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Computation of Tangent, Euler, and Bernoulli Numbers*

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Abstract. Some elementary methods are described which may be used to calculate tangent numbers, Euler numbers, and Bernoulli numbers much more easily and rapidly on electronic computers than the traditional recurrence relations which have been used for over a century. These methods have been used to prepare an accompanying table which extends the existing tables of these numbers. Some theorems about the periodicity of the tangent numbers, which were suggested by the tables, are also proved.

1. Introduction. The tangent numbers T_n , Euler numbers E_n , and Bernoulli numbers B_n , are defined to be the coefficients in the following power series:

$$(1) \quad \tan z = T_0/0! + T_1 z/1! + T_2 z^2/2! + \dots = \sum_{n \geq 0} T_n z^n/n!,$$

$$(2) \quad \sec z = E_0/0! + E_1 z/1! + E_2 z^2/2! + \dots = \sum_{n \geq 0} E_n z^n/n!,$$

$$(3) \quad z/(e^z - 1) = B_0/0! + B_1 z/1! + B_2 z^2/2! + \dots = \sum_{n \geq 0} B_n z^n/n!.$$

Much of the older mathematical literature uses a slightly different notation for these numbers, to take account of the zero coefficients. Thus we find many papers where $\tan z$ is written $T_1 z + T_2 z^3/3! + T_4 z^5/5! + \dots$, $\sec z$ is written $E_0 + E_2 z^2/2! + E_4 z^4/4! + \dots$, and $z/(e^z - 1)$ is written $1 - z/2 + B_1 z^2/2! - B_2 z^4/4! + B_3 z^6/6! \dots$. Some other authors have used essentially the notation defined above but with different signs; in particular our E_{2n} is often accompanied by the sign $(-1)^n$.

In Section 2 we present simple methods for computing T_n , E_n , and B_n which are readily adapted to electronic computers, and in Section 3 more details of the computer program are explained. A table of T_n and E_n for $n \leq 120$, and B_n for $n \leq 250$, is appended to this paper, thereby extending the hitherto published values of T_n for $n \leq 60$ [6], E_n for $n \leq 100$ [2, 3], and B_n for $n \leq 220$ [7, 4].

Using the methods of this paper it is not difficult to extend the tables much further, and the authors have submitted a copy of the values of T_n ($n \leq 835$), E_n ($n \leq 808$), B_n ($n \leq 836$) to the Unpublished Mathematical Tables repository of this journal.

Section 4 shows how the formulas of Section 2 lead to some simple proofs of arithmetical properties of these numbers.

2. Formulas for Computation. The traditional method of calculating T_n and E_n is to use recurrence relations, such as the following: Let $\cos z = \sum_{n \geq 0} C_n z^n/n!$

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then the coefficient of $z^n/n!$ in $(\tan z)(\cos z)$ is

$$\sum_k \binom{n}{k} T_k C_{n-k}$$

and in $(\sec z)(\cos z)$ it is

$$\sum_k \binom{n}{k} E_k C_{n-k}.$$

Hence, making use of the fact that $T_{2n} = E_{2n+1} = 0$, we have the recurrence relations

$$(4) \quad \binom{2n+1}{1} T_1 - \binom{2n+1}{3} T_3 + \cdots + (-1)^n \binom{2n+1}{2n+1} T_{2n+1} = 1, \quad n \geq 0;$$

$$(5) \quad \binom{2n}{0} E_0 - \binom{2n}{2} E_2 + \cdots + (-1)^n \binom{2n}{2n} E_{2n} = 0, \quad n > 0.$$

The disadvantage of these formulas is that the binomial coefficients as well as the numbers T_n, E_n become very large when n is large, so a time-consuming multiplication of multiple-precision numbers is implied. As Lehmer [4] has observed, we may simplify the calculations if we remember the values of

$$\binom{2n+1}{k} T_k, \quad \binom{2n}{k} E_k$$

so that when n increases by 1 we need only multiply

$$\binom{2n+1}{k} T_k$$

by

$$\frac{(2n+2)(2n+3)}{(2n+2-k)(2n+3-k)}$$

to get the next value; but the method to be described here is even simpler and has other advantages.

The tangent numbers may be evaluated by noting that $D(\tan^nz)$ is $n \tan^{n-1} z (1 + \tan^2 z)$; hence the n th derivative of $\tan z$ is a polynomial in $\tan z$. We have $D^n(\tan z) = P_n(\tan z)$, where the polynomials $P_n(x)$ are defined by

$$(6) \quad P_1(x) = x, \quad P_{n+1}(x) = (1 + x^2)P_n'(x).$$

Thus if we write

$$D^n(\tan z) = T_{n0} + T_{n1} \tan z + T_{n2} \tan^2 z + \cdots$$

the coefficients T_{nk} satisfy the recurrence equation

$$(7) \quad T_{0k} = \delta_{0k}; \quad T_{n+1,k} = (k-1)T_{n,k-1} + (k+1)T_{n,k+1}.$$

Since $T_n = D^n(\tan z)|_{z=0} = T_{n0}$, and since T_{nk} is zero except for at most $(n+3)/2$ values of k , formula (7) shows that the calculation of all $T_{n+1,k}$ from the values of $T_{n,k}$ essentially requires only $(n+2)/2$ multiplications of a small number k by a

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large number $T_{n,k}$ and $n/2$ additions of large numbers. Since we are interested only in $T_{n,0}$ for odd values of n , we might try to use the relation

$$T_{n+2,k} = (k-2)(k-1)T_{n,k-2} + 2k^2 T_{n,k} + (k+1)(k+2)T_{n,k+2}$$

but a count of the operations involved shows this provides little if any improvement over (7), and so the simpler form (7) is preferable.

Similarly, we have $D(\sec z \tan^n z) = \sec z (n \tan^{n-1} z + (n+1)\tan^{n+1} z)$, hence if we write

$$(8) \quad D^n(\sec z) = (\sec z)(E_{n,0} + E_{n,1} \tan z + E_{n,2} \tan^2 z + \dots)$$

we have the recurrence

$$(9) \quad E_{0,k} = \delta_{0,k}; \quad E_{n+1,k} = kE_{n,k-1} + (k+1)E_{n,k+1}.$$

Since $E_n = E_{n,0}$, this relation yields an efficient method for calculating the Euler numbers. A somewhat similar recurrence relation was used by Joffe [3] to calculate Euler numbers; his method requires essentially the same amount of computation, but as explained in the next section there is a way to modify (9) to obtain a considerable advantage.

The identities $\tan(\pi/4 + z/2) = \tan z + \sec z$ and $D^n(\tan(\pi/4 + z/2)) = 2^{-n}P_n(\tan(\pi/4 + z/2))$ imply that the sums of the numbers T_{nk} have a very simple form:

$$(10) \quad 2^{-n}P_n(1) = 2^{-n} \sum_{k \geq 0} T_{nk} = \begin{cases} E_n, & n \text{ even}, \\ T_n, & n \text{ odd}. \end{cases}$$

This relation can be used to advantage when both E_n and T_n are being calculated.

The definition of $\tan z$ implies

$$\begin{aligned} \tan z &= \frac{\sin z}{\cos z} = \frac{(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})}{i(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})} = \frac{1}{z} \left(\frac{2iz}{e^{2iz} + 1} - iz \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(\frac{2iz}{e^{2iz} - 1} - \frac{4iz}{e^{4iz} - 1} - iz \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z} \left(-iz + \sum_{n \geq 0} ((2iz)^n - (4iz)^n) B_n/n! \right); \end{aligned}$$

and by equating coefficients we obtain the well-known identity

$$(11) \quad B_n = -i^{-n} n T_{n-1}/2^n (2^n - 1), \quad n > 1.$$

Hence, the Bernoulli numbers may be obtained from the tangent numbers by a calculation which (on a binary computer) is especially simple.

