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► **To cite this version:**

S Srinivasan. A remark on goldbach's problem II. Hardy-Ramanujan Journal, 1984, Volume 7 - 1984, pp.17 - 20. 10.46298/hrj.1984.110 . hal-01104342

HAL Id: hal-01104342

<https://hal.science/hal-01104342>

Submitted on 16 Jan 2015

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A REMARK ON GOLDBACH'S PROBLEM II

By

S. SRINIVASAN

For $A > 0$, even integer $N (> 1)$, set

$$E_A(N) = \sum_{q \leq (\log N)^A} \frac{\mu^2(q) c_q(-N)}{\phi^2(q)}$$

Here, $c_q(n)$ is the Ramanujan's sum ; one evaluation is

$$(1) \quad c_q(-N) = \frac{\mu(q/(q, N)) \phi(q)}{\phi(q/(q, N))}$$

R. Balasubramanian and C. J. Mozzochi proved (cf. § 6 of [1]) the following theorem.

Theorem.

For any fixed $A (> 0)$, the relation

$$(2) \quad E_A(N) \sim E_\infty(N), N \rightarrow \infty,$$

is false.

Now we give an alternative proof of this theorem based on

$$(3) \quad E_\infty(N) - E_A(N) = O(E_\infty(N)/A), E_\infty(N) \asymp N/\phi(N),$$

proved in [2].

Remark.

In view of the above theorem, it is necessary to state the Theorem in [2] with the factor $N/\phi(N)$ in the hypothesis; i. e., the bound

$$\delta_B \frac{N}{(\log N)^2} \text{ replaced by } \delta_B \frac{N}{(\log N)^2} \frac{N}{\phi(N)}.$$

This can be done with no change in the proof there.

We require also the following

Lemma.

Let $\alpha > 0$. Then, as $x \rightarrow \infty$,

$$|\{n < x : \mu(n) \neq 0, p | n \Rightarrow p \leq x^\alpha\}| > c_\alpha x,$$

holds with some $c_\alpha > 0$.

Remark

Actually, the above number has a well-known asymptotic formula. However, we give here a direct simple proof of this Lemma, as it is sufficient for our present purpose.

Proof of the Lemma

Clearly, it suffices to prove the Lemma for a sequence $\alpha = \alpha_k \rightarrow 0$ (as $k \rightarrow \infty$). We choose $\alpha_k = 3/(5k+4)$;

$k = 1, 2, \dots$. Consider $0 < \frac{2}{3}\alpha_k = \delta_0 < \dots < \delta_R = \alpha_k$ with $R = 2k+1$; θ defined through $\delta_j = \delta_0 + \theta j$ ($j = 0, 1, \dots, R$).

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_1 + \dots + \delta_{R-1} &= (R-1)\delta_0 + \frac{R-1}{2}R\theta \\ &= \frac{R-1}{2}(2\delta_0 + \delta_R - \delta_0), \end{aligned}$$

and on inserting the values of R and δ_R in terms of k we see that

$$(4) \quad 1 - 2\delta_0 = \delta_1 + \dots + \delta_{R-1} < 1 - (\delta_R + \delta)$$

with any fixed ($0 <$) $\delta < \frac{1}{2}\delta_0$.

Let q^* denote a typical product $\prod_{j=1}^R p_j$ with primes p_j

satisfying $x^{\delta_j - 1} < p_j < x^{\delta_j}$. Now, from (4), $x^{1-\delta} > q^* > x^{1-\delta_0}$. Letting $q' < x/q^*$ run through square-free values, we see that $q^*q' < x$ are distinct square-free numbers, and their number is

$$\gg \sum \frac{x}{q^*} = x \frac{R}{\pi} \left(\sum \frac{1}{p_j} \right) > c'_k x$$

with some $c'_k > 0$. This completes the proof of the Lemma.

Proof of the Theorem.

In view of (3), it is sufficient to consider a lower bound for

$$(3') \quad E_{A,A'}(N) = E_{A',(N)} - E_A(N)$$

with a suitably large A' ($> 2A$, say). Now, we restrict N to the sequence

$$(5) \quad N_m = \prod_{p < \log m} p, \quad (\log N_m \sim \log m)$$

and note that if a square-free $q \times N$, then $q / (q, N) \gg \log N$. Thus, by (1), we see the contribution of $q \times N$ to $E_{A,A'}(N)$ is

$$O \left(\sum' \frac{\mu^2(q)}{\phi(q)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\log N}} \right), \text{ say,}$$

where ' denotes the restriction on q in (3'). So this contribution is

$$(6) \quad O_{A,A'}(\log \log N / \sqrt{\log N}) = o(E_{\infty}(N)), \quad N \rightarrow \infty,$$

since, for N in (5), $E_{\infty}(N) \asymp \log \log N$, by (3). Next, the (remaining) contribution of $q \mid N$ to (3') is

$$\sum_{q|N} \frac{\mu^2(q)}{\phi(q)} > (\log N)^A < q \leq (\log N)^{A'}$$

$$\sum_{q|N} \frac{\mu^2(q)}{q} > (\log N)^A < q \leq (\log N)^{2A}$$

and this is easily seen (by (5) and Lemma) to be $> c_A^* \log \log N$. The proof is completed by a suitably large choice of A' (in terms of c_A^*) via (3) and (6).

References

- [1] R. Balasubramanian and C. J. Mozzochi, *Siegel zeros and the Goldbach Problem*, J. Number Theory, 16 (1983), 311-332.
- [2] S. Srinivasan, *A Remark on Goldbach Problem*, J. Number Theory, 12 (1980), 116-121.

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