

算术级数中的陈景润定理^{*}

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摘要 设 N 为一充分大的偶数且 $q \geq 1$, $(l_i, q) = 1$ ($i = 1, 2$), $l_1 + l_2 \equiv N \pmod{q}$. 证明了方程 $N = p + P_2$, $p \equiv l_1 \pmod{q}$, $P_2 \equiv l_2 \pmod{q}$ 对区间 $[1, N^{\frac{1}{37}}]$ 中除了 $O(N^{\frac{1}{37}} \log^{-5} N)$ 个例外的整数 q , 都有无穷多解, 其中 p 是素数, P_2 为一至多有 2 个素因子的殆素数.

关键词 陈景润定理 筛法 均值定理

Vinogradov 证明了熟知的 Goldbach-Vinogradov 三素数定理^[1], 即每个充分大的奇数能表成 3 个奇素数之和. 随后, 一些数学家将这个定理进行了推广^[2~5], 研究了如下类型的问题: 对 $s \geq 3$, 方程

$$N = a_1 p_1 + a_2 p_2 + \cdots + a_s p_s, \quad p_v \equiv l_v \pmod{q}, \quad 1 \leq v \leq s$$

是否可解? 这里 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_s 是给定的正整数, p_v ($1 \leq v \leq s$) 是素数. 当 $q \leq C \log^A N$ (A 是任意正数) 时, 这个问题无太本质的困难. 文献[6] 证明了对充分大的满足条件

$$\begin{aligned} q &\geq 1, \quad (l_i, q) = 1 \quad (i = 1, 2, 3), \\ l_1 + l_2 + l_3 &\equiv N \pmod{q} \end{aligned}$$

的奇数 N , 方程

$$N = p_1 + p_2 + p_3, \quad p_i \equiv l_i \pmod{q} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3) \quad (0.1)$$

当 $q \leq N^{\delta}$ 时是可解的, 这里 p_i 为素数, 而 δ 为一可计算的正常数. 文献[7] 证明了对于区间 $[1, N^{\frac{1}{8}-\epsilon}]$ ($\epsilon > 0$) 中除了 $O(N^{\frac{1}{8}-\epsilon} \log^{-4} N)$ (A 是任意正数) 个例外的整数 q , 方程(0.1) 是可解的.

以上这些推广无疑是很有意义的.

陈景润在偶数的 Goldbach 猜想的研究中取得了重大进展^[8, 9], 建立了著名的俗称“1+2”的陈景润定理. 自然会想到对于陈景润定理应得到类似于文献[6] 的结果, 但目前还得不到这样的结果. 本文得到的是关于文献[7] 的结果对于陈景润定理的一个类似. 与文献[6, 7] 中所应用的圆法不同, 本文的结果依赖于筛法.

定理 1 设 N 为一充分大的偶数且

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$$\begin{aligned} q &\geqslant 1, \quad (l_i, q) = 1 \quad (i = 1, 2), \\ l_1 + l_2 &\equiv N \pmod{q}, \end{aligned}$$

则方程

$$N = p + P_2, \quad p \equiv l_1 \pmod{q}, \quad P_2 \equiv l_2 \pmod{q} \quad (0.2)$$

对区间 $[1, N^{1/37}]$ 中除了 $O(N^{1/37} \log^{-5} N)$ 个例外的整数 q , 都有无穷多解.

定理 1 是下面结果的简单推论.

定理 2 在定理 1 的条件下, 令 $S(N, q)$ 为方程 (0.2) 的解数, 则对区间 $[1, N^{1/37}]$ 中除了 $O(N^{1/37} \log^{-5} N)$ 个例外的整数 q , 都有

$$S(N, q) \geqslant \frac{0.001 C(N, q) N}{\varphi(q) \log^2 N}, \quad (0.3)$$

其中 $\varphi(q)$ 为 Euler 函数,

$$C(N, q) = \prod_{p \geqslant 2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{(p-1)^2} \right) \prod_{p \mid Nq, p \geqslant 2} \frac{p-1}{p-2}. \quad (0.4)$$

