The Efficiency of the Penrose Process.

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1) Equation (9) should read

$$E_1 = \varepsilon_{\text{c.m.1}} \frac{E}{\mu} + P_{\text{c.m.1}} \left[\left(\frac{E}{\mu} \right)^2 + \omega^2 \exp[2\psi] - \exp[2v] \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos(\alpha_{\text{c.m.1}} - \delta) \cos \zeta_{\text{c.m.1}} .$$

$\zeta_{\text{c.m.1}}$ is the angle between the direction of motion of 1 and the plane defined by exp $[(\varphi)]$ and the direction of motion of the original particle, while $\alpha_{\text{c.m.1}}$ is the angle between the projection of the direction of motion of 1 on that plane and the direction of motion of the original particle.

2) If particle 2 is a photon $\varepsilon_{\text{c.m.2}} = p_{\text{c.m.2}} \leqslant \mu/2$, and the upper limit in eq. (15) becomes 0.212μ.

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