

While a person who is asleep acquires his location regarding תחום שבת, an object that is הפקר does not acquire its location when שבת begins, but takes on the תחום of the person who acquires it.

A woman who is elderly and does not see דם נידה for (minimally) three months in a row, if she becomes a נידה again, she is not מטמא retroactively (like a regular נידה who is מטמא retroactively twenty four hours), but only from when she sees the blood (the רמב"ם writes that woman is considered elderly if her friends call her old and she does not mind).

One who hears about a death of a קרוב within thirty days must sit שבעה for seven days, and mourn for thirty (from the day that the news was heard; this affects hair and nail cutting, bathing, wearing freshly laundered clothes). If the news is heard after thirty days, then there is only one hour of שבעה.