O(n^{\phi-1}/\log n))^{\phi-1}} + O\left(\frac{n^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 n}\right) \\ &= -c^{-\phi} n^{\phi-2} R(cn^{\phi-1}) + O\left(\frac{n^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 n}\right). \end{aligned}$$

This proves Lemma 1. Now we replace the sum in the approximate functional equation of Lemma 1 by an integral, which is smoother (differentiable) and thus easier to handle. For this we use a result of Segal's [Se]. $\square$

LEMMA A. *Let $f(n)$ be a function of a positive integral variable, and suppose*

$$\sum_{n \leq x} f(n) = z(x) + E(x),$$

where $z(x)$ is twice continuously differentiable, and $z''(x)$ is of constant sign for $x \geq 1$. Then

$$\sum_{n \leq x} E(n) = \frac{1}{2} z(x) + (1 - \{x\})E(x) + \int_1^x E(t) dt + O(|z'(x)|) + O(1).$$

LEMMA 2. If the definitions of the functions F and E of (1.1) are extended to the real arguments $t \geq 1$ by putting $F(t) := F([t]) =: ct^{\phi-1} + E(t)$, then we have

$$E(t) = -c^{-\phi} t^{\phi-2} \int_2^{ct^{\phi-1}} E(u) du + O\left(\frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 t}\right). \quad (2.5)$$

Proof. If we put $f(m) = 1$ when $m = 1$ or $m = G(k) + 1$ for some k , and $f(m) = 0$ otherwise in Lemma A, then $F(x) = \sum_{m \leq x} f(m) = z(x) + E(x)$ where $z(x) := cx^{\phi-1}$. The hypotheses of Lemma A are satisfied and Lemma 2 is proved.

Now if we let

$$D_0(t) := -c^{-\phi} t^{\phi-2} \int_2^{ct^{\phi-1}} E(u) du, \quad (2.6)$$

we have of course

$$E(t) = D_0(t) + O\left(\frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 t}\right), \quad (2.7)$$

so that from (2.6) and (2.7) we have

$$D_0(t) = -c^{-\phi} t^{\phi-2} \int_2^{ct^{\phi-1}} D_0(u) du + O\left(\frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 t}\right). \quad (2.8)$$

Similarly if we put

$$D(t) := -c^{-\phi} t^{\phi-2} \int_2^{ct^{\phi-1}} D_0(u) du, \quad (2.9)$$

we may write

$$D(t) = D_0(t) + O\left(\frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 t}\right) \quad (2.10)$$

and

$$D(t) = -c^{-\phi} t^{\phi-2} \int_2^{ct^{\phi-1}} D(u) du + O\left(\frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 t}\right). \quad (2.11)$$

We shall work with the approximate functional-differential equation (2.11), rather than with (2.5) or (2.8), which are "functional" but not "differential". By (2.7) and (2.10) it is indeed sufficient to prove the theorem for D instead of E . If we write

$$D(t) = \frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log t} K(t), \quad (2.12)$$

this defines a function $K(t) = O(1)$ which is differentiable for every $t \geq 2$. If similarly we write

$$D_0(t) = \frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log t} K_0(t), \quad (2.13)$$

then by (2.10) we have

$$K_0(t) = K(t) + O(1/\log t). \quad (2.14)$$

□

LEMMA 3. *We have*

$$tK'(t) + K(t) + K(ct^{\phi-1}) = O(1/\log t). \quad (2.15)$$

Proof. First we differentiate expression (2.12).

$$D'(t) = \frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log t} K'(t) + \frac{t^{\phi-2}}{\log t} (\phi - 1) K(t) - \frac{t^{\phi-2}}{\log^2 t} K(t). \quad (2.16)$$

Then we differentiate (2.9).

$$\begin{aligned} D'(t) &= -c^{-\phi}(\phi - 2)t^{\phi-3} \int_2^{ct^{\phi-1}} D_0(u) du \\ &\quad - c^{-\phi} t^{\phi-2} \frac{(ct^{\phi-1})^{\phi-1}}{\log(ct^{\phi-1})} K_0(ct^{\phi-1}) c(\phi - 1)t^{\phi-2} \\ &= (\phi - 2) \frac{D(t)}{t} - \frac{t^{\phi-2}}{\log t} K_0(ct^{\phi-1}) + O\left(\frac{t^{\phi-2}}{\log^2 t}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

Equating (2.16) and (2.17) (with a use of definition (2.12)) yields

$$\frac{t^{\phi-2}}{\log t} tK'(t) + \frac{t^{\phi-2}}{\log t} K(t) + \frac{t^{\phi-2}}{\log t} K_0(ct^{\phi-1}) = O\left(\frac{t^{\phi-2}}{\log^2 t}\right),$$

and a division by $t^{\phi-2}/\log t$ with an appeal to (2.14) finishes the proof. □

A key step in the proof of Theorem 1 is to ensure now that $K(t)$ is sufficiently near $K(ct^{\phi-1})$. This will be done by an induction argument on m for t in intervals of the form $[N_m, N_{m+1}]$, where $N_0, N_1, N_2, \dots$ is a sequence of positive real numbers with

$$N_m = cN_{m+1}^{\phi-1}, \quad \text{that is} \quad N_{m+1} = \frac{c}{\phi} N_m^{\phi}, \quad (2.18)$$

for $m \geq 0$. We need a lower bound on N_m .

