TABLE ERRATA

423.—Milton Abramowitz & Irene A. Stegun, Editors, *Handbook of Mathematical Functions with Formulas, Graphs, and Mathematical Tables*, National Bureau of Standards, Applied Mathematics Series, No. 55, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1964, and all known reprints.

In Table 9.11, on p. 429, the following terminal-digit errors were discovered as the result of calculations carried to 16S on a UNIVAC 1108 and checked by means of the Wronskian relation, which was found to be satisfied to within 10^{-15} in every case.

	$K_n(2)$	
n	*for*	*read*
0	...28	...27
40	...86	...85

	$K_n(5)$	
n	*for*	*read*
30	...63	...64

	$K_n(50)$	
n	*for*	*read*
0	...74	...75
1	...22	...23
2	...83	...84
4	...24	...25
5	...24	...25
6	...69	...70
7	...21	...22
8	...75	...76
9	...33	...35
10	...19	...21
12	...35	...36
15	...17	...18
16	...35	...36
17	...28	...29
18	...398	...400
19	...23	...24
50	...47	...48
100	...52	...53

	$K_n(100)$	
n	*for*	*read*
1	...73	...74
3	...74	...75
9	...46	...47
10	...97	...98
17	...71	...72
18	...31	...32
30	...05	...06

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424.—A. Erdélyi, W. Magnus, F. Oberhettinger & F. G. Tricomi, *Tables of Integral Transforms*, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1954.

The following corrections are required in these tables: Vol. I, p. 38: The argu-

ment of the gamma function in transform 1.10(4) should read $2n + \nu + 1$ instead of $2n + \nu - 1$. This error has been reproduced in Gradshteyn & Ryzhik [1].

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Vol. I, p. 118: The right member of transform 3.2(7) should read $\pi\alpha^{-1}(\beta + \alpha)^{-\nu}$ $e^{\alpha y}$, $y < 0$.

Vol. II, p. 31: In transform 8.6(19) the factor $(y^2 + \alpha^2)^{-\nu-3/4}$ in the right member should read $(y^2 + \alpha^2)^{-\nu/2-3/4}$.

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Vol. I, pp. 97, 98, 178: In transforms 2.11(14), 2.11(16), and 4.12(19), the right member should be multiplied by -1.

Vol. I, p. 149: In transform 4.6(16), for $-ci(ap)\cos(ap)$, read $+ci(ap)\cos(ap)$.

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1. I. S. GRADSHTEYN & I. M. RYZHIK, *Table of Integrals, Series, and Products*, 4th ed., Academic Press, New York, 1965, p. 843, formula 7.393.2.

425.—SAMUEL M. SELBY, Editor, *Standard Mathematical Tables*, 15th ed., The Chemical Rubber Company, Cleveland, Ohio, 1967.

On p. 5, the 50D approximations to the following constants should each be increased by a unit in the final decimal place, when correctly rounded: π, $\log \sqrt{(2\pi)}$, e, M, ln 2, log 2, ln 3, and log 3. Furthermore, an error appears in the fifteenth decimal place of the 20D value shown for Euler's constant, γ: *for* 3, *read* 2.

These same errors appear in the fourteenth edition (p. 16).

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EDITORIAL NOTE: The final figure should likewise be increased by a unit in the 50D approximations given for $1/e$, e^2, $\sqrt{2}$, and $\sqrt[3]{2}$. Also, the final five digits of the 30D approximation to log M should read 98645, instead of 98565.

426.—Z. KOPAL, *Numerical Analysis*, 2nd ed., John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1961.

On p. 566, in the table of abscissas and weight coefficients for Gauss-Laguerre quadrature, corresponding to $n = 12$ the ninth abscissa should read 17.1168 . . . instead of 18.1168 . . . .

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EDITORIAL NOTE: This error appears also (on p. 527) in the first edition (1955). For an announcement of other errors in the first edition (corrected in the second) see *Math. Comp.*, v. 18, 1964, p. 175, MTE **342**. The abscissa in question was tabulated correctly by H. E. Salzer & Ruth Zucker (*Bull. Amer. Math. Soc.*, v. 55, 1949, p. 1009) and has been accurately reproduced therefrom in the NBS *Handbook* (p. 923).