Sign changes of Fourier coefficients of modular forms of half integral weight, 2
Yujiao Jiang, Yuk-Kam Lau, Guangshi Lü, Emmanuel Royer, Jie Wu

To cite this version:
Yujiao Jiang, Yuk-Kam Lau, Guangshi Lü, Emmanuel Royer, Jie Wu. Sign changes of Fourier coefficients of modular forms of half integral weight, 2. 2016. <hal-01280194>

HAL Id: hal-01280194
https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01280194
Submitted on 29 Feb 2016

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.
SIGN CHANGES OF FOURIER COEFFICIENTS OF MODULAR FORMS OF HALF INTEGRAL WEIGHT, 2

Y.-J. JIANG, Y.-K. LAU, G.-S. LÜ, E. ROYER & J. WU

Abstract. In this paper, we investigate the sign changes of Fourier coefficients of half-integral weight Hecke eigenforms and give two quantitative results on the number of sign changes.

1. Introduction

The study of sign-changes of Fourier coefficients of automorphic forms is recently very active. For modular (Hecke eigen-)forms of integral weight, the consequent result from Matomäki and Radziwill [14] is exceptionally charming, where the multiplicative properties of the Fourier coefficients play a substantial role. However the modular forms of half-integral weight do not share the same kind of multiplicativity, and many problems deserve delving.

Let $\ell \geq 2$ be a positive integer, and denote by $\mathcal{S}_{\ell + 1/2}$ the set of all cusp forms of weight $\ell + 1/2$ for the congruence subgroup $\Gamma_0(4)$. Consider the coefficients in the Fourier expansion of a complete Hecke eigenform $f \in \mathcal{S}_{\ell + 1/2}$ at $\infty$,

$$ f(z) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \lambda_f(n) n^{\ell/2 - 1/4} e(nz) \quad (z \in \mathcal{H}), $$

where $e(z) = e^{2\pi i z}$ and $\mathcal{H}$ is the Poincaré upper half plane. A specific question is the number of sign-changes when all $\lambda_f(n)$ are real. We interlude with the meaning of sign-changes of a sequence.

Let $N$ be a subset of $\mathbb{N}$ endowed with the ordering of integers. The sets of squarefree integers or arithmetic progressions are basic examples. Given a real sequence $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$. A sign-change is realized via a closed and bounded interval $[i, j] \subset (0, \infty)$ such that

(i) its end-points $i, j$ lie in $N$ and satisfy $a_i a_j < 0$, and

(ii) $a_n = 0$ for all $n \in (i, j) \cap \mathbb{N}$.

The sequence $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is said to have a sign-change in the interval $I$ if $I$ contains one such interval $[i, j]$. Besides, the number of sign-changes of $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $[1, x]$, denoted by $C_N(x)$, is meant to be the number of intervals $[i, j]$ contained in $[1, x]$.

Let $\mathfrak{b}$ be the set of squarefree numbers. Hulse, Kiral, Kuan & Lim [6] proved that the sequence $\{\lambda_f(t)\}_{t \in \mathfrak{b}}$ has an infinity of sign-changes. A quantitative version is given in Lau, Royer & Wu [13, Theorem 4], which says $C_{\mathfrak{b}}(x) \gg x^{(1-\delta)/5-\varepsilon}$ where $C_{\mathfrak{b}}(x)$ denotes the number of sign-changes of $\{\lambda_f(t)\}_{n \in \mathfrak{b}}$ in $[1, x]$ and the constant $\delta$ is determined by (3.5) below. Conjecturally $\delta = \varepsilon$ but it is still hard to guess the tight lower bound.

Date: February 29, 2016.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification. 11F30.

Key words and phrases. Fourier coefficients, half-integral weight modular forms, sign-changes, truncated Voronoi series.

† An equivalent but slightly different formulation is given in [13].
On the other hand, Meher & Murty [15] studied the sign-change problem for Hecke eigenforms \( f \) in Kohnen plus subspace of \( \mathcal{S}_{\ell+1/2} \). A form \( f \) in the plus space has its Fourier coefficients supported at integers \( n \equiv 0 \) or \((-1)^{\ell} \pmod{4}\), i.e. \( f \) has the Fourier expansion at \( \infty \) of the form

\[
f(z) = \sum_{(-1)^{\ell}n=0,1(\mod{4})} \lambda_f(n) n^{\ell/2-1/4} e^{2\pi i n z}.
\]

When \( f \) is a Hecke eigenform in the plus space and its coefficients \( \lambda_f(n) \) are all real, Meher & Murty proved in [15, Theorem 2] that \( \{ \lambda_f(n) \}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \) has a sign-change in the short interval \( (x, x + x^{43/70+\varepsilon}] \) for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \) and for all sufficiently large \( x \geq x_0(\varepsilon) \). An immediate consequence is \( C_1^f(x) \gg x^{27/70-\varepsilon} \). This work naturally motivates the sign-change problem for arithmetic progressions.

In this paper, we furnish progress, based on our work in [10], in the above problems for complete Hecke eigenforms \( f \in \mathcal{S}_{\ell+1/2} \). Firstly for the case \( N = \vartheta \), we sharpen the lower bound for \( C_1^f(x) \).

**Theorem 1.** Let \( \ell \geq 2 \) be an integer and \( f \in \mathcal{S}_{\ell+1/2} \) a complete Hecke eigenform such that its Fourier coefficients are real. Let \( \vartheta \) be defined as in (3.5) below, and \( \vartheta \) any number satisfying

\[
0 < \vartheta < \min\left(\frac{1-2\varepsilon}{3}, \frac{1}{4}\right).
\]

Then

\[
C_1^f(x) \gg_{f, \vartheta} x^{\vartheta}
\]

for all \( x \geq x_0(f, \vartheta) \), where the constant \( x_0(f, \vartheta) \) and the implied constant depend on \( f \) and \( \vartheta \) only.

**Remark 1.** In particular, Conrey & Iwaniec [2] gives \( \vartheta = \frac{1}{6} + \varepsilon \) which leads to

\[
C_1^f(x) \gg_{f, \varepsilon} x^{2/9-\varepsilon}
\]

for all \( x \geq x_0(f, \varepsilon) \), improving the exponent \( \frac{1}{15} - \varepsilon \) in [13].

Secondly we generalize the case of \( N = \mathbb{N} \) in Meher & Murty [15] to arithmetic progressions. Let \( Q \geq 1 \) be an integer, and \( a = 0 \) or \( a \in \mathbb{N} \) with \((a, Q) = 1\). Define

\[
\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_{a,Q} := \{ n \in \mathbb{N} : n \equiv a \pmod{Q} \}.
\]

We study the sign-changes of \( \{ \lambda_f(n) \}_{n \in \mathcal{A}} \) and sharpen the exponent \( \frac{43}{70} + \varepsilon \) of Meher & Murty’s result to \( \frac{1}{2} \), which in turn gives the better lower bound \( C_1^f(x) \gg x^{1/2} \).

**Theorem 2.** Assume the same conditions for \( f \) and \( \vartheta \) in Theorem 1. Let \( Q \geq 1 \) be odd and \( \mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_{a,Q} \) defined as in (1.3). Suppose one of the following conditions holds:

1° \( Q = 1 \);
2° \( a = 0 \) and \( Q = \prod_{p|Q} p^{\alpha_p} \) where all \( \alpha_p \) are odd;
3° \((a, Q) = 1 \) and \( Q = \prod_{p|Q} p^{\alpha_p} \) where all \( \alpha_p \) are \( \geq 2 \).

Then there are positive constants \( c_0 = c_0(f, Q) \) and \( x_0 = x_0(f, Q) \) such that the sequence \( \{ \lambda_f(n) \}_{n \in \mathcal{A}} \) has at least one sign change in the interval \( (x, x + c_0 x^{1/2}] \) for all \( x \geq x_0 \).

In particular, we have

\[
C_1^f(x) \gg_{f, Q} x^{1/2}
\]

for all \( x \geq x_0 \).
2. Methodologies

Let $\lambda_f(n)$ be the coefficients as in (1.1) and $N$ a subset of $\mathbb{N}$. Define

\begin{equation}
S_N^f(x) := \sum_{n \leq x \atop n \in N} \lambda_f(n).
\end{equation}

A typical approach for the sign-change detection exploits the oscillation exhibited in the mean $S_N^f(x)$, while to locate the sign-change, the mean over short intervals, i.e. $S_N^f(x + h) - S_N^f(x)$ for small $h$, will be a good device. Suppose a sign-change is found in the interval $[x, x + h]$ for every $x$ large enough. Then it follows immediately that the number of sign-changes in $[1, x]$ is at least $x/h + O(1)$ (and hence $\gg x/h$). A standard way to study $S_N^f(x)$ is via the Dirichlet series. But for various $N$, we get different degree of its analytic information.

