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# *Corrigendum: Acceleration Waves in Inhomogeneous Isotropic Elastic Bodies*

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Using a method of proof basically similar to ours, Professors P. CHADWICK and R. W. OGDEN have calculated independently the principal components of the first and second derivatives of a mapping of the space of real symmetric tensors into itself in which principal axes are preserved. They noticed that our formula (3.56) for the case $H\langle ijjkki\rangle$, $i, j, k, \neq$, is not correct. If appropriate values of $\Omega_{kl}$ are substituted into our equation (3.51), we should get

$$H\langle 122331\rangle=\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{(b_2-b_3)(b_3-b_1)}\left[\frac{t_1-t_2}{b_1-b_2}(2b_3-b_1-b_2)-(2t_3-t_1-t_2)\right]\neq 0.$$

In general, the result is

$$H\langle ijjkki\rangle=\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{(b_j-b_k)(b_k-b_i)}\left[\frac{t_i-t_j}{b_i-b_j}(2b_k-b_i-b_j)-(2t_k-t_i-t_j)\right],$$

which can be expressed also in the form[1]

$$H\langle ijjkki\rangle=\frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{t_i}{(b_i-b_j)(b_i-b_k)}+\frac{t_j}{(b_j-b_i)(b_j-b_k)}+\frac{t_k}{(b_k-b_i)(b_k-b_j)}\right].$$

Limiting cases can be derived when $b_i$, $b_j$, $b_k$ become equal in various ways. Since these particular principal components do not enter into the calculation of the principal waves, this correction does not affect any other formula in our paper.

[1] This more symmetrical form was revealed to us in a private communication from Professor CHADWICK.

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