

**ERRATA FOR
“RC-GRAPHS AND SCHUBERT POLYNOMIALS”
BY NANTEL BERGERON AND SARA BILLEY**

Correction 1 The statement presented in Conjecture 6.3 was originally stated as a theorem by Lascoux and Schützenberger with a very brief outline of a proof. Frank Sottile later proved this formula geometrically and clarified the history for us. See his paper “Pieri’s formula for flag manifolds and Schubert polynomials.” *Annales de l’institut Fourier* 46.1 (1996): 89-110.

Correction 2 In Section 5, we give an algorithm to prove Monk’s formula bijectively. The example contains a typo. As drawn, $r = 3$ not $r = 4$ as stated.

If $r = 4$ then we need to add a 7th string along the right of the original diagram. Such phantom strings always exist in an rc-graph even if they aren’t drawn. Then on row 3, strings 4 and 7 come together satisfying Equation (5.1) and this is the rightmost entry on row i where that happens. Adding the crossing in row 3 column 4 results in an rc-graph for $[1, 3, 5, 7, 4, 2, 6]$.