

## A note on a sieve method

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1. Let  $P$  denote the set of primes, further  $Q_{+1}$  and  $Q_{-1}$  the set of those integers  $q$ , of which all prime divisors are  $\equiv 1 \pmod{4}$  and  $\equiv -1 \pmod{4}$ , respectively. We can prove the following assertions.

1. Every sufficiently large even integer  $n$  can be represented in the form

$$n = p + q,$$

where

$$p \in P, q \in Q_{+1}.$$

2. Every sufficiently large odd integer  $n$  can be represented as

$$n = p + 2q,$$

where  $p \in P, q \in Q_{+1}$ .

3. There exist infinitely many solutions of the equality

$$p - 2q = 1$$

and of the equality

$$p - q = 2$$

where  $p \in P, q \in Q_{+1}$ .

We are unable to prove the analogous assertions with  $q \in Q_{-1}$  instead of  $q \in Q_{+1}$ .

The proofs of 1., 2., 3., are based on the method of C. HOOLEY [2] and a theorem of E. BOMBIERI [3] concerning the large sieve. In the quoted paper Hooley proved on the basis of the extended Riemann hypothesis the conjecture of HARDY and LITTLEWOOD [1] for the number of representations of a number  $n$  as the sum of two squares and a prime number. Later a very powerful, ingenious method was elaborated by JU. V. LINNIK for the proof of the conjecture of Hardy and Littlewood without any hypothesis [4]. In 1965 E. Bombieri gave essential improvements of the large sieve [3]. His results allow to replace the assumption in the proof of Hooley.

**Theorem 1.** *The number  $N(x)$  of solutions of the equality*

$$(1.1) \quad p - 1 = 2q, \quad p \leq x, \quad p \in P, \quad q \in Q_{+1}$$

*tends to infinity for  $x \rightarrow \infty$ , namely*

$$(1.2) \quad N(x) \gg \frac{x}{(\log x)^3}.$$

**Theorem 2.** Let  $N_1(n)$  and  $N_2(n)$  denote the number of solutions of the equalities

$$(1.3) \quad n = p + q,$$

and

$$(1.4) \quad n = p + 2q,$$

respectively. Then for every sufficiently large integer  $n$  we have

$$(1.5) \quad N_1(n) \gg B(n) \frac{n}{(\log n)^3},$$

if  $n$  is even,

$$(1.6) \quad N_2(n) \gg B(n) \frac{n}{(\log n)^3},$$

if  $n$  is odd, where

$$B(n) \gg (\log \log n)^{-1}.$$

Theorem 1 is an easy consequence of the following

**Theorem 3.** Let  $T(x)$  denote the sum

$$(1.7) \quad T(x) = \sum_{p \equiv x} r(p-1) |\mu(p-1)|$$

where  $r(n)$  denotes the number of representations of  $n$  as the sum of two squares.

We have

$$(1.8) \quad T(x) = A_0 \frac{x}{\log x} + O\left(\frac{x}{(\log x)^{1+\delta}}\right),$$

where  $\delta$  and  $A_0$  are positive constants.

2. We give a short sketch of the proof of Theorem 3, and from Theorem 3 we deduce Theorem 1. The proof of Theorem 2 is very similar and can be omitted.

**Lemma** (E. Bombieri [3]).

$$\sum_{D \leq Y} \max_{l \pmod{D}} \max_{z \leq x} \left| \pi(x, z, l) - \frac{\text{li } z}{\phi(D)} \right| \ll \frac{x}{(\log x)^A},$$

if  $Y \ll x^{\frac{1}{2}} (\log x)^{-B}$ ,  $B \geq 2A + 23$ .

Let  $T(x, k)$  denote the sum

$$T(x, k) = \sum_{p \equiv 1 \pmod{k}} r(p-1).$$

From (1.7) we have

$$T(x) = \sum_{d^2 \leq x} \mu(d) T(x, d^2).$$

Let  $L = (\log x)^3$ ,  $L_1 = x^{\frac{1}{2}} (\log x)^{-C}$ ,  $L_2 = x^{\frac{1}{2}} (\log x)^C$ , where  $C > 0$  is a constant.

It is evident that

$$T(x, k) \ll \sum_{\substack{p \leq x \\ p \equiv 1 \pmod{k}}} \tau(p-1) \ll \sum_{kl \leq x} \tau(kl) \ll \frac{\tau(k)}{k} x \log x.$$

Hence

$$\sum_{L \leq d \leq x^{1/2}} |\mu(d)| T(x, d^2) \ll x \log x \sum_{d \leq L} \frac{\tau(d^2)}{d^2} \ll \frac{x \log x \cdot \log^3 L}{L} \ll x \cdot (\log x)^{-1.5},$$

and so

$$T(x) = \sum_{d \leq L} \mu(d) T(x, d^2) + O\left(\frac{x}{(\log x)^{1.5}}\right).$$

Let now  $k \leq L^2$  and investigate the sum  $T(x, k)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} T(x, k) &= \sum_{p \equiv 1(k)} \sum_{p-1=uv} \chi(u) = \sum_{u \leq L_1} \chi(u) \pi(x, [k, u], 1) + \\ &+ \sum_{L_1 < u < L_2} \chi(u) \pi(x, [k, u], 1) + \sum_{u \geq L_2} \chi(u) \pi(x, [k, u], 1) = \Sigma_A^{(k)} + \Sigma_B^{(k)} + \Sigma_C^{(k)}. \end{aligned}$$

Using the Lemma we have

$$\Sigma_A^{(k)} = \text{li } x \sum_{u \leq L_1} \frac{\chi(u)}{\varphi([k, u])} + O\left(\frac{x}{(\log x)^A}\right)$$

if  $C \geq 2A + 25$ .

