

Page, Line	Reads	Should Read
p. 22, Prob. 3.14	which contains $X$	which contains $\emptyset, X$
p. 28, Lemmas 4.8, 4.9	measure space ( <i>twice</i> )	measurable space ( <i>twice</i> )
p. 29, Prob. 4.6	assigns to every interval $[a, b)$ with $b - a > 2$ finite mass	assigns to every interval $[a, b)$ with $b - a > 2$ infinite mass
p. 29, Prob. 4.8	finitely additive	is finitely additive
p. 38, Prob. 5.13	which contains $X$	which contains $\emptyset, X$
p. 38, Prob. 5.13(i)	formation of complements.	formation of complements and finite intersections.
p. 43, line 4 below	$\mu(S_n)$	$\mu(S_i)$
p. 47, line 1,2 above	On the other hand, monotonicity ... entail ... $\leq \lambda[a, b)$ ,	On the other hand, for each $I_n$ , $n = 1, \dots, N$ there is some $I'_n \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $I_n \subset I'_n$ and $\bigcup_{n=1}^N I'_n = [a, b)$ . Monotonicity and finite additivity of $\lambda$ entail $\sum_{n=1}^N \lambda(I_n) \leq \sum_{n=1}^N \lambda(I'_n) = \lambda\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^N I'_n\right) = \lambda[a, b),$
p. 50, Prob. 6.4	Recall from Problem 9.14	Recall from Problem 4.15
p. 54, line 2 above	Theorem 5.6	Theorem 5.8
p. 57, line 5 below	linear	affine linear
p. 58, line 4 above	$\tau_x(\lambda^n) \stackrel{7.10}{=} \lambda^n$	$\tau_x(\lambda^n) \stackrel{7.8}{=} \lambda^n$
p. 59, Prob. 7.12	$C_2 = J_2^{00} \cup J_2^{01} \cup J_2^{10} \cup J_2^{11}$	$C_2 = J_2^{00} \cup J_2^{01} \cup J_2^{10} \cup J_2^{11}$
p. 62, line 5 below	$\sum_{j=m}^M$	$\sum_{j=0}^M$ where: $A_0 := (A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_M)^c$
p. 79, Problem 9.5	$\int u_n d\mu \uparrow \int u d\mu$	$\int u_{n+K} d\mu \uparrow \int u d\mu$
p. 91, line 12 above	Corollary 11.3	Theorem 10.3(iv) together with Corollary 11.3
p. 92, line 8 below	Theorem 9.6(i)	Theorem 11.2(i)
p. 93, Prob. 11.3(vi)	$\mathbb{V}\xi = \int (\xi - \mathbb{E}\xi)^2 dP$	$\mathbb{V}\xi = \int (\xi - \mathbb{E}\xi)^2 d\mathbb{P}$
p. 98, line 1/2 above	Corollary 11.4(iv)	Corollary 11.4
p. 105, line 10 below	Appendix G	Appendix E
p. 120, line 7 above	$\frac{1}{n^p}$	$\frac{1}{n}$
p. 137, line 6 above	und	and
p. 147, line 8 above	Theorem 12.9(ii)	Theorem 12.9
p. 153, Prob. 14.19(ii)	$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \dots$	$\int_X \dots$
p. 185, Ex. 16.11	Euler's Integrals.	Euler's Integrals
p. 187, Caution	Lemma 17.3 does not hold for $p = \infty$	Lemma 17.2 does not hold for $p = \infty$ if we want that the supports of the simple functions have finite $\mu$ -measure.
p. 192, line 13 above	compact sets	open balls
p. 194, line 11 above	$\ u\ _{\infty} \mathbb{1}_{\text{supp}u}(x) e^{- z ^2/2}$	$\ u\ _{\infty} \mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(x) e^{- z ^2/2}$
p. 200, line 12 below	$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu_{\epsilon}^*(A_i) \leq \mu^*(A)$	$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu_{\epsilon}^*(A_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu^*(A_i)$
p. 208, line 5 below	$\pi^{n/2} / \Gamma(\frac{1}{2} + 1)$	$\pi^{n/2} / \Gamma(\frac{n}{2} + 1)$

