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An extension of the mixed integer part of a nonlinear form

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Abstract

Our aim in this paper is to consider the integer part of a nonlinear form representing primes. We establish that if $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_8$ are positive real numbers, at least one of the ratios λ_i/λ_j $(1 \le i < j \le 8)$ is irrational, then the integer parts of $\lambda_1 x_1^3 + \lambda_2 x_2^3 + \lambda_3 x_3^4 + \lambda_4 x_4^4 + \lambda_5 x_5^4 + \lambda_6 x_6^5 + \lambda_7 x_7^5 + \lambda_8 x_8^5$ are prime infinitely often for $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_8$, where $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_8$ are natural numbers.

Keywords: diophantine approximation; mixed power; integer variables

1 Introduction

The integer part of linear and nonlinear forms representing primes has been considered by many scholars. Let $[x]$ be the greatest integer not exceeding x. In 1966, Danicic [1] proved that if the diophantine inequality

$$|\lambda_1 p_1 + \lambda_2 p_2 + \lambda_3 p_3 + \eta| < \varepsilon \tag{1}$$

satisfies certain conditions, and primes $p_i \le N$ $(i = 1, 2, 3)$, then the number of prime solutions (p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) of (1) is greater than $CN^3(\log N)^{-4}$, where C is a positive number independent of N. Based on the above result, Danicic [1] proved that if λ, μ are non-zero real numbers, not both negative, λ is irrational, and m is a positive integer, then there exist infinitely many primes p and pairs of primes p_1, p_2 and p_3 such that

$$[\lambda p_1 + \mu p_2 + \mu p_3] = mp.$$

In particular, $[\lambda p_1 + \mu p_2 + \mu p_3]$ represents infinitely many primes.

Brüdern et al. [2] proved that if $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$ are positive real numbers, λ_1/λ_2 is irrational, all Dirichlet L-functions satisfy the Riemann hypothesis, $s \ge \frac{8}{3}k + 2$, then the integer parts of

$$\lambda_1 x_1^k + \lambda_2 x_2^k + \cdots + \lambda_s x_s^k$$

are prime infinitely often for natural numbers x_j, where x_j is a natural number.

Recently, Lai [3] proved that for integer $k \ge 4$, $r \ge 2^{k-1} + 1$, under certain conditions, there exist infinitely many primes $p_1, \dots, p_r, p$ such that

$$\left[\mu_1 p_1^k + \cdots + \mu_r p_r^k\right] = mp. \tag{1.1}$$

It is natural to ask if the above results are true when primes p_j in (1.1) are replaced by natural numbers x_j. In this paper we shall give an affirmative answer to this question.

2 Main result

Our main aim is to investigate the integer part of a nonlinear form with integer variables and mixed powers 3, 4 and 5. Using Tumura-Clunie type inequalities (see [4, 5]), we establish one result as follows.

Theorem 2.1 *Let* $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_8$ *be nonnegative real numbers, at least one of the ratios* λ_i/λ_j $(1 \le i < j \le 8)$ *is rational. Then the integer parts of*

$$\lambda_1 x_1^3 + \lambda_2 x_2^3 + \lambda_3 x_3^4 + \lambda_4 x_4^5 + \lambda_5 x_5^6 + \lambda_6 x_6^7 + \lambda_7 x_7^8 + \lambda_8 x_8^5$$

are prime infinitely often for $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_8$*, where* $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_8$ *are natural numbers.*

Remark It is easy to see from Theorem 2.1 that primes p_j in (1.1) are replaced by natural numbers x_j and there exist infinitely many primes $p_1, \ldots, p_r$ and p such that $[\mu_1 p_1^k + \cdots + \mu_{r+1} p_{r+1}^k] = mp_r$, where m is a nonnegative integer (see [6]).

3 Outline of the proof

Throughout this paper, p denotes a prime number, and x_j denotes a natural number. δ is a sufficiently small positive number, ε is an arbitrarily small positive number. Constants, both explicit and implicit, in Landau or Vinogradov symbols may depend on $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_8$. We write $e(x) = \exp(2\pi ix)$. We take X to be the basic parameter, a large real integer. Since at least one of the ratios λ_i/λ_j $(1 \le i < j \le 8)$ 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, there are infinitely many pairs of integers q, a with $|\lambda_1/\lambda_2 - a/q| \ge q^{-1}$, $(p, q) = 2$, $q > 0$ and $a \ne 0$. We choose p to be large in terms of $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_8$, and make the following definitions.

