

命题：任意大于 6 的偶数可表示为两个质数之和 (哥德巴赫猜想证明的一种新方法)

一.预备知识

1.常用集合符号

自然数集 N ；正整数集 N^+ ；质数集 $P = \{x \in N^+ \mid x \text{ 为质数}\}$ 。

设 $x \in N$ ，集合 $N(X) = \{r \mid r \in N \text{ 且 } r \leq X\}$ ，比如： $N(6) = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

集合 $P(X) = \{r \mid r \in P \text{ 且 } r \leq X\}$ ，比如： $P(16) = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13\}$

2.定义：

函数 $\Phi(X): N \rightarrow N$,

$\Phi(X) = \text{Card}(P(X))$, ($X \in N$), $\Phi(X)$ 称为质数位置函数。

1) $\Phi(X)$ 表示不大于 X 的质数个数。

2) 给集合 P 中元素赋予右下标进行排序。

如果 $r \in P$ 且 $\Phi(r) = k$ ，则元素 r 记作 p_k ($k \in N^+$), 即

$$p_1 = 2, p_2 = 3, p_3 = 5, p_4 = 7, \dots$$

3. 设 $n \in N$, $m \in N^+$, 集合 $\{x \in N \mid x \equiv n \pmod{m}\}$ 记作 E_n^m , E_n^m 为余数为 n 的关于 m

的同余类。集合 $E_n^m \cap N(X)$, 记作 $E_n^m(X)$ 。集合 $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, m-1\}$ 记作 Γ_m , Γ_m 是 m 的一个完全剩余系。

4. 集合列 $E_0^m, E_1^m, \dots, E_{m-1}^m$ ($m \geq 2$) 满足：

1) 当 $i, j \in \Gamma_m$ 且 $i \neq j$ 时 $E_i^m \cap E_j^m = \varnothing$;

2) $\bigcup_{i \in \Gamma_m} E_i^m = N$

$\therefore E_i^m, i \in \Gamma_m$ 为集合 N 的一个 m 组剖分,

同理 $E_i^m(X), i \in \Gamma_m$ 为集合 $N \cap X$ 的一个 m 组剖分。

二 孙子定理及其推论

1. 定理 (孙子定理) 假设 m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k 两两互质, 则同余方程组

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv a_1 \pmod{m_1} \\ \dots\dots \\ x \equiv a_k \pmod{m_k} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

对于模 $m = m_1 \dots m_k$ 有唯一解:

$$x \equiv \frac{m}{m_1} x_1 a_1 + \dots + \frac{m}{m_k} x_k a_k \pmod{m}$$

这里 $\frac{m}{m_i} x_i \equiv 1 \pmod{m_i} \quad i = 1, \dots, k$. 当 $x \in \Gamma_m$ 时, x 记作 $\mu(a_1, \dots, a_k)$

2. 推论: 如果 $a_i \in \Gamma_{m_i}, i = 1, \dots, k$ 取两组不完全相同的值, 则同余方程组(1)的解关于 m 不同余。

证明: 假设方程组 $\begin{cases} x \equiv b_1 \pmod{m_1} \\ \dots\dots \\ x \equiv b_k \pmod{m_k} \end{cases}$ 和 $\begin{cases} x \equiv c_1 \pmod{m_1} \\ \dots\dots \\ x \equiv c_k \pmod{m_k} \end{cases}$ 的解为

$$x_1 \equiv \frac{m}{m_1} x b_1 + \dots + \frac{m}{m_k} x_k b_k \pmod{m} \text{ 与}$$

$$x_2 \equiv \frac{m}{m_1} x c_1 + \dots + \frac{m}{m_k} x_k c_k \pmod{m} \text{ 相同}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{m}{m_1} x_1 b_1 + \dots + \frac{m}{m_k} x_k b_k \equiv \frac{m}{m_1} x_1 c_1 + \dots + \frac{m}{m_k} x_k c_k \pmod{m} \quad (2)$$

$$\therefore \left(m_i, \frac{m}{m_j} \right) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } i = j \text{ 时} \\ m_i, & \text{当 } i \neq j \text{ 时} \end{cases} \quad i, j = 1, \dots, k.$$

$$\text{则由 (2) 式知: } \frac{m}{m_1} x_1 (b_1 - c_1) + \dots + \frac{m}{m_k} x_k (b_k - c_k) \equiv 0 \pmod{m_i}$$

$$\therefore \frac{m}{m_i} x_i (b_i - c_i) \equiv 0 \pmod{m_i}$$

由于 $\frac{m}{m_i} x_i \equiv 1 \pmod{m_i}$, $\therefore b_i - c_i \equiv 0 \pmod{m_i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ 矛盾。

3.引理 设 m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k 两两互质, $E_{n_i}^{m_i} (n_i \in \Gamma_{m_i}) i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ 都为集合 N 的剖分,

则 $\bigcap_{i=1}^k E_{n_i}^{m_i} (n_i \in \Gamma_{m_i} i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$ 为集合 N 的一个 $m = m_1 \cdots m_k$ 组剖分。

比如: $m_1 = 2, m_2 = 3$ 时, 如图1

$$E_0^2 \cap E_0^3 = E_0^6, E_0^2 \cap E_1^3 = E_4^6, E_0^2 \cap E_2^3 = E_2^6$$

$$E_1^2 \cap E_0^3 = E_3^6, E_1^2 \cap E_1^3 = E_1^6, E_1^2 \cap E_2^3 = E_5^6$$

	E_0^3	E_1^3	E_2^3
E_0^2			
E_1^2			

图 1

事实上, $\bigcap_{i=1}^k E_{n_i}^{m_i} = E_{\mu(n_1, \dots, n_k)}^m$

$$\mu(n_1, \dots, n_k) \equiv \frac{m}{m_1} x_1 n_1 + \dots + \frac{m}{m_k} x_k n_k \pmod{m}, \text{ 这里 } \frac{m}{m_i} x_i \equiv 1 \pmod{m_i} i = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

