

短区间上四元混合幂的除数和

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摘要

设 $d(n)$ 为Dirichlet除数函数。本文考虑了短区间上四元混合幂除数函数的均值问题, 并得到了一个有效的渐进公式。

关键词

除数问题, 圆法, 短区间, 四元混合幂

On the Sum of Divisors of Mixed Powers of Four Variables in Short Intervals

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Abstract

Let $d(n)$ denote the Dirichlet divisor function. In this paper, we consider the mean value of the mixed power of four variables of the divisor function in short intervals, and obtain an effective asymptotic formula.

Keywords

Divisor Problem, Circle Method, Short Intervals, Mixed Powers of Four Variables



1. 引言与主要结果

设 $d(n)$ 为 Dirichlet 除数函数, 许多学者围绕除数函数的均值问题做了相关的研究工作。Gafurov [1] [2] 首先研究了与二元二次型除数和问题, 并得到了以下渐进公式:

$$\sum_{1 \leq m_1, m_2 \leq x} d(m_1^2 + m_2^2) = A_1 x^2 \log x + A_2 x^2 + O(x^{5/3} \log^9 x),$$

其中 A_1, A_2 都是常数。2000 年, Yu [3] 将上式余项改进为 $O(x^{3/2+\varepsilon})$, ε 为任意小的正实数。

2000 年, Calderán 和 Velasco [4] 研究了三元二次型除数和问题, 并得到了以下渐进公式:

$$G_2(x) = \sum_{1 \leq m_1, m_2, m_3 \leq x} d(m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2) = \frac{8\zeta(3)}{5\zeta(5)} x^3 \log x + O(x^3).$$

2012 年, Guo 和 Zhai [5] 利用圆法, 以及 Heath-Brown [6] 在算术级数中除数函数的估计, 得到了三元二次型除数和问题更加精确的主项和余项:

$$G_2(x) = 2C_1 I_1 x^3 \log x + (C_1 I_2 + C_2 I_1) x^3 + O(x^{8/3+\varepsilon}),$$

其中 C_1, C_2, I_1, I_2 都是常数。2014 年, Zhao [7] 将上式余项改进为 $O(x^2 \log^7 x)$ 。

2015 年, Hu 和 Yao [8] 研究了短区间上的三元二次型除数和问题, 并得到了以下渐进公式:

$$\sum_{|m_i - x| \leq y} d(m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2) = K_1 L_1(x, y) + 2(\gamma K_1 - K_2) L_2(x, y) + O(y^{3-\varepsilon}),$$

其中 $y = x^{1/2+2\varepsilon}$, K_1, K_2 都是常数, γ 是 Euler 常数, $L_1(x, y), L_2(x, y)$ 满足 $L_1(x, y) \asymp y^3 \log y$, $L_2(x, y) \asymp y^3$ 。

2018 年, Zhang 和 Li [9] 考虑了短区间上混合幂的三元除数和问题, 并得到了以下结论:

$$\sum_{\substack{x-y < m_i^k \leq x+y \\ x-y < m_j^k \leq x+y \\ i=1,2}} d(m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^k) = K_3 L_3(x, y) + 2(\gamma K_3 - K_4) L_4(x, y) + O(y^3 x^{-2+1/k-\varepsilon}),$$

其中 $3 \leq k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $y = x^{\theta_k}$, θ_k 仅与 k 有关, K_3, K_4 都是常数, $L_3(x, y), L_4(x, y)$ 满足 $L_3(x, y) \asymp y^3 x^{-2+1/k} \log x$, $L_4(x, y) \asymp y^3 x^{-2+1/k}$ 。

2014 年, Hu [10] 研究了四元二次型除数和问题, 并得到了以下渐进公式:

$$\sum_{1 \leq m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4 \leq x} d(m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2 + m_4^2) = 2K_5 L_5 x^4 \log x + (K_5 L_6 + K_6 L_5) x^4 + O(x^{7/2+\varepsilon}),$$

其中 K_5, K_6, L_5, L_6 都是常数。

2016 年, Hu [11] 考虑了短区间上的四元二次型除数和问题, 并得到了以下渐进公式:

$$\sum_{\substack{|m_i - x| \leq y \\ 1 \leq i \leq 4}} d(m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2 + m_4^2) = K_7 L_7(x, y) + 2(\gamma K_7 - K_8) L_8(x, y) + O(y^{4-\varepsilon}),$$

其中 $y = x^{1/3+\varepsilon}$, K_7, K_8 都是常数, $L_7(x, y), L_8(x, y)$ 满足 $L_7(x, y) \asymp y^4 \log y$, $L_8(x, y) \asymp y^4$ 。

在本文中, 我们考虑了短区间上四元混合幂的除数和问题, 并得到了以下结果:

定理 1.1 设

$$S_k(x, y) := \sum_{\substack{x-y < m_i^k \leq x+y \\ x-y < m_4^k \leq x+y \\ i=1,2,3}} d(m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2 + m_4^k),$$

那么对于 $3 \leq k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $y = x^{1-\delta_k+4\varepsilon}$,

$$\delta_k = \begin{cases} \frac{7}{36}, & k=3; \\ \frac{1}{2^{k-1} + k + 1}, & 4 \leq k \leq 5; \\ \frac{2}{k(k^2 - 3k + 5)}, & k \geq 6, \end{cases}$$

我们有

$$S_k(x, y) = \mathcal{K}_1 \mathcal{L}_1(x, y) + 2(\gamma \mathcal{K}_1 - \mathcal{K}_2) \mathcal{L}_2(x, y) + O\left(y^4 x^{-\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{k} - \varepsilon}\right),$$

其中 $\mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2$ 是收敛的奇异级数, 对于 $j = 1, 2$, 有

$$\mathcal{L}_j(x, y) = \frac{1}{8k} \sum_{4(x-y) < n \leq 4(x+y)} (\log n)^{2-j} \sum_{\substack{x-y < m_i \leq x+y \\ i=1,2,3,4 \\ m_1+m_2+m_3+m_4=n}} (m_1 m_2 m_3)^{\frac{1}{2}} (m_4)^{-1+\frac{1}{k}},$$

