# 1 Bessel functions

### 1.1 Bessel functions

$$J_{\nu}(z) = \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{\nu} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \, \Gamma(\nu+k+1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k}$$
 (17.1.2a)

power series

 $|\arg z| < \pi$ 

$$j_n(z) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2z}} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \,\Gamma((n+\frac{1}{2})+k+1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k}$$
(17.1.12a)

power series

 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

$$J_{\nu}(z) = \frac{e^{-iz} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{\nu}}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right)_{k} (2i)^{k} z^{k}}{(2\nu+1)_{k} k!}$$
(17.1.22)

power series

 $|\arg z| < \pi$ 

$$j_n(z) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{(2n+1)\Gamma(n+\frac{1}{2})} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(n+\frac{3}{2})_k} \left(-\frac{z^2}{4}\right)^k}{k!}$$
(17.1.25)

power series

 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

$$j_n(z) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}e^{-iz}}{(2n+1)\Gamma(n+\frac{1}{2})} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{(n+1)_k}{(2n+2)_k} (2iz)^k}{k!}$$
(17.1.26)

power series

 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

$$J_{\nu}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi z}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(-1)^k (\nu, 2k)}{(2z)^{2k}} \cos\left(z - \left(\frac{\nu}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right)\pi\right) - \frac{(-1)^k (\nu, 2k+1)}{(2z)^{2k+1}} \sin\left(z - \left(\frac{\nu}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right)\pi\right) \right)$$
(17.1.28)

asymptotic series

$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

$$Y_{\nu}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi z}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(-1)^k (\nu, 2k)}{(2z)^{2k}} \sin\left(z - \left(\frac{\nu}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right)\pi\right) + \frac{(-1)^k (\nu, 2k+1)}{(2z)^{2k+1}} \cos\left(z - \left(\frac{\nu}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right)\pi\right) \right)$$
(17.1.29)

asymptotic series

$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

$$\frac{J_{\nu+1}(z)}{J_{\nu}(z)} = \frac{\frac{z}{2\nu+2}}{1} + K \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\frac{(iz)^2}{4(\nu+m-1)(\nu+m)}}{1} \right)$$
(17.1.38)

S-fraction

$$\nu > 0$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{j}_{n+1}(z)}{\mathbf{j}_n(z)} = \frac{\frac{z}{2n+3}}{1} + K \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\frac{(iz)^2}{4(n+\frac{1}{2}+m-1)(n+\frac{1}{2}+m)}}{1} \right)$$
(17.1.39)

S-fraction

$$n \in \mathbb{Z} \backslash \mathbb{Z}^-$$

$$\frac{J_{\nu+1}(z)}{J_{\nu}(z)} = -\prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-1}{\frac{2(\nu+m)}{z}}\right)$$
 (17.1.40)

S-fraction

$$\nu \in \mathbb{Z} \backslash \mathbb{Z}^-$$

$$\frac{H_{\nu+1}^{(1)}(z)}{H_{\nu}^{(1)}(z)} = \frac{-1}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\frac{m-3-2\nu}{-2iz}}{1}\right)$$
(17.1.44)

C-fraction

$$|\arg iz| < \pi$$

$$\frac{J_{\nu+1}(z)}{J_{\nu}(z)} = \frac{z}{2\nu + 2 - iz} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(2\nu + 2m - 1)iz}{2\nu + m + 1 + (-2i)z} \right)$$
(17.1.48)

T-fraction

$$\nu \in \mathbb{C} \backslash \mathbb{Z}^-$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{j}_{n+1}(z)}{\mathbf{j}_n(z)} = \frac{z}{2n+3-iz} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2(n+m)iz}{2n+m+2+(-2i)z} \right)$$
(17.1.49)

$$n \in \mathbb{Z} \backslash \mathbb{Z}^-$$

$$\frac{H_{\nu+1}^{(1)}(z)}{H_{\nu}^{(1)}(z)} = \frac{2\nu + 1 - 2iz}{2z} - \frac{1}{z} \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\nu^2 - \frac{(2m-1)^2}{4}}{2(iz-m)} \right)$$
(17.1.51)

J-fraction

$$\left|\arg -iz\right| < \pi$$

# 1.2 Modified Bessel functions

$$I_{\nu}(z) = \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{\nu} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k}}{k! \, \Gamma(\nu+k+1)}$$
 (17.2.20)

power series

$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

$$I_{\nu}(z) = \frac{e^{-z} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{\nu}}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right)_{k} 2^{k} z^{k}}{(2\nu+1)_{k} k!}$$
(17.2.21)

power series

$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

$$i_n^{(1)}(z) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{(2n+1)\Gamma(n+\frac{1}{2})} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{z^2}{4}\right)^k}{k!(n+\frac{3}{2})_k}$$
(17.2.22)

$$n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\mathbf{i}_{n}^{(1)}(z) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}e^{-iz}}{(2n+1)\Gamma(n+\frac{1}{2})} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{n} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)_{k}(2z)^{k}}{k!(2n+2)_{k}}$$
(17.2.23)

power series

$$n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$I_{\nu}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left( (-1)^k e^z + e^{-z + \frac{(2\nu+1)i\pi}{2}} \right) (\nu, k)}{\sqrt{2\pi z} (2z)^k} \right)$$
(17.2.24)

asymptotic series

$$\arg z \in \left(\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right), \left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$I_{\nu}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left( (-1)^k e^z + e^{-z - \frac{(2\nu+1)i\pi}{2}} \right) (\nu, k)}{\sqrt{2\pi z} (2z)^k} \right)$$
(17.2.25)

asymptotic series

$$\arg z \in \left(\left(-\frac{3\pi}{2}\right), \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$K_{\nu}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2z}} e^{-z} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(\nu, k)}{(-2z)^k} \right)$$
 (17.2.27)

asymptotic series

$$\left|\arg z\right| < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{I_{\nu+1}(z)}{I_{\nu}(z)} = \frac{\frac{z}{2(\nu+1)}}{1} + K \left(\frac{\frac{1}{4(\nu+m-1)(\nu+m)}z^2}{1}\right)$$
(17.2.32)

