Corrections

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Abstract

Full Text

Corrections

In the article by N. I. Ershov and Ya. T. Eidus, "Experimental substantiation of the chain mechanism of the heterogeneously catalytic reaction of olefin hydropolymerization proceeding under the influence of carbon monoxide and hydrogen," published in DAN, vol. 115, no. 6, 1957, on p. 1127, in Table 1, instead of "Yield per initiator, %," it should read: "Yield per initiator."

In the article by Z. A. Vinogradova, "Biochemical composition of the plankton of the Black Sea," published in DAN, vol. 116, no. 4, 1957, on p. 689, the sentence in lines 11–24 should read:

The salinity in these regions was 3–4‰ higher than in the following year, 1955, and by the same amount higher than the mean multi-year salinity, which promoted the development of typically Black Sea forms of zooplankton and, conversely, created unfavorable conditions for the development of brackish-water and thermophilic forms of plankton, which in ordinary years in this part of the sea and at this time of year produce a strong burst of development.

In the article by A. S. Kel' zon, "Self-guidance as a problem of technical cybernetics," published in DAN, vol. 116, no. 6, 1957, on p. 934, line 23 from the bottom, where $\psi = \pi/2$ is printed, it should read $\psi = -\pi/2$; on p. 934, line 5 from the bottom, where "changes" is printed, it should read: "is measured."

In the article by A. Vinogradov, B. Delone, and D. Fuks, "On rational approximations to irrational numbers with restricted incomplete quotients," published in DAN, vol. 118, no. 5, 1958, the end of p. 864 and the beginning of p. 865 should read:

From this, the following consequences are obtained:

I. If θ belongs to $\{L\}$, supported on $\{M\}$, with the sequence (1), attainable at α_0, then the expansion of θ into a continued fraction has the form

$$\theta = a_0,\ a_1 a_2 \ldots\ a_k \tilde{\alpha}_0 \{a\}\ \overline{\alpha_{-1}\alpha_0\alpha_1}\{a\}\ \overline{\alpha_{-2}\alpha_{-1}\alpha_0\alpha_1\alpha_2}\{a\} \ldots,$$

where $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_k$ are arbitrary, α_1, $\alpha_{-1}\alpha_0\alpha_1$, $\alpha_{-2}\alpha_{-1}\alpha_0\alpha_1\alpha_2$ ... are ever longer segments of the sequence (1), symmetric about α_0, and $\{a\}$ are finite "insertions," which may be quite arbitrary. Because of the arbitrariness of these insertions,

on one and the same attainable class $\{M\}$ there rests, generally speaking, a continuum of classes $\{L\}$. Moreover, every time $\lambda_L = \lambda_M$.

Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.

Source: Math-Net.Ru and CyberLeninka. Machine translation. Verify with the original.