Put $\tau = N^{-1+\delta}$, $T = N^{\frac{2}{5}}$, $L = \log N$, $Q = (|\lambda_1|^{-2} + |\lambda_2|^{-3})N^{2-\delta}$, $[N^{1-3\delta}] = p$ and $P = N^{3\delta}$, where $N \asymp X$. Let ν be a positive real number, we define

$$\begin{aligned}
&K_\nu(\alpha) = \nu\left(\frac{\sin \pi\nu\alpha}{\pi\nu\alpha}\right)^2, \quad \alpha \ne 0, \qquad K_\nu(0) = \nu, \\
&F_i(\alpha) = \sum_{1 \le x \le X^{\frac{1}{5}}} e(\alpha x^4), \quad i = 1, 2, \qquad F_j(\alpha) = \sum_{1 \le x \le X^{\frac{1}{6}}} e(\alpha x^2), \quad j = 3, 4, 5, \\
&F_k(\alpha) = \sum_{1 \le x \le X^{\frac{1}{7}}} e(\alpha x^3), \quad k = 6, 7, 8, \qquad G(\alpha) = \sum_{p \le N} (\log p) e(\alpha p), \qquad (3.1) \\
&f_i(\alpha) = \int_1^{X^{\frac{1}{4}}} e(\alpha x^5)\, dx, \quad i = 1, 2, \qquad f_j(\alpha) = \int_1^{X^{\frac{1}{5}}} e(\alpha x^6)\, dx, \quad j = 3, 4, 5, \\
&f_k(\alpha) = \int_1^{X^{\frac{1}{5}}} e(\alpha x^4)\, dx, \quad k = 6, 7, 8, \qquad g(\alpha) = \int_2^N e(\alpha x)\, dx.
\end{aligned}$$

From (3.1) we have

$$J =: \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{i=1}^{9} F_i(\lambda_i\alpha)G(-\alpha)e\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right)K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha \le \log N \sum_{\substack{|\lambda_1x_1^3+\lambda_2x_2^3+\lambda_3x_3^4+\lambda_4x_4^4+\lambda_5x_5^5+\cdots+\lambda_9x_9^5-p-\frac{1}{2}|<\frac{1}{4} \\ 1\le x_1,x_2\le X^{1/5},1\le x_3,x_4\le X^{1/4},1\le x_5,\dots,x_9\le X^{1/6},p\le N}} 1,$$

which gives that

$$\mathcal{N}(X) \ge (\log N)^{-3}J^2.$$

Next comes the time to estimate J. As usual, we split the range of infinite integration into three sections, $\mathfrak{C} = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{R} : |\alpha| \le \tau\}$, $\mathfrak{D} = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{R} : \tau < |\alpha| \le P\}$, $\mathfrak{c} = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{R} : |\alpha| > P\}$ named the neighborhood of the origin, the intermediate region, and the trivial region, respectively.

In Sections 3, 4 and 5, we shall establish that $J(\mathfrak{C}) \gg X^{\frac{121}{60}}$, $J(\mathfrak{D}) = o(X^{\frac{121}{60}})$, and $J(\mathfrak{c}) = o(X^{\frac{121}{60}})$. Thus

$$J \gg X^{\frac{121}{60}}, \qquad \mathcal{N}(X) \gg X^{\frac{121}{60}}L^{-1},$$

namely, under the conditions of Theorem 1.1,

$$\left|\lambda_1x_1^3+\lambda_2x_2^3+\lambda_3x_3^4+\lambda_4x_4^5+\lambda_5x_5^6+\lambda_6x_6^7+\lambda_7x_7^8+\lambda_8x_8^5-p-\frac{1}{2}\right| < \frac{1}{2} \tag{3.2}$$

has infinitely many solutions in positive integers $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_8$ and prime p. From (3.2) we have

$$p < \lambda_1x_1^3+\lambda_2x_2^3+\lambda_3x_3^4+\lambda_4x_4^5+\lambda_5x_5^6+\lambda_6x_6^7+\lambda_7x_7^8+\lambda_8x_8^5 < p+2,$$

which gives that

$$\left[\lambda_1x_1^3+\lambda_2x_2^3+\lambda_3x_3^4+\lambda_4x_4^5+\lambda_5x_5^6+\lambda_6x_6^7+\lambda_7x_7^8+\lambda_8x_8^5\right] = p.$$

The proof of Theorem 1.1 is complete.

