

THE SERIAL TEST FOR A NONLINEAR PSEUDORANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR

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ABSTRACT. Let $M = 2^w$, and $G_M = \{1, 3, \dots, M - 1\}$. A sequence $\{y_n\}, y_n \in G_M$, is obtained by the formula $y_{n+1} \equiv a\bar{y}_n + b + cy_n \pmod{M}$. The sequence $\{x_n\}, x_n = y_n/M$, is a sequence of pseudorandom numbers of the maximal period length $M/2$ if and only if $a + c \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, $b \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$. In this note, the uniformity is investigated by the 2-dimensional serial test for the sequence. We follow closely the method of papers by Eichenauer-Herrmann and Niederreiter.

1. INTRODUCTION

For generating uniform pseudorandom numbers (denoted as PRN) in the interval $I = [0, 1)$, the linear congruential methods are commonly used. Recently several nonlinear methods, especially the inversive congruential one, were proposed and investigated. For a modulus M , let

$$Z_M = \{0, 1, \dots, M - 1\} = Z/M.$$

In the linear method, a sequence $\{y_n\}$ in Z_M is generated by

$$(1.1) \quad y_{n+1} \equiv cy_n + b \pmod{M}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots,$$

where $c, b \in Z_M$. The PRN are obtained by the normalization

$$(1.2) \quad x_n = y_n/M.$$

In the inversive method with power of two modulus, let $M = 2^w$ and

$$G_M = \{1, 3, \dots, M - 1\} = \{\text{positive odd integers less than } M\}.$$

For any $u \in G_M$, there is a unique $\bar{u} \in G_M$ such that $\bar{u}u \equiv 1 \pmod{M}$. Now a sequence $\{y_n\}$ in G_M is generated by the inversive recursion formula

$$(1.3) \quad y_{n+1} \equiv a\bar{y}_n + b \pmod{M}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots,$$

in which $a, b \in Z_M$ are chosen so that $y_n \in G_M$ implies $y_{n+1} \in G_M$.

In a previous note we have proposed another nonlinear method which is given by the following formula, with the modulus $M = 2^w$,

$$(1.4) \quad y_{n+1} \equiv a\bar{y}_n + b + cy_n \pmod{M}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots,$$

in which $a, b, c \in Z_M$ should be such that $y_n \in G_M$ implies $y_{n+1} \in G_M$. The PRN $\{x_n\}$ is defined by (1.2). In [7], we proved the following Theorem A, which shows that the modified inversive method (1.4) bears close resemblance to (1.3):

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Theorem A. *Let $M = 2^w, w \geq 3$. Then the PRN $\{x_n\}$ derived from (1.4) is purely periodic with period $M/2$ if and only if*

$$a + c \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \quad \text{and} \quad b \equiv 2 \pmod{4}.$$

Now we will study the behavior of these PRN under the 2-dimensional serial test. That is, we will estimate the discrepancy of the PRN. For a dimension $k \geq 2$ and for N arbitrary points $\mathbf{t}_0, \mathbf{t}_1, \dots, \mathbf{t}_{N-1} \in [0, 1)^k$ we define the discrepancy

$$(1.5) \quad D_N(\mathbf{t}_0, \mathbf{t}_1, \dots, \mathbf{t}_{N-1}) = \sup_J |F_N(J) - V(J)|,$$

where the supremum is extended over all subintervals J of $[0, 1)^k$, $F_N(J)$ is N^{-1} times the number of terms among $\mathbf{t}_0, \mathbf{t}_1, \dots, \mathbf{t}_{N-1}$ falling into J , and $V(J)$ denotes the k -dimensional volume of J . If $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence of PRN in $[0, 1)$ with period p , then we consider the points

$$\mathbf{x}_n = (x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n+k-1}) \in [0, 1)^k \quad \text{for} \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, p-1,$$

and write their discrepancy $D_p(\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{p-1})$ as $D_p^{(k)}$.

