ERRATA

Addendum to "Rings with Noetherian Spectrum"

By Jack Ohm and R. L. Pendleton, vol. 35 (1968), pp. 631–639.

The proof of our main theorem breaks up into two parts: (i) (Proposition 3.4). If R has (JN), then R' has (JFC), and (ii) (Theorem 3.6). If R has (JN) and R' has (JFC), then R' has (JN). The crux of the proof occurs in (i), but William Heinzer has pointed out that the argument can be simplified by replacing (ii) by the following:

THEOREM. *A commutative ring R has (JFC) (if and) only if R has (JN).*

Proof.

Suppose $A_1 < A_2 < \cdots$ is a strictly ascending chain of J-radical ideals. $A_i < A_{i+1}$ implies there exists a maximal ideal $M_i \supset A_i$ such that $A_{i+1} \not\subset M_i$. Let $A = (A_1, M_1A_2, M_1M_2A_3, \cdots)$. $A \subset M_i$ for all i and $M_i \neq M_j$ for $i \neq j$. Claim: M_i is a minimal prime divisor of A (and hence is *a fortiori* a J-component of A). For, if $A \subset P < M_i$, P prime, then $A_j \subset P$ for all j. This implies $A_{i+1} \subset M_i$, a contradiction. Thus, A has infinitely many J-components.

Q.E.D.

Lee Baric, *Some notes on sequences which are similar or related to a Schauder basis*, vol. 35(1968), pp. 1–7.

page 4, line 7, "$\varepsilon\ \epsilon l$" should read "$\mathfrak{X}$".

page 6, in statement of Corollary 211, "equivalent" should be changed to "related".