

Rational Chebyshev Approximations for the Modified Bessel Functions  $I_0(x)$  and  $I_1(x)$ 

Author(s): J. M. Blair

Source: Mathematics of Computation, Vol. 28, No. 126 (Apr., 1974), pp. 581-583

Published by: American Mathematical Society Stable URL: http://www.jstor.org/stable/2005932

Accessed: 03/01/2015 12:35

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



American Mathematical Society is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to Mathematics of Computation.

http://www.jstor.org

# Rational Chebyshev Approximations for the Modified Bessel Functions $I_0(x)$ and $I_1(x)$

# By J. M. Blair

Abstract. This note presents nearly-best rational approximations for the functions  $I_0(x)$  and  $I_1(x)$ , with relative errors ranging down to  $10^{-23}$ .

The most useful set of approximations for  $I_n(x)$  for n=0, 1 are the Chebyshev series expansions given in [1] and [2]. The expansions in [1] apply to the functions  $I_n(x)/x^n$  for the range  $|x| \leq 8$  and to the functions  $(2\pi x)^{1/2}e^{-x}I_n(x)$  for the range  $x \geq 8$ . The advantage of these expansions is that they can be truncated to give nearminimax approximations of arbitrary accuracy. However, they suffer from two minor defects, namely a loss of two digits of precision by cancellation for small values of x, and a lack of balance in the amount of computation required in the two ranges. For example, to compute 14S approximations, we need 15 terms of the series for  $|x| \leq 8$ , and 17 terms together with the computation of  $(2\pi x)^{-1/2}$  and  $e^x$  for  $x \geq 8$ . Shortening the lower range reduces the amount of cancellation [3], but increases the imbalance. If we use rational function approximations and minimize the relative error, we find that we can reduce the cancellation and still increase the lower range, thereby obtaining a better balance.

Other rational function approximations for  $I_0(x)$  and  $I_1(x)$  are given in [4]. They are limited to nine or ten digits of accuracy and, since they minimize the absolute error, are less efficient than those presented here. A number of rational approximations are also given in [5], but they only apply to the range  $|x| \le 1$ .

This note gives nearly-best rational function approximations for the complete range of the argument, with relative errors ranging down to  $10^{-23}$ . The approximation forms and intervals are

$$I_n(x) \simeq x^n R_{lm}(x^2),$$
  $|x| \le 15.0,$   
 $I_n(x) \simeq x^{-1/2} e^x R_{lm}(1/x),$   $x \ge 15.0,$ 

for n = 0, 1, where  $R_{lm}(x)$  are rational functions of degree l in the numerator and m in the denominator. The details of the approximations are given in the tables that appear in the microfiche section of this issue. The format is similar to that used in [6].

Tables I to IV summarize the best approximations in the  $L_{\infty}$  Walsh arrays of the functions, and Tables V to XXV give the coefficients of selected approximations. The precision is defined as

Received January 26, 1973.

AMS (MOS) subject classifications (1970). Primary 65D20; Secondary 33A40, 41A50. Key words and phrases. Rational Chebyshev approximations, Bessel functions.

AECL-4674

Copyright © 1974, American Mathematical Society

$$-\log_{10} \max_{x} \left| \frac{f(x) - R_{lm}(x)}{f(x)} \right|$$

where f(x) is the function being approximated and the maximum is taken over the appropriate interval. The "cancellation" is a measure of the maximum number of decimal digits lost by cancellation over the range of the approximation. For a polynomial we divide the sum of the terms by the sum of the moduli of the terms. The negative logarithm of the modulus of this ratio gives the cancellation for one argument x. The maximum cancellation over the range is taken as the cancellation of the polynomial. The cancellation of a rational function is the maximum of the cancellations of the numerator and denominator. With this definition a value of 0.48 for cancellation corresponds to a loss of one binary digit, and a value of 0.85 corresponds to two binary digits.

In the range  $|x| \le 15.0$ , the rational functions are expressed in terms of power polynomials of the form

$$P_l(x) = \sum_{i=0}^l p_i x^i.$$

In the range  $x \ge 15.0$ , the Chebyshev series form is better conditioned, and we use

$$P_{l}(1/x) = \frac{1}{2}p_{0} + p_{1}T_{1}(\xi) + p_{2}T_{2}(\xi) + \cdots + p_{l}T_{l}(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^{l} p_{i}T_{i}(\xi)$$

where  $\xi = 30/x - 1$ .

