

Computation of Tangent, Euler, and Bernoulli Numbers*

By Donald E. Knuth and Thomas J. Buckholtz

Abstract. Some elementary methods are described which may be used to calculate tangent numbers, Euler numbers, and Bernoulli numbers much more easily and rapidly on electronic computers than the traditional recurrence relations which have been used for over a century. These methods have been used to prepare an accompanying table which extends the existing tables of these numbers. Some theorems about the periodicity of the tangent numbers, which were suggested by the tables, are also proved.

1. Introduction. The tangent numbers T_n , Euler numbers E_n , and Bernoulli numbers B_n , are defined to be the coefficients in the following power series:

$$(1) \quad \tan z = T_0/0! + T_1 z/1! + T_2 z^2/2! + \cdots = \sum_{n \geq 0} T_n z^n/n!,$$

$$(2) \quad \sec z = E_0/0! + E_1 z/1! + E_2 z^2/2! + \cdots = \sum_{n \geq 0} E_n z^n/n!,$$

$$(3) \quad z/(e^z - 1) = B_0/0! + B_1 z/1! + B_2 z^2/2! + \cdots = \sum_{n \geq 0} B_n z^n/n!.$$

Much of the older mathematical literature uses a slightly different notation for these numbers, to take account of the zero coefficients. Thus we find many papers where $\tan z$ is written $T_1 z + T_2 z^3/3! + T_3 z^5/5! + \cdots$, $\sec z$ is written $E_0 + E_1 z^2/2! + E_2 z^4/4! + \cdots$, and $z/(e^z - 1)$ is written $1 - z/2 + B_1 z^2/2! - B_2 z^4/4! + B_3 z^6/6! \cdots$. Some other authors have used essentially the notation defined above but with different signs; in particular our E_{2n} is often accompanied by the sign $(-1)^n$.

In Section 2 we present simple methods for computing T_n , E_n , and B_n which are readily adapted to electronic computers, and in Section 3 more details of the computer program are explained. A table of T_n and E_n for $n \leq 120$, and B_n for $n \leq 250$, is appended to this paper, thereby extending the hitherto published values of T_n for $n \leq 60$ [6], E_n for $n \leq 100$ [2, 3], and B_n for $n \leq 220$ [7, 4].

Using the methods of this paper it is not difficult to extend the tables much further, and the authors have submitted a copy of the values of T_n ($n \leq 835$), E_n ($n \leq 808$), B_n ($n \leq 836$) to the Unpublished Mathematical Tables repository of this journal.

Section 4 shows how the formulas of Section 2 lead to some simple proofs of arithmetical properties of these numbers.

2. Formulas for Computation. The traditional method of calculating T_n and E_n is to use recurrence relations, such as the following: Let $\cos z = \sum_{n \geq 0} C_n z^n/n!$

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then the coefficient of $z^n/n!$ in $(\tan z)(\cos z)$ is

$$\sum_k \binom{n}{k} T_k C_{n-k}$$

and in $(\sec z)(\cos z)$ it is

$$\sum_k \binom{n}{k} E_k C_{n-k}.$$

Hence, making use of the fact that $T_{2n} = E_{2n+1} = 0$, we have the recurrence relations

$$(4) \quad \binom{2n+1}{1} T_1 - \binom{2n+1}{3} T_3 + \cdots + (-1)^n \binom{2n+1}{2n+1} T_{2n+1} = 1, \quad n \geq 0;$$

$$(5) \quad \binom{2n}{0} E_0 - \binom{2n}{2} E_2 + \cdots + (-1)^n \binom{2n}{2n} E_{2n} = 0, \quad n > 0.$$

The disadvantage of these formulas is that the binomial coefficients as well as the numbers T_n, E_n become very large when n is large, so a time-consuming multiplication of multiple-precision numbers is implied. As Lehmer [4] has observed, we may simplify the calculations if we remember the values of

$$\binom{2n+1}{k} T_k, \quad \binom{2n}{k} E_k$$

so that when n increases by 1 we need only multiply

$$\binom{2n+1}{k} T_k$$

by

$$\frac{(2n+2)(2n+3)}{(2n+2-k)(2n+3-k)}$$

to get the next value; but the method to be described here is even simpler and has other advantages.

The tangent numbers may be evaluated by noting that $D(\tan^2 z)$ is $n \tan^{n-1} z (1 + \tan^2 z)$; hence the n th derivative of $\tan z$ is a polynomial in $\tan z$. We have $D^n(\tan z) = P_n(\tan z)$, where the polynomials $P_n(x)$ are defined by

$$(6) \quad P_1(x) = x, \quad P_{n+1}(x) = (1 + x^2)P_n'(x).$$

Thus if we write

$$D^n(\tan z) = T_{n0} + T_{n1} \tan z + T_{n2} \tan^2 z + \cdots$$

the coefficients T_{nk} satisfy the recurrence equation

$$(7) \quad T_{0k} = \delta_{1k}; \quad T_{n+1,k} = (k-1)T_{n,k-1} + (k+1)T_{n,k+1}.$$

Since $T_n = D^n(\tan z)|_{z=0} = T_{n0}$, and since T_{nk} is zero except for at most $(n+3)/2$ values of k , formula (7) shows that the calculation of all $T_{n+1,k}$ from the values of $T_{n,k}$ essentially requires only $(n+2)/2$ multiplications of a small number k by a

large number $T_{n,k}$ and $n/2$ additions of large numbers. Since we are interested only in $T_{n,0}$ for odd values of n , we might try to use the relation

$$T_{n+2,k} = (k-2)(k-1)T_{n,k-2} + 2k^2 T_{n,k} + (k+1)(k+2)T_{n,k+2}$$

but a count of the operations involved shows this provides little if any improvement over (7), and so the simpler form (7) is preferable.

Similarly, we have $D(\sec z \tan^n z) = \sec z (n \tan^{n-1} z + (n+1)\tan^{n+1} z)$, hence if we write

$$(8) \quad D^n(\sec z) = (\sec z)(E_{n,0} + E_{n,1} \tan z + E_{n,2} \tan^2 z + \dots)$$

we have the recurrence

$$(9) \quad E_{0k} = \delta_{0k}; \quad E_{n+1,k} = kE_{n,k-1} + (k+1)E_{n,k+1}.$$

Since $E_n = E_{n,0}$, this relation yields an efficient method for calculating the Euler numbers. A somewhat similar recurrence relation was used by Joffe [3] to calculate Euler numbers; his method requires essentially the same amount of computation, but as explained in the next section there is a way to modify (9) to obtain a considerable advantage.

The identities $\tan(\pi/4 + z/2) = \tan z + \sec z$ and $D^n(\tan(\pi/4 + z/2)) = 2^{-n}P_n(\tan(\pi/4 + z/2))$ imply that the sums of the numbers T_{nk} have a very simple form:

$$(10) \quad 2^{-n}P_n(1) = 2^{-n} \sum_{k \geq 0} T_{nk} = \begin{cases} E_n, & n \text{ even}, \\ T_n, & n \text{ odd}. \end{cases}$$

This relation can be used to advantage when both E_n and T_n are being calculated.