类似地, 有

定理 3 设 x 为一充分大的实数且

$$\begin{aligned} q &\geqslant 1, \quad (l_i, q) = 1 \quad (i = 1, 2), \\ l_1 + 2 &\equiv l_2 \pmod{q}, \end{aligned}$$

则方程

$$p + 2 = P_2, \quad p \equiv l_1 \pmod{q}, \quad P_2 \equiv l_2 \pmod{q}, \quad p \leqslant x$$

对区间 $[1, x^{1/37}]$ 中除了 $O(x^{1/37} \log^{-5} x)$ 个例外的整数 q , 都有无穷多解.

注 利用改进后的加权筛法^[19], $1/37$ 可改进为 0.028.

1 预备引理

令 \mathcal{A} 为一有限整数集合, \mathcal{P} 为一无限素数集合, \mathcal{D} 为不属于 \mathcal{P} 的素数集合. 令 $z \geqslant 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} P(z) &= \prod_{p < z, p \in \mathcal{P}} p, \quad S(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{P}, z) = \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}, P(z) \mid a} 1, \\ \mathcal{A}_d &= \{a \mid a \in \mathcal{A}, a \equiv 0 \pmod{d}\}. \end{aligned}$$

引理 1^[11] 如果

$$(A_1) \mid \mathcal{A}_d \mid = \frac{\omega(d)}{d} X + r_d, \quad \mu(d) \neq 0, \quad (d, \mathcal{P}) = 1;$$

$$(A_2) \sum_{z_1 \leqslant p < z_2} \frac{\omega(p)}{p} = \log \frac{\log z_2}{\log z_1} + O\left(\frac{1}{\log z_1}\right), \quad z_2 > z_1 \geqslant 2,$$

其中 $\omega(d)$ 为一积性函数, $0 \leqslant \omega(p) < p$, $X > 1$ 与 d 无关, 则

$$S(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{P}, z) \geqslant X V(z) \left(f(s) + O\left(\frac{1}{\log^3 D}\right) \right) - R_D,$$

$$S(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{P}, z) \leqslant X V(z) \left(F(s) + O\left(\frac{1}{\log^3 D}\right) \right) + R_D,$$

这里

$$s = \frac{\log D}{\log z}, \quad R_D = \sum_{d \leq D, d|P(z)} |r_d|,$$

$$V(z) = C(\omega) \frac{e^{-\gamma}}{\log z} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\log z}\right) \right), \quad C(\omega) = \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{\omega(p)}{p} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p} \right)^{-1},$$

其中 γ 为 Euler 常数, $f(s)$ 与 $F(s)$ 是下面的微分-差分方程的解:

$$\begin{cases} F(s) = \frac{2e^\gamma}{s}, & f(s) = 0, \quad 0 < s \leq 2, \\ (sF(s))' = f(s-1), & (sf(s))' = F(s-1), \quad s \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

引理 2^[12]

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= \frac{2e^\gamma}{s}, \quad 0 < s \leq 3; \\ F(s) &= \frac{2e^\gamma}{s} \left(1 + \int_2^{s-1} \frac{\log(t-1)}{t} dt \right), \quad 3 \leq s \leq 5; \\ f(s) &= \frac{2e^\gamma \log(s-1)}{s}, \quad 2 \leq s \leq 4; \\ f(s) &= \frac{2e^\gamma}{s} \left(\log(s-1) + \int_3^{s-1} \frac{dt}{t} \int_2^{t-1} \frac{\log(u-1)}{u} du \right), \quad 4 \leq s \leq 6. \end{aligned}$$

引理 3^[12] 设 $0 \leq g(x) \ll 1$, $0 \leq \beta < 1$,

$$\pi(y; a, d, l) = \sum_{ap \leq y, ap \equiv l \pmod{d}} 1, \quad (l, d) = 1,$$

则对任意 $A > 0$, 存在 $B = B(A) > 0$, 使得

$$\sum_{d \leq D} \max_{(l, d)=1} \max_{y \leq x} \tau(d) \left| \sum_{a \leq x^\beta, (a, d)=1} g(a) \left(\pi(y; a, d, l) - \frac{\text{Li}(y/a)}{\varphi(d)} \right) \right| \ll \frac{x}{\log^A x},$$