$\therefore n_i \in \Gamma_{m_i} (i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$ 有 m 组不同取值, $\mu(n_1, \dots, n_k)$ 也有 m 个不同取值,

$\therefore E_{\mu(n_1, \dots, n_k)}^m (\mu(n_1, \dots, n_k) \in \Gamma_m)$ 为 N 的 m 组剖分

$\therefore \bigcap_{i=1}^k E_{n_i}^{m_i} (n_i \in \Gamma_{m_i} i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$ 为 N 的 m 组剖分。

同理, 引理结论对于有限集合 $N(X)$ 也成立, 即若 m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k 两两互质, 则

$\bigcap_{i=1}^k E_{n_i}^{m_i} (X) (n_i \in \Gamma_{m_i} i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$ 为集合 $N(X)$ 的一个 $m = m_1 \cdots m_k$ 组剖分。

三.有关集合元素个数的结论 (一)

对于有限集合A, 其元素个数 $Card(A)$ 记作 $|A|$

1. $|N(X)| = X + 1$

2. 设 $X \equiv e \pmod{m}, e \in \Gamma_m$, 集合 $E_n^m(X)$ 的补集 $\ell_{N(X)}(E_n^m(X))$ 记作 $B_n^m(X), n \in \Gamma_m$

则 $|E_n^m(X)|$ 和 $|B_n^m(X)|$ 分两种情形。

① 当 $0 \leq n \leq e$ 时, $|E_n^m(X)| = \lfloor \frac{X}{m} \rfloor + 1 = \frac{X-e}{m} + 1$

这里符号 $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ 为高斯最大取整符号, 且 $\lfloor \frac{X}{m} \rfloor = \frac{X-e}{m}$

$$\begin{aligned} |B_n^m(X)| &= |N(X)| - |E_n^m(X)| \\ &= X + 1 - \frac{X-e}{m} = X \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right) + \frac{e}{m} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

② 当 $e < n \leq m-1$ 时, $|E_n^m(X)| = \lfloor \frac{X}{m} \rfloor = \frac{X-e}{m}$

$$\begin{aligned} |B_n^m(X)| &= |N(X)| - |E_n^m(X)| \\ &= X + 1 - \frac{X-e}{m} = X \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right) + \frac{e}{m} \end{aligned}$$

3. 设 $m_1, m_2 \in N^+$, 且 m_1, m_2 互质, $X \equiv e_2 \pmod{m_1 m_2}, e_2 \in \Gamma_{m_1 m_2}, X \equiv e' \pmod{m_1}, X \equiv e'' \pmod{m_2}$

比如 $X=34, m_1=3, m_2=5$, 这时 $e_2=4$, 如图2

		$B_0^5(X)$				
		$E_0^5(X)$	$E_1^5(X)$	$E_2^5(X)$	$E_3^5(X)$	$E_4^5(X)$
$B_0^3(X)$	$E_0^3(X)$	0 15 30	6 21	12 27	3 18 33	9 24
	$E_1^3(X)$	10 25	1 16 31	7 22	13 28	4 19 34
	$E_2^3(X)$	5 20	11 26	2 17 32	8 23	14 29

图 2

对于集合 $N(X)$ 中任意 x , 及性质

$$H_1 : x \equiv 0 \pmod{m_1}$$

$$H_2 : x \equiv 0 \pmod{m_2}$$

显然 x 要么有性质 H_i , 要么没有性质 $H_i (i=1,2)$

$N(X)$ 中有性质 H_i 的所有元素组成的集合记作 $E_0^{m_i}(X) \quad i=1,2$

没有性质 H_i 的所有元素组成的集合记作 $B_0^{m_i}(X) \quad i=1,2$

则同时有性质 H_1, H_2 的所有元素组成的集合为 $E_0^{m_1}(X) \cap E_0^{m_2}(X) = E_0^{m_1 m_2}(X)$

$$|E_0^{m_1 m_2}(X)| = \left[\frac{X}{m_1 m_2} \right] + 1 = \frac{X - e_2}{m_1 m_2} + 1$$

同时没有性质 H_1, H_2 的所有元素组成的集合为 $B_0^{m_1}(X) \cap B_0^{m_2}(X)$

$$\begin{aligned} |B_0^{m_1}(X) \cap B_0^{m_2}(X)| &= (X+1) \left[\frac{X}{m_1} \right] \left[\frac{X}{m_2} \right] - |E_0^{m_1 m_2}(X)| \\ &= X \left(1 - \frac{1}{m_1} - \frac{1}{m_2} + \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} \right) + \frac{m_2 e' + m e'' - e_2}{m_1 m_2} \\ &= X \left(1 - \frac{1}{m_1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{m_2} \right) + \frac{m_2 e' + m e'' - e_2}{m_1 m_2} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

4. 设 $m_1 \dots m_k$ 两两互质,

$$x \equiv e_k \pmod{m_1 \dots m_k} \quad e_k \in \Gamma_{m_1 \dots m_k}, X \equiv b_i \pmod{m_i}, b_i \in \Gamma_{m_i}, i=1, 2, \dots, k$$

1) 对于集合 $N(X)$ 和 $N(e_k)$ 中任意元素 x 及性质 $H : x \not\equiv 0 \pmod{m_i}, i=1, \dots, k$

显然 x 要么有性质 H , 要么没有性质 H , 则 $N(X)$ 和 $N(e_k)$ 中

满足性质 H 的所有元素组成的的集合分别为 $\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(X)$ 和 $\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(e_k)$

因为集合 $\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(X) = \bigcup_{a_i \in \Gamma_{m_i} \text{ 且 } a_i \neq 0, i=1, 2, \dots, k} E_{\mu(a_1, \dots, a_k)}^{m_1 \dots m_k}(X)$ 中每组为 $E_{\mu(a_1, \dots, a_k)}^{m_1 \dots m_k}$

