23 August 2008

Errata II
Yang 2006 Computational Molecular Evolution

(This applies to both the 2006 edition and the 2007 reprint)

Page	Incorrect	Correct	Notes
p.15 line –9	$\hat{\kappa}_1 = 21.789$	$\hat{\kappa}_2 = 21.789$	
p.18 equation (1.30)	HKY	HKY85	
p.41 line 14	$i = j$	$i \neq j$	
p.78 line –10	using a binary tree	using an unrooted binary tree	
p.78 line –2	$n = 3$	$n = 4$	
p.102 line 9	matchmaker	watchmaker	
p.104 fig. 4.2 line 2 box 4	0.0004344	0.004344	
p.114 line –16	variable-rates	continuous-rates	
p.147 lines 2-3	probability that *B* occurs given that *A* occurs	probability that *A* occurs given that *B* occurs	
p.147 equation (5.3)	= 0.2097	= 0.02097	
p.147 equation (5.4)	$\frac{0.001\times 0.99}{0.2097} = 0.0472$	$\frac{0.001\times 0.99}{0.02097} = 0.0420$	
p.147 line –11	only 4.7% are true positives while 95.3% (= 1 – 0.0472)	only 4.2% are true positives while 95.8% (= 1 – 0.0420)	
p.147 line –9	(95.3%)	(95.8%)	
p.169 line 11	found analytically	found numerically	
p.176 line17	the trees of Fig. 3.7	the trees of Fig. 3.8a	
p.181 line –15	(}	{ }	
p.182 line 16	t is $(n-1)$-dimensional	$\mathbf{t}$ is $(n-1)$-dimensional	**t** is bold font
p.182 line –2	Proposal	Propose	
p.183 line 12	be fixing	by fixing	
p.187 line –11	$E_{12} = n_2/n_1$	$E_{21} = n_1/n_2$	
p.187 line –8	$E_{12} = V_2/V_1$	$E_{21} = V_1/V_2$	
p.188 equation (6.4)	$E_{12} = n_2(P)/n_1(P)$	$E_{21} = n_1(P)/n_2(P)$	
p.188 equation (6.5)	$E_{12}^* = (1-P_2(n))/(1-P_1(n))$	$E_{21}^* = (1-P_1(n))/(1-P_2(n))$	
p.191 line –6	tree k	tree τ_k	
p.191 line –5	tree k	tree τ_k	
p.217 line 19	MLE of t	MLE of t_0	
p.219 line 3	only one node	only one internal node	

p.219 line 9	at most $s - k$ changes	at most $k - s$ changes	
p.219 line 10	we have $s - k \geq l$,	we have $k - s \geq l$,	
p.225 line –12	sequences are determined	viruses were isolated	
p.234 line 7	HKY+T_5	HKY85+T_5	
p.238 line 1	$U(0.5, 1)$	$U(0.5, 1.5)$	
p.244 equation 7.17	(t_0, t_1)	(b_1, b_2)	five (5) times
p.244 line –8	as on the prior on t_1	as a prior on t_1	
p.245 line 14	$C_x = \int \phi(x \mid \mathbf{b}) \mathrm{d}\mathbf{b}$	$C_x = 1 \Big/ \int \phi(x \mid \mathbf{b}) \mathrm{d}\mathbf{b}$	
p.252 line –9	CI intervals	credibility intervals (CIs)	
p.254 line –5	(13-21)	(13, 21)	
p.254 line –4	(13-36)	(13, 36)	
p.301 Box 9.2 line 3	two vectors F_i and L_i $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$	two vectors $F = \{F_i\}$ and $L = \{L_i\}$, $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$	
p.303 line 17	$q_i = -q_{ii} = -\sum_{j \neq i} q_{ij}$	$q_i = -q_{ii} = \sum_{j \neq i} q_{ij}$	delete '–' before the summation sign
p.326 line 6	On the use of the parsimony criterion for inferring evolutionary trees	A probability model for inferring evolutionary trees	

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