

Sample 2D Graphics Plots Showing Possible Styles

September 11, 2003

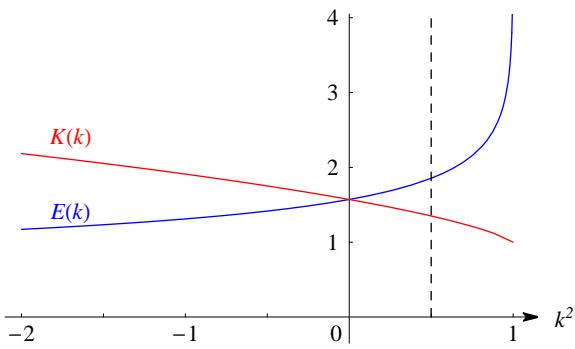


Figure EL.3.1: \$K(k)\$ and \$E(k)\$ as functions of \$k^2\$. Graphs of \$K'(k)\$ and \$E'(k)\$ are mirror images of these in the vertical line \$k^2 = \frac{1}{2}\$.[DLMF ID: fig:EL.LG.KE]

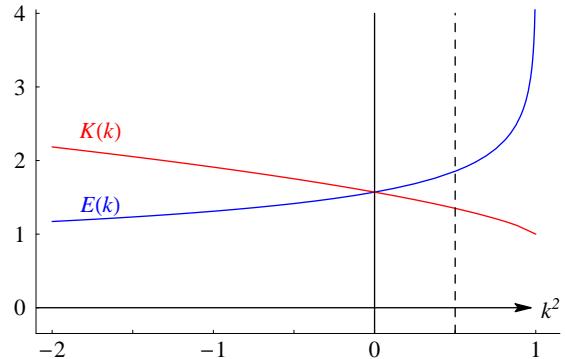


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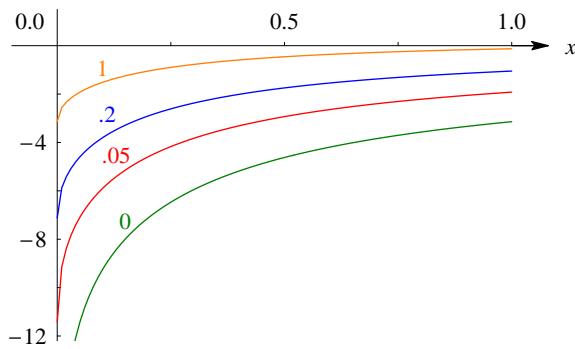


Figure EL.18.7: The Cauchy principal value of \$R_J(x, y, 1, -0.5)\$ for \$y = 0, .05, .2, 1\$.
\$y = 0\$: Complete; \$y = 1\$: Elementary. [DLMF ID: fig:EL.GR.7]

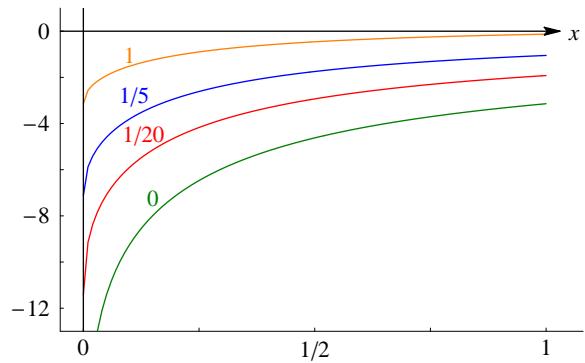


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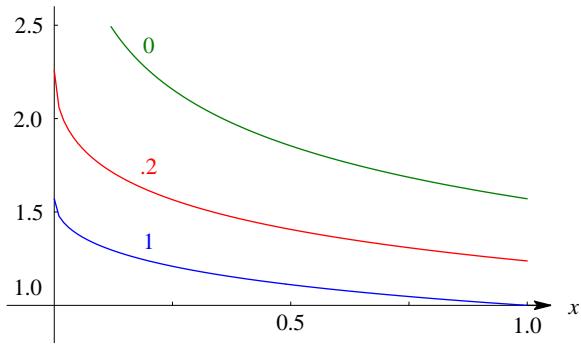


