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Supplement to "Weak Domination Principle"

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Lemma 4 in the previous paper "weak domination principle" in the volume 28 of this journal is true without the assumption on non-degeneracy. Namely, *if G is a positive kernel on $\Omega=\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ satisfying the weak domination principle, then it satisfies the ordinary domination principle or the inverse domination principle.* To see this, let $\gamma_{12}=0$. Since $\gamma_{23}=0$ implies $\gamma_{31}=0$, it is sufficient to notice the imcompatibility of $\gamma_{23}>0$ and $\gamma_{31}<0$.

Thus the main theorems in the paper are to be stated without assuming non-degeneracy as follows.

Theorem 6. *Let $\check{G}$ satisfy the continuity principle. If G satisfies the weak domination principle, then it satisfies the ordinary domination principle or the inverse domination principle.*

Theorem 8. *Let $\check{G}$ satisfy the continuity principle and let G satisfy the weak domination principle. If there exists a point x_1 such that $G(x_1, x_1)=+\infty$, then G satisfies the ordinary domination principle.*

Theorem 9. *Let G satisfy the continuity principle and assume that every non-empty open set $\omega\subset\Omega$ is of positive G-capacity. If G satisfies the weak balayage principle, it satisfies the ordinary balayage principle or the inverse balayage principle.*

Theorem 10. *Under the same assumption as in Theorem 9, G satisfies the weak balayage principle if and only if it satisfies the weak domination principle.*

Theorem 11. *Under the same assumption as above, G satisfies the ordinary balayage principle if it satisfies the (elementary) weak balayage principle and if there exists a point x_1 such that $G(x_1, x_1)=+\infty$.*

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