S-fraction

$$\nu > 0$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{i}_{n+1}^{(1)}(z)}{\mathbf{i}_{n}^{(1)}(z)} = \frac{\frac{z}{2n+3}}{1} + K \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{4((n+\frac{1}{2})+m-1)((n+\frac{1}{2})+m)}z^2}{1} \right)$$
(17.2.33)

S-fraction

$$n \in \mathbb{Z} \backslash \mathbb{Z}^-$$

$$\frac{\nu}{z} - \frac{K_{\nu+1}(z)}{K_{\nu}(z)} = \frac{\nu}{z} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{\frac{-2\nu - 1}{2z}}{1} + - \frac{K}{m=3} \left(\frac{\frac{m}{2} + \nu}{2z}\right)$$
(17.2.34)

C-fraction

$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

$$\frac{I_{\nu+1}(z)}{I_{\nu}(z)} = \frac{z}{2\nu+2+z} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-(2\nu+2m-1)z}{2\nu+m+1+2z} \right)$$
 (17.2.38)

T-fraction

$$\nu \in \mathbb{C} \backslash \mathbb{Z}^-$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{i}_{n+1}^{(1)}(z)}{\mathbf{i}_{n}^{(1)}(z)} = \frac{z}{2n+3+z} + K \left( \frac{-2(n+m)z}{2n+m+2+2z} \right)$$
(17.2.39)

T-fraction

$$n \in \mathbb{Z} \backslash \mathbb{Z}^-$$

$$\frac{\nu}{z} - \frac{K_{\nu+1}(z)}{K_{\nu}(z)} = \frac{\nu}{z} - \frac{2\nu + 1 + 2z}{2z} - \frac{1}{z} \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\nu^2 - \frac{(2m-1)^2}{4}}{2(z+m)} \right)$$
(17.2.40)

J-fraction

$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

# 2 Confluent hypergeometric functions

2.1 Confluent hypergeometric series  $_2F_0$ 

$$\frac{{}_{1}F_{0}(a;z)}{{}_{1}F_{0}(a;z)} = 1 + \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-\left(b + \frac{m}{2}\right)z}{1} \right)$$
 (16.2.4)

C-fraction

2.2 Confluent hypergeometric limit function

$$_{0}F_{1}(;b;z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{k}}{(b)_{k}k!}$$
 (16.3.1)

$$b \in \mathbb{C} \backslash \mathbb{Z}_0^-$$

$$\frac{{}_{0}F_{1}(;b;z)}{{}_{0}F_{1}(;b+1;z)} = 1 + \underset{m=1}{\overset{\infty}{K}} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{(b+m-1)(b+m)}z}{1} \right)$$
 (16.3.4)

C-fraction

$$b \in \mathbb{C} \backslash \mathbb{Z}_0^-$$

$$\frac{{}_{0}F_{1}(;b;z)}{{}_{0}F_{1}(;b+1;z)} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{z}}{b} + \frac{1}{2b} \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-2(2b+2m-1)\sqrt{z}}{2b+m+4\sqrt{z}} \right)$$
(16.3.6)

T-fraction

$$b \in \mathbb{C} \backslash \mathbb{Z}_0^-$$

### 2.3 Kummer functions

$$_{1}F_{1}(a;b;z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{(a)_{k}}{(b)_{k}} z^{k}}{k!}$$
 (16.1.2)

power series

$$b \in \mathbb{C} \backslash \mathbb{Z}_0^-$$

$$_{1}F_{0}(a;z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_{k}(b)_{k}z^{k}}{k!}$$
 (16.1.12)

power series

$$\frac{{}_{1}F_{1}(a;b;z)}{{}_{1}F_{1}(a+1;b+1;z)} = 1 + \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\frac{z\left(a+\frac{m}{2}\right)}{(b+m-1)(b+m)}}{1}\right)$$
(16.1.13)

C-fraction

$$b\in\mathbb{C}\backslash\mathbb{Z}_0^-$$

$$z_{1}F_{1}(1;b+1;z) = \frac{z}{1} + K \left( \frac{-\frac{z(b+\frac{m}{2}-1)}{(b+m-2)(b+m-1)}}{1} \right)$$
 (16.1.14)

C-fraction

$$b \in \mathbb{C} \backslash \mathbb{Z}_0^-$$

$$\frac{{}_{1}F_{1}(a;b;z)}{{}_{1}F_{1}(a+1;b+1;z)} = \frac{b-z}{b} + \frac{1}{b} \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(a+m)z}{b+m-z} \right)$$
(16.1.16)

T-fraction

$$b \in \mathbb{C} \backslash \mathbb{Z}_0^-$$

$$_{1}F_{1}(1;b+1;z) = \frac{b}{b-z} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(m-1)z}{b+m-1-z}\right)$$
M-fraction
(16.1.17)

$$b \in \mathbb{C} \backslash \mathbb{Z}_0^-$$

$$\frac{U(a,b,z)}{U(a+1,b,z)} = 2a - b + 2 + z - \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(a+m)(b-a-m-1)}{b-2a-2m-2-z} \right)$$
J-fraction (16.1.20)

$$b \in \mathbb{C} \backslash \mathbb{Z}$$

# 2.4 Parabolic cylinder functions

$$\frac{U(a,x)}{U(a-1,x)} = \frac{1}{x} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{a + (m-1) - \frac{1}{2}}{x} \right)$$
 (16.5.7)

