

Errata in “Galaxy Formation and Evolution” (Mo, van den Bosch and White)

This list includes all errors found so far. The errors are divided into two categories, “Significant errors” (serious or misleading errors in equations and in the text), and “Innocuous errors”.

Some of the errors may have already been corrected in the newer reprints of the book.

Significant errors

- P14, line 9 from bottom: $M_{\text{sat}}/M_{\text{main}} \rightarrow M_{\text{main}}/M_{\text{sat}}$ (Credit P. Hall)
- P82, Eq.(2.46): insert $\frac{1}{M}$ in front of the summation (Credit: G. Blanc)
- P104, line 14: $dl^2 = dw^2 - dx^2 - dy^2 - dz^2 \rightarrow dl^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 - dw^2$
- P104, line 15: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - w^2 = a^2(t) \rightarrow w^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 = a^2(t)$
- P142, Eq.(3.210): $16.4\eta \rightarrow 16.4$
- P171, line 1 in §4.1.5: $\xi \rightarrow \xi^{-1}$ (Credit: L. Barnes)
- P205, Eq.(4.264): delete both of the factors “2” from the right hand side (Credit: R. Angulo)
- P205, Eq.(4.266): $\delta_G^2 \rightarrow \delta_G$ (Credit: H. Li)
- P207, Eq.(4.272): $\frac{3}{(kR)^2} \rightarrow \frac{3}{(kR)^3}$ (Credit: Z. Butcher)
- P243, Eq.(5.162), the third variable in the second B: $\chi \rightarrow 1 - \chi$ (Credit: A. Benitez Llabay)
- P244, Eq.(5.167): $\tilde{\Phi} \rightarrow \tilde{\Psi}$ (Credit: A. Benitez Llabay)
- P264, Eq. (6.14): add $-\langle \delta_1 \rangle \langle \delta_2 \rangle \langle \delta_3 \delta_4 \rangle$ (six terms) on the right hand side of the first line
- P266, Eq. (6.26): $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}' \rightarrow \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'$ (Credit: J. Lange)
- P269, Eq. (6.44): replace by

$$\kappa = \mu_4 - 3\kappa_2^2 - 4\kappa_1\kappa_3 - 6\kappa_1^2\kappa_2 - \kappa_1^4$$

- P270, Eq. (6.58): $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}' \rightarrow \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'$
- P290, Eq. (6.163): $\frac{\bar{n}^2}{\bar{v}^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\bar{v}^2}$ (Credit: J. Witstok)
- P291, Eq. (6.165): $\frac{1}{\bar{v}^2} \rightarrow \frac{\bar{n}^2}{\bar{v}^2}$ (Credit: J. Witstok)
- P294, Fig. 6.6: $D_L \rightarrow d_L; D_S \rightarrow d_S; D_{LS} \rightarrow d_{LS}$
- P294, caption of Fig. 6.6: $D_L \rightarrow d_L; D_S \rightarrow d_S; D_{LS} \rightarrow d_{LS}$; erase “comoving” in line 3; erase the whole last sentence
- P295: Replace Eq. (6.196) by

$$\Phi(\mathbf{r}_\perp, z) = -\frac{GM}{(r_\perp^2 + z^2)^{1/2}} \quad (\mathbf{r} = a\mathbf{x}),$$

- P295: Replace Eq. (6.197) by

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{r}_\perp} \Phi(\mathbf{r}_\perp, z) = \frac{GM\mathbf{r}_\perp}{(r_\perp^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \approx \frac{GM\mathbf{b}}{(b^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}.$$

- P295: Replace Eq. (6.200) by

$$\vec{\alpha} = \frac{D_{LS}}{D_S} \vec{\alpha}_d = \frac{d_{LS}}{d_S} \vec{\alpha}_d,$$

- P295: Replace Eq. (6.201) by

$$\vec{\alpha}_d \equiv \frac{2}{c^2} \int \nabla_\perp \Phi d\chi = \frac{2}{c^2} \int \nabla_{\mathbf{r}_\perp} \Phi(b, z) dz$$

- P296, line 1 below Eq.(6.202): angular-diameter distances \rightarrow radial coordinates (angular-diameter distances in comoving units)
- P296, Eq. (6.203): $D \rightarrow d$

