TABLE ERRATA

347.—A. FLETCHER, J. C. P. MILLER, L. ROSENHEAD & L. J. COMRIE, *An Index of Mathematical Tables*, second edition, Addison Wesley Publishing Company, Inc., Reading, Massachusetts, 1962.

The following additional information and references should be inserted:

P. 183, Art. 7.64 — Tables of $\frac{\tan x}{x}$ appear in Westphal 1954 (104) to 4–5 fig. for $x = 0(.005)11(.1)26.9$.

P. 184 — A new article (7.69) should be included for tables of $\frac{\cot x}{x}$. Westphal 1954 (116) gives this function to 4 fig. for $x = .005(.005).8(.01)3.99$.

P. 272, Art. 13.4 / P. 274, Art. 13.52 — The tables of Harvard **18** 1949 (3) are reproduced in King 1956. (The allusion to this on p. 289, 1.13 might escape some readers' attention.)

P. 643, 1.8 — A footnote reference in Westphal 1954 (104) implies that the tables in Dakin 1945 are similar to, if not identical with, those in T. W. Dakin and M. Rutter, *Tables of* $\frac{\mathrm{Tan}\, x}{x}$ *for Radian Measure*, Res. Rep. R-9440-7-A, Westinghouse Res. Labs., East Pittsburgh, Pa., 1945.

P. 773 — Include under Westphal, W.B.:

1954 Permittivity, Distributed Circuits, in *Dielectric Materials and Applications*, A. R. von Hippel (ed.), p. 63–122. Published jointly by the Technology Press, Mass. Inst. of Technology, and Wiley, New York; London, Chapman & Hall.

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348.—PETER GRAY, "Values of the trigonometric quadratic surds," *Messenger of Mathematics*, v. 6, 1876, p. 105–106.

On p. 105 the tabulated 24D approximations to the square roots of 15, $10 + 2\sqrt{5}$, and $30 + 6\sqrt{5}$ should each be decreased by a unit in the last decimal place.

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EDITORIAL NOTE: The 32D approximation to the cube root of 2, which is given at the end of this note, is too large by a unit in the last place.

349.—(i) FREDERICK C. KENT & MAUDE E. KENT, *Compound Interest and Annuity Tables*, first edition, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, 1926.

(ii) W. BEN DYESS & ROBERT O. GILMORE, *Mathematics of Business and Finance*, first edition, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1942.

(iii) D. H. MACKENZIE, *Mathematics of Finance*, first edition, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1937.

The well-known Kent interest and annuity tables were incorporated in the last two books cited above; consequently, the following errors are to be found in all three sources.

In Table X (Ten-place Logarithms of Interest Ratios) of the Kents' compilation (p. 189–191) the following corrections should be made:

Rate i percent	Log $(1 + i)$	
	for	*read*
$1\frac{7}{24}$	0.00557 36901	0.00557 37171
$2\frac{2}{3}$	0.01161 76808	0.01142 94618

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350.—WILLIAM EDMUND MILNE, *Numerical Calculus*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1949.

On p. 374, in Table V, entitled Legendre's Polynomials (Adapted to the Interval $0 \leqq x \leqq 1$), the following corrections are necessary: $P_2(.47)$ should read $-.4946-$ instead of $-.4046-$; $P_5(.42)$ should read $.26499-$ instead of $.26498-$; and a minus sign should be affixed to the tabular value of $P_5(.34)$.

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351.—NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, Applied Mathematics Series, v.5., *Tables of Sines and Cosines to Fifteen Decimal Places at Hundredths of a Degree*, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1949.

On p. 92–93 there is reprinted Herrmann's 30D table [1] of $\sin x$ for $x = 1°(1°)89°$. The last digit of the tabulated value of $\sin x$ should be increased by a unit when $x = 7°$, 38°, and 44°; the last tabulated digit should be decreased by a unit when $x = 50°$, 51°, and 67°.

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1. HERRMANN, "Bestimmung der trigonometrischen Functionen aus den Winkeln und der Winkel aus den Functionen, bis zu einer beliebigen Grenze der Genauigkeit," *K. Akad. der Wiss., Wien, Math.-Naturwiss. Classe, Sitzungsberichte*, v. 1, 1848, p. 174–180.

CORRIGENDUM

JOHN F. BRIDGE & STANLEY W. ANGRIST, "An extended table of roots of $J'_n(x)Y'_n(\beta x) - J'_n(\beta x)Y'_n(x) = 0$," *Math. Comp.*, v. 16, 1962, p. 198–204.

In equation (3), on p. 198, the following corrections should be made: *for* $\frac{q - p^2}{\delta^2}$, *read* $\frac{q - p^2}{\delta^3}$; *for* $\delta = \frac{(s-1)}{\beta - 1}$, *read* $\delta = \frac{(s-1)\pi}{\beta - 1}$; and in the denominator of the expression for r the factor 8β should be replaced by $(8\beta)^5$.

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