

# WEIERSTRASS FUNCTIONS WITH RANDOM PHASES

YANICK HEURTEAUX

ABSTRACT. Consider the function

$$f_\theta(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} b^{-n\alpha} g(b^n x + \theta_n)$$

where  $b > 1$ ,  $0 < \alpha < 1$  and  $g$  is a non constant 1-periodic Lipschitz function. The phases  $\theta_n$  are chosen independently with respect to the uniform probability measure on  $[0, 1]$ . We prove that with probability one, we can choose a sequence of scales  $\delta_k \searrow 0$  such that for every interval  $I$  of length  $|I| = \delta_k$ , the oscillation of  $f_\theta$  satisfies  $\text{osc}(f_\theta, I) \geq C|I|^\alpha$ . Moreover, the inequality  $\text{osc}(f_\theta, I) \geq C|I|^{\alpha+\varepsilon}$  is almost surely true at every scale. When  $b$  is a transcendental number, these results can be improved : the minoration  $\text{osc}(f_\theta, I) \geq C|I|^\alpha$  is true for every choice of the phases  $\theta_n$  and at every scale.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The function

$$w(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} b^{-n\alpha} \cos(2\pi b^n x)$$

where  $b > 1$  and  $\alpha \leq 1$  is probably one of the most famous continuous nowhere differentiable function. This function was introduced by Weierstrass. He proved that  $w$  is nowhere differentiable for some of these values  $b$  and  $\alpha$ . A few years later, Hardy gave the proof for every  $b > 1$  and every  $\alpha \leq 1$  (see [5]).

More generally, one can consider the function

$$(1.1) \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} b^{-n\alpha} g(b^n x) .$$

where  $g$  is a 1-periodic Lipschitz function,  $1 < b < +\infty$  and  $0 < \alpha < 1$ . Such a function will be called a Weierstrass function and it is easy to prove that  $f$  is of class  $C^\alpha$  (see for example [3]). Note that the regularity property of  $f$  is more subtle when  $\alpha = 1$ . In that case,  $f$  lies in the Zygmund class but is often not Lipschitz.

A famous conjecture states that the Hausdorff dimension of the graph of  $f$  is equal to  $2 - \alpha$  (this is the biggest value that one can hope). There are many papers that give general support to this conjecture (see for example [11, 10, 6, 7, 9, 14, 15]). Of course, one cannot expect this conjecture to be true in general. Suppose for instance that  $g$  is of the form  $g(x) = \varphi(x) - b^{-\alpha}\varphi(bx)$  with  $\varphi$  a smooth function. Then  $f = \varphi$  and the graph has dimension 1. Thus, the genuine question is whether the conjecture is true when  $g$  is not of the above form. In a recent work with Thierry

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Bousch, we proved the following result about the oscillations of the function  $f$  which support the conjecture.

**Theorem 1.1** ([2, 1]). *Let  $g$  be a 1-periodic Lipschitz function,  $1 < b < +\infty$  and  $0 < \alpha < 1$ . Define  $f$  using formula (1.1). There are only two possible cases mutually exclusive.*

$$(i) \ f \text{ is Lipschitz and } \|f'\|_\infty \leq \frac{\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha}-1}$$

or

$$(ii) \ \text{there exists a constant } C > 0 \text{ such that for every interval } I \text{ of length } |I| \leq 1,$$

$$(1.2) \quad \text{osc}(f, I) = \sup_I(f) - \inf_I(f) \geq C|I|^\alpha .$$

Moreover, the set of functions  $g$  such that (ii) is satisfied is a dense open subset of the space of 1-periodic Lipschitz functions (equipped with its standard norm).

The proof of this result is based on the following functional equation

$$(1.3) \quad f(x) = g(x) + b^{-\alpha}f(bx)$$

which is satisfied by the Weierstrass function  $f$ . Let us also recall that conclusion (1.2) is often present in the literature about Weierstrass-type functions. In [14], sufficient conditions on  $g$  are given which ensure that (1.2) is satisfied. Assuming some stronger properties on  $g$ , Kaplan et al. ([9]) prove a result similar to Theorem 1.1 about the behavior of  $f$ . Finally, in [7], Hu and Lau prove a conclusion slightly different to (1.2) in the case where the Weierstrass-Mandelbrot function associated with  $f$  is non-identically equal to zero.

It is well known that conclusion (1.2) ensures that the box-counting dimension of the graph of  $f$  is greater than to  $2 - \alpha$  (see for example [3]). On the other hand, McMullen shows in [12] that there are self-affine functions of class  $C^\alpha$  satisfying (1.2) but whose graphs have Hausdorff dimension strictly less than  $2 - \alpha$  (see also [14]). These functions are not Weierstrass-type functions and do not refute the conjecture.

The purpose of this paper is to study the local oscillation behavior of Weierstrass functions with phases. Such a function will be defined by the formula

$$(1.4) \quad f_\theta(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} b^{-n\alpha} g(b^n x + \theta_n) .$$

where  $g$  is a 1-periodic Lipschitz function,  $1 < b < +\infty$ ,  $0 < \alpha < 1$  and  $\theta = (\theta_n)_{n \geq 0}$  is a sequence of phases satisfying  $\theta_n \in [0, 1]$ . It is easy to check that the function  $f_\theta$  is still Hölder continuous on  $\mathbb{R}$  with exponent  $\alpha$  (see for example [3] or [8]). More precisely, one can prove that the Hölder constant  $C$  of  $f_\theta$  satisfies

$$C \leq \left[ \frac{\|g'\|_\infty}{1 - b^{\alpha-1}} + \frac{\text{osc}(g)}{1 - b^{-\alpha}} \right]$$

where  $\text{osc}(g) = \sup_{\mathbb{R}}(g) - \inf_{\mathbb{R}}(g)$  is the global oscillation of the function  $g$ . In particular, this constant does not depend on  $\theta$ .