The celebrated von Staudt-Clausesen theorem [8, 1] states that

$$(12) \quad B_{2n} = C_{2n} - \sum_{p \text{ prime}; (p-1) \nmid 2n} \frac{1}{p}$$

where C_{2n} is an integer. The table appended to this paper expresses B_n in this form, and, as shown below, the calculation of (11) may be carried out without any multiple-precision division.

3. Details of the Computation. By the recurrence (7) we may discard the value of $T_{n,k}$ once $T_{n+1,k+1}$ has been calculated, so only about n of the values $T_{n,k}$ need

to be retained in the computer memory at any one time. A further technique can be employed when the memory size has been exceeded; for example, suppose we start with the computation of T_{nk} for $n \leq 4$:

	$k = 0$	$k = 1$	$k = 2$	$k = 3$	$k = 4$	$k = 5$
$n = 0$	0	1				
$n = 1$	1	0	1			
$n = 2$	0	2	0	2		
$n = 3$	2	0	8	0	6	
$n = 4$	0	16	0	40	0	24

and suppose that very little memory space is available, so that we cannot completely evaluate all of the entries for $n = 5$; we might obtain

$$n = 5 \quad 16 \quad 0 \quad 136 \quad 0 \quad 240 \quad 0 \quad *$$

where “**” denotes an unknown value. The calculation may still proceed, keeping track of unknown values:

$n = 6$	0	272	0	1232	0	*
$n = 7$	272	0	3968	0	*	
$n = 8$	0	7936	0	*		
$n = 9$	7936	0	*			

etc

In this way we may compute the values of about twice as many tangent numbers as were produced before overflow occurred, avoiding much of the calculation of the $T_{n,k}$.

Since the numbers T_n become very large (T_{835} has 1866 digits, and T_n is asymptotically $2^{n+2}n!/\pi^{n+1}$ when n is odd), care needs to be taken for storage allocation of the numbers $T_{n,k}$ if we are to make efficient use of memory space. The program we prepared makes use of two rather small areas of memory (say A and B) each of which is capable of holding any one of the numbers $T_{n,k}$, plus a large number of consecutive locations used for all the remaining values. By sweeping cyclically through this large memory area, it is possible to store and retrieve the values in a simple manner.

For the sake of illustration let us suppose the word size of our computer is very small, so that only one decimal digit may be stored per word; and suppose there are just 14 words of memory used for the table of $T_{n,k}$. After the calculation of the values for $n = 4$, the memory might have the following configuration:

$$(13) \quad \boxed{6 \ | \ . \ | \ 1 \ | \ 6 \ | \ , \ | \ 4 \ | \ 0 \ | \ , \ | \ 2 \ | \ 4 \ | \ . \ | \ , \ | \ 8 \ | \ ,} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ P \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ Q \end{matrix}$$

Here P and Q represent variables in the program that point to the current places of interest in the memory; P points to the number that will be accessed next, and Q points to the place where the next value is to be written. Only locations from P to Q contain information that will be used subsequently by the program. The symbols “.” and “,” represent special negative codes in the table which delimit the numbers in an obvious fashion. As we begin the calculation for $n = 5$, we set area A to zero and a variable k to 1. The basic cycle is then:

- (a) Set are right.

- (b) Store t
to the right.

- (c) Transfer
 (d) Increases

In the case of

6

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Now since the value from area “flow” condition

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and so on

The above shows the actual program, starting with the first digit.

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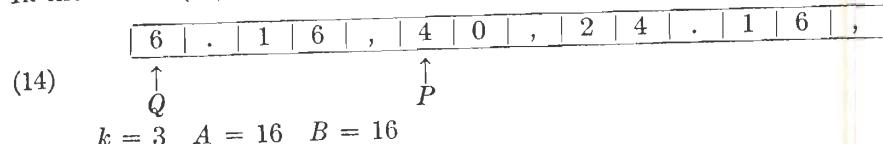
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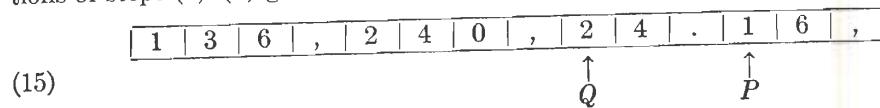
- (a) Set area B to k times the next value indicated by P , and move P to the right.
 - (b) Store the value of $A + B$ into the locations indicated by Q , and move Q to the right.
 - (c) Transfer the contents of B to area A .
 - (d) Increase k by 2.

In the case of (13) we would change the memory configuration to

In the case of (13) we would change the memory configuration to

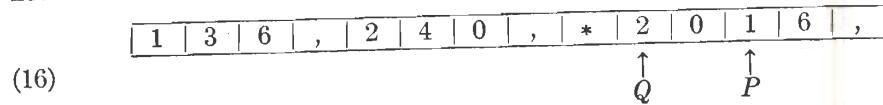


Notice that the value 16 has been stored, the pointer Q has moved to the right and (treating the memory as a circular store) then to the far left. The next two iterations of steps (a)-(d) give

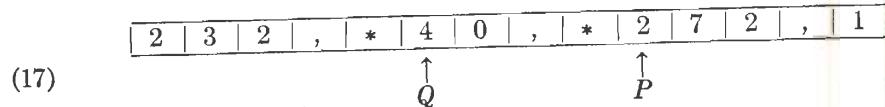


$$k \equiv 7 \quad A = 120 \quad B = 120$$

Now since the terminating “.” was sensed, the program attempts to store the value from area *A*; but since this would make pointer *Q* pass *P*, the “memory overflow” condition is sensed, and the memory configuration becomes

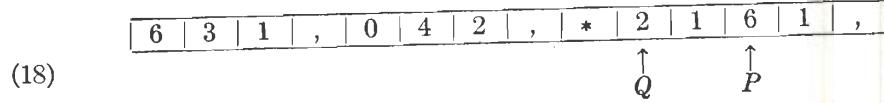


where “**” is another internal code symbol. The computation for $n = 6$ is similar but it uses a different initialization since n is even; after $n = 6$ has been processed we would have



and so on.

The above discussion has been slightly simplified for purposes of exposition. In the actual program, it is preferable to keep the numbers stored with least significant digit first, so that for example (16) would really be



in order to simplify the multiple-precision operations. A few other changes in the sequence of operations were made in order to use memory a little more efficiently (for example the value $T_{n,0}$ need never be retained).

A similar method may be used for E_n . This arrangement of the computation gives a substantial advantage over Joffe's method [3] because of the “**”, and it

also has advantages over (10) for the same reason.

