

# L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and Gnuplot: the Gamma function

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June 8, 2020

The gamma function is defined as:

$$\Gamma(n) = (n-1)! . \quad (1)$$

where n is a positive integer. It can also be defined for a complex number with a positive real part:

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^\infty x^{z-1} e^{-x} dx, \quad \Re(z) > 0 \quad (2)$$

It is an extension of the factorial function, taking complex and real number arguments. There are no points at which the Gamma function is equal to zero, but it does diverge at  $x = 0, -1, -2, -3, -4, \dots$  it which it is not anaytical.

The Gamma function

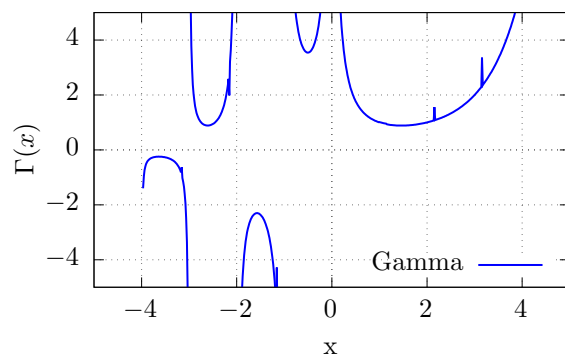


Figure 1: Gamma function