共有 $t = \prod_{i=1}^k (m_i - 1)$ 组, 每组元素个数差异由 $\{0, 1, \dots, e_k\}$ 中元素

是否有性质 H 成立确定, 共有 $\left| \bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(e_k) \right|$ 组的元素个数多 1.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \left| \bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(X) \right| &= t \left[\frac{X}{m_1 \cdots m_k} \right] + \left| \bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(e_k) \right| = \frac{X - e_k}{m_1 \cdots m_k} \cdot t + \left| \bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(e_k) \right| \\ &= X \cdot \prod_{i=1}^k \alpha_i + \left| \bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(e_k) \right| - e_k \cdot \prod_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \end{aligned}$$

这里 $\alpha_i = 1 - \frac{1}{m_i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$.

$$\text{令 } F_k(X) = \left| \bigcap_{i=0}^k B_0^{m_i}(X) \right| - X \cdot \prod_{i=1}^k \alpha_i$$

$$\text{则 } F_k(X) = F_k(e_k) \quad (4)$$

2) 集合 $N(X)$ 和 $N(\left[\frac{X}{m_k} \right])$ 中任意元素 x 及性质 H' : $x \not\equiv 0 \pmod{m_i}, i = 1, \dots, k-1$,

对于 x 要么 H' 成立, 要么没有性质 H'

则 $N(X)$ 和 $N(\left[\frac{X}{m_k} \right])$ 中满足性质 H' : 的所有元素组成的集合分别

$$\text{为 } \bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} B_0^{m_i}(X) \text{ 和 } \bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} B_0^{m_i}(\left[\frac{X}{m_k} \right]).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(X) &= \bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} B_0^{m_i}(X) \cap B_0^{m_k}(X) \\ &= \bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} B_0^{m_i}(X) / \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} B_0^{m_i}(X) \cap E_0^{m_k}(X) \right) \end{aligned}$$

由于 $E_0^{m_k}(X) = \left\{ 0, m_k, \dots, \lambda m_k, \dots, \left[\frac{X}{m_k} \right] \cdot m_k \right\}$, 这些元素是否在集合

$\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} B_0^{m_i}(X)$ 中, 就看 $\lambda m_k \left(\lambda = 0, 1, \dots, \left[\frac{X}{m_k} \right] \right)$, 是否满足 $\lambda \cdot m_k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{m_i}$

$i = 1, 2, \dots, k-1$, 由于 m_k 与 $m_i (i = 1, \dots, k-1)$ 互质, $\therefore \lambda \not\equiv 0 \pmod{m_i}$

$i = 1, 2, \dots, k-1$, 即 $N(\left[\frac{X}{m_k} \right])$ 中的元素是否有性质 H' 成立确定,

而 $N([\frac{X}{m_k}])$ 中满足性质 H' 的元素组成的集合为 $\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} B_0^{m_i}([\frac{X}{m_k}])$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \left| \bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} B_0^{m_i}(X) \cap E_0^{m_k}(X) \right| &= \left| \bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} B_0^{m_i}([\frac{X}{m_k}]) \right| \\ \therefore \left| \bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(X) \right| &= \left| \bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} B_0^{m_i}(X) \right| - \left| \bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} B_0^{m_i}([\frac{X}{m_k}]) \right| \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$F_k(X) = \left| \bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(X) \right| - X \cdot \prod_{i=1}^k \alpha_i$$

$$F_{k-1}(X) = \left| \bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} B_0^{m_i}(X) \right| - X \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \alpha_i$$

$$F_{k-1}([\frac{X}{m_k}]) = \left| \bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} B_0^{m_i}([\frac{X}{m_k}]) \right| - [\frac{X}{m_k}] \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \alpha_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore F_k(X) &= F_{k-1}(X) - F_{k-1}([\frac{X}{m_k}]) + X \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \alpha_i - X \cdot \prod_{i=1}^k \alpha_i - [\frac{X}{m_k}] \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \alpha_i \\ &= F_{k-1}(X) - F_{k-1}([\frac{X}{m_k}]) + \Delta_{k-1}(X) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{这里 } \Delta_{k-1}(X) = (\frac{X}{m_k} - [\frac{X}{m_k}]) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \alpha_i = \frac{b_k}{m_k} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \alpha_i$$

$$\text{由此 } F_{k-1}(X) = F_{k-2}(X) - F_{k-2}([\frac{X}{m_k}]) + \Delta_{k-2}(X)$$

⋮

$$F_2(X) = F_1(X) - F_1([\frac{X}{m_k}]) + \Delta_1(X)$$

$$\text{而 } F_1(X) = |B_0^{m_1}(X)| - X \cdot \alpha_1 = \frac{b_1}{m_1}$$

$$\Delta_s(X) = \frac{b_{s+1}}{m_{s+1}} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^s \alpha_i, s = 1, 2, \dots, k-1$$

$$\therefore F_k(X) = -(F_1([\frac{X}{m_2}]) + F_2([\frac{X}{m_3}]) + \dots + F_{k-1}([\frac{X}{m_k}])) + \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} (\frac{b_{s+1}}{m_{s+1}} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^s \alpha_i) + \frac{b_1}{m_1} \quad (8)$$

又 $\because X \equiv e_{s+1} \pmod{m_1 \cdots m_{s+1}}, e_{s+1} \in \Gamma_{m_1 \cdots m_{s+1}}$

$$\therefore \left[\frac{X}{m_{s+1}} \right] - \left[\frac{e_{s+1}}{m_{s+1}} \right] \equiv 0 \pmod{m_1 \cdots m_s}$$