It remains to consider the calculation of the Bernoulli number B_{2n} from T_{2n-1} . Consider formula (12); if p is an odd prime, $2^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, hence if $(p-1) \mid 2n$, then $2^{2n} - 1$ is divisible by p . So we first compute the integer

$$(19) \quad N = (-1)^{n-1} 2n T_{2n-1} + \sum_{p \text{ prime}; (p-1) \nmid 2n} \frac{(2n)(2^{2n})(2^{2n}-1)}{p}$$

by referring to an auxiliary table of primes that may be calculated at the beginning of the program. Then it is merely a question of computing

$$(20) \quad C_{2n} = N/2^{2n}(2^{2n}-1) = N/2^{4n} + N/2^{6n} + N/2^{8n} + \dots$$

The calculation of $N/2^k$ is of course merely a "shift right" operation in a binary computer, so all the terms of the infinite series on the right side of (20) are readily computed. This series converges very rapidly, and we know C_{2n} is an integer, so we need only carry out the calculation indicated in (20) until it converges one word-size (35 bits) to the right of the decimal point. It is simple to check at the same time that C_{2n} is indeed very close to an integer, in order to verify the computations.

4. Periodicity of the Sequences. Examination of the tables produced by the computer program shows that the unit's digits of the nonzero tangent numbers repeat endlessly in the pattern 2, 6, 2, 6, 2, 6, starting with T_3 ; furthermore the two least significant digits ultimately form a repeating period of length 10: 16, 72, 36, 92, 56, 12, 76, 32, 96, 52, 16, 72, The three least significant digits have a period of length 50, and for four digits the period-length is 250. These empirical observations suggest that theoretical investigation of period-length might prove fruitful.

THEOREM 1. Let p be an odd prime, and let λ be the period-length of the sequence $\langle T_n \bmod p \rangle$. Then

$$(21) \quad \lambda = \begin{cases} p-1, & p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ 2(p-1), & p \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

and

$$(22) \quad T_{n+\lambda} \equiv T_n \pmod{p} \quad \text{for all } n \geq 0.$$

Proof. It is clear from the recurrence relation (7) that the sequence $\langle T_n \bmod p \rangle$ is determined by the recurrence equation

$$(23) \quad y_{n+1} = Ay_n$$

where the vector y_n and the matrix A are defined by

$$(24) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & & & & & \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & & & & \\ & 2 & 0 & 4 & & & \\ & & 3 & \ddots & & & \\ & & & & 0 & & \\ & & & & & p-1 & \\ & & & & & & \\ p-2 & & 0 & & & & \end{bmatrix}, \quad y_n = \begin{bmatrix} T_{n,1} \\ T_{n,2} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ T_{n,p-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

For $T_{n,k}$ can contribute nothing to any subsequent value of T_n when $k \geq p$.
We will show below that the minimum polynomial equation satisfied by A is

$$(25) \quad A^{p-1} - (-1)^{(p-1)/2} I \equiv 0 \pmod{p};$$

hence (22) is valid for the value of λ given by (21). It remains to show that λ is the true period-length of the sequence, not merely a multiple of the period.

Accordingly, suppose $T_{n+\lambda'} \equiv T_n \pmod{p}$ for some positive $\lambda' \leq \lambda$ and all large n . In view of (22) this congruence must hold for all $n \geq 0$. Let $y = y\lambda' - y_0$; then $p(A^ny) \equiv 0$ for all $n \geq 0$ where p denotes the projection onto the first component of the vector A^ny . But this implies $n!\alpha_n \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ for all components α_n of y , hence $y \equiv 0$, i.e., $y_0 \equiv y\lambda' = A^{\lambda'}y_0$. It follows that $y_n \equiv A^{\lambda'}y_0$ for all $n \geq 0$, and since the vectors y_0, \dots, y_{p-2} are obviously linearly independent we must have $A^{\lambda'} \equiv I \pmod{p}$. Therefore, λ' is $\geq \lambda$, and the proof is complete.

It remains to verify (25), which seems to be a nontrivial identity. Clearly, the minimum polynomial of A must be of degree $p-1$, since y_0, \dots, y_{p-2} are linearly independent; therefore, it suffices to calculate the characteristic polynomial of A . Let

$$(26) \quad D_n = \det \begin{bmatrix} x & -(n-1) & & & \\ -n & x & -(n-2) & & \\ & -(n-1) & & \ddots & \\ & & & & x & -1 \\ & & & & -2 & x \end{bmatrix};$$

then $D_n = xD_{n-1} - (n-1)nD_{n-2}$ so we have

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= x, \\ D_2 &= x^2 - 1 \cdot 2, \\ D_3 &= x^3 - (1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3)x, \\ D_4 &= x^4 - (1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4)x^2 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4, \\ D_5 &= x^5 - (1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 5)x^3 + (1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5)x, \end{aligned}$$

and in general

$$(27) \quad D_n = x^n - s_{n1}x^{n-2} + s_{n2}x^{n-4} - s_{n3}x^{n-6} + \dots,$$

where

$$(28) \quad s_{nk} = \sum a_1(a_1+1)a_2(a_2+1)\dots a_k(a_k+1)$$

is summed over all values $1 \leq a_1 \ll a_2 \ll \dots \ll a_k < n$. (Here $u \ll v$, for integers u, v , denotes $v \geq u + 2$.) Thus, s_{nk} is the sum of all products of k of the pairs $1 \cdot 2, 2 \cdot 3, \dots, (n-1) \cdot n$ with no "overlapping" pairs allowed in the same term.

To evaluate $s_{(p-1)k} \pmod{p}$, it is convenient to allow also the pairs $(p-1) \cdot p$ and $p \cdot 1$, since these contribute nothing to the sum. Thus for example,

$$\begin{aligned}s_{62} \equiv & 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \\ & + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \\ & + 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 + 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 1\end{aligned}$$

(modulo 7). Let us say two terms $a_1(a_1 + 1) \cdots a_k(a_k + 1)$ and $a'_1(a'_1 + 1) \cdots a'_k(a'_k + 1)$ are "equivalent" if, for some r and t and for all j , $a_j \equiv a'_{(j+r) \bmod p} + t$; thus, in the above example the terms $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5$, $2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6$, $3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7$, $4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 1$, $5 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \cdot 2$, $6 \cdot 7 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$, $7 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 4$ are mutually equivalent. It is impossible for a term to be equivalent to itself when $0 < t < p$, since this would imply $a_1 + \cdots + a_k \equiv a_1 + \cdots + a_k + kt$, and $t \equiv 0$. Therefore, each equivalence class has precisely p terms in it. When $k < (p-1)/2$ the sum over an equivalence class has the form

$$\sum_{0 \leq t < p} (a_1 + t)(a_1 + t + 1) \cdots (a_k + t)(a_k + t + 1)$$

where the summand is a polynomial of degree $\leq p-2$ in t . Any such summation may be expressed modulo p as a sum of terms of the form

$$c \sum_{0 \leq t < p} \binom{t}{j} = c \binom{p}{j+1} \equiv 0, \quad \text{since } 0 \leq j < p-1,$$

so $s_{kp} \equiv 0$. It follows that

$$(29) \quad D_{p-1} \equiv x^{p-1} + (-1)^{(p-1)/2}(p-1)! \pmod{p}$$

and an application of Wilson's theorem completes the proof of (25).

THEOREM 2. Let p be an odd prime, and let λ be the period-length of the sequence $\langle E_n \pmod{p} \rangle$. Then

$$(30) \quad \lambda = \begin{cases} p-1, & p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ 2(p-1), & p \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

and

$$(31) \quad E_{n+\lambda} \equiv E_n \pmod{p} \quad \text{for all } n \geq 1.$$

Proof. Make the following changes in the proof of Theorem 1:

$$(32) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & & \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & & & \\ & 2 & 0 & 3 & & \\ & & 3 & \ddots & & \\ & & & & p-1 & \\ & & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad y_n = \begin{bmatrix} E_{n,0} \\ E_{n,1} \\ \vdots \\ E_{n,p-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then the minimum polynomial equation satisfied by A is

$$(33) \quad A^p - (-1)^{(p-1)/2}A \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

The proof is a straightforward modification of the proof of Theorem 1.