- P296, line 3 below Eq. (6.205): $D_{LS} \rightarrow d_{LS}$; $D_L \rightarrow d_L$
- P296, Eq. (6.206): $D \rightarrow d$
- P296, Eq. (6.209): $D \rightarrow d$
- P296, line 1 below Eq. (6.209): $D_L \rightarrow d_L$
- P297, Eq. (6.212): the five \mathbf{x} should all be replaced by \mathbf{r}
- P298, Eq. (6.217): $D \rightarrow d$
- P298, Eq. (6.221): $D \rightarrow d$
- P299, Eq. (6.225): $D \rightarrow d$
- P299, line 1 below Eq. (6.225): $D_L \rightarrow d_L$
- P299, Eq. (6.226): $D \rightarrow d$
- P299, Eq. (6.227): $D \rightarrow d$
- P299, Eq. (6.228): $D_L \rightarrow d_L$; $D_S \rightarrow d_{LS}$; $D_{LS} \rightarrow d_S$
- P299, Eq. (6.229): $D \rightarrow d$
- P301, Eq.(6.234): insert $\frac{1}{c^2}$ after the minus ($-$) sign in the first line; insert $\frac{1}{c^2}$ after the equal (=) sign in the second line
- P301, Eq.(6.235): insert $\frac{1}{c^4}$ after the equal (=) sign
- P321, Eq. (7.1): $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}' \rightarrow \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'$
- P327, Eq. (7.42): $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}' \rightarrow \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'$
- P352, Eq.(7.139): $\bar{\rho} \rightarrow \rho_{\text{crit}}$
- P353, Eq.(7.141): $\frac{\Delta_h}{3} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta_h \Omega_m}{3}$
- P386, Fig. 8.6: line 3 in caption: gas mass \rightarrow total mass
- P475, lines 4 - 6 in §10.3.5: the evolution of a star \dots : stars with higher metallicities evolve faster. \rightarrow the position of a star \dots : stars with higher metallicities are cooler and fainter. (Credit Y-T Lin)
- P490, below Eq.(10.133): In the special case where the star-formation rate is equal to the infall rate [$\Psi(t) = \mathcal{A}(t)$] \rightarrow In the special case where the infall rate is equal to the rate at which mass is locked up in stars [$\mathcal{A}(t) = \Psi(t) - \mathcal{E}(t)$] (Credit P. Hall)
- P499, Eq.(11.30): get rid of the minus sign following the equal sign (Credit: A. Battisti)
- P580, line 1 above Eq (13.13):
 $v_{\text{los}} = v_r \cos \alpha - v_\theta \sin \alpha \rightarrow v_{\text{los}} = v_r \sin \alpha - v_\theta \cos \alpha$ (Credit: P. Hall)
- P659, Eq.(15.16): $\frac{d^2 N}{dm d}$ \rightarrow $\frac{d^2 N}{dm dz}$
- P680, Eq.(15.80): $\tilde{u}(k|m)$ \rightarrow $\tilde{u}(k|M)$
- P681, Eq.(15.85), first line: $\tilde{u}(k|m)$ \rightarrow $\tilde{u}(k|M)$
- P755, line 1 below Eq.(B1.39): $\hbar_p^2/4\pi^2 m_e q_e^2 \rightarrow \hbar_P^2/m_e q_e^2$
- P756, line 1 below Eq.(B1.47): $g_n/g_{n+1} \rightarrow g_n$
- P769, Eq.(C1.21): The power index $-1/2$ should be $1/2$ (Credit: M. Abadi)

Innocuous errors

- Title page: *Max Planck* \rightarrow *Max Planck*
- P10, Fig. 1.2: Add an arrow from the box labeled “cold gas” to the line labeled “AGN accretion”
- P24, line 12 from bottom: a homogeneous \rightarrow an inhomogeneous
- P46, lines 5 and 6 in (c) **Colors**: Ellipticals also display color gradient. In general, the outskirts has a bluer color than the central region. \rightarrow Ellipticals also display color gradients. In general, the outskirts have bluer colors than the central regions.
- P47, line 2 in caption of Fig. 2.16: $\mathcal{M}_B \leq 20.5 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_B \leq -20.5$ (Credit: W. Luo)
- P94, line 1 below Eq.(2.59): $K = H_0^2 a_0^2 (\Omega_0 - 1) \rightarrow K = H_0^2 a_0^2 (\Omega_0 - 1)/c^2$ (Credit: L. Graziani)
- P192, line 5 below Eq.(4.209): Eq.(4.205) \rightarrow Eq.(4.206)

- P216, line 3 from bottom: $3M/4\pi\bar{\rho}(t) \rightarrow [3M/4\pi\bar{\rho}(t)]^{1/3}$
- P249, line 11: $(df/dt = 0) \rightarrow (df/dt = 0)?$
- P330, Eq.(7.57): $P(\Delta\delta_s|\delta_s) \rightarrow P(\Delta\delta_s|\delta_s) d(\Delta\delta_s)$
- P386, line 4 of the caption to Fig.8.6: $f_{\text{gas}} = 0.15 \rightarrow f_{\text{gas}} = 0.15,$
- P392, line 3 below Eq.(8.132): Eds \rightarrow EdS
- P403, line 1 above Eq.(8.192): by M_{sp} and $M_{\text{sp}} \rightarrow$ by M_{sp} and v_{sp}
- P412, line 2 below Eq.(8.221): in detail is \rightarrow in detail in
- P414, line 15 from bottom: In many some clusters \rightarrow In many clusters
- P470, line 6 from bottom: $R_s \rightarrow r_s$
- P571, line 1: cannabalism \rightarrow cannibalism
- P647, line 4 in §14.3.3: $10^{10}M. \rightarrow 10^{10} M_{\odot}$
- P741, Eq. (A1.2) and the line above it: $ds^2 \rightarrow dl^2$
- P767, line 16 from bottom: **(c) P³M** \rightarrow **(d) P³M**
- P776, below the line “Planck constant” add a new item:
Reduced Planck constant $\hbar_P = h_P/2\pi$
- P776, Electron charge: $e \rightarrow q_e$
- P779, line 13 from bottom, reference “Blandford R.D., Payne D.G. 1982, MNRAS, 199, 883”
listed twice