The tables were designed in collaboration with the Navy Department, Bureau of Ordnance, and the computations carried out on the Automatic Sequence Controlled Calculator, under contract with the Bureau of Ordnance.

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MATHEMATICAL TABLES—ERRATA

In this issue references have been made to Errata in "Guide to Tables in Elliptic Functions" (Airey, Bertrand, Dale, Dwight, FMR, Gauss, Glaisher, Gosset, Greenhill, Hancock, Hayashi, Heuman, Hippisley, Innes, Jahnke & Emde, Kaplan, Legendre, Lévy, Meissel, Merfield, Moore, Nagaoka & Sakurai, Pidduck, Plana, Potin, Rosenbach, Whitman & Moskovitz, Runkle, Samoilova-Fakhontova, Schlömilch, Spenceley, Verhulst, Wayne), and in RMT 554 (Gifford), 557 (Yarden & Katz), 558 (Akushskiï & Ditkin, Ditkin, Lüsternik), 568 (Legendre), 571 (De Morgan, Hammer, Soldner, Weigand), 575 (France), 577 (Harvard).


P. 10, under 1.272, for \( a_0x^4 + a_1x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_3x + a_4 = 0 \), read \( a_0x^4 + 4a_1x^3 + 6a_2x^2 + 4a_3x + a_4 = 0 \).

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139. L. J. Comrie, Chambers' Four-Figure Mathematical Tables. 1947.


The following error was found during the reading of the proofs for the new Chambers' six-figure table.

Page 64, left column, line 29. Equivalent for 1 calorie, for \( 1.363 \times 10^{-8} \) K. W. H., read \( 1.163 \times 10^{-8} \) K. W. H.

L. J. C.


On p. 71–72 the authors state that the direct converse of Fermat's theorem is false; it is not true that, if \( a \) is a prime and \( a^{m-1} = 1 \pmod{m} \), then \( m \) is necessarily a prime. To illustrate that the cases in which this converse is false are "rather rare," they list what they believe to be all "composite values of \( m \) below 2000 for which \( 2^{m-1} = 1 \pmod{m} \)," as "341 = 11·31, 561 = 3·11·17, 645 = 3·5·43, 1387 = 19·73, 1729 = 7·13·19, 1905 = 3·5·127."

Another value of \( m \), not here listed, is 1105 = 5·13·17.

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141. E. Jahnke & F. Emde, Tables of Functions, 1933 (fig. 92, p. 192), all later editions (fig. 67, p. 126). See MTAC, v. 3, p. 41.
This figure is a relief of \( J_p(x) \), for \( x = 0(1)20, p = 0(1)10 \). In my paper "Variation of bandwidth with modulation index in frequency modulation," Inst. of Radio Engineers, Proc., v. 35, Oct. 1947, p. 1015, the relief of \( J_p(x) \), for \( x = 0(1)20, p = 0(1)15 \) (fig. 4) shows that the Jahnke & Emde relief is inaccurate near the origin.

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142. NBSCL, Tables of the Bessel Functions \( Y_0(x) \), \( Y_1(x) \), \( K_0(x) \), \( K_1(x) \), \( 0 \leq x \leq 1 \), 1948; see MTAC, v. 3, p. 187–188, 203.

Certain remarks in the "Foreword" of this book, on page v, are so misleading that they must be classed as erroneous.

It is stated that "In this range the British Association Tables of \( K_0(x) \) and \( K_1(x) \) are rather inaccurate, since both functions are singular at \( x = 0 \). In order to avoid the necessity for laborious interpolation in the British Association Tables when neutron distributions in graphite were needed, it was felt advisable to have a table of functions \( K_0(x) \) and \( K_1(x) \) for those small values of \( x \), which, while not contained adequately in the British Tables, are very often used in neutron computations." In the first place, it is claimed on p. xi of the "Description . . ." in BAASMTC, Mathematical Tables, v. 6, Bessel Functions, Part I, Functions of Orders Zero and Unity, that the final digit in any value tabulated is within 0.52 of a unit of the true value, and this claim is still maintained by the Editor of the volume and by the Committee. Secondly, the general 8-figure accuracy of the book is maintained, and even slightly increased, even when approaching the singularity of \( K_0(x) \) and \( K_1(x) \) at \( x = 0 \). Thirdly, special auxiliary functions are given so that interpolation is readily possible, though admittedly with about twice the work, right up to the singularity.

The position is described fairly in Dr. Lowan's "Introduction," where it is stated that the values given in his tables were, in fact, derived from the British Association Tables.

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In addition to the errors already noted in this Anhang, I have recently discovered that the 84D value of \( \log 127 \) derived on p. XXVII, is too large by nearly \( 5.35 \times 10^{-4} \). My calculations of both \( \log 127 \) and \( \ln 127 \) were carried to 115D, and subsequently my value of \( \ln 127 \) was compared with an estimate of that number to 110D, communicated to me by Professor Uhler. The agreement between the two approximations to 110D was perfect. Furthermore, the 54D value of \( \ln M \) (p. 7) is correct to only 50D (for 63431 9772, read 63432 0083); and in the 61D value of \( \log 1009 \) (p. 160) the 59th figure should be 2, instead of 3. [Given correctly by P. & S., p. 162, l. 1.—Ed.].

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In MTE 93 the statement was made that "though the sample examined is a small one, it is believed that it is fairly representative of the accuracy to be expected of H.O. 214." Information has been recently received in a letter from the U. S. Hydrographic Office indicating that v. 4 is not typical of H.O. 214. Quoting from this letter:

"It is unfortunate that most reviews of H.O. 214 have dealt with v. 4. It is true that this volume was entirely recomputed at the time the W.P.A. project was in progress at Philadelphia, working under the technical supervision of this office. Photostat copies of these
UNPUBLISHED MATHEMATICAL TABLES

72[F].—H. E. Salzer, Representation Table for Squares as Sums of Four Tetrahedral Numbers. MS in possession of the author, NBSCL.

This table shows for each square, \( m^2 \leq 10^4 \), a set of four tetrahedral numbers, i.e. numbers of the form \( n(n + 1)(n + 2)/6 \) whose sum is \( m^2 \). The author conjectures that every square is the sum of four such numbers. See MTAC, v. 1, p. 95, UMT 8.


Prof. Dixon writes: "The table is useful for the investigation of many of the problems in order statistics. A discussion of order statistics is given in Amer. Math. Soc., Bull., Jan. 1948, by S. S. Wilks. Several of the distribution functions he gives there are such that it is necessary to evaluate them numerically."

Let for \( l > 0 \)

\[
g(x, l) = (2\pi)^{-1} \int_{x-1}^{x+1} e^{-t^2} dt
\]

The present tables give values to 6D of \( g(x, l) \) for \( x = [0(.1)5] \) and \( l = [0(.1)10] \). The rows of the double-entry table correspond to fixed values of \( x \), the columns to \( l \). There are 49 rows and 10 columns per sheet. Let

\[
\phi(x) = (2\pi)^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^{x} e^{-t^2} dt
\]

Then \( g(x, l) = \phi(x + \frac{1}{2}l) - \phi(x - \frac{1}{2}l) \). The present table was computed in this way from the tables of \( \phi(x) \) given by L. R. Salvosa (Annals Math. Statistics, v. 1, 1930, p. 191 f.). Since the latter is only to 6D it is clear that the last digit of the present tables is not reliable.