C-fraction

$$x > 0, (2a) \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

# 2.5 Whittaker functions

$$W_{\kappa,\mu}(z) = e^{-z^2} z^{\kappa} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left(-\kappa - \mu + \frac{1}{2}\right)_k \left(-\kappa + \mu + \frac{1}{2}\right)_k \left(-z\right)^{-k}}{k!} \right)$$
(16.4.7)

asymptotic series

$$\left|\arg z\right| < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\Psi_{n,\beta}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)_k \left(\beta + \frac{1}{2}, k\right) z^{-k-1}}{k!} \right)$$
 (16.4.12)

asymptotic series

# 3 Mathematical constants

### 3.1 Apéry's constant, $\zeta(3)$

$$\zeta(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k+1)^z}$$
 (10.11.1)

$$\zeta(3) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \left( \frac{(k!)^{10} \left( 205k^2 + 250k + 77 \right)}{64 \left( (2k+1)! \right)^5} \right)$$
 power series (10.11.3)

$$\zeta(3) = \frac{6}{5} + K \left( \frac{-(m-1)^6}{34(m-1)^3 + 51(m-1)^2 + 27(m-1) + 5} \right)$$
(10.11.5)

$$\zeta(3) = 1 + \frac{1}{22} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^3}{1} \right)$$
 (No label)

$$\zeta(3) = \sum_{n=1}^{k} \left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) + \frac{1}{2k^2 + 2k + 1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-(m-1)^6}{(m-1)^3 + m^3 + (2m-1)(2k^2 + 2k)}\right)$$
 (No label)

$$k \in \mathbb{Z} \backslash \mathbb{Z}^-$$

$$\zeta(3) = 1 + \frac{1}{5} + K \left( \frac{-(m-1)^6}{2(m-1)^3 + 3(m-1)^2 + 11(m-1) + 5} \right)$$
 (No label)

$$\zeta(3) = 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots$$
regular continued fraction (10.11.4)

### 3.2 Archimedes' constant, symbol $\pi$

$$\pi = 4\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \tag{10.2.1}$$

$$\pi = 3 + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{292} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$$
(10.2.4)
regular continued fraction

$$\pi = \frac{4}{1} + K \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(m-1)^2}{2m-1} \right)$$
S-fraction (10.2.5)

$$\pi = 3 + \underset{m=1}{\overset{\infty}{K}} \left( \frac{(2m-1)^2}{6} \right)$$
S-fraction (10.2.6)

$$P = 2 + \frac{1}{1} + 2 \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(m-1)m}{1} \right)$$
 (No label)

$$\pi = \frac{4}{4k+1} + 2^{4k} \left(\frac{(k!)^2}{(2k)!}\right)^2 \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(2m-3)^2}{8k+2}\right)$$
 (No label) S-fraction

$$\pi = \frac{4}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(2m-3)^2}{2} \right)$$
 (No label)

S-fraction

$$\pi = \frac{4}{4+1} + 4 \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(2m-3)^2}{8+2} \right)$$
 (No label)

# 3.3 Catalan's constant, symbol G

$$G = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)^2}$$
 (10.12.1)

power series

$$G = 0 + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{88} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{7} + \dots$$
(10.12.2)
regular continued fraction

$$G = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^2}{\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$
S-fraction (10.12.3)

$$G = \frac{\frac{13}{2}}{7} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(2m-3)^4 (2m-2)^4 \left(20 (m-2)^2 - 8 (m-2) + 1\right) \left(20 (m)^2 - 8 (m) + 1\right)}{3520 (m-1)^6 + 5632 (m-1)^5 + 2064 (m-1)^4 - 384 (m-1)^3 - 156 (m-1)^2 + 16 (m-1) + 7} \right)$$

$$(10.12.5)$$

continued fraction

$$G = 1 + \frac{-1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{m^2}{1} \right)$$
 (No label) continued fraction

### 3.4 Euler's constant, symbol $\gamma$

$$\gamma = -\log(n) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}$$
 (10.8.1)

power series

$$\gamma = 0 + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots$$
 (No label) regular continued fraction

# 3.5 Euler's number, base of the natural logarithm

$$e = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k)!}$$
 (10.3.1b)

power series

$$e = 2 + \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)$$
 (10.3.5)

regular continued fraction

$$\frac{e-1}{e+1} = K \atop m=1 \left( \frac{1}{(4m-2)} \right)$$
 (10.3.6)

regular continued fraction

$$e = 2 + \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{m+1}{m+1} \right)$$
 (No label)

regular continued fraction

$$e = 1 + \frac{2}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{6 + (m-2)4} \right)$$
 (No label)

regular continued fraction

$$e = \frac{1}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-1}{m-1} \right)$$
 (No label)

regular continued fraction

#### 3.6 Golden ratio, symbol $\phi$

$$\phi = 1 + \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1}\right) \tag{10.9.4}$$

regular continued fraction

# 3.7 Gompertz' constant, symbol G

$$G = \frac{1}{2} + K \left( \frac{-(m-1)^2}{2m} \right)$$
 (10.13.1)

continued fraction

$$G = \frac{1}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\frac{m}{2}}{1}\right)$$
 (No label)

continued fraction

### 3.8 The natural logarithm, ln(2)

$$\ln(2) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k 1^{k+1}}{k+1}$$
(10.5.2)

$$\ln(2) = \frac{1}{1} + K \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(m-1)^2}{1}\right)$$
S-fraction (10.5.3)

$$\ln(2) = \frac{1}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\frac{m}{4m-4}}{1}\right)$$
S-fraction
$$(10.5.4)$$

