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Eckford Cohen, *A corollary of the Goldbach conjecture*, vol. 29 (1962).

The Introduction should be deleted and replaced by the following:

1. **Introduction.** The far-famed conjecture of Goldbach asserts (in a variant form) that every sufficiently large even number is representable as a sum of two distinct odd primes. A trivial fact contained in this conjecture is that corresponding to every sufficiently large even integer n, there exist odd primes p_1, p_2, both less than $n - 1$, such that $n - p_2$ and $n - p_2$ are relatively prime. This fact may be stated alternatively as follows: For every integer $n \geq 1$, let $E(n)$ denote the number of integral solutions $\{x_1, x_2, p_1, p_2\}$ of

$$(1.1) \qquad n = x_1 + p_1, \qquad n = x_2 + p_2, \qquad x_1 > 1, \qquad x_2 > 1,$$
$$(x_1, x_2) = 1, \qquad p_1, p_2 \text{ odd primes;}$$

Then $E(n) > 0$ for every sufficiently large even integer n.

In this note we prove an asymptotic formula for $E(n)$ contained in Theorem 3 below. Except for appropriate modifications and some slight simplifications, the method used is the same as that employed by Estermann in his treatment [3] of the number of representations of an integer as a sum of a prime and a squarefree integer. The two main tools required in the proof are the classical estimate for the number of primes in an arithmetical progression (Lemma 1) and a special case of the Brun-Titchmarsh Theorem (Lemma 3). In view of A. Selberg's elementary proof of the first of these results [5], the method of proof of the paper can be considered (technically) elementary.

In another paper [1], a refinement of our main result is proved in a much more general setting. The proof is not, however, elementary, as it is based upon a deep corollary [2] of the Siegel-Walfisz Theorem.