LEMMA 4. *If N_0 is chosen large enough we have*

$$N_m > 3^{\phi^m}. \quad (2.19)$$

Proof. If $Q := \phi^{\phi-2} = 1/c$ we have

$$N_1 = \frac{c}{\phi} N_0^\phi = \phi^{1-\phi} N_0^\phi = (\phi^{\phi-2} N_0)^\phi = (Q N_0)^\phi,$$

and in general, if $Q_0 := Q^{\phi^2}$ ($= 1/\phi$), we have

$$\begin{aligned} N_m &= (Q N_{m-1})^\phi = (Q(Q N_{m-2})^\phi)^\phi = \dots = Q^{\phi+\phi^2+\dots+\phi^m} N_0^{\phi^m} \\ &= Q^{\phi \frac{\phi^m-1}{\phi-1}} N_0^{\phi^m} = Q_0^{\phi^m-1} N_0^{\phi^m} > (Q_0 N_0)^{\phi^m-1} > (3^{\phi^2})^{\phi^m-1}, \end{aligned}$$

provided N_0 is chosen larger than $3^{\phi^2}/Q_0 = \phi 3^{\phi^2}$. And we have

$$\phi^2(\phi^m - 1) = \phi^m(\phi^2(1 - \phi^{-m})) \geq \phi^m$$

if $m \geq 1$. This concludes the proof if we note that since $N_0 > 3$, (2.19) also holds for $m = 0$. $\square$

We are now in position to prove:

LEMMA 5. *For $t \geq 3$ we have*

$$K(t) + K(ct^{\phi-1}) = O\left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log t}\right). \quad (2.20)$$

Proof. Let $N_0, N_1, N_2, \dots$ be a sequence of positive real numbers satisfying (2.18) for $m \geq 0$, and with N_0 large enough to ensure the validity of (2.19). We show that there is an absolute positive constant C and a sequence of real positive numbers $M_0, M_1, M_2, \dots$ with

$$M_{m+1} = (C + M_m) \left(1 + \frac{C}{\log N_m}\right) \quad (m \geq 0) \quad (2.21)$$

and

$$|K(t) + K(ct^{\phi-1})| \leq \frac{M_m}{\log t} \quad (2.22)$$

for $2 \leq t \leq N_m$. The proof is by induction on m . Estimate (2.22) holds for $m = 0$ if we choose M_0 large enough. Assume it is satisfied for some $m \geq 0$, and let $N_m \leq s \leq N_{m+1}$. Then we have $s = c\phi^{-1}t^\phi$ and $t = cs^{\phi-1}$ for some t with $t \leq N_m$. And by (2.11) and (2.12) we may write

$$D(s) = -c^{-\phi} s^{\phi-2} \int_2^t K(u) \frac{u^{\phi-1}}{\log u} du + \frac{s^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 s} B(s), \quad (2.23)$$

where $|B(s)| \leq B$ for an absolute constant B . First we show that there is an absolute constant C_1 such that

$$\int_2^t K(u) \frac{u^{\phi-1}}{\log u} du = \phi c^{-1} K(t) \frac{s}{\log s} + \vartheta_1(s) \phi c^{-1} \frac{s}{\log^2 s} (C_1 + M_m) \left(1 + \frac{C_1}{\log s}\right) \quad (2.24)$$

for some function ϑ_1 with $|\vartheta_1(s)| \leq 1$. Integrating by parts in (2.23) and replacing $\log t$ by $\phi^{-1} \log s + O(1)$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_2^t K(u) \frac{u^{\phi-1}}{\log u} du &= \phi c^{-1} K(t) \frac{s}{\log s} + O\left(\frac{s}{\log^2 s}\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\phi} \int_2^t \frac{u^{\phi-1}}{\log u} \left(u K'(u) - \frac{K(u)}{\log u}\right) du, \end{aligned}$$

and thus in order to obtain (2.24) it is clearly sufficient to show that

$$I := \int_2^t \frac{u^{\phi-1}}{\log u} \left(|u K'(u)| + \frac{|K(u)|}{\log u}\right) du \leq \phi^2 c^{-1} \frac{s}{\log^2 s} (C_0 + M_m) \left(1 + \frac{C_0}{\log s}\right) \quad (2.25)$$

for some absolute constant C_0 . Now there are absolute constants A and A_1 with $|K(u)| \leq A$ ($u \geq 2$) and, by Lemma 3, with

$$|u K'(u)| \leq \frac{A_1}{\log u} + |K(u) + K(cu^{\phi-1})| \quad (u \geq 2).$$

