COLLOQUIUM MATHEMATICUM

VOL. XLVIII 1984 FASC. 1

P R O B L È M E S

P 628, R 1. The answer is positive[1].

XIX.1, p. 181.

[1] A. Kurka, *Equationally compact algebras with bases of different cardinalities*, Algebra Universalis 12 (1981), p. 399-401.

P 639, R 2. The answer is positive for X completely regular[2].

XIX.2, p. 334, and XXI.1, p. 162.

[2] H. W. Pu and H. H. Pu, *On Darboux continuity and continuity*, Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications 84 (1) (1981), p. 59-62.

P 777, R 1. The answer is negative[3].

XXIV.2, p. 286.

[3] E. Graczyńska and F. Pastijn, *Marczewski independence in Plonka sums*, Mathematica Japonica 27 (1982), p. 49-61.

P 921, R 1. The answer is negative[4].

XXXII.1, p. 150.

[4] C. Bandt, *Many measures are Hausdorff measures*, Bulletin de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences, Série des sciences mathématiques, astronomiques et physiques (to appear).

N. J. KALTON (COLUMBIA, MISSOURI)

P 1273. Formulé dans la communication *On operators on* L_0.

Ce fascicule, p. 81.

Z. SAWOŃ AND Z. WROŃSKI (WARSZAWA)

P 1274. Formulé dans la communication *Fréchet algebras with orthogonal basis.*

Ce fascicule, p. 109.

S. HARTMAN (WROCŁAW)

P 1275. A (complex) function φ on $E \subset \boldsymbol{Z}$ is said to be a *multiplier* for $L_E^1(\boldsymbol{T})$ if $\varphi\hat{f} \in \hat{L}_E^1$ whenever $f \in L_E^1$. Let us call φ a *tame multiplier* if $\varphi = \hat{\mu}|E$ for some $\mu \in M(\boldsymbol{T})$, and a *wild multiplier* in the opposite case. Let E be neither a Sidon set nor in the coset ring of $\boldsymbol{Z}$. Does there exist a wild multiplier for L_E^1?

New Scottish Book, Probl. 966, 29. 3. 1982.