4 The neighborhood of the origin

Lemma 4.1 (see [7], Theorem 4.1) *Let $(a,q) = 1$. If $\alpha = a/q + \beta$, then we have*

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

Lemma 4.1 immediately gives that

$$F_i(\alpha) = f_i(\alpha) + O(X^{\delta}), \tag{4.1}$$

where $|\alpha| \in \mathfrak{C}$ and $i = 1, 2, \dots, 8$.

Lemma 4.2 (see [8], Lemma 3 and Remark 2) *Let*

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

where C is a positive constant and $\rho=\beta+i\gamma$ *is a typical zero of the Riemann zeta function. Then we have*

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}\bigl|I(\alpha)\bigr|^2\,d\alpha\ll N\exp\bigl(-L^{\frac{1}{5}}\bigr),$$
$$\int_{-\tau}^{\tau}\bigl|J(\alpha)\bigr|^2\,d\alpha\ll N\exp\bigl(-L^{\frac{1}{5}}\bigr)$$

and

$$G(\alpha)=g(\alpha)-I(\alpha)+J(\alpha).$$

Lemma 4.3 (see [8], Lemma 5) *For* $i=1,2$, $j=3,4,5$, $k=6,7,8$, *we have*

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}\bigl|f_i(\alpha)\bigr|^2\,d\alpha\ll X^{-\frac{1}{3}},\qquad\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}\bigl|f_j(\alpha)\bigr|^2\,d\alpha\ll X^{-\frac{1}{2}},\qquad\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}\bigl|f_k(\alpha)\bigr|^2\,d\alpha\ll X^{-\frac{3}{5}}.$$

Lemma 4.4 *We have*

$$\int_{\mathfrak{C}}K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\left|\prod_{i=1}^{9}F_i(\lambda_i\alpha)G(-\alpha)-\prod_{i=1}^{9}f_i(\lambda_i\alpha)g(-\alpha)\right|\,d\alpha\ll\frac{X^{\frac{121}{60}}}{L}.$$

Proof It is obvious that

$$F_i(\lambda_i\alpha)\ll X^{\frac{1}{3}},\qquad f_i(\lambda_i\alpha)\ll X^{\frac{1}{3}},\qquad F_j(\lambda_j\alpha)\ll X^{\frac{1}{4}},\qquad f_j(\lambda_j\alpha)\ll X^{\frac{1}{4}},$$
$$F_k(\lambda_k\alpha)\ll X^{\frac{1}{5}},\qquad f_k(\lambda_k\alpha)\ll X^{\frac{1}{5}},\qquad G(-\alpha)\ll N\quad\text{and}\quad g(-\alpha)\ll N$$

hold for $i=1,2$, $j=3,4,5$ and $k=6,7,8$.

By (4.1), Lemmas 4.2 and 4.3, we have

$$\int_{\mathfrak{C}}\left|\bigl(F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)-f_1(\lambda_1\alpha)\bigr)\prod_{i=2}^{9}F_i(\lambda_i\alpha)G(-\alpha)\right|K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha\ll\frac{X^{\delta}X^{\frac{101}{60}}N}{N^{1-\delta}}\ll X^{\frac{101}{60}+2\delta}$$

and

$$\int_{\mathfrak{C}}K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\left|\prod_{i=1}^{9}f_i(\lambda_i\alpha)\bigl(G(-\alpha)-g(-\alpha)\bigr)\right|\,d\alpha$$
$$\ll X^{\frac{101}{60}}\left(\int_{\mathfrak{C}}\bigl|f_1(\lambda_1\alpha)\bigr|^2K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\int_{\mathfrak{C}}\bigl|J(-\alpha)-I(-\alpha)\bigr|^2K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\ll X^{\frac{101}{60}}\left(\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}\left|f_1(\lambda_1\alpha)\right|^2 d\alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\int_{\mathfrak{C}}\left|J(\alpha)\right|^2 d\alpha+\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}\left|I(\alpha)\right|^2 d\alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$\ll \frac{X^{\frac{121}{60}}}{L}.$$

