1, page 29: In general, the **minimum** of a sample of size n from an Exponential Distribution with mean θ, is another Exponential with mean θ/n.

1, page 35, 2nd footnote: Ross refers to such a sum as a **hypo**exponential random variable.

1, page 376, next to last paragraph: $\Pr[T(x) > t] = \exp[-\{m(x+t) - m(\mathbf{x})\}] = \exp[-\int_{x}^{x+t} \lambda(y)\,dy\,]$.

2, Q.18.14, change the ranges:
A. less than 2100
B. at least 2100 but less than 2200
C. at least 2200 but less than 2300
D. at least 2300 but less than 2400
E. at least 2400

5, page 354, near the bottom:
For a **1/100** increase in x, the odds of dying increase by a factor of: **exp[34.270/100] = 1.4**1.