并且满足 $\mathcal{L}_1(x, y) \asymp y^4 x^{-5/2+1/k} \log x$, $\mathcal{L}_2(x, y) \asymp y^4 x^{-5/2+1/k}$ 。

本文主要运用圆法来证明定理 1.1。在处理主区间上的积分时, 主要运用 Zhang 和 Li [9] 文中的结果, 以及相关的指数和估计。在处理余区间上的积分时, 主要运用 Vaughan [12] 和 Wooley [13] 的相关结论。

2. 记号说明

我们约定一些在本文中通用的符号: \mathbb{N} 为全体自然数集; \mathbb{Z} 为全体整数集; \mathbb{R} 为全体实数集; $e(t)$ 为 $e^{2\pi i t}$ 的缩写; ε 为任意小的正实数; $\|\alpha\|$ 表示 α 到整数的最短距离; $d(n)$ 为除数函数; $\varphi(n)$ 为 Euler 函数; γ 为 Euler 常数; (a, b) 为 a, b 的最大公约数; $f(x) = O(g(x))$, 即存在常数 C , 使得 $|f(x)| \leq Cg(x)$; $f(x) \ll g(x)$, 即 $f(x) = O(g(x))$; $f(x) \asymp g(x)$, 即 $g(x) \ll f(x) \ll g(x)$ 。

在本文中 x, y 都表示充分大的正整数, 且 $y \ll x$; 记

$$N_1 = x - y, \quad N_2 = x + y,$$

对于 $k \geq 2, v > u > 0, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, 定义

$$f_k(\alpha) = \sum_{N_1 < m^k \leq N_2} e(m^k \alpha), \quad f(-\alpha) = \sum_{4N_1 < m \leq 4N_2} d(m) e(-m\alpha),$$

以及

$$T_1(u, v) = \sum_{u < m \leq v} e(-m\lambda), \quad T_1^*(u, v) = \sum_{u < m \leq v} (\log m) e(-m\lambda),$$

$$T_k(u, v) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{u^k < m \leq v^k} m^{\frac{1}{k}-1} e(m\lambda).$$

3. 主要引理

我们将首先证明以下渐进公式, 它将在主区间上积分的估计中起到重要作用。

引理 3.1 设 $\alpha = \frac{a}{q} + \lambda$, $|\lambda| \leq \frac{1}{q\tau}$, $f(-\alpha)$ 的定义同上, 则有

$$f(-\alpha) = \frac{T_1^*(4N_1, 4N_2)}{q} + \frac{-2\log q + 2\gamma}{q} T_1(4N_1, 4N_2) + O\left(x^\varepsilon \left(q^{\frac{3}{2}} + q^{\frac{2}{3}} x^{\frac{1}{3}} + q^{\frac{3}{2}} |\lambda| x + q^{\frac{3}{2}} |\lambda|^2 xy \right)\right).$$

证明: 由 $f(-\alpha)$ 的定义以及 Able 分部求和公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} f(-\alpha) &= \sum_{4N_1 < m \leq 4N_2} d(m) e\left(-m\left(\frac{a}{q} + \lambda\right)\right) = \sum_{r=1}^q e\left(-\frac{ar}{q}\right) \sum_{\substack{4N_1 < m \leq 4N_2 \\ m \equiv r \pmod{q}}} d(m) e(-m\lambda) \\ &= \sum_{r=1}^q e\left(-\frac{ar}{q}\right) \int_{4N_1}^{4N_2} e(-u\lambda) d\left(\sum_{\substack{m \leq u \\ m \equiv r \pmod{q}}} d(m)\right). \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

对于 $r, q \in \mathbb{Z}$, $1 \leq r \leq q$, $u > 0$, 定义

$$D(u; q, r) = \sum_{\substack{n \leq u \\ n \equiv r \pmod{q}}} d(n). \tag{2}$$

首先引用 Heath-Brown [6] 关于 $D(u; q, r)$ 的结论, 有

$$D(u; q, r) = R(u; q, r) + \Delta(u; q, r) \tag{3}$$

$$R(u; q, r) = \frac{u \cdot A(q, r)}{q^2} (\log u - 2\log q + 2\gamma - 1) + \frac{2u \cdot B(q, r)}{q^2}, \tag{4}$$

其中

$$A(q, r) = \sum_{d|(q, r)} \sum_{l|q/d} dl \mu\left(\frac{q}{dl}\right), \quad B(q, r) = \sum_{d|(q, r)} \sum_{l|q/d} dl \mu\left(\frac{q}{dl}\right) \log l.$$

由郭汝庭和翟文广 [5] 关于 $R(u; q, r)$ 和 $\Delta(u; q, r)$ 的一些结果, 令

$$c_1(q, r) = \frac{A(q, r)}{q^2}, \quad c_2(q, r) = \frac{A(q, r) \cdot (-2\log q + 2\gamma - 1) + 2B(q, r)}{q^2},$$

$$B_1(q) = \sum_{r=1}^q c_1(q, r) e\left(-\frac{ar}{q}\right), \quad B_2(q) = \sum_{r=1}^q c_2(q, r) e\left(-\frac{ar}{q}\right).$$

我们有

$$R(u; q, r) = c_1(q, r)u \log u + c_2(q, r)u, \quad B_1(q) = \frac{1}{q}, \quad B_2(q) = \frac{-2\log q + 2\gamma - 1}{q}, \tag{5}$$

且 $\Delta(u; q, r)$ 满足

$$F(u; q, a) = \sum_{r=1}^q \Delta(u; q, r) e\left(-\frac{ar}{q}\right) \ll \left(q^{\frac{3}{2}} + q^{\frac{2}{3}} u^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) (qu)^\varepsilon, \tag{6}$$

$$H(T; q, a) = \int_0^T F(u; q, a) du \ll q^{\frac{3}{2} + \varepsilon} T. \tag{7}$$

由公式(1)~(5), 以及 Zhang 和 Li [9] 文中相关的结论,

$$\int_u^v e(-t\lambda) dt = T_1(u, v) + O(1 + (v - u)|\lambda|),$$

$$\int_u^v (\log t) e^{-t\lambda} dt = T_1^*(u, v) + O((\log v)(1 + (v - u)|\lambda|)),$$

