

this in turn will tend to make the Hessian more strongly convex, thus aiding the structure-determination process [see (14)]. By this means, the information contained in a molecular envelope (solvent flattening) and molecular fragments could, for example, be incorporated in the map.

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Acta Cryst. (1994). A50, 550

Determination of quasicrystalline structures: a refinement program using symmetry-adapted parameters. Erratum. By L. ELCORO, J. M. PEREZ-MATO and G. MADARIAGA, *Departamento de Física de la Materia Condensada, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad del País Vasco, Apartado 644, Bilbao, Spain*

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Abstract

A typesetting error in equation (28) of Elcoro, Perez-Mato & Madariaga [*Acta Cryst.* (1994), A50, 182–193] is corrected. The correct equation is

$$F(\mathbf{H}) = [|\mathbf{A}|/V(\mathbf{a}_i)] \sum_{\mu,m} p_m(\mu) f_m(\mathbf{H}) \\ \times \sum_R \exp(-\overline{\mathbf{RH}}\beta_\mu^m \mathbf{RH}) \\ \times \exp[2\pi i \hat{\mathbf{h}} \cdot (\hat{\mathbf{R}}\hat{\theta}_\mu + \hat{\mathbf{t}})] \int_{\Omega} d\varphi_1 \dots d\varphi_{n-4}$$

$$\times \int_a^b dr J(r, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-4}) \exp[2\pi i (\tilde{\Gamma}_\mu^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{R}}_r \mathbf{h}_i) \cdot \mathbf{x}_r], \quad (28)$$

where

$$a = \sum_i a_i^{\mu, \text{in}} Z_i(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-4})$$

and

$$b = \sum_i a_i^{\mu, \text{ex}} Z_i(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-4}).$$

All information is given in the *Abstract*.

Acta Cryst. (1994). A50, 550

Dynamical X-ray diffraction from imperfect crystals: a solution based on the Fokker–Planck equation. Erratum. By T. J. DAVIS, *CSIRO Division of Materials Science and Technology, Private Bag 33, Rosebank MDC, Clayton, Victoria 3169, Australia*

(Received 25 May 1994)

Abstract

The following mathematical expressions were incorrectly printed in the paper by Davis [*Acta Cryst.* (1994), A50, 224–231].

Page 225: the correct expression for χ_{-h} is

$$\chi_{-h} = -C(\gamma_h/\gamma_o)\chi_{-h}'$$

Page 228: equations (22) and (23) should read

$$R(t) = R_o + [R(t') - R_o] \exp[2i\alpha\omega(t - t')] \\ \times (1 + [R(t') - R_o](\chi_{-h}/2\omega) \\ \times \{1 - \exp[2i\alpha\omega(t - t')]\})^{-1}, \quad (22)$$

$$\omega = \pm(\beta^2 - \chi_h \chi_{-h})^{1/2}. \quad (23)$$

All information is given in the *Abstract*.