When  $b$  is an integer, the function  $f_\theta$  is 1-periodic. On the other cases we can only ensure that  $f_\theta$  is almost periodic (as a uniform limit of a sequence of almost periodic functions). More precisely, we can establish the following property which states that the almost periodicity property does not depend on the sequence of

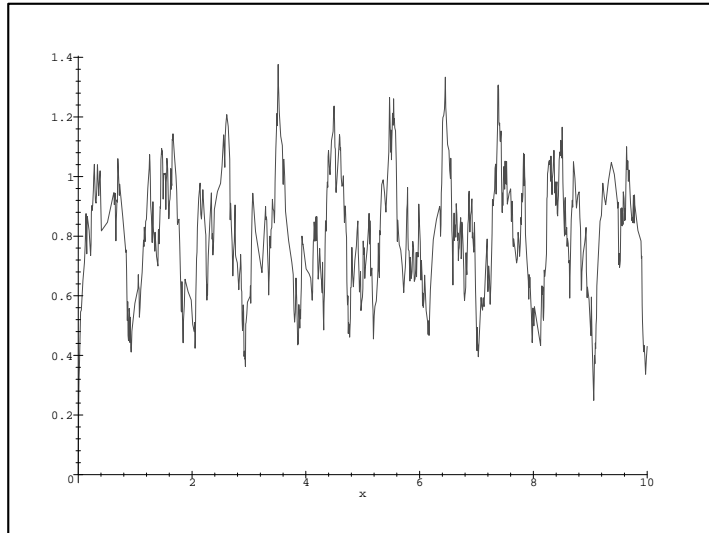


FIGURE 1. Graph of  $f_\theta(x)$  with  $g(x) = \text{dist}(x, \mathbb{Z})$ ,  $b = 2.1$  and  $\alpha = 0.5$

phases  $\theta$ . Such a property will be useful in the proof of the main theorem (see Lemma 4.2).

**Proposition 1.2** (Equi almost periodicity). *The family of functions  $(f_\theta)_{\theta \in [0,1]^{\mathbb{N}}}$  satisfies the following property :*

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \ell > 0 ; \forall \theta \in [0,1]^{\mathbb{N}}, \forall \delta \in \mathbb{R}, \exists a \in [\delta, \delta + \ell) ; \|\tau_a f_\theta - f_\theta\|_\infty \leq \varepsilon$$

( $\tau_a f_\theta$  is defined by  $\tau_a f_\theta(x) = f_\theta(x + a)$ ).

*Proof.* This proposition is a consequence of the compactness of the set  $[0,1]^{\mathbb{N}}$ . Let  $\varepsilon > 0$  and  $\theta \in [0,1]^{\mathbb{N}}$ . We know that the function  $f_\theta$  is almost periodic. So, we can find  $\ell_\theta > 0$  such that for all  $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$ , there exists  $a_\theta \in [\delta, \delta + \ell_\theta)$  with  $\|\tau_{a_\theta} f_\theta - f_\theta\|_\infty \leq \varepsilon/3$ . The application  $\theta \in [0,1]^{\mathbb{N}} \mapsto f_\theta \in \mathcal{C}_b(\mathbb{R})$  being continuous (when the set  $\mathcal{C}_b(\mathbb{R})$  of bounded continuous functions is endowed with the norm  $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ ), we can find  $\theta^1, \dots, \theta^n \in [0,1]^{\mathbb{N}}$  such that the set  $\{f_\theta\}$  is covered by the balls  $B(f_{\theta^k}, \varepsilon/3)$ . Let  $\ell = \max(\ell_{\theta^1}, \dots, \ell_{\theta^n})$ . If  $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$  and if  $f_\theta \in B(f_{\theta^k}, \varepsilon/3)$ , we obtain  $\|\tau_{a_{\theta^k}} f_\theta - f_\theta\|_\infty \leq \varepsilon$ . The conclusion follows if we note that  $a_{\theta^k} \in [\delta, \delta + \ell)$ .  $\square$

As we can see in Figure 1, the function  $f_\theta$  seems to be irregular and we would like to know if a minoration similar to (1.2) is true for Weierstrass functions with phases. In the general case, such a minoration seems to be difficult to obtain for each value of the sequence  $\theta = (\theta_n)_{n \geq 0}$ . That is the reason why we propose to consider the phases  $\theta_n$  as independent random variables uniformly distributed in  $[0,1]$ . In other words, the set of phases  $\Omega = [0,1]^{\mathbb{N}}$  is endowed with the probability measure  $\mathbb{P} = dx^{\otimes \mathbb{N}}$  where  $dx$  denotes the Lebesgue measure on  $[0,1]$ . Recall that in such a context, B. Hunt proved that when  $g(x) = \cos x$ , the Hausdorff dimension of the graph of the function  $f_\theta$  is equal to  $2 - \alpha$  with probability one (see [8]). Using a

different method, Szulga in proved a similar result for the Weierstrass-Mandelbrot process ([16]).

