Graph parameters and invariants of the orthogonal group

Regts, G.

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Graph Parameters and Invariants of the Orthogonal Group–Errata

Guus Regts
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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.29, l.10: There is a superfluous ‘(’ after ‘:=’.
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.6: ‘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.7: Remove ‘that’ after ‘fact’. 
p.39, l.10: There is a superfluous ‘(’ after ‘:=’.
p.40, l.5: Add ‘not’ before crossing. 
p.41, l.4: Schur’s Lemma actually only implies that $S^\lambda \subseteq \text{Im } A_n$. 
p.42, l.6: $[2l]$ should be $[l]$. 
p.48, in line 3 of (5.42): $y_{\phi(\delta(u) \cup \delta(s(\pi(v)))}}$ 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.65, 5th line in the proof of Theorem 6.15: Replace $\subseteq$ by $\supseteq$. 
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 $U = \text{Fin}_{n+1} \oplus U'$ (for some algebraic complement $U'$ of $u_{n+1}$). Next we find for each $\varepsilon > 0$, $g(\varepsilon) \in O_k$ such that $g^*_{u_{n+1}} = \varepsilon u_{n+1}$ 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 $u'_1 \in U$. Let $h' = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \text{ev}_{u'_i}$. 

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Then \( \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} g(\varepsilon) h_{\leq \varepsilon} = h'_{\leq \varepsilon} \). Hence by (7.6) \( h'_{\leq e} \) is not contained in the orbit of \( h_{\leq e} \) (as \( \dim(U') < \dim(U) \)). This implies that the orbit of \( h_{\leq e} \) 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 \( W_C \).
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 \( \phi : E(H') \to C \).

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