and hence, from the previous Sections, covariant derivatives which transform like Ψ -fields with $V_i(M)$ given by (19) can be written as

$$(28) \quad (D_{\pm}^{\mu} M_j) = S_{jk}(M) d_{\pm}^{\mu} M_k,$$

where S is the tensor which according to (19) and (20) yields $V_i(M)$ ^(19,20).

⁽¹⁹⁾ The use of covariant derivatives to write down effective Lagrangians (Weinberg's approach) can be seen clearly to be equivalent to an approach such as used at the K_2 level by CHANG and GÜRSEY ⁽¹⁾. It seems that Weinberg's approach is often simpler in practice.

⁽²⁰⁾ The K_a invariant meson-kinetic-energy term is proportional to

$$(D^{\mu} + M_j)(D^{\mu} + M_j) = (d^{\mu} + M_j)(d^{\mu} + M_j) = (d^{\mu} - M_j)(d^{\mu} - M_j).$$

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(*Nuovo Cimento*, **54 A**, 840 (1968))

There is an error in the last formula of p. 846 which should read

$$\alpha_1^k - \alpha_k - \gamma_k \sqrt{t_k - \alpha_1^k} = -\frac{\gamma_k^2}{2} + i\gamma_k \sqrt{x_k - \frac{\gamma_k^2}{4} - i\gamma_k \sqrt{\alpha_1^k - t_k}}.$$