For $N = \flat$, i.e. the case of squarefree integers, we only get an analytic continuation of the Dirichlet series

\begin{equation}
L^\flat_f(s) := \sum_{\flat t \geq 1} \lambda_f(t) t^{-s}
\end{equation}

in the half-plane $\Re s > \frac{1}{2}$, where $\sum_{t \geq 1}$ ranges over squarefree integers $t \geq 1$. As illustrated in [13], it turns out that the weighted mean is more effective. Thus, to prove Theorem 1, we first derive (2.3) below,

\begin{equation}
\sum_{x \leq t \leq x + h} \lambda_f(t) \min \left\{ \log \left( \frac{x + h}{t} \right), \log \left( \frac{x}{t} \right) \right\} \ll_{\epsilon} h^{\frac{1}{2} + \epsilon} x^{\epsilon}.
\end{equation}

The better exponent $\frac{1}{2}$ (versus $\frac{3}{4}$ in [13]) of $h$ is a key for the improvement. Another key is to have a mean square formula with better $O$-term. In [13], we showed that

\begin{equation}
\sum_{X < n \leq 2X} |\lambda_f(n)|^2 = D_X + O_{\epsilon}(X^{\beta + \epsilon}).
\end{equation}

with $\beta = \frac{3}{4} + \vartheta$. Here we sharpen it to $\beta = \frac{3}{4}$ in Lemma 4.1 and then conclude Theorem 1 with argument in [13]. This will be done in Section 4.

Next for $N = A$ (see (1.3)), we shall provide a truncated Voronoi formula for $S_A^\beta(x)$ in Section 6. This result is itself interesting since the Voronoi formula is an vital tool for many applications, see [7], [11] for example. Then we complete the proof of Theorem 2 with the method of Heath-Brown and Tsang [5]. However the congruence condition underlying $A$ gives rise to new (but interesting) difficulties. To transform the congruence, additive characters of modulus $d|Q$ will be invoked and then two consequences follow: the summands in the Voronoi formula are intertwined with Kloosterman-Salié sums, and the frequencies in the cosines are of the form $\sqrt{n/d}$. We need to select a suitable frequency for amplification with a pair of non-vanishing Salié sum and Fourier coefficient in the associated summand. The implementation is successful when $Q$ fulfills the conditions in Theorem 2, which will be elucidated in Sections 7 & 8. It is worthwhile to remark that the mean square result of $\lambda_f(n)$ is not needed for the method in [5].
3. Background

A cusp form \( \tilde{f} \in S_{\ell+1/2} \) has Fourier expansions at the three inequivalent cusps \( \infty, -\frac{1}{2}, 0 \) of \( \Gamma_0(4) \), which are respectively given by (1.1), and (3.1), (3.2) below:

\[
g(z) := 2^{\ell+1/2}\left(-8z + 1\right) f\left(\frac{4z}{-8z + 1}\right) = 2^{\ell+1/2} \sum_{n \geq 1} \lambda_g(n) n^{\ell/2-1/4} e(nz)
\]

and

\[
h(z) := (-i2z)^{-(\ell+1/2)} f\left(\frac{-1}{4z}\right) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \lambda_h(n) n^{\ell/2-1/4} e(nz).
\]

Following the argument in [13, Section 2.2], we have

\[
\sum_{n \leq x} |\lambda_f(n)|^2 \sim x \quad \text{(for all three cases \( f = \tilde{f}, g, h \)).}
\]

When \( \tilde{f} \) is a complete Hecke eigenform, we know from [10] that \( g \) and \( h \) are Hecke eigenforms of \( T(p^2) \) for all odd prime \( p \). A consequence is, cf. [10, Lemma 3.2 with \( Q = \{2\} \)]:

\[
\lambda_f(2^j t) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_f(2^j tm^2) = 0 \quad (f = \tilde{f}, g, h).
\]

In addition, we have the following pointwise estimate, see [10, Lemma 3.3].

**Lemma 3.1.** Let \( \tilde{f} \) be a complete Hecke eigenform, \( g \) and \( h \) be defined as above. For any integer \( m = tr^2 \) where \( t \geq 1 \) is squarefree, we have

\[
\lambda_f(m) \ll_t |\lambda_f(t)| \tau(r)^2 + |\lambda_f(t)| \tau(r)^2 \ll_t t^g \tau(r)^2
\]

for \( f = \tilde{f}, g, h \) respectively, where \( \tau(n) \) is the divisor function and \( g \) satisfies (3.5) below. The first implied \( \ll \)-constant depends only \( \tilde{f} \) and the second implied \( \ll \)-constant depends at most on \( \tilde{f} \) and \( g \).

Here \( g \) denotes the exponent for which

\[
\lambda_f(t) \ll_t t^g \quad \forall t \text{ squarefree},
\]

i.e. the bound towards the Ramanujan Conjecture for the half-integral weight Hecke eigenforms. The conjectural value is \( g = \varepsilon \). Conrey & Iwaniec [2] obtained \( g = \frac{1}{6} + \varepsilon \).

Let \( d \geq 1 \) be an integer and \( (u, d) = 1 \). Define the twisted \( L \)-function for \( \tilde{f} \) by

\[
L_f(s, u/d) = \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{\lambda_f(m)e(mu/d)}{m^s} \quad (\Re s > 1)
\]

and define similarly for \( g \) and \( h \). These twisted \( L \)-functions when attached with suitable factors may be expressed as integrals of \( \tilde{f} \) along vertical geodesics, and extend to entire functions, cf. [6, (4.4)-(4.5)]. Moreover Hulse et al found the functional equation for \( L_f(s, u/d) \), which is put in the following form

\[
q_d^s L_{\infty}(s) L_f(s, u/d) = i^{-(\ell+1/2)} q_d^{1-s} L_{\infty}(1-s) \bar{L}_f(1-s, v/d),
\]
where $uv \equiv 1 \pmod{d}$ and $L_\infty(s) := (2\pi)^{-s}\Gamma(s + \frac{\ell}{2} - \frac{1}{4})$ is the gamma factor, cf. [6, Lemma 4.3] and [10]. The conductor $q_d$ and the dual $L$-function $\tilde{L}_f(s,v/d)$ are defined as follows:

(3.8) $q_d = d$ or $2d$ according to $4 \mid d$ or not,

and

(3.9) $\tilde{L}_f(s,v/d) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \lambda(n;d)\varpi_d(n,v)n^{-s},$

where

| $\lambda(n;d)$ | $\varpi_d(n,v)$ |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| $4 \mid d$      | $\lambda_1(n)$  | $\varepsilon^{2\ell+1}(\frac{d}{2})e\left(\frac{-nu}{d}\right)$ |
| $2 \parallel d$ | $\lambda_0(n)$  | $\varepsilon^{2\ell+1}(\frac{d}{2})e\left(\frac{-nu}{d}\right)$ |
| $2 \nmid d$     | $\lambda_2(n)$  | $i^{\ell+1/2}v^{-1}(2\ell+1)(\frac{v}{d})e\left(\frac{-nu}{d}\right)$ |

with $4\mathbb{T} \equiv 1 \pmod{d}$.

In [6], Hulse et al. applied $L_f(s,u/d)$ to obtain the analytic properties of $L_\flat f(s)$, which was sharpened to the following result [10, Theorem 1].

**Lemma 3.2.** For a complete Hecke eigenform $f \in \mathcal{S}_{\ell+1/2}$, the series $L_\flat f(s)$ extends analytically to a holomorphic function on $\Re s > \frac{1}{2}$, and for any $\epsilon > 0$,

(3.11) $L_\flat f(s) \ll_{\ell,\epsilon} |\tau| + 1)^{1-\sigma+2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \epsilon \leq \sigma \leq 1 + \epsilon, \tau \in \mathbb{R}\right),$

where the implied constant depends on $f$ and $\epsilon$ only.

**Remark 2.** Using Lemma 3.2 in place of [13, Proposition 7], the estimate in (2.3) follows plainly from the same argument as in [13, Section 4.1], so we do not repeat here.

## 4. Proof of Theorem 1

We start with the following lemma where the $O$-term in (4.1) is smaller than [13, (14)].

**Lemma 4.1.** Let $\ell \geq 2$ be a positive integer and $f \in \mathcal{S}_{\ell+1/2}$ be a complete Hecke eigenform. Then for any $\epsilon > 0$ and all $x \geq 2$, we have

(4.1) $\sum_{n \leq x} |\lambda_f(n)|^2 = D_f x + O_{\ell,\epsilon}(x^{3/4+\epsilon}),$

where $D_f$ is a positive constant depending on $f$.

