CORRIGENDA

J.I.A., **114,** Part II

A Linear Approach To Loan and Valuation Problems. By A. BRACE, B.A.

On page 395 in the *Proof* of *Theorem 2* replace the first twelve lines by:

Proof: Define the upper triangular $k \times k$ *valuation matrix* V to have entries $v_\alpha v_{\alpha+1} \ldots v_\beta$ in the (α, β) position when $\alpha \leqslant \beta$, and 0s elsewhere. The statement of the theorem in matrix form is

$$D_U \boldsymbol{n}^T = V\boldsymbol{q}^T,$$

and we now prove that. From (2)

$$V\mathbf{q}^T = V(I+F)\boldsymbol{n}^T.$$

The entry in the (α, β) position in $V(I+F)$ is the inner product $(0, \ldots, 0, v_\alpha, v_\alpha v_{\alpha+1} \ldots, v_\alpha v_{\alpha+1} \ldots v_k)(f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_{\beta-1}, u_\beta, 0, \ldots, 0)^T$. When $\alpha > \beta$ that is 0, when $\alpha = \beta$ it is 1, and when $\alpha < \beta$ it is $f_\alpha v_\alpha + f_{\alpha+1} v_\alpha v_{\alpha+1} + \ldots + f_{\beta-1} v_\alpha v_{\alpha+1} \ldots v_{\beta-1} + v_\alpha v_{\alpha+1} \ldots v_\beta u_\beta$ which, on repeated use of $(1+f_i)v_i = 1$ for descending $i = \beta - 1, \ldots, \alpha$, is found to be 1. Hence $V(I+F) = D_U$, and the result follows.

J.I.A., **114,** Part III

Abstract of the Discussion on Long-Term Sickness and Invalidity Benefits: Forecasting and Other Actuarial Problems. By Professor S. HABERMAN, M.A. Ph.D., F.I.A.

On page 537 the remarks attributed to Mr A. Saunders were made by Mr A. J. Sanders.