[5.34] National Bureau of Standards, Table of sine and cosine integrals for arguments from 10 to 100, Applied Math. Series 32 (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1954). $\mathrm{Si}(x)$, $\mathrm{Ci}(x)$, $x=10(.01)100$, 10D.

[5.35] National Bureau of Standards, Tables of functions and of zeros of functions, Collected short tables of the Computation Laboratory, Applied Math. Series 37 (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1954). $E_n(x)$, $n=0(1)20$, $x=0(.01)2(.1)10$, 4–9S; $E_2(x)-x\ln x$, $x=0(.01).5$, 7S; $E_3(x)+\frac{1}{2}x^2\ln x$, $x=0(.01).1$, 7S.

[5.36] National Bureau of Standards, Tables of the exponential integral for complex arguments, Applied Math. Series 51 (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1958). $E_1(z)+\ln z$, 6D, $x=0(.02)1$, $y=0(.02)1$, $x=-1(.1)0$, $y=0(.1)1$; $E_1(z)$, 6D, $x=0(.02)4$, $y=0(.02)3(.05)10$, $x=0(1)20$, $y=0(1)20$, $x=-3.1(.1)0$, $y=0(.1)3.1$, $x=-4.5(.5)0$, $y=0(.1)4(.5)10$, $x=-10(.5)-4.5$, $y=0(.5)10$, $x=-20(1)0$, $y=0(1)20$; $e^zE_1(z)$, 6D, $x=4(.1)10$, $y=0(.5)10$.

[5.37] S. Oberländer, Tabellen von Exponentialfunktionen und-integralen zur Anwendung auf Gebieten der Thermodynamik, Halbleitertheorie und Gaskinetik (Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, Germany, 1959). $\frac{\Delta E}{kT}$, $\frac{kT}{\Delta E}$, $\exp\left(\frac{-\Delta E}{kT}\right)$, $\frac{kT}{\Delta E}\exp\left(\frac{-\Delta E}{kT}\right)$, $E_1\left(\frac{\Delta E}{kT}\right)$, $\frac{k}{\Delta E}\int_0^T \exp\left(\frac{-\Delta E}{kT}\right)dT$, $\frac{\Delta E}{kT}\exp\left(\frac{\Delta E}{kT}\right)\times E_1\left(\frac{\Delta E}{kT}\right)$, $1-\frac{\Delta E}{kT}\exp\left(\frac{\Delta E}{kT}\right)E_1\left(\frac{\Delta E}{kT}\right)$; $\Delta E=.2(.2)2$, $T=25(25)1000$, $T=150(10)390$, 3–4S; x^{-1}, $\exp(-x^{-1})$, $x\exp(-x^{-1})$, $E_1(x^{-1})$, $\int_0^x \exp(-t^{-1})dt$, $x^{-1}\exp(x^{-1})E_1(x^{-1})$, $1-x^{-1}\exp(x^{-1})E_1(x^{-1})$; $x=.01(.0001).1$, 5–6S.

[5.38] V. I. Pagurova, Tables of the exponential integral $E_\nu(x)=\int_1^\infty e^{-xu}u^{-\nu}du$. Translated from the Russian by D. G. Fry (Pergamon Press, New York, N.Y.; Oxford, London, England; Paris, France, 1961). $E_n(x)$, $n=0(1)20$, $x=0(.01)2(.1)10$, 4–9S; $E_2(x)-x\ln x$, $x=0(.01)5$, 7S; $E_3(x)+\frac{1}{2}x^2\ln x$, $x=0(.01).1$, 7S; $e^xE_n(x)$, $n=2(1)10$, $x=10(.1)20$, 7D; $e^xE_\nu(x)$, $\nu=0(.1)1$, $x=.01(.01)7(.05)12(.1)20$, 7 S or D.

[5.39] Tablitsy integral'nogo sinusa i kosinusa (Izdat. Akad. Nauk SSSR., Moscow, U.S.S.R., 1954). $\mathrm{Si}(x)$, $\mathrm{Ci}(x)$, $x=0(.0001)2(.001)10(.005)100$, 7D; $\mathrm{Ci}(x)-\ln x$, $x=0(.0001).01$, 7D.

[5.40] Tablitsy integral'noĭ pokazatel'noĭ funktsii (Izdat. Akad. Nauk SSSR., Moscow, U.S.S.R., 1954). $\mathrm{Ei}(x)$, $E_1(x)$, $x=0(.0001)1.3(.001)3(.0005)10(.1)15$, 7D.

[5.41] D. K. Trubey, A table of three exponential integrals, Oak Ridge National Laboratory Report 2750, Oak Ridge, Tenn. (June 1959). $E_1(x)$, $E_2(x)$, $E_3(x)$, $x=0(.0005).1(.001)2(.01)10(.1)20$, 6S.