**Proof.** We choose two smooth compactly supported functions $w_{\pm}$ such that

- $w_-(x) = 1$ for $x \in [X + Y, 2X - Y]$, $w_-(x) = 0$ for $x \geq 2X$ and $x \leq X$;
- $w_+(x) = 1$ for $x \in [X, 2X], w_+(x) = 0$ for $x \geq 2X + Y$ and $x \leq X - Y$;
- $w_{\pm}^{(j)}(x) \ll_{\ell} Y^{-j}$ for all $j \geq 0$;
the Mellin transform of \( w(x) \) is
\[
\widehat{w\pm}(s) := \int_0^\infty w\pm(x)x^{s-1}\,dx
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{s \cdots (s + j - 1)} \int_0^\infty w^{(j)}\pm(x)x^{s+j-1}\,dx
\]
\[
\ll j \frac{Y}{X^{1-\sigma}} \left( \frac{X}{|s|Y} \right)^j \quad \forall \ j \geq 1;
\]

trivially \( \widehat{w\pm}(s) \ll X^\sigma \) and
\[
\hat{w\pm}(1) = X + O(Y).
\]

Obviously we have
\[
\sum_n |\lambda_f(n)|^2 \ll w\pm(n) \leq \sum_{X < n \leq 2X} |\lambda_f(n)|^2 \leq \sum_n |\lambda_f(n)|^2 w\pm(n).
\]

Let the Dirichlet series associated with \( |\lambda_f(n)|^2 \) be defined as (see e.g. [13, (11)])
\[
D(f \otimes \tilde{f}, s) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty |\lambda_f(n)|^2 n^{-s}.
\]

By the Mellin inversion formula
\[
w\pm(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{2-i\infty}^{2+i\infty} \hat{w\pm}(s)x^{-s}\,ds,
\]
we write
\[
\sum_n |\lambda_f(n)|^2 w\pm(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{(2)} \hat{w\pm}(s)D(f \otimes \tilde{f}, s)\,ds.
\]

With the help of Cauchy’s residue theorem, we obtain that
\[
\sum_n |\lambda_f(n)|^2 w\pm(n) = D_f \hat{w\pm}(1) + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{(\kappa)} \hat{w\pm}(s)D(f \otimes \tilde{f}, s)\,ds,
\]
where \( \frac{1}{2} < \kappa < 1 \) and \( D_f := \text{Res}_{s=1}D(f \otimes \tilde{f}, s) \). By (4.3), (4.2) with \( j = 2 \) and the convexity bound [13, Proposition 7]
\[
D(f \otimes \tilde{f}, s) \ll t,\varepsilon (1 + |\tau|)^{2\max(1-\sigma,0)+\varepsilon} \quad (\frac{1}{2} < \sigma \leq 3),
\]
we derive
\[
\sum_n |\lambda_f(n)|^2 w\pm(n) = D_f X + O_{t,\varepsilon}(Y + X^{1+\kappa}Y^{-1}).
\]

Taking \( \kappa = \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon \) and \( Y = X^{3/4} \), and combining the obtained estimation with (4.4), we find that
\[
\sum_{X < n \leq 2X} |\lambda_f(n)|^2 = D_f X + O_{t,\varepsilon}(X^{3/4+\varepsilon}),
\]
which implies (4.1) after a dyadic summation. \( \square \)

Now we return to prove the theorem. Take \( h = x^\eta \) where \( \eta > \frac{3}{4} \) is specified later. Lemma 4.1 gives
\[
(i) \quad Ch \leq \sum_{x \leq n \leq x+h} \lambda_f(n)^2 \quad \text{and} \quad (ii) \quad \sum_{x/m^2 \leq t \leq (x+h)/m^2} \lambda_f(n)^2 \ll hm^{-3/2}
\]
for any \( m \leq \sqrt{x + h} \), where the positive constant \( C \) and the implied \( \ll \)-constant depend on \( f \) and \( \eta \) only. Combining (i) with Lemma 3.1 leads to
\[
Ch \leq \sum_{x \leq n \leq x + h} \lambda_f(n)^2 \leq C' \sum_{m \leq \sqrt{x + h}} \tau(m)^4 \sum_{x/m^2 \leq t \leq (x + h)/m^2} \lambda_f(t)^2
\]
where \( \sum^b \) confines the running index over squarefree integers only and \( C' > 0 \) is a constant depending at most on \( f \). By (ii) and the fact \( \sum_{m \geq A} \tau(m)^4 m^{-3/2} \gg A^{-1/2 + \epsilon} \), we conclude that for a large enough constant \( A \),
\[
\sum_{m \leq A} \tau(m)^4 \sum_{x/m^2 \leq t \leq (x + h)/m^2} \lambda_f(t)^2 \geq \{C/C' + O(A^{-1/2 + \epsilon})\} h \gg h
\]
which is [13, (23)]. Thus, repeating the same argument (in [13, (24)-(26)]), we obtain [13, (21) of Section 4.2] to \( h^{3/4} x^{\epsilon} \). Consequently, we get the new lower bound
\[
x^{-1/2} h^2 + O(h^{1/2} x^{\epsilon})
\]
for [13, (27)]. The optimal choice of \( \eta \) is \( \frac{2}{3}(1 + \vartheta) + \epsilon \), and together with the constraint \( \eta > \frac{3}{4} \), we choose
\[
\eta = \max \left\{ \frac{2}{3}(1 + \vartheta), \frac{3}{4} \right\} + \epsilon.
\]
We complete the proof of Theorem 1 with the same argument in remaining part of [13, Section 4.2].

5. PREPARATION FOR THE TRUNCATED VORONOI FORMULA

Applying the additive character to replace the congruence condition, that is,
\[
Q^{-1} \sum_{d|Q} \sum_{u \pmod{d}}^* e\left(\frac{u(n - a)}{d}\right) = \delta_{n \equiv a \pmod{Q}}
\]
where \( \delta_* = 1 \) if \(*\) holds and 0 otherwise, we have
\[
S_f^A(x) := \sum_{\substack{n \leq x \\ n \equiv a \pmod{Q}}} \lambda_f(n) = Q^{-1} \sum_{d|Q} \delta_{n \equiv a \pmod{Q}}
\]
where
\[
S_f(x, a/d) := \sum_{u \pmod{d}}^* e\left(-\frac{au}{d}\right) \sum_{n \leq x} \lambda_f(n) e\left(\frac{nu}{d}\right).
\]
Here \( \sum_{u \pmod{d}}^* \) denotes the sum over \( u \pmod{d} \) with \((u, d) = 1\). The inner sum over \( n \) is clearly associated with \( L_f(s, u/d) \), thus we introduce the auxiliary function
\[
L_f(s, a/d) := \sum_{u \pmod{d}}^* e\left(-\frac{au}{d}\right) L_f(s, u/d).
\]
The Dirichlet series associated to \( S_f^A(x) \),
\[
L_f(s, a, Q) := \sum_{\substack{n \geq 1 \\ n \equiv a \pmod{Q}}} \lambda_f(n) n^{-s}
\]
is equal to
\begin{equation}
L_i(s, a, Q) = Q^{-1} \sum_{d|Q} \mathcal{L}_i(s, a/d).
\end{equation}

Plainly \( \mathcal{L}_i(s, a/d) \) satisfies a functional equation by (3.7),
\begin{equation}
q_d^s L_\infty(s) \mathcal{L}_i(s, a/d) = i^{-(\ell+1/2)} q_{d}^{-1-s} L_\infty(1-s) \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_i(1-s, a/d)
\end{equation}
where \( \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_i(s, v/d) \) is defined as in (3.9) and
\[
\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_i(s, a/d) = \sum_{u \pmod{d}}^* e \left( -\frac{au}{d} \right) \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_i(s, \overline{u}/d) \quad (u\overline{u} \equiv 1 \pmod{d}).
\]

When \( \Re s > 1 \), we may express \( \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_i(s, a/d) \) as a Dirichlet series whose coefficients are products of \( \lambda(n; d) \) and the Kloosterman-Salié sums. Indeed, by (3.9), we have
\begin{equation}
\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_i(s, a/d) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \lambda(n; d) K(a, n; d)n^{-s}
\end{equation}
where (noting \( v = \overline{n} \pmod{d} \)),
\begin{equation}
K(a, n; d) := \sum_{u \pmod{d}}^* \overline{\omega}_d(n, \overline{u}) e \left( -\frac{au}{d} \right).
\end{equation}

By (3.10),
\[
K(a, n; d) = \begin{cases} 
\sum_{u \pmod{d}}^* \xi_u^{2\ell+1} \left( \frac{d}{u} \right) e \left( -\frac{a\overline{u} + nu}{4d} \right) & \text{if } 4 \mid d, \\
\sum_{u \pmod{d}}^* \xi_u^{2\ell+1} \left( \frac{d}{u} \right) e \left( -\frac{4a\overline{u} + nu}{4d} \right) & \text{if } 2 \parallel d, \\
i^{\ell+1/2} \xi_d^{-(2\ell+1)} \sum_{u \pmod{d}}^* \left( \frac{u}{d} \right) e \left( -\frac{a\overline{u} + 4nu}{d} \right) & \text{if } 2 \nmid d.
\end{cases}
\]