Figure EL.18.2: $R_F(x, y, 1)$ for $y = 0, .2, 1$.
 $y = 0$:Complete; $y = 1:R_C(x, 1)$.[DLMF ID:
fig:EL.GR.2]

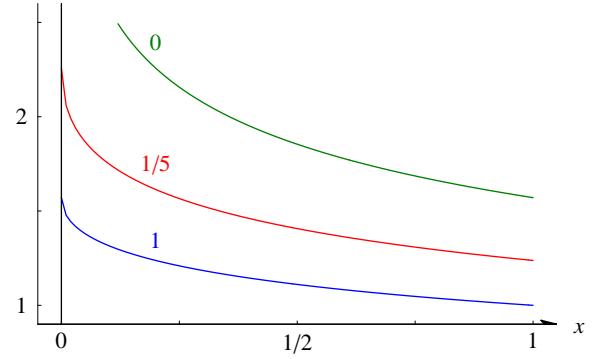


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 $y = 0$:Complete; $y = 1:R_C(x, 1)$.[DLMF ID:
fig:EL.GR.2]

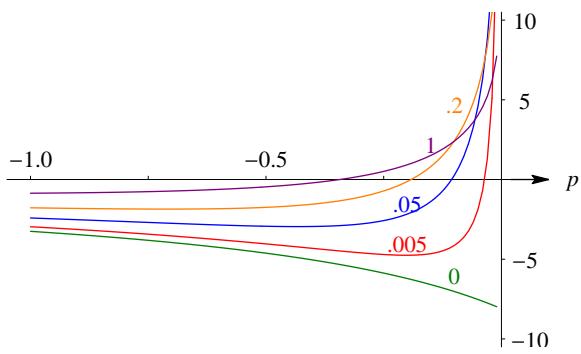


Figure EL.18.8: The Cauchy principal value of
 $R_J(0.5, y, 1, p)$ for $y = 0, .005, .02, .05, .2, 1.y = 0$:
Complete; $y = 1$: Elementary .[DLMF ID:
fig:EL.GR.8]

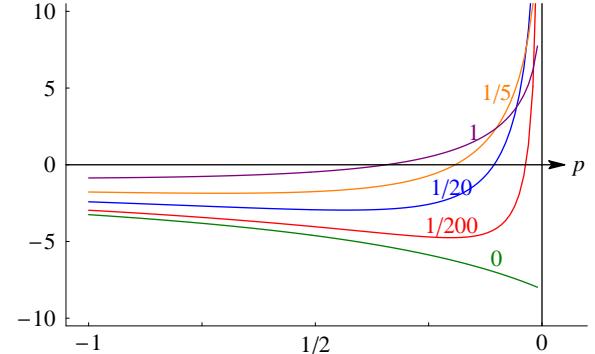


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fig:EL.GR.8]

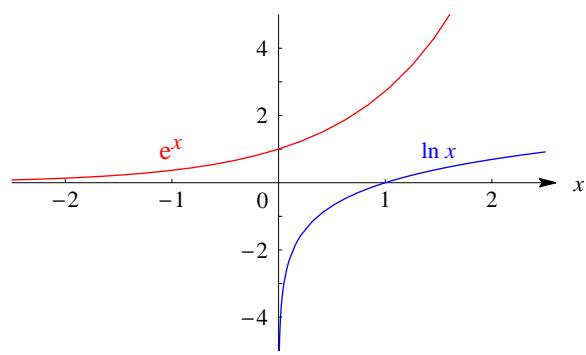


Figure 1: The real exponential and natural logarithm functions.