Thus on appealing to the induction hypothesis we have

$$I \leq (A_1 + A + M_m) \int_2^t \frac{u^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 u} du \leq (A_1 + A + M_m) \left(\phi^2 c^{-1} \frac{s}{\log^2 s} + O\left(\frac{s}{\log^3 s}\right) \right),$$

whence (2.25) and (2.24) follow. Now we use (2.12) and (2.24) in (2.23) and obtain

$$\frac{s^{\phi-1}}{\log s} K(s) = -\frac{s^{\phi-1}}{\log s} K(t) + \vartheta(s) \frac{s^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 s} (C_2 + M_m) \left(1 + \frac{C_2}{\log s}\right), \quad (2.26)$$

where C_2 is an absolute constant and ϑ some real function with $|\vartheta(s)| \leq 1$. Thus

$$|K(s) + K(cs^{\phi-1})| \leq \frac{(C_2 + M_m) \left(1 + \frac{C_2}{\log s}\right)}{\log s} \leq \frac{(C_2 + M_m) \left(1 + \frac{C_2}{\log N_m}\right)}{\log s} \leq \frac{M_{m+1}}{\log s}$$

provided C has been chosen with $C \geq C_2$, whence the proof of the lemma will be complete if we ensure that a sequence of numbers satisfying (2.21) also satisfies

$$M_m = O(m) \quad (m \geq 1). \quad (2.27)$$

Indeed, by Lemma 4 we have $t \geq 3^{\phi^{m-1}}$ if $N_{m-1} \leq t \leq N_m$ ($m \geq 1$), so that $m \leq \log \log t / \log \phi + O(1)$, and thus with (2.27) we will have

$$|K(t) + K(ct^{\phi^{-1}})| \leq \frac{M_m}{\log t} = O\left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log t}\right).$$

In fact we prove that

$$M_m \leq (m+1)C_3 \prod_{0 \leq i < m} (1 + C\phi^{-i}) \quad (m \geq 0), \quad (2.28)$$

where C_3 denotes $\max(C, M_0)$. This is sufficient to ensure that (2.27) holds: the product in (2.28) is bounded by an infinite product that converges, since $\phi > 1$. We prove (2.28) by induction on m . It holds for $m = 0$. Assume it is satisfied for some $m \geq 0$. Then by Lemma 4 we have

$$\begin{aligned} M_{m+1} &= (C + M_m) \left(1 + \frac{C}{\log N_m}\right) \leq (C + M_m) \left(1 + \frac{C}{\phi^m}\right) \\ &\leq (1 + m + 1)C_3 \prod_{0 \leq i < m} (1 + C\phi^{-i})(1 + C\phi^{-m}). \end{aligned}$$

The proof of Lemma 5 is now complete. $\square$

Now we define the function k by

$$k\left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi}\right) = K(t)$$

and we prove:

LEMMA 6. For $x \geq 1$ we have

$$k(x) + k(x-1) = O(x\phi^{-x}). \quad (2.29)$$

Proof. First note that

$$\frac{\log \log(ct^{\phi^{-1}})}{\log \phi} = \frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi} - 1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\log t}\right).$$

Then note that by Lemmas 3 and 5 we have

$$K'(t) = O\left(\frac{\log \log t}{t \log t}\right),$$

which with

$$K'(t) = \frac{k'\left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi}\right)}{t \log t \log \phi}$$

implies that

$$k' \left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi} \right) = O(\log \log t), \quad (2.30)$$

whence, in particular,

$$k \left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi} - 1 + O \left(\frac{1}{\log t} \right) \right) = k \left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi} - 1 \right) + O \left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log t} \right).$$

Thus

$$K(t) + K(ct^{\phi-1}) = k \left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi} \right) + k \left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi} - 1 \right) + O \left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log t} \right).$$

An appeal to Lemma 5, and the change of variable $x = \log \log t / \log \phi$, conclude the proof. $\square$

Let now $x_0 \geq 0$ be fixed, and consider the sequences

$$x_i := x_0 + 2i \quad \text{and} \quad y_i := k(x_i) \quad (i \geq 0). \quad (2.31)$$

With the help of Lemma 6, by adding and subtracting terms of the form $(-1)^{j+1}k(x_0 + j)$ ($j \geq 1$), it is not difficult to see that $\{y_i\}$ is a Cauchy sequence and thus converges to some real number, which we call $h(x_0)$. Similarly, for $x_0 \geq 1$, y'_i converges to $h(x_0 - 1)$, where $y'_i := k(x_i - 1)$ ($i \geq 0$). And again by Lemma 6 we see that

$$h(x_0) + h(x_0 - 1) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} (k(x_i) + k(x_i - 1)) = 0. \quad (2.32)$$

We need a precise bound for the quantity $|h(x) - k(x)|$.

