Langrangian derivative $\delta L/\delta S^A$. The corresponding decomposition of $\delta L/\delta S^A$ will be found by direct calculations. An interesting conclusion may be drawn from the relations obtained, namely the field equations $\delta L/\delta S^A = 0$ (in vacuo) are satisfied automatically if the auxiliary vector field $y^i(x)$ is chosen to be stationary and the system of equations proposed by Rund and Beare is satisfied.

Subsequently we make special choice of the direction-dependent density, namely the contraction of the Finslerian K-tensor of curvature multiplied by the Jacobian is treated as the direction-dependent density. It may have been expected beforehand that simple expressions for the fundamental tensor densities can be obtained in this case. The calculations confirm the expectations to be true: the sufficiently simple and, in two cases, vanishing expressions for the fundamental tensor densities have been obtained.

The relations which we obtain permit the conclusion that, in the case of our choice of the Finslerian form of the direction-dependent density, the third set of the Rund–Beare equations is reducible to an identity and that the stationarity assumption for the auxilliary vector field $y^i(x)$ is consistent with the associated principal field equations of Rund and Beare in a sense that these equations are reducible to an identity wherever the integrability condition $K^j_{0hk} = 0$ for the stationarity equation is satisfied. This circumstance offers the opportunity to consider the principal field equations of Rund and Beare as an important particular case of our field equations $\delta L/\delta S^A = 0$ in vacuo. Naturally, the sources of gravitational field may also be taken into account.

Finally, attention will be drawn to the fact that significant simplifications of the structure of the fundamental tensor densities arise if the Finslerian metric function is chosen to satisfy the so-called $S3$-like condition and the condition that the contraction of the Cartan torsion tensor vanishes.

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Erratum

Correction to "The bias of three pseudo-random shuffles" by D.P. Robbins and E.D. Bolker

In this paper which appeared in Aequationes Mathematicae, Volume 22, 2/3 (1981), pages 268–292, all occurrences of $(i*j*\ldots)$ should be read simply as $(ij\ldots)$.