1, page 32, Q.3.36: Choice E should be 0.3**3**.

1, p.95, sol. 5.29: X follows a zero-truncated Geometric Distribution with β = **1/2**.

1, p.272, sol. 14.26, revise my comment:
If we have a member of the (a, b , 1) class, then for x ≥ 1: f(x+1)/f(x) = a + b/(x+1).

Number of Days	Observed	f(x+1)/f(x)
1	9,190	0.599
2	5,509	0.591
3	3,258	0.597
4	1,944	0.597
5	1,160	0.597
6	693	0.603
7	418	

a ≅ 0.6 and b ≅ 0. a is positive and thus we have a Negative Binomial.

For the Negative Binomial b = (r-1)β/(1+β). Thus b ≅ 0, implies that r ≅ 1.

a = β/(1+β) ≅ 0.6 and thus β ≅ 1.5.

Thus the data may have been drawn from a Zero-Modified Geometric, with β ≅ 1.5.

1, p.392, sol. 9.1, in the final part of my comment:
Thus for a driver with no claims in years **one and two**, the probability of no claims in year **three** is:

2, p. 76, solution to the exercise at the bottom of the page:
Of 130 claims, there are 109 claims greater than 25,000, thus an estimate of S(25,000) = 109/130.
Of 130 claims, 3 claims are within 5000 of 25,000. Thus this interval covers a probability of 3/130.
Thus an estimate of f(25,000) = (3/130)/5000.

Therefore, h(25,000) ≅ **{(3/130)/5000} / (109/130) = 0.0000055**.

2, pages 76 and 573: For a given age x, the hazard rate is the density of the deaths, divided by the **probability of still being alive** at age x.

2, page 279: the desnity of the LogGamma is $\frac{\ln(x)^{\alpha-1}}{\theta^{\alpha}\, x^{1+1/\theta}\, \Gamma(\alpha)}$.

2, p. 380, sol. 27.2: $f'(x) = 720x(1-x)^7$ **-** $2520x^2(1-x)^6$. Final answer is OK.

2, p. 431, solution 30.9:

For $\tau < \alpha^2$, Inverse Paralogistic has a **heavier** righthand tail than the Paralogistic.

For $\tau > \alpha^2$, Inverse Paralogistic has a **lighter** righthand tail than the Paralogistic.