

19.5.4  $U(a, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi i}} e^{iz^2} \int_{\epsilon} e^{-zs + \frac{1}{2}s^2} s^{-a-\frac{1}{2}} ds$

19.5.5  $= \frac{e^{(a-\frac{1}{2})\pi i}}{\sqrt{2\pi i}} e^{iz^2} \int_{\epsilon_3} e^{zs + \frac{1}{2}s^2} s^{-a-\frac{1}{2}} ds$

19.5.6  $= \frac{e^{-(a-\frac{1}{2})\pi i}}{\sqrt{2\pi i}} e^{iz^2} \int_{\epsilon_4} e^{zs + \frac{1}{2}s^2} s^{-a-\frac{1}{2}} ds$

where  $\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon_3$  and  $\epsilon_4$  are shown in Figures 19.3 and 19.4.

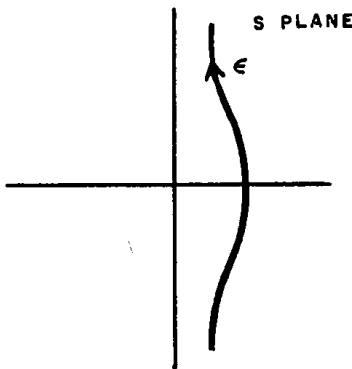


FIGURE 19.3  
 $-\frac{1}{2}\pi < \arg s < \frac{1}{2}\pi$

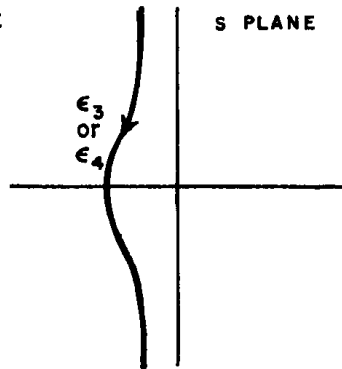


FIGURE 19.4  
On  $\epsilon_3$   $\frac{1}{2}\pi < \arg s < \frac{3}{2}\pi$   
On  $\epsilon_4$   $-\frac{3}{2}\pi < \arg s < -\frac{1}{2}\pi$

19.5.9

$U(a, z) = \frac{i\Gamma(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}a)}{2^{\frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}}\pi} \int_{(\eta_1)} \frac{1}{2} z e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2 t} (1+t)^{-\frac{1}{2}a-\frac{1}{2}} (1-t)^{\frac{1}{2}a-\frac{1}{2}} dt$

19.5.10

$= \frac{i\Gamma(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}a)}{2^{\frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}}\pi} \int_{\eta_1} e^{-v(\frac{1}{4}z^2 + v)}^{-\frac{1}{2}a-\frac{1}{2}} (\frac{1}{4}z^2 - v)^{\frac{1}{2}a-\frac{1}{2}} dv$

The contour  $\zeta_1$  is such that  $(\frac{1}{4}z^2 + v)$  goes from  $\infty e^{-i\pi}$  to  $\infty e^{i\pi}$  while  $v = \frac{1}{4}z^2$  is not encircled;  $(\frac{1}{4}z^2 - v)^{-\frac{1}{2}a-\frac{1}{2}}$  has its principal value except possibly in the immediate neighborhood of the branch-point when encirclement is being avoided. Likewise  $\eta_1$  is such that  $(\frac{1}{4}z^2 - v)$  goes from  $\infty e^{i\pi}$  to  $\infty e^{-i\pi}$  while encirclement of  $v = -\frac{1}{4}z^2$  is similarly avoided. The contours  $(\zeta_1)$  and  $(\eta_1)$  may be obtained from  $\zeta_1$  and  $\eta_1$  by use of the substitution  $v = \frac{1}{4}z^2 t$ .

The expressions 19.5.7 and 19.5.8 become indeterminate when  $a = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{11}{2}, \dots$ ; for these values

19.5.11

$U(a, z) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}a)} z e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} \int_0^\infty e^{-s} s^{\frac{1}{2}a-\frac{1}{2}} (z^2 + 2s)^{-\frac{1}{2}a-\frac{1}{2}} ds$

Again 19.5.9 and 19.5.10 become indeterminate when  $a = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{9}{2}, \dots$ ; for these values

19.5.12

$U(a, z) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2}a)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} \int_0^\infty e^{-s} s^{\frac{1}{2}a-\frac{1}{2}} (z^2 + 2s)^{-\frac{1}{2}a-\frac{1}{2}} ds$

Barnes-Type Integrals

19.5.13  $U(a, z) = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2}}{2\pi i} z^{-a-\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty-i}^{+\infty+i} \frac{\Gamma(s)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+a-2s)}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+a)} (\sqrt{2}z)^{2s} ds$  ( $|\arg z| < \frac{3}{4}\pi$ )

where the contour separates the zeros of  $\Gamma(s)$  from those of  $\Gamma(a + \frac{1}{2} - 2s)$ . Similarly

19.5.14  $V(a, z) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}z^2}}{2\pi i} z^{a-\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty-i}^{+\infty+i} \frac{\Gamma(s)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}-a-2s)}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}-a)} (\sqrt{2}z)^{2s} \cos s\pi ds$  ( $|\arg z| < \frac{1}{4}\pi$ )

19.6. Recurrence Relations

19.6.1  $U'(a, x) + \frac{1}{2}xU(a, x) + (a + \frac{1}{2})U(a+1, x) = 0$

19.6.2  $U'(a, x) - \frac{1}{2}xU(a, x) + U(a-1, x) = 0$

19.6.3  $2U'(a, x) + U(a-1, x) + (a + \frac{1}{2})U(a+1, x) = 0$

19.6.4  $xU(a, x) - U(a-1, x) + (a + \frac{1}{2})U(a+1, x) = 0$

These are also satisfied by  $\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}-a)V(a, x)$ .

19.6.5  $V'(a, x) - \frac{1}{2}xV(a, x) - (a - \frac{1}{2})V(a-1, x) = 0$

19.6.6  $V'(a, x) + \frac{1}{2}xV(a, x) - V(a+1, x) = 0$

19.6.7

$2V'(a, x) - V(a+1, x) - (a - \frac{1}{2})V(a-1, x) = 0$

19.6.8

$xV(a, x) - V(a+1, x) + (a - \frac{1}{2})V(a-1, x) = 0$

These are also satisfied by  $U(a, x)/\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}-a)$

19.6.9  $y_1'(a, x) + \frac{1}{2}xy_1(a, x) = (a + \frac{1}{2})y_2(a+1, x)$

19.6.10  $y_1'(a, x) - \frac{1}{2}xy_1(a, x) = (a - \frac{1}{2})y_2(a-1, x)$