

## Problem Sheet 3

- 1). Using the two identities

$$\Gamma(1+z) = z\Gamma(z),$$

and

$$\Gamma(z)\Gamma(1-z) = \frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi z)},$$

express  $|\Gamma(iy)|$  (for  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ ) in terms of the hyperbolic function sinh. You may use the fact that  $\Gamma(z) = \Gamma(\bar{z})$  for all  $z$ .

- 2). Consider the integral  $I = \int_0^1 \log(\Gamma(x))dx$ .

- (a). Show that  $I = \frac{1}{2}(\log \pi - J)$ , where  $J = \int_0^1 \log(\sin(\pi x))dx$ . (Hint: Consider  $I$  also written in terms of the variable  $u = 1-x$ ).
- (b). Show that  $J = -\log 2$  and hence that  $I = \log \sqrt{2\pi}$ . (Hint: Consider the variable  $v = \frac{\pi}{2}x$ ).

- 3). By using techniques involving the Gamma and Beta functions, find the exact value of

$$\int_0^4 x^2 \sqrt{16-x^2} dx.$$

- 4). Verify the following identities. Do this using the series representation for  $F(a, b; c; z)$  and comparing it with the Taylor series expansions (about  $z = 0$ ) of the left-hand sides.

- (a).  $(1-z)^{-a} = F(a, b; b, z)$ ,
- (b).  $\log(1-z) = -zF(1, 1; 2; z)$ .