ERRATA FOR *J-HOLOMORPHIC CURVES AND SYMPLECTIC TOPOLOGY*

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Abstract. The most substantive change here is to the proof of Theorem 6.2.6 (ii): the previous argument did not handle transversality quite correctly. We have listed some other smaller corrections. We intend to update this file from time to time and so welcome further comments.

p 20, line 12–14: Replace the sentence beginning: A smooth map $u : \Sigma \to M$ is conformal ... by: "Every J-holomorphic curve $u : \Sigma \to M$ is conformal with respect to g_J, i.e. its differential preserves angles, or, equivalently, it preserves inner products up to a common positive factor. The converse holds when M has dimension two."

p 48, line 2: The second minus sign should be plus.

pp 102/103: Simplify the proof of Step 3 (the old proof was correct but this one is shorter and more elegant):

Step 3. *We prove the identity*

$$\lim_{R\to\infty}\lim_{\nu\to\infty} E(u^\nu; B_{R\delta^\nu}) = m_0. \tag{1}$$

By definition of m_0 there is a sequence ε^ν such that

$$\lim_{\nu\to\infty} E(u^\nu; B_{\varepsilon^\nu}) = m_0, \qquad \lim_{\nu\to\infty} \varepsilon^\nu = 0. \tag{2}$$

More precisely, for every $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $\varepsilon_\ell \in (0, 1/\ell)$ and $\nu_\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$|E(u^\nu; B_{\varepsilon_\ell}) - m_0| \le 1/\ell$$

for $\nu \ge \nu_\ell$. Suppose, without loss of generality, that $\varepsilon_{\ell+1} < \varepsilon_\ell$ and $\nu_{\ell+1} > \nu_\ell$ for every ℓ. Then the sequence ε^ν, defined by $\varepsilon^\nu := \varepsilon_\ell$ for $\nu_\ell \le \nu < \nu_{\ell+1}$, satisfies (2). (Note that we may be unable to choose ε^ν so that $E(u^\nu; B_{\varepsilon^\nu})$ is precisely m_0 because the sequence $u^\nu : B_r \to M$ may consist of maps with energy less than m_0 converging away from 0 to a constant.) Since $R\varepsilon^\nu \to 0$ for every $R \ge 1$, we also have $\lim_{\nu\to\infty} E(u^\nu; B_{R\varepsilon^\nu}) = m_0$ and hence

$$\lim_{\nu\to\infty} E\big(u^\nu, A(\delta^\nu, R\varepsilon^\nu)\big) = \delta/2 \tag{3}$$

for every $R \ge 1$. We consider two cases.

If $\delta^\nu/\varepsilon^\nu$ is bounded away from zero then there is a constant $R > 0$ such that $R\delta^\nu \ge \varepsilon^\nu$ for ν sufficiently large. Hence $E\big(u^\nu; B_{R\delta^\nu}\big) \ge E\big(u^\nu; B_{\varepsilon^\nu}\big)$ for large ν and so (1) follows from (2).

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If $\delta^\nu/\varepsilon^\nu \to 0$ then, by (3) and Lemma 4.7.3 with $e^T = R \geq 2$, we have

$$\lim_{\nu\to\infty} E\big(u^\nu; A(R\delta^\nu, \varepsilon^\nu)\big) \leq \frac{c}{R^{2\mu}} \lim_{\nu\to\infty} E\big(u^\nu; A(\delta^\nu, R\varepsilon^\nu)\big) \leq \frac{c\delta}{2R^{2\mu}}.$$

Hence, by (2),

$$\lim_{\nu\to\infty} E(u^\nu; B_{R\delta^\nu}) \geq m_0 - \frac{c\delta}{2R^{2\mu}}$$

and (1) follows by taking the limit $R \to \infty$. This proves Step 3.

p 107, line 3: Every sequence ... *has a subsequence which* converges ...

p 119, line 15: Replace $du^\nu(z) : \mathbb{C} \to T_{u(z)}M$ by $du^\nu(z) : \mathbb{C} \to T_{u^\nu(z)}M$.

p 128: The last sentence before Step 4 should read: "Now (5.4.5) follows by taking the limit $\varepsilon \to 0$. This proves Step 3."

p 151/152: Change the proof of Theorem 6.2.6 (ii), starting with line -6 on page 151, as follows.

