EXAMPLE 3. Let H be generated by $\mu_n = n(n-1/2)/(n+1)(n+2)$. We can regard H as the product of two Hausdorff matrices H_α and H_β, with generating sequences $\alpha_n = (n-1/2)/(n+1)$ and $\beta_n = n/(n+2)$, respectively. From Theorem 1 of [1], the sequence $t = \{t_n\}$, with $t_0 = 1$, $t_n = (-1)^n(1/2)(-3/2)\cdots(-n+3/2)/n!$, $n > 0$ satisfies $tH_\alpha = 0$. Therefore $tH = 0$. Let B be the matrix with the sequence t as each row. Then

$$(HB)_{nk} = \sum_{j=0}^{n} h_{nj}b_{jk} = t_k \sum_{j=0}^{n} h_{nj} = t_k\mu_0 = 0 ,$$

and

$$(BH)_{nk} = \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} b_{nj}h_{jk} = \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} t_j h_{jk} = 0, \quad \text{so that} \quad B \longleftrightarrow H .$$

REFERENCES

1. B. E. Rhoades, *Some Hausdorff matrices not of type M*, Proc. Amer. Math., Soc., **15** (1964), 361-365.
2. ———, *Commutants of some Hausdorff matrices*, Pacific J. Math., **42** (1972), 715-719.

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Corrections to

VERSUM SEQUENCES IN THE BINARY SYSTEM

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Line 12 should read "the universal verity of the conjecture [5, 6]". Instead of the universal verity of the conjecture [1, 2].

The first page should be 263 instead of 163.