A generalization of Sándor's theorem using iterated logarithms *

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Abstract. The paper deals with a criterion for certain sums of the series to be linearly independent numbers. The proof uses the idea of Sándor's theorem.

1. Introduction

There is a nice book of Nishioka [8] where there are many results concerning the irrationality, transcendance, linear and algebraic independence of the sums of infinite series. Other criteria for linear independence can be found in [1], [3] or [10].

For series consisting of rational numbers and converging very fast it is convenient to define linearly unrelated sequences.

Definition 1.1. Let \( \{a_{i,n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) be sequences of positive real numbers for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, K \). If for every sequence \( \{c_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) of positive integers the numbers \( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/(a_{1,n}c_n), \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/(a_{2,n}c_n), \ldots, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/(a_{K,n}c_n) \) and \( 1 \) are linearly independent, then the sequences \( \{a_{i,n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) are said to be linearly unrelated for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, K \).

This definition is taken from [2]. In the same paper there is also a criterion for sequences of Cantor type to be linearly unrelated. Recently Hančl and Sobková [5] proved the following theorem.

Theorem 1.2. Let \( K \) be a positive integer and let \( \alpha \) and \( \varepsilon \) be positive real numbers such that \( 0 < \alpha < 1 \). Let \( \{a_{i,n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) and \( \{b_{i,n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) be sequences of positive integers for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, K \) with \( \{a_{i,n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) nondecreasing, such that

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \sup \frac{1}{a_{i,n}^{1/(K+1)\varepsilon}} = \infty,
\]

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that

\[ a_{1,n} \geq n^{1+\varepsilon}, \]

that

\[ b_{i,n} \leq 2^{(\log_2 a_{1,n})^a}, \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, K, \]

that

\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{i,n}b_{j,n}}{b_{i,n}a_{j,n}} = 0, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \ldots, K, \quad i > j \]

and

\[ a_{i,n}2^{-(\log_2 a_{1,n})^a} \leq a_{1,n} \leq a_{i,n}2^{(\log_2 a_{1,n})^a} \]

hold for every sufficiently large \( n \). Then the sequences \( \{a_{i,n}/b_{i,n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) are linearly unrelated for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, K \).

Other criteria can be found in [6] and [7]. The main result of this paper is Theorem 2.2 which deals with linear independence of special infinite series. The terms of this series consist of rational numbers and converge very rapidly to zero in comparison with the terms of series in Theorem 1.2. The proof makes use the ideas of the proof of Sándor's theorem in [9] and of the proof of Theorem 1.2. This paper also includes two corollaries which are consequences of Theorem 2.2.

2. Main results

Definition 2.1. Let \( t \) be a nonnegative integer. We define the function \( L_t(x) \) by

\[ L_t(x) := \log \log \cdots \log x \quad \text{for} \ t > 0 \]

\[ L_0(x) := x. \]

Theorem 2.2. Let \( K \) and \( s \) be positive integers. Let \( \{\varepsilon_{i,j}\}_{i=1}^{s} \) be a sequence of positive real numbers. Let \( \{t_{i,j}\}_{j=1}^{s}, \{a_{i,n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) and \( \{b_{i,n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) be sequences of positive integers for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, K \). Suppose that

\[ \liminf_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{\lcm(a_{1,1}, \ldots, a_{K,n})}{\min_{j=1, \ldots, s} L_{t_{1,j}}^x\left( \frac{a_{1,n+\varepsilon_{1,j}}}{b_{1,n+\varepsilon_{1,j}}} \right)} \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \frac{a_{i,n+\varepsilon_{1,j}}}{b_{i,n+\varepsilon_{1,j}}} \right) = 0 \quad (1) \]

and that

\[ \frac{a_{i,n+s+j}}{b_{i,n+s+j} \prod_{k=1}^{t_{i,j}} L_k\left( \frac{a_{i,n+\varepsilon_{1,j}}}{b_{i,n+\varepsilon_{1,j}}} \right) \cdot L_{t_{i,j}}^x\left( \frac{a_{i,n+s+j}}{b_{i,n+s+j}} \right)} \geq \frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j} \prod_{k=1}^{t_{i,j}} L_k\left( \frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}} \right) \cdot L_{t_{i,j}}^x\left( \frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}} \right)} + 1 \quad (2) \]
for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, K, j = 1, 2, \ldots, s \) and for every sufficiently large \( n \). Then the numbers \( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{i,n}/a_{1,n}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{2,n}/a_{2,n}, \ldots, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{K,n}/a_{K,n} \) and the number 1 are linearly independent over rational numbers.

