

**CORRIGENDUM  
ON THE DISCREPANCY OF COLORING FINITE SETS**

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There is a reference which has been inadvertently omitted from the above paper which appeared in Vol. 13, No. 4, (1990), pages 825-827. The omission is corrected as follows:

“6. HAJELA, D., On Polynomials with Low Peak Signal to Power Ratios and Theorems of Kashin and Spencer, submitted to Advances in Applied Mathematics, 1989.”

**ON SEMI-HOMEOMORPHISMS,  
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Corollary 5 is false because of an incorrect argument used in the proof of Proposition 1. A Mathematical Reviews reviewer pointed out the following counterexample to both of these results. Take  $\mathbb{R}$  (the reals) with the Sorgenfrey topology, let  $Y$  be  $\mathbb{R}$  with the topology given by the base  $B = \{[w_1, w_2) : w_1, w_2 \in \mathbb{Q}, w_1 < w_2\}$  and let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be the identity. Such an  $f$  is one-to-one, semi-open and continuous but not irresolute

Further, the following is a counterexample to Lemma 9 (and hence Corollary 10). Let  $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{D})$  and  $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{T})$  be spaces, where  $\mathcal{D}$  is the discrete topology and  $\mathcal{T} = \{(a, +\infty) : a \in \mathbb{R}\} \cup \{\emptyset, \mathbb{R}\}$  and let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be the identity. Clearly,  $f$  is not somewhat open.



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