

On the Lambert W Function

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Abstract

The Lambert W function is defined as the solution of the equation $w e^w = x$. In this paper, we study the function $W(x)$ and its properties. We show that $W(x)$ is a multivalued function and we give a series expansion for $W(x)$ around $x=0$. We also study the asymptotic behavior of $W(x)$ for large x .

1. Introduction

In 1758, Lambert [1758] introduced the function $x = q + x^m$ and showed that $x = q + x^m$ can be solved in terms of the Lambert W function [48,49]. In [28], E. T. Whittaker [28] introduced the function $x = q + x^m$ and showed that $x = q + x^m$ can be solved in terms of the Lambert W function [48,49].

$$x = q + x^m \tag{1.1}$$

Lambert [1758] showed that $x = q + x^m$ can be solved in terms of the Lambert W function [48,49]. In [28], E. T. Whittaker [28] introduced the function $x = q + x^m$ and showed that $x = q + x^m$ can be solved in terms of the Lambert W function [48,49].

$$x^n = 1 + nv + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)v^2 + \frac{1}{6}n(n+2)(n+2)v^3 + \frac{1}{24}n(n+3)(n+2+2)(n+3)v^4 + \dots \tag{1.2}$$

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$$x = vx \tag{1.3}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & \in 0. \quad (1.3) \quad z = x \\
 & u = v. \quad z = uz, \quad (1.3) \quad = 1. \\
 & (1.2), \quad E \quad = 1 \quad (1.2) \\
 & (x^n - 1) = n. \quad N \quad n = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = v + \frac{2^1}{2!}v^2 + \frac{3^2}{3!}v^3 + \frac{4^3}{4!}v^4 + \frac{5^4}{5!}v^5 + \dots \quad (1.4)$$

tree function [41]. I $W(v)$, $W(z)$ $T(v)$

$$W(z)e^{W(z)} = z \quad (1.5)$$

W , T , W .
 [10, 13, 25, 41, 67]; [64];
 [56, III.209, 146].
 [69]. I [30], $W(x)$ $x > 0$.
 [14].
 [11, 27-28],
 (M 2) $W(z)$. F K. B. [58]
 W .

notation

Lambert W function, $v = 17 - 9\sqrt{263 - 638900} / (2103(\sqrt{2}) - 9963 - 121197(0.14)) - 332(F6-9)$

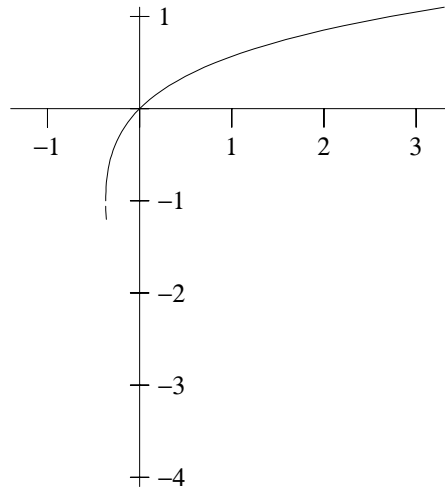


Figure 1. The Lambert W function, $W(x)$, is defined as the solution of $W(x)e^{W(x)} = x$. The principal branch is $W_0(x)$ and the lower branch is $W_{-1}(x)$.

$W_0(x)$ is the principal branch of $W(x)$. The lower branch is $W_{-1}(x)$. The function $W(x)$ is defined for $x \geq -1/e$. The function $W_0(x)$ is defined for $x \geq -1/e$ and $W_{-1}(x)$ is defined for $-1/e \leq x < 0$.

2. Applications

The Lambert W function is used in many applications, including combinatorics, physics, and engineering. It is used to solve equations involving exponentials and logarithms. The function is also used in the study of fractals and chaos theory.

Combinatorial applications

The Lambert W function is used in combinatorics to solve problems involving trees and permutations. The function is used to solve the equation $T(x) = xe^{T(x)}$, where $T(x)$ is the generating function for the number of trees. The function is also used to solve the equation $T(x) = x + xT(x) + xT(x)^2$, where $T(x)$ is the generating function for the number of permutations. The function is also used to solve the equation $T(x) = x + xT(x) + xT(x)^2 + \dots$, where $T(x)$ is the generating function for the number of permutations.

$$U(x) = T(x) - \frac{1}{2}T(x)^2; \tag{2.1}$$

$U(x)$ is the generating function for the number of unrooted trees [24,41].

