CORRECTIONS TO SECOND PRINTING OF

Olver, P.J., *Equivalence, Invariants, and Symmetry*,

Last modified: October 19, 2013

*** On back cover, line 17–18, change

prospective geometry
to
projective geometry

*** page xv, add to acknowledgements

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*** page 22, Theorem 1.28, line 3, change

... 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.

*** page 32, line 12-13, change

a (necessarily unique)
to
a (necessarily unique)

*** page 32, line before Definition 2.1, change

structure
to
structure

*** page 36, line before Example 2.9, change

$GL(2)$
to
$GL(2, \mathbb{C})$.

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

$PSL(n, \mathbb{R})$
to
$PGL(n, \mathbb{R})$. 
Also append to the last sentence

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

*** page 51, equation (2.14), change

\[ C_{ij}^k = -C_{ij}^k \]

to

\[ C_{ji}^k = -C_{ij}^k \]

*** page 65, Example 2.80, line 8, change

\[ \mathbf{v}(HF) = 0 \]

to

\[ \mathbf{v}(H) = 0. \]

*** page 93, change the first full paragraph

In order to formulate a general theorem governing \ldots 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 \( \mu \) 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 \( \mathbf{R}(x) = (R_1(x), \ldots, R_q(x))^T \) is a relative invariant of weight \( \mu \).

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.

*** 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.
*** page 96, equation (3.30), change

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathbf{v}_- &= a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_0} + 2a_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_1} + \cdots + (n-1)a_{n-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{n-2}} + na_n \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{n-1}}, \\
\mathbf{v}_0 &= -na_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_0} - (n-2)a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_1} + \cdots + (n-2)a_{n-2} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{n-2}} + na_n \frac{\partial}{\partial a_n}, \\
\mathbf{v}_+ &= na_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_1} + (n-1)a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_2} + \cdots + 2a_{n-2} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{n-1}} + a_{n-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_n}.
\end{align*}
\]
to

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathbf{v}_- &= na_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_0} + (n-1)a_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_1} + \cdots + 2a_{n-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{n-2}} + a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{n-1}}, \\
\mathbf{v}_0 &= na_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_0} + (n-2)a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_1} + \cdots + (2-n)a_{n-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{n-1}} - na_n \frac{\partial}{\partial a_n}, \\
\mathbf{v}_+ &= a_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_1} + 2a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a_2} + \cdots + (n-1)a_{n-2} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{n-1}} + a_{n-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_n}.
\end{align*}
\]

*** page 110, Theorem 4.6, line 2, change

\(r\)-dimensional orbits
to
\(s\)-dimensional orbits

*** page 119, equation (4.31), change

\[
\sum_{\# J \geq 0}
\]
to
\[
\sum_{\# J = 0}^n
\]

*** page 119, equation (4.32), change

\(D_i\)
to
\(D_i^{(n)}\)
and add the following sentence:
where \(D_i^{(n)}\) denotes the order \(n\) truncation of the \(i\)th total derivative, i.e., the summation in (4.18) is just over \(0 \leq \# J \leq n\).
The Lie algebra (4.14) to The Lie algebra (4.35)

\[ \omega = \sum_{i=1}^{p} Q_i(x, u^{(n)}) \, dx^i + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{q} \sum_{\#J \leq n} P_{\alpha}^J(x, u^{(n)}) \, du^J \]

\[ v_0 = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{n}{2} u \frac{\partial}{\partial u}, \quad v_+ = x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - n x u \frac{\partial}{\partial u}. \]

\[ d_{n+1}[DK_1] \wedge \cdots \wedge d_{n+1}[DK_r] \]

Moreover, if the stable . . . have order at most \( n + 1 \).

\[ (x, y, u) \mapsto (\alpha x + \beta y, \gamma x + \delta y, u), \text{ where } \alpha \delta - \beta \gamma = 1 \]
*** page 190, line 9, change
\[ \frac{G_H}{G} \]
to
\[ \frac{G_H}{H} \]

*** page 190, line 18, change
\[ \eta \partial_y + \zeta \partial_u + \zeta^y \partial_v \]
to
\[ \eta \partial_y + \zeta \partial_v + \zeta^y \partial_v \]

