Errata for the Book *Strongly Elliptic Systems and Boundary Integral Equations*

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28(-10) Here, it would be better to say "any (bounded) linear operator".

60(5) One usually proves $\omega_p(t, u) \to 0$ first for $u \in C^0_{\mathrm{comp}}(\Omega)$ and then uses density of $C^0_{\mathrm{comp}}(\Omega)$ in $L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ $(1 \le p < \infty)$.

64(7) Note that the constant C depends on α but not on ϵ.

66(-7,-10) "largest relatively closed set" should be "smallest relatively closed set".

71(-2) Here, continuity of $\hat{u}$ is not needed.

72(8) $x^\alpha \partial_j^\beta \phi(x)$ should be $x^\alpha \partial^\beta \phi_j(x)$.

73(-10) $\mathcal{F}_{\xi \to x}$ should be $\mathcal{F}_{x \to \xi}$.

78(2) The second inclusion is true for $s \ge 0$, although $\|u|_\Omega\|_{H^s_0(\Omega)} \le \|u\|_{\widetilde{H}^s(\Omega)}$ holds for all $s \in \mathbb{R}$. If $s < -1/2$ then Lemma 3.39 shows that $u \mapsto u|_\Omega$ is not injective, even for smooth Ω.

79(7) $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega)$ should be $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \overline{\Omega})$.

89(-7) Equation (3.26) should read

$$\Omega = \{\, x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_n < \zeta(x') \text{ and } x' = (x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \,\}.$$

100(6) The definition of γ should read $\gamma u(x') = u(x', 0)$.

112(-9) $k \ge 0$ should be $k \ge 1$.

116(-8) The conditions (4.6) are sufficient to ensure $\mathcal{P}^* = \mathcal{P}$, but they are not necessary. It would be better to change the definition (4.1) of $\mathcal{P}$ to

$$\mathcal{P} = -\sum_{j=1}^{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n} \partial_j(A_{jk}\partial_k u - A_j u) + \sum_{j=1}^{n} A_j \partial_j u + Au.$$

Anything of this form can be written in the form (4.1), and vice versa, since we assume all coefficients are smooth. The advantage of the new definition is that

$$\mathcal{P}^* = -\sum_{j=1}^{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n} \partial_j(A_{kj}^*\partial_k u + A_j^* u) - \sum_{j=1}^{n} A_j^* \partial_j u + A^* u,$$

and so $\mathcal{P}^* = \mathcal{P}$ iff

$$A_{kj}^* = A_{jk}, \quad A_j^* = -A_j, \quad A^* = A.$$

Moreover, the conormal derivatives for $\mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{P}^*$ now look more symmetric:

$$\mathcal{B}_\nu u = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \nu_j \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} A_{jk}\partial_k u - A_j u \right)$$

and

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_\nu u = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \nu_j \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} A_{kj}^*\partial_k u + A_j^* u \right).$$

Moreover, the conormal derivative for $(\mathcal{P}^*)^*$ becomes the same as that for $\mathcal{P}$, i.e., $\mathcal{B}_\nu$.