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# ADDENDUM AND ERRATUM TO THE PAPER "ON THE SIZE OF A MAXIMAL INDUCED TREE IN A RANDOM GRAPH" 

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Due to final remark in our paper [1] regarding lower bound on the size of a maximal induced tree we shall briefly prove the following stronger version of the Theorem 3.

Theorem 3'. Let $p_{1} \leqslant p<1, n \geqslant n_{1}$ and $l=l(n, p)$ be the threshold function given by the formula (1). Then for any integer $k$ such that, $2 \leqslant k<l(n, p)$

$$
\operatorname{Prob}\left(\alpha_{n, p} \leqslant k\right) \leqslant \frac{1-b^{1-k}}{b(b-1)}
$$

where

$$
b=b(n, p)=(n \lambda)^{f}, \quad f=f(\delta)=d^{\delta}-1
$$

and

$$
\delta=\delta(n, k, p)=l(n, p)-k
$$

Proof. Let $Z_{k}$ denote the number of maximal trees of the size $k, k \geqslant 2$. Then by Bool's inequality and formula (6) we get

$$
\begin{gathered}
\operatorname{Prob}\left(\alpha_{n, p} \leqslant k\right) \leqslant \sum_{j=2}^{k} E\left(Z_{j}\right) \leqslant \sum_{i=2}^{k}\left(n \lambda \exp \left(-n p q^{j-1}\right)\right)^{j} \leqslant \\
\leqslant \sum_{j=2}^{k}\left(n \lambda \exp \left(-n p q^{k-1}\right)\right)^{j}
\end{gathered}
$$

Now we shall notice that from the definition of the threshold function $l(n, p)$ we have $n \lambda \exp \left(-n p q^{k-1}\right)=b^{-1}$. Moreover, from the proof of Theorem 1, it follows that if $k<l(n, p)$ then $b^{-1}<1$ and one can get the result immediately. Now from Theorems $3^{\prime}$ and 4 we shall get the following corollary.

Corollary. For every $p, p_{1} \leqslant p<1$ and every $\varepsilon_{0}>0$, probability of the event that
a random graph $G_{n . p}$ contains a maximal induced tree of the size which not belongs to the interval

$$
\left\langle\left[(n, p)-\varepsilon_{0}\right],\left\{u(n, p)+\varepsilon_{0}\right\}\right\rangle
$$

tends to zero as $n \rightarrow \infty$.
Finally we would like to correct the statement that Theorem 2 and 4 hold for $n \geqslant 6$ whereas in fact it is true for $n \geqslant n_{3}$ where $n_{3}=n_{3}(p)$ is the least integer such that the inequality $2 \leqslant u(n, p) \leqslant n$ holds.

## REFERENCES

[1] KAROṄSKI, M.-PALKA, Z.: On the size of maximal induced tree in a random graph. Math. Slovaca 30, 1980, 151-155.

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