

A Table of Integrals of the Error Functions*

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This is a compendium of indefinite and definite integrals of products of the Error function with elementary or transcendental functions. A substantial portion of the results are new.

Key Words: Astrophysics; atomic physics; Error functions; indefinite integrals; special functions; statistical analysis.

1. Introduction

Integrals of the error function occur in a great variety of applications, usually in problems involving multiple integration where the integrand contains exponentials of the squares of the arguments. Examples of applications can be cited from atomic physics [16],¹ astrophysics [13], and statistical analysis [15]. This paper is an attempt to give an up-to-date exhaustive tabulation of such integrals.

All formulas for indefinite integrals in sections 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, and 4.6 below were derived from integration by parts and checked by differentiation of the resulting expressions. Section 4.3 and the second half of 4.5 cover all formulas given in [7], with omission of trivial duplications and with a number of additions; section 4.4 covers essentially formulas given in [4], Vol. I, pp. 233–235. All these formulas have been re-derived and checked, either from the integral representation or from the hypergeometric series of the error function. Sections 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9 originated in a more varied way. Some formulas were derived from multiple integrals involving elementary functions, others from existing formulas for integrals of confluent hypergeometric functions, and still others, a small portion, were compiled directly from existing literature. In connection with the last three sections, the reader should refer to [3] and [4], Vol. II, pp. 402, 409–411.

Throughout this paper, we have adhered to the notations used in the NBS Handbook [9] and we have also assumed the reader's familiarity with the properties of the error functions, for which he is referred to [5]. In addition, the reader should also attend to the following conventions:

(i) $z = x + iy = r \exp(i\theta)$ is a complex variable,

$$\Re(z) = x, \Im(z) = y, |z| = r, \arg z = \theta;$$

(ii) the parameters a , b , and c are real and positive except where otherwise stated;

(iii) unless otherwise specified, the parameters n and k represent the integers 0, 1, 2 . . . , whereas the parameters p , q , and ν may be nonintegral;

(iv) the integration constants have been omitted for the indefinite integrals;

(v) when x is used (instead of z) as the integration variable, it means that the formula has been established only for real x , though it may still be valid for certain complex values;

(vi) the integration symbol \int denotes a Cauchy principal value.

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¹ Figures in brackets indicate the literature references at the end of this paper.

2. Glossary of Functions and Notation

$A(x)$	Gaussian Probability Function	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-x}^x e^{-t^2/2} dt$
$C(z)$	Fresnel Integral	$\int_0^z \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} t^2\right) dt$
$Ci(z)$	Cosine Integral	$-\int_z^\infty \frac{\cos t}{t} dt$
$D_\nu(z)$	Parabolic Cylinder Function	
$e_n(z)$	Truncated Exponential	$\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{z^k}{k!}$
$-Ei(-z) \equiv E_1(z)$	Exponential Integral	$\int_z^\infty \frac{e^{-t}}{t} dt$
$Ei(x)$	Exponential Integral	$-\int_{-x}^\infty \frac{e^{-t}}{t} dt$
${}_1F_1(a; b; z) \equiv M(a, b, z)$	Confluent Hypergeometric Function	$\sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} \frac{z^n}{n!}$
${}_kF_l(a_1 \dots a_k; b_1 \dots b_l; z)$	Generalized Hypergeometric Function	$\sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(a_1)_n \dots (a_k)_n}{(b_1)_n \dots (b_l)_n} \frac{z^n}{n!}$
$H_n(x)$	Hermite Polynomial	
$\mathbf{H}_\nu(x)$	Struve Function	
$I_\nu(z)$	Modified Bessel Function	
$J_\nu(z)$	Bessel Function	
$K_\nu(z)$	Modified Bessel Function	
L_n^α	Generalized Laguerre Polynomial	
$M_{p, q}(z)$	Whittaker Function	
$Y_\nu(z)$	Neumann Function (Bessel Function of Second Kind)	
$P(x)$	Probability Function	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-t^2/2} dt$
$(p)_n$	Pochhammer's Symbol	$\Gamma(p+n)/\Gamma(p)$
$P_n(x)$	Legendre Polynomial	
$P_\nu^\mu(z)$	Associated Legendre Function of the First Kind	
$S(z)$	Fresnel Integral	$\int_0^z \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} t^2\right) dt$
$si(z)$	Sine Integral	$-\int_z^\infty \sin t \frac{dt}{t}$
$U(a, b, z) \equiv \Psi(a, b, z)$	Confluent Hypergeometric Function	
$W_{p, q}(z)$	Whittaker Function	

γ	Euler's Constant	0.5772156649 . . .
$\Gamma(p)$	Gamma Function	
$\gamma(p, z)$	Incomplete Gamma Function	$\int_0^z e^{-t} t^{p-1} dt$
$\Gamma(p, z)$	Incomplete Gamma Function	$\int_z^\infty e^{-t} t^{p-1} dt$
$\zeta(z)$	Riemann's Zeta Function	$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^{-z}$
$\psi(z)$	Psi Function	$\frac{d}{dz} [\ln \Gamma(z)]$

3. Definition and Integral Representations

3.1. Definitions and Other Notations

1. $\text{erf}(z) \equiv \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^z e^{-t^2} dt,$
2. $\text{erfc}(z) \equiv \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_z^\infty e^{-t^2} dt = 1 - \text{erf}(z),$
3. $\text{erfi}(z) \equiv -i \text{erf}(iz) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^z e^{t^2} dt.$

Some authors use the above notations without the factor $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}$, and some use $\Phi(z)$ for $\text{erf}(z)$.

4. $w(z) \equiv e^{-z^2} \text{erfc}(-iz).$

For real x , Dawson's integral is defined as

$$5. F(x) \equiv \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-x^2} \text{erfi}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \mathcal{I}[w(x)].$$

The error function is also closely related to the Gaussian probability functions:

$$6. \text{erf}(x) = 2P(x\sqrt{2}) - 1 = A(x\sqrt{2}).$$

3.2. Integral Representations

1. $\text{erf}(az) = \frac{2az}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^1 e^{-a^2 z^2 t^2} dt$
2. $\text{erfc}(az) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-a^2 z^2} \int_0^\infty e^{-(t^2 + 2azt)} dt$
3. $\text{erf}\left(az + \frac{w}{a}\right) = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp\left(c - \frac{w^2}{a^2}\right) \int e^{-(a^2 z^2 + 2wz + c)} dz.$

$$4. \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{z}{a}\right)=\frac{2a}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp \left(c-\frac{z^2}{a^2}\right) \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(a^2 t^2+2 z t+c)} d t$$

$$5. e^{2ab} \operatorname{erf}\left(ax+\frac{b}{x}\right)+e^{-2ab} \operatorname{erf}\left(ax-\frac{b}{x}\right)=\frac{4a}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int e^{-a^2 x^2-b^2 / x^2} d x$$

$$6. \operatorname{erfc}(az)=\frac{2a}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-a^2 z^2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-a^2 t^2} d t}{(z^2+t^2)^{1 / 2}}, \quad \Re(a)>0, \Re(z)>0.$$

$$7. \operatorname{erfc}(az)=\frac{2z}{\pi} e^{-a^2 z^2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-a^2 t^2} d t}{(t^2+z^2)}, \quad \Re(a)>0,|\arg z|<\pi, z \neq 0.$$

$$8. 1-[\operatorname{erf}(x)]^2=\frac{4}{\pi} e^{-x^2} \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-x^2 t^2} d t}{(t^2+1)}, \quad x>0$$

$$9. \operatorname{erf}\left(x+\frac{i y}{2}\right)+\operatorname{erf}\left(x-\frac{i y}{2}\right)=\frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{y^2 / 4} \int e^{-x^2} \cos x y d x$$

$$10. \operatorname{erf}\left(x+\frac{i y}{2}\right)-\operatorname{erf}\left(x-\frac{i y}{2}\right)=\frac{4}{i \sqrt{\pi}} e^{y^2 / 4} \int e^{-x^2} \sin x y d x$$

$$11. \operatorname{erf}(x)=\frac{x}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\pi} e^{x^2 \cos \theta} \cos \left(x^2 \sin \theta+\theta / 2\right) d \theta, \quad x \neq 0$$

$$12. \operatorname{erf}(x)=\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \sin (2 x \sqrt{t}) \frac{d t}{t} .$$