The congruences (22) and (31) were obtained long ago by Kummer (see for example [5, p. 270]), but it was not shown that the true period-length could not be a proper divisor of the number λ given by (21), (30). More general congruences given

by Kummer make it p
THEOREM 3. Let p l

$$(34) \quad \Delta^k u_m$$

$$(35) \quad \text{Proof. Assume } n \geq$$

$$(36) \quad \text{Kummer's congruence}$$

$$(37) \quad \Delta^k u_m$$

where $\Delta^k u_m$ denotes

$$u_{m+k} -$$

We will prove that (37)

$$(38) \quad u_{m+p-1}$$

and this will establish

Assume Eq. (37) is integers) u_0, u_1, \dots ; th necessarily when $k=0$. for fixed m also satisfies

Let E be the operat (modulo p^k), and our g $(E^p - 1)^k(u_m/p) \equiv 0$
 $f(E) = E^{p-2} + 2E^{p-1}$
 $(E-1)(p+f(E)(E-$

$$(E^p -$$

and each term in the st proved in fact that $(E$ complete the proof of t

Note that Eqs. (34) sequence mod p^k when $k = 2, 3, 4$, the tangen do modulo 3.

The tangent number is 1 for all r . Eq. (35) (37) holds for $u_m = E_m$ to show that for any n and the period-length

by Kummer make it possible to establish further results about the period-length:

THEOREM 3. *Let p be an odd prime, and let λ be given by (30). Then*

$$(34) \quad T_{n+\lambda p^{k-1}} \equiv T_n \pmod{p^k}, \quad n \geq k,$$

$$(35) \quad E_{n+\lambda p^{k-1}} \equiv E_n \pmod{p^k}, \quad n \geq k.$$

Proof. Assume $n \geq k$ and define the sequence $\langle u_m \rangle$ by the rule

$$(36) \quad u_m = (-1)^{(p-1)m/2} T_{n+(p-1)m}, \quad m \geq 0.$$

Kummer's congruence for the tangent numbers may be written

$$(37) \quad \Delta^k u_m \equiv 0 \pmod{p^k}, \quad m \geq 0, \quad k \geq 1,$$

where $\Delta^k u_m$ denotes

$$u_{m+k} - \binom{k}{1} u_{m+k-1} + \binom{k}{2} u_{m+k-2} - \cdots + (-1)^k u_m.$$

We will prove that (37) implies

$$(38) \quad u_{m+p^r-1} \equiv u_m \pmod{p^r}, \quad m \geq 0, \quad r \geq 1,$$

and this will establish (34). Eq. (35) follows in the same way if we let

$$u_m = (-1)^{(p-1)m/2} E_{n+(p-1)m}.$$

Assume Eq. (37) is valid for some sequence of real numbers (not necessarily integers) u_0, u_1, \dots ; thus, $\Delta^k u_m$ is an integer multiple of p^k when $k \geq 1$, but not necessarily when $k = 0$. We will prove that the sequence $u_m/p, u_{m+p}/p, u_{m+2p}/p, \dots$, for fixed m also satisfies Eq. (37), and this suffices to prove (38) by induction on r .

Let E be the operator $Eu_m = u_{m+1}$. Eq. (37) may be written $(E - 1)^k u_m \equiv 0 \pmod{p^k}$, and our goal as stated in the preceding paragraph is to show that $(E^p - 1)^k (u_m/p) \equiv 0 \pmod{p^k}$, i.e. $(E^p - 1)^k u_m \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{k+1}}$. Let $f(E) = E^{p-2} + 2E^{p-3} + \cdots + (p-2)E + (p-1)$; then $E^p - 1 = (E - 1)(p + f(E)(E - 1))$, hence

$$(E^p - 1)^k u_m = \sum_{0 \leq j \leq k} \binom{k}{j} p^j (E - 1)^{2k-j} f(E)^{k-j} u_m$$

and each term in the sum on the right is an integer multiple of p^{2k} . Hence, we have proved in fact that $(E^p - 1)^k u_m \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{2k}}$, which is more than enough to complete the proof of the theorem.

Note that Eqs. (34), (35) do not necessarily give the true period-length of the sequence mod p^k when $k > 1$; although (34) is "best possible" when $p = 5$ and $k = 2, 3, 4$, the tangent numbers have the same period-length modulo 9 as they do modulo 3.

The tangent number T_{2n+1} is divisible by 2^n , so the period length of $T_n \pmod{2^r}$ is 1 for all r . Eq. (35) is valid for $\lambda = 2$ when $p = 2$, since Kummer's congruence (37) holds for $u_m = E_{n+2m}$. In particular, we may combine the results proved above to show that for any modulus m the sequences $T_n \pmod{m}, E_n \pmod{m}$ are periodic, and the period-length divides $2\phi(m)$.

TABLE I. The first 60 nonzero tangent numbers

51	1903330	025835867	0676159128	0258327017	8745605712	2678544895
53	2195234391	0088327017	2394112879	9297951396	8470814438	2678544895
55	264	80350174	3831232512.	30313357185	3030136589	7345704226
57	341838	7452258201	2307122176.	3513421559	0891145370	09027216842
59	474090194	31210063032.	31237958001	3937369998	9682771463	4659411015
61	70	3783100116	3237958001	1763127296.	1801708828	07830961775
63	11111111	7111111111	7111111111	7111111111	7111111111	7111111111
69	63965	4705763027	5735849943	4326866459	2938843795	4320394101
71	128843416	2547258153	1136084889	9380084736.	3886273130	1380715918
73	27	9576789446	5395544961	6369630081	9839726592.	9114870464
75	61734	9122218698	6494595788	4371901652	6020216502	8520405728
77	146418390	4459227344	0734990348	8719138436	603858737	0630707472
79	36	3680696607	7370744681	8292113188	8174170112.	0717441472
81	96031	9449829416	2622751313	9909391400	2434251776.	2702370300
83	264889663	4992863438	4329214126	1113545177	0705805634	4949445632.
85	76	5893124310	9633491577	0144309068	6422729861	3741030484
87	232434	2368442192	0682610727	7863741179	3027855649	6399568896.
89	737792682	50600095844	1075266957	0567541956	7706863741	8688298159
91	244	3980054983	9942977938	4149713570	2044764392	2811185152.
93	849199	3027666248	7773107678	1904830963	6754520862	4634906097
95	3073415080	6277121485	2807323067	1067039286	5349971865	6370878975
97	1159	2211638598	2211638598	4801366153	17941130757	6700552799
99	4560851	6519961272	6519961272	9076131721	2953998553	
		3607290907	4131644146.	2193600440	0812714593	4478585859
		9433745362	9119191978	8758468215	4130828009	6173338057
		6661674060	0441500672.	1148258616	8108362187	7149167320
		4740564012	4777256552	1520277361	4594712417	0347433028
		3945230336.	5644227874	2341769921	6905643965	0950687116
		8941953051	3266404250	6583155193	3187841278	4592740313
		2622951953	4866184192.	3431622461	3194267305	8660849712
		9690334355	4428836230	6739105340	0799032391	5652777784
		0762262559	4923128691	1807558656.	8836921783	9513190225
		7041570684	9540333030	5231282906	7158091384	4033104110
		9540333030	2897237829	2349092340	9861969626	7097769722
		7879025458	0001907712	3924402863	9929718418	0355004525
		5856582593	9103698421	5098301378	8854712967	5792955877
		4382396370	6102768897	6687569562	6637541376.	5581949239
		6616801111	8210438295	3145169718		8924144787