**Lemma 5.1.** Let \( \tau(d) \) be the divisor function. We have
\begin{equation}
|K(a, n; d)| \ll (d, n)^{1/2} d^{1/2} \tau(d).
\end{equation}
Moreover, for the case \( 2 \nmid d \), if there exists \( x \in \{a, n\} \) such that \( (x, d) = 1 \), then
\begin{equation}
K(a, n; d) = i^{\ell+1/2} \xi_d^{-(2\ell+1)} \left( \frac{x}{d} \right) \sum_{y^2 \equiv an \pmod{d}} e \left( \frac{y}{d} \right).
\end{equation}

**Proof.** We express \( K(a, n; d) \) in terms of Kloosterman-Salié sums (see Appendix for their definitions), as follows:
\begin{equation}
K(a, n; d) = \begin{cases} 
\overline{K}_{2\ell+1}(a; n; d) & \text{for } 4 \mid d, \\
i^{\ell+1/2} \overline{K}_{2\ell+1}(a; 4d) & \text{for } 2 \parallel d, \\
i^{\ell+1/2} \xi_d^{-(2\ell+1)} S(4n, a; d) & \text{for } 2 \nmid d,
\end{cases}
\end{equation}
where in the case of \( 2 \parallel d \), the range of summation is enlarged to a reduced residue system \( (\pmod{4d}) \). From (9.2) below, we have
\begin{equation}
|K(a, n; d)| \ll (d, n)^{1/2} d^{1/2} \tau(d).
\end{equation}
The formula (5.10) follows from the result in [9, Lemma 4.9] for the Salié sum.

**Lemma 5.2.** Let $d \geq 1$ and $a$ be any integers. For any $\varepsilon > 0$, we have

\begin{equation}
L_f(\sigma + ir, a/d) \ll d^{(3-\sigma)/2+2\varepsilon}(1 + |\tau|)^{1-\sigma+2\varepsilon} \quad (-\varepsilon \leq \sigma \leq 1 + \varepsilon, \tau \in \mathbb{R}),
\end{equation}

where the implied $\ll$-constant depends on $\varepsilon$ only.

**Proof.** Let $\Re s = 1 + \varepsilon$. By (3.3) and (3.6), we have trivially $L_f(s, u/d) \ll 1$ and with (5.3), $L_f(s, a/d) \ll d$. Next for $\Re s = -\varepsilon$, we infer from (5.6) and (5.7) that

\begin{align*}
L_f(s, a/d) &= i^{-(\ell+1)/2} q_d^{1-2\varepsilon} L_{s}(1-s) \frac{\sum_{n \geq 1} \lambda(n; d) K(a, n; d)}{n^{1-s}}.
\end{align*}

Thus, with (5.12) and Stirling’s formula, it follows that

\begin{align*}
L_f(-\varepsilon + ir, a/d) &\ll (d^{3/2}(1 + |\tau|))^{1+\varepsilon} \sum_{n \geq 1} |\lambda(n; d)|(n, d)^{1/2} n^{-(1+\varepsilon)} \\
&\ll (d^{3/2}(1 + |\tau|))^{1+\varepsilon}
\end{align*}

because $|\lambda(n; d)|(n, d)^{1/2} \leq |\lambda(n; d)|^2 + (n, d)$, implying that the last summation is

\begin{align*}
&\ll \sum_{n \geq 1} |\lambda(n; d)|^2 n^{-(1+\varepsilon)} + \sum_{l,d} l^{-\varepsilon} n^{-(1+\varepsilon)} \ll \tau(d).
\end{align*}

An application of Phragmén–Lindelöf principle completes the proof.

\end{proof}

6. **Truncated Voronoi formula**

This section is devoted to the Voronoi formulas. In order for a simpler form for the result, let us set, with the notation (5.8),

\begin{equation}
\phi_a(n, d) := \sqrt{q_d}^{-1-(\ell+1)/2} K(a, n; d) \ll (n, d)^{1/2} \tau(d)d
\end{equation}

by (5.12), and trivially $|\phi_a(n, d)| \leq \sqrt{2d^{3/2}}$. We have the following result.

**Theorem 3.** Let $\ell \geq 2$ be an integer and $f \in \mathcal{S}_{\ell+1/2}$ be an eigenform of all Hecke operators. Then for any $\varepsilon > 0$, we have

\begin{equation}
S_f(x, a/d) = \frac{x^{1/4}}{\pi \sqrt{2}} \sum_{n \leq M} \frac{\lambda(n; d) \phi_a(n, d)}{n^{3/4}} \cos \left(4\pi \sqrt{\frac{nx}{q_d}} - \frac{\ell+1}{2\pi}\right) \\
+ O_{\ell, \varepsilon} \left(x^\varepsilon d^2 (x^{1/2+\varepsilon} M^{-1/2} + M^\varepsilon)\right)
\end{equation}

uniformly for $2 \leq M \leq x$ and $1 \leq d \leq x^{1/2}$, where $q$ is defined as in (3.5). Moreover for $1 \leq Q \leq x^{1/2}$ and any integer $a$,

\begin{align*}
S^A_f(x) &= \frac{x^{1/4}}{\sqrt{2\pi Q}} \sum_{d \mid Q} \sum_{n \leq M} \frac{\lambda(n; d) \phi_a(n, d)}{n^{3/4}} \cos \left(4\pi \sqrt{\frac{nx}{q_d}} - \frac{\ell+1}{2\pi}\right) \\
&+ O(x^\varepsilon Q (x^{1/2+\varepsilon} M^{-1/2} + M^\varepsilon)).
\end{align*}

In particular, for $Q \leq x^\frac{1}{2-\varepsilon}$ and any $a$,

\begin{equation}
S^A_f(x) \ll_{\ell, \varepsilon} Q^{1/3} x^{(1+\varepsilon)/3+\varepsilon}.
\end{equation}
Remark 3. It is shown in [15, Proposition 3.2] that $\mathcal{S}(x) \ll x^{2/5+\varepsilon}$, which is superseded by the particular case $A = \mathbb{N}$ (and $Q = 1$) of (6.3) for $\vartheta = 1/6 + \varepsilon$ is admissible.

Proof. Let $d \leq x^{1/2}$, $1 \leq M \leq x$ and $T > 1$ be chosen as

\begin{equation}
T^2 = q_d^{-2}4\pi^2(M + 1/2)x \gg 1.
\end{equation}

We apply the Perron formula (cf. [16, Corollary II.2.2.1]) to (5.3) with

\begin{equation}
\sigma = \frac{y}{T},
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
\tau = \frac{1}{2}\pi i + s.
\end{equation}

By (5.7) and (6.1), we express (6.5) into

\begin{equation}
\mathcal{S}_\tau(x, a/d) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{L}_\tau} \mathcal{L}_\tau(s, a/d) \frac{x^s}{s} ds + O_{\tau, \varepsilon}\left(\frac{dx^{1+\varepsilon}}{T}\right).
\end{equation}

We deform the line of integration to the contour $\mathcal{L}$ joining the points $\kappa - iT$, $-\varepsilon - iT$, $\kappa + iT$. Let $\mathcal{L}_\tau := [-\varepsilon - iT, -\varepsilon + iT]$. By Lemma 5.2, the integrals over the horizontal segments of $\mathcal{L}$ are $\ll x^\varepsilon(xT^{-1} + d^{3/2})$, and the pole of the integrand at $s = 0$ gives $\mathcal{L}_\tau(0, a/d) \ll d^{3/2 + \varepsilon}$. By the functional equation (5.6), the integral over $\mathcal{L}_\tau$ equals

\begin{equation}
\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{L}_\tau} \mathcal{L}_\tau(s, a/d) \frac{x^s}{s} ds = q_d^{1-(\ell+1)/2} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{L}_\tau} \frac{L_{\infty}(1 - s)}{L_{\infty}(s)} \mathcal{L}_\tau(1 - s, a/d) \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{q_d}\right)^2 s ds
\end{equation}

By (5.7) and (6.1), we express (6.5) into

\begin{equation}
\mathcal{S}_\tau(x, a/d) = \frac{\sqrt{q_d}}{2\pi} \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\lambda(n; d)\phi_s(n, d)}{n} I_{\mathcal{L}_\tau}\left(\frac{2\pi\sqrt{nx}}{q_d}\right) + O\left(\frac{dx^{1+\varepsilon}}{T} + d^{3/2 + \varepsilon}\right)
\end{equation}

where

\begin{equation}
I_{\mathcal{L}_\tau}(y) := \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{L}_\tau} \frac{\Gamma(1 - s + \ell/2 - 1/4)}{\Gamma(s + \ell/2 - 1/4)} \frac{y^{2s}}{s} ds.
\end{equation}

Next we apply the stationary phase method to bound $I_{\mathcal{L}_\tau}(y)$ for large $y$ and give an asymptotic expansion in terms of trigonometric functions for small $y$.

