TABLE ERRATA

397.—PAUL F. BYRD & MORRIS D. FRIEDMAN, *Handbook of Elliptic Integrals for Engineers and Physicists*, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1954.

The following corrections should be made in the table entitled Values of the Function $KZ(\beta, k)$, on pp. 336–343.

$\sin^{-1} k$	β	*for*	*read*
15°	44°	.027204	.027203
40°	57°	.196336	.196349
	64°	.171978	.171980
	73°	.124059	.124061
85°	63°	1.982530	1.982526
	87°	.548499	.558435
87°	22°	1.229612	1.229589
	44°	2.154030	2.153771
	79°	1.931185	1.930751
88°	73°	2.635400	2.635330
89°	8°	.616197	.616207
	71°	3.351047	3.350992
	86°	2.081462	2.081437

HENRY E. FETTIS
JAMES C. CASLIN

Applied Mathematics Laboratory
Aerospace Research Laboratories
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

EDITORIAL NOTE: An additional serious error in this table was noted by D. Caligo (*MTAC*, v. 13, 1959, p. 141, MTE **269**). For further notices of errata in this book, see *Math. Comp.*, v. 18, 1964, p. 532, MTE **352**, and p. 687, MTE **359**.

398.—HENRY E. FETTIS & JAMES C. CASLIN, *Tables of Elliptic Integrals of the First, Second and Third Kind*, Report ARL 64-232, Aerospace Research Laboratories, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, December, 1964.

In Table III (pp. 44–93), corresponding to $k^2 = 1.00$, the following *additive* corrections should be made, in units of the last decimal place.

	ϕ						
α^2	65.0°	70.0°	75.0°	80.0°	82.5°	85.0°	87.5°
−1.0						1	6
−.9					1	2	7
−.8					1	2	7
−.7				1	1	2	7
−.6					1	2	9
−.5					1	2	9
−.4					1	2	10

−.3			1	1	1	3	10
−.2					1	2	10
−.1					2	3	11
+.1			1	1	1	3	14
+.2				1	1	4	16
+.3				1	2	4	18
+.4		1		2	3	5	22
+.5		1	1	1	3	7	26
+.6				2	4	8	32
+.7		1	1	2	4	10	42
+.8			1	3	6	14	63
+.9	1	1	1	4	10	27	122
1.0						1	3

These errors in the table of 10D values of the elliptic integral of the third kind are attributable to a programming error, which resulted in the value of k^2 being set equal to $1 - 10^{-16}$ instead of 1.

Henry E. Fettis

Applied Mathematics Research Laboratory
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

Editorial note: For a review of these tables see *Math. Comp.*, v. 19, 1965, p. 509, RMT **81**

399.—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., third printing, March 1965.

On p. 333, formula 8.2.7 should read

$$P_{-\mu-1/2}^{-\nu-1/2}\left[\frac{z}{(z^2-1)^{1/2}}\right] = \frac{(z^2-1)^{1/4}e^{-i\mu\pi}Q_\nu{}^\mu(z)}{(\frac{1}{2}\pi)^{1/2}\Gamma(\nu+\mu+1)}$$

and the left side of formula 8.2.8 should read

$$Q_{-\mu-1/2}^{-\nu-1/2}\left[\frac{z}{(z^2-1)^{1/2}}\right].$$

On p. 334, the left side of formula 8.6.11 should read $-Q_\nu{}^{-1/2}(z)$.

On p. 335, in formula 8.8.2 the factor $(z^2 - 1)^{-\mu/2}$ on the right side should be replaced by $(z^2 - 1)^{\mu/2}$.

Henry E. Fettis

Applied Mathematics Research Laboratory
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

On p. 783, in formula 22.9.8 the third column should read $(1 - \ln R^2)/2$, and in formula 22.9.11 the third column should read $R^{-1}(1 - xz + R)^{-1/2}$.

Van E. Wood

Battelle Memorial Institute
Columbus, Ohio

Recalculation of the coefficients in the Maclaurin series for $1/\Gamma(z)$ to more than 25D has revealed the following corrections to be required in the 16D table in 6.1.34 on p. 256. The final decimal digits in c_k corresponding to $k = 3, 8, 10, 12, 16$, and 17 should each be increased by a unit; the final digits in c_{11} and c_{24} should each be decreased by a unit, while the value c_{25} should be decreased by two final units. Also, the sign of c_{26} should be changed to minus.

This supplements and emends the corrections made by Isaacson and Salzer (*MTAC*, v. 1, 1943, p. 124, MTE **19**) in the corresponding original table of Bourguet (*Acta Math.*, v. 2, 1883, pp. 261–295).

J. W. W.

EDITORIAL NOTE: An independent calculation of c_{23} shows that the value, 206, given in the NBS Handbook is correct—contrary to the assertion made in MTE **393**. In fact $c_{23} = -0.0_{13}\,20\,58326\,05356\,479\cdots$.

