In June 2022, the CAS announced that effective with the Fall 2022 exam sittings, the guessing penalty for exams MAS-I and MAS-II will be eliminated.
Therefore, you should make sure to choose a letter response for every question.

1, Solution 2.23: My logic for the third link does not work! (See below).
I will change the question to ask instead for the expected cost of the second link.

For example, let us assume the following costs:
A to B: 60
A to C: 30
A to D: 40
B to C: 50
B to D: 20
C to D: 70
Then the first link is B to D with a cost of 20.
The second link is A to D with a cost of 40.
(The cost of A to C does not enter into this decision.)
Of necessity the cost of B to C is greater than the cost of the second link.
Of necessity the cost of D to C is greater than the cost of the second link.
However, the cost of A to C of 30 is less than the cost of the second link of 40.
Thus, we can not apply my logic to the third link, by subtracting 40 from 30.

2, p.211: Loss Models uses θ rather than β as the scale parameter of the **Gamma** Distribution.

2, p.228, solution to Exercise: $F(8) = \Phi[(\mathbf{\ln[8]}-5)/1.5] = \Phi[-1.947] = \mathbf{0.0258}$.

2, p.248-9 and 254-5:
Starting with the second Q. 22.18, all of the question numbers should be increased by one.
Starting with the second solution 22.22, all of the solution numbers should be increased by one.

2, solution 36.17: The letter solution should be **D**. Otherwise okay.

3, page 85, in the Exercise: the 75th percentile is not the median

3, p. 1240, line 10:
Then as discussed previously, **for samples from a uniform distribution on (0, 1)**:
$E[X_{(k)}] = k / (N+1)$.

4, p.229: $\hat{Y} = 62.3 + 0.126X_{\mathbf{1}} + 0.222X_{\mathbf{2}}$.

5, sol. 4.18: $\int_\theta^\infty \theta / y^{\theta+1} \, dy = \left. \frac{-1}{y^\theta} \right]_{y=\theta}^{y=\infty} = 1/\theta^\theta$.

8, p.94: For $\tau = 2$, $\lambda(t) = f(t) / S(t) = 2\, \mathbf{t} / \theta^2$

8, p.135: (in the important ideas section, the main text is okay).

Distributions where $\lambda(t)$ is an increasing function of time are called
Increasing Failure Rate (IFR) distributions.
Examples: Weibull with $\tau > 1$, Gamma $\alpha > 1$.

Distributions where $\lambda(t)$ is a decreasing function of time are called
Decreasing Failure Rate (DFR) distributions.
Examples: Weibull with $\tau < 1$, and Gamma $\alpha < 1$, Pareto, Single Parameter Pareto, Inverse Gaussian, and LogNormal Distributions.

9, p.256: $Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 t^2 + z_t$.