

The Error Function

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Abstract

This entry provides the definitions and basic properties of the complex and real error function erf and the complementary error function erfc . Additionally, it gives their full asymptotic expansions.

Contents

1	The complex and real error function	2
1.1	Auxiliary Facts	2
1.2	Definition of the error function	4
1.3	The complimentary error function	6
1.4	Specific facts about the complex case	9
1.5	Asymptotics	9

1 The complex and real error function

theory *Error-Function*

imports *HOL-Complex-Analysis.Complex-Analysis HOL-Library.Landau-Symbols*
begin

1.1 Auxiliary Facts

lemma *tendsto-sandwich-mono*:

assumes $(\lambda n. f \text{ (real } n)) \longrightarrow (c::\text{real})$

assumes *eventually* $(\lambda x. \forall y z. x \leq y \wedge y \leq z \longrightarrow f y \leq f z)$ *at-top*

shows $(f \longrightarrow c)$ *at-top*

<proof>

lemma *tendsto-sandwich-antimono*:

assumes $(\lambda n. f \text{ (real } n)) \longrightarrow (c::\text{real})$

assumes *eventually* $(\lambda x. \forall y z. x \leq y \wedge y \leq z \longrightarrow f y \geq f z)$ *at-top*

shows $(f \longrightarrow c)$ *at-top*

<proof>

lemma *has-bochner-integral-completion* [intro]:

fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::\{\text{banach, second-countable-topology}\}$

shows *has-bochner-integral* $M f I \Longrightarrow \text{has-bochner-integral (completion } M) f I$

<proof>

lemma *has-bochner-integral-imp-has-integral*:

has-bochner-integral lebesgue $(\lambda x. \text{indicator } S x *_R f x) I \Longrightarrow$

$(f \text{ has-integral } (I :: 'b :: \text{euclidean-space})) S$

<proof>

lemma *has-bochner-integral-imp-has-integral'*:

has-bochner-integral lborel $(\lambda x. \text{indicator } S x *_R f x) I \Longrightarrow$

$(f \text{ has-integral } (I :: 'b :: \text{euclidean-space})) S$

<proof>

lemma *has-bochner-integral-erf-aux*:

has-bochner-integral lborel $(\lambda x. \text{indicator } \{0..\} x *_R \exp (-x^2)) (\text{sqrt pi} / 2)$

<proof>

lemma *has-integral-erf-aux*: $((\lambda t::\text{real. } \exp (-t^2)) \text{ has-integral } (\text{sqrt pi} / 2)) \{0..\}$

<proof>

lemma *contour-integrable-on-linepath-neg-exp-squared* [simp, intro]:

$(\lambda t. \exp (-t^2)) \text{ contour-integrable-on linepath } 0 z$

<proof>

lemma *holomorphic-on-chain*:

$g \text{ holomorphic-on } t \Longrightarrow f \text{ holomorphic-on } s \Longrightarrow f' s \subseteq t \Longrightarrow$

$(\lambda x. g (f x)) \text{ holomorphic-on } s$

<proof>

lemma *holomorphic-on-chain-UNIV*:

g holomorphic-on UNIV \implies *f* holomorphic-on $s \implies$
 $(\lambda x. g (f x))$ holomorphic-on *s*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *holomorphic-on-exp'* [*holomorphic-intros*] =
holomorphic-on-exp [*THEN holomorphic-on-chain-UNIV*]

lemma *leibniz-rule-field-derivative-real*:

fixes *f*::'a::{real-normed-field, banach} \implies real \implies 'a
assumes *fx*: $\bigwedge x t. x \in U \implies t \in \{a..b\} \implies ((\lambda x. f x t)$ has-field-derivative *fx* *x t*) (at *x* within *U*)
assumes *integrable-f2*: $\bigwedge x. x \in U \implies (f x)$ integrable-on {*a..b*}
assumes *cont-fx*: continuous-on (*U* \times {*a..b*}) $(\lambda(x, t). f x t)$
assumes *U*: *x0* \in *U* convex *U*
shows $((\lambda x. \text{integral } \{a..b\} (f x))$ has-field-derivative *integral* {*a..b*} (*fx* *x0*)) (at *x0* within *U*)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *has-vector-derivative-linepath-within* [*derivative-intros*]:

