1086-26-2162 **Kandasamy Muthuvel*** (muthuvel@uwosh.edu). *Weakly symmetric functions and weakly symmetrically continuous functions.* Preliminary report.

A function $f : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is symmetrically continuous (resp. symmetric) at $x \in \mathbb{R}$, if $lim_{n\to\infty}(f(x + h_n) - f(x - h_n)) = 0$ (resp. $lim_{n\to\infty}(f(x + h_n) + f(x - h_n) - 2f(x)) = 0$) for every sequence $h_n \to 0$. The symbols $SC(f)$ and $S(f)$ denote the sets of points where f is symmetrically continuous and the set of points where f is symmetric, respectively. f is weakly symmetrically continuous (resp. weakly symmetric) at $x \in \mathbb{R}$, if there exists a sequence $h_n \to 0$ such that $lim_{n\to\infty}(f(x + h_n) - f(x - h_n)) = 0$ (resp. $lim_{n\to\infty}(f(x + h_n) + f(x - h_n) - 2f(x)) = 0$. The symbols $SC_w(f)$ and $S_w(f)$ denote the sets of points where f is weakly symmetrically continuous and the set of points where f is weakly symmetric,respectively. It is known that $SC_w(f) = \emptyset$ for some f and $S_w(f) = \emptyset$ for some f. In this talk we examine the set-theoretic difference of the above mentioned sets. (Received September 25, 2012)