

$p = n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Gamma(n+1) = n(n-1) \dots \Gamma(1)$$

$$\Gamma(1) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 1$$

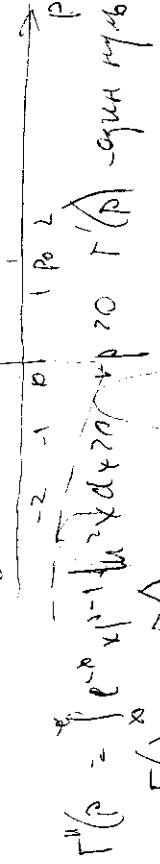
$$\Gamma(n+1) < n! \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

(3) - абсолютная $n!$ для натуральных n

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

$$\Gamma(p+1) = p \Gamma(p) \quad p \in \mathbb{R}$$

0



$$\Gamma(2) = 1 \cdot \Gamma(1) = 1$$

$$p_0 \approx 1,46 \quad \Gamma(p_0) \approx 0,88$$

$$\Gamma(p) \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{при } p \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Gamma(p+1) = \sqrt{2\pi p} \left(\frac{p}{e}\right)^p \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{p}\right) \quad \text{где } p \gg 1$$

$$\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{p}\right) \sim \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) \sim \frac{1}{p} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) \sim \frac{1}{p} p^{-1} = p^{-2}$$

$$\Gamma(p) \text{ имеет на } \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}$$

н.н. $B = q-1$ д.и.м.а.

$$B(p, q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx \quad (1) \quad - \text{д.и.м.а.}$$

(B=q-1 д.и.м.а.)
p, q > 0

1) $B(p, q)$

$$\int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx = \int_{1/2}^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx + \int_0^{1/2} x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx$$

$$I_1 = \int_{1/2}^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx$$

$$(1-x)^{q-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} \binom{q-1}{k} (-1)^k x^k$$

$$I_1 = \int_{1/2}^1 x^{p-1} \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} \binom{q-1}{k} (-1)^k x^k dx = \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} \binom{q-1}{k} (-1)^k \int_{1/2}^1 x^{p+k-1} dx$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{1/2} x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx$$

$$x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} \geq x^{p-1} \quad \forall x \in [0, 1/2]$$

$$\Rightarrow p \leq 0 \text{ или } q \leq 0 \text{ или } p > 0, q > 0$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{1/2} x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx$$

$$x^{p-1} = x^{p-1} \quad \text{на } [1/2, 1] \Rightarrow \int_{1/2}^1 x^{p-1} dx > 0$$

$$0 < p_1 \leq p_2 \leq 1 \quad \forall p_1, p_2 > 0$$

$$\Gamma(1-x)^{q-1} = \int_0^{1-x} (1-x)^{q-1} dx = \int_0^1 (1-x)^{q-1} dx - \int_x^1 (1-x)^{q-1} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 (1-x)^{q-1} dx = \int_0^1 x^{q-1} dx = \frac{1}{q}$$

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^1 (1-x)^{x-1} dx > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$