assumes [*derivative-intros*]:
 $(f$ has-vector-derivative *f'*) (at *x* within *S*) (*g* has-vector-derivative *g'*) (at *x* within *S*)
 $(h$ has-real-derivative *h'*) (at *x* within *S*)
shows $((\lambda x. \text{linepath } (f x) (g x) (h x))$ has-vector-derivative
 $(1 - h x) *_R f' + h x *_R g' - h' *_R (f x - g x))$ (at *x* within *S*)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *has-field-derivative-linepath-within* [*derivative-intros*]:

assumes [*derivative-intros*]:
 $(f$ has-field-derivative *f'*) (at *x* within *S*) (*g* has-field-derivative *g'*) (at *x* within *S*)
 $(h$ has-real-derivative *h'*) (at *x* within *S*)
shows $((\lambda x. \text{linepath } (f x) (g x) (h x))$ has-field-derivative
 $(1 - h x) *_R f' + h x *_R g' - h' *_R (f x - g x))$ (at *x* within *S*)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *continuous-on-linepath'* [*continuous-intros*]:

assumes [*continuous-intros*]: continuous-on *A* *f* continuous-on *A* *g* continuous-on *A* *h*
shows continuous-on *A* $(\lambda x. \text{linepath } (f x) (g x) (h x))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *contour-integral-has-field-derivative*:

assumes *A*: open *A* convex *A* *a* \in *A* *z* \in *A*
assumes *integrable*: $\bigwedge z. z \in A \implies f$ contour-integrable-on linepath *a* *z*
assumes *holo*: *f* holomorphic-on *A*
shows $((\lambda z. \text{contour-integral } (\text{linepath } a z) f)$ has-field-derivative *f* *z*) (at *z*

within B)
<proof>

1.2 Definition of the error function

definition *erf-coeffs* :: nat \Rightarrow real **where**

erf-coeffs n =
(if odd n then 2 / sqrt pi * (-1) ^{^(n div 2)} / (of-nat n * fact (n div 2))
else 0)

lemma *summable-erf*:

fixes z :: 'a :: {real-normed-div-algebra, banach}
shows *summable* ($\lambda n.$ of-real (*erf-coeffs* n) * z [^] n)
<proof>

definition *erf* :: ('a :: {real-normed-field, banach}) \Rightarrow 'a **where**

erf z = (\sum n. of-real (*erf-coeffs* n) * z [^] n)

lemma *erf-converges*: ($\lambda n.$ of-real (*erf-coeffs* n) * z [^] n) *sums erf* z
<proof>

lemma *erf-0* [*simp*]: *erf* 0 = 0
<proof>

lemma *erf-minus* [*simp*]: *erf* (-z) = - *erf* z
<proof>

lemma *erf-of-real* [*simp*]: *erf* (of-real x) = of-real (*erf* x)
<proof>

lemma *of-real-erf-numeral* [*simp*]: of-real (*erf* (numeral n)) = *erf* (numeral n)
<proof>

lemma *of-real-erf-1* [*simp*]: of-real (*erf* 1) = *erf* 1
<proof>

lemma *erf-has-field-derivative*:

(*erf* has-field-derivative of-real (2 / sqrt pi) * exp (-(z[^]2))) (at z within A)
<proof>

lemmas *erf-has-field-derivative'* [*derivative-intros*] =
erf-has-field-derivative [THEN *DERIV-chain2*]

lemma *erf-continuous-on*: continuous-on A *erf*
<proof>

lemma *continuous-on-compose2-UNIV*:

continuous-on UNIV g \implies continuous-on s f \implies continuous-on s ($\lambda x.$ g (f x))

