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WEAK AND SEMI-STRONG SOLUTIONS OF THE SCHNEIDER-TRICOMI PROBLEM IN THE EUCLIDEAN SPACE; A UNIQUENESS THEOREM FOR THE CHAPLYGIN-FRANKL PROBLEM: CORRIGENDA

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As they stand, the two papers [1], [2] are vacuous by the virtue of the fact that it is not possible to choose any functions a, k and constant β satisfying all the necessary hypotheses.

Some results can be salvaged by taking $\beta = 0$ (so that V, A, B, C in [2] vanish identically). Unfortunately this choice requires $S > 0$ in [1], hence no new results are obtained. In [2] there are various choices of a which lead to a slight relaxation of the classical condition $F(y) > 0$.

The reader should also note the following:

(1) The conditions $R_1 \geq d_3 > 0$, $R_2 \geq d_4 > 0$ in G_- should be replaced by the single condition $R_2 \geq 0$. (Note that $R_1 \geq d_3 > 0$ is impossible because $k(y) \to 0$ as $y \to 0$.)

(2) The last paragraph of the statement of Theorem 1 should read:

If there is a negative function $a \in C^{1,1}(\overline{G})$ such that the above hypotheses hold, and if u is a quasiregular solution of (3) with $f \equiv 0$ and $u = 0$ on $\Gamma_0 \cup \Gamma_2$, then $u \equiv 0$ on G .

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[2] John M.S. Rassias, "A uniqueness theorem for the Chaplygin-Frankl problem", *Bull. Austral. Math. Soc.* **20** (1979), 217-226.

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