Now consider the projections

$$p^\ell : \mathcal{M}^*(\{A_\alpha\}; \mathcal{J}^\ell) \to \mathcal{J}^\ell, \qquad \pi^\ell : \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}^*_{0,T}(\{A_\alpha\}; \mathcal{J}^\ell) \to \mathcal{J}^\ell.$$

These are Fredholm maps of indices

$$\mathrm{index}(p^\ell) = 2n(1 + e(T)) + 2c_1(A), \qquad \mathrm{index}(\pi^\ell) = \mu(A, T) + \dim \mathrm{G}_T.$$

Hence, by the Sard–Smale theorem A.5.1, the set $\mathcal{J}^\ell_{\mathrm{reg}}(T, \{A_\alpha\})$ of common regular values of p^ℓ and π^ℓ is of the second category in $\mathcal{J}^\ell$ for ℓ sufficiently large. Moreover, an almost complex structure $J \in \mathcal{J}^\ell$ is a common regular value of p^ℓ and π^ℓ if and only if it satisfies the conditions of Definition 6.2.1

Now, for every $K > 0$, consider the subset $\mathcal{M}^*_K(\{A_\alpha\}; \mathcal{J}^\ell) \subset \mathcal{M}^*(\{A_\alpha\}; \mathcal{J}^\ell)$ of all tuples $(\mathbf{u}, J) \in \mathcal{M}^*(\{A_\alpha\}; \mathcal{J}^\ell)$ that satisfy

$$\|du_\alpha\|_{L^\infty} \leq K$$

and

$$\inf_{\zeta\in S^2\setminus\{z_\alpha\}} \frac{d(u_\alpha(z_\alpha), u_\alpha(\zeta))}{d(z_\alpha, \zeta)} \geq \frac{1}{K}, \qquad \inf_{\zeta\in S^2} d(u_\alpha(z_\alpha), u_\beta(\zeta)) \geq \frac{1}{K}$$

for every $\alpha \in T$, $\beta \in T\setminus\{\alpha\}$, and some collection of points $\{z_\alpha\}_{\alpha\in T}$ in S^2. Likewise, let $Z_K(T) \subset Z(T)$ be the set of all tuples $\mathbf{z} \in Z(T)$ that satisfy

$$d(z_{\alpha\beta}, z_{\alpha\gamma}) \geq \frac{1}{K}, \qquad d(z_i, z_j) \geq \frac{1}{K}, \qquad d(z_{\alpha\beta}, z_i) \geq \frac{1}{K}$$

for all α, $\beta \neq \gamma$, $i \neq j$ with $\alpha E\beta$, $\alpha E\gamma$, and $\alpha_i = \alpha_j = \alpha$, and denote

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}^*_{0,T;K}(\{A_\alpha\}; J) := \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}^*_{0,T}(\{A_\alpha\}; J) \cap \Big(\mathcal{M}^*_K(\{A_\alpha\}; \mathcal{J}^\ell) \times Z_K(T)\Big).$$

Then the projections

$$p^\ell_K : \mathcal{M}^*_K(\{A_\alpha\}; \mathcal{J}^\ell) \to \mathcal{J}^\ell, \qquad \pi^\ell_K : \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}^*_{0,T;K}(\{A_\alpha\}; \mathcal{J}^\ell) \to \mathcal{J}^\ell$$

are proper Fredholm maps and so the set $\mathcal{J}^\ell_{\mathrm{reg,K}}(T, \{A_\alpha\})$ of common regular values of p^ℓ_K and π^ℓ_K is open and dense in $\mathcal{J}^\ell$ for ℓ sufficiently large. By the same reasoning the set

$$\mathcal{J}_{\mathrm{reg,K}}(T, \{A_\alpha\}) := \mathcal{J}^\ell_{\mathrm{reg,K}}(T, \{A_\alpha\}) \cap \mathcal{J}_\tau(M, \omega)$$

is open in $\mathcal{J}_\tau(M,\omega)$. Moreover, since $\mathcal{J}^\ell_{\mathrm{reg,K}}(T,\{A_\alpha\})$ is dense in $\mathcal{J}^\ell$ for ℓ sufficiently large it follows as in the proof of Theorem 3.1.5 that $\mathcal{J}_{\mathrm{reg,K}}(T,\{A_\alpha\})$ is dense in $\mathcal{J}_\tau(M,\omega)$. Hence the set

$$\mathcal{J}_{\mathrm{reg}}(T,\{A_\alpha\}) = \bigcap_{K>0} \mathcal{J}_{\mathrm{reg,K}}(T,\{A_\alpha\})$$

is a countable intersection of open and dense sets in $\mathcal{J}_\tau(M,\omega)$. This proves (ii).

