Corrections for *The backward shift on the Hardy space*
by J. A. Cima and William T. Ross

(1) p. 3 (equation 1.04) $dm(\zeta)/r$ should be $dm(\zeta)$.
(2) p. 5 The use of $[1/p]$ is probably not the best choice of notation to denote the greatest integer strictly less than $1/p$. Authors often use $[x]$ to denote the fractional part of x. Note that we often use n_p in various places in the book to denote $[1/p]$ (the greatest integer less than $1/p$) and this is perhaps a better notation.
(3) p. 21 In Definition 3.2.9, $dm(\zeta)/r$ should be $dm(\zeta)$. The footnote is meaningless.
(4) p. 25 Theorem 3.4.7 should read: If $\mu \in M(T)$, then

$$\text{n.t.} \lim_{z \to \zeta} \int_T P_z(\zeta) d\mu(\zeta) = \mu'(\zeta) \text{ a.e..}$$

(5) p. 25 Theorem 3.4.8 should read: If $\mu \in M(T)$, then $J(\zeta) = \zeta \mu'(\zeta)$ a.e.
(6) p. 35 (line -5) should be 'for each $g \in H^1$'
(7) p. 53 (line -6) should be 'If $f \in L^1$'
(8) p. 55 (Remark 4.5.4) The last line of comment (2) should read "...at every Lebesgue point of Hf."
(9) p. 108 (line -6) Perhaps more detail is needed here. Suppose that f belongs to the Dirichlet space D_q and has a pseudocontinuation of bounded type. Then

$$D_q \not\subset \text{span}_{H^q}\{B^n f : n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots\}.$$

Otherwise (using the density of D_q in H^q)

$$H^q = \text{span}_{H^q}\{B^n f : n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots\}$$

contradicting the fact that f has a pseudocontinuation of bounded type. Thus there is a $g \in D_q$ and a $\delta > 0$ such that $\|p(B)f - g\|_{H^q} > \delta$ for every analytic polynomial p. But $\|p(B)f - g\|_{D_q} \geq \|p(B)f - g\|_{H^q} > \delta$ which shows that f is not a cyclic vector for B on D_q.