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We thank the referee of the original paper and a reader for pointing out that there is an error in our paper. The results of Theorem 1 are corrected as follows.

Theorem 1. Let \( f(z) \) and \( g(z) \) be two nonconstant entire functions, and let \( n, m \) and \( k \) be three positive integers with \( n > 2k + m^* + 4 \), and \( \lambda, \mu \) be constants such that \(|\lambda| + |\mu| \neq 0 \). If \([f^n(z)(\mu f^m(z) + \lambda)]^k \) and \([g^n(z)(\mu g^m(z) + \lambda)]^k \) share \( 1 \) CM, then

(i) when \( \lambda \mu \neq 0 \), \( f(z) \equiv g(z) \), especially, when \( \lambda \mu = 1 \), \( f(z) \equiv g(z) \);

(ii) when \( \lambda \mu = 0 \), either \( f(z) \equiv t g(z) \), where \( t \) is a constant satisfying \( t^n m^* = 1 \), or \( f(z) = c_1 e^{cz} \), \( g(z) = c_2 e^{-cz} \), where \( c_1, c_2 \), and \( c \) are three constants satisfying \((-1)^k \lambda^2 (c_1 c_2)^{n+m^*} [(n+m^*) c]^2 k = 1 \) or \((-1)^k \mu^2 (c_1 c_2)^{n+m^*} [(n+m^*) c]^2 k = 1 \).

The proof on page 947 between line 9 and line 13 should be replaced with the following. If \( \lambda \mu \neq 0 \), then we suppose that \( h = f/g \). By (3.29), we can get

\[
\mu g^m(h^{n+m} - 1) = \lambda(1 - h^n);
\]

when \( h^{n+m} = 1 \), by the above equation, we obtain \( h^n = 1 \), that is, \( f^n = g^n \) and \( f^m = g^m \); when \( h^{n+m} \neq 1 \), then substituting \( f = gh \) into (3.29) we have

\[
g^m = \frac{-\lambda}{\mu} \times \frac{1 + h + \ldots + h^{n-1}}{1 + h + \ldots + h^{n+m-1}}.
\]

Thus, we deduce that every zero of \( h^{n+m} - 1 \) has to be zero of \( h^n - 1 \) and hence of \( h^m - 1 \) since \( g \) is an entire function. Note that \( n > 2k + m + 4 \); we obtain that \( h \) is a constant. Hence, \( g \) is a constant, a contradiction. Therefore, we deduce that \( h^{n+m} = 1 \), that is, \( f^{n+m}(z) \equiv g^{n+m}(z) \).