400.—A. ERDÉLYI, W. MAGNUS, F. OBERHETTINGER & F. G. TRICOMI, *Higher Transcendental Functions*, Volume 2, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1953.

On p. 187, the right side of equation (34) should read

$$T_{n+m}(x) + T_{n-m}(x).$$

VAN E. WOOD

401.—A. ERDÉLYI, W. MAGNUS, F. OBERHETTINGER & F. G. TRICOMI, *Tables of Integral Transforms*, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1954.

In Volume I, p. 218, in transform 4.23(18), *for* $\frac{1}{2}\sigma$, $\frac{1}{2}\sigma + \frac{1}{2}$, *read* σ, $\sigma + \frac{1}{2}$. Also, the second convergence condition on the right should read $\operatorname{Re} p > 2 \,|\operatorname{Re}\lambda\,|$ if $m = n - 1$.

In Volume II, pp. 128–129, in transform 10.2(9), the denominator parameters in the first ${}_1F_2$ should be $1 - \mu - (\rho + \nu)/2$, $1 - \mu - (\rho - \nu)/2$, while the numerator parameter in the second ${}_1F_2$ should be $(\rho + \nu)/2$.

In Volume II, p. 153, in transform 10.3(88), *for* $-\lambda x^2$, *read* λx^2. Also change the convergence conditions on the right to read

$$\operatorname{Re} y > 0 \quad \text{if} \quad p < q - 1;$$

$$\operatorname{Re} y > 2\,|\operatorname{Re}\lambda\,| \quad \text{if} \quad p = q - 1.$$

VAN E. WOOD

402.—G. E. ROBERTS & H. KAUFMAN, *Table of Laplace Transforms*, W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1966.

On p. 116, in transform 33.2.1(18), *for* $c/2$, $(c + 1)/2$, *read* c, $c + \frac{1}{2}$. Also, the last convergence condition should read $\operatorname{Re} s > 2\,|\operatorname{Re} k\,|$ if $p = q - 1$.

On p. 112, transform 32.1(3) is a special case of the preceding, and the convergence conditions should accordingly be

$$\operatorname{Re} s > 2\,|\operatorname{Re} c\,|, \qquad q = p + 1;$$

$$\operatorname{Re} s > 0, \qquad q > p + 1.$$

VAN E. WOOD

403.—D. H. LEHMER, *Guide to Tables in the Theory of Numbers*, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C., 1941, reprinted 1961.

On p. 162, in section 2, [f_1], it is erroneously stated that $10^8 + 2271$, $10^8 + 4291$, and $10^8 + 4909$ should be deleted from the list of primes given on pp. 97–98 of *Tavole di Numeri Primi entro Limiti Diversi e Tavole Affini*, by L. Poletti, Milan, 1920. In fact, these numbers are prime.

There exists an additional error in Poletti's table; namely, $10^8 + 9513$ is not prime, since it is divisible by 1531.

M. F. JONES
M. LAL

Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland
Canada

EDITORIAL NOTE: The primality of the first three numbers cited can be verified by consulting C. L. Baker & F. J. Gruenberger, *The First Six Million Prime Numbers*, The Microcard Foundation, Madison, Wisconsin, 1959. (See *Math. Comp.*, v. 15, 1961, p. 82, RMT 4.)

404.—D. N. LEHMER, *List of Prime Numbers from* 1 *to* 10,006,721, Publication No. 165, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C., 1914; reprinted by Hafner Publishing Co., New York, 1956.

A table of the Riemann function $P(x)$ is given on pp. xiii–xvi. The entries therein should each be decreased by a unit for the following 11 values of x:

750,000	1,000,000	2,400,000	3,450,000
5,050,000	6,350,000	9,250,000	9,650,000
9,750,000	9,850,000	9,950,000	

and the entry corresponding to $x = 4{,}700{,}000$ should be increased by a unit.

In the same table the columns headed "Tchebycheff" do not constitute, as the author erroneously states (p. ix), a tabulation of

$$\int_2^X dy/\ln y,$$

but of

$$Li(x) = \lim_{\epsilon\to 0} \int_0^{1-\epsilon} dy/\ln y + \int_{1-\epsilon}^X dy/\ln y.$$

(The same error occurs in D. C. Mapes, "Fast method for computing the number of primes less than a given limit," *Math. Comp.*, v. 17, 1963, pp. 179–185.) These tabular values of $Li(x)$ should be decreased by a unit for the following 11 values of x:

650,000	1,200,000	2,150,000	4,400,000
4,550,000	5,350,000	5,550,000	8,200,000
8,350,000	8,450,000	8,800,000	

and the entry for $x = 9{,}950{,}000$ should be increased by a unit.

M. F. JONES
M. LAL