

Errata

Angular Correlations in K_{e4} Decays and Determination of Low-Energy π - π Phase Shifts, NICOLA CABIBBO AND ALEXANDER MAKSYMOWICZ [Phys. Rev. **137**, B438 (1965)]. In order to correct a normalization mistake, the right-hand sides of Eqs. (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (11), (12), and (A2) should all be multiplied by an over-all factor of 4. In addition, in the third line of Eq. (A5) the factor $\delta(M_{e\nu}^2 - R^2)$ should be replaced by $\delta(M_{e\nu}^2 - K^2)$.

Current-Algebra Sum Rules for States of Arbitrary Mass and Spin, MYRON BANDER [Phys. Rev. **160**, 1416 (1967)]. In deriving the sum rules by the $P \rightarrow \infty$ method, a Wigner rotation has been left out. This changes Eqs. (23) and (24) to

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{t}{T^2(m)} \int \frac{d\nu}{\sin^2\theta_t(\nu)} \\ & \times \left\{ \left(\frac{1 - \cos\theta_t(\nu)}{\sin\theta_t(\nu)} \right)^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} a^{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}}_{(1,+), (1,-); \lambda_1, -\lambda_2}(\nu, t) \right. \\ & \left. + \left(\frac{1 + \cos\theta_t(\nu)}{\sin\theta_t(\nu)} \right)^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} a^{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}}_{(1,-), (1,+); \lambda_1, -\lambda_2}(\nu, t) \right\} \\ & = \frac{2\pi f^{\alpha\beta\gamma}}{(2m_1^2 + 2m_2^2 - t)^{1/2}} \left[\Gamma_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}^{0; \gamma}(t) \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{m_1^2 - m_2^2}{T(m)} \Gamma_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}^{z; \gamma}(t) \right] \quad (23) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sqrt{t}}{T(m)} \int \frac{d\nu}{\sin^2\theta_t(\nu)} \\ & \times \left\{ \left(\frac{1 - \cos\theta_t(\nu)}{\sin\theta_t(\nu)} \right)^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} a^{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}}_{(1,+), (1,-); \lambda_1, -\lambda_2}(\nu, t) \right. \\ & \left. - \left(\frac{1 + \cos\theta_t(\nu)}{\sin\theta_t(\nu)} \right)^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} a^{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}}_{(1,-), (1,+); \lambda_1, -\lambda_2}(\nu, t) \right\} \\ & = \sqrt{2}\pi f^{\alpha\beta\gamma} [\Gamma_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}^{+; \gamma}(t) + \Gamma_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}^{-; \gamma}(t)]. \quad (24) \end{aligned}$$

The right-hand side of Eq. (29) should read

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-2f^{\alpha\beta\gamma}}{(2m_1^2 + 2m_2^2 - t)^{1/2}} \left[\Gamma_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}^{0; \gamma}(t) - \frac{m_1^2 - m_2^2}{T(m)} \Gamma_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}^{z; \gamma}(t) \right. \\ & \left. - \left(1 - \frac{(m_1^2 - m_2^2)^2}{T^2(m)} \right)^{1/2} \Gamma_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}^{z; \gamma}(t) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

I would like to thank Dr. David Gordon for communications bringing these errors to my attention, and for sending me a report of his work with H. G. Dosch.¹

¹H. G. Dosch and D. Gordon, this issue, Phys. Rev. **168**, 1817 (1968).

Quantum Statistics of Coupled Oscillator Systems, B. R. MOLLOW [Phys. Rev. **162**, 1256 (1967)]. The research reported in this paper was supported, in part, by the U. S. Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories, Office of Aerospace Research, under Contract F 19628-68-C-0062.

Relativistic Parametrization of Resonances: the ρ Meson, JAMES S. BALL AND MICHAEL PARKINSON [Phys. Rev. **162**, 1509 (1967)]. On p. 1515, the formula for $f'(s, t, u, \Lambda)$ should not have an exponent of $\frac{1}{2}$ on the $[(\Lambda - t)/(\Lambda - u)]$ in the denominator of the first term. With the $\frac{1}{2}$ removed, the formula may be simplified to read

$$\begin{aligned} f'(s, t, u, \Lambda) &= \frac{1}{(s-t)(s-u)} \\ & \times \left\{ \frac{[(\Lambda - t)(\Lambda - u)]^{1/2}}{s - \Lambda} + \left(\frac{t+u}{2} - s \right) f(s, t, u, \Lambda) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Although the above formula appeared incorrectly, in evaluating $\delta(s)$ the correct expression was used, so that the values appearing in Table II are still valid.

Also, in Sec. IV, an unfortunate change in notation took place; as a result, wherever T (T_{ij}) appears, read M (M_{ij}) in order to be consistent with the rest of the paper.

Furthermore, although not an error, on p. 1515, the bracket multiplying the

$$\cosh^{-1} \left[\frac{\Lambda - \frac{1}{2}(t+u)}{\frac{1}{2}(t-u)} \right]$$

turns out to be identically equal to 1, which is a great simplification for the use of formula (9).

In the caption to Table II, for "Eqs. (7) and (8)" read Eqs. (10) and (11).

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