The proofs of the other cases are similar, so we complete the proof of Lemma 4.4. □

Lemma 4.5 *The following inequality holds.*

$$\int_{|\alpha|>\frac{1}{N^{1-\delta}}} K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\left|\prod_{i=1}^{9} f_i(\lambda_i\alpha)g(-\alpha)\right| d\alpha \ll X^{\frac{121}{60}-\frac{121}{60}\delta}.$$

Proof For $\alpha\neq 0$, $i=1,2$, $j=3,4,5$, $k=6,7,8$, we know that

$$f_i(\lambda_i\alpha)\ll|\alpha|^{-\frac{1}{3}},\qquad f_j(\lambda_j\alpha)\ll|\alpha|^{-\frac{1}{4}},\qquad f_k(\lambda_k\alpha)\ll|\alpha|^{-\frac{1}{5}},\qquad g(-\alpha)\ll|\alpha|^{-1}.$$

Thus

$$\int_{|\alpha|>\frac{1}{N^{1-\delta}}}\left|\prod_{i=1}^{9} f_i(\lambda_i\alpha)g(-\alpha)\right| K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\, d\alpha \ll \int_{|\alpha|>\frac{1}{N^{1-\delta}}} |\alpha|^{-\frac{181}{60}}\, d\alpha \ll X^{\frac{121}{60}-\frac{121}{60}\delta}.$$ □

Lemma 4.6 *The following inequality holds.*

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\prod_{i=1}^{9} f_i(\lambda_i\alpha)g(-\alpha)e\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right)K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\, d\alpha \gg X^{\frac{121}{60}}.$$

Proof We have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\prod_{i=1}^{9} f_i(\lambda_i\alpha)g(-\alpha)e\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right)K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\, d\alpha\\
&=\int_1^{X^{\frac{1}{3}}}\int_1^{X^{\frac{1}{3}}}\int_1^{X^{\frac{1}{4}}}\int_1^{X^{\frac{1}{4}}}\int_1^{X^{\frac{1}{4}}}\int_1^{X^{\frac{1}{5}}}\int_1^{X^{\frac{1}{5}}}\int_1^{X^{\frac{1}{5}}}\int_1^{N}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e\biggl(\alpha\biggl(\lambda_1x_1^3+\lambda_2x_2^3+\lambda_3x_3^4\\
&\quad+\lambda_4x_4^4+\lambda_5x_5^4+\lambda_6x_6^5+\lambda_7x_7^5+\lambda_8x_8^5-x-\frac{1}{2}\biggr)\biggr)\\
&\quad\times K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\, d\alpha\, dx\, dx_8\, dx_7\, dx_6\, dx_5\, dx_4\, dx_3\, dx_2\, dx_1\\
&=\frac{1}{72{,}000}\int_1^X\cdots\int_1^X\int_1^N\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1^{-\frac{2}{3}}x_2^{-\frac{2}{3}}x_3^{-\frac{3}{4}}x_4^{-\frac{3}{4}}x_5^{-\frac{3}{4}}x_6^{-\frac{4}{5}}x_7^{-\frac{4}{5}}x_8^{-\frac{4}{5}}\\
&\quad\times e\left(\alpha\left(\sum_{i=1}^{8}\lambda_ix_i-x-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\, d\alpha\, dx\, dx_9\cdots dx_1\\
&=\frac{1}{72{,}000}\int_1^X\cdots\int_1^X\int_1^N x_1^{-\frac{2}{3}}x_2^{-\frac{2}{3}}x_3^{-\frac{3}{4}}x_4^{-\frac{3}{4}}x_5^{-\frac{3}{4}}x_6^{-\frac{4}{5}}x_7^{-\frac{4}{5}}x_8^{-\frac{4}{5}}\\
&\quad\times\max\left(0,\frac{1}{2}-\left|\sum_{i=1}^{8}\lambda_ix_i-x-\frac{1}{2}\right|\right)dx\, dx_8\cdots dx_1
\end{aligned}$$

from (2.3).

