# Characteristic Functions in the *prob* package

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## Contents

# 1 Introduction

The characteristic function (c.f.) of a random variable $X$ is defined by

$$\phi_X(t) = \mathbb{E}\mathrm{e}^{itX}, \quad -\infty < t < \infty.$$

When the distribution of $X$ is discrete with probability mass function (p.m.f.) $p_X(x)$, the c.f. takes the form

$$\phi_X(t) = \sum_{x \in S_X} \mathrm{e}^{itx} p_X(x),$$

where $S_X$ is the support of $X$. When the distribution of $X$ is continuous with probability density function (p.d.f.) $f_X(x)$, the c.f. takes the form

$$\phi_X(t) = \int_{S_X} \mathrm{e}^{itx} f_X(x)\,\mathrm{d}x.$$

Characteristic functions have many, many useful properties: for example, every c.f. is uniformly continuous and bounded in modulus (by 1). Furthermore, a random variable has a distribution symmetric about 0 if and only if its associated c.f. is real-valued. For details, see [7].

Most of the below formulas came from [8, 9, 10]. Some of them involve special mathematical functions and a classical reference for them is [2], but many of the definitions have made it to Wikipedia (`http://www.wikipedia.org/`) and selected links to the respective Wikipedia topics have been listed when appropriate.

Note that the returned value of a characteristic function is a *complex* number, and is represented as such in R, even for those c.f.'s which correspond to symmetric distributions. Thus, `cfnorm(0) = 1 + 0i`, and ***not*** `cfnorm(0) = 1`. Depending on the application, the respective c.f.'s may need to be wrapped in `as.real()`.

All of the below functions were written in straight R code; it would likely be possible to speed up evaluation if for example they were written in C or some other language. I would welcome any contributions for improvement in the *prob* package.

There are three special cases: the noncentral Beta, noncentral Student's $t$, and Weibull distributions. For these the c.f.'s are integrated numerically and thus are subject to all of numerical integration's limitations and idiosyncracies. I would be especially interested in and appreciative of a reference for these cases to be improved.

# 2 Characteristic functions

The formulas for all characteristic functions supported in the *prob* package are listed below, in alphabetical order of the function name.

## 2.1 Beta distribution: `cfbeta(t, shape1, shape2, ncp = 0)`

Let $\alpha$ and $\beta$ denote the `shape1` and `shape2` parameters, respectively. The p.d.f. is then

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}\, x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1}, \quad 0 < x < 1,$$

where $\Gamma$ is the *gamma function* defined by

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty u^{\alpha-1}\mathrm{e}^{-u}\,\mathrm{d}u, \quad \alpha \neq 0, -1, -2, \ldots.$$

The characteristic function is given by

$$\phi_X(t) = {}_1F_1(\alpha;\, \alpha+\beta;\, it),$$

where ${}_1F_1$ is *Kummer's confluent hypergeometric function of the first kind*, also known as Kummer's $M$, defined by

$$ {}_1F_1(a;b;z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n z^n}{(b)_n n!}, $$

with $(a)_n = a(a+1)(a+2)\cdots(a+n-1)$ the *rising factorial*. We calculate ${}_1F_1$ using `kummerM` in the *fAsianOptions* package.

As of the time of this writing, it seems that we must resort to calculating the characteristic function for the noncentral Beta by numerical integration according to the definition; see the source below. If you are aware of a way to more quickly/reliably calculate this c.f. with R, I would appreciate it if you would let me know.

