# Simplified Calculation of $\operatorname{Ei}(x)$ for Positive Arguments, and a Short Table of Shi(x)* 

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Currently there does not seem to be an efficient computer subroutine for evaluating the real exponential integral

$$
\begin{equation*}
\operatorname{Ei}(x)=-\int_{-x}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t} d t}{t}=-E_{1}(-x) \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

(where the principal value is understood for positive values of the argument) for $x>4$. Clenshaw, Miller and Woodger [2] give algorithms, based on Chebyshev series [1], for $x \leqq 4$, but the higher range is deferred for later investigation. The techniques of Harris [5], Kotani et al. [6], and Miller and Hurst [7] have been used successfully to compute tables of the function in this range, but are difficult to mechanize because they involve successive recursions from smaller values of the argument. In order to construct a minimax rational approximation, using for example the Remes algorithm as described by Cody and Stoer [3] or by Ralston [8], a procedure for computing the function to an accuracy somewhat greater than that desired in the approximation is required.

We found it is convenient to generate $\mathrm{Ei}(x)$ for $x>0$ by using the relation

$$
\begin{equation*}
E_{1}(x)+\operatorname{Ei}(x)=2 \operatorname{Shi}(x), \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

where

$$
\text { Shi } \begin{align*}
(x) & =\int_{0}^{x} \frac{\sinh t d t}{t} \\
& =\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sinh x t d t}{t} \tag{3}
\end{align*}
$$

We evaluated $\mathrm{Ei}(x)$ for $x=0.5(0.5) 30.0$ according to Eq. (2) using double-precision arithmetic on an IBM 7094 computer. Clenshaw's Chebyshev expansions [1] were used to generate $E_{1}(x)$. The function Shi $(x)$ was evaluated by Gauss-Legendre quadrature, using the abscissas and weight factors given by Davis and Polonsky [4]. The values obtained for both $E_{1}(x)$ and $\mathrm{Ei}(x)$ agreed to 15 S with Harris' tables [5]. To this accuracy, $E_{1}(x)$ is negligible in Eq. (3) for $x>18$.

For $x>30$, the improved asymptotic expansion of Wadsworth [9] is adequate to give $\mathrm{Ei}(x)$ to 15 S .

Table 1 gives the values of Shi $(x)$ for $x=1.0(1.0) 30.0$ to 13 S , computed and verified as described above.

[^0]Table 1. A short table of Shi ( $x$ )

|  | $x$ |  | Shi $(x)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.0 | 1.05725 | 08753 | 76 |  |
| 2.0 | 2.50156 | 74333 | 55 |  |
| 3.0 | 4.97344 | 04758 | 60 |  |
| 4.0 | 9.81732 | 69112 | 33 | $(1)^{*}$ |
| 5.0 | 2.00932 | 11825 | 70 | $(1)$ |
| 6.0 | 4.29950 | 61112 | 45 | $(1)$ |
| 7.0 | 9.57524 | 29408 | 62 | $(2)$ |
| 8.0 | 2.20189 | 96860 | 02 | $(2)$ |
| 9.0 | 5.18939 | 15158 | 22 | $(3)$ |
| 10.0 | 1.24611 | 44901 | 99 | $(3)$ |
| 11.0 | 3.03570 | 31877 | 49 | $(3)$ |
| 12.0 | 7.47976 | 63334 | 36 | $(4)$ |
| 13.0 | 1.85988 | 44245 | 43 | $(4)$ |
| 14.0 | 4.65962 | 56817 | 01 | $(5)$ |
| 15.0 | 1.17477 | 92624 | 54 | $(5)$ |
| 16.0 | 2.97780 | 49933 | 54 | $(5)$ |
| 17.0 | 7.58318 | 94702 | 13 | $(6)$ |
| 18.0 | 1.93895 | 21652 | 99 | $(6)$ |
| 19.0 | 4.97545 | 36255 | 23 | $(7)$ |
| 20.0 | 1.28078 | 26332 | 03 | $(7)$ |
| 21.0 | 3.30635 | 93177 | 74 | $(7)$ |
| 22.0 | 8.55723 | 35650 | 18 | $(7)$ |
| 23.0 | 2.21983 | 18491 | 51 | $(8)$ |
| 24.0 | 5.77057 | 69592 | 46 | $(8)$ |
| 25.0 | 1.50297 | 54532 | 63 | $(9)$ |
| 26.0 | 3.92147 | 04959 | 49 | $(9)$ |
| 27.0 | 1.02482 | 48559 | 94 | $(10)$ |
| 28.0 | 2.68225 | 59296 | 16 | $(10)$ |
| 29.0 | 7.02995 | 97879 | 20 | $(10)$ |
| 30.0 | 1.84486 | 60470 | 36 | $(11)$ |

[^1]
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[^1]:    * The numbers in parentheses denote the power of 10 by which the corresponding entries are to be multiplied.

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