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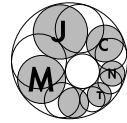
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Generalizations of a result of Jarník on simultaneous approximation

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Abstract: Consider a non-increasing function Ψ from the positive reals to the positive reals with decay $o(1/x)$ as x tends to infinity. Jarník proved in 1930 that there exist real numbers ζ_1, \dots, ζ_k together with 1 linearly independent over \mathbb{Q} with the property that all $q\zeta_j$ have distance to the nearest integer smaller than $\Psi(q)$ for infinitely many positive integers q , but not much smaller in a very strict sense. We give an effective generalization of this result to the case of successive powers of real ζ . The method also allows for generalizing corresponding results for ζ contained in special fractal sets such as the Cantor set.

Keywords: Diophantine approximation, irrationality measures, continued fractions

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1. Best constants for approximation of real numbers

1.1. Introduction

We study the simultaneous approximation properties of vectors of the form $(\zeta, \zeta^2, \dots, \zeta^k)$ for real ζ , by rational numbers with coinciding denominator. Dirichlet's Theorem on simultaneous Diophantine approximation asserts that for any given $\underline{\zeta} = (\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_k) \in \mathbb{R}^k$, the inequality

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} |q\zeta_j - p_j| \leq q^{-\frac{1}{k}} \quad (1)$$

has a solution $(q, p_1, \dots, p_k) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{Z}^k$ with arbitrarily large q , where $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, \dots\}$ throughout. Clearly, assuming $q > 0$ is no restriction, since we may multiply any vector (q, p_1, \dots, p_k) by -1 without affecting the absolute values in (1). Furthermore, if q tends to infinity so do the p_j and vice versa. We will not explicitly mention these facts in the sequel in similar settings. Property (1) is in particular true for vectors of successive powers, i. e. $\zeta_j = \zeta^j$, which are of particular interest in this paper.

A question studied by Jarník, in the general setting of vectors $\underline{\zeta} \in \mathbb{R}^k$, can be roughly explained as follows. Consider a function $\Psi : \mathbb{R}_{>0} \mapsto \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ that decreases sufficiently fast that (1) can be satisfied. Is it possible to find vectors $\underline{\zeta} \in \mathbb{R}^k$ for which

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} |q\zeta_j - p_j| \leq \Psi(q) \quad (2)$$

has arbitrarily large solutions $(q, p_1, \dots, p_k) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{Z}^k$, but this is no longer true if we replace Ψ by some certain slightly smaller function ψ , i. e. for which $\psi(x) < \Psi(x)$ for all large x . He made the usual additional assumption that $\underline{\zeta}$ is \mathbb{Q} -linearly independent together with 1. In particular the case $\psi(x) = c\Psi(x)$ for some constant $c \in (0, 1)$ is of interest. For precise definitions see Section 1.2. Jarník established results on this question in [9]. Satz 5 in [9] establishes results in the somehow most general case $\Psi(x) = o(x^{-1/k})$, Satz 6 provides stronger results considering only functions $\Psi(x) = o(x^{-1})$, where $x \rightarrow \infty$ is meant in both cases. We will formulate Satz 6 and an immediate corollary to Satz 5 in Section 1.2. The present paper aims to generalize Satz 6 to the case of successive powers in several ways. Moreover, Section 5 deals with simultaneous approximation of numbers in fractal sets, and complements a result by Bugeaud [5] in various ways.

1.2. Notation and known results

We use a similar notation to the one in [5] in the sequel. However, we prefer to use the notion of linear forms instead of rational approximations, which essentially implies a change in the x -exponent of the function $\Psi(x)$ we will consider to the one in [5] by 1.

Throughout, let $\Psi : \mathbb{N} \mapsto \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, i. e. $(\Psi(q))_{q \geq 1}$ induces a sequence of positive reals numbers. In the sequel one may always consider a continuation to a function $\Psi : \mathbb{R}_{>0} \mapsto \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ with corresponding properties, however only the integer evaluations will be of interest and for technical reasons we restrict to \mathbb{N} . For our purposes, we

will consider functions Ψ which satisfy some condition concerning both decay and local monotonicity. More precisely, we will consider Ψ to have some (A)-property and some (B)-property, the most frequently used are defined as follows.

$$\Psi(x) = o(x^{-1}), \quad x \rightarrow \infty, \tag{A1}$$

$$\Psi(x) < dx^{-1}, \quad \text{for some fixed small } d > 0, \quad \text{and all } x \geq \widehat{x}, \tag{A2}$$

$$\Psi(x) < \frac{1}{2}x^{-1}, \quad \text{for all } x \geq \widehat{x}, \tag{A3}$$

and

$$x \leq y \implies \Psi(x) \geq \Psi(y), \tag{B1}$$

$$\Psi(lx) \leq l\Psi(x), \quad l, x \in \mathbb{N}. \tag{B2}$$

Condition (A2) depends on d and is apriori not an exact definition. An effective constant d will appear in the context of the results, however. Assuming $d < 1/2$, it is evident that (A1) \implies (A2) \implies (A3), and obviously (B1) \implies (B2). Define

$$\mathcal{K}_1(\Psi) = \{\zeta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} : |\zeta q - p| \leq \Psi(q) \text{ for infinitely many } (q, p) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{Z}\},$$

and let $\mathcal{K}_1^*(\Psi)$ be such as $\mathcal{K}_1(\Psi)$ but with the restriction of relatively prime vectors (q, p) . Observe that assuming Ψ tends to 0 and satisfies (B2), we have $\mathcal{K}_1(\Psi) = \mathcal{K}_1^*(\Psi)$. Indeed, if (q, p) satisfies the corresponding inequality so does $(q', p') = (q/d, p/d)$, where we have put $d = \text{gcd}(p, q)$, since

$$|\zeta q - p| = |\zeta dq' - dp'| = d |q'\zeta - p'|. \tag{3}$$

As $\zeta \notin \mathbb{Q}$, infinitely many distinct pairs (p', q') are obtained from infinitely many pairs (p, q) this way if Ψ tends to 0, which shows $\mathcal{K}_1(\Psi) \subseteq \mathcal{K}_1^*(\Psi)$. The other inclusion is obvious.

The special case $s = 1$ of Satz 6 in Jarník [9], translated into the present notation, asserts the following.

THEOREM 1.1 (Jarník). *Let Ψ have the properties (A1), (B1). Then*

$$\mathcal{K}_1(\Psi) \setminus \cup_{c < 1} \mathcal{K}_1(c\Psi) \neq \emptyset. \tag{4}$$

In other words, for any suitable function Ψ , there are elements in $\mathcal{K}_1(\Psi)$ that do not belong to the set $\mathcal{K}_1(c\Psi)$ for any $c < 1$. Note that $\mathcal{K}_1(c\Psi)$ get larger as c increases, and that (4) is stronger than $\mathcal{K}_1(\Psi) \setminus \mathcal{K}_1(c\Psi) \neq \emptyset$ for all fixed $c < 1$.

Condition (A1) on Ψ is very natural in this context due to (1) for $k = 1$, and it seems it cannot be weakened in a reasonable way, as we briefly carry out. Basic facts on one-dimensional Diophantine approximation show

$$|\zeta q - p| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} q^{-1} \tag{5}$$

has infinitely many integer solutions p, q , see [12]. Thus (4) cannot hold if $\Psi(x) > Dx^{-1}$ holds for some $D > 1/\sqrt{5}$ and all large x , for example for $\Psi(x) = (1/2)x^{-1}$. Moreover, it cannot hold for $\Psi(x) = Dx^{-1}$ if $D \in (1/\sqrt{8}, 1/\sqrt{5})$ for instance, due to facts connected to the Lagrange spectrum, see [8].

Condition (B1) avoids some problems and most likely cannot be dropped completely. However, we point out that we will mostly only need the weaker assumption (B2).

The construction in the proof of Theorem 1.1, in fact shows more. Jarník's proof shows that $\zeta = [b_0; b_1, b_2, \dots]$ with convergents $p_n/q_n = [b_0; b_1, \dots, b_n]$ belongs to (4), provided that

$$b_{n+1}\Psi(q_n)q_n > 1, \quad n \geq 1, \tag{6}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_{n+1}\Psi(q_n)q_n = 1. \tag{7}$$

These assumptions can be satisfied since $\Psi(x) = o(x^{-1})$, moreover $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \infty$.

However, to obtain a better result in Theorem 2.1 later, we apply subtle modifications. It is easy to see that it is sufficient to have (6) for $n \geq n_0$. Hence, one may choose the initial partial quotients of $\zeta = [b_0; b_1, b_2, \dots]$ up to any b_m arbitrarily. Furthermore, it becomes evident that the partial quotients of a suitable b_n can be individually altered to $b_n + 1$ without affecting the result. Combining these facts, the suitable set of ζ in the difference set in (4) is uncountable in any real interval. Moreover, we show that we can weaken (B1) to (B2) in the conditions of Theorem 1.1. So assume (B2), (A1) for Ψ and repeat the above construction starting from (6), (7). It is evident by the construction that for given $c < 1$, all convergents in lowest terms p_n/q_n of ζ of sufficiently large index $n \geq \widehat{n}(c)$ have the

property

$$c\Psi(q_n) < |q_n\zeta - p_n| < \Psi(q_n). \tag{8}$$

Moreover, it is well-known that for (p, q) linearly independent to all (p_n, q_n) we have $|q\zeta - p| > (1/2)q^{-1}$, see Satz 11 in [12], so for large q condition (A1) yields

$$|q\zeta - p| > \frac{1}{2q} > \Psi(q) > c\Psi(q).$$

Hence we may restrict to the case (p, q) are integral multiples of (p_n, q_n) with p_n/q_n a convergent of ζ in lowest terms. However, for those pairs (B2),(3) and (8) imply $c\Psi(q) < |\zeta q - p|$ as well. Combination of these facts indeed show the assertion and this argument also shows that when we restrict to coprime pairs (p, q) , condition (A1) alone is sufficient. Summing up all the above extensions of Theorem 1.1, we formulate the result as a theorem.

