ON STATISTICAL LIMIT POINTS

P. KOSTYRKO, M. MAČAJ, T. ŠALÁT, AND O. STRAUCH

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ABSTRACT. The set of all statistical limit points of a given sequence x_n is characterized as an F_σ -set. It is also characterized in terms of discontinuity points of distribution functions of x_n .

INTRODUCTION

Following the concept of a statistically convergent sequence, J. A. Fridy [Fr93] introduced the notion of a *statistical limit point* of a given sequence x_n , $n = 1, 2, \dots$, of real numbers: A real number x is said to be a statistical limit point of the sequence x_n if there exists a subsequence x_{k_n} , $n = 1, 2, \dots$, such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{k_n} = x$ and the set of indices k_n has a positive upper asymptotic density (see Definitions and Notations). Fridy studied the set $\Lambda(x_n)$ of all such points. He has shown that this set need not be closed or open in $\mathbb{R}$.

In section 1 of the paper we prove that the set $\Lambda(x_n)$ is an F_σ -set in $\mathbb{R}$ for an arbitrary sequence x_n and vice-versa for any given F_σ -set X there exists a sequence x_n such that $X = \Lambda(x_n)$.

In section 2 we prove that the set $\Lambda(x_n)$ coincides with the set of all discontinuity points of distribution functions of x_n . This leads to some sufficient conditions for $\Lambda(x_n) = \emptyset$.

Finally, in section 3 we compute $\Lambda(x_n)$ using an explicit form of the set $G(x_n)$ of all distribution functions of x_n for some special x_n .

DEFINITIONS AND NOTATIONS

If $A \subset \mathbb{N}$, then we denote by $|A|$ the cardinality of A and $A(n) = |\{k \leq n; k \in A\}|$. The numbers

$$\underline{d}(A) = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A(n)}{n}, \quad \overline{d}(A) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A(n)}{n}$$

are called the lower and upper asymptotic density of A , respectively. If there exists the limit $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A(n)/n$, then $d(A) = \underline{d}(A) = \overline{d}(A)$ is said to be the asymptotic density of A (cf. [HR66, xix]).

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It is easy to see that if A is ordered to the increasing sequence $k_1 < k_2 < \dots$, then

$$\underline{d}(A) = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{k_n}, \quad \overline{d}(A) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{k_n}$$

and we write $\underline{d}(A) = \underline{d}(k_n)$ and $\overline{d}(A) = \overline{d}(k_n)$.

In the following x_n , $n = 1, 2, \dots$, is an infinite sequence of real numbers.

The main object of the paper is the set $\Lambda(x_n)$ defined as

$$\Lambda(x_n) = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}; \exists(k_1 < k_2 < \dots) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{k_n} = \alpha, \overline{d}(k_n) > 0\}.$$

In section 2 we use the set $G(x_n)$ of all distribution functions of the sequence x_n , where $g : (-\infty, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is said to be a distribution function of the sequence x_n if there is a sequence $N_1 < N_2 < \dots$ of positive integers such that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{n=1}^{N_k} c_{(-\infty, x)}(x_n) = g(x)$$

for every continuity point x of g . Here $c_{(-\infty, x)}(t)$ is the characteristic function of the interval $(-\infty, x)$.

$x \bmod 1$ is the fractional part of x and for reduced sequence $x_n \bmod 1$ we take the restrictions of distribution functions $g(x) \in G(x_n \bmod 1)$ to the interval $[0, 1]$.

For singleton $G(x_n) = \{g\}$, g is called the asymptotic distribution function of x_n .

The sequence x_n statistically converges to α if $d(\{n \in \mathbb{N}; |x_n - \alpha| \geq \varepsilon\}) = 0$ for any $\varepsilon > 0$.

Finally, $X \bmod 1 = \{x \bmod 1; x \in X\}$ and $X + k = \{x + k; x \in X\}$ for a set X of real numbers.

1. TOPOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF $\Lambda(x_n)$

As we already mentioned the set $\Lambda(x_n)$ need not belong to the zero Borel class in $\mathbb{R}$. Thus, the following result is the best possible in this direction.