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, shape1, shape2, ncp = 0)
{
    if (shape1 <= 0 || shape2 <= 0)
        stop("shape1, shape2 must be positive")
    if (identical(all.equal(ncp, 0), TRUE)) {
        require(fAsianOptions)
        kummerM((0+1i) * t, shape1, shape1 + shape2)
    }
    else {
        fr <- function(x) cos(t * x) * dbeta(x, shape1, shape2,
            ncp)
        fi <- function(x) sin(t * x) * dbeta(x, shape1, shape2,
            ncp)
        Rp <- integrate(fr, lower = 0, upper = 1)$value
        Ip <- integrate(fi, lower = 0, upper = 1)$value
        return(Rp + (0+1i) * Ip)
    }
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 2.2 Binomial distribution: `cfbinom(t, size, prob)`

Let $n$ and $p$ denote the size and prob arguments, respectively. Then the p.m.f. is

$$ p_X(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}, \quad x = 0,\, 1,\, 2, \ldots,\, n. $$

The characteristic function is given by

$$ \phi_X(t) = \left[p\mathrm{e}^{it} + (1-p)\right]^n . $$

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, size, prob)
{
    if (size <= 0)
        stop("size must be positive")
    if (prob < 0 || prob > 1)
        stop("prob must be in [0,1]")
    (prob * exp((0+1i) * t) + (1 - prob))^size
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 2.3 Cauchy Distribution: `cfcauchy(t, location = 0, scale = 1)`

Let $\theta$ and $\sigma$ denote the `location` and `scale` parameters, respectively. The p.d.f. is then

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\pi\sigma}\frac{1}{\left[1 + (\frac{x-\theta}{\sigma})^2\right]}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty.$$

The characteristic function is given by

$$\phi_X(t) = \mathrm{e}^{it\theta - \sigma|t|}.$$

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, location = 0, scale = 1)
{
    if (scale <= 0)
        stop("scale must be positive")
    exp((0+1i) * location * t - scale * abs(t))
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 2.4 Chi-square Distribution: `cfchisq(t, df, ncp = 0)`

Let $p$ and $\delta$ denote the `df` and `ncp` parameters, respectively. The p.d.f. of the central chi-square distribution ($\delta = 0$) is then

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(p/2)\cdot 2^{p/2}} x^{p/2-1}\mathrm{e}^{-x/2}, \quad x > 0.$$

One way to then write the p.d.f. of the noncentral chi-square distribution ($\delta > 0$) is with an infinite series:

$$f_X(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\delta/2}(\delta/2)^k}{k!} f_{p+2k}(x), \quad x > 0,$$

where $f_{p+2k}$ is the p.d.f. of a central chi-square distribution with $p+2k$ degrees of freedom. The characteristic function in both cases is given by

$$\phi_X(t) = \frac{\exp\left\{\frac{i\delta t}{1-2it}\right\}}{(1-2it)^{p/2}}.$$

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, df, ncp = 0)
{
    if (df < 0 || ncp < 0)
        stop("df and ncp must be nonnegative")
    exp((0+1i) * ncp * t/(1 - (0+2i) * t))/(1 - (0+2i) * t)^(df/2)
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 2.5 Exponential Distribution: `cfexp(t, rate = 1)`

This is the special case of the Gamma distribution when $\alpha = 1$. See Section 2.7.

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, rate = 1)
{
    cfgamma(t, shape = 1, scale = 1/rate)
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 2.6 $F$ Distribution: `cff(t, df1, df2, ncp, kmax = 10)`

Let $p$ and $q$ denote the `df1` and `df2` parameters, respectively, and let $\lambda$ denote the noncentrality parameter `ncp`. We may write the p.d.f. for the central $F$ distribution ($\lambda = 0$) with

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\Gamma[(p+q)/2]}{\Gamma(p/2)\Gamma(q/2)} \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^{p/2} x^{p/2-1} \left(1 + \frac{p}{q}x\right)^{-(p+q)/2}, \quad x > 0.$$

The characteristic function for central $F$ is given by

$$\phi_X(t) = \frac{\Gamma[(p+q)/2]}{\Gamma(q/2)} \Psi\left(\frac{p}{2}, 1 - \frac{q}{2}; -\frac{q}{p}it\right),$$

where $\Psi$ is *Kummer's confluent hypergeometric function of the second kind*, also known as Kummer's $U$, defined by

$$\Psi(a, b; z) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi b}\left(\frac{{}_1F_1(a; b; z)}{\Gamma(1+a-b)\Gamma(b)} - z^{1-b}\frac{{}_1F_1(1+a-b; 2-b; z)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(2-b)}\right).$$

See [1] in the references. Kummer's $U$ is calculated with `kummerU`, again from the *fAsianOptions* package.