THEOREM 1.2. *Let Ψ satisfy (A1), (B2). Let I be any non-empty open real interval. Then the set*

$$(\mathcal{K}_1(\Psi) \setminus \cup_{c<1} \mathcal{K}_1(c\Psi)) \cap I \tag{9}$$

is uncountable. The same is true for \mathcal{K}_1^ , where we may drop the condition (B2).*

Jarník, among others, tried to generalize this concept to simultaneous approximation. Let $k \geq 1$ be an integer, Ψ a function and $\underline{\zeta} = (\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_k) \in \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_k \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$ where $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_k$ denotes the set of vectors in \mathbb{R}^k that are linearly independent over \mathbb{Q} together with 1. Define the set

$$\widehat{\mathcal{K}}_k(\Psi) = \{ \underline{\zeta} \in \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_k : \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} |\zeta_j q - p_j| \leq \Psi(q) \}$$

for infinitely many $(q, p_1, \dots, p_k) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{Z}^k$.

This definition implies that any element in $\widehat{\mathcal{K}}_k(\Psi) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$ gives rise to several elements in $\widehat{\mathcal{K}}_l(\Psi) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^l$ for any $1 \leq l < k$, by taking subsets. Apriori an analogue result is not clear for any $l > k$, since trivial extensions like $\underline{\zeta} = (\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \dots, \zeta_k, \zeta_k, \dots, \zeta_k) \in \mathbb{R}^l$, are excluded by the restriction to $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_k$. The general claim of Satz 6 in [9] is the following.

THEOREM 1.3 (Jarník). *For any positive integer k and any Ψ satisfying (A1),(B1), we have*

$$\widehat{\mathcal{K}}_k(\Psi) \setminus \cup_{c < 1} \widehat{\mathcal{K}}_k(c\Psi) \neq \emptyset. \tag{10}$$

Jarník uses induction on k to infer (10) from (4), which in fact shows that an extension of an element in $\widehat{\mathcal{K}}_k(\Psi) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$ to elements in $\widehat{\mathcal{K}}_l(\Psi) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^l$ for $l > k$ indeed exists. Observe, however, that by (1) the natural condition would be $\Psi(x) = o(x^{-1/k})$ instead of (A1). We quote some more results in this manner, which indeed require only the decay $\Psi(x) = o(x^{-1/k})$ or even something slightly weaker. The first is a corollary of [9, Satz 5].

THEOREM 1.4 (Jarník). *Let φ and λ be positive decreasing to 0 functions of a positive integer argument such that the series $\sum_{n \geq 1} \varphi(n)^k/n$ converges. Then there is an uncountable family of vectors $(\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_k) \in \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_k$ such that*

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|q\zeta_j\| \geq \lambda(q) \cdot \varphi(q)q^{-1/k}$$

for every integer $q > 0$ and

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|q\zeta_j\| \leq \varphi(q)q^{-1/k}$$

has infinitely many integral solutions $q > 0$.

This was first improved by Akhunzhanov and Moshchevitin [2] and recently improved further by Akhunzhanov [1].

THEOREM 1.5 (Akhunzhanov). *Let $v(k)$ be the volume of the k -dimensional unit ball. Put $C = 2(k + 1)^{1/(2k)}v(k)^{-1/k}$ and $B = 2(2k + 3)(C(2k + 3))^{1+1/k}$. Let $\varphi(q)$ be a decreasing function such that $\varphi(1) \leq (3 \cdot 4^k C(2k + 3))^{-1}$. Then there is an uncountable family of vectors $(\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_k) \in \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_k$ such that*

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|q\zeta_j\| \geq (1 - B\varphi(q)^{1+1/k}) \cdot \varphi(q)q^{-1/k}$$

for every integer $q > 0$ and

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|q\zeta_j\| \leq (1 + B\varphi(q)^{1+1/k}) \cdot \varphi(q)q^{-1/k}$$

has infinitely many integral solutions $q > 0$.

In particular, in our notation for any $\Psi(x) = o(x^{-1/k})$ we have

$$\bigcap_{c < 1} (\widehat{\mathcal{K}}_k(\Psi/c) \setminus \widehat{\mathcal{K}}_k(c\Psi)) \neq \emptyset,$$

which is very close to (10). Another somehow related fact we want to quote is due to Beresnevich [3].

THEOREM 1.6 (Beresnevich). *For any integer $k \geq 1$, the set*

$$\text{BAD}_k = \{\zeta \in \mathbb{R} : \exists \gamma(\zeta) > 0 \text{ such that } \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|q\zeta^j\| \geq \gamma(\zeta)q^{-1/k}\}$$

has Hausdorff dimension 1.

Concrete examples of numbers in BAD_k are algebraic numbers of degree $k + 1$, see [13].

2. Formulation of the main new results

2.1. Real ζ

Based on (9), we want to generalize (10) to simultaneous approximation of vectors of the form $\underline{\zeta} = (\zeta, \zeta^2, \dots, \zeta^k)$ with a completely different approach. For this reason, define

$$\mathcal{K}_k(\Psi) = \{\zeta \in \mathcal{C}_k : \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} |\zeta^j q - p_j| \leq \Psi(q)$$

$$\text{for infinitely many } (q, p_1, \dots, p_k) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{Z}^k\},$$

where $\mathcal{C}_k \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is defined as the real numbers not algebraic of degree $\leq k$. Clearly, for any function Ψ (no assumptions are required) the inclusions

$$\dots \subseteq \mathcal{K}_3(\Psi) \subseteq \mathcal{K}_2(\Psi) \subseteq \mathcal{K}_1(\Psi) = \widehat{\mathcal{K}}_1(\Psi) \tag{11}$$

hold, and any element in $\mathcal{K}_k(\Psi) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ gives rise to some element in $\widehat{\mathcal{K}}_k(\Psi) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$, but the reverse is (in general) false. Define $\mathcal{K}_k^*(\Psi)$ similarly to $k = 1$. The above clearly holds for $\mathcal{K}_k^*(\Psi)$ too, and assuming (B2) we again have $\mathcal{K}_k(\Psi) = \mathcal{K}_k^*(\Psi)$.

As indicated, we want to extend both Theorems 1.2, 1.3 for vectors of successive powers. It turns out that we can even weaken (A1) for $k \geq 2$. We prove the following.

THEOREM 2.1. *Let $k \geq 2$ be an integer, the function Ψ satisfy (B2) and $I \subseteq (-1/2, 1/2)$, $J \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ be non-empty open intervals.*

- *If Ψ additionally satisfies (A3), then the set*

$$(\mathcal{K}_k(\Psi) \setminus \cup_{c < 1} \mathcal{K}_k(c\Psi)) \cap I$$

is uncountable.

- *If Ψ additionally satisfies (A2), for any fixed $c_0 < 1$ the set*

$$(\mathcal{K}_k(\Psi) \setminus \mathcal{K}_k(c_0\Psi)) \cap J$$

is uncountable. An effective constant d in (A2) depending only on J can be given.

In both claims, the same is true for \mathcal{K}_k^ , where we may drop the condition (B2). Elements in the sets can effectively be determined.*

Remark 2.2. *As indicated before, at least the first claim is wrong for $k = 1$, since (5) has arbitrarily large solutions. Recall also the counterexamples and reference subsequent to (5).*

We will utilize results from Section 3 to infer this result from Theorem 1.2 in Section 4. The effectiveness of the proof of the first part admits an interesting result concerning functions Ψ which satisfy slightly more rigid restrictions. For technical reasons, we now assume Ψ to be defined on $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$.

DEFINITION 2.3. *For a positive integer k , say a function $\Psi : \mathbb{R}_{>0} \mapsto \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ is admissible of degree k if it satisfies*

$$\Psi(x) = o(x^{-2k+1}), \quad x \rightarrow \infty. \tag{A0.k}$$

$$\frac{\Psi(x)}{\Psi(y)} \geq \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{k-1}, \quad \text{for all large } x \leq y. \tag{B0.k}$$

We call Ψ strictly admissible if it is admissible for any k .

Observe that the admissibility condition becomes stronger as k increases, and for $k = 1$ it is equivalent to (A1), (B1). More precisely,

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &\implies (A0.2) \implies (A0.1) = (A1) \implies (A2) \implies (A3), \\ \dots &\implies (B0.2) \implies (B0.1) = (B1) \implies (B2). \end{aligned}$$

We give some examples of admissible functions. Let $c > 0, \epsilon > 0, \sigma > 0$ arbitrary generically. Any function $\Psi(x) = cx^{-2k+1-\epsilon}$ is admissible of degree k . More general, any map $\Psi(x) = x^{-2k+1}\varphi(x)$ is admissible of degree k for any function $\varphi : \mathbb{R}_{>0} \mapsto \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ which tends to 0 monotonically for large x . Any map $\Psi(x) = c \cdot \exp(-\epsilon x)$ is strictly admissible, which is equivalent to the the fact that $x \mapsto c \cdot \exp(\epsilon x)x^{-k}$ increases for $x \geq x_0$. More general, any map $\Psi(x) = c \cdot \exp(-\epsilon x^\sigma)$ is strictly admissible.

THEOREM 2.4. *Let Ψ be admissible of degree k . Define a sequence of functions $\Psi_1 = \Psi, \Psi_2, \Psi_3, \dots$ by*

$$\Psi_j(x) = \Psi(x^{1/j})x^{(j-1)/j}, \quad j \geq 1.$$

Then the functions Ψ_1, \dots, Ψ_k satisfy (A1), (B1) and the sets

$$\mathcal{K}^j := \mathcal{K}_j(\Psi_j) \setminus \cup_{c<1} \mathcal{K}_j(c\Psi_j), \quad 1 \leq j \leq k \tag{12}$$

coincide within $(-1/2, 1/2)$, i. e. $(-1/2, 1/2) \cap \mathcal{K}^j = (-1/2, 1/2) \cap \mathcal{K}^1$ for all $j \geq 1$. If Ψ is even strictly admissible, then all Ψ_j are strictly admissible as well and the sets \mathcal{K}^j coincide for all $j \geq 1$.

All of this is true for \mathcal{K}^{j} (defined similarly) too, where we may drop the condition (B0.k) on Ψ .*

Remark 2.5. *It might be possible to relax the conditions on Ψ to obtain functions Ψ_j with weaker conditions, similarly to Theorem 1.2, that still satisfy the claims of the theorem. We will not deal with this question.*

COROLLARY 2.6. *Let Ψ be admissible of degree k or strictly admissible respectively, and $I \subseteq (-1/2, 1/2)$ a non-empty open interval. Then the functions $\Psi_1 = \Psi, \Psi_2, \Psi_3, \dots$ defined in Theorem 2.4 have the property that the sets*

$$\bigcap_{1 \leq j \leq k} (\mathcal{K}_j(\Psi_j) \setminus \cup_{c<1} \mathcal{K}_j(c\Psi_j)) \cap I, \quad \bigcap_{j \geq 1} (\mathcal{K}_j(\Psi_j) \setminus \cup_{c<1} \mathcal{K}_j(c\Psi_j)) \cap I$$

respectively, are uncountable.