Theorem 1.1. *For every sequence x_n , the set $\Lambda(x_n)$ is an F_σ -set in $\mathbb{R}$.*

Proof. For any $0 < t \leq 1$ we denote

$$\Lambda(x_n, t) = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}; \exists(k_1 < k_2 < \dots) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{k_n} = \alpha, \overline{d}(k_n) \geq t\}.$$

We prove that for every $0 < t \leq 1$, the set $\Lambda(x_n, t)$ is closed in $\mathbb{R}$. This gives the theorem directly, since $\Lambda(x_n) = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \Lambda(x_n, 1/j)$.

Assume that $\alpha_i \in \Lambda(x_n, t)$ and $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_i = \alpha$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots$. For every α_i we can select a subsequence of x_n which converges to α_i having the set of indices $K^{(i)}$ with $\overline{d}(K^{(i)}) \geq t$. Moreover, for an arbitrary given sequence ε_i of positive numbers we can select $N_1 < N_2 < \dots$ such that

$$\frac{|K^{(i)} \cap (N_{i-1}, N_i]|}{N_i} \geq t - \varepsilon_i$$

for $i = 1, 2, \dots$. Putting $K = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} (K^{(i)} \cap (N_{i-1}, N_i])$ and assuming $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_i = 0$ we have $\overline{d}(K) \geq t$. Furthermore, if K is ordered to increasing k_n , then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{k_n} = \alpha$, because $K \subset \bigcup_{i=j}^{\infty} K^{(i)} \subset \{n \in \mathbb{N}; |x_n - \alpha| < \varepsilon\}$ with the exception of finitely many terms for any $\varepsilon > 0$ and sufficiently large $j = j(\varepsilon)$. $\square$

In connection with Theorem 1.1 the question arises as to whether an arbitrary F_σ -set coincides with a $\Lambda(x_n)$ for a suitable x_n . We give the positive answer to this question.

Theorem 1.2. *If $X \subset \mathbb{R}$ is an arbitrary F_σ -set in $\mathbb{R}$, then there exists a sequence x_n such that $\Lambda(x_n) = X$.*

Proof. Let $X = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} X_k$, where X_k are nonempty closed sets. For every $k = 1, 2, \dots$ select $x_{k,i} \in X_k$, $i = 1, 2, \dots$, such that the set of all usual limit points of the sequence $x_{k,i}$ coincide with X_k . Decompose $\mathbb{N} = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$ on pairwise disjoint sets A_k having positive asymptotic density $d(A_k)$ and such that $d(\mathbb{N} \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i) \rightarrow 0$ for $k \rightarrow \infty$ (cf. [Fr93, Ex. 3]). Finally, for every $k = 1, 2, \dots$, decompose $A_k = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_{k,i}$ on pairwise disjoint sets $B_{k,i}$ having $\bar{d}(B_{k,i}) = d(A_k)$ for every $i = 1, 2, \dots$ (First, decompose $A_k = B_{k,1} \cup B_{k,1}^*$ such that $d(A_k) = \bar{d}(B_{k,1}) = \bar{d}(B_{k,1}^*)$. Then decompose $B_{k,1}^* = B_{k,2} \cup B_{k,2}^*$ such that $\bar{d}(B_{k,1}^*) = \bar{d}(B_{k,2}) = \bar{d}(B_{k,2}^*)$, etc.)

For a searching sequence x_n , for every $n \in B_{k,i}$, we define x_n as $x_n = \text{constant} = x_{k,i}$. Then we have:

1°. If $x_{n_j} \rightarrow \alpha$ for $j \rightarrow \infty$ and $\alpha \notin X$, then for every k the set $\bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i$ contains only finitely many n_j and thus $d(n_j) = 0$.