If we want to write a functional equation for the function  $f_\theta$ , we also have to introduce the shift operator on  $\Omega$  :

$$(1.5) \quad T : (\theta_n)_{n \geq 0} \in \Omega \mapsto (\theta_{n+1})_{n \geq 0} \in \Omega .$$

Then, the functional equation can be written as follows :

$$(1.6) \quad f_\theta(x) = g(x + \theta_0) + b^{-\alpha} f_{T\theta}(bx) .$$

It is clear that the probability  $\mathbb{P}$  is  $T$ -invariant. Moreover, the 0-1 law, which is satisfied by the independent phases, states that the  $\sigma$ -field  $B_\infty = \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} T^{-n}(B_0)$  is constituted of events with trivial probability ( $B_0$  is the  $\sigma$ -field of Borel sets on  $\Omega$ ). Then, it is classical to conclude that the strong mixing property

$$\forall A, B \in B_0, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}[A \cap T^{-n}B] = \mathbb{P}[A]\mathbb{P}[B]$$

is satisfied by the  $T$ -invariant probability  $\mathbb{P}$  (for elementary results on ergodic theory, see for example [13] or [19]). In particular the probability  $\mathbb{P}$  is ergodic : invariant Borel sets have probability 0 or 1. This ergodicity will be the key point of the proof of our main theorems (Theorem 3.1 and Theorem 3.2).

Let us now briefly describe the main results of this paper. We first observe in Section 2 that conclusion like (i) in Theorem 1.1 is not possible in the random context. More precisely, when  $g$  is not constant,  $f_\theta$  is almost-surely not Lipschitz. Then, we can state in Section 3 and prove in Section 4 minoration for the oscillations. More precisely, we prove that with probability one, the minoration

$$(1.7) \quad \text{osc}(f_\theta, I) \geq C |I|^{\alpha+\varepsilon}$$

is true for every interval  $I$ , as soon as  $g$  is not constant. Moreover, the stronger inequality

$$(1.8) \quad \text{osc}(f_\theta, I) \geq C |I|^\alpha$$

is valid when  $|I| = \delta_n$ , where  $(\delta_n)_n$  is a sequence of scales decreasing to zero. In particular, the local Hölder index of  $f_\theta$  is almost-surely everywhere equal to  $\alpha$ . In Section 5, we deal with the case where  $b$  is a transcendental number. In that case, we are able to prove that the minoration (1.8) is true for every interval  $I$  and for every choice of phases  $(\theta_n)_{n \geq 0}$ . In some sense, it means that random is already present in the number  $b$ .

## 2. WHEN $g$ IS NOT CONSTANT, $f_\theta$ IS NOT LIPSCHITZ

The first step of our investigation is to establish that  $f_\theta$  may not be regular (except when  $g$  is constant). This is the aim of the following result.

**Theorem 2.1.** *Let  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a 1-periodic Lipschitz function,  $1 < b < +\infty$  and  $0 < \alpha < 1$ . Define  $f_\theta$  by formula (1.4),  $c_0 = \frac{\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha}-1}$  and let*

$$A = \{\theta \in \Omega ; f_\theta \text{ is Lipschitz}\} \quad \text{and} \quad A_{c_0} = \{\theta \in \Omega ; f_\theta \text{ is } c_0\text{-Lipschitz}\} .$$

Then,

$$\mathbb{P}[A] = 0 \text{ or } 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{P}[A_{c_0}] = 0 \text{ or } 1 .$$

Moreover, the following are equivalent :

- (i)  $\mathbb{P}[A] = 1$

- (ii)  $\mathbb{P}[A_{c_0}] = 1$
- (iii)  $g$  is a constant function.

*Remark 2.2.* If  $g$  is not constant, Theorem 2.1 ensures that with probability one, there exists  $x \neq y$  and  $v > 0$  such that

$$|f_\theta(x) - f_\theta(y)| \geq \frac{(1+v)\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha} - 1} |x - y| .$$

In fact the theorem also says that there is no more information when writing that  $f_\theta$  is almost surely not Lipschitz. This remark will be useful when proving Theorem 3.1.

*Proof of Theorem 2.1.* Observing the functional equation (1.6), it is clear that  $A$  is  $T$ -invariant. The ergodicity of the shift  $T$  then ensures that  $\mathbb{P}[A] = 0$  or  $\mathbb{P}[A] = 1$ . More precisely, if  $A_c = \{\theta \in \Omega ; f_\theta \text{ is } c\text{-Lipschitz}\}$  and  $\varphi(c) = b^{\alpha-1}(c + \|g'\|_\infty)$ , it is easy to check that

$$\theta \in A_c \implies T\theta \in A_{\varphi(c)} .$$

In other words,

$$(2.1) \quad A_c \subset T^{-1}(A_{\varphi(c)}) .$$

In particular, if  $c \geq c_0$ , then  $\varphi(c) \leq c$  and  $A_c \subset T^{-1}(A_c)$ . We can not state that  $A_c = T^{-1}(A_c)$  but we can however conclude that  $\mathbb{P}[A_c] = 0$  or  $\mathbb{P}[A_c] = 1$ . This well known result is a consequence of the fact that an ergodic invariant probability measure has no wandering set of positive measure. Let us propose an elementary direct proof, in order to be self contained.

