Errors

In the table below the errors found in Part A up until now,
as well as the changes that should be made, are given.

page 43	In Fig. 5-19, $r = OP$ and $\theta = \widehat{xOP}$
page 46	In Fig. 5-35a and 5-35b, φ is the angle by which the circle has turned (the length of the corresponding arc is equal to the distance of the point of contact of the circle to the origin O).
page 65	Line 12 from below: Replace "ses See 2.6" by "see Sec. 2.6".
page 82	Line 5 from above: $\int \frac{x^2\,dx}{(x^2-a^2)^{3/2}} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} + \ln\left\lvert x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}\right\rvert$
page 85	Line 4 from above: $\int x^{n+1}(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}\,dx = -\frac{x^n(a^2-x^2)^{5/2}}{n+5} + \frac{na^2}{n+5}\int x^{n-1}(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}\,dx$
page 99	Line 1 from below: $\int \cos ax\cos bx\cos cx\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{\sin(a+b+c)x}{a+b+c} + \frac{\sin(b+c-a)x}{b+c-a} + \frac{\sin(a+c-b)x}{a+c-b} + \frac{\sin(a+b-c)x}{a+b-c}\right]$
page 121	Line 3 from above: $\int \frac{dx}{(b+c\cosh ax)^2} = \frac{-c\sinh ax}{a(b^2-c^2)(b+c\cosh ax)} + \frac{b}{b^2-c^2}\int \frac{dx}{b+c\cosh ax}$
page 127	Line 11 from above: $\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b \frac{d}{dx}g(x)\,dx = g(x)\Big\rvert_a^b = g(b)-g(a)$
page 134	Line 3 from below: $\int_0^\infty \frac{\tan mx}{x}\,dx = \operatorname{sgn}(m)\frac{\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} \pi/2, & m>0 \\ 0, & m=0 \\ -\pi/2, & m<0 \end{cases}$ ❸
page 155	Line 7 from above: $\frac{1}{1^6}+\frac{1}{3^6}+\frac{1}{5^6}+\frac{1}{7^6}+\cdots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{1}{(2k+1)^6} = \frac{\pi^6}{960}$
page 164	Line 6 from above: $\tanh^{-1}x = x+\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{x^5}{5}+\frac{x^7}{7}+\cdots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1}, \quad \lvert x\rvert<1$
page 219	Line 3 from below: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\sum_{m=-n}^{n} Y_n^{m}{}^*(\theta',\varphi')Y_n^m(\theta,\varphi) = \delta(\varphi-\varphi')\delta(\cos\theta-\cos\theta')$
page 239	Line 8 from below: $\zeta(x) = \frac{1}{(1-2^{1-x})\Gamma(x)}\int_0^\infty \frac{t^{x-1}}{e^t+1}\,dt, \quad x>0$
page 243	Line 7 from below: The powers of k inside the brackets are k^2, k^4 and k^6.
page 252	Line 4 from above: $F(\omega) = i\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\operatorname{sgn}(\omega)$
page 261	Line 2 from above: $F_c(\omega) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}[1+\operatorname{sgn}(a-\omega)]$
page 268	Line 10 from above: $n=3 \quad \cos at - \frac{1}{2}at\sin at$
page 269	Line 3 from above in the left column: $\frac{s^n}{s^3+a^3}$
page 295	Line 5 from above: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}(x-\mu)^r f(x)\,dx$ for continuous X
page 305	Line 2 from below: two-sided: $x_{F,1-\alpha/2}\hat{s}_1^2/\hat{s}_2^2 \le \sigma_1^2/\sigma_2^2 \le x_{F,\alpha/2}\hat{s}_1^2/\hat{s}_2^2$ (see also Ad3057)
page 306	Line 4 from below: ❹ $x_{F,c}$ is the critical value for F distribution with $n_1 - 1$, $n_2 - 1$ d.o.f.
page 308	Line 14 from above: $y-\bar{y} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x^2}(x-\bar{x})$ or $\frac{y-\bar{y}}{s_y} = r\frac{x-\bar{x}}{s_x}$, since $b_1 = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x^2}$
page 316	Line 6 from above: 1 pc $\approx 30857 \times 10^{12}$