63 (10)	$\int_{\lambda_0}^{\infty}(\lambda-\lambda_0)\, d(\|E(\lambda)f\|^2)=0$	$\int_{-\infty}^{\lambda_0}(\lambda-\lambda_0)\, d(\|E(\lambda)f\|^2)=0$
63 (-9)	$\int_{-\infty}^{\lambda_0}(\lambda_0-\lambda)\, d(\|E(\lambda)f\|^2)=0$	$\int_{\lambda_0}^{\infty}(\lambda-\lambda_0)\, d(\|E(\lambda)f\|^2)=0$
66 (5)	Anzahl von p's	Anzahl im p's (oder: Anzahl von Summanden)
81 (-9)	$\mathfrak{R}\int_0^1 e^{2\pi i\sigma} d(E(\sigma)f,f)=(f,f)\int_0^1 \text{—} = 0$	$\mathfrak{R}\int_0^1 e^{2\pi i\sigma} d(E(\sigma)f,f)=(f,f),\ \int_0^1 \text{—} = 0$
89 (11), (12)	$\int_{\lambda_0}^{\lambda_0+\varepsilon}\frac{\lambda-\lambda_0}{\varepsilon}\, d(E(\lambda)f, S_\varepsilon)$	$\int_{\lambda_0}^{\lambda_0+\varepsilon}\frac{\lambda_0+\varepsilon-\lambda}{\varepsilon}\, d(E(\lambda)f, S_\varepsilon)$
91 (4)	$\mathfrak{M}_\lambda$	$\mathfrak{L}_\lambda$
147 (15)	$[M_0, M_1, \ldots]$ die Gesamtheit aller Indexsysteme $u_1, \ldots, u_S$	$[M_0, M_1, \ldots]$ die Gesamtheit aller Indexsysteme $n_1, \ldots, n_S$

in denen M_0-mal die 0, M_1-mal die 1, … vorkommt – es sind genau $M_0!\,M_1!\ldots$ verschiedene.

I think that what is here meant is that we have to assign to the indices $n_1 \ldots n_S$ the numbers of a set of S numbers in which ~~it~~ the 0 appears M_0-times, ~~the~~ the 1, (M_1-times ~~the~~ 1, … But then, the number of distinct systems $n_1, \ldots, n_S$ under such a condition equals the number of permutations of S elements among ~~them~~ which there are M_0 equal to 0, M_1 equal to 1, … and this number is $\frac{S!}{M_0!\,M_1!\ldots}$ and not $M_0!\,M_1!\ldots$ ~~If being so~~ therefore, we should change the subsequent text from p. 147(19) to (-15) as follows:

'Since $\Phi_{M_0 M_1 \ldots}$ is a sum of $\frac{S!}{M_0!\,M_1!\ldots}$ distinct terms, each of which appears

13 (-1)

"so folgt aus Δ_3: $\varphi(q)=0$ für $q \gtrless 0$[31]"

and in the "Anmerkung 31"

"$\varphi(q)=0$ bis auf eine Menge —"

(*) 19 (-3, -2), (*) 20 (-14), (*) 21 (7)

$\mathfrak{B}$

"... $h(q)=0$ für $q \gtrless 0$"

"$h(q)=0$ bis auf eine Menge..."

$\mathfrak{R}$

35 (-10)

$$\int_\Omega \Big| \sum_{s=1}^{t} (\rho_s + i\sigma_s) f_{\Pi_s} - \sum_{s=1}^{t} (\rho_s + i\sigma_s) f_{\Pi^{(n_s)}} \Big|^2 \leq \sum_{s=1}^{t} \int_\Omega \big| (\rho_s + i\sigma_s) f_{\Pi_s} - (\rho_s + i\sigma_s) f_{\Pi^{(n_s)}} \big|^2$$

I was not be able to establish that inequality. ~~and~~ It is clear that the relation $\int \big|\sum_{s=1}^{t} z_s\big|^2 \leq \sum_{s=1}^{t} \int |z_s|^2$ ~~is not true in general~~ does not hold in general. ~~there~~ therefore I modified slightly the demonstration in the following way:

$$\int_\Omega \Big| \sum_{s=1}^{t} (\rho_s + i\sigma_s) f_{\Pi_s} - \sum_{s=1}^{t} (\rho_s + i\sigma_s) f_{\Pi^{(n_s)}} \Big|^2 = \Big\| \sum_{s=1}^{t} (\rho_s + i\sigma_s)(f_{\Pi_s} - f_{\Pi^{(n_s)}}) \Big\|^2$$

