$$z = 1 + \frac{a_{2n-1}}{\bar{z}}, \qquad \bar{z} = 1 + \frac{a_{2n}}{z}, \qquad n \geqq 1.$$

This gives

$$a_{2n-1} = (z - 1)\bar{z},$$
$$a_{2n} = (\bar{z} - 1)z = \bar{a}_{2n-1},$$

and it is easily seen that all a_n lie on the boundary of the parabola. The theorem is now completely proved.

Bibliography

1. J. F. Paydon, *Convergence regions and value regions for continued fractions*, this Bulletin, abstract 47-11-473.
2. W. T. Scott and H. S. Wall, *A convergence theorem for continued fractions*, Transactions of this Society, vol. 47 (1940), pp. 155–172.
3. ———, *Value regions for continued fractions*, this Bulletin, vol. 47 (1941), pp. 580–585.

The Rice Institute

A TABLE OF COEFFICIENTS FOR NUMERICAL DIFFERENTIATION

ARNOLD N. LOWAN, HERBERT E. SALZER AND ABRAHAM HILLMAN[1]

The following table lists the coefficients $A_{m,s}$ for $m=1, 2, \cdots, 20$ and $s=m, \cdots, 20$ in Markoff's formula for the mth derivative in terms of advancing differences, namely

$$\omega^m f^{(m)}(x) = \sum_{s=m}^{n-1} (-1)^{m+s} A_{m,s}\Delta^s f(x) + (-1)^{m+n}\omega^n A_{m,n} f^{(n)}(\xi).$$

In this formula ω is the tabular interval and

$$A_{m,s} = (-1)^{m+s} m B_{s-m}^{(s)}/s(s-m)!$$

and $B_{s-m}^{(s)}$ is the $(s-m)$th Bernoulli number of the sth order.

Presented to the Society, April 4, 1942 under the title *Coefficients of differences in the expansion of derivatives in terms of advancing differences*; received by the editors March 7, 1942.

[1] The results reported here were obtained in the course of the work done by the Mathematical Tables Project, Work Projects Administration, New York City.