CORRECTIONS TO SECOND PRINTING OF

Olver, P.J., *Equivalence, Invariants, and Symmetry*,
Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1995.

Last modified: October 2, 2009

$\star\star\star$ *On back cover, line 17–18, change*

prospective geometry

to

projective geometry

$\star\star\star$ *page xv, add to acknowledgements*

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$\star\star\star$ *page 22, line 10, change*

and all $t, s \in \mathbb{R}$ where the equation is defined.

to

all $t, s \in V$ where $V \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is a connected open subset of the (t, s) plane containing $(0, 0)$ consisting of points where the equation is defined.

$\star\star\star$ *page 39, Example 2.13, change the first two occurrences of*

$\mathrm{PSL}(n, \mathbb{R})$

to

$\mathrm{PGL}(n, \mathbb{R})$.

$\star\star\star$ *Also append to the last sentence*

$\mathrm{PSL}(n, \mathbb{R}) = \mathrm{SL}(n, \mathbb{R})/\{\pm \mathbb{1}\}$ is equal to the connected component of $\mathrm{PGL}(n, \mathbb{R})$ containing the identity.

$\star\star\star$ *page 51, equation* (2.14), *change*

$C^k_{ij} = -C^k_{ij}$

to

$C^k_{ji} = -C^k_{ij}$

$\star\star\star$ *page 93, lines 10–24, change*

In order to formulate a general theorem governing the existence of relative invariants for sufficiently regular group actions, we consider the extended group action (3.15) on the bundle $E = M \times U$. The key remark is that there is a one-to-one correspondence between relative invariants of weight μ and linear absolute invariants of the extended action. Specifically, a linear function $J(x, u) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n R_\alpha(x) u^\alpha$ is an invariant of the extended group action (3.15) if and only if the vector-valued function $R(x) = (R_1(x), \ldots, R_q(x))^T$ is a relative invariant of weight μ. Therefore, we need only produce a sufficient number of *linear* invariants of the extended action. Moreover, if $J(x, u)$ is any invariant of the extended group action, then it is not hard to prove that its linear Taylor polynomial is also an invariant, and hence provides a relative invariant for the multiplier representation. Thus, the only question is how many independent relative invariants can be constructed in this manner.

to

In order to formulate a general theorem governing the existence of relative invariants for sufficiently regular group actions, we consider the extended group action (3.15) on the bundle $E = M \times U$ and its dual version $(x, v) \mapsto (g \cdot x, \mu(g, x)^{-T})$ on the dual bundle $E^* = X \times U^*$. The key remark is that there is a one-to-one correspondence between relative invariants of weight μ and linear absolute invariants of the dual action. Specifically, a linear function $J(x, v) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n} R_\alpha(x) v^\alpha$ is an invariant of the dual action on E^* if and only if the vector-valued function $R(x) = (R_1(x), \ldots, R_q(x))^T$ is a relative invariant of weight μ. Therefore, we need only produce a sufficient number of *linear* invariants of the extended action. Moreover, if $J(x, v)$ is any invariant of the extended group action, then it is not hard to prove that its linear Taylor polynomial is also an invariant, and hence provides a relative invariant for the multiplier representation. Thus, the only question is how many independent relative invariants can be constructed in this manner.

$\star\star\star$ *page 94, lines 26–28, change*

I do not know a general theorem that counts the number of relative invariants of multiplier representations that do not satisfy the hypotheses of Theorem 3.36

to

A general theorem that counts the number of relative invariants of multiplier representations in all cases can be found in the recent paper by M. Fels and the author, “On relative invariants”, *Math. Ann.* **308** (1997), 701–732.

$\star\star\star$ *page 96, equation* (3.30), *change*

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{v}_- &= a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_0} + 2a_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_1} + \cdots + (n-1)a_{n-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{n-2}} + n a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{n-1}}, \\
\mathbf{v}_0 &= -n a_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_0} - (n-2)a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_1} + \cdots + (n-2)a_{n-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{n-1}} + n a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial a_n}, \\
\mathbf{v}_+ &= n a_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_1} + (n-1)a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_2} + \cdots + 2a_{n-2} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{n-1}} + a_{n-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_n}.
\end{aligned}$$

to

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{v}_- &= n a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_0} + (n-1)a_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_1} + \cdots + 2a_{n-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{n-2}} + a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{n-1}}, \\
\mathbf{v}_0 &= n a_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_0} + (n-2)a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_1} + \cdots + (2-n)a_{n-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{n-1}} - n a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial a_n}, \\
\mathbf{v}_+ &= a_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_1} + 2a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_2} + \cdots + (n-1)a_{n-2} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{n-1}} + n a_{n-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_n}.
\end{aligned}$$