PROOF. Combination of Theorem 2.4 and Theorem 1.2. □

Roughly speaking, the theorem tells us that under moderate assumptions on Ψ , if $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}$ can be approximated to some degree Ψ and no better, then its powers $\zeta, \zeta^2, \dots, \zeta^k$ can be simultaneously approximated to some modified degree Ψ_k , that can effectively be determined, and no better.

2.2. Fractal sets

We turn towards approximation of Cantor set type numbers by rationals. Recall the Cantor set can be defined as the numbers in $[0, 1]$ that allow a representation

$$c_1 3^{-1} + c_2 3^{-2} + c_3 3^{-3} + \dots, \quad c_i \in \{0, 2\}.$$

So apart from special rational numbers with denominator a power of 3, whose ternary representation is not unique, it coincides with the numbers who have no 1 in the unique ternary representation. For sets with similar missing digit properties, Bugeaud’s Theorem 1 in [5], whose proof originates in a special form of the Folding Lemma [15], contributes the following.

THEOREM 2.7 (Bugeaud). *For an integer $b \geq 2$, let $J(b) \subseteq \{0, 1, \dots, b - 1\}$ with at least two elements. Denote by $K_{J(b)}$ the numbers in $[0, 1]$ whose base b expansion contains only digits in $J(b)$. Let Ψ satisfy (A1), (B1). Then for any $c < 1/b$, the set*

$$(\mathcal{K}_1(\Psi) \setminus \mathcal{K}_1(c\Psi)) \cap K_{J(b)}$$

is uncountable.

It is not obvious that the proof of Theorem 2.7 can be modified in the way Theorem 1.1 was modified to obtain Theorem 1.2, to deduce (B1) can be weakened to (B2). For technical reasons we will restrict to the case $J(b) = \{0, 1\}$, however we point out the results should remain true in general, but the proofs become more technical in several ways. Observe that a general element ζ , restricted by an arbitrary digit set $J(b)$ with two elements, can be derived from an element in the special set where $J(b) = \{0, 1\}$ by a transformation $\zeta \mapsto A\zeta + B$, where $A \in \{1, 2, \dots, b - 1\}$ and $B = s(b^{-1} + b^{-2} + \dots) = s/(b - 1)$ for $s \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, b - 2\}$. The assumption that $J(b)$ has precisely two elements is no restriction as for $|J(b)| > 2$ our claims will follow trivially from the case $|J(b)| = 2$.

First we consider the case $k \geq 2$ and turn to $k = 1$ later. Thanks to Corollary 3.7, the case $k \geq 2$ will be indeed easier. Proceeding very similar to the proof of (the first assertion of) Theorem 2.1 yields the following.

THEOREM 2.8. *Let $k \geq 2, b \geq 2$ be integers and $K_{J(b)}$ be as in Theorem 2.7 with $J(b) = \{0, 1\}$. Assume the function Ψ satisfies (A3), (B2). For any $c < 1/b$, the set*

$$(\mathcal{K}_k(\Psi) \setminus \mathcal{K}_k(c\Psi)) \cap K_{J(b)}$$

is uncountable. The same holds for \mathcal{K}_k^ , where we may drop the condition (B2).*

However, we can do slightly better. Using an approach similar to Theorem 1.26 in [14], with slight refinements we will establish in Section 3.2, we can essentially improve the bound $1/b$ to $1/(b - 1)$.

THEOREM 2.9. *Let $k \geq 2, b \geq 3$ be integers and $K_{J(b)}$ be as in Theorem 2.7 with $J(b) = \{0, 1\}$. Assume the function Ψ satisfies (A3), (B2). Then the set*

$$\left(\mathcal{K}_k(\Psi) \setminus \bigcup_{c < \frac{1}{b-1}} \mathcal{K}_k(c\Psi) \right) \cap K_{J(b)} \tag{13}$$

is uncountable. The same holds for \mathcal{K}_k^ , where we may drop the condition (B2). Elements in (13) can be effectively constructed.*

We return to $k = 1$. Let $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2 \approx 1.6180$ be the golden ratio. If we restrict to functions Ψ with the stronger decay condition

$$\Psi(x) < x^{-\gamma-\epsilon}, \quad \text{for some (arbitrarily small) } \epsilon > 0, \quad \text{for all } x \geq \hat{x}, \tag{A'}$$

the result of Theorem 2.9 can be extended to $k = 1$.

THEOREM 2.10. *Let $b \geq 3$ be an integer and $K_{J(b)}$ be as in Theorem 2.7 with $J(b) = \{0, 1\}$. Assume the function Ψ satisfies (A'), (B2). Then the set*

$$\left(\mathcal{K}_1(\Psi) \setminus \bigcup_{c < \frac{1}{b-1}} \mathcal{K}_1(c\Psi) \right) \cap K_{J(b)} \tag{14}$$

is uncountable. The same holds for \mathcal{K}_1^ , where we may drop the condition (B2). Elements in (14) can be effectively constructed.*

Remark 2.11. *Observe that a density result in the spirit of Theorem 2.1 cannot hold for the set in (13) or (14) for $b \geq 3$ by definition of $K_{J(b)}$.*

We provide several more remarks to the results of the current Section 2.2 in Section 5.

2.3. Consequences and the relation to known results

Before we turn to the proofs, we want to discuss the assertion of Theorem 2.1. Assume $k \geq 2$ fixed. As pointed out preceding Lemma 1.4, estimate (1) for the case $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}^k$ linearly independent together with 1, suggest that Theorem 2.1 might hold under the weaker condition

$$\Psi(x) = o(x^{-\frac{1}{k}}). \tag{A^*}$$

Theorems 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 are also affirmative. However, for functions that do not satisfy any of the (A)-conditions from Section 1.2, even much weaker claims are unknown. Bugeaud and Laurent [7] introduced the exponent $\lambda_k(\zeta)$ as the supremum of real η such that

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} |\zeta^j q - p_j| \leq q^{-\eta}$$

has infinitely many solutions $(q, p_1, \dots, p_k) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{Z}^k$. Denote $\text{Spec}(\lambda_k)$ the spectrum of $\lambda_k(\zeta)$ as ζ runs through all real numbers not algebraic of degree $\leq k$. by virtue of (1) we have $\text{Spec}(\lambda_k) \subseteq [1/k, \infty]$. For $k \geq 3$, it is still unknown if actually $\text{Spec}(\lambda_k) = [1/k, \infty]$, which was posed in [6, Problem 1.3]. Clearly, a result in the spirit of Theorem 2.1 under the weaker condition (A*) would imply a positive answer on the spectrum problem, but the reverse implication is far from being true. For $k = 2$, a positive answer to the spectrum problem was established in [4], [16] by metrical arguments. However they do not allow for deducing that the set $\mathcal{K}_k(\Psi) \setminus \mathcal{K}_k(c\Psi)$ is non-empty for $\Psi(x) = x^{-\nu}$ with $\nu > 1/2$ and any $c \in (0, 1)$.

Let us return to the case of Ψ that satisfies an (A)-condition from Section 1.2. An explicit construction leading to $\text{Spec}(\lambda_k) \supseteq [1, \infty]$ was given in Theorem 2 in [6]. An explicit construction of ζ with prescribed exponent $\lambda_k(\zeta) \geq 1$ with the additional property that ζ belongs the Cantor set or similar fractal sets, was established by the author in [14], improving a slightly weaker result from [5]. However, for $k \geq 2$, again no explicit constant $c > 0$ for which $\mathcal{K}_k(\Psi) \setminus \mathcal{K}_k(c\Psi) \neq \emptyset$ holds with $\Psi(x) := x^{-\nu}$ for any $\nu \geq 1$ has been known. Theorem 2.1 is a satisfactory result for functions $\Psi(x)$ with decay condition (A1), or actually slightly weaker.

3. Preparatory results

3.1. Preparatory results for the general case

The proofs in Section 4 and Section 5 will rely heavily on the following elementary observation.

LEMMA 3.1. *Let $k \geq 2$ be an integer and ζ a real number. Suppose $|\zeta - p/q| = dq^{-k}$ with $d < 1/2$ and integers p, q with q sufficiently large holds (then p is large too). In case of $\zeta \in (0, 1/2)$, we have*

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|q^k \zeta^j\| = q^k \left| \zeta - \frac{p}{q} \right| = q^{k-1} |q\zeta - p| = d. \tag{15}$$

In any case, we have

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|q^k \zeta^j\| = |L_k + o(1)| \cdot q^k \left| \zeta - \frac{p}{q} \right| = |L_k + o(1)| \cdot q^{k-1} |q\zeta - p|, \tag{16}$$

where $L_k = L_k(\zeta) := \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} (j\zeta^{j-1})$, as $q \rightarrow \infty$.

PROOF. The condition $|\zeta - p/q| = dq^{-k}$ with $d < 1/2$ implies

$$|\zeta q^k - pq^{k-1}| = d < 1/2. \tag{17}$$

In particular pq^{k-1} is the closest integer to ζq^k . More general, by the assumption $\zeta < 1/2$ and since $|\zeta - p/q|$ is very small by assumption, for large q we also have $0 < p/q < 1/2$. It is easy to check that

$$j(1/2)^{j-1} \leq 1, \quad j \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}. \tag{18}$$

This implies

$$\left| \zeta^{j-1} + \dots + \frac{p^{j-1}}{q^{j-1}} \right| < j(1/2)^{j-1} \leq 1, \quad 2 \leq j \leq k \tag{19}$$

for large q . Hence the calculation

$$|q^k \zeta^j - p^j q^{k-j}| = q^k \left| \zeta^j - \frac{p^j}{q^j} \right| = q^k \left| \zeta - \frac{p}{q} \right| \left| \zeta^{j-1} + \dots + \frac{p^{j-1}}{q^{j-1}} \right|, \quad 2 \leq j \leq k$$

and (17) shows that $p^j q^{k-j}$ is the closest integer to $q^k \zeta^j$ for $1 \leq j \leq k$ and furthermore the maximum of $\|\zeta^j q^k\|$ among $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ is obtained for $j = 1$. Thus (17) indeed proves (15). For (16) one can proceed very similarly, using that the left hand side of (19) tends to $j\zeta^{j-1}$ as $q \rightarrow \infty$ since p/q tends to ζ . \square

Remark 3.2. *Due to Satz 11 in [12] mentioned already preceding Theorem 1.2, the assumption of Lemma 3.1 implies p/q must be a convergent of the continued fraction expansion of ζ .*

Remark 3.3. *The remainder term in (16) can be estimated in dependence of q .*

We look at the values $L_k(\zeta)$ more closely. The following proposition comprises the most important properties of this quantity and will be helpful particularly in the proof of the second assertion of Theorem 2.1.