TANGENT, EULER AND BERNOULLI NUMBERS

TABLE 1—Continued

n	T_n	n	T_n			
101	1	0171869441 6899187030 6534977615 3871837828 5127146299 7296825215 4140134793 1135561434 0277448013 2060080598 8006670743 16	0047936547 6963423232. 9928982810 1122719555 4772550115 8440590799 4632528787 7362070730 2955727650 1901789276 5816406207 5215971711 1972782143 9487648121 9490537680 52130938 41628055881 4196147801 8125472693 2703193275 8398663290 4340241234 2218319170 6332256256. 6070691740 9319091564 4725860275 6738445312. 9555589879 9116874639 8633084261 202090976. 1195	6174743255 1754542669 8808970496 5150283969 7257788852 0450762752. 0727464271 3499985629 0224471177 0186706465 2513397720 4957959108 8799405564 2460595806 6114515653 5541548168 8966239285 6727895619 6005581575 4131567170 2038670128 1679429091 8391389087 2977785601 1459533577 7004078003 2466184489 1483758302 3711110813 9724342116 4828218413 7947000832. 0048288233 0534109858 7733542817 1278606958 3499287007 7014497286 3747623961 0534109858 7733542817 7871036923 8763836938 3537856412 0007069533 0945677436 6107197749 3804707134 0653272241 0669176471 7871036923 8763836938 3537856412 0894578681 6390752650 6193750216 85558730200 6222847786 7176120451 5964664757 6527175740	6817088804 0509816834 2529915556 6539875280 3638482311 0384517339 4332559603 9077718016. 9248162391 6628003769 6336438272. 2111631319 1015654470 9952935936. 4430020735 7007093225 8372641792. 4375913985 9280405845 5414739516	8229870027 61169040368 3499985629 0224471177 2513397720 6004226144 9433217448 7574980560 9836404772 6784721593 9619830441 39511931102 1662244551 1199172580 5665524539 1384499992 5856757008 1240712916 1421845843 3279305256 7974770028 5047696425 9227926705 0007069533 0945677436 6107197749 3804707134 0653272241 0669176471 7871036923 8763836938 3537856412 0894578681 6390752650 6193750216 85558730200 6222847786 7176120451 5964664757 6527175740
105	35180993	109	77155			
107	16	111	381807444			
109	16	113	195			
111	11	115	1040552			
113	195	117	5723585022			
115	1040552	119	3257			

E_n

n	E_n
0	1.
2	1.
4	5.
6	61.
8	1385.
10	50521. 970765.

TANGENT, EULER AND BERNOULLI NUMBERS

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A0364

E_n

17	572355022	0	1.	7004078003	1278606958	7871036923
		2	1.	2466184489	3499287007	876336938
		4	5.	1483758302	7014497286	3537856412
		6	61.			85538730200
		8	1385.			5961661757
	3257	10	50521.	371110813	9491520587	6222847786
119		12	2702765.	9724342116	8172307776	7176120451
		14	199360981.	4828218413	969051071	
		16	1.	7917000832.		
		18	240	4879675441.		
		20	37037	1188237525.		
		22	6934887	4393137901.		
		24	1551453416	3557086905.		
		26	40	8707250929		
		28	12522	5964110362		
		30	4415438	9324902310		
		32	1775193915	7953928943		
		34	80	7232992358		
		36	41222	0603395177		
		38	23489580	520431082		
		40	1	5201782857		
		42	1036	4851150718		
		44	794757	4629733519		
		46	666753751	9422597592		
		48	60	6685541977		
		50	60532	9627864556		
		52	65061624	8524818862		
		54	7	8668460884		
		56	9420	7715870634		
		58	12622019	0873909806		
		60	1	5466599390		
		62	2775	98558615581.		
		64	4535810	3218964202		
				9394905945.		
				2518062187		
				9964920041.		
				8108911496		
				1410600809		
				7101702071		
				7803378276		
				3330017889		
				1990340923	7287489255	4823410611
						9182559406
				5792304965	4580774165	2158688733
						4873492363
				5454231325.		5948090175
				5805973669	8090837152	7449233019
				6889782501.		4703688814
				1747468878	7156776236	6351861519
						64

TABLE 2—Continued

<i>n</i>	<i>E_n</i>	9695760705.	9990423947	8162972003	7689327097
66	7886284206	0072074223	7945376961.	2666186081	2858314932
68	1456	1844380139	6315007150	4700949423	
70	2850517	9861476977	6806459548	8862902085.	0425524177
72	5905747207	8322369771	8732198729	5567393395	8255239879
74	1292	3532111069	8042754623	5397447421.	3301618182
76	2986928	7754436545	513503296	4395713720	2954929765
78	7270601714	9721536598	0505026450	1891063465.	
80	1862	9730641878	6417049760	3235938698	7540761705
82	5013104	6411370597	3437870353	3180819573	1850937881.
84	1	1832845769	5093074365	2217140605	6929223693
86	4196	3812833466	8980381720	1565580896	0288452845.
88	13021595	0168641438	0328065169	9281851647	2342880492
90	4	9583687335	6880176415	4619109500	9395592341.
92	14343	2915758412	697044824	9230304312	6011920010
94	50817990	6357710109	5681956123	5462014428	1945185560
96	18	9408109796	6129086936	7888109942	3229383700
98	72365	73591623656	1571401154	6997615522	5396878225.
100	290352834	4165255759	7856259916	7220694100	2205397659
		9123907001	4684537456	2167040547	9951554801.
		0612547605.	7994390844	9771259876	5845492837.
		6431640402	4471322573	7502043638	7502043638
		0392122285	4903292185	4140694188	1912367262
		0254969261.	3217838146	6080538087	8391683907
		9052404639	8125858691	5675761398	8636544057
		0957582424	0428663372	3308186813	
		4640868985.	9262297123	6771997435	
		2272406861	5589929214	5931029338	6610030678
		9082676644	2836959052	5634078984	9174800620
		0794578239	7489775212	5634078984	3021532175
		2127319765	2640578565	85855798821	4538867236
		1106674955	1261825484	8857854461	4884315911
		4103492151	3090736003	4824356715	5507146314
		7245801251	7489775212	2164140484	1341392681
		3230886828	0757918417	9892539001	8819075342
		9706818956	6455975764	6455755016	44499770053
		5042330181.	2105762470	8077897945.	9157557540
		2930264020.	1403492151	6173678229	1810672327
		0116533645	7766571876	2246475917	2770950810
		64165768087	8340613368	7708964641.	1589450804
		8122338310	5537309752	2986259565	0546038347
		3438103385	7776571876	9223614145	61435757507
		6071243105	5015669043	1419813489	7553006646
		8421919498	1403492151	6461097497	05433470125
		6661097497	64165768087	290352834	05433470125

TABLE 3. *The first 250 Bernoulli numbers*

$B_0 = 1, B_1 = -1/2, B_{2n+1} = 0$ for $n \geq 1$, and the values of B_{2n} for $1 \leq n \leq 125$ appear below in the form $C_{2n} - \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k\}$. This notation stands for $C_{2n} - 1/p_1 - \dots - 1/p_k$; thus $B_4 = 1 - \{2, 3, 5\} = 1 - 1/2 - 1/3 - 1/5 = -1/30$. The Bernoulli numbers have been expressed in this form here, since the numbers C_{2n} have not been tabulated before.

