where $A = (\overline{g_n/r^3})\mu_N^2/10$, $\mu_1 = (1+g_p-g_n)\mu_N/2$, $\mu_2 = (1-g_p+g_n)\mu_N/2$, and $\mu_3 = (g_p+g_n)\mu_N/2$. The perturbation term of the energy we write $\epsilon \mp g\mu_N H$, where g is the ratio of magnetic to mechanical moment of the system in the state of which the energy for $H=0$ is ϵ , in the usual perturbation procedure (setting $g_p = -5$, $g_n = -1.1$, $g_p A = a$):

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2a \mp \mu_1 H - (\epsilon \mp g\mu_N H) & 6a & -3a/\sqrt{2} \\ 6a & 4a \mp \mu_2 H - (\epsilon \mp g\mu_N H) & 3a/\sqrt{2} \\ -3a/\sqrt{2} & 3a/\sqrt{2} & 2a \mp \mu_3 H - (\epsilon \mp g\mu_N H) \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

The lowest root for $H=0$ is $\epsilon/a = -6.69$, which, inserted in the determinant, leaves only the terms in H (we neglect Paschen-Back terms in H^2), leading to

$$g = \frac{\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_N} \begin{vmatrix} 4-\epsilon/a & 3/\sqrt{2} \\ 3/\sqrt{2} & 2-\epsilon/a \end{vmatrix} + \frac{\mu_2}{\mu_N} \begin{vmatrix} -2-\epsilon/a & -3/\sqrt{2} \\ -3/\sqrt{2} & 2-\epsilon/a \end{vmatrix} + \frac{\mu_3}{\mu_N} \begin{vmatrix} -2-\epsilon/a & 6 \\ 6 & 4-\epsilon/a \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 4-\epsilon/a & 3/\sqrt{2} \\ 3/\sqrt{2} & 2-\epsilon/a \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -2-\epsilon/a & -3/\sqrt{2} \\ -3/\sqrt{2} & 2-\epsilon/a \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -2-\epsilon/a & 6 \\ 6 & 4-\epsilon/a \end{vmatrix}} = -0.60, \text{ whereas } |g_{\text{exp}}| = 0.75.$$

Erratum: Thermal Expansion and the Ferromagnetic Change in Volume of Nickel

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THE coordinates of the point on Fig. 5, referred to in the third paragraph of the first column on page 1014, are Temperature 450°C, and Coef. of Exp. 15.9×10^{-6} . This point was shown in Fig. 5 in the proof but disappeared subsequent to the return of the proof to the printer.