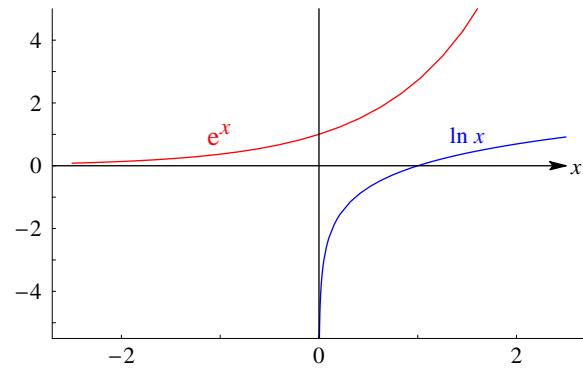


Figure 3: The real exponential and natural logarithm functions.

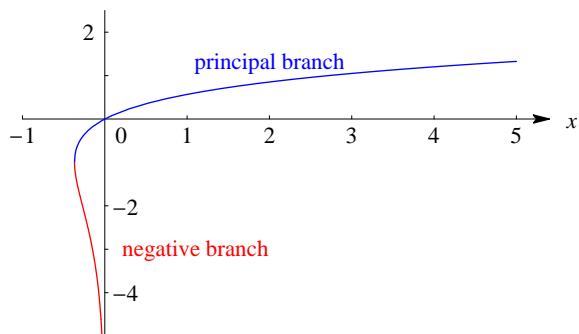


Figure 2: The two branches of Lambert's W -function

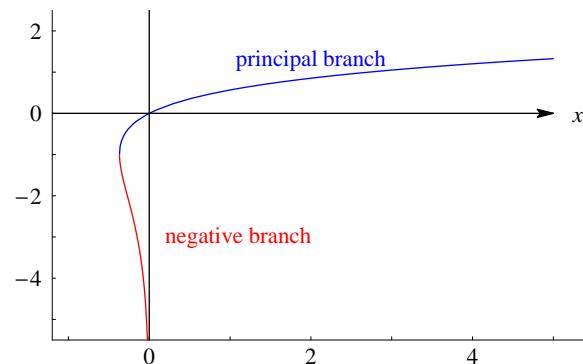


Figure 4: The two branches of Lambert's W -function

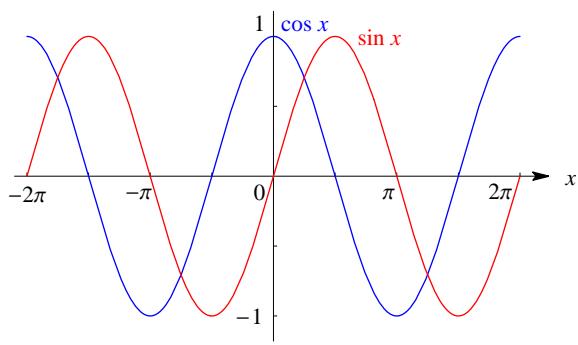


Figure 5: (a) $\sin x$ and $\cos x$.

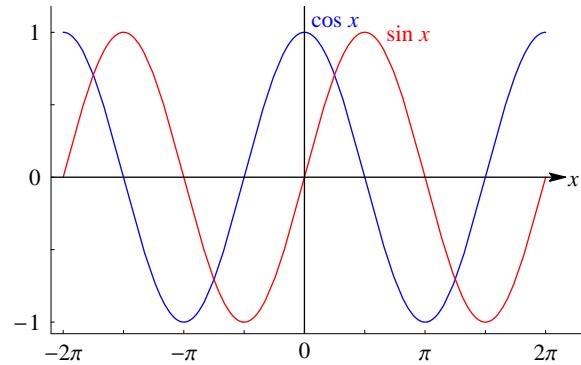


Figure 7: (a) $\sin x$ and $\cos x$.

