TABLE ERRATA

450.—A. ERDÉLYI, W. MAGNUS, F. OBERHETTINGER & F. G. TRICOMI, *Higher Transcendental Functions*, Volume II, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1953.

On p. 320, in Section 13.8, Eq. (17), *for* $\pi/18$, *read* $\pi/12$.
On the same page, Eq. (20) should be corrected to read

$$K'(e^{i\pi/6}) = e^{-i\pi/6}K(e^{i\pi/6}) = \frac{\pi^{1/2}\Gamma(1/6)}{2\cdot 3^{1/4}\Gamma(2/3)}\, e^{-i\pi/12}.$$

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On p. 93, in Eq. (36) of Section 7.14, the second condition for validity of the formula should read Re $(-\rho \pm \mu \pm \nu + 1) > 0$ in place of Re $(\rho \pm \mu \pm \nu + 1) > 0$.

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EDITORIAL NOTE: For notices of additional corrections, see *Math. Comp.*, v. 16, 1962, p. 261, MTE **308**; v. 19, 1965, p. 361, MTE **366**; *ibid.*, pp. 527–528, MTE **374**; v. 20, 1966, p. 641, MTE **400**.

451.—A. ERDÉLYI, W. MAGNUS, F. OBERHETTINGER & F. G. TRICOMI, *Tables of Integral Transforms*, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1954.

On p. 310 of Volume I, the Mellin transform, $g(s)$, in formula (22) should be changed to read

$$2^{\nu-1/2}(\sin\theta)^{1/2-\nu}\Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\nu)B(s, 2\nu - s)P^{1/2-\nu}_{\nu-s-1/2}(\cos\theta).$$

This formula can be obtained by reducing formula (33) on p. 160 of *Higher Transcendental Functions*, Vol. I, by the same authors, to the real axis with $z = \cos\theta$. Furthermore, it can be checked by combining formula (11) on p. 144 of this last reference with formula 441.4 on p. 184 of *Integraltafel*, v. 2 (*Bestimmte Integrale*), by W. Gröbner & N. Hofreiter.

This error has been reproduced in slightly different notation in formula 3.252.10 on p. 297 of *Table of Integrals, Series and Products*, by I. S. Gradshteyn & I. M. Ryzhik.

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EDITORIAL NOTE: For references to additional errata in *Tables of Integral Transforms*, see *Math. Comp.*, v. 23, 1969, p. 468, MTE **436**; and the footnote thereto. Other errors in the table of Gradshteyn & Ryzhik are listed in *Math. Comp.*, v. 22, 1968, pp. 903–907, MTE **428**.

452.—A. GRAY, G. B. MATHEWS & T. M. MACROBERT, *A Treatise on Bessel Functions*, second edition, Macmillan, London, 1922, reprinted by Dover Publications, New York, 1966.

In Table IV, on p. 301, which lists to 16D the zeros x_n of $J_1(x)$ and the corresponding turning values $J_0(x_n)$ of $J_0(x)$, the following corrections should be made:

In $J_0(x_8)$, *for* 8622, *read* 8522,
$J_0(x_{10})$, *for* 8193 1148, *read* 8183 9823,
$J_0(x_{28})$, *for* 7192, *read* 4241,
$J_0(x_{29})$, *for* 2981 9746, *read* 2982 2263,
$J_0(x_{30})$, *for* 4857, *read* 4858,
$J_0(x_{40})$, *for* 0974, *read* 0374.

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453.—W. MAGNUS, F. OBERHETTINGER & R. P. SONI, *Formulas and Theorems for the Special Functions of Mathematical Physics*, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1966.

On. p. 170, 1–7, the second term of the Wronskian determinant should read

$$-Q_\nu^\mu(x)\,\frac{d}{dx}\,P_\nu^\mu(x)$$

instead of

$$-P_\nu^\mu(x)\,\frac{d}{dx}\,Q_\nu^\mu(x)\;.$$

On p. 359, 1. 13, *for* $k = \sin(\pi/18)$, *read* $k = \sin(\pi/12)$. This error appears also in the 1948 German edition, and has been reproduced in the tables of Gradshteyn & Ryzhik (see the corresponding corrections listed in *Math. Comp.*, v. 22, 1968, p. 904, MTE **428**, and v. 14, 1960, p. 402, MTE **293**).