The definition of $\tan z$ implies

$$\begin{aligned} \tan z &= \frac{\sin z}{\cos z} = \frac{(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})}{i(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})} = \frac{1}{z} \left(\frac{2iz}{e^{2iz} + 1} - iz \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(\frac{2iz}{e^{2iz} - 1} - \frac{4iz}{e^{4iz} - 1} - iz \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z} \left(-iz + \sum_{n \geq 0} ((2iz)^n - (4iz)^n) B_n/n! \right); \end{aligned}$$

and by equating coefficients we obtain the well-known identity

$$(11) \quad B_n = -i^{-n} n T_{n-1}/2^n (2^n - 1), \quad n > 1.$$

Hence, the Bernoulli numbers may be obtained from the tangent numbers by a calculation which (on a binary computer) is especially simple.

The celebrated von Staudt-Clausen theorem [8, 1] states that

$$(12) \quad B_{2n} = C_{2n} - \sum_{p \text{ prime}; (p-1) \setminus 2n} \frac{1}{p}$$

where C_{2n} is an integer. The table appended to this paper expresses B_n in this form, and, as shown below, the calculation of (11) may be carried out without any multiple-precision division.

3. Details of the Computation. By the recurrence (7) we may discard the value of $T_{n,k}$ once $T_{n+1,k+1}$ has been calculated, so only about n of the values $T_{n,k}$ need

to be retained in the computer memory at any one time. A further technique can be employed when the memory size has been exceeded; for example, suppose we start with the computation of T_{nk} for $n \leq 4$:

	$k = 0$	$k = 1$	$k = 2$	$k = 3$	$k = 4$	$k = 5$
$n = 0$	0	1				
$n = 1$	1	0	1			
$n = 2$	0	2	0	2		
$n = 3$	2	0	8	0	6	
$n = 4$	0	16	0	40	0	24

and suppose that very little memory space is available, so that we cannot completely evaluate all of the entries for $n = 5$; we might obtain

$$n = 5 \quad 16 \quad 0 \quad 136 \quad 0 \quad 240 \quad 0 \quad *$$

where “*” denotes an unknown value. The calculation may still proceed, keeping track of unknown values:

$n = 6$	0	272	0	1232	0	*
$n = 7$	272	0	3968	0	*	
$n = 8$	0	7936	0	*		
$n = 9$	7936	0	*			etc.

In this way we may compute the values of about twice as many tangent numbers as were produced before overflow occurred, avoiding much of the calculation of the $T_{n,k}$.

Since the numbers T_n become very large (T_{835} has 1866 digits, and T_n is asymptotically $2^{n+2}n!/\pi^{n+1}$ when n is odd), care needs to be taken for storage allocation of the numbers $T_{n,k}$ if we are to make efficient use of memory space. The program we prepared makes use of two rather small areas of memory (say A and B) each of which is capable of holding any one of the numbers $T_{n,k}$, plus a large number of consecutive locations used for all the remaining values. By sweeping cyclically through this large memory area, it is possible to store and retrieve the values in a simple manner.

For the sake of illustration let us suppose the word size of our computer is very small, so that only one decimal digit may be stored per word; and suppose there are just 14 words of memory used for the table of $T_{n,k}$. After the calculation of the values for $n = 4$, the memory might have the following configuration:

$$(13) \quad \boxed{6 \mid . \mid 1 \mid 6 \mid , \mid 4 \mid 0 \mid , \mid 2 \mid 4 \mid . \mid , \mid 8 \mid ,} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ P \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ Q \end{matrix}$$

Here P and Q represent variables in the program that point to the current places of interest in the memory; P points to the number that will be accessed next, and Q points to the place where the next value is to be written. Only locations from P to Q contain information that will be used subsequently by the program. The symbols “.” and “,” represent special negative codes in the table which delimit the numbers in an obvious fashion. As we begin the calculation for $n = 5$, we set area A to zero and a variable k to 1. The basic cycle is then:

(a) Set area B to k times the next value indicated by P , and move P to the right.

(b) Store the value of $A + B$ into the locations indicated by Q , and move Q to the right.

(c) Transfer the contents of B to area A .

(d) Increase k by 2.

In the case of (13) we would change the memory configuration to

(14)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>6</td><td> </td><td>.</td><td> </td><td>1</td><td> </td><td>6</td><td> </td><td>,</td><td> </td><td>4</td><td> </td><td>0</td><td> </td><td>,</td><td> </td><td>2</td><td> </td><td>4</td><td> </td><td>.</td><td> </td><td>1</td><td> </td><td>6</td><td> </td><td>,</td></tr> </table>	6		.		1		6		,		4		0		,		2		4		.		1		6		,
6		.		1		6		,		4		0		,		2		4		.		1		6		,		
	$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ Q \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ P \end{matrix}$																											

$$k = 3 \quad A = 16 \quad B = 16$$

Notice that the value 16 has been stored, the pointer Q has moved to the right and (treating the memory as a circular store) then to the far left. The next two iterations of steps (a)–(d) give

(15)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>1</td><td> </td><td>3</td><td> </td><td>6</td><td> </td><td>,</td><td> </td><td>2</td><td> </td><td>4</td><td> </td><td>0</td><td> </td><td>,</td><td> </td><td>2</td><td> </td><td>4</td><td> </td><td>.</td><td> </td><td>1</td><td> </td><td>6</td><td> </td><td>,</td></tr> </table>	1		3		6		,		2		4		0		,		2		4		.		1		6		,
1		3		6		,		2		4		0		,		2		4		.		1		6		,		
	$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ Q \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ P \end{matrix}$																											

$$k = 7 \quad A = 120 \quad B = 120$$

Now since the terminating “.” was sensed, the program attempts to store the value from area A ; but since this would make pointer Q pass P , the “memory overflow” condition is sensed, and the memory configuration becomes

(16)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>1</td><td> </td><td>3</td><td> </td><td>6</td><td> </td><td>,</td><td> </td><td>2</td><td> </td><td>4</td><td> </td><td>0</td><td> </td><td>,</td><td> </td><td>*</td><td> </td><td>2</td><td> </td><td>0</td><td> </td><td>1</td><td> </td><td>6</td><td> </td><td>,</td></tr> </table>	1		3		6		,		2		4		0		,		*		2		0		1		6		,
1		3		6		,		2		4		0		,		*		2		0		1		6		,		
	$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ Q \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ P \end{matrix}$																											

where “**” is another internal code symbol. The computation for $n = 6$ is similar but it uses a different initialization since n is even; after $n = 6$ has been processed we would have

(17)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>2</td><td> </td><td>3</td><td> </td><td>2</td><td> </td><td>,</td><td> </td><td>*</td><td> </td><td>4</td><td> </td><td>0</td><td> </td><td>,</td><td> </td><td>*</td><td> </td><td>2</td><td> </td><td>7</td><td> </td><td>2</td><td> </td><td>,</td><td> </td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	2		3		2		,		*		4		0		,		*		2		7		2		,		1
2		3		2		,		*		4		0		,		*		2		7		2		,		1		
	$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ Q \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ P \end{matrix}$																											

and so on.

The above discussion has been slightly simplified for purposes of exposition. In the actual program, it is preferable to keep the numbers stored with least significant digit first, so that for example (16) would really be

(18)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>6</td><td> </td><td>3</td><td> </td><td>1</td><td> </td><td>,</td><td> </td><td>0</td><td> </td><td>4</td><td> </td><td>2</td><td> </td><td>,</td><td> </td><td>*</td><td> </td><td>2</td><td> </td><td>1</td><td> </td><td>6</td><td> </td><td>1</td><td> </td><td>,</td></tr> </table>	6		3		1		,		0		4		2		,		*		2		1		6		1		,
6		3		1		,		0		4		2		,		*		2		1		6		1		,		
	$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ Q \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ P \end{matrix}$																											

in order to simplify the multiple-precision operations. A few other changes in the sequence of operations were made in order to use memory a little more efficiently (for example the value T_{n0} need never be retained).