PROPOSITION 3.4. *Let $k \geq 2$ be an integer. Consider $L_k = L_k(\zeta)$ from Lemma 3.1 as a function of $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Then L_k is continuous, has image $[1, \infty)$, is constant $L_k(\zeta) = 1$ in $(0, 1/2]$ and strictly increasing in $(1/2, \infty)$.*

PROOF. Apart from $j = 1$, any expression $j\zeta^{j-1}$ involved in the maximum is continuous, strictly increasing and tends to infinity as a function of ζ . It follows that the maximum $L_k = L_k(\zeta)$ is continuous, non-decreasing and strictly increases unless it is obtained for $j = 1$, which in view of (18) is easily seen to be equivalent to $L_k = 1$ and $\zeta \in (0, 1/2]$. \square

We quote Lemma 2.4 and Corollary 3.1 in [14] in slightly modified versions, such as the following additional results. To Lemma 2.4 in [14] we add the result (21) which was inferred within its proof in [14] but not explicitly mentioned. Furthermore, in view of Proposition 3.4, we can improve the original bound C_0 from Lemma 2.4 similarly to the proof of Lemma 3.1 to any constant smaller than $(1/2)L_k(\zeta)^{-1}$, when restricting to sufficiently large integers only. Furthermore in case of $\zeta \in (0, 1/2)$ the constant can be put $1/2$. This was already pointed out in [14, Remark 2.4].

LEMMA 3.5 (S., 2014). *Let k be a positive integer and ζ be a positive real number. For an integer z and $1 \leq j \leq k$, denote by y_j the closest integer to $\zeta^j z$. There exists*

a constant $C = C(k, \zeta) > 0$ such that for any large integer $z \geq \widehat{z} > 0$ the estimate

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|\zeta^j z\| < C \cdot z^{-1}, \tag{20}$$

implies $y_1/z = y_0/z_0$ for integers $(z_0, y_0) = 1$ and z_0^k divides z . A suitable choice for C is given by $C = 1/2$ if $\zeta \in (0, 1/2)$ and $C = C_0 := (1/2)L_k(\zeta)^{-1} - \epsilon$ with L_k from Lemma 3.1 and arbitrary $\epsilon > 0$ (where \widehat{z} above depends on ϵ).

Moreover, y_0^j/z_0^j is a convergent of the continued fraction expansion of ζ^j for $1 \leq j \leq k$. Furthermore, provided (20) holds for some pair (z, \widetilde{C}) , then it holds for any pair (z', \widetilde{C}) with z' a positive integral multiple of z_0^k not larger than z , and the best possible value C in (20) is obtained for $z' = z_0^k$. More precisely, we have

$$(z, y_1, \dots, y_k) = M \cdot (z_0^k, z_0^{k-1}y_0, \dots, y_0^k) \tag{21}$$

for some positive integer M for any solution of (20).

COROLLARY 3.6 (S., 2014). Let $k \geq 2$ be an integer, ζ be a real number. For any fixed $T > 1$, there exists $\widehat{z} = \widehat{z}(T, \zeta)$, such that the estimate

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|\zeta^j z\| \leq z^{-T}$$

for an integer $z \geq \widehat{z}$ implies that for z_0, y_0 as in Lemma 3.5 we have

$$|\zeta z_0 - y_0| \leq z_0^{-kT-k+1}. \tag{22}$$

Similarly, if for $C_0 = C_0(k, \zeta)$ from Lemma 3.5 the inequality

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|\zeta^j z\| < C_0 \cdot z^{-1}$$

has an integer solution $z > 0$, then (22) holds with $T = 1$.

We will only need special aspects of Lemma 3.5 and Corollary 3.6 for the proofs in Section 4, which will be summarized in the following Corollary 3.7 in a way that allows convenient quotation. Concretely, Lemma 3.5 in combination with the $T = 1$ case of Corollary 3.6 yield the following.

COROLLARY 3.7. *Let $k \geq 2$ be an integer and ζ be real. Define L_k as in Lemma 3.1. Further let the function Ψ satisfy (B2) and additionally either condition (A3) for $\zeta \in (0, 1/2)$ or (A2) with $d = (1/2)L_k(\zeta)^{-1} - \epsilon$ for arbitrary $\epsilon > 0$ in case of arbitrary ζ . All solutions $(z, y_1, \dots, y_k) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{Z}^k$ of*

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} |\zeta^j z - y_j| \leq \Psi(z) \tag{23}$$

with large z , are integral multiples of solutions of the form $(z_0^k, z_0^{k-1}y_0, \dots, y_0^k)$ with z_0, y_0 in Lemma 3.5. In particular, if (23) has arbitrarily large solutions, then it has solutions with the additional property $z = q^k$ for $q \in \mathbb{Z}$ with the property $\|\zeta q\| \leq q^{-2k+1}$.

PROOF. The conditions (A2) respectively (A3) are chosen such that the assumptions of Lemma 3.5 and Corollary 3.6 for $T = 1$ are satisfied for large z for which (23) holds. Due to (21), similarly to (3), we have

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} |\zeta^j z - y_j| = M \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} |\zeta^j z_0^k - z_0^{k-j} y_0^j|,$$

so in view of (B2) indeed a solution of (23) leads to a primitive solution of the claimed form. Corollary 3.6 yields $|\zeta z_0 - y_0| \leq z_0^{-2k+1}$. It remains to put $q = z_0$ in view of (21). □

3.2. Preparatory results for fractal sets

For the proofs concerning Section 2.2 we will apply a generalization of Lemma 4.7 in [14], which can be equivalently stated in the following way.

LEMMA 3.8 (S., 2014). *Let $k \geq 2, b \geq 2$ be integers, and $\zeta = \sum_{n \geq 1} b^{-a_n}$ for some positive integer sequence $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ that satisfies $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1}/a_n > k$. Then for $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ with sufficiently large x , the estimate*

$$|\zeta x - y| \leq x^{-\frac{k}{k-1}}$$

implies (x, y) is linearly dependent to some

$$\underline{x}_n := (x_n, y_n) := (b^{a_n}, \sum_{j \leq n} b^{a_n - a_j}).$$

We extend this lemma in several ways. Firstly, we replace the limes condition by a more general parametric condition that involves the limes inferior. Secondly, we deal with more general numbers ζ . Assume the digits 1 in base b of ζ are no longer isolated, but there are integer blocks I_1, I_2, \dots where one has free choice of digits within $I = \cup I_n$ and everywhere else we put the digit 0. Provided the block lengths are sufficiently small compared to the gaps between the blocks, a result analogue to Lemma 3.8 still holds. Exponential gaps between the blocks- as in Lemma 3.8 where each block consists of only one element- and subexponential block lengths are sufficient conditions. For a rigorous definition of the blocks see Lemma 3.10. Finally, we formulate the lemma in a slightly more general way than it will be needed, by introducing a parameter A which in our concrete applications of Theorem 2.9 and Theorem 2.10 will be just $A = 1$. However, the proofs do not become significantly more difficult in this more general context and towards the question of more general digit sets $J(b)$ it makes sense to consider the more general forms. For the proof of Lemma 3.10 we recall Proposition 4.6 from [14] which is in fact a special case of Minkowski's second lattice point theorem.

PROPOSITION 3.9 (S., 2014). *Let $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}$. Then for no parameter $Q > 0$ the system*

$$|M| \leq Q, \quad |\zeta M - N| < \frac{1}{2}Q^{-1} \tag{24}$$

has two linearly independent solutions $(M, N) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$.

LEMMA 3.10. *Let $b \geq 2$ be an integer and $A \in \{1, 2, \dots, b - 1\}$. Let $(e_n)_{n \geq 1}$ and $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be strictly increasing sequences of positive integers such that*

- $e_1 < f_1 < e_2 < f_2 < \dots$,
- $\omega := \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} e_{n+1}/f_n > 2$,
- $f_n - e_n = O(n)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Let $I_n = \{e_n, e_n + 1, \dots, f_n\}$ and $I = \cup_{n \geq 1} I_n$. Let $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a strictly increasing sequence of integers such that

- all $a_n \in I$
- the sequences $(e_n)_{n \geq 1}$ and $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ are subsequences of $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$.

Let $\zeta = \sum_{n \geq 1} Ab^{-a_n}$ and for every $n \geq 1$ let $m = m(n)$ be the index such that $f_n = a_m$. Define

$$\underline{x}_n := (x_n, y_n) := (b^{f_n}, \sum_{j \leq m} Ab^{f_n - a_j}),$$

such that $y_n = \lfloor \zeta x_n \rfloor$. Let $\epsilon > 0$. Then if $n \geq \hat{n}(\epsilon)$ is sufficiently large we have

$$\|\zeta x_n\| = |\zeta x_n - y_n| < x_n^{-\omega + 1 + \epsilon}. \tag{25}$$

Moreover, for $(x, y) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{Z}$ with sufficiently large $x \geq x_0(\epsilon)$, the estimate

$$|\zeta x - y| \leq x^{-\frac{\omega}{\omega-1} - \epsilon} \tag{26}$$

implies (x, y) is linearly dependent to some \underline{x}_n .

PROOF. The first claim (25) is a straight-forward calculation using that by assumption $(e_{n+1} - f_n)/f_n > \omega - 1 - \epsilon$ for large n . Assume the second claim is false. Then there exist $\epsilon > 0$ and arbitrarily large (x, y) for which (26) holds and which are linearly independent to all \underline{x}_n . Let $\delta > 0$ not be too large to be specified later. Say n is the index (large) with $b^{f_n} \leq x < b^{f_{n+1}}$.