In Tables I to IV, we list where possible the most accurate approximations of degree l+m having cancellations not greater than 0.48. For the range  $|x| \leq 15.0$ , the lowest degree approximations all have cancellations greater than 0.48, and we have selected those with the smallest cancellations. The approximations in Tables I and II have precisions only slightly smaller than the maxima of the same degree. The greatest difference in precision between the most accurate approximations and those given in Tables III and IV is about 2.0.

All computations were done on a CDC 6600 in 29 decimal arithmetic, using a version of the second algorithm of Remes due to Ralston [7]. The master routines, based on the standard power series and asymptotic series expansions, were verified to be accurate to at least 27S by comparison with the values in [8] and by means of the Wronskian  $I_0(x)K_1(x) + I_1(x)K_0(x) = 1/x$ . The approximations in Tables V to XXV were verified by comparing them with the master routines for 5000 pseudorandom values of the argument.

**Acknowledgment.** I wish to thank the referees for bringing reference [8] to my attention.

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories Mathematics and Computation Branch Chalk River, Ontario, Canada

1. Y. L. LUKE, The Special Functions and Their Approximations. Vol. 2, Math. in Science and Engineering, vol. 53, Academic Press, New York, 1969. MR 40 #2909.

- 2. C. W. CLENSHAW, Chebyshev Series for Mathematical Functions, Nat. Phys. Lab. Math. Tables, vol. 5, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1962. MR 26 #362.
  3. J. Wimp, "Polynomial expansions of Bessel functions and some associated functions," Math. Comp., v. 16, 1962, pp. 446-458. MR 26 #6452.
  4. I. Gargantini, "On the application of the process of equalization of maxima to obtain rational approximations to certain modified Bessel functions," Comm. ACM, v. 9, 1966, pp. 950 862
- 859-863.

  5. A. E. Russon & J. M. Blair, Rational Function Minimax Approximations for the Bessel Functions  $K_0(x)$  and  $K_1(x)$ , Report AECL-3461, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Chalk River, Ontario, 1969.

  6. J. F. Hart et al., Computer Approximations, Wiley, New York, 1968.

  7. J. H. Johnson & J. M. Blair, REMES 2—A FORTRAN Program to Calculate Rational Minimax Approximations to a Given Function, Report AECL-4210, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Chalk River, Ontario, 1973.

  8. B. S. Berger & H. Mcallister, "A table of the modified Bessel functions  $K_n(x)$  and  $I_n(x)$  to at least 60S for n = 0, 1 and x = 1, 2,..., 40," Math. Comp., v. 24, 1970, p. 488, RMT 34.

TABLE I  $I_0(x) \approx P_{\ell}(x^2)/Q_m(x^2)$ 

RANGE	PRECISION	CANCELLATION	£	m
[0,15]	1.10	1.09	4	1
(-,,	1.83	0.81	5	ī
	2.64	. 64	6	ī
	3.53	. 5 2	7	ī
	4.50	. 43	8	ī
	5.53	.36	ğ	ī
	6,63	.31	10	ī
	7.78*	. 27	īĭ	ī
	9.00*	.23	12	ī
	10.76	. 43	12	2
	12.11	.38	13	2
	13.51	.34	14	2
	15.32*	.47	14	3
	16.83	. 43	15	3
	18.38*	.38	16	3
	20.25	. 48	16	4
	21.90	.44	17	7
	22.09*	.70	15	6
	· · · · · ·	. / U		U

 $<sup>{}^{\</sup>pm}\text{Coefficients}$  given in tables V to IX.

TABLE II  $I_{1}(x)/x \approx P_{2}(x^{2})/Q_{m}(x^{2})$ 

RANGE	PRECISION	CANCELLATION	Ł	n
[0,15]	1.04	1.03	5	0
	1.70	0.91	6	0
	3.02	. 58	6	i
	3.95	.47	5	ī
	4.95	.39		ī
	6.01	. 34		ī
	7.14	.29	_	ī
	8.32*	.25		ī
	10.04	.46	5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 11 12 13 14 14 15 16	2
	11.37	.41		2
	12.74	.36		2
	14.16*	.32		2
	16.00*	.45	T :	3
	17.54	.41		3
	19.11*	.37	_	3
	21.00	.46		4
	22.67*	. 42		4

<sup>\*</sup>Coefficients given in tables X to XIV.