#### 3.9 Regular continued fractions

$$\sqrt{e} = 1 + \frac{1}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)$$
 (10.4.1)

regular continued fraction

$$e^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 + \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\left(2\left(\frac{m+2}{3}\right) - 1\right)n - 1} \right)$$
 (10.4.2)

regular continued fraction

$$e^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{n+1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2n-1} \right)$$
 (10.4.3)

regular continued fraction

$$e^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{2n} + n \sum_{m=3}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)$$
 (10.4.4)

regular continued fraction

$$\sqrt{\pi} = 1 + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{28} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{1} + \dots$$
 (No label)

regular continued fraction

$$ee = 7 + \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\frac{3(m+4)}{5} - 1} \right)$$
 (10.4.5)

regular continued fraction

$$\frac{\pi^2}{12} = \frac{1}{1} + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(m-1)^4}{2m-1} \right)$$
S-fraction (10.4.6)

$$\frac{e^{\frac{2n}{\beta}} - 1}{e^{\frac{2n}{\beta}} + 1} = \frac{n}{\beta} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n^2}{(2m-1)\beta} \right)$$
S. fraction

# 3.10 Pythagoras' constant, the square root of two

$$1 + \sqrt{2} = 2 + \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \tag{10.6.3}$$

regular continued fraction

$$\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)^2 = 5 + \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)$$
 (No label)

regular continued fraction

$$\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)^3 = 14 + \mathop{\rm K}_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{14}\right)$$
 (No label)

regular continued fraction

$$\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)^4 = 33 + \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)$$
 (No label)

regular continued fraction

$$(1+\sqrt{2})^5 = 82 + K \atop m=1$$
 (No label)

regular continued fraction

### 3.11 The rabbit constant, symbol $\rho$

$$\rho = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-\left\lfloor (k+1)\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}\right)\right\rfloor} \tag{10.10.2}$$

power series

$$\rho = \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2^{F_{m-1}}} \right) \tag{10.10.5}$$

regular continued fraction

# 3.12 zeta2, $\zeta(2)$

$$\zeta(2) = \frac{2}{1} + K \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(m-1)^4}{2m-1} \right)$$
 (No label)  
S-fraction

$$\zeta(2) = \frac{1}{1} + K \left( \frac{-\frac{\left(\left((m-2)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)+1\right)\left((m-2)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)+1\right)\right)\left((m-2)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)+1\right)}{(m-1)(1+(m-1))}}{1} \right)$$
(No label)

continued fraction

$$\zeta(2) = 1 + \frac{1}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^2}{1} \right)$$
 (No label)

$$\zeta(2) = \sum_{n=1}^{k} \left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) + \frac{2}{2k+1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(m-1)^4}{(2m-1)(2k+1)}\right)$$
 (No label)

$$k \in \mathbb{Z} \backslash \mathbb{Z}^-$$

$$\zeta(2) = 2\sum_{n=1}^{k} \left( \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} \right) + \frac{(-1)^k}{k^2 + k + 1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-(m-1)^4}{(m-1)^2 + m^2 + k^2 + k} \right)$$
(No label)

$$k \in \mathbb{Z} \backslash \mathbb{Z}^-$$

$$\zeta(2) = \frac{5}{3} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(m-1)^4}{11(m-1)^2 + 11(m-1) + 3} \right)$$
 (No label)

### 3.13 zeta4, $\zeta(4)$

$$\zeta(4) = \frac{13}{12} + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(m-1)^7 (3m-2) (3m-3) (3m-4)}{3 (2 (m-1) + 1) (3 (m-1)^2 + 3 (m-1) + 1) (15 (m-1)^2 + 15 (m-1) + 4)} \right)$$
(No label)

$$\zeta(4) = 1 + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{183} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots$$
 (No label) regular continued fraction

# 4 Elementary functions

### 4.1 Inverse trigonometric functions

$$\operatorname{Arccos}(z) = \frac{\pi}{2} - z + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -\left(\frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!(2k+1)}\right) z^{2k+1}$$
(11.4.2)

power series

$$\operatorname{Arccos}(z) = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{1-z^2}}{z}}{1} + K \left( \frac{\left(\frac{(m-1)^2}{(2m-3)(2m-1)}\right)(1-z^2)}{z^2} \right)$$
(11.4.6)

S-fraction

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0, \frac{1 - z^2}{z^2} > -1$$

$$\operatorname{Arccos}(z) = \frac{z\sqrt{1-z^2}}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left(-\frac{m(m-1)}{(2m-1)(2m-3)}\right)(1-z^2)}{1} \right)$$
(11.4.7)

S-fraction

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0$$

### 4.2 Inverse hyperbolic functions

Arccosh 
$$\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{2}{z}\right) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} -\left(\frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!(2k)}\right) z^{2k}$$
 (11.6.2)

power series

$$\operatorname{Arccosh}(z) = \frac{z\sqrt{z^2 - 1}}{1} + K \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left(\frac{m(m-1)}{(2m-3)(2m-1)}\right)(z^2 - 1)}{1} \right)$$
(11.6.6)

S-fraction

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0$$

$$\operatorname{Arccosh}(z) = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{z^2 - 1}}{z}}{1} + K \int_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-\frac{\left(\frac{(m-1)^2}{(2m-3)(2m-1)}\right)(z^2 - 1)}{z^2}}{1} \right)$$
(11.6.7)