**Lemma 2.3.** *Let  $B \subset \Omega$  be a Borel set such that  $B \subset T^{-1}B$ . Then*

$$\mathbb{P}[B] = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \mathbb{P}[B] = 1 .$$

*Proof.* Let  $C = \Omega \setminus B$  and  $D = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} T^{-n}C$ . Observe that  $D$  is  $T$ -invariant and suppose that  $\mathbb{P}[B] < 1$ . Then  $\mathbb{P}[D] > 0$  and by ergodicity,  $\mathbb{P}[D] = 1$  (here, we use the fact that  $\mathbb{P}$  is a finite measure). It follows that  $\mathbb{P}[B] = \mathbb{P}[B \cap D]$ . But, if  $B \subset T^{-1}B$ , then  $B \cap D = \emptyset$ . So  $\mathbb{P}[B] = 0$ .  $\square$

**Proof of (i)  $\implies$  (ii).** Suppose that  $\mathbb{P}[A] = 1$  and note that  $A = \bigcup_{c \geq c_0} A_c$ . So, we can find some  $c \geq c_0$  such that  $\mathbb{P}[A_c] > 0$ . It follows that  $\mathbb{P}[A_c] = 1$ . Using (2.1) and the  $T$ -invariance of the measure  $\mathbb{P}$ , we obtain  $\mathbb{P}[A_{\varphi(c)}] = 1$ . Iterating this, we get  $\mathbb{P}[A_{\varphi^n(c)}] = 1$ . Taking the limit when  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , we conclude that  $\mathbb{P}[A_{c_0}] = 1$  ( $c_0$  is the unique fixed point of the contraction  $\varphi$ ).

**Proof of (ii)  $\implies$  (iii).** Let  $x$  and  $y$  be two real numbers and write

$$f_\theta(x) - f_\theta(y) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} b^{-n\alpha} (g(b^n x + \theta_n) - g(b^n y + \theta_n)) .$$

The random variables  $b^{-n\alpha}(g(b^n x + \theta_n) - g(b^n y + \theta_n))$  are centered and independent (here, we use the fact that  $g$  is 1-periodic). So, they are orthogonal in  $L^2(\mathbb{P})$ . If  $p \geq 0$ , Pythagore's theorem ensures that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} [(f_\theta(x) - f_\theta(y))^2] &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} b^{-2n\alpha} \mathbb{E} [(g(b^n x + \theta_n) - g(b^n y + \theta_n))^2] \\ &\geq b^{-2p\alpha} \mathbb{E} [(g(b^p x + \theta_p) - g(b^p y + \theta_p))^2] . \end{aligned}$$

Replacing  $x$  by  $b^{-p}x$  and  $y$  by  $b^{-p}y$  and using (ii), we get

$$\int_0^1 (g(x+t) - g(y+t))^2 dt \leq b^{2p\alpha} c_0^2 |b^{-p}x - b^{-p}y|^2 .$$

Taking the limit when  $p \rightarrow \infty$ , we obtain

$$\int_0^1 (g(x+t) - g(y+t))^2 dt = 0 .$$

This implies that  $g(x) = g(y)$ .  $\square$

### 3. ON OSCILLATIONS OF $f_\theta$

In this section, we state the main results concerning the local behavior of Weierstrass functions with random phases.

**Theorem 3.1.** *Let  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a 1-periodic non constant Lipschitz function,  $1 < b < +\infty$  and  $0 < \alpha < 1$ . Define  $f_\theta$  by formula (1.4). There exists a constant  $C > 0$  such that for almost every  $\theta \in \Omega$ , we can choose a sequence of scales  $\delta_k \searrow 0$  such that for every interval  $I$  of length  $|I| = \delta_k$  :*

$$\text{osc}(f_\theta, I) \geq C |I|^\alpha .$$

It seems to be curious that we have to restrict the conclusion to some sequence of scales. In fact, it is easy to see that the more precise conclusion :

$$(3.1) \quad \exists C > 0 ; \text{ for almost every } \theta \in \Omega, \forall I \text{ with } |I| \leq 1, \text{osc}(f_\theta, I) \geq C |I|^\alpha$$

is false in general. Indeed, the set of  $\theta \in \Omega$  such that for all interval  $I$  of length  $|I| \leq 1$ ,  $\text{osc}(f_\theta, I) \geq C |I|^\alpha$  is clearly a closed subset of  $\Omega$ . So, conclusion (3.1) would imply the same property for every  $\theta \in \Omega$ . On the other hand, if  $b$  is an integer and if  $g(x) = \varphi(x) - b^{-\alpha}\varphi(bx)$ , with  $\varphi$  a 1-periodic non constant Lipschitz function, then  $g$  is a 1-periodic non constant Lipschitz function. Moreover,  $f_\theta = \varphi$  with  $\theta = (0, 0, \dots)$ . So we can find some  $\theta \in \Omega$  such that  $f_\theta$  is regular. As we will see in section 5, this phenomenon can not occur when  $b$  is a transcendental number.

In view of this remark, it is reasonable to ask whether the weaker assertion

$$(3.2) \quad \text{For almost every } \theta \in \Omega, \exists C > 0 ; \forall I \text{ with } |I| \leq 1, \text{osc}(f_\theta, I) \geq C |I|^\alpha$$

is true when  $g$  is non constant. In fact, we do not know if (3.2) is true for every  $b > 1$ , but we can prove an analogue of (3.2), replacing  $\alpha$  by  $\alpha + \varepsilon$ . This is the purpose of the following theorem.

**Theorem 3.2.** *Let  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a 1-periodic non constant Lipschitz function,  $1 < b < +\infty$  and  $0 < \alpha < 1$ . Define  $f_\theta$  by formula (1.4). For almost every  $\theta \in \Omega$ , the following conclusion is true :*

$$(3.3) \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists C > 0 ; \forall I \text{ with } |I| \leq 1, \text{osc}(f_\theta, I) \geq C |I|^{\alpha+\varepsilon} .$$

Using Theorem 3.2 and the fact that  $f_\theta$  is  $\alpha$ -Hölder we obtain the following direct consequence about the local behavior of Weierstrass functions with phases.

