

## Correction to "A note on the large inductive dimension of totally normal spaces"

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By Keio NAGAMI

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The proof of the following corollary given in [1] is not correct, which was kindly noticed by Professor A.R. Pears. Please give a chance to correct it.

COROLLARY 2. *Let  $X(\neq \emptyset)$  and  $Y(\neq \emptyset)$  be spaces such that  $X \times Y$  is totally normal and  $\sigma$ -totally paracompact. Then*

$$\text{Ind}(X \times Y) \leq \text{Ind } X + \text{Ind } Y.$$

PROOF (by induction on  $\text{Ind } X + \text{Ind } Y$ ). When  $\text{Ind } X + \text{Ind } Y = 0$ ,  $\text{Ind } X = \text{Ind } Y = 0$ . Hence  $X \times Y$  has a base consisting of open and closed sets. Thus  $\text{ind}(X \times Y) = 0$  and hence  $\text{Ind}(X \times Y) = 0$  by [1, Theorem 4]. Put the induction hypothesis that the inequality is true for the case when  $\text{Ind } X + \text{Ind } Y < n$  and consider the case:  $\text{Ind } X + \text{Ind } Y = n$ ,  $n > 0$ . Since each point of  $X \times Y$  has an arbitrarily small neighborhood  $U \times V$  with  $U$  and  $V$  open such that  $\text{Ind } B(U) < \text{Ind } X$  and  $\text{Ind } B(V) < \text{Ind } Y$ , and  $\text{Ind } B(U \times V) \leq \max(\text{Ind}(B(U) \times \bar{V}), \text{Ind}(\bar{U} \times B(V))) \leq n-1$  by [1, (e)], then  $\text{ind}(X \times Y) \leq n$ . Hence  $\text{Ind}(X \times Y) \leq n$  by [1, Theorem 4] and the induction is completed. The proof is finished.

A similar error is in the proof of [2, Theorem 25-2] which can be corrected by the same argument as in the above.

### References

- [1] K. Nagami, A note on the large inductive dimension of totally normal spaces, J. Math. Soc. Japan, 21 (1969), 282-290.
- [2] K. Nagami, Dimension theory, Academic Press, New York, 1970.

Keiô NAGAMI  
Department of Mathematics  
Faculty of Science  
Ehime University  
Bunkyo-cho, Matsuyama  
Japan