With Stirling’s formula, for $\tau > 0$, the integrand equals

\begin{equation}
e^{i\pi(\ell/2 - 1/4)\sqrt{\pi\tau}} y^{2\sigma \tau^{-2\sigma}} e^{i\log(ey/\tau)} \left\{1 + c_1 \tau^{-1} + O\left(\tau^{-2}\right)\right\}
\end{equation}

for any $|\tau| \geq 1$ and $|\sigma| \leq A$, where $c_1$ and $A > 0$ denote some suitable constants and the implied $O$-constant is independent of $\tau$ and $y$. Set $g(\tau) := 2\tau \log(ey/\tau)$, then $g'(\tau) = 2\log(y/\tau)$. With the second mean value theorem for integrals (cf. [16, Theorem I.0.3]), we obtain for $y > T$ and $\sigma = -\varepsilon,$

\begin{equation}
\int_T^y y^{2\sigma} \tau^{-2\sigma} e^{ig(\tau)} \left\{1 + c_1 \tau^{-1} + O\left(\tau^{-2}\right)\right\} d\tau \ll T^{2\varepsilon} y^{2\sigma} \left|\log \frac{y}{T}\right|^{-1} + T^{2\varepsilon-1} y^{2\sigma},
\end{equation}

and for $y < T$ and $\sigma = \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon,$

\begin{equation}
\int_{y}^{\infty} y^{2\sigma} \tau^{-2\sigma} e^{ig(\tau)} \left\{1 + c_1 \tau^{-1} + O\left(\tau^{-2}\right)\right\} d\tau \ll T^{-1-2\varepsilon} y^{2\sigma} \left|\log \frac{y}{T}\right|^{-1} + T^{-1-2\varepsilon} y^{2\sigma}.
\end{equation}

For $n > M$, we infer by (6.7) that

\begin{equation}
I_{\mathcal{L}_\tau}\left(\frac{2\pi\sqrt{nx}}{q_d}\right) \ll_k \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^{2\varepsilon} \left(\left|\frac{n}{M + 1/2}\right|^{-1} + d(Mx)^{-1/2}\right).
\end{equation}
By $\lambda(n; d) \ll n^{\varepsilon}$ from Lemma 3.1 and $|\phi_a(n, d)| \ll \sqrt{d}d^{3/2}$, it follows that

$$\sqrt{qd} \sum_{n>M} \frac{|\lambda(n; d)\phi_a(n, d)|}{n^{1+\varepsilon}} \left| \log \frac{n}{M+1/2} \right|^{-1} \ll d^2 M^\varepsilon \sum_{M<n<2M} |n - (M + 1/2)|^{-1} \ll d^2 M^\varepsilon.$$ 

Consequently we deduce that

$$(6.9) \quad \frac{\sqrt{qd}}{2\pi} \sum_{n>M} \frac{\lambda(n)\phi_a(n, d)}{n} I_{L^-} \left( \frac{2\pi \sqrt{nx}}{qd} \right) \ll x^\varepsilon d^2 M^{\varepsilon-1/2} + x^\varepsilon d^2 (Mx)^{-1/2}.$$ 

For $n \leq M$, we complete the path $L_\varepsilon$ to the contour $L_\varepsilon^*$ so as to apply [1, Lemma 1], where $L_\varepsilon^*$ is the positively oriented contour consisting of $L_\varepsilon$, $L_\varepsilon^\pm$ and $L_\varepsilon^h$ with

$L_\varepsilon^\pm := [\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon \pm iT, \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon \pm i\infty), \quad L_\varepsilon^h := [-\varepsilon \pm iT, \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon \pm iT].$

Correspondingly we denote by $I_{L_\varepsilon^\pm}$ and $I_{L_\varepsilon^h}$ the integrals over these segments. By (6.8), the integral over the vertical line segments $L_\varepsilon^\pm$ is

$$I_{L_\varepsilon^\pm} \ll x^\varepsilon \left( \frac{n}{M} \right)^{1/2} \left| \log \frac{n}{M+1/2} \right|^{-1},$$ 

while for the horizontal segments, $I_{L_\varepsilon^h}$ contributes at most $O((n/M)^{\varepsilon})$. Thus

$$(6.10) \quad \frac{\sqrt{qd}}{2\pi} \sum_{n\leq M} \frac{\lambda(n; d)\phi_a(n, d)}{n} \left( I_{L_\varepsilon^\pm} + I_{L_\varepsilon^h} \right)$$

$$\ll x^\varepsilon d^2 M^{\varepsilon-1/2} \sum_{M/2 \leq n \leq M} n^{-1/2} \left| \log \frac{M+1/2}{M+1/2-n} \right|^{-1}$$

$$\ll x^\varepsilon d^2 M^{\varepsilon}.$$ 

Inserting (6.10) and (6.9) into (6.6), we get from our choice of $T$,

$$S_1(x, a/d) = \frac{\sqrt{qd}}{2\pi} \sum_{1 \leq n \leq M} \frac{\lambda(n; d)\phi_a(n, d)}{n} I_{L_\varepsilon^*} \left( \frac{2\pi \sqrt{nx}}{qd} \right)$$

$$+ O(x^\varepsilon d^2 (x^{1/2+\varepsilon} M^{-1/2} + M^\varepsilon)).$$ 

Now all the poles of the integrand in

$$I_{L_\varepsilon^*}(y) := \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{L_\varepsilon^*} \frac{\Gamma(1-s+\ell/2-1/4)\Gamma(s)}{\Gamma(s+\ell/2-1/4)\Gamma(s+1)} y^{2s} ds$$ 

lie on the right of the contour $L_\varepsilon^*$. After a change of variable $s$ into $1-s$, we have

$$I_{L_\varepsilon^*}(y) = \frac{1}{\pi} I_0(y^2),$$

with

$$I_0(y) := \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{L_\varepsilon^*} \frac{\Gamma(s+(2\ell-1)/4)\Gamma(1-s)}{\Gamma(1-s+(2\ell-1)/4)\Gamma(2-s)} y^{1-s} ds.$$ 

Here $L_\varepsilon$ consists of the line $s = \frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon + iT$ with $|\tau| \geq T$, together with three sides of the rectangle whose vertices are $\frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon - iT$, $1 + \varepsilon - iT$, $1 + \varepsilon - iT$ and $\frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon + iT$. Clearly our $I_0$ is a particular case of $I_\rho$ defined in [1, Lemma 1], corresponding to the choice of
parameters $A = \delta = N = \omega = \alpha_4 = 1$, $\beta_1 = \mu = (\ell - 2)/4$, $\rho = m = 0$, $a = -\frac{i}{\lambda}$, $c_0 = \frac{1}{\lambda}$, $h = 2$, $k_0 = -3(\ell + 1)/2$. It hence follows that

\begin{equation}
(6.12) \quad I_{x^*} \left( \frac{2\pi \sqrt{n x}}{q_d} \right) = e'_0 \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{q_d}} (n x)^{1/4} \cos \left( \frac{4\pi \sqrt{n x}}{q_d} - \frac{\ell + 1}{2} \pi \right) + O \left( d^{1/2} (n x)^{-1/4} \right).
\end{equation}

The value of $e'_0$ [1, Lemma 1] is $1/\sqrt{\pi}$, and the main term in (6.2) follows from (6.12) and (6.11). With a simple checking, the $O$-term in (6.12) gives a term that will be absorbed in (6.11).

Finally we set $M = Q^{4/3} x^{(1+4\rho)/3}$ and note from (6.1) that

$$
\sum_{n \leq M} |\lambda(n; d)\phi_a(n, d)| \ll d^{1+\varepsilon} \sum_{n \leq M} |\lambda(n; d)|^2 n^{-3/4} + d^{1+\varepsilon} \sum_{n \leq M} (n, d)n^{-3/4},
$$

which is $\ll x^\varepsilon M^{1/4}$ with (3.3). □

7. Preparation for the proof of Theorem 2

We consider odd $Q$ only, then $q_d = 2d$ and $\lambda(n; d) = \lambda_b(n)$ for all $d \mid Q$. The idea of proof is the same as in Heath-Brown & Tsang [5], however, some new technique arises because of the new frequencies $(\sqrt{n}/q_d)$ rather than $(\sqrt{n})$. Consequently, instead of $\sqrt{q}$, we shall apply their argument to the frequency $(\sqrt{n}/Q)$ where $n_0 = 2^j f_0$ with $j \geq 0$ and $f_0$ squarefree, and simultaneously, require the coefficient $\lambda_b(n_0)\phi_a(n_0, Q)$ to be non-vanishing. We can guarantee the existence of $n_0$ under certain circumstances.