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 - T(x)} \tag{2.2}$$

$V(x)$ is the generating function for the number of rooted trees with a root of degree 2. The function $V(x)$ is also used to solve the equation $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}T(x) + \frac{1}{4}T(x)^2$.

Solution of a jet fuel problem

[3, pp. 312-323]. fi E_t R c_t w_0 w_1

$$E_t = \frac{C_L}{c_t C_D} \frac{w_0}{w_1}; \tag{2.6}$$

$$R = \frac{2}{c_t C_D} \frac{2C_L}{S} w_0^{1=2} w_1^{1=2}; \tag{2.7}$$

E_t , C_L , C_D fi w_0 , R , S , w_0 w_1 fi $c = E_t C_D c_t = C_L$

$$A = \frac{P}{R} \frac{2E_t}{SC_L} \frac{w_0}{w_1} \tag{2.8}$$

$c = w$

$$2A \frac{1}{w} = 1; \tag{2.9}$$

$A < 0$, w . I W ,

$$w = \begin{cases} A^{-2} W_0^2 (Ae^A); & A \geq 1, \\ A^{-2} W_{-1}^2 (Ae^A); & 1 > A > 0. \end{cases} \tag{2.10}$$

w fi $c = w$.

Solution of a model combustion problem

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y^2(1 - y); \quad y(0) = y_0 > 0 \tag{2.11}$$

[54,59] W , [54] $y(t)$ [54]:

$$\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{y-1} = \frac{1}{y_0} + \frac{1}{y_0-1} - t; \tag{2.12}$$

2.7

$$s = W_k(a);$$

where W_k is the k -th branch of the Lambert W function. (See [4] for details.)

$$y = ay(t-1),$$

$$y = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k (W_k(a)t); \tag{2.18}$$

where c_k are constants depending on a . (See [8].)

R. [7]. B

Similarity solution for the Richards equation

moisture tension Ψ ,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[K(\Psi) \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial z} - K(\Psi) \right]; \tag{2.24}$$

ff

$$*A \frac{dA}{dt} = 1 - A \tag{2.25}$$

W

$$A(t) = 1 + W \left((1 + A(0)) \frac{(A(0) - 1) * t}{1 - A(0)} \right); \tag{2.26}$$

B W capillar rise, W₋₁ W₀ infiltration.

Volterra equations for population growth

I [22, 102-109], fi

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = ax(1 - y); \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = cy(1 - x); \tag{2.27}$$

W (11) (12) 104 [22]. a = 2 c = 1, B1 DE E [40].

y⁺ y⁻,

$$\begin{aligned} y^+ &= W_{-1} \left(Cx^{-c=a} e^{cx=a} \right); \\ y^- &= W_0 \left(Cx^{-c=a} e^{cx=a} \right); \end{aligned} \tag{2.28}$$

C fi t, fi

$$t = \frac{x}{x_0} \frac{d}{a(1 - y(\cdot))} = \frac{y}{y_0} \frac{d}{c(1 - x(\cdot))}; \tag{2.29}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{t^n} = \frac{c_0; c_1; \dots}{t}$$

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L
[12].

3. Calculus

([12]),) W₀(z):

$$W_0(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-n)^{n-1}}{n!} z^n : \tag{3.1}$$

I
B
we^w.
W₀ z = 1=e
w ≠ we^w 0 w = 1),
(3.1) 1=e. 1=e
, E (1.2),

$$M_E(a; b) < \frac{1}{e};$$

M_E(a; b) = $\frac{1}{(a^2 + b^2)^{1/2}}$ E a b.
= W
(1.2)
D ff x = W(x)e^{W(x)} W
W:

$$W'(x) = \frac{1}{(1 + W(x)) (W(x))} = \frac{W(x)}{x(1 + W(x))}; \quad x \notin 0. \tag{3.2}$$