由公式(5)有:

$$F_s \left(\left[\frac{X}{m_{s+1}} \right] \right) = F_s \left(\left[\frac{e_{s+1}}{m_{s+1}} \right] \right), s = 1, 2, \dots, k-1$$

$$\therefore F_k(X) = -\left(F_1 \left(\left[\frac{e_2}{m_2} \right] \right) + F_2 \left(\left[\frac{e_3}{m_3} \right] \right) + \cdots + F_{k-1} \left(\left[\frac{e_k}{m_k} \right] \right) \right) + \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} \left(\frac{b_{s+1}}{m_{s+1}} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^s \alpha_i \right) + \frac{b_1}{m_1} \quad (9)$$

四 有关集合元素个数的结论(二)

1. $X \in N, m \in N^+, X \equiv e \pmod{m}, e \in \Gamma_m$ 且 $e \neq 0, \forall x \in N(X)$

$N(X)$ 的有关性质, $H_1: x \not\equiv 0 \pmod{m}$

$H_2: x \not\equiv e \pmod{m}$

则:

有性质 H_1 成立的所有元素组成的集合为 $\ell_{N(X)}(E_0^m(X)) = B_0^m(X)$

有性质 H_2 成立的所有元素组成的集合为 $\ell_{N(X)}(E_e^m(X)) = B_e^m(X)$

则 $N(X)$ 中有关性质 H_1, H_2 都成立的所有元素组成的集合记为 $D^m(X) = B_0^m(X) \cap B_e^m(X)$

比如 $X=26, m=5, e=1$, 如图 3

		$B_1^5(X)$				
		$E_1^5(X)$	$E_0^5(X)$	$E_2^5(X)$	$E_3^5(X)$	$E_4^5(X)$
{	$E_0^5(X)$		///			
	$E_1^5(X)$	///				
	$E_2^5(X)$			///		
	$E_3^5(X)$				///	
	$E_4^5(X)$					///
	$B_0^5(X)$					

图 3

$E_0^5(X) = \{0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25\}, E_1^5(X) = \{1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26\}, E_2^5(X) = \{2, 7, 12, 17, 22\},$

$E_3^5(X) = \{3, 8, 13, 18, 23\}, E_4^5(X) = \{4, 9, 14, 19, 24\}$

同时满足性质 H_1, H_2 的共有 $(5-2)$ 组, 而每组元素个数之差异由集合

$\{0, 1, \dots, e\}$ 中是否有性质 H_1, H_2 同时成立确定。又 $D^m(X) = \ell_{N(X)}(E_0^m(X) \cup E_e^m(X))$

$$\therefore |D^m(X)| = (X+1) - 2\left(\frac{X}{m} - \frac{e}{m} + 1\right) = X\left(1 - \frac{2}{m}\right) + \frac{2e}{m} - 1 \quad (10)$$

2. 设 m_1, m_2 互质, $X \equiv b_i \pmod{m_i} \quad b_i \neq 0$ 且 $b_i \in \Gamma_{m_i} (i=1, 2)$

$$X \equiv e_2 \pmod{m_1 m_2}, e_2 \in \Gamma_{m_1 m_2}$$

$\forall x \in N(X)$ 及与 $N(X)$ 有关的性质:

$$H_1': x \neq 0 \text{ 且 } x - b_1 \neq 0 \pmod{m_1}$$

$$H_2': x \neq 0 \text{ 且 } x - b_2 \neq 0 \pmod{m_2}$$

满足 H_1' 的所有元素组成的集合为 $D^{m_1}(X) = \ell_{N(X)}(E_0^{m_1}(X) \cup E_{b_1}^{m_1}(X))$

满足 H_2' 所有元素组成的集合为 $D^{m_2}(X) = \ell_{N(X)}(E_0^{m_2}(X) \cup E_{b_2}^{m_2}(X))$

则 $N(X)$ 中同时有关性质 H_1', H_2' 都成立的所有元素组成的集合记为 $D^{m_1}(X) \cap D^{m_2}(X)$

比如 $X=52, m_1=3, m_2=5$, 这时 $b_1=1, b_2=2, e_2=7$, 如图4

$D^5(X)$

	14	13	11	9	8	6	4	3	1	12	10	7	5	2	0
	29	28	26	24	23	21	19	18	16	27	25	22	20	17	15
	44	43	41	39	38	36	34	33	31	42	40	37	35	32	30
						51	49	48	46			52	50	47	45
0	15	30	45												///
1	16	31	46						///						
3	18	33	48					///							
4	19	34	49				///								
6	21	36	51			///									
7	22	37	52								///				
9	24	39		///											
10	25	40								///					
12	27	42								///					
13	38	43	///												
2	17	32	47												
5	20	35	50		///									///	
8	23	38		///								///			
11	26	41													
14	29	44	///												

$D^3(X)$ {

 2 17 32 47

 5 20 35 50

 8 23 38

 11 26 41

 14 29 44

图 4

同时满足性质 H_1', H_2' 的元素共有 $(3-1) \cdot (5-2)$ 组, 而每组元素个数之差异由集合 $\{0, 1, \dots, e_2\}$ 中是否满足 H_1', H_2' 来确定。

也可以这样描述与 $N(X)$ 有关的性质:

$$H_1'' : x \not\equiv 0 \pmod{m_i}, i = 1, 2$$

$$H_2'' : x \not\equiv b_i \pmod{m_i}, i = 1, 2$$

$N(X)$ 中满足 H_1'' 的所有元素组成的集合为 $B_0^{m_1}(X) \cap B_0^{m_2}(X)$

$N(X)$ 中满足 H_2'' 的所有元素组成的集合为 $B_{b_1}^{m_1}(X) \cap B_{b_2}^{m_2}(X)$

比如 $X=52, m_1=3, m_2=5$, 这时 $b_1=1, b_2=2, e_2=7$, 如图5

$$B_1^3(X) \cap B_2^5(X)$$

	0	3	5	6	8	9	11	14	13	12	7	4	1	2	10
	15	18	20	21	23	24	26	29	38	27	22	19	16	17	25
	30	33	35	36	38	39	41	44	43	42	37	34	31	32	40
	45	48	50	51							52	49	46	47	
0 15 30 45	///														
3 18 33 48		///													
5 20 35 50			///												
6 21 36 51				///											
9 24 39						///									
10 25 40															///
12 27 42										///					
1 16 31 46															
2 17 32 47														///	
4 19 34 49												///			
7 22 37 52											///				
8 23 38					///										
11 26 41							///								
13 38 43									///						
14 29 44									///						