**Example 2.3.** Let \( \{a_{i,n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) and \( \{b_{i,n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) be sequences of positive integers for \( i = 1, 2 \) such that \( a_{1,1} = a_{2,1} = 1, a_{1,2} = a_{2,2} = 2 \) and \( b_{i,n} = b_{i,n} = 1 \) for \( n \in \mathbb{N} \). Also suppose

\[
a_{1,n+2} = \begin{cases} 
3^{a_{1,1}a_{1,2} \cdots a_{2,n-1}} + 2, & \text{if } n = 2k, \quad k = 2^m \\
\frac{a_{1,n} + [5 \log^3 (a_{1,n} + 1)]}{2^{a_{1,1}a_{1,2} \cdots a_{2,n-1}}} + 1, & \text{if } n = 2k + 1, \quad k = 2^m \\
\log^2 \log^3 (a_n + \log a_{1,n}) & \text{if } n = 2k + 1, \quad k \neq 2^m 
\end{cases}
\]

and

\[
a_{2,n+2} = \begin{cases} 
7^{5^{a_{1,1}a_{1,2} \cdots a_{2,n-1}}} + 2, & \text{if } n = 2k, \quad k = 2^m \\
\frac{a_{2,n} + [3^{n/2} \log^4 \log (a_{2,n} + \sqrt{a_{2,n}})] + 2}{2^{a_{1,1}a_{1,2} \cdots a_{2,n-1}}}, & \text{if } n = 2k, \quad k \neq 2^m \\
\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+4}} \log^{2n} \log (a_{2,n} + 5 \log \log a_{2,n}) & \text{if } n = 2k + 1, \quad k = 2^m \\
\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+4}} \log^{2n} \log (a_{2,n} + 5 \log \log a_{2,n}) & \text{if } n = 2k + 1, \quad k \neq 2^m 
\end{cases}
\]

for each \( n = 1, 2, \ldots \). Let us take \( K = 2, s = 2, \varepsilon_{1,1} = 2, \varepsilon_{1,2} = 1, \varepsilon_{2,1} = 3, \varepsilon_{2,2} = 2, t_{1,1} = 1, t_{1,2} = 2, t_{2,1} = 2, t_{2,2} = 3 \) in Theorem 2.2. Then we obtain the fact that the numbers

\[
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_{1,n}}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_{2,n}}
\]

and the number 1 are linearly independent over rational numbers.

Taking the special values of the integers \( K \) and \( s \) we get the following corollaries.

**Corollary 2.4.** Let \( K \) be a positive integer. Let \( \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \ldots, \varepsilon_K \) be positive real numbers and let \( t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_K \) be positive integers. Let \( \{a_{i,n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) and \( \{b_{i,n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) be sequences of positive integers for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, K \). Suppose that

\[
\liminf_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{\text{lcm}(a_{1,1}, \ldots, a_{K,n})}{L_{t_1}^{\varepsilon_1}(b_{1,n+1})} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \frac{a_{i,n+1}}{b_{i,n+1}} L_{t_i+1}^{\varepsilon_i}(b_{i,n+1}) = 0
\]

and that

\[
\frac{a_{i,n+1}}{b_{i,n+1}} \prod_{k=1}^{t_i} L_k(b_{i,n+1}) = \frac{a_{i,n}}{b_{i,n}} \prod_{k=1}^{t_i} L_k(b_{i,n}) + 1
\]

for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, K \) and for every sufficiently large \( n \). Then the numbers \( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{i,n}/a_{1,n}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{2,n}/a_{2,n}, \ldots, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{K,n}/a_{K,n} \) and the number 1 are linearly independent over rational numbers.
Example 2.5. Let \( \{a_{1,n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) and \( \{b_{1,n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) be sequences of positive integers for \( i = 1, 2, 3 \) such that \( a_{1,1} = 1, a_{2,1} = 2, b_{1,n} = 1, b_{2,n} = 1 \) for every \( n = 1, 2, \ldots. \) Let us define

