ERRATUM

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Topics in Spectral Geometry

Graduate Studies in Mathematics **237**

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deletions are shown in red, and additions/replacements in green

- ☞ **p. 23, formula (1.2.24) and the following displayed formula:** in the direct sums, replace the lower summation index "$\bigoplus_{m=1}^{\infty}$" by "$\bigoplus_{m=0}^{\infty}$"
- ☞ **p. 30, formula (2.1.6):** in the second integral, replace "$\mathrm{d}\sigma$" by "$\mathrm{d}s$"
- ☞ **p. 43, formula (2.2.3):** in the left-hand side, add a missing f to get $\|D_{te_k} f\|$
- ☞ **p. 66, 3 lines below formula (3.2.3):** remove the word from "real ~~domain~~ analyticity"
- ☞ **p. 81, line -1, and p. 82, line 1:** in both places, replace "$N^{\mathrm{D}}(\lambda)$" by "$\mathcal{N}^{\mathrm{D}}(\lambda)$"
- ☞ **pp. 104–105:** as stated, Theorem 4.1.11 can be found in [**Kin21**, Corollary 4.31]. However, in the proof of Theorem 4.1.6 we in fact use a version from [**HeiKilMar93**, Theorem 4.5], which is formulated slightly differently:

  Theorem 4.1.11′. *Let Ω be an open subset of $\mathbb{R}^d$. Then the function $u \in H^1(\Omega)$ belongs to $H_0^1(\Omega)$ if and only if there exists a quasi-continuous function w on $\mathbb{R}^d$ such that $w(x) = 0$ quasi-everywhere outside Ω and $w(x) = u(x)$ almost everywhere in Ω.*

  In the proof of Theorem 4.1.6 (which remains unchanged), we have $u|_{\Omega_1} \in H^1(\Omega_1)$, and we construct a quasi-continuous w such that $w(x) = 0$ quasi-everywhere outside Ω_1 and $w(x) = u(x)$ almost everywhere in Ω_1. Thus $u|_{\Omega_1} \in H_0^1(\Omega_1)$ by Theorem 4.1.11′ given above.

  We thank R. L. Frank for pointing this out to us.

☞ **p. 105, line -3:** missing subscript in “Since $\psi_i \in H_0^1(\Omega_i)$”

☞ **p. 225, line following formula (7.1.15):** add the words “on any surface of genus zero with boundary”

☞ **p. 253, line above formula (7.4.1):** replace “$u \in H^{1/2}(\Omega)$” by “$u \in H^{1/2}(M)$”

☞ **p. 254, Definition 7.4.1:** replace “$\mathcal{D}_\Lambda : H^{1/2}(\Omega) \to H^{-1/2}(\Omega)$” by “$\mathcal{D}_\Lambda : H^{1/2}(M) \to H^{-1/2}(M)$”