TABLE ERRATA

315.—A. J. C. CUNNINGHAM & H. J. WOODALL, *Factorization of* $(y^n \mp 1)$, Hodgson, London, 1925.

On page 6, the entry, which is given as a prime

$$n = 118, \quad \text{viz.} \quad 576{,}460{,}753{,}377{,}165{,}313$$

should read $5{,}521{,}693 \cdot 104{,}399{,}276{,}341$.

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316.—K. M. HOWELL, *Revised Tables of* 6*j*-*Symbols*, University of Southampton, Mathematics Department, Research Report 59-1, March 1959. [See Review 3, *Math. Comp.*, v. 14, 1960, p. 76–77.]

A number (twenty-three) of errors have been found by L. Silverberg of Lund University, Sweden in these tables. The errors occurred as a result of failure to insert the factor $107 \cdot 107$ in the printed numerator; that is, in multiplying the actual value of the 6*j*-Symbol by 107. The corrected values may be obtained by writing to the author.

H. P.

317.—D. R. KAPREKAR, *Cycles of Recurring Decimals*, v. II (*From* $N = 167$ *to* 213 *and many other numbers.*) Khare Wada, Deolali, India, 1953. Published by the author. [See Review 1205, *MTAC*, v. 8, 1954, p. 148; also Table Erratum 264, *MTAC*, v. 12, 1958, p. 164–165.]

On page 36, in the table of exponents of 10 (mod p), corresponding to $P = 797$, for $C = 2$, read $C = 4$.

This error appears also in a table of Kraitchik [1], of which the table under discussion is a reprint.

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1. M. KRAITCHIK, *Recherches sur la Théorie des Nombres*, v. 1, Paris, 1924, p. 131–145.

318.—G. W. SPENCELEY & R. M. SPENCELEY, *Smithsonian Elliptic Functions Tables*, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., 1947. [See Review 485, *MTAC*, v. 3, 1948–1949, p. 89–92.]

Values of the complete elliptic integrals K and E and of Jacobi's nome q, computed correct to 25D by the method of A. V. Hershey and the writer [1], have been compared with corresponding entries in the Smithsonian tables of elliptic functions. Errors thereby revealed in these tables can be rectified through the following corrections.

The last (sixteenth) significant figure should be increased by a unit in the following tabular entries:

K, for 25°; K', for 8°; E, for 27°; E, for 29°;

E', for θ = 4°, 6°, 10°, 22°, 30°, 32°, 42°;

q, for θ = 17°, 20°, 24°, 26°, 37°;

q', for θ = 8°, 34°, 38°, 40°.

The last significant figure should be decreased by a unit in the following entries:

K', for θ = 24°, 39°, 41°;

E, for θ = 22°, 24°, 25°, 41°;

q', for θ = 11°, 28°, 29°, 31°, 37°, 39°, 44°.

Last-figure additive corrections of greater magnitude are as follows:

$K'(3°)$, +5; $K'(6°)$, −2; $K'(9°)$, −2;

$K'(11°)$, −3; $E'(11°)$, −2; $q(3°)$, −19;

$q(5°)$, −3; $q(6°)$, +28; $q(9°)$, +6;

$q(10°)$, +2; $q(11°)$, +5; $q(15°)$, +2;

$q(16°)$, +5; $q(19°)$, +4; $q(21°)$, +4;

$q(22°)$, +11; $q(39°)$, +2; $q(41°)$, +2; $q(44°)$, +2;

$q'(3°)$, +4; $q'(6°)$, −2; $q'(9°)$, −2;

$q'(41°)$, −2.

The six errors in q corresponding to θ = 3°, 5°, 6°, 9°, 10°, and 11°, respectively, were originally publicized by A. Fletcher [2]. The error in q for θ = 15° appears to have been discovered initially by T. H. Southard and H. O. Rosay [3].

More serious computational errors in these tables have been discovered and corrected by G. W. Spenceley [4] and by C. R. Sexton [5].

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1. A. R. DiDonato & A. V. Hershey, "New formulas for computing incomplete elliptic integrals of the first and second kind," *J. Assoc. Comput. Mach.*, v. 6, 1959, p. 515–526.
2. A. Fletcher, "Guide to tables of elliptic functions," *MTAC*, v. 3, 1948–1949, p. 229–281.
3. T. H. Southard & H. O. Rosay, MTE **281**, *Math. Comp.*, v. 14, 1960, p. 220–221.
4. G. W. Spenceley, MTE **226**, *MTAC*, v. 7, 1953, p. 106–107.
5. C. R. Sexton, MTE **295**, *Math. Comp.*, v. 14, 1960, p. 404.