TABLE ERRATA

286.—CARL BURRAU, *Tafeln der Funktionen Cosinus und Sinus*, etc., Reimer, Berlin, 1907.

This table is one of the relatively few that give e^x at .001 interval of x for values of x in the neighborhood of 9. (The range covered is 8.000 (.001) 9.809.) The values of e^x are not all in one place; some are on pages 8–10, and the remainder are on page 44.

A complete check of the 7-figure values of e^x for x from 8.000 to 9.210 revealed 65 last-figure unit errors.

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287.—F. E. FOWLE, *Smithsonian Physical Tables*, First Reprint of Eighth Revised Edition, The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., 1934.

On p. 68, in Table 35, the following corrections should be made: $J_0(.62)$ should read .906184 instead of .905184; and $J_0(1.89)$ should read .287631 instead of .286631.

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288.—J. W. HEAD & W. P. WILSON, *Laguerre Functions: Tables and Properties*, Monograph No. 183 R, The Inst. of Elec. Engineers, London, 1956. See R 47, *MTAC*, v. 12, 1958, p. 89.

A partial examination of Table 1, which tabulates 4D values of Laguerre functions $\lambda_n(x)$ for $x = 0(.1)1(.2)3(.5)6(1)10$ and $n = 0(1)10$, has disclosed 14 last-figure errors and two errors in sign in tabular entries corresponding to $n = 5$, $x = 1.4$ and $n = 6$, $x = 1.2$. These last should read $-.0088$ and .0086, respectively.

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289.—HER MAJESTY'S NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE, *Interpolation and Allied Tables*, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1956.

On page 66, in Gregory's interpolation formula, at the end, *for* $- \cdots$ *read* $+ \cdots$.

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290.—HER MAJESTY'S NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE, *Subtabulation, A Companion Booklet to Interpolation and Allied Tables*, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1958.

On page 31, the tabular entry corresponding to $a = 0$, $b = 175$, $r = 5$ should read 45 instead of 25.

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291.—PHILIP M. MORSE, *Vibration and Sound*, Second Edition, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1948.

The following corrections should be made in Table V (p. 444): the terminal digits of the 4D values for $J_0(6.0)$, $N_0(6.4)$, and $N_1(6.6)$ should be decreased by a unit; the final digits of the values for $J_0(8.0)$, $N_0(3.0)$, $N_0(5.2)$, and $J_2(5.8)$ should be increased by a unit. For $J_2(7.4)$ the approximation should read -0.2490 instead of -0.2487.

All of these errors are present in the corresponding table appearing on p. 333 of the first edition (1936).

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292.—LOUIS ROBIN, *Tables Numériques des Functions Associées de Legendre*, Editions de la Revue d'Optique, Paris, 1959.

This table contains a number of entries which have defects due to printing difficulties. The publisher has made available a listing containing these errors. Copies may be obtained by writing to the author.

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

An examination of these tables has revealed the following errors, some of which can be traced to sources cited in the authors' list of references.

On p. 416 the final decimal shown in the 16D approximation to Euler's constant should read 9 (when rounded) instead of 5.

Page	Formula	For	Read
2	0.126	$k = 1$	$k = 0$
	0.131	$A_4 = \frac{19}{80}$	$A_4 = \frac{19}{120}$
7	0.234 2	$k = 0$	$k = 1$
	0.234 3	$k = 1$ $(2k + 1)^3$	$k = 0$ $(2k + 1)^2$
	0.234 4	$(2k - 1)^2$	$(2k - 1)^3$
24	1.216 2	$+ \frac{7x^4}{4!} - \cdots$	$- \frac{7x^4}{4!} + \cdots$
34	1.393 1	$\frac{2k}{m}\pi$	$\frac{2k}{n}\pi$
	1.393 2		
44	1.621 4	$x - nx$	$x - n\pi$
149	3.235 1	1.171 953 619 4	1.171 953 619 3
186	3.622 7	−1.171 953 619 35	−1.171 953 619 34
	3.622 8	−0.157 660 149 15	−0.157 660 149 17
274	6.129 1	$\sqrt[4]{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$
	6.129 3	$\frac{\pi}{18}$	$\frac{\pi}{12}$
301	6.338 5	$\Pi_{k=1}^{\infty}$	$\Pi_{k=1}^{8}$
303	6.342 2	$1 - \zeta(2n + 1)$	$\zeta(2n + 1)$
330	6.514 8	$Z_{p+\frac{1}{2}}ci(z)$	$Z_{p+\frac{1}{2}}(ciz)$
	6.514 9		