First suppose $x \leq b^{f_{n+1} - (1+\delta)f_n}$. Put $Q = x$. If n or equivalently x is sufficiently large, then by assumption (26) we have

$$-\frac{\log |\zeta x - y|}{\log Q} = -\frac{\log |\zeta x - y|}{\log x} \geq \frac{\omega}{\omega - 1} > 1.$$

In particular for large n

$$|\zeta x - y| < \frac{1}{2}x^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}Q^{-1}. \tag{27}$$

On the other hand if $m = m(n)$ is the index such that $a_m = f_n$ then we infer the estimate

$$|x_n \zeta - y_n| = \|b^{f_n} \zeta\| = \sum_{i \geq m+1} Ab^{f_n - a_i} \leq 2A \cdot b^{f_n - a_{m+1}} = 2A \cdot b^{f_n - e_{n+1}}. \tag{28}$$

For all large n we now show

$$2A \cdot b^{f_n - e_{n+1}} < \frac{1}{2}b^{(1+\delta)f_n - f_{n+1}} \leq \frac{1}{2}Q^{-1}. \tag{29}$$

Obviously (29) is equivalent to

$$4A \cdot b^{f_{n+1}-e_{n+1}} \leq b^{\delta f_n},$$

so it suffices to be shown that $\delta f_n - (f_{n+1} - e_{n+1})$ tends to infinity. We show this is true. On the one hand $f_{n+1} - e_{n+1} = O(n)$ by assumption, but on the other hand by the assumptions on the sequences $(e_n)_{n \geq 1}$ and $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ they eventually grow exponentially, such that f_n/n clearly tends to infinity. Thus $\delta f_n - (f_{n+1} - e_{n+1})$ indeed tends to infinity and consequently (29) holds. Together with (28) this leads to

$$|x_n \zeta - y_n| < \frac{1}{2} Q^{-1}. \tag{30}$$

The conditions (27), (30) can be interpreted that for n sufficiently large the system (24) has two linearly independent integral solutions $(M, N) = (x, y), (M, N) = (x_n, y_n)$. This leads to a contradiction to Proposition 3.9.

In the remaining case $b^{f_{n+1}-(1+\delta)f_n} \leq x < b^{f_{n+1}}$, put $Q = b^{f_{n+1}}$. Let $\rho > 0$ sufficiently small such that still we have $\omega - 2\rho \geq 2$, for example $\rho = (\omega - 2)/2$. by assumption for sufficiently large n we have $e_{n+1}/f_n > \omega - \rho \geq 2 + \rho$. Hence the essential argument (28), with n replaced by $n + 1$, shows that

$$|\zeta x_{n+1} - y_{n+1}| < 2A \cdot Q^{1-\omega+\rho} \leq 2A \cdot Q^{-1-\rho}.$$

In particular (24) is satisfied for $(M, N) = (x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})$ for large n . On the other hand, (26) yields

$$-\frac{\log |\zeta x - y|}{\log Q} = -\frac{\log |\zeta x - y|}{\log x} \cdot \frac{\log x}{\log Q} \geq \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega - 1} + \epsilon \right) \cdot \frac{f_{n+1} - (1 + \delta)f_n}{f_{n+1}}. \tag{31}$$

The conditions on the sequences, in particular $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n/n = \infty$ used already above, imply $\liminf f_{n+1}/f_n = \liminf e_{n+1}/f_n = \omega > 2$. Thus for arbitrarily small $\eta > 0$ and all sufficiently large $n \geq n_0(\eta)$ the most right factor in (31) can be estimated by

$$\frac{f_{n+1} - (1 + \delta)f_n}{f_{n+1}} \geq \frac{\omega - \eta - 1 - \delta}{\omega - \eta}.$$

As η tends to 0 the right hand side converges to $(\omega - 1)/\omega + \delta/\omega$. Recall we may choose δ arbitrarily small. Since ω and $\epsilon > 0$ are fixed, a suitable choice of δ

inserted in the right hand side of (31) yields a lower bound $1 + \tau$ for some $\tau > 0$ uniformly for all large n . Consequently this bound is valid for the left hand of (31) too. We again conclude that the system (24) has the solution $(M, N) = (x, y)$ for sufficiently large n (or Q), such that the system (24) has two linearly independent integral solution pairs $(x, y), (x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})$, contradiction to Proposition 3.9. \square

Remark 3.11. *The proof shows that the condition $f_n - e_n = o(2^n)$ is sufficient.*

Remark 3.12. *We point out that the bound in (26) is certainly not optimal. Using the variant of the Folding Lemma in [5] one can readily improve the exponent in (26), which directly translates into weaker conditions on Ψ in Theorem 2.10. However, Lemma 3.10 is false for some exponent smaller than -1 in (26).*

The block construction in Lemma 3.10 allows more flexibility for the considered numbers ζ which will lead to the improvement from $c < 1/b$ to $c < 1/(b - 1)$ in Theorem 2.9. However, the main observation in order to improve the bound from $1/b$ to $1/(b - 1)$ in Theorem 2.9 is the following proposition, which gives an estimate how well real numbers in given intervals can be approximated by special numbers in $K_{J(b)}$ whose base b digits in certain blocks can be chosen freely within $J(b)$, in accordance with Lemma 3.10. We restrict to the interesting case $b \geq 3$, for $b = 2$ similar bounds can be given, see Remark 5.1. We again formulate Proposition 3.13 in a more general way than needed by using the parameter A which will be $A = 1$ in the applications.

PROPOSITION 3.13. *Let $b \geq 3$ and $R \geq 1$ be integers and $A \in \{1, 2, \dots, b - 1\}$. Let e, f be integers with $R < e < f$. Let $a \in \mathbb{R}$ with the property*

$$\frac{a}{b} \leq Ab^R(b^{-e} + b^{-f}) < a. \tag{32}$$

Define \mathcal{H} the set of all numbers of the form $\chi_{e+1}b^{-e-1} + \dots + \chi_{f-1}b^{-f+1}$, where $\chi_l \in \{0, A\}$ for $e + 1 \leq l \leq f - 1$. Then, there exists $\kappa \in \mathcal{H}$ such that

$$\frac{1}{b - 1} \cdot \frac{b^{f-e+1} - 1}{b^{f-e+1} + b} \leq b^R \cdot \frac{\kappa + Ab^{-e} + Ab^{-f}}{a} < 1. \tag{33}$$

PROOF. Define κ as the largest element in \mathcal{H} for which the right hand side of (33) holds. This is well-defined since $\kappa = 0$ is a suitable choice and in this case the right

inequality in (33) holds by assumption (32). Put $v := Ab^{-e} + Ab^{-e-1} + \dots + Ab^{-f}$ and $w := Ab^{-e} + Ab^{-f}$. We separate two cases.

Case 1: $a > b^R v$. Then $\kappa = v - w$ and the right inequality in (33) holds by construction. Moreover

$$b^R \frac{\kappa + w}{a} = b^R \frac{v}{b} \frac{b}{a} \geq b^{R-1} v \frac{b^{-R}(b^{-e} + b^{-f})^{-1}}{A} = \frac{vb^{-1}}{(b^{-e} + b^{-f})A} = \frac{\sum_{j=e}^f b^{-j}}{b(b^{-e} + b^{-f})},$$

and the right hand side equals the left hand side in (33).

Case 2: $a \leq b^R v$. Then, by (32), there exists a largest index $t \in [e, f - 2]$ such that the inequality $b^R u_t < a$ holds, where $u_t := Ab^{-e} + Ab^{-e-1} + \dots + Ab^{-t} + Ab^{-f}$. by definition $\kappa \geq u_t - w$ and the right inequality in (33) holds. Moreover, by maximality of t we infer $a \leq b^R (Ab^{-e} + Ab^{-e-1} + \dots + Ab^{-t} + Ab^{-t-1} + Ab^{-f})$ and further

$$b^R \cdot \frac{\kappa + w}{a} \geq \frac{b^R u_t}{a} \geq \frac{b^{-e} + b^{-e-1} + \dots + b^{-t} + b^{-f}}{b^{-e} + b^{-e-1} + \dots + b^{-t} + b^{-t-1} + b^{-f}}.$$

The right hand side is easily seen to increase as t does since it can be written $1 - b^{-t-1}/(b^{-e} + b^{-e-1} + \dots + b^{-t-1} + b^{-f})$. Consequently for $b \geq 3$ indeed

$$\begin{aligned} b^R \cdot \frac{\kappa + w}{a} &\geq \frac{b^{-e} + b^{-f}}{b^{-e} + b^{-e-1} + b^{-f}} > \frac{b^{-e}}{b^{-e} + b^{-e-1}} \\ &= \frac{b}{b+1} > \frac{1}{b-1} > \frac{1}{b-1} \cdot \frac{b^{f-e-1} - 1}{b^{f-e-1} + b}. \end{aligned}$$

In the first strict inequality we used that for positive real numbers y_1, y_2, y_3 with $y_1 < y_2$ we have $y_1/y_2 < (y_1 + y_3)/(y_2 + y_3)$, applied to $y_1 = b^{-e}, y_2 = b^{-e} + b^{-e-1}$ and $y_3 = b^{-f}$. □

4. Proof of Theorems 2.1, 2.4

The considered sets $\mathcal{K}_k(\cdot)$ are symmetric with respect to 0, for $(q, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k)$ satisfies the inequality within the definition of \mathcal{K}_k or \mathcal{K}_k^* for ζ if and only if $(q, -p_1, p_2, \dots, (-1)^k p_k)$ satisfies the inequality for $-\zeta$. Thus we may restrict to $q > 0$ and $I \subseteq (0, 1/2), J \subseteq (0, \infty)$ in the proofs. This enables us to apply Proposition 3.4, which makes thing a little less technical. We use the abbreviation

of an *everywhere uncountable set* for a set that has uncountable intersection with any non-empty open interval of \mathbb{R} in the proof. We point out that the uncountable cardinality of real numbers that we will construct within the proof of Theorem 2.1 ensures that the restriction of \mathcal{K}_k to numbers in \mathcal{C}_k , i. e. not algebraic of small degree, will not be relevant.

The proof of the first assertion of Theorem 2.1, where the result is stronger anyway, will be not too complicated to derive from Theorem 1.2 with aid of the results from Section 3. The proof of the second assertion will be more technical, since we have to apply (16) instead of (15) when applying Lemma 3.1. As L_k depends on ζ , we get a weaker result in this case. The remainder term in (16) makes the proof of this assertion slightly more technical as well.

