ERRATA CORRECTION TO DIRECT SUMMANDS OF DIRECT PRODUCTS OF SLENDER MODULES

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Two corrections are necessary.

LEMMA 4.2. Let I and T_1 be as given. Write $I = \bigcup_0^r I_k$, $k \in K$ an ordinal, where, for each k < r, I_k is finite and equals $\{i \in I | t_i \text{ is maximal in } T_1 \setminus \{t_i | i \text{ is in some } I_j \text{ with } j < k\}\}$ and where $\{t_i | i \in I_r\}$ contains no maximal element or an infinite number of maximal elements. If I_r is not empty, it contains an infinite chain $i_1 < i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that, for each $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$ such that $i_1 > i_2 < \cdots$

Proof of (4.3). In the first paragraph we change I_n to I_k . By factoring we may consider two cases. The case $I=I_r$ is like Case 1 in the paper. Consider the case where I_r is empty. For each k in K let $V_k=\prod_{j< k}(\prod_{I_j}R_i)$ and $V^k=\prod_{j\geq k}(\prod_{i_j}R_i)$. Now $V_k=A_k\oplus B_k$ with A_k in A and B_k in B. Also $A=A_k\oplus A^k$ where $A^k=A\cap (B_k\oplus V^k)$. Let $C_k=A_{k+1}\cap A^k$. For fixed i $\alpha_i(C_k)=0$ for almost all k so $\prod_K C_k$ exists and is in A. If $a\in A$, we may find c_k in C_k for each k so that $a-\sum_{i< j}c_i\in A^j$ for each k. Now $a-\sum c_k\in \bigcap A^k\subseteq A\cap B$. So $a=\sum c_k$ and $A=\prod_K C_k$, a vector group.