CORRIGENDA


On p. 225 it was stated that if

\[ r(Q) = \text{lcm}(q_j - q_i)_{1 \leq i < j \leq 8}, \]

where \( Q = \{q_1, \ldots, q_8\} \) is a set of eight odd primes with \( q_1 < \cdots < q_8 \), then
- Erdös has conjectured that \( 5040 | r(Q) \) for any \( Q \);
- **Theorem 1.** For every \( Q \), \( 5040 | r(Q) \).

Both assertions are wrong. It should have been:
- Erdös has conjectured that \( 5040 \leq r(Q) \) for any \( Q \);
- **Theorem 1.** For every \( Q \), \( 5040 \leq r(Q) \).

Actually, this is what is proved in the paper. Indeed, it is possible to find examples of sets \( Q \) for which \( 5040 \) does not divide \( r(Q) \). J. Leech has proposed \( r(\{210n + 199, n = 1(1)8\}) = 2^3 3^2 5^2 7^2 \) and R. A. Morris \( r(\{11, 17, 19, 23, 29, 41, 47, 53\}) = 2^3 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 17 \). As a matter of fact, the smallest \( \rho \) for which there exists a set \( Q \) such that \( r(Q) = \rho \) and \( 2^3 \| \rho \) is \( \rho = 2^3 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \) with \( Q = (\{17, 19, 23, 29, 37, 41, 47, 59\}) \) for instance.

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