\[
a_{1,n+1} = \begin{cases} 
    a_{1,n} + \lceil \log a_{1,n} \log^{3/2} \log a_{1,n} + \log^3 \log a_{1,n} \rceil, & \text{if } n \neq 7^m \\
    3^{4^n(a_{1,1}a_{1,2} \ldots a_{1,n})^2} + 1, & \text{otherwise,}
\end{cases}
\]

\[
a_{2,n+1} = \begin{cases} 
    a_{2,n} + \lceil \log a_{2,n} \log \log a_{2,n} \log \log^2 \log a_{2,n} \log^2 \log \log a_{2,n} \rceil, & \text{if } n \neq 7^m \\
    2^{2^{2^{3^n(a_{1,1}a_{1,2} \ldots a_{1,n})^3}}} + 3, & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

and

\[
a_{3,n+1} = \begin{cases} 
    a_{3,n} + \lceil 3 \log^{5/7} a_{3,n} \rceil, & \text{if } n \neq 7^m \\
    2^{2^{2^{2^{3^n(a_{1,1}a_{1,2} \ldots a_{1,n})^3}}}} + 11, & \text{otherwise.}
\end{cases}
\]

Let us take \( K = 3, \varepsilon_1 = 1/2, \varepsilon_2 = 1, \varepsilon_3 = 1/4, t_1 = 2, t_2 = 4, t_3 = 1 \) in Corollary 2.4. Then we obtain the fact that the numbers

\[
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_{1,n}}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_{2,n}}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_{3,n}}
\]

and the number 1 are linearly independent over rational numbers.

Corollary 2.6. Let \( s \) be a positive integer. Let \( \{\varepsilon_j\}_{j=1}^{s} \) be a sequence of positive real numbers. Let \( \{t_j\}_{j=1}^{s}, \{a_{n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) and \( \{b_{n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) be sequences of positive integers. Suppose that

\[
\liminf_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{\text{lcm}(a_1, \ldots, a_n)}{\min_{j=1, \ldots, s} L_{t_j}^{\varepsilon_j} \left( \frac{a_{n+j}}{b_{n+j}} \right)} \right) = 0
\]

and that

\[
\frac{a_{n+s+j}}{b_{n+s+j}} \prod_{k=1}^{t_j} L_k \left( \frac{a_{n+s+j}}{b_{n+s+j}} \right) \geq \frac{a_{n+j}}{b_{n+j}} \prod_{k=1}^{t_j} L_k \left( \frac{a_{n+j}}{b_{n+j}} \right) + 1
\]

for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, s \) and for every sufficiently large \( n \). Then the series \( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n/a_n \) is an irrational number.

Example 2.7. Let \( \{a_{n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) and \( \{b_{n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) be sequences of positive integers such
that \( a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2 \) and \( b_n = 1 \) for every \( n = 1, 2, \ldots \). Let us suppose that

\[
\begin{align*}
    a_{n+3} &= \begin{cases} 
        \left[ \frac{a_n + \log^3 a_n}{a_n + \log^2 a_n} \right] + 1, & \text{if } n = 3k, \quad 501 \mid k \\
        a_n + [\log a_n \log^3 \log^2 a_n], & \text{if } n = 3k, \quad 501 \nmid k \\
        3^{a_{n+1} a_{n+2} \cdots a_n a_{n+1}} + 4, & \text{if } n = 3k + 1, \quad 503 \mid k \\
        a_n + \lfloor \log a_n \log \log^2 a_n \log \log \log a_n \rfloor, & \text{if } n = 3k + 1, \quad 503 \nmid k \\
        4^{a_{n+1} a_{n+2} \cdots a_n} + 5, & \text{if } n = 3k + 2, \quad 505 \mid k \\
        a_n + \lfloor \log a_n \log \log^2 a_n \log \log \log a_n \rfloor, & \text{if } n = 3k + 2, \quad 505 \nmid k.
    \end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

Let us take \( s = 3, \epsilon_1 = 3, \epsilon_2 = 2, \epsilon_3 = 1, t_1 = 1, t_2 = 2, t_3 = 3 \) in Corollary 2.6. Then we obtain the fact that the series

\[
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n}
\]

is an irrational number.