For the estimation of  $\Sigma_C^{(k)}$  we have

$$\Sigma_C^{(k)} = \sum_{v < L_1} \Sigma_v,$$

where

$$\Sigma_v = \sum_{\substack{p-1=uv \\ p-1 \equiv 0 \pmod{k} \\ vL_2 < uv \leq x}} \chi(u).$$

In other words  $\Sigma_v$  is the difference between the number of the primes for which

$$p \leq x, \quad p \equiv 1 \pmod{k},$$

$$p \equiv 1 + v \pmod{4v}$$

and those for which

$$p \leq x, \quad p \equiv 1 \pmod{k}$$

$$p \equiv 1 - v \pmod{4v}$$

holds.

So we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_C^{(k)} &\ll \sum_{v < L_1} \max_{l_1, l_2 \pmod{[4v, k]}} |\pi(x, [4v, k], l_1) - \pi(x, [4v, k], l_2)| + \\ &+ \sum_{v < L_1} \max_{l_1, l_2 \pmod{[4v, k]}} |\pi(vL_2, [4v, k], l_1) - \pi(vL_2, [4v, k], l_2)| \ll \frac{x}{(\log x)^A}. \end{aligned}$$

The investigation of  $\Sigma_B^{(k)}$ .

Let

$$D(m) = \sum_{\substack{L_1 < u < L_2 \\ u|m}} 1, \quad F(m) = \sum_{\substack{u|m \\ L_1 < u < L_2}} \chi(u), \quad K(n, L) = \sum_{\substack{d \leq L \\ d^2 | n}} 1.$$

$$\Sigma_B^{(k)} = \sum_{\substack{p \equiv 1 \pmod{k} \\ p \leq x}} F(p-1).$$

Let

$$\Sigma_B = \sum_{d \leq L} \Sigma_B^{(d^2)}.$$

So we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_B &\ll \sum_{p \leq x} |F(p-1)| K(p-1, L) \ll \left( \sum_{\substack{p \leq x \\ D(p-1) \neq 0}} K^2(p-1, L) \right)^{1/2} \left( \sum_{p \leq x} F^2(p-1) \right)^{1/2} = \\ &= \Sigma_U^{1/2} \cdot \Sigma_E^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Further

$$\Sigma_U \ll \left( \sum_{p \leq x} K^4(p-1, L) \right)^{1/2} \left( \sum_{\substack{p \leq x \\ D(p-1) \neq 0}} 1 \right)^{1/2} = \Sigma_V^{1/2} \cdot \Sigma_D^{1/2},$$

and hence

$$\Sigma_B \ll \Sigma_V^{1/4} \cdot \Sigma_D^{1/4} \cdot \Sigma_E^{1/2}.$$

Further we have

$$\Sigma_V \ll \sum_{\substack{d_i \leq L \\ i=1,2,3,4}} \pi(x, [d_1^2, d_2^2, d_3^2, d_4^2], 1) \ll \frac{x}{\log x}.$$

Using the method of Hooley (see [2], p. 204—209) we have

$$\Sigma_D \ll \frac{x}{\log x} (\log x)^{-\gamma} (\log \log x)^{c_1}, \quad \Sigma_E \ll \frac{x}{\log x} (\log \log x)^{c_2},$$

where  $c_1, c_2$  depend on  $C$  only.

Hence

$$\Sigma_B \ll \frac{x}{\log x} (\log x)^{-\gamma/4} (\log \log x)^{c_3}$$

follows.

Further

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_C &\ll \sum_{d \leq L} \Sigma_C^{(d^2)} \ll \frac{x}{(\log x)^{A-2}}, \\ \Sigma_A &= \sum_{d \leq L} \mu(d) \Sigma_A^{(d^2)} = \text{li } x \sum_{d \leq L} \mu(d) \sum_{u \leq L_1} \frac{\chi(u)}{\varphi([d^2, u])} + O\left(\frac{x}{(\log x)^{A-2}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

For the double sum on the right hand side

$$\sum_{d \leq L} \mu(d) \sum_{u \leq L_1} \frac{\chi(u)}{\varphi([d^2, u])} = A_0 + O\left(\frac{1}{\log x}\right)$$

holds and choosing  $A=4$  in our Lemma we have

$$\Sigma_A = A_0 \text{li } x + O\left(\frac{x}{\log^2 x}\right).$$

Hence (1. 8) immediately follows.

Since

$$T^2(x) \ll N(x) \sum_{p \leq x} r^2(p-1) \ll N(x) \cdot \sum_{n \leq x} r^2(n),$$

and

$$\sum_{n \leq x} r^2(n) \ll x \log x,$$

so from Theorem 3

$$N(x) \gg \frac{x}{\log^3 x},$$

i.e. (1.2) holds.

Using the large sieve we can prove a better lower estimation for  $N(x)$ .

### References

- [1] G. H. HARDY—J. E. LITTLEWOOD, Some problems of partitio numerorum III: On the expression of a number as a sum of primes, *Acta Math.*, **44** (1923), 1—70.
- [2] C. HOOLEY, On the representation of numbers as the sum of two squares and a prime, *Acta Math.*, **97** (1957), 189—210.
- [3] E. BOMBIERI, On the large sieve, *Mathematika*, **12** (1965), 201—225.
- [4] Ю. В. ЛЯННИК, Дисперсионный метод в бинарных аддитивных задачах, *Ленинград* 1961.

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