## Correction to: On Regular Fréchet-Lie Groups I

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The paper with the above title contains the misprints and an omission. The omisson occurs in Lemma 3.5.

The correction in the statement of Lemma 3.5 is: Page 380 in Lemma 3.5:  $\Phi_2$  in the statement and the proof should be understood as a mapping involving  $X_1$ -variable, i.e.,  $\Phi_2(x; \xi)$  should be replaced by  $\Phi_2(x; X_1, \xi)$ .

By the above reason, the proof of Proposition 4.1 is not correct, for  $b_2(x; \, \tilde{\xi})$  in (53) contains  $X_1$ -variable. This gap is repaired as follows: Denote  $\phi(x; \, \tilde{\xi}, \, X_1) = \langle \tilde{\xi} | \tilde{S}(x; \, X_1, \, \bar{X}_0(x; \, \xi(x; \, \tilde{\xi}))) \rangle$ , and set

$$\psi(x; \tilde{\xi}, Y, \zeta, X_1) = \langle \zeta | Y \rangle + \phi(x; \tilde{\xi} + \zeta, X_1) - \phi(x; \tilde{\xi}, X_1)$$

$$= \left\langle \zeta \middle| Y + \int_0^1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \tilde{\xi}}(x; \tilde{\xi} + t\zeta, X_1) dt \right\rangle.$$

Note that if  $\varphi = \mathrm{id.}$ , then  $\phi = \langle \tilde{\xi} | X_1 \rangle$ , hence  $\psi = \langle \zeta | Y + X_1 \rangle$ . Therefore, one may assume that  $\int_0^1 \partial \phi / \partial \tilde{\xi}(x; \tilde{\xi} + t\zeta, X_1) dt$  is sufficiently close to  $X_1$  in the  $C^2$ -topology.

By Lemma 3.5, the given operator can be written by

$$\int \int a(x;\,\tilde{\xi},\,X_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}) e^{-i\phi(x;\,\tilde{\xi},\,X_{\scriptscriptstyle 1})} \nu_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}(x,\,z) u(z) \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}\tilde{\xi},\ z = \cdot_x X_{\scriptscriptstyle 1} \ ,$$

where  $\nu_1$  is the cut off function defined in (46). (Cf. (34)~(40)). Since the breadth of  $\nu_1$  is sufficiently small, one may assume  $\phi(x; \tilde{\xi}, X_1) \equiv \langle \tilde{\xi} | X_1 \rangle$  for  $|X_1| \rangle \rangle 0$ . For amplitude  $a \in \tilde{\Sigma}_c^{\beta}$  we consider the following equation:

(2) 
$$a(x; \tilde{\xi}, X_1) = \int \int e^{-i\psi(x; \tilde{\xi}, Y, \zeta, X_1)} b(x; \tilde{\xi}, Y) dY d\zeta ,$$

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