4. Integrals of Product of Error Functions With Other Functions

4.1. Combination of Error Function With Powers

$$1. \int \operatorname{erf}(a z) d z=z \operatorname{erf}(a z)+\frac{1}{a \sqrt{\pi}} \exp \left(-a^2 z^2\right)$$

$$2. \int \operatorname{erfc}(a z) d z=z \operatorname{erfc}(a z)-\frac{1}{a \sqrt{\pi}} \exp \left(-a^2 z^2\right)$$

$$3. \int_0^{\infty} \operatorname{erfc}(a x) d x=\frac{1}{a \sqrt{\pi}}, \quad|\arg a|<\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$4. \int \operatorname{erf}(a z) z d z=\frac{1}{2} z^2 \operatorname{erf}(a z)-\frac{1}{4 a^2} \operatorname{erf}(a z)+\frac{z}{2 a \sqrt{\pi}} \exp \left(-a^2 z^2\right)$$

$$5. \int \operatorname{erfc}(a z) z d z=\frac{1}{2} z^2 \operatorname{erfc}(a z)+\frac{1}{4 a^2} \operatorname{erf}(a z)-\frac{z}{2 a \sqrt{\pi}} \exp \left(-a^2 z^2\right)$$

$$6. \int_0^{\infty} \operatorname{erfc}(a x) x d x=\frac{1}{4 a^2}, \quad|\arg a|<\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$7. \int \operatorname{erf}(az)z^n dz = \frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1} \operatorname{erf}(az) + \frac{e^{-a^2 z^2}}{a\sqrt{\pi}(n+1)} \sum_{k=0}^{l-1} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}-k+1\right)} \frac{z^{n-2k}}{a^{2k}} - \frac{1-j}{n+1} \frac{\Gamma\left(l+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{a^{n+1}\sqrt{\pi}} \operatorname{erf}(az), \quad j=0 \text{ or } 1, 2l-j=n+1$$

$$8. \int \operatorname{erf}(az)z^{n+2} dz = \frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{2(n+3)a^2} \int \operatorname{erf}(az)z^n dz + \left(z^2 - \frac{n+2}{2a^2}\right) \frac{z^{n+1}}{(n+3)} \operatorname{erf}(az) + \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}(n+3)} z^{n+2} e^{-a^2 z^2}$$

$$9. \int \operatorname{erfc}(az)z^n dz = \frac{z^{n+1}}{(n+1)} \operatorname{erfc}(az) - \frac{e^{-a^2 z^2}}{a\sqrt{\pi}(n+1)} \sum_{k=0}^{l-1} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}-k+1\right)} \frac{z^{n-2k}}{a^{2k}} + \frac{1-j}{n+1} \frac{\Gamma\left(l+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{a^{n+1}\sqrt{\pi}} \operatorname{erf}(az), \quad j=0 \text{ or } 1, 2l-j=n+1$$

$$10. \int \operatorname{erfc}(az)z^{n+2} dz = \frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{2(n+3)a^2} \int \operatorname{erfc}(az)z^n dz + \left(z^2 - \frac{n+2}{2a^2}\right) \frac{z^{n+1}}{(n+3)} \operatorname{erfc}(az) - \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}(n+3)} z^{n+2} e^{-a^2 z^2}$$

$$11. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax)x^n dx = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)}{(n+1)\sqrt{\pi}a^{n+1}}, \quad |\arg a| < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$12.^2 \int \operatorname{erf}(az)z^{-1} dz = \ln z \operatorname{erf}(az) - \frac{2a}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int \ln z e^{-a^2 z^2} dz$$

$$13. \int \operatorname{erfc}(az)z^{-1} dz = \ln z \operatorname{erfc}(az) + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int \ln z e^{-a^2 z^2} dz$$

$$14. \int \operatorname{erf}(az)z^{-n} dz = -\frac{\operatorname{erf}(az)}{(n-1)z^{n-1}} + \frac{2a}{(n-1)\sqrt{\pi}} \int \frac{1}{z^{n-1}} e^{-a^2 z^2} dz, \quad n \geq 2$$

$$15. \int \operatorname{erfc}(az)z^{-n} dz = -\frac{\operatorname{erfc}(az)}{(n-1)z^{n-1}} - \frac{2a}{(n-1)\sqrt{\pi}} \int \frac{1}{z^{n-1}} e^{-a^2 z^2} dz, \quad n \geq 2$$

$$16. \int \operatorname{erf}(az)z^p dz = \frac{z^{p+1}}{p+1} \operatorname{erf}(az) - \frac{1}{(p+1)a^{p+1}\sqrt{\pi}} \gamma\left(\frac{p}{2}+1, a^2 z^2\right), \quad p > -2, p \neq -1$$

² See appendix for integrals on the right-hand sides of eqs (12 to 15).

$$17. \int \operatorname{erfc}(az)z^p dz = \frac{z^{p+1}}{p+1} \operatorname{erfc}(az) + \frac{1}{(p+1)a^{p+1}\sqrt{\pi}} \gamma\left(\frac{p}{2}+1, a^2 z^2\right), \quad p > -1$$

$$18. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax)x^p dx = \frac{1}{(p+1)a^{p+1}\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{p}{2}+1\right), \quad |\arg a| < \frac{\pi}{4}, p > -1$$

$$19. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax)x^{p-2} dx = \frac{a^{1-p}}{\sqrt{\pi}(1-p)} \Gamma\left(\frac{p}{2}\right), \quad |\arg a| < \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 < p < 1.$$

4.2. Combination of Error Functions With Exponentials and Powers³

$$1. \int \operatorname{erf}(az)e^{bz} dz = \frac{1}{b} e^{bz} \operatorname{erf}(az) - \frac{1}{b} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \operatorname{erf}\left(az - \frac{b}{2a}\right)$$

$$2. \int \operatorname{erfc}(az)e^{bz} dz = \frac{1}{b} e^{bz} \operatorname{erfc}(az) + \frac{1}{b} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \operatorname{erf}\left(az - \frac{b}{2a}\right)$$

$$3. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax)e^{-bx} dx = \frac{1}{b} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right), \quad \Re(b) > 0, |\arg a| < \pi/4$$

$$4. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax)e^{bx} dx = \frac{1}{b} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \left[1 + \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right) \right] - \frac{1}{b}, |\arg(b-a)| < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$5. \int \operatorname{erf}(az)e^{bz} z dz = \frac{1}{b} \operatorname{erf}(az)e^{bz} \left(z - \frac{1}{b}\right) - \frac{1}{b} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \left\{ \left(\frac{b}{2a^2} - \frac{1}{b}\right) \operatorname{erf}(t) - \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-t^2} \right\}, t = az - \frac{b}{2a}$$

$$6. \int \operatorname{erfc}(az)e^{bz} z dz = \frac{1}{b} \operatorname{erfc}(az)e^{bz} \left(z - \frac{1}{b}\right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{b} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \left\{ \left(\frac{b}{2a^2} - \frac{1}{b}\right) \operatorname{erf}(t) - \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-t^2} \right\}, t = az - \frac{b}{2a}$$

$$7. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax)e^{-bx} x dx = \frac{1}{b} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \left[\frac{1}{b} - \frac{b}{2a^2} \right] \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right) + \frac{1}{ab\sqrt{\pi}}, \Re(b) > 0, |\arg a| < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$8. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax)e^{bx} x dx = \frac{1}{b} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \left[\frac{b}{2a^2} - \frac{1}{b} \right] \left[1 + \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right) \right] + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{ab\sqrt{\pi}}, |\arg(b-a)| < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$9.^4 \int \operatorname{erf}(az)e^{bz} z^n dz = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{b^{n+1}} e^{bz} \operatorname{erf}(az) e_n(-bz)$$

$$- \frac{2a}{\sqrt{\pi}} (-1)^n \frac{n!}{b^{n+1}} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-b)^k}{k!} \int z^k \exp(-a^2 z^2 + bz) dz$$

