An Introduction to Distance Measurement in Astronomy
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Errata:

General:

(i) When uncertainties are quoted without further specification, these refer to 1σ uncertainties.

(ii) ***Statistical (random) errors*** are (mostly) measurement errors. They can usually be reduced by obtaining more or more accurate measurements.

(iii) ***Systematic errors*** cannot be reduced by taking more or more accurate measurements. These are uncertainties associated with, e.g., the model adopted or incorrect calibrations.

Ch. 1, p. 1: While *active radar measurements* can indeed lead to accurate distance measurements in the solar system, more accurate methods of distance determination include lunar laser ranging and radio measurements using spacecraft.

Ch. 3, p. 66: Line above the triple-α process reactions:
^{12}Ca *should read* ^{12}C

Ch. 3, p. 86, Fig. 3.11: *Figure credits missing; should read*:
(Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons, licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution–Share Alike 3.0 Unported license.)
Full reference:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:HR-diag-instability-strip.svg
(10 January 2011)

Ch. 3, p. 97: Section 3.5.6, line 4:
(see below) *should read* (see above)

Ch. 6, p. 257, Fig. 6.4: *Vertical axis labels should read* H_0 (km s^{-1} Mpc^{-1})

Glossary, p. 296: Eddington luminosity – *incomplete definition; should read:*
Luminosity of a star or black hole for which the inward gravitational force balances the outward continuum radiation pressure, assuming **hydrostatic equilibrium** and spherical symmetry; also known as the 'Eddington limit'.

Please send any further errata to grijs@pku.edu.cn