ERRATUM TO VOLUME 96

Eckford Cohen, *A class of arithmetical functions in several variables with applications to congruences*, pp. 355-381.

The fourth sentence of the sixth paragraph of §1 (p. 356) and Corollary 18.2 (p. 377) should be deleted and replaced by the following:

It is evident that \( \theta_r(m, n) \) is always positive (for example, take \( u = y = 1, x = m - 1, v = n - 1 \) in (1.1)). Define \( \theta'_r(m, n) \) to be the number of solutions of (1.1) such that \( (u, v, r) = (x, y, r) = 1, \gamma(r)|ux, \gamma(r)|vy. \) It follows easily that \( \theta'_r(m, n) \) is relatively primitive (mod \( r \)) and that

\[
\theta'_r(m, n) = \begin{cases} 2^{\omega(r)}(r/\gamma(r))^2 & \text{if } (r, mn) = 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases}
\]

where \( \omega(r) \) is the number of distinct prime divisors of \( r. \)

ERRATA TO VOLUME 101


Page 354, Line 13. Replace “or \( a_{i+1} = 0 \) and” by “\( a_{i+1} = 0, \) and”

Page 364, Line 19. Replace “\( c \in \mathbb{C} \)” by “\( c \in \mathbb{C}. \)” Last two lines and Page 365, Line 1. Replace from “where \( |\text{Re } \theta| \cdots \) through “Therefore,” by “where \( n \) is a positive integer and hence \( |\text{Re } \theta| \leq \pi/2 \) without loss of generality. Thus, \( \pm (-1)^{n-1} \sin \theta = \psi. \) When \( n \) corresponds to \( \varepsilon \psi | \psi | < 1, \) then \( |\text{Re } \theta| \leq \pi/2. \) Therefore,”

Page 365, Line 5. Replace “\( \pm (-1)^{n-1} \sin. \) Therefore, as \( n \to \infty \)” by “\( \pm (-1)^{n-1} \sin \theta \) as \( n \to \infty. \) Therefore,”.

Page 367, Line 7 from bottom. Add a second parenthesis after (3.1.4)

Page 373, Line 3. Replace subscript \( k \) on \( Q \) by subscript \( \kappa. \)


Page 238. Corollary 7.4 is incorrect as stated. The correct statement is the following.

**Corollary 7.4'.** Let \( G \) be a finite group. \( G \) is abelian if and only if \( H^*(G, \mathbb{Z}) \) is a finite module over the subring generated by \( H^2(G, \mathbb{Z}). \)

**Proof.** If \( G \) is abelian, then we may show that \( H^*(G, \mathbb{Z}) \) has the desired property by splitting off one cyclic factor at a time, using the Hochschild Serre spectral sequence, and applying induction. The converse follows by considering cyclic subgroups \( H \) in the derived subgroup and by realizing that the hypothesis implies that \( H^*(H, \mathbb{Z}) \) is finite over \( H^0(H, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z} \) for such an \( H. \)