³ In this section a and b can take any value on the complex plane other than the origin, except where otherwise stated.

⁴ See appendix for the integrals on the right-hand sides of eqs (9 to 12).

$$10. b \int \operatorname{erf}(az)e^{bz}z^n dz + n \int \operatorname{erf}(az)e^{bz}z^{n-1} dz \\ = e^{bz}z^{n-1} \left[z \operatorname{erf}(az) + \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-a^2z^2} \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}} \int (bz^n + nz^{n-1}) \exp(-a^2z^2 + bz) dz$$

$$11. \int \operatorname{erfc}(az)e^{bz}z^n dz = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{b^{n+1}} e^{bz} \operatorname{erfc}(az)e_n(-bz) \\ + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{(-1)^n n!}{b^{n+1}} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-b)^k}{k!} \int z^k \exp(-a^2z^2 + bz) dz$$

$$12. b \int \operatorname{erfc}(az)e^{bz}z^n dz + n \int \operatorname{erfc}(az)e^{bz}z^{n-1} dz \\ = e^{bz}z^{n-1} \left[z \operatorname{erfc}(az) - \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-a^2z^2} \right] \\ + \int (bz^n + nz^{n-1}) \exp(-a^2z^2 + bz) dz$$

$$13. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax)e^{-bx}x^n dx = \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{1/2} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{b^{k+1}} (2a)^{\frac{k-n}{2}} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{8a^2}\right) D_{-n+k-1}\left(\frac{b}{a\sqrt{2}}\right) \\ = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{n-k}}{b^{k+1}} \frac{n!(a)^{k-n}}{(n-k)!} \frac{d^{n-k}}{dq^{n-k}} \left[\exp\left(\frac{q^2}{4}\right) \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{q}{2}\right) \right], \\ q = \frac{b}{a}, \quad \Re(b) > 0, \quad |\arg a| < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$14. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax)e^{bx}x^n dx = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n!}{b^{n+1}} \\ + \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{1/2} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{n!}{b^{k+1}} (2a^2)^{\frac{k-n}{2}} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{8a^2}\right) D_{-n+k-1}\left(-\frac{b}{a\sqrt{2}}\right) \\ |\arg(b-a)| < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

4.3. Combination of Error Function With Exponentials of More Complicated Arguments

$$1. \int_0^a e^{-x^2} \operatorname{erf}(x) dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4} (\operatorname{erf} a)^2$$

$$2. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax)e^{-b^2x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2b} - \frac{1}{b\sqrt{\pi}} \tan^{-1}\frac{b}{a}$$

$$3. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax)e^{b^2x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}b} \ln\left[\frac{a+b}{a-b}\right], \quad b \text{ may be complex,} \quad |\arg a| < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$4. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax) e^{-b^2x^2} x dx = \frac{a}{2b^2} (a^2 + b^2)^{-1/2}, \quad \Re(b^2) > \Re(a^2), \quad \Re(b^2) > 0$$

$$5. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) e^{b^2x^2} x dx = \frac{1}{2b^2} \left[\frac{a}{(a^2 - b^2)^{1/2}} - 1 \right], \quad \Re(a^2) > \Re(b^2)$$

$$6. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax) e^{-b^2x^2} x^2 dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4b^3} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\frac{1}{b^3} \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} - \frac{a}{b^2(a^2 + b^2)} \right], \quad |\arg a| < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$7. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) e^{-b^2x^2} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\frac{1}{b^3} \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} - \frac{a}{b^2(a^2 + b^2)} \right], \quad |\arg a| < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$8. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax) e^{-b^2x^2} x^p dx = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}} b^{-p-2} \Gamma\left(\frac{p}{2} + 1\right) {}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{p}{2} + 1; \frac{3}{2}; -\frac{a^2}{b^2}\right), \\ \Re(b^2) > 0, \quad \Re(p) > -2$$

$$9. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) e^{b^2x^2} x^p dx = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}p + 1)}{\sqrt{\pi} (p+1)a^{p+1}} {}_2F_1\left(\frac{p+1}{2}, \frac{p+2}{2}; \frac{p+3}{2}; \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right), \\ \Re(b^2) < \Re(a^2), \quad \Re(p) > -1$$

$$10. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(x) e^{x^2} x^{p-1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec\left(\frac{p\pi}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{p}{2}\right), \quad 0 < p < 1$$

$$11. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax) e^{-b^2x^2} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(a^2 + b^2)^{1/2} + a}{(a^2 + b^2)^{1/2} - a} \\ = \ln \frac{a + (a^2 + b^2)^{1/2}}{b}, \quad \Re(b^2) > 0$$

$$12. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(iax) e^{-a^2x^2 - bx} dx = \frac{1}{2ai\sqrt{\pi}} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) Ei\left(-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right), \quad \Re(b) > 0, \quad |\arg a| < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$13. \int_{-\infty}^\infty \operatorname{erf}(x) e^{-(ax+b)^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{a} \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}}\right), \quad \Re(a^2) > 0$$

$$14. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ix) e^{-(x^2 + ax)} x dx = \frac{i}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\frac{1}{a} + \frac{a}{4} Ei\left(-\frac{a^2}{4}\right) \exp\left(\frac{a^2}{4}\right) \right], \quad \Re(a) > 0$$

$$15. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax) e^{-bx^4} x^3 dx = \frac{a^2}{8\sqrt{\pi} b^{3/2}} \exp\left(\frac{a^4}{8b}\right) K_{1/4}\left(\frac{a^4}{8b}\right)$$

$$16. \int_1^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) e^{a^2x} x^{-3} dx = \frac{1}{2} (1 - 2a^2) e^{a^2} \operatorname{erfc}(a) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$17. \int_1^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) e^{a^2x} \frac{(x-1)^{p/2-1}}{x^{p+1}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{a^2/2} 2^{5p/4-2} a^{p/2-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{p}{2}\right) D_{-1-p}(a\sqrt{2}), \quad p > 0$$

$$18. \int_0^1 \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{ax}{\sqrt{2}}\right) e^{\frac{a^2x^2}{2}} x^{p-1} (1-x^2)^{-(p+1)/2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma(p) \Gamma\left(\frac{1-p}{2}\right) 2^{-p/2} e^{a^2/4} D_{-p}(a), \quad 0 < p < 1$$

$$19. \int_0^a \operatorname{erf}(x) e^{x^2} (a^2 - x^2)^{-1/2} x dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} (e^{a^2} - 1), \quad a > 0$$