Theorem 1. *Let $M = 2^w$ ($w \geq 6$) and $a, b, c \in Z_M$. Suppose $a+c \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, $b \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ and $a \neq 0$. Then, for the PRN $\{x_n\}$ in Theorem A, we have*

(I) *If c is an even number, hence a is odd, then*

$$D_{M/2}^{(2)} < 2KM^{-1/2}(\log M)^2 + 1.12M^{-1/2} \log M + 1.35M^{-1/2} + 4/M,$$

with $K = 2/\{(2^{3/2} - 1)BP(J^2)\}$.

(II) *If c is odd (hence a is even), then writing $a = 2^t a', a'$ odd, we have*

$$D_{M/2}^{(2)} < 2^{t/2} M^{-1/2} \{2K(\log M)^2 + (1.12) \log M + 1.35\} + 4/M + 2L/M^2,$$

with $K = 2/\{(2^{3/2} - 1)BP(J^2)\}$ and $L = 2^{2t}\{2(t-1)(t+2)^2 + 14(t+6)^2\}$, assuming that $w \geq t+6$.

Theorem 2. *Let $M = 2^w, w \geq 6$. Let $0 < r \leq 2$ and $A(r) = (4 - r^2)/(8 - r^2)$. Suppose $c \in Z_M$ is given.*

If c is even, there are more than $A(r)M/8$ values of $a \in Z_M$ such that $a + c \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, and for any $b \in Z_M$ with $b \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, we have

$$D_{M/2}^{(k)} \geq K'M^{-1/2} \quad \text{with} \quad K' = r/(\pi + 2).$$

If c is odd, there are more than $A(r)M/32$ values of $a \in Z_M$ such that $a + c \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, and for any $b \in Z_M$ with $b \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, we have

$$D_{M/2}^{(k)} \geq (2K'/3)M^{-1/2} \quad \text{with} \quad K' = r/(\pi + 2).$$

Our proofs of Theorems 1 and 2 are almost the same as in [9, Theorem 2], [6, Theorems 1-2], respectively. The lattice structure of the sequence generated by (1.4) will be studied in another paper.

2. PROOF OF THEOREM 1

We closely follow the method in [9, p.141]. Let $M = 2^w, w \geq 6$.

Suppose $m = 2^f$, with a positive integer f , be given. For $k \geq 1$, let $C_k(m)$ be the set of all nonzero lattice points $(h_1, \dots, h_k) \in Z^k$ with $-m/2 < h_j \leq m/2$, for $1 \leq j \leq k$. We put

$$r(h, m) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } h = 0, \\ m \sin(\pi|h|/m) & \text{for } h \in C_1(m), \end{cases}$$

and for $\mathbf{h} = (h_1, \dots, h_k) \in C_k(m)$ we define

$$r(\mathbf{h}, m) = \prod_{j=1}^k r(h_j, m).$$

For real s we write $e(s) = e^{2\pi is}$. For $x, y \in \mathbf{R}^k$, $x \cdot y$ denotes the inner product. We put, for integers u, v ,

$$S(u, v; m) = \sum_{n \in G_m} e((un + v\bar{n})/m),$$

in which $\bar{n} \in G_m$ denotes the number such that $\bar{n}n \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$. This sum has the following properties [12, 9]:

$$(2.1) \quad S(u, v; m) = S(1, uv; m) \text{ if } u \text{ is odd,}$$

$$(2.2) \quad S(u, v; m) = 0 \text{ if } u + v \equiv 1 \pmod{2},$$

$$(2.3) \quad S(u, v; m) = 2^d S(u/2^d, v/2^d; 2^{f-d}) \text{ if } u \equiv v \equiv 0 \pmod{2^d} \text{ and } d < f,$$

where in (2.2) and (2.3) we assume that $f \geq 2$. Further (see [9, p.140]),

$$(2.4) \quad |S(1, v; 8)| = \begin{cases} 4 & \text{if } v \equiv 3 \pmod{4}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$(2.5) \quad |S(1, v; 16)| = \begin{cases} 4\sqrt{2} & \text{if } v \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$(2.6) \quad |S(1, v; 32)| \leq \begin{cases} 8\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} & \text{if } v \equiv 5 \pmod{8}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

