

Journal of Logic & Analysis 17:3c (2025) 1-2  $\exists \int_{\mathsf{V}} \left| \begin{array}{c} J_{OUIIIIIII} \\ ISSN 1759-9008 \end{array} \right.$ 

## Errata: a density version of a theorem of Banach

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The proof of a result in the following paper contains an error:

A density version of a theorem of Banach J. Logic & Analysis 17 (2025) 1–7

Fortunately, this error is straightforward to correct.

In the proof of the (i $\Rightarrow$ ii) case of Theorem 1.2, Corollary 4 is used to select a  $J \subseteq I$ with  $\bar{d}(J) > 0$ . However, while the upper density of J would be positive relative to I, this does not mean that it is positive as a subset of  $\mathbb{N}$ . To correct that, Corollary 4 needs to be strengthened.

(1) Start with the following reformulation/strengthening of Lemma 2.

**Lemma 2** Let  $(X, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$  be a probability measure, a > 0,  $I_0 \subseteq \mathbb{N}$  with  $\bar{d}(I_0) > b > 0$ , and  $A_n \in \mathcal{A}$  with  $\mu(A_n) \geq a$  for all  $n \in I_0$ . For some  $I \subseteq I_0$  with  $\overline{d}(I) \geq ab$ ,  $\{A_n\}_{n \in I}$ has the finite intersection property.

(Note that the original version of Lemma 2 is a special case of this one, with  $I_0 = \mathbb{N}$ .)

(2) Replace the first line of the proof of Lemma 2 (Section 3.1) by the following 6 lines:

Adopt the following notation. If  $J \subseteq \mathbb{N}$  and  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  write  $J \wedge N = J \cap \{1, \dots, N\}$  and  $|J \wedge N|$  = the (finite) cardinality of  $J \wedge N$ .

Given  $I_0$  with  $\bar{d}(I_0) > b$  let  $\eta_n$  be an increasing sequence of natural numbers with  $|I_0 \wedge \eta_n|/\eta_n > b$  for all *n*. For  $x \in X$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  define:

$$F_n = rac{1}{|I_0 \wedge \eta_n|} \sum_{k \in I_0 \wedge \eta_n} \chi_{A_n}(x)$$

There are two cases:

(3) Replace the proof of Case 1 (bottom of page 4) with the following:

**Case 1:**  $\limsup_{n \to \infty} F_n(x) \ge a$  for some x. Put  $I = \{n \in I_0 : x \in A_n\}$ , then  $\{A_n\}_{n \in I}$  has the finite intersection property. Observe:

$$\frac{|I \wedge \eta_n|}{\eta_n} = \left(\frac{|I \wedge \eta_n|}{|I_0 \wedge \eta_n|}\right) \left(\frac{|I_0 \wedge \eta_n|}{\eta_n}\right) > F_n(x)b$$

Published: May 2025

so if we let  $n \to \infty$  along a subsequence  $n_k$  witnessing  $\limsup_n F_n(x) \ge a$ , we get  $\overline{d}(I) \ge ab$ .

(3) Replace the displayed calculation on page 2 from the proof of Case 2 by the following calculation. (The proof of this case is otherwise unchanged.)

$$a \leq \frac{1}{|I_0 \wedge \eta_N|} \sum_{k \in I_0 \wedge \eta_N} \int \chi_{A_k}(x) = \int_X F_N d\mu$$
$$= \int_{B \cap C} F_N d\mu + \int_{B \setminus C} F_N d\mu + \int_{X \setminus B} F_N d\mu$$
$$\leq r\mu(B \cap C) + a\mu(B \setminus C) + 1\mu(X \setminus B)$$

(4) The corollaries now have the following stronger statements:

**Corollary 3** Let  $(X, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$  be a probability measure, a > 0,  $I_0 \subseteq \mathbb{N}$  with  $\overline{d}(I_0) > b > 0$ and  $A_n \in \mathcal{A}$  with  $\mu(A_n) \ge a$  for all  $n \in I_0$ . For some  $I \subseteq I_0$  with  $\overline{d}(I) \ge ab$  and every finite  $J \subseteq I$ ,  $\mu(\bigcap_{n \in I} A_n) > 0$ .

**Corollary 4** Let  $(X, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$  be a finitely additive probability measure, a > 0,  $I_0 \subseteq \mathbb{N}$  with  $\overline{d}(I_0) > b > 0$ , and  $A_n \in \mathcal{A}$  with  $\mu(A_n) \ge a$  for all  $n \in I_0$ . For some  $I \subseteq I_0$  with  $\overline{d}(I) \ge ab$  and every finite  $J \subseteq I$ ,  $\mu(\bigcap_{n \in J} A_n) > 0$ .

(5) In the proof of Corollary 3, "density at least *a*" should be replaced by "density at least *ab*". Likewise, In the proof of Corollary 4, " $\overline{d}(I) \ge a$ " should be replaced by " $\overline{d}(I) \ge ab$ ".

(6) Finally, the proof of the main result needs one emendation. The fourth line from the end (before the references) should now be:

By Corollary 4, there is a subset  $J = \{n_m\}_m \subseteq I$  such that  $\overline{d}(J) > \alpha^2 r/M$  and such that for every  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\mu(\bigcap_{m=1}^N A_{n_m}) > 0$ .

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Received: 24 May 2025 Revised: 27 May 2025

Journal of Logic & Analysis 17:3c (2025)