Journal of Statistical Physics, Vol. 55, Nos. 1/2, 1989

### Errata

## Evidence for the Poisson Distribution for Quasi-Energies in the Quantum Kicked-Rotator Model<sup>1</sup>

#### A. Pellegrinotti

Because of postal delay corrections in the galley proof were not incorporated in this paper. Following is a list of corrections:

p. 1327: all "r.w." should read "r.v."

p. 1328: "r.w." should read "r.v."

p. 1330: the formula inside the integral should read

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} dx dy \exp[2\pi i (m_{1} + m_{3} + \dots + m_{2(n-1)-1})x + 2\pi i (m_{2} + m_{4} + \dots + m_{2(n-1)})y]$$

one summation index should read

$$m_2(k_2-k_1)-m_1=0$$

in the first r.h.s. member of the last equality there is a missing set of parentheses

$$\cdots \exp(-2\pi i \varepsilon m) - 1$$
...

p. 1332: the second addend in the r.h.s. of formula (3.4) should read

$$4c\left(\varepsilon^{3}\sum_{\substack{k_{1},k_{2},k_{3}\\0\leqslant k_{i}\leqslant c/\varepsilon}}\sum_{\substack{m_{1},m_{2},m_{3}\\m_{i}\neq 0\\\sum m_{i}=0,\ \sum m_{i}k_{i}=0,\ \sum m_{i}k_{i}^{2}=0}}h(\varepsilon m_{1})h(\varepsilon m_{2})h(\varepsilon m_{3})\right)$$

<sup>1</sup> This paper appeared in J. Stat. Phys. 53:1327 (1988).

Erratum

p. 1333: in formula (3.7), the coefficient of  $k_1^2$  is  $m_1(m_1 + m_3)$ ; in the formula for  $\Delta$  the term of place 3,3 is  $a_1^2 - m_3 a_2$ 

p. 1335: in the r.h.s. of the inequality,  $\varepsilon^2$  should read  $\varepsilon^3$ 

p. 1336: The integral in the last formula is

 $\int_{R^{3}} \frac{\cos(x+y+z) - \cos(x+y) - \cos(x+z) - \cos(y+z) + \cos x + \cos y + \cos z - 1}{xyz(x+y+z)} \, dx dy dz$ 

# The Reunions of Three Dissimilar Vicious Walkers<sup>2</sup>

#### M. E. Fisher and M. P. Gelfand

On page 185, equation (3.4) should read, correcting subscripts in the two factors in parentheses,

$$C_3(b_1 \to 0, b_2 = b_3) = x_{12}x_{13}x_{12,0}x_{13,0}(x_{13}^2 - x_{12}^2)(x_{13,0}^2 - x_{12,0}^2)/(3\pi b^8)$$

In the first line of the following paragraph, the limit  $b_3 \rightarrow 0$  should be replaced by  $b_2 \rightarrow 0$ .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This paper appeared in J. Stat. Phys. 53:175 (1988).