图 5

因此: $(B_0^{m_1}(X) \cap B_0^{m_2}(X)) \cap (B_{b_1}^{m_1}(X) \cap B_{b_2}^{m_2}(X)) = D^{m_1}(X) \cap D^{m_2}(X)$ 表示 $N(X)$ 中

同时满足性质 H_1'' , H_2'' 的元素共有 $((m_1 - 2) \cdot (m_2 - 2))$ 组, 每组元素个数之差异由

集合 $\{0, 1, \dots, e_2\}$ 是否满足 H_1'' , H_2'' 来确定。

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore |D^{m_1}(X) \cap D^{m_2}(X)| &= (m_1 - 2)(m_2 - 2) \cdot \left[\frac{X}{m_1 m_2} \right] + |B_0^{m_1}(e_2) \cap B_0^{m_2}(e_2) \cap (B_{b_1}^{m_1}(e_2) \cap B_{b_2}^{m_2}(e_2))| \\ &= X\beta_1\beta_2 - e_0\beta_1\beta_2 + |D^{m_1}(e_2) \cap D^{m_2}(e_2)| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} |D^{m_1}(X) \cap D^{m_2}(X)| &= |N(X)| - |D^{m_1}(X)| - |D^{m_2}(X)| + |(E_0^{m_1}(X) \cup E_{b_1}^{m_1}(X)) \cap (E_0^{m_2}(X) \cup E_{b_2}^{m_2}(X))| \\ &= (X+1) - 2 \left| \frac{X}{m_1} \right| - 2 - 2 \left| \frac{X}{m_2} \right| - 2 + 4 \left| \frac{X}{m_1 m_2} \right| + 2 + \eta \\ &= X - \frac{2(X-b_1)}{m_1} - \frac{2(X-b_2)}{m_2} + \frac{4(X-e_2)}{m_1 m_2} + \eta - 1 \\ &= X \left(1 - \frac{2}{m_1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{m_2}\right) + \frac{2b_1 m_2 + 2b_2 m_1 - 4e_2}{m_1 m_2} + \eta - 1 \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

由同余方程组解知：

$$\text{当 } \mu(0, b_2) + \mu(b_1, 0) = e_2 \text{ 时, } \eta = 2$$

$$\text{当 } \mu(0, b_2) + \mu(b_1, 0) = m_1 m_2 + e_2 \text{ 时, } \eta = 0$$

3. m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k 两两互质, $X \equiv b_i \pmod{m_i}, b_i \neq 0, b_i \in \Gamma_{m_i}, i = 1, \dots, k$

$$X \equiv \mu(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k) = e_k, e_k \in \Gamma_{m_1 \dots m_k}$$

1) $\forall x \in N(X)$ 及 $x \in N(e_k)$ 及下列性质：

$$H_1 : x \not\equiv 0 \pmod{m_i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

$$H_2 : x \not\equiv e \pmod{m_i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

对于 $N(X)$ 和 $N(e_k)$ 中任意元素, 要么有性质 H_i ($i = 1, 2$) 成立, 要么性质 H_i

($i = 1, 2$) 不成立, 则有性质 H_1 成立的所有元素的集合分别为：

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(X) \text{ 和 } \bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(e_k)$$

$N(X)$ 和 $N(e_k)$ 中有性质 H_2 成立的所有元素的集合分别为：

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_{b_i}^{m_i}(X) \text{ 和 } \bigcap_{i=1}^k B_{b_i}^{m_i}(e_k)$$

则 $N(X)$ 中有性质 H_1, H_2 都成立的所有元素的集合为：

$$\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(X) \right) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_{b_i}^{m_i}(X) \right)$$

$N(e_k)$ 中有性质 H_1, H_2 都成立的所有元素的集合为：

$$\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(e_k)\right) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_{b_i}^{m_i}(e_k)\right)$$

$$\text{则 } \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(X)\right) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_{b_i}^{m_i}(X)\right) = \bigcup_{\substack{a_i \in \Gamma_{m_i} \setminus \{0, b_i\} \\ i=1, \dots, k}} E_{\mu(a_1, \dots, a_k)}^{m_1 \dots m_k}(X)$$

共有 t 组, $t = \prod_{i=1}^k (m_i - 2)$, 每组元素个数之差异由集合 $(i=1, 2, \dots, e_k)$ 是否同时满足

H_1 和 H_2 来确定, 同时满足 H_1, H_2 的所有元素的集合为: $\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(e_k)\right) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_{b_i}^{m_i}(e_k)\right)$

也就是 $\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(X)\right) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_{b_i}^{m_i}(X)\right)$ 中有 $\left|\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(e_k) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_{b_i}^{m_i}(e_k)\right)\right|$ 组元素个数多 1.

$$\therefore \left|\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(X) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_{b_i}^{m_i}(X)\right)\right| = t \left[\frac{X}{m_1 \dots m_k}\right] + \left|\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(e_k) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_{b_i}^{m_i}(e_k)\right)\right|$$

$$\therefore \bigcap_{i=1}^k D^{m_i}(X) = \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(X)\right) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_{b_i}^{m_i}(X)\right)$$

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^k D^{m_i}(e_k) = \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_0^{m_i}(e_k)\right) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_{b_i}^{m_i}(e_k)\right)$$

$$\left[\frac{X}{m_1 \dots m_k}\right] = \frac{X - e_k}{m_1 \dots m_k}$$

$$\left|\bigcap_{i=1}^k D^{m_i}(X)\right| = t \cdot \frac{X - e_k}{m_1 \dots m_k} + \left|\bigcap_{i=1}^k D^{m_i}(e_k)\right| = X \cdot \prod_{i=1}^k \beta_i - e_k \cdot \prod_{i=1}^k \beta_i + \left|\bigcap_{i=1}^k D^{m_i}(e_k)\right|$$

