

GAMMA FUNCTION

21.1 GAMMA FUNCTION

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{n-1} dx \quad (n > 0)$$

is called gamma function of n . It is also written as $\Gamma n = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{n-1} dx$.

Example 1. Prove that $\Gamma 1 = 1$

Solution.
$$\Gamma n = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{n-1} dx$$

Put $n = 1$,
$$\Gamma 1 = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = \left[\frac{e^{-x}}{-1} \right]_0^{\infty} = 1 \quad \text{Proved}$$

Example 2. Prove that

(i) $\Gamma n + 1 = n \Gamma n$ (ii) $\Gamma n + 1 = \underline{n}$ (Reduction formula)

Solution.

(i)
$$\Gamma n = \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx \quad \dots(1)$$

Integrating by parts, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[x^{n-1} \frac{e^{-x}}{-1} \right]_0^{\infty} - (n-1) \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-2} \frac{e^{-x}}{-1} dx \\ &= \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{n-1}}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 + \frac{x}{1} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n} + \dots + x^{n-1} \right] = 0 \\ &= (n-1) \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-2} e^{-x} dx \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \Gamma n = (n-1) \Gamma n - 1 \quad \dots(2)$

$\Gamma n + 1 = n \Gamma n$ Replacing n by $(n+1)$ **Proved**

(ii) Replace n by $n-1$ in (2), we get

$$\Gamma n - 1 = (n-2) \Gamma n - 2$$

Putting the value $\Gamma n - 1$ in (2), we get

$$\Gamma n = (n-1)(n-2) \Gamma n - 2$$

Similarly
$$\Gamma n = (n-1)(n-2) \dots 3.2.1 \Gamma 1 \quad \dots (3)$$

Putting the value of $\Gamma 1$ in (3), we have

$$\Gamma n = (n-1)(n-2) \dots 3.2.1.1$$

$$\Gamma n = \underline{n-1}$$

Replacing n by $n+1$, we have

$$\Gamma n + 1 = \underline{n} \quad \text{Proved}$$

Example 3. Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \sqrt[4]{x} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx$

Solution. Let $I = \int_0^{\infty} x^{1/4} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx$... (1)

Putting $\sqrt{x} = t$ or $x = t^2$ or $dx = 2t dt$ in (1), we get

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\infty} t^{1/2} e^{-t} 2t dt = 2 \int_0^{\infty} t^{3/2} e^{-t} dt \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{5}{2} \right] \quad \text{By definition} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{3}{2} \right] = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

Example 4. Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{x} e^{-\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$.

Solution. Let $I = \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{x} e^{-\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$... (1)

Putting $\sqrt[3]{x} = t$ or $x = t^3$ or $dx = 3t^2 dt$ in (1) we get

$$I = \int_0^{\infty} t^{3/2} e^{-t} 3t^2 dt = 3 \int_0^{\infty} t^{7/2} e^{-t} dt = 3 \left[\frac{9}{2} \right] = 3 \cdot \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{315}{16} \sqrt{\pi} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Example 5. Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-h^2 x^2} dx$.

Solution. Let $I = \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-h^2 x^2} dx$... (1)

Putting $t = h^2 x^2$ or $x = \frac{\sqrt{t}}{h}$ or $dx = \frac{dt}{2h\sqrt{t}}$,

(1) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{h} \right)^{n-1} e^{-t} \frac{dt}{2h\sqrt{t}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2h^n} \int_0^{\infty} t^{\frac{n-1}{2}} e^{-t} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{2h^n} \int_0^{\infty} t^{\frac{n-2}{2}} e^{-t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2h^n} \left[\frac{n}{2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

Example 6. Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^a}{a^x} dx$. ($a > 1$)

Solution: $I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^a}{a^x} dx$... (1)

Putting $a^x = e^t$ or $x \log a = t$, $x = \frac{t}{\log a}$, $dx = \frac{dt}{\log a}$ in (1), we have

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{t}{\log a} \right)^a e^{-t} \frac{dt}{\log a} = \frac{1}{(\log a)^{a+1}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^a dt \\ &= \frac{1}{(\log a)^{a+1}} [a+1] \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

Example 7. Evaluate $\int_0^1 x^{n-1} \cdot \left[\log_e \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right]^{m-1} \cdot dx$

