quences, $g(u)-\overline{D}^{\cdot}(p(u))$ in (2′) being replaced by $g(u)$, as it may be under conditions on the $A_n(\sigma)$ discussed above. For by their theorem, given

$$\int^{\infty} p(\sigma) \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\int^{\sigma}\frac{du}{g(u)}\right]d\sigma < \infty,$$

there exists a function $F(s)$ holomorphic in Δ, not identically zero, such that $\left|F(s)-\sum_1^n 0e^{-\lambda_k s}\right| < e^{-p(\sigma)}$, hence $\left|F(s)-\sum_1^n 0e^{-\lambda_k s}\right| < A_n(\sigma)$ if $\{A_n(\sigma)\}$ is any asymptotic sequence with g.l.b.$_{n\geqq 1}$ $A_n(\sigma)=A(\sigma)=e^{-p(\sigma)}$; so that $F(s)$ is represented asymptotically in Δ by the series $\sum d_k e^{-\lambda_k s}$ with $d_k=0$ $(k\geqq 1)$ with respect to the asymptotic sequence $\{A_n(\sigma)\}$, without being identically zero.

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R. D. Carmichael, *On Euler's ϕ function*, vol. 13, pp. 241–243; vol. 54, p. 1192.

Vol. 54, p. 1192, lines 2 and 9. For "Hedburg" read "Hedberg."

Vol. 54, p. 1192, line 10. For "$2^{28}+1$ and $2^{29}+1$" read "$2^{2^8}+1$ and $2^{2^9}+1$."