**Remark 2.8.** If we put \( K = 1 \) in Corollary 2.4 then we obtain Theorem 2.2 from [4].

3. **Proofs**

We need the following two lemmas to prove the Theorem 2.2. The first one gives us basic properties of the function \( f(x) \) defined as a product of the functions \( L_i(x) \) occuring in Theorem 2.2.

**Lemma 3.1.** Let \( t \) be a positive integer and \( \epsilon \) be a positive real number. Let \( f(x) \) be a real function such that

\[
y = f(x) := \frac{x}{\prod_{k=1}^{t} L_k(x) \cdot L_k^\epsilon(x)}.
\]

Let \( F(y) \) denote the inverse function of \( f(x) \). Then

i) \( F(y) > \prod_{k=0}^{t} L_k(y) \cdot L_k^\epsilon(y) \) for sufficiently large \( x \),

ii) \( f(x) > x^\beta, \quad 0 \leq \beta < 1 \) for sufficiently large \( x \) and

iii) \( L_k^\epsilon(x) = o(x) \).

**Proof.** [Proof of Lemma 3.1] ad i) It is obvious that \( y < x \). Then

\[
y = \frac{x}{\prod_{k=1}^{t} L_k(x) \cdot L_k^\epsilon(x)} < \frac{x}{\prod_{k=1}^{t} L_k(y) \cdot L_k^\epsilon(y)}.
\]
Multiplying both sides of the inequality by the product in the denominator we get
\[
\prod_{k=0}^{t} L_k(y) \cdot L_t^*(y) < x = F(y).
\]
ad ii) The inequality is an immediate consequence of the limit
\[
\lim_{x \to \infty} x^\beta = \infty, \quad 0 \leq \beta < 1.
\]
ad iii) It is clear.

The second lemma yields a special estimate of the relation between terms of a positive real sequences \(x_i\) and iterated logarithms \(L_t(x_i)\).

**Lemma 3.2.** Let \(K\) and \(s\) be positive integers. Let \(\{x_{i,n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}\) and \(\{e_{i,j}\}_{j=1}^{T} \) be sequences of positive real numbers such that \(\lim_{n \to \infty} x_{i,n} = \infty\). Let \(\{t_{i,j}\}_{j=1}^{T} \) be a sequence of positive integers for \(i = 1, 2, \ldots, K\). Suppose that there exists a real number \(M \in (0,1)\) such that

\[
\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} \frac{x_{i,n+j}}{\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L_{t_{i+1,j}}^*(x_{i+1,n+j})} < M
\]
for every \(i\) and every sufficiently large \(n\). Then the inequality

\[
\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} \frac{x_{v,n+j}}{\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L_{t_{u,j}}^*(x_{u,n+j})} < M
\]
holds for each pair \(u, v\) satisfying \(1 \leq v < u \leq K\).

**Proof.** [Proof of Lemma 3.2] Let \(J(i)\) be a positive integer depending on \(i\) such that \(x_{v+i,n+J(i)} = \min_{j=1,\ldots,s} x_{v+i,n+j}\) for each \(i = 1, 2, \ldots, K\). Then using (3) we get

\[
\frac{\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} x_{v,n+j}}{\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L_{t_{u,j}}^*(x_{u,n+j})} = \prod_{i=1}^{u-v} \min_{j=1,\ldots,s} \frac{L_{t_{u+i,j}}^*(x_{v+i,n+j})}{L_{t_{v+i,j}}^*(x_{v+i,n+j})} \leq M^{u-v} \prod_{i=1}^{u-v} \frac{L_{t_{u+i,J(i)}}^*(x_{v+i,n+J(i)})}{x_{v+i,n+J(i)}}.
\]

Using the assertion ii) of Lemma 3.1 we obtain that the last product in (4) tends to zero, thus

\[
\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} \frac{x_{v,n+j}}{\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L_{t_{u,j}}^*(x_{u,n+j})} < M^{u-v} \prod_{i=1}^{u-v} \frac{L_{t_{u+i,J(i)}}^*(x_{v+i,n+J(i)})}{x_{v+i,n+J(i)}} \leq M^{u-v} \leq M.
\]
Now we can prove Theorem 2.2.

