Enon. 1.1. 
$$f: PE \times PP \longrightarrow PP$$
 est  $C^{\infty}MM \cdot PP^2$ ,

 $(E, Y) \leftrightarrow e^{\pm x}$ 
 $donc, a t > 0$  fixe,  $x \leftrightarrow e^{\pm x}$  est  $C^{\infty}MM \cdot PP^2$ ,

 $mennable e4:$ 

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} |e^{\pm x}| dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} -t^{\infty} dx$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{\pm n} dx$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{e^{\pm x}}{-t}\right) dx$$

Récennence: I (m) Lt) = (-1) - m! in) On leut aumi calculer I et se déscrées comme suit : n't t >0,  $T(t) = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(t, n) dn \quad (f(t) x) = e^{-tx}$ intégrale pensuriti On, on diplose de NAUlet permettent de genentin que I est dérivable et que  $T'(U) = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(t, n) dx \begin{cases} 60m \text{ mutation} \\ \frac{d}{dt} \text{ et} \end{cases}$   $= \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(t, x) dn \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} \text{ et} \end{cases}$ 0 £ (£, ×) Jit to >0; fest 60 mn 122 done 2 (t, 2)
existe + (t,x) & 122 ex: | 2f (t,x) | = |-n.e | = x.e | = x.e | = x.e | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | = 1.2 | la fonction to reining de to x 1 x. e = \frac{to}{2} \cdot \in L^{\chappa}(124) et est 0 1 60 to/2 indipendente de t; donc le th. e-cher r'applique:

Th. (dénivation "sous le signe somme"/ dénivation d'une intégrale penemetré): sit  $f: \mathbb{R} \times X \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$  et sit  $(t,x) \mapsto f(t,x)$  $F(t) := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t, \pi) dg_1(\pi)$ (on mppore que, tt, a) est mentable et dans L'(X, N, p)); mit to EIR, ni f er d'en veble pon repport at et p'il existe y>0 et g E L'(x,3,7) (YEE [to-y, to+4]) (YneX): 12+ (t,x) | < g(x) alors Fest déhisable en to let F'(t=) = d / f(t,n) dy(n) | t=t. = 1 2 (to, a) dp (a). Ici, X=12+, N=>, R+, g=gr (=dx), h= 6/2 , 5(x)=7.e-6/2. Donc. I'(6) = \[ \int \frac{2}{0t} \left( e^{-t.n} \right) dn = [ = (-x. e tu) da.

Récensence immédiate: le même théorieme s'applique n fris et I (m) (t) = [ (-11) m. et. n d2.

1.3. D'apris ce qui précède, (+n>, 0) (+t>0):  $T^{(m)}(t) = (-1)^m \cdot \frac{m!}{10!}$ 

= (-1) n. e. dn

n = | " n". e" dn.

On a mg T(m)=(n-1)! in la fonction T dl Euler est:

 $T(2) := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2-1} e^{-x} dx$ .

## Gamma function

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

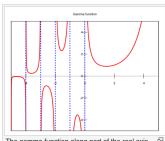
For the gamma function of ordinals, see Veblen function. For the gamma distribution in statistics, see Gamma distribution. For the function used in video and image color representations, see Gamma correction.

In mathematics, the gamma function (represented by  $\Gamma$ , the capital letter gamma from the Greek alphabet) is one commonly used extension of the factorial function to complex numbers. The gamma function is defined for all complex numbers except the non-positive integers. For any positive integer n,

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

Derived by Daniel Bernoulli, for complex numbers with a positive real part the gamma function is defined via a convergent improper integral:

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{z-1} e^{-x} dx, \qquad \mathfrak{R}(z) > 0.$$



The gamma function along part of the real axis