

Errata

Corrections to the article "Sharp Fronts
of Paired Oscillatory Integrals"

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By

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It was pointed out to me by David Finch that my definition on p. 62 of Petrovsky chains and cycles for half-integral q does not make sense, although Figure 2, illustrating these objects for $N=2$, is correct. I submit a corrected definition, replacing lines 4-19 of p. 62.

2. Half-integral q . Let Z be the two-sheeted cover of $\mathcal{Q} \times X$ consisting of all (x, θ, θ_N) with (x, θ) in $X \times \mathcal{Q}$ and $\theta_N^2 - \varphi(x, \theta) = 0$. Let U be an open part of $X \times \text{Re } \mathcal{Q}$ and construct C^∞ chains $c(x): (\theta, t) \rightarrow v(x, \theta, t)$ with the properties (i), (ii), (iii) above. Let $c_\varepsilon(x)$ and $\overline{c_\varepsilon(x)}$ denote chains obtained from $c(x)$ and $\overline{c(x)}$ respectively by lifting them to Z . The lifting should be done in such a way that they belong to the same sheet of Z over the part $\phi_\varepsilon(x)$ of $\text{Re } \mathcal{Q}$ defined by $\varepsilon\varphi(x, \theta) > 0$. It is easy to check that this definition is consistent and that the lifted chains will then belong to different sheets over $\phi_{-\varepsilon}(x)$. The construction is also unambiguous apart from a choice of the sign of $\varphi^{1/2}$ at one point (when U is connected).

Definition. A Petrovsky chain for half-integral q is

$$A(x, q, \varepsilon) = c_\varepsilon(x) + \overline{c_\varepsilon(x)} \subset Z \setminus \phi(x).$$

A Petrovsky cycle is

$$\alpha(x, q, \varepsilon) = \partial A(x, q, \varepsilon) \subset Z \setminus \phi(x).$$

There are also minor misprints as follows. A figure 1.1 means page 1, line 1, a figure 1.1— page 1, line 1 from the bottom.

53.15— read 'contains'. 55.11— read 'regular'. 56.2 a sign ' \sim ' is missing in the formula (5). 56.7— read ' $a \rightarrow a'$ '. 57.10 read ' $\gamma > 0$ '. 57.12 read ' $\gamma = 1$ '. 57.8— read ' $p!$ '. 59.15 read ' $-\varphi(x, \theta)$ '. 60.1 read 'manifold'. 60.12 for k read ' μ '. 61.13 read ' $\partial g / \partial \bar{\theta}$ vanishes of infinite order'. 65.5— read 'Then'. 65.1— read ' $s \rightarrow$ '. 66.8— read ' φ has'.

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