## Letters to the Editor

## Some Comments Concerning the Discrete Eigenvalue

## I. INTRODUCTION

As alternatives to the "exact" expression given in Ref. 1 for the discrete eigenvalue defined (for the simplest of all nontrivial problems in transport theory) as the positive zero of

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Lambda(z)=1+\frac{c z}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d \mu}{\mu-z} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

we report (again) the two "exact" expressions reported in Refs. 2 and 3 :

$$
\begin{equation*}
\nu_{0}=(1-c)^{-1 / 2} \exp \left\{-\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \Theta(c, x) \frac{d x}{x}\right\} \tag{2a}
\end{equation*}
$$

and

$$
\begin{equation*}
\nu_{0}=\left\{\frac{3-2 c}{3-3 c}-\frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} x \Theta(c, x) d x\right\}^{1 / 2} \tag{2b}
\end{equation*}
$$

where, using continuous values on $[0, \pi]$ of the arctan function, we write

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Theta(c, x)=\arctan \left\{\frac{c \pi x}{2[1-c x \operatorname{arctanh}(x)]}\right\} . \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

## II. RESULTS

We have found, using the Maple $V$ (release 4 ) software package and the three lines of code given in Sec. III, that we can evaluate Eqs. (2) for various cases of $c \in[0.06,0.9999999999999]$ to obtain results we believe to be correct to, say, at least 20 significant figures. We note that for $c=0.06$ the value of $\nu_{0}$ is al-
ready equal to unity to 14 significant figures, and so we did not pursue modifications to our three-line code that could be required for smaller values of $c$. In addition, we would like to point out that Eqs. (2) are valid also for reactor physics cases where we can have $c>1$.

Finally, we note that we found

$$
\nu_{0}=18.26472572652667373356
$$

for the case of $c=0.999$, and so we believe the result quoted in Ref. 1 is correct to only three or four significant figures and not to the eight figures listed.

## III. MAPLE CODE

$\mathrm{f}:=(\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{x}) \rightarrow \arctan (\mathrm{c} * \operatorname{Pi} * \mathrm{x}, 2 *(1-\mathrm{c} * \mathrm{x} * \operatorname{arctanh}(\mathrm{x})))$;
$y 1:=(c) \rightarrow \operatorname{evalf}(\exp (-\operatorname{evalf}(\operatorname{Int}(f(c, x) / x, x=0 . .1,28)) / P i) /$ sqrt(1-c),28);
$\mathrm{y} 2:=(\mathrm{c}) \rightarrow \operatorname{evalf}(\operatorname{sqrt}((3-2 * \mathrm{c}) /(3-3 * \mathrm{c})-2 * \operatorname{evalf}(\operatorname{Int}(\mathrm{x} * \mathrm{f}$
$(\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{x}), \mathrm{x}=0 . .1,28)) / \mathrm{Pi}), 28)$;
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## REFERENCES

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