set determining $\mathfrak{N}$; and moreover it is seen that the same result is true of $\{\Psi_\mu^*\}$.

Remark 2. It is found immediately from the method of the proof of Theorem A that, if the (one-dimensional or two-dimensional) measure of $\Delta(N)$ is zero, the second member in the right-hand side of (1) vanishes and $\{\varphi_\nu\}$ is a complete orthonormal set, and that, if, on the contrary, the point spectrum of N is empty, N is expressd by that second member in which the orthonormal set $\{\psi_\mu\}$ is complete.

Corollary A. If, in Theorem A, $f(z)$ is a function holomorphic on the closed domain $D\{z: |z|\leqq||N||\}$, then $||f(N)\psi_\mu||^2$, $\mu=1, 2, 3,\cdots$, assume the same value, which will be denoted by σ'; and if, in addition, we choose arbitrarily a complex constant c' with absolute value $\sqrt{\sigma'}$ and put $\Psi'_\mu=\sum_j u'_{\mu j}\psi_j$ where $u'_{\mu j}=(f(N)\psi_\mu, \psi_j)/c'$ and $\sum_j$ denotes the sum for all $\psi_j\in\{\psi_\mu\}$, then the equality

$$f(N)=\sum_\nu f(\lambda_\nu)\varphi_\nu\otimes L_{\varphi_\nu}+c'\sum_\mu \Psi'_\mu\otimes L_{\psi_\mu}$$

holds on $\mathfrak{H}$ and the matrix (u'_{kj}) associated with all the elements of $\{\psi_\mu\}$ possesses the same characters as those of the matrix (u_{kj}) described in Theorem A.

Proof. Since, by definition, we have $f(N)=\int_D f(z)dK(z)$, which implies that the adjoint operator $f^*(N)$ of $f(N)$ is given by $f^*(N)=\int_D \overline{f(z)}dK(z)$, and since, by hypotheses, $f(z)$ is holomorphic on D, there is no difficulty in showing that

1° $f(N)$ is a bounded normal operator in $\mathfrak{H}$;

2° the point spectrum of N is given by $\{f(\lambda_\nu)\}_{\nu=1,2,3,\ldots}$, and φ_ν is an eigenelement of $f(N)$ corresponding to the eigenvalue $f(\lambda_\nu)$;

3° the continuous spectrum of $f(N)$ also is given by the image of $\Delta(N)$ by $f(z)$.

Accordingly the present corollary is a direct consequence of Theorem A.

Correction to Sakuji Inoue: "Functional-Representations of Normal Operators in Hilbert Spaces and Their Applications" (Proc. Japan Acad., Vol. 37, No. 10, 614–618 (1961)).

Page 614, line 17 from bottom: read "$\sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty}$" in place of "$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}$".

Page 615, line 1: read "b_μ" in place of "$b\mu$".

Page 616, line 1: read "$\overline{L_{\varphi_\nu}(y)}$ and $\overline{L_{\psi_\kappa}(y)}$" in place of "$\overline{L_{\psi_\kappa}(y)}$ and $\overline{L_{\varphi_\nu}(y)}$".

Page 617, line 18: read "relations" in place of "velations".