**Proof.** [Proof of Theorem 2.2] Suppose to the contrary that there exists a $K$-tuple of integers $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_K$ not all equal to zero, an integer $p$ and a positive integer $q$ such that

$$\frac{p}{q} = \sum_{i=1}^{K} \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_{i,k}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_{i,k}}{a_{i,k}}.$$ 

Let $L$ be the first index with $\alpha_L \neq 0$. Without loss of generality assume that $\alpha_L > 0$. Then

$$\frac{p}{q} = \sum_{i=L}^{K} \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_{i,k}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_{i,k}}{a_{i,k}} = \sum_{i=L}^{K} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_{i,k}} \frac{b_{i,k}}{a_{i,k}}.$$ 

Multiplying both sides by $q \lcm(a_1, \ldots, a_K, n)$ we obtain that

$$p \lcm(a_1, \ldots, a_K, n) = q \lcm(a_1, \ldots, a_K, n) \sum_{i=L}^{K} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_{i,k}} \frac{b_{i,k}}{a_{i,k}}$$

and

$$+ q \lcm(a_1, \ldots, a_K, n) \sum_{i=L}^{K} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_{i,k}} \frac{b_{i,k}}{a_{i,k}}.$$ 

This implies that the number

$$B_n = q \lcm(a_1, \ldots, a_K, n) \sum_{i=L}^{K} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_{i,k}} \frac{b_{i,k}}{a_{i,k}} \tag{5}$$

is an integer for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. The idea of the proof is simple. Show that $0 < |B_n| < 1$ for infinitely many $n$. The proof consists of three parts.

Firstly, rearrange the assumption (2) in the following way

$$f_{i,j} \left( \frac{a_{i,n+s+j}}{b_{i,n+s+j}} \right) \geq f_{i,j} \left( \frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}} \right) + 1$$

where

$$f_{i,j}(x) := \frac{x}{\prod_{k=1}^{i} L_k(x) \cdot L_{i+j}(x)}$$

for each $i = 1, 2, \ldots, K$, $j = 1, 2, \ldots, s$ and for every sufficiently large $n$. The inequality can be generalized using mathematical induction. So we get that

$$f_{i,j} \left( \frac{a_{i,n+r+s+j}}{b_{i,n+r+s+j}} \right) \geq f_{i,j} \left( \frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}} \right) + r \tag{6}$$

for every positive integer $r$ and for sufficiently large $n$. It is easy to show that $f_{i,j}(x)$ is an increasing function for sufficiently large $x$ and for each $i$ and $j$. That means that there exists a function $F_{i,j}(x)$ which is inverse to $f_{i,j}(x)$. Note that the function $f_{i,j}(x)$ is the same as the function $f(x)$ defined in Lemma 3.1 for given
numbers \( i \) and \( j \). This implies that the assertion i) in Lemma 3.1 is valid for the function \( F_{i,j}(x) \) as well. As well as \( f_{i,j}(x) \), the function \( F_{i,j}(x) \) is increasing for sufficiently large \( x \). This fact, the relation (6) and the assertion i) in Lemma 3.1 yield that

\[
\frac{a_{i,n+r+j}}{b_{i,n+r+s+j}} \geq F_{i,j} \left( \frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}} + r \right) \\
= \prod_{k=0}^{t_{i,j}} L_k \left( f_{i,j} \left( \frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}} + r \right) \right) \cdot L_{l_{i,j},j} \left( f_{i,j} \left( \frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}} + r \right) \right) \tag{7}
\]

for each \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, K \), \( j = 1, 2, \ldots, s \) and for every sufficiently large \( n \).

