

- Fig. 70, 2360 (1976) [Sov. Phys. JETP 43, 1232 (1976)].
- ¹⁰E. Cartan, *Geometry of Lie Groups and Symmetric Spaces* (Russ. transl., IIL, M., 1949) [Probably transl. of earlier edition of "Groupes de Lie, Gauthier-Villars, Paris 1952].
- ¹¹I. E. Dzyaloshinskii, *Zh. Eksp. Teor. Fiz.* 37, 881 (1959) [Sov. Phys. JETP 10, 628 (1960)].
- ¹²D. N. Astrov, *Zh. Eksp. Teor. Fiz.* 38, 984 (1960) [Sov. Phys. JETP 11, 708 (1960)].
- ¹³L. D. Landau and E. M. Lifshitz, Sec. 104 of *Teoriya polya*

- (The Classical Theory of Fields), Fizmatgiz, M., 1960 (English translation published by Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1971).
- ¹⁴L. D. Landau and E. M. Lifshitz, Sec. 43 of *Mekhanika* (Mechanics), Fizmatgiz, M., 1958 (English translation published by Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1969).

Translated by P. J. Shepherd

ERRATA

Erratum: Nonlinear cyclotron resonance in metals [Sov. Phys. JETP 45, 100 (1977)]

A. P. Kopasov

Physico-technical Institute, Gorkii State University
(Submitted March 9, 1976)
Zh. Eksp. Teor. Fiz. 72, 191-202 (January 1977)

PACS numbers: 76.40.+b

In the formula that defines $f_l^B(k_1, k_2)$ (p. 103) the factor $(k_1 v^y - \Omega)$ should be replaced by $(k_1 v^y - l\Omega)$. The expression for $\tilde{w}^B(t)$ in (32) and (36) must therefore be multiplied by $-il$, and the expression for $\tilde{w}^B(t)$ in the same formulas must be multiplied by -1 . It should also be noted that formula (40), from which the amplitude of the reflected second harmonic was calculated, is generally speaking incorrect (the author is grateful Yu. A. Romanov for pointing this out). In the case of even resonance $\omega = l\Omega_m$, as well as far from resonance, formula (40) gives a correct estimate for the amplitude of the reflected second harmonic (the factors of order unity were of

no interest at all to us in this case). For odd resonance $\omega = (l + 1/2)\Omega_m$, formula (40) cannot be used under the assumption made in the paper. An exact formula for the amplitude of the reflected second harmonic can be obtained by using, for example, the reciprocity theorem. Calculations show that in the case of the odd resonance $\omega = (l + 1/2)\Omega_m$ considered by us it is necessary to introduce in (40) an additional factor of the order of $\delta(2\omega)/\delta(\omega)$ ($\delta(\omega)$ is the depth of the skin layer at the frequency ω), which decreases somewhat the sharpness of the resonance.

Translated by J. G. Adashko