n	B_n	$C_{2n} - \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k\}$
2	1	-{2, 3}
4	1	-{2, 3, 5}
6	1	-{2, 3, 7}
8	1	-{2, 3, 5}
10	1	-{2, 3, 11}
12	1	-{2, 3, 5, 7, 13}
14	2	-{2, 3}
16	-6	-{2, 3, 5, 17}
18	56	-{2, 3, 7, 19}
20	-528	-{2, 3, 5, 11}
22	6193	-{2, 3, 23}
24	-86579	-{2, 3, 5, 7, 13}
26	1425518	-{2, 3}
28	-27298230	-{2, 3, 5, 29}
30	601580875	-{2, 3, 7, 11, 31}
32	-1	51163, 5766
34	42	96146, 3062
36	-1371	165520, 0587
38	48833	2318973, 594
40	-1929657	9341940067
42	84169304	7573682, 616
44	-4033807185	4050455, 412
46	21	1507486380
48	-1208	6626522, 296
50	75008	6674607696
52	-5038778	1014810689
54	365287764	8481812333
56	-2	8498769302
58	238	6542749968
60	2 - 21399	9492572253
62	050097	5723478097
64	-209380059	1134637840
66	2	2752696188
68	-262	5777028623
70	32125	0821027480
72	-4159827	8166794710
74	569206954	8203528002
76	-8	2183629419
78	1250	2901327166
80	-200155	832334837
		0274925329
		1988132987
		6872422013
		-{2, 3, 5, 11, 17, 41}

56	$\frac{8148703902}{2^2}$	6542749968	3627644615	9819192193	$-\{2,3,3\}$
59	$2 - 21399$	9492572533	3366581074	4765101396	$-\{2,3,5,7,11,13,31,61\}$
62	050097	5723478097	56995217330	956726	$-\{2,3\}$
64	-209380059	1131637840	9095185290	0279701346	$-\{2,3,5,17\}$
66	2	2752696488	4635155596	492035276	$-\{2,3,7,23,67\}$
68	-262	5771028623	9574017303	0497341582	$-\{2,3,5\}$
70	32125	0821027180	3251820479	2304261985	$-\{2,3,11,71\}$
72	-4159827	8166794710	9139170744	9526235893	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
74	569206954	8203528902	3883456219	1210586444	$-\{2,3\}$
76	-8	2183629419	7845756922	80514899	$-\{2,3,5\}$
78	1250	2904327166	9930167323	7333014550	$-\{2,3,7,79\}$
80	-200155	8323324837	0274925329	5524177196	$-\{2,3,7,79\}$
82	33674982	$-\{2,3,5,11,17,41\}$	3339667690	6689603010	$-\{2,3,5\}$
84	-5947097050	9153643742	6604968440	8927628859	$-\{2,3,7,79\}$
86	110	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,29,43\}$	3338753016	2435219412	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
88	-21355	1191032362	7977559564	6689603010	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
90	4332889	8626999498	$-\{2,3\}$	80514899	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
92	-918855282	2595452535	0118865838	80514899	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
94	20	1804590303	$-\{2,3,5,23,89\}$	8451368511	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
96	-4700	6986641192	4196166130	9160463051	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
98	1131804	8655780334	$-\{2,3,7,11,19,31\}$	9384367233	$-\{2,3,83\}$
100	-283822495	4166932822	6200555215	9049904703	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
102	7	4487113436	$-\{2,3,5,47\}$	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
104	5317144618	2907449345	5027990220	9049904703	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
106	566571	3468967763	4214108242	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
108	-165845111	7023936918	7310785752	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
110	5	3833958035	4120483353	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
112	-1586	1513976356	2706751862	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
114	517567	3445484249	5491176374	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
116	-174889218	7899354166	9264156336	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		7069370695	6511107027	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		5317144618	67788500297	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		4064248979	8441210556	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		0667311610	0348748532	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		6454802756	6044834656	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		2434613019	8921356500	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		1445719346	1445719346	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		7005080594	67788500297	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		3875044521	524608197	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		5413621691	5823713374	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		4668155898	7813771265	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		0368859950	4923774192	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		141415265	1322528310	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		1468237658	1863693634	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		8047286451	4297311365	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		4361754562	6984073240	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		0621669403	1810829579	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$
		4021711733	9690025877	9384367233	$-\{2,3,5,7,13,19,37,73\}$

TABLE 3—Continued

<i>n</i>	<i>B_n</i>	3472158762	1228952384	0015332666	6438279520	—{2,3,5,59}
118	6	1160519994	9521852558	2452526426	4167780767	—{2,3}
	0071684324	0112735747	5076344103	1489529605	9086182634	
120	—2212	2776912707	8349422883	2345671293	2445573185	0549877801
	5056655269	3027736635	0025726591	0252803139	1154956835	
	—{2,3,5,7,11,13,31,41,61}					
122	827227	—7679877096	9854221062	4599845957	3120465051	8433566283
	8488529885	8447202350	0718881721	8561301633	9661427406	—{2,3}
124	—319589251	1141570958	3591634369	1808148735	2627667109	9112273184
	5042431195	3111814531	4804543981	2034228242	2969820299	
	—{2,3,5}					
126	12	7500822233	8779298231	0024302926	6798669571	9179638977
	3295160585	7353822073	1833362242	1938478819	1283226347	
128	—5250	5958141510	—{2,3,7,19,43,127}	2462456517	5446919894	0377552432
	0923086774	1338994028	3065745383	0640452814	1149421273	
	6078013452	2227018183				
130	2230181	7075399446	—{2,3,5,17}	9883872814	3738272150	8758785424
	7894241625	2098692981	2245962893	1773876814	5763813725	
	9055078103	8036345171				
	828620932	—{2,3,11,131}				
132	—976845219	3095520443	8633513398	9802393011	6690267498	5678971000
	1706618959	8371132984	4759158434	4882999447	8018574251	
	2315481909	—{2,3,5,7,13,23,67}				
134	44	0983619784	5295427227	2622874813	1691918757	5426552811
	4735319759	1401112942	6528175678	7997886065	2087390581	
136	—20508	1078243989	1580698362	—{2,3}		
	5708864640	8883972933	7727583015	4864565966	9040083595	
	3087398275	4818594264	3022208918	6918602388	7468948154	
	5442476427	3682977286	—{2,3,5,137}			
138	9821443	3279791277	1075729696	0209752104	1491857990	7241070558
	3196274811	6831819391	15856558026	7855114057	4147212665	
	3082120499	9429964679	—{2,3,7,47,139}			
140	—4841260079	8208880508	7891967099	6341276113	0549942324	6203851158
	5025802663	1506521525	5521783095	3721687111	4312353272	
	7957256222	4667309228	—{2,3,5,11,29,71}			
	5308880148	0982660783	4674040886	9039967369	5039984404	
	4603247983	2901257676	9302738510	9499436486	8624711701	
	5>0.5321237	33759143467	SS97524S66	—{2,3}		
	—125069	—125069	—125069	—125069	—125069	
142	245	0952142990	8427882645	32761869447	0578038003	7383050883
	0586284403	5889432674	524577737	—{2,3,5,7,13,17,19,37,73}		
146	68676167	1046668581	9210188859	8461400436	0924268134	7565589956
	3628000579	8377113920	7141426350	0143698420	6381706690	
	5802338371	6450621194	7331637478	—{2,3}		
	7816468581	9691046949	7899511637	9556814489	540265402	
148	—3	—3	—3	—3	—3	—3
	—3	—3	—3	—3	—3	—3

