STUDIA MATHEMATICA, T. XIX. (1960)

Remarks to the paper of L. Kubik "The limiting distributions of cumulative sums of independent two-valued random variables"

(Studia Mathematica 18 (1959), p. 295-309)

In the definition of class $\mathcal{R}$ it is necessary to assume additionally that the limit

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} z_n \Big/ \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{n} D^2(X_k)}$$

exists and in the definition of class $\mathcal{K}$ (and in the proof of theorem) it is necessary to assume that $A = -B$, $\nu+\mu = 1$. In the proof of theorem, $\mathfrak{P}(n)$ and $\mathfrak{Q}(n)$ should be defined as $\mathfrak{P}(n) = \mathfrak{P} \cap \mathfrak{N}(n)$, $\mathfrak{Q}(n) = \mathfrak{Q} \cap \mathfrak{N}(n)$ where $\mathfrak{P}$ (respectively $\mathfrak{Q}$) denotes the set of positive integers k such that $\min(p_k, q_k) = p_k$ (respectively $\min(p_k, q_k) < p_k$).

The theorem on page 296 should be formulated as follows:

The class $\mathcal{R}$ coincides with the class of all distributions which are of the same type as any element of $\mathcal{K}$.

The elements of $\mathcal{R}$ which do not belong to $\mathcal{K}$ can be obtained by replacing $B_n = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{n} D^2(X_k)}$ by $B_n' = B_n/\sigma$.

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