

TABLE ERRATA

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

On p. 320, in Section 13.8, Eq. (17), for $\pi/18$, read $\pi/12$.

On the same page, Eq. (20) should be corrected to read

$$K'(e^{i\pi/6}) = e^{-i\pi/6}K(e^{i\pi/6}) = \frac{\pi^{1/2}\Gamma(1/6)}{2 \cdot 3^{1/4}\Gamma(2/3)} e^{-i\pi/12}.$$

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On p. 93, in Eq. (36) of Section 7.14, the second condition for validity of the formula should read $\operatorname{Re}(-\rho \pm \mu \pm \nu + 1) > 0$ in place of $\operatorname{Re}(\rho \pm \mu \pm \nu + 1) > 0$.

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EDITORIAL NOTE: For notices of additional corrections, see *Math. Comp.*, v. 16, 1962, p. 261, MTE 308; v. 19, 1965, p. 361, MTE 366; *ibid.*, pp. 527–528, MTE 374; v. 20, 1966, p. 641, MTE 400.

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

On p. 310 of Volume I, the Mellin transform, $g(s)$, in formula (22) should be changed to read

$$2^{\nu-1/2}(\sin \theta)^{1/2-\nu}\Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2} + \nu)B(s, 2\nu - s)P_{\nu-s-1/2}^{1/2-\nu}(\cos \theta).$$

This formula can be obtained by reducing formula (33) on p. 160 of *Higher Transcendental Functions*, Vol. I, by the same authors, to the real axis with $z = \cos \theta$. Furthermore, it can be checked by combining formula (11) on p. 144 of this last reference with formula 441.4 on p. 184 of *Integraltafel*, v. 2 (*Bestimmte Integrale*), by W. Gröbner & N. Hofreiter.

This error has been reproduced in slightly different notation in formula 3.252.10 on p. 297 of *Table of Integrals, Series and Products*, by I. S. Gradshteyn & I. M. Ryzhik.

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EDITORIAL NOTE: For references to additional errata in *Tables of Integral Transforms*, see *Math. Comp.*, v. 23, 1969, p. 468, MTE 436; and the footnote thereto. Other errors in the table of Gradshteyn & Ryzhik are listed in *Math. Comp.*, v. 22, 1968, pp. 903–907, MTE 428.

452.—A. GRAY, G. B. MATHEWS & T. M. MACROBERT, *A Treatise on Bessel Functions*, second edition, Macmillan, London, 1922, reprinted by Dover Publications, New York, 1966.

In Table IV, on p. 301, which lists to 16D the zeros x_n of $J_1(x)$ and the corresponding turning values $J_0(x_n)$ of $J_0(x)$, the following corrections should be made:

In $J_0(x_8)$, for 8622, read 8522,
 $J_0(x_{10})$, for 8193 1148, read 8183 9823,
 $J_0(x_{28})$, for 7192, read 4241,
 $J_0(x_{29})$, for 2981 9746, read 2982 2263,
 $J_0(x_{30})$, for 4857, read 4858,
 $J_0(x_{40})$, for 0974, read 0374.

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453.—W. MAGNUS, F. OBERHETTINGER & R. P. SONI, *Formulas and Theorems for the Special Functions of Mathematical Physics*, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1966.

On p. 170, 1–7, the second term of the Wronskian determinant should read

$$-Q_v^\mu(x) \frac{d}{dx} P_v^\mu(x)$$

instead of

$$-P_v^\mu(x) \frac{d}{dx} Q_v^\mu(x).$$

On p. 359, 1. 13, for $k = \sin(\pi/18)$, read $k = \sin(\pi/12)$. This error appears also in the 1948 German edition, and has been reproduced in the tables of Gradshteyn & Ryzhik (see the corresponding corrections listed in *Math. Comp.*, v. 22, 1968, p. 904, MTE 428, and v. 14, 1960, p. 402, MTE 293).

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454.—DAVID MIDDLETON & VIRGINIA JOHNSON, *A Tabulation of Selected Confluent Hypergeometric Functions*, Technical Report No. 140, Cruft Laboratory, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., January 5, 1952.

On p. 4, Eq. (1.12) should read

$${}_1F_1(\alpha; 2\alpha; \pm p) = \frac{2^{2\alpha-1} \Gamma(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})}{p^{\alpha-1/2}} e^{\pm p/2} I_{\alpha-1/2}(p/2),$$

where $2\alpha \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$.

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EDITORIAL NOTE: For a brief description of this report and the tables therein see *MTAC*, v. 6, 1952, p. 161, RMT 1014.

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

On p. xviii, in the definition of the parabolic cylinder function $D_\nu(x)$, the second subscript of the Whittaker function should have a minus sign prefixed.

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EDITORIAL NOTE: For other errors in this table, see *Math. Comp.*, v. 20, 1966, p. 641, MTE 402.

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

On p. 145, formula 3.195.1 is incorrect; it should read

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{g-1} dx}{(p + qx^c)^{h+1}} = \frac{1}{cp^{h+1}} \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^{g/c} \frac{\Gamma(g/c)\Gamma(h+1-g/c)}{\Gamma(h+1)}$$

[$0 < g/c < h+1$, $p \neq 0$, $q \neq 0$].

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EDITORIAL NOTE: For additional corrections see *Math. Comp.*, v. 14, 1960, pp. 401–403, MTE 293; v. 17, 1963, p. 102, MTE 326; v. 20, 1966, p. 468, MTE 392. The above formula is correctly given on p. 292 (formula 3.241.4) of the translated fourth edition, entitled *Table of Integrals, Series, and Products*, by I. S. Gradshteyn & I. M. Ryzhik, Academic Press, New York, 1965. (See *Math. Comp.*, v. 20, 1966, pp. 616–617, RMT 85.)

457.—LUCY JOAN SLATER, *Generalized Hypergeometric Functions*, Cambridge University Press, New York, 1966.

On p. 47, Eq. (2.2.2.12), for

$$J_\mu(iz)J_\nu(iz) = \frac{(iz)^{\frac{1}{2}\mu + \frac{1}{2}\nu}}{2^{\mu+\nu}\Gamma(1+\mu)\Gamma(1+\nu)} {}_2F_3 \left[\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2}\mu + \frac{1}{2}\nu + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\mu + \frac{1}{2}\nu + 1; \\ 1 + \mu, 1 + \nu, 1 + \mu + \nu; \end{matrix} z \right]$$

read

$$I_\mu(z)I_\nu(z) = \frac{(\frac{1}{2}z)^{\mu+\nu}}{\Gamma(1+\mu)\Gamma(1+\nu)} {}_2F_3 \left[\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2}\mu + \frac{1}{2}\nu + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\mu + \frac{1}{2}\nu + 1; \\ 1 + \mu, 1 + \nu, 1 + \mu + \nu; \end{matrix} z^2 \right]$$

and

$$J_{\mu}(z)J_{\nu}(z) = \frac{(\frac{1}{2}z)^{\mu+\nu}}{\Gamma(1+\mu)\Gamma(1+\nu)} {}_2F_3\left[\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2}\mu + \frac{1}{2}\nu + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\mu + \frac{1}{2}\nu + 1; \\ 1 + \mu, 1 + \nu, 1 + \mu + \nu; \end{matrix} -z^2\right].$$

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EDITORIAL NOTE: For a review which cites additional errors, see *Math. Comp.*, v. 20, 1966, pp. 629-630, RMT 103.