$$
\begin{aligned}
g_{ij} &= e^{-\frac{1}{\sigma^2}} \Gamma\left(n-m+i\right)\left(\sigma^2\right)^{n-m+i} {}_1F_1\left(n-m+i; n-m+1; \frac{\mu_j}{\sigma^2}\right) && (1)\\
f_{ij} &= e^{-\frac{1}{\sigma^2}} e^{-\left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\sigma^2}\right)} \lambda_i^{n-m+i-1} {}_0F_1\left(n-m+1; \frac{\lambda_i \mu_j}{\sigma^4}\right) && (2)\\
h_{ij} &= e^{-\frac{1}{\sigma^2}} \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mu_j^t \sigma^{2(n-m-t+i)}}{\left(n-m+1\right)_t \; t!} \gamma_g && (3)
\end{aligned}
$$

where, $\gamma_g = \gamma\left(\frac{\lambda_p}{\sigma^2}, n-m+t+i\right)$ is incomplete gamma function. Differs from MATLAB by a multiplying factor of $\Gamma(.)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
n-m &= 2 \\
i, j &= \text{range from 1 to 6} && (4)\\
\sigma &= 0.01 && (5)\\
\mu &= \text{ranges from 1e-4 to 1} && (6)\\
\lambda &= \text{ranges from 1e-4 to 1} && (7)\\
{}_pF_q &= \text{hypergeometric function} && (8)
\end{aligned}
$$