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: $\Pr[T(x) > t] = \exp[-\{m(x+t) - m(\mathbf{x})\}] = \exp[- \int_x^{x+t} \lambda(y)\, dy]$.

1, page 583, top of page:
For the Markov Chain with the current state as the result of the most recent three trials, in order to get into the state SFS one first has to get into S and then SFS. The mean time between being in state S is: $1/\pi_{SF} = 1/q$. The mean time between being in state SFS is:
$1/\pi_{SFS} = 1 / \{q^2(1-q)\}$. Thus the average time until the first appearance of SFS is:
$1/q + 1 / \{q^2(1-q)\}$.
Exercise: If q = 0.8, for the Markov Chain with the current state as the result of the most recent three trials, what is the average time until the first appearance of FSF?
[Solution: $1/q + 1 / \{q(1-q)^2\} = 1/0.8 + 1 / \{0.8(0.2)^2\} = 1.25 + 31.25 = 32.5$.]

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

2, Q.26.10: $Y_2 = \mathbf{X_2 - X_1}$.

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.