A similar method may be used for E_n . This arrangement of the computation gives a substantial advantage over Joffe's method [3] because of the “**”, and it

also has advantages over (10) for the same reason.

It remains to consider the calculation of the Bernoulli number B_{2n} from T_{2n-1} . Consider formula (12); if p is an odd prime, $2^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, hence if $(p-1) \nmid 2n$, then $2^{2n} - 1$ is divisible by p . So we first compute the integer

$$(19) \quad N = (-1)^{n-1} 2n T_{2n-1} + \sum_{p \text{ prime}: (p-1) \nmid 2n} \frac{(2n)(2^{2n})(2^{2n}-1)}{p}$$

by referring to an auxiliary table of primes that may be calculated at the beginning of the program. Then it is merely a question of computing

$$(20) \quad C_{2n} = N/2^{2n}(2^{2n}-1) = N/2^{4n} + N/2^{6n} + N/2^{8n} + \dots$$

The calculation of $N/2^k$ is of course merely a "shift right" operation in a binary computer, so all the terms of the infinite series on the right side of (20) are readily computed. This series converges very rapidly, and we know C_{2n} is an integer, so we need only carry out the calculation indicated in (20) until it converges one word-size (35 bits) to the right of the decimal point. It is simple to check at the same time that C_{2n} is indeed very close to an integer, in order to verify the computations.

4. Periodicity of the Sequences. Examination of the tables produced by the computer program shows that the unit's digits of the nonzero tangent numbers repeat endlessly in the pattern 2, 6, 2, 6, 2, 6, starting with T_3 ; furthermore the two least significant digits ultimately form a repeating period of length 10: 16, 72, 36, 92, 56, 12, 76, 32, 96, 52, 16, 72, The three least significant digits have a period of length 50, and for four digits the period-length is 250. These empirical observations suggest that theoretical investigation of period-length might prove fruitful.

THEOREM 1. Let p be an odd prime, and let λ be the period-length of the sequence $\langle T_n \bmod p \rangle$. Then

$$(21) \quad \lambda = \begin{cases} p-1, & p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ 2(p-1), & p \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

and

$$(22) \quad T_{n+\lambda} \equiv T_n \pmod{p} \quad \text{for all } n \geq 0.$$

Proof. It is clear from the recurrence relation (7) that the sequence $\langle T_n \bmod p \rangle$ is determined by the recurrence equation

$$(23) \quad y_{n+1} = Ay_n$$

where the vector y_n and the matrix A are defined by

$$(24) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & & & & & & \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & & & & & \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & & & & & \\ 3 & & & \ddots & & & & \\ & & & & 0 & & & \\ & & & & & p-1 & & \\ & & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & & & 0 & \\ & & & & & & & & p-2 & \\ & & & & & & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad y_n = \begin{bmatrix} T_{n,1} \\ T_{n,2} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ T_{n,p-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

For $T_{n,k}$ can contribute nothing to any subsequent value of T_n when $k \geq p$.

We will show below that the minimum polynomial equation satisfied by A is

$$(25) \quad A^{p-1} - (-1)^{(p-1)/2} I \equiv 0 \text{ (modulo } p\text{)};$$

hence (22) is valid for the value of λ given by (21). It remains to show that λ is the true period-length of the sequence, not merely a multiple of the period.

Accordingly, suppose $T_{n+\lambda'} \equiv T_n \pmod{p}$ for some positive $\lambda' \leq \lambda$ and all large n . In view of (22) this congruence must hold for all $n \geq 0$. Let $y = y_{\lambda'} - y_0$, then $p(A^n y) \equiv 0$ for all $n \geq 0$ where p denotes the projection onto the first component of the vector $A^n y$. But this implies $n! \alpha_n \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ for all components α_n of y , hence $y \equiv 0$, i.e., $y_0 \equiv y_{\lambda'} = A^{\lambda'} y_0$. It follows that $y_n \equiv A^{\lambda'} y_n$ for all $n \geq 0$, and since the vectors y_0, \dots, y_{p-2} are obviously linearly independent we must have $A^{\lambda'} \equiv I$ (modulo p). Therefore, λ' is $\geq \lambda$, and the proof is complete.

It remains to verify (25), which seems to be a nontrivial identity. Clearly, the minimum polynomial of A must be of degree $p - 1$, since y_0, \dots, y_{p-2} are linearly independent; therefore, it suffices to calculate the characteristic polynomial of A . Let

$$(26) \quad D_n = \det \begin{bmatrix} x & -(n-1) & & & & \\ -n & x & -(n-2) & & & \\ & & -(n-1) & \ddots & & \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & & x & -1 \\ & & & & -2 & x \end{bmatrix};$$

then $D_n = xD_{n-1} - (n-1)nD_{n-2}$ so we have

$$D_1 = x,$$

$$D_2 = x^2 - 1 \cdot 2,$$

$$D_3 = x^3 - (1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3)x,$$

$$D_4 = x^4 - (1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4)x^2 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4,$$

$$D_5 = x^5 - (1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 5)x^3 + (1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5)x,$$

and in general

$$(27) \quad D_n = x^n - s_{n1}x^{n-2} + s_{n2}x^{n-4} - s_{n3}x^{n-6} + \dots,$$

where

$$(28) \quad s_{nk} = \sum a_1(a_1+1)a_2(a_2+1)\cdots a_k(a_k+1)$$

is summed over all values $1 \leq a_1 \ll a_2 \ll \dots \ll a_k < n$. (Here $u \ll v$, for integers u, v , denotes $v \geq u + 2$.) Thus, s_{nk} is the sum of all products of k of the pairs $1 \cdot 2, 2 \cdot 3, \dots, (n-1) \cdot n$ with no “overlapping” pairs allowed in the same term.

To evaluate $s_{(p-1)k} \pmod{p}$, it is convenient to allow also the pairs $(p-1) \cdot p$ and $p \cdot 1$, since these contribute nothing to the sum. Thus for example,

$$\begin{aligned}
 s_{62} &\equiv 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \\
 &\quad + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\
 &\quad + 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 + 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 1
 \end{aligned}$$

(modulo 7). Let us say two terms $a_1(a_1 + 1) \cdots a_k(a_k + 1)$ and $a'_1(a'_1 + 1) \cdots a'_k(a'_k + 1)$ are "equivalent" if, for some r and t and for all j , $a_j \equiv a'_{(j+r) \bmod p} + t$; thus, in the above example the terms $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5$, $2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6$, $3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7$, $4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 1$, $5 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \cdot 2$, $6 \cdot 7 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$, $7 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 4$ are mutually equivalent. It is impossible for a term to be equivalent to itself when $0 < t < p$, since this would imply $a_1 + \cdots + a_k \equiv a_1 + \cdots + a_k + kt$, and $t \equiv 0$. Therefore, each equivalence class has precisely p terms in it. When $k < (p - 1)/2$ the sum over an equivalence class has the form

$$\sum_{0 \leq t < p} (a_1 + t)(a_1 + t + 1) \cdots (a_k + t)(a_k + t + 1)$$

where the summand is a polynomial of degree $\leq p - 2$ in t . Any such summation may be expressed modulo p as a sum of terms of the form

$$c \sum_{0 \leq t < p} \binom{t}{j} = c \binom{p}{j+1} \equiv 0, \quad \text{since } 0 \leq j < p - 1,$$

so $s_{kp} \equiv 0$. It follows that

$$(29) \quad D_{p-1} \equiv x^{p-1} + (-1)^{(p-1)/2}(p-1)! \pmod{p}$$

and an application of Wilson's theorem completes the proof of (25).

