

CORRECTIONS

On Certain Classes of Bounded Linear Operators, by Chia-Shiang Lin. *Canad. Math. Bull.* (4) 13 (1970), 469–473.

On page 470, the last line in COROLLARY 1 should read “one element, $B(X)$ ”.

On page 472, COROLLARY 2 is incorrect and is replaced by the following:

“On the other hand, if $\{T_n\}$ is a sequence in $B(X)$ and $T \in B(X)$ with $T \in \Phi(C \setminus \{d\})$, and $T_n \rightarrow T$ convergence in norm, it may happen that $T_n \notin \Phi(C \setminus \{d\})$ for $n=1, 2, \dots$, even if $TT_n = T_nT$. For example, let $T_n = I/n$, then $T_n \in \Phi(\{0\})$ for $n=1, 2, \dots$, and $T_n \rightarrow T=0 \in \Phi(C \setminus \{0\})$.”

A Note on Endomorphism Semigroups, by Craig Platt. *Canad. Math. Bull.* (1) 13 (1970), 47–48.

On page 48, Reference [4] should read:

4. A. Pultr, *Eine Bemerkung über volle Einbettungen von Kategorien von Algebren*, *Math. Ann.* 178 (1968), 78–82.

On a problem in partial difference equations, by Calvin T. Long. *Canad. Math. Bull.* (3) 13 (1970), 333–335.

In [1] the difference equation discussed is not well defined in the sense that the boundary conditions given are not sufficient to guarantee a unique solution and, in particular, do not determine the solution discussed.

Perhaps the easiest way to make the paper read correctly is to define $f(0) = f(0, 0) = \dots = \frac{1}{2}$ even though this has no number theoretic significance and then to make equations (3), (4), and (6) read as follows:

$$(3) \quad f(\alpha_1) - 2f(\alpha_1 - 1) = 0, \quad \alpha_1 \geq 1,$$

$$(4) \quad \begin{cases} f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) - 2f(\alpha_1 - 1, \alpha_2) - 2f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2 - 1) + 2f(\alpha_1 - 1, \alpha_2 - 1) = 0, \\ \alpha_1 \geq 1, \quad \alpha_2 \geq 1, \quad f(\alpha_1, 0) = f(\alpha_1), \quad f(0, \alpha_2) = f(\alpha_2), \end{cases}$$

and

$$(6) \quad \begin{cases} f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) - 2f(\alpha_1 - 1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) - 2f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2 - 1, \alpha_3) - 2f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 - 1) \\ \quad + 2f(\alpha_1 - 1, \alpha_2 - 1, \alpha_3) + 2f(\alpha_1 - 1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 - 1) \\ \quad + 2f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2 - 1, \alpha_3 - 1) - 2f(\alpha_1 - 1, \alpha_2 - 1, \alpha_3 - 1) = 0, \\ \alpha_1 \geq 1, \quad \alpha_2 \geq 1, \quad \alpha_3 \geq 1, \\ f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, 0) = f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2), \\ f(\alpha_1, 0, \alpha_3) = f(\alpha_1, \alpha_3), \\ f(0, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = f(\alpha_2, \alpha_3). \end{cases}$$

Also, a trivial typographical error on page 334 of the original paper is that x_1^k , should be x_1^k .