



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Number Theory

www.elsevier.com/locate/jnt



# Popular differences and generalized Sidon sets

Wenqiang Xu<sup>1</sup>

*Department of Mathematics, University College London, Gower Street, London, WC1E 6BT, United Kingdom*

## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history:

Received 27 June 2017

Received in revised form 6

September 2017

Accepted 6 September 2017

Available online xxxx

Communicated by S.J. Miller

### Keywords:

Sidon set

Representation functions

Fourier analysis

Popular difference

## ABSTRACT

For a subset  $A \subseteq [N]$ , we define the representation function  $r_{A-A}(d) := \#\{(a, a') \in A \times A : d = a - a'\}$  and define  $M_D(A) := \max_{1 \leq d < D} r_{A-A}(d)$  for  $D > 1$ . We study the smallest possible value of  $M_D(A)$  as  $A$  ranges over all possible subsets of  $[N]$  with a given size. We give explicit asymptotic expressions with constant coefficients determined for a large range of  $D$ . We shall also see how this problem connects to a well-known problem about generalized Sidon sets.

© 2017 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

## 1. Introduction

For a positive integer  $N$ , denote by  $[N]$  the discrete interval  $\{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ . For a subset  $A \subseteq [N]$ , we study the difference set

$$A - A := \{a - a' : a, a' \in A\}.$$

We introduce the representation function  $r_{A-A}$ , defined by

*E-mail address:* [wenqiang.xu@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:wenqiang.xu@ucl.ac.uk).

<sup>1</sup> W.X. is supported by a London Mathematics Society Undergraduate Research Bursary (Grant ReF 16-17 33) and the Mathematical Institute at University of Oxford.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnt.2017.09.016>

0022-314X/© 2017 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

$$r_{A-A}(d) := \#\{(a, a') \in A \times A : d = a - a'\}.$$

The representation function has been investigated a lot in the literature. See, for example, [2], [3]. In this paper, we are interested in the maximum size of  $r_{A-A}(d)$ , as  $d$  ranges over all positive integers smaller than  $D$  for different thresholds  $D$ . More precisely, let

$$M_D(A) := \max_{1 \leq d < D} r_{A-A}(d)$$

and  $f_D(N, \alpha)$  be the smallest possible value of  $M_D(A)$ , as  $A$  ranges over all subsets  $A \subseteq [N]$  with  $|A| \geq \alpha N$ , i.e.,

$$f_D(N, \alpha) := \min_{A \subseteq [N], |A| \geq \alpha N} M_D(A).$$

**Theorem 1.1.** *Let  $2 \leq D \leq N$  be positive integers and let  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ . Write  $D = (1 + \gamma)\alpha^{-1}$  for some  $-1 < \gamma$ , then we have the following:*

- (1) *If  $\gamma \leq 0$ , then  $f_D(N, \alpha) = 0$ .*
- (2) *If  $0 < \gamma \leq 1 - \delta$  for some positive number  $\delta$ ,  $N \gg_\delta \alpha^{-2}$  and  $D$  is sufficiently large in terms of  $\delta^{-1}$ , then  $f_D(N, \alpha) = (1 + o(1)) \frac{2\gamma}{(1+\gamma)^2} \alpha^2 N$ .*
- (3) *If  $\alpha^2 N \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\gamma \rightarrow \infty$  and  $D\alpha \rightarrow \infty$  as  $N \rightarrow \infty$ , then  $f_D(N, \alpha) = (1 + o(1))\alpha^2 N$ .*

Here  $\gamma = \gamma(N), \alpha = \alpha(N), D = D(N)$ . They are all regarded as functions of  $N$ .

**Remark 1.2.** 1) When  $\alpha \geq 1/2$ , the above conclusions can be easily checked. So we focus on  $\alpha \in (0, 1/2)$  from now on.

2) A more precise statement of Theorem 1.1 (2) is Theorem 2.1.

### 1.1. Connections with Sidon sets

We shall see that there are some connections between problems about Sidon sets and the problem we are investigating in the case  $D = N$ .

**Definition 1.1.** (Sidon sets and  $g$ -Sidon sets) A set of natural numbers  $S$  is called a Sidon set if the equation  $a + b = c + d$  has only the trivial solution  $\{a, b\} = \{c, d\}$ , where  $a, b, c, d$  are elements of the set  $S$ . A set  $A$  is called  $g$ -Sidon set if for any integer  $x$  we have:

$$r_{A+A}(x) := \#\{(a, b) \in A \times A : a + b = x\} \leq g.$$

Cilleruelo, Ruzsa and Vinuesa (2010) [1] proved the following result.

**Theorem 1.3.** *Define  $\beta_g(N) := \max\{|A|\}$  where  $A \subseteq [N]$  and  $A$  is a  $g$ -Sidon set. Then,*

$$\sigma_1(g)\sqrt{gN}(1 - o(1)) \leq \beta_g(N) \leq \sigma_2(g)\sqrt{gN}(1 + o(1)).$$

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8896990>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8896990>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)