THEOREM 2. *Let p be an odd prime, and let λ be the period-length of the sequence $\langle E_n \pmod{p} \rangle$. Then*

$$(30) \quad \lambda = \begin{cases} p-1, & p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ 2(p-1), & p \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

and

$$(31) \quad E_{n+\lambda} \equiv E_n \pmod{p} \quad \text{for all } n \geq 1.$$

Proof. Make the following changes in the proof of Theorem 1:

$$(32) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & & & \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & & & & \\ & 2 & 0 & 3 & & & \\ & & 3 & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & & p-1 & \\ & & & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad y_n = \begin{bmatrix} E_{n,0} \\ E_{n,1} \\ \vdots \\ E_{n,p-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then the minimum polynomial equation satisfied by A is

$$(33) \quad A^p - (-1)^{(p-1)/2}A \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

The proof is a straightforward modification of the proof of Theorem 1.

The congruences (22) and (31) were obtained long ago by Kummer (see for example [5, p. 270]), but it was not shown that the true period-length could not be a proper divisor of the number λ given by (21), (30). More general congruences given

by Kummer make it possible to establish further results about the period-length:

THEOREM 3. *Let p be an odd prime, and let λ be given by (30). Then*

$$(34) \quad T_{n+\lambda p^k-1} \equiv T_n \pmod{p^k}, \quad n \geq k,$$

$$(35) \quad E_{n+\lambda p^k-1} \equiv E_n \pmod{p^k}, \quad n \geq k.$$

Proof. Assume $n \geq k$ and define the sequence $\langle u_m \rangle$ by the rule

$$(36) \quad u_m = (-1)^{(p-1)m/2} T_{n+(p-1)m}, \quad m \geq 0.$$

Kummer's congruence for the tangent numbers may be written

$$(37) \quad \Delta^k u_m \equiv 0 \pmod{p^k}, \quad m \geq 0, \quad k \geq 1,$$

where $\Delta^k u_m$ denotes

$$u_{m+k} - \binom{k}{1} u_{m+k-1} + \binom{k}{2} u_{m+k-2} - \cdots + (-1)^k u_m.$$

We will prove that (37) implies

$$(38) \quad u_{m+pr-1} \equiv u_m \pmod{p^r}, \quad m \geq 0, \quad r \geq 1,$$

and this will establish (34). Eq. (35) follows in the same way if we let

$$u_m = (-1)^{(p-1)m/2} E_{n+(p-1)m}.$$

Assume Eq. (37) is valid for some sequence of real numbers (not necessarily integers) u_0, u_1, \dots ; thus, $\Delta^k u_m$ is an integer multiple of p^k when $k \geq 1$, but not necessarily when $k = 0$. We will prove that the sequence $u_m/p, u_{m+p}/p, u_{m+2p}/p, \dots$, for fixed m also satisfies Eq. (37), and this suffices to prove (38) by induction on r .

Let E be the operator $Eu_m = u_{m+1}$. Eq. (37) may be written $(E - 1)^k u_m \equiv 0 \pmod{p^k}$, and our goal as stated in the preceding paragraph is to show that $(E^p - 1)^k (u_m/p) \equiv 0 \pmod{p^k}$, i.e. $(E^p - 1)^k u_m \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{k+1}}$. Let $f(E) = E^{p-2} + 2E^{p-3} + \cdots + (p-2)E + (p-1)$; then $E^p - 1 = (E - 1)(p + f(E)(E - 1))$, hence

$$(E^p - 1)^k u_m = \sum_{0 \leq j \leq k} \binom{k}{j} p^j (E - 1)^{2k-j} f(E)^{k-j} u_m$$

and each term in the sum on the right is an integer multiple of p^{2k} . Hence, we have proved in fact that $(E^p - 1)^k u_m \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{2k}}$, which is more than enough to complete the proof of the theorem.

Note that Eqs. (34), (35) do not necessarily give the true period-length of the sequence mod p^k when $k > 1$; although (34) is "best possible" when $p = 5$ and $k = 2, 3, 4$, the tangent numbers have the same period-length modulo 9 as they do modulo 3.

The tangent number T_{2n+1} is divisible by 2^n , so the period length of $T_n \pmod{2^r}$ is 1 for all r . Eq. (35) is valid for $\lambda = 2$ when $p = 2$, since Kummer's congruence (37) holds for $u_m = E_{n+2m}$. In particular, we may combine the results proved above to show that for any modulus m the sequences $T_n \pmod{m}, E_n \pmod{m}$ are periodic, and the period-length divides $2\phi(m)$.

TABLE 1. *The first 60 nonzero tangent numbers*

n	T_n
1	1.
3	2.
5	16.
7	272.
9	7936.
11	353792.
13	22368256.
15	1903757312.
17	20
19	2908
21	495149
23	101542388
25	2
27	702
29	231191
31	87139627
33	3
35	1798
37	970982
39	583203324
41	38
43	28372
45	22768137
47	1
49	1901
51	1963356
53	219523491
55	264
57	341838
59	474090194
61	70
63	111325
65	187693125
	9865342976.
	8885112832.
	8053124096.
	6506852352.
	4692148019
	5160160394
	8418780959
	5712516929
	7294077037
	6516934508
	8107850591
	1237939970
	9173100439
	7635983772
	7921907431
	9129930886
	4319164162
	7859031027
	9093041833
	4886002843
	7850025215
	6956465792
	9491567180
	0676159128
	2394112879
	3831232512
	3013357185
	2307122176
	3513421559.
	3121068032.
	3237958001
	2783100116
	5345330866
	9938250594
	2103779423
	984996431
	4450739249
	7269899849
	0258358007
	9642459877
	8745605712
	6484887310
	9297951396
	8035017444
	7452258201
	3121068032.
	3237958001
	2783100116
	5345330866
	9938250594
	2103779423
	3937369998
	1763127296.
	7003397462.
	2970007552.
	7441079285
	0891145370
	3030136589
	7345704226
	9682771463
	4659411015
	0902726842
	1804708828
	0783690575
	1846377457
	001534479

