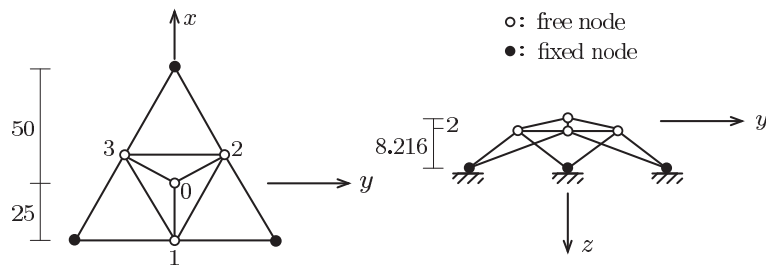


ERRATA (as of March 18, 2019)

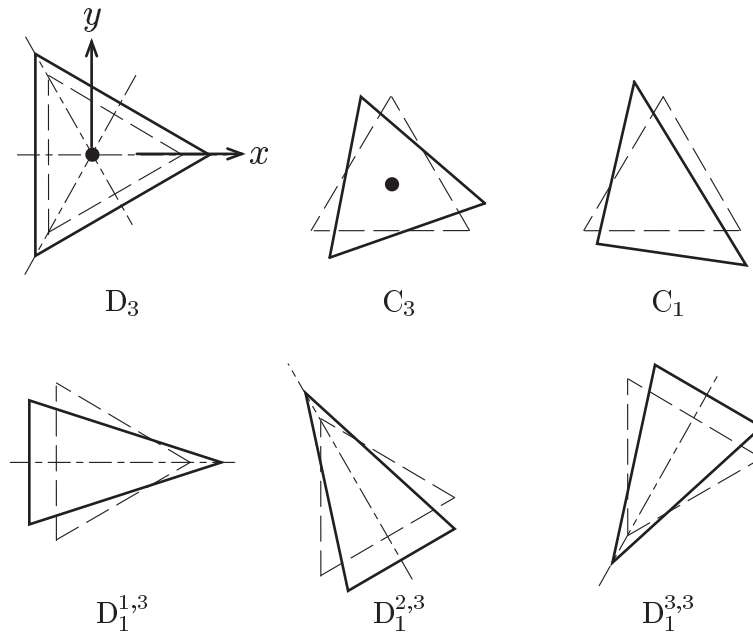
Imperfect Bifurcation in Structures and Materials —Engineering
Use of Group-Theoretic Bifurcation Theory, First Edition,
Springer, 2002
by Kiyohiro Ikeda and Kazuo Murota

The following corrections should be made on the first edition of the book:

- Page 21, Fig. 1.11: Should look



- Page 21, Fig. 1.12: Should look



- Page 56, Footnote 4: Should read, being equal to the reciprocal of the coefficients in (2.70).

- Page 56, three lines below (2.71): Should read, When the condition of non-degeneracy (2.71) fails with “< 0,”

- Page 57, the equation in the second line: Should read,

$$\frac{\partial \widehat{F}}{\partial w} = 2A_{200}w + A_{110}\widetilde{f} + \text{h.o.t.} = \pm(A_{110}^2 - 4A_{200}A_{020})^{1/2}\widetilde{f} + \text{h.o.t.}$$

- Page 92, Eq. (4.33), “C” (in each of the three lines): Should read, “-C.”

- Page 95, Eq. (4.37): Should read,

$$\widetilde{f}_c \sim \frac{\alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_5}{\boldsymbol{\xi}^T(\partial \mathbf{F}/\partial f)_c^0} \epsilon = -1.0577\epsilon,$$

- Page 103, the first line of Eq. (5.3): Should read, “C(d) = C₀a” instead of “C(d) = -C₀a.”

- Page 104, the first line of Eq. (5.8): Should read, “ã” instead of “-ã.”

