Errata for
The Feynman Lectures on Physics Volume I
New Millennium Edition (submitted 2/28/2018)

The errors in this list appear in *The Feynman Lectures on Physics: New Millennium Edition* and earlier editions; errors validated by Caltech will be corrected in future printings of the *New Millennium Edition* or in future editions.

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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Global changes:

spelling corrections

over-all -> overall

I:20, Fig 20-1, caption

Before: axis is horizontal; moment about vertical axis = 0. After: axis is vertical; momentum about vertical axis is still zero; man and chair spin in direction opposite to spin of the wheel.

Wrong word ('moment' vs. 'momentum')

Before: axis is horizontal; momentum about vertical axis = 0. After: axis is vertical; momentum about vertical axis is still zero; man and chair spin in direction opposite to spin of the wheel.

I:42-4, par 1

Therefore, we can easily see that the number that are coming off the surface per second is equal to the unknown reflection coefficient *R* times the number that would come down to the surface per second were the vapor still there, …

Inaccurate statement ('1-*R*' vs. '*R*').

Therefore, we can easily see that the number that are coming off the surface per second is equal to one minus the unknown reflection coefficient *R* times the number that would come down to the surface per second were the vapor still there, …

I:42-4, Eq 42.5

$$N_e = nvR = \left(vR/V_a\right)e^{-W/kT}. \qquad (42.5)$$

Inaccurate equation ('1-*R*' vs. '*R*', see correction for I:42-4, par 1, above)

$$N_e = nv\left(1-R\right) = \left(v\left(1-R\right)/V_a\right)e^{-W/kT}. \qquad (42.5)$$

I:44-9, Fig 44-9

For consistency with the rest of the lecture the lower "arbitrary standard" temperature should be 1°, and not(specifically 1°K. Feynman never mentioned the Kelvin scale in this lecture.

I:45-9, par 1

… another factor ½, because energy which approaches the hole at an angle to the normal is less effective in getting through the hole by a cosine factor. The average value of the cosine is ½.

Inaccurate statement (‘cosine squared’ vs. ‘cosine’).

… another factor ½, because energy which approaches the hole at an angle to the normal is less effective in getting through the hole by a cosine factor. The average value of the cosine factor is ½.