4255826189	6377818583	33	9287330816.	6877233329	3113418998	6914776308
5623734685	225242375	67	2870352046	8549763072.	2938843795	4320994101
4705763027	8735849943	69	4326866459	9380084736.	3886273130	1380715918
2547258153	1136084889	71	6369630081.	3886273130	3886273130	1380715918
9576789446	5395544961	73	6494595788	9839726592.	2457457867	9114870464
3680696607	4371901652	75	3516486805	6020216502.	7058221056.	8520405728
9449829416	0734990348	77	8719138436	0603858737	8174170112.	0630707472
4459227344	2622751313	79	8292113188	0717441472.	2434251776.	2702370300
3680696607	4329214126	81	9909391400	1113545177	0705805634	494945632.
9449829416	9633491577	83	0144430968	0144430968	6422729861	3741030484
4992863438	0682610727	85	7863741179	3701774928	0567541956	6399568896.
5893124310	3027666248	87	1075266957	4149713570	7706863741	8688298159
2368442192	6277121485	89	9942977938	1904830963	2044764392	2811185152.
5660095844	2807323067	91	7773107678	1466558923	6754520862	4634906097
3980054983	22111638598	93	1067039286	1794130757	5349971865	6370878975
3027666248	6519961272	95	4801366153	2953998553	6700552799	3333333333.
6277121485	3607290907	97	9076131721	4131644416.	232434	232434
2368442192	4131644416.	99	2193600440	9433745362	878090217	4478585859
5660095844	9433745362	87	9119191978	6661674060	8758468215	6173838087
3980054983	0441500672.	89	8758468215	0441500672.	8108362187	7149167320
3027666248	47440564012	91	2341769921	47440564012	4594712417	0347433028
6277121485	47777725652	93	6583155193	1148258616	3187841278	4592740313
2368442192	3945230336.	95	5642227874	1520277361	9861738770	0950687716
5660095844	3945230336.	97	3266404250	3431622461	3266404250	3266404250
3945230336.	8941953051.	99	4866184192.	4866184192.	4428836230	3194267305
3945230336.	2622951953	89	4428836230	4923128691	6739105340	0799032391
3945230336.	9690334355	91	1807558656.	1807558656.	4508016361	8836921783
3945230336.	0762262559	93	5231282906.	5231282906.	9861969626	7158091384
3945230336.	7041570684	95	2349092340	0001907712.	9929718418	3467010271
3945230336.	9540333030	97	5856582933	3924402863	8854712967	5792955877
3945230336.	9103698421	99	5098301378	6687569562	6637541376.	5581949239
3945230336.	6102768897		4382396370	6210438295	3145169718	8924144787
3945230336.	6616801111		4560851	8210438295	8210438295	8210438295

TABLE 1—Continued

<i>n</i>	<i>T_n</i>	0047936547 6963423232.	8229870027 6817088804
101	1	0171869441 6899187030	9928982810 1122719555
		6534977615	1754542669
		3871837828	8308970496.
103	7949	5127146296	5150283969
		7296825215	6539875280
		4140134793	7257788852
105	35180993	1135561434	0450762752.
		2955727650	4639405654
		0277448013	4332559603
		2060080598	0384517339
		1901789276	
107	16	5816406207	3499985629
		5215971711	9077718016.
		1717858874	0224471177
		7128707035	0186706465
		34558730392	2513397720.
109	77155	1972782143	4957959108
		9487648121	6004226144
		9490537630	9433217448
		3312556087	754980560
		7828380939	9836404772
		7321330938	5856757008
		4162805881	1240712916
		4196147801	4430020735.
		89666239285	
		6727895619	7007093225
		3951931102	1421845843
111	381807444	3312556087	8372641792.
		1662244551	4375913985
		11991172580	9280405845
		5665524839	
		2038670128	9227926705
		1679429091	5414739516
		6333225256.	
113	195	2218319170	
		8391389087	3747623961
		6070691740	0007069533
		9319091564	0945677436
		4725860275	0653272241
		1459533577	6107197749
		6738445312.	0669176471
		9555589879	
115	1040552	9116874639	7871036923
		8633084261	8763836938
		20209990976.	3537856412
		3711110813	
		2969544137	0894578681
		7333881055	6222847786
		3601851664	7176120451
		85580920993	
		7947000832.	

TABLE 2. *The first 61 nonzero Euler numbers*

n	E_n
0	1.
2	1.
4	5.
6	61.
8	1385.
10	50521.
12	2702765.
14	199360981.
16	9391512145.
18	4879675441.
20	37037
22	6934887
24	1551453416
26	40
28	12522
30	4415438
32	1775193915
34	80
36	41222
38	23489580
40	1
42	1036
44	794757
46	666753751
48	60
50	60532
52	65061624
54	7
56	9420
58	12622019
60	1
62	2775
64	4535810
	9391512145.
	4879675441.
	1188237525.
	4393137901.
	3557086905.
	8707250929
	5964140362
	9324902310
	7953928943
	7232992358
	0603395177
	5270431082
	4851150718
	4622733519
	9422597592
	6685544977
	9627864556
	8524818862
	8668460884
	5466599390
	9858645581.
	3218964202
	9394905945.
	2518062187.
	9964920041.
	8108911496
	1410600809
	7101702071
	7803378276
	3330017889
	990340923
	4120420228
	7287489255
	6237690583
	4823410611
	72272093888
	5259964600
	9182559406
	2158688733
	4873492363
	5454231325.
	5805973669
	6889782501.
	1747468878.

TABLE 2—Continued

<i>n</i>	<i>E_n</i>
66	7886284206
68	1456
70	2850517
72	5905747207
74	1292
76	2986928
78	7270601714
80	1862
82	5013104
84	1
86	4196
88	13021595
90	4
92	14343
94	50817990
96	18
	684383791
	6617894181
	5749485716
	1844380139
	9864476977
	8322369771
	3532111069
	7754436545
	9721536598
	9736641878
	6411370597
	1832845769
	3812833466
	0168641438
	9583687335
	2915758412
	6357710109
	9408109796
	7359623656
	4165255759
	9123907001
	0612547605
	6431640402
	0392122285
	0254969261
	9052404639
	0957582424
	4646868985
	4471322573
	4903292185
	8125858691
	0428663372
	2272406861
	9082676644
	0794578239
	2127919765
	1106574955
	4403492151
	7245804251
	3239886828
	9706818956
	7833293645
	6163708087
	9695760705.
	0072074223
	7945376961.
	6315007150
	6806459548
	8732198729
	9042754623
	5135032296
	0505026450
	6417049760
	3437870353
	6411370597
	5993074365
	3980381720
	0328065169
	6880176415
	6970444824
	5681956123
	6129086936
	1571401154
	7856259916
	4684537456
	9140694188
	3217838146
	3308186813
	9262297123
	5589929214
	2836959052
	6923579721.
	8340613368
	3990906470
	5426502482
	6923579721.
	2640578565
	1261825484
	5097901968
	7907250365.
	6455975764
	2108762470
	5042330181.
	2930264020
	0116823642
	9990423947
	2666186081
	0425524177
	3301618182
	7540761705
	1850937881.
	6929223693
	0288452845.
	234288492
	9395592341.
	6011920010
	5462014428
	7888100942
	6997615522
	7220694100
	7994390844
	216704547
	9771259876
	7502043638
	9181896262
	6080538087
	5675761398
	6771997435
	5931029338
	5634078984
	8585798821
	8857583461
	3021532175
	4884315911
	5507146314
	4824356715
	7489775212
	3090736003
	2164140484
	9892539001
	0757918417
	7857968115
	6457556016
	9136078780
	7689327097
	2858314932
	8255239879
	2954929765
	1912367260
	7068070281
	0790510830
	1945185560
	5396878225.
	2205397659
	995154801.
	5845492837
	8636544057

