[9]If we had first taken the limit $q \to 0$, the term $q_\mu q_\nu M_{\mu\nu}$ would have vanished and the single-particle contribution to $R_V(q)$ would then have given the first-order Gell-Mann–Okubo mass formula.

[10]We have chosen here equal strengths for the parity-conserving and parity-nonconserving parts of the Hamiltonian, required by the calculations on the ratio $(K \to 3\pi)/(K \to 2\pi)$. For a detailed discussion on this point see G. S. Guralnik, V. S. Mathur, and L. K. Pandit, to be published.

[11]Y. Hara and Y. Nambu, Phys. Rev. Letters 16, 875 (1966).

[12]It is of interest to note that this formula, which here appears as an exact consequence, was previously derived in a pole model by Riazuddin, Fayyazuddin, and A. H. Zimmerman, Phys. Rev. 137, B1556 (1965). See also A. H. Zimmerman, Riazuddin, and S. Okubo, Nuovo Cimento 34, 1587 (1964).

[13]O. Piccioni, post deadline paper presented at The American Physical Society, Washington, D. C., 1966 (unpublished).

[14]See, for a recent review, M. L. Good, Argonne National Laboratory Report No. ANL-7130, 1965 (unpublished).

ERRATUM

EQUIVALENT REPRESENTATIONS IN SYMMETRIZED TENSORS. Donald R. Tompkins [Phys. Rev. Letters 16, 1058 (1966); 17, 622(E) (1966)].

In order to be general, Eq. (2) [hence, Eq. (5) also] must either contain modified idempotents $(PQ')_i{}^\mu \equiv (PQ)_i{}^\mu +$ (additional terms) or else be replaced by

$$e = \sum_{i,\mu} (N^\mu/G)^2 (PQ)_i{}^\mu,$$

where the sum is over all tableaux of all patterns of $\mathcal{S}_r$. The above equation displays a resolution into two-sided ideals rather than a Peirce resolution. Either alternative only adds terms to the special resolution given in the Letter; so the arguments and results are not changed.

In Eqs. (6) replace

$$B_n{}^\mu \equiv (N^\mu/G)(PQ)_n{}^\mu S_{n2} T_{i_1 \cdots i_r}.$$

Nth basis ($n = N^\mu$):

by

$$B_n{}^\mu \equiv (N^\mu/G)(PQ)_n{}^\mu S_{n2} T_{i_1 \cdots i_r}.$$

⋮

nth basis ($n = N^\mu$):

and in Ref. 5 replace $(a, b, c) = (1, \cdots, n)$ by $(a, b, c) = (1, \cdots, m)$.