$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -a_o L_2/(\lambda_o - a_o L_1) \\ -a_c k_o/\lambda_c & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -b_z L_3/\lambda_z & 1 & 0 \\ -b_z L_4/\lambda_z & -b_z L_5/\lambda_z & -b_z L_6/\lambda_z & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det A = 1 - [a_o L_2/(\lambda_o - a_o L_1)]\{b_z L_4/\lambda_z + a_c k_o/\lambda_c [b_z L_5/\lambda_z + (b_z L_3/\lambda_z)(b_z L_6/\lambda_z)]\}$$

From the two conditions of lemma 1b follows that, as $E \times \mathcal{Z} \rightsquigarrow 0$

$$\lambda_o - a_o L_1(E, \mathcal{Z}, K_c) > 0, \det[A(E, \mathcal{Z}, K_c, K_o)] \neq 0$$

and therefore, these inequalities hold in some neighborhood $E \times \mathcal{Z}$. Hence, $r(\infty) = 0$, implying that the motion $r(t)$ of the inequality (Eq. C7) vanishes asymptotically, or equivalently, that the norms of the motions of the integral-form closed-loop dynamics (In. C2) vanish asymptotically. This means that the closed-loop (in original coordinates) dynamics (Eq. 15) is A-stable.

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Corrections

- The dimensions of the polarization parameter, a, are given as $cm^2/(v \cdot s)$ in the articles titled "Solute Retention in Electrochromatography by Electrically Induced Sorption" by S. R. Rudge, S. K. Basak, and M. R. Ladisch (May 1993, p. 797) and "Mechanistic Description and Experimental Studies of Electrochromatrography of Proteins" by S. K. Basak and M. R. Ladisch (November 1995, p. 2499). The corrrect dimensions are $cm^2/(v \cdot min)$. We thank Dr. C. B. Chidambara Raj of the Centre for Research and Development, Southern Petro Chemical Industries Corp., Tamilnadu, India, for calling this to our attention.

- The title of an R&D note published on p. 2084 of the July 1996 issue should read "Improved Accuracy and Convergence of Discretized Population Balance of Litster et al." The name "Litster" was incorrectly published as "Lister."