where $N \geq 1$.

     3. By Theorem 11 of [1]

(14)
$$
\begin{cases}
N \in (a) \rightleftarrows 0 < \left\{\dfrac{N}{\alpha^2}\right\} < \tfrac{1}{2}, \\[2ex]
N \in (b) \rightleftarrows \dfrac{1}{\alpha} < \left\{\dfrac{N}{\alpha^2}\right\} < 1,
\end{cases}
$$

where $\{x\}$ denotes the fractional part of x. The possibility $\{N/\alpha^2\} = 1/\alpha$ never occurs.

     We should like to point out that (14) can be replaced by the following slightly simpler criterion.

(15)
$$
\begin{cases}
N \in (a) \rightleftarrows \{\alpha N\} > \dfrac{1}{\alpha^2} \\[2ex]
N \in (b) \rightleftarrows \{\alpha N\} < \dfrac{1}{\alpha^2}
\end{cases}
$$

As above, $\{\alpha N\} = 1/\alpha^2$ is impossible.

     To see that (14) and (15) are equivalent, it suffices to observe that

$$
\left\{\frac{N}{\alpha^2}\right\} = \{(2 - \alpha)N\} = 1 - \{\alpha N\} .
$$

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