§ 3. Euler 积历.

- (1) Beta 函数. 第一类 Euler 积分.
 B(p.q) = \(\sigma \chi^{p-1} \circ \chi^{q-1} dx. \), p.q ER.
- (2) Gamma 函数第二类 Euler 积分.

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{s_1} e^{-x} dx. \quad S \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$0 \le \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx + \infty = 0 < 1.$$

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定理. B(P.9)在(0,+四)×10,+四上收敛. (1)20,970)

iPaq: B(p,q) =
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{p+1} (1-x)^{2-1} dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{p+1} (1-x)^{2-1} dx$$
. $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{x^{p+1}} dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{p+1} (1-x)^{2-1} dx = 1$. $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{p-1} (1-x)^{2-1} dx = 1$. $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{p-1} (1-x)^{2-1} dx = 1$.

具有相同的鼓散性.(比较判别名).当 1-p<1. 即 p20时收敛.而 p50时发散.

$$\lim_{X\to 1^-} \frac{x^{P'}(-x)^{g-1}}{(-x)^{g-1}} = 1. \quad \int_{\mathbb{T}} x^{P'}(-x)^{g-1} dx = \int_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{dx}{(-x)^{1-g}}$$

有相同飯散性. Q 1-1<1. 即 970 时收敛. 当 9≤0时发散. Q

BCP.90 收载(三7 \$70,970.

序堰: BCP.Q)在(0,+四×10,+四上连复.

论明: 只统论在他何有界闭区戏(Ca.lix Cc.di) C(o,+20)×lo,+20) 上连缓。

 $B(p,q) = \int_{0}^{1} x^{p-1} (1-x)^{\frac{q}{2}-1} dx. \quad \forall p,q_0 \in [a,b] \times [c,d]$

 $x^{p-1}(1-x)^{q-1} \leq x^{q-1}(1-x)^{c-1}, \forall x \in [0,1]$ $\int_{0}^{1} x^{q-1}(1-x)^{c-1} dx. <+\infty (45 - 55).$

Weierstrass 判别法. B(P.Q) 在 [a.的× [c.d] 上一截 USES. 故连续. 又 [a.b]× [c.d] 是任意的. 故 B(P.Q) 在 (o.+∞)× (o.+∞) 上连续.

(2)
$$B(p,q) = \frac{q-1}{p+q-1} B(p,q-1).$$
 pro. 9>1.

$$\begin{aligned}
i\partial_{t} H_{t} &: B(p, q) = \int_{0}^{t} \chi^{p-1} (1-\chi)^{q-1} d\chi & \chi = 1-t \\
&= \int_{0}^{t} (1-t)^{p-1} t^{q-1} (-dt) \\
&= \int_{0}^{t} t^{q-1} (-t)^{p-1} dt = B(q, p).
\end{aligned}$$

$$B(P,Q) = \int_{0}^{1} x^{P-1} (1-x)^{2-1} dx \qquad \sqrt{n} \, \dot{\xi} \, \beta \, \dot{\chi} \, R \, \sqrt{n} \, \dot{\chi} \, \dot{\xi} \, R \, dx \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{P} \int_{0}^{1} (1-x)^{2-1} dx \, dx \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{P} \left((1-x)^{2-1} \cdot x^{P} \Big|_{0}^{1} + (2-1) \int_{0}^{1} x^{P} \cdot (1-x)^{2-2} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{2-1}{P} \int_{0}^{1} x^{P} \cdot (1-x)^{2-2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2-1}{P} \int_{0}^{1} x^{P-1} \cdot [1-(1-x)] \cdot (1-x)^{2-2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2-1}{P} \int_{0}^{1} x^{P-1} \cdot (1-x)^{2-2} dx - \frac{2-1}{P} \int_{0}^{1} x^{P-1} \cdot (1-x)^{2-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{2-1}{p} \cdot B(p, q-1) - \frac{q-1}{p} \cdot B(p, q).$$

$$\frac{2-1}{p} \cdot B(p, q) = \frac{2-1}{p} \cdot B(p, q-1).$$

$$B(p, q) = \frac{2-1}{p+q-1} \cdot B(p, q-1).$$

$$B(p,Q) = \frac{q-1}{p+q-1} \cdot B(p,Q-1) = \frac{2-1}{p+q-1} \cdot B(Q-1,p)$$

$$= \frac{q-1}{p+Q-1} \cdot \frac{p-1}{(q-1)+p-1} \cdot B(Q-1,p-1)$$

$$= \frac{(p-1)(Q-1)}{(p+Q-1)(p+Q-2)} \cdot B(p-1,Q-1)$$

32.
$$\emptyset$$
 $\chi = \alpha s^2 \theta$.

$$B(q,q) = -\int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{2p-2}\theta \cdot \sin^{2p-2}\theta \cdot (-2 \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta) d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{2p-2}\theta \cdot \sin^{2p-2}\theta d\theta$$

$$\pi P = Q = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \theta I \quad B(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \cdot 1 d\theta = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi.$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{1+u} \cdot \frac{u}{1+u}$$

$$\beta(p,q) = \int_{0}^{1} x^{p-1} (1-x)^{\frac{q-1}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{(1+u)^{p+1}} \frac{1}{(1+u)^{p+1}} \frac{1}{(1+u)^{p+1}} du$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{u^{\frac{q-1}{2}}}{(1+u)^{p+1}} du + \int_{1}^{1} \frac{u^{\frac{q-1}{2}}}{(1+u)^{p+1}} du$$

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$$\Gamma(s) = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx.$$

$$\chi^{s-1}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x^{s_1} e^{-x}}{x^{s_1}} = 1. \quad \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{s_2}} dx. \quad \text{with } f = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{-x/2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$$

注. PG) W到今 S20.

