

ON ALMOST-PRIMES IN ARITHMETIC PROGRESSIONS

By

Hiroshi MIKAWA

1. Introduction.

Let P_r denote integers with at most r prime factors counted according to multiplicity. In 1975, Y. Motohashi [9] showed that there exists a P_3 such that

$$P_3 \equiv a \pmod{q}, \quad P_3 \ll q(\log q)^{70}$$

for any fixed non-zero integer a and almost-all moduli q with $(q, a) = 1$. His argument based upon the weighted linear sieve and the Brun-Titchmarsh theorem on average, which are due to H. E. Richert [10] and C. Hooley [4], respectively. H. Iwaniec's fundamental works [6, 7], therefore, suggest possibilities of an improvement upon the above result. In this paper we present an estimation for P_2 . We shall prove the following

THEOREM. *Let Q be a large parameter and a be any fixed integer, $0 < |a| \leq Q$. Then, except possibly for $O(Q/\log Q)$ moduli q with $(q, a) = 1$ and $Q < q \leq 2Q$, there exists a P_2 such that*

$$P_2 \equiv a \pmod{q}, \quad P_2 \leq \tau(a)q(\log q)^7$$

where the implied O -constant is absolute and τ denotes the divisor function.

Our proof of Theorem is performed by a simple modification of the argument in our previous paper [8], in which the dual problem is considered. In fact, the numerical work in the main term from sieve estimate is identical. Succeeding to Hooley's investigation [4] we treat the remainder terms with the same manner as in [8]. Our main lemma (see Lemma 1 below) is weaker than E. Fouvry's works [1–3] in its scope; however, it will be found to be suitable for an application to the weighted sieve.

We use the standard notation in number theory. Especially, \bar{r} , used in either r/s or congruence $(\text{mod } q)$, means that $\bar{r}r \equiv 1 \pmod{s}$. $\sum_{x=1}^y^*$ stands for the summation with restriction $(x, y) = 1$. $n \sim N$ means $N \leq N_1 < n \leq N_2 \leq 2N$ for some N_1 and N_2 . ε denotes a small positive constant and the constants implied in the