

A NOTE ON INCOMPLETE EXPONENTIAL FUNCTIONS

Saralees Nadarajah *

Department of Statistics, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583, USA.

1. INTRODUCTION

The recent paper by Chaudhry and Qadir [1] proposed the incomplete exponential functions in analogy to the incomplete gamma functions. The functions are defined by

$$e((x, t); \alpha) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\gamma(\alpha + n, x)t^n}{\Gamma(\alpha + n)n!} \quad (1)$$

and

$$E((x, t); \alpha) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + n, x)t^n}{\Gamma(\alpha + n)n!}, \quad (2)$$

where $\gamma(\cdot, \cdot)$ and $\Gamma(\cdot, \cdot)$ are the incomplete gamma functions defined by

$$\gamma(a, x) = \int_0^x t^{a-1} \exp(-t) dt$$

and

$$\Gamma(a, x) = \int_x^{\infty} t^{a-1} \exp(-t) dt,$$

respectively. The paper also demonstrated an application of the incomplete exponential functions to the non-central chi-square distribution.

We would like to point out that the functions given by (1) and (2) are directly related to a known function. In fact, it is easy to see that

$$e((x, t); \alpha) = \exp(t) [1 - Q_{\alpha}(\sqrt{2t}, \sqrt{2x})] \quad (3)$$

and

$$E((x, t); \alpha) = \exp(t) Q_{\alpha}(\sqrt{2t}, \sqrt{2x}), \quad (4)$$

where $Q(\cdot, \cdot)$ is the well known Marcum Q function [2] defined by

$$Q_M(\gamma, \beta) = \gamma^{1-M} \int_{\beta}^{\infty} u^M \exp\left\{-\frac{u^2 + \gamma^2}{2}\right\} I_{M-1}(\gamma u) du,$$

In the light of the relationships (3)–(4), it is worth noting that (1)–(2) provide convergent series expansions for the Marcum Q function for small values of t .

The analytical as well as the computational properties of the Marcum Q function have been studied extensively, especially in the digital communication literature. See [3]–[5], Appendix A of [6], pages 394–395 and 411 of [7], [8]–[12], Chapter 4 of [13], and [14]–[16].

* Address for correspondence:

School of Mathematics, University of Manchester, Manchester M60 1QD, UK
E-mail: Saralees.nadarajah@manchester.ac.uk

REFERENCES

- [1] M. A. Chaudhry and A. Qadir, "Incomplete Exponential and Hypergeometric Functions with Applications to the Non-Central χ^2 -Distribution", *Communications in Statistics-Theory and Methods*, **34** (2005), p. 525.
- [2] J. I. Marcum, Table of Q Functions, U.S. Air Force Project RAND Research Memorandum M-339, ASTIA Document AD 1165451. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation, 1950.
- [3] C. W. Helstrom, *Statistical Theory of Signal Detection*. New York: Pergamon, 1960.
- [4] S. Stein, "Unified Analysis of Certain Coherent and Noncoherent Binary Communication Systems", *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, **IT-10** (1964) p. 43.
- [5] M. K. Simon, S. M. Hinedi and W. C. Lindsey, *Digital Communication Techniques: Signal Design and Detection*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice – Hall, 1965.
- [6] M. Schwartz, W. R. Bennett and S. Stein, *Communication Systems and Techniques*. New York: McGraw–Hill, 1966.
- [7] H. L. Van Trees, *Detection, Estimation, and Modulation Theory, Part I*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1968.
- [8] S. Parl, "A New Method of Calculating the Generalized Q Function", *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, **IT-26** (1980), p. 121.
- [9] P. E. Cantrell and A. K. Ojha, "Comparison of Generalized Q-Function Algorithms", *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, **IT-33** (1987), p. 591.
- [10] D. A. Shnidman, "The Calculation of the Probability of Detection and the Generalized Marcum Q Function", *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, **IT-35** (1989), p. 389.
- [11] M. K. Simon, "A New Twist on the Marcum Q-Function and its Application", *IEEE Communications Letters*, **2** (1998), p. 39.
- [12] M. Chiani, "Integral Representation and Bounds for Marcum Q-Function", *Electronics Letters*, **35** (1999), p. 445.
- [13] M. K. Simon and M. – S. Alouini, *Digital Communication over Fading Channels: A Unified Approach to Performance Analysis*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 2000.
- [14] M. K. Simon and M. – S. Alouini, "Exponential-Type Bounds on the Generalized Marcum Q Function with Application to Error Probability Analysis over Fading Channels", *IEEE Transactions on Communications*, **48** (2000), p. 359.
- [15] J. G. Proakis, *Digital Communications*, 4th edn. New York: McGraw–Hill, 2001.
- [16] G. Ferrari and G. E. Corazza, "Tight Bounds and Accurate Approximations for DQPSK Transmission Bit Error Rate", *Electronics Letters*, **40** (2004), p. 1284.