p 160: The condition "$\overline{F(W)}$ is compact" is needed in the definition of bordant pseudocycles.

p 161, before Lemma 6.5.5: Replace "dim M" by "dim X".

p 251: The condition $\int_M H_t\omega^n = 0$ should be mentioned in the construction of Remark 8.2.11 (i).

p 272/273: The condition $\int_M H_t\omega^n = 0$ is required in Corollary 8.6.10. It is used in the last displayed equation of the proof which refers to the construction of Remark 8.2.11.

p 277: equation (9.1.2) should read

$$\#\mathcal{P}_0(H) \geq \mathrm{Crit}\,(M).$$

p 285: Lemma 9.1.9 requires the assumption $\int_M H_t^\lambda\omega^n = 0$ for all t and λ.

p 292: In the first sentence of the proof of Lemma 9.2.3 replace "The proofs of both assertions" by "The proof of the second assertion".

p 317: In line 3 of Remark 9.4.9 replace the condition $\psi_t^*(\omega_t) = \omega_0$ by $f_t^*(\omega_t) = \omega_0$.

p 324: In line 3 of Remark 9.5.6 delete the word "weak".

p 340: The last line in the proof of Proposition 9.7.2 should read:

Hence the loop $t \mapsto \phi^{-1}\circ\psi_t\circ\phi$ is smoothly isotopic to $t\mapsto\psi_t$ and preserves the symplectic form ω_λ. This proves the proposition.

p 356: The constant c_0 in Proposition 10.5.1 depends not only on p but also on c.

p 373: The assertion of Step 2 should read: *"For every $\varepsilon > 0$ there are positive constants δ_2 and ε_2 such that, for every $(\delta, R) \in \mathcal{A}(\delta_2)$, the following holds..."*

p 378/9: The proof of Step 4 should read: "First choose $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ such that the assertion of Step 1 holds. Then choose $\varepsilon_2 > 0$ and $\delta_2 < \delta_0(c)$ such that the assertion of Step 2 holds with this constant ε_1. Finally, choose $\varepsilon_3 > 0$ and $\delta_3 < \delta_2$ such that the assertion of Step 3 holds with this constant ε_2. Now..."

p 379/381: Replace S_0 by S^0 in Theorem 10.8.1 (twice), Remark 10.8.2 (once), and in equation (10.8.1) (once).

p 389 ff: The quantum coefficient rings in Definition 11.1.3 are required to be graded, however, the Novikov ring Λ_ω in Example 11.1.4 (iv) is not graded. To obtain a graded ring one has to impose the additional finiteness condition

$$\sup_{\lambda(A)\neq 0} |c_1(A)| < \infty$$

on the elements of Λ_ω. With this modification Λ_ω is a module over its zero graded subring Λ_ω^0, defined by

$$\Lambda_\omega^0 = \{\lambda = \sum_{A\in H_2(M)} \lambda(A)(e^A) \in \Lambda_\omega \,:\, \lambda(A) = 0 \text{ whenever } c_1(A) \neq 0\}.$$

Without this modification our claim on page 455 line -4, that Λ_ω is graded, is wrong.

Alternatively, one can remove the grading hypothesis in Definition 11.1.3 and consider the ungraded Novikov ring of Example 11.1.4 (iv) as a generalized quantum coefficient ring (as we do on page 392 line -5). This is still useful, particularly in the context of Floer homology, but one must bear in mind that then the associated quantum or Floer (co)homology groups will not be graded.

p 392: Add the following remark after Example 11.1.4 and before Remark 11.1.5.

The notation $e^A := \phi(\delta_A) \in \Lambda$ is meaningful only for $A \in K^{\mathrm{eff}}(M,\omega)$. However, in Example 11.1.4 (i-vii) the homomorphism $\phi : \Gamma(M,\omega) \to \Lambda$ extends naturally to the group ring of $H_2(M)$ and then the notation $e^A := \phi(\delta_A) \in \Lambda$ is meaningful for every $A \in H_2(M)$. (In some cases the restriction $c_1(A) \geq 0$ is required.) In Example 11.1.4 (ii-iv) we have

$$\iota(e^A) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } A = 0, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and Example 11.1.4 (i), (v), (vi) we have

$$\iota(e^A) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } c_1(A) = \omega(A) = 0, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

These two formulas agree if we restrict attention to classes $A \in K^{\mathrm{eff}}(M,\omega)$.

p 393: At the end of Remark 11.1.6 the sign # is missing in the finiteness condition.

p 394: Add the following remark before Remark 11.1.7.