我们有

$$f(-\alpha) = \sum_{r=1}^q e\left(-\frac{ar}{q}\right) \int_{4N_1}^{4N_2} e(-u\lambda) d(D(u; q, r)) = J_1 + J_2, \tag{8}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &= \sum_{r=1}^q e\left(-\frac{ar}{q}\right) \int_{4N_1}^{4N_2} e(-u\lambda) d(R(u; q, r)) \\ &= \frac{T_1^*(4N_1, 4N_2)}{q} + \frac{-2\log q + 2\gamma}{q} T_1(4N_1, 4N_2) + O((\log x)(1 + |\lambda|y)), \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

由两次分部积分运算以及公式(6)~(7)，我们有

$$\begin{aligned} J_2 &= \sum_{r=1}^q e\left(-\frac{ar}{q}\right) \int_{4N_1}^{4N_2} e(-u\lambda) d(\Delta(u; q, r)) \\ &= F(4N_2; q, a)e(-4N_2\lambda) - F(4N_1; q, a)e(-4N_1\lambda) + 2\pi i\lambda \sum_{r=1}^q e\left(-\frac{ar}{q}\right) \int_{4N_1}^{4N_2} e(-u\lambda) \Delta(u; q, r) du \\ &= F(4N_2; q, a)e(-4N_2\lambda) - F(4N_1; q, a)e(-4N_1\lambda) + 2\pi i\lambda H(4N_2; q, a)e(-4N_2\lambda) \\ &\quad - 2\pi i\lambda H(4N_1; q, a)e(-4N_1\lambda) + (2\pi i\lambda)^2 \int_{4N_1}^{4N_2} H(u; q, a)e(-u\lambda) du \\ &\ll x^\epsilon \left(q^{\frac{3}{2}} + q^{\frac{2}{3}}x^{\frac{1}{3}} + q^{\frac{3}{2}}|\lambda|x + q^{\frac{3}{2}}|\lambda|^2 xy \right), \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

结合公式(8)~(10)，我们证明了引理 3.1。

其次我们将证明以下积分均值，它将在余区间上积分的估计中起到重要作用。

引理 3.2 设 $2 \leq k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ， $f_k(\alpha)$ 的定义同上，且 $y \gg x^{1-1/k}$ ，则有

$$\int_0^1 |f_k(\alpha)|^6 d\alpha \ll y^4 x^{-4+\frac{4}{k}+\epsilon}.$$

证明：由复指数函数的正交性

$$\int_0^1 e(u\alpha) d\alpha = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } u = 0, \\ 0, & \text{若 } u \in \mathbb{Z}, u \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

以及 $f_k(\alpha)$ 的定义，我们有

$$\int_0^1 |f_k(\alpha)|^6 d\alpha = \sum_{\substack{m_1^k - m_2^k = m_3^k - m_4^k + m_5^k - m_6^k \\ N_1^{1/k} < m_i \leq N_2^{1/k} \\ i=1, \dots, 6}} 1, \tag{11}$$

即上式左端积分等于方程

$$m_1^k - m_2^k = m_3^k - m_4^k + m_5^k - m_6^k \tag{12}$$

的解数 R ，其中 $N_1^{1/k} < m_i \leq N_2^{1/k}$ ， $i = 1, \dots, 6$ 。

我们将按照以下三种情况分类考察解数 R ：

情形一： $m_1^k - m_2^k = m_3^k - m_4^k + m_5^k - m_6^k = 0$ ， $m_3 = m_4$ 。

此时有 $m_1 = m_2$ ， $m_3 = m_4$ ， $m_5 = m_6$ ，方程(12)的变量只有三个，则其解数 R 满足

$$R \ll \left(N_2^{\frac{1}{k}} - N_1^{\frac{1}{k}} \right)^3 \ll y^3 x^{-3+\frac{3}{k}}.$$

情形二: $m_1^k - m_2^k = m_3^k - m_4^k + m_5^k - m_6^k = 0$, $m_3 \neq m_4$ 。

此时有 $m_1 = m_2$, 且 m_5, m_6 满足

$$m_4^k - m_3^k = m_5^k - m_6^k = (m_5 - m_6)(m_5^{k-1} + m_5^{k-2}m_6 + \dots + m_6^{k-1}),$$

若固定 m_3, m_4 的取值, 则 m_5, m_6 的取法也随之确定, 且其取法数 $R_{5,6}$ 满足

$$R_{5,6} \ll d(m_4^k - m_3^k) \ll x^\epsilon,$$

因此解数 R 满足

$$R \ll R_{5,6} \cdot \left(N_2^{\frac{1}{k}} - N_1^{\frac{1}{k}} \right)^3 \ll y^3 x^{-3+\frac{3}{k}+\epsilon}.$$

情形三: $m_1^k - m_2^k = m_3^k - m_4^k + m_5^k - m_6^k \neq 0$ 。

此时 m_1, m_2 满足

$$m_3^k - m_4^k + m_5^k - m_6^k = m_1^k - m_2^k = (m_1 - m_2)(m_1^{k-1} + m_1^{k-2}m_2 + \dots + m_2^{k-1}),$$

若固定 m_3, m_4, m_5, m_6 的取值, 则 m_1, m_2 的取法也随之确定, 且其取法数 $R_{1,2}$ 满足

$$R_{1,2} \ll d(m_3^k - m_4^k + m_5^k - m_6^k) \ll x^\epsilon,$$

因此解数 R 满足

$$R \ll R_{1,2} \cdot \left(N_2^{\frac{1}{k}} - N_1^{\frac{1}{k}} \right)^4 \ll y^4 x^{-4+\frac{4}{k}+\epsilon}.$$

结合以上三种情况的讨论, 并由条件 $y \gg x^{1-1/k}$ 可得解数 R 满足:

$$R \ll y^3 x^{-3+\frac{3}{k}} + y^3 x^{-3+\frac{3}{k}+\epsilon} + y^4 x^{-4+\frac{4}{k}+\epsilon} \ll y^4 x^{-4+\frac{4}{k}+\epsilon}, \tag{13}$$

结合公式(11)~(13), 我们有

$$\int_0^1 |f_k(\alpha)|^6 d\alpha \ll y^4 x^{-4+\frac{4}{k}+\epsilon},$$

由此我们证明了引理 3.2。

此外还需要用到以下圆法中的经典结论:

引理 3.3 设 $a, q \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, 且 $(a, q) = 1$, $\left| \alpha - \frac{a}{q} \right| \leq \frac{1}{q^2}$, $\phi(x) = \alpha x^k + \alpha_1 x^{k-1} + \dots + \alpha_{k-1} x + \alpha_k$, 则有

$$\sum_{1 \leq x \leq X} e(\phi(x)) \ll X^{1+\epsilon} (q^{-1} + X^{-1} + qX^{-k})^{\frac{1}{2k-1}}.$$

证明: 参见 Vaughan [12]。

引理 3.4 设 $2 \leq k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k) \in \mathbb{R}^k$, 若存在整数 $j (2 \leq j \leq k)$, 使得对于某些 $a \in \mathbb{Z}$, $q \in \mathbb{N}$, 有

$\left| \alpha_j - \frac{a}{q} \right| \leq q^{-2}$, $q \leq Y^j$, 那么我们有

$$\sum_{1 \leq m \leq Y} e(\alpha_1 m + \dots + \alpha_k m^k) \ll Y^{1+\epsilon} (q^{-1} + Y^{-1} + qY^{-j})^{\frac{1}{2k(k-1)}}.$$

证明：参见 Wooley [13]。

4. 定理 1.1 的证明

设 $k \geq 3$, $y = x^{1-\delta_k+4\varepsilon}$, 其中

$$\delta_k = \begin{cases} \frac{7}{36}, & k = 3; \\ \frac{1}{2^{k-1} + k + 1}, & 4 \leq k \leq 5; \\ \frac{2}{k(k^2 - 3k + 5)}, & k \geq 6, \end{cases}$$

并令

$$x^\varepsilon \ll 2Q < \tau, \quad Q\tau \asymp y^\beta x^{-\beta+1}, \quad Q \ll y^{\frac{\beta}{2}} x^{\frac{-\beta+1}{2} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}}, \tag{14}$$

其中

$$\beta = \begin{cases} 2, & k = 3, \\ k, & k \geq 4. \end{cases}$$

由复指数函数的正交性，对于满足公式(14)的 τ ，我们有

$$\sum_{\substack{x-y < m_i^2 \leq x+y \\ x-y < m_i^k \leq x+y \\ i=1,2,3}} d(m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2 + m_4^k) = \int_0^1 f_2^3(\alpha) f_k(\alpha) f(-\alpha) d\alpha = \int_{\frac{1}{\tau}}^{1+\frac{1}{\tau}} f_2^3(\alpha) f_k(\alpha) f(-\alpha) d\alpha,$$

其中 $f_k(\alpha)$, $f(-\alpha)$ 的定义同上。由 Dirichlet 有理逼近定理，每一个 $\alpha \in \left[\frac{1}{\tau}, 1+\frac{1}{\tau}\right]$ 都可以写成

$$\alpha = \frac{a}{q} + \lambda, \quad |\lambda| \leq \frac{1}{q\tau},$$

其中整数 a, q 满足 $1 \leq a \leq q \leq \tau$, $(a, q) = 1$ ，定义优弧

$$\mathfrak{M}(a, q) = \left[\frac{a}{q} - \frac{1}{q\tau}, \frac{a}{q} + \frac{1}{q\tau} \right],$$

并定义主区间和余区间分别为

$$\mathfrak{M} = \bigcup_{q \leq Q} \bigcup_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a, q) = 1}} \mathfrak{M}(a, q), \quad \mathfrak{m} = \left[\frac{1}{\tau}, 1 + \frac{1}{\tau} \right] \setminus \mathfrak{M}, \tag{15}$$

对于不同的优弧 $\mathfrak{M}(a_1, q_1)$, $\mathfrak{M}(a_2, q_2)$, $\frac{a_1}{q_1} \neq \frac{a_2}{q_2}$ ，由公式(14)，我们有

$$\left| \frac{a_1}{q_1} - \frac{a_2}{q_2} \right| = \left| \frac{a_1 q_2 - a_2 q_1}{q_1 q_2} \right| \geq \frac{1}{q_1 q_2} \geq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{q_1 Q} + \frac{1}{q_2 Q} \right) > \frac{1}{q_1 \tau} + \frac{1}{q_2 \tau},$$

即任意两个不同的优弧是不相交的，由以上定义把积分区间 $\left[\frac{1}{\tau}, 1 + \frac{1}{\tau}\right]$ 划分为主区间 \mathfrak{M} 和余区间 \mathfrak{m} ，因此我们有

$$S_k(x, y) = \sum_{\substack{x-y < m_i^2 \leq x+y \\ x-y < m_i^k \leq x+y \\ i=1,2,3}} d(m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2 + m_4^k) = I_1(x, y) + I_2(x, y) \tag{16}$$

其中

$$I_1(x, y) = \int_m f_2^3(\alpha) f_k(\alpha) f(-\alpha) d\alpha, \quad I_2(x, y) = \int_m f_2^3(\alpha) f_k(\alpha) f(-\alpha) d\alpha.$$

4.1. 主区间上积分的估计

由主区间的定义，我们有

$$I_1(x, y) = \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a,q)=1}} \int_{\mathfrak{M}(a,q)} f_2^3(\alpha) f_k(\alpha) f(-\alpha) d\alpha = \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a,q)=1}} \int_{\frac{1}{q\tau}}^{\frac{1}{q}} f_2^3\left(\frac{a}{q} + \lambda\right) f_k\left(\frac{a}{q} + \lambda\right) f\left(-\frac{a}{q} - \lambda\right) d\lambda, \tag{17}$$

考察被积函数 $f_2^3(\alpha) f_k(\alpha) f(-\alpha)$ ，由引理 3.1 以及 Zhang 和 Li [9]文中关于 $f_k(\alpha)$ 的结论

$$f_k(\alpha) = \frac{S_k(q, a)}{q} T_k\left(N_1^{\frac{1}{k}}, N_2^{\frac{1}{k}}\right) + O(q^{1-1/k} (1 + |\lambda|y)),$$

$$S_k(q, a) = \sum_{r=1}^q e\left(\frac{ar^k}{q}\right) \ll q^{1-1/k}, \tag{18}$$