- Page 157, Eq. (7.6): Should read,

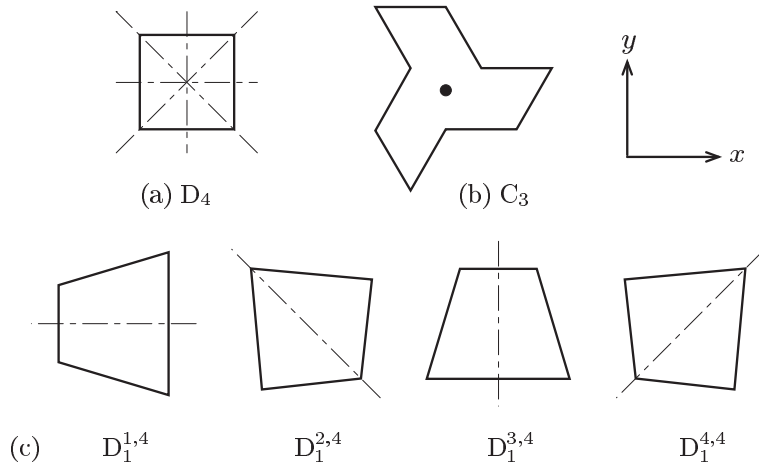
$$T(g)^{-T}F(u, f) = F(T(g)u, f), \quad g \in G. \quad (7.6)$$

- Page 165, Eq. (7.28) and the paragraph thereafter: Should read,

$$T(g)^{-T}\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{u}, f, \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{F}(T(g)\mathbf{u}, f, S(g)\mathbf{v}), \quad g \in G. \quad (7.28)$$

This looks slightly different from (7.20) in that $T(g)$ appearing on the left-hand side of (7.20) is replaced by $T(g)^{-T}$ in (7.28). This difference, however, is not essential, since $T(g)^{-T}$ and $T(g)$ are equal for a unitary representation T . Therefore, (7.28) can be rewritten in the form of (7.20) with a suitable basis change. See also the argument in Remark 7.4.2.

- Page 184, Fig. 8.1: Should look

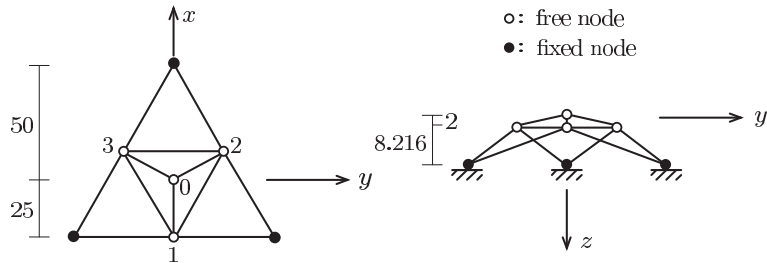


- Page 191, (8.25): Should read,

$$\Sigma(\xi(\alpha_{i+\widehat{n}j})) = \Sigma(\eta(\alpha_{i+\widehat{n}j})) = D_{\widehat{n}/\widehat{n}}^{i^*,n}, \quad i = 1, \dots, \widehat{n}, \quad j = 0, 1, \quad (8.25)$$

where the integer i^* ($1 \leq i^* \leq n/\widehat{n}$) is determined from i by $(i^* - 1)\widehat{n} \equiv i - 1 \pmod{\widehat{n}}$, and

- Page 191, $D_{\widehat{n}/\widehat{n}}^{i,n}$ in two places below (8.26): Should read, $D_{\widehat{n}/\widehat{n}}^{i^*,n}$.
- Page 194, Fig. 8.4(a): Should look



- Page 211, the fifth displayed equation: Should read,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \widetilde{U}}{\partial r^2} &\approx A_{1010} \widetilde{f} + 3A_{2100} r^2 + (-1)^{k-1} (\widehat{n} - 1) A_{0, \widehat{n}-1, 00} r^{\widehat{n}-2} \\ &\approx \begin{cases} 2(-1)^{k-1} A_{0200} r & \text{if } \widehat{n} = 3, \\ 3[A_{2100} + (-1)^{k-1} A_{0300}] r^2 & \text{if } \widehat{n} = 4, \\ 3A_{2100} r^2 & \text{if } \widehat{n} \geq 5, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

- Page 221, Line 3 in Remark 8.7.2: Should read, $O(|\epsilon|^{1/(\widehat{n}-1)})$, instead of $O(|\epsilon|^{2/(\widehat{n}-1)})$.