98	72365	3438103385	8122338310	3537309752	$8077899745.$	2986259565	1810672327
		60171243105	7776571876	6173678229	6173678229	2246475917	2770950810
100	290352834	8421919498	1419813489	$7708964641.$	$7708964641.$	6443587507	1589450804
		66661097497	0546038347	0238893534	0238893534	4712996735	4174648294
102	121	2293737892	9218210539	2869245763	$2980625125.$	2954978560	9880769588
		87783740312	5205142332	9218210539	4802983023	4648305790	0456925359
104	526306	21696821433	3854077446	7060022407	3584236661	$3979627101.$	9556246560
		4249616990	00000330206	6605063835	3127338662	390044251	8073843505
106	2374073071	9367663470	3461698760	21696821433	0121582193	3384973914	9760949941
		2795281647	8787281741	6526516334	6542841928	$8795634505.$	7776842645
108	1111	6084593759	5862589203	7060022407	7395385346	70572917045	7147825505
		89009412482	8230249702	6605063835	7569585468	$8654461561.$	3446870840
110	5403078	3452929407	1740642849	1740642849	8024481433	9328258295	0170124648
		2942622666	9534375777	9534375777	2589331464	1727650672	$9722335885.$
112	2	6597932932	0561911549	0561911549	4263476990	9416971071	9642019740
		8516010249	8147118459	8147118459	6327880271	4748827182	6276288863
114	14213	4782738106	8652979312	7222720137	0790759867	7760330206	$9343212021.$
		7223410855	7222720137	1534144589	3617958139	0954891150	1924525644
116	76842618	6700835600	5911126658	4900943112	651162934	0471204776	5791312467
		2736615820	6146238929	6672527429	6672527429	0583423048	0583423048
118	42	$1160137265.$	0105480096	6981180552	0457223188	2248930706	6995326299
		1709670127	9605797073	9605797073	3300193420	6948612331	3307158077
120	248839	6905678286	5303800832	5303800832	2871113514	7775762116	5153920474
		$4250822481.$	3170956283	5538272770	6664779364	0120107733	7276440867
122	44	2064690265	0420540847	8067067756	3976472123	6896168602	1466396893
		$2489246645.$	9962192543	8327890952	1989835334	2711105340	1493015019
124	46	9962192543	0835366233	6035433477	8903364863	2755023029	6183651057
		6864465814	8626950069	8786736548	1425729606	5830552349	7893533611
126	48	1574782987	$8123036941.$	$8123036941.$	3786235212	4705254397	3611068831
		5499968530	5499968530	1631690245	5408489408	2372867090	7090814055
128	50	5914025391	5914025391	1842243985	7255460434	6369071792	7997103011
		6481607384	$7531472025.$	0784871444	2940830046	2747699810	6540373770

TABLE 3. *The first 250 Bernoulli numbers*

$B_0 = 1, B_1 = -1/2, B_{2n+1} = 0$ for $n \geq 1$, and the values of B_{2n} for $1 \leq n \leq 125$ appear below in the form $C_{2n} - \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k\}$. This notation stands for $C_{2n} - 1/p_1 - \dots - 1/p_k$; thus $B_4 = 1 - \{2, 3, 5\} = 1 - 1/2 - 1/3 - 1/5 = -1/30$. The Bernoulli numbers have been expressed in this form here, since the numbers C_{2n} have not been tabulated before.

n	B_n
2	1 - {2, 3}
4	1 - {2, 3, 5}
6	1 - {2, 3, 7}
8	1 - {2, 3, 5}
10	1 - {2, 3, 11}
12	1 - {2, 3, 5, 7, 13}
14	2 - {2, 3}
16	-6 - {2, 3, 5, 17}
18	56 - {2, 3, 7, 19}
20	-528 - {2, 3, 5, 11}
22	6193 - {2, 3, 23}
24	-86579 - {2, 3, 5, 13}
26	1425518 - {2, 3}
28	-27298230 - {2, 3, 5, 29}
30	601580875 - {2, 3, 7, 11, 31}
32	-1 511631566 - {2, 3, 5, 17}
34	42 9614643062 - {2, 3}
36	-1371 1655203087 - {2, 3, 5, 7, 13, 19, 37}
38	48833 231893594 - {2, 3}
40	-1929657 9341940067 - {2, 3, 5, 11, 41}
42	84169304 7573682616 - {2, 3, 7, 43}
44	-4033807185 4059455412 - {2, 3, 5, 23}
46	21 1507486380 8199160561 - {2, 3, 5, 47}
48	-1208 662652296 5259346026 - {2, 3, 5, 7, 13, 17}
50	75008 6674607696 4366855721 - {2, 3, 11}
52	-5038778 1014810689 1413789302 - {2, 3, 5, 53}
54	365287764 8481812333 5110430844 - {2, 3, 7, 19}
56	-2 849879302 4508822262 6914643290 - {2, 3, 5, 29}
58	238 6542749968 3627644645 9819192193 - {2, 3, 59}
60	-21399 9492572253 3366581074 4765191096 - {2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 31, 61}
62	500097 5723478097 5699217330 9567231026 - {2, 3}
64	-209380059 1134637840 9095185290 0279701846 - {2, 3, 5, 17}
66	2 2752696488 4635155596 4926035276 9264581471 - {2, 3, 7, 23, 67}
68	-262 5771028623 9576047303 0497361582 0208144899 - {2, 3, 5}

70	32125	0821027180	3251820479	2304264985	2435219412	$\{-2,3,11,71\}$
72	-4159827	8166794710	9139170744	9526235893	6689603010	$\{-2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
74	569206954	8203528002	3883456219	1210586444	8051297182	$\{-2,3\}$
76	-8	2183629419	7845756922	9065346861	7333014550	8927628859
78	1250	2904327166	9930167323	3982970289	5524177196	$\{-2,3,5\}$
80	-200155	8323324837	0274925329	1988132987	6872422013	$\{-2,3,7,79\}$
82	-33674982	-{2,3,5,11,17,41}	3339667690	3338753016	2195989471	9384367233
84	-5947097050	9153643742	6604968440	5154084057	9071565106	-{2,3,83}
86	110	3135447718	-{2,3,5,7,13,29,43}	7977559564	1307904376	9160463051
88	-21355	8626999498	-{2,3}	5019041065	6789732987	3916346921
90	4332889	2595452535	0118865838	4196166130	5937920621	8091091449
92	-918855282	1804590303	-{2,3,5,23,89}	-{2,3,7,11,19,31}	8451368511	1995959100
94	20	8655788034	6200555215	5018971389	6038891627	4025337827
96	-4700	4166932822	-{2,3,5,47}	2907449345	5027990220	-{2,3}
98	1131804	4487113436	4214108242	7310785752	5553500606	0654596737
100	-283822495	3468967763	4120483353	-{2,3,5,7,13,17,97}	3697590579	
102	7	7023936918	2706751862	5773393126	7890365954	7507479181
104	-2009	3833958035	5491176374	-{2,3}	4817647382	2882128228
106	566571	1513976356	9264156336	8468092801	-{2,3,5,11,101}	7317880887
108	-165845111	3445484249	6511107027	-{2,3,5,11,101}	0984176879	$\{-2,3,7,103\}$
110	5	7899354166	59264156336	8441210856	-{2,3,5,13,17,97}	8225328766
112	-1586	5317144648	6788506297	1967271536	-{2,3,5,53}	7510420621
114	517567	7005080594	65082714092	9779698882	-{2,3,5,107}	5464727402
116	-174889218	3875644521	844748532	8441210856	-{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,109}	0154812442
		5413621691	6044834656	1967271536	-{2,3,5,107}	3742649032
		2434613019	8921356500	9779698882	-{2,3,5,107}	9496261472
		4668155898	1445719346	0305193569	-{2,3,11,23}	8782749978
		4923774192	5246086197	2277798401	-{2,3,11,23}	4127789638
		1414152565	1322528310	9767429893	-{2,3,11,23}	0157296643
		1468237658	1863693634	3199123014	-{2,3,11,23}	8782749978
		8047286451	4297311365	0743149938	-{2,3,11,23}	0988500683
		4361754562	6984073240	8942191518	-{2,3,11,23}	1200945120
		0621669403	1810829579	6825071225	-{2,3,11,23}	6124084923
		4021711733	9690025877	6651549771	-{2,3,7}	5930550859
				6181591451	-{2,3,7}	6544872627

