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CORRECTION TO THE ARTICLE A FLOER HOMOLOGY FOR EXACT CONTACT EMBEDDINGS

KAI CIELIEBAK AND URS ADRIAN FRAUENFELDER

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The paper in question included an appendix, titled "A Wasserman-type theorem for the Rabinowitz action functional", where we showed that the Rabinowitz action functional is generically Morse–Bott and the Morse–Bott manifold is the disjoint union of the energy hypersurface itself, representing the constant Reeb orbits, and a circle for each Reeb orbit. The treatment of multiple covered Reeb orbits contained a gap, which is filled in this note.

Appendix B of s devoted to showing that the Rabinowitz action functional is generically Morse–Bott and the corresponding Morse–Bott manifold is the disjoint union of the energy hypersurface itself, representing the constant Reeb orbits, and a circle for each Reeb orbit. Here we fix a gap in the proof, pointed out to us by Will Merry and Gabriel Paternain.

In the Claim in Step 2 of the proof of Theorem B.1 we asserted that $\overline{D}S(H, w)$ is surjective for every $(H, w) \in S^{-1}(0)$ whenever w is not a fixed point of the S^1 -action. This assertion is incorrect as stated; it is only true if the underlying Reeb orbit v is simple. The trouble is inequality (70), which a priori only holds in a neighborhood of t_0 , and might fail to hold globally on the circle if the Reeb orbit is multiply covered and hence comes back to $v(t_0)$. Therefore the proof of Theorem B.1 as it stands only proves that the Rabinowitz action functional is generically Morse–Bott on the constant and simple Reeb orbits.

To prove the full assertion of Theorem B.1 we need to show in addition that generically no root of unity arises as an eigenvalue of the linearized Reeb flow at a simple periodic orbit. But this fact follows from a classical theorem of C. Robinson [1970, Lemma 19].

Here is how this works. For T>0 and $k\in\mathbb{N}$, denote by ${}^{0}\!\mathcal{U}(T,k)\subset C_c^\infty(V)$ the subset of Hamiltonians H with the following properties. If k=1, then ${}^{0}\!\mathcal{U}(T,1)$ consists of all Hamiltonians such that the Rabinowitz action functional \mathscr{A}^H is Morse–Bott at the constant Reeb orbits and all simple Reeb orbits of period less

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than or equal to T (since the Reeb orbit is allowed to traverse backwards we here actually mean the absolute value of the period). If $k \geq 2$ then $\mathfrak{U}(T,k) \subset \mathfrak{U}(T,1)$ consists of all $H \in \mathfrak{U}(T,1)$ with the additional property that the linearized Reeb flow at each simple Reeb orbit of period less than or equal to T has no eigenvalues equal to roots of unity of order less than or equal to K. As it follows from our arguments in the proof of Theorem B.1, for each K = 0 the subset K = 0 the subset K = 0 the subset K = 0 theorem that there are only finitely many simple Reeb orbits of period at most K = 0. Hence by Robinson's result for each K = 0 the subset K = 0 and for each K = 0 the set K

$$\mathcal{U} = \bigcap_{\substack{N \in \mathbb{N} \\ k \in \mathbb{N}}} \mathcal{U}(N, k).$$

The subset $\mathscr U$ is obviously of second category in $C_c^\infty(V)$ and if $H\in \mathscr U$ then the Rabinowitz action functional $\mathscr A^H$ is Morse–Bott at the constants and at all simple Reeb orbits. Moreover, the linearized Reeb flow at each simple Reeb orbit has no root of unity as eigenvalue. Hence $\mathscr A^H$ is Morse–Bott at all Reeb orbits and its critical manifold consists of the disjoint union of a copy of the hypersurface and circles for each nontrivial Reeb orbit. This fills up the gap in Appendix B.

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KAI CIELIEBAK
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
LUDWIG-MAXIMILIAN UNIVERSITY
THERESIENSTRASSE 39
D-80333 MUNICH
GERMANY
kai@mathematik.uni-muenchen.de

URS ADRIAN FRAUENFELDER
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS
SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SEOUL 151-747
SOUTH KOREA
frauenf@snu.ac.kr

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EDITORS

V. S. Varadarajan (Managing Editor) Department of Mathematics University of California Los Angeles, CA 90095-1555 pacific@math.ucla.edu

Vyjayanthi Chari Department of Mathematics University of California Riverside, CA 92521-0135 chari@math.ucr.edu

Robert Finn Department of Mathematics Stanford University Stanford, CA 94305-2125 finn@math.stanford.edu

Kefeng Liu Department of Mathematics University of California Los Angeles, CA 90095-1555 liu@math.ucla.edu

Darren Long Department of Mathematics University of California Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3080 long@math.ucsb.edu

Jiang-Hua Lu Department of Mathematics The University of Hong Kong Pokfulam Rd., Hong Kong jhlu@maths.hku.hk

Alexander Merkurjev Department of Mathematics University of California Los Angeles, CA 90095-1555 merkurev@math.ucla.edu

Sorin Popa Department of Mathematics University of California Los Angeles, CA 90095-1555 popa@math.ucla.edu

Jie Qing Department of Mathematics University of California Santa Cruz, CA 95064 qing@cats.ucsc.edu

Jonathan Rogawski Department of Mathematics University of California Los Angeles, CA 90095-1555 jonr@math.ucla.edu

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