For $f \geq 6$, we have

$$(2.7) \quad |S(1, v; 2^f)| \leq \begin{cases} 2^{(f+3)/2} & \text{if } v \equiv 1 \pmod{8}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The following lemmas are from [9, p.136 and p.140].

Lemma 2.1. *Let $m \geq 2$ be an integer and let $\mathbf{y}_0, \mathbf{y}_1, \dots, \mathbf{y}_{N-1} \in Z^k$ be lattice points all of whose coordinates are in $[0, m)$. Then the discrepancy of the points $\mathbf{t}_n = \mathbf{y}_n/m, 0 \leq n \leq N-1$, satisfies*

$$D_N(\mathbf{t}_0, \mathbf{t}_1, \dots, \mathbf{t}_{N-1}) \leq \frac{k}{m} + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{h} \in C_k(m)} \frac{1}{r(\mathbf{h}, m)} \left| \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e(\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{t}_n) \right|.$$

Lemma 2.2. *Let $m = 2^f$. For $f \geq 6$ and r odd, we have*

$$(2.8) \quad \sum_{k \in C_1(m), k \equiv r \pmod{8}} \csc\left(\frac{\pi|k|}{m}\right) < \frac{(f+1)(\log 2)}{4\pi} m + 0.2126m,$$

and for $f \geq 3$ we have

$$(2.9) \quad \sum_{k \in C_1(m), k \text{ odd}} \csc\left(\frac{\pi|k|}{m}\right) < \frac{(f+1)(\log 2)}{\pi} m + 0.3024m.$$

Now we prove Theorem 1. Since $\{y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{M/2-1}\} = G_M$, we have

$$\{(y_n, y_{n+1}); 0 \leq n \leq M/2 - 1\} = \{(n, a\bar{n} + b + cn); n \in G_M\}.$$

Lemma 2.1 yields

$$(2.10) \quad D_{M/2}^{(2)} \leq \frac{2}{M} + \frac{2}{M} \sum_{\mathbf{h} \in C_2(M)} \frac{|S(\mathbf{h})|}{r(\mathbf{h}, M)},$$

where for $\mathbf{h} = (h_1, h_2) \in C_2(M)$ we have

$$|S(\mathbf{h})| = \left| \sum_{n \in G_M} e\left(\frac{(h_1 + h_2c)n + h_2a\bar{n} + h_2b}{M}\right) \right| = |S(h_1 + h_2c, h_2a; M)|.$$

Now $\gcd(h_1, h_2, M) = 2^d$ with $0 \leq d \leq w-1$, so splitting up the following sum according to the value of d , we get

$$\sum := \sum_{\mathbf{h} \in C_2(M)} \frac{|S(\mathbf{h})|}{r(\mathbf{h}, M)} = \sum_{d=0}^{w-1} T_d$$

with

$$T_d = \sum_{\mathbf{h}} \frac{|S(h_1 + h_2c, h_2a; M)|}{r(\mathbf{h}, M)},$$

where the last sum is extended over all $\mathbf{h} = (h_1, h_2) \in C_2(M)$ with $\gcd(h_1, h_2, M) = 2^d$. It follows immediately that

$$(2.11) \quad T_{w-1} = 1 + \frac{1}{2M}.$$

Now consider $0 \leq d \leq w - 2$. Write $k_1 = h_1/2^d, k_2 = h_2/2^d$. If one of k_1 or k_2 is even, then (2.3) and (2.2) imply $S(h_1 + h_2c, h_2a; M) = 0$. Thus it suffices to suppose that both k_1 and k_2 are odd.

