

## Tarea II Metodo de Brackets

Licenciatura en Física - 2022<sup>1</sup>

La transformada de Mellin de la función f(x) está dada por la siguiente integral:

$$\mathbf{M}\left[f\left(x\right)\right]\left(s\right) = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{s-1} f\left(x\right) dx$$

si  $f(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \phi_n \mathbf{F}(n) x^n$ , demuestre que:

1. 
$$\mathbf{M}[f(x)](s) = \Gamma(s)\mathbf{F}(-s)$$

2. 
$$\mathbf{M}\left[f^{(n)}\left(x\right)\right]\left(s\right) = \left(-1\right)^{n}\Gamma\left(s\right)\mathbf{F}\left(-s+n\right)$$

3. 
$$\mathbf{M} \left[ x^r f^{(n)}(x) \right](s) = (-1)^n \Gamma(s+r) \mathbf{F}(-s-r+n)$$

4. 
$$\mathbf{M}\left[f\left(Ax\right)\right]\left(s\right) = A^{-s}\Gamma\left(s\right)\mathbf{F}\left(-s\right)$$

5. 
$$\mathbf{M}\left[f\left(x^{r}\right)\right]\left(s\right) = \frac{1}{|r|}\Gamma\left(\frac{s}{r}\right)\mathbf{F}\left(-\frac{s}{r}\right)$$

6. 
$$\mathbf{M}\left[x^{r} \ln^{k}(x) f(x)\right](s) = \frac{d^{k}}{ds^{k}} \left[\Gamma(s+r) \mathbf{F}(-s-r)\right]$$

7. 
$$\mathbf{M}\left[x^{r} \int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt\right](s) = -\Gamma(s+r) \mathbf{F}(-s-r-1)$$

8. 
$$\mathbf{M}\left[x^{r}\right]\left(s\right) = \left(-1\right)^{-r} \Gamma\left(s\right) \Gamma\left(r+1\right) \delta_{r,-s}$$

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