这里 $\beta_i = 1 - \frac{2}{m_i}, i=1, 2, \dots, k$

$$\text{令 } M_k(X) = \left|\bigcap_{i=1}^k D^{m_i}(X)\right| - X \cdot \prod_{i=1}^k \beta_i$$

$$M_k(e_k) = \left|\bigcap_{i=1}^k D^{m_i}(e_k)\right| - e_k \cdot \prod_{i=1}^k \beta_i$$

$$\therefore M_k(X) = M_k(e_k) \quad (12)$$

2) 集合 $N(X)$ 中任意元素 x 及与集合 $N(X)$ 有关性质

$$H_1' : x \neq 0 \text{ 且 } x \not\equiv b_i \pmod{m_i}, i=1, 2, \dots, k-1$$

集合 $N(X)$ 中具有性质 H_1' 的元素集合为 $\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{m_i}(X)$

集合 $N(\lfloor \frac{X}{m_k} \rfloor)$ 中任意元素 λ 及与集合有关性质

H_2' : $\lambda \neq 0$ 且 $\lambda \not\equiv c_i \pmod{m_i}$, 这里 c_i 满足: $c_i \in \Gamma_{m_i}$ 且 $c_i \cdot m_k \equiv b_i \pmod{m_i}, i=1, 2, \dots, k-1$

集合 $N(\lfloor \frac{X}{m_k} \rfloor)$ 中具有性质 H_2' 的元素集合为 $\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{m_i}(\lfloor \frac{X}{m_k} \rfloor)$

由于 $E_0^{m_k}(X) = \{0, m_k, \dots, \lambda \cdot m_k, \dots, \frac{X}{m_k}\}$, $\lfloor \frac{X}{m_k} \rfloor$ 中元素是否在 $\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{m_i}(X)$ 中就看

$\lambda \in N(\lfloor \frac{X}{m_k} \rfloor)$ 是否满足 H_2' , 即

$$\lambda \neq 0 \text{ 且 } \lambda \not\equiv c_i \pmod{m_i} \Leftrightarrow \lambda \cdot m_k \neq 0 \text{ 且 } \lambda \cdot m_k - b_i \equiv 0 \pmod{m_i}, i=1, 2, \dots, k-1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{同理 } E_{b_k}^{m_k}(X) &= \{b_k, b_k + m_k, \dots, b_k + \lfloor \frac{X}{m_k} \rfloor m_k\} \\ &= \{X, X - m_k, \dots, X - b' m_k, \dots, X - \lfloor \frac{X}{m_k} \rfloor m_k\} \end{aligned}$$

$\lambda' \in \{0, 1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{X}{m_k} \rfloor\}$ 中元素是否在 $\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{m_i}(X)$ 中就看 $\lambda' \in N(\lfloor \frac{X}{m_k} \rfloor)$ 是否满足 H_2'

$$\therefore |\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{m_i}(X) \cap E_0^{m_k}(X)| = |\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{m_i}(\lfloor \frac{X}{m_k} \rfloor)|$$

$$\therefore |\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{m_i}(X) \cap E_{b_k}^{m_k}(X)| = |\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{m_i}(\lfloor \frac{X}{m_k} \rfloor)|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\text{而}} |\bigcap_{i=1}^k D^{m_i}(X)| &= |\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{m_i}(X)| - |\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{m_i}(X) \cap E_0^{m_k}(X)| - |\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{m_i}(X) \cap E_{b_k}^{m_k}(X)| \\ &= |\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{m_i}(X)| - 2|\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{m_i}(\lfloor \frac{X}{m_k} \rfloor)| \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$M_k(X) = |\bigcap_{i=1}^k D^{m_i}(X)| - X \cdot \prod_{i=1}^k \beta_i$$

$$M_{k-1}(X) = |\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{m_i}(X)| - X \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \beta_i$$

$$M_{k-1}([\frac{X}{m_k}]) = \left| \bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{m_i}([\frac{X}{m_k}] \right) - [\frac{X}{m_k}] \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \beta_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore M_k(X) &= M_{k-1}(X) - 2M_{k-1}([\frac{X}{m_k}]) + X \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \beta_i - X \cdot \prod_{i=1}^k \beta_i - 2[\frac{X}{m_k}] \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \beta_i \\ &= M_{k-1}(X) - 2M_{k-1}([\frac{X}{m_k}]) + 2\Delta'_{k-1}(X) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\Delta'_{k-1}(X) = (\frac{X}{m_k} - [\frac{X}{m_k}]) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \beta_i = \frac{b_k}{m_k} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \beta_i$$

$$\text{由此 } M_{k-1}(X) = M_{k-2}(X) - 2M_{k-2}([\frac{X}{m_k}]) + 2\Delta'_{k-2}(X)$$

⋮

$$M_2(X) = M_1(X) - 2M_1([\frac{X}{m_k}]) + 2\Delta'_1(X)$$

$$\text{而 } M_1(X) = |D^{m_1}(X)| - X \cdot \beta_1 = \frac{2b_1}{m_1} - 1$$

$$\Delta'_s(X) = \frac{b_{s+1}}{m_{s+1}} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^s \beta_i, s = 1, 2, \dots, k-1$$

$$\therefore M_k(X) = -2(M_1([\frac{X}{m_2}]) + M_2([\frac{X}{m_3}]) + \dots + M_{k-1}([\frac{X}{m_k}])) + 2 \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} (\frac{b_{s+1}}{m_{s+1}} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^s \beta_i) + \frac{2b_1}{m_1} - 1 \quad (15)$$

$$(\beta_i = 1 - \frac{2}{m_i} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, k,$$

