Uniform bounds for Fourier coefficients of theta-series with arithmetic applications, Acta Arith. **114** (2004), 1-21

- p.17: the first term of the last line of the display after (4.7) should be $2^{3\nu/2}m^{1/4}$, and this inequality holds for $2^\nu \leq \min(w^2, m^{3/8}$. To cover the remaining range, one can use Lemma 4.4 instead of Lemma 4.1a in the next display getting $r(f_1, 2^{2\nu}m) - r(f_2, 2^{2\nu}m) \ll (Nm2^\nu)^\varepsilon HN^3 2^{\nu/2} N(m^{1/4}vw + m^{13/28}(vw)^{3/14}) \ll HN^{7/2+\varepsilon}(2^{2\nu}m)^{13/28+\varepsilon}$ if $2^\nu \geq \max(w^{1/2}, w^{7/3}m^{-1/2})$. This extra estimate is not necessary if one uses Proposition 2.1 in [Ternary quadratic forms..., CRM lecture notes **46** (2008), 1-17].

Hybrid bounds for twisted L-functions, Crelle **621** (2008), 53-79

- (4.9): $J_{k-1} = i^{k-1}\phi_{k-1,0}$
- on p.75 it is assumed that V is independent of t. This is a priori not the case. Instead of the approximate functional equation (2.12) one should use Proposition 1 of "A hybrid asymptotic formula for the second moment..." This introduces an error of $D^{1/2}T^{-A}$ in (7.2) and the argument goes through as claimed. (7.3) holds only on the support of ψ (which is all that is needed) and for the display after (7.4) one has to first write V as an inverse Mellin transform.

On the central value of symmetric square L-functions, Math. Z. **260** (2008), 755-777

- equation (3.1): for $\chi_{D(d)}$ read $\chi_D(d)$

Twisted L-functions over number fields..., GAFA **20** (2010), 1-52

- p.11, lines -11 to -9: q has to be restricted to a fixed parity $q \equiv \kappa \pmod 2$ for $\kappa \in \{0, 1\}$.
- the second last display on p.30 is not correct as claimed, but a small variant of it is true. See `http://www.renyi.hu/~gharcos/hilbert_erratum.pdf` for a corrigendum

Sup-norms of Eigenfunctions on Arithmetic Ellipsoids, IMRN 2011

- p.7, line -4 in Section 2.1: for "even finite number" read "even number"
- p.18, line 10: for $1, x$ read $1, x_\infty$.

Subconvexity for a double Dirichlet series, Compositio Math. **174** (2011), 355-374

- p.358, sentence after (9): $\psi_2(n) = -1$ if ... and $\psi_{-2}(n) = -1$.
- Equation (11): $\delta_0 = \begin{cases} d_0, & \psi = \psi_1, d \equiv 1\,(4) \text{ or } \psi = \psi_{-1}, d \equiv 3\,(4), \\ 4d_0, & \psi = \psi_1, d \equiv 3\,(4) \text{ or } \psi = \psi_{-1}, d \equiv 1\,(4), \\ 8d_0, & \psi = \psi_2 \text{ or } \psi_{-2} \end{cases}$.
- p.362, line -4: for "and (11) together with (8) - (29), we find" read "and (11), together with (8), to (29), we find"
- p.365, first display: $C = \left|\frac{1}{4} + \frac{i(u+t)}{2}\right| \cdot \left|\frac{1}{4} + \frac{iu}{2}\right|$ (remove $C(0, u)$)
- p.365, display after (39): add a factor π^{-2z} to the first term on the right side and remove this factor in (43)

- p.368, 4th display, second line: for $n^{1/2\pm it-s}d_0^{1/2+iu-w}$ read $n^{1/2\pm it+s}d_0^{1/2+iu+w}$
- p.372, display before (67): $D_{\psi,\psi'}(t,u,p;W) \ll U^{\varepsilon}((TU)^{1/4} + T^{1/6}U^{1/3}) \ll (TUS)^{1/6+\varepsilon}$

Ternary quadratic forms and sums of three squares with restricted variables, CRM lecture notes **46** (2008), 1-17

- Proposition 3.1: for $n \equiv 3 \pmod 8$ read $n \equiv 3 \pmod{24}$

Der Satz von Green-Tao, Mitteilungen DMV **15** (2007), 160-164

- p.162, line 40/41: for "unendlich" read "beliebig"

L-functions, automorphic forms and arithmetic, in: Symmetries in Algebra and Number Theory, Göttingen 2009

- p.16, example 2: for "for all primes p" read "for almost all primes p"