Calculamos:

Haceuos el cambio de variable:

$$y = \sqrt{x} \phi^2 \quad \phi = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{y} \qquad dy = 2 \lambda^{1/4} \sqrt{y} d\phi$$

Sustituyendo:

$$2\int \frac{dy}{2\lambda'''\sqrt{y}} e^{-y^2} = \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} \int \frac{e^{-y^2}}{\sqrt{y}} dy$$

(se montieuren los limites de integracion)

Hacemos otro cambio de variable:

$$y^2 \pm y = \sqrt{\pm}$$
 $dy = \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}}$

sustituyendo:

$$\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t}}{t''^{\frac{1}{4}}} \frac{dt}{z t''^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{z}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{-x}{t} e^{-t} dt$$

(se mantieur les lémites de integraciai)

Entouces:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\phi \, e^{-\lambda \phi^{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{1/4} \Gamma(\frac{1}{4})$$

Vamos a calcular ahora, signiendo les misures pases:

$$\int d\phi \, \phi^2 \, e^{-\lambda \phi^4} = z \int d\phi \, \phi^2 \, e^{-\lambda \phi^4} \, \left(\phi^2 \, \exp par \right)$$

Hacemos l'exambio de variable:

$$2\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{d}{x} e^{-y^{2}} \frac{dy}{z} = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{3/4} \int_{0}^{\infty} \sqrt{y} e^{-y^{2}} dy$$

Hacemos 2º cambio de voviable:

$$\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^{3/4}\int_{0}^{\infty}t''^{4}e^{-t}\frac{dt}{2t''^{2}}=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^{3/4}\int_{0}^{\infty}t''^{4}e^{-t}dt$$

La integral es la funcion gamma le Euler con Z= 3.

$$\int_{a}^{\infty} t^{-\frac{1}{4}} e^{-t} dt = \Gamma(\frac{3}{4})$$

Luego:

Repitiendo estes mismos pasos podemos calcular:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\phi \, \phi^{\varepsilon} \, e^{-\lambda \phi^{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{2}{3} - 1/4} \Gamma\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

Vemos que hay una recurrencia, por le que podemos expresar:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\phi \, \phi \, e^{-2\phi^4} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{\frac{2n+1}{4}} \left[\frac{2n+1}{4} \right] n = q \neq 1, 2, \dots$$

Por las propiedades de $\Gamma(z)$ podeues expresar todas las integrales en funciai de $\Gamma(2)$:

Para (34) existe la formula complemento de Qu'er:

$$\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x) = \frac{\pi}{\text{seu}\pi x}$$
 cou $x, 1-x$ we negative y distinte de core

$$\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})\Gamma(\frac{3}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} \qquad \Gamma(\frac{3}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{\Gamma(\frac{4}{4})}$$

$$\Gamma(n+\frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1.5 \cdot 2 \cdot ... (40-3)}{4^n} \Gamma(\frac{1}{4}), \text{ n eutero positivo}$$

$$\Gamma(\frac{2}{4}) = \Gamma(1+\frac{3}{4}) = \frac{3}{4}\Gamma(\frac{3}{4}) = \frac{3}{4}\frac{12\pi}{\Gamma(4)}$$

$$\Gamma(\frac{4}{4}) = \Gamma(1+\frac{2}{4}) = \frac{2}{4}\Gamma(\frac{2}{4}) = \frac{7\cdot 3}{4\cdot 4} \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{\Gamma(\frac{4}{4})}$$

$$\Gamma(\frac{15}{4}) = \Gamma(1+\frac{11}{4}) = \frac{11}{4}\Gamma(\frac{11}{4}) = \frac{11\cdot 7\cdot 3}{4\cdot 4\cdot 4} \frac{\sqrt{27}}{\Gamma(4)}$$

Eutorices:

$$\Gamma\left(n+\frac{3}{4}\right)=\Gamma\left(\frac{4n+3}{4}\right)=\frac{3\cdot7\cdot11\cdot\cdots\left(4n-1\right)}{4^n}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{\Gamma(4)}, \text{ or eutero positive}$$

Todas las integrales se puedeu expresar en funcion de $\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})$.