

Solution (#1485) Note

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} \sinh bx \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2+bx} \, dx - \int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2-bx} \, dx \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-a(x^2-bx/a)} \, dx - \int_0^\infty e^{-a(x^2+bx)} \, dx \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{b^2/(4a)} \int_0^\infty e^{-a(x-b/(2a))^2} \, dx - e^{b^2/(4a)} \int_0^\infty e^{-a(x+b/(2a))^2} \, dx \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

If we set

$$u = \sqrt{a} \left(x - \frac{b}{2a} \right), \quad v = \sqrt{a} \left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right),$$

respectively into the first and second integrals then we find

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} \sinh bx \, dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{b^2/(4a)} \left(\int_{-b/(2\sqrt{a})}^\infty e^{-u^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{a}} - \int_{b/(2\sqrt{a})}^\infty e^{-v^2} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{a}} \right).$$

Recall now that the error function $\operatorname{erf} x$ is defined with the following properties

$$\operatorname{erf} x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} \, dt, \quad \operatorname{erf}(\pm\infty) = \pm 1, \quad \operatorname{erf}(-x) = -\operatorname{erf}(x).$$

So

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} \sinh bx \, dx &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} e^{b^2/(4a)} \left(\int_{-b/(2\sqrt{a})}^\infty e^{-u^2} \, du - \int_{b/(2\sqrt{a})}^\infty e^{-v^2} \, dv \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} e^{b^2/(4a)} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(1 - \operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{-b}{2\sqrt{a}} \right) \right) - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(1 - \operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{b}{2\sqrt{a}} \right) \right) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{b^2/(4a)} \operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{b}{2\sqrt{a}} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$