ЛЕКЦИЯ 4: Интеграло Зилера (4.1) Бета - функция ОПРЕЛЕНИЕ 4.1: Эпленован интеграции первого рода (бета-дункцией) Hambaemaa  $\mathcal{B}(d,\beta) := \int x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\rho-1} dx.$ Свойства бета-друккуми: Do La emb onpegenerus. 2>0 " \$>0. Cue ne mpuznomo. B(d, B) = B(B, d)  $B(\alpha, \beta) = \int x^{d-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx = \int x = x = x = 1 - t = - \int (1-t)^{\alpha-1} t^{\beta-1} (-dt) = B(\beta, \epsilon)$ Popuy na ποκαπεκικο. Γρα d>1 uneer B(d, β) = d-1 B(d-1, β)  $B(a, p) = -\frac{1}{p} x^{d-1} (1-x)^{p} \Big|_{0}^{1} + \frac{d-1}{p} \int_{0}^{1} x^{d-2} (1-x)^{p} dx =$  $=\frac{d-1}{\beta}\int_{0}^{\infty}x^{d-2}(1-x)(1-x)^{\beta-1}dx=\frac{d-1}{\beta}\int_{0}^{\infty}x^{d-2}[(1-x)^{\beta-1}-x(1-x)^{\beta-1}]dx=\frac{d-1}{\beta}[(d-1,\beta)-1]dx$ - d-1 B(d, B). B cary an empurocome,  $B(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\beta^{-1}}{\alpha+\beta-1} B(\alpha,\beta-1)$  upo  $\beta>1$ .

Omnember, smo  $B(\alpha,1) = \frac{1}{\alpha}$ . Forga rongress, smo gue  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ a gua  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$   $= \frac{n-1}{d+n-1} B(d, n-1) = \frac{n-1}{d+n-1} \frac{n-2}{d+n-2} \cdots \frac{n-(n-1)}{d+n-(n-1)} B(d, 1) = \frac{(n-1)!}{d(d+n-1)!}$  $\beta(m,n) = \frac{(m-1)!(n-1)!}{(m+n-1)!}$ Другое интегральное представление в-функции.  $B(d,\beta) = \int_{-(1+y)d^d\beta}^{+\infty} dy.$ Paccuo mpun zanemy repensernoù z = 3 : y = 2 lozpecaes na (0:1) 0 < y < +00  $B(d,p) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \mathcal{X}^{d-1}(1-x)^{p-1}dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{y}{1+y}\right)^{q-1} \frac{dy}{(1+y)^{2}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{d-1}}{(1+y)^{2(p)}} dy.$ (4.1) AMMA-PYHKYUR Напомими, гто гамиа - другинумя  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\alpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx$ Mor your grace two D(1) = (0; +00), [(d) & C (0; +00) 2  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (dx) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{-1} \ln x e^{-x} dx, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$ 

Свойства гамма-функции. Popuyea nominerus. [(d+1) = x [(x) Popugua Junepa - Taycca,  $\Gamma(\alpha) = \lim_{n \to \infty} n^{\alpha} \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{\alpha((\alpha+n))!}$ ▶ Egerseu gaveny x = lu 1/4 6 mirezpare, onpegenzionyen 1- gymeyers,  $\Gamma(d) = \int \ln^{d-1}(\frac{1}{u}) du$ Corracuo nou negy 3 2 nocresobame ranos  $f_n(u) = h(1-u^{q_n})$  nonomorno bospacmaem na 0 < u < 1 u exogermae a grynnymi  $h_n(y_n)$  non  $n \to \infty$ , a marque hou  $\ll 31$  $\int\limits_0^1 \ln^{d-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) dz = \lim\limits_{n \to \infty} \ln^{d-1}\int\limits_0^1 \left(1 - u^{\eta_n}\right)^{d-1} du.$ Umax, \( \( \tau \) = \lim \( \tau^{\alpha - \sigma} \int \( \lambda \) \( \tau^{\alpha - \sigma} \) \( =  $\lim_{n\to\infty} N^{\alpha} B(n,\alpha) = \lim_{n\to\infty} n^{\alpha} B(d,n) = \lim_{n\to\infty} n^{\alpha} \frac{(n-n)!}{\alpha(\alpha!n-1)!}$ Мп доказами, гто F(d) = him Nd B(d,n) upu d > 1.  $f_{peo} = 0 < d < 1$   $f(d) = \frac{f(d+1)}{d} = \frac{1}{n} \lim_{n \to \infty} h^{d+1} \frac{f(d+1)}{f(d+1) + n} = \frac{1}{n} \lim_{n \to \infty} h^{d+1} \frac{f(d+1)}{f(d+1) + n - 1} \frac{f(d+1)}{f(d+1) + n - 1}$  $=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n^{d+1}}{\alpha+n}B(\alpha,n)=\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{1}{\alpha+1}\right)\cdot\lim_{n\to\infty}n^{\alpha}B(\alpha,n)=\lim_{n\to\infty}n^{\alpha}B(d,n)$ 3° Popuyua gonowenus.  $\Gamma(d)\Gamma(1-\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2inTd}$  upu 0 < d < 1  $\Gamma(d)\Gamma(1-d) = \lim_{n \to \infty} n^{d} \frac{(n-t)!}{\alpha(d+1)! \cdot (d+n-t)} \cdot n^{d-d} \frac{(n-t)!}{(1-\alpha)(2-d)! \cdot ... \cdot (n-d)}$  $= \lim_{n \to \infty} n \times (1 + \frac{\alpha}{4}) \dots (1 + \frac{\alpha}{n-4}) \times (1 - \frac{\alpha}{4}) \dots (1 - \frac{\alpha}{n-4}) (n - \alpha) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \lim_{n \to \infty} (1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{4^2}) \dots (1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{4^$ Taxue oбразан при 0 < x < 1  $f(d) f(1-d) = \frac{1}{d} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1-\frac{d^2}{A^2}}$ Использул разложение sin Trd = Trd  $\left(1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{n^2}\right)$ , полугаем неколизь дормум [PUMEP 4.1: \$\int\_0\$ gopuyee gonorneuve  $\int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{2\pi i \pi^2} = II \Rightarrow \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = \sqrt{1}$ Janemure,  $z_{mo}$  ,  $z_{mo}$  ,

(2) Cbgs nextly approximate B & F.

$$B(a, p) = \frac{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(p)}{\Gamma(a p)}.$$

$$B(a, p) = \frac{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(p)}{\Gamma(a p)}.$$

$$F(a p) = \int_{(1 + y)^{a p}} \int_{(1$$