Erratum

*A Framework for Defining the Generality
of Diophantos' Methods in "Arithmetica"*

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Communicated by B. Vitrac

Unfortunately, footnote 48 was published with an error. The correct version is given here.

⁴⁸ In the course of the lengthy solution of problem "IV" 39, Diophantos employs the equality produced by the last step in the above "completion of square", for solving the inequality $6x + 18 < 2x^2$. Making an explicit reference to the corresponding equation ("hotan toiautên isôsin isôsômen") he computes the number $2 \cdot 18 + (6/2)^2 = 45$, which is equal to $(2x - 6/2)^2$. Taking (positive) roots on both sides of $(2x - 3)^2 \geq 49$ leads to the inequality $2x - 3 \geq 7$ from which follows that $x \geq 5$.

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