



## Correction to: A Polyakov Formula for Sectors

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Let  $S_\alpha$  denote a finite circular sector of opening angle  $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$  and radius one, and let  $e^{-t\Delta_\alpha}$  denote the heat operator associated to the Dirichlet extension of the Laplacian. Based on recent joint work [2] and [3], we discovered an extra contribution to the variational Polyakov formula in [1] coming from the curved boundary component of the sector. Theorems 3 and 4 of [1] should have an added term  $+\frac{1}{4\pi}$ . This calculation will appear in [2]. The corrected statements of these theorems are given below.

**Theorem 1** (Theorem 3 [1]) *Let  $S_{\pi/2} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  be a circular sector of opening angle  $\pi/2$  and radius one. Then the variational Polyakov formula is*

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma} \left( -\log(\det(\Delta_{S_\gamma})) \right) \Big|_{\gamma=\pi/2} = \frac{-\gamma_e}{4\pi} + \frac{2}{3\pi},$$

where  $\gamma_e$  is the Euler-Mascheroni constant.

**Theorem 2** (Theorem 4 [1]) *Let  $0 < \alpha < \pi$ , and let*

$$k_{min} = \left\lceil \frac{-\pi}{2\alpha} \right\rceil, \text{ and } k_{max} = \left\lfloor \frac{\pi}{2\alpha} \right\rfloor \text{ if } \frac{\pi}{2\alpha} \notin \mathbb{Z}, \text{ otherwise } k_{max} = \frac{\pi}{2\alpha} - 1,$$

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and  $W_\alpha = \left\{ k \in (\mathbb{Z} \cap [k_{min}, k_{max}]) \setminus \left\{ \frac{\ell\pi}{\alpha} \right\}_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \right\}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}(\alpha) := & \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma} \left( -\log(\det(\Delta_\gamma)) \right) \Big|_{\gamma=\alpha} = \frac{1}{3\pi} + \frac{\pi}{12\alpha^2} \\ & + \sum_{k \in W_\alpha} \frac{-2\gamma_e + \log(2) - \log(1 - \cos(2k\alpha))}{4\pi(1 - \cos(2k\alpha))} \\ & - (1 - \delta_{\alpha, \frac{\pi}{n}}) \frac{2}{\alpha} \sin(\pi^2/\alpha) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\gamma_e + \log(2) - \log(1 + \cosh(s))}{16\pi(1 + \cosh(s))(\cosh(\pi s/\alpha) - \cos(\pi^2/\alpha))} ds, \end{aligned}$$

where  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  is arbitrary and  $\delta_{\alpha, \frac{\pi}{n}}$  denotes the Kronecker delta.

It therefore follows that the list of examples given following Theorem 4 in [1] should be revised accordingly:

- (1)  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $W_{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \{-2, \pm 1, \}$ ,  $\mathcal{S}(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{-5\gamma_e}{4\pi} + \frac{\log(2)}{2\pi} + \frac{5}{3\pi} \sim 0.411167$
- (2)  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  $W_{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \{-1, 1\}$ ,  $\mathcal{S}(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{13}{12\pi} - \frac{2\gamma_e}{3\pi} + \frac{\log(4/3)}{3\pi} \sim 0.252871$
- (3)  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $W_{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \{-1\}$ ,  $\mathcal{S}(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{-\gamma_e}{4\pi} + \frac{2}{3\pi} \sim 0.166273$ .
- (4) For  $\alpha \in ]\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi[$ ,  $W_\alpha = \emptyset$ , but  $\sin(\pi^2/\alpha) \neq 0$ . If  $\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ , the integral converges rapidly, and a numerical computation gives an approximate value of 0.0075015. Hence  $\mathcal{S}(\frac{2\pi}{3}) \sim \frac{1}{3\pi} + \frac{3}{16\pi} + \frac{3}{\pi}(0.0075015) \sim 0.1729498$ .

### 1.1 Misprint

There is a two missing in Equation (1.3) of [1]. That equation should be:

$$\partial_t \log \det(\Delta_{g_t}) = -\frac{1}{12\pi} \int_M \sigma'(t) \text{Scal}_t \, dA_{g_t} + \partial_t \log \text{Area}(M, g_t).$$

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### References

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