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454.—DAVID MIDDLETON & VIRGINIA JOHNSON, *A Tabulation of Selected Confluent Hypergeometric Functions*, Technical Report No. 140, Cruft Laboratory, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., January 5, 1952.

On p. 4, Eq. (1.12) should read

$${}_1F_1(\alpha; 2\alpha; \pm p) = \frac{2^{2\alpha-1}\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{1}{2})}{p^{\alpha-1/2}}\,e^{\pm p/2}I_{\alpha-1/2}(p/2)\;,$$

where $2\alpha \neq 0, -1, -2, \cdots$.

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EDITORIAL NOTE: For a brief description of this report and the tables therein see *MTAC*, v. 6, 1952, p. 161, RMT **1014**.

455.—G. E. ROBERTS & H. KAUFMAN, *Table of Laplace Transforms*, W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1966.

On p. xviii, in the definition of the parabolic cylinder function $D_\nu(x)$, the second subscript of the Whittaker function should have a minus sign prefixed.

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EDITORIAL NOTE: For other errors in this table, see *Math. Comp.*, v. 20, 1966, p. 641, MTE **402**.

456.—I. M. RYSHIK & I. S. GRADSTEIN, *Summen-, Produkt- und Integral-Tafeln: Tables of Series, Products, and Integrals*, VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin, 1957.

On p. 145, formula 3.195.1 is incorrect; it should read

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{g-1}dx}{(p+qx^c)^{h+1}} = \frac{1}{cp^{h+1}}\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^{g/c} \frac{\Gamma(g/c)\Gamma(h+1-g/c)}{\Gamma(h+1)}$$

$$[0 < g/c < h+1, p \neq 0, q \neq 0] .$$

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EDITORIAL NOTE: For additional corrections see *Math. Comp.*, v. 14, 1960, pp. 401–403, MTE **293**; v. 17, 1963, p. 102, MTE **326**; v. 20, 1966, p. 468, MTE **392**. The above formula is correctly given on p. 292 (formula 3.241.4) of the translated fourth edition, entitled *Table of Integrals, Series, and Products*, by I. S. Gradshteyn & I. M. Ryzhik, Academic Press, New York, 1965. (See *Math. Comp.*, v. 20, 1966, pp. 616–617, RMT **85**.)

457.—LUCY JOAN SLATER, *Generalized Hypergeometric Functions*, Cambridge University Press, New York, 1966.

On p. 47, Eq. (2.2.2.12), *for*

$$J_\mu(iz)J_\nu(iz) = \frac{(iz)^{\frac{1}{2}\mu+\frac{1}{2}\nu}}{2^{\mu+\nu}\Gamma(1+\mu)\Gamma(1+\nu)}\,{}_2F_3\left[\begin{matrix}\frac{1}{2}\mu+\frac{1}{2}\nu+\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\mu+\frac{1}{2}\nu+1; \\ 1+\mu, 1+\nu, 1+\mu+\nu;\end{matrix}\ z\right]$$

read

$$I_\mu(z)I_\nu(z) = \frac{(\frac{1}{2}z)^{\mu+\nu}}{\Gamma(1+\mu)\Gamma(1+\nu)}\,{}_2F_3\left[\begin{matrix}\frac{1}{2}\mu+\frac{1}{2}\nu+\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\mu+\frac{1}{2}\nu+1; \\ 1+\mu, 1+\nu, 1+\mu+\nu;\end{matrix}\ z^2\right]$$

and

$$J_\mu(z)J_\nu(z) = \frac{(\frac{1}{2}z)^{\mu+\nu}}{\Gamma(1+\mu)\Gamma(1+\nu)}\, {}_2F_3\left[\begin{matrix}\frac{1}{2}\mu + \frac{1}{2}\nu + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\mu + \frac{1}{2}\nu + 1; \\ 1+\mu, 1+\nu, 1+\mu+\nu;\end{matrix} -z^2\right].$$

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EDITORIAL NOTE: For a review which cites additional errors, see *Math. Comp.*, v. 20, 1966, pp. 629–630, RMT **103**.