ADDENDUM TO "A STRONGER BERTRAND'S POSTULATE WITH AN APPLICATION TO PARTITIONS"

ROBERT E. DRESSLER

In [2] we proved, using only elementary techniques, that every positive integer, except 1, 2, 4, 6 and 9, is the sum of distinct odd primes. The purpose of this note is to bring to light some closely related results of which the author was unaware when [2] was published. These results were brought to the author's attention by Professor A. Makowski. They are as follows:

H. E. Richert [5], using elementary methods, proved that every integer greater than 6 is the sum of distinct primes (not necessarily odd). R. Breusch [1], using intricate analytic methods, proved that if \( x \geq 7 \) then between \( x \) and \( 2x \) there is at least one prime of each of the following forms: \( 4k-1, 4k+1, 6k-1, 6k+1 \). A. Makowski [3], using these deep analytic results of Breusch and an elementary result of Richert [4], proved that every integer greater than 55, 121, 161, 205 is the sum of distinct primes of the form \( 4k-1, 4k+1, 6k-1, 6k+1 \) and that these lower bounds are the best possible.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. R. Breusch, Zur Verallgemeinerung des Bertrandschen Postulates, dass zwischen \( x \) und \( 2x \) stets Primzahlen liegen, Math. Z. 34 (1932), 505-526.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS 66502

Received by the editors October 3, 1972.