其中

$$\text{Li}y = \int_2^y \frac{dt}{\log t}, \quad D = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\log^{\frac{B}{2}} x}, \quad \tau(n) = \sum_{d|n} 1.$$

引理 4 在引理 3 的记号下, 令

$$R(D, q) = \sum_{d \leq D/q} \max_{(l, dq)=1} \max_{y \leq N} \left| \sum_{a \leq N^\beta, (a, d)=1} g(a) \left(\pi(y; a, dq, l) - \frac{\text{Li}(y/a)}{\varphi(dq)} \right) \right|,$$

则对任意 $A > 0$, 存在 $B = B(A) > 0$, 使得对于区间 $[1, N^{\frac{1}{37}}]$ 中除了 $O(N^{\frac{1}{37}} \log^{-A} N)$ 个例外的整数 q , 都有

$$R(D, q) \ll N^{\frac{36}{37}} / \log^A N,$$

这里 $D = N^{\frac{1}{2}} / \log^B N$.

证 由引理 3 得

$$\sum_{q \leq N^{\frac{1}{37}}} R(D, q) = \sum_{q \leq N^{\frac{1}{37}}} \sum_{d \leq \frac{D}{q}} \max_{(l, dq)=1} \left| \sum_{a \leq N^\beta, (a, d)=1} g(a) \left(\pi(y; a, dq, l) - \frac{\text{Li}(y/a)}{\varphi(dq)} \right) \right| \ll$$

$$\sum_{d \leq D} \tau(d) \max_{y \leq N} \max_{(l, dq)=1} \left| \sum_{a \leq N^{\beta}, (a, d)=1} g(a) \left[\pi(y; a, d, l) - \frac{\text{Li}(y/a)}{\varphi(d)} \right] \right| \ll N/\log^{2A} N,$$

$$\sum_{\substack{q \leq N^{1/37} \\ R(D, q) > N^{36/37}/\log^4 N}} 1 \ll \frac{\log^4 N}{N^{36/37}} \sum_{q \leq N^{1/37}} R(D, q) \ll \frac{N^{1/37}}{\log^4 N}.$$

2 加权筛法

设 N 为一充分大的偶数,

$$1 \leq q \leq N^{1/37}, \quad (l_i, q) = 1 \quad (i = 1, 2), \quad l_1 + l_2 \equiv N \pmod{q}, \quad (2.1)$$

$$\mathcal{A} = \left\{ N - p \mid p < N, p \equiv l_1 \pmod{q} \right\}, \quad (2.2)$$

如果 $a \in \mathcal{A}$, 则

$$a = N - p \equiv l_1 + l_2 - p \equiv l_2 \pmod{q}.$$

引理 5

$$S(N, q) \geq \sum_{\substack{a \in \mathcal{A} \\ (a, P(N^{1/10, 93}))=1}} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \rho_1(a) - \frac{1}{2} \rho_2(a) - \rho_3(a) \right] + O(N^{9.93/10.93}),$$

其中

$$\rho_1(a) = \sum_{\substack{p \mid a, (p, Nq)=1 \\ N^{1/10, 93} \leq p \leq N^{1/3, 3}}} 1,$$

$$\rho_2(a) = \begin{cases} 1, & a = p_1 p_2 p_3, N^{1/10, 93} \leq p_1 < N^{1/3, 3} \leq p_2 < p_3, (a, Nq) = 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$$

$$\rho_3(a) = \begin{cases} 1, & a = p_1 p_2 p_3, N^{1/3, 3} \leq p_1 < p_2 < p_3, (a, Nq) = 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

