

HANDBOOK OF MATHEMATICAL FUNCTIONS

WITH FORMULAS, GRAPHS,
AND MATHEMATICAL TABLES

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DOVER PUBLICATIONS, INC., NEW YORK

The text relating to physical constants and conversion factors (page 6) has been modified to take into account the newly adopted Système International d'Unites (SI).

ERRATA NOTICE

The original printing of this Handbook (June 1964) contained errors that have been corrected in the reprinted editions. These corrections are marked with an asterisk (*) for identification. The errors occurred on the following pages: 2-3, 6-8, 10, 15, 19-20, 25, 76, 85, 91, 102, 187, 189-197, 218, 223, 225, 233, 250, 255, 260-263, 268, 271-273, 292, 302, 328, 332, 333-337, 362, 365, 415, 423, 438-440, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 484, 498, 505-506, 509-510, 543, 556, 558, 562, 571, 595, 599, 600, 722-723, 739, 742, 744, 746, 752, 756, 760-765, 774, 777-785, 790, 797, 801, 822-823, 832, 835, 844, 886-889, 897, 914, 915, 920, 930-931, 936, 940-941, 944-950, 953, 960, 963, 989-990, 1010, 1026.

Published in Canada by General Publishing Company, Ltd., 30 Lesmill Road, Don Mills, Toronto, Ontario.

Published in the United Kingdom by Constable and Company, Ltd., 10 Orange Street, London WC 2.

This Dover edition, first published in 1965, is an unabridged and unaltered republication of the work originally published by the National Bureau of Standards in 1964.

This fifth Dover printing conforms to the seventh (May 1968) printing by the Government Printing Office, except that additional corrections have been made on pages 18, 79, 80, 82, 408, 450, 722, 786, 825 and 934.

Standard Book Number: 486-61272-4
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 65-12253

Manufactured in the United States of America
Dover Publications, Inc.
180 Varick Street
New York, N.Y. 10014

Reversion of Series

3.6.25 Given

$$y = ax + bx^2 + cx^3 + dx^4 + ex^5 + fx^6 + gx^7 + \dots$$

then

$$x = Ay + By^2 + Cy^3 + Dy^4 + Ey^5 + Fy^6 + Gy^7 + \dots$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} aA &= 1 \\ a^3B &= -b \\ a^5C &= 2b^2 - ac \\ a^7D &= 5abc - a^2d - 5b^3 \\ a^9E &= 6a^2bd + 3a^2c^2 + 14b^4 - a^3e - 21ab^2c \\ a^{11}F &= 7a^3be + 7a^3cd + 84ab^3c - a^4f \\ &\quad - 28a^2bc^2 - 42b^5 - 28a^2b^2d \\ a^{13}G &= 8a^4bf + 8a^4ce + 4a^4d^2 + 120a^2b^3d \\ &\quad + 180a^2b^2c^2 + 132b^6 - a^5g - 36a^3b^2e \\ &\quad - 72a^3bcd - 12a^3c^3 - 330ab^4c \end{aligned}$$

Kummer's Transformation of Series

3.6.26 Let $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k = s$ be a given convergent series and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k = c$ be a given convergent series with known sum c such that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_k}{c_k} = \lambda \neq 0$.

Then

$$s = \lambda c + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(1 - \lambda \frac{c_k}{a_k}\right) a_k.$$

Euler's Transformation of Series

3.6.27 If $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k a_k = a_0 - a_1 + a_2 - \dots$ is a convergent series with sum s then

$$s = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \Delta^k a_0}{2^{k+1}}, \quad \Delta^k a_0 = \sum_{m=0}^k (-1)^m \binom{k}{m} a_{k-m}$$

Euler-Maclaurin Summation Formula

3.6.28

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f_k &= \int_0^n f(k) dk - \frac{1}{2} [f(0) + f(n)] + \frac{1}{12} [f'(n) - f'(0)] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{720} [f'''(n) - f'''(0)] + \frac{1}{30240} [f^{(v)}(n) - f^{(v)}(0)] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{1209600} [f^{(vii)}(n) - f^{(vii)}(0)] + \dots \end{aligned}$$

3.7. Complex Numbers and Functions

Cartesian Form

3.7.1 $z = x + iy$

Polar Form

3.7.2 $z = re^{i\theta} = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$

3.7.3 *Modulus:* $|z| = (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = r$

3.7.4 *Argument:* $\arg z = \arctan (y/x) = \theta$ (other notations for $\arg z$ are $\text{am } z$ and $\text{ph } z$).

3.7.5 *Real Part:* $x = \Re z = r \cos \theta$

3.7.6 *Imaginary Part:* $y = \Im z = r \sin \theta$

Complex Conjugate of z

3.7.7 $\bar{z} = x - iy$

3.7.8 $|\bar{z}| = |z|$

3.7.9 $\arg \bar{z} = -\arg z$

Multiplication and Division

If $z_1 = x_1 + iy_1, z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$, then

3.7.10 $z_1 z_2 = x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2 + i(x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1)$

3.7.11 $|z_1 z_2| = |z_1| |z_2|$

3.7.12 $\arg (z_1 z_2) = \arg z_1 + \arg z_2$

3.7.13 $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{z_1 \bar{z}_2}{|z_2|^2} = \frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + i(x_2 y_1 - x_1 y_2)}{x_2^2 + y_2^2}$

3.7.14 $\left| \frac{z_1}{z_2} \right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}$

3.7.15 $\arg \left(\frac{z_1}{z_2} \right) = \arg z_1 - \arg z_2$

Powers

3.7.16 $z^n = r^n e^{in\theta}$

3.7.17 $= r^n \cos n\theta + i r^n \sin n\theta$
($n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$)

3.7.18 $z^2 = x^2 - y^2 + i(2xy)$

3.7.19 $z^3 = x^3 - 3xy^2 + i(3x^2y - y^3)$

3.7.20 $z^4 = x^4 - 6x^2y^2 + y^4 + i(4x^3y - 4xy^3)$

3.7.21 $z^5 = x^5 - 10x^3y^2 + 5xy^4 + i(5x^4y - 10x^2y^3 + y^5)$

3.7.22

$$z^n = [x^n - \binom{n}{2} x^{n-2} y^2 + \binom{n}{4} x^{n-4} y^4 - \dots]$$

$$+ i [\binom{n}{1} x^{n-1} y - \binom{n}{3} x^{n-3} y^3 + \dots],$$

($n = 1, 2, \dots$)