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FROM THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

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Abstract. This note contains errata, comments from authors or readers about articles recently published in the Bulletin of the Iranian Mathematical Society.

(1) R. Eskandari and F. Mirzapour, Hyperinvariant subspaces and quasinilpotent operators, 41, no. 4 (2015) 805–813. The authors have provided the following clarification:
We regret to inform the readers that the proof of the main result we claimed in the paper is flawed. Our methods in that paper may still yield a weaker result on which we are working.

(2) J. Shen and A. Chen, Analytic extension of a Nth roots of M-hyponormal operator, 41, no. 4, (2015) 945–954. The Authors have sent the following corrections: In the references, Studia Math. 163 (2004) 177-188 should be changed to Studia Math. 163, no. 2, (2004) 177-188. On page 954, last line, "positive integer n" should be changed to "positive integer $n \geq 2$".

(3) R.A.C. Ferreira has given the following counterexample:
Let $\mathbb{T} = [0,1] \cap \mathbb{Z}$, fix $\alpha > 0, \beta > 1$ and $h(t) = 1, t \in \mathbb{T}$. Then

$$ {}_0^{\mathbb{T}}I_0^{\alpha} I^{\beta} 1 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \sum_{s=0}^{t-1} (t-s)^{\alpha-1} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} (s-k)^{\beta-1} $$

which is zero when $t = 1$. On the other hand

$$ {}_0^{\mathbb{T}}I^{\alpha+\beta} 1 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} \sum_{s=0}^{t-1} (t-s)^{\alpha+\beta-1}, $$

which equals $\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}$ when $t = 1$.
This counterexample shows that the semigroup property of a certain fractional integral, introduced in [A. Ahmadkhanlu and M. Jahanshahi,

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On the existence and uniqueness of solution of initial value problem for fractional order differential equations on time scales, Bull. Iranian Math. Soc. 38, no. 1 (2012) 241-252] does not hold.

(4) D. Vamshee Krishna and T. Ramreddy, An upper bound to the second Hankel functional for the class of gamma-starlike functions, 41, no. 6 (2015) 1327-1337. The authors have noticed that the formula in Theorem 3.1, should be changed to the following:

$$|a_2a_4 - a_3^2| \leq \left[\frac{(112\gamma^5 + 768\gamma^4 + 2236\gamma^3 + 1700\gamma^2 + 372\gamma - 4)}{(1+2\gamma)^2(1+3\gamma)(37\gamma^4 + 253\gamma^3 + 603\gamma^2 + 263\gamma - 4)}\right].$$