我们有

$$f_2^3(\alpha) f_k(\alpha) f(-\alpha) = m(q; x, y) + r_1(q; x, y) + r_2(q; x, y) + r_3(q; x, y),$$

其中

$$m(q; x, y) = \frac{S_2^3(q, a) S_k(q, a)}{q^5} T_2^3\left(N_1^{\frac{1}{2}}, N_2^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) T_k\left(N_1^{\frac{1}{k}}, N_2^{\frac{1}{k}}\right) \left(T_1^*(4N_1, 4N_2) + 2(\gamma - \log q) T_1(4N_1, 4N_2)\right), \tag{19}$$

$$r_1(q; x, y) \ll q^{-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{k}} (1 + |\lambda|y) T_2^2\left(N_1^{\frac{1}{2}}, N_2^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) T_k\left(N_1^{\frac{1}{k}}, N_2^{\frac{1}{k}}\right) \left(T_1^*(4N_1, 4N_2) + 2(\gamma - \log q) T_1(4N_1, 4N_2)\right),$$

$$r_2(q; x, y) \ll q^{-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{k}} (1 + |\lambda|y) T_2^3\left(N_1^{\frac{1}{2}}, N_2^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \left(T_1^*(4N_1, 4N_2) + 2(\gamma - \log q) T_1(4N_1, 4N_2)\right),$$

$$r_3(q; x, y) \ll q^{-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{k}} \left(q^{\frac{3}{2}} x^\epsilon + q^{\frac{2}{3}} x^{\frac{1}{3} + \epsilon} + q^{\frac{3}{2}} |\lambda| x^{1+\epsilon} + q^{\frac{3}{2}} |\lambda|^2 x^{1+\epsilon} y\right) T_2^3\left(N_1^{\frac{1}{2}}, N_2^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) T_k\left(N_1^{\frac{1}{k}}, N_2^{\frac{1}{k}}\right).$$

将上式代入到公式(17)中，我们有

$$I_1(x, y) = M(x, y) + R_1(q; x, y) + R_2(q; x, y) + R_3(q; x, y), \tag{20}$$

其中

$$M(x, y) = \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a,q)=1}} \int_{\frac{1}{q\tau}}^{\frac{1}{q}} m(q; x, y) d\lambda, \quad R_1(q; x, y) = \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a,q)=1}} \int_{\frac{1}{q\tau}}^{\frac{1}{q}} r_1(q; x, y) d\lambda$$

$$R_2(q; x, y) = \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a,q)=1}} \int_{\frac{1}{q\tau}}^{\frac{1}{q}} r_2(q; x, y) d\lambda, \quad R_3(q; x, y) = \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a,q)=1}} \int_{\frac{1}{q\tau}}^{\frac{1}{q}} r_3(q; x, y) d\lambda$$

由 Zhang 和 Li [9]文中相关的结论

$$T_1(u, v) \ll \min\left(v - u, \frac{1}{\|\lambda\|}\right), \quad T_1^*(u, v) \ll (\log v) \min\left(v - u, \frac{1}{\|\lambda\|}\right),$$

$$T_k(N_1^{1/k}, N_2^{1/k}) \ll \min\left(yx^{-1+1/k}, \frac{1}{x^{1-1/k}\|\lambda\|}\right),$$

我们有

$$\begin{aligned} R_1(q; x, y) &\ll \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} q^{-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{k}} \int_{\frac{1}{q\tau}}^{\frac{1}{q\tau}} (1+|\lambda|y) T_2^2\left(N_1^{\frac{1}{2}}, N_2^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) T_k\left(N_1^{\frac{1}{k}}, N_2^{\frac{1}{k}}\right) \times (T_1^*(4N_1, 4N_2) + 2(\gamma - \log q) T_1(4N_1, 4N_2)) d\lambda \\ &\ll \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} q^{-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{k}} \int_{\frac{1}{q\tau}}^{\frac{1}{q\tau}} (1+|\lambda|y) (\log x) \min\left(y, \frac{1}{\|\lambda\|}\right) \min\left(yx^{\frac{1}{2}}, \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}\|\lambda\|}\right)^2 \min\left(yx^{-1+\frac{1}{k}}, \frac{1}{x^{1-\frac{1}{k}}\|\lambda\|}\right) d\lambda \\ &\ll \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} q^{-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{k}} (\log x) \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{1}{y}} y^4 x^{-2+\frac{1}{k}} (1+\lambda y) d\lambda + \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^{\frac{1}{q\tau}} x^{-2+\frac{1}{k}} \lambda^{-4} (1+\lambda y) d\lambda \right\} \\ &\ll \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} q^{-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{k}} (\log x) y^3 x^{-2+\frac{1}{k}} \\ &\ll y^3 x^{-2+\frac{1}{k}} Q^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{k}} \log x, \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

同理有

$$R_2(q; x, y) = \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a, q)=1}} \int_{\frac{1}{q\tau}}^{\frac{1}{q\tau}} r_2(q; x, y) d\lambda \ll y^3 x^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{k}} Q^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{k}} \log x, \tag{22}$$

$$R_3(q; x, y) = \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a, q)=1}} \int_{\frac{1}{q\tau}}^{\frac{1}{q\tau}} r_3(q; x, y) d\lambda \ll y^3 x^{\frac{5}{2}+\frac{1}{k}+\varepsilon} Q^{-\frac{1}{k}} + y^3 x^{\frac{13}{6}+\frac{1}{k}+\varepsilon} Q^{\frac{7}{6}-\frac{1}{k}} + y^2 x^{\frac{3}{2}+\frac{1}{k}+\varepsilon} Q^{2-\frac{1}{k}}. \tag{23}$$

对于 $M(x, y)$, 我们有

$$M(x, y) = \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a, q)=1}} \int_{\frac{1}{q\tau}}^{\frac{1}{q\tau}} m(q; x, y) d\lambda = E_1(x, y) + E_2(x, y), \tag{24}$$

其中

$$E_1(x, y) = \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a, q)=1}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} m(q; x, y) d\lambda,$$

$$E_2(x, y) = \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a, q)=1}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{q\tau}} m(q; x, y) d\lambda + \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a, q)=1}} \int_{\frac{1}{q\tau}}^{\frac{1}{2}} m(q; x, y) d\lambda.$$