We divide the proof into two cases (I) and (II):

(I) c is an even number, hence a is odd. In this case, (2.3) and (2.1) yield

$$S(h_1 + h_2c, h_2a; M) = 2^d S(1, (k_1 + k_2c)k_2a; 2^{w-d}).$$

Thus we obtain

$$(2.12) \quad T_d = 2^d \sum_{\substack{k_1, k_2 \in C_1(2^{w-d}) \\ k_1, k_2 \text{ odd}}} \frac{|S(1, (k_1 + k_2c)k_2a; 2^{w-d})|}{r(k_1 2^d, M)r(k_2 2^d, M)}.$$

For $0 \leq d \leq w - 6$, we use (2.7) to get

$$(2.13) \quad T_d \leq 2^{(w+d+3)/2} \sum \{r(k_1 2^d, M)r(k_2 2^d, M)\}^{-1},$$

with the sum over odd numbers $k_1, k_2 \in C_1(2^{w-d})$ such that $(k_1 + k_2c)k_2a \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$, that is, $k_1 + k_2c \equiv k_2a \pmod{8}$, i.e.,

$$(2.14) \quad k_1 \equiv k_2(a - c) \pmod{8}.$$

Thus we have

$$(2.15) \quad T_d \leq 2^{(-3w+d+3)/2} \sum_{\substack{k_2 \in C_1(2^{w-d}) \\ k_2 \text{ odd}}} \csc\left(\frac{\pi|k_2|}{2^{w-d}}\right) \sum_{\substack{k_1 \in C_1(2^{w-d}) \\ k_1 \equiv k_2(a-c) \pmod{8}}} \csc\left(\frac{\pi|k_1|}{2^{w-d}}\right).$$

Together with (2.8) and (2.9), this yields

$$\begin{aligned} T_d &\leq 2^{(w-3d+3)/2} \left\{ \frac{(w-d+1) \log 2}{4\pi} + 0.2126 \right\} \left\{ \frac{(w-d+1) \log 2}{\pi} + 0.3024 \right\} \\ &< 2^{(w-3d+3)/2} \left\{ \frac{(\log M)^2}{4\pi^2} + 0.127 \log M + 0.1401 + 0.0122d^2 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, as in [9, p.142],

$$(2.16) \quad \sum_{d=0}^{w-6} T_d < M^{1/2} \{K(\log M)^2 + 0.56 \log M + 0.675\} - \frac{876}{M},$$

with $K = 2/\{(2^{3/2} - 1)\pi^2\}$.

For $d = w - 5$, we get from (2.6) and (2.13)

$$T_{w-5} \leq 2^{-w-2} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} \sum_{\substack{k_2 \in C_1(32) \\ k_2 \text{ odd}}} \csc\left(\frac{\pi|k_2|}{32}\right) \sum_{\substack{k_1 \in C_1(32) \\ k_1 \equiv 5k_2(a-c) \pmod{8}}} \csc\left(\frac{\pi|k_1|}{32}\right),$$

in which we note that, in the second sum, $k_1 \equiv k_2(5a - c) \equiv 5k_2(a - c) \pmod{8}$, since c is even. As in [9, p.142], by distinguishing the cases $a - c \equiv 1$ or $a - c \equiv 5 \pmod{8}$, we have

$$(2.17) \quad T_{w-5} < 240/M.$$

Similarly, using (2.4), (2.5) and (2.13), we get

$$(2.18) \quad T_{w-4} < 60/M, \quad T_{w-3} < 14/M.$$

Since $|S(1, v; 4)| = 2$ for v odd, it follows from (2.12) that

$$(2.19) \quad T_{w-2} = 4/M.$$

By combining (2.11) and (2.16, 17, 18, 19), we get

$$\sum_{d=0}^{w-1} T_d < M^{1/2} \{K(\log M)^2 + 0.56 \log M + 0.675\} + 1,$$

with the constant K in (2.16). The desired result follows from (2.10).