H
W(x)=(x(1 + W(x)))
W'₀(0) = 1 [20] M 3

$$\frac{d^n W(x)}{dx^n} = \frac{(nW(x))p_n(W(x))}{(1+W(x))^{2n-1}} \quad n \geq 1; \quad (3.3)$$

$$p_{n+1}(w) = (nw + 3n - 1)p_n(w) + (1+w)p'_n(w); \quad n \geq 1; \quad (3.4)$$

$$\frac{d^n W(e^x)}{dx^n} = \frac{q_n(W(e^x))}{(1+W(e^x))^{2n-1}} \quad n \geq 1; \quad (3.5)$$

$$q_n(w) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{k} (-1)^k w^{k+1}; \quad (3.6)$$

$$q_{n+1}(w) = (2n - 1)wq_n(w) + (w + w^2)q'_n(w) \quad (3.7)$$

$$W(z) = z W(z); \quad (3.8)$$

$$x = pe^p; \quad (3.9)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = p; \quad (3.10)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{dp}{dy} e^p + pe^p \frac{dp}{dy}; \quad (3.11)$$

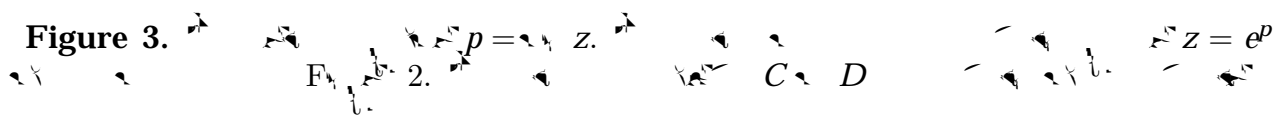
(3.10)

$$\frac{dy}{dp} = p(p+1)e^p ; \tag{3.12}$$

$$y = (p^2 - p + 1)e^p + C : \tag{3.13}$$

$y = W(x)$, $W(x)$. I

$$W(x) dx = (W^2(x) - W(x) + 1)e^{W(x)} +$$



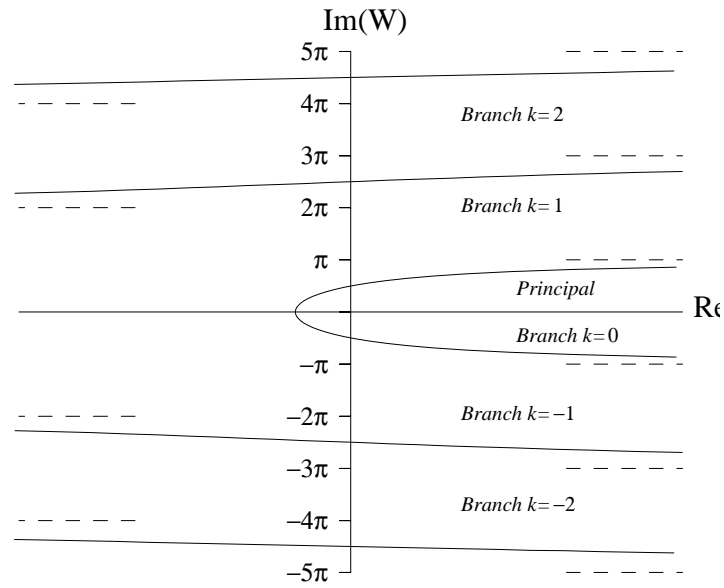


Figure 4. $W(z)$. Re Im 0 ∞

$W(z)$

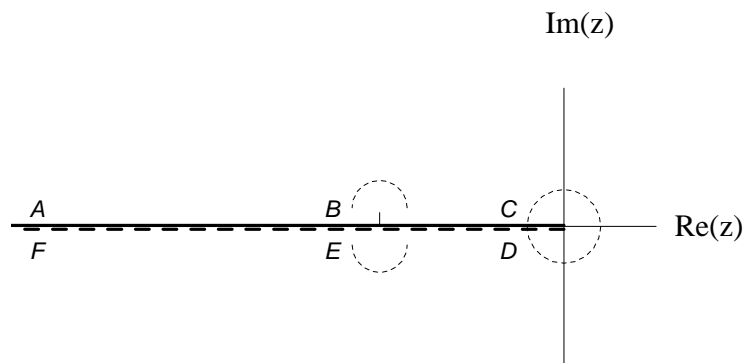


Figure 7. Branch cuts of $W_k(z)$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. The real axis is shown with points A, B, C, D, E, F. Branch cuts are indicated by dashed lines and circles. The branch cut for $W_0(z)$ is on the real axis from $z = -1/e$ to $z = 0$. The branch cut for $W_{-1}(z)$ is on the real axis from $z = 0$ to $z = 1/e$. The branch cut for $W_k(z)$, $k \neq 0, -1$, is on the real axis from $z = 1/e$ to $z = \infty$.

