37. A Remark on the Goldbach-Vinogradov Theorem.

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It was proved in 1937 by Vinogradov ${ }^{(1)}$ that every odd number from a certain point onwards can be expressed as a sum of three primes, and an asymptotic formula was also given for the number of representations. But by slight modifications of his proof we can extend his result to the following form :

Theorem. Let $k$ be a positive integer, and let $r_{1}, r_{2}, r_{\mathrm{s}}$ be integers relatively prime to $k$. Then there exists a number $N_{0}=N_{0}(k)>3$ depending only on $k$ such that every odd number $N$ greater than $N_{0}$ and congruent to $r_{1}+r_{2}+r_{3}(\bmod k)$ can be represented in the form

$$
N=p_{1}+p_{2}+p_{3},
$$

where $p_{n}$ is a prime number congruent to $r_{n}(\bmod k)$ for $n=1,2,3$.
The number of such representations is expressed for $N>N_{0}$ asymptotically by

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{N^{2}}{2 \log ^{3} N^{-}} \frac{S(N)}{r(N ; k)}(1+\lambda), \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where

$$
S(N)=\sum_{q=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(q)}{\varphi^{3}(q)} \sum_{\substack{(a ; q)=1 \\ 0 \leqq a<q}} e^{2 \pi i \frac{a}{q} N}
$$

$\gamma(N ; k)$ is the number of solutions $\left(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}\right)$ of the congruence

$$
x_{1}+x_{2}+x_{3} \equiv N(\bmod k),
$$

$x_{n}$ being an integer such that $0 \leqq x_{n}<k$ and $\left(k, x_{n}\right)=1$ for each $n=1$, 2,3; and further

$$
\begin{gathered}
\lambda=\lambda\left(N ; k, r_{1}, r_{2}, r_{8}\right), \\
|\lambda|<K(\log N)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \log \log N,
\end{gathered}
$$

with $K=K(k)$ a positive number depending on $k$ alone.
Let us mention, in passing, that the above function $S(N)$ is known to admit of the expression ${ }^{(2)}$

$$
S(N)=\underset{p}{\Pi}\left\{1+\frac{1}{(p-1)^{3}}\right\}_{p \mid N} \frac{(p-1)(p-2)}{p^{2}-3 p+3},
$$

while we can easily deduce the equality

$$
r(N ; k)=k_{p \mid(N, k)}^{\Pi} \frac{(p-1)(p-2)}{p^{2}-3 p+3} \underset{p \mid k}{ } p^{p^{2}-3 p+3} p^{2},
$$

from the multiplicative property of $\gamma(N ; k)$, namely

$$
r\left(N ; k_{1} k_{2}\right)=r\left(N ; k_{1}\right) r\left(N ; k_{2}\right) \text { if }\left(k_{1}, k_{2}\right)=1
$$

Now we shall expound briefly the method of proof. By the aid

