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One Diophantine inequality with integer and prime variables

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Abstract

In this paper, we show that if $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$ are positive real numbers, at least one of the ratios λ_i/λ_j ($1 \leq i < j \leq 4$) is irrational, then the inequality $|\lambda_1x_1^2 + \lambda_2x_2^3 + \lambda_3x_3^4 + \lambda_4x_4^5 - p - \frac{1}{2}| < \frac{1}{2}$ has infinite solutions with natural numbers x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 and prime p .

MSC: 11D75; 11P55

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1 Introduction

Diophantine inequalities with integer or prime variables have been considered by many scholars. The present paper investigates one diophantine inequality with integer and prime variables. Using the Davenport-Heilbronn method, we establish our result as follows.

Theorem 1.1 *Let $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$ be positive real numbers, at least one of the ratios λ_i/λ_j ($1 \leq i < j \leq 4$) is irrational. Then the inequality*

$$\left| \lambda_1x_1^2 + \lambda_2x_2^3 + \lambda_3x_3^4 + \lambda_4x_4^5 - p - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \frac{1}{2}$$

has infinite solutions with natural numbers x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 and prime p .

2 Notation and outline of the proof

Throughout, we use p to denote a prime number and x_i to denote a natural number. We denote by δ a sufficiently small positive number and by ε an arbitrarily small positive number. Constants, both explicit and implicit, in Landau or Vinogradov symbols may depend on $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$. We write $e(x) = \exp(2\pi ix)$. We use $[x]$ to denote the integer part of real variable x . We take X to be the basic parameter, a large real integer. Since at least one of the ratios λ_i/λ_j ($1 \leq i < j \leq 4$) is irrational, without loss of generality we may assume that λ_1/λ_2 is irrational. For the other cases, the only difference is in the following intermediate region, and we may deal with the same method in Section 4.

Since λ_1/λ_2 is irrational, then there are infinitely many pairs of integers q, a with $|\lambda_1/\lambda_2 - a/q| \leq q^{-2}$, $(a, q) = 1$, $q > 0$ and $a \neq 0$. We choose q to be large in terms of $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$ and

make the following definitions:

$$\begin{aligned} N &\asymp X^2, \quad L = \log N, \quad [N^{1-8\delta}] = q, \quad \tau = N^{-1+\delta}, \\ Q &= (|\lambda_1|^{-1} + |\lambda_2|^{-1})N^{1-\delta}, \quad P = N^{6\delta}, \quad T = N^{\frac{1}{3}}. \end{aligned}$$

Let v be a positive real number, we define

$$\begin{aligned} K_v(\alpha) &= v \left(\frac{\sin \pi v \alpha}{\pi v \alpha} \right)^2, \quad \alpha \neq 0, \quad K_v(0) = v, \\ F_1(\alpha) &= \sum_{1 \leq x \leq X} e(\alpha x^2), \quad F_2(\alpha) = \sum_{1 \leq x \leq X^{\frac{2}{3}}} e(\alpha x^3), \quad F_3(\alpha) = \sum_{1 \leq x \leq X^{\frac{1}{2}}} e(\alpha x^4), \\ F_4(\alpha) &= \sum_{1 \leq x \leq X^{\frac{2}{5}}} e(\alpha x^5), \quad G(\alpha) = \sum_{p \leq N} (\log p) e(\alpha p), \\ f_1(\alpha) &= \int_1^X e(\alpha x^2) dx, \quad f_2(\alpha) = \int_1^{X^{\frac{2}{3}}} e(\alpha x^3) dx, \quad f_3(\alpha) = \int_1^{X^{\frac{1}{2}}} e(\alpha x^4) dx, \\ f_4(\alpha) &= \int_1^{X^{\frac{2}{5}}} e(\alpha x^5) dx, \quad g(\alpha) = \int_1^N e(\alpha x) dx. \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

It follows from (2.1) that

$$K_v(\alpha) \ll \min(v, v^{-1}|\alpha|^{-2}), \tag{2.2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e(\alpha y) K_v(\alpha) d\alpha = \max(0, 1 - v^{-1}|y|). \tag{2.3}$$