The p.d.f. of the noncentral $F$ distribution ($\lambda \neq 0$) as

$$f_X(x) = f_{p,q}(x)\, \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda/2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}\lambda p x}{q + px}\right)^k \cdot \frac{(p+q)(p+q+2)\cdots(p+q+2\cdot\overline{k-1})}{k!\,p(p+2)\cdots(p+2\cdot\overline{k-1})} \right\}, \quad x > 0,$$

where $f_{p,q}$ is the p.d.f. of the central $F$ distribution. The characteristic function for the noncentral $F$ distribution is given by

$$\phi_X(t) = \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda/2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda/2)^k}{k!} {}_1F_1\left(\frac{p}{2} + k; -\frac{q}{2}; -\frac{qit}{p}\right),$$

where ${}_1F_1$ is Kummer's confluent hypergeometric function of the first kind defined above; see Section 2.1. For the purposes of calculation, we may only use a finite sum to approximate the infinite series, thus the user should specify an upper value of $k$ to be used, denoted `kmax`, which has the default value of `kmax` $= 10$.

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, df1, df2, ncp, kmax = 10)
{
    if (df1 <= 0 || df2 <= 0)
        stop("df1 and df2 must be positive")
    require(fAsianOptions)
    if (identical(all.equal(ncp, 0), TRUE)) {
        gamma((df1 + df2)/2)/gamma(df2/2) * kummerU(-(0+1i) *
            df2 * t/df1, df1/2, 1 - df2/2)
    }
    else {
```

```
        exp(-ncp/2) * sum((ncp/2)^(0:kmax)/factorial(0:kmax) *
            kummerM(-(0+1i) * df2 * t/df1, df1/2 + 0:kmax, -df2/2))
    }
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 2.7 Gamma Distribution: `cfgamma(t, shape, rate = 1, scale = 1/rate)`

Let $\alpha$ and $\beta$ denote the `shape` and `scale` parameters, respectively. The p.d.f. is then

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^\alpha}\, x^{\alpha-1}\mathrm{e}^{-x/\beta}, \quad x > 0.$$

The characteristic function is given by

$$\phi_X(t) = (1 - \beta i t)^{-\alpha}\,.$$

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, shape, rate = 1, scale = 1/rate)
{
    if (rate <= 0 || scale <= 0)
        stop("rate must be positive")
    (1 - scale * (0+1i) * t)^(-shape)
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 2.8 Geometric Distribution: `cfgeom(t, prob)`

This is the special case of the Negative Binomial distribution when $r = 1$; see Section 2.12.

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, prob)
{
    cfnbinom(t, size = 1, prob = prob)
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 2.9 Hypergeometric Distribution: `cfhyper(t, m, n, k)`

The p.m.f. takes the form

$$p_X(x) = \frac{\binom{m}{x}\binom{n}{k-x}}{\binom{m+n}{k}}, \quad x = 0, \ldots, k;\; x \le m;\; k - x \le n.$$

The characteristic function is given by

$$\phi_X(t) = \frac{{}_2F_1\left(-k,\, -m;\, n-k+1;\, \mathrm{e}^{it}\right)}{{}_2F_1\left(-k,\, -m;\, n-k+1;\, 1\right)},$$

where ${}_2F_1$ is the *Gaussian hypergeometric series* defined by

$$ {}_2F_1(a,\, b;\, c;\, z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{(c)_n} \frac{z^n}{n!}, $$

with $(a)_n$ the rising factorial defined as above in Section 2.1. See [3] in the References for details concerning ${}_2F_1$. We calculate it by means of the `hypergeo` function in the *hypergeo* package.

