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CORRECTION:
ISOMETRY BETWEEN $H^p(dm)$ AND THE HARDY CLASS H^p

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Each proof of Theorem 1 and 2 of [1] contains an error. We concluded that $\mu'=j(m)$ $(m'=m)$ from

$$\int_{\mathfrak{m}} \hat{f}\, d\mu' = \int_{Y} \hat{f}\, dj(m),\ f \in H^\infty(dm)$$

$$\left(\int_M \widehat{f}\, dm' = \int_X f\, dm,\ f \in A\right),$$

but this is incorrect and both theorems are not true. We abandon Theorem 2. As for Theorem 1, what the proof guarantees is the fact that τ^* is a norm-decreasing algebra homomorphism of $H^\infty(dm)$ onto $H^\infty(D)$, or the restriction to $\mathfrak{P}$ of $H^\infty(dm)^\wedge$ is isomorphic to $H^\infty(D)$. Therefore, $H^\infty(dm)$ is isometric and isomorphic to $H^\infty(C)$ if and only if the generalized corona theorem holds, i.e., $\mathfrak{P}$ is dense in $\mathfrak{m}$. If this condition is satisfied, $H^p(dm)$ and $H^p(D)$ are isometric and isomorphic for $1 \leqq p < \infty$.

Dr. S.Merrill deals with the same problem from a more general point of view, obtaining the following necessary and sufficient condition.

$H^p(dm)$ and $H^p(D)$, $1 \leqq p \leqq \infty$, are isometric and isomorphic if and only if $H^\infty(dm)$ is w^*-maximal in $L^\infty(dm)$. Moreover, he gives an example which shows that $H^\infty(dm)$ is not necessarily isomorphic to $H^\infty(D)$ even if m belongs to a non-trivial Gleason part.

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