In the notation of Remark 11.1.6 the quantum product of two quantum cohomology classes $a = \sum_A a_A \otimes e^A$ and $b = \sum_B b_B \otimes e^B$ is

$$a * b = \sum_{A,B,C,\nu,\mu} \mathrm{GW}^M_{C,3}(a_A, b_B, e_\nu) g^{\nu\mu} e_\mu \otimes e^{A+B+C}$$

and the pairing (11.1.4) is

$$\langle a, b\rangle = \sum_{A,B} \iota(e^{A+B}) \int_M a_A \smile b_B = \alpha(a*b), \qquad \alpha(a) := \sum_A \iota(e^A) \int_M a_A.$$

Here the classes a_A are not required to have pure degree and the integral over M is understood as the integral of the component in degree $2n$. (For the notation $\iota(e^A)$ see the Remark after Example 11.1.4.)

p 404, line 7: Replace $\varepsilon(\nu) = r(r+1)/2$ by $\varepsilon(\nu) = (-1)^{r(r+1)/2}$.

p 412, line -10: The reference is to Theorem 11.3.3.

p 414, line -10: The sentence beginning "Thus, for every primitive index set I, there is a unique vector $d(I) \in \mathcal{D}$ such that ..." is ambiguous because the three conditions that follow do not uniquely characterize $d(I)$. The uniqueness of $d(I)$

follows from its previous definition in terms of $\lambda(I)$. To characterize $d(I)$ uniquely in terms of its coefficients d_ν one must add to the three given conditions

$$\sum_\nu d_\nu \overline{e}_\nu = 0, \quad d_\nu = 1 (\nu \in I), \quad d_\nu \le 0 \; (\nu \notin I)$$

the condition that the face Δ_J is nonempty, where $J := \{\nu : d_\nu < 0\}$. Note that for each primitive I there is a vector $d(I) \in \mathcal{D}$ satisfying this additional condition. To see this, think in terms of the fan generated by the vectors $\overline{e}_\nu, \nu \in I_0$. Since the vector $\sum_{\nu \in I} \overline{e}_\nu$ belongs to a unique subcone of this fan, there is a unique set J which spans a cone in the fan and is such that $\sum_{\nu\in I} \overline{e}_\nu = \sum_{\mu \in J} k_\mu \overline{e}_\mu$ where $k_\mu > 0$. It is not hard to show using the primitivity of I that $I \cap J = \emptyset$. Hence there is a vector $d(I)$ satisfying this additional condition. Moreover, if this condition is satisfied, then $E_J \cap \mu^{-1}(\tau') \neq \emptyset$ for every $\tau' \in C(\tau)$. Hence $\tau' \in \operatorname{cone}(I_0 \setminus J)$, which implies that the vector $\lambda(I)$ corresponding to $d(I)$ lies in $\Lambda^{\mathrm{eff}}(\tau)$. It follows easily that this condition is equivalent to the fact that $\lambda(I) \in \Lambda^{\mathrm{eff}}(\tau)$.

Observe finally that the recipe on line -6 does give a valid relation in quantum cohomology for all d such that $\sum_\nu d_\nu \overline{e}_\nu = 0$.

p 421: In line 4 from below it should read $\deg(u) = \langle x_1, L\rangle = 1$.

p 441: Add to the conditions in (11.4.8) the additional condition on J explained in the note to p. 414.

p 443, line -6: The displayed formula and subsequent text should read

$$\alpha(a_t) := \int_M a_t = t_N \in \mathbb{C}, \qquad a_t := \sum_i t_i e_i.$$

The corresponding pairing can be written in the form (11.1.4) with ι equal to the identity map from $\Lambda = \mathbb{C}$ to $R = \mathbb{C}$. Hence Proposition 11.1.9 shows that $\mathcal{H}$ is a Frobenius algebra over $\mathbb{C}$. If we must use ...

p 447, line 7: Replace (11.5.3) by (11.5.6). and on line -15 replace g_j by e_j.

p 454, Rmk 12.1.1: Replace "Cohen–James–Segal" by "Cohen–Jones–Segal".

p 455 ff: We claim in line -4 that Λ_ω is $2\mathbb{Z}$-graded, but, as pointed out in the note to p 389 above, this is false. Therefore the chain group CF^* defined on page p 456 is not the direct sum of subgroups CF^k. It is possible to work with this definition. All the statements in Chapter 12 about Floer homology are correct except for those (for example on the bottom of p 463) that refer specifically to the graded groups HF^k since these are not defined.

