ERRATUM TO *THE ZERO FORCING NUMBER OF GRAPHS*

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In Theorem 1.4, the bound (i) is incorrect, and should be replaced by

$$Z(G) \geqslant n\left(1 - \frac{2\lambda}{d+\lambda}\right). \tag{1}$$

As defined in the paper, $\lambda = \max\{|\lambda_i| : i = 2, \dots, n\}$.

To prove (1), we apply Theorem 4.1(ii) instead of the incorrect inequality 4.1(i). Upon replacing $-\lambda_{\min}$ by λ, the original proof goes through. We repeat it here for the reader's convenience.

Proof of (1). Let $(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t})$ be a k-witness in G, and $k = 2\mu n$. By definition of a witness, there are no edges between the sets $U = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{\mu n}\}$ and $W = \{t_{\mu n+1}, \dots, t_k\}$. Hence, using Theorem 4.1 (ii),

$$0 = e(U, W) \geqslant d\mu^2 n - \lambda\mu n(1-\mu) = \mu n\left(d\mu - \lambda(1-\mu)\right) = \mu n\left(\mu(d+\lambda) - \lambda\right),$$

which implies $\mu \leqslant \lambda/(d+\lambda)$. Hence the largest witness in G has order at most $2\lambda n/(d+\lambda)$, which by Lemma 3.1 implies

$$Z(G) \geqslant n\left(1 - \frac{2\lambda}{d+\lambda}\right). \qquad \square$$

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