$$\left(\frac{h_2(x)}{h_1(x)}\right)', \left(\frac{h_3(x)}{h_1(x)}\right)', \cdots, \left(\frac{h_n(x)}{h_1(x)}\right)', \left(\frac{f(x)}{h_1(x)}\right)'$$

implies its validity for the $n+1$ functions $h_1(x), h_2(x), \cdots, h_n(x), f(x)$, as may be shown by (13) and by Rolle's theorem. I had originally based my demonstration of Theorems I, II, III on Theorem V. I was led to the treatment of the subject I finally adopted by a kind remark made by Professor H. Weyl.

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J. F. RITT, *On algebraic functions which can be expressed in terms of radicals.* Page 21, lines 30 and 33, for "n^2" read "n".