For convenience, let us recall our notation (specialized to this case $2 \mid d$):

$$
S_f(x) = \sum_{n \leq x} \lambda_f(n) \quad \text{and} \quad S_f(x, a/d) := \sum_{n \leq x} \lambda_f(n) R_d(n - a).
$$

where $R_d(m) = \sum_{e(m, d)} e (mu/d)$ is the Ramanujan sum. Their associated Dirichlet series are

$$
L_f(s, a, Q) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \lambda_f(n) n^{-s} \quad \text{and} \quad L_f(s, a/d) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \lambda_f(n) R_d(n - a) n^{-s}.
$$

Moreover, $L_f(s, a, Q) = Q^{-1} \sum_{d \mid Q} \mathcal{L}_f(s, a/d)$ and

$$(2d)^s \mathcal{L}_f(s, a/d) = i^{-(\ell+1)/2} (2d)^{1-s} \mathcal{L}_f(1-s, a/d)\mathcal{L}_f(1-s, a/d)
$$

where

$$
\mathcal{L}_f(1-s, a/d) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \lambda_b(n) K(a, n; d) n^{-s}.
$$

**Lemma 7.1.** Under the assumption that $\{\lambda_f(n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a real sequence, for all $a, d$, the sequences $\{i^{-(\ell+1)/2} \lambda_b(n) K(a, n; d)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ are real.

**Proof.** Since the Ramanujan sum $R_d(m)$ is real-valued, $\mathcal{L}_f(s, a/d)$ is real-valued for $s \in (1, \infty)$ under the given assumption. The holomorphicity of $\mathcal{L}_f(s, a/d)$ implies that $\mathcal{L}_f(s, a/d)$ is holomorphic. Thus $\mathcal{L}_f(s, a/d) = \mathcal{L}_f(s, a/d)$ on $\mathbb{C}$ (as they are equal on $(1, \infty)$). The lemma follows. □
Lemma 7.2. When the sequence \( \{ \lambda_n(n) \}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \) contains nonzero terms, the function \( \mathcal{L}_f(s, a/d) \) is non-identically zero for all \( d \mid Q \).

Proof. Suppose not, say, \( \mathcal{L}_f(s, a/d_0) \equiv 0 \). Then
\[
\sum_{n \equiv a \pmod{Q}} \lambda_n(n)n^{-s} = Q^{-1} \sum_{d \mid Q} \mathcal{L}_f(s, a/d) = \sum_{n \equiv a \pmod{Q}} n^{-s} \lambda_n(n)Q^{-1} \sum_{d \mid Q} R_d(n-a).
\]

With the standard formula for the Ramanujan sum, we infer that
\[
\delta_{n \equiv a \pmod{Q}} \lambda_n(n) = \lambda_n(n)Q^{-1} \sum_{d \mid Q} \sum_{\delta \mid d} \mu(\delta)(d/\delta) \quad \forall \ n \geq 1.
\]

Take \( n \equiv a \pmod{Q} \) such that \( \lambda_n(n) \neq 0 \). We obtain that
\[
Q - \phi(d_0) = \sum_{d \mid Q} \phi(d) = \sum_{d \mid Q} \sum_{\delta \mid d} \mu(\delta)(d/\delta) = Q.
\]

Contradiction arises.

\[ \square \]

Proposition 1. Let \( Q \geq 1 \) be odd and \( 0 \leq a < d \). Suppose \( n_0 = 2^j f_0 \) with \( f_0 \) squarefree and \( j \geq 0 \) is an integer such that

\[
\lambda_0(n_0) \phi_a(n_0, Q) \neq 0.
\]

Then there are constants \( c_0 = c_0(f, Q, n_0) \) and \( x_0 = x_0(f, Q, n_0) \) such that \( S^j_t(x) \) attains at least one sign change in the interval \([x, x + c_0\sqrt{x}]\) for all \( x \geq x_0 \).

Proof. Let \( \alpha \) a parameter determined later and \( T \) be any sufficiently large number. Set
\[
F_j(t + au) := \pi \sqrt{Q} \frac{S^j_t((Q(t + au))^2)}{\sqrt{t + au}} \quad (t \in [T, 2T], \ u \in [-1, 1]).
\]

By Theorem 3 with \( M = (QT)^2 \), we deduce that
\[
F_j(t + au) = \sum_{d \mid Q} \sum_{n \equiv a \pmod{Q}} \frac{\lambda_0(n) \phi_a(n, d)}{n^{3/4}} \cos \left( \pi(t + au) \frac{Q \sqrt{n}}{d} - \frac{\ell + 1}{2} \pi \right)
+ O(Q(QT)^{2\varepsilon - 1/2 + \varepsilon}).
\]

Let \( \tau = 1 \) or \(-1\), and define
\[
k_\tau(u) := (1 - |u|)(1 + \tau \cos(2\pi \alpha \sqrt{n_0}u)).
\]

Then as in the proof of [12, Lemma 3.2], for any \( n \in \mathbb{N} \) and \( t \in \mathbb{R} \), the integral
\[
r_n = r_n(\alpha, \tau, t) := \int_{-1}^1 k_\tau(u) \cos \left( 2\pi(t + au) \frac{Q \sqrt{n}}{d} - \frac{\ell + 1}{2} \pi \right) \, du
\]
satisfies
\[
r_n = \delta_{Q \sqrt{n} = d \sqrt{n_0}} \cdot \frac{\tau}{2} \cos \left( 2\pi t \sqrt{n_0} - \frac{\ell + 1}{2} \pi \right)
+ O \left( \min \left( 1, \frac{1}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{n} \delta_{Q \sqrt{n} = d \sqrt{n_0}}} \right) \right),
\]
(7.2)

where \( \alpha_{n,d} = \alpha(Q \sqrt{n} - d \sqrt{n_0})/d, \delta_{*} = 1 \) if \( * \) holds, or 0 otherwise. The \( O \)-constant is absolute.
Observe that \( Q\sqrt{n} = d\sqrt{n_0} \) if and only if \( 2^j f_0 = (Q/d)^2 n \) which is equivalent to \( n = 2^j f_0 = n_0 \) and \( d = Q \) since \( f_0 \) is squarefree and \( Q/d \) is odd. Following from (7.2) and (7.3), the integral

\[
J_r(t) = \int_{-1}^{1} F_1(t + \alpha u)k_r(u)\,du
\]

can be written as

\[
J_r(t) = \frac{\tau}{2} \frac{\lambda_b(n_0)\phi_a(n_0, Q)}{n_0^{3/4}} \cos\left(2\pi t \sqrt{n_0} - \frac{\ell + 1}{2}\pi\right) + E + O(Q(QT)^{2\varepsilon-1/2\varepsilon})
\]

where

\[
E \ll \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \sum_{d|Q} \sum_{n \leq QT^2} \frac{|\lambda_b(n)\phi_a(n, d)|}{n^{7/4}} + \sum_{d|Q} \frac{d^2}{\alpha^2} \sum_{n \leq QT^2} \frac{|\lambda_b(n)\phi_a(n, d)|}{n^{3/4}|Q\sqrt{n} - d\sqrt{n_0}|^2}.
\]

Using the bounds \( \phi_a(n, d) \ll d^{3/2} \) and \( \lambda_b(n) \ll n^\varepsilon \), a little calculation gives

\[
E \ll Q^2 n_0^{\varepsilon + 1/4} \alpha^{-2}.
\]

Let \( A_0 := |\lambda_b(n_0)\phi_a(n_0, Q)|n_0^{-3/4} \), which is \( > 0 \). Fix a sufficiently large \( \alpha = \alpha(f, n_0, Q) \), so that \( E \ll \frac{1}{4} A_0 \), and then a sufficiently large \( T_0 = T_0(f, n_0, Q, \alpha) \) such that the \( O \)-term \( O(Q(QT)^{2\varepsilon-1/2\varepsilon}) \) is \( \leq \frac{1}{8} A_0 \) for all \( T \geq T_0 \). Now observe that for any \( m \in \mathbb{N} \), the absolute value of the cosine factor is \( 1/\sqrt{2} \) if \( t = t_m \) where

\[
t_m := (m + \frac{1}{8})n_0^{-1/2}.
\]

This implies \( |J_r(t_m)| > \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{2} - 1) A_0 > 0 \) whenever \( t_m > T_0 + \alpha \). Since \( J_{\pm}(t_m) \) are of opposite signs and the kernel function \( k_r \) is nonnegative, there is a pair of \( \pm t_m \in [t_m - \alpha, t_m + \alpha] \) for which \( \pm F_1(t_m^\pm) > 0 \). Equivalently, \( S_A^r(y) \) attains a sign change in every interval of the form \( [(Q(t_m - \alpha))^2, (Q(t_m + \alpha))^2] \) whose length is \( \ll \alpha(Q^2 t_m) \ll f, Q, n_0 \sqrt{x} \) when \( x = (Q t_m)^2 \). Our result follows readily. \( \square \)

8. PROOF OF THEOREM 2

In view of Proposition 1, the main task is to study the condition \( \lambda_b(n_0)\phi_a(n_0, Q) \). Recall \( \phi_a(n, Q) = \sqrt{2Q} \varepsilon^{-\varepsilon}(2^{\varepsilon+1})K(a, n; Q) \) by (6.1). Clearly, \( \phi_a(n, 1) = \sqrt{2} \). In general, we have by Lemma 9.1 (2),

\[
\phi_a(n, Q) = \sqrt{2Q} \varepsilon_Q^{-2\varepsilon+1} \prod_{p^n || Q} S(nQ_p^{-1}, aQ_p^{-1}; p^\alpha)
\]

where \( S(m, n; c) \) is defined as in (9.1), \( Q_p = Q/p^\alpha \) and \( \forall x \equiv 1 (\mod p^\alpha) \) for each term inside the product, \( \forall p^n || Q \).

