Page 22. About the gradient in Eq. (1.23),

$$\nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} \partial f/\partial x_1 \\ \partial f/\partial x_n \\ \vdots \\ \partial f/\partial x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

where the second entry should be $\partial f/\partial x_2$.

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Page 48. About the gradient descent formula in Eq. (2.16a),

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_k - \gamma(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{b})$$

should be

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_k - \gamma(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_k + \mathbf{b})$$

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Page 50. About the gradient descent update in Eq. (2.19),

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_k - \gamma \nabla f(\mathbf{x}_k) + \beta_k \mathbf{v}_k$$
$$\mathbf{v}_{k+1} = \beta \mathbf{v}_k - \gamma \nabla f(\mathbf{x}_k)$$

where the hyper-parameter β_k should be β.
In my mind, this equation could be simplified as follows,

$$\mathbf{v}_{k+1} = \beta \mathbf{v}_k - \gamma \nabla f(\mathbf{x}_k)$$
$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_k + \mathbf{v}_{k+1}$$

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Page 51. Multiplying both sides by Δt^2 and grouping terms, this simplifies as

$$m(\mathbf{x}_{k+1} - 2\mathbf{x}_k + \mathbf{x}_{k+1}) = -\Delta t^2 \nabla f(\mathbf{x}_k) - d\Delta t(\mathbf{x}_{k+1} - \mathbf{x}_k)$$

should be

$$m(\mathbf{x}_{k+1} - 2\mathbf{x}_k + \mathbf{x}_{k+1}) = -\Delta t^2 \nabla f(\mathbf{x}_k) - \delta\Delta t(\mathbf{x}_{k+1} - \mathbf{x}_k)$$

This typo also appears in the left-hand side:

$$(m + d\Delta t)\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \cdots$$

which should be

$$(m + \delta\Delta t)\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \cdots$$

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Page 72. For the matrix-vector product in Eq. (2.66a), it should be

$$\mathbf{Ax} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{1j}x_j \\ \displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{2j}x_j \\ \vdots \\ \displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{nj}x_j \end{bmatrix}$$

Correspondingly, the gradient in Eq. (2.67) should be

$$\nabla(\mathbf{Ax}) = \begin{bmatrix} \dfrac{\partial}{\partial x_1}\left(\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{1j}x_j\right) & \dfrac{\partial}{\partial x_2}\left(\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{1j}x_j\right) & \cdots \\ \dfrac{\partial}{\partial x_1}\left(\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{2j}x_j\right) & \dfrac{\partial}{\partial x_2}\left(\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{2j}x_j\right) & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A}$$

Page 73. The formula in Eq. (2.71a) should be

$$\mathbf{x}^{\top}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{1j}x_j \\ \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{2j}x_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{nj}x_j \end{bmatrix}$$

Chapter 4. Least-Squares Regression

Page 115. In the caption of Figure 4.2, "...or under-determined (left)..." should be "...or under-determined (right)...".

Chapter 4. Least-Squares Regression

Page 128. The gradient condition on $\mathbf{x}$ becomes

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}}\mathcal{L} = 2\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{A}^T\boldsymbol{\lambda} = 0 \quad \implies \quad \mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{A}^T\boldsymbol{\lambda}$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T\boldsymbol{\lambda}$$

which should be

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}}\mathcal{L} = 2\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{A}^T\boldsymbol{\lambda} = 0 \quad \implies \quad \mathbf{x} = -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{A}^T\boldsymbol{\lambda}$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T\boldsymbol{\lambda}$$