1, 88: Prob[N(t+h) - N(**t**) = 1] = $\lambda h + o(h)$.

2, p. 114: A coinsurance factor is the proportion of any loss that is paid by the insurer after any other modifications (such as deductibles or **maximum covered losses**) have been applied.

3,, p.1145, Q. 29.5, choice B is equivalent to choice D. Change choice B to:

B. $\overline{X} \geq 5 + k$, for some $k > 0$

3, p.1299, solution 31.76, the correct solutions for parts (a) and (b) are switched:

(a) The series system functions only of all of the components function.

Thus the survival function of the system is $\mathbf{S(x)^N}$.

(b) The parallel system fails only if all of the components fail.

Thus the distribution function of the system is $F(x)^N$.

Its survival function is: $1 - F(x)^N = \mathbf{1 - \{1 - S(x)\}^N}$.

3, p.1433, solution 33.45: $f(x) = e^{-0.1(x+\delta)}$

4, p.106: **Model** SS is the amount of variation explained by the model.
Thus in this example, (**Model** SS) / (Total SS) =

8, pages 91 and 131, the formulas should have **i** = 1 to n:

For the series system $S(t) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} S_i(t)$.

For a parallel system $r(p) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1 - p_i)$. Therefore, $S(t) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{n} F_i(t)$.