$\star\star\star$ *page 120, second line after equation* (4.35), *change*

The Lie algebra (4.14)

to

The Lie algebra (4.35)

$\star\star\star$ *page 144, line 10, change*

$a^\nu_\mu \xi^i_\nu$

to

$A^\nu_\mu \xi^i_\nu$

$\star\star\star$ *page 148, equation* (5.15), *change*

$$\mathbf{v}_0 = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{n}{2} u \frac{\partial}{\partial u}, \qquad \mathbf{v}_+ = x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - nxu \frac{\partial}{\partial u}.$$

to

$$\mathbf{v}_0 = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{n}{2} u \frac{\partial}{\partial u}, \qquad \mathbf{v}_+ = x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + nxu \frac{\partial}{\partial u}.$$

$\star\star\star$ *page 159, lines 5, 15 & 18, change*

$d_{n+1} K_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d_{n+1} K_r$

to

$d_{n+1}[\mathcal{D}K_1] \wedge \cdots \wedge d_{n+1}[\mathcal{D}K_r]$

$\star\star\star$ *page 171, lines 20 & -8, change*

$n+2$

to

$n+1$

$\star\star\star$ *page 171, line -7 to -3, delete sentence*

Moreover, if the stable ... have order at most $n+1$.

$\star\star\star$ *page 173, Example 5.52, line 2, after* "... via the standard representation", *add*

$(x, y, u) \mapsto (\alpha x + \beta y, \gamma x + \delta y, u)$, where $\alpha\delta - \beta\gamma = 1$

$\star\star\star$ *page 188, line -2, change*

$\log x = h(u/x)$

to

$\log x = h(u/x^m)$

$\star\star\star$ *page 190, line 9, change*

G_H/G

to

G_H/H

$\star\star\star$ *page 190, line 18, change*

$$\eta\partial_y + \zeta\partial_u + \zeta^y\partial_{v_y}$$

to

$$\eta\partial_y + \zeta\partial_v + \zeta^y\partial_{v_y}$$

$\star\star\star$ *page 190, line 22, change*

$$\mathbf{v} = \partial_y$$

to

$$\mathbf{v} = \partial_v$$

$\star\star\star$ *page 192, formula* (6.32), *change*

$$(1 + u_x)^{3/2}$$

to

$$(1 + u_x^2)^{3/2}$$

$\star\star\star$ *page 192, displayed formula after* (6.32), *change*

$$(1 + \theta_r^2)$$

to

$$(1 + r^2\theta_r^2)^{3/2}$$

$\star\star\star$ *page 195, line -4, change*

Alternatively, $x = w_{uu}/w_u$, where w is an arbitrary solution ...

to

Alternatively, $w = x_{uu}/x_u$ is an arbitrary solution ...

$\star\star\star$ *page 198, equation* (6.56), *change*

$$y$$

to

$$w$$

⋆⋆⋆ *page 201, equation* (6.61)*, change*

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} \xi_1 & \varphi_1 & \varphi_1^1 & \cdots & \varphi_1^{r-1} \\ \xi_2 & \varphi_2 & \varphi_2^1 & \cdots & \varphi_2^{r-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \xi_r & \varphi_r & \varphi_r^1 & \cdots & \varphi_r^{r-1} \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

to

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} \xi_1 & \varphi_1 & \varphi_1^1 & \cdots & \varphi_1^{r-2} \\ \xi_2 & \varphi_2 & \varphi_2^1 & \cdots & \varphi_2^{r-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \xi_r & \varphi_r & \varphi_r^1 & \cdots & \varphi_r^{r-2} \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