$$20. \int_0^a \operatorname{erfc}(x) e^{x^2} (a^2 - x^2)^{-1/2} x dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} [1 - e^{a^2} \operatorname{erfc}(a)], \quad a > 0$$

$$21. \int_0^a \operatorname{erf}(x) e^{x^2} (a^2 - x^2)^{p-1} x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{a^2} \frac{\Gamma(p)}{\Gamma(p + \frac{1}{2})} \gamma(p + \frac{1}{2}, a^2), \quad p > 0$$

$$22. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{a}{x}\right) e^{-b^2 x^2} x dx = \frac{1}{2b^2} (1 - e^{-2ab}), \quad \Re(a) > 0, \quad \Re(b^2) > 0$$

$$23. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{a}{x}\right) e^{-b^2 x^2} x dx = \frac{1}{2b^2} e^{-2ab}, \quad \Re(a) > 0, \quad \Re(b^2) > 0$$

$$24. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{a}{x}\right) e^{-b^2 x^2} \frac{dx}{x} = -Ei(-2ab), \quad \Re(a) > 0, \quad \Re(b^2) > 0$$

$$25. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) e^{-\frac{b^2}{4x^2}} x dx = \frac{1}{4a^2} e^{-ab} (1 + ab) - \frac{b^2}{4} [-Ei(-ab)]$$

$$26. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax) [1 - e^{-\frac{b^2}{4x^2}}] \frac{dx}{x} = \gamma + \ln(ab) + [-Ei(-ab)]$$

$$27. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) e^{-\frac{b^2}{x^2}} \frac{dx}{x} = -Ei(-2ab), \quad \Re(a) > 0, \quad \Re(b^2) > 0$$

$$28. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax) e^{-\frac{b^2}{4x^2}} \frac{dx}{x^3} = \frac{2}{b^2} (1 - e^{-ab})$$

$$29. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) e^{-\frac{b^2}{4x^2}} \frac{dx}{x^3} = \frac{2}{b^2} e^{-ab}$$

$$30. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \exp\left(\frac{1}{x^2} - b^2 x^2\right) dx = \frac{1}{b\sqrt{\pi}} [\sin 2bCi(2b) - \cos 2bsi(2b)]$$

$$31. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \exp\left(\frac{1}{x^2} - b^2 x^2\right) x dx = \frac{\pi}{2b} [\mathbf{H}_1(2b) - Y_1(2b)] - \frac{1}{b}, \quad |\arg b| < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$32. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \exp\left(\frac{1}{x^2} - b^2 x^2\right) \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} [\mathbf{H}_0(2b) - Y_0(2b)], \quad |\arg b| < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$33. \int_0^\infty \left[\operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{a}{x}\right) (x^2 + 2a^2) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} a x e^{-a^2/x^2} \right] e^{-b^2 x^2} x dx = \frac{1}{2b^4} e^{-2ab}, \quad |\arg b| < \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \Re(a) > 0$$

$$34. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}\left(ax + \frac{b}{x}\right) e^{-c^2 x^2} x dx \\ = \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + c^2)^{-1/2} [a + (a^2 + c^2)^{1/2}]^{-1} \exp[-2b(a + \sqrt{a^2 + c^2})], \quad \Re(b) > 0, \quad \Re(a^2 + c^2) > 0$$

$$35. \int_0^\infty \left\{ 2 \cosh ab - e^{-ab} \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{b - 2ax^2}{2x}\right) - e^{ab} \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{b + 2ax^2}{2x}\right) \right\} e^{-(c^2 - a^2)x^2} x dx = \frac{1}{c^2 - a^2} e^{-bc},$$

$$a > 0, b > 0, \Re(c^2) > 0$$

$$36. \int_0^\infty \cosh(2bx) \exp[(a \cosh x)^2] \operatorname{erfc}(a \cosh x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sec(b\pi) e^{a^2/2} K_b(a^2), \quad \Re(a) > 0, -\frac{1}{2} < \Re(b) < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$37. \int_0^\infty \{\exp[-(x-a)^2] - \exp[-(x+a)^2]\} \operatorname{erf}(x) dx = \sqrt{\pi} \operatorname{erf}(a/\sqrt{2})$$

$$38. \int_0^\infty \{\exp[-(x-a)^2] + \exp[-(x+a)^2]\} \operatorname{erf}(x) dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \{1 + [\operatorname{erf}(a/\sqrt{2})]^2\}.$$

4.4 Definite Integrals From Laplace Transforms Involving Erf (\sqrt{ax})

$$1. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx}[e^{ax} \operatorname{erf}(\sqrt{ax})] dx = (b-a)^{-1}(a/b)^{1/2}, \quad b > a$$

$$2. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx}[e^{ax} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{ax})] dx = b^{-1/2}(\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a})^{-1}$$

$$3. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx}[e^{ax} \operatorname{erf}(\sqrt{ax}) - 2(ax/\pi)^{1/2}] dx = (b-a)^{-1}(a/b)^{3/2}, \quad b > a$$

$$4. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx}[(\pi x)^{-1/2} - a^{1/2}e^{ax} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{ax})] dx = (\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a})^{-1}$$

$$5. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx}[1 - e^{ax} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{ax})] dx = \sqrt{ab}^{-1}(\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a})^{-1}$$

$$6. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx}[e^{ax} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{ax}) + 2(ax/\pi)^{1/2} - 1] dx = a(\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a})^{-1}b^{-3/2}$$

$$7. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx}[1 - 2(ax/\pi)^{1/2} + (2ax-1)e^{ax} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{ax})] dx = ab^{-1}(\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a})^{-2}$$

$$8. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx}[(x/\pi)^{1/2} - a^{1/2}xe^{ax} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{ax})] dx = (4b)^{-1/2}(\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a})^{-2}$$

$$9. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx}[8axe^{ax} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{ax}) - 8(ax/\pi)^{1/2} + 1] dx = b^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a}} \right)^2$$

$$10. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx}[e^{ax}\sqrt{ax}(2ax+3) \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{ax}) - 2(x/\pi)^{1/2}(ax+1)] = -(\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a})^{-3}$$

$$11. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx}[(2a^2x^2 + 5ax + 1)e^{ax} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{ax}) - 2(ax+2)(ax/\pi)^{1/2}] = \sqrt{b}(\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a})^{-3}$$

$$12. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx}[2(8a^2x^2 + 8ax + 1)e^{ax} \operatorname{erf}(\sqrt{ax}) - 8(ax/\pi)^{1/2}(2ax+1) - 1] dx$$

$$= b^{-1}(\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{a})^3(\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a})^{-3}, \quad b > a$$

$$13. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx}[(2a^{1/2}x^{1/2} + 1)xe^{ax} \operatorname{erf}(\sqrt{ax}) - 2(ax^3/\pi)^{1/2}] dx = b^{-1/2}(\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a})^{-3}, \quad b > a$$

$$14. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx}[(4a^2x^2 + 12ax + 3)xe^{ax} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{ax}) - 2(a^3x^5/\pi)^{1/2}(2ax + 5)]dx = 3(\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a})^{-4}$$

$$15. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx}[ae^{ax} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{ax}) + \sqrt{a}ce^{cx} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{cx}) - ce^{cx}]dx = (a - c)(b - c)^{-1}\sqrt{b}(\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a})^{-1}$$

$$16. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx}[a^{1/2}e^{cx} \operatorname{erf}(\sqrt{bx}) + c^{1/2}e^{ax} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{ax}) - c^{1/2}e^{cx}]dx \\ = (a - c)\sqrt{c}(b - c)^{-1}b^{-1/2}(\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a})^{-1}, b > c$$

$$17. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx} \left[2\left(\frac{x}{\pi}\right)^{1/2} e^{-a^2/(4x)} - a \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{a}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) \right] dx = \frac{e^{-a\sqrt{b}}}{b^{3/2}}.$$

$$18. \int_0^\infty e^{-bx} \left[a\left(\frac{x}{\pi}\right)^{1/2} e^{-a^2/(4x)} + \left(x + \frac{a^2}{2}\right) \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{a}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) - \frac{a^2}{2} \right] dx = \frac{1}{b^2} (1 - e^{-a\sqrt{b}}).$$

