



Erratum to "On the Location of the Zeros of the Derivative of a Polynomial"

J. Brian Conrey; L. A. Rubel

Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society, Vol. 104, No. 3. (Nov., 1988), p. 1002.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-9939%28198811%29104%3A3%3C1002%3AET%22TLO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-%23>

Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society is currently published by American Mathematical Society.

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of JSTOR's Terms and Conditions of Use, available at <http://www.jstor.org/about/terms.html>. JSTOR's Terms and Conditions of Use provides, in part, that unless you have obtained prior permission, you may not download an entire issue of a journal or multiple copies of articles, and you may use content in the JSTOR archive only for your personal, non-commercial use.

Please contact the publisher regarding any further use of this work. Publisher contact information may be obtained at <http://www.jstor.org/journals/ams.html>.

Each copy of any part of a JSTOR transmission must contain the same copyright notice that appears on the screen or printed page of such transmission.

The JSTOR Archive is a trusted digital repository providing for long-term preservation and access to leading academic journals and scholarly literature from around the world. The Archive is supported by libraries, scholarly societies, publishers, and foundations. It is an initiative of JSTOR, a not-for-profit organization with a mission to help the scholarly community take advantage of advances in technology. For more information regarding JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

**ERRATUM TO "ON THE LOCATION OF THE ZEROS
OF THE DERIVATIVE OF A POLYNOMIAL"**

J. BRIAN CONREY AND L. A. RUBEL

(Communicated by William J. Davis)

Karl Dilcher has pointed out to the authors a mistake in the proof of Theorem 1 on line 6 of page 39. With $n = 1$ and $c_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, it is not true that $g(x) > 0$ for $0 \leq x \leq 1$. In fact, $g(2/5) = -19/1250$. Dilcher has shown that the correct constant is $c_1 = \sqrt{3/2} [(16\sqrt{2} + 13)^{1/3} - (16\sqrt{2} - 13)^{1/3} - 1]^{1/2} \cong 0.4947091$. With this emended value of c_1 , Theorem 1 is true.

REFERENCES

1. J. B. Conrey and L. A. Rubel, *On the location of the zeros of the derivative of a polynomial*, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. **86** (1982), 37-41.

Received by the editors May 23, 1988.

©1988 American Mathematical Society
0002-9939/88 \$1.00 + \$.25 per page

LINKED CITATIONS

- Page 1 of 1 -



You have printed the following article:

Erratum to "On the Location of the Zeros of the Derivative of a Polynomial"

J. Brian Conrey; L. A. Rubel

Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society, Vol. 104, No. 3. (Nov., 1988), p. 1002.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-9939%28198811%29104%3A3%3C1002%3AET%22TLO%3E2.0.CO%3B2-%23>

This article references the following linked citations. If you are trying to access articles from an off-campus location, you may be required to first logon via your library web site to access JSTOR. Please visit your library's website or contact a librarian to learn about options for remote access to JSTOR.

References

¹ **On the Location of the Zeros of the Derivative of a Polynomial**

J. Brian Conrey; Lee A. Rubel

Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society, Vol. 86, No. 1. (Sep., 1982), pp. 37-41.

Stable URL:

<http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0002-9939%28198209%2986%3A1%3C37%3AOTLOTZ%3E2.0.CO%3B2-A>