S-fraction

$$\left| \arg \frac{1}{z^2} \right| < \pi$$

### 4.3 Inverse trigonometric functions

$$\operatorname{Arcsin}(z) = z + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!(2k+1)} \right) z^{2k+1}$$
 (11.4.1)

power series

$$\operatorname{Arcsin}(z) = \frac{\frac{z}{\sqrt{1-z^2}}}{1} + K \left( \frac{\left(\frac{(m-1)^2}{(2m-3)(2m-1)}\right)z^2}{1} \right)$$

$$(11.4.4)$$

S-fraction

$$\left|\arg 1 - z^2\right| < \pi$$

$$\operatorname{Arcsin}(z) = \frac{z\sqrt{1-z^2}}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left(-\frac{m(m-1)}{(2m-1)(2m-3)}\right)z^2}{1} \right)$$
(11.4.5)

S-fraction

$$\left|\arg 1 - z^2\right| < \pi$$

### 4.4 Inverse hyperbolic functions

Arcsinh 
$$(z) = z + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(-1)^k (2k-1)!!}{(2k)!! (2k+1)} \right) z^{2k+1}$$
 (11.6.1)

Arcsinh 
$$(z) = \frac{z\sqrt{1+z^2}}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left(\frac{m(m-1)}{(2m-3)(2m-1)}\right)z^2}{1} \right)$$
 (11.6.4)

S-fraction

$$not (iz < -1), not (iz > 1)$$

Arcsinh 
$$(z) = \frac{\frac{z}{\sqrt{1+z^2}}}{1} + K \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-\frac{\left(\frac{(m-1)^2}{(2m-3)(2m-1)}\right)z^2}{1+z^2}}{1} \right)$$
 (11.6.5)

S-fraction

$$not (iz < -1), not (iz > 1)$$

# 4.5 Inverse trigonometric functions

$$Arctan(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1}\right) z^{2k+1}$$
 (11.4.3)

power series

Arctan 
$$(z) = \frac{z}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(m-1)^2 z^2}{2m-1} \right)$$
 (11.4.8)

S-fraction

$$not (iz < -1), not (iz > 1)$$

$$\operatorname{Arctan}(z) = \frac{\frac{z}{1+z^2}}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-\left(\frac{m(m-1)}{(2m-3)(2m-1)}\right)\left(\frac{z^2}{1+z^2}\right)}{1} \right)$$
(11.4.9)

S-fraction

$$not (iz < -1), not (iz > 1)$$

# 4.6 Inverse hyperbolic functions

Arctanh 
$$(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2k+1}\right) z^{2k+1}$$
 (11.6.3)

power series

Arctanh 
$$(z) = \frac{\frac{z}{1-z^2}}{1} + K \left( \frac{\left(\frac{m(m-1)}{(2m-3)(2m-1)}\right)z^2}{1} \right)$$
 (11.6.8)

S-fraction

$$\left|\arg 1 - z^2\right| < \pi$$

Arctanh 
$$(z) = \frac{z}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left( -\frac{(m-1)^2 z^2}{4(m-1)^2 - 1} \right)}{1} \right)$$
 (11.6.9)

S-fraction

$$\left|\arg 1 - z^2\right| < \pi$$

# 4.7 Trigonometric functions

$$\cos(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} \right) z^{2k}$$
 (11.3.2)

power series

# 4.8 Hyperbolic functions

$$\cosh(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(2k)!}\right) z^{2k}$$
 (11.5.2)

# 4.9 Hyperbolic functions

$$\coth(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4^k B_{2k}}{(2k)!}\right) z^{2k-1}$$
(11.5.4)

power series

$$|z| < \pi$$

$$\coth(z) = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{4\pi^{-2}z}{1} + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(m-1)^2 \left( (m-1)^2 + 4\pi^{-2}z^2 \right)}{2m-1} \right)$$
(11.5.6)

Thiele interpolating fraction

### 4.10 The exponential function

$$e^z = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!} \tag{11.1.1}$$

power series

$$e^{z} = 1 + \frac{2z}{2-z} + \frac{\frac{z^{2}}{6}}{1} + K \left( \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4(2m-3)(2m-1)}\right)z^{2}}{1} \right)$$
 (11.1.2)

S-fraction

$$e^{z} = 1 + \frac{z}{1} + K \left( \frac{\left( -\frac{1}{2(m-1)} \right) z}{1} \right)$$
 (11.1.3)

C-fraction

$$e^{z} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{-z}{1} + \prod_{m=3}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2(m-1)}\right)z}{1} \right)$$
 (No label)

C-fraction

$$e^{z} = 1 + \frac{z}{1-z} + \underset{m=2}{\overset{\infty}{\text{K}}} \left( \frac{(m-1)z}{m-z} \right)$$
T-fraction (11.1.4)

#### 4.11 The natural logarithm

$$\ln\left(1+z\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^{k+2}}{k+1}\right) z^{k+1} \tag{11.2.1}$$

power series

$$\ln(1+z) = \frac{z}{1} + K \int_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left(\frac{m}{4(m-1)}\right)z}{1} \right)$$
 (11.2.2)

S-fraction

$$\left|\arg 1 + z\right| < \pi$$

$$\ln(1+z) = \frac{2z}{2+z} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-(m-1)^2 z^2}{(2m-1)(2+z)} \right)$$
 (11.2.3)

Euler even contraction

$$\left|\arg 1 - \frac{z^2}{\left(2+z\right)^2}\right| < \pi$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right) = \frac{2z}{1} + K \left(\frac{\left(-\left(\frac{(m-1)^2}{(2m-3)(2m-1)}\right)z^2\right)}{1}\right)$$
(11.2.4)

S-fraction

$$\left|\arg 1 - z^2\right| < \pi$$

$$\ln(1+z) = z + \frac{-\frac{z^2}{2}}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left( \left( \frac{m}{2} \right) + 1 \right)^2 z}{m(m+1)} \right)$$
 (6.8.8)

