R. Schneider, *Convex Bodies – the Brunn-Minkowski Theory.* Encyclopedia of Mathematics and Its Applications **44**, Cambridge University Press, Cambrigde, xiii+490 p., 1993.

CORRECTIONS AND MISPRINTS

p. 1, l. 1: Replace $\mathbb{E}$ by $\mathbb{E}^n$

p. 3, l. 7: In the last assertion of Theorem 1.1.3, replace $=$ by $\subset$

p. 9, l. 12: Replace $=:$ by $:=$

p. 10, l. 5: Replace 'hyperplanes' by 'hyperplane'

p. 12, l. 5: Replace K by A

p. 12, l. 11: Replace K by A (twice)

p. 15. l. 15: Replace B by $B \cap H_j$

p. 34, Theorem 1.6.3: Here $+$ must be replaced by the closure of the vector sum.

p. 59, l. 10 and l. 13: Replace $\geq$ by $\leq$

p. 68, l. -13: Replace (1979) by (1979a)

p. 88, l. 6: Replace K_i by C_i (twice)

p. 96, l. -12: Replace $:=$ by $=:$

p. 93, l. 4: Delete 'of'

p. 106, l. 9: Replace 'that' by 'the'

p. 129, l. 15: Replace the first A_k by $+A_k$

p. 143, l. -17: Replace $x \in L + t \subset M = K$ by $x \in L + t \subset L + M = K$

p. 175, l. -10: Replace $K \cup H_{u,\mu}$ by $K \cap H_{u,\mu}$

p. 198, l. 14: Replace $\mathcal{B}(K)$ by $\mathcal{B}(X)$

p. 200, l. -5: Replace $K_\rho \setminus K$ by $P_\rho \setminus P$

p. 206, l. 17: interpretation

p. 210, l. 7: In (4.2.27), under both sums replace $i = 1$ by $i = 0$

p. 210, l. 12: In (4.2.29), replace s_{i-1} by s_{n-i}

p. 219, l. -9: Replace $c_\rho(K, \eta, \cdot)$ by $c_\rho(K, \eta, x)$

p. 221, l. -12: Under the second sum, replace $m = 1$ by $m = 0$

p. 225, l. -19: Replace $C_0(K, \cdot)$ by $\bar{C}_0(K, \cdot)$

p. 279, l. 13 and l. 14: Replace K_m by K_n

p. 317, l. 13: Replace V by V_n

p. 317, l. - 11: Replace $f'(0) \leq 0$ by $f'(0) \geq 0$

p. 318, l. -5: Replace $\{D(K), D(L)\}$ by $\{D(\widetilde{K}), D(\widetilde{L})\}$

p. 331, l. 6: The number (6.3.5) belongs to the next line.

p. 335: The proof of (6.4.9) has to be completed as follows. The proof is correct if $U_{12}U_{00} - U_{01}U_{02} < 0$; observe that

$$U_{01}^2 - U_{00}U_{11} \geq 0, \quad U_{02}^2 - U_{00}U_{22} \geq 0. \tag{1}$$

Now, for $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \geq 0$ also

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq V(\lambda_1 K_1 + \lambda_2 K_2, K_0, \mathcal{C})^2 \\ &\quad -V(\lambda_1 K_1 + \lambda_2 K_2, \lambda_1 K_1 + \lambda_2 K_2, \mathcal{C})V(K_0, K_0, \mathcal{C}) \\ &= \lambda_1^2(U_{01}^2 - U_{00}U_{11}) + \lambda_2^2(U_{02}^2 - U_{00}U_{22}) - 2\lambda_1\lambda_2(U_{12}U_{00} - U_{01}U_{02}). \end{aligned}$$

If $U_{12}U_{00} - U_{01}U_{02} > 0$, we can deduce (6.4.9) from this inequality. If $U_{12}U_{00} - U_{01}U_{02} = 0$, (6.4.9) holds by (1).

p. 334, l. 2: Replace a_n by a_m

p. 347, l. -10: Replace $V_1(K, L)^{n(n-1)}$ by $V_1(K, L)^{n/(n-1)}$

p. 352, l. -6: In (6.6.5), replace the sum by an integral.

p. 422, l. 11: Replace $\leq$ by $\geq$