<proof>

lemmas *erf-continuous-on'* [*continuous-intros*] =
erf-continuous-on [*THEN continuous-on-compose2-UNIV*]

lemma *erf-continuous* [*continuous-intros*]: *continuous* (at *x* within *A*) *erf*
<proof>

lemmas *erf-continuous'* [*continuous-intros*] =
continuous-within-compose2[*OF - erf-continuous*]

lemmas *tendsto-erf* [*tendsto-intros*] = *isCont-tendsto-compose*[*OF erf-continuous*]

lemma *erf-cnj* [*simp*]: *erf* (*cnj z*) = *cnj* (*erf z*)
<proof>

lemma *integral-exp-minus-squared-real*:

assumes $a \leq b$

shows $((\lambda t. \exp(-(t^2))) \text{ has-integral } (\text{sqrt pi} / 2 * (\text{erf } b - \text{erf } a))) \{a..b\}$
<proof>

lemma *erf-real-altdef-nonneg*:

$x \geq 0 \implies \text{erf } (x::\text{real}) = 2 / \text{sqrt pi} * \text{integral } \{0..x\} (\lambda t. \exp(-(t^2)))$

<proof>

lemma *erf-real-altdef-nonpos*:

$x \leq 0 \implies \text{erf } (x::\text{real}) = -2 / \text{sqrt pi} * \text{integral } \{0..-x\} (\lambda t. \exp(-(t^2)))$

<proof>

lemma *less-imp-erf-real-less*:

assumes $a < (b::\text{real})$

shows $\text{erf } a < \text{erf } b$

<proof>

lemma *le-imp-erf-real-le*: $a \leq (b::\text{real}) \implies \text{erf } a \leq \text{erf } b$

<proof>

lemma *erf-real-less-cancel* [*simp*]: $(\text{erf } (a::\text{real}) < \text{erf } b) \longleftrightarrow a < b$

<proof>

lemma *erf-real-eq-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{erf } (a::\text{real}) = \text{erf } b \longleftrightarrow a = b$

<proof>

lemma *erf-real-le-cancel* [*simp*]: $(\text{erf } (a::\text{real}) \leq \text{erf } b) \longleftrightarrow a \leq b$

<proof>

lemma *inj-on-erf-real* [*intro*]: *inj-on* (*erf* :: *real* \Rightarrow *real*) *A*

<proof>

lemma *strict-mono-erf-real* [*intro*]: *strict-mono* (*erf* :: *real* \Rightarrow *real*)
<proof>

lemma *mono-erf-real* [*intro*]: *mono* (*erf* :: *real* \Rightarrow *real*)
<proof>

lemma *erf-real-ge-0-iff* [*simp*]: *erf* (*x*::*real*) $\geq 0 \iff x \geq 0$
<proof>

lemma *erf-real-le-0-iff* [*simp*]: *erf* (*x*::*real*) $\leq 0 \iff x \leq 0$
<proof>

lemma *erf-real-gt-0-iff* [*simp*]: *erf* (*x*::*real*) $> 0 \iff x > 0$
<proof>

lemma *erf-real-less-0-iff* [*simp*]: *erf* (*x*::*real*) $< 0 \iff x < 0$
<proof>

lemma *erf-at-top* [*tendsto-intros*]: ((*erf* :: *real* \Rightarrow *real*) $\longrightarrow 1$) *at-top*
<proof>

lemma *erf-at-bot* [*tendsto-intros*]: ((*erf* :: *real* \Rightarrow *real*) $\longrightarrow -1$) *at-bot*
<proof>

lemmas *tendsto-erf-at-top* [*tendsto-intros*] = *filterlim-compose*[*OF erf-at-top*]

lemmas *tendsto-erf-at-bot* [*tendsto-intros*] = *filterlim-compose*[*OF erf-at-bot*]