4.5. Combination of Error Function With Trigonometric Functions

$$1. \int \operatorname{erf}(az) \sin bz dz = -\frac{1}{b} \cos bz \operatorname{erf}(az) + \frac{1}{2b} \exp\left(-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \left\{ \operatorname{erf}\left(az - i\frac{b}{2a}\right) + \operatorname{erf}\left(az + i\frac{b}{2a}\right) \right\}$$

$$2. \int \operatorname{erf}(az) \cos bz dz = \frac{1}{b} \sin bz \operatorname{erf}(az) + \frac{i}{2b} \exp\left(-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \left\{ \operatorname{erf}\left(az - \frac{ib}{2a}\right) - \operatorname{erf}\left(az + \frac{ib}{2a}\right) \right\}$$

$$3. \int \operatorname{erfc}(az) \sin bz dz = -\frac{1}{b} \cos bz \operatorname{erfc}(az) - \frac{1}{2b} \exp\left(-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \left\{ \operatorname{erf}\left(az - \frac{ib}{2a}\right) + \operatorname{erf}\left(az + \frac{ib}{2a}\right) \right\}$$

$$4. \int \operatorname{erfc}(az) \cos bz dz = \frac{1}{b} \sin bz \operatorname{erfc}(az) - \frac{i}{2b} \exp\left(-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \left\{ \operatorname{erf}\left(az - \frac{ib}{2a}\right) - \operatorname{erf}\left(az + \frac{ib}{2a}\right) \right\}$$

$$5. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) \sin bx dx = \frac{1}{b} \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \right], \quad |\arg a| < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$6. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) \cos bx dx = -\frac{i}{b} \exp\left(-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{ib}{2a}\right), \quad |\arg a| < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$7. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) \cos(bx) x dx = \frac{1}{2a^2} \exp\left(-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) - \frac{1}{b^2} \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \right]$$

$$8. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{ax}) \sin bx dx = \frac{1}{b} - \left(\frac{a/2}{a^2 + b^2}\right)^{1/2} [(a^2 + b^2)^{1/2} - a]^{-1/2}, \quad \Re(a) > |\Im(b)|$$

$$9. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{ax}) \cos bx dx = \left(\frac{a/2}{a^2 + b^2}\right)^{1/2} [(a^2 + b^2)^{1/2} + a]^{-1/2}, \quad \Re(a) > |\Im(b)|$$

$$10. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax) \sin b^2 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{4b\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\ln \frac{a^2 + b^2 + ab\sqrt{2}}{a^2 + b^2 - ab\sqrt{2}} + 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{ab\sqrt{2}}{b^2 - a^2} \right), \quad a > 0$$

$$11. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) \sin bxx^p dx = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{p+3}{2}\right) b}{a^{p+2} \sqrt{\pi(p+2)}} {}_2F_2\left(\frac{p+2}{2}, \frac{p+3}{2}; \frac{3}{2}, \frac{p+4}{2}; -\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right),$$

$\mathcal{R}(a) > 0, \mathcal{R}(p) > 0$

$$12. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) \cos bxx^p dx = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{p}{2}+1\right)}{a^{p+1} \sqrt{\pi(p+1)}} {}_2F_2\left(\frac{p+1}{2}, \frac{p+2}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{p+3}{2}; -\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right),$$

$\mathcal{R}(a) > 0, \mathcal{R}(p) > 0$

$$13. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax) \frac{\sin bx}{x^2} dx = \frac{b}{2} \left[-Ei\left(-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] + \sqrt{\pi} \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right)$$

$$14. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax) \frac{\cos bx}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[-Ei\left(-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \right]$$

$$15. \int_0^\infty [\operatorname{erfc}(ax) - \operatorname{erfc}(bx)] \frac{\cos px}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ Ei\left(-\frac{p^2}{4a^2}\right) - Ei\left(-\frac{p^2}{4b^2}\right) \right\}$$

$$16. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}\left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{x}}\right) \sin bxdx = \frac{1}{b} \exp[-(2ab)^{1/2}] \cos[(2ab)^{1/2}], \quad \mathcal{R}(a) > 0, \mathcal{R}(b) > 0$$

$$17. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}\left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{x}}\right) \cos bxdx = -\frac{1}{b} \exp[-(2ab)^{1/2}] \sin[(2ab)^{1/2}], \quad \mathcal{R}(a) > 0, \mathcal{R}(b) > 0$$

$$18. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) \tan xdx = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \exp\left(-\frac{k^2}{a^2}\right) + \ln 2$$

$$19. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) \sin^2 bx \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \gamma + 2 \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) + \left[-Ei\left(-\frac{b^2}{a^2}\right) \right] \right\}$$

$$20. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax) \sin bx \sin cx \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \left[-Ei\left(-\frac{(c-b)^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] - \left[-Ei\left(-\frac{(c+b)^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] \right\}, \quad c \neq b$$

$$21. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) \sin bx \sin cx \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{c+b}{c-b} \right| - \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax) \sin bx \sin cx \frac{dx}{x}, \quad c \neq b$$

$$22. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax) \cos bx \cos cx \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \left[-Ei\left(-\frac{(c-b)^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] + \left[-Ei\left(-\frac{(c+b)^2}{4a^2}\right) \right] \right\}, \quad c \neq b$$

$$23. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) \sin bxe^{a^2x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2a} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)$$

$$24. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(iax) \sin bxe^{-a^2x^2} dx = \frac{i\sqrt{\pi}}{2a} \exp\left(-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right)$$

$$25. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) \cos bxe^{a^2x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \left[-Ei\left(-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \right]$$

$$26. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) \sin x \cosh x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin\left(\frac{1}{2a^2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{1}{2a^2}\right) + 1 \right]$$

$$27. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) \cos x \sinh x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin\left(\frac{1}{2a^2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{1}{2a^2}\right) - 1 \right]$$

$$28. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) x \cos x \cosh x dx = \left[\frac{1}{2a^2} \cos\left(\frac{1}{2a^2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2a^2}\right) \right]$$

$$29. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) x \sin x \sinh x dx = \left[\frac{3}{2} \cos\left(\frac{1}{2a^2}\right) + \frac{1}{a^2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2a^2}\right) - \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

$$30. \int_0^\infty \left[e^{-bx} \operatorname{erfc}\left(ab - \frac{x}{2a}\right) - e^{bx} \operatorname{erfc}\left(ab + \frac{x}{2a}\right) \right] \sin px dx = \frac{2p}{(p^2 + b^2)} \exp[-a^2(b^2 + p^2)].$$