- Page 234, Line 3 after (9.2): Should read, “and for all φ for $\widehat{n} \geq 5$.”

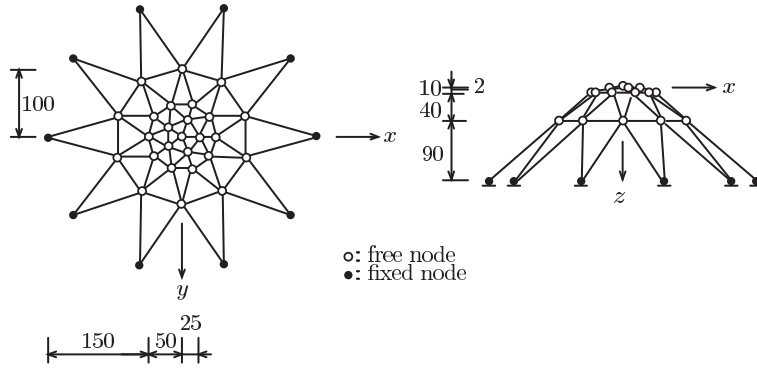
- Page 236, two lines below (9.11): Should read, and $\hat{\tau}(\psi) = \hat{\tau}(\psi; b)$ is a nonlinear function in ψ and $b = -A_{0300}/A_{2100} \cdots$.

- Page 241, the second line in subsection **Case $\widehat{n} = 4$** : Should read, Since $C(\mathbf{d})$ is dependent on $b = -A_{0300}/A_{2100}$,

- Page 257, the first equation of (10.25): Should read, $E[\zeta] = -1.91$,

- Page 257, just below the displayed equation $\zeta = -\hat{\tau}(\psi)y$: Should read, where $y = x^{1/3}$ and $\hat{\tau}(\psi) = \hat{\tau}(\psi; b)$ with $b = -A_{0300}/A_{2100} \cdots$.

- Page 270, Fig. 11.4: Should look



- Page 299, the first line of (12.15): Should read, $\{(+, \nu_2, \nu_3)_{D_{nh}} \mid \nu_2, \nu_3 = +, -\}$

- Page 304, the last displayed equation: Should read,

$$\check{n} = \begin{cases} 2\widehat{n} & \text{if } \widehat{n} \text{ is odd and } \nu = -, \\ \widehat{n} & \text{if } \widehat{n} \text{ is even or } \nu = +. \end{cases}$$

- Page 326, “ $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3\}$ ” in Line 2: Should read, “ $\Omega = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2\}$ ”

- Page 327, the first equation and the next line in Remark 13.6.1: Should read,

$G'_0 = \langle \sigma_x \sigma_y \rangle \simeq D_1$, in which $\sigma_x \sigma_y$ represents ...

- Page 333, (13.31): Should read,

$$\begin{aligned} \pm k &= \frac{m\tilde{n} - \tilde{m}n}{d}, & \pm l &\equiv mp + \tilde{m}\tilde{p} \pmod{d}, \\ \pm k &= \frac{m\tilde{n} + \tilde{m}n}{d}, & \pm l &\equiv mp - \tilde{m}\tilde{p} \pmod{d}, \end{aligned} \tag{13.31}$$

where the double-signs correspond in each line of (13.31), and \dots .

- Page 355, the second to the last displayed equation: Should read,

$$\pm k = \frac{m\tilde{n} - \tilde{m}n}{d}, \quad \pm l \equiv mp + \tilde{m}\tilde{p} \pmod{d},$$

where the double-sign corresponds, and \dots .

- Page 355, the last displayed equation: Should read,

$$\pm k = \frac{m\tilde{n} + \tilde{m}n}{d}, \quad \pm l \equiv mp - \tilde{m}\tilde{p} \pmod{d},$$

where the double-sign corresponds, and \dots .

- Page 399, [122] in the reference list: Should read, Marsden, J.E. and Ratiu, T.S. instead of Ratiu, S.R.

- Page 403, [184] in the reference list: Should read, Vardoulakis, I. and Sulem, J. (1995), instead of (1992).