1.3 The complimentary error function

definition *erfc* where *erfc* *z* = $1 - \text{erf } z$

lemma *erf-conv-erfc*: *erf* *z* = $1 - \text{erfc } z$ *<proof>*

lemma *erfc-0* [*simp*]: *erfc* $0 = 1$
<proof>

lemma *erfc-minus*: *erfc* ($-z$) = $2 - \text{erfc } z$
<proof>

lemma *erfc-of-real* [*simp*]: *erfc* (*of-real* *x*) = *of-real* (*erfc* *x*)
<proof>

lemma *of-real-erfc-numeral* [*simp*]: *of-real* (*erfc* (*numeral* *n*)) = *erfc* (*numeral* *n*)
<proof>

lemma *of-real-erfc-1* [*simp*]: *of-real* (*erfc* 1) = *erfc* 1

<proof>

lemma *less-imp-erfc-real-less*: $a < (b::real) \implies \text{erfc } a > \text{erfc } b$
<proof>

lemma *le-imp-erfc-real-le*: $a \leq (b::real) \implies \text{erfc } a \geq \text{erfc } b$
<proof>

lemma *erfc-real-less-cancel* [*simp*]: $(\text{erfc } (a :: real) < \text{erfc } b) \longleftrightarrow a > b$
<proof>

lemma *erfc-real-eq-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{erfc } (a::real) = \text{erfc } b \longleftrightarrow a = b$
<proof>

lemma *erfc-real-le-cancel* [*simp*]: $(\text{erfc } (a :: real) \leq \text{erfc } b) \longleftrightarrow a \geq b$
<proof>

lemma *inj-on-erfc-real* [*intro*]: $\text{inj-on } (\text{erfc} :: real \Rightarrow real) A$
<proof>

lemma *antimono-erfc-real* [*intro*]: $\text{antimono } (\text{erfc} :: real \Rightarrow real)$
<proof>

lemma *erfc-real-ge-0-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{erfc } (x::real) \geq 1 \longleftrightarrow x \leq 0$
<proof>

lemma *erfc-real-le-0-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{erfc } (x::real) \leq 1 \longleftrightarrow x \geq 0$
<proof>

lemma *erfc-real-gt-0-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{erfc } (x::real) > 1 \longleftrightarrow x < 0$
<proof>

lemma *erfc-real-less-0-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{erfc } (x::real) < 1 \longleftrightarrow x > 0$
<proof>

lemma *erfc-has-field-derivative*:
 $(\text{erfc has-field-derivative } -\text{of-real } (2 / \text{sqrt } \pi) * \text{exp } (-(z^2)))$ (at z within A)
<proof>

lemmas *erfc-has-field-derivative'* [*derivative-intros*] =
erfc-has-field-derivative [*THEN DERIV-chain2*]

lemma *erfc-continuous-on*: $\text{continuous-on } A \text{ erfc}$
<proof>

lemmas *erfc-continuous-on'* [*continuous-intros*] =
erfc-continuous-on [*THEN continuous-on-compose2-UNIV*]

lemma *erfc-continuous* [*continuous-intros*]: *continuous (at x within A) erfc*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *erfc-continuous'* [*continuous-intros*] =
continuous-within-compose2[*OF - erfc-continuous*]

lemmas *tendsto-erfc* [*tendsto-intros*] = *isCont-tendsto-compose*[*OF erfc-continuous*]

lemma *erfc-at-top* [*tendsto-intros*]: $((erfc :: real \Rightarrow real) \longrightarrow 0)$ *at-top*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *erfc-at-bot* [*tendsto-intros*]: $((erfc :: real \Rightarrow real) \longrightarrow 2)$ *at-bot*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemmas *tendsto-erfc-at-top* [*tendsto-intros*] = *filterlim-compose*[*OF erfc-at-top*]

lemmas *tendsto-erfc-at-bot* [*tendsto-intros*] = *filterlim-compose*[*OF erfc-at-bot*]

lemma *integrable-exp-minus-squared*:

assumes $A \subseteq \{0..\}$ $A \in sets\ lborel$

shows *set-integrable lborel A* $(\lambda t::real. exp (-t^2))$ (**is** *?thesis1*)

and $(\lambda t::real. exp (-t^2))$ *integrable-on A* (**is** *?thesis2*)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma

assumes $x \geq 0$

shows *erfc-real-altdef-nonneg*: $erfc\ x = 2 / \sqrt{\pi} * \int \{x..\}$ $(\lambda t. exp (-t^2))$

and *has-integral-erfc*: $((\lambda t. exp (-t^2))\ has-integral (\sqrt{\pi} / 2 * erfc\ x))$
 $\{x..\}$