2°. If $\alpha \in X_k$, $0 < \varepsilon < d(A_k)$, and $x_{k,i_j} \rightarrow \alpha$ for $j \rightarrow \infty$, we can select $N_1 < N_2 < \dots$ such that

$$\frac{|B_{k,i_j} \cap (N_{j-1}, N_j]|}{N_j} \geq d(A_k) - \varepsilon.$$

Then x_n over $n \in \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} B_{k,i_j} \cap (N_{j-1}, N_j]$ converges to α and

$$d\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} B_{k,i_j} \cap (N_{j-1}, N_j]\right) \geq d(A_k) - \varepsilon.$$

□

2. POINTS OF $\Lambda(x_n)$ AS DISCONTINUITY POINTS OF $g \in G(x_n)$

I. J. Schoenberg [Sch59] noted that the sequence x_n is statistically convergent to α if and only if it admits asymptotic distribution function $c_{[\alpha, \infty)}(x)$. This motivates the following theorem.

Theorem 2.1. *For every sequence x_n we have*

$$\Lambda(x_n) = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}; \exists (g(x) \in G(x_n)) \text{ } g(x) \text{ is discontinuous at } \alpha\}.$$

Proof. 1°. Let α be a discontinuity point of $g(x) \in G(x_n)$ with a jump of size h . Let α_i and β_i be two sequences satisfying $\beta_i - \alpha_i \rightarrow 0$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$, $\alpha_i < \alpha < \beta_i$ and α_i and β_i are continuity points of $g(x)$ for every i . From N_k (using the definition of $g(x)$) we can select a subsequence N_{k_i} such that

$$\frac{1}{N_{k_i}} \sum_{n=N_{k_{i-1}}+1}^{N_{k_i}} c_{[\alpha_i, \beta_i)}(x_n) > h - \varepsilon$$

for some $\varepsilon \in (0, h)$. Ordering elements of $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \{n \in \mathbb{N}, N_{k_{i-1}} < n \leq N_{k_i}\}$ to an increasing sequence n_i , we then have $x_{n_i} \rightarrow \alpha$ and $\bar{d}(n_i) \geq h - \varepsilon$.

2°. Assume that $x_{n_i} \rightarrow \alpha$ for $i \rightarrow \infty$, $\bar{d}(n_i) = h > 0$, and $\varepsilon \in (0, h)$. Then there exists a sequence N_k such that, for every $k = 1, 2, \dots$,

$$\frac{|\{i \in \mathbb{N}; n_i \leq N_k\}|}{N_k} \geq h - \varepsilon.$$

By Helly selection principle from N_k we can select a subsequence N_{k_i} such that

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N_{k_i}} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{k_i}} c_{(-\infty, x)}(x_n) = g(x)$$

for every point x of continuity of $g(x)$. Clearly, $g(x)$ has at α a jump of size $\geq h - \varepsilon > 0$ and $g(x) \in G(x_n)$. $\square$

Using Theorem 2.1, some results from the theory of uniform distribution can be transcribed for $\Lambda(x_n)$. We can now state an analogue of the well-known Wiener-Schoenberg theorem and Van der Corput difference theorem, but first we begin with a technical result.

Proposition 2.2. (i) For any sequence x_n , $\Lambda(x_n \bmod 1) = \emptyset \implies \Lambda(x_n) = \emptyset$.

(ii) For bounded sequence x_n , the sets $\Lambda(x_n \bmod 1)$ and $\Lambda(x_n) \bmod 1$ can differ only in 0 or 1 and if $0 \in \Lambda(x_n) \bmod 1$, then $0 \in \Lambda(x_n \bmod 1)$ or $1 \in \Lambda(x_n \bmod 1)$.

