ERRATA

M. Apostol, Ward identity for non-relativistic fermions, Phys. Lett. 78A (1980) 91.

Eq. (10) should read

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1}K(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \mathrm{i}(2\pi)^{-8}\int \mathrm{d}p\,\mathrm{d}k\,[G(p-k)-G(p)]\exp[\mathrm{i}p(x_2-x_3)]\exp[\mathrm{i}k(x_3-x_1)]$$

$$+\mathrm{i}(2\pi)^{-6}\int \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{p}\,\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{k}\exp[\mathrm{i}\boldsymbol{p}(x_2-x_3)]\exp[\mathrm{i}\boldsymbol{k}(x_3-x_1)]$$

$$\times\sum_{k_1}(\epsilon_{k_1}-\epsilon_{k_1-k})\{-\langle 0|T[c^+_{k_1}(t_1)c_{k_1-\boldsymbol{k}}(t_1)c_{\boldsymbol{p}}(t_2)c^+_{p-\boldsymbol{k}}(t_3)]\,|0\rangle/\langle 0|0\rangle\}\,,$$

so that the Ward identity (11) is valid for a one-dimensional Fermi system with either forward or backscattering interaction, in the latter case only one momentum transfer being allowed. In both cases the linearized form of the single-particle energy levels should be used:

$$\epsilon_p = \epsilon_{\mathrm{F}} + V_{\mathrm{F}}(|\boldsymbol{p}| - k_{\mathrm{F}})\,.$$

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J.-J. Didisheim, K. Yvon, P. Fischer, W. Hälg and L. Schlapbach, Neutron diffraction evidence for a structural phase transformation in stoichiometric LaD_3 at 230 K, Phys. Lett. 78A (1980) 111.

Inadvertently, an incorrect phase transition temperature was printed in the last sentence on p. 113. This sentence should read: "Finally it is worth pointing out that the transformation temperature of the presently reported phase transition (T = 230 K) does not coincide with the temperature $T \approx 140$ K at which ... ".

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R.R. Birss, Multivector analysis I: a comparison with tensor algebra, Phys. Lett. 78A (1980) 223.

Inadvertently, two items of table 1 and the text of footnote 2 were omitted in print. To correct this omission, add items (3) and (4) to table 1, constraint IV: index simplification, comparison with tensor analysis, disadvantages, as follows:

(3) Mathematical structure obscured by non-appearance of Grassmann aggregates.
(4) Historical re-invention of isomorphic algebras.

On p. 226 add the text of footnote 2 as follows:

[‡2] Strictly speaking, this should be called the *real* Dirac algebra (because it is the customary Dirac algebra without complex numbers) but it can nevertheless still be used to derive the Dirac equation. It may be noted in passing that the spinor algebra is isomorphic to the quarternion algebra of Hamilton, that the Pauli algebra is isomorphic to the algebra of biquarternions (i.e. complex quarternions) and that even the ordinary algebra of complex numbers is isomorphic to a Clifford algebra (for a one-dimensional space with the appropriate metric).

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G. Dharmadurai, Time evolution of a new superconducting state in long ferromagnetic superconductors, Phys. Lett. 78A (1980) 481.

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G. Mayer, Thermodynamical meaning of the line shifts induced by a foreign gas, Phys. Lett. 79A (1980) 65.

In eq. (10) the factor N_1 must be cancelled. The correct expression is

$$\hbar\delta\omega_G = \mu^{-1}(N_2/V)(b'_{12} - b_{12}) . \tag{10}$$

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