TABLE III

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x} I_0(x) \approx P_1(z)/Q_m(z)$$
,  $z = 1/x$ .

RANGE	PRECISION	CANCELLATION	Ł	m
[0,1/15],	2.36	0.00	0	0
2	A.47	.00	0	1
	6.39	.02	1	1
	8.11*	.04	1	2
	9.70	.07	2	2 2 3
	11.15	.12	2	3
	12.49	.18	2 2 3 3	3
	13.65	.26	3	4
	14.71*	.38	4	4
	15.67*	.47	6	3
	16.59	. 46	2	8
	17.49	. 00	13	Ŏ
	18.05*	.00	15	Ŏ
	18.75	.00	16	Ō
	19.57	.00	17	ŏ
	20.22	.00	19	Ŏ
	21.23	.00	20	ŏ
	22.42	.00	23	Ŏ
	23.01*	2.82	10	11
	23.32*	0.00	25	ō

<sup>\*</sup>Coefficients given in tables XV to XX.

TABLE IV  $x^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x} I_{1}(x) \approx P_{\ell}(z)/Q_{m}(z) , z = 1/x$ 

RANGE	PRECISION	CANCELLATION	£	m
[0,1/15] <sub>z</sub>	1.89	0.00	0	0
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.14	.01	1	0
	6.11	.02	1	1
	7.88	.04	2	1
	9.50	.07	2	2
	10.98	. 11	3	2
	12.33	.17	3	3
	13.53	. 25	4	3
	14.59*	. 36	4	4
	15.59*	. 47	6	3
	16.47	. 45	8	2
	16.94	.31	10	ī
	17.48	.01	13	Ō
	18.02*	.01	15	Ō
	18.72	.01	16	Ō
	19.56	.01	17	Ŏ
	20.20	.01	19	Ō
	21,20	.01	20	Ō
	22.41	.01	23	Ŏ
	23.29*	.01	25	ŏ

<sup>\*</sup>Coefficients given in tables XXI to XXV.

### TABLE V

$$I_0(x) \approx \sum_{j=0}^{11} p_j x^{2j} / \sum_{j=0}^{1} q_j x^{2j}, |x| \le 15.0$$

#### TABLE VI

$$I_0(x) \approx \sum_{j=0}^{12} p_j x^{2j} / \sum_{j=0}^{1} q_j x^{2j}, |x| \le 15.0$$

```
POO
    ( 3) -.85520 70519 16347 4905
     ( 3) -.21280 17582 21297 9710
P01
     ( 2) -.13112 61353 88378 9856
P02
     ( 0) -.35555 77639 60492 626
P03
P04
     ( -2) -.53658 16795 32952 437
     ( -4) -.51209 29908 79367 730
( -6) -.33519 03260 42599 559
P05
P06
     ( -8) -.15779 77232 84435 5146
P07
P08
     (-11) -.57181 87604 17654 521
     (-13) -.14409 54995 98008 316
P09
     (-16) -.39649 02134 85888 546
P10
P11
     (-19) -.26775 69129 65770 68
P12
     (-21) -.14296 64241 68601 19
900
     ( 3) -.85520 70510 54649 748
     ( 1)
Q0 1
           .10000 00000 00000 0
```

### TABLE VII

$$I_0(x) \approx \frac{14}{j=0} p_j x^{2j} / \frac{3}{j=0} q_j x^{2j}, |x| \le 15.0$$

```
POO
       ( 10) -.14404 82982 27235 62383 88363 6
P0 1
           9) -.35664 44822 44025 17892 93529
POZ
           8) -.21641 55723 61227 43218 18449
P03
           6) -.57166 11305 63785 39597 87284
P04
          4) -.83079 25418 09429 47015 50684
2) -.75433 73289 48189 35480 4898
P05
       ( 0) -.46307 62847 21000 98098 86078
( -2) -.20259 18841 43397 79773 56747
P86
PO7
       ( -5) -.65485 83700 96785 17773 8182
( -7) -.16822 46793 95361 44460 18457
P0 8
P09
       (-10) -.30093 11271 12960 75338 6880
P10
       (-13) -.43512 59712 62668 45955 419
(-16) -.47944 02575 48299 85775 741
P11
P12
P13
       (-19) -.38071 52423 45326 46053 47
      (1-22) -.21058 07228 90567 28120 1
(10) -.14484 82982 27235 55486 29722
P14
Q0 0
      (( 10)
Q0 1
       ì
         7)
              .34762 63324 05882 68510 243
Q02
          4) -.30764 69126 82801 54629 3
Q0 3
          1)
              .10000 00000 00000 0000
```