One way to have graded groups would be to define the cochain group CF^k to consist of all functions $\xi : \widetilde{\mathcal{P}}(H) \to R$ that satisfy the finiteness condition (12.1.8) and have support contained in the set of elements $[x, u]$ of index k. Then set $CF^* = \oplus_{k\in\mathbb{Z}} CF^k$. Correspondingly, one should consider the subgroup Λ'_ω of Λ_ω consisting of all elements $\sum \lambda(A) e^A \in \Lambda_\omega$ for which the function $A \mapsto |c_1(A)|$ is bounded on the set $\{A : \lambda(A) \neq 0\}$. Then CF^* is a finitely generated module over Λ'_ω.

However, this is not the usual solution to this problem; most authors also use a cover of the contractible loop space $\mathcal{L}M$ that is slightly different from the one defined on p 453. Thus, let us redefine the equivalence relation on the elements $[x, u]$ of $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}M}$, by requiring that $[x, u_1] \sim [x, u_2]$ if and only if the cohomology classes $[\omega]$ and $c_1(M)$ vanish on the sphere $u_1\#(-u_2)$. Then define the cochain group CF^k

as above, so that it consists of all functions $\xi : \widetilde{\mathcal{P}}(H) \to R$ that satisfy the finiteness condition (12.1.8) and have support contained in the set of elements $[x, u]$ of index k. Then set $CF^* = \oplus_{k\in\mathbb{Z}} CF^k$. The corresponding quantum coefficient ring Λ is now the following more standard ring. Let $P_\omega \subset \mathbb{R}$ be the period lattice of $[\omega]$, i.e. the image of $\int \omega : \pi_2(M) \to \mathbb{R}$, and consider the subring $\Lambda''_\omega \subset \Lambda^{univ}$ consisting of all elements of the form $\sum_{\varepsilon\in P_\omega} \lambda_\varepsilon t^\varepsilon$. Then take $\Lambda := \Lambda''_\omega[q, q^{-1}]$ as in Example 11.1.4 (vi). Again, it is easy to check that CF^* is finitely generated over Λ.

p 457: The discussion uses nonexistence of holomorphic spheres with negative Chern numbers for generic 2-parameter families of almost complex structures (in the proof that $\Phi^{\alpha\beta}$ is independent of the homotopy from J^α to J^β used to define it). This holds only under the strong semipositivity assumption (8.5.1). If one wants to prove the Arnold conjecture in the general semipositive case with the methods described in the book, then one has to fix a generic almost complex structure J once and for all, and then construct Floer homology groups that are independent of H but, apriori, might depend on J. The best way around this subtlety would be to assume (8.5.1) and allow J to depend on t.

p 509: Refer to "Abraham–Robbin, *Transversal Mappings and Flows*, Benjamin, 1970" for the proof of Sard's theorem with sharp differentiability hypotheses. This doesn't follow from the proof in Milnor's book.

p 512: The proof of Exercise B.1.2 (ii) is surprisingly nontrivial. The hard part is to prove that, if $u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ and $v \in W^{1,\infty}(\Omega)$, then the weak derivatives of uv are given by the Leibnitz rule $\partial_i(uv) = (\partial_i u)v + u(\partial_i v)$. These functions are obviously in L^p and the result then follows by induction. The proof of the Leibnitz rule requires Proposition B.1.4. Prove the result first when u is smooth and then approximate u on a compact subset of Ω by a sequence of smooth functions.

p 513, line 1/2: Replace "a unit vector ..." by "a nonzero vector $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$, a constant $\delta > 0$, and a Lipschitz continuous function $f : \xi^\perp \to \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(0) = 0$, $|f(\eta)| < \delta$ for $|\eta| \leq \delta$, and".

p 520, lines 1-3: Replace the first three lines by the text. "n times with $m = n-1$. In the kth step we integrate over x_k and obtain

$$\int |u|^{n/(n-1)}\, dx_1 \cdots dx_k$$
$$\leq \prod_{i=1}^{k} \left(\int |\partial_i u|\, dx_1 \cdots dx_k \right)^{1/(n-1)} \prod_{i=k+1}^{n} \left(\int |\partial_i u|\, dx_1 \cdots dx_k dx_i \right)^{1/(n-1)}.$$

(where the kth factor doesn't depend on x_k). With $k = n$ this gives ..."

p 522: In Propositions B.1.21 and B.1.22 assume that $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is bounded.