From (2.3) it is clear that

$$\begin{aligned} J &:= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{i=1}^4 F_i(\lambda_i \alpha) G(-\alpha) e\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \\ &\leq \log N \sum_{\substack{|\lambda_1 x_1^2 + \lambda_2 x_2^3 + \lambda_3 x_3^4 + \lambda_4 x_4^5 - p - \frac{1}{2}| < \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \leq x_1 \leq X, 1 \leq x_2 \leq X^{2/3}, 1 \leq x_3 \leq X^{1/2}, 1 \leq x_4 \leq X^{2/5}, p \leq N}} 1 \\ &=: (\log N) \mathcal{N}(X), \end{aligned}$$

thus

$$\mathcal{N}(X) \geq (\log N)^{-1} J.$$

To estimate J , we split the range of infinite integration into three sections, traditionally named the neighborhood of the origin $\mathfrak{C} = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{R} : |\alpha| \leq \tau\}$, the intermediate region $\mathfrak{D} = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{R} : \tau < |\alpha| \leq P\}$, the trivial region $\mathfrak{c} = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{R} : |\alpha| > P\}$.

To prove Theorem 1.1, we shall establish that

$$J(\mathfrak{C}) \gg X^{\frac{77}{30}}, \quad J(\mathfrak{D}) = o(X^{\frac{70}{33}}), \quad J(\mathfrak{c}) = o(X^{\frac{77}{30}})$$

in Sections 3, 4 and 5, respectively. Thus

$$J \gg X^{\frac{77}{30}}, \quad \mathcal{N}(X) \gg X^{\frac{77}{30}} L^{-1},$$

and Theorem 1.1 can be established.

3 The neighborhood of the origin

Lemma 3.1 *If $\alpha = a/q + \beta$, where $(a, q) = 1$, then*

$$\sum_{1 \leq x \leq N^{1/t}} e(\alpha x^t) = q^{-1} \sum_{m=1}^q e(am^t/q) \int_1^{N^{1/t}} e(\beta y^t) dy + O(q^{1/2+\epsilon}(1 + N|\beta|)).$$

Proof This is Theorem 4.1 of Vaughan [1]. \square

If $|\alpha| \in \mathfrak{C}$, by Lemma 3.1, taking $a = 0$, $q = 1$, then

$$F_i(\alpha) = f_i(\alpha) + O(X^{2\delta}), \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4. \quad (3.1)$$

Lemma 3.2 *Let $\rho = \beta + i\gamma$ be a typical zero of the Riemann zeta function, C be a positive constant,*

$$I(\alpha) = \sum_{|\gamma| \leq T, \beta \geq \frac{2}{3}} \sum_{n \leq N} n^{\rho-1} e(n\alpha), \quad J(\alpha) = O((1 + |\alpha|N)N^{\frac{2}{3}}L^C),$$

then

$$G(\alpha) = g(\alpha) - I(\alpha) + J(\alpha), \quad (3.2)$$

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |I(\alpha)|^2 d\alpha \ll N \exp(-L^{\frac{1}{5}}), \quad (3.3)$$

$$\int_{-\tau}^{\tau} |J(\alpha)|^2 d\alpha \ll N \exp(-L^{\frac{1}{5}}). \quad (3.4)$$

Proof Equations (3.2), (3.3), (3.4) can be seen from Lemma 5, (29) and (33) given by Vaughan [2]. \square

Lemma 3.3 *We have*

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |f_1(\alpha)|^2 d\alpha \ll L^2, \quad \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |f_2(\alpha)|^2 d\alpha \ll X^{-\frac{2}{3}}L^2.$$

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |f_3(\alpha)|^2 d\alpha \ll X^{-1}L^2, \quad \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |f_4(\alpha)|^2 d\alpha \ll X^{-\frac{6}{5}}L^2.$$

Proof These results are from (5.16) of Vaughan [3]. \square

Lemma 3.4 *We have*

$$\int_{\mathfrak{C}} \left| \prod_{i=1}^4 F_i(\lambda_i \alpha) G(-\alpha) - \prod_{i=1}^4 f_i(\lambda_i \alpha) g(-\alpha) \right| K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \ll X^{\frac{77}{30}} L^{-1}.$$