⋆⋆⋆ *page 226, line 6, change*

$P(t, x, u^{(2n)})$

to

$R(t, x, u^{(2n)})$

⋆⋆⋆ *page 231, lines -4 & -1, change*

$E(\overline{L})$

to

$\overline{E}(\overline{L})$

⋆⋆⋆ *page 243, lines 18 & 20, change*

$(x, v_y, v_{yy}, \ldots)$

to

$(y, v_y, v_{yy}, \ldots)$

⋆⋆⋆ *page 293, line 7, change*

$a_4 = 0$

to

$a_4 = a_5 = 0$

⋆⋆⋆ *page 293, equations* (9.30) & (9.32)*, change*

$\bar{a}_6 \omega^3 = a_6 \omega^3$

to

$\bar{a}_6 \overline{\omega}^3 = a_6 \omega^3$

⋆⋆⋆ *page 307, line 13, change*

$\widetilde{\alpha}^\kappa = \sum_k z_j^\kappa(x)\,\theta^j$

to

$\widetilde{\alpha}^\kappa = \sum_j z_j^\kappa(x)\,\theta^j$

⋆⋆⋆ *page 307, equation* (10.7), *change*

$$\sum_{k=1}^{r} z_j^\kappa\,\theta^j$$

to

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m} z_j^\kappa\,\theta^j$$

⋆⋆⋆ *page 309, equation* (10.12), *change*

$$\sum_{i=1}^{p} z_i^\kappa\,\theta^i$$

to

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} z_i^\kappa\,\theta^i$$

⋆⋆⋆ *page 339, line 6, delete first*

arc length

⋆⋆⋆ *page 341, line -3, change*

I_4

to

I_5

⋆⋆⋆ *page 349, line -12, change*

$\alpha^1 - T^1_{12}\theta^1 \wedge \theta^2 - T^1_{13}\theta^1 \wedge \theta^3$

to

$\alpha^1 - T^1_{12}\theta^2 - T^1_{13}\theta^3$

⋆⋆⋆ *page 367, line 10, change*

manifolds M

to

manifolds M and $\overline{M}$

$\star\star\star$ *page 372, lines 13–16, change*

However, I do not know any naturally occurring examples exhibiting this phenomenon, and, moreover, the prolongation procedure to be discussed below will handle this (remote) possibility as well.)

to

However, the prolongation procedure to be discussed below will handle this possibility as well; an example is the equivalence problem for a parabolic evolution equation analyzed in [**69**].)

$\star\star\star$ *page 375, line 5, change*

(12.3)

to

(12.1)

$\star\star\star$ *page 394, lines 16 & 21, change*

(11.6)

to

(11.7)

$\star\star\star$ *page 394, line 22, change*

vector S

to

matrix S

$\star\star\star$ *page 395, equation* (12.52)*, change*

$$\varpi = \alpha + S\,\theta, \qquad \text{or explicitly,} \qquad \varpi^i = \alpha^i + \textstyle\sum_{j=1}^m S^i_j \theta^j$$

to

$$\varpi = \alpha - S\,\theta, \qquad \text{or explicitly,} \qquad \varpi^i = \alpha^i - \textstyle\sum_{j=1}^m S^i_j \theta^j$$

$\star\star\star$ *page 406, equation* (12.73)*, change*

$$Q_p \widehat{D}_x Q_{pp} 6 Q_{uu}$$

to

$$Q_p \widehat{D}_x Q_{pp} + 6\, Q_{uu}$$

$\star\star\star$ *page 411, lines 12–13, change*

$$c(x,y,\varphi(x,y))\,\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} = a(x,y,\varphi(x,y)),$$
$$c(x,y,\varphi(x,y))\,\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} = b(x,y,\varphi(x,y)).$$

to

$$c(x,y,\varphi(x,y))\,\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} = -a(x,y,\varphi(x,y)),$$
$$c(x,y,\varphi(x,y))\,\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} = -b(x,y,\varphi(x,y)).$$

$\star\star\star$ *page 423, equation* (14.4)*, change*

$\Phi(t,w)$

to

$\Phi(t,s)$

$\star\star\star$ *pages 477, 484 & 487, update the following references:*

[**8**] Anderson, I.M., and Kamran, N., The variational bicomplex for second order scalar partial differential equations in the plane, *Duke Math. J.* **87** (1997), 265–319

[**139**] Komrakov, B., Primitive actions and the Sophus Lie problem, *in*: *The Sophus Lie Memorial Conference, Oslo, 1992*, O.A. Laudal and B. Jahren, eds., Scandinavian Univ. Press, Oslo, 1994, pp. 187–269

[**190**] Olver, P.J., Sapiro, G., and Tannenbaum, A., Invariant geometric evolutions of surfaces and volumetric smoothing, *SIAM J. Appl. Math.* **57** (1997), 176–194.

$\star\star\star$ *page 479, ref* [**30**]*, change*

preprint, Selecta Math.; 1 (1995) 21–112.

to

Selecta Math. **1** (1995), 21–112.

$\star\star\star$ *page 483, reference* [**128**]*, change*

dx/dy

to

dy/dx

$\star\star\star$ *page 504, change two entries*

affine-invariant arc length, 339

to

affine-invariant arc length, 241, 339