又 $\because X \equiv e_{s+1} \pmod{m_1 \cdots m_{s+1}}, e_{s+1} \in \Gamma_{m_1 \cdots m_{s+1}}$

$$\therefore [\frac{X}{m_{s+1}}] - [\frac{e_{s+1}}{m_{s+1}}] \equiv 0 \pmod{m_1 \cdots m_s}$$

$$M_s([\frac{X}{m_{s+1}}]) = M_s([\frac{e_{s+1}}{m_{s+1}}]), s = 1, 2, \dots, k-1$$

由公式(12)有

$$\therefore M_k(X) = -2(M_1([\frac{e_2}{m_2}]) + M_2([\frac{e_3}{m_3}]) + \dots + M_{k-1}([\frac{e_k}{m_k}])) + 2 \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} (\frac{b_{s+1}}{m_{s+1}} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^s \chi_i) + \frac{2b_1}{m_1} - 1 \quad (16)$$

五. 哥氏猜想证明

定理 3: 当 X 为较大的正偶数时, $\exists p \in P(X)$ 满足 $X - p \in P(X)$ 。

证明: 设 $Q_1(X) = \{r \in P(X) \mid X \equiv 0 \pmod{r}\}$, $Q_2(X) = \{r \in P(X) \mid r \notin Q_1(X) \text{ 且 } r \leq \sqrt{X}\}$

1) 显然 $2 \in Q_1(X)$, $\forall r \in Q_1(X)$ 和 $x \in N(X)$

$$(X - x) \equiv 0 \pmod{r} \Leftrightarrow x \in E_0^r(X)$$

$$x \equiv 0 \pmod{r} \Leftrightarrow x \in E_0^r(X)$$

2) $\forall r \in Q_2(X)$, $X \equiv t_0 \pmod{r}$, $t_0 \in \Gamma_r$ 且 $t_0 \neq 0$

$$x \equiv 0 \pmod{r} \Leftrightarrow x \in E_0^r(X)$$

$$(X - x) \equiv 0 \pmod{r} \Leftrightarrow x \in E_{t_0}^r(X).$$

这时记 $B_0^r(X) = \ell_{N(X)}(E_0^r(X))$, $B_{t_0}^r(X) = \ell_{N(X)}(E_{t_0}^r(X))$,

$$D^r(X) = \ell_{N(X)}(E_0^r(X) \cup (E_{t_0}^r(X))) = B_0^r(X) \cap B_{t_0}^r(X)$$

综上:

① 当 $r \in Q_1(X)$ 时, 如果 $x \not\equiv 0 \pmod{r}$ 且 $(X - x) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{r} \Leftrightarrow x \in B_0^r(X)$.

② 当 $r \in Q_2(X)$ 时, 如果 $x \not\equiv 0 \pmod{r}$ 且 $(X - x) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{r} \Leftrightarrow x \in D^r(X)$.

$$3) \text{ 设 } T(X) = \left(\bigcap_{r \in Q_1(X)} B_0^r(X) \right) \cap \left(\bigcap_{r \in Q_2(X)} D^r(X) \right) \setminus \{1, X - 1\}$$

$$Q_1(X) \cup Q_2(X) = \{p_1, \dots, p_s\}$$

这里 $s = \Phi([\sqrt{X}])$, $s_1 = |Q_1(X)|$, $s_2 = |Q_2(X)|$, $s_1 + s_2 = s$

如果集合 $T(X) \neq \emptyset$, 则 $\forall x \in T(X)$ 同时满足下列条件

$$\textcircled{1} x \not\equiv 1 \text{ 且 } p_i \nmid x \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, s \quad \therefore x \in P(X)$$

$$\textcircled{2} X - x \not\equiv 1 \text{ 且 } p_i \nmid (X - x) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, s \quad \therefore X - x \in P(X)$$

4) 为便于计算, 把 $Q_2(X)$ 中元素按从小到大的顺序排列为: r_1, r_2, \dots, r_{s_2}

且 $X \equiv b_i \pmod{r_i}$, $b_i \neq 0$, $b_i \in \Gamma_{r_i}$, $i = 1, \dots, s_2$

记 $B(X) = \prod_{r \in Q_1(X)} B_0^r(X)$, 则 $|B(X)| = \alpha \cdot X$, 这里 $\alpha = \prod_{r \in Q_1(X)} \left(1 - \frac{1}{r}\right)$

$$\textcircled{1} |B(X) \cap D^{r_1}(X)| = |B(X)| - 2 |B(\left[\frac{X}{r_1}\right])|$$

$$= \alpha \cdot X \left(1 - \frac{2}{r_1}\right) + 2 \left(\frac{\alpha X}{r_1} - |B(\left[\frac{X}{r_1}\right])|\right)$$

$$|B(X) \cap D^{r_1}(X)| - X \cdot \alpha \cdot \beta_1 = 2 \left(\alpha \cdot \left[\frac{X}{r_1}\right] - |B(\left[\frac{X}{r_1}\right])|\right) + \delta_0$$

$$\text{这里 } \beta_1 = 1 - \frac{2}{r_1}, \quad \delta_0 = \frac{2b_1}{r_1} \cdot \alpha$$

$$\textcircled{2} |B(X) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^2 D^{r_i}(X)\right)| = |B(X) \cap D^{r_1}(X)| - 2 |B(\left[\frac{X}{r_2}\right]) \cap D_{c_1}^{r_1}(\left[\frac{X}{r_2}\right])|$$

$$\text{这里 } D_{c_1}^{r_1}(\left[\frac{X}{r_2}\right]) = N(\left[\frac{X}{r_2}\right]) / (E_0^{r_1}(\left[\frac{X}{r_2}\right]) \cup E_{c_1}^{r_1}(\left[\frac{X}{r_2}\right]))$$

c_1 满足 $c_1 \cdot r_2 \equiv b_1 \pmod{r_1}$, $c_1 \neq 0$ 且 $c_1 \in \Gamma_{r_1}$