*** page 190, line 22, change
\[ v = \partial_y \]
to
\[ v = \partial_v \]

*** page 192, formula (6.32), change
\[ (1 + u_x)^{3/2} \]
to
\[ (1 + u_x^2)^{3/2} \]

*** page 192, displayed formula after (6.32), change
\[ (1 + \theta_r^2) \]
to
\[ (1 + r^2 \theta_r^2)^{3/2} \]

*** 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 . . .

*** page 198, equation (6.56), change
\[ y \]
to
\[ w \]
*** page 201, equation (6.61), change

\[
\begin{vmatrix}
\xi_1 & \varphi_1 & \varphi_1^1 & \ldots & \varphi_1^{r-1} \\
\xi_2 & \varphi_2 & \varphi_2^1 & \ldots & \varphi_2^{r-1} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\xi_r & \varphi_r & \varphi_r^1 & \ldots & \varphi_r^{r-1}
\end{vmatrix} = 0.
\]

to

\[
\begin{vmatrix}
\xi_1 & \varphi_1 & \varphi_1^1 & \ldots & \varphi_1^{r-2} \\
\xi_2 & \varphi_2 & \varphi_2^1 & \ldots & \varphi_2^{r-2} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\xi_r & \varphi_r & \varphi_r^1 & \ldots & \varphi_r^{r-2}
\end{vmatrix} = 0.
\]

*** page 226, line 6, change

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

to

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

*** page 231, lines -4 & -1, change

\( E(\mathcal{L}) \)

to

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

*** page 238, Exercise 7.26, delete the sentence

Determine the conservation laws associated with the point symmetries found in Exercise 6.16.

since the precise connection between symmetries and conservation laws has not been discussed in this book. (See, however, [186].)

*** page 240, in Remark, replace two sentences:

However, I do not know . . . I. Anderson, [7].

by

*** 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

\(\bar{a}_6 \omega^3 = a_6 \omega^3\)

*** page 307, line 13, change

\(\bar{\alpha}^\kappa = \sum_k z_j^\kappa(x) \theta^j\)

to

\(\bar{\alpha}^\kappa = \sum_j z_j^\kappa(x) \theta^j\)

*** 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

\[ \alpha^1 - T_{12}^1 \theta^1 \wedge \theta^2 - T_{13}^1 \theta^1 \wedge \theta^3 \]
to
\[ \alpha^1 - T_{12}^1 \theta^2 - T_{13}^1 \theta^3 \]

*** page 367, line 10, change

manifolds \( M \)
to
manifolds \( M \) and \( \overline{M} \)

*** 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].)

*** page 375, line 5, change

(12.3) 
to
(12.1) 

*** page 394, lines 16 & 21, change

(11.6) 
to
(11.7) 

*** page 394, line 22, change

vector \( S \)
to
matrix \( S \)
### Page 395, Equation (12.52), Change

\[ \bar{w} = \alpha + S \theta, \quad \text{or explicitly,} \quad \bar{w}^i = \alpha^i + \sum_{j=1}^{m} S_{j}^{i} \theta^j \]
to

\[ \bar{w} = \alpha - S \theta, \quad \text{or explicitly,} \quad \bar{w}^i = \alpha^i - \sum_{j=1}^{m} S_{j}^{i} \theta^j \]

### Page 406, Equation (12.73), Change

\[ Q_{p} \hat{D}_x Q_{pp} + 6 Q_{uu} \]
to

\[ Q_{p} \hat{D}_x Q_{pp} + 6 Q_{uu} \]

### 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

\[ c(x, y, \varphi(x, y)) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -a(x, y, \varphi(x, y)), \]

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

### Page 423, Equation (14.4), Change

\[ \Phi(t, w) \]
to

\[ \Phi(t, s) \]

### Page 442, Figure 5, Change

\[ L \]
to

\[ M \]

### Page 446, Line 5, Change

... restrictions of \( \theta \) to \( U \) and \( V \), so that

to

... restrictions of \( \theta \) to \( U \) and \( \tilde{U} \), so that

### Page 475, Table 6, Case 6.2, Column 5, Change

1.1

to

1.2
*** pages 477, 484 & 487, update the following references:


*** page 479, ref [30], change


to


*** page 483, reference [128], change

dx/\,dy

to

dy/\,dx

*** page 504, change two entries

affine-invariant arc length, 339

to

affine-invariant arc length, 241, 339