(II) c is an odd number, hence a ($\neq 0$) is even, $a \in Z_M$. Put $a = 2^t a'$, a' odd. Consider some T_d , $0 \leq d \leq w - 2$.

We always assume that both $k_j = h_j/2^d$, $j = 1, 2$, are odd. Put $2^s = \gcd(k_1 + k_2c, a, 2^{w-d-1})$, and $r_1 = (k_1 + k_2c)/2^s$, $r_2 = k_2a/2^s$.

(II-1) Suppose $t \geq w - d - 1$. If $s < w - d - 1$, then

$$S(\mathbf{h}) = S(h_1 + h_2c, h_2a; M) = 2^{d+s} S(r_1, r_2; 2^{w-d-s}) = 0$$

by (2.2), since r_1 is odd and r_2 is even. If $s = w - d - 1$, then

$$S(\mathbf{h}) = 2^d 2^{w-d-1} S(r_1, r_2; 2) = 2^{w-1} = M/2.$$

If $w - d \geq 3$, then

$$\begin{aligned} T_d &= \frac{M}{2} \sum_{\substack{k_1+k_2c \equiv 0 \pmod{2^{w-d-1}} \\ k_1, k_2 \text{ odd}}} \frac{1}{r(k_1 2^d, M) r(k_2 2^d, M)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2M} \sum_{\substack{k_2 \in C_1(2^{w-d}) \\ k_2 \text{ odd}}} \csc\left(\frac{\pi|k_2|}{2^{w-d}}\right) \sum_{\substack{k_1 \in C_1(2^{w-d}) \\ k_1 \equiv -k_2c \pmod{2^{w-d-1}}}} \csc\left(\frac{\pi|k_1|}{2^{w-d}}\right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2M} \left\{ \frac{(w-d+1) \log 2}{\pi} + 0.3024 \right\}^2 2^{2(w-d)} \end{aligned}$$

by Lemma 2.2. Since $3 \leq w - d \leq t + 1$, we have

$$T_d \leq \frac{2^{2t+1}}{M} \left\{ \frac{(t+2) \log 2}{\pi} + 0.3024 \right\}^2.$$

If $w - d = 2$, then

$$T_{w-2} \leq 4 \frac{\csc^2(\pi/4)}{2M} = \frac{4}{M}.$$

Hence,

$$(2.20) \quad \sum_{w-2 \geq d \geq w-t-1} T_d = T_{w-2} + \sum_{w-3 \geq d \geq w-t-1} T_d \leq \frac{4}{M} + \frac{(t-1)2^{2t+1}}{M} \left\{ \frac{(t+2) \log 2}{\pi} + 0.3024 \right\}^2,$$

in which the second term does not appear if $t = 1$.

(II-2) Now suppose $1 \leq t \leq w - d - 2$.

We define s and r_1, r_2 as above. Obviously, $s \leq t$, hence $w - d - 1 - s \geq 1$. Thus one of r_1 or r_2 must be odd. If one of r_1 or r_2 is even,

$$S(\mathbf{h}) = S(h_1 + h_2c, h_2a; M) = 2^{d+s} S(r_1, r_2; 2^{w-d-s}) = 0.$$

Hence both r_1 and r_2 must be odd, which implies $s = t$.

