

## Errata

- In section 2.1 of article II (above Eq. (4)),  $\lambda \ll |\Delta x|$  should read  $\lambda \gg |\Delta x|$ .
- In section 1 of article VII, it is stated that pinch harmonics are generated when the plucking hand damps the string *near* the plucking location. This gives the impression that the resulting tone would have a particularly high pitch due to the short spatial distance between the excitation and damping. A more realistic explanation, however, is that the pluck and the damping take place practically at the same location, and the initial pluck transient is responsible for exciting the flageolet tone. In other words, the attenuation of those modes that have a node at the plucking point does not occur before the damping is applied by the player. The reason for the high pitch of the pinch harmonics is that the damping (as well as the pluck) is applied in the usual plucking area, i.e. near the guitar bridge.
- In article VII, section 1, the last sentence of the fourth paragraph should read: “Flageolet tones can also be played on fretboarded instruments using a technique called “tap harmonics” where the player taps the string lightly with his finger in the location of a new “forced” node.”