~~and~~ by using theorem 2, II.1,

$$\Big\| \sum_{s=1}^{t} (\rho_s + i\sigma_s)(f_{\Pi_s} - f_{\Pi^{(n_s)}}) \Big\| \leq \sum_{s=1}^{t} \sqrt{\rho_s^2 + \sigma_s^2}\, \| f_{\Pi_s} - f_{\Pi^{(n_s)}} \| = \sum_{s=1}^{t} \sqrt{\rho_s^2 + \sigma_s^2} \cdot \{\text{measure of } (\Pi_s, \Pi^{(n_s)})\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$< \sqrt{\varepsilon} \sum_{s=1}^{t} \sqrt{\rho_s^2 + \sigma_s^2},$$

and taking $\varepsilon = \dfrac{\delta^2}{\left\{\sum_{s=1}^{t} \sqrt{\rho_s^2 + \sigma_s^2}\right\}^2}$ it follows from here

$$\Big\| \sum_{s=1}^{t} (\rho_s + i\sigma_s) f_{\Pi_s} - \sum_{s=1}^{t} (\rho_s + i\sigma_s) f_{\Pi^{(n_s)}} \Big\| < \delta.$$

(*) 57 (5), 58 (-8, -1), 59 (3)

$\sum_{\mu,\nu} h_{\mu\nu} \xi_\mu \bar{\eta}_\nu$

$\sum_{\mu,\nu} h_{\mu\nu} \xi_\nu \bar{\eta}_\mu$

repeated $M_0! M_1! \dots$ times, every pair being ortogonal and every term being of modulus 1, the square ~~root~~ of the modulus of $\Phi_{M_0 M_1}$ — equals $(M_0! M_1! \dots)^2 \frac{S!}{M_0! M_1! \dots}$, that is to say, $\| \Phi_{M_0 M_1 \dots} \| = \sqrt{S!} \sqrt{M_0! M_1! \dots}$ etc. These the functions $\psi_{M_0 M_1 \dots}(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_S) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{S!} \sqrt{M_0! M_1! \dots}} \Phi_{M_0 M_1 \dots}(\mu_1 \dots \mu_S) \dots$ etc."

The rest of the text remains unchanged.

193 (12)

"Wir können also sagen: das $[S_1, \dots, S_N]$-Gas hat die Temperatur T angenommen." Perhaps it would be better to speak of a $[K_1, \dots, K_N]$-Gas, instead of $[S_1, \dots, S_N]$, for ~~they~~ it ~~do~~ is the boxes $K_1, \dots, K_N$ which act as gas ~~mole~~ molecules, not the systems S_i. Moreover, in 193 (-16) it is stated: "denn der Unterschied zwischen U-Gesamtheit und ~~dem~~ U-Gas von temperatur 0 verschwindet, weil die $K_1, \dots, K_N$ des letzteren ..." which, I think, ~~stands by~~ ~~conforms to~~? supports the terminology $[K_1, \dots, K_N]$-Gas.

203 (11 and ff. footnotes)

From the beginning of this & the eigen-functions and eigen-values of U were called ϕ_i, w_i and ~~suddenly~~ those of $R \phi_i$. ~~from~~ From there to the end, the ~~symbols~~ were called notation is reversed.

In the same way, the matrix associated ~~with~~ (2) to an operator R is defined first by $a_{\mu\nu} = (R\varphi_\nu, \varphi_\mu)$ (e.g., on pages 50, 93, 100, 242 (N. 60); 249 (N. (13), according to ~~which~~ which $R\varphi_\nu = \sum_\mu \varphi_\mu a_{\mu\nu}$. But on p. 167 and following ~~it is~~ is adopted ~~adopted~~ the notation ~~[illegible]~~ $a_{\mu\nu} = (R\varphi_\mu, \varphi_\nu)$ and, therefore, $R\varphi_\nu = \sum_\mu a_{\nu\mu} \varphi_\mu$. In my translation I have maintained the first agreement throughout the book.