ERRATA FOR THE PAPER 'SPECTRAL PROPERTIES OF FINITE-DIMENSIONAL WAVEGUIDE SYSTEMS' ELA, VOL. 30, (2015), PP. 670–692.*

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1. Replace the three lines of item (d) on page 673 by the following 11 lines:

(d) Let $\mathbb{L}(\lambda)$ be defined as in (1.2) and, for $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, let $\mu_1(\lambda), \ldots, \mu_n(\lambda)$ be the real analytic *eigenvalue functions* for which

$$\det(I\mu_j(\lambda) - \mathbb{L}(\lambda)) = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots, n,$$

(see [8]). Let $\det \mathbb{L}(\lambda)$ have distinct *real* zeros $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_r$ (the real eigenvalues of $\mathbb{L}(\lambda)$).

If eigenvalue function $\mu_j(\lambda)$ has a zero at eigenvalue λ_i of multiplicity $m_{ij} > 0$, there is an analytic function $\nu_{ij}(\lambda)$ for which

$$\mu_j(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_i)^{m_{ij}} \nu_{ij}(\lambda), \quad \nu_{ij}(\lambda_i) \neq 0.$$

Clearly, an eigenvalue λ_i can be a zero of more than one eigenfunction. So we define $\{m_{ij} : m_{ij} > 0\}$ to be the set of *partial multiplicities* of eigenvalue λ_i.

Furthermore, the sign of $\nu_{ij}(\lambda_i)$ (either $+1$ or -1) defines the j^{th} term in the *sign-characteristic* associated with eigenvalue λ_i.

2. Page 676, Theorem 3.1 (a) and (b): Omit references to sign-characteristics.

3. Page 679, Example 3.5: Omit references to sign-characteristics.

4. Page 685, on lines 5 and 7 up: Replace $\lambda A - C_R$ by $\lambda A - AC_R$.

5. Page 685, on line 2 up: Replace $A^{-1}C_R$ by C_R.

*Received by the editors on November 3, 2015. Accepted for publication on March 12, 2016. Handling Editor: Panos Psarrakos .

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