Proof It is obvious that $F_1(\lambda_1\alpha) \ll X$, $f_1(\lambda_1\alpha) \ll X$, $F_2(\lambda_2\alpha) \ll X^{\frac{2}{3}}$, $f_2(\lambda_1\alpha) \ll X^{\frac{2}{3}}$, $F_3(\lambda_3\alpha) \ll X^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $f_3(\lambda_3\alpha) \ll X^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $F_4(\lambda_4\alpha) \ll X^{\frac{2}{5}}$, $f_4(\lambda_4\alpha) \ll X^{\frac{2}{5}}$, $G(-\alpha) \ll N$, $g(-\alpha) \ll N$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \prod_{i=1}^4 F_i(\lambda_i\alpha) G(-\alpha) - \prod_{i=1}^4 f_i(\lambda_i\alpha) g(-\alpha) \\ &= (F_1(\lambda_1\alpha) - f_1(\lambda_1\alpha)) \prod_{i=2}^4 F_i(\lambda_i\alpha) G(-\alpha) + (F_2(\lambda_2\alpha) - f_2(\lambda_2\alpha)) \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq 2}}^4 F_i(\lambda_i\alpha) G(-\alpha) \\ &+ (F_3(\lambda_3\alpha) - f_3(\lambda_3\alpha)) \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq 3}}^4 F_i(\lambda_i\alpha) G(-\alpha) + (F_4(\lambda_4\alpha) - f_4(\lambda_4\alpha)) \prod_{i=1}^3 f_i(\lambda_i\alpha) G(-\alpha) \\ &+ \prod_{i=1}^4 f_i(\lambda_i\alpha) (G(-\alpha) - g(-\alpha)). \end{aligned}$$

Then by (3.1), Lemmas 3.2 and 3.3,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathfrak{C}} \left| (F_1(\lambda_1\alpha) - f_1(\lambda_1\alpha)) \prod_{i=2}^4 F_i(\lambda_i\alpha) G(-\alpha) \right| K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \ll N^{-1+\delta} X^{2\delta} X^{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5}} N \ll X^{\frac{47}{30} + 4\delta}, \\ & \int_{\mathfrak{C}} \left| \prod_{i=1}^4 f_i(\lambda_i\alpha) (G(-\alpha) - g(-\alpha)) \right| K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \\ & \ll X^{\frac{47}{30}} \left(\int_{\mathfrak{C}} |f_1(\lambda_1\alpha)|^2 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{\mathfrak{C}} |J(-\alpha) - I(-\alpha)|^2 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \ll X^{\frac{47}{30}} \left(\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |f_1(\lambda_1\alpha)|^2 d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{\mathfrak{C}} |J(\alpha)|^2 d\alpha + \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |I(\alpha)|^2 d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \ll X^{\frac{47}{30}} L(N \exp(-L^{\frac{1}{5}}))^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \ll X^{\frac{77}{30}} L^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

The other cases are similar, and the proof of Lemma 3.4 is completed. \square

Lemma 3.5 *We have*

$$\int_{|\alpha|>N^{-1+\delta}} \left| \prod_{i=1}^4 f_i(\lambda_i\alpha) g(-\alpha) \right| K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \ll X^{\frac{77}{30} - \frac{77}{30}\delta}.$$

Proof It follows from Vaughan [1] that for $\alpha \neq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(\lambda_1\alpha) &\ll |\alpha|^{-\frac{1}{2}}, & f_2(\lambda_2\alpha) &\ll |\alpha|^{-\frac{1}{3}}, & f_3(\lambda_3\alpha) &\ll |\alpha|^{-\frac{1}{4}}, \\ f_4(\lambda_4\alpha) &\ll |\alpha|^{-\frac{1}{5}}, & g(-\alpha) &\ll |\alpha|^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\int_{|\alpha|>N^{-1+\delta}} \left| \prod_{i=1}^4 f_i(\lambda_i\alpha) g(-\alpha) \right| K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \ll \int_{|\alpha|>N^{-1+\delta}} |\alpha|^{-\frac{137}{60}} d\alpha \ll X^{\frac{77}{30} - \frac{77}{30}\delta}. \quad \square$$

