## CORRECTION TO MY PAPER "ON THE EXISTENCE OF UNRAMIFIED SEPARABLE INFINITE SOLVABLE EXTENSIONS OF FUNCTION FIELDS OVER FINITE FIELDS" IN NAGOYA MATHE-MATICAL JOURNAL VOL. 13 (1958)

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1.1. In the above referred paper we have said that, for the proof of the theorem, it is sufficient to prove lemmas 1 and 2. But it is not correct. A correct proof is given in the followings.

We assume that

1°  $q \ge 11$ ,

 $2^{\circ} g_{\kappa} > 1$ ,

 $3^{\circ}$  L/K is an unramified separable normal extension which is regular over k,

 $4^{\circ}$  (S is a subgroup of  $J_{L}(, k)$  such that L(S)/K is normal and  $J_{L}(, k)/S$  is of type  $(l, \ldots, l)$ , where l is a prime number,

5°  $[L(\mathfrak{G}): L] = l^{s}m$ , where (l, m) = 1.

Instead of lemma 2, we must prove the following lemmas:

LEMMA 3. If  $G(L(\mathfrak{G})/L)$  is contained in the center of  $G(L(\mathfrak{G})/K)$ , there exists a subgroup  $\mathfrak{G}'$  in  $J_L(\ , k)$  such that i)  $L(\mathfrak{G}')/K$  is normal and ii)  $[L(\mathfrak{G}): L(\mathfrak{G}')] = l$ .

LEMMA 4. If there exists b in  $J_{L(\mathfrak{G})}(\ , k)$  such that  $a(\varepsilon_{\nu}) + (\delta_{J_{L(\mathfrak{G})}} - \eta(\varepsilon_{\nu}))$   $b \in A_{L(\mathfrak{G})/L}(\ , k)$  for every  $\varepsilon_{\nu} \in G(L(\mathfrak{G})/L)$ , then there exists  $\mathfrak{G}_{1}$  in  $J_{L(\mathfrak{G})}(\ , k)$ such that i)  $L(\mathfrak{G})(\mathfrak{G}_{1})/K$  is normal and ii)  $L(\mathfrak{G})(\mathfrak{G}_{1}) \cong L(\mathfrak{G})$ .

LEMMA 5. If  $[L(\mathfrak{G}): L] = l$ , there exists b in  $J_{L(\mathfrak{G})}(\ , k)$  such that  $a(\varepsilon) + (\delta_{J_{L(\mathfrak{G})}} - \eta(\varepsilon))b \in A_{L(\mathfrak{G})/L}(\ , k)$ , where  $\varepsilon$  is a generator of  $G(L(\mathfrak{G})/L)$ .

LEMMA 6. If  $[B_{L(\mathfrak{G})/L}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{k}): \{0\}]$  is not coprime to m, then there exists  $\mathfrak{G}_1$  in  $J_{L(\mathfrak{G})}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{k})$  such that i)  $L(\mathfrak{G})(\mathfrak{G}_1)/K$  is normal and ii)  $L(\mathfrak{G})(\mathfrak{G}_1)$  $\cong L(\mathfrak{G}).$ 

Received July 29, 1958.