

Correction to “On block-schematic Steiner systems $S(t, t+2, v)$ and $S(t, t+3, v)$ ”

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(Received January 20, 1992)

There are errors in [2]. Although A_0 and B_0 are identity matrices in [1, § 2.4], A_k and P_k are identity matrices in [2, § 2]. Hence in order to use [1, Theorem 2. 4. 1], we must change the definition of “standard” as follows in [2]: A vector x is standard when the last entry of x is 1. So in the proof of Theorem 1, we can not get contradictions on the cases $(t, v)=(3, 17)$, $(3, 26)$ and $(4, 27)$ by using Proposition 4. Thus we change Theorem 1 as follows.

THEOREM. *If a Steiner system $S(t, t+2, v)$ is block-schematic, then $t=2$ or $(t, v)=(3, 17)$, $(3, 26)$ or $(4, 27)$.*

References

- [1] E. BANNAI, and. T. ITO: Algebraic Combinatorics I, Benjamin, Menlo Park, 1984.
- [2] M. YOSHIZAWA: On block-schematic Steiner systems $S(t, t+2, v)$ and $S(t, t+3, v)$, Hokkaido Math. J., 19 (1990), 481-493.

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