

Errata

Sheaves and D-modules on Lorentzian manifolds [JS15]

The proof of [JS15, Prop 1.12] actually proves the following result, which should be substituted to the original statement.

Proposition 0.1. *Let (M, γ_M) and (N, γ_N) be two causal manifolds and let $f: M \rightarrow N$ be a morphism of manifolds. Then, $Tf(\text{cl}_{\text{pw}}(\gamma_M)) \subset \text{cl}_{\text{pw}}(\gamma_N)$ if and only if $\Lambda_f \overset{\circ}{\circlearrowleft} \lambda_N \subset \lambda_M$. These conditions imply that f is causal and are satisfied when f is strictly causal or when f is causal and $\text{cl}_{\text{pw}}(\gamma_N) = \overline{\gamma_N}$.*

Since time functions are \mathbb{R} -valued, this has no consequences on the rest of the paper, with the exception of Corollary 2.10 in which the maps should be strictly causal.

Global propagation on causal manifolds [DS98]

In [DS98, Prop. 4.4 (ii)], it is asserted that under mild conditions on the preorder, the constant sheaf (or a variant of this sheaf) on the graph of the causal preorder is a propagator. However, the proof is not complete and indeed, the result is not correct without extra hypotheses, as seen in [JS15, Example 2.16].

However, most of the applications to causal manifolds are correct when assuming the spacetime globally hyperbolic, as shown in [JS15].

Hyperbolic systems on causal manifolds [Sch13]

Proposition 6.6 and its corollaries which are extracted from [DS98] are not correct. They should be replaced with the results of [JS15].

References

- [DS98] Andrea D’Agnolo and Pierre Schapira, *Global propagation on causal manifolds*, Asian J. Math. **2** (1998), no. 4, 641–653, available at [arXiv:9906.211](https://arxiv.org/abs/9906.211). Mikio Sato: a great Japanese mathematician of the twentieth century.

- [JS15] Benoît Jubin and Pierre Schapira, *Sheaves and D-modules on Lorentzian manifolds* (2015), available at [arXiv:1510.0149](https://arxiv.org/abs/1510.0149).
- [Sch13] Pierre Schapira, *Hyperbolic systems and propagation on causal manifolds*, *Lett. Math. Phys.* **103** (2013), no. 10, 1149–1164, available at [arXiv:1305.3535](https://arxiv.org/abs/1305.3535).