### TABLE VIII

$$I_0(x) \approx \sum_{j=0}^{16} p_j x^{2j} / \sum_{j=0}^{3} q_j x^{2j}$$
,  $|x| \le 15.0$ 

```
( 10) -.27288 44657 27379 51578 78952 3409
P0 0
        9) -.67685 49084 67382 48943 40380 223
P01
        8) -.41302 96432 63047 68292 74339 869
7) -.11016 59514 61646 11763 17178 7004
P02
P0 3
         5) -.16241 00026 42783 70075 03320 319
P0 4
        3) -.15038 41142 33544 44058 93518 061
P05
        0) -.94744 91499 75326 60441 69670 31
P06
      (
      ( -2) -.42873 50374 76200 71055 16581 810
P07
      ( -4) -414478 96113 29836 90095 81404 138
P08
      ( -7) -.37511 40237 44978 94525 96428 50
P09
      (-10) -.76014 75596 24348 25650 10948 32
P10
      (-12) -.12199 28315 43841 16256 56770 55
P11
      (-15) -.15587 38720 78529 91814 83867 9
P12
      (-18) -.15795 54421 14788 23152 99226 9
P13
      (-21) -.12478 19710 17580 40588 44859
P14
      (-25) -.72585 40693 58759 57424 755
P15
      (-28) -.28840 54480 36473 13855 232
P16
      ( 10) -.27288 44657 27379 51567 46641 315
( 7) .53562 55851 06629 04759 87259
Q. .
Q01
        4) -.38305 19168 28025 36272 760
Q8 2
      (
             .10000 00000 00000 00000 00
         1)
Q03
      (
```

## TABLE IX

$$I_0(x) \approx \sum_{j=0}^{15} p_j x^{2j} / \sum_{j=0}^{6} q_j x^{2j}, |x| \le 15.0$$

```
P8 0
     ( 19)
             .56835 81719 34324 03368 11668 9544
             .13806 85421 12231 06913 76699 6891
P01
     ( 19)
     ( 17)
             .82540 25773 81152 14978 52860 4642
P02
             .21248 36383 73507 28373 91307 8301
.29746 62948 32557 11859 95774 2759
     ( 16)
P03
P04
     ( 14)
             .25694 43760 73959 38520 83963 4293
P05
     ( 12)
P06
             .14804 60962 33746 37341 20116 0871
     ( 10)
P07
       7)
             .59988 87391 05831 36330 46096 7729
             .17629 79404 44569 56337 54326 7387
P08
       5)
P09
     ( 2)
             .38597 09109 84984 05313 09950 7569
P10
     (-1)
             .63663 45454 66140 73749 66853 0955
     (-4)
P11
             .79290 10113 77581 64597 25735 7979
P12
             .73740 74581 91379 92953 28487 7443
     (-7)
P13
     (-10)
             .49544 15190 52039 77182 06307 329
             .22186 57889 38938 11487 13869 966
.52410 73806 85406 29571 21247 6
P14
     (-13)
P15
     (-17)
             .56035 01719 34324 03368 12109 7615
Q00
     (19)
            -.20190 00871 34993 92830 44127 3068
     ( 17)
Q01
            .33045 55175 19329 29120 12101 989
     ( 14)
QOZ
     ( 11)
            -.31517 07498 60031 86627 77695 63
Q03
            .18511 41700 37901 98376 08237
Q0 4
       8)
Q05
       4)
            -.63598 88065 49827 59009 332
            .10000 00000 00000 00000 000
Q06
       1)
```

#### TABLE X

$$I_{1}(x) \approx x \frac{11}{j=0} p_{j} x^{2j} / \frac{1}{j=0} q_{j} x^{2j}$$
,  $|x| \le 15.0$ 

