Definition 10. A one-to-one mapping of $(\mathbf{M}_i, \phi_i, i \in \mathbf{A})$ onto itself is a *Menger*automorphism if and only if for each $i \in \mathbf{A}$ there is a permutation ϱ_i of 1, 2, ..., i such that for all $F \in \mathbf{M}_i, G_1, \ldots, G_i \in \mathbf{M}_j$ we have

 $\alpha \phi_{\mathbf{i}}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{G}_{1}, \ldots, \mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{i}}) = \phi_{\mathbf{i}}(\alpha F, \alpha G_{\varrho_{\mathbf{i}}(1)}, \ldots, \alpha G_{\varrho_{\mathbf{i}}(\mathbf{i})}).$

Menger-isomorphisms are similarly defined.

Theorem 9. The Menger-automorphisms of a Menger algebra form a group which is the direct product of the automorphisms and the permutomorphisms.

Theorem 9 follows from the preceding remarks and the definition of the direct product of groups. Note that Menger-automorphisms are not anti-auto-morphisms! For exemple, Theorem 9 becomes invalid for associative systems in general if Menger-automorphisms are replaced by automorphisms and anti-automorphisms.

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Errata

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P. 278. Line eight from the bottom: read

(3.1)	$u\left(\mathbf{f}\right)=\int\left\langle \mathbf{f},d\psi_{u} ight angle ,$	$\mathbf{f} \in \mathbf{B}\left(oldsymbol{T}, oldsymbol{E} ight)$
instead of	$u\left(\mathbf{f}\right) = \int \left\langle \mathbf{f} \right\rangle d \psi_{u},$	$\mathbf{f} \in \mathbf{B}(T, E)$

P. 280. The last line: read

(4.5)	$ U _{(\mathfrak{p}, q)}$
instead of	$ U _{(\mathfrak{p}, p)}$

P. 286. The thirteenth line: read

(c) $U(f) = \int f d\psi, \quad f \in \mathbb{C}(T)$ instead of $U(f) = \int df\psi, \quad f \in \mathbb{C}(T)$