surely are not zero in the three-dimensional case since the neutron distance from the origin can only take on positive values. In my hands, the random walk approach quickly gets into trouble in even attempting to find the first moment.

3. Considerable work was required to find the second spatial moment via the random walk approach, but little work was required to find information about the neutron position at the n'th collision. Can the transport equation approach yield information about the expectation of the square of the neutron's distance from the origin at the n'th collision?

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Corrigendum

J. C. TURNAGE, "A New Method of Solving the Multimode Reactor Kinetics Equations," *Nucl. Sci. Eng.*, 51, 67 (1973).

In Table I, the entries for $\nu\Sigma_f$ and for Σ_a in regions II, III, and IV should be 0.0194962, rather than 0.194962 as reported. Thus, for the one-group problems, it should have been reported that in case I, Σ_a was changed from 0.0194962 to 0.0210 cm^{-1}, that in case II, Σ_a was varied from 0.0194962 to 0.0185001 cm^{-1} in 1 sec, and that in case III, Σ_a was changed from 0.0194962 to 0.0190472.

In addition, the parameter defined in Table VIII as $\nu\Sigma_a^2$ should have been given as $\nu\Sigma_f^2$.