carry $u^2 + v^2 = 1$ in a topological way into Γ' . This curve Γ' being convex, and $x(u, v)$, $y(u, v)$ being harmonic, it follows then³⁷⁾ that the equations (3.3.1) carry the interior of the unit circle in a topological way into the interior of Γ' , and that the Jacobian $x_u y_v - x_v y_u$ is $\neq 0$ in $u^2 + v^2 < 1$. So we can solve the equations $x = x(u, v)$, $y = y(u, v)$ with respect to u, v , and we obtain this way, on account of well-known theorems on implicit functions, u and v as single-valued continuous functions of x and y in the closed region bounded by Γ' , and analytic in the interior of Γ' . Substituting into $z(u, v)$, we see that the minimal surface S , solution of our exact problem, may be represented as a whole by $z = z(x, y)$, where $z(x, y)$ is single-valued and continuous in and on Γ' , and analytic in Γ' . The surface S being a minimal surface bounded by Γ^* , this $z(x, y)$ evidently solves the boundary value problem.

The Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, April 1930.

³⁷⁾ See T. Radó, Aufgabe 41, and H. Kneser, Lösung der Aufgabe 41, Jahresbericht der Deutschen Mathematiker-Vereinigung 35 (1926).

(Eingegangen am 17. Mai 1930.)

Druckfehlerverzeichnis

zu der Arbeit von F. Pollaczek: Über eine Aufgabe der Wahrscheinlichkeitstheorie, I.
(Math. Zeitschr. 32 (1930), S. 64–100.)

S. 67, Gl. (7)	lies $1 \leq s' \leq s$	statt $1 \leq s \leq s'$,
S. 69, Gl. (15b)	" $(T - x_m)^{s-m}$	" $(T - x_m)^{m-n}$,
S. 73, Z. 5	" $e^{(q-p)t_0}$	" $e^{(p-q)t_0}$,
S. 74, Gl. (33)	" $\int_{K_p} \dots \int_{K_q} \dots$	" $\int_{K_p} \dots \int_{K_p} \dots$,
S. 77, Z. 2 v. u.	" $\log(1 - z^{-s} e^{s\eta(z-1)})$	" $\log(1 - z^s e^{s\eta(z-1)})$,
S. 86, Gl. (81)	" $\int_{t'}^{t''}$	" $\int_{t'}^{t_0''}$,
S. 86, Z. 1 v. u.	" $\mu_0 = \frac{n-s}{s}$	" $\mu_0 = \frac{\mu-s}{s}$,
S. 89, Z. 11	" C'_p	" C_p ,
S. 96, Z. 13 v. u. im Exponenten:	$\frac{q}{\eta} - \log \frac{q}{\eta}$	statt $\frac{q}{n} - \log \frac{q}{n}$.