# Errata

## Section 2.1, page 4–5

The initial size and density will be reducing the characteristic time of evolution, see equation (2.1), which supports the assumption that the ONC is dynamically relaxed.

## Section 2.2, page 6

$$\xi\left(M_\star\right) = \begin{cases} M_\star^{-0.3}, & \text{if } M_\star < 0.08\,\mathrm{M}_\odot \\ M_\star^{-1.3}, & \text{if } 0.08\,\mathrm{M}_\odot \leq M_\star < 0.5\,\mathrm{M}_\odot \\ M_\star^{-2.3}, & \text{if } M_\star \geq 0.5\,\mathrm{M}_\odot \end{cases} \tag{2.4}$$

## Section 3.1, page 10

In older works, we can find the measurements of the distance modulus to the star forming regions using the UBV photometry (Walker, 1969) or the maser radiation (Genzel et al., 1981), where precision of the latter one is only about ±20 %. These methods led to the value of the ONC's distance modulus of 8.37, or equivalently the distance of 472 pc.

## Section 3.2, page 12

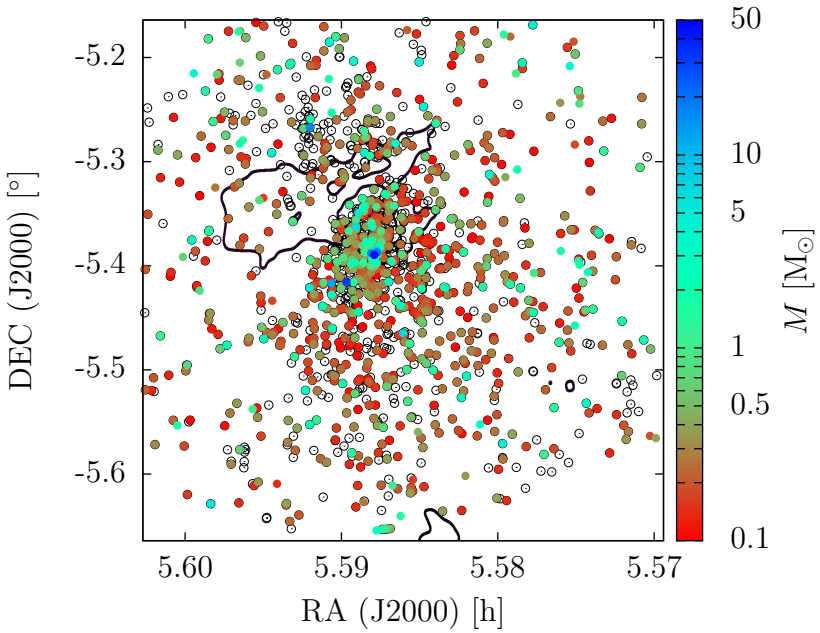


**Figure 3.2:** Positions of the ONC members from Hillenbrand (1997). Colour represents the masses of stars (the range is on the right), the blank circles shows stars with unknown mass. On the background is the isocontour for $A_\mathrm{V} = 5\,\mathrm{mag}$.

## Section 4.3, page 21

The exact position of our new centre of the Orion Nebula Cluster is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{RA}_{\mathrm{new}} &= 5^{\mathrm{h}}.38275 &&= 5^{\mathrm{h}}\,35^{\mathrm{m}}\,16.87^{\mathrm{s}} \\ \mathrm{DEC}_{\mathrm{new}} &= 5^{\circ}.58802 &&= -5^{\circ}\,22'\,57.90''\,. \end{aligned} \tag{4.5}$$

## Section 4.4.1, page 24

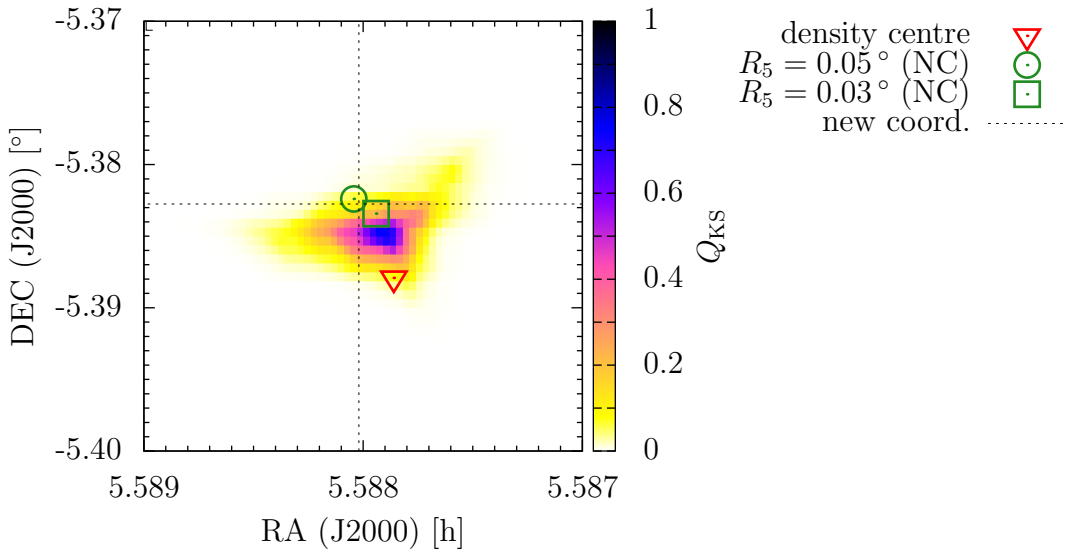


**Figure 4.7:** Visualisation of the results of the KS test on the X-ray data (Flaccomio et al., 2003a,b) in the central region of the ONC. Limit radius, for which the KS test was evaluated is $R_5 = 0.05\,^{\circ}$. We also plot the density centre (red up side down triangle), numerical centre for $R_5$ (green circle) and for $R_3$ (green square) and the origin of the new coordinates (dashed cross).