Let $|\sum_{i=1}^{8}\lambda_i x_i - x - \frac{1}{2}| \le \frac{1}{2}$. Then we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{8}\lambda_i x_i - \frac{3}{4} \le x \le \sum_{i=1}^{8}\lambda_i x_i - \frac{1}{4}.$$

By using

$$\sum_{i=1}^{8}\lambda_i x_i - \frac{3}{4} > 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=1}^{8}\lambda_i x_i - \frac{1}{4} < N,$$

we obtain that

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

and hence

$$\begin{aligned}&\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\prod_{i=1}^{9} f_i(\lambda_i\alpha)g(-\alpha)e\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right)K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha\\ &\quad\ge \frac{1}{576{,}000}\prod_{j=1}^{8}\lambda_j\left(8\sum_{i=1}^{8}\lambda_i\right)^{-8}X^{\frac{121}{60}}.\end{aligned}$$

Then we complete the proof of this lemma. □

5 The intermediate region

Lemma 5.1 *We have*

$$\begin{aligned}&\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\left|F_i(\lambda_i\alpha)\right|^{8}K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha \ll X^{\frac{5}{3}+\frac{1}{3}\varepsilon},\\ &\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\left|F_j(\lambda_j\alpha)\right|^{16}K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha \ll X^{3+\frac{1}{4}\varepsilon},\\ &\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\left|F_k(\lambda_k\alpha)\right|^{32}K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha \ll X^{\frac{27}{5}+\frac{1}{5}\varepsilon}\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\left|G(-\alpha)\right|^{2}K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha \ll NL$$

for $i = 1,2$, $j = 3,4,5$ *and* $k = 6,7,8$.

Proof We have

$$\begin{aligned}&\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\left|F_j(\lambda_j\alpha)\right|^{16}K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha\\ &\quad\ll \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty}\int_{m}^{m+1}\left|F_j(\lambda_j\alpha)\right|^{16}K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha\end{aligned}$$

$$\ll \sum_{m=0}^{1} \int_m^{m+1} \left|F_j(\lambda_j\alpha)\right|^{16} d\alpha + \sum_{m=2}^{+\infty} m^{-2} \int_m^{m+1} \left|F_j(\lambda_j\alpha)\right|^{16} d\alpha$$
$$\ll X^{3+\frac{1}{4}\varepsilon}$$

from (3.1) and Hua's inequality.

The proofs of others are similar. So we omit them here. □

Lemma 5.2 (see [7], Lemma 2.4 (Weyl's inequality)) *Suppose that*

$$\left|\alpha - \frac{a}{q}\right| \le \frac{1}{q^2},$$

$(a, q) = 1$ *and*

$$\phi(x) = \alpha x^k + \alpha_1 x^{k-1} + \cdots + \alpha_{k-1} x + \alpha_k.$$

Then we have

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

Lemma 5.3 *For every real number* $\alpha \in \mathfrak{D}$, *we have*

$$W(\alpha) \ll X^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}\delta+\frac{1}{3}\varepsilon},$$

where

$$W(\alpha) = \min\big(\left|G_1(\tau_1\alpha)\right|, \left|G_2(\tau_2\alpha)\right|\big).$$

Proof For $\alpha \in \mathfrak{D}$ and $i = 1, 2$, we choose a_i, q_i such that $|\lambda_i\alpha - a_i/q_i| \le q_i^{-1}Q^{-1}$ with $(a_i, q_i) = 1$ and $1 \le q_i \le Q$. We note that $a_1a_2 \ne 0$. If $q_1, q_2 \le P$, then

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

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 $1 \le q' < q$, thus $|a_2q_1| \ge q = [N^{1-8\delta}]$. On the other hand, $|a_2q_1| \ll q_1q_2P \ll N^{18\delta}$, which is a contradiction. And so, for at least one i, $P < q_i \ll Q$. Hence, by Lemma 5.2, we obtain the desired inequality for $W(\alpha)$. □

Lemma 5.4 *The following inequality holds.*

$$\int_{\mathfrak{D}} \prod_{i=1}^{9} F_i(\lambda_i\alpha)G(-\alpha)e\left(-\frac{1}{4}\alpha\right)K_{\frac{1}{3}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha \ll X^{\frac{147}{50}-\frac{1}{21}\delta+\varepsilon}.$$

