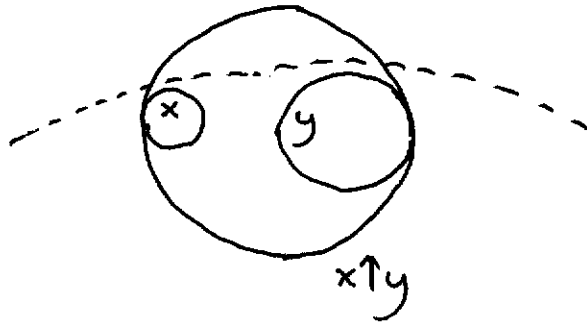


## A correction of EWD1240

The example, introduced on p. EWD1240-1, where " $\in$ " is defined to mean "lies inside" for circles in the plane, is wrong. The error emerges on p. EWD1240-12, where it is suggested that  $x \in z \wedge y \in z$ , i.e. for  $z$ : encompassing both  $x$  and  $y$ , is equivalent to  $x \uparrow y \in z$ , i.e. encompassing a third circle denoted by  $x \uparrow y$ . Here is the counterexample:



the dotted circle encompasses  $x$  and  $y$ , but not the smallest circle encompassing them.

The error can be remedied by defining  $\in$ , "lies inside" for convex curves instead of for circles.

I owe Rutger M. Dijkstra my gratitude for pointing out this error.

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