LEMMA 7. *We have*

$$k \left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi} \right) = h \left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi} \right) + O \left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log t} \right). \quad (2.33)$$

Proof. Put $x = x_0 = \log \log t / \log \phi$. Then with the notation (2.31) we have

$$|h(x) - k(x)| = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} |y_i - y_0|.$$

Now with Lemma 6 we have

$$\begin{aligned} |y_i - y_0| &\leq |y_1 - y_0| + |y_2 - y_1| + \cdots + |y_i - y_{i-1}| \\ &= O \left(\sum_{i \geq 0} (x + 2i) e^{-(x+2i) \log \phi} \right) \\ &= O(x e^{-x \log \phi}), \end{aligned}$$

and the lemma is proved. $\square$

In order to conclude the proof of Theorem 1 it thus remains to prove:

LEMMA 8. *The function h is continuous.*

Proof. Suppose on the contrary that h is not continuous at some x . Then there is a sequence $\epsilon_i \rightarrow 0$ with

$$|h(x) - h(x + \epsilon_i)| \geq C > 0,$$

where C is some positive constant. By (2.31), for every positive integer j we have

$$|h(x + 2j) - h(x + 2j + \epsilon_i)| \geq C.$$

Now if we write $x + 2j = \log \log t_j / \log \phi$, then by Lemma 7 we have

$$h(x + 2j) - h(x + 2j + \epsilon_i) = k(x + 2j) - k(x + 2j + \epsilon_i) + A(t_j, i) \frac{\log \log t_j}{\log t_j},$$

where $|A(t_j, i)| \leq A$ for some absolute constant A . But we can choose $j = j_0$ such that for $t = t_{j_0}$ we have

$$A \frac{\log \log t}{\log t} \leq \frac{C}{2},$$

whence

$$|k(x + 2j_0) - k(x + 2j_0 + \epsilon_i)| \geq \frac{C}{2}$$

for every i , which contradicts the continuity of k .

The proof of Theorem 1 is now complete. $\square$

3. Remarks

Remark 2. As we mentioned it in the introduction (Remark 1), Vardi's assertion in his Conjecture 2 that $|h(x)| > 0$ for $x \in (0, 1)$ is not correct, and this follows from $h(0) \neq 0$. We very briefly indicate how this latter fact can be proved. If we write

$$E(t) = \frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log t} k_1 \left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi} \right),$$

then Rémy proved in [Ré] that

$$|k_1(u)| \geq a \quad (u \in [m + \alpha, m + \beta]; m \geq m_0),$$

where a, α and β are explicit real constants with $\alpha < \beta$ and $a > 0$. By refining the computations needed to achieve that, it is possible to choose the constants a, α and

β in such a way that the additional condition $\alpha < 0 < \beta$ be satisfied. (We obtain $\alpha = -0.0018$ and $\beta = 0.2948$, with $a = 0.0007486$.) Thus $|k_1(m)| \geq a$ for $m \geq m_0$, whence

$$|h(0)| = |h(m)| = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} |h(m)| = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} |k_1(m)| \geq a > 0.$$

Remark 3. It should be noted that in Section 2 we prove more than just Theorem 1. In fact we gave an almost complete proof of the following result.

THEOREM 2. *Let E_1 be an integrable real function defined on $[2, \infty)$ which is a solution of some approximate functional equation of the type*

$$E_1(t) = -c^{-\phi} t^{\phi-2} \int_2^{ct^{\phi-1}} E_1(u) du + O\left(\frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 t}\right). \quad (3.1)$$

Then the conclusions of Theorem 1 hold for E_1 instead of E .

Proof. We have to ensure that the proof of Theorem 1 is valid from equation (2.6) on, if we replace E by E_1 . From this point on the only property of E we use (other than equation (2.5)) is Vardi's result (1.2) (which is used in the derivations of equations (2.17) and (2.24)). So we only need to show the following. $\square$

LEMMA 9. *If E_1 is a solution of an equation of type (3.1), then*

$$E_1(t) = O\left(\frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log t}\right). \quad (3.2)$$

Proof of the lemma. Let $N_0, N_1, \dots$ be a sequence of real numbers as in (2.18), with N_0 large enough to ensure the validity of Lemma 4. We prove by induction on m that if $\ell \in [2, N_m]$, then

$$|E_1(\ell)| \leq A_m \frac{\ell^{\phi-1}}{\log \ell} \quad (3.3)$$

for some increasing sequence of positive real numbers exceeding 1, $A_0, A_1, \dots$ with

$$A_{m+1} = A_m(1 + C\phi^{-m})$$

for an absolute constant C . This will imply that there is an absolute constant A with $A_m < A$ for every m , whence the lemma. For A_0 large enough, (3.3) holds for $m = 0$ and $m = 1$. Suppose (3.3) holds for some $m \geq 1$, and let $L \in [N_m, N_{m+1}]$. Then $L = c\phi^{-1}\ell^\phi$ and $\ell = cL^{\phi-1}$ for some $\ell \in [N_{m-1}, N_m]$. Note that from Lemma 4 we can infer $\log \ell \geq \phi^{m-1}$. For some absolute constants B, B_1, B_2 and B_3 we have

$$|E_1(L)| \leq \frac{1}{c\ell^{\phi-1}} \int_2^\ell |E(u)| du + B \frac{L^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 L}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \frac{A_m}{c\phi\ell^{\phi-1}} \left(1 + \frac{B_1}{\log \ell}\right) \frac{\ell^\phi}{\log \ell} + B \frac{L^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 L} \\
&\leq \frac{A_m L^{\phi-1}}{\log L} \left(1 + \frac{B_2}{\log L}\right) \leq \frac{A_m L^{\phi-1}}{\log L} (1 + B_3 \phi^{-m}) \leq A_{m+1} \frac{L^{\phi-1}}{\log L},
\end{aligned}$$

provided C has been chosen with $C \geq B_3$.