Proof. The implication $x_{k_n} \rightarrow \alpha \implies x_{k_n} \bmod 1 \rightarrow \alpha \bmod 1$ does not hold only for integer α and $x_{k_n} < \alpha$. $\square$

Theorem 2.3. Let x_n be a sequence of real numbers, and let

$$\omega_h = \limsup_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N e^{2\pi i h x_n} \right|^2$$

for $h = 1, 2, \dots$. Then

$$\lim_{H \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H} \sum_{h=1}^H \omega_h = 0 \implies \Lambda(x_n) = \emptyset.$$

Proof. It suffices to prove

$$\lim_{H \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H} \sum_{h=1}^H \omega_h = 0 \implies \forall (g(x) \in G(x_n \bmod 1)) g(x) \text{ is continuous}$$

since (by Theorem 2.1) the right-hand side implies $\Lambda(x_n \bmod 1) = \emptyset$ which (by Proposition 2.2 (i)) gives $\Lambda(x_n) = \emptyset$. For a singleton $G(x_n \bmod 1) = \{g(x)\}$ the Wiener-Schoenberg theorem states

$$\lim_{H \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H} \sum_{h=1}^H \omega_h = 0 \iff g(x) \text{ is continuous.}$$

Next, we adapt the proof which appeared in [KN74, pp. 55-56].

For $g(x) \in G(x_n \bmod 1)$ we select N_k , $k = 1, 2, \dots$, such that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{n=1}^{N_k} c_{[\alpha, x)}(x_n \bmod 1) = g(x)$$

for every point $x \in [0, 1]$ of continuity of $g(x)$. Applying Helly-Bray lemma we compute $\omega_h(g)$ as

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_h(g) &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{n=1}^{N_k} e^{2\pi i h x_n} \right|^2 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N_k^2} \sum_{m,n=1}^{N_k} e^{2\pi i h (x_m - x_n)} \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 e^{2\pi i h (x-y)} dg(x) dg(y).\end{aligned}$$

Next, for every $(x, y) \in [0, 1]^2$, the sequence $\frac{1}{H} \sum_{h=1}^H e^{2\pi i h (x-y)}$, $H = 1, 2, \dots$, converges and

$$\lim_{H \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H} \sum_{h=1}^H e^{2\pi i h (x-y)} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x - y \in \mathbb{Z}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Thus by Lebesgue theorem of dominated convergence we have

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{H \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H} \sum_{h=1}^H \omega_h(g) &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \left(\lim_{H \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H} \sum_{h=1}^H e^{2\pi i h (x-y)} \right) dg(x) dg(y) \\ (1) \qquad &= \iint_X 1 \cdot dg(x) dg(y),\end{aligned}$$

where

$$X = \{(x, y) \in [0, 1]^2; x - y \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Since X is a null set, then for continuous $g(x)$, the integral (1) equals zero. If $g(x)$ has at $x_0 \in [\alpha, \beta]$ a jump, then (1) has a lower bound $(g(x_0 + 0) - g(x_0 - 0))^2$. In all cases we have $\omega_h \geq \omega_h(g)$ and thus the proof is finished. $\square$

Note that, for every $h = 1, 2, \dots$, there exists $g_h(x) \in G(x_n)$ such that $\omega_h = \omega_h(g_h)$, but the $\limsup_{H \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H} \sum_{h=1}^H \omega_h(g_h) > 0$ need not imply

$$\lim_{H \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H} \sum_{h=1}^H \omega_h(g) > 0$$

for some $g(x) \in G(x_n)$.

Theorem 2.4. *Let x_n be a sequence of real numbers. If for every $k = 1, 2, \dots$ the difference sequence $x_{n+k} - x_n$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, has $\Lambda(x_{n+k} - x_n) = \emptyset$, then $\Lambda(x_n) = \emptyset$.*

Proof. Van der Corput difference theorem (cf. [KN74, Th. 3.1, p. 26]) in the form [St97, Th. 8] shows that if $G((x_{n+k} - x_n) \bmod 1)$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$, contains only continuous distribution functions, then the same holds for $G(x_n \bmod 1)$. Thus we have the implication $\Lambda((x_{n+k} - x_n) \bmod 1) = \emptyset, k = 1, 2, \dots \implies \Lambda(x_n \bmod 1) = \emptyset$.