Page	Section	For	Read
413	8.21	$B_{22} = \frac{854\ 513}{123}$	$B_{22} = \frac{854\ 513}{138}$
		$B_{34} = \frac{2\ 577\ 867\ 858\ 367}{6}$	$B_{34} = \frac{2\ 577\ 687\ 858\ 367}{6}$
	8.3	$\zeta(11) = 1.000\ 494\ 183\ 6$	$\zeta(11) = 1.000\ 494\ 188\ 6$
414	8.41	0.154 398 101 8	0.154 981 017 1
		0.149 446 010 5	0.149 445 980 8
		0.144 479 346 3	0.144 464 448 1
		67 108 684	67 108 864
	8.42	0.007 312 527 5	0.007 312 525 9
		0.006 447 210 5	0.006 447 210 3
		0.005 740 026 5	0.005 740 037 7
		0.004 660 148 3	0.004 660 143 5
415	8.44	1125	1152
		0.000 229 601 1	0.000 229 601 5
		0.000 160 694 8	0.000 160 694 6

With the exception of the errors found on pages 7 and 44 and the error of transposition of digits detected on page 415, all the errors noted above appear also in the Russian third edition.

The errors noted in formulas 0.131 and 1.216 2 appear in both Adams [1] and Jolley [2], whereas the error noted in formulas 1.393 1 and 1.393 2 occur only in

the latter. The errors in formulas 6.129 1 and 6.129 3 apparently were reproduced from Magnus and Oberhettinger [3].

The terminal-digit errors occurring in definite integrals 3.235 1, 3.622 7, and 3.622 8 are due to unjustified retention of guard figures from data in Lindman [4], Table 113 (p. 61).

The tabular errata noted on p. 414–415 appear in all the previous editions of this book. The exact values of $(2n-1)!!/(2n)!!$ and of $(2n-1)!!/(2n+2)!!$ for $n = 1(1)15$ and $n = 1(1)14$ were given by Lambert [5]. I have verified by independent calculation that all of Lambert's values are free from error.

Confused notation renders formula 6.362 (p. 307) incorrect. It should read

$$C = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} - \ln n + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{12n^2} - \frac{1}{120n^4} + \frac{1}{252n^6} - \frac{1}{240n^8} + \cdots + \frac{B_{2r}}{2r}\frac{1}{n^{2r}} + \frac{B_{2r+2}}{2(r+1)}\frac{\theta}{n^{2r+2}} \qquad [0 < \theta < 1].$$

J.W.W.

1. E. P. Adams, *Smithsonian Mathematical Formulae and Tables of Elliptic Functions*, The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 1947.
2. L. B. W. Jolley, *Summation of Series*, Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London, 1925.
3. W. Magnus & F. Oberhettinger, *Formulas and Theorems for the Functions of Mathematical Physics*, Chelsea Publishing Company, New York, 1954.
4. C. F. Lindman, *Examen des Nouvelles Tables d'Intégrales Définies de M. Bierens de Haan*, Stockholm, 1891. Reprinted by G. E. Stechert & Co., New York, 1944.
5. J. H. Lambert, *Zusätze zu den Logarithmischen und Trigonometrischen Tabellen zur Erleichterung und Abkürzung der bei Anwendung der Mathematik vorfallenden Berechnungen*, Berlin, 1770.

294.—L. Silberstein, *Synopsis of Applicable Mathematics with Tables*, Bell, London, also Van Nostrand, New York, 1923.

The following corrections should be made in the tables of Bessel functions, p. 143.

x	$J_0(x)$	
	For	Read
.62	.90518	.90618
1.89	.28663	.28763
2.70	−.11424	−.14245
5.90	.11203	.12203
6.92	.29873	.29874
	$J_1(x)$	
5.87	−.30109	−.30019
6.32	−.20291	−.20292
7.87	.21401	.21407

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295.—G. W. SPENCELEY & R. M. SPENCELEY, *Smithsonian Elliptic Functions Tables*, The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., 1947.

The following two corrections should be made in the tabular values of ϕ appearing on page 187:

θ	r	For	Read
47°	36	0.72012 80371 23	0.72012 80370 23
47°	44	0.82824 23463 76	0.86314 89314 15

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