证 令

$$v_1(a) = \sum_{p \mid a} 1, \quad v_2(a) = \sum_{p^m \mid a} 1,$$

$$\lambda(a) = \begin{cases} 1, & v_2(a) \leq 2, \\ 0, & v_2(a) > 2, \end{cases}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} S(N, q) &\geq \sum_{\substack{a \in \mathcal{A} \\ (a, P(N^{1/10, 93}))=1}} \lambda(a) = \sum_{\substack{a \in \mathcal{A} \\ (a, Nq)=1 \\ (a, P(N^{1/10, 93}))=1}} \lambda(a) + O(v_1^{10}(Nq)) = \\ &\quad \sum_{\substack{a \in \mathcal{A} \\ (a, Nq)=1 \\ (a, P(N^{1/10, 93}))=1}} \mu^2(a) \lambda(a) + O\left(N^{9.93/10.93}\right). \end{aligned}$$

另一方面,

$$\sum_{\substack{a \in \mathcal{A} \\ (a, P(N^{1/10.93})) = 1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \rho_1(a) - \frac{1}{2} \rho_2(a) - \rho_3(a) \right) =$$

$$\sum_{\substack{a \in \mathcal{A} \\ (a, Nq) = 1 \\ (a, P(N^{1/10.93})) = 1}} \mu^2(a) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \rho_1(a) - \frac{1}{2} \rho_2(a) - \rho_3(a) \right) + O(N^{9.93/10.93}).$$

对于

$$\mu^2(a) = 1, \quad (a, P(N^{1/10.93})) = 1, \quad (a, Nq) = 1,$$

有

(i) $\nu_2(a) \leq 2$,

$$\lambda(a) = 1 \geq 1 - \frac{1}{2} \rho_1(a) - \frac{1}{2} \rho_2(a) - \rho_3(a);$$

(ii) $\nu_2(a) \geq 3$, 如果 $\rho_1(a) \geq 2$, 则

$$\lambda(a) = 0 \geq 1 - \frac{1}{2} \rho_1(a) - \frac{1}{2} \rho_2(a) - \rho_3(a);$$

如果 $\rho_1(a) = 1$, 则 $\nu_1(a) = \nu_2(a) = 3$, $\rho_2(a) = 1$, 故

$$\lambda(a) = 0 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \rho_1(a) - \frac{1}{2} \rho_2(a) - \rho_3(a);$$

如果 $\rho_1(a) = 0$, 则 $\rho_3(a) = 1$,

$$\lambda(a) = 0 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \rho_1(a) - \frac{1}{2} \rho_2(a) - \rho_3(a).$$

综合以上论证即得引理 5.

3 定理 2 的证明

本节中, 集合 \mathcal{A} 与 \mathcal{P} 分别由(2.1)和(2.2)式确定, $\delta = 1/37$ 且

$$X = \frac{\text{Li}N}{\varphi(q)} \sim \frac{N}{\varphi(q)\log N}.$$

对于 $(d, Nq) = 1$, 由孙子定理得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &= \{N - p \mid p < N, p \equiv l_1 \pmod{q}, p \equiv N \pmod{d}\} = \\ &= \{N - p \mid p < N, p \equiv l \pmod{qd}\}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $(l, dq) = 1$, 故

$$r_d = \pi(N; dq, l) - \frac{\text{Li}N}{\varphi(dq)},$$

$$\omega(d) = \frac{d}{\varphi(d)}, \quad \mu(d) \neq 0, \quad (d, Nq) = 1.$$

由引理 5 得

$$\begin{aligned} S(N, q) &\geq S - \frac{1}{2} S_1 - \frac{1}{2} S_2 - S_3 + O(N^{9.93/10.93}), \\ S &= \sum_{\substack{a \in \mathcal{A} \\ (a, Nq) = 1 \\ (a, P(N^{1/10.93})) = 1}} 1, \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

$$S_1 = \sum_{\substack{N^{1/10.93} \leq p \leq N^{1/3.3} \\ (p, Nq) = 1}} S(\mathcal{A}_p, \mathcal{P}, N^{1/10.93}),$$

$$S_2 = \sum_{\substack{a \in \mathcal{A} \\ (a, Nq) = 1 \\ (a, P(N^{1/10.93})) = 1}} \rho_2(a),$$

$$S_3 = \sum_{\substack{a \in \mathcal{A} \\ (a, Nq) = 1 \\ (a, P(N^{1/10.93})) = 1}} \rho_3(a).$$

以下论证对区间 $[1, N^{1/3.7}]$ 中除了 $O(N^{1/3.7} \log^{-5} N)$ 个例外的整数 q 进行.

