Errata

Angular Correlations in K_{e4} Decays and Determination of Low-Energy $\pi\text{-}\pi$ 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

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

and

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

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

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

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).

The authors thank Matts Roos and Jan Pisut for calling attention to these points.