

ANNALI DELLA
SCUOLA NORMALE SUPERIORE DI PISA
Classe di Scienze

ENRICO BOMBIERI

Errata-Corrige : “The Mordell conjecture revisited”

Annali della Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Classe di Scienze 4^e série, tome 18,
n° 3 (1991), p. 473

http://www.numdam.org/item?id=ASNSP_1991_4_18_3_473_0

© Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa, 1991, tous droits réservés.

L'accès aux archives de la revue « *Annali della Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Classe di Scienze* » (<http://www.sns.it/it/edizioni/riviste/annaliscienze/>) implique l'accord avec les conditions générales d'utilisation (<http://www.numdam.org/conditions>). Toute utilisation commerciale ou impression systématique est constitutive d'une infraction pénale. Toute copie ou impression de ce fichier doit contenir la présente mention de copyright.

NUMDAM

Article numérisé dans le cadre du programme
Numérisation de documents anciens mathématiques
<http://www.numdam.org/>

Errata-Corrige

The Mordell Conjecture Revisited

ENRICO BOMBIERI

Serie IV, **17**, 2 (1990) pp. 615-640.

Page 628, proof of LEMMA 6. The application of Lemma 5 requires the non-vanishing of the discriminant $D(\zeta, z)$ at $\zeta = 0$, therefore the exceptional set Z should also contain the finitely many points of C for which $D(0, z) = 0$.

Page 634, line 18. For $\text{ind}(Q)\frac{i_1}{r_1}$ read $\text{ind}(Q) - \frac{i_1}{r_1}$

Page 638, line 14. For $h_{NP}(z) = N|z|^2/2g + O(1)$ read $h_{NP}(z) = N|z|^2/2g + O(|z|)$

Page 638, line 14. For $h_{NP}(w) = N|w|^2/2g + O(1)$ read $h_{NP}(w) = N|w|^2/2g + O(|w|)$

Page 638, line 15. For $d_2 h_{NP}(w)/d_1 = N|z|^2/2g + O(1)$ read $d_2 h_{NP}(w)/d_1 = N|z|^2/2g + O(|z|) + o(1)$

Page 638, THEOREM 2. The term $|\text{tors}(A(K))|$ can be omitted from the statement of Theorem 2.

Page 639, final remarks. The proof as given requires a divisor P of degree 1 rational over k , hence effectivity depends on control of P . This difficulty can be removed either by going to a field extension of k , or by taking P as a divisor of degree 1 in $\text{Pic}(X) \otimes \mathbf{Q}$ and working with the map $cl((\deg P)Q - P)$ rather than the map $cl(Q - P)$ used in section 5.