Inelastic Scattering from Real Potentials.

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The potential given as $V(r) = -g/r^n$ (with $\Delta = \pi$) must be supplemented by a term

$$-ig^{\frac{1}{2}}r^{-n/2}\delta(r)$$

where $\delta(r)$ is the radial Dirac delta function. The statements in the paper remain valid except for the statements referring to the reality of the potential. The extra term comes about due to a singularity in the Laplacian when operating on the wave functions in the limit $\Delta \rightarrow \pi$. Further details will be published in a future article dealing with the solutions to the Schrödinger equation for singular potentials.