对于 $E_2(x, y)$, 我们有以下估计:

$$\begin{aligned} E_2(x, y) &\ll \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a, q)=1}} \int_{\frac{1}{q\tau}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{5}{2}+\frac{1}{k}} (\log x) \lambda^{-5} d\lambda \ll \sum_{1 \leq q \leq Q} x^{\frac{5}{2}+\frac{1}{k}} (\log x) q^{\frac{5}{2}-\frac{1}{k}} \tau^4 \\ &\ll x^{\frac{5}{2}+\frac{1}{k}} (\log x) Q^{\frac{7}{2}-\frac{1}{k}} \tau^4 \ll y^4 x^{\frac{5}{2}+\frac{1}{k}-\varepsilon}. \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

对于 $E_1(x, y)$, 由公式(19), 我们有

$$E_1(x, y) = \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a,q)=1}} \frac{S_2^3(q, a) S_k(q, a)}{q^5} (\mathcal{L}_1(x, y) + 2(\gamma - \log q) \mathcal{L}_2(x, y)) \\ + \sum_{q > Q} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a,q)=1}} \frac{S_2^3(q, a) S_k(q, a)}{q^5} (\mathcal{L}_1(x, y) + 2(\gamma - \log q) \mathcal{L}_2(x, y)), \tag{26}$$

其中

$$\mathcal{L}_1(x, y) = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} T_2^3 \left(N_1^{\frac{1}{2}}, N_2^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) T_k \left(N_1^{\frac{1}{k}}, N_2^{\frac{1}{k}} \right) T_1^*(4N_1, 4N_2) d\lambda \\ = \frac{1}{8k} \sum_{\substack{N_1 < m_i \leq N_2 \\ i=1,2,3,4}} \frac{1}{m_1^{1/2} m_2^{1/2} m_3^{1/2} m_4^{1-1/k}} \sum_{\substack{4N_1 < n \leq 4N_2 \\ m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4 = n}} \log(n) \\ \asymp (\log x) \sum_{\substack{N_1 < m_i \leq N_2 \\ i=1,2,3,4}} \frac{1}{m_1^{1/2} m_2^{1/2} m_3^{1/2} m_4^{1-1/k}} \asymp y^4 x^{\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{k}} \log x, \tag{27}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_2(x, y) = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} T_2^3 \left(N_1^{\frac{1}{2}}, N_2^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) T_k \left(N_1^{\frac{1}{k}}, N_2^{\frac{1}{k}} \right) T_1(4N_1, 4N_2) d\lambda \\ = \frac{1}{8k} \sum_{\substack{N_1 < m_i \leq N_2 \\ i=1,2,3,4}} \frac{1}{m_1^{1/2} m_2^{1/2} m_3^{1/2} m_4^{1-1/k}} \sum_{\substack{4N_1 < n \leq 4N_2 \\ m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4 = n}} 1 \\ \asymp \sum_{\substack{N_1 < m_i \leq N_2 \\ i=1,2,3,4}} \frac{1}{m_1^{1/2} m_2^{1/2} m_3^{1/2} m_4^{1-1/k}} \asymp y^4 x^{\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{k}}. \tag{28}$$

对于公式(26)中的求和项, 我们有以下估计

$$\sum_{q > Q} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a,q)=1}} \frac{S_2^3(q, a) S_k(q, a)}{q^5} (\mathcal{L}_1(x, y) + 2(\gamma - \log q) \mathcal{L}_2(x, y)) \\ \ll \sum_{q \geq Q} q^{-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{k}} y^4 x^{-\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{k}} \log x \ll y^4 x^{-\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{k}} (\log x) Q^{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{k}} \ll y^4 x^{\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{k} - \epsilon}. \tag{29}$$

综合公式(20)~(29), 我们有

$$I_1(x, y) = M(x, y) + R_1(q; x, y) + R_2(q; x, y) + R_3(q; x, y) \\ = \mathcal{K}_1 \mathcal{L}_1(x, y) + 2(\gamma \mathcal{K}_1 - \mathcal{K}_2) \mathcal{L}_2(x, y) + O \left(y^4 x^{-\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{k} - \epsilon} \right) \\ + O \left(y^3 x^{-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{k}} Q^{\frac{1}{k}} \log x + y^3 x^{-\frac{13}{6} + \frac{1}{k} + \epsilon} Q^{\frac{7}{6} - \frac{1}{k}} + y^2 x^{-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{k} + \epsilon} Q^{2 - \frac{1}{k}} \right), \tag{30}$$

其中

$$\mathcal{K}_1 = \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{q^5} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a,q)=1}} S_2^3(q, a) S_k(q, a), \quad \mathcal{K}_2 = \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log q}{q^5} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq q \\ (a,q)=1}} S_2^3(q, a) S_k(q, a).$$

接下来我们需要证明级数 \mathcal{K}_1 , \mathcal{K}_2 均收敛, 定义 Dirichlet 级数

$$L(s, \Phi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\Phi(n)}{n^s},$$

其中

$$\Phi(n) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq n \\ (a,n)=1}} S_2^3(n, a) S_k(n, a),$$

由公式(18)得 $\Phi(n) \ll n^{\frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{k}} \varphi(n) \ll n^{\frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{k}}$, 则当 $\text{Res} > \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{k}$ 时, 级数 $L(s, \Phi)$ 收敛。此时

$$-L'(s, \Phi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\Phi(n) \log n}{n^s},$$

同理得 $\Phi(n) \log n \ll n^{\frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{k}} \varphi(n) \log n \ll n^{4 - \frac{1}{k}}$, 则当 $\text{Res} > 5 - \frac{1}{k}$ 时, 级数 $-L'(s, \Phi)$ 收敛。因此由 $\mathcal{K}_1 = L(5, \Phi)$, $\mathcal{K}_2 = -L'(5, \Phi)$ 知 \mathcal{K}_1 , \mathcal{K}_2 均为收敛的级数。