## TABLE XI

$$I_{1}(x) \approx x \int_{j=0}^{14} p_{j} x^{2j} / \sum_{j=0}^{2} q_{j} x^{2j}, |x| \le 15.0$$

```
P00
           6)
                .68146 79652 62501 95948 277
P01
       ( 5)
                .84070 57728 77836 02831 90
               .34106 97522 84422 32612 997
.68210 05679 80207 87138 91
P02
           4)
       (
         2)
P03
               .80614 48788 21295 14762 78
         0)
P04
       ( -2)
               .62472 61951 27003 40172 48
.33947 28903 08516 60126 24
P05
P06
      (-4)
               .13545 52288 41095 97662 470
.41006 89068 47159 16798 81
P07
      (-6)
P0 8
      ( -9)
PG9
      (-12)
               .96362 88915 18449 63125 5
P10
      (-14)
               .17846 93614 10091 27254 10
P11
      (-17)
               .26137 27721 58124 56371 2
P12
       (-20)
               .30627 92836 56135 18796
P13
      (-23)
                .25709 19055 84414 35529
        -26) .20717 57672 32792 4824
7) .13629 35930 52499 46125 803
4) -.22258 36740 00860 39089 0
P14
       (-26)
900
      ( 7)
Q01
      (
         1)
                .10000 00000 00000 0000
Q02
```

# TABLE XII

$$I_1(x) \approx x \frac{14}{j=0} p_j x^{2j} / \frac{3}{j=0} q_j x^{2j}$$
,  $|x| \le 15.0$ 

```
P00
        9) -.84559 44405 55196 38585 79195
        9) -. 10376 21475 64256 29176 22829
P01
P02
        7) -.41636 18032 23204 12542 2064
       5) -.81866 13312 14633 21882 3416
P03
     (
P04
       3) -.94511 69098 47806 24626 2937
       1) -.71038 73105 79512 23513 3392
P05
P06
     ( -1) -.37144 90925 43642 44201 2956
P07
     (-3) -.14133 48131 35574 18029 1363
P08
     ( -6) -.40370 79233 30095 34750 8726
     ( -9) -.88380 41416 11642 41792 493
P09
     (-11) -.15000 77999 54130 34418 3297
P10
     (-14) -.19758 65825 00615 33379 341
P11
P12
     (-17) -.19948 52769 79604 57955 01
     (-20) -.14602 22418 73480 17027 31
P13
P14
     (-24) -.73798 34201 81379 53673
     ( 10) -.16911 88881 11039 20051 30879
( 7) .38743 15010 28548 49252 075
900
Q01
       4) -.32500 18299 01020 88467 0
Q02
     (
Q03
       1)
           .10000 00000 00000 0000
```

#### TABLE XIII

$$I_1(x) \approx x \frac{16}{j=0} p_j x^{2j} / \frac{3}{\sum_{j=0}^{5} q_j x^{2j}}, |x| \le 15.0$$

```
POO
    ( 10) -.15798 51426 87218 41569 35585 113
P01
         9) -.19452 41820 68837 17310 52731 023
         7) -.78607 51032 13881 55732 64375 91
6) -.15627 37728 42972 22834 02210 301
P02
P03
         4) -.18323 55806 36384 11680 27011 370
P04
P05
        2)
           -.14061 65890 38505 00787 96376 962
     ( -1) -.75542 39530 31591 51868 77938 18
( -3) -.29763 57895 78760 88217 43211 43
P06
P07
P08
     ( -6) -.88923 77011 80942 76736 83500 31
PG9
     ( -8) -.20638 67005 91213 55034 54497 93
P10
     (-11) -.37848 46313 53910 J3474 86888 8
P11
     (-14) -.55425 83398 23134 36305 87016
P12
     (-17) -.65064 06956 06576 25880 17162
P13
     (-20) -.60916 04945 28158 70649 3877
P14
     (-23) -.44649 94661 65005 39258 0707
     (-26) -.24193 54960 03820 50802 986
P15
P16
     (-30) -.88988 57637 22376 75307 8
     ( 10) -.31597 02853 74436 83136 23744 729
Q80
            .59144 92580 37169 13638 17312
Q0 1
     ( 7)
Q02
     (
        4) -.40279 40238 83927 02625 8113
Q03
            .10000 00000 00000 00000 00
         1)
```

