Thermal conductivity in a partially degenerate electron plasma

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## Corrigenda

## Thermal conductivity in a partially degenerate electron plasma

Gouedard C 1977 J. Phys. A: Math. Gen. 10 L143-5
The second term inside the large parentheses of equation (1) should read

$$
\frac{4 \alpha r_{\mathrm{s}}^{\mathrm{i}}}{\pi} \frac{k_{\mathrm{F}}^{\mathrm{i} 2}}{4 \pi e^{2}} Z^{2} g^{\mathrm{i}}\left(Q_{\mathrm{i}}, \nu_{\mathrm{i}}\right)
$$

The equation at the top of page L145 should be numbered (6) and the last condition defining $\pi$ should read

$$
x=\frac{\hbar}{2\left(m \mathscr{E}_{F}\right)^{1 / 2}} .
$$

## Young operators in standard orthogonal form

El-Sharkaway N G and Jahn H A 1977 J. Phys. A: Math. Gen. 10 659-76
The representation [2 1] may be obtained by putting $n=3$ in either [ $n-1,1$ ] or in [ $21^{n-2}$ ], but the bra and ket vectors obtained for [2 1] by these two ways differ. It is clearly incorrect to have two different expressions represented by the same symbol. We propose to correct this fault by using round bracket bra and ket symbols for those obtained from [ $21^{n-2}$ ], retaining angular bracket bra and ket symbols for those obtained from $[n-1,1]$. Thus we write
$\left\langle 3_{3}^{*}\right|=\left(\begin{array}{ll}1 & 3 \\ 2 & \left.\left|=(4 / 3) A_{12} S_{13} A_{12}=\right| \begin{array}{ll}1 & 3 \\ 2 & \end{array}\right)=\left|3_{3}^{*}\right\rangle, ~\end{array}\right.$
$\left\langle\begin{array}{l}2_{3}^{*}\end{array}\right|=\left(\begin{array}{ll}1 & 2 \\ 3 & \left.\left.\left|=(4 / 3)^{1 / 2} S_{12} A_{13}, \quad\right| \begin{array}{l}2_{3}^{*}\end{array}\right\rangle=\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}1 & 2 \\ 3 & \end{array}\right.\right)=(4 / 3)^{1 / 2} A_{13} S_{12}, ~\end{array}\right.$
$\left\langle 3_{3}\right|=\left\langle\begin{array}{ll}1 & 2 \\ 3 & \end{array}\right|=(4 / 3) S_{12} A_{13} S_{12}=\left|\begin{array}{ll}1 & 2 \\ 3 & \end{array}\right\rangle=\left|3_{3}\right\rangle$,
$\left\langle 2_{3}\right|=\left\langle\begin{array}{ll}1 & 3 \\ 2 & \end{array}\right|=(4 / 3)^{1 / 2} A_{12} S_{13}, \quad\left|2_{3}\right\rangle=\left|\begin{array}{ll}1 & 3 \\ 2 & \end{array}\right\rangle=(4 / 3)^{1 / 2} S_{13} A_{12}$.
In forming Young operators both brackets must be of the same type. Thus we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
& o_{33}^{3}=\left(\begin{array}{ll|ll}
1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\
3 & 3
\end{array}\right)=(4 / 3) S_{12} A_{13} S_{12}=\left\langle\begin{array}{ll|ll}
1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\
3 & 3
\end{array}\right\rangle \\
& o_{22}^{3}=\left\langle\begin{array}{ll|ll}
1 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\
2 & 2 & 2
\end{array}\right\rangle=(4 / 3) A_{12} S_{13} A_{12}=\left(\begin{array}{ll|ll}
1 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\
2 & 2
\end{array}\right),
\end{aligned}
$$