Thiele interpolating fraction

# 4.12 The power function

$$(1+z)^n = 1 + \frac{nz}{1} + K \left( \frac{\frac{\left(\frac{m}{2} - n\right)z}{2(m-1)}}{1} \right)$$
(11.7.1)

C-fraction

$$\left|\arg z + 1\right| < \pi$$

$$(1+z)^n = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{-nz}{1} + \prod_{m=3}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\frac{\left(\frac{m-1}{2} + n\right)z}{2(m-2)}}{1} \right)$$
 (11.7.2)

C-fraction

$$\left|\arg z + 1\right| < \pi$$

$$(1+z)^n = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{-nz}{1+z} + \frac{\frac{(n-1)z}{2}}{1} + \prod_{m=4}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\frac{(-n-(\frac{m-2}{2}))z}{2(m-1)(1+z)}}{1} \right)$$
(11.7.3)

C-fraction

$$\left|\arg z + 1\right| < \pi$$

$$\left(\frac{z+1}{z-1}\right)^n = 1 + \frac{\frac{2n}{z}}{1-\frac{n}{z}} + K \left(\frac{\frac{n^2 - (m-1)^2}{(2(m-1)-1)(2(m-1)+1)z^2}}{1}\right)$$
(11.7.4)

$$\left( \operatorname{Re}\left( z\right) <-1\right) or\left( \operatorname{Re}\left( z\right) >1\right)$$

# 4.13 Trigonometric functions

$$\sin(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} \right) z^{2k+1}$$
power series (11.3.1)

### 4.14 Hyperbolic functions

$$\sinh(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(2k+1)!}\right) z^{2k+1}$$
power series
$$(11.5.1)$$

# 4.15 Trigonometric functions

$$\tan(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{4^{k+1} \left( 4^{k+1} - 1 \right) \left| B_{2(k+1)} \right|}{(2(k+1))!} \right) z^{2(k+1)-1}$$
(11.3.3)

power series

$$|z|<\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\tan(z) = \frac{z}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-\frac{z^2}{(2m-1)(2m-3)}}{1} \right)$$
 (11.3.7)

S-fraction

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi z}{4}\right) = \frac{z}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(2m-3)^2 - z^2}{2}\right)$$
 (11.3.8)

Thiele interpolating fraction

$$\tan(z) = \frac{z}{1} + \frac{-4\pi^{-2}z^2}{1} + K \left( \frac{(m-2)^4 - 4\pi^{-2}(m-2)^2 z^2}{2m-3} \right)$$
(11.3.9)

Thiele interpolating fraction

### 4.16 Hyperbolic functions

$$\tanh(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( 4^{k+1} \left( 4^{k+1} - 1 \right) \left( \frac{B_{2(k+1)}}{(2(k+1))!} \right) \right) z^{2(k+1)-1}$$
(11.5.3)

power series

$$|z| < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\tanh(z) = \frac{z}{1} + K \left( \frac{\left(\frac{1}{(2m-3)(2m-1)}\right)z^2}{1} \right)$$
 (11.5.5)

S-fraction

# 5 Error function and related integrals

### 5.1 Complementary and complex error function

erfc 
$$(z) = e^{-z^2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-z)^k}{\Gamma(\frac{k}{2}+1)}$$
 (13.2.9)

power series

$$w(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(iz)^k}{\Gamma(\frac{k}{2} + 1)}$$
 (13.2.10)

power series

$$\operatorname{erfc}(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}ze^{z^2}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( (-1)^k \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)_k z^{-2k} \right)$$
 (13.2.11)

asymptotic series

$$\left|\arg z\right| < \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$w(z) = \frac{i}{\pi z} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_k z^{-2k} \right)$$
 (13.2.12)

asymptotic series

$$\left|\arg -iz\right| < \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

erfc 
$$(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-z^2} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\frac{m-1}{2}}{1}\right)$$
 (13.2.20a)

S-fraction

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0$$

$$w(z) = \frac{1}{-z^2} + \frac{iz}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\frac{m-1}{2}}{1}\right)$$
 (13.2.20b)

S-fraction

$$\operatorname{Im}(z) > 0$$

erfc 
$$(z) = \frac{2z}{2z^2 + 1} + \frac{e^{-z^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-(2m-3)(2m-2)}{4m-3+2z^2} \right)$$
 (13.2.23a)

J-fraction

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0$$

$$w(z) = \frac{-\frac{iz}{\sqrt{\pi}}}{\frac{1}{2} - z^2} + K \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-\left(-\frac{3}{2} + m\right)(m-1)}{2m - \frac{3}{2} - z} \right)$$
J-fraction
(13.2.23b)

$$\operatorname{Im}(z) > 0$$

### 5.2 Error function and Dawson's integral

$$\operatorname{erf}(z) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k+1}}{(2k+1) k!}$$
 (13.1.7)

power series

$$\operatorname{erf}(z) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-z^2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2k+1}}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_k}$$
 (13.1.8)

power series

$$F(z) = e^{-z^2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)k!}$$
 (13.1.9)

power series

$$F(z) = 1 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k+1}}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_k}$$
 (13.1.10)

$$\operatorname{erf}(z) = \frac{2z^{2}}{1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}ze^{z^{2}}} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\frac{-2(m-1)}{(2m-3)(2m-1)}z^{2}}{1} \right)$$
C-fraction
$$(13.1.11a)$$

$$F(z) = \frac{-2z^2}{1} + \frac{1}{2z} K \left( \frac{\frac{2(m-1)}{(2m-3)(2m-1)} z^2}{1} \right)$$
C-fraction (13.1.11b)

$$\operatorname{erf}(z) = \frac{2z^{2}}{1 - 2z^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}ze^{z^{2}}} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\frac{4(m-1)}{(2m-3)(2m-1)}z^{2}}{1 - \frac{2}{2m-1}z^{2}} \right)$$
T-fraction (13.1.13a)

$$F(z) = \frac{-2z^2}{1+2z^2} + \frac{1}{2z} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-\frac{4(m-1)}{(2m-3)(2m-1)}z^2}{1+\frac{2}{2m-1}z^2} \right)$$
 T-fraction (13.1.13b)