### TABLE XIV

$$I_1(x) \approx x \int_{j=0}^{17} p_j x^{2j} / \int_{j=0}^{4} q_j x^{2j}, |x| \le 15.0$$

```
POD
      ( 13)
              .36803 48925 48553 66447 73065 2953
P01
      ( 12)
              ·45216 38584 07976 38816 55905 1765
POZ
      (11)
             •18190 38573 46810 61606 33866 0237
•35915 90413 24533 38283 63649 9974
P03
        9)
        7)
P04
             .41722 11085 73308 86016 56558 7496
P05
             .31641 22921 12507 70035 07635 2242
.16755 34294 29529 44644 93553 1931
        5)
P06
        3)
P07
             .64904 62231 91330 30664 35368 8159
      ( 0)
P08
             .19017 04506 54869 91599 85344 7490
      (-2)
P09
     ( -5)
             .43184 09760 24169 82899 07904 5896
P10
             .77332 04358 70381 92084 46771 8136
     ( -8)
P11
      (-10)
             ·11045 78886 95968 08966 69860 2545
P12
      (-13)
             .12653 68822 35424 69943 50411 0611
P13
      (-16)
             .11608 76083 05791 92013 44010 4579
P14
             .84326 01669 28007 47262 74908 63
      (-20)
             .47128 23565 32195 81795 48203 3
P15
      (-23)
P16
             .18926 27772 09016 28179 89651 9
     (-26)
P17
     (-30)
             .45418 18255 21763 13951 0914
     ( 13)
Q00
             .73606 97850 97107 32895 46286 4045
Q01
     ( 11)
            -.15759 51455 54313 84863 29581 1341
QOZ
             .13742 81498 33729 38950 55238 284
     (
        8)
       4) -.57970 35309 58498 00721 13094 1
Q03
     (
Q04
       1)
             ·10000 60000 00000 00000 0000
```

# TABLE XV

$$I_0(x) \approx x^{-\frac{1}{3}} e^{x} \frac{1}{j=0} p_j T_j (30/x-1) / \frac{2}{j=0} q_j T_j (30/x-1), x \ge 15.0$$

# TABLE XVI

$$I_0(x) \approx x^{-\frac{1}{3}} e^{x} \int_{j=0}^{4} p_j T_j (30/x-1) / \int_{j=0}^{4} q_j T_j (30/x-1), x \ge 15.0$$

```
P00 ( 6) .69303 96667 14758 1424
P01 ( 6) -.14346 46313 13583 4367
P02 ( 4) .78403 42490 05888 33
P03 ( 3) -.11559 19781 04434 7
P04 ( 0) .24392 60769 778
Q00 ( 7) .17313 30549 66411 06067
Q01 ( 6) -.36184 77792 19653 1384
Q02 ( 5) .20312 84361 00794 270
Q03 ( 3) -.32519 73333 69824 1
Q04 ( 1) .10000 00000 0000
```

#### TABLE XVII

$$I_0(x) \approx x^{-\frac{1}{3}} e^x \int_{j=0}^{6} p_j T_j (30/x-1) / \int_{j=0}^{3} q_j T_j (30/x-1), x \ge 15.0$$

```
4) -.14643 44752 21320 50875 1
P0 8
           .36708 72668 87521 81490
P81
       3)
     (
       2) -.23646 90648 85843 1210
P02
     (
           .35541 13803 76086 64
       0)
P03
     (
           .47168 78247 6977
P04
     (-3)
           .23102 48135 09
P05
     ( -5)
            .13880 16318
PU6
     (-7)
     ( 4) -.36588 69668 89217 11808 4
900
Q81
     ( 3)
           .92422 61776 52793 61236
Q02
       2) -.60938 00222 80924 7298
           .10000 00000 00000 000
        1)
Q83
```

