

# CORRECTION TO "ALGEBRAIC STRUCTURE OF SCHUR RINGS"

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**Abstract.** More general statements of some results stated in [1] concerning the Schur subrings are shown.

The transitivity of the relation  $\mathcal{R}$  in [1, p. 58] is proved as a corollary of Theorem 1, this fills out a gap in [1, p. 59]. Furthermore, we show that Proposition 2.3 through Corollary 2.6 in [1] still hold whether subgroups  $H$  are normal or not.

**Theorem 1.** Suppose  $\mathcal{G} = (G; \{D_0, \dots, D_d\})$  is an  $S$ -ring over  $G$ . Let  $H \leq G$  and the natural mapping  $\nu : G \rightarrow G/H$  (here  $G/H$  is the set of left cosets of  $H$  in  $G$ ). Then  $(i, j) \in \mathcal{R}$  if and only if  $\nu(D_j) \subseteq \nu(D_i)$ .

*Proof.*

$$(i, j) \in \mathcal{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow D_i^{(-1)} D_j \cap H \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow D_i H \cap D_j \neq \emptyset$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists d_j \in D_j \text{ such that } d_j = d_i h \text{ for some } d_i \in D_i, h \in H$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \overline{D_j} \text{ appears in the expression of } \overline{D_i H} \text{ as a linear combination of } \overline{D_k} \text{'s}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall d_j \in D_j \exists d_i \in D_i \text{ such that } d_j \in d_i H.$$

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**Corollary 2.**  $(i, j) \in \mathcal{R}$  if and only if  $\nu(D_i) = \nu(D_j)$ . Hence  $\mathcal{R}$  is an equivalence relation.

**Corollary 3.** Let  $[i]$  be an equivalence class of  $\mathcal{R}$  containing  $i$ . For  $g \in G$ , set  $S(g) = \{j | gh \in D_j \neq \emptyset\}$ . Then  $[i] = S(g)$  for any  $g \in D_i$ .

*Proof.* For any fixed  $g \in D_i$ , suppose  $j \in S(g)$   $\exists h \in H$  such that  $gh \in D_j$ . So we have  $h \in g^{-1}D_j$  and  $D_i^{(-1)}D_j \cap H \neq \emptyset$ . Hence  $(i, j) \in \mathcal{R}$  and  $S(g) \subseteq [i]$ . On the other hand, suppose  $(i, j) \in \mathcal{R}$ , then  $j \in S(g)$  by Corollary 2. Hence  $[i] = S(g)$ .

**Corollary 4.** If  $H \leq G$ , then  $\nu(D_i)$  and  $\nu(D_j)$  are either disjoint or identical.

*Proof.* Suppose  $\nu(D_i) \cap \nu(D_j) \neq \emptyset$ , then  $D_i^{(-1)}D_j \cap H \neq \emptyset$ . Thus  $(i, j) \in \mathcal{R}$ . The corollary follows easily.

## References

1. W. C. Shiu, Algebraic structure of Schur ring, *Chinese J. Math.* 21 (1993), 55–71.

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