**Corollary 3.3.** *Suppose that  $g$  is not constant. The function  $f_\theta$  is almost surely nowhere differentiable. More precisely, for almost every  $\theta \in \Omega$ , we have :*

$$\lim_{x \in I, |I| \searrow 0} \frac{\ln(\text{osc}(f_\theta, I))}{\ln(|I|)} = \alpha \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{R} .$$

*In particular, for almost every  $\theta \in \Omega$ , the Hölder index of  $f_\theta$  is everywhere equal to  $\alpha$ .*

## 4. PROOF OF THEOREM 3.1 AND THEOREM 3.2

We begin with the following elementary lemma.

**Lemma 4.1** (Transfer lemma). *Let  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  satisfying*

$$\frac{|f_{T\theta}(y) - f_{T\theta}(x)|}{|y - x|} \geq \frac{(1+v)\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha} - 1} \quad \text{for some } v > 0 .$$

Then

$$\frac{|f_\theta(b^{-1}y) - f_\theta(b^{-1}x)|}{|b^{-1}y - b^{-1}x|} \geq \frac{(1+vb^{1-\alpha})\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha} - 1} .$$

*Proof.* The above lemma is an easy consequence of the functional equation (1.6). We have

$$f_\theta(b^{-1}y) - f_\theta(b^{-1}x) = g(b^{-1}y + \theta_0) - g(b^{-1}x + \theta_0) + b^{-\alpha} (f_{T\theta}(y) - f_{T\theta}(x)) .$$

Suppose that  $x, y$  and  $v$  satisfy the hypothesis of the lemma. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|f_\theta(b^{-1}y) - f_\theta(b^{-1}x)|}{|b^{-1}y - b^{-1}x|} &\geq b^{1-\alpha} \frac{|f_{T\theta}(y) - f_{T\theta}(x)|}{|y - x|} - \frac{|g(b^{-1}y + \theta_0) - g(b^{-1}x + \theta_0)|}{|b^{-1}y - b^{-1}x|} \\ &\geq b^{1-\alpha} \frac{(1+v)\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha} - 1} - \|g'\|_\infty \\ &= \frac{(1+vb^{1-\alpha})\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha} - 1} . \end{aligned}$$

□

When we apply Lemma 4.1, we shrink the scale by a factor  $1/b$  and obtain a stronger estimation (the constant  $v$  is replaced by the bigger one  $vb^{1-\alpha}$ ). Using iterations of Lemma 4.1, it is possible, from an estimate of the oscillation of an iterate  $f_{T^n\theta}$  at big scale to get an estimate of the oscillation of  $f_\theta$  at small scale. Of course, this final minoration will make sense if we are able to control the distance  $|y - x|$  when we begin the use of Lemma 4.1. The following lemma is a step in this direction.

**Lemma 4.2.** *Let  $v > 0$ . If  $h, \ell > 0$ , denote by  $M_{h,\ell}$  the set of  $\theta \in \Omega$  such that for every closed interval  $I$  of length  $|I| = \ell$ , there exists  $x \in I$  with  $x + h \in I$  and*

$$|f_\theta(x+h) - f_\theta(x)| \geq \frac{(1+v)\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha} - 1} |h| .$$

There exists  $h_0 > 0$  and  $\ell_0 \geq 1$  such that

$$\mathbb{P}[M_{h_0,\ell_0}] > 0 .$$

*Proof.* Let  $v > 0$  and suppose that  $g$  is not constant (this is the only interesting case). According to Theorem 2.1, the set

$$M = \left\{ \theta \in \Omega ; \exists x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists h > 0 ; |f_\theta(x+h) - f_\theta(x)| \geq \frac{(1+3v)\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha} - 1} |h| \right\}$$

is such that  $\mathbb{P}[M] = 1$ . We can then find  $h_0 > 0$  such that the set  $M_{h_0}$  of  $\theta$  satisfying

$$(4.1) \quad |f_\theta(x_\theta + h_0) - f_\theta(x_\theta)| \geq \frac{(1+3v)\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha} - 1} |h_0| \quad \text{for some } x_\theta \in \mathbb{R}$$

has positive probability. Let

$$\varepsilon = \frac{v\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha} - 1} |h_0| .$$

According to Proposition 1.2, we can find a real number  $\ell_0 > 0$  (which can be supposed greater than 1 and greater than  $2h_0$ ) such that

$$\forall \theta \in \Omega, \forall \delta \in \mathbb{R}, \exists a \in [\delta, \delta + \ell_0/2) ; \|\tau_a f_\theta - f_\theta\|_\infty \leq \varepsilon .$$