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *erfc-real-gt-0* [*simp, intro*]: $erfc\ (x::real) > 0$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *erfc-real-less-2* [*intro*]: $erfc\ (x::real) < 2$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *erf-real-gt-neg1* [*intro*]: $erf\ (x::real) > -1$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *erf-real-less-1* [*intro*]: $erf\ (x::real) < 1$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *erfc-cnj* [*simp*]: $erfc\ (cnj\ z) = cnj\ (erfc\ z)$
⟨*proof*⟩

1.4 Specific facts about the complex case

lemma *erf-complex-altdef*:

erf $z = \text{of-real } (2 / \text{sqrt } \pi) * \text{contour-integral } (\text{linepath } 0 z) (\lambda t. \text{exp } (-(t^2)))$
<proof>

lemma *erf-holomorphic-on*: *erf* *holomorphic-on* A

<proof>

lemmas *erf-holomorphic-on'* [*holomorphic-intros*] =

erf-holomorphic-on [*THEN holomorphic-on-chain-UNIV*]

lemma *erf-analytic-on*: *erf* *analytic-on* A

<proof>

lemma *erf-analytic-on'* [*analytic-intros*]:

assumes f *analytic-on* A

shows $(\lambda x. \text{erf } (f x))$ *analytic-on* A

<proof>

lemma *erfc-holomorphic-on*: *erfc* *holomorphic-on* A

<proof>

lemmas *erfc-holomorphic-on'* [*holomorphic-intros*] =

erfc-holomorphic-on [*THEN holomorphic-on-chain-UNIV*]

lemma *erfc-analytic-on*: *erfc* *analytic-on* A

<proof>

lemma *erfc-analytic-on'* [*analytic-intros*]:

assumes f *analytic-on* A

shows $(\lambda x. \text{erfc } (f x))$ *analytic-on* A

<proof>

end

1.5 Asymptotics

theory *Error-Function-Asymptotics*

imports *Error-Function Landau-Symbols.Landau-More*

begin

lemma *real-powr-eq-powerI*:

$x > 0 \implies y = \text{real } y' \implies x \text{ powr } y = x \wedge y'$

<proof>

definition *erf-remainder-integral* **where**

erf-remainder-integral $n x =$

$\text{lim } (\lambda m. \text{integral } \{x..x + \text{real } m\} (\lambda t. \text{exp } (-(t^2)) / t \wedge (2*n)))$

The following is the remainder term in the asymptotic expansion of erfc .

definition *erf-remainder* where

$$\text{erf-remainder } n \ x = \\ ((-1)^n * 2 * \text{fact } (2*n)) / (\text{sqrt } \pi * 4^n * \text{fact } n) * \\ \text{erf-remainder-integral } n \ x$$

lemma *erf-remainder-integral-aux-nonneg*:

$$x > 0 \implies \text{integral } \{x..x + \text{real } m\} (\lambda t. \exp(-(t^2)) / t^{(2*n)}) \geq 0 \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *erf-remainder-integral-aux-bound*:

$$\text{assumes } x > 0 \\ \text{shows } \text{norm } (\text{integral } \{x..x + \text{real } m\} (\lambda t. \exp(-t^2) / t^{(2*n)})) \leq \exp(-x^2) / x^{(2*n+1)} \\ \text{and } \text{integral } \{x..x + \text{real } m\} (\lambda t. \exp(-t^2) / t^{(2*n)}) \leq \exp(-x^2) / x^{(2*n+1)} \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *convergent-erf-remainder-integral*:

$$\text{assumes } x > 0 \\ \text{shows } \text{convergent } (\lambda m. \text{integral } \{x..x + \text{real } m\} (\lambda t. \exp(-(t^2)) / t^{(2*n)})) \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *LIMSEQ-erf-remainder-integral*:

$$x > 0 \implies (\lambda m. \text{integral } \{x..x + \text{real } m\} (\lambda t. \exp(-(t^2)) / t^{(2*n)})) \longrightarrow \\ \text{erf-remainder-integral } n \ x \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