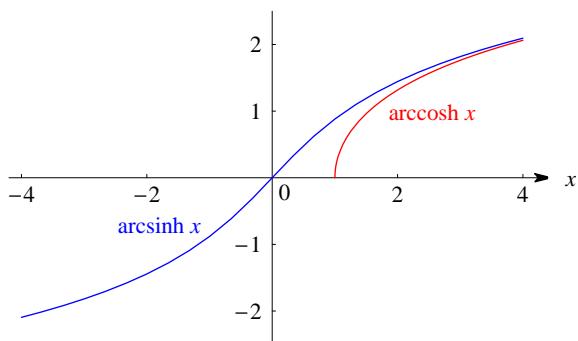


Figure 6: (a) $\text{arccosh } x$ and $\text{arcsinh } x$.

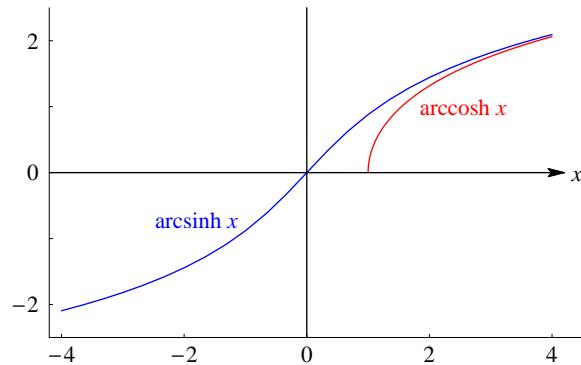


Figure 8: (a) $\text{arccosh } x$ and $\text{arcsinh } x$.

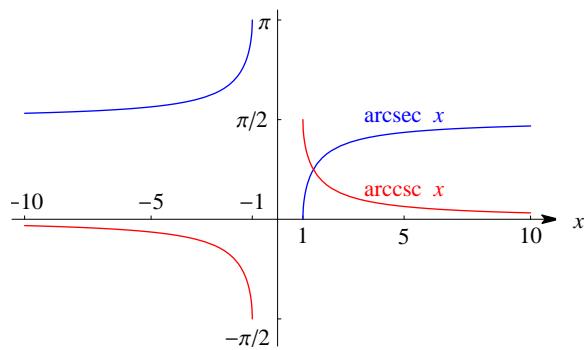


Figure 9: (c) $\text{arccsc } x$ and $\text{arcsec } x$. Only principal values are shown.

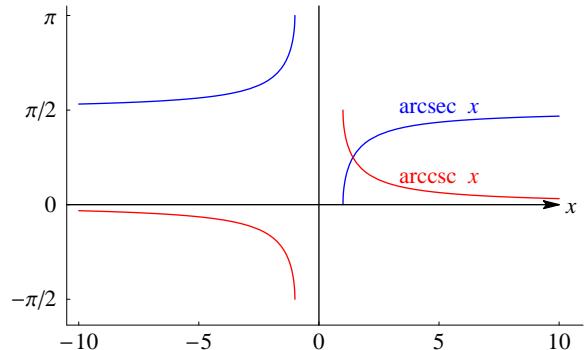


Figure 10: (c) $\text{arccsc } x$ and $\text{arcsec } x$. Only principal values are shown.

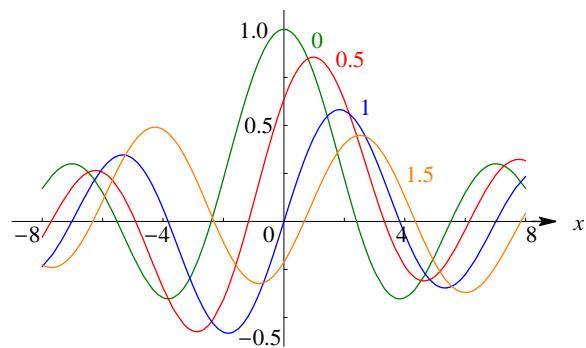


Figure ST.11.1: Anger functions $\mathbf{J}_\nu(x)$.
 $\nu = 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}$. [DLMF ID: fig;ST.GVA.1]