Let  $I = [z, z + \ell_0]$  be a closed interval of length  $\ell_0$ . Suppose that  $\theta$  satisfies (4.1) and take  $\delta = z - x_\theta$ . We can find  $a \in [\delta, \delta + \ell_0/2)$  such that

$$\|\tau_a f_\theta - f_\theta\|_\infty \leq \varepsilon .$$

If  $\tilde{x}_\theta = a + x_\theta$ , we have

$$z \leq \tilde{x}_\theta < \tilde{x}_\theta + h_0 \leq z + \ell_0 .$$

Moreover,

$$\begin{cases} |f_\theta(\tilde{x}_\theta) - f_\theta(x_\theta)| = |\tau_a f_\theta(x_\theta) - f_\theta(x_\theta)| \leq \varepsilon \\ |f_\theta(\tilde{x}_\theta + h_0) - f_\theta(x_\theta + h_0)| = |\tau_a f_\theta(x_\theta + h_0) - f_\theta(x_\theta + h_0)| \leq \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

and it follows that

$$\frac{|f_\theta(\tilde{x}_\theta + h_0) - f_\theta(\tilde{x}_\theta)|}{|h_0|} \geq \frac{|f_\theta(x_\theta + h_0) - f_\theta(x_\theta)| - 2\varepsilon}{|h_0|} \geq \frac{(1+v)\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha} - 1} .$$

We just have proved that  $M_{h_0} \subset M_{h_0, \ell_0}$  and we can conclude that

$$\mathbb{P}[M_{h_0, \ell_0}] \geq \mathbb{P}[M_{h_0}] > 0 .$$

□

We can now finish the proof of Theorem 3.1. Suppose that  $g$  is not constant and let  $v > 0$ . According to Lemma 4.2, choose  $h_0 > 0$  and  $\ell_0 \geq 1$  such that

$$\mathbb{P}[M_{h_0, \ell_0}] > 0 .$$

Using the ergodicity of the probability measure  $\mathbb{P}$ , we can then claim that for almost every  $\theta \in \Omega$ ,  $T^n(\theta) \in M_{h_0, \ell_0}$  infinitely often (the set  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} T^{-n}(M_{h_0, \ell_0})$  is  $T$ -invariant with positive probability).

Denote by  $E$  this set of full measure. If  $\theta \in E$ , we can construct a sequence of integers  $(n_k)_{k \geq 0}$  increasing to  $+\infty$  such that

$$T^{n_k}(\theta) \in M_{h_0, \ell_0} \quad \text{for all } k \geq 0 .$$

Let  $\delta_k = \ell_0 b^{-n_k}$ . If  $I$  is an interval of length  $|I| = \delta_k$  and if  $\tilde{I} = b^{n_k} I$ , we can find  $x \in \tilde{I}$  such that  $x + h_0 \in \tilde{I}$  and

$$|f_{T^{n_k} \theta}(x + h_0) - f_{T^{n_k} \theta}(x)| \geq \frac{(1+v)\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha} - 1} |h_0| .$$

Iterating Lemma 4.1, we obtain

$$|f_\theta(b^{-n_k}(x + h_0)) - f_\theta(b^{-n_k}x)| \geq \frac{(1 + vb^{n_k(1-\alpha)})\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha} - 1} |b^{-n_k}h_0| .$$

Take

$$C = \frac{v\|g'\|_\infty |h_0|}{\ell_0^\alpha (b^{1-\alpha} - 1)} .$$

This constant does not depend on  $\theta$  and  $k$  and is such that

$$\text{osc}(f_\theta, I) \geq |f_\theta(b^{-n_k}(x + h_0)) - f_\theta(b^{-n_k}x)| \geq \frac{vb^{n_k(1-\alpha)}\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha} - 1} |b^{-n_k}h_0| = C |I|^\alpha .$$



This completes the proof of Theorem 3.1.  $\square$

Let us now prove Theorem 3.2. As previously, we choose  $v > 0$ ,  $h_0 > 0$  and  $\ell_0 \geq 1$  such that

$$\mathbb{P}[M_{h_0, \ell_0}] > 0 .$$

We need more quantitative information about the sequence of iterates  $T^{n_k}$  satisfying  $T^{n_k}(\theta) \in M_{h_0, \ell_0}$ . This will be given by the ergodic theorem which gives us the asymptotic behavior of the frequency of the returns in  $M_{h_0, \ell_0}$  (for a simple proof of the ergodic theorem see for example [4] page 98). More precisely, this theorem states that almost surely,

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \mathbb{1}_{M_{h_0, \ell_0}} \circ T^j \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \mathbb{P}[M_{h_0, \ell_0}] .$$

In other words,

$$(4.2) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n_k(\theta)}{k} = \frac{1}{\mathbb{P}[M_{h_0, \ell_0}]} \quad \text{almost surely}$$

where  $n_k(\theta)$  is the  $k$ -th return in  $M_{h_0, \ell_0}$ .

Denote  $\tilde{E}$  the set of  $\theta$  satisfying (4.2) and let  $\varepsilon > 0$ . If  $\theta \in \tilde{E}$ , the sequence  $n_k(\theta)/n_{k-1}(\theta)$  tends to 1 at infinity. So, we can find  $k_0 \geq 1$  such that

$$(4.3) \quad \forall k \geq k_0, \quad \frac{n_k(\theta)}{n_{k-1}(\theta)} \leq \frac{\alpha + \varepsilon}{\alpha} .$$

For simplicity, write  $n_k$  instead of  $n_k(\theta)$  and let  $I$  be an interval of length  $|I| \leq \ell_0 b^{-n_{k_0-1}}$ . There exists  $k \geq k_0$  such that

$$\ell_0 b^{-n_k} \leq |I| \leq \ell_0 b^{-n_{k-1}} .$$

We can then choose an interval  $J \subset I$  with length  $|J| = \ell_0 b^{-n_k}$ . Using Lemma 4.1 as in the proof of Theorem 3.1, we get

$$\text{osc}(f_\theta, I) \geq \text{osc}(f_\theta, J) \geq \frac{(1 + v b^{n_k(1-\alpha)}) \|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha} - 1} |b^{-n_k} h_0| \geq \frac{v |h_0| \|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha} - 1} |b^{-\alpha n_k}| .$$

