Table 6 Shortened fault matrix

	$X1$	$X2$	$X3$	$X11$		$X12$		$X13$		$X21$		$X22$		$X3$	
				$s0$	$s1$	$s0$	$s1$	$s0$	$s1$	$s0$	$s1$	$s0$	$s1$	$s0$	$s1$
t_0	0	0	0												
t_1	0	0	1				√						√		
t_2	0	1	0						√						√
t_3	0	1	1		√							√		√	
t_4	1	0	0			√		√			√				
t_5	1	0	1			√					√				
t_6	1	1	0	√						√					
t_7	1	1	1	√						√					

$s0$ = s-a-0, $s1$ = s-a-1

path.* Strictly speaking therefore, the shortened fault matrix should also include the s-a-0, s-a-1 columns for $X1$ and $X2$ respectively, in which the tests have been derived from $DZ1(X1)$ and $DZ1(X2)$. In this case, the tests specified in equation (22) will also cover the $X1$ and $X2$ faults.

*This is not true for its inverse level. Despite the fact that it cannot be set-up, all other lines presumably can and this may be used to test the inverse fault. In a sense, if it is shown that it is not stuck-at its inverse level, then it has been tested for its stuck-at-clamp level.

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Correspondence

To the Editor
The Computer Journal

Sir,

Permit me to draw your attention to some errors in the article 'A quasi-intrinsic scheme for passing a smooth curve through a discrete set of points' in your issue of November 1970.

The equations (1) should give $\frac{dy}{dt}$ as

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \sin\theta_K + (\sin\theta_{K+1} - \sin\theta_K)\frac{t}{T} + C_K t(T - t)$$

The equation as given is therefore wrong by reason of symmetry and the fact that both $\frac{dx}{dt}$ and $\frac{dy}{dt}$ are stated to be quadratics in t (this is only true of $\frac{dx}{dt}$ as given in the article).

Upon integration of the corrected equations (1) to give equations (2), the equation for y should be

$$y = y_K + \sin\theta_K t + (\sin\theta_{K+1} - \sin\theta_K)\frac{t^2}{2T} + C_K\left(\frac{Tt^2}{2} - \frac{t^3}{3}\right)$$

I have programmed both the printed version and my corrected version and have found that only the corrected version gives P_K for $t = 0$ and P_{K+1} for $t = T > 0$ (where T has the value T_K as given elsewhere in the article).

Yours faithfully,

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