Secondly, prove that \( B_n \neq 0 \) for infinitely many \( n \). To do this we need to find the upper bound and the lower bound of the series \( \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{b_{i,k}}{a_{i,k}} \). Use the following integral inequality to obtain the upper bound.

\[
\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\prod_{k=0}^{l} L_k (z + l) \cdot L_{l}^{\epsilon} (z + l)} < \int_{z-1}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\prod_{k=0}^{l} L_k (z) \cdot L_{l}^{\epsilon} (z)} = \frac{1}{\epsilon L_{l}^{\epsilon} (z - 1)}
\]

where \( \epsilon > 0 \), \( t \) is a positive integer and \( z \) is a sufficiently large real number. Using this, (7) and the fact that \( \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{a_{i,k}}{b_{i,k}} = \infty \) for each \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, K \), which is implied by assumption (2), we get that

\[
\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{b_{i,k}}{a_{i,k}} = \sum_{j=1}^{s} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{b_{i,n+m+s+j}}{a_{i,n+m+s+j}} < \sum_{j=1}^{s} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\prod_{k=0}^{t_{i,j}} L_k (f_{i,j} (\frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}} + m) \cdot L_{l_{i,j},j} (f_{i,j} (\frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}} + m))}

< \sum_{j=1}^{s} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\prod_{k=0}^{t_{i,j}} L_k (f_{i,j} (\frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}} + 1))} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{s} \frac{c_{i,j}}{L_{l_{i,j},j} (f_{i,j} (\frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}}))}

\]

for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, K \) where \( c_{1}, c_{2}, \ldots, c_{K} \) are suitable positive real constant not depending on \( n \). As mentioned above, the assertion ii) in Lemma 3.1 holds also for the function \( f_{i,j}(x) \) for given indices \( i \) and \( j \). So we obtain that

\[
\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{b_{i,k}}{a_{i,k}} < \sum_{j=1}^{s} \frac{c_{i,j}}{L_{l_{i,j},j} (f_{i,j} (\frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}}))} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{s} \frac{1}{L_{l_{i,j},j} (f_{i,j} (\frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}}))} \tag{8}
\]

where \( \beta \) and \( \gamma \) are real numbers with \( 0 < \beta, \gamma < 1 \) and \( R \) is a suitable positive real constant not depending on \( n \). This is the upper bound for the series \( \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{b_{i,k}}{a_{i,k}} \). It is trivial to find the lower bound of the series, thus

\[
\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{b_{i,k}}{a_{i,k}} > \max_{j=1}^{s} \frac{b_{i,n+j}}{a_{i,n+j}} \quad \text{for} \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, K. \tag{9}
\]
We have defined the number $\alpha_L$ as the first index with $\alpha_L \neq 0$. To prove that $B_n \neq 0$ it suffices to show that $B_n$ has the same sign as $\alpha_L$ for infinitely many $n$. It is obvious that the sign of $B_n$ depends only on the sign of the double series

$$\sum_{i=L}^{K} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_i b_{i,k}}{a_{i,k}},$$

look at (5). Without loss of generality we have supposed that $\alpha > 0$. Then using (8), (9) and the fact that $(b_{i,k}/a_{i,k}) \to 0$ as $k \to \infty$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, K$ we obtain that

$$\sum_{i=L}^{K} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_i b_{i,k}}{a_{i,k}} = \alpha_L \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{b_{L,k}}{a_{L,k}} + \sum_{i=L+1}^{K} \alpha_i \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{b_{i,k}}{a_{i,k}}$$

$$\geq \alpha_L \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{b_{L,k}}{a_{L,k}} - \sum_{i=L+1}^{K} |\alpha_i| \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{b_{i,k}}{a_{i,k}}$$

$$> \alpha_L \max_{j=1,\ldots,s} \frac{b_{L,n+j}}{\alpha_{L,n+j}} - R \sum_{i=L+1}^{K} |\alpha_i| \max_{j=1,\ldots,s} \frac{L_{t_{i,j}}^{-\epsilon_{L,i,j}} (\frac{\alpha_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}})}{L_{t_{i,j}}^\epsilon}$$

$$= \max_{j=1,\ldots,s} \frac{b_{L,n+j}}{\alpha_{L,n+j}} \left( \alpha_L - R \sum_{i=L+1}^{K} |\alpha_i| \max_{j=1,\ldots,s} \frac{L_{t_{i,j}}^{-\epsilon_{L,i,j}} (\frac{\alpha_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}})}{L_{t_{i,j}}^\epsilon} \right)$$