Remark 4. If a function E_1 of the positive integers satisfies a functional equation of the type

$$E_1(n) = -c^{-\phi} n^{\phi-2} \sum_{k \leq cn^{\phi-1}} E_1(k) + O\left(\frac{n^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 n}\right), \quad (3.4)$$

then it is not difficult to show, by an argument similar to that of Lemma 9, that

$$E_1(n) = O\left(\frac{n^{\phi-1}}{\log n}\right).$$

It then easily follows that the extended function $E_1(t) = E_1([t])$ satisfies a functional equation of type (2.5), and thus that Theorem 2 applies to E_1 .

It should be noted at this point that if one replaces the error term of (3.4) by $O(n^{\phi-1}/\log^{1+\epsilon} n)$ where $0 < \epsilon < 1$, then Theorem 2 can still be proved for E_1 , the only difference in its conclusions being that the error term in the expression of E_1 in terms of h is now $O(n^{\phi-1} \log \log n / \log^{1+\epsilon} n)$.

In the remark on page 3 of [Va] a relation less precise than (3.4) (without error term and with the symbol $\approx$ instead of $=$) is displayed, followed by an assertion, the most natural interpretation of which appears to be that the function $n^{\phi-1} h(\log \log n / \log \phi) / \log n =: E_2(n)$ is a solution to (3.4) (possibly with a larger error term) when $h(x+1) = -h(x)$. But we just saw that for E_2 , with $h(x+1) = -h(x)$, to be an asymptotic solution of (3.4), it is at least necessary that h be continuous.

And in fact there are continuous functions h with $h(x+1) = -h(x)$ such that E_2 is not a solution of (3.4). In order to verify the latter, first note that a necessary condition for a function $E_2(n) = O(n^{\phi-1}/\log n)$ to be a solution of (3.4) is $E_2(n+1) - E_2(n) = O(n^{\phi-1}/\log^2 n)$. Thus, if

$$E_2(n) = \frac{n^{\phi-1}}{\log n} h\left(\frac{\log \log n}{\log \phi}\right),$$

a necessary condition is

$$h\left(\frac{\log \log(n+1)}{\log \phi}\right) - h\left(\frac{\log \log n}{\log \phi}\right) = O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right).$$

We can find a sequence of positive integers $n_i \rightarrow \infty$ ($i \rightarrow \infty$) such that the integral parts $[\log \log n_i / \log \phi]$ are all of the same parity, and such that the fractional parts

$\delta_i := \{\log \log n_i / \log \phi\}$ decrease to 0 as $i \rightarrow \infty$. By making the sequence sparse enough we may also assume that $\epsilon_{i+1} < \delta_i < \epsilon_i$, where $\epsilon_i := \{\log \log(n_i + 1) / \log \phi\}$. Thus if we put $h(\delta_i) = 1/n_i$ and $h(\epsilon_i) = 1/n_i + 1/\sqrt{\log n_i}$, we can complete the construction of a continuous function h with $h(x + 1) = -h(x)$ and such that

$$h\left(\frac{\log \log(n+1)}{\log \phi}\right) - h\left(\frac{\log \log n}{\log \phi}\right) = \Omega\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\log n}}\right).$$

Note that it is even possible to ensure that h be indefinitely differentiable (with the restriction $h^{(k)}(0) = \infty$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots$).

Remark 5. The error term estimate $O(t^{\phi-1} \log \log t / \log t)$ we obtain in our Theorem 1 is not as good as the error term asserted bound $O(t^{\phi-1} / \log t)$ of Conjecture 2. Here we give an example of a (non trivial) functional equation of type (3.1) for which the better error term bound holds. In this case we can exhibit an explicit expression for the function h (here: g), which in addition permits a rather easy (compared to the argument in [R  ]) derivation of an Ω -estimate as strong as that of Conjecture 1.

THEOREM 3. *There is a unique solution for the exact functional-differential equation*

$$d(t) = -t^{\phi-2} \int_0^{t^{\phi-1}} d(u) du + 1. \quad (3.5)$$

This solution satisfies an equation of type (3.1). Moreover, for $u \geq e$, we have

$$d(u) = \frac{u^{\phi-1}}{\log u} g\left(\frac{\log \log u}{\log \phi}\right) + O\left(\frac{u^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 u}\right), \quad (3.6)$$

where

$$g(x) = -g(x+1) \quad (x \geq 0) \quad (3.7)$$

and

$$g \text{ is continuous,} \quad (3.8)$$

and where in addition

$$g \text{ is not identically zero.} \quad (3.9)$$

Proof. We first establish the existence of a solution. The argument is similar to that in [Yo, Chapitre 4, p. 151–153]. We are looking for a solution of (3.5) of the form

$$d(t) = \sum_{n \geq 0} e_n(t), \quad (3.10)$$

where for the time being we assume that the sum converges absolutely and uniformly in each bounded interval $[0, t]$. Then by using (3.10) in (3.5) we obtain

