# TABLE ERRATA

**508.**—A. DE MORGAN, "On the syllogism (IV) and on the logic of relations," *Trans. Cambridge Philos. Soc.*, v. 10, 1864, pp. 331–358.

In the footnote on p. 337 there is reproduced the real root of the well-known cubic equation $x^3 - 2x - 5 = 0$ as calculated to 152D in 1850 by John Power Hicks, while a student of Professor De Morgan. In addition to a typographical error in the integer part (substitute 3 for 2), the last 12 decimal figures of this approximation are incorrect: *for* 08437 22349 91, *read* 17396 55313 94.

This value of Hicks (with correct integer part) is also given by De Morgan in the *English Cyclopedia, Arts and Sciences*, 1860, v. 4, column 966.

The root in question has been published correct to 1000S by Fred Gruenberger in *Comm. ACM*, v. 5, 1962, p. 221. Through a typographical error the last five decimal digits thereof (namely, 37494) inadvertently appear again at the beginning of the following line.

We have now extended this approximation to 1274 carefully checked decimals.

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**509.**—S. -F. YEUNG & C. -B. LING, "On values of roots of monomial-transcendental equations," *Hung-Ching Chow Sixty-Fifth Anniversary Volume*, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, December 1967, pp. 196–204.

In Table 3, on p. 202, it is not noted that the equation sec $z = z$ has a single pair of complex roots, in addition to the real roots listed. Specifically, these omitted roots to 14D are:

$$x \pm iy = 0.89811\ 30139\ 8660 \pm 0.62613\ 52160\ 1469i.$$

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EDITORIAL NOTE: This error of omission appears also in the extensive revision of these tables deposited by Professor Ling in the UMT file. (See *Math. Comp.*, v. 28, 1974, p. 329, RMT 4.)