42 [9].—THOMAS R. PARKIN & DANIEL SHANKS, *Three Tables Concerning the Parity of the Partition Numbers p(n) for n < 2040000*, Aerospace Corporation, Los Angeles, California, 1967, 398 pages of computer output bound in stiff covers and deposited in the UMT file.

Three tables computed for our paper [1] are here deposited in the UMT file. Table 1 (238 pages) extends the octal number $m/2$ of [1, Table 1] to $n = 2039999$ and thereby contains the parity of $p(n)$ to that limit in n.

Table 2 (56 pages) includes Tables 2 and 4 of [1] and lists the octuple counts from 0 to n with

$$n = r \cdot 10^s - 1$$

for $r = 1(1)9$, $s = 1(1)4$ and $r = 1(1)20$, $s = 5$. As described in [1], the k-tuple counts, $k = 2(1)7$, can be determined from these.

Table 3 (104 pages) concerns the equinumerosity of odd and even $p(n)$. It has finer detail than the Table 7 of [1] in that it lists every $n = 1000(1000)2040000$ together with every n where "Odds" = "Evens". It also includes max|Odds-Evens| in each interval here.

D. S.

1. THOMAS R. PARKIN & DANIEL SHANKS, "On the distribution of parity in the partition function," *Math. Comp.*, v. 21, 1967, pp. 466–480.

43 [9].—L. PINZUR, *Tables of Dedekind Sums*, Department of Math., University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., 1975, 527 computer sheets deposited in the UMT file.

If x is any real number, put

$$((x)) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \text{ an integer,} \\ x - [x] - \tfrac{1}{2}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The ordinary Dedekind sum is defined for any integer h and any positive integer k by

$$s(h, k) = \sum_{n \bmod k} ((n/k))((nh/k)).$$

It is easily shown [1] that

(a) $s(qh, qk) = s(h, k)$, for all positive integers q,

(b) $s(-h, k) = -s(h, k)$,

(c) $s(h_1, k) = s(h_2, k)$, whenever $h_1 \equiv h_2 \bmod k$.

Hence, for a given positive integer k, it is only necessary to compute $s(h, k)$ for those h such that

$$(1) \qquad 1 \leqslant h \leqslant k/2, \qquad (h, k) = 1.$$

The value of $s(h, k)$ is a rational number whose denominator (when in lowest terms) divides $6k$ [1]. The table consists of the integers $6k\, s(h, k)$ for $k = 3(1)1000$. The computation was done by repeated use of the following reciprocity relation for the Dedekind sums:

$$s(h, k) + s(k, h) = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12}\left(\frac{h}{k} + \frac{k}{h} + \frac{1}{hk}\right).$$

This relation and properties (b) and (c) above reduce the given Dedekind sum to an expression involving a new Dedekind sum with a smaller second variable. This process continues until the second variable equals 1 or 2, at which point it stops since $s(h, 1) = s(h, 2) = 0$ for all positive integers h. For a given integer k, this algorithm takes $O(\log k)$ steps.