138	9821443	3279791277	1075729696	0209752104	1491857990	724107558
		3196274811	6831819391	158758026	7855114057	414721665
140	-4841260079	3082120499	9429964679	$- \{2, 47, 139\}$		
		8208880509	7891967099	6341276113	0549942324	6203851158
		5625800263	1506521525	5521783095	3721687111	4312353272
142	245	7957252622	4667309228	$- \{2, 3, 5, 11, 29, 71\}$		
		$530SS0148$	0982609783	4674040886	9039967369	5039984404
		4603247983	2901257676	9302738510	9499436486	8624711701
		5805824257	3375913167	8897524866	$- \{2, 3\}$	
148	-3	0952142990	8427882645	276801807	2181183417	1190630118
		0586284403	5889432674	3276869447	0578038003	7383050883
146	68676167	1046638511	921018859	5245777737	$- \{2, 3, 5, 7, 13, 17, 19, 37, 73\}$	
		3628000579	8377113920	8464400436	0924268134	7568589956
		5802338371	6450621194	7141426350	0143698420	6381706690
		7846468581	9691046949	7331637478	$- \{2, 3\}$	
		9979455214	0400826798	7899541637	9556814489	5492650402
150	2142	5357177777	9275574483	0129451551	0704298643	4146783802
		6101250605	2915508713	0826629038	2227717750	$- \{2, 3, 5, 149\}$
		4155963489	3447829324	2313514827	2096660152	6029650051
		7270014726	4310210906	8460575061	01160065571	
152	-1245672	7137183695	0070196429	0678384924	1293313386	$- \{2, 3, 7, 11, 31, 151\}$
		6169042394	13657711094	0129451551	0704298643	4146783802
		5820630576	9850941641	9528102954	3793193519	$- \{2, 3, 5\}$
		5100015254	3679668394	05200613117	8071487290	267506643
		3078967455	1693845553	4843831051	9458298438	2964431725
154	743457875	0934831271	8600733639	9069481888	4546604176	7134041184
		5357953046	4170489406	4713103509	73333223321	$- \{2, 3, 23\}$
		0901794185	5635546610	9267970425	2748767721	1453427716
		8442342331	9549792635	3013898315	3013898315	1091718700
		$- \{2, 3, 5, 7, 13, 53, 79, 157\}$		2989124863	3112539372	6615124110
158	28612	1128168588	6834536384	7251017232	5229189870	4567159402
		5083355877	5513580328	930919986	7644645062	3356482880
		4349737827	0596646795	401420594	9587511379	5593003154
		$- \{2, 3\}$				
160	-18437723	5520338697	2768820265	3628785487	5414029263	3526027003
		4458408149	3932458494	8472610290	3484283419	3543196674
		1361091019	1555877583	4147615579	4428844016	5302368314
		$- \{2, 3, 5, 11, 17, 41\}$				
162	1	2181154536	2210466995	0131650659	9521355817	4306631670
		1506035197	1806696491	0818057404	2748253800	1277493077
		7128266667	7752505278	9561241031	3002485844	6445814484
		0696728275	$- \{2, 3, 7, 19, 163\}$			
		8218718531	4121548481	8457296893	4473014189	1659231506
		2977243870	8405761023	4203215225	7185798736	5839684671
		9571577485	1579320680	5258957279	0604924064	3114348648
		0062730952	$- \{2, 3, 5, 83\}$			
164	-824	7793783294	3329651649	8142978615	9186848661	2327430125
		4799292545	2097589473	1766114802	4526218482	4544007231
		8449214212	7912059306	4575317447	7528081717	8119178510

TABLE 3—Continued

<i>n</i>	<i>B_n</i>	
168	-406685305	$\{-2,3,167\}$
	1612590641	6767969383
	2505910472	0243613769
	0247754105	7391874851
	0811876203	$\{-2,3,5,7,13,29,43\}$
170	29	5960920646
	3214415150	4205006287
	3568641966	8647495422
	9633208761	9420754538
	5225651894	3030846881
	6888744024	5750903117
	0302663979	4032520852
	9607122917	1530497497
	2550624182	1252796339
172	-22049	$\{-2,3,11\}$
	9732558827	8888444081
	0728895998	5136066575
	6914908538	5993071507
	5413304812	9671480205
	3116736213	$\{-2,3,5,173\}$
174	16812597	2073989964
	3115549539	4528063558
	3009714494	1715300443
	56569576486	6768715702
	2912686129	1322184598
	1709335322	1102880678
	8734706022	3998483734
176	-1	2109905110
	50532629144	$\{-2,3,7,59\}$
	0755541348	1236000708
	4453714786	2774063895
	9357883370	7480256819
	7718598254	6442176508
178	1046	8539298230
	7894009478	5970669286
	0380821832	$\{-2,3,17,23,89\}$
	8964895965	8964895976
	6275290074	1295923123
	7361911412	3241409316
	49358750394	9410477684
	6299082774	9872701906
	6996355108	7004565489
	5462169412	217774046
	4333747091	4070630607
	98889763634	5932701078
	4756508130	5371527694
180	-854328	7079104923
	2218654235	1438224721
	7169770408	1845215263
	60099082659	507206453
	5977587673	4058827108
	0721498128	8555947991
	9351243243	7775167786
	8029314555	$\{-2,3\}$
	3618118131	4711868647
	0513367440	4024922061
	1550128675	6030431157
	15539809892	5453965536
	2709241642	1359613968
182	712878213	8633342016
	6708691597	$\{-2,3,5,47\}$
	3596491237	2859946730
	7323230602	3416042947
	8438797939	7678744934
	2909861710	9921781652
	6108199054	992174476
184	-60	$\{-2,3,18,19\}$
	60165501191	9038586327
	5050538246	70565952587
	8560643844	5876162116
	1687458626	4436462290
	8406765706	6708691597
	5218109736	8245350938
	2385753064	6862291852
	2928413791	4029810894
	7363278709	8118229333
	8438797939	4484492274
	2909861710	7109337670
	6108199054	4401946615
	$\{-2,3,11,191\}$	917274476

