

- p. 17, l. 3, ‘ $\tau = T_D$ ’ should be ‘ $\tau = J_D$ ’
- p. 26, l. -9, in the definition of $\text{rge } S$, ‘ $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ’ should be ‘ $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ’
- p. 27, l. 5, in item (b): ‘ $x_i \rightarrow x$ ’ should be ‘ $x_i \rightarrow \bar{x}$ ’
- p. 29, l. 11, in Example 2:14, ‘ $U : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ ’ should be ‘ $U : \mathbb{R}^n \rightrightarrows \mathbb{R}^m$ ’
- p. 30, l. 1, ‘(2.6)’ should be ‘(2.5)’
- p. 31, l. -7, in Exercise 2.20, ‘ $x_0 + u_1 + u_2$ ’ should be ‘ $x_0 + u_0 + u_1$ ’
- p. 31, l. -1, ‘ $\liminf_{i \rightarrow \infty} f(x_i) \leq f(\bar{x})$ ’ should be ‘ $\liminf_{i \rightarrow \infty} f(x_i) \geq f(\bar{x})$ ’
- p. 40, l. 8, ‘(3.2)’ should be ‘(3.5)’
- p. 50, l. 3, item (ii), ‘ $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ’ should be ‘ $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ ’
- p. 50, l. 3, item (ii), ‘ $C \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and $D \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ’ should be ‘ $C \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ and $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ’
- p. 50, l. 8, ‘ $x = \lambda u, y = \lambda v$ ’ should be ‘ $x = \alpha u, y = \alpha v$ ’
- p. 52, l. 5, ‘ $\text{con } C$ ’ should be ‘ $\overline{\text{con }} C$ ’
- p. 58, the second part of the proof of Proposition 4.20 has inconsistent subscripts and lacks upper limits in sums. The second part of the proof should be:

To show the opposite inclusion, fix $x \in O$ and take any $y \in F_K(x)$. Then, for every $\delta > 0$, there exist $y_\delta \in \text{conf}((x + \delta\mathbb{B}) \cap O)$ arbitrarily close to y . Note that because O is open, for all small enough δ , $x + \delta\mathbb{B} \subset O$. Considering $\delta = i^{-1}$ and large enough i , there exist $y_i \in \text{conf}(x + i^{-1}\mathbb{B})$ convergent to y . Each such $y_i = \sum_{k=0}^n \lambda_{i,k} y_{i,k}$ for some $\lambda_{i,k} \in [0, 1]$, $\sum_{k=0}^n \lambda_{i,k} = 1$, and $y_{i,k} \in f(x + i^{-1}\mathbb{B})$. Because f is locally bounded, subject to passing to a subsequence, the sequences $\lambda_{i,k}$ and $y_{i,k}$ converge as $i \rightarrow \infty$, to limits λ_k and y_k , and $\lambda_k \in [0, 1]$, $\sum_{k=0}^n \lambda_k = 1$, and $y_k \in \overline{f(x + \delta\mathbb{B})}$ for every $\delta > 0$, and so $y_k \in \bigcap_{\delta > 0} \overline{f(x + \delta\mathbb{B})}$. Also, $y = \sum_{k=0}^n \lambda_k y_k$, so that $y \in \text{con} \bigcap_{\delta > 0} \overline{f(x + \delta\mathbb{B})}$. Because the sets $(x + \delta\mathbb{B}) \cap O$ are decreasing with δ , and for small enough δ they equal $x + \delta\mathbb{B}$, $y \in \text{con} \bigcap_{\delta > 0} \overline{f((x + \delta\mathbb{B}) \cap O)}$.

