

S-

There is represented an algorithm of building a continuum set of real numbers, which fractional part has a previously specified, particularly irrational, frequency of « » symbol in s -adic picture. There is suggested a constructive method of finding an approximation for an equation $\epsilon_i^s(x) = x$ with previously set accuracy, where $\epsilon_i^s(x)$ is a frequency of « » symbol in s -adic picture of x number.

Keywords: in s -adic picture, frequency of « » symbol in s -adic picture of x number, normal number.

[5].

$$A = \{0, 1, \dots, s-1\}, i \in A, x_k \in A, k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\Delta_{x_1(x) \dots x_k(x)}^s \equiv \frac{x_1}{s} + \dots + \frac{x_k}{s^k} + \dots - s^{-k} \quad x \in [0, 1],$$

$$N_i(x, n) = \#\{k : x_k(x) = i, k \leq n\} - n \epsilon_i^s(x)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_i(x, n)}{n} \equiv \epsilon_i^s(x), \quad (0).$$

[5; 6].

$$(\dots), \quad s > 1$$

, 1909 .) ()

« » « », « »

$$[0; 1] \quad a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots \quad \{r s^x\}, x = 1, 2, \dots, [1, . 233].$$

Borel. Lecon sur la theorie des fonction, Paris, 1914)

[4].

$$s = 2 \quad q = 0,5,$$

2.

[2].

$$1. \quad x \in [0,1], mx \in Z, k \in Z,$$

- 1). $[x+k] = [x] + k,$
- 2). $r = [(k+1)x] - [kx] \in \{0,1\},$
- 3). $[(m-1)x] = mx - 1.$

$$1. \quad \{V_n\} -$$

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{V_i}{s^{p_i}} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{e_j} \frac{S_{ij}}{s^{p_j+i}},$$

$$S_{in} = [(p_n + i)q] - [(p_n + i - 1)q],$$

$$p_n = (n+1)! + 1,$$

$$e_n = p_{n+1} - p_n - 1 = (n+2)! - (n+1)! - 1,$$

$$\epsilon_1^s = q, \quad q \in [0,1].$$

$$\{V_n\} -$$

$$x = \Delta^s \underbrace{\underbrace{00V_1}_{p_1} S_{11} S_{21} \dots S_{e_1} V_2 \dots S_{1k} S_{2k} \dots S_{e_k} V_{k+1} \dots}_{p_k},$$

$$e_i, \quad p_i, \quad V_i \quad (i = \overline{1, \infty}) \quad S_{ij} \quad (j = \overline{1, \infty}, i = \overline{1, e_j}):$$

$$S_{11} = [(p_1 + 1)q] - [p_1q] = [4q] - [3q],$$

$$S_{21} = [(p_1 + 2)q] - [(p_1 + 1)q] = [5q] - [4q],$$

$$S_{31} = [(p_1 + 3)q] - [(p_1 + 2)q] = [6q] - [5q],$$

.....