TABLE 3—Continued

<i>n</i>	<i>B_n</i>					
118	6	3472158762 1160519994	1228952384 9521852558	0015332666 2452526426	6438279520 4167780767	— {2,3,5,59} 726467832
120	-2212	0071684324 2776912707	0112735747 8349422883	5076344103 2345671293	1489529605 2445573185	9086182634 0549877801
122	827227	-{2,3,5,7,11,13,31,41,61} 7679877096	9854221062	0025726591	0252803139	1154956835
124	-319589251	8488529885 1141570958	8447202350 3591634369	0718881721 1808148735	8561301633 2627667109	9661427406 9112273184
126	12	-{2,3,5} 7500822233	8779298231	0024302926	6798669571	8433566283 — {2,3}
128	-5250	3295160585 595814510	7353822073 - {2,3,7,19,43,127}	1833362242	1938478819	9179638977 1283226347
130	2230181	0923086774 6078013452	1338994028 2227018183	2462456517 3065745383	5446919894 0640452814	0377552432 1149421273
132	-976845219	7075399446 7894241625	- {2,3,5,17} 2098692981	9883872814	3738272150	8758785424
134	44	9055078103 8286208932	8036345171 - {2,3,11,131}	2245962893	1773876814	5763813725
136	-20508	3095520443 1706618959	8633513398 8371132984	9802393011 4759158434	6690267498 4882999447	5678971000 8018574251
138	9821443	2315481909 0983619784	- {2,3,5,7,13,23,67} 4735319759	5295427227 1401112942	2622874813 6528175678	1691918757 7997886065
140	-4841260079	1078243989 5708864640	1580698362 - {2,3}	- {2,3}	5426552811 2087390581	5426552811 2087390581
142	245	3087398275 5442476427	8883972933 4818594264	7727583015 3022208918	4864565966 6918602388	9040083595 7468948154
		3279791277 3196274811	3682977286 1075729696	- {2,3,5,137} 0269752104	6341276113 5521783095	6203851158 4312353272
		3082120499 8208880508	6831819391 9429964679	1585658026 - {2,3,7,139}	1491857900 7855114057	7241070558 4147212665
		5625800263 7957252622	4667309228 0982609783	- {2,3,5,11,29,71} 4674040886	3721687111 9039967369	5039984404 8624711701
		5308880148 4603247983	2901257676	9302738510	9499436496	

144	-128069	2680408474 0952142990 0586284403	7548782513 8427882645 5889432674	2786017857 327686947 524577737	2181183417 0578038003 - {2,3,5,7,13,17,19,37,73}	1196320118 7383050883
146	68676167	1046685811 362800579	9210188859 8377113920	846440436 7141426350	0924268134 0143698420	7568589956 6381706690
148	-3	5802338371 7846468581 9979455214	6450621194 9691046949 0400826798	7331637478 7899541637 0129451551	- {2,3} 9556814489 0704298643	5492650402 4146783802
150	2142	5357177777 6101250665	9275574483 2915508713	0826629638 2313514827	2227717750 2096660152	- {2,3,5,149} 6029650951
152	-1245672	7270014726 7137183695	4310210906 0070196429	0678384924 6163760721	1293313386 9458298438	- {2,3,7,11,31,151} 2964431725
154	743457875	6169042394 5820630576 5100015254	136571094 9850941641 3679668394	9069481888 9528102954 0520613117	4546604176 3793193519 8071487290	7134041184 - {2,3,5} 2675608643
156	-45	0934831271 5357953046	8600733639 4170489406	4843831051 7682189940	1182799109 4713103509	2931489774 - {2,3,23} 1453427716
158	28612	0901794185 8442342331	5635546610 9549792635	3333223321 9267970425	2748767721 3013898315	1091718700 6615424110
160	-18437723	- {2,3,5,7,13,53,79,157} -1128168588 508355877 4349737827	6834536384 5513580328 0596646795	7251017232 9309190986 4014203994	5229189870 7644645062 9587511379	4567159402 3355482880 5593003154
162	1	- {2,3,5,11,17,41} 2181154536 1506035197 7128266667	2210466995 1806696491 7752505278	0131650659 0818057404 9561241031	9521355817 2748253800 3002485844	4306631670 1277493077 6445814484
164	-824	0696728275 8218718531 2977243870 9571577485	- {2,3,7,19,163} 4121548481 8405761023 1579320680	84572936893 4203215225 5258967279	4473014189 7185798736 0604924064	1659231506 5839684671 3114348648
166	572258	0062730952 7793783294 4799292545 8449214212	- {2,3,5,83} 3329651649 2097589473 7912059306	8142978615 4526218482 1766114802 4575317447	9186848661 7528081717	2327430125 4544007231 8119178510

TABLE 3—Continued

n	B_n			
168	-406685305	1612590641	-{2,3,167}	4308330500
		2505910472	6767369383	1957212176
		0247754105	0243613769	3983391160
		7391874851	0229357659	3693482276
		0811876203	-{2,3,5,7,13,29,43}	6018436817
170	29	5960920646	4205006287	73101111326
		3214415150	8647495422	2990166491
		3868641966	9420754538	1443409958
		9633208761	3030846881	7801102773
		-22049	-{2,3,11}	0113620408
172		5225651894	5750903117	3956150622
		6888744024	4032520852	4836378545
		03026666979	1530497497	3988444081
		9607122917	2550624182	1252796339
		0728895998	0583115251	-{2,3,5,173}
		9752558827	3115549539	5136066575
		6914908538	3009714494	5993071507
		5443304812	2073989964	9671480205
		3116736213	5569576486	-{2,3,7,59}
		2912686129	5969870858	4528063558
		1709335322	8985838740	7851050763
		1071847423	8734706022	1102880678
		7894009478	0380818132	1322184598
		0532629144	8964895965	1236000708
		0755541348	7361911412	6768715702
		4453714786	4958750394	2774063895
		9357883370	7718598254	5970669286
		0442429685	2469746205	6442176508
		4333747091	9889765654	10
		0524064563	4756508130	2109905110
		2248654235	2288406677	-{2,3,5,17,23,89}
		7169770408	6099982659	853998230
		5977587673	0721498128	8964382872
		9354243243	3839298821	1388535128
		8029314555	3589930008	1295923123
		3618118131	1550128675	3241409316
		0513367440	1539809892	9410477684
		5245930722	4294536494	5932701078
		7764248499	2393009429	9872701906
180	-854328		0825192833	-{2,3,179}
			6299082774	7004565489
			6996355108	3486627920
			5462169412	4070630607
			7079104923	217774046
			1438224721	-{2,3,5,7,11,13,19,31,37,61,181}
			1845215263	3371527694
			8699480152	5072706453
			4058827108	5232578272
				8555947991
182	712878213		7775167786	-{2,3}
			7458461988	1600926988
			4711868647	7645148677
			4024922061	6030431157
			2709241642	5453965536
			4930250501	8633342016
			1004324726	6228489712

