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The Committee, though fully recognising the desirability of variety of treatment in the teaching of Mathematics as a general rule, is of opinion that uniformity of method in certain fundamental processes in Arithmetic would be a great convenience, especially in multiplication and division of decimal fractions.

If boys remained at the same school during the whole of their Arithmetic course, each school would be independent in this matter and might reasonably object to any attempt to influence its actions. But such a large proportion of boys at some time change their school (principally in passing from a Preparatory School to a Public School), that the work in certain parts of the Public Schools is handicapped by the want of uniformity of method.

The Committee is consequently endeavouring to find out whether such uniformity is generally considered desirable as far as boys entering the Public Schools are concerned, and, if so, whether anything can be done to secure, if not complete uniformity, at any rate some approximation to it.

At a preliminary discussion the Committee examined the different methods in common use. It appeared that, though much might be said in favour of various methods, the only one at all likely to secure general support is the one described in the accompanying circular.

If the replies to these questions should lead to any result, it is proposed to inform the Preparatory Schools, and it is hoped that a considerable number of them will adopt the methods agreed upon.—Yours faithfully.

G. W. PALMER, Hon. Sec.

THE BORDERED ANTILOGARITHM TABLE.

BY PROF. G. H. BRYAN, F.R.S., AND T. G. CREAK, M.A.

WHILE in recent years the market has been flooded with small books of mathematical tables, each of which reproduces most of the defects of the others, there are few tables, if any, which meet all requirements when it is necessary to use logarithms for operations involving both multiplication and division. In such cases logarithms of reciprocals are constantly needed. Few tables contain these, a notable exception being the tables at the end of Carson and Smith's *Algebra*. On the other hand, tables of reciprocals are often given, which are rarely of use except in geometrical optics, and only confusion is occasioned by the separation of the tables for logarithms and antilogarithms, and of those for sines and cosines. Either the table of antilogarithms or that of logarithms may be banished with advantage.

If we retain the table of logarithms, it is impossible to obtain logarithms of reciprocals without performing an additional operation, which increases the work and the risk of error. Further, in the lowest parts of the scale the differences are large, and it is difficult to pick out the number which represents the logarithm *correctly* to four or five places of decimals as the case may be.

Now a table of *antilogarithms* may be used to find logarithms of reciprocals in just the same way that sines and cosines can be taken from the same table. The left-hand column and top line contain the actual logarithms of the numbers tabulated in the area of the present table, while the right-hand column and bottom line give the complementary logarithms or logarithms of the reciprocals.

Moreover, in order to secure greater uniformity in the degree of accuracy of working, it will be seen that on the first page the results are tabulated to five significant figures, and on the second to four. The reason of this is that, in order to find the logarithm of a number correct to four places, the number must be given to five figures in the lower parts of the scale, whereas in the higher parts it need only be given to four figures, and, furthermore, a number in the higher parts of the scale can only be found correct to four figures from a table of four-figure logarithms. It will be seen that by this method the mean differences are neither too small nor too large. The important point to be noticed is that, in order to find a logarithm correct to four places, the mean differences must not be the same in any two columns, and, to ensure this, numbers less than 4 must be known correctly to five significant figures. Two examples will make this clear.

Ex. 1. Multiply 1.058 by 8.926, using four-figure logarithms, the data being approximate.

Here 1.058 means some number between 1.0575 and 1.05849. With the present table we find, therefore,

$\log 1.058$	between	.0243	and	.0247
log 8∙926	=	$\cdot 9506$	=	$\cdot 9506$
log product	between	.9749	\mathbf{and}	.9753
product	between	9.439	and	9.448

Ex. 2. Find the number whose four-figure logarithm is $\cdot 9457$.

Even if the result has *not* been arrived at by the addition of several logarithms, it represents a logarithm lying between $\cdot94565$ and $\cdot945749$. If we use a table of five-figure antilogarithms, or a seven-figure table, we shall find that the number lies between $8 \cdot 8237$ and $8 \cdot 8257$. Thus, even if we take the result as $8 \cdot 825$ to four significant figures, there is a possible error of ± 1 in the last place, and the fifth significant figure is of no value whatever.

More generally, since a four-figure logarithm represents an approximate value of a logarithm, the true value of which may differ from it by ± 0.00005 , and since $0.00005 = \log 1.000115$, it follows that the number, when determined from a four-figure logarithm, may differ from its correct value by ± 0.000115 of the whole, or 0.0115 per cent. This does not take into account the cumulative error introduced when logarithms are added together or multiplied by some factor in the calculation of powers.

We may look at the matter in another way by regarding four-figure logarithms as a collection of 10,000 numbers from 0000 to 9999. Accuracy in working depends on choosing the correct one of these numbers, and this is facilitated by tabulating each one separately, as is done here, and giving the required data to the degree of approximation necessary to make the correct choice in every instance.

As the second half of the table does not occupy a whole page, the space is filled up by tables of the logarithms and logarithms of reciprocals of numbers from 10 to 99, as well as the logs and log reciprocals of a few of the most important constants. As there is room on the page, these are given to five places, a plan which should secure greater accuracy when powers and products are found, owing to figures carrying from the fifth to the fourth place.

Personally I have always held that logarithms should be taught before indices, and if this is done it may be necessary to defer the introduction of this table till the pupils have got fairly advanced in their work. As, however, the opposite practice commonly prevails, the use of these tables should, in most cases, facilitate matters. For this reason I have headed the tables "Antilogarithms or Powers of 10." It may be found even better to drop the somewhat clumsy name "Antilogarithm" altogether, and to call the table merely one of "Powers of 10." Whether this change is desirable is probably a point on which differences of opinion exist.

ANTILOGARITHMS OR POWERS OF 10.

Index		Differences.																				
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ANTILOGARITHMIC RECIPROCALS.

ANTILOGARITHMIC RECIPROCALS.

ANTILOGARITHMS OR POWERS OF 10.

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