

**CORRIGENDUM TO “BI-UNIQUE RANGE SETS FOR
MEROMORPHIC FUNCTIONS” [NIHONKAI MATH. J.
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ABHIJIT BANERJEE

1. Corrigendum of the paper

There is a gap in the analysis in **Subcase 1.2.1** of the proof of **Theorem 1.1** in **page number 130** line numbers 15–22 from top. In **Subcase 1.2.1** in the case of $\frac{A}{C} = \frac{1}{c}$ using the second fundamental theorem we wrote

$$\begin{aligned} & (n-1)T(r, f) \\ & \leq \overline{N}(r, 0; f) + \overline{N}(r, 1; f) + \overline{N}(r, \infty; f) + \overline{N}\left(r, \frac{1}{c}; F\right) + S(r, f) \\ & \leq \dots \end{aligned}$$

Here in the very beginning, at the time of using the second fundamental theorem we counted distinct 1-points of f twice once in $\overline{N}(r, 1; f)$ and other in $\overline{N}\left(r, \frac{1}{c}; F\right)$. This is the violation of the second fundamental theorem.

So **Page number 130 line numbers 15–22 from top** will be replaced by the following arguments :-

Next suppose $\frac{A}{C} = \frac{1}{c}$. Then

$$F - \frac{A}{C} \equiv \frac{BC - AD}{C(CG + D)}$$

i.e.,

$$(f-1)^3 Q_{n-3}(f) \equiv \frac{BC - AD}{C(CG + D)}.$$

If there are some 1 points of f then the above expression implies that those 1-points of f will be poles of g which is a contradiction to the fact that f and g share the

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