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6.12 Hypergeometric Functions

As was discussed in §5.14, a fast, general routine for the the complex hypergeometric function ${}_2F_1(a,b,c;z)$, is difficult or impossible. The function is defined as the analytic continuation of the hypergeometric series,

$$
\begin{aligned}
{}_2F_1(a,b,c;z) = 1 + \frac{ab}{c}\frac{z}{1!} + \frac{a(a+1)b(b+1)}{c(c+1)}\frac{z^2}{2!} + \cdots \\
+ \frac{a(a+1)\ldots(a+j-1)b(b+1)\ldots(b+j-1)}{c(c+1)\ldots(c+j-1)}\frac{z^j}{j!} + \cdots
\end{aligned}
\tag{6.12.1}
$$

This series converges only within the unit circle $|z| < 1$ (see [1]), but one's interest in the function is not confined to this region.

Section 5.14 discussed the method of evaluating this function by direct path integration in the complex plane. We here merely list the routines that result.

Implementation of the function `hypgeo` is straightforward, and is described by comments in the program. The machinery associated with Chapter 16's routine for integrating differential equations, `odeint`, is only minimally intrusive, and need not even be completely understood: use of `odeint` requires a common block with one zeroed variable, one subroutine call, and a prescribed format for the derivative routine `hypdrv`.

The subroutine `hypgeo` will fail, of course, for values of z too close to the singularity at 1. (If you need to approach this singularity, or the one at ∞, use the "linear transformation formulas" in §15.3 of [1].) Away from $z = 1$, and for moderate values of a, b, c, it is often remarkable how few steps are required to integrate the equations. A half-dozen is typical.

```
      FUNCTION hypgeo(a,b,c,z)
      COMPLEX hypgeo,a,b,c,z
      REAL EPS
      PARAMETER (EPS=1.e-6)                    Accuracy parameter.
C     USES bsstep,hypdrv,hypser,odeint
         Complex hypergeometric function 2F1 for complex a, b, c, and z, by direct integration of
         the hypergeometric equation in the complex plane. The branch cut is taken to lie along
         the real axis, Re z > 1.
      INTEGER kmax,nbad,nok
      EXTERNAL bsstep,hypdrv
      COMPLEX z0,dz,aa,bb,cc,y(2)
      COMMON /hypg/ aa,bb,cc,z0,dz
      COMMON /path/ kmax                       Used by odeint.
      kmax=0
      if (real(z)**2+aimag(z)**2.le.0.25) then Use series...
          call hypser(a,b,c,z,hypgeo,y(2))
          return
      else if (real(z).lt.0.) then             ...or pick a starting point for the path inte-
          z0=cmplx(-0.5,0.)                        gration.
      else if (real(z).le.1.0) then
          z0=cmplx(0.5,0.)
      else
          z0=cmplx(0.,sign(0.5,aimag(z)))
      endif
      aa=a                                     Load the common block, used to pass pa-
      bb=b                                         rameters "over the head" of odeint to
      cc=c                                         hypdrv.
      dz=z-z0
      call hypser(aa,bb,cc,z0,y(1),y(2))       Get starting function and derivative.
      call odeint(y,4,0.,1.,EPS,.1,.0001,nok,nbad,hypdrv,bsstep)
        The arguments to odeint are the vector of independent variables, its length, the starting and
        ending values of the dependent variable, the accuracy parameter, an initial guess for stepsize,
        a minimum stepsize, the (returned) number of good and bad steps taken, and the names of
        the derivative routine and the (here Bulirsch-Stoer) stepping routine.
      hypgeo=y(1)
      return
      END
```

```
      SUBROUTINE hypser(a,b,c,z,series,deriv)
      INTEGER n
      COMPLEX a,b,c,z,series,deriv,aa,bb,cc,fac,temp
         Returns the hypergeometric series 2F1 and its derivative, iterating to machine accuracy.
         For cabs(z) ≤ 1/2 convergence is quite rapid.
      deriv=cmplx(0.,0.)
      fac=cmplx(1.,0.)
      temp=fac
      aa=a
      bb=b
      cc=c
      do 11 n=1,1000
          fac=((aa*bb)/cc)*fac
          deriv=deriv+fac
          fac=fac*z/n
          series=temp+fac
          if (series.eq.temp) return
          temp=series
          aa=aa+1.
          bb=bb+1.
          cc=cc+1.
      enddo 11
      pause 'convergence failure in hypser'
      END
```

```
SUBROUTINE hypdrv(s,y,dyds)
REAL s
COMPLEX y(2),dyds(2),aa,bb,cc,z0,dz,z
    Derivative subroutine for the hypergeometric equation, see text equation (5.14.4).
COMMON /hypg/ aa,bb,cc,z0,dz
z=z0+s*dz
dyds(1)=y(2)*dz
dyds(2)=((aa*bb)*y(1)-(cc-((aa+bb)+1.)*z)*y(2))*dz/(z*(1.-z))
return
END
```

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