Lemma 3.6 We have

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{i=1}^4 f_i(\lambda_i \alpha) g(-\alpha) e\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \gg X^{\frac{77}{30}}.$$

Proof From (2.3), one has

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{i=1}^4 f_i(\lambda_i \alpha) g(-\alpha) e\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \\ &= \int_1^X \int_1^{X^{\frac{2}{3}}} \int_1^{X^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_1^{X^{\frac{2}{5}}} \int_1^N \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e\left(\alpha\left(\sum_{i=1}^4 \lambda_i x_i^{1+i} - x - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \\ & \quad \cdot K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) dx dx_4 \cdots dx_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{120} \int_1^{X^2} \cdots \int_1^{X^2} \int_1^N \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} x_2^{-\frac{2}{3}} x_3^{-\frac{3}{4}} x_4^{-\frac{4}{5}} e\left(\alpha\left(\sum_{i=1}^4 \lambda_i x_i - x - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \\ & \quad \cdot K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) dx dx_4 \cdots dx_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{120} \int_1^{X^2} \cdots \int_1^{X^2} \int_1^N x_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} x_2^{-\frac{2}{3}} x_3^{-\frac{3}{4}} x_4^{-\frac{4}{5}} \\ & \quad \cdot \max\left(0, \frac{1}{2} - \left|\sum_{i=1}^4 \lambda_i x_i - x - \frac{1}{2}\right|\right) dx dx_4 \cdots dx_1. \end{aligned}$$

Let $|\sum_{i=1}^4 \lambda_i x_i - x - \frac{1}{2}| \leq \frac{1}{4}$, then $\sum_{i=1}^4 \lambda_i x_i - \frac{3}{4} \leq x \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 \lambda_i x_i - \frac{1}{4}$. Based on $\sum_{i=1}^4 \lambda_i x_i - \frac{3}{4} > 1$, $\sum_{i=1}^4 \lambda_i x_i - \frac{1}{4} < N$, one may take

$$\lambda_j X^2 \left(8 \sum_{i=1}^4 \lambda_i\right)^{-1} \leq x_j \leq \lambda_j X^2 \left(4 \sum_{i=1}^4 \lambda_i\right)^{-1}, \quad j = 1, \dots, 4,$$

hence

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{i=1}^4 f_i(\lambda_i \alpha) g(-\alpha) e\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \geq \frac{1}{960} \prod_{j=1}^4 \lambda_j \left(8 \sum_{i=1}^4 \lambda_i\right)^{-4} X^{\frac{77}{30}}.$$

This completes the proof of Lemma 3.6. \square

4 The intermediate region

Lemma 4.1 We have

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_1(\lambda_1 \alpha)|^4 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \ll X^{2+\varepsilon}, \quad (4.1)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_2(\lambda_2 \alpha)|^8 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \ll X^{\frac{10}{3} + \frac{2}{3}\varepsilon}, \quad (4.2)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_3(\lambda_3 \alpha)|^{16} K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \ll X^{6 + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon}, \quad (4.3)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_4(\lambda_4 \alpha)|^{32} K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \ll X^{\frac{54}{5} + \frac{2}{5}\varepsilon}, \quad (4.4)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |G(-\alpha)|^2 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \ll NL. \quad (4.5)$$

Proof By (2.2) and Hua's inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)|^4 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \\ & \ll \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_m^{m+1} |F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)|^4 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \\ & \ll \sum_{m=0}^1 \int_m^{m+1} |F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)|^4 d\alpha + \sum_{m=2}^{+\infty} m^{-2} \int_m^{m+1} |F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)|^4 d\alpha \\ & \ll X^{2+\varepsilon} + X^{2+\varepsilon} \sum_{m=2}^{+\infty} m^{-2} \\ & \ll X^{2+\varepsilon}. \end{aligned}$$

The proofs of (4.2)-(4.5) are similar to (4.1). \square

Lemma 4.2 *We have*

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)|^2 |F_3(\lambda_3\alpha)|^4 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \ll X^{2+\varepsilon}.$$

Proof Firstly, we consider the number of solutions $R(X, Z)$ of equation

$$\lambda_1(x_1^2 - x_2^2) = \lambda_j(y_1^4 + y_2^4 - y_3^4 - y_4^4), \quad 1 \leq x_1, x_2 \leq X, 1 \leq y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4 \leq Z.$$

