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Families of sets whose pairwise intersections have prescribed cardinals or order types

Corrigenda

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(i) J. Baumgartner has kindly drawn our attention to the fact that Theorem 2 as stated in (1) is false. A counter example is the case in which $m = \aleph_2$; $n = \aleph_1$; $p = \aleph_0$. For by reference (3) of the paper (1) there is an almost disjoint family $(A_\gamma : \gamma < \omega_1)$ of infinite subsets of $\underline{\omega}$. Put $A_\nu = \underline{\omega}$ for $\omega_1 \leqslant \nu < \omega_2$. Then, contrary to the assertion of that theorem, all conditions of Theorem 2 are satisfied. However, Theorem 2 becomes correct if the hypothesis

(1) $$cfm \neq p^+; \quad m > n; \quad m > p^+$$

is strengthened to

(2) $$cfm \neq p^+; \quad m > n > p^+.$$

In fact, Baumgartner has proved the desired conclusion under the weaker hypothesis

$$cfm \neq p^+; \quad m \geqslant n > p^+.$$

In our attempt at proving Theorem 2 under the hypothesis (1) an error occurred towards the end of Case 1, p. 219, where the existence of μ_1 and μ_2 cannot, as claimed, be inferred. Under the hypothesis (2) a correct proof is obtained by changing p. 219, line 19, of (1) to

'Since $|\{A_\mu \cap A_{\rho_0} : \mu \notin N_0\}| \leqslant 2^{|S_0|} < n$, etc.'

(ii) Correction of a misprint: The last relation on page 219, line 23, should read $|N(p)| > p$.

REFERENCE

(1) Families of sets whose pairwise intersections have prescribed cardinals or order types. *Math. Proc. Cambridge Philos. Soc.* **80** (1976), 215–221.