The hint in the proof of Proposition B.1.22 only works for functions in $C^1(\bar{\Omega})$. To deal with general functions $u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ one can argue as follows. Assume that u vanishes on the boundary and extend u to all of $\mathbb{R}^n$ by $u(x) := 0$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega$. Then the extended function is in $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. To see this one can approximate u on $\bar{\Omega}$ by a sequence of smooth functions $u_j : \bar{\Omega} \to \mathbb{R}$, using Proposition B.1.4. Then it follows from Proposition B.1.21 that $u_j|_{\partial\Omega}$ converges to zero in $L^p(\partial\Omega)$. Hence it follows from the divergence theorem that

$$\int_\Omega \big(u(\partial_i\phi) + (\partial_i u)\phi\big) = \lim_{j\to\infty}\int_\Omega \big(u_j(\partial_i\phi) + (\partial_i u_j)\phi\big) = \lim_{j\to\infty}\int_{\partial\Omega} \nu_i u_j \phi = 0$$

for every test function $\phi \in C^\infty(\bar\Omega)$ (and not just for $\phi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$). This proves that the extended function u belongs to $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Since u vanishes outside of Ω we can now approximate u by a sequence in $W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ which vanishes near $\partial\Omega$ and hence belongs to $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$.

p 529: In the assertion of Step 2 (ii) (and in the proof of Step 3) replace Q by $B := \bigcup_i Q_i$. Replace the proof of Step 2 by the following argument.

For $k \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ and $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ denote

$$Q(k,\ell) := \left\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \,|\, 2^{-\ell}k_i \le x_i \le 2^{-\ell}(k_i+1),\, i = 1,\dots,n\right\}.$$

Let $\mathcal{Q} := \{Q(k,\ell)\,|\,k \in \mathbb{Z}^n,\, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ and $\mathcal{Q}_0 \subset \mathcal{Q}$ be the set of all $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$ satisfying

$$t\mathrm{Vol}(Q) < \|f\|_{L^1(Q)}$$

and

$$Q \subsetneq Q' \in \mathcal{Q} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \|f\|_{L^1(Q')} \le t\mathrm{Vol}(Q').$$

Then every decreasing sequence of cubes in $\mathcal{Q}$ contains at most one element of $\mathcal{Q}_0$. Hence every $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_0$ satisfies assertion (i) and any two cubes in $\mathcal{Q}_0$ have disjoint interiors. Now let

$$B := \bigcup_{Q\in\mathcal{Q}_0} Q.$$

Then

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus B, \quad x \in Q \in \mathcal{Q} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{\mathrm{Vol}(Q)}\|f\|_{L^1(Q)} \le t.$$

(Otherwise take a maximal cube $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$ that satisfies $t\mathrm{Vol}(Q) < \|f\|_{L^1(Q)}$ and contains x. This cube would belong to $\mathcal{Q}_0$ and so $x \in B$.) Thus we have proved that, for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus B$, there is a sequence of decreasing cubes $Q_\ell \in \mathcal{Q}$ containing x such that $\mathrm{Vol}(Q_\ell)^{-1}\|f\|_{L^1(Q_\ell)} \le t$. Hence it follows from Lebesgue's differentiation theorem that $|f(x)| \le t$ for almost every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus B$. This proves Step 2.

p 560: The proof of equation (C.4.2) is wrong. To correct it, choose a family of (nonlocal) Lagrangian boundary conditions for the operator $D_{01} \oplus D_{12}$ connecting $F_1 \oplus F_1$ to the diagonal in $\bar{E}|_{\Gamma_1} \oplus E|_{\Gamma_1}$.

p 587, line 12: Replace "$\alpha_i = i$" by "$\alpha_i = \alpha$".

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