Index

The classified index of reviews in this volume continues along the general lines set in volume 9 (see *MTAC*, v. 9, 1955, p. 226–229). However, in accord with suggestions received from many different people, an attempt has been made to describe the work reviewed rather than to list the title.

For tables in analysis, the description usually describes the functions tabulated, the increments and ranges of the arguments, the precision of the table. The description for other tables and works is less stereotyped, ranging from the fairly precise description above to vague statements about intended or presumed use of the work.

In the formal description the symbol δ^n is used to indicate that n-th differences of some kind—possibly modified with throw-back of a higher difference, for example—are included.

Tables from Number Theory are arranged more or less in the order of the classification scheme of D. H. Lehmer [1]. Tables from Analysis are arranged more or less according to the classification scheme of A. Fletcher, J. C. P. Miller, and L. Rosenhead [2], usually carried to 1D. Notation of these authors has been taken as standard wherever possible. Tables from Statistics are arranged more or less in the order of the classification scheme furnished last year by Professor H. O. Hartley. It has been convenient to add a few classes to these schemes.

The Chairman of the Editorial Committee accepts full responsibility for the mistakes or bad judgment displayed in the classified and other indices. He invites suggestions for future volumes. He also acknowledges gratefully great aid rendered by Professor W. J. Dixon, particularly in connection with Tables from Statistics.

Usually in *Mathematical Tables and Other Aids to Computation* ranges and increments of variables are expressed in the notation,

$$a_1(d_1)a_2(d_2)a_3(d_3)a_4,$$

etc., which means that the first value of the argument is a_1, the increment is d_1 between argument values a_1 and a_2 (inclusive), the increment is d_2 between a_2 and a_3, the increment is d_3 between a_3 and a_4, and (in this example) the last value of the argument is a_4.

C. B. T.

1. D. H. Lehmer, *Guide to Tables in the Theory of Numbers*, National Research Council, Washington, D. C., 1941.
2. A. Fletcher, J. C. P. Miller, & L. Rosenhead, *An Index of Mathematical Tables*, Scientific Computing Service Limited, London, 1946.

CORRIGENDA

Andrew D. Booth, *Numerical Methods*, *MTAC*, v. 10, 1956, Review **38**, reference 3, p. 166, *for*

on p. 53 we find + etc., ···, ··· etc.

read

on p. 53 we find + etc. ···, ··· etc.

HARVEY COHN, "Stability configurations of electrons on a sphere," *MTAC*, v. 10, 1956, p. 117.

Föppl's results for $n = 8$ were misquoted. The configurations corresponding to the cube and dodecahedron are not stable.

Mr. John Leech has been kind enough to point this out and suggest the further, rather comprehensive reference: L. L. WHYTE, "Unique arrangements of points on a sphere," *Amer. Math. Monthly*, v. 59, 1952, p. 606–611.

W. MÜLLER, "Viscous flow within cylindrical boundaries," *Ann. d. Physik*, *MTAC*, v. 1, 1944, p. 263, items 7 and 9 should be corrected in accordance with Table Errata **249** this issue.

K. C. S. PILLAI & K. V. RAMACHANDRAN, "On the distribution of the ratio of the ith observation in an ordered sample from a normal population to an independent estimate of the standard deviation," *MTAC*, v. 10, 1956, Review **13**, p. 43, line 8 from bottom, *for* v. 25, 1955, p. 565–572, *read* v. 25, 1954, p. 565–572; p. 44, line 3, *for*

$$e^{ikx^2/6}\left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i^{(k)}\chi^i\right)$$

read

$$e^{ikx^2/6}\left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i^{(k)}x^i\right).$$

THE RAND CORP., *One Million Random Digits and 100,000 Normal Deviates*, *MTAC*, v. 10, 1956, Review **11**, p. 39, in the title,

for *One* Million Random Digits . . .

read *A* Million Random Digits . . . .

In connection with the number of pages,

for xxv + 200 p.

read xxvii + 400 + i + 200 p.