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, m, n, k)
{
    if (m < 0 || n < 0 || k < 0)
        stop("m, n, k must be positive")
    hypergeo:::hypergeo(-k, -m, n - k + 1, exp((0+1i) * t))/hypergeo:::hypergeo(-k,
        -m, n - k + 1, 1)
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 2.10 Logistic Distribution: `cflogis(t, location = 0, scale = 1)`

Let $\mu$ and $\sigma$ denote the `location` and `scale` parameters, respectively. The p.d.f. is then

$$ f_X(x) = \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-(x-\mu)/\sigma}}{\sigma\left(1 + \mathrm{e}^{-(x-\mu)/\sigma}\right)^2}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty. $$

The characteristic function is given by

$$ \phi_X(t) = \mathrm{e}^{i\mu t} \frac{\pi\sigma t}{\sinh(\pi\sigma t)}, $$

where

$$ \sinh(x) = \frac{\mathrm{e}^x - e^{-x}}{2} = -i \sin ix, $$

see [4] in the References.

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, location = 0, scale = 1)
{
    if (scale <= 0)
        stop("scale must be positive")
    ifelse(identical(all.equal(t, 0), TRUE), return(1), return(exp((0+1i) *
        location) * pi * scale * t/sinh(pi * scale * t)))
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 2.11 Lognormal Distribution: `cflnorm(t, meanlog = 0, sdlog = 1)`

Let $\mu$ and $\sigma$ denote the `meanlog` and `sdlog` parameters, respectively. The p.d.f. is then

$$ f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{x} \mathrm{e}^{-(\ln x - \mu)^2/2\sigma^2}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty. $$

The characteristic function is uniquely complicated and delicate. See [5] in the References. For fast numerical computation an algorithm due to Beaulieu is used, see [11].

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, meanlog = 0, sdlog = 1)
{
    if (sdlog <= 0)
        stop("sdlog must be positive")
    if (identical(all.equal(t, 0), TRUE)) {
        return(1 + (0+0i))
    }
    else {
        t <- t * exp(meanlog)
        Rp1 <- integrate(function(y) exp(-log(y/t)^2/2/sdlog^2) *
            cos(y)/y, lower = 0, upper = t)$value
        Rp2 <- integrate(function(y) exp(-log(y * t)^2/2/sdlog^2) *
            cos(1/y)/y, lower = 0, upper = 1/t)$value
        Ip1 <- integrate(function(y) exp(-log(y/t)^2/2/sdlog^2) *
            sin(y)/y, lower = 0, upper = t)$value
        Ip2 <- integrate(function(y) exp(-log(y * t)^2/2/sdlog^2) *
            sin(1/y)/y, lower = 0, upper = 1/t)$value
        return((Rp1 + Rp2 + (0+1i) * (Ip1 + Ip2))/(sqrt(2 * pi) *
            sdlog))
    }
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 2.12 Negative Binomial Distribution: `cfnbinom(t, size, prob, mu)`

Let $r$ and $p$ denote the `size` and `prob` parameters, respectively. We may write the p.m.f. as

$$p_X(x) = \binom{r+x-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^x, \quad x = 0,\, 1,\, 2, \ldots$$

The characteristic function is given by

$$\phi_X(t) = \left( \frac{p}{1-(1-p)\mathrm{e}^{it}} \right)^r.$$

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, size, prob, mu)
{
    if (size <= 0)
        stop("size must be positive")
    if (prob <= 0 || prob > 1)
        stop("prob must be in (0,1]")
    if (!missing(mu)) {
        if (!missing(prob))
            stop("'prob' and 'mu' both specified")
        prob <- size/(size + mu)
    }
    (prob/(1 - (1 - prob) * exp((0+1i) * t)))^size
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 2.13 Normal Distribution: `cfnorm(t, mean = 0, sd = 1)`

Let $\mu$ and $\sigma$ denote the `mean` and `sd` parameters, respectively. The p.d.f. is

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}\,\mathrm{e}^{-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty.$$

The characteristic function is given by

$$\phi_X(t) = \mathrm{e}^{i\mu t + \sigma^2 t^2/2}.$$

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, mean = 0, sd = 1)
{
    if (sd <= 0)
        stop("sd must be positive")
    exp((0+1i) * mean - (sd * t)^2/2)
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 2.14 Poisson Distribution: `cfpois(t, lambda)`

