Canad. Math. Bull. Vol. 14 (2), 1971

CORRECTIONS

On Certain Classes of Bounded Linear Operators, by Chia-Shiang Lin. Canad. Math. Bull. (4) **13** (1970), 469–473.

On page 470, the last line in COROLLARY 1 should read "*one element,* $B(X)$".

On page 472, COROLLARY 2 is incorrect and is replaced by the following:

"*On the other hand, if* $\{T_n\}$ *is a sequence in* $B(X)$ *and* $T \in B(X)$ *with* $T \in \Phi(C\backslash\{d\})$, *and* $T_n \to T$ *convergence in norm, it may happen that* $T_n \notin \Phi(C\backslash\{d\})$ *for* $n=1, 2, \ldots$, *even if* $TT_n = T_nT$. *For example, let* $T_n = I/n$, *then* $T_n \in \Phi(\{0\})$ *for* $n=1, 2, \ldots$, *and* $T_n \to T=0 \in \Phi(C\backslash\{0\})$."

A Note on Endomorphism Semigroups, by Craig Platt. Canad. Math. Bull. (1) **13** (1970), 47–48.

On page 48, Reference [4] should read:

4. A. Pultr, *Eine Bemerkung über volle Einbettungen von Kategorien von Algebren,* Math. Ann. **178** (1968), 78–82.

On a problem in partial difference equations, by Calvin T. Long. Canad. Math. Bull. (3) **13** (1970), 333–335.

In [1] the difference equation discussed is not well defined in the sense that the boundary conditions given are not sufficient to guarantee a unique solution and, in particular, do not determine the solution discussed.

Perhaps the easiest way to make the paper read correctly is to define $f(0)=f(0, 0) = \cdots = \frac{1}{2}$ even though this has no number theoretic significance and then to make equations (3), (4), and (6) read as follows:

$$f(\alpha_1) - 2f(\alpha_1 - 1) = 0, \qquad \alpha_1 \geq 1, \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) - 2f(\alpha_1 - 1, \alpha_2) - 2f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2 - 1) + 2f(\alpha_1 - 1, \alpha_2 - 1) = 0, \\ \alpha_1 \geq 1, \quad \alpha_2 \geq 1, \quad f(\alpha_1, 0) = f(\alpha_1), \quad f(0, \alpha_2) = f(\alpha_2), \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

and

$$\begin{cases} f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) - 2f(\alpha_1 - 1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) - 2f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2 - 1, \alpha_3) - 2f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 - 1) \\ \qquad + 2f(\alpha_1 - 1, \alpha_2 - 1, \alpha_3) + 2f(\alpha_1 - 1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 - 1) \\ \qquad + 2f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2 - 1, \alpha_3 - 1) - 2f(\alpha_1 - 1, \alpha_2 - 1, \alpha_3 - 1) = 0, \\ \alpha_1 \geq 1, \quad \alpha_2 \geq 1, \quad \alpha_3 \geq 1, \\ f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, 0) = f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2), \\ f(\alpha_1, 0, \alpha_3) = f(\alpha_1, \alpha_3), \\ f(0, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = f(\alpha_2, \alpha_3). \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

Also, a trivial typographical error on page 334 of the original paper is that x_1^k, should be x_i^k.