4.6. Combination of Error Function With Logarithms and Powers

$$1. \int \operatorname{erf}(az) \ln zdz = (\ln z - 1) \left[z \operatorname{erf}(az) + \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-a^2 z^2} \right] - \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} Ei(-a^2 z^2)$$

$$2. \int \operatorname{erfc}(az) \ln zdz = (\ln z - 1) \left[z \operatorname{erfc}(az) - \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-a^2 z^2} \right] + \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} Ei(-a^2 z^2)$$

$$3. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) \ln x dx = -\frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}} \left[1 + \frac{\gamma}{2} + \ln a \right]$$

$$4.^5 \int \operatorname{erf}(az) z \ln zdz = \frac{1}{2} z^2 \operatorname{erf}(az) \ln z + \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} z \ln z e^{-a^2 z^2} \\ - \frac{1}{2} \int z \operatorname{erf}(az) dz - \frac{1}{4a^2} \operatorname{erf}(az) - \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} \int \ln z e^{-a^2 z^2} dz$$

$$5. \int \operatorname{erfc}(az) z \ln zdz = \frac{1}{2} z^2 \operatorname{erf}(az) \ln z - \frac{z \ln z}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-a^2 z^2} \\ - \frac{1}{2} \int z \operatorname{erfc}(az) dz + \frac{1}{4a^2} \operatorname{erf}(az) + \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} \int \ln z e^{-a^2 z^2} dz$$

$$6. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) x \ln x dx = \frac{1}{8a^2} + \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty \ln x e^{-a^2 x^2} dx$$

$$7. (k+1) \int \operatorname{erf}(az) z^k \ln zdz = z^{k+1} \operatorname{erf}(az) \ln z + \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}} z^k \ln z e^{-a^2 z^2} \\ - \int z^k \operatorname{erf}(az) dz - \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}} \int z^{k-1} e^{-a^2 z^2} dz \\ - \frac{k}{a\sqrt{\pi}} \int z^{k-1} \ln z e^{-a^2 z^2} dz$$

$$8. (k+1) \int \operatorname{erfc}(az) z^k \ln zdz = z^{k+1} \operatorname{erfc}(az) \ln z - \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}} z^k \ln z e^{-a^2 z^2} \\ - \int z^k \operatorname{erfc}(az) dz + \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}} \int z^{k-1} e^{-a^2 z^2} dz \\ + \frac{k}{a\sqrt{\pi}} \int z^{k-1} e^{-a^2 z^2} \ln z dz$$

⁵ For the elementary integrals in eqs. (4 to 8), see appendix.

$$9. (k+1) \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax)x^k \ln x dx = \frac{\Gamma(k/2)}{2\sqrt{\pi}a^{k+1}} \left[\frac{1}{k+1} + \frac{k}{2} \psi\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) - k \ln a \right].$$

4.7. Combination of Two Error Functions

$$1. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(bx) \operatorname{erfc}(ax) dx = \frac{1}{b\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{a} - 1 \right)$$

$$2. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(bx) \operatorname{erfc}(ax) dx = \frac{1}{ab\sqrt{\pi}} (a+b - \sqrt{a^2+b^2})$$

$$3. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{b}{x}\right) \operatorname{erfc}(ax) dx = \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(bx) \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{a}{x}\right) \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}} (1 - e^{-2ab}) - \frac{2b}{\sqrt{\pi}} [-Ei(-2ab)]$$

$$4. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{b}{x}\right) \operatorname{erfc}(ax) dx = \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(bx) \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{a}{x}\right) \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-2ab} + \frac{2b}{\sqrt{\pi}} [-Ei(-2ab)]$$

$$5. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) \operatorname{erf}(bx) e^{b^2x^2} dx = \frac{-1}{2b\sqrt{\pi}} \ln\left(1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right), \quad a^2 > b^2$$

$$6. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) \operatorname{erfc}(bx) e^{b^2x^2} dx = \frac{1}{b\sqrt{\pi}} \ln\left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right), \quad a+b > 0$$

$$7. \int_0^1 \operatorname{erf}(x) \operatorname{erf}(\sqrt{1-x^2}) x dx = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{e} - 1 \right)$$

$$8. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(bx) \left[(x^2+a^2) \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{a}{x\sqrt{2}}\right) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} axe^{-\frac{a^2}{2x^2}} \right] dx = \frac{1}{3b^3\sqrt{\pi}} \{ e^{-2ab}(2a^2b^2-ab+1) - [-Ei(-2ab)] \}$$

$$9. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(cx) e^{a^2x^2} \left[2 \cosh ab - e^{-ab} \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{b-2ax^2}{2x}\right) - e^{ab} \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{b+2ax^2}{2x}\right) \right] dx = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi}} \{ e^{-ab} [-Ei(-bc+ba)] - e^{ab} [-Ei(-bc-ba)] \}.$$

4.8. Combination of Error Function With Bessel Functions

$$1. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax) J_0(bx) dx = \frac{1}{b} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)$$

$$2. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) J_0(bx) dx = \frac{1}{b} \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)$$

3. $\int_0^\infty \left[2 \operatorname{erfc}(x) - 1 \right] J_0(bx) dx = -\frac{1}{b} \left[2 \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{b}{2}\right) - 1 \right]$
4. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(x) J_1(bx) dx = \frac{1}{b} e^{-b^2/8} I_0\left(\frac{b^2}{8}\right)$
5. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) J_{3/2}(bx) x^{-1/2} dx = b^{-3/2} \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$
6. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax) J_p(bx) x^p dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{2}{b}\right)^p \frac{1}{b} \Gamma\left(p + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right), \quad -1 < p < \frac{1}{2}$
7. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) J_p(bx) x^p dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{2}{b}\right)^p \frac{1}{b} \gamma\left(p + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right), \quad p > -1$
8. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) J_p(bx) x^{p+1} dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^p \frac{1}{a^{2p+2}} \frac{\Gamma\left(p + \frac{3}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(p+2)} {}_1F_1\left(p + \frac{3}{2}; p+2; -\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right), \quad p > -1$
9. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax) J_p(bx) x^{1-p} dx = \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^{p-1} \frac{1}{\Gamma(p)} {}_1F_1\left(\frac{1}{2}; p; -\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right), \quad p > \frac{1}{2}$
10. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) J_\nu(bx) x^\nu dx = \frac{2^{-(p+2\nu+1)} b^\nu \Gamma(p+\nu+1)}{a^{p+\nu+1} \Gamma(\nu+1) \Gamma\left(\frac{p+\nu+3}{2}\right)} \\ \times {}_2F_2\left(\frac{p+\nu+1}{2}, \frac{p+\nu+2}{2}; \nu+1, \frac{p+\nu+3}{2}; -\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right), \quad p+\nu > -1$
11. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) J_0(bx) e^{a^2 x^2} x dx = \frac{1}{ab\sqrt{\pi}} \left[1 - \sqrt{\pi} \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right) e^{b^2/4a^2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right) \right]$
12. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) J_p(bx) e^{a^2 x^2} x^{p+1} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^p \frac{1}{a^{2p+2}} \Gamma\left(p + \frac{3}{2}\right) e^{b^2/4a^2} \Gamma\left(-p-1, \frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right), \\ -1 < p < \frac{1}{2}$
13. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) J_p(bx) e^{a^2 x^2} x^p dx = \frac{b^{p+1/2} \Gamma\left(p + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi} a^{3p/2+1} 2^{p+1}} U\left(p + \frac{1}{2}, p+1, \frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{ba^p} \Gamma\left(p + \frac{1}{2}\right) e^{b^2/8a^2} W_{-p/2, p/2}\left(\frac{b^2}{8a^2}\right), \quad -1 < p < \frac{3}{2}$
14. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) J_p(bx) e^{a^2 x^2} x^{p+1} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^p \frac{1}{a^{2p+2}} \Gamma\left(p + \frac{3}{2}\right) e^{b^2/4a^2} \Gamma\left(-p - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right), \\ -1 < p < \frac{1}{2}$
15. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(x) Y_p(bx) e^{x^2} x^{p+1} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^p \Gamma(p+1) e^{b^2/4} \Gamma\left(-p, \frac{b^2}{4}\right), \quad -1 < p < \frac{1}{2}$
16. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(x) Y_p(bx) e^{x^2} x^{p+3} dx = -\frac{1}{b\pi} \Gamma(p+2) e^{b^2/8} W_{-(p+3)/2, p/2}\left(\frac{b^2}{4}\right), \quad -2 < p < -\frac{3}{2}$

