

ZEROS OF  $M(a, b, x)$

Table 13.2

$a \backslash b$	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
-1.0	0.10000 00	0.20000 00	0.30000 00	0.40000 00	0.50000 00
-0.9	0.11054 47	0.22012 64	0.32894 15	0.43713 15	0.54480 16
-0.8	0.12357 83	0.24477 52	0.36411 44	0.48196 35	0.59858 98
-0.7	0.14010 11	0.27567 24	0.40779 72	0.53721 21	0.66443 91
-0.6	0.16173 42	0.31555 72	0.46354 99	0.60707 04	0.74705 02
-0.5	0.19128 98	0.36906 09	0.53728 03	0.69839 96	0.85403 26
-0.4	0.23411 73	0.44470 78	0.63961 58	0.82334 00	0.99868 55
-0.3	0.30182 31	0.56019 88	0.79200 44	1.00591 69	1.20695 84
-0.2	0.42537 31	0.75993 80	1.04632 32	1.30289 37	1.53918 36
-0.1	0.72703 16	1.20342 40	1.58016 05	1.90320 51	2.19258 90
$a \backslash b$	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
-1.0	0.60000 00	0.70000 00	0.80000 00	0.90000 00	1.00000 00
-0.9	0.65203 19	0.75888 50	0.86541 05	0.97164 85	1.07763 19
-0.8	0.71419 38	0.82892 89	0.94291 59	1.05625 10	1.16901 22
-0.7	0.78986 07	0.91376 55	1.03637 62	1.15786 85	1.27838 33
-0.6	0.88415 45	1.01887 44	1.15158 21	1.28256 70	1.41205 79
-0.5	1.00529 53	1.15298 99	1.29771 21	1.43991 63	1.57995 68
-0.4	1.16751 37	1.33112 03	1.49044 27	1.64618 10	1.79887 13
-0.3	1.39828 59	1.58200 88	1.75960 56	1.93215 19	2.10045 49
-0.2	1.76075 91	1.97114 63	2.17271 84	2.36714 89	2.55566 24
-0.1	2.45881 88	2.70808 56	2.94434 51	3.17028 02	3.38779 57

Table 13.2 gives the smallest zeros in  $x$  of  $M(a, b, x)$ , near  $a=b=0$ , that is, the smallest positive roots in  $x$  of the equation  $M(a, b, x)=0$ . Linear interpolation gives 3-4S. Interpolation by the Lagrange six-point formula in two dimensions gives 7S.