Graph parameters and invariants of the orthogonal group

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Graph Parameters and Invariants of the Orthogonal Group–Errata

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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, line above (4.4): \( 2m \) should be \( m \).

p.28 l.7 from below: Add ‘that’ after ‘fact’.

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: \( \text{End}(V) \) should be \( \text{End}(W) \).

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.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: \( \left[ 2 \right] \) should be \( \left[ l \right] \).

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: \( F \) should be \( H \).

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, 1.10: \( p_{\alpha, \beta} \) should be \( p_{1, \beta} \).

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 \( U = \text{Fin}_{\mathbb{H}} \oplus U' \) (for some algebraic complement \( U' \) of \( u_{n+1} \)). Next we find for each \( \varepsilon > 0 \), \( g(\varepsilon) \in O_k \) such that \( g\varepsilon u_{n+1} = \varepsilon u_{n+1} \) 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 \( h' = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \text{ev}_u u'_i \).
Then \( \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} g(\epsilon)h_{\leq \epsilon} = h'_{\leq \epsilon} \). Hence by (7.6) \( h'_{\leq \epsilon} \) is not contained in the orbit of \( h_{\leq \epsilon} \) (as \( \dim(U') < \dim(U) \)). This implies that the orbit of \( h_{\leq \epsilon} \) 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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