(i) S 的下界:

令 $D = N^{1/2} / \log^B N$, $B = B(5) > 0$ (见引理 4), 由引理 4 得

$$\begin{aligned} R(D, q) &= \sum_{d \ll D/q} \left| \pi(N; dq, l) - \frac{\text{Li}N}{\varphi(dq)} \right| \leqslant \\ &\leqslant \sum_{d \ll D/q} \max_{y \leq N} \max_{l \leq dq} \left| \pi(y; dq, l) - \frac{\text{Li}y}{\varphi(dq)} \right| \ll \frac{N^{3/7}}{\log^5 N}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

及

$$\begin{aligned} C(\omega) &= \prod_p \left[1 - \frac{\omega(p)}{p} \right] \left(1 - \frac{1}{p} \right)^{-1} = \\ &= \prod_{p \mid Nq} \left[1 - \frac{1}{p} \right]^{-1} \prod_{(p, Nq) = 1} \left[1 - \frac{1}{p-1} \right] \left(1 - \frac{1}{p} \right)^{-1} = \\ &= \prod_{p \mid Nq} \frac{p}{p-1} \prod_{(p, Nq) = 1} \frac{p(p-2)}{(p-1)^2} = \\ &= 2 \prod_{p \mid Nq, p \geq 2} \left[\frac{p}{p-1} \cdot \frac{(p-1)^2}{p(p-2)} \right] \prod_{p \geq 2} \frac{p(p-2)}{(p-1)^2} = \\ &= 2 \prod_{p \geq 2} \left[1 - \frac{1}{(p-1)^2} \right] \prod_{p \mid Nq, p \geq 2} \frac{p-1}{p-2} = 2C(N, q). \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

由引理 1、(3.2) 和 (3.3) 式有

$$\begin{aligned} S &\geq (1 + o(1)) \frac{8C(N, q)}{1 - 2\delta} \frac{N}{\varphi(q) \log^2 N} \left[\log(4.465 - 10.93\delta) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_2^{3.465 - 10.93\delta} \frac{\log(s-1)}{s} \log \frac{4.465 - 10.93\delta}{s+1} ds \right] \geq \\ &\geq 12.259 \cdot 8C(N, q) \frac{N}{\varphi(q) \log^2 N}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

(ii) S_1 的上界:

令 $D = N^{1/2} / \log^B N$, $B = B(5) > 0$ (见引理 4). 对于 $N^{1/10.93} \leq p \leq N^{1/3.3}$, 由引理 1 得 $S(\mathcal{A}_p, \mathcal{P}, N^{1/10.93}) \leq 21.86(1 + o(1))C(N, q)e^{-\gamma}$.

$$\frac{N}{p^{\varphi}(q)\log^2 N} F\left(5.465 - 10.93 \delta - 10.93 \frac{\log p}{\log N}\right) + R_D(p), \quad (3.5)$$

其中

$$R_D(p) = \sum_{d \leq \frac{D}{pq}, d \mid P(N^{1/10.93})} |r_{dp}|.$$

由引理4有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{N^{1/10.93} \leq p \leq N^{1/3.3} \\ (p, Nq)=1}} R_D(p) &= \sum_{\substack{N^{1/10.93} \leq p \leq N^{1/3.3} \\ (p, Nq)=1}} \sum_{d \leq \frac{D}{pq}, d \mid P(N^{1/10.93})} \left| \pi(N; dpq, l) - \frac{\text{Li}N}{\varphi(dpq)} \right| \leqslant \\ &\leqslant \sum_{d \leq D/q} \max_{l \leq d} \max_{y \leq N} \tau(d) \left| \pi(y; dq, l) - \frac{\text{Li}y}{\varphi(dq)} \right| \ll \frac{N^{36}}{\log^5 N}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