Let $d \leq w - t - 6$. We argue as in the case $d \leq w - 6$ of (I), with $w - t$ instead of w ; we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} T_d &\leq 2^{(-3w+d+t+3)/2} \sum_{\substack{k_2 \in C_1(2^{w-d}) \\ k_2 \text{ odd}}} \csc\left(\frac{\pi|k_2|}{2^{w-d}}\right) \sum_{\substack{k_1 \in C_1(2^{w-d}), k_1 \text{ odd} \\ r_1 r_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}}} \csc\left(\frac{\pi|k_1|}{2^{w-d}}\right) \\ &= 2^{(-3w+d+t+3)/2} \sum_{\substack{k_2 \in C_1(2^{w-d}) \\ k_2 \text{ odd}}} \csc\left(\frac{\pi|k_2|}{2^{w-d}}\right) \sum_{\substack{k_1 \in C_1(2^{w-d}), k_1 \text{ odd} \\ r_1 \equiv r_2 \pmod{8}}} \csc\left(\frac{\pi|k_1|}{2^{w-d}}\right) \\ &= 2^{(-3w+d+t+3)/2} \sum_{\substack{k_2 \in C_1(2^{w-d}) \\ k_2 \text{ odd}}} \csc\left(\frac{\pi|k_2|}{2^{w-d}}\right) \sum_{\substack{k_1 \in C_1(2^{w-d}), k_1 \text{ odd} \\ k_1 \equiv k_2(a-c) \pmod{8 \cdot 2^t}}} \csc\left(\frac{\pi|k_1|}{2^{w-d}}\right) \\ &\leq 2^{(-3w+d+t+3)/2} \sum_{\substack{k_2 \in C_1(2^{w-d}) \\ k_2 \text{ odd}}} \csc\left(\frac{\pi|k_2|}{2^{w-d}}\right) \sum_{\substack{k_1 \in C_1(2^{w-d}), k_1 \text{ odd} \\ k_1 \equiv k_2(a-c) \pmod{8}}} \csc\left(\frac{\pi|k_1|}{2^{w-d}}\right) \\ &\leq 2^{(w-3d+t+3)/2} \left\{ \frac{(w-d+1) \log 2}{4\pi} + 0.2126 \right\} \left\{ \frac{(w-d+1) \log 2}{\pi} + 0.3024 \right\} \\ &\leq 2^{(w-3d+t+3)/2} \left\{ \frac{(\log M)^2}{4\pi^2} + (0.127) \log M + 0.1401 + 0.0122d^2 \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

since the set $\{k_1; k_1 \equiv k_2(a - c) \pmod{8 \cdot 2^t}\}$ is contained in $\{k_1; k_1 \equiv k_2(a - c) \pmod{8}\}$. Hence we obtain, as in [9, p.142],

$$(2.21) \quad \sum_{d=0}^{w-t-6} T_d < 2^{t/2} M^{1/2} \{K(\log M)^2 + 0.56 \log M + 0.675\} - 876/M,$$

with $K = 2/\{(2^{3/2} - 1)\pi^2\}$.

For $d = w - t - 5$, we have as in [9, p.142], with r_1 and r_2 as above,

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{w-t-5} &\leq 2^{-w-2} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} \sum_{\substack{k_2 \in C_1(2^{t+5}) \\ k_2 \text{ odd}}} \operatorname{csc}\left(\frac{\pi|k_2|}{2^{t+5}}\right) \sum_{\substack{k_1 \in C_1(2^{t+5}), k_1 \text{ odd} \\ r_1 r_2 \equiv 5 \pmod{8}}} \operatorname{csc}\left(\frac{\pi|k_1|}{2^{t+5}}\right) \\
 &\leq 2^{-w-2} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} \sum_{\substack{k_2 \in C_1(2^{t+5}) \\ k_2 \text{ odd}}} \operatorname{csc}\left(\frac{\pi|k_2|}{2^{t+5}}\right) \sum_{\substack{k_1 \in C_1(2^{t+5}), k_1 \text{ odd} \\ k_1 \equiv k_2(5a-c) \pmod{8}}} \operatorname{csc}\left(\frac{\pi|k_1|}{2^{t+5}}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

since $\{k_1; r_1 r_2 \equiv 5 \pmod{8}\} = \{k_1; k_1 + k_2 c \equiv 5k_2 a \pmod{8 \cdot 2^t}\}$ is contained in $\{k_1; k_1 \equiv k_2(5a - c) \pmod{8}\}$. Thus we get

$$(2.22) \quad T_{w-t-5} < (t + 6)^2 2^{2t+3} / M.$$

Similarly, using (2.4), (2.5), we get

$$(2.23) \quad T_{w-t-4} < (t + 5)^2 2^{2t} / M, \quad T_{w-t-3} < (t + 4)^2 2^{2t} / M.$$

