

p.5, Remark 1.7[2]: reference should be to Section 2.1. not Section 2.2.1.

p.32, second para: in the definition of $\text{Per}_n(T_A)$ each occurrence of \mathbb{T}^n should be \mathbb{T}^d .

p.38: The quantities λ and μ have been (disastrously) confused in the paragraph at the bottom of the page. This paragraph should read:

“The effect of T_A^{-1} on this open ball is to shrink the sides parallel to the expanding directions of T_A by a factor $\lambda^{-1} < 1$ and to dilate the sides parallel to the contracting directions of T_A by a factor of $\mu^{-1} > 1$. It follows that for large values of n , $T_A^{-n}(B)$ is the projection of a very thin rectangle with short side on the order of $\epsilon\mu^{n-1} = \epsilon\lambda^{-(n-1)}$. For large n , it may be shown that this intersects $\bigcap_{j=0}^{n-1} T_A^{-j}(B)$ once, so (2.12) reduces to $h(T_A) = \log \lambda$.”

p. 48, Lemma 2.14: We are grateful to Susan Williams for pointing out an error in the statement and in the proof of this. The displayed equation in the statement should be:

$$|\text{Per}_n(T_F)| = \left| \prod_{j=1}^n F(e^{2\pi i j/n}) \right|$$

and the proof should read:

“The points of period n under T_F are those members (z_k) of X_F whose coordinates (z_0, \dots, z_{n-1}) lie in the kernel of the circulant

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & \dots & a_d & & \\ 0 & a_0 & a_1 & \dots & a_d & \\ \ddots & & \ddots & & & \\ & \ddots & & \ddots & & \\ a_2 & \dots & a_d & & \ddots & \\ a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_d & & a_0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

It follows that the number of points of period n is in one-to-one correspondence with the kernel of B on \mathbb{T}^n , and a standard calculation shows that this is $\left| \prod_{j=1}^n F(e^{2\pi i j/n}) \right|$.”

This becomes a little involved when written in terms of zeros of F . For example, if $F(x) = 3x^5 - 2$ then the circulant formula gives

$$\prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \left(3(e^{2\pi i j/n})^5 - 2 \right) = 3^n \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \left((e^{2\pi i j/n})^5 - \frac{2}{3} \right).$$

If n is not divisible by 5 then this is $3^n ((2/3)^n - 1) = 2^n - 3^n$. If n is divisible by 5 then this is

$$3^n \left((2/3)^{n/5} - 1 \right)^5 = \left(2^{n/5} - 3^{n/5} \right)^5.$$

p.61, Lemma 3.16: The first line of the statement of the lemma should be on the next page.

p.63, Theorem 3.19: The equation $m(F) = 0$ should not overhang into the margin.

p.74, Figure 3.10: Points on the curve are out of sequence.

p.160, (D.7) insert log on right-hand-side.

p.161: The argument following equation (D.10) is wrong The lines from “Now return to the original polynomial” to “which proves (D.8) and hence the theorem” on p.162 should be replaced by the statement below:

“Now consider the right-hand-side of (D.10). The first term is

$$\log |G(0)| = \log \left| \sum_{j=1}^d \alpha_j^{-1} \right| = \log |a_1/a_0|.$$

For the second term, notice that since we are assuming that $|\alpha_j| = 1$ for all j , $\log \prod |\alpha_j| = 0$. Finally, $\log \prod |\beta_j|^{-1} = \log |da_d/a_1|$. Thus equation (D.10) reduces to

$$\int_0^1 \log |G(e^{2\pi it})| dt = \log \left| \frac{a_1}{a_0} \right| + \log \left| \frac{da_d}{a_1} \right| \leq \log d$$

since $\log |a_d/a_0| = 0$. This proves (D.8) and hence the theorem.”

p.162, line -5: Insert close brace.

p.194, Question 1: The displayed formula should not have a fullstop.