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} e_n(t) = 1 - \sum_{n \geq 0} t^{\phi-2} \int_0^{t^{\phi-1}} e_n(u) du.$$

We seek a solution satisfying

$$e_0(t) = 1$$

and

$$e_n(t) = -t^{\phi-2} \int_0^{t^{\phi-1}} e_{n-1}(u) du \quad (n \geq 1), \quad (3.11)$$

with $e_n(t) = \alpha_n t^{\beta_n}$, and where α_n and β_n are real numbers. An elementary computation yields

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_0 &= 1, & \beta_0 &= 0, \\ \beta_n &= (\beta_{n-1} + 1)(\phi - 1) + (\phi - 2) = (\phi - 1)\beta_{n-1} + (\phi - 1)^3, \\ \alpha_n &= -\frac{\alpha_{n-1}}{\beta_{n-1} + 1}. \end{aligned}$$

The sequence $\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots$ satisfies a first degree recurrence relation whose solution is

$$\beta_k = -(\phi - 1)^{k+1} + (\phi - 1) = (\phi - 1) \left(1 - \frac{1}{\phi^k} \right), \quad (3.12)$$

whence

$$\alpha_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\phi^n} \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{\phi^{k+1}} \right)}. \quad (3.13)$$

Note that as $n \rightarrow \infty$ the product in (3.13) remains bounded. Also note that $0 \leq \beta_n \leq \phi - 1$. Now there remains to ensure that with these values of α_n and β_n the sum in (3.10) does indeed converge absolutely and uniformly in each bounded interval $[0, t]$. This follows from

$$\alpha_n t^{\beta_n} = O \left(\frac{1 + t^{\phi-1}}{\phi^n} \right). \quad (3.14)$$

Now we show that the solution of (3.5) is unique. Let d_1 and d_2 be two solutions of (3.5) and consider their difference $\varepsilon := d_1 - d_2$. Let $t_0 \geq 0$ and M be the sup $|\varepsilon(u)|$ for $u \in [0, t_0]$. Then if $t \leq t_0$ we have

$$|\varepsilon(t)| \leq t^{\phi-2} \int_0^{t^{\phi-1}} |\varepsilon(u)| du \leq M t^{\phi-2} \int_0^{t^{\phi-1}} du = M t^{2\phi-3} = M t^{(\phi-1)^3}.$$

Now let

$$\phi_k = \beta_{k+1} \quad \text{and} \quad M_k = M|\alpha_{k+1}| \quad (k \geq 0) \quad (3.15)$$

Then it is easy to see by induction on k , with (3.14) and (3.15), that if $t \leq t_0$ then

$$|\varepsilon(t)| \leq M_k t^{\phi_k} = M|\alpha_{k+1}| t^{\beta_{k+1}} \leq \frac{C}{\phi^{k+1}}$$

for every positive integer k , where C is a positive constant depending only on t_0 . Hence $\varepsilon(t) = 0$ if $t \leq t_0$ and $d_1 \equiv d_2 \equiv d$.

Now we write

$$d(t) = \frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log t} J(t) = \frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log t} j \left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi} \right) \quad (3.16)$$

and we show that

$$J(t) + J(t^{\phi-1}) = O\left(\frac{1}{\log t}\right). \quad (3.17)$$

Using (3.14) in (3.16) we may write

$$J(t) = \sum_{n \geq -1} \alpha_n t^{-\phi^{-n-1}} \log t, \quad (3.18)$$

where, by convention, $\alpha_{-1} = 0$. Hence we have

$$J(t) + J(t^{\phi-1}) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \left(\alpha_n + \frac{\alpha_{n-1}}{\phi} \right) t^{\phi^{n-1}} \log t = \log t \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n \gamma_n, \quad (3.19)$$

where on appealing to (3.15) we see that

$$\gamma_0 = t^{-\phi^{-1}},$$

and for $n \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_n &= \frac{1}{\phi^n} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{\phi^{k+1}} \right)^{-1} \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{\phi^{n+1}} \right) \right) t^{-\phi^{-n-1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\phi^{2n+1}} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{\phi^{k+1}} \right)^{-1} t^{-\phi^{-n-1}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

When $t > (\phi^2)^{\phi^3}$, the sequence $\{\gamma_n\}$ in (3.17) is unimodal; i.e., there is an integer n_0 such that $\gamma_{n+1} > \gamma_n$ for $n < n_0$ and $\gamma_{n+1} \leq \gamma_n$ for $n \geq n_0$. Indeed $\gamma_0 < \gamma_1$, and for $n \geq 1$,

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{1}{\phi^2} \frac{x^u}{1-u} =: v(u)$$

where $u = \phi^{-n-2}$ and $x = t^{\phi^{-1}}$; and for x fixed the function $v(u)$ is strictly increasing from ϕ^{-2} to $+\infty$ for $u \in [0, 1)$. It follows that there is a unique $u_0 > 0$ with $v(u_0) = 1$. And thus n_0 is the smallest positive integer satisfying $\phi^{-n_0-2} \leq u_0$. Now with the unimodality of $\{\gamma_n\}$ and (3.19) we see that

$$|J(t) + J(t^{\phi^{-1}})| \leq \gamma_{n_0} \log t. \quad (3.21)$$

The quantities n_0 and u_0 depend on t . As t increases to $+\infty$, n_0 also increases to $+\infty$, and u_0 decreases to 0. Thus from the definition of u_0 , i.e. $v(u_0) = 1$, we see that t^{u_0} remains bounded as $t \rightarrow \infty$, whence, since $u_0 > 0$, $u_0 = O(1/\log t)$. With (3.20) it follows that

$$\gamma_{n_0} \ll \phi^{-2n_0} t^{-\phi^{-n_0-1}} \ll u_0^2 \ll \frac{1}{\log^2 t},$$

and this with (3.21) implies (3.17).