$$= \max_{j=1,\ldots,s} \frac{b_{L,n+j}}{\alpha_{L,n+j}} \left( \alpha_L - R \sum_{i=L+1}^{K} |\alpha_i| \min_{j=1,\ldots,s} \frac{\alpha_{i,n+j}}{L_{t_{i,j}}^\epsilon} \frac{b_{L,n+j}}{L_{t_{i,j}}^{-\epsilon_{L,i,j}}} \right)$$

for sufficiently large $n$. Now we use the condition (1). It asserts that there exist infinitely many $n$ such that

$$\frac{\text{lcm}(a_{1,1}, \ldots, a_{K,n})}{\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L_{t_{1,j}}^\epsilon (\frac{a_{1,n+j}}{b_{1,n+j}})} + \sum_{j=1,\ldots,s}^{K-1} \frac{\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L_{t_{1,j}}^\epsilon (\frac{a_{j,n+j}}{b_{j,n+j}})}{\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L_{t_{i,j}}^{-\epsilon_{L,i,j}} (\frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}})} < M$$

for every real number $M$ with $0 < M < 1$. Hence

$$\frac{\text{lcm}(a_{1,1}, \ldots, a_{K,n})}{\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L_{t_{1,j}}^\epsilon (\frac{a_{1,n+j}}{b_{1,n+j}})} < M$$

(11)

and

$$\frac{\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L_{t_{1,j}}^\epsilon (\frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}})}{\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L_{t_{i,j}}^{-\epsilon_{L,i,j}} (\frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}})} < M$$

for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, K - 1$.

Note the important fact, that the positive number $M$ can be chosen arbitrarily small for infinitely many $n$. We will use this fact several times. The latter inequality, showing the relation between terms of the successive sequences $a_{i,n}/b_{i,n}$ and
\( a_{i+1,n}/b_{i+1,n} \), can be generalized so that the relation holds for each two sequences \( a_{u,n}/b_{u,n} \) and \( a_{v,n}/b_{v,n} \) with \( 1 \leq v < u \leq K \). To do this we use Lemma 3.2 putting \( x_{i,n} = a_{i,n}/b_{i,n} \) for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, K \) and we obtain that

\[
\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} \frac{a_{u,n+j}}{b_{u,n+j}} < M \quad \text{for } 1 \leq v < u \leq K. \tag{12}
\]

Let us put \( u = L \) in (12). Then this and (10) imply that

\[
\sum_{i=L}^{K} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \alpha_i b_{i,k} \alpha_i \geq \max_{j=1,\ldots,s} \frac{b_{L,n+j}}{a_{L,n+j}} \left( \alpha_L - RM \sum_{i=L+1}^{K} |\alpha_i| \right) > \max_{j=1,\ldots,s} \frac{b_{L,n+j}}{a_{L,n+j}} (\alpha_L - 1) \geq 0.
\]

If \( \alpha_i = 0 \) for \( i = L + 1, L + 2, \ldots, K \) then the second inequality is evident. Otherwise it suffices to take the number \( M \) sufficiently small, i.e. \( M < \min(1, 1/(R \sum_{i=L+1}^{K} |\alpha_i|)) \). From this and (5) it follows that \( B_n \) is a positive integer. In the case \( \alpha_L < 0 \), the procedure is analogous. So we have proved that \( B_n \) is a nonzero integer with the same sign as \( \alpha_L \).

Thirdly, prove now that \( |B_n| < 1 \). From (5) we obtain that

\[
0 < |B_n| \leq q \cdot \operatorname{lcm}(a_{1,1}, \ldots, a_{K,n}) \sum_{i=L}^{K} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} |\alpha_i| b_{i,k} / \alpha_i \tag{13}
\]

