

# ANNALES DE L'INSTITUT FOURIER

I. D. BERG

L. A. RUBEL

## Densities on locally compact abelian groups

*Annales de l'institut Fourier*, tome 19, n° 2 (1969), p. 533

[<http://www.numdam.org/item?id=AIF\\_1969\\_\\_19\\_2\\_533\\_0>](http://www.numdam.org/item?id=AIF_1969__19_2_533_0)

© Annales de l'institut Fourier, 1969, tous droits réservés.

L'accès aux archives de la revue « Annales de l'institut Fourier » (<http://annalif.ujf-grenoble.fr/>) implique l'accord avec les conditions générales d'utilisation (<http://www.numdam.org/conditions>). Toute utilisation commerciale ou impression systématique est constitutive d'une infraction pénale. Toute copie ou impression de ce fichier doit contenir la présente mention de copyright.

NUMDAM

Article numérisé dans le cadre du programme  
Numérisation de documents anciens mathématiques  
<http://www.numdam.org/>

## ERRATUM

Tome XIX Fascicule 1.

### Densities on locally compact abelian groups

par I. D. BERG et L. A. RUBEL.

We wish to thank M. Rajagopalan for pointing out the following three errors and for indicating that if one assumes that  $G$  is  $\sigma$ -compact, then the defective half of the proof of Lemma 2.1 is repaired. None of these errors has any consequences for the rest of the paper.

First, Lemma 2.1 is partially incorrect. However, we use only the correct « only if » part in the rest of the paper. This lemma should say that if  $f \in C(G)$  and if  $f \in P(G)$  then the orbit of  $f$  is compact. If, further,  $G$  is  $\sigma$ -compact and if the orbit of  $f$  is compact, then  $f \in P(G)$ . This follows from the line of argument given in the paper, but using in addition Theorem 5.29 of [5, p. 42], which guarantees that the uniform topology on  $\theta$  as the orbit of  $f$  coincides with the quotient topology of  $\theta$  as the range of  $\varphi$ .

Secondly, the example in the Remark following Corollary 2.11 must be changed slightly. Take  $g_1$  and  $g_2$  as before, but let  $g_3 = (\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$ . Then each element of  $G$  is discrete and each pair of elements of  $G$  generates a discrete subgroup of  $G$ , but  $[g_1, g_2, g_3]$  is not discrete.

Finally, in the « conversely » part of Lemma 3.1, it must be stated that the linear functionals  $\{\mu_\alpha | \alpha \in A\}$  are assumed to be compatible in the obvious sense. The compatibility is explicitly used in the proof.

ACHEVÉ D'IMPRIMER  
SUR LES PRESSES DE  
L'IMPRIMERIE DURAND  
28-LUISANT  
EN MARS 1970

DÉPÔT LÉGAL : 1<sup>er</sup> TRIMESTRE 1970.  
N° 903.

*Imprimé en France.*