PROOF OF THEOREM 2.1. We start with the first claim. Let Ψ be arbitrary with (A3), (B2). Write $\Psi(x) = \Delta(x)x^{-1}$ with a function $\Delta(x)$ which obviously has the property $\Delta(x) < 1/2$ for all large x and moreover

$$\Delta(lx)(lx)^{-1} \leq l \cdot \Delta(x)x^{-1}, \quad l, x \in \mathbb{N}. \tag{34}$$

We want that (9) is uncountable for the function $\tilde{\Psi}(x) = \Delta(x^k)x^{-2k+1}$. We have to check that (B2), (A1) are satisfied for $\tilde{\Psi}$ in order to apply Theorem 1.2. Applying (34) to x^k, l^k leads after simplification to

$$\Delta(l^k x^k) \leq l^{2k} \Delta(x^k), \quad l, x \in \mathbb{N}.$$

This indeed yields

$$\tilde{\Psi}(lx) = \Delta(l^k x^k)(lx)^{-2k+1} \leq l \cdot \Delta(x^k)x^{-2k+1} = l \cdot \tilde{\Psi}(x).$$

On the other hand, since $k \geq 2$ we have $x^{-2k+1} = o(x^{-1})$, and since $\Delta(x) < 1/2$ this implies $\tilde{\Psi}(x) = o(x^{-1})$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$, which we identify as (A1).

Thus (9) is indeed uncountable. In other words, there exists an uncountable set of $\zeta \in I$, such that for any fixed $c < 1$, we have

$$c\tilde{\Psi}(q) = c\Delta(q^k)q^{-2k+1} < \|\zeta q\| < \Delta(q^k)q^{-2k+1} = \tilde{\Psi}(q) \tag{35}$$

for arbitrarily large integers q , and

$$\|\zeta q\| > c\Delta(q^k)q^{-2k+1} = c\tilde{\Psi}(q) \tag{36}$$

for all sufficiently large integers $q \geq \widehat{q}(\widetilde{\Psi}, c)$. Using that $\zeta \in (0, 1/2)$, the same choice of ζ will be suitable for the function $\Psi(x)$, as we shall show. This also implies the effectiveness, since the proof of Theorem 1.2 is constructive.

Restricting to $\zeta \in I \subseteq (0, 1/2)$, it follows from $\Delta(x^k) < 1/2$ for large x and $2k - 1 > k$ that we may apply (15) from Lemma 3.1 to the q that satisfy (35). It yields for those q the relation $\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|q^k \zeta^j\| = q^{k-1} \|\zeta q\|$. Thus (35) further implies

$$c\Psi(q^k) = c\Delta(q^k)q^{-k} < \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|q^k \zeta^j\| < \Delta(q^k)q^{-k} = \Psi(q^k).$$

Hence, if we let $z := q^k$, for any fixed $c < 1$ and z large enough indeed we have

$$c\Psi(z) = c\Delta(z)z^{-1} < \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|z\zeta^j\| < \Delta(z)z^{-1} = \Psi(z). \tag{37}$$

For the first assertion concerning \mathcal{K}_k , it remains to show

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|z\zeta^j\| > c\Delta(z)z^{-1} = c\Psi(z) \tag{38}$$

for all large integers z (that are not necessarily k -th powers of an integer). Assume the opposite, i. e. there exist arbitrarily large integers z that violate (38). Recall $L_k(\zeta) = 1$ for $\zeta \in I$ by Proposition 3.4. Hence $c\Psi(x) < \Psi(x) < (1/2)x^{-1}$ for large $x \geq \widehat{x}(\epsilon)$, and application of Corollary 3.7 to the function $c\Psi(x)$ implies that (38) is violated also for arbitrarily large z of the form $z = q^k$ and additionally $\|q\zeta\| \leq q^{-2k+1}$. For the assertion on \mathcal{K}_k^* , in view of (21) it is sufficient to consider such z too. To sum up, we obtain a sequence of values q with the properties

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|q^k \zeta^j\| &\leq c\Delta(q^k)q^{-k} = c\Psi(q^k) \\ \|q\zeta\| &\leq q^{-2k+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $q^{-2k+1} \leq (1/2)q^{-k+1}$ for $q > 1$, we may apply Lemma 3.1, more precisely (15) since $\zeta \in (0, 1/2)$. It yields

$$\|q\zeta\| = q^{1-k} \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|q^k \zeta^j\| \leq c\Delta(q^k)q^{-2k+1} = c\widetilde{\Psi}(q)$$

contradicting (36). Hence (38) holds and the first assertion is proved.

We show the second claim. Consider $c_0 < 1$, an open interval J which we can assume to be bounded, and a function Ψ satisfying (B2) and (A2) for some d to be determined later, fixed. Write $\Psi(x) = \Delta(x)x^{-1}$ with a function $\Delta(x) \leq dx^{-1}$ for large x . Let $c \in (c_0, 1)$ be arbitrary. Pick any $\zeta_0 \in J$ and define $L^0 := L_k(\zeta_0)$ with L_k from Lemma 3.1. We may assume $L^0 > 1$, otherwise by Proposition 3.4 we have $\zeta_0 \in J \cap (0, 1/2)$, in particular J contains a subinterval of $(0, 1/2)$ and the claim follows from the first part of the theorem.

Define $\widehat{\Psi}(x) := L^0 \widetilde{\Psi}(x)$ with $\widetilde{\Psi}(x) = \Delta(x^k)x^{-2k+1}$ as above. Obviously $\widehat{\Psi}$ satisfies the conditions of Theorem 1.2, for the same reasons as $\widetilde{\Psi}$. Similar to (35), (36), we obtain

$$c\widehat{\Psi}(q) = cL^0 \Delta(q^k)q^{-2k+1} < \|\zeta q\| < L^0 \Delta(q^k)q^{-2k+1} = \widehat{\Psi}(q) \tag{39}$$

for arbitrarily large integers q , and

$$\|\zeta q\| > cL^0 \Delta(q^k)q^{-2k+1} = c\widehat{\Psi}(q) \tag{40}$$

for all $q \geq \widehat{q}(\widehat{\Psi}, c)$, for an uncountable set of values $\zeta \in J$.

Note that non-empty pre-images of real open intervals under monotonic continuous maps are open intervals again and thus have uncountable intersection with any everywhere uncountable set. Moreover, if the function is strictly increasing, then the pre-image is locally a well-defined strictly increasing continuous function. In view of Proposition 3.4, we may apply this to the map $\zeta \mapsto L_k(\zeta)$, the uncountable set of values $\zeta \in J$ constructed above and intervals $(L^0, L^0 + \delta)$ for small $\delta > 0$. by $L^0 > 1$, it yields that for arbitrarily small fixed $\delta > 0$, for arbitrarily small $\nu > 0$ we can choose uncountably many $\zeta_1 \in (\zeta_0, \zeta_0 + \nu)$ that satisfy the above conditions (39), (40), and have the additional property $L^0 < L^1 < L^0 + \delta$ with $L^1 := L_k(\zeta_1)$. Making ν smaller if necessary, we may assume $\zeta_1 \in J$. We will treat ζ_1 as fixed in the sequel, so L^1 is fixed too.

Clearly we may apply (16) to the integers q that satisfy (39). Denoting the involved remainder terms by $\epsilon(q)$, we infer

$$L^0 c \Delta(q^k)q^{-k} = (L^1 + \epsilon(q)) \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|q^k \zeta_1^j\| < L^0 \Delta(q^k)q^{-k}$$

which we can rewrite as

$$\frac{L^0}{L^1 + \epsilon(q)} c\Psi(q^k) < \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|q^k \zeta_1^j\| < \frac{L^0}{L^1 + \epsilon(q)} \Psi(q^k). \tag{41}$$

Note that since $L^0 < L^1$ and $\epsilon(q) = o(1)$ as $q \rightarrow \infty$, we have $L^0/(L^1 + \epsilon(q)) < 1$ for large q and the quotients tend to L^0/L^1 as $q \rightarrow \infty$. We can still choose the parameter δ , and the quotient L^0/L^1 tends to 1 as $\delta \rightarrow 0$. Since we have strict inequality $c > c_0$ and $\epsilon(q) = o(1)$, choosing δ in dependence of c, c_0 sufficiently small, putting $z := q^k$ from (41) we indeed infer

$$c_0\Psi(z) < \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|z\zeta_1^j\| < \Psi(z)$$

for arbitrarily large integers z . It remains to prove

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|z\zeta_1^j\| > c_0\Psi(z) \tag{42}$$

for all sufficiently large integers z (not necessarily k -th powers). As in the first assertion, assume the opposite. Let d in (A2) be arbitrary in the interval

$$0 < d < \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sup_{t \in J} L_k(t)},$$

which is equivalent to $0 < d < (1/2)L_k(\gamma)^{-1}$ for $\gamma = \sup J$ by Proposition 3.4. Again Corollary 3.7 applied to the function $c_0\Psi(x)$, which is smaller than $(1/2)L_k(\zeta)^{-1}x^{-1}$ for any $\zeta \in J$ and large x , yields that (42) is violated for arbitrarily large $z = q^k$ and additionally $\|q\zeta_1\| \leq q^{-2k+1}$. We further obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|q^k \zeta_1^j\| &\leq c_0\Delta(q^k)q^{-k} = c_0\Psi(q^k) \\ \|q\zeta_1\| &\leq q^{-2k+1} \end{aligned}$$

for arbitrarily large integers q . Again we may apply (16) to get

$$\|q\zeta_1\| = \frac{q^{1-k}}{L^1 + \epsilon(q)} \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|q^k \zeta_1^j\| \leq \frac{c_0}{L^1 + \epsilon(q)} \Delta(q^k)q^{-2k+1} = \frac{c_0}{L^1 + \epsilon(q)} \tilde{\Psi}(q). \tag{43}$$

Recall (40) holds for $\zeta = \zeta_1$, so combination with (43) yields

$$cL^0 < \frac{c_0}{L^1 + \epsilon(q)}.$$

Since we have $c > c_0, L^1 > L^0 > 1$ and $\epsilon(q)$ tends to 0, this cannot hold for large q . Again we conclude (42). As c_0, J, Ψ were arbitrary under the given restrictions and we have shown the above can be done for uncountably many $\zeta_1 \in J$, the second assertion is proved. □

As indicated in Section 1, Theorem 2.4 is established very similar. Recall that in Theorem 2.4 the function Ψ is defined on $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$, which guarantees that all quantities that will appear are well-defined.

