joint, m^2 is real, and every finite power of (P^2-m^2) is self-adjoint. Hence, from Lemma II,

$$(P^2-m^2)E|h_m\rangle = 0. \qquad (29)$$

Hence, by definition,

$$E|h_m\rangle \subset H_m. \qquad (30)$$

Thus the space H_m is invariant with respect to E.

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[1]See, for example, the references given in L. O'Raifeartaigh, Phys. Rev. Letters 14, 332 (1965), and in E. C. G. Sudarshan, Coral Gables Conference on Symmetry Principles at High Energy, edited by B. Kurşunoğlu and A. Perlmutter (W. J. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, 1965).

[2]Every discrete point in the spectrum of a self-adjoint operator is an eigenvalue of the operator, i.e., there corresponds to it a nontrivial eigenspace [N. J. Akhiezer and I. M. Glazman, Theory of Linear Operators in Hilbert Space (Frederick Ungar Publishing Company, New York, 1961), pp. 81 and 91].

[3]Akhiezer and Glazman, reference 2, pp. 80-81.

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COVARIANCE, SU(6), AND UNITARITY. M. A. B. Bég and A. Pais [Phys. Rev. Letters 14, 509 (1965)].

The discussion following Eq. (3) is geared to the following Eqs. (1) and (2):

$$T(1) = f(s,t)\bar{u}_A(\vec{p}_4)u^A(\vec{p}_1)\cdot\bar{v}_B(\vec{p}_2)v^B(\vec{p}_3), \qquad (1)$$

$$T(143) = g(s,t)\bar{u}_A(\vec{p}_4)(O_N)_B{}^A u^B(\vec{p}_1)$$
$$\times\bar{v}_C(\vec{p}_2)(O_N)_D{}^C v^D(\vec{p}_3), \qquad (2)$$

not to the coupling scheme reproduced in the paper.

The closing sentence of the first paragraph on page 511 should read: "In the present case unitarity can be implemented if i is a pure singlet, though not if it is pure $\underline{143}$."