Errata to: Analytic Function Theory of Several Variables — Elements of Oka's Coherence, 2016

In the following numbered list, the first number is the page number; the second is the line number from above (the number with minus sign means the line number from the bottom), and : "A ⇒ B" means that text A is corrected to text B.

1) ix; 7: oppotuities ⇒ opportunities
2) ix; −11: opporunity ⇒ opportunity
3) 19; 6 (the first raw in the determinant): $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w_1}\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w_1}\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w_2}\ i\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w_2}\ \cdots \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w_1}\ i\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w_1}\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w_2}\ i\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w_2}\ \cdots$
4) 43; 10: $(\beta_1\cdots\beta_n)^n \Rightarrow (\beta_1\cdots\beta_n)^m$
5) 55; 15: $\mathrm{P}\Delta \Rightarrow \Omega$
6) 57; −4: q. we ⇒ q, we
7) 58; 5: $\sum_{\nu=0}^{p'} \Rightarrow \sum_{\nu=0}^{p'-1}$
8) 58; 14: $\mathscr{O}^{p+p'}_{\mathrm{P}\Delta_{n-1}} \Rightarrow \mathscr{O}^{p+p'(q-1)}_{\mathrm{P}\Delta_{n-1}}$
9) 59; 3: constants ⇒ constants in z_n
10) 60; −3, −1 (two places): $\begin{pmatrix}0\\0\\0\\0\\0\end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix}0\\0\\0\\0\end{pmatrix}$
11) 62; −14, −12 (two places): $a_j \Rightarrow t_j$
12) 62; −5: $w(w(z)) \Rightarrow w(z)$
13) 109; −6: $\eta(\xi_1,\ldots,\xi_q)\in \mathscr{E}^{(q)}(X)\times(\mathscr{X}(X))^q \to \mathscr{E}(X). \Rightarrow \eta:(\xi_1,\ldots,\xi_q)\in(\mathscr{X}(X))^q \to \eta(\xi_1,\ldots,\xi_q)\in\mathscr{E}(X)$.
14) 110; 11: $C^0(\mathscr{U},X) \Rightarrow C^0(\mathscr{U},\mathscr{O}_X)$
15) 152; −4: $\mathbf{N}^2. \Rightarrow \mathbf{N}^2$, where $|0|^k := 1$ and $|0|^l := 1$.
16) 199; −2: $F^{-2} \Rightarrow F^-$
17) 201; −12: (5.3.2) ⇒ (5.3.3)
18) 204; −6: $\frac{z_n}{z_r} \Rightarrow \frac{z_n}{z_i}$
19) 229; −7: $\bar{\underline{X}}_a \Rightarrow \underline{X}_a$
20) 273; 1: $\mathscr{I}\langle Y\rangle_0 \Rightarrow \mathscr{I}\langle Y\rangle_a$
21) 279; $-4\cdots-2$ (three lines): for $(u,v)\in \mathrm{P}\Delta_2\subset\mathbf{C}^2, \ldots\ 0\in\mathrm{P}\Delta_2$. ⇒ for $(u,v)\in\mathbf{C}^2$. Show that $A\cap\{z_1\neq 0\}$ is an analytic subset of $\{z_1\neq 0\}$, but that A is not an analytic subset in any neighborhood of $0\in\mathbf{C}^3$.
22) 279; −1: $\mathscr{O}_{2,0} \Rightarrow \mathscr{O}_{3,0}$
23) 318; 11: (7.4.4) ⇒ (7.4.5)
24) 325; −10: making ⇒ making use of
25) 325; $-8\cdots-4$ (five lines): *The following* … (i) … (ii) … (iii) … *convex.* ⇒ *If a Riemann domain X is holomorphically convex, there is an element $f\in\mathscr{O}(X)$ whose domain of existence is X; in particular, X is a domain of holomorphy.*

    To obtain the converse of this theorem, we have to wait for Oka's Theorem 7.5.43.
26) 351; 9: $f \Rightarrow \underline{f}_0$
27) 364; −8: $\alpha_1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1^n$
28) 364; −8: $\alpha_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_2^n$
29) 384; 384: Rossi Analytic ⇒ Rossi, Analytic