



## Correction to: Solution to the OK Corral Model via Decoupling of Friedman's Urn

J. F. C. Kingman<sup>1</sup> · S. E. Volkov<sup>2</sup>

Received: 24 May 2019 / Revised: 24 May 2019 / Published online: 10 June 2019  
© Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature 2019

### Correction to: J Theor Probab 16(1):267–276 <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1022294908268>

In this note we acknowledge a mistake made in Section 6 of [1], for the exact probability for the number of survivors in the OK Corral model, given near the bottom of page 275.

Here is the correct (and, in fact, simpler) computation. Let  $\nu$  be the (random) number of survivors on one of the sides, when the other side is exterminated. Observe that

$$P(\nu \leq S) = 2P\left(\sum_{k=S+1}^N k\xi_k < \sum_{k=1}^N k\zeta_k\right) = 2P(\eta_S > 0)$$

where the factor “2” comes from the fact that each side is equally likely to survive, and

$$\eta_S = \sum_{k=1}^N k\zeta_k - \sum_{k=S+1}^N k\xi_k.$$

For a  $\lambda$  sufficiently close to 0, we can compute the Laplace transform of  $\eta_S$  as

$$\varphi_{\eta_S}(\lambda) = E e^{\lambda\eta_S} = \prod_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{1 + \lambda k} \cdot \prod_{k=\sigma+1}^N \frac{1}{1 - \lambda k} = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{a_k}{1 + \lambda k} + \sum_{k=\sigma+1}^N \frac{b_k}{1 - \lambda k}$$

---

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1022294908268>.

---

✉ S. E. Volkov  
S.Volkov@bristol.ac.uk  
J. F. C. Kingman  
director@newton.cam.ac.uk

<sup>1</sup> The Isaac Newton Institute for Mathematical Sciences, Cambridge CB3 0EH, UK

<sup>2</sup> Department of Mathematics, University of Bristol, Bristol BS6 6SF, UK

where the constants

$$a_k = a_k(N, S) = \frac{(-1)^{N-k} k^{2N-S-1} (k+S)!}{(N-k)!(k-1)!(N+k)!}$$

are obtained using the partial fractions decomposition. Since we can invert the above Laplace transform and obtain that the density of  $\eta_S$  is given by

$$f_{\eta_S}(x) = \sum_{k=1}^N a_k \frac{e^{-x/k}}{k} \mathbf{1}_{\{x>0\}} + \sum_{k=\sigma+1}^N b_k \frac{e^{x/k}}{k} \mathbf{1}_{\{x<0\}},$$

we can compute

$$P(v \leq S) = 2P(\eta_S > 0) = 2 \int_0^\infty f_{\eta_S}(x) dx = 2 \sum_{k=1}^N a_k(N, S).$$

Consequently, since  $P(v = S) = P(v \leq S) - P(v \leq S-1)$ , we conclude that

$$P(v = S) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^N [a_k(N, S) - a_k(N, S-1)] = 2S \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{(-1)^{N-k} k^{2N-S} (k+S-1)!}{(N-k)! k! (N+k)!}$$

for  $S = 1, 2, \dots, N$ .

Note that the formula at the bottom of page 275 for  $P(v = 5)$  is actually correct.

**Acknowledgements** We would like to thank Magnus Wiktorsson for pointing out the mistake in Section 6 in the original (2003) version of the article.

## Reference

1. Kingman, J.F.C., Volkov, S.E.: Solution to the OK Corral model via decoupling of Friedman's urn. *J. Theor. Probab.* **16**(1), 267–276 (2003)

**Publisher's Note** Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.