Setting \( v = 1 \) in (12) and using the upper bound (8) we have that

\[
\sum_{i=L}^{K} |\alpha_i| \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} b_{i,k} / \alpha_i < R \sum_{i=L}^{K} |\alpha_i| \max_{j=1,\ldots,s} L^{-\varepsilon_{i,j}} \left( \frac{a_{i,n+j}}{b_{i,n+j}} \right)
\]

\[
= \min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L^{-\varepsilon_{i,j}} \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_i} \right) + \max_{j=1,\ldots,s} \frac{b_{1,n+j}}{a_{1,n+j}} \cdot R \sum_{i=L}^{K} |\alpha_i| \max_{j=1,\ldots,s} L^{-\varepsilon_{i,j}} \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_i} \right)
\]

\[
= \min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L^{-\varepsilon_{i,j}} \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_i} \right) + \max_{j=1,\ldots,s} \frac{b_{1,n+j}}{a_{1,n+j}} \cdot R \sum_{i=L}^{K} |\alpha_i| \min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L^{-\varepsilon_{i,j}} \left( \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_i} \right)
\]

\[
< \frac{R |\alpha_1|}{\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L^{-\varepsilon_{i,j}} \left( \frac{a_{1,n+j}}{b_{1,n+j}} \right)} + \max_{j=1,\ldots,s} \frac{b_{1,n+j}}{a_{1,n+j}} \cdot RM \sum_{i=L}^{K} |\alpha_i|
\]
A generalization of Sándor’s theorem using iterated logarithms

\[ \frac{R|\alpha_1|}{\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L_{t_{1,j}}^{1,j} (\frac{a_{1,n+j}}{b_{1,n+j}})} + \frac{RM}{\min_{i=\max(2,L)} K} \sum_{i=1}^{K} |\alpha_i| \]

\[ < \frac{R|\alpha_1|}{L_{t_{1,j}''}^{1,j''} (\frac{a_{1,n+j''}}{b_{1,n+j''}})} + \frac{1}{\frac{a_{1,n+j}}{b_{1,n+j}}} \]

where \( M \) is a sufficiently small positive real number and \( j', j'' \) resp. \( j'' \) are indices with \( 1 \leq j', j'' \leq s \) in which the minima

\[ \min_{j=1,\ldots,s} \frac{a_{1,n+j}}{b_{1,n+j}} \]

resp.

\[ \min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L_{t_{1,j}}^{1,j} (\frac{a_{1,n+j}}{b_{1,n+j}}) \]

occur. Using this and assertion iii) in Lemma 3.1 we get that

\[ \sum_{i=L}^{K} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} |\alpha_i| \frac{b_{i,k}}{a_{i,k}} \]

\[ < \frac{1}{a_{1,n+j'}} \frac{R|\alpha_1|}{L_{t_{1,j}''}^{1,j''} (\frac{a_{1,n+j''}}{b_{1,n+j''}})} + \frac{R|\alpha_1|}{L_{t_{1,j}''}^{1,j''} (\frac{a_{1,n+j''}}{b_{1,n+j''}})} \]

\[ < \frac{1}{L_{t_{1,j}''}^{1,j''} (\frac{a_{1,n+j''}}{b_{1,n+j''}})} + \frac{R|\alpha_1|}{\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L_{t_{1,j}}^{1,j} (\frac{a_{1,n+j}}{b_{1,n+j}})} \]

\[ = \frac{1}{\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L_{t_{1,j}}^{1,j} (\frac{a_{1,n+j}}{b_{1,n+j}})} + \frac{R|\alpha_1|}{\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L_{t_{1,j}}^{1,j} (\frac{a_{1,n+j}}{b_{1,n+j}})} \]

From this, (11) and (13), we obtain that

\[ 0 < |B_n| \leq q \text{lcm}(a_{1,1}, \ldots, a_{K,n}) \sum_{i=L}^{K} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} |\alpha_i| \frac{b_{i,k}}{a_{i,k}} \]

\[ < \frac{(1 + R|\alpha_1|) q \text{lcm}(a_{1,1}, \ldots, a_{K,n})}{\min_{j=1,\ldots,s} L_{t_{1,j}}^{1,j} (\frac{a_{1,n+j}}{b_{1,n+j}})} < (1 + R|\alpha_1|) qM < 1 \]

for infinitely many \( n \). So we have finally proved that \( 0 < |B_n| < 1 \). However, this contradicts the fact that \( B_n \) is an integer.

\[ \square \]

**Proof.** [Proof of Corollary 2.4] Put \( s = 1 \) in Theorem 2.2.

\[ \square \]

**Proof.** [Proof of Corollary 2.6] Put \( K = 1 \) in Theorem 2.2.

\[ \square \]

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