

6th January, 1959.

Dear Teddy,

Thanks for sending the tables back with the copies. In case the same slip has occurred on your own copy, I ought to say that the number 145 occurring in the 11-point formula of the first series, and in the 13-point formula of the second, should in each case be 143. Factors other than odd primes do not get much chance.

I was interested in what you said in your last paragraph, to the effect that a sharp cut-off would produce oscillation in the function with the cut-off frequency. The reconstruction I had been thinking of, starting with a series a_r , with r running from 1 to 119, was

$$Z_r = \frac{2}{119} \sum_1^{15} A_s \cos 2\pi sr + \sum_1^{15} B_s \sin 2\pi sr$$

made up only of components of wavelengths $119/s$ for s running from 1 to 15.

Sincerely yours,

Sir Edward C. Bullard, F.R.S.

						Upairs for random numbers				
5-point	-3	12	17	·	·	/35	18/35	51.4285%	$1 - \frac{3}{35} d^4$	
7-point	-2	3	6	7	·	/21	5/5	66.6667%	$1 - \frac{3}{7} d^4 - \frac{2}{21} d^6$	
9-point	-21	14	39	54	59	·	172/231	74.4589	$1 - \frac{9}{7} d^4 - \frac{2}{3} d^6 - \frac{1}{11} d^8$	
11-point	-36	9	44	69	84	89	·	340/429	79.2541	$1 - 3d^4 - \frac{5}{3} d^6 - \frac{9}{11} d^8 - \frac{12}{143} d^{10}$

7-point	5	-30	75	131	·	·	/231	100/231	43.2900	$1 + \frac{5}{231} d^4$	
9-point	15	-55	30	135	179	·	/429	250/429	58.2751	$1 + \frac{5}{33} d^4 + \frac{5}{103} d^8$	
11-point	18	-45	-10	60	120	145	·	2/3	66.6667	$1 + \frac{10}{33} d^4 + \frac{45}{143} d^8 + \frac{6}{143} d^{10}$	
13-point	110	-198	-135	110	4390	4600	4677	/2431	$\frac{1754}{2431}$	72.1514	$1 + \frac{10}{11} d^4 + \frac{225}{143} d^8 + \frac{6}{11} d^{10} + \frac{10}{221} d^{12}$
15-point	2145	-2937	-165	7500	3755	10125	11063	/4189	$\frac{2702}{3529}$	76.0684	$1 + \frac{30}{11} d^4 + \frac{75}{13} d^8 + \frac{16}{15} d^{10} + \frac{10}{17} d^{12} + \frac{15}{323}$
17-point	195	-260	135	660	825	883	·	/4199		78.9712	$1 + \frac{10}{13} d^4 + \frac{225}{13} d^8 + 12 + \frac{70}{17} d^{10} + \frac{215}{323} d^{12} + \frac{15}{323}$

3	-0.8260	99
4	+0.2429	100
6	-0.0366	100
8	-4.1745	83
10	-8.875	28
12	+9.3868	11.9

T large $\frac{100}{u} d^6$