Home Search Collections Journals About Contact us My IOPscience

-symmetric cubic anharmonic oscillator as a physical model

This article has been downloaded from IOPscience. Please scroll down to see the full text article. 2005 J. Phys. A: Math. Gen. 38 8185 (http://iopscience.iop.org/0305-4470/38/37/C01) View the table of contents for this issue, or go to the journal homepage for more

Download details: IP Address: 171.66.16.94 The article was downloaded on 03/06/2010 at 03:57

Please note that terms and conditions apply.

J. Phys. A: Math. Gen. 38 (2005) 8185

Corrigendum

PT-symmetric cubic anharmonic oscillator as a physical model Mostafazadeh A 2004 J. Phys. A: Math. Gen. **38** 6557–69

There is a factor of 2 error in equation (61) of this paper. Correcting this error leads to minor changes in equations (62) and (63). The corrected equations are

$$M(x_c) := \frac{m}{1 + 6\mu^{-4}\epsilon^2 x_c^2} = m(1 - 6\mu^{-4}\epsilon^2 x_c^2) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^4),$$
(61)

$$\frac{p_c^2}{2m} + \left(\frac{\mu^2}{2} + \frac{6\epsilon^2 E}{\mu^4}\right) x_c^2 - \frac{3\epsilon^2}{2\mu^2} x_c^4 = E,$$
(62)

$$E \ll E_{\star} := \frac{1}{12} \mu^6 \epsilon^{-2}.$$
 (63)

Therefore, the value of E_{\star} given in the caption of figure 1 should be $25/3 \approx 8.3$. Equation (62) shows that the distortion of the elliptic shape of the phase space orbits of the unperturbed (harmonic oscillator) potential occurs at order ϵ^2 of the perturbation theory. This distortion is more pronounced for larger values of *E* as shown in figure 1. Note that this figure uses equation (59) which is free from the above-mentioned numerical error.

I wish to thank Christiane Quesne for informing me of the above error.

doi:10.1088/0305-4470/38/37/C01