$$17. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(x) I_p\left(\frac{1}{2} x^2\right) e^{x^2/2} x^{2p+1} dx = \frac{\Gamma\left(2p + \frac{3}{2}\right) \Gamma(-p)}{2\pi^{3/2} \left(p + \frac{1}{2}\right)}, \quad -\frac{1}{2} < p < 0$$

$$18. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(x) I_p\left(\frac{1}{2} x^2\right) e^{x^2/2} x^{2p} dx = \frac{\Gamma\left(2p + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2\Gamma(p+1) \cos p\pi}, \quad -\frac{1}{4} < p < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$19. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) I_p(x^2) e^{-(1-a^2)x^2} x^{2p+1} dx \\ = \frac{\Gamma\left(2p + \frac{3}{2}\right) \Gamma(-p)}{\pi \left(p + \frac{1}{2}\right)} 2^{p-2} a^{-4p-2} {}_2F_1\left(p + \frac{1}{2}, 2p + \frac{3}{2}; p + \frac{3}{2}; 1 - \frac{2}{a^2}\right), \\ p \neq -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \Re(a^2) > 1, \quad -1 < \Re(p) < 0$$

$$20. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2x}}\right) K_p(x) e^{a^2/2x-x} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\pi^{5/2}}{4} \sec p\pi \{ [J_p(a)]^2 + [Y_p(a)]^2 \}, \quad -\frac{1}{2} < p < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$21. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(x) J_{\lambda+\nu}(ax) J_{\lambda-\nu}(ax) x^p dx \\ = \frac{a^{2\lambda} \Gamma\left(\lambda + \frac{1}{2}p + 1\right) {}_4F_4\left(1 + \lambda, \frac{1}{2} + \lambda, 1 + \lambda + \frac{p}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \lambda + \frac{p}{2}; 1 + \lambda + \nu, 1 + \lambda - \nu, 1 + 2\lambda, \frac{3}{2} + \lambda + \frac{p}{2}; -a^2\right)}{\sqrt{\pi} 2^{2\lambda+1} \Gamma(\lambda + \nu + 1) \Gamma(\lambda - \nu + 1) \left(\lambda + \frac{1}{2}p + \frac{1}{2}\right)}, \\ \lambda + \frac{1}{2}p > 0, \quad 1 + 2\lambda \neq -n.$$

4.9. Combination of Error Function With Other Special Functions

$$1. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) \left[-Ei\left(-\frac{1}{4}x^2\right)\right] \frac{dx}{x} = (\gamma + \ln a)^2 + \zeta(2) + 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-a)^{k+1}}{k!(k+1)^3}$$

$$2. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) \left[-Ei\left(-\frac{b^2}{x^2}\right)\right] \frac{dx}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2b^2} (1 - 2ab) e^{-2ab} + 2a^2 [-Ei(-2ab)]$$

$$3. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(x) si(2px) dx = (e^{-1/4a^2} - 1) - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2a} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{1}{2a}\right)$$

$$4. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(ax) Ci(x) \frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{1}{8} [\zeta(2) + (\gamma - \ln 4a^2)^2] - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{4a^2}\right)^{k+1} \frac{1}{k!(k+1)^3}$$

$$5. \int_1^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(ax) P_\nu^\mu(x) e^{a^2x^2} (x^2 - 1)^{-\mu/2} dx \\ = \frac{2^{\mu-1}}{\pi} a^{\mu-3/2} e^{a^2/4} \Gamma\left(\frac{\mu+\nu+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{\mu-\nu}{2}\right) W_{(1-2\mu)/4, (1+2\mu)/4}(a^2), \\ \mu < 1, \quad \mu < \nu; \quad \mu + \nu > -1, \quad \mu - \nu \neq -2n$$

$$6. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(x) L_\nu^{(p)}(x^2) x^{2p+1} dx = \frac{\Gamma\left(p + \frac{3}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2\pi\nu!(p+\nu+1)}, \quad p > -1$$

$$7. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(x) L_\nu^{(p)}(ax^2) e^{-(a-1)x^2} x^{2p+1} dx = \frac{\Gamma\left(p + \frac{3}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2\pi(p+\nu+1)\Gamma(\nu+1)} {}_2F_1(p+\nu+1, p+\frac{3}{2}; p+\nu+2; 1-a), \quad |1-a| < 1, \quad p > -1$$

$$8. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(x) {}_1F_1\left(b-a+\frac{1}{2}; 2b+1; x^2\right) x^{4b} dx = \frac{\Gamma(4b+1) \Gamma(a-b+\frac{1}{2})}{2^{4b+1} \Gamma(a+b+1)} \\ \mathcal{R}(b) > -\frac{1}{4}, \quad \mathcal{R}(b-a) < \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$9. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(px) {}_1F_1(a; b; -p^2x^2) x^{2(b-1)} dx = \frac{\Gamma(b)}{\sqrt{\pi} p^{2b-1} (2b-1)} {}_2F_1(a, b-\frac{1}{2}; b+\frac{1}{2}; -1), \quad b > \frac{1}{2}, \quad a < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$10. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(px) {}_1F_1(a; b; -q^2x^2) x^{2(b-1)} dx = \frac{\Gamma(b)}{\sqrt{\pi} p^{2b-1} (2b-1)} {}_2F_1(a, b-\frac{1}{2}; b+\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{q^2}{p^2}), \quad b > \frac{1}{2}, \quad p^2 > q^2$$

$$11. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(px) {}_1F_1(a; b; -q^2x^2) x^\nu dx \\ = \frac{1}{p^{\nu+1} \sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}\nu+1)}{(\nu+1)} {}_3F_2\left(a, \frac{\nu+2}{2}, \frac{\nu+1}{2}; b, \frac{\nu+3}{2}; -\frac{q^2}{p^2}\right), \quad p \neq 0, \nu > -1, \quad p^2 > q^2$$

$$12. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(x) \Psi\left(a-\frac{1}{2}; b-\frac{1}{2}; px^2\right) x^{2b-2} dx \\ = \frac{1}{2p^b} \frac{\Gamma(b)}{(a-b)\Gamma(a)} {}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{2}, b; a; 1-\frac{1}{p}\right), \quad \mathcal{R}(p) \geq \frac{1}{2}, a \neq b$$

$$13. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erf}(x) {}_1F_1\left(a; \frac{3}{2}qx^2\right) e^{-px^2} x dx \\ = \frac{(p+1)^{a-1/2}}{2p(p+1-q)^a} {}_2F_1\left[1, a; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{q}{p(p+1-q)}\right], \quad p \neq 0, p+1 \neq q, \mathcal{R}(p) > \mathcal{R}(q)$$

$$14. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(x) {}_1F_1(a; b; -px^2) e^{x^2} x^{2b-1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(2b) \Gamma(a-b+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi} 2^{2b} \Gamma(a+1)} {}_2F_1\left(a; b+\frac{1}{2}; a+1; 1-p\right), \\ \mathcal{R}(b) > 0, \quad \mathcal{R}(b-a) < \frac{1}{2}, \quad |1-p| < 1$$

$$15. \int_0^1 \operatorname{erf}(x) {}_1F_1(a; b; 1-x^2) e^{x^2} (1-x^2)^{b-1} x dx = \frac{\Gamma(b)}{2\Gamma\left(b+\frac{3}{2}\right)} {}_1F_1\left(a+1; b+\frac{3}{2}; 1\right), \\ \mathcal{R}(b) > 0$$

