and $\lim_i V(y, E_i) > 0$. Since $S$ is a sigma algebra, $E = \bigcap E_i \in S$; 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


1. R. H. Cameron, *A family of integrals serving to connect the Wiener and Feynman integrals*, J. Math. and Phys. **39** (1960), 126–140.
2. R. B. Darst, *A decomposition of finitely additive set functions*, J. Math. Reine Angew. **210** (1962), 31–37.


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## ERRATA TO VOLUME 98

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

Page 23, Lines 10, 11. Replace each $\hat{f}$ by $\hat{p}$.

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 $T^{\infty}_{m+m'+r}(\bigwedge_x M) = S_1 \cup S_2 \cup \cdots \cup S_k$, where $S_j$, $j = 1, 2, \cdots, k$, is the set of all infinite $R_j$-sequences $f$ such that $(f \restriction n) \in E_j$, for appropriate $R_j$, $E_j$, and that $k$ need not be 1. For example, let $M$ be

$$0 \in F_1 \wedge 0 \notin F_2 \wedge (x \in F_1 \wedge x \notin F_2 \cdot \vee \cdot x \in F_1 \wedge x \in F_2) : \vee :$$
$$0 \notin F_1 \wedge 0 \in F_2 \wedge (x \in F_1 \wedge x \in F_2 \cdot \vee \cdot x \notin F_1 \wedge x \in F_2).$$

Then $T_2^{\infty}(\bigwedge_x M)$ is the union of the set of all infinite sequences in $\langle 1, 0\rangle$ and $\langle 1, 1\rangle$ which begin with $\langle 1, 0\rangle$ 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

$$(0 \in F_1 \wedge 0 \notin F_2 \cdot \vee \cdot 0 \notin F_1 \wedge 0 \in F_2)$$
$$: \wedge : (x \in F_1 \wedge x \notin F_2 \wedge x \in F_3 \wedge x' \in F_3 \cdot \vee \cdot x \in F_1 \wedge x \in F_2 \wedge x \in F_3 \wedge x' \in F_3$$
$$\cdot \vee \cdot x \in F_1 \wedge x \in F_2 \wedge x \notin F_3 \wedge x' \notin F_3 \cdot \vee \cdot x \notin F_1 \wedge x \in F_2 \wedge x \notin F_3 \wedge x' \notin F_3).$$

Then $\bigwedge_x M \equiv \bigvee_{F_3} \bigwedge_x Q$ and $T_3^{\infty} \bigwedge_x Q$ is a set of $R$-sequences, for the binary $R$ indicated by the formula, beginning in a designated way and $T_2^{\infty}(\bigwedge_x M)$ is a projection of $T_3^{\infty}(\bigwedge_x Q)$. 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, $r \geqq 2$, $R$ may be taken as $R_1' \vee R_2' \vee \cdots \vee R_k'$, where the field of $R_j'$ is taken as the cartesian product of the field of $R_j$ with singleton $j$ and $\langle a, j\rangle R_j' \langle b, j\rangle \equiv a R_j b$. We define $E_j'$ analogously: $u' \in E_j' \equiv u \in E_j$ where $u'(x) = \langle u(x), j\rangle$ for each $x$. Let $E = E_1' \cup E_2' \cup \cdots \cup E_k'$; 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 $\hat{p}(S) = S_1 \cup S_2 \cup \cdots \cup S_k$."

## 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 $|\operatorname{Re} \theta| \cdots$" through "Therefore," by "where $n$ is a positive integer and hence $|\operatorname{Re} \theta| \leqq \pi/2$ without loss of generality. Thus, $\pm(-1)^{n-1} \sin \theta = \psi$. When $n$ corresponds to $z \ni |\psi| < 1$, then $|\operatorname{Re} \theta| < \pi/2$. Therefore,"