TABLE ERRATA

501.—K. Y. Choong, D. E. Daykin & C. R. Rathbone, *Regular Continued Fractions for π and γ*, University of Malaya Computer Centre, September 1970, ms. deposited in UMT file. (See *Math. Comp.*, v. 25, 1971, p. 403, UMT **23**.)

By a more extended calculation, the continued fraction herein for Euler's constant has been found to be correct to only the first 3251 partial quotients of the 3470 listed. This error affects the accompanying statistical table as well as Table 1 on p. 390 of the authors' related paper [1].

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1. K. Y. Choong, D. E. Daykin & C. R. Rathbone, "Rational approximations to π," *Math. Comp.*, v. 25, 1971, pp. 387–392.

502.—A. Erdélyi, W. Magnus, F. Oberhettinger & F. G. Tricomi, *Tables of Integral Transforms*, Vol. I, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1954.

On p. 31, in Formula 17 the Fourier cosine transform of

$$[\cosh(\beta x) + \cos c]^{-1} \cosh(ax)$$

should read

$$\pi\beta^{-1} \csc c \{ \cos[a(\pi - c)/\beta] \cosh[y(\pi + c)/\beta] - \cos[a(\pi + c)/\beta] \cosh[y(\pi - c)/\beta]\} \times [\cosh(2\pi y/\beta) - \cos(2\pi a/\beta)]^{-1}.$$

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Editorial note: For notices of additional errata see *Math. Comp.*, v. 25, 1971, p. 199, MTE **472**; v. 24, 1970, pp. 239–240, MTE **451**; v. 23, 1969, p. 468, MTE **436** and the footnote thereto.

503.—I. S. Gradshteyn & I. M. Ryzhik, *Table of Integrals, Series, and Products*, 4th ed., Academic Press, New York, 1965.

On p. 527, formula 4.224(11) is incorrect for the cases $a^2 < 1$ and $a^2 > 1$. When $a > 0$, the common value of the integrals $\int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(1 + a \sin x)^2\, dx$ and

$\int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(1 + a \cos x)^2 \, dx$ can be written as

$$\pi \ln(a/2) + 4G + 4S(b),$$

where G is Catalan's constant, $b = (1 - a)/(1 + a)$, and

$$S(b) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b^k}{k} \sum_{n=1}^{k} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n - 1}.$$

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EDITORIAL NOTE: Alternatively, when $a^2 \leqq 1$, the value of these integrals can be expressed as $\pi \ln(1 + (1 - a^2)^{1/2})/2 - 2 \sin^{-1} a \ln(1 + (1 - a^2)^{1/2})/a + 4 \,\mathrm{Cl}_2(\sin^{-1} a) - \mathrm{Cl}_2(2 \sin^{-1} a)$, where $\mathrm{Cl}_2(x)$ is Clausen's integral. When $a \geqq 1$, the value is $\pi \ln(a/2) + 4 \,\mathrm{Cl}_2(\sin^{-1} 1/a) - \mathrm{Cl}_2(2 \sin^{-1} 1/a)$.