PROOF OF THEOREM 2.4. For given Ψ as in the theorem, for any positive integer j define

$$\Delta_j(x) = \Psi(x^{1/j})x^{(2j-1)/j},$$

such that $\Psi(x) = \Delta_j(x^j)x^{-2j+1}$ and $\Psi_j(x) = \Delta_j(x)x^{-1}$. First we show the properties of Ψ_j . by (A0.k) we infer $\Delta_j(x) = o(1)$ and hence indeed $\Psi_j(x) = o(x^{-1})$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$ for $1 \leq j \leq k$. Similarly, it is easy to check that strictly admissible Ψ gives rise to Ψ_j satisfying (A0.k) for any k . We show Ψ_j is non-increasing. Since any map $t \mapsto t^{1/j}$ increases on the positive reals, for arbitrary $0 < x \leq y$ the estimate (B0.k) implies

$$\frac{\Psi(x^{1/j})}{\Psi(y^{1/j})} \geq \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{(j-1)/j}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq k.$$

This indeed leads to

$$\Psi_j(x) = \Psi_j(x^{1/j})x^{(j-1)/j} \geq \Psi_j(y^{1/j})y^{(j-1)/j} = \Psi_j(y).$$

It remains to prove that Ψ_j satisfy a (B0.k) type relation for any exponent $\mu > 0$, provided that Ψ has this property. Let $\mu > 0$ arbitrary and put $\eta = k\mu + k - 1$. by strict admissibility of Ψ , we have

$$\frac{\Psi(x^{1/k})}{\Psi(y^{1/k})} \geq \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\eta/k}$$

for all large $x_0(\eta) < x \leq y$, and further

$$\frac{\Psi_j(x)}{\Psi_j(y)} = \frac{\Psi(x^{1/k})x^{(k-1)/k}}{\Psi(y^{1/k})y^{(k-1)/k}} \geq \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{(\eta+1-k)/k} = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^\mu.$$

Recall that being an admissible function, Ψ satisfies (A1), (B1) and since (B1) implies (B2), Theorem 1.2 holds for Ψ . Moreover, we just proved that the functions Ψ_j satisfy the properties of the function Ψ in Theorem 2.1 since (A3), (A2) both imply (A1), and (B1) implies (B2). Hence, we can now proceed as in the proof of the first assertion of Theorem 2.1, where the Ψ_j play the role of Ψ from Theorem 2.1 and the present Ψ the role of $\tilde{\Psi}$, to infer that any set $(-1/2, 1/2) \cap \mathcal{K}^j$ with \mathcal{K}^j the difference set in (12), contains the set $(-1/2, 1/2) \cap \mathcal{K}^1$. Reversing the proof of Theorem 2.1 with Lemma 3.5 shows that there is actually equality, we omit the details as they are not of interest concerning Corollary 2.6 anyway. \square

5. Proof of Theorems 2.9, 2.10

We first prove Theorem 2.9. For the convenience of the reader, we first give a detailed proof of the weaker assertion with bound $c < 1/b$, where the outline of the proof is easier to detect. Subsequently, we will describe how to generalize the result with Proposition 3.13, where we will only sketch some parts that can be deduced very similarly as for the weaker assertion. This avoids an overly technical proof.

PROOF OF THEOREM 2.9. Recall we assume $J(b) = \{0, 1\}$, such that $A = 1$ in the sense of Lemma 3.10 and Proposition 3.13. For technical reasons we first prove weaker the result Theorem 2.8 for $c < 1/b$ in the union. This only requires Lemma 3.8 but neither the more general Lemma 3.10 nor Proposition 3.13.

Consider an at the moment arbitrary function $\delta : \mathbb{N} \mapsto \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ which tends to 0, to be determined later. Write also $\delta_n := \delta(n)$. Define the disturbed function

$$\tilde{\Psi}(x) = (1 + \delta(x))\Psi(x). \tag{44}$$

Put

$$\zeta = \sum_{n \geq 1} b^{-a_n} \tag{45}$$

with an increasing sequence of positive integers a_n depending on Ψ , defined recursively. First let $a_1 \geq 3$ be arbitrary. Since $b \geq 2$, construction (45) implies $\zeta \in (0, 1/2)$. Now determine a_{n+1} by

$$\frac{\tilde{\Psi}(b^{ka_n})}{b} \leq b^{ka_n - a_{n+1}} < \tilde{\Psi}(b^{ka_n}). \tag{46}$$

Note that a_{n+1} is almost independent from the exact choice of the function δ for large n , since a closer look at (46) shows a small perturbation of $\tilde{\Psi}$ can effect a change of a_{n+1} by at most 1. by (A3) we have

$$a_{n+1} \geq 2ka_n, \quad n \geq n_0. \tag{47}$$

Next we prove

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|\zeta^j b^{ka_n}\| = b^{ka_n - a_{n+1}}(1 + O(b^{-a_{n+1}})) \tag{48}$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Write $\zeta = S_n + \epsilon_n$ with

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n b^{-a_i}, \quad \epsilon_n = \sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} b^{-a_i}.$$

Since $S_n < 1$, $\epsilon_n < 1$ and the binomial coefficients are bounded above by $k!$, we have that

$$\zeta^j = \sum_{i=0}^j \binom{j}{i} S_n^i \epsilon_n^{j-i} = S_n^j + jS_n^{j-1} \epsilon_n + O(\epsilon_n^2), \quad 1 \leq j \leq k, \tag{49}$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Note now that $b^{ka_n} S_n^j$ is an integer for $1 \leq j \leq k$ by construction. Moreover, the remaining terms converge to 0 and since $0 < S_n < \zeta < 1/2$ are maximized for $j = 1$ by Proposition 3.4 at least for large n , and for $j = 1$ clearly $jS_n^{j-1} = 1$. Thus in view of (47) and (49) we have

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|b^{ka_n} \zeta^j\| = \|b^{ka_n} \zeta\| = b^{ka_n - a_{n+1}}(1 + O(b^{-a_{n+1}})),$$

so (48) is proved.

Denote the remainder terms in (48) as a sequence $(\rho_n)_{n \geq 1}$ of positive reals. This sequence tends to 0, in fact $\rho_n \asymp \epsilon_n$, and by the above remarks almost independent

of the exact choice of the function δ . Let $z_n := b^{ka_n}$. Combination of (46), (48) shows

$$\frac{1 + \rho_n}{b} \tilde{\Psi}(z_n) \leq \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|\zeta^j z_n\| < \tilde{\Psi}(z_n)(1 + \rho_n). \tag{50}$$

Let δ tend to 0 sufficiently slowly such that $\rho_n < \delta_n$. For any $\sigma > 0$ and large enough $n \geq \hat{n}(\sigma)$ we have $b^{-1}(1 + \delta_n)^{-1}(1 + \rho_n) > (b + \sigma)^{-1}$. Inserting this in (50) in view of $\delta(x) \rightarrow 0$ in (44) yields

$$\frac{1}{b + \sigma} \Psi(z_n) \leq \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|\zeta^j z_n\| < \Psi(z_n), \quad n \geq \hat{n}(\sigma). \tag{51}$$

It remains to be shown that

$$\frac{1}{b + \sigma} \Psi(z) \leq \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|\zeta^j z\| \tag{52}$$

for all sufficiently large integers $z \geq \hat{z}(\sigma)$. by the assumption (B2), due to Corollary 3.7 we may restrict to $z = q^k$ where q is a denominator of the continued fraction expansion of ζ and $\|q\zeta\| \leq q^{-2k+1} \leq q^{-3}$ (here we need $k \geq 2$). It is not hard to check only values q of the form $q = b^{a_n}$ have this property. Concretely it follows from (47) and Lemma 3.10 (or Lemma 3.8) since $2k/(2k - 1) \leq 4/3 < 3$, for $k \geq 2$. The implied numbers $z = q^k$ are just z_n as above, for which we have shown (51), though.

In view of (47) all constructed numbers ζ are very well approximable and thus transcendental (note that \mathcal{K}_k is defined for \mathcal{C}_k only). Finally, we modify the construction to show the set of such ζ is indeed uncountable. Define a_{2n+1} given a_{2n} as in (46), but $a_{2n} \in [(k + 1)a_{2n-1}, 2ka_{2n-1} - 1]$ arbitrary, and define ζ by (45). Indeed, any z_{2n} satisfies (51), and by virtue of Corollary 3.7, Lemma 3.8 and (A3), we infer (52) very similarly, since still $(k + 1)/k \leq 3/2 < 3$. Clearly this method yields uncountably many such numbers. This finishes the proof of the weaker claim where the union is taken over $c < 1/b$, i. e. Theorem 2.8.

For the stronger result, consider $\zeta \in (0, 1/2)$ with base b digits in $\{0, 1\}$ whose 1 digits are not isolated as in the proof above, but are at decimal places a_n with a sequence $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ basically as in Lemma 3.10. For any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we will define an integer block $I_n = \{e_n, e_n + 1, \dots, f_n\}$, and require the e_n -th and f_n -th base b digit of ζ to equal 1, whereas for now there is free base b digit choice 0 or 1 within $I_n \setminus \{e_n, f_n\}$. Put $I = \cup I_n$ and put 0 in the base b decimal places within $\mathbb{N} \setminus I$,

which means at places of the form $f_n + 1, f_n + 2, \dots, e_{n+1} - 1$. Suppose that the lengths of I_n are given as $f_n - e_n = n$, such that they tend to infinity but rather slowly. Let e_{n+1} be defined recursively from f_n via

$$\frac{\tilde{\Psi}(b^{kf_n})}{b} \leq b^{kf_n - e_{n+1}} + b^{kf_n - f_{n+1}} < \tilde{\Psi}(b^{kf_n}). \tag{53}$$