### TABLE XVIII

$$I_0(x) \approx x^{-\frac{1}{3}} e^{x} \int_{j=0}^{15} p_j T_j(30/x-1), x \ge 15.0$$

```
.80130 85461 96987 16121 06
P00
     ( 0)
              .17290 97766 12134 60475
.17434 43037 31276 665
.33910 02544 19661 2
.10138 66762 44447
      ( -2)
P01
P02
      ( -4)
P03
      ( -6)
      ( -7)
P04
               .42129 87673 402
      ( -9)
P05
               .23058 71786 27
      (-10)
P06
               .16147 70821 5
P07
      (-11)
               .14303 54373
P08
      (-12)
               .16049 3342
P09
     (-13)
P10
      (-14)
               .22784 188
               .38393 17
P11
      (-15)
               .67545 9
P12
      (-16)
P13
    (-17)
              .91190
P14
      (-18) -.3544
P15
      (-18) -.9272
```

# TABLE XIX

```
I_0(x) \approx x^{-\frac{1}{3}} e^{x} \int_{j=0}^{10} p_j T_j (30/x-1) / \int_{j=0}^{11} q_j T_j (30/x-1), x \ge 15.0
```

```
P00
       ( 13) -.46184 46623 62571 55757 21300 6952
               .37417 39968 85384 07787 32923 9892
       (13)
       ( 13) -.20962 53184 18692 53117 64107 6660
P02
P03
               .82412 10739 00083 80538 26705 4247
       (12)
      ( 12) -.22688 98748 62310 96955 24823 4641
( 11) .42368 33252 33927 93593 49026 900
P04
P85
P86
      ( 10) -.50595 30572 35637 62841 63443 57
P07
         9) .34935 00129 73644 99308 00583 9
P08
      (
         8) -.12122 21929 43243 15345 30242
P09
      (
         6) .17220 49528 57118 31639 564
         3) -.65006 08746 26265 84765
P10
      (
900
      ( 14) -.11567 49473 26007 63737 58851 7431
      ( 13)
Q01
              .93751 31151 90561 02731 22136 8485
      ( 13) -.52565 10102 15634 17239 71303 7783
( 13) .20693 10832 87715 51798 40719 4447
Q02
Q03
      ( 12) -.57068 39665 10022 84577 38993 6296
( 12) .10696 41035 92848 01240 04156 5350
( 11) -.12849 31589 14381 83185 29366 205
Q0 4
905
206
         9) .89763 51140 23068 15591 34479 6
8) -.31953 48778 97911 54011 67544
Q07
8 0.0
             •48356 83731 77316 91079 478
Q09
     ( 6)
     ( 4) -.22312 31202 98989 95868 3
Q10
      ( 1) .10000 00000 00000 000
Q1 1
```

## TABLE XX

$$I_0(x) \approx x^{-\frac{1}{3}} e^{x} \int_{j=0}^{25} p_j T_j (30/x-1), x \ge 15.0$$

```
P00
     ( 0)
            .80130 85461 96987 16121 06457 692
P01
     ( -2)
             .17290 97766 12134 60475 12697 6
P02
     ( -4)
             .17434 43037 31276 66567 8151
     ( -6)
P03
             .33910 02544 19661 23538 07
P0 4
     ( -7)
             .10138 66762 44446 81651 4
     (-9)
P05
             .42129 87673 40184 4259
P06
     (-10)
             .23058 71786 26748 963
             .16147 70821 52564 85
P07
     (-11)
     (-12)
             .14303 54372 50355 8
P08
             .16849 33421 52869
P09
     (-13)
             .22704 18862 8639
P10
     (-14)
             .38393 18408 111
P11
     (-15)
P12
             .67545 69299 62
     (-16)
P13
     (-17)
            .91151 38185 5
P14
     (-18) -.37296 87231
P15
     (-18) -.86194 37387
P16
     (-18) -.34664 00954
P17
     (-19) -.70624 0530
P18
            .30556 730
     (-20)
P19
     (-20)
             .76603 496
            .23745 789
P20
     (-28)
P21
     (-22)
             .11983 8
P22
     (-21)
            -.24389 46
P23
     (-22)
            -.72086 8
P24
             .69870
     (-23)
P25
     (-23)
             .96880
```

#### TABLE XXI

$$I_1(x) \approx x^{-\frac{1}{3}} e^{x} \int_{j=0}^{2} p_j T_j (30/x-1) / \int_{j=0}^{2} q_j T_j (30/x-1), x \ge 15.0$$