Proof We have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{\mathfrak{D}} \prod_{i=1}^{8} \left|F_i(\lambda_i\alpha)G(-\alpha)\right| K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha \\
&\quad \ll \max_{\alpha\in\mathfrak{D}} \left|W(\alpha)\right|^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left|F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)\right|^8 \right)^{\frac{1}{8}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left|F_2(\lambda_2\alpha)\right|^8 \right)^{\frac{3}{32}} \right. \\
&\qquad \left. + \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left|F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)\right|^8 \right)^{\frac{3}{32}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left|F_2(\lambda_2\alpha)\right|^8 \right)^{\frac{1}{8}} \right) \\
&\qquad \times \left(\prod_{j=3}^{5} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left|F_j(\lambda_j\alpha)\right|^{16} K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{16}} \left(\prod_{k=6}^{8} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left|F_k(\lambda_k\alpha)\right|^{32} K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{32}} \\
&\qquad \times \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left|G(-\alpha)\right|^2 K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\quad \ll \left(X^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}\delta+\frac{1}{3}\varepsilon}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(X^{\frac{5}{3}+\frac{1}{3}\varepsilon}\right)^{\frac{7}{32}} \left(X^{3+\frac{1}{4}\varepsilon}\right)^{\frac{3}{16}} \left(X^{\frac{27}{5}+\frac{1}{5}\varepsilon}\right)^{\frac{3}{32}} (NL)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\quad \ll X^{\frac{121}{60}-\frac{1}{16}\delta+\varepsilon}
\end{aligned}$$

from Lemmas 5.1, 5.3 and Hölder's inequality. □

6 The trivial region

Lemma 6.1 (see [9], Lemma 2) *Let*

$$V(\alpha) = \sum e\bigl(\alpha f(x_1,\ldots,x_m)\bigr),$$

where the summation is over any finite set of values of $x_1,\ldots,x_m$ *and* f *is any real function. Then we have*

$$\int_{|\alpha|>A} \left|V(\alpha)\right|^3 K_\nu(\alpha)\,d\alpha \le \frac{23}{A} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left|V(\alpha)\right|^3 K_\nu(\alpha)\,d\alpha$$

for any $A > 4$.

The following inequality holds.

Lemma 6.2 *We have*

$$\int_{\mathfrak{c}} \prod_{i=1}^{9} F_i(\lambda_i\alpha)G(-\alpha)e\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha \ll X^{\frac{121}{60}-6\delta+\varepsilon}.$$

Proof We have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{\mathfrak{c}} \prod_{i=1}^{9} F_i(\lambda_i\alpha)G(-\alpha)e\left(-\frac{1}{4}\alpha\right) K_{\frac{1}{4}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha \\
&\quad \ll \frac{1}{P} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| \prod_{i=1}^{9} F_i(\lambda_i\alpha)G(-\alpha) \right| K_{\frac{1}{4}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\ll N^{-5\delta}\max\left|F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)\right|^{\frac{1}{5}}\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\left|F_1(\lambda_1\alpha)\right|^9\right)^{\frac{9}{32}}\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\left|F_2(\lambda_2\alpha)\right|^9\right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \\
&\quad\times\left(\prod_{j=3}^{5}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\left|F_j(\lambda_j\alpha)\right|^{16}K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{16}}\left(\prod_{k=6}^{8}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\left|F_k(\lambda_k\alpha)\right|^{32}K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{32}} \\
&\quad\times\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\left|G(-\alpha)\right|^2K_{\frac{1}{2}}(\alpha)\,d\alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\ll X^{\frac{121}{60}-6\delta+\varepsilon}
\end{aligned}$$

from Lemmas 5.1, 6.1 and Schwarz's inequality. □

7 Results

In this paper, we established that if $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_8$ are positive real numbers, at least one of the ratios λ_i/λ_j $(1 \le i < j \le 8)$ is irrational, then the integer parts of $\lambda_1 x_1^3 + \lambda_2 x_2^3 + \lambda_3 x_3^4 + \lambda_4 x_4^5 + \lambda_5 x_5^6 + \lambda_6 x_6^7 + \lambda_7 x_7^8 + \lambda_8 x_8^5$ are prime infinitely often for $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_8$, where $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_8$ are natural numbers.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

JM drafted the manuscript. YW helped to draft the manuscript and revised the written English. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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