If $x_1 = x_2$, then $R(X, Z) \ll X^\varepsilon XZ^2$, and if $x_1 \neq x_2$, then $R(X, Z) \ll X^\varepsilon Z^4$. We take $Z = X^{\frac{1}{2}}$, then $R(X, Z) \ll X^{2+\varepsilon}$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)|^2 |F_3(\lambda_3\alpha)|^4 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \\ & \ll \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_m^{m+1} |F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)|^2 |F_3(\lambda_3\alpha)|^4 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \\ & \ll \sum_{m=0}^1 \int_m^{m+1} |F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)|^2 |F_3(\lambda_3\alpha)|^4 d\alpha + \sum_{m=2}^{+\infty} m^{-2} \int_m^{m+1} |F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)|^2 |F_3(\lambda_3\alpha)|^4 d\alpha \\ & \ll X^{2+\varepsilon}. \end{aligned}$$

\square

Lemma 4.3 *Suppose that $(a, q) = 1$, $|\alpha - a/q| \leq q^{-2}$, $\phi(x) = \alpha x^k + \alpha_1 x^{k-1} + \cdots + \alpha_{k-1} x + \alpha_k$, then*

$$\sum_{x=1}^M e(\phi(x)) \ll M^{1+\varepsilon} (q^{-1} + M^{-1} + qM^{-k})^{2^{1-k}}.$$

Proof This is Lemma 2.4 (Weyl's inequality) of Vaughan [1]. \square

Lemma 4.4 For every real number $\alpha \in \mathfrak{D}$, let $W(\alpha) = \min(|F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)|^{\frac{2}{3}}, |F_2(\lambda_2\alpha)|)$, then

$$W(\alpha) \ll X^{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\delta + \varepsilon}.$$

Proof For $\alpha \in \mathfrak{D}$ and $j = 1, 2$, we choose a_j, q_j such that

$$|\lambda_j\alpha - a_j/q_j| \leq q_j^{-1}Q^{-1} \quad (4.6)$$

with $(a_j, q_j) = 1$ and $1 \leq q_j \leq Q$.

Firstly, we note that $a_1a_2 \neq 0$. Secondly, if $q_1, q_2 \leq P$, then

$$\left| a_2q_1 \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} - a_1q_2 \right| \leq \left| \frac{a_2/q_2}{\lambda_2\alpha} q_1q_2 \left(\lambda_1\alpha - \frac{a_1}{q_1} \right) \right| + \left| \frac{a_1/q_1}{\lambda_2\alpha} q_1q_2 \left(\lambda_2\alpha - \frac{a_2}{q_2} \right) \right| \ll PQ^{-1} < \frac{1}{2q}.$$

We recall that q was chosen as the denominator of a convergent to the continued fraction for λ_1/λ_2 . Thus, by Legendre's law of best approximation, we have $|q'\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} - a'| > \frac{1}{2q}$ for all integers a', q' with $1 \leq q' < q$, thus $|a_2q_1| \geq q = [N^{1-8\delta}]$. However, from (4.6) we have $|a_2q_1| \ll q_1q_2P \ll N^{18\delta}$, this is a contradiction. We have thus established that for at least one j , $P < q_j \ll Q$. Hence, Lemma 4.3 gives the desired inequality for $W(\alpha)$. \square

Lemma 4.5 We have

$$\int_{\mathfrak{D}} \prod_{i=1}^4 F_i(\lambda_i\alpha) G(-\alpha) e\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \ll X^{\frac{77}{30} - \frac{1}{12}\delta + \varepsilon}.$$

