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Structure of matrix perturbation coefficients for anharmonic oscillators

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## CORRIGENDUM

## Structure of matrix perturbation coefficients for anharmonic oscillators Clarke B R 1985 J. Phys. A: Math. Gen. 18 2729-36

It is not true that equation (42) holds for the case s = 0 (m = n) when  $\gamma > 0$ . This result does not emerge from the structural analysis.

The correct recurrence relation for this case arises from equation (6), with the odd powers k = 2h + 1 replaced by the even powers k = 2h. With m = n in (6) we then have the reduced recurrence relation:

$$Q_{\gamma}^{2h} = (4\mu h)^{-1} \left( 2(2h-1) \sum_{i+j=\gamma} E_i Q_j^{2(h-1)} + \alpha (h-1)(2h-1)(2h-3) Q_{\gamma}^{2(h-2)} - 2 \sum_{t=2}^{\nu} A_t (2h+t-1) Q_{\gamma-1}^{2(h+t-1)} \right) \qquad \nu \ge 2 \qquad h > 0 \qquad \gamma \ge 0$$

which, after an appropriate choice of constants, agrees with the Swenson and Danforth result.

What allows these elements to be defined at s = 0 is that the  $\Delta$  function in (6) with m = n and k = 2h cannot vanish so long as h > 0.