Since $|S(1, v; 4)| = 2$ for v odd, it follows that

$$(2.24) \quad T_{w-t-2} \leq (t + 3)^2 2^{2t+2} / M.$$

By (2.11), (2.20), (2.21), (2.22), (2.23), (2.24), we obtain

$$\sum_{d=0}^{w-1} T_d < 2^{t/2} M^{1/2} \{K(\log M)^2 + 0.56 \log M + 0.675\} + 1 + L/M,$$

with $K = 2/\{(2^{3/2} - 1)\pi^2\}$ and $L = 2^{2t}\{2(t - 1)(t + 2)^2 + 14(t + 6)^2\}$. Thus, the desired result follows from (2.10).

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 2

The proof is almost the same as in [6].

When c is an even number. Calculating as in [6, p.778], putting $\mathbf{h} = (1, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$, we have

$$(\pi + 2)MD_{M/2}^{(k)} \geq \left| \sum e\left(\frac{y_n + y_{n+1}}{M}\right) \right| = |S(1 + c, a; M)| = |S(1, (1 + c)a; M)|.$$

By [6, Lemma 4], there exist more than $A(r)M/8$ values of $(1 + c)a \in Z_M$ such that $(1 + c)a \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$, and $|S(1, (1 + c)a; M)| \geq rM^{1/2}$. Then $a \equiv 1 + c \pmod{8}$, hence $a + c \equiv 1 + 2c \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

When c is odd. If $c = 1 + 8k$, then put $\mathbf{h} = (3, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$ and get

$$\begin{aligned}
 3(\pi + 2)MD_{M/2}^{(k)} &\geq \left| \sum e\left(\frac{3y_n + y_{n+1}}{M}\right) \right| = |S(3 + c, a; M)| \\
 &= 4|S(1 + 2k, a/4; M/4)| \geq 4r(M/4)^{1/2} = 2rM^{1/2},
 \end{aligned}$$

for more than $A(r)M/32$ values of $(1+2k)a/4$ with $(1+2k)a/4 \equiv 1$, i.e., $a/4 \equiv 1+2k \pmod{8}$. Then $a \equiv 4 + 8k = 3 + c$, hence $a + c \equiv -3 + 2a \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

If $c = 3 + 4k$, then put $\mathbf{h} = (-1, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$ and get

$$\begin{aligned} (\pi + 2)MD_{M/2}^{(k)} &\geq \left| \sum e\left(\frac{-y_n + y_{n+1}}{M}\right) \right| = |S(c-1, a; M)| \\ &= 2|S(1+2k, a/2; M/2)| \geq 2r(M/2)^{1/2} = \sqrt{2}rM^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

for more than $A(r)M/16$ values of $(1+2k)a/2$ with $(1+2k)a/2 \equiv 1$, i.e., $a/2 \equiv 1+2k \pmod{8}$. Then $a \equiv 2 + 4k = c - 1$, hence $a + c \equiv 1 + 2a \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

If $c = 5 + 8k$, then put $\mathbf{h} = (-1, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$ and get

$$(\pi + 2)MD_{M/2}^{(k)} \geq |S(c-1, a; M)| = 4|S(1+2k, a/4; M/4)| \geq 2rM^{1/2}$$

for more than $A(r)M/32$ values of $(1+2k)a/4$ with $(1+2k)a/4 \equiv 1$, i.e., $a/4 \equiv 1+2k \pmod{8}$. Then $a \equiv 4 + 8k = c - 1$, hence $a + c \equiv 1 + 2a \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

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