The Gamma Function, Its Inverse, And Its Relationship With Trigonometry

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1 Definitions

$$0 \in \mathbb{N} \tag{1}$$

$$\mathbb{N}_k := \{x + k : x \in \mathbb{N}\} \tag{2}$$

$$\tau := 2\pi \tag{3}$$

$$\Gamma(x) := \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{x-1} dt}{\exp(t)} = (x-1)! \ \forall x > 0 \tag{4}$$

$$\zeta(x) := \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{1}{n^x} \forall x > 1 \tag{5}$$

$$\eta(x) := \Gamma^{-1}(x) \tag{6}$$

$$\eta(\Gamma(x)) = \Gamma(\eta(x)) = x \tag{7}$$

(6) is the compositional inverse rather than the fractional inverse.
The set of all natural numbers, $\mathbb{N}$, is defined by (1) and (2).
(5) describes the Riemann Zeta Function.
"∋" means "such that".

2   Riemann Zeta Function

claim: $\zeta(x) = \dfrac{\zeta(1-x)\tau^x \sec\left(\dfrac{\pi x}{2}\right)}{2\,\Gamma(x)}$

This proof is important for part 3.

Proof:

know: $\zeta(x) = 2^x \pi^{x-1} \sin\left(\dfrac{\pi x}{2}\right) \Gamma(1-x)\zeta(1-x)$

$$\zeta(x) = 2^x \pi^{x-1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \Gamma(1-x)\,\zeta(1-x) \tag{8}$$

$$\zeta(x) = 2 \cdot 2^{x-1} \pi^{x-1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \Gamma(1-x)\zeta(1-x) \tag{9}$$

$$\zeta(x) = 2 \cdot \tau^{x-1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \Gamma(1-x)\zeta(1-x) \tag{10}$$

$$\zeta(x) = 2 \cdot \tau^{x-1} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}(1-x)\right) \Gamma(1-x)\zeta(1-x) \tag{11}$$

$$\zeta(x) = \frac{2}{\tau^{1-x}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}(1-x)\right) \Gamma(1-x)\zeta(1-x) \tag{12}$$

$$\zeta(1-x) = \frac{2}{\tau^x} \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \Gamma(x)\zeta(x) \tag{13}$$

$$\frac{\zeta(1-x)\tau^x}{2\cos\left(\dfrac{\pi x}{2}\right)\Gamma(x)} = \zeta(x) \tag{14}$$

$$\zeta(x) = \frac{\zeta(1-x)\tau^x \sec\left(\dfrac{\pi x}{2}\right)}{2\,\Gamma(x)} \tag{15}$$

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3 Cosecant

claim: $\csc x$ can be written in terms of $\Gamma(x)$

Proof:

know: $\zeta(x) = 2^x \pi^{x-1} \sin\left(\dfrac{\pi x}{2}\right) \Gamma(1-x)\zeta(1-x)$

know: $\zeta(x) = \dfrac{\zeta(1-x)\tau^x \sec\left(\dfrac{\pi x}{2}\right)}{2\,\Gamma(x)}$

$$2^x \pi^{x-1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \Gamma(1-x)\zeta(1-x) = \frac{\zeta(1-x)\tau^x \sec\left(\dfrac{\pi x}{2}\right)}{2\,\Gamma(x)} \tag{16}$$

$$2^x \pi^{x-1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \Gamma(1-x) = \frac{\tau^x}{2\,\Gamma(x)} \tag{17}$$

$$4 \cdot \tau^{x-1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \Gamma(1-x) = \frac{\tau^x}{\Gamma(x)} \tag{18}$$

$$2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \Gamma(1-x) = \frac{\pi}{\Gamma(x)} \tag{19}$$

$$\Gamma(1-x)\Gamma(x) \sin \pi x = \pi \tag{20}$$

$$\Gamma(1-x)\Gamma(x) = \pi \csc \pi x \tag{21}$$

$$\csc x = \frac{1}{\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{x}{\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{x}{\pi}\right) \tag{22}$$

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4 The Remaining Functions

claim: The rest of the trig functions can be written in terms of cosecant
Proof:

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{\csc x} \tag{23}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{\csc\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} \tag{24}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\csc\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\csc x} \tag{25}$$

$$\sec x = \csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \tag{26}$$

$$\cot x = \frac{\csc x}{\csc\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} \tag{27}$$

$$\sinh x = -\frac{i}{\csc x} \tag{28}$$

$$\cosh x = \frac{1}{\csc\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - ix\right)} \tag{29}$$

$$\tanh x = -\frac{i\csc\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - ix\right)}{\csc ix} \tag{30}$$

$$\operatorname{csch} x = i\csc ix \tag{31}$$

$$\operatorname{sech} x = \csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - ix\right) \tag{32}$$

$$\coth x = \frac{i\csc ix}{\csc\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - ix\right)} \tag{33}$$

Therefore, all the trigonometric functions can be written in terms of $\Gamma(x)$.
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5   Inverse Gamma Function

claim: $\eta(x) = \dfrac{1}{\pi}\csc^{-1}\dfrac{x}{\pi}\Gamma(1-\eta(x))$

Proof:

know: $\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x) = \pi\csc\pi x$ (equation 21)

$$\pi\csc\pi x = \Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x) \tag{34}$$

$$\pi\csc\pi\eta(x) = x\Gamma(1-\eta(x)) \tag{35}$$

$$\csc\pi\eta(x) = \frac{x}{\pi}\Gamma(1-\eta(x)) \tag{36}$$

$$\pi\eta(x) = \csc^{-1}\frac{x}{\pi}\Gamma(1-\eta(x)) \tag{37}$$

$$\eta(x) = \frac{1}{\pi}\csc^{-1}\frac{x}{\pi}\Gamma(1-\eta(x)) \tag{38}$$

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There are 2 conditions to where $\eta(x)$ is defined.

$\eta(x)$ is not defined over the real numbers such that the following is true:

$$|x\,\Gamma(1-\eta(x))| < \pi \ \ \text{or} \ \ |x| <\sim 3.547373963... \tag{39}$$

I assume that this value is transcendental or at least algebraic.

$\eta(x)$ is guaranteed to be defined if (39) is false and x is negative.

$\eta(x)$ is defined for all integers and around the integers.

The area around the integer that is defined gets smaller as x increases, though I do not know why this is the case.

If you are recursing $\eta(x)$ and you change the $\dfrac{x}{\pi}$ to $\dfrac{x^n}{\pi}$,

for some $n \in \mathbb{N}_2$, it either gets defined for more values,

or there is a bug in Desmos' graphing calculations.

These extra values are just expanded ranges around the positive integers.

It doesn't change the rule described in (39), however.

See reference 2 for more information.

going a different way after (35) gives the following equation:

$$\eta(x) = 1 - \eta\left(\frac{\pi}{x}\csc\pi\eta(x)\right) \tag{40}$$

6 References

- https://mathworld.wolfram.com/RiemannZetaFunction.html (equation 8)
- https://www.desmos.com/calculator/ieu6ebnfn8 (part 5)