Graph parameters and invariants of the orthogonal group

Regts, G.

Citation for published version (APA):
Regts, G. (2013). Graph parameters and invariants of the orthogonal group.
Graph Parameters and Invariants of the Orthogonal Group—Errata

Guus Regts
Errata published on 10 December 2013

All references in this text are to the document ‘Graph Parameters and Invariants of the Orthogonal Group’.

p.17, l.4: \( \sigma(u) \) should be \( \sigma(v) \).
p.17, l.7: ‘term’ should be ‘factor’.
p.19, above and below (3.7): \( G \) should be \( G' \).
p.21, (3.13): \( \phi(i) \) should be \( \phi(e) \).
p.22, l.6: ‘maps’ should be ‘functionals’.
p.26, l.5: No comma before ‘denote’.
p.27, l.1 from Section 4.2: Add ‘group’ after ‘orthogonal’.
p.27, line above (4.4): \( 2m \) should be \( m \).
p.28 l.6: ‘maps’ should be ‘functionals’.
p.31, l.4: \( S_n \) should be \( S_m \).
p.31, l.6 below Theorem 4.3: End(V) should be End(W).
p.32, l.1: Replace ‘is’ by ‘induces’.
p.37, first line below (5.5): Add ‘distinct’ before \( u_1, u_2 \).
p.37, third line below (5.5): \( \phi \circ \rho \) should be \( \rho \circ \pi \).
p.38, l.-8: Remove ‘it’ after ‘fact’.
p.39, l.10: There is a superfluous ‘(’ after ‘:’.
p.41, l.4: \( \lambda \) should be \( \lambda \).
p.42, l.6: \( [2l] \) should be \( [l] \).

p.48, in line 3 of (5.42): \( y_{\phi(\delta(u) \cup \delta(s(v)))} \) should be \( y_{\phi(\delta(u) \cup \delta(s(v)))} \).
p.61, l.3,5,6: \( F \) should be \( H_1 \) and \( H \) should be \( H_1 \).
p.62 in (6.38): Replace \( F \) by \( H \) (two times).
p.63, l.6,4: Replace \( A^{-1} \) by \( A^{-2} \) (also on p.64, l.2,3).
p.64, l.1: \( K_1 \cdot K_1 \) should be \( K_1 \otimes K_1 \).

p.70, second and third line below the proof of Lemma 7.1: \( C^k \) should be \( C \) and \( C \) should be \( C^k \).

p.70, l.10: \( p_{a,b} \) should be \( p_{1,b} \).

p.75: add \( \dim(\text{span} \{u_1, \ldots, u_n\}) = \dim(\text{span} \{w_1, \ldots, w_n\}) \) in the statement of Proposition 7.6.

p.75: In the proof of Theorem 7.7 we assume that \( u_1 \) is orthogonal to all \( u_i \), but this not completely correct. Here is fix: In case none of the \( u_i \) is orthogonal to all of the \( u_i \), we can find, by degeneracy, a nonzero linear combination of the \( u_i \) which is orthogonal to all of the \( u_i \), and call this \( u_{n+1} \). Let \( U = \text{span} \{u_1, \ldots, u_n\} \) and write \( U = \text{span} \{u_1, \ldots, u_{n+1}\} \). Next we find for each \( \varepsilon > 0 \), \( g(\varepsilon) \in O_k \) such that \( g\varepsilon u_{n+1} = \varepsilon u_{n+1} \) by letting \( g(\varepsilon) \) map \( U' \) identically onto \( U' \). Then \( \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} g(\varepsilon)(u_1, \ldots, u_n) = (u'_1, \ldots, u'_n) \) for certain \( u'_i \in U \). Let \( h' = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \text{ev}_{u'_i} \).
Then \( \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} g(\varepsilon)h_{\leq \varepsilon} = h'_{\leq \varepsilon} \). Hence by (7.6) \( h'_{\leq \varepsilon} \) is not contained in the orbit of \( h_{\leq \varepsilon} \) (as \( \dim(U') < \dim(U) \)). This implies that the orbit of \( h_{\leq \varepsilon} \) is not closed.

p.84, l.7: The term ‘graphon’ is first used in [7].
p.84, l.8: In fact an equivalence class of almost everywhere equal functions \( W \).
p.84, (8.3): \( W_H \) should be \( W_G \).
p.88/p.95: In Examples 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4 we implicitly use \( C = \mathbb{N} \).
p.90, l.4: There is a superfluous ‘a’ before ‘any’.
p.94: in (8.27) \( \pi_F \) should be \( \pi_H \) and in line 2 of (8.29) the sum is over \( \phi : E(H') \to C \).

Acknowledgements

I thank Tom Koornwinder for pointing out some of the errata.