For the general case the referee suggested the following simple proof: Assume that $x_n(n \in A) \rightarrow \alpha$ and $\bar{d}(A) > 0$. Then there exists k such that $\bar{d}(A \cap A + k) > 0$ and moreover $x_{n+k} - x_n(n + k \in A \cap A + k) \rightarrow 0$. $\square$

In the proof of Theorem 1.2 we have constructed, for an arbitrary F_σ -set X , a sequence x_n such that $\Lambda(x_n) = X$, but this x_n is not one-to-one. The implication $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n - y_n = 0 \implies \Lambda(x_n) = \Lambda(y_n)$ gives change x_n to a one-to-one y_n . Inspired by [KN74, Ex. 2.11, .23] we can obtain the following generalization.

Theorem 2.5. *For any two sequences x_n and y_n we have*

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N |x_n - y_n| = 0 \implies \Lambda(x_n) = \Lambda(y_n).$$

Proof. For $x_n, y_n \in [0, 1]$ [St97, Th. 7] gives $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} N^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^N |x_n - y_n| = 0 \implies G(x_n) = G(y_n)$ and thus $\Lambda(x_n) = \Lambda(y_n)$ applying Theorem 2.1.

For general x_n, y_n the referee suggested: The limit $N^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^N |x_n - y_n| \rightarrow 0$ implies $\bar{d}(\{n \in \mathbb{N}; |x_n - y_n| \geq \varepsilon\}) = 0$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$. Thus there exists $B \subset \mathbb{N}$ such that $d(B) = 1$ and $|x_n - y_n|(n \in B) \rightarrow 0$. Now, let $x_n(n \in A) \rightarrow \alpha$ and $\bar{d}(A) > 0$. Then $\bar{d}(A \cap B) = \bar{d}(A) > 0$ and $y_n(n \in A \cap B) \rightarrow \alpha$. $\square$

3. COMPUTATIONS OF $\Lambda(x_n)$

Example 3.1. If $G(x_n \bmod 1) = \{g(x)\}$ and $g(x) = x$, then the sequence x_n is called uniformly distributed mod 1. Applying Theorem 2.1 and the continuity of $g(x) = x$ we find (as in [Fr93, Ex. 4]) that

$$\Lambda(x_n \bmod 1) = \emptyset$$

for every uniformly distributed sequence $x_n \bmod 1$. E.g. Λ -set is empty for

- $n\theta \bmod 1$ with irrational θ ;
- $n^2\theta + \sin(2\pi\sqrt{n}) \bmod 1$ with irrational θ (cf. [KN74, p. 31]);
- $\log F_n \bmod 1$ with Fibonacci numbers $F_{n+1} = F_n + F_{n-1}$, $F_1 = F_2 = 1$ (cf. [KN74, p. 31]);
- $n \log \log \dots \log n \bmod 1$ (cf. [KN74, p. 24]), etc.

Example 3.2. It is well known that (cf. [KN74, p. 58])

$$G(\log n \bmod 1) = \left\{ e^{-\alpha} \frac{e^x - 1}{e - 1} + e^{-\alpha} (e^{\min(x, \alpha)} - 1); \alpha \in [0, 1] \right\}.$$

Since all distribution functions in $G(\log n \bmod 1)$ are continuous, we have

$$\Lambda(\log n \bmod 1) = \emptyset.$$

Another proof follows from Theorem 2.3, because, for $x_n = \log n \bmod 1$, we have

$$\omega_h = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 h^2 + 1}.$$

More generally, for $x_n = t \log n \bmod 1$, $t \neq 0$, we have

$$\omega_h = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 h^2 t^2 + 1}$$

which implies $\lim_{H \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H} \sum_{h=1}^H \omega_h = 0$ and thus $\Lambda(t \log n \bmod 1) = \emptyset$ for any $t \neq 0$. For computing ω_h we have used a method described in [Pa84, Solution 5.18, p. 281].