Now we show that d satisfies an approximate functional-differential equation of type (3.1). As in Lemma 3 we obtain

$$tJ'(t) + J(t) + J(t^{\phi^{-1}}) = O\left(\frac{1}{\log t}\right), \quad (3.22)$$

and with (3.17) this implies

$$J'(t) = O\left(\frac{1}{t \log t}\right), \quad \text{that is, } j'(u) = O(1). \quad (3.23)$$

With (3.5) we have

$$-c^{-\phi} t^{\phi-2} \int_2^{ct^{\phi-1}} d(u) du = \frac{d(ct^{\phi}t)}{c} - 1 + O(t^{\phi-2}) \quad (3.24)$$

and, with (3.23) and (3.16),

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d(ct^{\phi}t)}{c} &= \frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log t} j\left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi} + O\left(\frac{1}{\log t}\right)\right) + O\left(\frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 t}\right) \\ &= d(t) + O\left(\frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 t}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (3.25)$$

Thus Theorem 2 applies to e . But we must ensure that the better estimate (3.6) holds, with (3.7) and (3.8). To that purpose we replace Lemma 5 by

$$J(t) + J(ct^{\phi-1}) = O\left(\frac{1}{\log t}\right), \quad (3.26)$$

which follows from (3.17) and (3.23). Then with (3.23) instead of (2.30) we replace Lemma 6 by

$$j(x) + j(x-1) = O(e^{-x \log \phi}) \quad (3.27)$$

and (with g instead of h) Lemma 7 by

$$j\left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi}\right) = g\left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi}\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{\log t}\right). \quad (3.28)$$

The continuity of g is obtained exactly as in Lemma 8.

There remains to prove (3.9). In fact we prove that

$$g\left(2 + \frac{\log \log \phi}{\log \phi}\right) = g(0.47998 \dots) \neq 0. \quad (3.29)$$

We derive a closed formula for $g(2 + \log \log \phi / \log \phi)$. As in the proof of (3.17), we show that the series (3.18) for $J(t)$ is an alternating series whose terms in modulus constitute a unimodal sequence. The maximal value of the moduli $|\alpha_n t^{-\phi^{-n-1}} \log t|$ of the terms in (3.18) is reached when n_0 is the smallest integer such that

$$t_{n_0} \geq t, \quad \text{where} \quad t_n = \left(\phi \left(1 - \frac{1}{\phi^{n+2}}\right)\right)^{\phi^{n+3}}$$

Now if we write $u_n := \log \log t_n / \log \phi$ we clearly have

$$u_n = n + 3 + \frac{\log \log \phi}{\log \phi} + o(1), \quad (3.30)$$

and we may write

$$\begin{aligned} j(u_n) &= J(t_n) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \alpha_{\ell} t_n^{-\phi^{-\ell-1}} \log t_n \\ &= \sum_{\ell=-n}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_{\ell+n}}{\alpha_n} t_n^{-\phi^{-\ell-n-1}} \alpha_n \log t_n =: \sum_{\ell=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+\ell} a_{\ell,n} \end{aligned} \quad (3.31)$$

(where $a_{\ell,n} = 0$ if $\ell < -n$). It is not difficult to see that

$$(-1)^{\ell} \frac{\alpha_{\ell+n}}{\alpha_n} = \frac{1}{\phi^{\ell}} \lambda_{\ell,n}, \quad t_n^{-\phi^{-\ell-n-1}} = \phi^{-\phi^{2-\ell}} \mu_{\ell,n},$$

and

$$(-1)^n \alpha_n \log t_n = \Pi \phi^3 \log \phi v_n, \quad \text{where} \quad \Pi := \prod (1 - \phi^{-k-1})^{-1},$$

and where $\lambda_{\ell,n}$, $\mu_{\ell,n}$ and v_n converge, uniformly in ℓ , to 1 as $n \rightarrow \infty$. It follows that the terms $a_{\ell,n}$ of (3.31) converge uniformly in ℓ to $\Pi \phi^{3-\ell-\phi^{2-\ell}} \log \phi$, whence

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n j(u_n) = \Pi \phi^3 \log \phi \sum_{\ell=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^{\ell} \phi^{-\ell-\phi^{2-\ell}} = 0.001289257 \dots$$