Let $\lambda$ denote the `lambda` parameter. The p.m.f. is

$$p_X(x) = \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda}\frac{\lambda^x}{x!}, \quad x = 0,\, 1,\, 2, \ldots$$

The characteristic function is given by

$$\phi_X(t) = \exp\left\{\lambda(\mathrm{e}^{it} - 1)\right\}.$$

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, lambda)
{
    if (lambda <= 0)
        stop("lambda must be positive")
    exp(lambda * (exp((0+1i) * t) - 1))
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 2.15 Wilcoxon Signed Rank Distribution: `cfsignrank(t, n)`

See `?dsignrank` for a discussion of the p.m.f. for this distribution; it is sufficient for our purposes to know that $f_X$ is supported on the integers $x = 0, 1, \ldots, n(n+1)2$. Since the support is finite, we may calculate the characteristic function according to the definition:

$$\phi_X(t) = \sum_{x=0}^{n(n+1)/2} \mathrm{e}^{itx} f_X(x),$$

where $f_X$ is given by `dsignrank()`.

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, n)
{
    sum(exp((0+1i) * t * 0:((n + 1) * n/2)) * dsignrank(0:((n +
        1) * n/2), n))
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 2.16 Student's $t$ Distribution: `cft(t, df, ncp)`

Let $p$ denote the `df` parameter. The p.d.f. is

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\Gamma[(p+1)/2]}{\sqrt{p\pi}\Gamma(p/2)} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{p}\right)^{-(p+1)/2}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty.$$

The formula used for the characteristic function was published by Hurst, see [12]. The characteristic function is given by

$$\phi_X(t) = \frac{K_{p/2}(\sqrt{p}|t|) \cdot (\sqrt{p}|t|)^{p/2}}{\Gamma(p/2)2^{p/2-1}},$$

where $K_\nu$ is the *modified Bessel Function of the second kind*, defined by

$$K_\nu(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{I_{-\nu}(x) - I_{-\nu}(x)}{\sin(\nu\pi)},$$

and $I_\alpha$ is the *modified Bessel Function of the first kind*, defined by

$$I_\alpha(x) = i^{-\alpha} J_\alpha(ix),$$

with $J_\alpha(x)$ being a *Bessel function of the first kind*, defined by

$$J_\alpha(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m!\Gamma(m+\alpha+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2m+\alpha}.$$

Whew! See [6] in the References.

As of the time of this writing, it seems that we must resort to calculating the characteristic function for the noncentral Student's $t$ by numerical integration according to the definition; see the source below. If you are aware of a way to more quickly/reliably calculate this c.f. with R, I would appreciate it if you would let me know.

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, df, ncp)
{
    if (missing(ncp))
        ncp <- 0
    if (df <= 0)
        stop("df must be positive")
    if (identical(all.equal(ncp, 0), TRUE)) {
        ifelse(identical(all.equal(t, 0), TRUE), 1 + (0+0i),
            as.complex(besselK(sqrt(df) * abs(t), df/2) * (sqrt(df) *
```

```
                abs(t))^(df/2)/(gamma(df/2) * 2^(df/2 - 1))))
    }
    else {
        fr <- function(x) cos(t * x) * dt(x, df, ncp)
        fi <- function(x) sin(t * x) * dt(x, df, ncp)
        Rp <- integrate(fr, lower = -Inf, upper = Inf)$value
        Ip <- integrate(fi, lower = -Inf, upper = Inf)$value
        return(Rp + (0+1i) * Ip)
    }
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 2.17 Continuous Uniform Distribution: `cfunif(t, min = 0, max = 1)`

Let $a$ and $b$ denote the `min` and `max` parameters, respectively. The p.d.f. is

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}, \quad a < x < b.$$

The characteristic function is given by

$$\phi_X(t) = \frac{e^{itb} - e^{ita}}{(b-a)it}.$$

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, min = 0, max = 1)
{
    if (max < min)
        stop("min cannot be greater than max")
    ifelse(identical(all.equal(t, 0), TRUE), 1 + (0+0i), (exp((0+1i) *
        t * max) - exp((0+1i) * t * min))/((0+1i) * t * (max -
        min)))
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 2.18 Weibull Distribution: `cfweibull(t, shape, scale = 1)`