\( \blacklozenge \) Case 1. \( Q = 1 \). It suffices to find a squarefree \( t \) and a \( j \geq 0 \) such that \( \lambda_b(2^j t) \neq 0 \). By Lemma 7.2, \( \mathcal{L}_1(s, 1) \) and thus \( \widetilde{\mathcal{L}}_1(s, 1) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \lambda_b(n)n^{-s} \) are not identical to the zero function. Thus \( \lambda_b(n) \neq 0 \) for some \( n \in \mathbb{N} \). Write \( n = 2^j tm^2 \) where \( t \) is squarefree and \( m \) is odd, \( \lambda_b(2^j t) \neq 0 \) from (3.4).
Case 2. \( a = 0 \) and \( p^\alpha \| Q \) implies \( \alpha \) being odd. By Lemma 9.1 (2)-(3) and (8.1), \( \phi_0(n, Q) = 0 \) if \( (n, Q) > 1 \). Repeating the argument in Case 1, we get \( \lambda_b(n)\phi_0(n, Q) \neq 0 \) for some \( n \in \mathbb{N} \). This \( n \) has to be coprime with \( Q \). Write \( n = 2^itm^2 \) with squarefree \( t \) and odd \( m \), then \( \lambda_b(2^it) \neq 0 \) (from \( \lambda_b(2^itm^2) \neq 0 \)) and \( \phi_0(2^it, Q) \neq 0 \) because

\[
S(hk, 0; Q) = \left( \frac{h}{Q} \right) S(k, 0; Q)
\]

if \( (h, Q) = 1 \), from the definition of the Salié sum.

Case 3. \( (a, Q) = 1 \) and \( p^2 \| Q \), \( \forall p|Q \). The argument is similar to the previous cases – firstly finding \( n = 2^itm^2 \), with squarefree \( t \) and odd \( m \), for which \( \lambda_b(n)\phi_0(n, Q) \neq 0 \). But now we need (5.10) to analyze the Salié sum, which gives

\[
\phi_a(2^itm^2, Q) = \sqrt{2}Q^{\ell} \left( \frac{a}{Q} \right) c_{a2^it}(m, Q)
\]

where

\[
(8.2) \quad c_b(m, d) = \sum_{\substack{y \pmod{d} \equiv bm^2 \pmod{d} \\atop y^2 \equiv cm^2 \pmod{d}}} e\left( \frac{y}{d} \right).
\]

As in (8.1), we have the factorization

\[
c_{a2^it}(m, Q) = \prod_{\nu^\alpha \| Q} c_{\nu \nu^{2\alpha}}(m, p^\alpha)
\]

and the lemma below assures \( (m, Q) = 1 \) and \( \phi_a(2^it, Q) \neq 0 \) when \( \phi_a(2^itm^2, Q) \neq 0 \). Hence this case is also complete.

**Lemma 8.1.** Let \( b \in \mathbb{Z} \), \( p \) an odd prime and \( \alpha \geq 2 \). Define \( c_b(m, p^\alpha) \) as in (8.2). Then

(i) \( c_b(m, p^\alpha) = 0 \) if \( p \mid m \), and

(ii) \( c_b(1, p^\alpha) \neq 0 \) if \( c_b(m, p^\alpha) \neq 0 \) with \( p \nmid m \).

**Proof.** (i) Write \( m = p^\beta m' \) where \( p \nmid m' \).

- \( \alpha = 2\gamma \leq 2\beta \). Then

\[
c_b(m, p^\alpha) = \sum_{y^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p^\gamma}} e\left( \frac{y}{p^\gamma} \right) = \sum_{l \pmod{p^\gamma}} e\left( \frac{l}{p^\gamma} \right) = 0.
\]

- \( \alpha = 2\gamma + 1 \leq 2\beta \). Then \( y \) is of the form \( y = lp^{\gamma+1} \), and as \( \gamma \geq 1 \),

\[
c_b(m, p^\alpha) = \sum_{y^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p^\gamma}} e\left( \frac{y}{p^\gamma} \right) = \sum_{l \pmod{p^\gamma}} e\left( \frac{l}{p^\gamma} \right) = 0.
\]
\* \( \alpha > 2 \beta \geq 2 \). Then \( y = lp^\beta \) and thus

\[
c_b(m, p^\alpha) = \sum_{l^2\equiv bm^2 \pmod{\rho^\alpha-\beta^2}} \sum_{y\equiv \mp l \pmod{\rho^\alpha}} e\left(\frac{y}{\rho^\alpha}\right)
\]

\[
= \sum_{l^2\equiv bm^2 \pmod{\rho^\alpha-\beta^2}} \sum_{t\equiv \rho^\alpha-\beta \pmod{\rho^\alpha}} e\left(\frac{t}{\rho^\alpha-\beta}\right) \sum_{t\equiv \rho^\alpha-\beta \pmod{\rho^\alpha}} e\left(\frac{t}{\rho^\alpha-\beta}\right)
\]

\[
= 0.
\]

(ii) Suppose \( c_b(m, p^\alpha) \neq 0 \) where \( (m, p) = 1 \). We may assume \( p^2 \nmid b \), for otherwise, \( c_b(m, p^\alpha) = c_b(p^2)(mp, p^\alpha) = 0 \) by (i). Also \( p \mid b \) cannot happen because, when \( \alpha \geq 2 \), \( p^2 \mid b \) if \( p \mid b \) and \( y^2 \equiv bm^2 \pmod{\rho^\alpha} \) has solutions. Thus \( p \nmid b \).

Now \( c_b(m, p^\alpha) \neq 0 \) implies the congruence \( y^2 \equiv bm^2 \pmod{\rho^\alpha} \) is soluble, and with \( (m, p) = 1 \), \( y^2 \equiv b \pmod{\rho^\alpha} \) has two solutions, say, \( \pm y_0 \) and \( p \nmid y_0 \). We see that

\[
\sum_{y^2\equiv b \pmod{\rho^\alpha}} e\left(\frac{y}{\rho^\alpha}\right) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi y_0}{\rho^\alpha}\right) \neq 0
\]

because otherwise, \( y_0/p^\alpha = (2r + 1)/4 \) for some \( r \in \mathbb{Z} \) or equivalently, \( 4y_0 = (2r + 1)p^\alpha \) which contradicts to \( p \nmid y_0 \).

\[
\square
\]

9. APPENDIX

Let us denote, as in [8, Section 3], the Kloosterman-Salié sum by

\[
K_{2\ell+1}(m, n; c) := \sum_{d \equiv c \pmod{\ell}} \varepsilon_d(2\ell+1) \left(\frac{c}{d}\right) e\left(\frac{md + nd}{c}\right)
\]

and

\[
S(m, n; c) := \sum_{x \equiv c \pmod{\ell}} \left(\frac{x}{c}\right) e\left(\frac{mx + nx}{c}\right),
\]

where \( c \in \mathbb{N} \) and \( m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \). Then we have the following estimate,

\[
|K_{2\ell+1}(n, m; d)| \quad \text{and} \quad |S(m, n; d)| \leq d^{1/2}\tau(d)(d, n, m)^{1/2}
\]

where \( \tau(n) \) is the divisor function. This follows from the well-known Weil’s bound for Kloosterman sums and the following lemma.

**Lemma 9.1.** We have the following results:

(a) Let \( c = qr \) with \( r \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \) and \( (q, r) = 1 \). Then

\[
K_{2\ell+1}(m, n; c) = K_{2\ell+2-q}(m\overline{q}, n\overline{q}; r)S(m\overline{r}, n\overline{r}; q)
\]

where \( q\overline{q} \equiv 1 \pmod{r} \) and \( r\overline{r} \equiv 1 \pmod{q} \).

(b) Let \( q \) be odd, \( q = uv \) with \( (u, v) = 1 \). Then

\[
S(m, n; q) = S(mu, nu; v)S(mu, nu; u)
\]

where \( u\overline{u} \equiv 1 \pmod{v} \) and \( v\overline{v} \equiv 1 \pmod{u} \).
(c) For an odd prime p and odd α, if p \mid m, then \( S(m, 0; p^α) = 0 \).

(d) If \( (c, 2) = 1 \), then \(|S(m, n; c)| \leq (m, n, c)^{1/2} e^{1/2} \tau(c) \).

(e) Let \( 4 | r | 2^∞ \). Then \(|K_{2r+1}(m, n; r)| \leq (m, n, r)^{1/2} r^{1/2} \tau(r) \).

**Proof.** (a) See [8, p. 390, Lemma 2].

(b) See [8, p. 390, Lemma 3].