Solution: Put $\log_e \frac{1}{x} = t$ or $x = e^{-t} \therefore dx = -e^{-t} dt$

$$\int_0^1 x^{n-1} \left[\log_e \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right]^{m-1} dx = \int_0^1 (e^{-t})^{n-1} [t]^{m-1} (-e^{-t} dt) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-nt} t^{m-1} dt$$

Put $nt = u$ or $t = \frac{u}{n} \quad \therefore dt = \frac{du}{n}$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-u} \left(\frac{u}{n} \right)^{m-1} \frac{du}{n} = \frac{1}{n^m} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-u} u^{m-1} du = \frac{1}{n^m} \Gamma m \quad \text{Ans.}$$

21.2 TRANSFORMATION OF GAMA FUNCTION

Prove that (1) $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ky} y^{n-1} dy = \frac{\Gamma n}{k^n}$ (2) $\Gamma \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{\pi}$ (3) $\int_0^1 \left(\log \frac{1}{y} \right)^{n-1} dy = \Gamma n$

Solution: We know that $\Gamma n = \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx \quad \dots(1)$

(i) Replace x by ky , so that $dx = k dy$; then

(1) becomes $\Gamma n = \int_0^{\infty} (ky)^{n-1} e^{-ky} k dy.$

$$\Gamma n = k^n \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ky} y^{n-1} dy$$

$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ky} y^{n-1} dy = \frac{\Gamma n}{k^n} \quad \dots(2) \text{ Proved}$

(ii) Replace x^n by y , $n x^{n-1} dx = dy$ in (1), then

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma n &= \int_0^{\infty} y^{\frac{n-1}{n}} e^{-y^{1/n}} \frac{dy}{n y^{\frac{n-1}{n}}} \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} y^{\frac{n-1}{n}} e^{-y^{1/n}} \frac{dy}{n y^{\frac{n-1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y^{1/n}} dy \end{aligned}$$

When $n = \frac{1}{2}$, $\Gamma \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \right]$

Proved $\Gamma \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{\pi}$

(iii) Substitute e^{-x} by y , $-e^{-x} dx = dy$

$-x = \log y$, $x = \log \frac{1}{y}$, Then (1) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma n &= - \int_1^0 \left(\log \frac{1}{y} \right)^{n-1} y \cdot \frac{dy}{e^{-x}} \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\log \frac{1}{y} \right)^{n-1} y \cdot \frac{dy}{y} = \int_0^1 \left(\log \frac{1}{y} \right)^{n-1} dy. \quad \text{Proved} \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 21.1

Evaluate :

1. (i) $\Gamma -\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) $\Gamma -\frac{3}{2}$ (iii) $\Gamma -\frac{15}{2}$ (iv) $\Gamma \frac{7}{2}$ (v) $\Gamma 0$

Ans. (i) $-2\sqrt{\pi}$ (ii) $\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{\pi}$ (iii) $\frac{2^8 \sqrt{\pi}}{15 \times 13 \times 11 \times 9 \times 7 \times 5 \times 3}$ (iv) $\frac{15\sqrt{\pi}}{8}$ (v) ∞

2. $\int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{x} e^{-x} dx$ Ans. $\Gamma \frac{3}{2}$ 3. $\int_0^{\infty} x^4 e^{-x^2} dx$ Ans. $\frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{8}$.

4. $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-h^2 x^2} dx$ Ans. $\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2h}$

$$5. \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(ax^2+by^2)} x^{2m-1} y^{2n-1} dx dy, \quad a, b, m, n > 0 \quad \text{Ans. } \frac{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)}{4 a^m b^n}$$

$$6. \int_0^1 \left(\log \frac{1}{y} \right)^{n-1} dy, \quad n > 0 \quad \text{Ans. } \Gamma(n) \quad 7. \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-\log x}} \quad \text{Ans. } \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$8. \int_0^1 (x \log x)^3 dx \quad \text{Ans. } -\frac{3}{128} \quad 9. \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x \log \frac{1}{x}}} \quad \text{Ans. } \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$10. \text{ Prove that } 1.3.5\dots(2n-1) = \frac{2^n \Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$11. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y^{1/m}} dy = m \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}\right).$$