Corrections to the notes

(Thanks for Alexandra Tcheng and David Kawrykow for pointing out typos)

Page	Line	Should read
25	2-4	$$T(\sum_{i=1}^{r-1}\beta_i w_i - w_r) = 0.$$ Thus, $\sum_{i=1}^{r-1}\beta_i w_i - w_r$ is in Ker(T) and so there are α_i such that $$\sum_{i=1}^{r-1}\beta_i w_i - w_r - \sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_i v_i = 0.$$ This is a linear dependence between elements of the basis B and hence gives a contradiction.
25	-4	We already know...
28	13	§10.2 (Instead of ??)
38	1-5	However, $0 = \det(v_1v_2\dots(v_i+v_j)\dots(v_i+v_j)\dots v_n) = \det(v_1v_2\dots v_i\dots v_i\dots v_n) + \det(v_1v_2\dots v_j\dots v_j\dots v_n) + \det(v_1v_2\dots v_i\dots v_j\dots v_n) + \det(v_1v_2\dots v_j\dots v_i\dots v_n) = \det(v_1v_2\dots v_i\dots v_j\dots v_n) + \det(v_1v_2\dots v_j\dots v_i\dots v_n)$.
55	-5	$a_{11}x_1 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1$ $\vdots$ $a_{n1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n$
68	12	$s'_{k+1} = s_{k+1} - \sum_{i=1}^{k}\langle s_{k+1}, v_i\rangle \cdot v_i, \qquad v_{k+1} = \frac{s'_{k+1}}{\lVert s'_{k+1}\rVert}.$
70	-3	Let us consider linear equations again: Suppose that we have m linear equations over $\mathbb{R}$ in n variables:
78	-2	Apply S to get
87	18	Write $$m_T(t) = (f_1(t)^{n_1}\cdots f_r(t)^{n_r})\cdot f_{r+1}(t)^{n_{r+1}}$$
101	-3	Let C be any basis for V and let $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ be a real symmetric matrix. Then $$[v,w] = {}^t[v]_C A[w]_C,$$ is a bilinear form.