$$S_{1k} = [(p_k + 1)q] - [p_kq],$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{2k} &= [(p_k + 2)q] - [(p_k + 1)q], \\
 &\dots\dots\dots, \\
 S_{jk} &= [(p_k + j)q] - [(p_k + j - 1)q], \\
 &\dots\dots\dots, \\
 S_{e_k k} &= [(p_k + e_k)q] - [(p_k + e_k - 1)q] = [(p_{k+1} - 1)q] - [(p_{k+1} - 2)q], \\
 &\dots\dots\dots,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad n \qquad \qquad k, \qquad n = s_{k+1} + j, \\
 0 \leq j &< p_{k+2} - p_{k+1} = (k+3)! - (k+2)!
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \vdots \\
 e'_k &= e_k - [(p_k + e_k + 1)q] - [(p_k + e_k)q]. \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad , \qquad \qquad \qquad , \qquad S_{ij} \in \{0,1\},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_1(x, n) &= \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} e'_k - [(p_{k+1} + j)q] - [p_1 q] = \\
 &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} e'_k - [p_1 q] - \{(p_{k+1} + j)q\} \right) + (p_{k+1} + j)q. \\
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_1(x, n)}{n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_1(x, n)}{p_{k+1} + j} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} e'_k}{p_{k+1} + j} - \\
 &- \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[p_1 q]}{p_{k+1} + j} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\{(p_{k+1} + j)q\}}{p_{k+1} + j} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p_{k+1} + j}{p_{k+1} + j} q = q.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1. \qquad \{v_n\} - \qquad \qquad \qquad , \qquad \qquad \qquad : \\
 1) \quad x &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{v_i}{s^{p_i}} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{e_j} \frac{1 - S_{ij}}{s^{p_j+i}} \qquad \qquad \qquad , \qquad \qquad \qquad \epsilon_0^s = q, \\
 2) \quad x &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{v_i}{s^{p_i}} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{e_j} \frac{x \cdot S_{ij}}{s^{p_j+i}} \qquad \qquad \qquad , \qquad \qquad \qquad \epsilon_x^s = q,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{in} &= [(p_n + i)q] - [(p_n + i - 1)q], \\
 p_n &= (n+1)! + 1, \\
 e_n &= p_{n+1} - p_n - 1 = (n+2)! - (n+1)! - 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \qquad \epsilon_i^s(x) \qquad \qquad \qquad [0,1].$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad 1 \qquad \qquad \qquad \{v_n\} \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad , \qquad \qquad \qquad \epsilon_1^s = q,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad s &= 2, \quad q = 0,5 \\
 x &= \Delta^s \underbrace{\underbrace{00v_1 S_{11} S_{21} \dots S_{e_1} v_2 \dots S_{1k} S_{2k} \dots S_{e_k} v_{k+1} \dots}_{p_1}}_{p_2} \dots \underbrace{\qquad \qquad \qquad}_{p_k}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

4. $D_i = \{x \in [0,1] | \epsilon_i^s = q\} \quad (i = \overline{0, s-1})$

$$\begin{aligned} & \epsilon_i^s(x) \cdot \dots, \quad i \quad s. \quad - \\ & \epsilon_i^s = q, \quad q \in [0,1], \\ & M[s, (p_0, q, p_2, \dots, p_{s-1})] - \\ & [0,1] \\ & \epsilon_0^s = p_0, \epsilon_1^s = q, \epsilon_2^s = p_2, \dots, \epsilon_{s-1}^s = p_{s-1}. \end{aligned}$$

$p_0 = 1 - q,$

$\epsilon_1^s = q:$

$$\frac{\ln q^q (1-q)^{1-q}}{\ln s}.$$

2. $M \quad [0,1], \quad \epsilon_1^s(x) = x, \quad :$

- 1) ;
- 2) ;
- 3) - ().

1 2

[0,1]

3,

1.

$$\epsilon_1^s(x) \neq \frac{1}{s},$$

W

$$\} (M) = \} (W) = 0.$$

5.

$\epsilon_i^s(x)$

s-

$(x=0).$

s-

$\epsilon_i^s(x) = 0.$

$x \neq 0$

$\epsilon_i^s(x) \neq x.$

s-

$\epsilon_i^s(x)$

u :

1) $k :$

$$k! + 1 < u < (k+1)! + 1$$

2)

q

:

$$x_1 = \Delta_{00v_1}^s,$$

$$x_2 = \Delta_{00v_1s_{11}s_{21}\dots s_{q1}v_2}^s,$$

.....

$$x_k = \Delta_{00v_1s_{11}s_{21}\dots s_{q_1}v_2\dots s_{1k}s_{2k}\dots s_{q_k}v_{k+1}}^s,$$

$x_k -$

[3]
 $\epsilon_1^3(x) = x:$

$$\frac{1}{5} \log_3 2.$$

$$\epsilon_1^s(x) = x.$$

$$x \begin{matrix} v_i^s(x) \\ v_i^s(x) \\ v_i^s(x) \end{matrix} [0,1].$$

$$v_i^s(x).$$

$$v_i^s(x) = f(x), v_i^s(x) + f(x) = kx.$$

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