收费: PG) 在 6,+ 四上连续且可景

(对赞量S) iqq: 只须记在任意有界讯区间 [a,6] C(o,+2)上, P(s)连续可导

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx.$$

$$\chi^{s-1}.e^{-x} \in \chi^{a-1}e^{-x}.$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \chi^{a-1}e^{-x}d\chi u_{a}^{2} dx.$$

由Weierstrass判别法. \$x\$1e-xdx 在 [a,6]上一致以这

y SE [a,b] x ∈[1,+ m)

$$\chi^{s_1} \cdot e^{-\chi} \leq \chi^{b_1} e^{-\chi}$$
. $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \chi^{b_1} e^{-\chi} d\chi$ with.

每P(S)在SGEQ,同土一致收敛、故P(S)在CQ,同上连续。 由化基的、P(S)在100大同上连续。

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} (x^{s-1}e^{-x}) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{s-1}e^{-x} h x dx$$

Tie: 5 x S-1 e x hxdx to [4.6] C (0, +0) 1- 20 42 25.

$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{S-1} e^{-x} \ln x \, dx. \qquad \int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{S-1} e^{-x} \ln x \, dx$$

$$\chi^{S-1}e^{-\chi} \ln \chi \leq \chi^{\alpha-1}e^{-\chi} \ln \chi$$
 $\chi^{S-1}e^{-\chi} \ln \chi \leq \chi^{b-1}e^{-\chi} \ln \chi$

tate Ca.51上、 S x S-1 e-x hxdx 一致收益、な P(S) きすS

可是并且

$$P(S) = \int_{S}^{+\infty} x^{S-1} e^{-x} \ln x \, dx.$$

海: P(S) 关于S是无穷阿可多的.并且

$$P^{(n)}(s) = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} (f_n x)^n dx.$$

顺原: P(S+1)=SP(S). S>0.

 $i\partial A: P(s+1) = \int x^s \cdot e^{-x} dx$ $= - \int x^{s} de^{-x}$ $=-\left(x^{5}e^{-x}\Big|_{x}^{7}-\int_{x}^{7}e^{-x}S.x^{5-1}dx\right)$ $= s \int x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx = SP(s).$

道:特别伽当 Sab 电截断. San

$$P(n+1) = n P(n) = n (n-1) P(n-1) \cdots = n! P(1) = n!$$
 $P(1) = \int_{x}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1$

注. P(S).可以看成是所乘加稳广

Fig.
$$x = t^2$$
 $P(s) = \int_{6}^{t} x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx$

$$= \int_{6}^{t} t^{2s-2} e^{-t^2} t^2 t dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{6}^{t} t^{2s-1} e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{6}^{t} t^{2s-1} e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{6}^{t} e^{-t^2} dt = 2 \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \sqrt{\pi}.$$

$$\gamma = \alpha t (\alpha)$$

$$P(S) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \alpha^{S-1} t^{S-1} \cdot e^{-\alpha t} \alpha dt$$

$$= \alpha^{S} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{S-1} e^{-\alpha t} dt.$$

Beta 函数与 Gamma 函数的关系

反常重积分

fary 敬在De. 压物的R加图.其多 Dbokish Dr.

$$P(p) = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{2p-1} e^{-t^{2}} dt$$
, $P(q) = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{2q-1} e^{-t^{2}} dt$.

$$P(q)P(q) = 4 \int_{6}^{4\pi} t^{2p-1} e^{-t^{2}} dt \int_{8}^{4\pi} g^{2q-1} \cdot e^{-\frac{q^{2}}{4}} dg$$

$$=4\iint t^{2P+3} 2^{2P+2} e^{-(t^2+g^2)} dg \qquad t=r \cos\theta \Re r \sin\theta.$$

$$=r \sin\theta.$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} r^{2(p+q)-2} \cdot (\cos \theta)^{2p-1} (\sin \theta)^{2q-1} \cdot e^{-r^{2}} r dr$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} (\sin \theta)^{2q-1} \cdot (\cos \theta)^{2p-1} d\theta \cdot 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} r^{2(p+q)-1} e^{-r^{2}} dr$$

$$= B(p,q) \cdot \Gamma(p+q)$$

它参变量积分.

- 红,正常的管务变量的
- 缸 含姜变量反常积分.

(I).
$$f(x,y)$$
. $ta,b) \times tc.dJ$.
$$I(y) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x,y) dx.$$
 连溪、可称、可穿.

$$\frac{d\tau}{dy} = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) dx$$

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$$\frac{d\tau}{dy} = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) dx + f(4iy), y \cdot 4iy$$

$$- f(4iy), y \cdot 4iy$$

$$- f(4iy), y \cdot 4iy$$

$$\frac{d\tau}{dy} = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) dy$$

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$$(II). I(y) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x,y) dx. \quad y \in (IC.d) \left(x \in (IC.+ab) \right)$$

$$-3a = 16a = 16a$$

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$$a$$

1) Cauchy 2(\$2)

到 Weierstoa(s. 制制度. Abel. Pirichlet.

$$\frac{d}{dy}I(y) = \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x.y) dx. \qquad \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x.y) dx - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x.y) dx - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x.y) dx\right)$$

$$\int_{C}^{d} I(y) dy = \int_{C}^{d} dy \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \int_{a}^{+\infty} dx \int_{C}^{d} f(x,y) dy$$