# Models for Quantifying Risk --Sixth Edition 

Errata List

September 19, 2014

| Page | Location | Correction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 91 | Line following <br> Equation (6.18b) | Delete "or $\operatorname{Pr}\left(K_{x}^{*}=n+1\right)$ "; allow the comma to follow the earlier $" \operatorname{Pr}\left(K_{x}=n\right) "$. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 282 \\ & 285 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11^{\text {th }} \text { line } \\ & 6^{\text {th }} \text { line } \end{aligned}$ | Example 10.15 should be Example 10.11. |
| 333 | Exercise 12-34 | For two persons alive at ages $x$ and $y$ at time 0 , show that the Kolmogorov differential equation for ${ }_{t} p_{x y}^{03}$ solves for ${ }_{n} p_{x y}^{03}={ }_{n} q_{x y}^{*}+\lambda \cdot{ }_{e}^{e}{ }_{x y}: n,$ <br> where $\lambda$ is the constant common shock hazard and ${ }_{n} q_{x y}^{*}$ denotes the probability that both $(x)$ and $(y)$ have failed by time $n$ due to hazard factors that are unique to each person (i.e., not elements of the common hazard), as described in Section 12.7. |