$$|B(X) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^2 D^{r_i}(X)\right)| - X \cdot \alpha \cdot \prod_{i=1}^2 \beta_i$$

$$= |B(X) \cap D^{r_1}(X)| - X \cdot \alpha \cdot \beta_1 + 2 \left(\left[\frac{X}{r_2}\right] \cdot \alpha \cdot \beta_1 - |B(\left[\frac{X}{r_2}\right]) \cap D_{c_1}^{r_1}(\left[\frac{X}{r_2}\right])|\right) + \delta_1$$

$$\text{这里 } \beta_i = 1 - \frac{2}{r_i}, \quad i=1, 2 \quad \delta_1 = \frac{2b_2}{r_2} \cdot \alpha \cdot \beta_1$$

$$\textcircled{3} |B(X) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k D^{r_i}(X)\right)| = |B(X) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{r_i}(X)\right)| - 2 |B(\left[\frac{X}{r_k}\right]) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D_{d_i}^{r_i}(\left[\frac{X}{r_k}\right])\right)|$$

$$\text{这里 } D_{d_i}^{r_i}(\left[\frac{X}{r_k}\right]) = N(\left[\frac{X}{r_k}\right]) / (E_0^{r_i}(\left[\frac{X}{r_k}\right]) \cup E_{d_i}^{r_i}(\left[\frac{X}{r_k}\right]))$$

d_i 满足 $d_i \cdot r_k \equiv b_i \pmod{r_i}$, $d_i \neq 0$ 且 $d_i \in \Gamma_{r_i}$, $i=1, 2, \dots, k-1$

$$|B(X) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^k D^{r_i}(X)\right)| - X \cdot \alpha \cdot \prod_{i=1}^k \beta_i$$

$$= |B(X) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{r_i}(X)\right)| - X \cdot \alpha \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \beta_i + 2 \left(\left[\frac{X}{r_k}\right] \cdot \alpha \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \beta_i - |B(\left[\frac{X}{r_k}\right]) \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D_{d_i}^{r_i}(\left[\frac{X}{r_k}\right])\right)|\right) + \delta_{k-1}$$

$$\text{这里 } \beta_i = 1 - \frac{2}{r_i}, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, k \quad \delta_{k-1} = \frac{2b_k}{r_k} \cdot \alpha \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \beta_i, \quad k=2, \dots, s_2$$

$$\text{令 } T_k(X) = |B(X) \cap (\bigcap_{i=1}^k D^{r_i}(X))| - X \cdot \alpha \cdot \prod_{i=1}^k \beta_i$$

$$T'_{k-1}(\left[\frac{X}{r_k}\right]) = \left[\frac{X}{r_k}\right] \cdot \alpha \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \beta_i - |B(\left[\frac{X}{r_k}\right]) \cap (\bigcap_{i=1}^{k-1} D^{r_i}(\left[\frac{X}{r_k}\right]))|$$

$$T'_0(\left[\frac{X}{r_1}\right]) = \alpha \cdot \left[\frac{X}{r_1}\right] - |B(\left[\frac{X}{r_1}\right])|$$

$$\text{则 } T_{s_2}(X) = 2(T'_0(\left[\frac{X}{r_1}\right]) + T'_1(\left[\frac{X}{r_2}\right]) + \cdots + T'_{s_2-1}(\left[\frac{X}{r_{s_2}}\right])) + \sum_{k=1}^{s_2} \delta_{k-1} \quad (17)$$

$$5) \text{ 设 } m_k = r_1 \cdots r_k (k=1, 2, \cdots, s_2), m = \prod_{r \in Q_1(X)} r$$

$$X \equiv e_k \pmod{mm_k}, e_k \in \Gamma_{mm_k}$$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{X - e_k}{r_k} \equiv 0 \pmod{mm_{k-1}}$$

$$\therefore \left[\frac{X}{r_k}\right] - \left[\frac{e_k}{r_k}\right] \equiv 0 \pmod{mm_{k-1}}$$

$$\therefore T'_{k-1}(\left[\frac{X}{r_k}\right]) = T'_{k-1}(\left[\frac{e_k}{r_k}\right]), k=1, 2, \cdots, s_2$$

$$\therefore T_{s_2}(X) = 2(T'_0(\left[\frac{e_1}{r_1}\right]) + T'_1(\left[\frac{e_2}{r_2}\right]) + \cdots + T'_{s_2-1}(\left[\frac{e_{s_2}}{r_{s_2}}\right])) + \sum_{k=1}^{s_2} \delta_{k-1} \quad (18)$$

$$\therefore T'_{k-1}(\left[\frac{X}{r_k}\right]) > -\log_2^X, k=1, 2, \cdots, s_2$$

$$\therefore T_{s_2}(X) > -2s_2 \cdot \log_2^X$$

$$\therefore 2 \in Q_1(X)$$

$$|T(X)| > \frac{X}{2} \cdot \prod_{i=2}^s (1 - \frac{2}{p_i}) - 2s \cdot \log_2 X - 2, s = \Phi(\lfloor \sqrt{X} \rfloor)$$

$$\text{当 } X \text{ 较大时, 比如 } X \geq 2^{30} \text{ 时, } \frac{X}{2} \cdot \prod_{i=2}^s (1 - \frac{2}{p_i}) > 10\sqrt{X}$$

$$\text{而 } s = \Phi(\lfloor \sqrt{X} \rfloor) < \frac{2\sqrt{X}}{\log_2 \sqrt{X}} \quad \therefore s \log_2^X < 4\sqrt{X}$$

$$|T(X)| > 2\sqrt{X}$$

\therefore 当 $X \geq 2^{30}$ 时, $T(X)$ 为非空集合

任取 $x_0 \in T(X)$, 则 $p_i = x_0, p_j = X - x_0$ 皆为质数

$\therefore X = p_i + p_j$ 结论成立。