TABLE ERRATA

418.—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., June 1964, and all known reprintings.

On pp. 416 and 418, in Table 9.8, the terminal digits in the 10D values of $e^{-x}I_0(x)$ should each be *increased* by a unit when $x = 0.4$, 1.5, 2.0, 2.9, 3.2, 3.4, 4.0, 4.2, 4.6, 5.8, 6.9, 8.0, 8.5, 9.2, 10.0, and *decreased* by a unit when $x = 0.8$, 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, 1.6, 4.1, 4.5, 4.7, 5.2, 6.0, 6.6, 7.7, 7.9, 9.0, 9.5. An increase of two terminal units is required in the tabulated value of $e^{-x}I_0(x)$ when $x = 2.6$, and a decrease of the same amount is required when $x = 0.5$, 2.7.

The 10D values of $e^{-x}I_1(x)$ should each be *increased* by a unit in the last place when $x = 0.8$, 1.4, 3.3, 3.4, 3.8, 4.0, 4.2, 4.6, 6.4, 6.8, 7.1, 9.2, and *decreased* by a similar amount when $x = 2.2$, 2.6, 4.1, 4.3, 6.9, 7.9.

These errors are all within the tolerance set forth on p. ix in the Introduction to the *Handbook.*

On p. 505, in Formula 13.2.7 the lower limit of the integral should be 0 instead of π.

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On p. 334 of the second and subsequent printings of this handbook the factor $\cos \frac{1}{2}\pi(\nu + \mu)$ in Eq. 8.6.1 was erroneously changed to $\cos \frac{1}{2}\pi(\nu - \mu)$. This erroneous correction of the first printing appeared in an erratum notice [1] in this journal and was also included in an errata list [2] issued by the National Bureau of Standards.

On p. 337 in Eqs. 8.13.10 and 8.13.12 the modulus of the elliptic integrals should be $\sqrt{((1 + x)/2)}$ instead of $\sqrt{((1 - x)/2)}$.

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1. *Math. Comp.*, v. 19, 1965, p. 360, MTE **365.**
2. *List of Errata to Accompany the First, Second and Third Printings of NBS Applied Mathematics Series* No. 55, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., April 1966.

In Table 4.10, pp. 189–197, the (rounded) bounds for the error arising from linear interpolation in $\sin \theta$ should be corrected as follows:

Range of θ	*for*	*read*
0–5°	(−4)2	(−8)3
5–10°	(−4)2	(−8)7
10–15°	(−4)2	(−7)1

15–20°	(−4)2	(−7)1
20–25°	(−4)2	(−7)2
25–30°	(−4)2	(−7)2
30–35°	(−4)2	(−7)2
35–40°	(−4)2	(−7)2
40–45°	(−4)2	(−7)3

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On p. 438 of the first five printings of this handbook the ordinate values 1, 4, 5 in Figure 10.1 and 1, 2, 3 in Figure 10.2 should be preceded by decimal points.

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419.—A. S. ANEMA & F. L. MIKSA, "Tables of primitive pythagorean triangles with equal perimeters," UMT **107,** *MTAC.*, v. 4, 1950, p. 224.

The following triplets of primitive pythagorean triangles with equal perimeters not exceeding 10^6 completes the list of these in this manuscript table and in its addendum by A. S. Anema dated December 20, 1950. See also RMT **21,** p. 233 of this issue for further clarification.

Perimeter	*Generators*	
679770	415	404
	455	292
	581	4
787248	504	277
	568	125
	616	23
809424	504	299
	584	109
	616	41
875160	468	467
	572	193
	612	103
875952	504	365
	616	95
	632	61
920304	504	409
	616	131
	664	29

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420.—A. K. PONOMARENKO, "On certain cubature formulas," ("O nekotorykh kubaturnykh formulakh"), *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, (Zhurnal vychislitel'noi matematiki i mat. fiziki,* Akad. Nauk SSSR), v. 6, 1966, pp. 762–766.

In Table 1, on p. 764, the value of ρ_1 corresponding to $m = 6$ is seriously in error: *for* 0.4783 7914, *read* 0.4720 6631. In explanation of the source of this error it may be noted that this incorrect entry is the square root to 8D of 0.2288 4660, whereas the correct value is the square root of 0.2228 4660 (the least zero of the Laguerre polynomial of the sixth degree).

Furthermore, comparison of this table and Table 2 (p. 765) with the first part ($n = 2$) of Table 4 in a paper by Stroud & Secrest [1] reveals eight rounding errors in Table 2, the largest occurring in ρ_5 corresponding to $m = 7$, where the last printed digit should be increased by six units.

J. W. W.

1. A. H. STROUD & DON SECREST, "Approximate integration formulas for certain spherically symmetric regions," *Math. Comp.*, v. 17, 1963, pp. 105–135.

CORRIGENDA

An overzealous editor wishes to correct his error:

C. BALLESTER & V. PEREYRA, *Supplement to Bickley's Table for Numerical Differentiation*, RMT **77**, *Math. Comp.*, v. 21, 1967, pp. 517–518.

On p. 518, in line 8, *in place of* ". . . by the method of Gautschi [3] . . .", *read* ". . . by their own method, which is described in the present issue (pp. 297–302). . .".

E. I.

DANIEL SHANKS & JOHN W. WRENCH, JR., "The calculation of certain Dirichlet series," *Math. Comp.*, v. 17, 1963, pp. 136–154.

Equation (3) should read

$$\tfrac{1}{2}C = 0.7608658$$

instead of 0.7608578. The incorrect value was repeated in *Theory of Numbers*, Proc. Sympos. Pure Math., Vol. 8, Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, R. I., 1965, p. 122 but that does not affect any other result there since, in effect, it was used to only four decimals.

Recently, it was found that the constant C occurs in other problems also, and is of a more general significance than would be suggested by the special problem that first led to it. This observation led to its more accurate recalculation by a somewhat different method and thereby exposed the error. The more general occurrence of C will be discussed in a forthcoming paper.

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