Page, Line	Reads	Should Read
p. 236, line 4 above	$\int  \mathbb{I}_A - u ^2 d\nu$	$\int  \mathbb{I}_A - u  d\nu$
p. 237, lines 11/12 above	$(0 \vee f \wedge 1)^2 = 0 \vee f^2 \wedge 1$ $(0 \vee (1 - f) \wedge 1)^2 = 0 \vee (1 - f)^2 \wedge 1$	$(0 \vee f \wedge 1)^2 \leq 0 \vee f^2 \wedge 1$ $(0 \vee (1 - f) \wedge 1)^2 \leq 0 \vee (1 - f)^2 \wedge 1$
p. 238, line 14 above	$\{u \in C(X) : \lim_{ x  \rightarrow \infty} u(x) = 0\}$	$\{u \in C(X) : \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists K \subset X \text{ compact}$ $\forall x \in K^c :  u(x)  \leq \epsilon\}$
p. 241, line 10 below	<i>add the following sentence <math>\rightarrow</math></i>	If $p = 1$ and $q = \infty$ we use $\text{sgn}(h)\mathbb{I}_{A_n}$ ( $A_n$ is an exhausting sequence) instead of $\text{sgn}(h) h ^q$ . This gives $h\mathbb{I}_{A_n} = 0$ a.e., hence $f = g$ a.e.
p. 243, line 12 below	Yosida [59, Section IV.9, Example 3]	Dunford and Schwartz [15, Section IV.8.1]
p. 243, line 8 below	Rheorem	Theorem
p. 252, line 7 above	In particular,	If $X$ is separable,
p. 267, line 9 below	$\int_{B^+} u d\mu - \int_{B^-} (-u) d\mu$	$\int_{B^+} u d\mu + \int_{B^-} (-u) d\mu$
p. 270, line 5 above	$\int_{K_{n(k)}^c} (-u_{k+1}^-) d\mu$	$\int_{K_{n(k)}^c} u_{k+1}^- d\mu$
p. 299, hint 24.9(iii)	with $\tau_\kappa := \inf\{n :  M_n  > \kappa\} \dots M_{\tau \wedge n_\kappa} \dots A_{\tau \wedge n_\kappa}$	with $\tau_\kappa := \inf\{n :  S_n  > \kappa\} \dots S_{\tau_\kappa \wedge n} \dots A_{\tau_\kappa \wedge n}$
p. 314, line 13 above	$\mu(Q)/\lambda^n(Q)$	$\mu(e + Q)/\lambda^n(Q)$
p. 334, line 11 below	$\ g - P_E g\ $	$\ g - P_E g\ ^2$
p. 362, line 11 above	Theorem 27.19	Corollary 27.20
p. 367, Prob. 27.8	$\mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{E}} = \mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{E}}$	$\mathbb{E}^{\mathcal{E}} = E^{\mathcal{E}}$
p. 385, line 4 above	$\{\chi_{k,j} = \pm 1\}$	$\{\chi_{k,j} = \pm 2^{k/2}\}$
p. 389, line 15 above	Note that $\psi = \psi_{0,1} = \chi_{0,1} \dots$ while $\psi_{0,-1}(x) = \dots$	Note that $\psi = \psi_{0,0} = \chi_{0,1} \dots$ while $\psi_{-1,0}(x) = \dots$
p. 417, line 16 below	$\mathbf{1}_K \leq u_\epsilon \leq \mathbf{1}_{U_\epsilon}$	$\mathbf{1}_K \leq u_\epsilon \leq \mathbf{1}_{U_\epsilon}$
p. 417, line 14 below	$0 \leq w_\epsilon \leq U$	$0 \leq w_\epsilon \leq \mathbf{1}_U$
p. 422, line 3 below	$\dots \stackrel{C.3}{=} \dots$	$\dots \stackrel{7.9}{=} \dots$
p. 442, line 10 above	Obviously ... they satisfy	If $ u(x)  \leq M$ , then they satisfy
p. 442, line 11 above	$ S_\pi[u]  \leq S_\pi[ u ] \leq M(b - a)$ $ S^\pi[u]  \leq S^\pi[ u ] \leq M(b - a)$	$ S_\pi[u]  \leq M(b - a)$ $ S^\pi[u]  \leq M(b - a)$
p. 465–467 References	<i>concerns: page numbers (given in parentheses at the end of each entry) where references are used</i>	<i>by some error, you have to add <math>n \in \{2, 3, 4, 5\}</math> to the page numbers given</i>

I am grateful to the following readers who alerted me of misprints: Umberto De Ambroggio, Krishna Bhogaonker, Giuseppe Caianiello, René Girard, Tetsu Hirosawa, Franziska Kühn, Niels Jacob, Hyun-Seung Lee, Julian Lee, Silas Nøstvik, Jiamin Pan, Tomas Prerovsky, Allen Stenger.