16. $\int_0^q \operatorname{erf}(ax) {}_1F_1\left[p + \frac{1}{2}; p; b(q^2 - x^2)\right] e^{a^2 x^2} (q^2 - x^2)^{p-1} x dx$
- $$= \frac{a}{2} q^{2p+1} e^{a^2 q^2} \frac{\Gamma(p)}{\Gamma\left(p + \frac{3}{2}\right)} {}_1F_1[1; p + \frac{3}{2}; q^2(b - a^2)], \quad p \geq 1$$
17. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) D_\nu(\pm x) e^{x^2/4} dx = \frac{2^{(\nu+1)/2}}{\nu+1} \left[\frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1-\nu}{2}\right)} \mp \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\Gamma\left(-\frac{\nu}{2}\right)} \right],$
- $$\mathcal{R}(\nu) \neq -1; \quad \mathcal{R}(\nu) > -1 \quad \text{for lower sign}$$
18. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} x\right) [D_\nu(x) - D_\nu(-x)] e^{(2a-1)x^2/4} x dx$
- $$= \frac{2^{\frac{v}{2}+2} a^{-3/2}}{(\nu\pi)} {}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{2} \nu + 1, 2; \frac{1}{2} \nu + 2; 1 - \frac{1}{a}\right),$$
- $$\mathcal{R}(a) > \frac{1}{2}, \quad \mathcal{R}(\nu) > 0$$
19. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(x) M_{\mu, \nu}(ax^2) e^{(2-a)x^2/2} x^{2\nu-1} dx$
- $$= \frac{\Gamma(4\nu+1)\Gamma(\mu-\nu+\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\mu+\nu+1)2^{4\nu+1}} a^{\nu+1/2} {}_2F_1\left(\mu+\nu+\frac{1}{2}, 2\nu+\frac{1}{2}; \mu+\nu+1; 1-a\right),$$
- $$|a-1| < 1, \quad \mathcal{R}(\nu) > -\frac{1}{4}, \quad \mathcal{R}(\nu-\mu) < \frac{1}{2}$$
20. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(x) M_{\mu, \nu}(ax^2) e^{-1/2(a-2)x^2} x^{2\nu} dx$
- $$= \frac{\Gamma(2\nu+1)\Gamma\left(2\nu+\frac{3}{2}\right)\Gamma(\mu-\nu)p^{\nu+1/2}}{2\pi\Gamma\left(\mu+\nu+\frac{3}{2}\right)} {}_2F_1\left(\mu+\nu+\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}+2\nu; \mu+\nu+\frac{3}{2}; 1-a\right),$$
- $$|a-1| < 1, \quad \mathcal{R}(\mu) > \quad \mathcal{R}(\nu) > -\frac{1}{2}$$
21. $\int_0^\infty \operatorname{erfc}(x) M_{\lambda, \mu}(ax^2) x^p \exp(ax^2/2) dx$
- $$= \frac{\Gamma\left(\mu+\frac{1}{2}p+\frac{3}{2}\right)a^{\mu+1/2}}{2\sqrt{\pi}\left(\mu+\frac{1}{2}p+1\right)} {}_3F_2\left(\lambda+\mu+\frac{1}{2}, \mu+\frac{p}{2}+\frac{3}{2}, \mu+\frac{p}{2}+1; 2\mu+1, \mu+\frac{p}{2}+2, -a\right),$$
- $$\mu+\frac{1}{2}p+1 > 0.$$

5. Appendix. Some Relevant Integrals Involving Elementary Functions

(A1) $\int z^n e^{az} dz = e^{az} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} \frac{z^{n-k}}{a^{k+1}}$

(A2) $\int e^{-a^2 z^2 + bz} dz = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2a} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \operatorname{erf}\left(az - \frac{b}{2a}\right)$

$$(A3) \int_0^\infty e^{-a^2x^2+bx}dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2a} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \left[1 + \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right) \right]$$

$$(A4) \int ze^{-a^2z^2+bz}dz = \frac{1}{2a^2} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \left[\frac{b\sqrt{\pi}}{2a} \operatorname{erf}\left(az - \frac{b}{2a}\right) - e^{-(az-b/2a)^2} \right]$$

$$(A5) \int_0^\infty xe^{-a^2x^2+bx}dx = \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{\pi}b}{2a} e^{b^2/4a^2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right) + 1 \right]$$

$$(A6) \int_0^\infty x^n e^{-a^2x^2+bx}dx = (2a^2)^{-(n+1)/2} n! \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{8a^2}\right) D_{-(n+1)}\left(-\frac{b}{a\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$(A7) \int z^n e^{-a^2z^2+bz}dz = a^{-n-1} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^{n-k} \int u^k e^{-u^2} du, \quad u = az - \frac{b}{2a}$$

$$(A8) \int u^k e^{-u^2} du = -\frac{e^{-u^2}}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{2}-j\right)} u^{k-2j-1} + \frac{1}{2} (1-s) \Gamma\left(r+\frac{1}{2}\right) \operatorname{erf}(u), \\ k=2r-s, \quad s=0 \text{ or } 1$$

$$(A9) (n-1) \int z^{-n} e^{-a^2z^2} dz = -z^{-n+1} e^{-a^2z^2} - 2a^2 \int z^{-n+2} e^{-a^2z^2} dz$$

$$(A10) \int z^{-n} e^{-a^2z^2} dz = \frac{e^{-a^2z^2}}{2a^2 \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} \sum_{k=1}^{n/2} (-1)^k \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}-k\right) a^{2k} z^{2k-n-1} \\ + \frac{(-1)^{n/2} \pi a^{n-1}}{2 \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} \operatorname{erf}(az), \quad n \text{ even positive integer} \\ = \frac{e^{-a^2z^2}}{2a^2 \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} \sum_{k=1}^{(n-1)/2} (-1)^k \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}-k\right) a^{2k} z^{2k-n-1} \\ + \frac{(-1)^{(n-1)/2}}{2 \left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)!} Ei(-a^2z^2), \quad n > 1 \text{ odd positive integer}$$

$$(A11) \int f(z) e^{-(a^2z^2+2bz)} dz = \frac{1}{a} e^{b^2/a^2} \int f\left(\frac{au-b}{a^2}\right) e^{-u^2} du, \quad \text{where } u = a\left(z + \frac{b}{a^2}\right)$$

$$(A12) \int (z-a)^n e^{-c^2(z-b)^2} dz = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \frac{(b-a)^{n-k}}{c^{k+1}} \int u^k e^{-u^2} du, \quad \text{where } u = c(z-b)$$

$$(A13) B_1(p, \alpha, u) \equiv \int u^p e^{-\alpha u} \ln u du = -u^{p+1} \left[\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\alpha u)^j}{j!(p+j+1)^2} - \ln u \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\alpha u)^j}{j!(p+j+1)} \right], \quad p > -1$$

$$(A14) \alpha B_1(p, \alpha, u) = p B_1(p-1, \alpha, u) + \frac{1}{\alpha^p} \gamma(p, \alpha u)$$

$$(A15) \int_u^\infty \ln x e^{-ax} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \{ (\gamma + \ln au)^2 + \zeta(2) + 2 \ln u E_1(au) \} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-au)^{k+1}}{k!(k+1)^3}$$

$$(A16) \int_0^\infty x^p e^{-ax} \ln x dx = \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{a^{p+1}} [\psi(p+1) - \ln a]$$

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