The choice of  $k_0$  ensures that

$$b^{-\alpha n_k} \geq \frac{1}{\ell_0^{\alpha+\varepsilon}} |I|^{\alpha+\varepsilon} .$$

The conclusion follows for every interval  $I$  of length  $|I| \leq \ell_0 b^{-n_{k_0-1}}$  if we put

$$C = \frac{v |h_0| \|g'\|_\infty}{\ell_0^{\alpha+\varepsilon} (b^{1-\alpha} - 1)} .$$

Finally, replacing  $C$  by  $\min(C, C(\ell_0 b^{-n_{k_0-1}})^{\alpha+\varepsilon})$ , we have the conclusion for any interval  $I$  of length  $|I| \leq 1$ .  $\square$

*Final remark on Theorem 3.2.* With the method used in the proof of Theorem 3.2, we would have to know that  $n_{k+1}(\theta) - n_k(\theta)$  is almost-surely bounded in order to conclude that (3.3) is true when  $\varepsilon = 0$ . Of course, this assertion is false : the number of iterates between two consecutive returns in  $M_{h_0, \ell_0}$  can not be uniformly bounded and the ergodic Theorem only ensures that  $n_{k+1}(\theta)/n_k(\theta)$  tends to 1 with probability one.

5. THE CASE WHERE  $b$  IS TRANSCENDENTAL

In the case where  $b$  is a transcendental number, we can improve the conclusion of Theorem 3.1 and Theorem 3.2. This is the purpose of the following result.

**Theorem 5.1.** *Let  $b > 1$  be a transcendental number,  $0 < \alpha < 1$  and  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a 1-periodic non constant Lipschitz function. Define  $f_\theta$  by formula (1.4). There exists a constant  $C > 0$  such that for every  $\theta \in \Omega$  and for every interval  $I$  of length  $|I| \leq 1$ ,*

$$\text{osc}(f_\theta, I) \geq C |I|^\alpha .$$

*Remark 5.2.* In particular, the conclusion is true when  $\theta = (0, 0, \dots)$ . It seems to be in contradiction with the possible case (i) in Theorem 1.1. In fact, it means that if  $f$  is almost periodic, Lipschitz and non constant, and if  $b$  is a transcendental number, then  $g(x) = f(x) - b^{-\alpha} f(bx)$  can not be 1-periodic. An elementary proof of this property can be obtained by the Fourier analysis. For algebraic numbers, such a construction is possible. For example, if  $b = \sqrt{2}$  and if  $g(x) = \cos(2\pi x) - 2^{-\alpha} \cos(4\pi x)$ , we obtain

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} b^{-n\alpha} g(b^n x) = \cos(2\pi x) + 2^{-\alpha/2} \cos(2^{3/2}\pi x)$$

which is a regular function.

*Proof of Theorem 5.1.* The proof of Theorem 5.1 is a consequence of the following lemma which replace Lemma 4.2.

**Lemma 5.3.** *The notations are the same as in Lemma 4.2. Suppose that  $b$  is a transcendental number. Then, for all  $v > 0$ , there exists  $h_0 > 0$  and  $\ell_0 > 0$  such that*

$$M_{h_0, \ell_0} = \Omega .$$

*Proof.* Remember the notations in the proof of Lemma 4.2 and let  $h_0$  be a positive number such that  $\mathbb{P}[M_{h_0}] > 0$ . Let  $t \neq 0$  and define the translation  $S : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$  by

$$(S\theta)_n = \theta_n + tb^n \pmod{1} .$$

We know that in the compact group  $(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^{\mathbb{N}}$  (equipped with the Haar measure), the translation by an element  $\lambda = (\lambda_n)_{n \geq 0}$  is ergodic if and only if the real numbers  $1, \lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_n, \dots$  are  $\mathbb{Q}$ -independent (it suffices to note that invariant  $L^2$  functions  $f$  are exactly those whose Fourier coefficients satisfy  $\hat{f}(n_0, \dots, n_p) = e^{2i\pi(n_0\lambda_0 + \dots + n_p\lambda_p)} \hat{f}(n_0, \dots, n_p)$  for every  $p \geq 0$ ). When  $b$  is a transcendental number, we can then conclude that  $S$  is  $\mathbb{P}$ -invariant and ergodic. On the other hand, as an easy consequence of the relation  $f_{S\theta}(x-t) = f_\theta(x)$ , we note that  $M_{h_0}$  is invariant under the translation  $S$ . It follows that  $\mathbb{P}[M_{h_0}] = 1$ . If  $\ell_0$  is constructed as in Lemma 4.2, we get  $\mathbb{P}[M_{h_0, \ell_0}] = 1$ . In particular,  $M_{h_0, \ell_0}$  is dense in  $\Omega$ . Moreover, if a sequence  $(\theta^n)_{n \geq 0}$  of points of  $M_{h_0, \ell_0}$  is converging to  $\theta \in \Omega$ , we know that the sequence  $f_{\theta^n}$  is uniformly converging to  $f_\theta$ . Using the compacity of the intervals  $I = [z, z + \ell_0]$  of length  $\ell_0$ , it is then easy to conclude that  $\theta \in M_{h_0, \ell_0}$ . Finally,  $M_{h_0, \ell_0}$  is dense and closed in  $\Omega$ . This means that  $M_{h_0, \ell_0} = \Omega$ .  $\square$

