Correction to the paper "On a conjecture of D. H. Lehmer", Acta Arith. 42(1982), pp. 97-100

by

D. G. CANTOR and E. G. STRAUS (Los Angeles, Calif.)

John Dixon has pointed out to us that our statement "If $p_i = p_k = p$, then θ_h/θ_j is a pth root of unity and $M(\theta) = M(\theta^p)$ where θ^p is an algebraic integer of degree d/p" is incorrect.

This in no way invalidates our theorem or its proof. However we have to resort to Lemma 3 of Dobrowolski's paper (Acta Arithmetica, 34 (1979), p. 395) which implies that the number of primes p for which there exist distinct conjugates θ_j, θ_k with $\theta_j^p = \theta_k^p$ cannot exceed $\log d/\log 2$.

Since the number of primes in our estimation is $s \sim \frac{1}{2}(\log d/\log\log d)^2$, the omission of $\log d/\log 2$ of these primes will not affect the estimates of the norm of the generalized Vandermonde or the magnitude of its divisor.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles

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