4.2. 余区间上积分的估计

由余区间的定义, 当 $\alpha \in \mathfrak{m}$ 时, $\alpha = \frac{a}{q} + \lambda$, $|\lambda| \leq \frac{1}{q\tau}$, $1 \leq a \leq q$, $(a, q) = 1$, 且 q 满足

$$Q < q \leq \tau. \quad (31)$$

设 $X - Y = N_1^{\frac{1}{k}}$, $X + Y = N_1^{\frac{1}{k}}$, $\mathcal{X} = X - Y$, $m = n + \mathcal{X}$, 改写 $f_k(\alpha)$ 为

$$f_k(\alpha) = \sum_{N_1 < m^k \leq N_2} e(m^k \alpha) = \sum_{X - Y < m \leq X + Y} e(m^k \alpha) = e(\alpha \mathcal{X}^k) \sum_{1 \leq n \leq 2Y} e(\alpha_k n^k + \alpha_{k-1} n^{k-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 n), \quad (32)$$

其中

$$\alpha_j = \binom{k}{j} \mathcal{X}^{k-j} \alpha, \quad (1 \leq j \leq k).$$

4.2.1. $k = 3$ 时, 定理 1.1 的证明

当 $k = 3$ 时, 对 $f_2^2(\alpha)$ 进行估计, 我们有

$$|f_2(\alpha)|^2 = \sum_{\substack{\frac{1}{2} < m, n \leq N_2^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ N_1^{\frac{1}{2}} < m, n \leq N_2^{\frac{1}{2}}}} e((m^2 - n^2)\alpha) = \left(N_2^{\frac{1}{2}} - N_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) + T(x) + \overline{T(x)}, \quad (33)$$

其中

$$T(x) = \sum_{N_1^{\frac{1}{2}} < n < m \leq N_2^{\frac{1}{2}}} e((m^2 - n^2)\alpha).$$

对于 $T(x)$, 我们有以下估计

$$\begin{aligned} T(x) &= \sum_{1 \leq v \leq N_2^{\frac{1}{2}} - N_1^{\frac{1}{2}}} e(v^2 \alpha) \sum_{N_1^{\frac{1}{2}} < n \leq N_2^{\frac{1}{2}} - v} e(2nv\alpha) \ll \sum_{1 \leq v \leq yx^{\frac{1}{2}}} \min\left(yx^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \frac{1}{\|2v\alpha\|}\right) \ll \left(yx^{-\frac{1}{2}} + q \log q\right) \left(\frac{yx^{\frac{1}{2}}}{q} + 1\right) \\ &\ll y^2 x^{-1} q^{-1} + yx^{\frac{1}{2}} \log q + q \log q, \end{aligned}$$

结合上式以及公式(31)、(33)，我们有

$$\sup_{\alpha \in m} |f_2(\alpha)| \ll yx^{-\frac{1}{2}} Q^{-\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{-\frac{1}{4}} \log^{\frac{1}{2}} x + \tau^{\frac{1}{2}} \log^{\frac{1}{2}} x. \tag{34}$$

由 Hölder 不等式，引理 3.2，公式(34)，以及 Zhang 和 Li [9]对于 $f(-\alpha)$ 积分均值的估计

$$\int_0^1 |f(-\alpha)|^2 d\alpha \ll y \log^3 x, \tag{35}$$

我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I_2(x, y) &\ll \sup_{\alpha \in m} |f_2(\alpha)| \left(\int_0^1 |f_2(\alpha)|^6 d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\int_0^1 |f_3(\alpha)|^6 d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{6}} \left(\int_0^1 |f(-\alpha)|^2 d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\ll y^{\frac{5}{2}} x^{-\frac{10+\varepsilon}{9+\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}} \log^{\frac{3}{2}} x \left(yx^{-\frac{1}{2}} Q^{-\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{-\frac{1}{4}} \log^{\frac{1}{2}} x + \tau^{\frac{1}{2}} \log^{\frac{1}{2}} x \right) \\ &\ll y^3 x^{-\frac{49+\varepsilon}{36}} + y^2 x^{-\frac{29+\varepsilon}{18}} Q^{-\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \tag{36}$$

结合公式(16)、(30)、(36)，我们有

$$\begin{aligned} S_3(x, y) &= \mathcal{K}_1 \mathcal{L}_1(x, y) + 2(\gamma \mathcal{K}_1 - \mathcal{K}_2) \mathcal{L}_2(x, y) + O\left(y^4 x^{\frac{13-\varepsilon}{6}}\right) \\ &\quad + O\left(y^3 x^{\frac{3}{2}} Q^{\frac{1}{6}} \log x + y^3 x^{-\frac{11+\varepsilon}{6}} Q^{\frac{5}{6}} + y^2 x^{-\frac{7+\varepsilon}{6}} + y^2 x^{-\frac{29+\varepsilon}{18}} Q^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right), \end{aligned}$$

且当 $x^{\frac{11}{36}} \ll Q \ll x^{\frac{11+7\varepsilon}{36}}$ ，我们有

$$S_3(x, y) = \mathcal{K}_1 \mathcal{L}_1(x, y) + 2(\gamma \mathcal{K}_1 - \mathcal{K}_2) \mathcal{L}_2(x, y) + O\left(y^4 x^{\frac{13-\varepsilon}{6}}\right).$$

4.2.2. $4 \leq k \leq 5$ 时，定理 1.1 的证明

当 $4 \leq k \leq 5$ 时，由引理 3.3 以及公式(32)，我们有

$$\begin{aligned} f_k(\alpha) &= e(\alpha \mathcal{X}^k) \sum_{1 \leq n \leq 2Y} e(\alpha_k n^k + \alpha_{k-1} n^{k-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 n) \\ &\ll \sum_{1 \leq n \leq 2Y} e(\alpha_k n^k + \alpha_{k-1} n^{k-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 n) \\ &\ll Y^{1+\varepsilon} (q^{-1} + Y^{-1} + qY^{-k})^{\frac{1}{2^{k-1}}}, \end{aligned}$$

由上式以及公式(31)，我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{\alpha \in m} |f_k(\alpha)| &\ll Y^{1+\varepsilon} (Q^{-1} + Y^{-1} + \tau Y^{-k})^{\frac{1}{2^{k-1}}} \\ &\ll yx^{-1+\frac{1+\varepsilon}{k}} \left(Q^{-1} + y^{-1} x^{1-\frac{1}{k}} + \tau y^{-k} x^{k-1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2^{k-1}}} \\ &\ll yx^{-1+\frac{1+\varepsilon}{k}} \left(Q^{-1} + y^{-1} x^{1-\frac{1}{k}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2^{k-1}}}. \end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