由(3.5)和(3.6)式、素数定理及分部积分得

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &\leq 21.86(1+o(1))C(N, q)e^{-\gamma} \frac{N}{\varphi(q)\log^2 N} \cdot \\ &\quad \sum_{\substack{N^{1/10.93} \leq p \leq N^{1/3.3} \\ (p, Nq)=1}} \frac{1}{p} F\left(5.465 - 10.93 \delta - 10.93 \frac{\log p}{\log N}\right) = \\ &21.86(1+o(1))C(N, q)e^{-\gamma} \frac{N}{\varphi(q)\log^2 N} \cdot \\ &\quad \int_{N^{1/10.93}}^{N^{1/3.3}} \frac{1}{u \log u} F\left(5.465 - 10.93 \delta - 10.93 \frac{\log u}{\log N}\right) du = \\ &(1+o(1)) \frac{8C(N, q)}{1-2\delta} \frac{N}{\varphi(q)\log^2 N} \left[\log \frac{8.93-21.86\delta}{1.3-6.6\delta} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_2^{3.465-10.93\delta} \frac{\log(s-1)}{s} \log \frac{(4.465-10.93\delta)(4.465-10.93\delta-s)}{s+1} ds \right] \leqslant \\ &17.70495 \frac{C(N, q)N}{\varphi(q)\log^2 N}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

(iii) S_2 和 S_3 的上界:

由 $\rho_2(a)$ 的定义, 有

$$\begin{aligned} S_2 &= \sum_{\substack{N^{1/10.93} \leq p_1 < N^{1/3.3} \leq p_2 < \left(\frac{N}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ (p_1 p_2, Nq)=1}} \sum_{\substack{a \in \mathcal{A} \\ p_2 \leq p_3, (p_3, Nq)=1}} 1 = \\ &\quad \sum_{\substack{N^{1/10.93} \leq p_1 < N^{1/3.3} \leq p_2 < \left(\frac{N}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ (p_1 p_2, Nq)=1}} \sum_{\substack{p=N-p_1 p_2 p_3, p \equiv l_1 \pmod{q} \\ p_2 \leq p_3 < \frac{N}{p_1 p_2}, (p_3, Nq)=1}} 1. \end{aligned}$$

考虑集合

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E} &= \left\{ e \mid e = p_1 p_2, N^{1/10.93} \leq p_1 < N^{1/3.3} \leq p_2 < \left(N/p_1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, (p_1 p_2, Nq)=1 \right\}, \\ \mathcal{L} &= \{ l \mid l = N - ep, e \in \mathcal{E}, ep < N, (p, Nq)=1, l \equiv l_1 \pmod{q} \}, \end{aligned}$$

有

$$|\mathcal{E}| \leq \sum_{\substack{N^{1/10.93} \leq p_1 < N^{1/3.3}}} \left(N/p_1 \right)^{1/2} < N^{43/66}, \quad e \geq N^{13/33}, \quad e \in \mathcal{E}.$$

集合 \mathcal{L} 中小于 $N^{13/33}$ 的元素的个数不超过 $N^{43/66}$, S_2 不超过集合 \mathcal{L} 中的素数的个数, 因此

$$S_2 \leq S(\mathcal{L}, z) + O\left(N^{\frac{43}{66}}\right), \quad z \leq N^{\frac{13}{33}}. \quad (3.8)$$

现在应用引理 1 来估计 $S(\mathcal{L}, z)$ 的上界. 对于集合 \mathcal{L} ,

$$X = \sum_{e \in \mathcal{E}} \frac{1}{\varphi(e)} \cdot \text{Li}\left(\frac{N}{e}\right),$$

$$\omega(d) = d/\varphi(d), \quad \mu(d) \neq 0, \quad (d, Nq) = 1,$$

$$D = N^{\frac{1}{2}}/\log^B N, \quad z = \left(D/q\right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

其中 $B=B(5)>0$ (见引理 4). 由引理 1 得

$$S(\mathcal{L}, z) \leq \frac{8}{1-2^{-\delta}} (1+o(1)) C(N, q) \frac{X}{\log N} + R_1 + R_2, \quad (3.9)$$

