In Theorem in D’Agata (2012), the sentence “Then, for every \( \varepsilon > 0 \) there exists a set \( X_n(p_n^*) \subset \mathcal{E}_n \) such that…” should be replaced by the sentence “Then, for every \( \varepsilon > 0 \) there exists a set \( X_n(p_n^*) \subset \mathcal{E}_n^* \) (with \( \mathcal{E}_n^* \) denoting the set of economies with strictly positive initial endowments and continuous utility functions) such that…”.

Set \( X_n(p_n^*) \) is a subset of \( \mathcal{E}_n^* \), not of \( \mathcal{E}_n \), because economies obtained from the initial economy \( \mathcal{E}_n((u_h),(\omega_h))_{h \in N} \) by “deforming” preferences by means of transformations \( t_h \)s may fail to satisfy the condition of strict monotonicity or even monotonicity, as shown below by Figure A (for details on the construction of Figure A, see D’Agata (2012, p. 9)).

**Figure A.** Non-monotonic preferences from strictly monotonic ones.

**References**