

# Errata and Updates for the 2nd Edition of the ACTEX Manual for Exam P

(Last updated 04/10/2025) sorted by page

Page 157 **Problem 19. Third line.**

After “The proportion of the coins in the collection that are loaded towards a head is  $p$ ”, add “and the rest of the coins are loaded towards a tail”.

Page 185 **Problem 14. First line.**

Change “denote2” to “denotes”.

Page 347 **Problem 27. Second line.**

Change “...an exponential distribution with mean 2.” to “...an exponential distribution with mean 1.”

Page 381 **Problem 17.**

Change the choices to:

(A) 0.5793      (B) 0.5987      (C) 0.6179      (D) 0.6554      (E) 0.6915

Page 391 **Solution to Problem 17.**

Change the solution to:

Suppose that the lognormal parameters are  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$ .

Then  $P[X \leq 1] = P[\ln X \leq \ln 1] = P\left[\frac{\ln X - \mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{0 - \mu}{\sigma}\right] = \Phi\left(\frac{-\mu}{\sigma}\right) = 0.4013$ ,

and  $P[X \leq 2] = P[\ln X \leq \ln 2] = P\left[\frac{\ln X - \mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{\ln 2 - \mu}{\sigma}\right] = \Phi\left(\frac{\ln 2 - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = 0.5000$ .

From the normal table we get  $\frac{-\mu}{\sigma} = -0.25$  and  $\frac{\ln 2 - \mu}{\sigma} = 0.0$ .

Solving for  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  results in  $\mu = \ln 2$  and  $\sigma = 4 \ln 2$ .

Then  $P[X \leq 4] = P[\ln X \leq \ln 4] = P\left[\frac{\ln X - \mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{\ln 4 - \mu}{\sigma}\right]$   
 $= \Phi\left(\frac{\ln 4 - \ln 2}{4 \ln 2}\right) = \Phi(0.25) = 0.5987$ .

**Answer B**

Page 398 **Problem 6.**

Change the choices to:

$$(A) \frac{1}{35} \quad (B) \frac{2}{35} \quad (C) \frac{4}{35} \quad (D) \frac{8}{35} \quad (E) \frac{16}{35}$$

Page 405 **Solution to Problem 6.**

Change last line of the solution to:

$$\text{Then } E[X^3] = \frac{\Gamma(2+3) \times \Gamma(2+3)}{\Gamma(2) \times \Gamma(2+3+3)} = \frac{4! \times 4!}{1! \times 7!} = \frac{4}{35}.$$

Page 528 **Solution to Problem 23. Third Line.**

Remove the extra 125. It should read:

$$= \frac{U^2}{2000} + U \times \frac{1000 - U - 150}{1000} = \frac{1700U - U^2}{2000}.$$