Given any $I_1 = \{e_1, e_1 + 1\}$ with large e_1 , the sets I_n are now well-defined and disjoint. Consider the class \mathcal{A} of arising numbers $\zeta = \sum_{n \geq 1} b^{-a_n}$ constructed as above, that is $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is strictly increasing, contains $(e_n)_{n \geq 1}$ and $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ as subsequences and all a_n belong to I . Any ζ in \mathcal{A} has a representation

$$\zeta = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b^{-e_n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b^{-f_n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \kappa_n \tag{54}$$

for κ_n rational numbers of the form

$$\kappa_n := \chi_{e_{n+1}+1} b^{-e_{n+1}-1} + \chi_{e_{n+1}+2} b^{-e_{n+1}-2} + \dots + \chi_{f_{n+1}-1} b^{-f_{n+1}+1}, \tag{55}$$

where $\chi_l \in \{0, 1\}$ for $e_{n+1} + 1 \leq l \leq f_{n+1} - 1$. We will recursively determine the numbers κ_n for which the arising $\zeta \in \mathcal{A}$ defined by (54) will suit our claim. First observe by (53) and (A3) again we have

$$e_{n+1} \geq 2kf_n, \quad n \geq n_0. \tag{56}$$

Thus all assumptions of Lemma 3.10 with $A = 1$, any $\omega < 2k$ and the sequences $(e_n)_{n \geq 1}, (f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ and any arising sequence $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ are satisfied. For the moment, let κ_n be any rational number in $[0, 1)$ of the form (55) where $\chi_l \in \{0, 1\}$ for $e_{n+1} + 1 \leq l \leq f_{n+1} - 1$, which we will specify soon. Recall we put 1 for the e_{n+1} -th and f_{n+1} -th base b digit of ζ . Hence any such choice of κ_n determines the choice of 0 and 1-values in I_{n+1} . For any ζ in \mathcal{A} , similarly to (48) we infer

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|\zeta^j b^{kf_n}\| = b^{kf_n} (b^{-e_{n+1}} + b^{-f_{n+1}} + \kappa_n + O(b^{-2e_{n+1}})) \tag{57}$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$ with positive remainder term which is of much smaller order than $b^{-e_{n+1}} + \kappa_n$ by the assumptions on the sequences $(e_n)_{n \geq 1}, (f_n)_{n \geq 1}$. For every n

choose κ_n of the form (55) largest possible such that

$$\frac{\tilde{\Psi}(b^{kf_n})}{b} \leq b^{kf_n}(b^{-e_{n+1}} + b^{-f_{n+1}} + \kappa_n) < \tilde{\Psi}(b^{kf_n}). \tag{58}$$

Such a choice is clearly possible, for if we let all digits within $I_{n+1} \setminus \{e_{n+1}, f_{n+1}\}$ vanish and thus $\kappa_n = 0$, the estimate (58) follows from (53). We need a better lower bound for the quotient $b^{kf_n}(b^{-e_{n+1}} + b^{-f_{n+1}} + \kappa_n)/\tilde{\Psi}(b^{kf_n})$. We apply Proposition 3.13 with

$$A = 1, \quad a := \tilde{\Psi}(b^{kf_n}), \quad R := kf_n, \quad e := e_{n+1}, \quad f := f_{n+1}.$$

It yields

$$\frac{b^{kf_n}(b^{-e_{n+1}} + b^{-f_{n+1}} + \kappa_n)}{\tilde{\Psi}(b^{kf_n})} \geq \frac{1}{b-1} \cdot \frac{b^{f_{n+1}-e_{n+1}+1} - 1}{b^{f_{n+1}-e_{n+1}+1} + b}, \tag{59}$$

where the worst case scenario is that $b^{kf_n-e_{n+1}}$ is very close to the lower bound $\tilde{\Psi}(b^{kf_n})/b$ in (53) or equivalently $\tilde{\Psi}(b^{kf_n})$ is close to $b^{kf_n-e_{n+1}+1}$, and in this case the optimal choice is $\kappa_n = b^{-e_{n+1}-1} + b^{-e_{n+1}-2} + \dots + b^{-f_{n+1}}$.

Since $f_n - e_n$ tends to infinity, the right hand side expression in (59) tends to $1/(b-1)$. Similarly to the special case $c < 1/b$, it follows from (57) and (44) if $\delta(x) \rightarrow 0$ sufficiently slow, that for any $\sigma > 0$ there are arbitrarily large integers $z_n = b^{kf_n}$ for which

$$\frac{1}{b-1+\sigma} \Psi(z_n) \leq \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|\zeta^j z_n\| < \Psi(z_n). \tag{60}$$

Finally, the relation

$$\frac{1}{b-1+\sigma} \Psi(z) \leq \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|\zeta^j z\| \tag{61}$$

for all sufficiently large integers $z \geq \widehat{z}(\sigma)$ must be inferred. We proceed very similarly to the special case $c < 1/b$ using Proposition 3.7 and Lemma 3.10. Assume the contrary, that

$$\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|\zeta^j z\| < \frac{1}{b-1+\sigma} \Psi(z) \tag{62}$$

has arbitrarily large solutions z . Then again by Corollary 3.7 for any fixed $\epsilon > 0$ and any such (large) z the estimate $\|\zeta z\| = |\zeta z - h| < z^{-2k+1+\epsilon}$ is satisfied, where we write h for the closest integer to ζz . Then (h, z) must be an integral multiple

of some $(b^{f_n}, \lfloor b^{f_n} \zeta \rfloor)$ by (26) in context of Lemma 3.10. Observe that these vectors are primitive since $\lfloor b^{f_n} \zeta \rfloor \equiv 1 \pmod b$, which follows from the fact that the f_n -th base b digit of ζ is 1 by construction. Hence from the structural claim of Corollary 3.7 we further deduce that any solution of (62) must be of the form

$$M(b^{kf_n}, b^{(k-1)f_n} \lfloor b^{f_n} \zeta \rfloor, b^{(k-2)f_n} \lfloor b^{f_n} \zeta \rfloor^2, \dots, \lfloor b^{f_n} \zeta \rfloor^k), \quad M \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

For $M = 1$ clearly the minimum of $\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|Mb^{f_n} \zeta^j\| = M \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} \|b^{f_n} \zeta^j\|$ is obtained (see also Corollary 3.7) and also for $M = 1$ the first coordinate coincides with z_n above. Hence by (B2) if (62) would have a solution then there would also be one induced by $z = z_n$. However, for $z = z_n$ we proved (60), contradiction.

The modification to obtain uncountably many suitable ζ is performed similarly to the special case $c < 1/b$ as well by considering a single additional element a_j at suitable places between every second pair I_{2n}, I_{2n+1} of two consecutive blocks. \square

Remark 5.1. *Let $b = 2$. A very similar proof works and yields another proof the first claim of Theorem 2.1, where the binary digit expansion of the implied ζ instead of the continued fraction expansion is determined. Concretely, if we let $b = 2$ within the assumptions of Proposition 3.10, the proof of its case 1 works and is applicable to the proof of Theorem 2.9 precisely as for $b \geq 3$. For the concern of case 2, we obtain a bound as follows. by the assumption of case 2, the binary expansion of a is given as $a = \tau_0 2^{R-e} + \tau_1 2^{R-e-1} + \dots$ with $\tau_l \in \{0, 1\}$ for all l , and $\tau_0 = 1$ by (32). Since χ_l are arbitrary in $\{0, 1\}$, we may put $\chi_{e+1} = \tau_1, \chi_{e+2} = \tau_2, \dots, \chi_{f-1} = \tau_{f-e-1}$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} 2^R \cdot \frac{\kappa + 2^{-e} + 2^{-f}}{a} &= \frac{\tau_0 2^{-e} + \tau_1 2^{-e-1} + \dots + \tau_{f-e} 2^{-f}}{\tau_0 2^{-e} + \tau_1 2^{-e-1} + \dots} \\ &\geq \frac{2^{-e} + \tau_1 2^{-e-1} + \dots + \tau_{f-e-1} 2^{-f+1}}{2^{-e} + \tau_1 2^{-e-1} + \dots + \tau_{f-e-1} 2^{-f+1} + 2^{-f}}. \end{aligned}$$

The right hand side is smallest if all τ_j of positive index vanish, and thus

$$2^R \cdot \frac{\kappa + 2^{-e} + 2^{-f}}{a} \geq \frac{2^{-e}}{2^{-e} + 2^{-f}} = \frac{2^{f-e}}{2^{f-e} + 1}. \tag{63}$$

The most right expression tends to 1 as $f - e$ tends to infinity, such that we can apply (63) similarly to (59) in the proof of Theorem 2.9.

Remark 5.2. *Functions Ψ that lead to what was called the worst case scenario in the proof asymptotically for all large $q \in \mathbb{N}$ can readily be constructed, for example*

$$\Psi(x) = x^{-N} + \exp(-x), \quad N \in \mathbb{N}.$$

The bound $1/(b - 1)$ seems to be close to the optimal value that can be obtained with the current methods, in particular restricting to approximation by rationals that belong to the missing digit set $K_{J(b)}$ as well.

Now we establish Theorem 2.10.

PROOF OF THEOREM 2.10. by assumption (A') we may assume $\Psi(x) < x^{-\theta}$ for some $\theta > \gamma$. For the construction of suitable ζ , proceed as in the proof of Theorem 2.9 with $k = 1$. Observe that the stronger condition (A') implies the stronger estimate

$$e_{n+1} \geq (\theta + 1)f_n > 2f_n = 2kf_n, \quad n \geq n_0, \tag{64}$$

instead of (47). We can infer (60) for $k = 1$ and $z_n = b^{kf_n} = b^{f_n}$ precisely as in the case $k \geq 2$. Concerning (61) for $k = 1$, note that by (64) we may apply Lemma 3.10 with any $\omega < \theta + 1$. On the other hand, an easy calculation shows that our assumption $\theta > \gamma$ implies $\theta > (\theta + 1)/\theta$. Hence, if (x, y) is not a multiple of some (x_n, y_n) as in Lemma 3.10, choosing $\epsilon > 0$ sufficiently small and ω sufficiently close to $\theta + 1$ and $x \geq x_0(\epsilon)$ sufficiently large, we have

$$|\zeta x - y| \geq x^{-\frac{\omega}{\omega-1}-\epsilon} \geq x^{-\frac{\theta+1}{\theta}-2\epsilon} > x^{-\theta} > \Psi(x) > \frac{1}{b - 1 + \sigma} \Psi(x).$$

Finally, if (x, y) is a multiple of some (x_n, y_n) , the assumption (B2) and (60) guarantee (61) as well. □

We close with some remarks to Theorem 2.10.

Remark 5.3. *Theorem 2.10 extends to $b = 2$ similarly to Remark 5.1 and leads to explicit binary expansions of numbers ζ that satisfy Theorem 1.2, provided Ψ satisfies (A').*

Remark 5.4. *It is clear from the proof that an improvement of the bound in Lemma 3.10 readily allows an improvement of the bound in (A') in Theorem 2.10. See also Remark 3.12. With some concise combination of the block method of the proof*

of Theorem 2.10 and the Folding Lemma instead of Lemma 3.10, it seems reasonable that (A1) is sufficient, which would unconditionally improve Theorem 2.7.

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