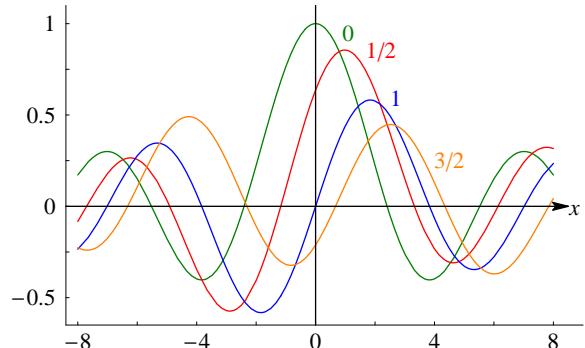


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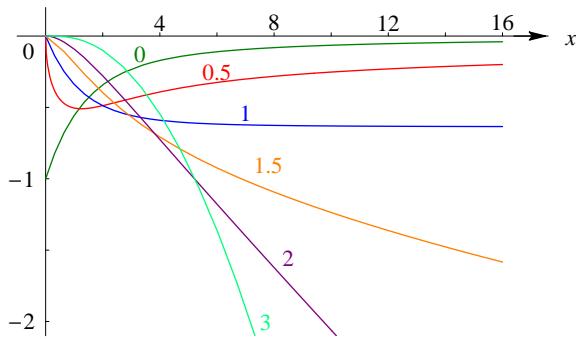


Figure ST.4.10: $\mathbf{M}_\nu(x)$. $\nu = 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, 2, 3$. [DLMF ID: fig:ST.GV.10]

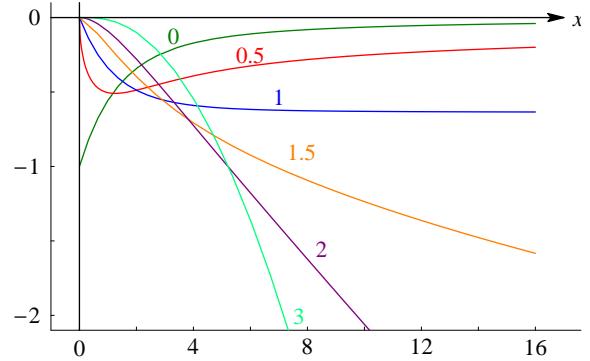


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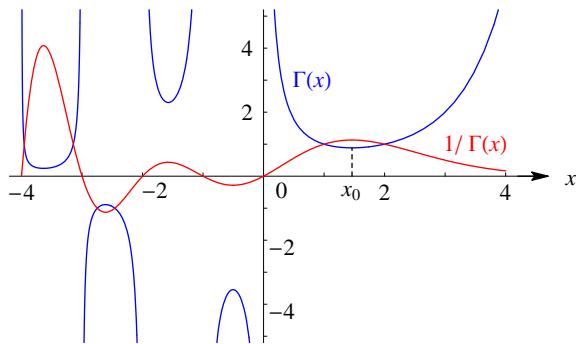


Figure GA.3.1: $y = \Gamma(x), y = 1/\Gamma(x)$.
 $x_0 = 1.46163\ 21449, \Gamma(x_0) = 0.88560\ 31944$.
[DLMF ID: fig:GA.G.RA.1]

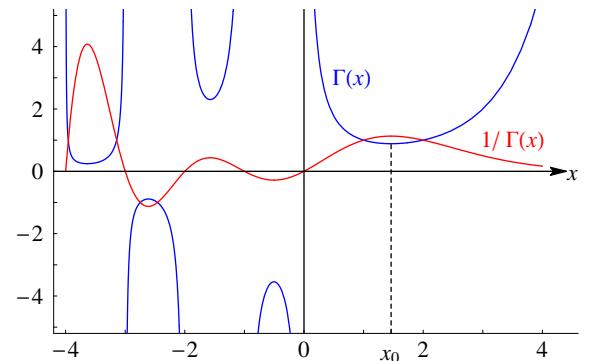


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