## ERRATA

Kaluza-Klein Monopole. RAFAEL D. SORKIN [Phys. Rev. Lett. 51, 87 (1983)].

The second and third paragraphs of the Letter should read:

In the prototype Kaluza-Klein theory,<sup>1</sup> the fifth space-time coordinate was largely unphysical, since the metric components were forbidden to depend on it. Even in the absence of such a restriction, however, a cynic might still choose to dismiss the use of extra dimensions as a physically meaningless artifice for producing. ...

In Ref. 5, the word "extra" should be deleted.



FIG. 1. Log-log plot of L vs periodic forcing amplitude  $\epsilon$  for  $\overline{R} \sim 10^{-8}$ . L is calculated with  $N = 10^5$  iterations of Eq. (1); (a),(c)  $F(x, \theta) = \sin\theta$  and  $G(x, \theta) = x$ , (b),(d)  $G(x, \theta) = 0$ . The continuous lines correspond to the predictions given by the renormalization-group analysis [see Eqs. (4), (7), and (9)].

Scaling for a Periodic Forcing of a Period-Doubling System. A. ARNEODO [Phys. Rev. Lett. 53, 1240 (1984)].

Equation (7) is correct, but there is no degeneracy problem in its resolution. I present here a corrected version of Fig. 2 where the average unstable eigenvalue  $\kappa$  is plotted versus  $\Omega$ . The conclusions of the paper are unchanged except that the value  $\Omega = \Omega^*$  $= 1 - \Omega^{**}$  yielding  $\kappa = \kappa_{noise}$  is no longer the reciprocal of the golden mean. The predictions of this renormalization-group analysis are in better agreement with the numerical experiments as shown in Fig. 1. I apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused the reader.



FIG. 2. The average unstable eigenvalue  $\kappa$  introduced by a periodic forcing of relative (with respect to the internal frequency) frequency  $\Omega \pmod{2\pi}$  as compared to  $\kappa_{\text{noise}}$ = 6.61903....  $\kappa$  was computed from Eqs. (7) and (9).