{2,3,5,47}

3456032897

			4228186326	5036916065
			59945430322	1971803519
			7002399941	-{2,3,7}
			376078757	2492683808
188	-47194259	2020855955	1873883437	0055520607
		5890896211	0438746878	2859946730
		7362303222	3979610699	-{2,3,5}
		1337991110	7466904552	0981012117
190	4	2020855955	2133451584	576966132
		8245350938	4029377883	7678744934
		7323230602	402937670	9921781652
		9811936260	4401946615	-{2,3,11,191}
192	-3987	2074434477	6555429387	9510665147
		1283658237	0982439948	8560005423
		6449718495	4863866512	9570515870
		9608665263	6481422248	3033629100
		-{2,3,5,7,13,17,97,193}	9822023821	7020534114
194	3781978	2074434477	9449477199	1410299256
		7138944181	9363952932	-{2,3}
		6090237057	0718684812	6449718495
		7427492089	6472873338	4863866512
		8606080695	1229728802	9608665263
		754399535	6099438963	-{2,3,5,29,197}
196	-3661423368	1973487551	9606834302	4889003542
		6858082151	9822023821	6264722872
		7456818588	9599969353	0294345595
		2199927707	0718684812	1525149224
		2733870153	9158887055	1548317388
		-{2,3,7,19,23,67,199}	8284840257	-{2,3,5,11,41,101}
198	361	2862348855	4609298914	9904344422
		1298519646	0894775414	6449718495
		0266199064	486332914	1548317388
		5965773896	3185245140	12450117672
		-{2,3,7,19,23,67,199}	5454387835	3071239515
200	-364707	4362138308	0486823468	6191058737
		218502610	95388979906	0387496808
		0412840299	3710719800	5516180654
		1213464712	6263015084	0451297095
		-{2,3,5,11,41,101}		
202	375087554	8345440909	4814189306	4118603710
		5235280258	1934499292	2399095820
		6372603520	6143515790	4298817680
		1585898926	2493045836	0768640406
		-{2,3}	9525193533	4283250606

TABLE 3—Continued

220	-1148493	1769116375 1753289288 3873465183 4210113949 9461290535 2596755565 7119153292 2848785677 1045408568 5693032632 0819895653 7136781907 5955958690 2742566785 6901247289 0714040934 7099813261	3413686776 4875336862 9938498599 5708268220 0793890370 2249577996 3110885047 1416320087 2263510522 9197981112 4963952936 0037356974 9309014228 2475999079 6416991911 0937943854 3598855839	85456665041 6769177869 2068055025 8399738934 2921608803 7089908426 6401867092 1224998971 2850318091 0382549614 8205790276 4842136656 5728117654 8082620122 6361991190 8036907453 7362681132 6032846537	7772745635 5021253934 4835379696 9974452549 1307012711 3152138601 5355305441 7991300396 5783619081 1975027633 5386744234 7512564136 5609267193 6361991190 4931915475 6992433312 0376562367	$-\{2,3\}$ 4714139788 7367883712 0695460686 3855375811 - $\{2,3,5,11,23\}$ 6452873285 8912755517 6559804985 4443377036 $-\{2,3,7,223\}$ 9480952331 4617400054 9313949607 7147855342 7153769200
222	1427295874	$-\{2,3,5,17,29,113\}$ 232615	5216129798 8452631715 2671578428 4723944327 7437321421	5184708876 3581861945 2504601643 1504659390 9464916240	1617363833 5112354774 8929726215 3980456248 9434172746	1726936408 6947154327 3089565855 6544681615 5296001281
224	-180	$-\{2,3,227\}$ -304957517	81194281926 37538251258 4109365080 0677907520 5436614108	1542593785 3074615208 6392836448 3402243744 7565109793	3270373100 2253504769 3066072567 2309724077 1427313172	7776186897 0479552881 6098663456 0474029979 9435753210
228	40	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,229\}$ 6858060764	3397344240 8454530775 4869398086 2185060378 7669363934	1212412493 2980369933 3240064474 6948409495 9965846795	7318633684 1020735696 1961740985 2820977951 6084050515	3107545216 8180151498 9552136116 0490781228 4210865512
232	-55231	$-\{2,3,11,47\}$ 0313219743	6162523200 3188681185 6313289429 8186765908 5616716658	4409318639 3706834819 8186765908 939146837 3974606583	2324279514 3594302895 939146837 5002965153 1655771141	4462697421 0683889421 5002965153 0188758085 7225503375

TABLE 3—Continued

n	B_n	
234	43816688883 3964343924 2602156915 3172824104 2769721082 7940104635 8101363903	—{2,3,5,59,233} 8699496902 5404657656 4824672538 5308894750 7094152574 —{2,3,7,19,79}
	76277279	0496121553 0059673430 7679230961 2186829704 4783953140
	236	9788631327 1453678013 4436006216 4415996760 9982485664 5244104859 8844534409 1780121607 6660910064 6407684728 2112977159 4099183377 8782241352 6821798346 8856338459 9575436649 6675814212 6097467497 9553024713 282679190 4087566626 3396921301 1048283783 1813645163 7192329317 5928955960 8708705972 9668527213 6662639276 2025136515 8043072083 7534957 1200832506
	-10	9352400106 1050047902 1743438848 2233854058 9902299017 —{2,3,5} 1615335533 8482715373 2596622727 7760380806 9895401431 —{2,3,239} 6504851082 7646719073 0072673324 1440291140 8568253844 —{2,3,5,7,11,13,17,31,41,61,241} 1897364368 6976103299 2594958319 6520446365 6461470053 5549078253 3449020711 5604467196 2945193753 6618976366 1101918685 2964233337 7212266049
	238	5396932666 8996165766 0821803894 9979906147 1134761196 7831390856 4355847353 2479581379 3199004907 3882142768 9651749746 7267467117 0999964338 778755531 4946257333 3517067124 790039834 5285569627 4780786847 1564731368 7378396322 —{2,3,23} 6349699881 5441813083 2715624519 0805318122 7733353488 —{2,3,5}
	239	3858633733 5378477493 3234297171 9269056086 6553823465 9776824872 3094314992 7166852319 0355300226 3590200953 9776824872 8761158145 0468153629 5482278121 8065707036 7831390856 7267467117 0999964338 778755531 4946257333 3517067124 6901932057 3262555126 6800349276 6225632262 5120926143 6901932057 3262555126 6800349276 6225632262 5120926143 6901932057 3262555126 6800349276 6225632262 5120926143 2790039834 5285569627 4780786847 1564731368 7378396322 —{2,3,23} 9967717969 8585332169 5426701817 4601261827 0829389397 40478441082
	240	-22244891
	242	3
	244	-4935
	246	7534957

8629135810	0586514612	5521159057	1660668994
6714386726	2918577221	9905853925	0141553115
2584159153	797481907	3193814078	5047192006
0890893653	9580078697	1227136624	9790766520
3048103966	1982928154	5191164668	3314709961
-1	1691485154	5841777278	- {2,3,7,83}
7393365156	2527151686	0889247316	5504178389
3792860024	5560819655	4037772408	9537111655
2371174050	5486569829	4041431243	1413341139
4166388754	5474825140	5510092809	8220377591
8697409702	5058507517	9659524107	4013811373
5261467838	9394126646	1554253442	6529831158
4569758971	5176258684	2015977022	6734383380
8329220039	6978835905	2335348377	7355456887
1510513686	8316837867	5021479246	8850325243
5799693397	1198209110	1158331599	- {2,3,5}
8622535217	4286407738	3239649247	7000034429
250	1843	7655814047	4285697821
		3580448568	1973565915
		6020603056	2856323282
		5226653094	8622890759
		9285643939	6181295360
		3938476752	9407215690
		5254881572	- {2,3,11,251}

Mathematics Department
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California 91109

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