

Errata:

§ 1 p. 3 line 7 f.a. $\lambda'_{\tilde{e}_h}$ for $\lambda_{\tilde{e}_h}$

p. 5 The definition at line 6 f.a. should read:

Def $i^* = \bar{z}$, $e_i^* = j$ where $\bar{z} = T(i+1)$ and j is defined as above. We set:

$$\pi_i^* = \pi'_{e_{\bar{z}}, e_i^*}, \quad \sigma_i^* = \pi_i^* \sigma_{i^*}$$

p. 6 line 7 f.b. $\tilde{\pi}_i \sigma_{i^*}$ (X) for $\tilde{\pi}_i \sigma_i$ (X)

Note At some later places in the paper we mistakenly refer to § 1 Lemma 1 (6) or § 1 Lemma 1 (4).

p. 8 The first line should read:

$$(13) \sigma_{i+1} \pi'_{i^*, i+1} = \pi'_{e_i^*, \tilde{e}_{i+1}} \cdot \sigma_i^*$$

§ 5 p. 14 line 8 f.b. § 1 Lemma 1 (10) for § 1 Lemma 1 (4)

§ 6 p. 16 line 3 f.a. Omit this line

p. 16 line 5 f.b. § 1 Lemma 1 (10) for § 1 Lemma 1 (4)

p. 11 see next page.

Errata;

§6 p11 The "proof" of the Claim at the top of the page is gibberish. We give a correct proof:

Let $\delta = \delta + 1$. (Hence $\delta \leq \bar{\theta}$.) For sufficient $\epsilon \in \mu$ we have $\tilde{E}_\theta^\epsilon(\bar{\gamma}) = \delta$, $\tilde{E}_\theta^\epsilon(\bar{\nu}) = \delta$. Hence $\bar{\delta} = \bar{\delta} + 1$.

We also have $\tilde{E}_\theta^\epsilon(\bar{\theta}) = \theta$, where $\bar{\theta} = \bar{\alpha}_\theta^\epsilon$.

Set: $e = \bar{e}_\theta^\epsilon$, $\sigma_\tau = \sigma_\tau^\theta$ for $\tau \leq \bar{\theta}$. (Hence $\sigma_{(\bar{\theta})}^\epsilon = \sigma_{\bar{\theta}}^\theta$.)

Obviously: $\tilde{E}(\bar{\gamma}) = \tilde{E}(\bar{\nu}) + 1 = e(\bar{\gamma} + 1)$.

Set $\bar{\tau} = T^\epsilon(\bar{\nu} + 1)$, $\tau = \bar{T}(\delta + 1)$.

By §1 Lemma 1 (13) we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\sigma}_{\bar{\gamma}}^\epsilon(\lambda_\delta^\epsilon) &= \sigma_{\bar{\gamma}}^\theta(\lambda_\delta^\epsilon) = \sigma_{\bar{\gamma}}^\theta \pi_{\bar{\tau}, \delta}^\epsilon(\mu_\delta^\epsilon) = \pi_{\tau, \delta}^\theta \sigma_\delta^\theta(\mu_\delta^\epsilon) = \\ &= \pi_{\tau, \delta}^\theta(\bar{\mu}_\delta) = \bar{\lambda}_\delta. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\bar{\lambda}_{\bar{\gamma}} = \sigma_{\bar{\gamma}}^\theta(\lambda_{\bar{\gamma}}^\epsilon) > \sigma_{\bar{\gamma}}^\theta(\lambda_\delta^\epsilon) = \bar{\lambda}_\delta$.

But $\tilde{\sigma}_\theta^\epsilon \uparrow \lambda_{\bar{\gamma}}^\epsilon = \tilde{\sigma}_\theta^\epsilon \uparrow \lambda_\delta^\epsilon$. Hence:

$$\bar{\lambda} = \tilde{\sigma}_\theta^\epsilon(\lambda_{\bar{\theta}}^\epsilon) > \tilde{\sigma}_\theta^\epsilon(\lambda_\delta^\epsilon) = \tilde{\sigma}_\delta^\epsilon(\lambda_\delta^\epsilon) = \bar{\lambda}_\delta,$$

where $\bar{\nu} > \bar{\lambda}$. But

$$\bar{\nu}_\delta = (\lambda_\delta) + \bar{M}_\theta \|\bar{\lambda}\|, \quad \nu_\delta^\epsilon = (\lambda_\delta^\epsilon) + M_\theta^\epsilon \|\lambda_\theta^\epsilon\|.$$

Hence $\bar{\nu}_\delta = \tilde{\sigma}_\theta^\epsilon(\nu_\delta^\epsilon) < \bar{\lambda} < \bar{\nu}$. QED