

## Corrections to my paper "On a certain class of abstract algebras"

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In the above paper the following changes should be made:

(1) In example (a) on p. 116 it must be assumed that  $L$  satisfies the cancellation law, i.e. from  $rx = 0$  with  $r \in R$ ,  $x \in L$  follows  $r = 0$  or  $x = 0$ .

(2) In the example (b) on the same page condition (iii) is not sufficient and must be replaced by the following two:

"(iii) For any two elements  $f, g$  of  $S$  there exists such an element  $h$  in  $S$  that  $f = gh$  or  $g = fh$ .

(iv) For every  $g \in S$  from  $g(a) = g(b)$  with  $a, b \in X$  follows  $a = b$ ".

(3) In the Remark on p. 122 "left-cancellation" must be replaced by "right-cancellation" since it is obviously that fact which is proved there.

(4) In view of (3) theorem IV on p. 122 is false, because there may be no left-cancellation law in  $S$ . What is really proved there is the following fact: *If  $A$  is a  $v^{**}$ -algebra in which every operation depends on at most one variable, then either  $A$  consists of algebraic constants only or there exists a semigroup  $S$  of transformations of  $X$  such that the identical transformation belongs to  $S$ , the right-cancellation law holds and for any  $f, g, F, G$  in  $S$  from  $fg = FG$  it follows that with a suitable  $H \in S$ ,  $g = HG$  or  $G = Hg$ . Moreover, every algebraic operation has the form given in (b), pp. 116-117.*

However, not every algebra so constructed must be a  $v^{**}$ -algebra and so this theorem fails as a representation theorem.

The main results of the paper are unaffected by these changes.

I am indebted to Professor K. Urbanik for calling my attention to these facts.