The author proves that the density of each of the sets of integers

$$p_1^2 + p_2^2 - p_3^2, \quad \sum_{\nu=1}^{4} p_\nu^3 - \sum_{\mu=1}^{4} q_\mu^3, \quad \sum_{\nu=1}^{2^l} \varepsilon_\nu p_\nu^l \qquad (\varepsilon_\nu = \pm 1)$$

is positive, where the p and the q are primes. It follows that a constant c_l exists such that every integer is the sum of at most c_l positive and negative l-th powers of primes. (I. see Zbl 016.10202)

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Classification:
11P32 Additive questions involving primes