# TABLE XXII

$$I_{1}(x) \approx x^{-\frac{1}{3}} e^{x} \int_{j=0}^{4} p_{j}T_{j}(30/x-1)/\sum_{j=0}^{4} q_{j}T_{j}(30/x-1), x \ge 15.0$$

```
P00 ( 7) .20555 33847 43048 7588
P01 ( 6) -.40892 80849 44275 165
    ( 5) .22054 97222 60335 71
P02
P03
    ( 3) -. 36202 64202 42263
P04
     ( 1) .14940 52814 740
000
    (
       7)
           .52057 75357 82099 0989
        7) -.10042 54281 33695 1894
5) .49681 19495 33398 24
001
       5)
Q02
Q03 (
       3) -.63100 32005 51590
       1)
           ·10000 00000 000
```

# TABLE XXIII

$$\begin{split} I_1(x) \approx x^{-\frac{1}{3}} & e^{X} & \sum_{j=0}^{6} p_j T_j (30/x-1) / \sum_{j=0}^{3} q_j T_j (30/x-1) \ , \ x \geq 15.0 \\ & & \\ P00 & (4) -.16368 \ 76343 \ 41363 \ 12564 \ 4 \\ P01 & (3) \ .41157 \ 00072 \ 02944 \ 29692 \\ P02 & (2) -.27944 \ 49234 \ 97539 \ 2067 \\ P03 & (0) \ .54470 \ 16641 \ 60367 \ 61 \\ P04 & (-2) -.18389 \ 80940 \ 13777 \\ P05 & (-5) -.47142 \ 31599 \ 20 \\ P06 & (-7) \ -.23063 \ 43584 \\ Q00 & (4) \ -.41426 \ 77934 \ 86515 \ 60841 \ 5 \\ Q01 & (4) \ .10177 \ 44903 \ 06698 \ 90059 \ 7 \\ Q02 & (2) \ -.64505 \ 82590 \ 23547 \ 4191 \\ Q03 & (1) \ .10000 \ 00000 \ 00000 \ 0000 \end{split}$$

## TABLE XXIV

$$I_1(x) \approx x^{-\frac{1}{3}} e^{x} \int_{j=0}^{15} p_j T_j(30/x-1), x \ge 15.0$$

```
.78774 68851 57837 07001 06
P00
       0)
P01
     ( -2) -.50969 19601 75714 57492
POZ
     ( -4) -.28535 39754 52550 786
     ( -6) -.46592 29288 53057 6
P03
     ( -7) -.12784 20111 59393
P04
     ( -9) -.50457 17922 263
PQ 5
     (-10) -.26675 86209 19
P06
     (-11) -.18213 91325
P07
P08
     (-12) -.15817 68617
     (-13) -.17462 5363
(-14) -.24386 758
P09
P10
           -.40897 92
P11
     (-15)
P12
     (-16) -.71816 8
P13
     (-17) -.98087
            .2929
P14
     (-18)
P15
     (-18)
            .9575
```

# TABLE XXV

$$I_1(x) \approx x^{-\frac{1}{3}} e^{x} \sum_{j=0}^{25} p_j T_j (30/x-1), x \ge 15.0$$

```
( 0) .78774 68851 57837 07001 06153 735
( -2) -.50969 19601 75714 57491 81031 3
( -4) -.28535 39754 52550 78612 1011
P00
P0 1
P02
      ( -6) -.46592 29288 53057 59709 62
P03
      ( -7) -.12784 20111 59392 70416 1
P04
      ( -9) -.50457 17922 26263 7985
P05
      (-10) -.26675 86209 19291 042
P06
P07
      (-11) -.18213 91325 55912 90
P0 8
     (-12) -.15817 68617 27728 7
      (-13) -.17462 53626 31575
P09
     (-14) -.24386 75810 C565
P10
     (-15) -.40897 93211 351
P11
     (-16) -.71816 70134 94
P12
P13
     (-17) -.98050 61055 9
             .31337 76171
P14
     (-18)
P15
     (-18)
              .88229 88936
              .35998 27547
P16
     (-18)
             .74578 6124
P17
      (-19)
P18
     (-20)
            -.26000 276
            -.78331 290
P19
     (-20)
      (-20) -.24765 041
P20
             -.29435 5
P21
      (-22)
              .24765 00
P22
     (-21)
      (-22)
             .75113 4
P23
P24
      (-23) -.66051
P25
     (-23) -.99414
```