Page	Location	It says	Replace by
9	Exercise 1.1	a world-line must be a cross section, that is, it cannot be anywhere	a world-line cannot be anywhere
11	Line 17	in the equivalence	in the equivalence class
12	Line 5	(a sticker, say)	(in a sticker, say)
84	Line 1 from bottom	is compact if it is Hausdorff and if every covering	if every covering
85	Line 1	A compact set is necessarily closed.	A compact subset of a Hausdorff space is necessarily closed
93	Eq. 4.14 (after the second "equal" sign	$\left(\frac{\partial(f\circ\gamma)}{\partial x^i}\right)_{\phi(p)}$	$\left(\frac{\partial(f\circ\phi^{-1})}{\partial x^i}\right)_{\phi(p)}$
104	Eq. 4.60	$\mathbf{L}=L^{ij}\,\mathbf{e}_i\otimes\mathbf{E}_j.$	$\mathbf{L}=L^i_j\,\mathbf{e}_i\otimes\mathbf{E}^j.$
104	After Eq. 4.60	the matrix $[L^{ij}]$	the matrix $\left[L^i_j\right]$
258	Eq. 9.64	Γ^i_{kj}	Γ^i_{jk}
282	Eq. A.25	$\frac{D\Psi}{\partial t}$	$\frac{D\Psi}{Dt}$
282	Eq. A26	$\kappa_0=\kappa_1\circ\lambda$	$\chi_0=\chi_1\circ\lambda$
284	Line 3 after Eq. A34	would become a material time derivative	could be suggestively, if somewhat inaccurately, denoted by
285	Eq. A41 (twice)	$\frac{\partial g}{dt}$	$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t}$
285	Eq. A42	$\frac{\partial g}{dt}$	$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t}$