180	-854328	935783370	7718598254	6299082774	5932701078	9872701906
		0442429685	2469746205	69055108	3486627920	7004565489
		4333747091	9889765654	5469412	4070630607	217774046
		0524064563	4756508130	7079104923	-{2,3,5,7,11,13,19,31,37,61,181}	
182	712878213	2248654235	2288406677	1438224721	2446893047	3371527694
		7169770408	6099982659	1845215263	5072706453	5232578272
		5977587673	0721498128	8699480152	4058827108	8555947991
		9354243243	3839298821	7775167786	-{2,3}	
184	-60	8029314555	3589930008	4711868647	7458461988	1600926988
		3618118131	1550128675	4024922061	6030431157	7645148677
		0513367440	1539809892	2709241642	5453965536	1359613968
		5245930722	4294536494	4930250501	863333+2016	-{2,3,5,47}
		52906	77641214199	1001324726	6228480712	3453032897
		606501191	90383850327	2020855955	4228185636	5036916065
		5050538246	705592587	5890896211	9945430322	1971803519
188	-47194259	8560643814	5876162116	7362303222	7002399941	-{2,3,7}
		1687458626	4436462290	1337991110	3760787757	2492683808
		8406765706	6708691597	3596491237	1873883437	0055520607
		5218109736	8245350938	7323230602	0438746878	2859946730
		2385753054	6862291852	9811936260	3979610699	-{2,3,5}
190	4	2928413791	4029810894	1682965410	7466904552	0981012117
		7363278709	8118229333	4484492274	2133451584	5766966132
		8438797939	2909861710	71093337670	4029317883	7678744934
		3197582408	6108199054	4401946615	9172774476	9921781652
		-{2,3,11,191}				
192	-3987	6744968232	2074434477	6555429387	9510665147	8560005423
		1823516318	1283658237	0982430948	9570515870	3033629100
		4292500115	6449718495	4863866512	4615902544	7020534114
		2323956805	8179865950	9608665263	6481422248	1410299256
		-{2,3,5,7,13,17,97,193}				
194	3781978	0419358882	7138944181	1613933278	9822023821	6264722872
		1644587349	60909237057	9449477199	9599969353	0294345595
		8971887316	7427492089	9363952932	0718684812	1525149224
		9505176738	8606080695	7543999535	6099438963	4889003542
		-{2,3}				
196	-3661423368	3681191243	6858082151	1973487551	9606834302	9904344422
		8899411740	7456818588	2959826276	6472873338	1245017672
		53668256809	2199927707	7382315070	1229725802	1546317388
		2180261011	2733870153	8667195714	9158887055	8284840257
		-{2,3,5,29,197}				
198	361	7609027237	2862348855	4609298914	0894775414	7596881957
		2031634249	1298519646	2855137114	4863312914	3587611834
		7972287556	0266199064	2027674174	3185245140	3213909430
		1486010629	5965773896	7139333352	5454387835	3071239515
		02229616685	-{2,3,7,19,23,67,199}			
200	-364707	7264519135	4362138308	8655499449	0486823468	6191058737
		682739036	2185020610	4814189306	8417407585	4118603710
		7981794273	0412840299	5376210844	9538979906	0387496808
		9309586210	1213464712	6652378010	57310719800	5516180654
		4087034966	-{2,3,5,11,41,101}		6263015084	0451297095
202	375087554	3645440909	8345241010			
		5235280258	2967550389			
		3007123338	6372603520			
		449733142	1585898926			
		9589513246	-{2,3}			

TABLE 3—Continued

TABLE 3—Continued

<i>n</i>	<i>B_n</i>	$\{-\{2, 3, 5, 9, 233\}, \{2, 3, 5, 59, 233\}\}$			$\{3858633733, 3094314992\}$		
234	76277279	3964343924	8699496902	0496121553	3858633733	3094314992	7166852319
		2602156915	5404657656	0059673430	5378477493	0355300226	0355300226
		3172824104	4824672538	7679230961	3234297171	3590200953	3590200953
		2769721082	5308894750	2186829704	9269056086	9776824872	9776824872
		7940104635	7094152574	4783953140	6553823465		
236	-10	8101363903	— $\{2, 3, 7, 19, 79\}$	9352400106	5396932666	8761158145	
		7155711196	9788631327	1050047902	8996165766	0468153629	
		5455800640	1453678013	1743438848	0821803894	5482278121	
		4242852577	4436006216	2233854058	9979906147	8065707036	
		0656408493	4415996760	9902290017	134761196	7831390856	
		1932180305	9982485664	— $\{2, 3, 5\}$	4355847353	7267467117	
		4885838903	5244104859	1615335533	2479581379	0999964338	
238	15310	20089590691	8844534409	8482715373	3199004907	7787555531	
		9474080648	1780121607	2596622727	3882142768	4946257333	
		6407684728	6660910064	6097118162	9895401431	3517067124	
		2112977159	024732956	7760350906	9651749746		
		4099183377	5979034353	— $\{2, 3, 239\}$	4835127801	6901932057	
		8782241352	6504851082	6766023488	1955204204	3262555126	
		.6821798346	1178982564	7646719073	0943796791	6800349276	
		8856338459	7661464998	0072673324	18826338087	6235632262	
		9575436649	9545464419	1440291140	9175520779	5120926143	
		6675814212	0219781136	8568253844			
		6097467497	8574463721	— $\{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 31, 41, 61, 241\}$	2790039834		
		9553024713	6901391668	1897364368	9527363618	5285569627	
240	-22244891	2862679190	0584304963	6976103299	6408617489	4780786847	
	3	4087566626	3396921301	6945311830	8052492243	1564731368	
		3396921301	1048285783	6520446365	6142590630	7378396322	
		1813645163	6729184891	6461470053	5164667652		
		719232317	6646330108	5549078253	— $\{2, 3, 23\}$		
		5928955960	3449020711	9381915759	6349699881	9967717969	
		9668527213	2945193753	9633417732	5441813083	8585332169	
		6662639276	6618976366	2837808099	2715624519	5426701817	
		2025136515	1101918685	7390596305	0805318122	4601261827	
		8043072083	2964232337	1568094572	7733353488	0829389397	
		1200832506	7212266049	2756268499	— $\{2, 3, 5\}$		
246	7534957			7792839567	2782441082	4047848115	
		8629135810	0586514612	5521159057	3572502170	1660668994	
		6714386726	29185577221	9905853925	0141553115	5047192006	
		2584159153	7974381907	3193814078	3061938087	9790766520	
		0890893653	9580078697	1227136624	8264605129	3314709961	
		3048103906	1982928154	5191164668	— $\{2, 3, 7, 83\}$		
	-1	1691485154	584177278	0889247316	5504178389	9537111655	
		7393336156	2527151636	403777408	1413341139	8220377591	
		37492840024	5560819655	4041431243	4013811373	6529831158	

1813645163	6729184891	6461470053	5164667652
7192329317	6646330108	55490 ⁵³	-{2,3,23}
5928955960	3449020711	93819 ⁵⁹	6349699881
8708705972	5604467196	9633417732	5441813083
9668527213	2945193753	28377808099	2715624519
6662639276	6618976366	7390596305	0805318122
2025136515	1101918685	1568094572	7733353488
8043072083	2964232337	2756268499	-{2,3,5}
7534957	1200532506	7792839567	2782441032
246			4047348115
8629135810	0556514612	5521159057	3572502170
6714386726	2918577221	9905853925	014153115
2584159153	7974881907	3193814078	3061938087
0890893653	9580078697	1227136624	8264605129
3048103966	1982928154	5191164668	-{2,3,7,83}
1691485154	5841777278	089247316	5504178389
7393365156	2527151686	4037772408	141341139
3792860024	55660819655	4041431243	6529831158
2371174050	5486569829	5510092809	735456887
4166388754	5474825140	9659524107	5021479246
8697409702	5058507517	1554253442	115331599
5261467838	9394126646	2015977022	323649247
4569758971	5176258684	2335348377	765844047
8329220039	6978835905	6020603056	3589448568
1510513686	8316837867	5226653094	2856333382
5799693397	1198209110	9285643939	618295360
8622535217	4286407738	3938476752	5254881572
250	1843		-{2,3,11,251}

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1. Introdu

(1)

where $(-a/(2n+1))$

(2)

 L_a and showed that $L_a(2n+1) = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
 these coefficients $L_a(2n+1)$

(3)

 L_a

(4)

We now assert that the values of $L_a(2n+1)$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Consider first the case

a	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10

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