

**ERRATA TO**  
**“ $L^p$ – $L^q$  ESTIMATES FOR REGULARLY LINEAR**  
**HYPERBOLIC SYSTEMS”**

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The set of Hypotheses of Theorem 1 of [1] should be completed by the following:

**Hypothesis 6.** *There exists  $t_0 > 0$  such that the Gaussian curvature of*

$$\Sigma_q(t) := \left\{ \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n : \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \tau_q(s, \xi) ds = 1 \right\}, \quad q = 1, \dots, M,$$

*is bounded away from zero uniformly with respect to  $t \in [t_0, \infty)$  for any  $q = 1, \dots, M$ .*

Indeed, this assumption corresponds to condition (L.3) on page 827. As claimed later on page 827, such an Hypothesis is automatically satisfied whenever Lemma 3.1 of [2] applies. The proof of such a lemma is based on the fact that the eigenvalues are exactly given as square roots of some quadratic form in  $\xi$ . For example, one can take a regularly hyperbolic  $2 \times 2$  system where  $A(t, \xi)$  has identically vanishing trace. Nevertheless, in the case of not identically vanishing trace, Hypothesis 6 is still verified, provided that a stabilization condition holds, namely that there exists

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} ((\text{trace } A(t, \xi))^2 - 4 \det A(t, \xi)) .$$

See [4] for details.

We thank M. Ruzhansky and J. Wirth for pointing out our omission. The interested reader can find in [3] and in the quoted references a discussion on Hypothesis 6 and related questions in the case of constant coefficients. Finally, we remark that Hypothesis 6 is not needed for the application of Theorem 1 to the scalar equations in the Appendix.