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ERRATUM to

S. GARLER: Contribution

5. (1986) 367-376 S. GAHLER: Contribution to the Theory of Generalized Derivatives. - Z. Anal. Anw. $5(1986), 367 - 376.$

On page 368 and 369 some of the symbols $\mathcal{D}, \lt,$, = which are printed normal according to the manuscript had to be set in another way. The text is correct as follows: *g* of Generalized Derivatives. Z. Anal
 nbols $\mathcal{D}, \langle \cdot \rangle =$ which are printed norm
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II. Now let S be an ordered inner product space and $(.,.)$ be its inner product.

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Following to the manuscript had to be set in another way. The text is correct as follows:

\nII. Now let S be an ordered inner product space and
$$
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$$
 be its inner product. (The fact that the symbol (\cdot, \cdot) is also used to denote the open interval cannot lead to any confusion.) Let us write

\n
$$
f(q) = k \begin{cases} \n\geq k \\ \n\leq k \n\end{cases}
$$
 or if $(f(q), K) = \{0\}$

\n
$$
= \begin{cases} \n\subseteq [0, \infty), \quad \text{but } \neq \{0\} \\ \n\subseteq (-\infty, 0], \quad \text{but } \neq \{0\} \n\end{cases}
$$

\nwhere $(f(q), K) = \{(f(q), k)| k \in K\}$. Let $f(q) = k$ of it there exists a neighbourhood U of the point 0 in B with $c_1 + U_1 \subseteq Q$ and $(f(c + U_1, K) = 0)$ where $(f(c + U_1, K) = 0)$ for U_1 and U_2 are the values of U_1 and U_2 are the

where $(f(q), K) = \{(f(q), k)| k \in K\}$. Let $f(q) = K$ if there exists a neighbourhood *U* of the point 0 in *R* with $q + U \subseteq Q$ and $(f(q + U), K) = \{0\}$ where $(f(q + U), K)$ $= \{(s, k) / s \in f(q + U], k \in K\}.$ Moreover let $f(q) >'_K 0 \iff (\langle k'_k 0 \rangle, \text{ if not } f(q) ='_K 0,$ \mathcal{L} but if there exists a neighbourhood *U* of the point 0 in *R* with $q + U \subseteq Q$ and where $(f(q), K) = \{(f(q), k) | k \in K\}$. Let $f(q) = k$ 0 if there exists
of the point 0 in R with $q + U \subseteq Q$ and $(f[q + U], K) = \{0\}$
 $= \{(s, k) | s \in f[q + U], k \in K\}$. Moreover let $f(q) > k$ 0 $(< k \leq k$
but if there exists a neighbourhood U of the poin *D1 g(q)* if */(q) >K* 0

$$
f(q) \begin{cases} \geq k \\ = k \\ \leq k \end{cases} 0 \text{ if } (f(q), K) \begin{cases} \subseteq [0, \infty), \text{ but } +(0) \\ = \{0\} \\ \subseteq (-\infty, 0], \text{ but } +(0) \end{cases}
$$

where $(f(q), K) = \{(f(q), k)|k \in K\}$. Let $f(q) = k$ of it there exists a neigh-
of the point 0 in R with $q + U \subseteq Q$ and $(f(q + U), K) = \{0\}$ where
 $(\{s, k\})s \in f(q + U], k \in K\}$. Moreover let $f(q) > k$ of $(< 0), if nobut if there exists a neighborhood U of the point 0 in R with $q +$
 $(f(q + U), K) \subseteq [0, +\infty) ((-\infty, 0])$. For arbitrary $g: Q \rightarrow S$ let
 $(f(q + U), K) \subseteq [0, +\infty) ((-\infty, 0])$. For arbitrary $g: Q \rightarrow S$ let

$$
D_{1}g(q) \qquad \text{if } f(q) > k
$$
 0

$$
D_{2}g(q) \qquad \text{if } f(q) < k
$$
 0
otherwise

$$
D_{1}f(q) \qquad \text{if } g(q) > k
$$
 0
otherwise

$$
D'f_q(q) = \begin{cases} D_{1}f(q) & \text{if } g(q) > k \\ D_{2}f(q) & \text{if } g(q) < k \\ D_{3}f(q) & \text{if } g(q) < k \end{cases}
$$

Therefore 1: If g is continuous at q, then

$$
(f(q), Dg_f(q)) + (D'f_g(q), g(q)) \subseteq D_{1}(f, g)(q).
$$

Proof: Assume $Dg_f(q)$ and $D'f_g(q)$ are not empty. Let $f(q) > k$ 0 as
and for arbitrary $\gamma \in D_{1}g(q)$ and $\phi \in D_{1}(f(q))$ let $\psi = (f(q), \gamma) + (\phi, g(q))$.$

Theorem .1: *Jig is continuous at q, then.*

Proof: Assume $\mathcal{D}g_1(q)$ and $\mathcal{D}'f_q(q)$ are not empty. Let $f(q) >_K 0$ and $g(q) >'_K 0$ and for arbitrary $\gamma \in D_1g(q)$ and $\phi \in D_1f(q)$ let $\psi = (f(q), \gamma) + (\phi, g(q))$. Then

Hence we have $\psi \in D_l(f, g)$ (q) which proves the assertion of the theorem in the case $f(q) > K$ 0 and $g(q) > K$ 0. The other cases can be proved analogously **I**