

**FORMULA 3.462.5**

$$\int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\mu x^2 - 2\nu x} dx = \frac{1}{2\mu} - \frac{\nu}{2\mu} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\mu}} e^{\nu^2/\mu} \left[ 1 - \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{\nu}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right) \right]$$

Let  $t = \sqrt{\mu}x$  to obtain

$$\int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\mu x^2 - 2\nu x} dx = \frac{1}{\mu} \int_0^{\infty} t e^{-t^2 - 2\alpha t} dt$$

with  $\alpha = \nu/\sqrt{\mu}$ . The change of variable  $s = t + \alpha$  gives

$$\int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\mu x^2 - 2\nu x} dx = \frac{1}{\mu} e^{\alpha^2} \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} (s - \alpha) e^{-s^2} ds.$$

Then

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\infty} (s - \alpha) e^{-s^2} ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} s e^{-s^2} ds - \alpha \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} e^{-s^2} ds.$$

The first integral is  $\frac{1}{2}e^{-\alpha^2}$  and the second one is written as

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\infty} e^{-s^2} ds = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} - \int_0^{\alpha} e^{-s^2} ds = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} (1 - \operatorname{erf}(\alpha)).$$