

## Elementary Algebraic Geometry (Corrections)

- p. 19, l 10:  $J \subset \sqrt{J}$
- p. 24, l -1: which are precisely the polynomials without constants
- p. 29, l 11:  $f(x'_1 + \alpha_1 x_n, \dots, x'_{n-1} + \alpha_{n-1} x_{n-1}, x_n)$
- p. 47, l 17  $\varphi = F(f), G(\varphi) = f$
- p. 56, l 22:  $f^*(y/x)$
- p. 78, l 10: delete the word "homogenous"
- p. 85, l 14: lowest common denominator
- p. 108, l -8:  $\text{trdeg}_k(K)$
- p. 128, l 12:  $z_I z_J = z_K z_L$  for  $I + J = K + L$
- p. 157, l 13: The  $l''_i$  are different from the  $l'_j$ . Clearly  $l''_i \neq l'_i$ , since otherwise  $m = l$ . Also  $l''_i \neq l'_j$  for  $i \neq j$  since  $l'_j \cap l_i \neq \emptyset$ .
- p. 158, l 14: (2)  $n$  cannot intersect less than two of the  $l_i$ . Otherwise it would intersect, say  $l'_1, l'_2, l'_3$  and  $l'_4$ . But then  $n, l$  and  $l''_5$  would be three common transversals to those lines and hence contradict Lemma 5.14
- (3)  $n$  cannot intersect precisely two of the  $l_i$ . In this case we could assume that  $n$  intersects  $l'_1, l'_2, l'_3, l'_4$  and  $l_5$ . But now  $n, l$  and  $l''_4$  would be common transversals to  $l'_1, l'_2, l'_3$  and  $l_4$ , again contradicting Lemma 5.14.
- p. 193: The order of Corollaries 6.50 and 6.51 should be interchanged
- p. 197, l 7:  $P^1_k \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1_k$