TABLE ERRATA

301.—A. A. BENNETT, W. E. MILNE & H. BATEMAN, *Numerical Integration of Differential Equations*, National Research Council, Bulletin No. 92, Washington, D. C., 1933. Reprinted by Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1956.

On Page 83, in formula (14) the last term *should read* $-\frac{1}{240}\nabla^5 u_n$ *instead of* $+\frac{1}{240}\nabla^5 u_n$.

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302.—R. A. BUCKINGHAM, *Numerical Methods*, Pitman Publishing Corporation, New York, 1957.

On page 153, the following errors are noted. In Table 6.1 in the expansion of $(2/\delta)\sinh^{-1}(\delta/2)^r$, corresponding to $r = -4$ the numerator of the coefficient of δ^4 *should read* -8 *instead of* -7. In the third line from the bottom of the same page, in the formula for $\delta^2 I^2 u(1/2)$, the coefficient of δ^6 *should read* $-367/193536$ *instead of* $-367/193537$. In the last line, in the formula for $\delta^4 I^4 u(1/2)$, the coefficient of δ^4 *should read* 7/5760 *instead of* 5/5760.

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303.—R. EGERSDÖRFER & L. EGERSDÖRFER, *Formeln und Tabellen der zugeordneten Kugelfunktionen I. Art von n = 1 bis n = 20*. (Reichsamt fur Wetterdienst, Wiss. Abh., I(6).) Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1936.

The values $R_n^{\,j}$ have been independently computed to 8S for all integers j, n such that $n + j$ is odd and $0 \leqq j < n \leqq 19$. Comparison of these values with corresponding entries in the above tables revealed just one error; namely, in the fifth line of the value of R_{10}^9, *read* $+0.0067029\,2050760 \sin 10t$ *instead of* $+0.0067028\,2050760 \sin 10t$.

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304.—A. ERDÉLYI, W. MAGNUS, F. OBERHETTINGER, & F. TRICOMI, *Tables of Integral Transforms*, Volume 2, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1954.

On page 49 the following errors have been noted.

Equation (11) is in error unless $n = 0$. The right-hand side should read

$$(-1)^n \beta^{-2n} y^{1/2} \left\{ I_\nu(y\beta) K_\nu(a\beta) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^m}{m!} \Gamma(\nu - m) (\tfrac{1}{2}a\beta)^{2m-\nu} \sum_{k=0}^{n-m-1} \frac{1}{k!\Gamma(\mu + k + 1)} (\tfrac{1}{2}y\beta)^{2k+\mu} \right\}$$

$$0 < y \leqq a$$

$$(-1)^n \beta^{-2n} y^{1/2} \left\{ I_\nu(\alpha\beta) K_\nu(y\beta) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^m}{m!} \Gamma(\nu - m)(\tfrac{1}{2}y\beta)^{2m-\nu} \sum_{k=0}^{n-m-1} \frac{1}{\mathrm{k}!\Gamma(\mu + \mathrm{k} + 1)} (\tfrac{1}{2}\alpha\beta)^{2k+\mu} \right\}$$

$$a \leqq y < \infty$$

Equation (13) is in error for negative values of n. In this case the right-hand side should read

$$(-1)^n \beta^{\nu-\mu+2n} y^{1/2} \left\{ I_\mu(a\beta) K_\nu(y\beta) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{-(n+1)} \frac{(-1)^m}{m!} \Gamma(\nu - m)(\tfrac{1}{2}y\beta)^{2m-\nu} \sum_{k=0}^{-(m+n+1)} \frac{1}{k!\Gamma(\mu + k + 1)} (\tfrac{1}{2}a\beta)^{2k+\mu} \right\}$$

$$a \leqq y < \infty$$

Equation (15) is in error for negative values of the integer n. In this case the right-hand side should read

$$(-1)^n \beta^{\mu-\nu+2n} y^{1/2} \left\{ I_\nu(y\beta) K_\mu(a\beta) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{-(n+1)} \frac{(-1)^m}{m!} \Gamma(\mu - m)(\tfrac{1}{2}a\beta)^{2m-\mu} \sum_{k=0}^{-(m+n+1)} \frac{1}{k!\Gamma(\nu + k + 1)} (\tfrac{1}{2}y\beta)^{2k+\nu} \right\}$$

$$0 < y \leqq a$$

Equation (16) is in error for negative values of n when $0 < y \leqq a$ and for positive values of n when $a \leqq y < \infty$. For these cases the right-hand side should read

$$(-1)^n y^{1/2} \left\{ I_\nu(y\beta) K_{\nu-2n}(a\beta) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{-(n+1)} \frac{(-1)^m}{m!} \Gamma(\nu - m - 2n)(\tfrac{1}{2}a\beta)^{2m+2n-\nu} \sum_{K=0}^{-(m+n+1)} \frac{1}{k!\Gamma(\nu + k + 1)} (\tfrac{1}{2}y\beta)^{2k+\nu} \right\}$$

$$0 < y \leqq a \quad \text{and} \quad n = -1, -2, \cdots$$

$$(-1)^n y^{1/2} \left\{ I_{\nu-2n}(a\beta) K_\nu(y\beta) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^m}{m!} \Gamma(\nu - m)(\tfrac{1}{2}y\beta)^{2m-\nu} \sum_{k=0}^{n-m-1} \frac{1}{k!\Gamma(\nu + k - 2n + 1)} (\tfrac{1}{2}a\beta)^{2k-2n+\nu} \right\}$$

$$a \leqq y < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad n = 1, 2, \cdots$$

The following errors have been noted in section 16.2, pages 277–279. Equation (10) should read

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (z - x)^{-1} x^m P_n(x)\, dx = 2z^m Q_n(z);$$

equation (18) should read

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (z - x)^{-1} P_m(x) P_n(x)\, dx = 2P_m(z)Q_n(z);$$

equation (25) should read

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (z - x)^{-1}(1 - x^2)^{m/2} P_n{}^m(x)\, dx = 2(z^2 - 1)^{m/2} Q_n{}^m(z);$$

and equation (26) should read

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x^k\, (z - x)^{-1}(1 - x^2)^{m/2} P_n{}^m(x)\, dx = 2z^k(z^2 - 1)^{m/2} Q_n{}^m(z).$$

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EDITORIAL NOTE: Professor Erdélyi reports that the errors noted on page 49 were communicated to him in 1957 by J. W. Stuart.

J. W. W.

305.—H. SCHUBERT, R. HAUSSNER & J. ERLEBACH, *Vierstellige Tafeln und Gegentafeln für logarithmisches und trigonometrisches Rechnen . . .*, Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin, 1960. [See **RMT** 62, *Math. Comp.*, v. 15, 1961, p. 299]

The following rounding errors were discovered in Table I, "Vierstellige deka dische Logarithmen der Zahlen von 1 bis 10 000":

	for	*read*
log 2298	3613	3614
log 3560	5515	5514
log 4023	6045	6046
log 4719	6739	6738

J. W. W.

306.—T. N. THIELE, *Interpolationsrechnung*, Teubner, Leipzig, 1909.

On page 96, in the formula for D^{-5}, the coefficient of $A^5\nabla_a^{-1}$ *should read* 15/5760 *instead of* 15/5790.

On page 97, in the formula for D^{-3}, the coefficient of $a^3\square_a\nabla_a$ *should read* 24/5760 *instead of* 24/5770.

H. E. SALZER