由 Hölder 不等式，引理 3.2 以及公式(35)、(37)，我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2(x, y) &\ll \sup_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{m}} |f_k(\alpha)| \left(\int_0^1 |f_2(\alpha)|^6 d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_0^1 |f(-\alpha)|^2 d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\ll y^{\frac{7}{2}} x^{-2+\frac{1}{k}+2\varepsilon} \left(Q^{-1} + y^{-1} x^{1-\frac{1}{k}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2k-1}} \\
 &\ll y^{\frac{7}{2}} x^{-2+\frac{1}{k}+2\varepsilon} Q^{-\frac{1}{2k-1}} + y^{\frac{7}{2}-\frac{1}{2k-1}} x^{-2+\frac{1}{k}+\frac{k-1}{k \cdot 2k-1}+2\varepsilon}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{38}$$

结合公式(16)、(30)、(38)，我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_k(x, y) &= \mathcal{K}_1 \mathcal{E}_1(x, y) + 2(\gamma \mathcal{K}_1 - \mathcal{K}_2) \mathcal{E}_2(x, y) + O\left(y^4 x^{\frac{5}{2}+\frac{1}{k}-\varepsilon} \right) \\
 &\quad + O\left(y^3 x^{\frac{3}{2}} Q^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{k}} + y^3 x^{\frac{11}{6}+\frac{1}{k}+\varepsilon} Q^{\frac{7}{6}-\frac{1}{k}} + y^2 x^{\frac{3}{2}+\frac{1}{k}+\varepsilon} Q^{2-\frac{1}{k}} + y^2 x^{-2+\frac{1}{k}+2\varepsilon} Q^{-\frac{1}{2k-1}} \right),
 \end{aligned}$$

且当 $x^{\frac{2^{k-2}}{2^{k-1}+k+1}+2^{k-1}\varepsilon} \ll Q \ll x^{\frac{2^{k-2}+1/2}{2^{k-1}+k+1}+(2k-1/2)\varepsilon}$ ，我们有

$$S_k(x, y) = \mathcal{K}_1 \mathcal{E}_1(x, y) + 2(\gamma \mathcal{K}_1 - \mathcal{K}_2) \mathcal{E}_2(x, y) + O\left(y^4 x^{\frac{5}{2}+\frac{1}{k}-\varepsilon} \right).$$

4.2.3. $k \geq 6$ 时，定理 1.1 的证明

当 $k \geq 6$ 时，由引理 3.4 以及公式(32)，我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_k(\alpha) &= e(\alpha \mathcal{X}^k) \sum_{1 \leq n \leq 2Y} e(\alpha_k n^k + \alpha_{k-1} n^{k-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 n) \\
 &\ll \sum_{1 \leq n \leq 2Y} e(\alpha_k n^k + \alpha_{k-1} n^{k-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 n) \\
 &\ll Y^{1+\varepsilon} (q^{-1} + Y^{-1} + qY^{-k})^{\frac{1}{2k(k-1)}},
 \end{aligned}$$

由上式以及公式(31)，我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sup_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{m}} |f_k(\alpha)| &\ll Y^{1+\varepsilon} (Q^{-1} + Y^{-1} + \tau Y^{-k})^{\frac{1}{2k(k-1)}} \\
 &\ll yx^{-1+\frac{1}{k}+\varepsilon} \left(Q^{-1} + y^{-1} x^{1-\frac{1}{k}} + \tau y^{-k} x^{k-1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2k(k-1)}} \\
 &\ll yx^{-1+\frac{1}{k}+\varepsilon} \left(Q^{-1} + y^{-1} x^{1-\frac{1}{k}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2k(k-1)}}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

由 Hölder 不等式，引理 3.1 以及公式(35)、(39)，我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2(x, y) &\ll \sup_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{m}} |f_k(\alpha)| \left(\int_0^1 |f_2(\alpha)|^6 d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_0^1 |f(-\alpha)|^2 d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\ll y^{\frac{7}{2}} x^{-2+\frac{1}{k}+2\varepsilon} \left(Q^{-1} + y^{-1} x^{1-\frac{1}{k}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2k(k-1)}} \\
 &\ll y^{\frac{7}{2}} x^{-2+\frac{1}{k}+2\varepsilon} Q^{-\frac{1}{2k(k-1)}} + y^{\frac{7}{2}-\frac{1}{2k(k-1)}} x^{-2+\frac{1}{k}+\frac{1}{2k^2}+2\varepsilon}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{40}$$

结合公式(16)、(30)、(40)，我们有

$$S_k(x, y) = \mathcal{K}_1 \mathcal{L}_1(x, y) + 2(\gamma \mathcal{K}_1 - \mathcal{K}_2) \mathcal{L}_2(x, y) + O\left(y^4 x^{\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{k} - \varepsilon}\right) \\ + O\left(y^3 x^{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{k}} Q^{2 - \frac{1}{k}} + y^3 x^{\frac{11}{6} + \frac{1}{k} + \varepsilon} Q^{\frac{7}{6} - \frac{1}{k}} + y^2 x^{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{k} + \varepsilon} Q^{2 - \frac{1}{k}} + y^2 x^{-2 + \frac{1}{k} + 2\varepsilon} Q^{-\frac{1}{2k(k-1)}}\right),$$

且当 $x^{\frac{2k-2}{k^2-3k+5} + 2k(k-1)\varepsilon} \ll Q \ll x^{\frac{2k^2-6k+6}{(k-2)(k^2-3k+5)} + \frac{6k}{k-2}\varepsilon}$, 我们有

$$S_k(x, y) = \mathcal{K}_1 \mathcal{L}_1(x, y) + 2(\gamma \mathcal{K}_1 - \mathcal{K}_2) \mathcal{L}_2(x, y) + O\left(y^4 x^{\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{k} - \varepsilon}\right).$$

结合以上三种情况的讨论, 我们最终证明了定理 1.1。

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