- p. 64, l. -4, ‘ $u' = (u_1, u'_2, \dots, u'_n)$ ’ should be ‘ $u' = (u'_1, u'_2, \dots, u'_n)$ ’
- p. 72, l. 1, ‘ $\phi_k(t) := x_i + (t - t_i)v_0$ ’ should be ‘ $\phi_k(t) := x_i + (t - t_i)v_i$ ’
- p. 91, l. 18, ‘ $w(x) = A$ ’ should be ‘ $w(x) = 0$ ’
- p. 91, l. -16, in Exercise 6.13, ‘ $\{x \in O \mid V(x) \leq r\}$ ’ should be ‘ $\{x \in O \mid w(x) \leq r\}$ ’
- p. 94, l. 24, in Exercise 6.19, ‘conclusions in (c), (e)’ should be ‘conclusions in (e)’
- p. 102, l. -5, ‘Exercise 7.10 or 7.9’ should be ‘Exercise 7.8 or 7.9’
- p. 106, l. 13, ‘such that $z + (v, 0) \in \text{epi } f$ for all $t \geq 0$ ’ should be ‘such that $z + t(v, 0) \in \text{epi } f$ for all $t \geq 0$ ’
- p. 120, l. 8, ‘any convergent sequence $(x_i, y_i) \in M$ ’ should be ‘any convergent sequence $(x_i, y_i) \in \text{gph } M$ ’
- p. 120, l. -13, the three-line displayed calculation is nonsense, and it should be:

$$\begin{aligned} (x - \bar{x}) \cdot (y - \bar{y}) &= (1 - \lambda)(x - \bar{x}) \cdot (y - y_1) + \lambda(x - \bar{x}) \cdot (y - y_2) \\ &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

- p. 125, l. 2, in (8.20), there should be a $-$ in front of k , i.e., it should be ‘ $\dot{x} = F_k(x) := -\nabla f(x) - k(x - P_C(x))$ ’. Two lines further, in l. 4, it should say ‘Since $-F_k$ is the gradient of a convex function’.
- p. 125, l. 15, in the 4th line of the displayed formula for $2\alpha_k(t)\dot{\alpha}_k(t)$, ‘ $-2(\phi_k(t) - P_C(\phi_k(t)))\nabla f(\phi_k(t))$ ’ should be ‘ $-2(\phi_k(t) - P_C(\phi_k(t))) \cdot \nabla f(\phi_k(t))$ ’
- p. 136, l. 8, ‘which leads to $g'(0; v) = v$ for $v > 0$. Similar arguments shows $g'(0; v) = -v$ for $v < 0$.’ should be ‘which leads to $g^\circ(0; v) = v$ for $v > 0$. Similar arguments shows $g^\circ(0; v) = -v$ for $v < 0$.’
- p. 139, l. 10, ‘at almost $t \in [0, T]$ ’ should be ‘at almost all $t \in [0, T]$ ’
- p. 152, l. 2, ‘is robust if there exists a continuous function $\rho : B(A) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ ’ should be ‘is robust if the basin of attraction $B(A)$ is a neighborhood of A and there exists a continuous function $\rho : B(A) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ ’

- p. 169, l. -7 and l. -5, ‘ λ ’ should be ‘ α ’
- p. 184, l. 4, ‘ $((t_{j-1}, j], j)$ ’ should be ‘ $((t_{j-1}, t_j], j)$ ’
- p. 186, l. -20, in Exercise 12.8, ‘Example 2.2’ should be ‘Example 12.4’
- p. 187, l. -12, ‘for all $I > i_\varepsilon$ ’ should be ‘for all $i > i_\varepsilon$ ’
- p. 188, proof of Theorem 12.8 uses should not use K as a subscript in j_{K^i} because K is a compact set in the theorem. Once one replaces all K in subscripts with M , in line -2, ‘ $\phi_i(\cdot, j_K^i)$ ’ should be ‘ $\phi_i(\cdot, j_M^i)$ ’
- p. 190, l. 5, ‘and $H(x) = \emptyset$ otherwise’ should be ‘and $H(x) = \{x\}$ otherwise’
- p. 192, l. 16, ‘Any such solution is also a solution to (12.3)’ should be ‘Any such solution is also a solution to (12.10)’

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