and \( \lim_i V(y, E_i) > 0 \). Since \( S \) is a sigma algebra, \( E = \cap E_i \subseteq S \); moreover, \( V(x, E) \leq \lim_i V(x, E_i) = 0 \). Finally, since \( y \) is countably additive on \( S \), \( V(y, E) = \lim_i V(y, E_i) > 0 \).

**Bibliography**


**Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts**

**ERRATA TO VOLUME 98**

C. C. Elgot. *Decision problems of finite automata design and related arithmetics*

Page 23, Lines 10, 11. Replace each \( f \) by \( \hat{f} \).

Page 23, 3.6(b), Line 2. The words “by a finite number . . . ” should start a new line.

Page 24, Line 9 (second display formula). Replace “\((a, b)\)” by “\((b, a)\)”.

Page 46, 8.6.2, Line 5. Replace “let \( n \) be the maximum” by “let \( n \) be one more than the maximum”.

Line 7. Replace “for some \( n \)-ary \( R \)” by “for some \( R \) which is \( n \)-ary”.

The third sentence (beginning on the sixth line) of §8.6.2 on page 46 is in error but is readily correctable. “It may be seen that \( T_{m+n}^k(A_x M) = S_1 \cup S_2 \cup \cdots \cup S_k \), where \( S_j \), \( j = 1, 2, \cdots, k \), is the set of all infinite \( R_j \)-sequences \( f \) such that \( (f \uparrow n) \subseteq E_j \), for appropriate \( R_j, E_j \), and that \( k \) need not be 1. For example, let \( M \) be

\[
\begin{align*}
0 &\in F_1 \land 0 \notin F_2 \land (x \in F_1 \land x \notin F_2 \land \forall x \in F_1 \land x \notin F_2) \land \\
0 &\in F_1 \land 0 \notin F_2 \land (x \in F_1 \land x \notin F_2 \land \forall x \in F_1 \land x \notin F_2).
\end{align*}
\]

Then \( T_2^k(A_x M) \) is the union of the set of all infinite sequences in \( \langle 1, 0 \rangle \) and \( \langle 1, 1 \rangle \) which begin with \( \langle 0, 1 \rangle \) and the set of all infinite sequences in \( \langle 0, 1 \rangle \) and \( \langle 1, 1 \rangle \) which begin with \( \langle 0, 1 \rangle \). Thus, in this case, \( k = 2 \). Let \( Q \) be

\[
\begin{align*}
\forall x \in F_1 \land 0 \notin F_2 \land \forall x \in F_1 \land 0 \notin F_2.
\end{align*}
\]

Then \( A_x M \equiv \forall F_1 \land A_x Q \) and \( T_2^k A_x Q \) is a set of \( R \)-sequences, for the binary \( R \) indicated by the formula, beginning in a designated way and \( T_2^k(A_x M) \) is a projection of \( T_2^k(A_x Q) \). Quite generally it is the case that \( S_1 \cup S_2 \cup \cdots \cup S_k \) is the projection of a set of \( R \)-sequences beginning in a designated way so
that the rest of the argument given may be applied. In particular, if the $R_j$'s are $r$-ary relations, $r \geq 2$, $R$ may be taken as $R_1 \vee R_2 \vee \cdots \vee R_r$, where the field of $R_j$ is taken as the cartesian product of the field of $R_j$ with singleton $j$ and $(a, j)R_j(b, j) = aR_jb$. We define $E_j$ analogously: $u' \in E_j = u \in E_j$ where $u'(x) = \langle u(x), j \rangle$ for each $x$. Let $E = E_1 \cup E_2 \cup \cdots \cup E_r$; let $p(\langle a, j \rangle) = a$ for all $a, j$ and let $S$ be the set of $R$-sequences $f$ such that $(f \upharpoonright n) \in E$. Then $p(S) = S_1 \cup S_2 \cup \cdots \cup S_r$.

ERRATA TO VOLUME 101

N. R. Stanley, Some new analytical techniques and their application to irregular cases for the third order ordinary linear boundary-value problem, pp. 351–376.

Page 363, Line 18. Replace "zeros of $\Delta$" by "zeros of $\Delta(\lambda)$"

Errata to this paper were printed in vol. 102, March 1962, p. 545. Two of the items were incorrectly stated. The correct versions are:

Page 354, Line 13. Replace "$a_{i+1} = 0$ and" by "$a_{i+1} = 0$, and"

Page 364, Line 19. Replace "$c \in$" by "$c \ni$". Last two lines and Page 365, Line 1. Replace from "where $| \Re \theta | \cdots$" through "Therefore," by "where $n$ is a positive integer and hence $| \Re \theta | \leq \pi/2$ without loss of generality. Thus, $\pm (\Re \theta) = \psi$. When $n$ corresponds to $\exists \Re | \psi | < 1$, then $| \Re \theta | < \pi/2$. Therefore,"

$\pm (\Re \theta) = \psi$. When $n$ corresponds to $\exists \Re | \psi | < 1$, then $| \Re \theta | < \pi/2$. Therefore,