

Cardinal Numbers of Some Sets (VII)

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Let X be an infinite set, $C = \{G: G \text{ is an Abel group defined on the } X\}$, Define $\mathcal{G} = \{H: H \text{ and } G \text{ are isomorphic groups}\} = \{H: H \cong G\}$, $C_1 = \{\mathcal{G}: \mathcal{G} \in C\}$, $K = \{B: B \text{ is a Boolean algebra defined on the } X\}$, $K_1 = \{\mathcal{B}: \mathcal{B} \in K\}$, then $|C| = |C_1| = |K| = |K_1| = 2^{|X|}$.

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Correction to "Some Theorems on the Spaces of Quasi-constant Curvature" (Vol. 3 (1983) No. 1, 1-16)

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In view of $V \neq 0$, the relation

$$V = f(x^n) \frac{\partial U}{\partial x^n}$$

(P. 6, line 16) should be replaced by

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x^n} = f_0(x^n) V \quad (*)$$

with $f_0 = 1/f$, and (3,12) should be changed to the form

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{U^2} \left[\sum_{a=1}^{n-1} (dx^a)^2 + V^2 (dx^n)^2 \right]$$

where V and U are connected by the relation (*). After altering the formulation in such a way, we are justified to consider the limiting case $f_0 = 0$, which has been unconsciously omitted in discussion. As a result, in the conclusions of Theorems V, VI, VII, in addition to the possible cases listed in the paper, we should add "the direct product of a space of constant curvature and a line segment". More precisely, Theorem V should be stated as.

"For a QC space (M, g) to be locally symmetric, M must be a space of constant curvature, or the direct product of a space of constant curvature and a line segment" and etc. All the proofs remain valid.