Note that this is an identity for i = p + 1 - k. Thus Eq. (9) holds for $i = 1, \ldots, p$. Substituting Eq. (9) into Eq. (7) readily reveals that the solution for the components of the pth eigenvector given by Eq. (9) satisfy the eigenvector equation for arbitrary $v_{p+1-k,p}$. Therefore, choosing $v_{p+1-k,p} = -x_{p+1-k}$ and substituting into Eq. (9) yields

$$v_{ip} = -x_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, p$$
 (10)

Now substituting Eqs. (5) and (10) with $\lambda_1 = \lambda_p = 0$ into Eq. (3) yields Eq. (1), which is the correct form of Eq. (23).

Reference

¹ Kaplan, W., Ordinary Differential Equations, Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., 1958, Chap. VI, p. 288.

Optimal Desaturation of Momentum Exchange Control Systems

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IN Eq. (A4), the plus sign appearing in front of η should be changed to a minus sign (both places). The footnote at the

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bottom of page 20, first column, should be rewritten as: * Recall that, in the complex plane, the spectrum of A is the spectrum of $(A - \eta I)$, $\eta \le 0$, shifted horizontally to the left by the amount $-\eta$.

Plane Stress Analysis of an Annular Disk with Distorted Inner Hole

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In the above Technical Note, the author's last name was incorrectly given as "Tim." It should have been "Kim." The editors regret the error.

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