Now by (3.28) we have $j(u_n) = g(u_n) + O(1/\log t_n)$, and thus, with (3.30),

$$0.001289257 \cdots = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n j(u_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n g(u_n) = -g \left(2 + \frac{\log \log \phi}{\log \phi} \right),$$

and (3.29) is proved. $\square$

Remark 6. It is easy to see that if λ is any real number the exact functional-differential equation

$$d_\lambda(t) = -t^{\phi-2} \int_0^{t^{\phi-1}} d_\lambda(u) du + \lambda \quad (3.32)$$

has exactly one solution, which is given by

$$d_\lambda(t) = \lambda d_1(t), \quad (3.33)$$

where $d_1 = d$ is the solution of (3.5). Returning to the error term E of (1.1), it is tempting to hope that E behaves similarly as d_λ for some λ , and in particular that the functions h and g have the same zeros. But experimental data, although supporting the conjecture that there is some β with $0 < \beta < 1$ such that $|g(x)| > 0$ for $x \in (\beta, 1 + \beta)$, also strongly indicates that probably β is distinct from the α of Conjecture 3. In the accompanying figure the dotted curve represents the function k_1 of Remark 2 (approximating the function h of Theorem 1), and the continuous line represents the function $d_{\lambda_0}(t)$ of (3.33), where $\lambda_0 = 1.054559132 \cdots$ is chosen in such a way that the amplitudes of both functions are equal. Note that it appears unlikely that the limit function h will be a translation of d_{λ_0} . In fact the following result shows that many very different functions E_1 can satisfy an approximate functional equation of type (3.1).

THEOREM 4. *If f is a real or complex-valued function defined on the real numbers, satisfying*

$$f(x+1) = -f(x) \quad (x \geq 0),$$

and if f has a Fourier series representation

$$f(x) = \sum_{k \text{ odd}} a_k e^{\pi i k x}$$

with the property that $\sum_{k \text{ odd}} k|a_k| < \infty$, then the function

$$E_1(t) = \frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log t} f \left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi} \right)$$

satisfies an approximate functional equation of type (3.1).

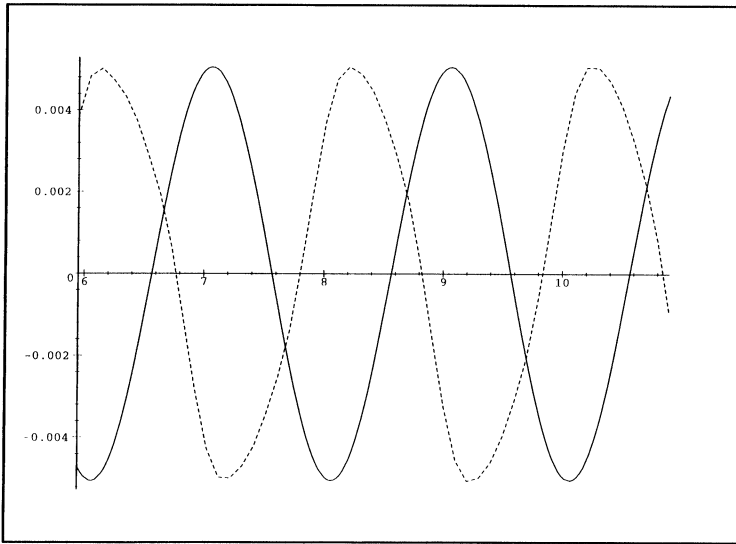


Figure 1

Proof. Let E_1 be as in the theorem. Then

$$I := -c^{-\phi} t^{\phi-2} \int_2^{ct^{\phi-1}} E_1(u) du = -c^{-\phi} t^{\phi-2} \sum_{k \text{ odd}} a_k \int_2^{ct^{\phi-1}} u^{\phi-1} (\log u)^{\frac{\pi i k}{\log \phi} - 1} du.$$

Now the last integral is

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{u^\phi}{\phi} (\log u)^{\frac{\pi i k}{\log \phi} - 1} \Big|_2^{ct^{\phi-1}} - \frac{1}{\phi} \int_2^{ct^{\phi-1}} u^{\phi-1} \left(\frac{\pi i k}{\log \phi} - 1 \right) (\log u)^{\frac{\pi i k}{\log \phi} - 2} du \\ &= \frac{c^\phi t}{\phi} (\log(ct^{\phi-1}))^{\frac{\pi i k}{\log \phi} - 1} + O\left(\frac{tk}{\log^2 t}\right) \\ &= c^\phi \frac{t}{\log t} \left(\frac{\log t}{\phi}\right)^{\frac{\pi i k}{\log \phi}} + O\left(\frac{tk}{\log^2 t}\right) \\ &= c^\phi \frac{t}{\log t} e^{\pi i k \left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi} - 1\right)} + O\left(\frac{tk}{\log^2 t}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$I = -\frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log t} \sum_{k \text{ odd}} a_k e^{\pi i k \left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi} - 1\right)} + O\left(\frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 t}\right)$$

$$= \frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log t} \sum_{k \text{ odd}} a_k e^{\pi i k \left(\frac{\log \log t}{\log \phi} \right)} + O\left(\frac{t^{\phi-1}}{\log^2 t}\right),$$

and the theorem is proved. $\square$

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