Figure 8. Branch cuts of $W_{-1}(z)$. The real axis is shown with points A, B, C, D. Branch cuts are indicated by dashed lines and circles. The branch cut for $W_{-1}(z)$ is on the real axis from $z = 0$ to $z = 1/e$. The branch cut for $W_0(z)$ is on the real axis from $z = -1/e$ to $z = 0$. The branch cut for $W_k(z)$, $k \neq 0, -1$, is on the real axis from $z = 1/e$ to $z = \infty$.

Remark $\int_0^1 \frac{W(x)}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2}$ $\int_0^1 \frac{W(x)^2}{x} dx = \frac{1}{3}$ $\int_0^1 \frac{W(x)^3}{x} dx = \frac{1}{4}$ $\int_0^1 \frac{W(x)^4}{x} dx = \frac{1}{5}$ $\int_0^1 \frac{W(x)^5}{x} dx = \frac{1}{6}$ $\int_0^1 \frac{W(x)^6}{x} dx = \frac{1}{7}$ $\int_0^1 \frac{W(x)^7}{x} dx = \frac{1}{8}$ $\int_0^1 \frac{W(x)^8}{x} dx = \frac{1}{9}$ $\int_0^1 \frac{W(x)^9}{x} dx = \frac{1}{10}$

$$p = \frac{1}{2(ez + 1)}, \quad \text{Re}(z) > 0, \quad \text{Im}(z) < 0, \quad |z| < 1/e$$

$$W_{-1}(z) = W_0(z) - 2\pi i, \quad [45]$$

$$c_n = \frac{2}{3} n^2 + \frac{4}{9} n^3 + \frac{44}{135} n^4 + \dots = \sum_{n \geq 1} c_n n^{-n}; \quad (4.26)$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{n})e^{-n} = (1 - \frac{1}{n})e^{-n}; \quad = + O(n^{-2}); \quad (4.27)$$

[41, 323]. H

$$\frac{1}{n} c_n = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1 - 1/n}{n(1 + 1/2 + \dots + 1/n)}; \quad (4.28)$$

I M 3, W P M 2, $\forall e \in [1; 1)$ I M 2, $(1; 1/e) \cup (0; 1)$, fi W M 3.

5. Numerical Analysis

I [27], E $x = a^x$ a, fi $W_k(x)$ x, L [51,52]. [36] H $W_k(x)$ x [70], [71] fi W arbitrar M fi W, C = xF' ([16, 14])

$W(z)$ is the Lambert W function, $z = W(z)e^{W(z)}$.
 W_0, W_{-1} are the principal and secondary branches of the Lambert W function.
 $z = 0$ is the branch point of the Lambert W function.
 $W(z)$ is the Lambert W function, $z = W(z)e^{W(z)}$.
 W_0, W_{-1} are the principal and secondary branches of the Lambert W function.
 $z = 0$ is the branch point of the Lambert W function.

$$\begin{aligned}
 |W'(z)| &= O\left(\frac{1}{|z|}\right) \\
 W_{-k}(z) &= -k - \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{2k^2} - \frac{1}{3k^3} - \dots \\
 4) \quad \overline{W_k(z)} &= W_{-k}(\bar{z})
 \end{aligned}$$

I
 fi
 k
 n
 $(k-1)$
 d
 $d=n$
 $d=n^2$
 F
 $(k-1)$
 d_{k-1}
 k
 $(n-1)d_{k-1}$
 d_{k-1}
 nd_{k-1}
 N
 $[66]$
 n
 1

$W_0(x), 1 \leq e^{-x}, W_{-1}(x), 1 \leq e^{-x} < 0,$
 $W_0(z), W_{-1}(z), W_1(z), z \geq 0,$
 $W_{-1}(z), W_1(z), z < 0, 1 \leq e^{-z}$

$$w_{j+1} = w_j \frac{w_j e^{w_j} z}{e^{w_j} (w_j + 1) \frac{(w_j + 2)(w_j e^{w_j} z)}{2w_j + 2}} \quad (5.9)$$

I M z, (4.18).
 $W_0(z), W_{-1}(z), W_1(z), z \geq 0,$
 $W_{-1}(z), W_1(z), z < 0, 1 \leq e^{-z}$
 (M (3,2)-P). F 0, 1=e
 $W_{-1}(z), W_1(z), z < 0, 1 \leq e^{-z}$
 $W_1(z), z < 0, 1 \leq e^{-z}$
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6. Concluding Remarks

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 [21],

Acknowledgements.

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