Proof By Lemmas 4.1, 4.2, 4.4 and Hölder's inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathfrak{D}} \prod_{i=1}^4 |F_i(\lambda_i\alpha) G(-\alpha)| K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \\ & \ll \max_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{D}} |W(\alpha)|^{\frac{3}{16}} \int_{\mathfrak{D}} |F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)|^{\frac{7}{8}} \prod_{i=2}^4 |F_i(\lambda_i\alpha) G(-\alpha)| K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \\ & \quad + \max_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{D}} |W(\alpha)|^{\frac{1}{4}} \int_{\mathfrak{D}} |F_2(\lambda_2\alpha)|^{\frac{3}{4}} \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq 2}}^4 |F_i(\lambda_i\alpha) G(-\alpha)| K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \\ & \ll (X^{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\delta + \varepsilon})^{\frac{3}{16}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)|^4 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \right)^{\frac{3}{32}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_2(\lambda_2\alpha)|^8 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{8}} \\ & \quad \cdot \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)|^2 |F_3(\lambda_3\alpha)|^4 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_4(\lambda_4\alpha)|^{32} K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{32}} \\ & \quad \cdot \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |G(-\alpha)|^2 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \quad + (X^{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\delta + \varepsilon})^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)|^4 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{8}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_2(\lambda_2\alpha)|^8 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \right)^{\frac{3}{32}} \\ & \quad \cdot \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)|^2 |F_3(\lambda_3\alpha)|^4 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_4(\lambda_i\alpha)|^{32} K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{32}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cdot \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |G(-\alpha)|^2 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
& \ll \left(X^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{3}\delta+\varepsilon} \right)^{\frac{3}{16}} \left(X^{2+\varepsilon} \right)^{\frac{3}{32}} \left(X^{\frac{10}{3}+\frac{2}{3}\varepsilon} \right)^{\frac{1}{8}} \left(X^{2+\varepsilon} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(X^{\frac{54}{5}+\frac{2}{5}\varepsilon} \right)^{\frac{1}{32}} (NL)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
& + \left(X^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{3}\delta+\varepsilon} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(X^{2+\varepsilon} \right)^{\frac{1}{8}} \left(X^{\frac{10}{3}+\frac{2}{3}\varepsilon} \right)^{\frac{3}{32}} \left(X^{2+\varepsilon} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(X^{\frac{54}{5}+\frac{2}{5}\varepsilon} \right)^{\frac{1}{32}} (NL)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
& \ll X^{\frac{77}{30}-\frac{1}{12}\delta+\varepsilon}. \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

5 The trivial region

Lemma 5.1 (Lemma 2 of [4]) *Let $V(\alpha) = \sum e(\alpha f(x_1, \dots, x_m))$, where f is any real function and the summation is over any finite set of values of x_1, \dots, x_m . Then, for any $A > 4$, we have*

$$\int_{|\alpha|>A} |V(\alpha)|^2 K_v(\alpha) d\alpha \leq \frac{16}{A} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |V(\alpha)|^2 K_v(\alpha) d\alpha.$$

Lemma 5.2 *We have*

$$\int_{\mathfrak{c}} \prod_{i=1}^4 F_i(\lambda_i \alpha) G(-\alpha) e\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \ll X^{\frac{77}{30}-12\delta+\varepsilon}.$$

Proof By Lemmas 5.1, 4.1, 4.2 and Schwarz's inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\mathfrak{c}} \prod_{i=1}^4 F_i(\lambda_i \alpha) G(-\alpha) e\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \\
& \ll \int_{\mathfrak{c}} \left| \prod_{i=1}^4 F_i(\lambda_i \alpha) G(-\alpha) \right| K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \\
& \ll \frac{1}{P} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| \prod_{i=1}^4 F_i(\lambda_i \alpha) G(-\alpha) \right| K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \\
& \ll N^{-6\delta} \max |F_4(\lambda_4 \alpha)| \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_1(\lambda_1 \alpha)|^4 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{8}} \\
& \cdot \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_1(\lambda_1 \alpha)|^2 |F_3(\lambda_3 \alpha)|^4 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F_2(\lambda_2 \alpha)|^8 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{8}} \\
& \cdot \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |G(-\alpha)|^2 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha) d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
& \ll N^{-6\delta} X^{\frac{2}{5}} \left(X^{2+\varepsilon} \right)^{\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{4}} \left(X^{\frac{10}{3}+\frac{2}{3}\varepsilon} \right)^{\frac{1}{8}} (NL)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
& \ll X^{\frac{77}{30}-12\delta+\varepsilon}. \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

All authors contributed equally to the writing of this paper. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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