

**CORRECTION TO THE B. CHAKRABORTY'S ARTICLE
 "ON THE CARDINALITY OF A REDUCED UNIQUE RANGE SET"
 [Ukr. Mat. Zh., 72, № 11, 1553 – 1563 (2020)]**

**ВИПРАВЛЕННЯ ДО СТАТТІ Б. ЧАКРАБОРТІ
 „ПРО КАРДИНАЛЬНІСТЬ ЗВЕДЕНОЇ УНІКАЛЬНОЇ ДІАПАЗОННОЇ
 МНОЖИНИ” [Укр. мат. журн., 72, № 11, 1553 – 1563 (2020)]**

Let $M(\mathbb{C})$ denote the field of all meromorphic functions in \mathbb{C} . We define $M^*(\mathbb{C}) = \{f \in M(\mathbb{C}) : N(r, \infty; f) = 1\} = S(r, f)$.

For a positive integers $n(\geq 3)$ and a complex number $c(\neq 0, 1)$, we shall denote by $P(z)$ [1] the following polynomial:

$$P(z) = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}z^n - n(n-2)z^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}z^{n-2} - c. \quad (1)$$

The statement of Theorem 2.1 on p. 1555 of [2] should be the following.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $S = \{z : P(z) = 0\}$, where $P(z)$ is the polynomial of degree n , defined in (1). Let $f, g \in M^*(\mathbb{C})$. If f and g share S IM and $n \geq 15$, and then $f \equiv g$.*

In p. 1563, the calculations should be as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{n}{2} - 3\right)(T(r, f) + T(r, g)) \\ & \leq 2\{\bar{N}(r, \infty; f) + \bar{N}(r, \infty; g)\} + 2N(r, 0; f' | f \neq 0) \\ & \quad + 2N(r, 0; g' | g \neq 0) + S(r, f) + S(r, g) \\ & \leq 2\{\bar{N}(r, \infty; f) + \bar{N}(r, \infty; g)\} + 2N\left(r, 0; \frac{f'}{f}\right) + 2N\left(r, 0; \frac{g'}{g}\right) + S(r, f) + S(r, g) \\ & \leq 4\{\bar{N}(r, \infty; f) + \bar{N}(r, \infty; g)\} + 2T(r, f) + 2T(r, g) + S(r, f) + S(r, g) \\ & \leq 4\{\bar{N}(r, \infty; f | \geq 2) + \bar{N}(r, \infty; g | \geq 2)\} + 2T(r, f) + 2T(r, g) + S(r, f) + S(r, g) \\ & \leq 2\{N(r, \infty; f) + N(r, \infty; g)\} + 2T(r, f) + 2T(r, g) + S(r, f) + S(r, g), \end{aligned}$$

that is,

$$(n-10)(T(r, f) + T(r, g)) \leq 4\{N(r, \infty; f) + N(r, \infty; g)\} + S(r, f) + S(r, g), \quad (2)$$

which is impossible as $n \geq 15$ (resp., 11) and $f, g \in M^*(\mathbb{C})$ (resp., $f, g \in H(\mathbb{C})$).

The statement of Remark 2.1 on page 1555 of [2] should be the following.

Remark 2.1. *Let $S = \{z : P(z) = 0\}$, where $P(z)$ is the polynomial of degree n , defined in (1). If $n \geq 11$, then S is a URSE-IM.*

References

1. G. Frank, M.Reinders, *A unique range set for meromorphic function with 11 elements*, Complex Var. Theory Appl., **37**, 185 – 193 (1998).
2. B. Chakraborty, *On the cardinality of a reduced unique-range set*, Reprint of Ukr. Mat. Zh., **72**, № 11, 1553 – 1563 (2020); *English translation*: Ukr. Math. J., **72**, № 11, 1794 – 1806 (2021).