

## Infinite Integrals

Integrals of the Form  $\int_0^\infty e^{-\nu t} t^\mu Z_\nu(t) dt$ 

11.4.12

$$\int_0^\infty e^{it} t^{\mu-1} J_\nu(t) dt = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}i\pi(\mu+\nu)} \Gamma(\mu+\nu) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}-\mu)}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) 2^\mu \Gamma(\nu-\mu+1)}$$

$$\left( \Re \mu < \frac{1}{2}, \Re(\mu+\nu) > 0 \right)$$

11.4.13

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-it} t^{\mu-1} I_\nu(t) dt = \frac{\Gamma(\mu+\nu) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}-\mu)}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) 2^\mu \Gamma(\nu-\mu+1)}$$

$$\left( \Re \mu < \frac{1}{2}, \Re(\mu+\nu) > 0 \right)$$

11.4.14

$$\int_0^\infty \cos bt K_0(t) dt = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\pi}{(1+b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad (|\Im b| < 1)$$

11.4.15

$$\int_0^\infty \sin bt K_0(t) dt = \frac{\text{arc sinh } b}{(1+b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad (|\Re b| < 1)$$

11.4.16

$$\int_0^\infty t^\mu J_\nu(t) dt = \frac{2^\mu \Gamma\left(\frac{\nu+\mu+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu-\mu+1}{2}\right)}$$

$$\left( \Re(\mu+\nu) > -1, \Re \mu < \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

11.4.17

$$\int_0^\infty J_\nu(t) dt = 1 \quad (\Re \nu > -1)$$

11.4.18

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{[1-J_0(t)] dt}{t^\mu} = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\mu-1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{3-\mu}{2}\right)}{2^\mu \left\{ \Gamma\left(\frac{\mu+1}{2}\right) \right\}^2} \quad (1 < \Re \mu < 3)$$

11.4.19

$$\int_0^\infty t^\mu Y_\nu(t) dt = \frac{2^\mu}{\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{\mu+\nu+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{\mu-\nu+1}{2}\right)$$

$$\times \sin \frac{\pi}{2}(\mu-\nu) \left( \Re(\mu \pm \nu) > -1, \Re \mu < \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

11.4.20

$$\int_0^\infty Y_\nu(t) dt = -\tan \frac{\nu\pi}{2} \quad (|\Re \nu| < 1)$$

11.4.21

$$\int_0^\infty Y_0(t) dt = 0$$

11.4.22

$$\int_0^\infty t^\mu K_\nu(t) dt = 2^{\mu-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{\mu+\nu+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{\mu-\nu+1}{2}\right)$$

$$\left( \Re(\mu \pm \nu) > -1 \right)$$

11.4.23

$$\int_0^\infty K_0(t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

11.4.24

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{-i\omega t} J_n(t) dt = \frac{2(-i)^n T_n(\omega)}{(1-\omega^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad (\omega^2 < 1)$$

$$= 0 \quad (\omega^2 > 1)$$

where  $T_n(\omega)$  is the Chebyshev polynomial of the first kind (see chapter 22).

11.4.25

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty t^{-1} e^{-i\omega t} J_n(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{2i}{n} (-i)^n (1-\omega^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} U_{n-1}(\omega) \quad (\omega^2 < 1)$$

$$= 0 \quad (\omega^2 > 1)$$

where  $U_n(\omega)$  is the Chebyshev polynomial of the second kind (see chapter 22).

11.4.26

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty t^{-1} e^{-i\omega t} J_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(t) dt = (-i)^n (2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}} P_n(\omega) \quad (\omega^2 < 1)$$

$$= 0 \quad (\omega^2 > 1)$$

where  $P_n(\omega)$  is the Legendre polynomial (see chapter 22).

11.4.27

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{\frac{a}{2}-1} J_a[2(zt)^{\frac{1}{2}}] dt = \frac{\gamma(a, z)}{z^{a/2}} \quad (\Re a > 0, \Re z > 0)$$

where  $\gamma(a, z)$  is the incomplete gamma function (see chapter 6).

Integrals of the Form  $\int_0^\infty e^{-a^2 t^2} t^\mu Z_\nu(bt) dt$ 

11.4.28

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-a^2 t^2} t^{\mu-1} J_\nu(bt) dt$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\nu + \frac{1}{2}\mu\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\frac{b}{a}\right)^\nu}{2a^\mu \Gamma(\nu+1)} M\left(\frac{1}{2}\nu + \frac{1}{2}\mu, \nu+1, -\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right)$$

$$\left( \Re(\mu+\nu) > 0, \Re a^2 > 0 \right)$$

where the notation  $M(a, b, z)$  stands for the confluent hypergeometric function (see chapter 13).

11.4.29

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-a^2 t^2} t^{\nu+1} J_\nu(bt) dt$$

$$= \frac{b^\nu}{(2a^2)^{\nu+1}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}} \quad (\Re \nu > -1, \Re a^2 > 0)$$