### 5.3 Fresnel integrals

$$C(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2k}}{(2k)! (4k+1)} z^{4k+1}$$
 (13.4.6a)

$$S(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)! (4k+3)} z^{4k+3}$$
 (13.4.6b) power series

$$C(z) + i S(z) = \frac{z^2}{1} + \frac{e^{\frac{i\pi z^2}{2}}}{z} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\frac{i\pi(m-1)}{(2m-3)(2m-1)}z^2}{1} \right)$$
C-fraction (13.4.9)

$$C(z) + i S(z) = \frac{z^2}{1 + i\pi z^2} + \frac{e^{\frac{i\pi z^2}{2}}}{z} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-\frac{2i\pi(m-1)}{(2m-3)(2m-1)}z^2}{1 + \frac{i\pi}{2m-1}z^2} \right)$$
(13.4.10)

# 5.4 Repeated integrals

$$I^{n}\operatorname{erfc}(z) = \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}e^{-z^{2}}}{(2z)^{n+1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(-1)^{k} (2k+n)!}{n!k! (2z)^{2k}} \right)$$
(13.3.2)

asymptotic series

$$|\arg z| < \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{I^n \operatorname{erfc}(z)}{I^{n-1} \operatorname{erfc}(z)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z} + K \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\frac{n+m-1}{2}}{z}\right)$$
(13.3.5)

S-fraction

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0, n \in \mathbb{Z} \backslash \mathbb{Z}^-$$

# 6 Exponential integrals and related functions

### 6.1 Exponential integrals

$$E_1(z) = -1\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^k}{kk!}$$
 (14.1.10)

$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

$$E_n(z) = \left(\frac{(-z)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}\right) \left(-\gamma - \ln(z) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{i}\right)\right) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} \left(\frac{(-z)^i}{(i-n+1)i!}\right) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} - \left(\frac{(-z)^{k+n-1}}{(k)(k+n-1)!}\right)$$
(14.1.11)

power series

$$|\arg z| < \pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$E_{\nu}(z) = \Gamma(1-\nu)z^{\nu-1} - \frac{1}{1-\nu} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}z^k}{(k!)(k+1-\nu)}$$
(14.1.12)

power series

$$z <> 0, \nu \in \mathbb{C} \backslash \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$E_{\nu}(z) = e^{-z} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(-1)^k (\nu)_k}{z^{k+1}} \right)$$
 (14.1.13)

asymptotic series

$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

$$E_n(z) = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{n}{1} + e^{-z} \prod_{m=3}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n + \frac{m-2}{2}}{1} \right)$$
 (14.1.16)

S-fraction

$$|\arg z| < \pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$E_{\nu}(z) = \frac{\frac{e^{-z}}{z}}{1} + K \left(\frac{\frac{m}{2} + \nu - 1}{z}\right)$$
 (14.1.19)

C-fraction

$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

$$E_{\nu}(z) = z^{\nu-1} \Gamma(1-\nu) + \frac{-e^{-z}}{1-\nu} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left(\nu - \frac{m}{2}\right)z}{m-\nu} \right)$$
 (14.1.20)

C-fraction

$$z <> 0, \nu \in \mathbb{C} \backslash \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$E_{\nu}(z) = z^{\nu-1} \Gamma(1-\nu) + \frac{1}{1-\nu-z} + e^{-z} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(m-1)z}{m-\nu-z} \right)$$
 (14.1.22)

M-fraction

$$z <> 0, \nu \in \mathbb{C} \backslash \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$E_{\nu}(z) = \frac{1}{\nu + z} + e^{-z} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-(m-1)(\nu + m - 2)}{\nu + (m-1)2 + z} \right)$$
J-fraction
(14.1.23)

$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

$$E_{\nu}(z) = \frac{e^{-z}}{z} + \frac{-e^{-z}\nu}{z(1+z) + \nu z} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-(m-1)(\nu+m-1)z^2}{z(m+z) + (\nu+m-1)z}\right)$$
J-fraction (14.1.24)

$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

### 6.2 Related functions

$$E_1(x) = \gamma + \ln(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{kk!}$$
 (14.2.14)

power series

$$\operatorname{Ein}(z) = -1 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} z^{k+1}}{(k+1)(k+1)!}$$
 (14.2.16)

power series

$$E_1(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( k! x^{-k} \right)$$
 (14.2.19)

asymptotic series

$$E_1(z) = 2\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{z^{2i+1}}{(2i+1)(2i+1)!} \right) + \frac{\frac{1}{z}}{1} + e^{-z} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left\lfloor \frac{m}{z} \right\rfloor}{z} \right)$$
(14.2.21)

S-fraction

$$\operatorname{Ein}(z) = \gamma + \ln(z) + \frac{\frac{1}{z}}{1} + e^{-z} \underbrace{K}_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left\lfloor \frac{m}{2} \right\rfloor}{z} \right)$$
 (14.2.23)

S-fraction

$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

$$E_1(x) = \frac{\frac{e^x}{x}}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{-\frac{\lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor}{x}}{1} \right)$$
 (14.2.24)

