List of Typo Errors in ***An Introduction to Gravity Modification*** Aug/16/2008

Some of the very useful feedback I have received since the publication of are the typo errors, and have listed them below and highlighted the errors in red. Note in general, these typo errors do not affect the proposed hypotheses in the book, some improve the results some modify the results by a constant.

1. **Page 152, equation (9.2.1)**

   $$m_{0i} = \pi \, . \, y_i^2 \, . \, \rho_0 . \, \delta x \qquad (9.2.1)$$

   The subsequent equations are correct, in the book and in the modeling, just did not include the last term of this equation.

2. **Page 202, Table 10.9**

   The exponents in the second and fourth columns have been changed. I had to scale the numbers upwards to enable Excel's regression, but forgot to scale the results down. The has resulted in the correct version of equation of (9.7.1)

3. **Page 194, Equation (9.7.1)**

   $$k_d \, . \, k_m = c^2 \qquad (9.7.1)$$

   This equation is correctly stated on page 163, but not on page 194.

4. **Page 261, The paragraph above Equation (13.3.9)**

   For an infinitesimally small piece of the spherical field such that it looks like a flat surface, (q/A)/(2ε0) , is the electric field of a flat surface, determined by the charge per unit area, A.

   I left out '/A' in the flat surface model. This has caused equation (13.3.9) to change.

5. **Page 261, Equation (9.7.1); Page 262, Equations (13.3.11) & (13.3.12); Page 262, Equation (13.3.14)**

   $$dv = (8\pi\varepsilon_0/m_p) \, B.E \, dr^3 \qquad (13.3.9)$$

   Subsequent changes to equations (13.3.11) & (13.3.12)

   $$d\omega = (8\pi\varepsilon_0/m_p). \, B.E \, dr^2 \qquad (13.3.11)$$

   $$dv/dr = (8\pi\varepsilon_0/m_p) \, B.E \, dr^2 \qquad (13.3.12)$$

   $$dv = (8\pi \, \varepsilon 0/ \, mp) \; B.E\cos\theta \, dr3 \qquad (13.3.14)$$

Does not affect the modeling results because I used equation (13.3.8) for the electron modeling.

Mass Distribution	($\varkappa = k_d \cdot \delta t \cdot S_z$) Equation (9.6.3) k_d	($g = k_m \cdot \varkappa / S_z^2$) Equation (9.6.1) k_m	($g = k_c \cdot \delta t / S_z$) Equation (9.6.2) k_c	$k_m * k_d$
Cube	4.183308245218040E-02	2.150582168928030E+18	8.996548119295500E+16	8.996548119295510E+16
Gaussian 3D/3S	7.024754544773190E-03	1.280692166815910E+19	8.996548119295510E+16	8.996548119295500E+16
Line	4.183308245218040E-02	2.150582168928030E+18	8.996548119295500E+16	8.996548119295500E+16
Sphere	2.511847471875690E-02	3.581645868241130E+18	8.996548119295500E+16	8.996548119295500E+16
2D Multivariate Normal	1.325057102552020E-02	6.789555032736640E+18	8.996548119295510E+16	8.996548119295510E+16
3D Multivariate Normal (Product)	4.288978137429300E-03	2.097597103791200E+18	8.996548119295510E+16	8.996548119295500E+16
3D Multivariate Normal (Distance)	9.683590522508460E-02	9.290508617009350E+18	8.996548119295510E+16	8.996548119295490E+16
Crown	4.915625584946120E-02	1.830193932354620E+18	8.996548119295510E+16	8.996548119295490E+16
Hollow Sphere	4.548947479870610E-02	1.977720815442650E+18	8.996548119295510E+16	8.996548119295490E+16
Photon (1Wavelength)	2.511847471875690E-02	3.581645868241130E+18	8.996548119295510E+16	8.996548119295500E+16
Photon (3Wavelength)	2.511847471875690E-02	3.581645868241130E+18	8.996548119295510E+16	8.996548119295500E+16
Flat 2D/3S Normal	1.362935993975190E-02	6.600858851086500E+18	8.996548119295510E+16	8.996548119295500E+16
Gaussian 3D/20S	1.676096066459890E-04	5.361731374125250E+20	8.996548119295510E+16	8.986776865585940E+16
Gaussian 3D/1S	7.024754544773190E-02	1.280692166815910E+19	8.996548119295510E+16	8.996548119295500E+16
2D/3S Normal 1 Wavelength	1.362935993975190E-02	6.600858851086500E+18	8.996548119295510E+16	8.996548119295500E+16
2D/3S Normal 7 Wavelengths	1.362935993975190E-02	6.600858851086500E+18	8.996548119295510E+16	8.996548119295500E+16
Sphere without Mass	-2.487115986932630E-02	-3.61333243515890E+18	8.996548119295510E+16	8.986776865585930E+16

Table 10.1: Numerical results of the shape-motion duality analysis.