这里

$$R_1 = \sum_{d \leq D/q} \left| \sum_{(d, Nq)=1} \left[\pi(N; e, dq, l) - \frac{\text{Li}(N/e)}{\varphi(dq)} \right] \right|,$$

$$R_2 = \sum_{d \leq D/q} \frac{1}{\varphi(dq)} \sum_{e \in \mathcal{E}, (e, d) \geq 1} \text{Li}\left(\frac{N}{e}\right).$$

由于 $N^{13/33} \leq e < N^{2/3.3}$, $e \in \mathcal{E}$

$$R_1 \leq \sum_{d \leq D/q} \max_{y \leq N} \max_{(l, dq)=1} \left| \sum_{N^{13/33} \leq a \leq N^{2/3.3}, (a, d)=1} g(a) \left[\pi(y; a, dq, l) - \frac{\text{Li}(y/a)}{\varphi(dq)} \right] \right|,$$

其中

$$g(a) = \sum_{a=a, e \in \mathcal{E}} 1 \ll 1,$$

由引理 4 得

$$R_1 \ll N^{\frac{36}{37}} / \log^5 N. \quad (3.10)$$

又

$$R_2 \ll \frac{N}{\varphi(q) \log N} \sum_{d \leq D/q} \frac{1}{\varphi(d)} \sum_{a \leq N^{2/3.3}, (a, d) \geq N^{1/10.93}} \frac{1}{a} \ll$$

$$\frac{N}{\varphi(q) \log N} \sum_{d \leq D} \frac{1}{\varphi(d)} \sum_{m | d, m \geq N^{1/10.93}} \sum_{a \leq N^{2/3.3}, (a, d)=m} \frac{1}{a} \ll$$

$$\frac{N}{\varphi(q)} \sum_{d \leq D} \frac{1}{\varphi(d)} \sum_{m | d, m \geq N^{1/10.93}} \frac{1}{m} \ll$$

$$\frac{N}{\varphi(q)} \sum_{N^{1/10.93} \leq m \leq D} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{d \leq D, m | d} \frac{1}{\varphi(d)} \ll \frac{N^{\frac{21}{22}}}{\varphi(q)}. \quad (3.11)$$

由素数定理及分部积分得

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= (1 + o(1)) \frac{1}{\varphi(q)} \sum_{e \in \mathcal{E}} \frac{N}{e \log \frac{N}{e}} = \\
 &= (1 + o(1)) \frac{N}{\varphi(q) \int_{N_{1/10.93}}^{N^{1/3.3}} \frac{dt}{t \log t} \int_{N^{1/3.3}}^{(N/t)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{du}{u \log u \log \frac{N}{ut}} = } \\
 &= (1 + o(1)) \frac{N}{\varphi(q) \log N} \int_{2.3}^{9.93} \frac{\log \left(2.3 - \frac{3.3}{s+1} \right)}{s} ds. \tag{3.12}
 \end{aligned}$$

由(3.8)~(3.12)式得

$$S_2 \leqslant 6.48743 C(N, q) \frac{N}{\varphi(q) \log^2 N}. \tag{3.13}$$

类似地, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_3 &\leqslant (1 + o(1)) \frac{8C(N, q)N}{(1 - 2 \circ) \varphi(q) \log^2 N} \int_2^{2.3} \frac{\log(s-1)}{s} ds \leqslant \\
 &0.15823 C(N, q) \frac{N}{\varphi(q) \log^2 N}. \tag{3.14}
 \end{aligned}$$

由(3.4)、(3.7)、(3.13)、(3.14)和(3.1)式得

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(N, q) &\geqslant \left[12.2598 - \frac{17.70495}{2} - \frac{6.48743}{2} - 0.15823 \right] C(N, q) \frac{N}{\varphi(q) \log^2 N} \geqslant \\
 &0.001 \frac{C(N, q)N}{\varphi(q) \log^2 N}.
 \end{aligned}$$

定理2证毕.

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