# Errata for
# The Feynman Lectures on Physics Volume II
# New Millenium (1st printing)

The errors in this list appear in the 1st printing of *The Feynman Lectures on Physics: New Millennium Edition* (2011) and earlier printings and editions; these errors have been corrected in the 2nd hardback printing (and in the 1st paperback printing) of the *New Millennium Edition* (2011).

Errors are listed in the order of their appearance in the book. Each listing consists of the errant text followed by a brief description of the error, followed by corrected text.

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## II:11-4, Fig 11-3

The vector label 'd' should be bold (as it is in the text).

## II:14-7, Fig 14-6

($R >> a$ or $b$.)

Unclear notation in caption.

($R >> a$ and $R >> b$.)

## II:22-13, par 1

Combining the parallel combinations $z_2 z_0$ and adding the result in series with $z_1$, we can immediately write down the impedance of this combination:

Incorrect plural ('combinations' vs. 'combination'), redundant wording ("combining the combination…") and confusing notation ('$z_2 z_0$' looks like a multiplication). What Feynman actually said was "It's easy to solve this because $z_0$ is equal to $z_1$ plus what I get by adding in parallel $z_2$ and $z_0$."

Forming the parallel combination of $z_2$ with $z_0$ and adding the result in series with $z_1$, we can immediately write down the impedance of this circuit:

## II:26-10, par 3

If we were flying through it with a horizontal velocity $v$, then, according to our formula, we should see an electric field which is $\boldsymbol{v} \times \boldsymbol{B}$, …

Vectors should be bold ('$v$' vs. '$\boldsymbol{v}$')

If we were flying through it with a horizontal velocity $\boldsymbol{v}$, then, according to our formula, we should see an electric field which is $\boldsymbol{v} \times \boldsymbol{B}$, …

## II:26-11, par 4

We know that the momentum is part of a four-vector $p_\mu$ whose time component is the energy $m_0 \Big/ \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$ .

Incorrect statement (missing factor $c^2$)

We know that the momentum is part of a four-vector $p_\mu$ whose time component is the energy $m_0 c^2 \Big/ \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$ .

## II:38-9, Fig 38-12(a)

Radius of curvature indcator arrow *R* should be extended to NEUTRAL SURFACE.

## II:42-4, par 6

This circle is a curve that oscillates up and down with a scallop effect. So its circumference is larger than you would expect from calculating $2\pi r$. So $C/2\pi$ is now less than *r*. The "excess radius" would be negative.

Notation inconsistent with rest of chapter for the measured radius ('*r*' vs. '$r_{\text{meas}}$') and incorrect statement.

This circle is a curve that oscillates up and down with a scallop effect. So its circumference is larger than you would expect from calculating $2\pi r_{\text{meas}}$. So $C/2\pi$ is now *greater* than $r_{\text{meas}}$. The "excess radius" would be negative.