C-fraction

# 7 Gamma function and related functions

### 7.1 Binet function

functions: Binet 
$$(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \left( \frac{B_{2(k+1)}}{(2k+1)(2k+2)} \right) z^{-2k-1} \right)$$
 (12.2.6)

asymptotic series

$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

### 7.2 Incomplete gamma functions

$$\gamma(a,z) = z^a \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-z)^k}{(a+k) \, k!}$$
 (12.6.7)

power series

$$\operatorname{Re}(a) > 0$$

$$\gamma(a,z) = \frac{z^a e^{-z}}{a} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{(1+a)_k}$$
 (12.6.8)

$$\operatorname{Re}(a) > 0$$

$$\Gamma(a,z) = z^a e^{-z} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( (-1)^k (1-a)_k z^{-k-1} \right)$$
(12.6.10)

asymptotic series

$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

$$\Gamma(a,z) = \frac{1}{z} + z^a e^{-z} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) - a}{1} \right)$$
 (12.6.15)

S-fraction

$$a \in (-\infty, (1)), |\arg z| < \pi$$

$$\Gamma(a,z) = \frac{\frac{1}{z}}{1} + z^a e^{-z} K \left( \frac{\left( \left( \frac{m}{2} \right) - a \right) z^{-1}}{1} \right)$$
 (12.6.17)

C-fraction

$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

$$\gamma(a,z) = \frac{z}{1} + z^{a-1}e^{-z} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left( -\frac{a + \left(\frac{m}{2}\right) - 1}{(a+m-2)(a+m-1)} \right) z}{1} \right)$$
 (12.6.23)

C-fraction

$$\operatorname{Re}(a) > 0$$

$$\Gamma(a,z) = \Gamma(a) + \frac{\frac{z}{a}}{1} + \frac{z^a e^{-z}}{z} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left( -\frac{a + \left(\frac{m}{2}\right) - 1}{(a + m - 2)(a + m - 1)}\right) z}{1} \right)$$
(12.6.24)

C-fraction

$$|{\rm arg}\,z|<\pi,a\in\mathbb{C}\backslash\mathbb{Z}_0^-$$

$$\gamma(a,z) = \frac{1}{a-z} + z^a e^{-z} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(m-1)z}{a+(m-1)-z} \right)$$
 (12.6.30)

M-fraction

$$a\in\mathbb{C}\backslash\mathbb{Z}_0^-$$

$$\Gamma(a,z) = \Gamma(a) + \frac{-1}{a-z} + z^a e^{-z} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(m-1)z}{a+(m-1)-z} \right)$$
(12.6.31)

M-fraction

$$\left|\arg z\right| < \pi, \operatorname{Re}\left(a\right) > 0$$

$$\Gamma(a,z) = \frac{1}{1-a+z} + z^a e^{-z} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(1-m)(m-1-a)}{((2m)-1)-a+z} \right)$$
Infraction (12.6.34)

$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

$$\Gamma(a,z) = z^{a-1}e^{-z} + \frac{a-1}{2+z-a} + z^{a-1}e^{-z} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(1-m)(m-a)}{2m+z-a}\right)$$
J-fraction
$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

### 7.3 Polygamma functions

$$\psi(z) = -\gamma + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{z+k-1}\right)$$
 (12.3.2a)

power series

$$z \in \mathbb{C} \backslash \mathbb{Z}_0^-$$

$$\psi^{(n)}(z) = (-1)^{n+1} n! \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(z+k)^{n+1}}$$
 (12.3.2b)

power series

$$z\in\mathbb{C}\backslash\mathbb{Z}_0^-, n\in\mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$\psi(z) = \ln(z) - \left(\frac{1}{2z}\right) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{B_{2k}}{2k}z^{-2k}\right)$$
 (12.3.7)

asymptotic series

$$|\arg z| < \pi$$

$$\psi^{(n)}(z) = (-1)^{n-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \left( \frac{B_{2k} (2k+n-1)!}{(2k)!} \right) z^{-2k-n} \right)$$
 (12.3.8)

asymptotic series

$$|\arg z| < \pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

# 7.4 Tetragamma function

$$\psi^{(2)}(z) = -\frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{1}{z^3} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{8\pi^2}\right)}{z^2} + -\left(\frac{2\pi}{z}\right)^2 \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^2 \left(\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) + 1\right)}{1}\right)$$
(12.5.1)

S-fraction

$$|\arg z| < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\psi^{(2)}(z) = \frac{\frac{1}{z(z-1)}}{1} + - K \left( \frac{\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^4}{m} \right)$$
 (12.5.2)

S-fraction

$$\operatorname{Re}\left(z\right) > \frac{1}{2}, z \notin \left(\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right), 1\right)\right)$$

$$\psi^{(2)}(z) = -\frac{1}{z} + \frac{\frac{1}{z}}{1} + \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\frac{\left(\frac{m+2}{4}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{m+2}{4}\right) + 2}{2\left(\frac{m+2}{4}\right) - 1}}{1} \right)$$
(12.5.3)

C-fraction

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) > 1$$

#### 7.5 Trigamma function

$$\psi^{(1)}(z) = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{2z^2} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{12\pi}\right)}{z^2} + \frac{2\pi}{z} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\frac{m^2(m^2-1)}{4(4m^2-1)}}{1}\right)$$
(12.4.1)

S-fraction

$$|\arg z| < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\psi^{(1)}(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1} + K \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\left(-\frac{\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{2}}{2m-2}\right)z^{-1}}{1} \right)$$
 (12.4.2)

C-fraction

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\psi^{(1)}(z) = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2} + z} + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\frac{(m-1)^4}{4(2m-3)(2m-1)}}{-\frac{1}{2} + z} \right)$$
J-fraction
$$\operatorname{Re}(z) > \frac{1}{2}$$
(12.4.3)

- 8 Hypergeometric functions
- 9 q-Hypergeometric function
- 10 Probability functions