ERRATA

(Vol. 2 no. 2 p. 106-108) The function described on these pages does satisfy the properties claimed for it. The author regrets that the cases which were intended to show this contain several errors and suggests that the easiest way to correct these pages is to alter the function slightly making the following changes:

P. 106 line 5 ... length $\ell_n = 2^{-n}((n+1)!)^{-2}$ ...

14 $k_n = n^2 - n$ or $k_n = n^2 + n - 1$ ...

P. 107 line 8 $E_{n-2} \setminus E_{n-1}$ ...

11 ... $< 2n\ell_n$ and

12 $h > (n^2+n-1)\ \ell_n$ ...

13 ... $< n/(n^2+n-1)$

16 $(n^2-n+1)\ell_n < h < (n^2+n)\ell_n$

18 $f(x+h) \le f_n(x+h) \le 1/2\ \ell_n$

replace 19-23 with: Also $f(x-h)$ is less than twice the distance from $x-h$ to the center of the interval in E_{n-1} to which x belongs, so $f(x-h) \le 2(n+1)\ell_n$. It follows that

$$\left| \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} \right| \le \frac{2n + 5/2}{2(n^2+n)}$$

P. 108 line 1 ...E_{n-1} . If

3 both less than $1/2\ \ell_n$

9 ... $\le 2(n+2)\ell_{n+1}$

11 ... $\le \dfrac{2(n+1)\ell_{n+1}}{2\ell_n} = \dfrac{1}{2(n+2)}$