

**ERRATA** for T. Shifrin and M. Adams's  
*Linear Algebra: A Geometric Approach*, **second edition**

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p. 85, **Example 2**. The matrix  $B$  should be

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(Thanks to Katie at Duke for pointing out the error.)

p. 89, **Exercise 4**. In part c., the “ $= A(B + B')$ ” should be removed at the end of the argument. (Thanks to Quinn C. for pointing this out.)

p. 116, **Example 4**. In the first line, we should have “the first  $n$  rows” and then

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(Thanks to Xiaoshen Li for pointing out these errors.)

p. 137, **footnote**. Sections 3 and 4.

p. 169, **Exercise 13**. Here we intend that  $U$  be an echelon form of  $A$ . (Thanks to Radu Grosu for pointing out the ambiguity.)

p. 170, **Exercise 25**. The last line should refer to Exercise 4.4.24.

p. 227, **line 3** of Proof of Proposition 4.1.  $\mathbf{v} = T^{-1}(T(\mathbf{v})) = T^{-1}(\mathbf{0}) = \mathbf{0}$ .

p. 283, **lines 3 and 4**.  $=$  rather than  $\leq$  (not that it matters) and  $a_{i\ell}^{(k+1)} = a_{ir}^{(k)}a_{r\ell} + \sum_{q \neq r} a_{iq}^{(k)}a_{q\ell}$ , respectively. (Thanks to Radu Grosu.)

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*Solutions Manual*, pp. 35–36, **1.5.9**. The Solutions Manual addresses the wrong matrix. The matrix is singular when  $\alpha = \pm 1, 2$ . For  $\alpha = -1$ , for  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  to be consistent we must have  $3b_1 + 2b_2 + b_3 = 0$ ; for  $\alpha = 2$ , we must have  $b_2 - b_3 = 0$ .