*Remark 5.4.* Let  $B = (b^n)_{n \geq 0}$  with  $b$  a transcendental number. For every  $\theta \in \Omega$ , the projection of the curve  $(\theta + tB)_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$  in the infinite dimensional torus  $(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^{\mathbb{N}}$  is dense in  $(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^{\mathbb{N}}$ . If we can prove that  $M_{h_0} \neq \emptyset$  for some  $h_0 > 0$ , we can conclude that

$M_{h_0}$  is dense in  $\Omega$  and then obtain another proof of Lemma 5.3. In fact, it is easy to construct  $\theta \in \Omega$  and  $h_0 > 0$  such that  $\theta \in M_{h_0}$ . Let  $x_0 \in [0, 1]$  be a point where  $g$  is minimal and  $y_0 > 0$  such that  $g(y_0 + x_0) > g(x_0)$ . Let  $\theta = (x_0, x_0, \dots, x_0, \dots)$ . We have

$$\begin{aligned} f_\theta(b^{-p}y_0) - f_\theta(0) &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} b^{-n\alpha} [g(b^{n-p}y_0 + x_0) - g(x_0)] \\ &\geq b^{-p\alpha} [g(y_0 + x_0) - g(x_0)] \\ &\geq \frac{(1+3v)\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha}-1} |b^{-p}y_0| \quad \text{if } p \text{ is sufficiently large} \end{aligned}$$

and we can conclude that  $\theta \in M_{b^{-p}y_0}$ .

Let us now sketch the end of the proof of Theorem 5.1. The main argument is the one used for the previous proofs. Let  $\theta \in \Omega$  and  $I$  an interval such that  $\ell_0 b^{-k} \leq |I| \leq \ell_0 b^{-k+1}$ . An iteration of Lemma 5.3 gives

$$\text{osc}(f_\theta, I) \geq \text{osc}(f_\theta, J) \geq \frac{(1+v b^{k(1-\alpha)})\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha}-1} |b^{-k}h_0| \geq \frac{v|h_0|\|g'\|_\infty}{b^{1-\alpha}-1} \left[ \frac{|I|}{\ell_0 b} \right]^\alpha$$

where  $J \subset I$  has length  $\ell_0 b^{-k}$ . We can choose  $C = \frac{v|h_0|\|g'\|_\infty}{(b^{1-\alpha}-1)(\ell_0 b)^\alpha}$ .  $\square$

## 6. ON FRACTAL DIMENSION OF THE GRAPH OF $f_\theta$

Theorems 3.2 and 5.1 allow us to estimate the box-counting dimension and the packing dimension of the graph of  $f_\theta$ .

**Theorem 6.1.** *Let  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a 1-periodic non constant Lipschitz function,  $1 < b < +\infty$  and  $0 < \alpha < 1$ . Define  $f_\theta$  by formula (1.4) and  $\Gamma_\theta(A)$  by*

$$\Gamma_\theta(A) = \{(x, f_\theta(x)) , x \in A\} .$$

*We have*

(i) *for every non-trivial compact interval  $I$ ,  $\Delta(\Gamma_\theta(I)) = 2 - \alpha$  almost surely*

*and*

(ii) *for every non-trivial interval  $I$ ,  $\text{Dim}(\Gamma_\theta(I)) = 2 - \alpha$  almost surely*

*where  $\Delta(E)$  and  $\text{Dim}(E)$  are respectively the box-counting dimension and the packing dimension of a set  $E$ .*

*Moreover, when  $b$  is a transcendental number, conclusions (i) and (ii) are valid for every  $\theta \in \Omega$ .*

Statement (i) is well known if we have a minoration of the oscillations (see for example [3]). The minoration of the packing dimension is probably less known (for general informations about the packing dimension, see [18] or [17]). We can state the following elementary proposition.

**Proposition 6.2.** *Let  $0 < \gamma < 1$  and  $h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  a function such that*

$$\text{osc}(h, I) \geq C |I|^\gamma \quad \text{for all interval } I \text{ of length } |I| \leq 1 .$$

*Then, for every interval  $I$  with non empty interior,*

$$\text{Dim}(\Gamma(I)) \geq 2 - \gamma,$$

*where  $\Gamma(A) = \{(x, h(x)) , x \in A\}$ .*

*Proof.* We can suppose that  $I = [a, b]$  is a compact interval with  $a \neq b$  (the quantity  $\text{Dim}$  is  $\sigma$ -stable). Remember that if  $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ ,

$$\text{Dim}(E) = \inf \left\{ \sup \Delta(E_i) ; E \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i \text{ where the } E_i \text{ are closed sets} \right\} .$$

Suppose that  $\Gamma([a, b]) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i$ . We can then find a sequence  $(F_i)$  of closed subsets of  $[a, b]$  with

$$[a, b] = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} F_i \quad \text{and} \quad \forall i \geq 1 \quad \Gamma(F_i) \subset E_i .$$

Baire's property ensures that we can find  $i_0$  such that the interior of  $F_{i_0}$  is non empty. It follows that  $\Delta(E_{i_0}) \geq \Delta(\Gamma(F_{i_0})) \geq 2 - \gamma$  and we can conclude that  $\text{Dim}(\Gamma([a, b])) \geq 2 - \gamma$ .  $\square$

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LABORATOIRE DE MATHÉMATIQUES PURES, UNIVERSITÉ BLAISE PASCAL, F-63177 AUBIÈRE  
CEDEX (FRANCE)

*E-mail address:* `Yanick.Heurteaux@math.univ-bpclermont.fr`