(c) By definition, for odd \( \alpha \), we have

\[
S(m, 0; p^α) = \sum_{x \pmod{p^α}} \left( \frac{x}{p} \right) e\left( \frac{mx}{p^α} \right).
\]

When \( \alpha = 1 \), \( S(m, 0; p^α) = \sum_{x \pmod{p^α}} \left( \frac{x}{p} \right) = 0 \) as \( p \mid m \). Suppose \( \alpha \geq 3 \). Putting \( x = lp + v \), we get

\[
\sum_{t \pmod{p^{α-1}}} e\left( \frac{ml}{p^{α-1}} \right) \sum_{v \pmod{p}} \left( \frac{v}{p} \right) e\left( \frac{mv}{p} \right) = 0.
\]

(d) Iwaniec [9, Section 4.6] handled the case \( (c, 2n) = 1 \), and thus \( (c, 2m) = 1 \) too by symmetry. Together with (b), it suffice to deal with \( p \mid (m, n) \) and \( c \) is a power of \( p \).

Consider \( S := S(p^m, p^{α+b}; p^{α+t}) \) where \( b \geq 0, p \nmid mn, a, t \geq 1 \) and \( a + t \) is odd. (The case that \( a + t \) is even is done with the classical Kloosterman sum.) Clearly,

\[
S = \sum_{d \pmod{p^{α+t}}} \left( \frac{d}{p} \right) e\left( \frac{md + p^{α} \bar{d}}{p^t} \right) = \frac{m}{p} \sum_{d \pmod{p^{α+t}}} \left( \frac{d}{p} \right) e\left( \frac{d + p^{α} \bar{d} m}{p^t} \right).
\]

Mimicking Iwaniec’s proof in [8, p. 67] (in fact attributed to Sarnak), we consider

\[
F(x) = \sum_{d \pmod{p^{α+t}}} \left( \frac{d}{p} \right) e\left( \frac{x^2 d + p^{α} \bar{d}}{p^t} \right).
\]

and its Fourier transform

\[
\hat{F}(y) = \sum_{x \pmod{p^t}} F(x) e\left( -\frac{xy}{p^t} \right).
\]

As in [8, p. 67], we obtain \( \hat{F}(y) = g(1, p^t) G_t(4mp^b - y^2) \) where

\[
G_t(4mp^b - y^2) = \sum_{d \pmod{p^{α+t}}} \left( \frac{d}{p} \right)^{t+1} e\left( \frac{d(4mp^b - y^2)}{p^t} \right).
\]

**Case 1: t is odd.** Then

\[
G_t(4mp^b - y^2) = \sum_{d \pmod{p^{α+t}}} \left( \frac{d}{p} \right) e\left( \frac{d(4mp^b - y^2)}{p^t} \right)
\]

\[
= \sum_{r=0}^{s} (-1)^r p^a \sum_{d \pmod{p^{t-r}}} e\left( \frac{d(4mp^b - y^2)}{p^{t-r}} \right).
\]

Since

\[
\sum_{d \pmod{p^{t-r}}} e\left( \frac{d(4mp^b - y^2)}{p^{t-r}} \right) = p^{t-r} \delta_{y^2 \equiv 4mp^b \pmod{p^{t-r}}},
\]

we have...
we conclude
\[ \hat{F}(y) = g(1, p^t) \sum_{r=0,1} (-1)^r p^{a+t-r} \delta_{y^2 \equiv 4mnp^b (\text{mod } p^t-r)} \]
and
\[ F(x) = p^{-t} \sum_{y (\text{mod } p^t)} \hat{F}(y)e\left(\frac{xy}{p^t}\right) = g(1, p^t) \sum_{r=0,1} (-1)^r p^{a-r} \sum_{y (\text{mod } p^t)} e\left(\frac{xy}{p^t}\right). \]

As \( |g(1, p^t)| \leq p^{t/2} \) by [9, (4.43)], we see that \( |F(1)| \leq 2p^{a+t/2} \).

Case 2: \( t \) is even.

Then
\[ G_t(4mnp^b - y^2) = \sum_{d (\text{mod } p^{a+t})} \left(\frac{d}{p}\right) e\left(\frac{d(4mnp^b - y^2)}{p^t}\right) = \sum_{u (\text{mod } p^{a+t-1})} e\left(u(4mnp^b - y^2)\right) \sum_{v (\text{mod } p)} \left(\frac{v}{p}\right) e\left(v(4mnp^b - y^2)\right). \]
The first sum does not vanish only when \( y^2 \equiv 4mn \pmod{p^{t-1}} \), but in this case, the second sum equals zero. i.e. \( G_t(4mnp^b - y^2) = 0 \). So \( \hat{F}(y) = g(1, p^t)G_t(4mnp^b - y^2) = 0 \), implying \( F(x) = 0 \).

(e) Refer to [4], cf. [3, Section 14].

Acknowledgments. Lau is supported by GRF 17302514 of the Research Grants Council of Hong Kong. Lü is supported in part by the key project of the National Natural Science Foundation of China (11531008) and IRT1264. The preliminary form of this paper was finished during the visit of E. Royer and J. Wu at The University of Hong Kong in 2015. They would like to thank the department of mathematics for hospitality and excellent working conditions.

References

[1] K. Chandrasekharan & R. Narasimhan, The approximate functional equation for a class of zeta-functions, Math. Ann. 152 (1963), 30–64.
[2] J. B. Conrey & H. Iwaniec, The cubic moment of central values of automorphic L-functions, Ann. Math. 151 (2000), 1175–1216.
[3] T. Cochrane & Z. Zheng, A survey on pure and mixed exponential sums modulo prime powers, Number theory for the millennium, I (Urbana, IL, 2000), 273–300.
[4] DeDeo, Generalized Kloosterman sums over rings of order \( 2^r \), Congressus Numerantium 165 (2003), 65–75.
[5] D. R. Heath-Brown & K.-M. Tsang, Sign changes of \( E(T), \Delta(x), \) and \( P(x) \), J. Number Theory 49 (1994), 73–83.
[6] T. A. Hulse, E. M. Kiral, C. I. Kuan & L.-M. Lim, The sign of Fourier coefficients of half-integral weight cusp forms, Int. J. Number Theory 8 (2012), 749–762.
[7] A. Ivić, The Riemann zeta-function. Theory and applications, Dover Publications, Inc., Mineola, NY, 2003.
[8] H. Iwaniec, Fourier coefficients of modular forms of half-integral weight, Invent. Math. 87 (1987), 385–401.
[9] H. Iwaniec, *Topics in classical automorphic forms*. Graduate Studies in Mathematics, 17. American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, 1997.

[10] Y.-J. Jiang, G.-S. Lü, Y.-K. Lau, E. Royer & J. Wu, *On Fourier coefficients of modular forms of half integral weight at squarefree integers*, manuscript (available at http://hkumath.hku.hk/~yklau/p/JLLRW-A-1.pdf).

[11] M. Jutila, *On exponential sums involving the divisor function*, J. Reine Angew. Math. **355** (1985), 173–190.

[12] Y.-K. Lau & J. Wu, *The number of Hecke eigenvalues of same signs*, Math. Z. **263** (2009), 959–970.

[13] Y.-K. Lau, E. Royer & J. Wu, *Sign of Fourier coefficients of modular forms of half integral weight*, Mathematika, to appear (available at arXiv).

[14] K. Matomäki & M. Radziwill, *Multiplicative functions in short intervals*, Ann. of Math., to appear.

[15] J. Meher & M. Ram Murty, *Sign changes of Fourier coefficients of half-integral weight cusp forms*, Inter. J. Number Theory **10** (2014), no. 4, 905–914.

[16] G. Tenenbaum, *Introduction to analytic and probabilistic number theory*, Translated from the second French edition (1995) by C. B. Thomas. Cambridge Studies in Advanced Mathematics, 46. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1995.

Yujiao Jiang, Department of Mathematics, Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong 250100, China

E-mail address: yujiaoj@hotmail.com

Yuk-Kam Lau, Department of Mathematics, The University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong

E-mail address: yklau@maths.hku.hk

Guangshi Lü, Department of Mathematics, Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong 250100, China

E-mail address: gslv@sdu.edu.cn

Emmanuel Royer, Clermont Université, Université Blaise Pascal, Laboratoire de mathématiques, BP 10448, F-63000 Clermont-Ferrand, France

Current address: Emmanuel Royer, Université Blaise Pascal, Laboratoire de mathématiques, Les Cézeaux, BP 80026, F-63171 Aubière Cedex, France

E-mail address: emmanuel.royer@math.univ-bpclermont.fr

Jie Wu, CNRS, Institut Élie Cartan de Lorraine, UMR 7502, F-54506 Vandœuvre-lès-Nancy, France

Current address: Université de Lorraine, Institut Élie Cartan de Lorraine, UMR 7502, F-54506 Vandœuvre-lès-Nancy, France

E-mail address: jie.wu@univ-lorraine.fr