We show some bounds on the remainder term.

lemma

$$\text{assumes } x > 0 \\ \text{shows } \text{erf-remainder-integral-nonneg: } \text{erf-remainder-integral } n \ x \geq 0 \\ \text{and } \text{erf-remainder-integral-bound: } \text{erf-remainder-integral } n \ x \leq \exp(-x^2) / x^{(2*n+1)} \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *erf-remainder-integral-bigo*:

$$\text{erf-remainder-integral } n \in O(\lambda x. \exp(-x^2) / x^{(2*n+1)}) \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

theorem *erf-remainder-bigo*: $\text{erf-remainder } n \in O(\lambda x. \exp(-x^2) / x^{(2*n+1)})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Next, we unroll the remainder term to develop the asymptotic expansion.

lemma *erf-remainder-integral-0-conv-erfc*:

$$\text{assumes } (x::\text{real}) > 0 \\ \text{shows } \text{erf-remainder-integral } 0 \ x = \text{sqrt } \pi / 2 * \text{erfc } x \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

The first remainder is the *erfc* function itself.

lemma *erf-remainder-0-conv-erfc*: $x > 0 \implies \text{erf-remainder } 0 \ x = \text{erfc } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

Also, the following recurrence allows us to get the next term of the asymptotic expansion.

lemma *erf-remainder-integral-conv-Suc*:

assumes $x > 0$

shows $\text{erf-remainder-integral } n \ x = \exp(-x^2) / (2 * x^{2*n+1}) - \text{real } (2*n+1) / 2 * \text{erf-remainder-integral } (\text{Suc } n) \ x$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *erf-remainder-conv-Suc*:

assumes $x > 0$

shows $\text{erf-remainder } n \ x = (-1)^n * \text{fact } (2 * n) / (\text{sqrt } \pi * 4^n * \text{fact } n) * \exp(-x^2) / (x^{2 * n + 1}) + \text{erf-remainder } (\text{Suc } n) \ x$

⟨proof⟩

Finally, this gives us the full asymptotic expansion for *erfc*:

theorem *erfc-unroll*:

assumes $x > 0$

shows $\text{erfc } x = \exp(-x^2) / \text{sqrt } \pi * (\sum_{i < n. (-1)^i * \text{fact } (2*i) / (4^i * \text{fact } i) / x^{2*i+1}) + \text{erf-remainder } n \ x$

⟨proof⟩

For convenience, we define another auxiliary function that is more suitable for use in an automated expansion framework, since it has a simple asymptotic expansion in powers of x .

definition *erfc-aux* **where** $\text{erfc-aux } x = \exp(x^2) * \text{sqrt } \pi * \text{erfc } x$

definition *erf-remainder'* **where** $\text{erf-remainder}' \ n \ x = \exp(x^2) * \text{sqrt } \pi * \text{erf-remainder } n \ x$

lemma *erfc-aux-unroll*:

$x > 0 \implies$

$\text{erfc-aux } x = (\sum_{i < n. (-1)^i * \text{fact } (2*i) / (4^i * \text{fact } i) / x^{2*i+1}) + \text{erf-remainder}' \ n \ x$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *erf-remainder'-bigo*: $\text{erf-remainder}' \ n \in O(\lambda x. 1 / x^{2*n+1})$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *has-field-derivative-erfc-aux*:

$(\text{erfc-aux has-field-derivative } (2 * x * \text{erfc-aux } x - 2)) \ (\text{at } x)$

⟨proof⟩

end