

A note on the distribution of some additive functions

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*In memory of Anatolii Alekseevich Karatsuba,
with respect and admiration*

Abstract. Let f denote an additive arithmetical function with continuous limiting distribution F on the integers. Then f also has a limiting distribution G on shifted primes. Under some growth conditions on the values of f at primes, we provide optimal lower bounds for the modulus of continuity of F and G , at all points from a specified infinite set.

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1. Introduction

The famous Erdős–Wintner theorem [6] states that a real, additive arithmetical function f has a limiting distribution if, and only if, the following three series converge

$$(1) \quad \sum_{|f(p)| \leq 1} \frac{\varphi(p)}{p}, \quad \sum_{|f(p)| \leq 1} \frac{f(p)^2}{p}, \quad \sum_{|f(p)| > 1} \frac{1}{p},$$

where, here and in the sequel, the letter p generically denotes a prime number. Moreover, the characteristic function of the limit law $F(z)$ is the given by the formula

$$(2) \quad \widehat{F}(\tau) := \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{i\tau z} dF(z) = \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \sum_{\nu \geq 0} \frac{e^{i\tau f(p^\nu)}}{p^\nu}.$$

It has been long conjectured that the same conditions are also necessary and sufficient for the existence of a limiting distribution on a sequence of shifted primes, i.e. for the weak convergence, as $x \rightarrow \infty$, of the distribution functions

$$\frac{1}{\pi(x)} \sum_{\substack{p \leq x \\ f(p+a) \leq z}} 1$$

to a distribution function $G(z)$ whenever a is a non-zero integer. The sufficiency part of this conjecture was established by Kátai [8] using the Bombieri–Vinogradov theorem, whereas the more difficult necessary part, known as the Erdős–Kubilius conjecture, has been proved by Hildebrand [7]. In this setting, the characteristic function of the limit law takes the form

$$(3) \quad \widehat{G}(\tau) := \prod_{p \nmid a} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p-1} + \sum_{\nu \geq 1} \frac{e^{i\tau f(p^\nu)}}{p^\nu}\right)$$

In both cases, it follows respectively from classical results of Jessen–Wintner and of Lévy that the limiting distribution is always of pure type and that it is continuous if, and only if,

$$(4) \quad \sum_{f(p) \neq 0} \frac{1}{p} = \infty.$$

In the classical situation (2), some attention has been focused along the years on the local behaviour of the limit law. We refer the reader to the recent work [2] for a review of results on the concentration function of the law F , and to the papers of Toulmonde [12], [13], [14], and Tenenbaum–Toulmonde [10] for progress in the study of the modulus of continuity in the case $f(n) := \log\{n/\varphi(n)\}$, where φ denotes the Euler totient.

In the analogous problem for shifted primes, corresponding to formula (3), Deshouillers and Hassani [3] recently considered the question of differentiability of the distribution function $G(z)$ when $f(n) = \log\{n/\varphi(n)\}$, and showed that the left derivative is infinite at all points in $f(2\mathbb{N}^*)$.

The main purpose of this note is to supply fairly general hypotheses implying that F and G both have infinite derivatives at all points from a specified infinite set, and indeed to provide explicit lower estimates for the moduli of continuity at these points.

We write $\mathbb{N}_a := \{n \in \mathbb{N}^* : (n, a) = 1\}$ and put $v := 1$ if $2 \nmid a$, $v := 0$ if $2 \mid a$.

Theorem 1. *Let $\delta > 0$ and $c := \delta/(1 + \delta)$. Under hypotheses (4) and*

$$(5) \quad f(p) \ll 1/(\log p)^{1+\delta},$$

we have, as ε approaches 0,

$$F(z + \varepsilon) - F(z - \varepsilon) \gg_z \varepsilon^{1-c} \quad (z \in f(\mathbb{N}^*)), \quad G(z + \varepsilon) - G(z - \varepsilon) \gg_z \varepsilon^{1-c} \quad (z \in f(2^v \mathbb{N}_a)).$$

It is interesting to note that, in the example of a strongly additive function f satisfying $f(p) := 1/(\log p)^{1+\delta}$ with $0 < \delta < 1$, we know from a result of Babu (see also Exercice 259 of [9], with solution in [11]) that F is absolutely continuous. This cannot happen when $f(p) \ll 1/p^\delta$, since a result of Erdős [4] then guarantees that F is purely singular. Such property also holds for G , as can be shown by adapting the solution, given in [11], of Exercice 256 of [9].

