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A RELATION BETWEEN A THEOREM OF BOHR AND SIDON SETS

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1. Introduction. In 1913, Bohr [1] proved the following theorem for Dirichlet series: if

$$f(\sigma + it) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c(n)n^{-\sigma-it} \tag{1}$$

and if $|f(\sigma+it)| \leqq 1$ for all $\sigma > 0$, then

$$\sum_{p} |c(p)| \leqq 1, \tag{2}$$

the sum in (2) extending over all primes.

A set of positive integers E will be called a *Bohr set* if there is a finite constant B such that for every function f as in (1)

$$\sum_{n\in E} |c(n)| \leqq B. \tag{3}$$

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