Let $a$ and $b$ denote the `shape` and `scale` parameters, respectively. The p.d.f. is

$$f_X(x) = \frac{a}{b}\left(\frac{x}{b}\right)^{a-1} e^{-(x/b)^a}, \quad 0 < x < \infty.$$

At the time of this writing, we must resort to calculating the characteristic function according to the definition; see the source below. If you know of a way to more quickly/reliably calculate this c.f. with R, I would appreciate it if you would let me know.

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, shape, scale = 1)
{
    if (shape <= 0 || scale <= 0)
        stop("shape and scale must be positive")
    fr <- function(x) cos(t * x) * dweibull(x, shape, scale)
```

```
    fi <- function(x) sin(t * x) * dweibull(x, shape, scale)
    Rp <- integrate(fr, lower = 0, upper = Inf)$value
    Ip <- integrate(fi, lower = 0, upper = Inf)$value
    return(Rp + (0+1i) * Ip)
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

### 2.19 Wilcoxon Rank Sum Distribution: `cfwilcox(t, m, n)`

See `?dwilcox` for a discussion of the p.m.f. for this distribution; it is sufficient for our purposes to know that $f_X$ is supported on the integers $x = 0, 1, \ldots, mn$. Since the support is finite, we may calculate the characteristic function according to the definition:

$$\phi_X(t) = \sum_{x=0}^{mn} \mathrm{e}^{itx} f_X(x),$$

where $f_X$ is given by `dwilcox()`.

**Source Code:**

```
function (t, m, n)
{
    sum(exp((0+1i) * t * 0:(m * n)) * dwilcox(0:(m * n), m, n))
}
<environment: namespace:prob>
```

## 3 R Session information

```
> toLatex(sessionInfo())
```

- R version 2.8.1 (2008-12-22), `i486-pc-linux-gnu`
- Locale: `LC_CTYPE=en_US.UTF-8;LC_NUMERIC=C;LC_TIME=en_US.UTF-8;LC_COLLATE=en_US.UTF-8;LC_MONETARY=C;L 8;LC_PAPER=en_US.UTF-8;LC_NAME=C;LC_ADDRESS=C;LC_TELEPHONE=C;LC_MEASUREMENT=en_US.UTF-8;LC_IDENTIFICATION=C`
- Base packages: base, datasets, graphics, grDevices, methods, stats, tcltk, utils
- Other packages: prob 0.9-2, svGUI 0.9-43, svMisc 0.9-45, svSocket 0.9-42

## References


[1] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confluent_hypergeometric_function

[2] Abramowitz, Milton; Stegun, Irene A., eds. (1965) *Handbook of Mathematical Functions with Formulas, Graphs, and Mathematical Tables*, New York: Dover

[3] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypergeometric_series

[4] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperbolic_function

[5] http://anziamj.austms.org.au/V32/part3/Leipnik.html

[6] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bessel_function

[7] Lukacs, E. (1970). *Characteristic Functions*, Second Edition. London: Griffin.

[8] Johnson, N. L., Kotz, S., and Kemp, A. W. (1992) *Univariate Discrete Distributions*, Second Edition. New York: Wiley.

[9] Johnson, N. L., Kotz, S. and Balakrishnan, N. (1995) *Continuous Univariate Distributions*, volume 1. Wiley, New York.

[10] Johnson, N. L., Kotz, S. and Balakrishnan, N. (1995) *Continuous Univariate Distributions*, volume 2. Wiley, New York.

[11] Beaulieu, N.C. (2008) Fast convenient numerical computation of lognormal characteristic functions, *IEEE Transactions on Communications*, **56** (3): 331–333.

[12] Hurst, S. (1995) The Characteristic Function of the Student-t Distribution, Financial Mathematics Research Report No. FMRR006-95, Statistics Research Report No. SRR044-95, available online: http://wwwmaths.anu.edu.au/research.reports/srr/95/044/