Example 3.3. It is proved in [St95] that starting with $\log \log n \bmod 1$ all the sequences $\log \log \dots \log n \bmod 1$ have

$$G(\log \log \dots \log n \bmod 1) = \{c_\alpha(x); \alpha \in [0, 1]\} \cup \{h_\alpha(x); \alpha \in [0, 1]\}.$$

Here $c_\alpha : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a one-jump distribution function

$$c_\alpha(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x \in [0, \alpha), \\ 1, & \text{if } x \in (\alpha, 1]; \end{cases}$$

$c_\alpha(0) = 0$, $c_\alpha(1) = 1$, and $c_\alpha(\alpha) = 0$ if $0 < \alpha < 1$; $h_\alpha : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is constant distribution function, where $h_\alpha(0) = 0$, $h_\alpha(1) = 1$, and $h_\alpha(x) = \alpha$ if $x \in (0, 1)$.

Applying Theorem 2.1 we have

$$\Lambda(\log \log \dots \log n \bmod 1) = [0, 1].$$

Example 3.4. Let $\alpha = \frac{p}{q}\pi$, where p and q are positive integers and g.c.d. $(p, q) = 1$. It is proved in [BBK95] that the sequence

$$x_n = n \cos(n \cos n\alpha) \bmod 1, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

has $G(x_n) = \{g(x)\}$, where

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } q \text{ is odd,} \\ \left(1 - \frac{1}{q}\right)x + \frac{1}{q}c_0(x) & \text{if } q \text{ is even,} \end{cases}$$

and $c_0(x)$ is introduced in Example 3.3 for $\alpha = 0$. Theorem 2.1 implies

$$\Lambda(x_n) = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } q \text{ is odd,} \\ \{0\} & \text{if } q \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

In [Fr93], Fridy has also introduced the concept of *statistical cluster points* of a sequence x_n and studied the set $\Gamma(x_n)$ of all such points. A number α is called the statistical cluster point of the sequence x_n , $n = 1, 2, \dots$, provided that for every $\varepsilon > 0$, $\overline{d}(\{n \in \mathbb{N}; |x_n - \alpha| < \varepsilon\}) > 0$. Fridy proved that $\Gamma(x_n)$ is a closed point set. Evidently, $\alpha \notin \Gamma(x_n)$ if and only if there exist an open interval I for which $\alpha \in I$ and $g(x) = \text{constant}$ for every $x \in I$ and any $g(x) \in G(x_n)$. Now, let X be a given nonempty closed subset of $[0, 1]$ with component intervals $\bigcup_{k \in K} I_k = [0, 1] \setminus X$. Denote $g(x) = \sum_{I_k \subset [0, x)} \lambda(I_k) + \lambda(X \cap [0, x))$, where λ is the Lebesgue measure. We can see that $g(x)$ is a distribution function with constant value on every interval I_k and it increases in any neighbourhood of $x \in X$. For such $g(x)$ (cf. [KN74, Th. 4.3, p. 138]) there exists a sequence $x_n \in [0, 1]$ such that $g(x)$ is an asymptotic distribution function of x_n . Thus $\Gamma(x_n) = X$.

G. Myerson [My93] calls a sequence $x_n \in [0, 1]$ maldistributed if for any nondegenerate interval $I \subset [0, 1]$, $\overline{d}(\{n \in \mathbb{N}; x_n \in I\}) = 1$. In [St95] the maldistribution is characterized by $G(x_n) \supset \{c_\alpha(x); \alpha \in [0, 1]\}$. Thus, by Theorem 2.1, $\Lambda(x_n) = [0, 1]$ and from the definition of cluster points also, $\Gamma(x_n) = [0, 1]$, for any maldistributed x_n . As an example of maldistributed sequences see Example 3.3.

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, COMENIUS UNIVERSITY, SK-842 15 BRATISLAVA, SLOVAKIA
E-mail address: `kostyrko@fmph.uniba.sk`

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, COMENIUS UNIVERSITY, SK-842 15 BRATISLAVA, SLOVAKIA
E-mail address: `macaj@fmph.uniba.sk`

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, COMENIUS UNIVERSITY, SK-842 15 BRATISLAVA, SLOVAKIA

MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE OF THE SLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ŠTEFÁNIKOVA 49, SK-814
73 BRATISLAVA, SLOVAKIA
E-mail address: `strauch@mat.savba.sk`