

The authors have herewith completed tables that together yield decimal values of sine and cosine to 10S accuracy everywhere, using only linear interpolation.

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1. Review **35**, *Math. Comp.*, v. 17, 1963, pp. 304–305.
2. NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, *Table of Sines and Cosines to Fifteen Decimal Places at Hundredths of a Degree*, Applied Mathematics Series, No. 5, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1949.
3. Table Erratum **604**, *Math. Comp.*, v. 43, 1984, p. 346.

29 [11R23].—REIJO ERNVALL & TAUNO METSÄNKYLÄ, “Tables of the Iwasawa λ -invariant,” 107 pages of computer output deposited in the UMT file.

These tables were prepared in connection with the work [1] which appears elsewhere in this issue. They contain the components of the λ -invariant of $Q(\zeta_p, \sqrt{m})$, where p and m range through the following values (m squarefree):

$$\begin{array}{ll} p = 3 & \text{and } -3235 \leq m \leq 3454, \\ p = 5 & \text{and } -5000 < m \leq 3147, \\ p = 7 & \text{and } -3002 \leq m < 1000, \\ p = 11 & \text{and } -1000 < m < 500. \end{array}$$

The computations were carried out on the DEC-20 computer at the University of Turku.

AUTHORS' SUMMARY

1. REIJO ERNVALL & TAUNO METSÄNKYLÄ, “A method for computing the Iwasawa λ -invariant,” *Math. Comp.*, v. 49, 1987, pp. 281–294.