We also remark that our result above provides, as a weak consequence, the estimates

$$Q_F(\varepsilon) \gg \varepsilon^{1-c}, \quad Q_G(\varepsilon) \gg \varepsilon^{1-c} \quad (0 < \varepsilon < 1)$$

for the concentration functions associated to F and G respectively. While the second appears to be new, the first of these lower bounds recovers that of Erdős and Kátai [5], stated in the case of strongly additive functions such that $f(p) = 1/(\log p)^{1+\delta}$ and which is optimal up to a factor $(\log \log 1/\varepsilon)^2$ — see [2] for an improvement.

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2. Proof of Theorem 1

We restrict to the case of G with $a = \pm 1$, since the cases of arbitrary a and of F are analogous. We may plainly assume $\delta < 1$.

Given $y > 2$, we let

$$\widehat{G}_y(\tau) := \prod_{2 < p \leq y} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p-1}\right) \sum_{\nu \geq 1} \frac{e^{i\tau f(2^\nu)}}{2^\nu} \prod_{2 < p \leq y} \left(1 + \frac{p-1}{p-2} \sum_{\nu \geq 1} \frac{e^{i\tau f(p^\nu)}}{p^\nu}\right)$$

denote the characteristic function of the distribution function

$$(6) \quad G_y(z) := \prod_{2 < p \leq y} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p-1}\right) \sum_{\substack{P^+(n) \leq y \\ f(2n) \leq z}} \frac{1}{k(2n)}$$

where k is the multiplicative function defined by $k(2^\nu) := 2^\nu$ ($\nu \geq 1$), $k(p^\nu) := (p-2)p^\nu/(p-1)$ ($\nu \geq 1$, $p > 2$). We have

$$\widehat{G}_y(\tau) = \widehat{G}(\tau) \{1 + O(\tau/(\log y)^{1+\delta})\} \quad (|\tau| \leq (\log y)^{1+\delta}).$$

Thus the Berry–Esseen inequality implies, for all $T \geq 1$,

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{R}} |G(z) - G_y(z)| \ll Q_G\left(\frac{1}{T}\right) + \frac{T}{(\log y)^{1+\delta}},$$

where Q_G designates the concentration function associated to G . Selecting $T = T_y := (\log y)^{(1+\delta)/2}$, we obtain

$$(7) \quad \sup_{z \in \mathbb{R}} |G(z) - G_y(z)| \ll Q_G\left(\frac{1}{T_y}\right).$$

Now, for all $\varepsilon > 0$, $2 < v \leq y$, and letting r denote an integer all of whose prime factors belong to $]v, y]$, we have

$$\sum_{|f(r)| > \varepsilon} \frac{1}{k(r)} \leq \sum_r \frac{1}{k(r)} e^{-(\log v)^{1+\delta} \{\varepsilon - |f(r)|\}} \ll e^{-\varepsilon (\log v)^{1+\delta}} \frac{\log y}{\log v}.$$

For fixed $z := f(2m)$, sufficiently small $\eta > 0$, $\varepsilon > 0$ and large y , we select $v := \exp\{(\eta\varepsilon)^{c-1}\}$ and thus obtain, with a suitable constant K ,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{P^+(n) \leq y \\ |f(2n) - z| \leq \varepsilon}} \frac{1}{k(2n)} &\geq \frac{1}{k(2m)} \sum_{|f(r)| \leq \varepsilon} \frac{1}{k(r)} \geq \frac{1}{k(m)} \left\{ \prod_{v < p \leq y} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p-2}\right) - K e^{-1/\eta} \frac{\log y}{\log v} \right\} \\ &\gg_\eta \frac{\varepsilon^{1-c} \log y}{k(m)}. \end{aligned}$$

Inserting back in (6) taking (7) into account, we get, with suitable $c_0 > 0$, $c_1 > 0$,

$$G(z + \varepsilon) - G(z - \varepsilon) \geq \frac{c_0 \varepsilon^{1-c}}{k(m)} - c_1 Q_G\left(\frac{1}{T_y}\right)$$

whence, letting y tend to infinity,

$$G(z + \varepsilon) - G(z - \varepsilon) \gg \frac{\varepsilon^{1-c}}{k(m)}.$$

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