

COMPLEMENTI DI METODI MATEMATICI

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^{\infty} dt e^{-t} t^{z-1}, \quad \operatorname{Re} z > 1$$

$$\Gamma(z+1) = z \Gamma(z)$$

$$\Gamma(n+1) = n!$$

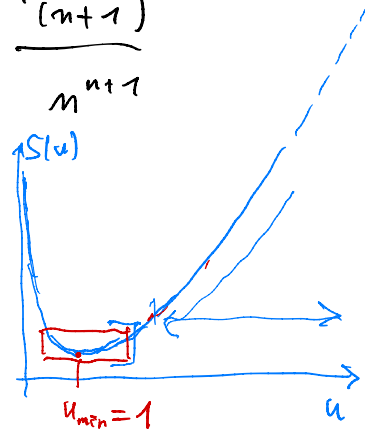
$$\Gamma(n+1) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^n dt \quad t = \frac{u}{n}$$

$$= n^{n+1} \cdot \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} e^{-un} u^n du}_{A(n)}$$

$$A(n) = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{n^{n+1}}$$

$$A(n) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\underbrace{S(u)}_{\text{blue}}} du$$

$$S(u) = \underline{u} - \log u$$



$$S(u) = S(u_{\min}) + \frac{S''(u_{\min})}{2} (u - u_{\min})^2 + \dots$$

$$S(1) = 1 \quad = 1 + \frac{(u-1)^2}{2} + \dots$$

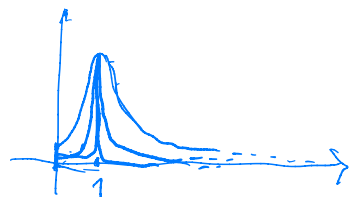
$$S'(u) = 1 - \frac{1}{u}$$

$$S''(u) \Big|_{u_{\min}} = \frac{1}{u^2} \Big|_{u_{\min}} = 1$$

$$A(n) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-S(u)n} du = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-n(1 + \frac{(u-1)^2}{2} + \dots)} du$$

$$= e^{-n} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(u-1)^2}{2} \cdot n} du$$

$$\simeq e^{-n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(u-1)^2}{2} n} du$$



$$\simeq e^{-n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-v^2} dv \quad \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}$$

$$= e^{-n} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{n}} \simeq A(n) = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{n^{n+1}}$$

$$u-1 = \frac{v}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Gamma(n+1) \cong n^n e^{-n} \sqrt{2\pi n}, \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\log \Gamma(n+1) \simeq n \log n - n + \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi n)$$

$$+ \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{B_k}{k(k-1) n^{k-1}} \quad , n \rightarrow \infty$$

B_k : "NUMERI DI BERNOULLI"

$$\frac{t}{e^t - 1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_k t^k}{k!}$$

$$B_0 = 1, \quad B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad B_2 = \frac{1}{6}, \quad B_3 = B_5 = B_7 = \dots = 0$$

$$B_4 = -\frac{1}{30}, \quad B_{2k} \neq 0, \quad B_{2k+1} = 0 \quad k \geq 1$$

$$e^{c_1/n + \frac{c_2}{n^2} + \dots}$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$= 1 + \left(\frac{c_1}{n} + \frac{c_2}{n^2} + \dots \right) + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{c_1}{n} + \frac{c_2}{n^2} + \dots \right)^2 + \dots$$

$$= 1 + \frac{c_1}{n} + \frac{c_2 + \frac{1}{2}c_1^2}{n^2} + \dots$$

$$e^{-n} \sim \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_k}{n^k}, \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$e^{-n} - \sum_{k=0}^N \frac{c_k}{n^k} = O\left(\frac{1}{n^{N+1}}\right)$$

$$e^{-n} - c_0 = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-n} - c_0) = 0 \rightarrow c_0 = 0$$

$$e^{-n} - \frac{c_1}{n} = O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$$n e^{-n} - c_1 = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n e^{-n} - c_1 = 0$$

$$c_1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n e^{-n} = 0$$

$$e^{-n} \sim \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{0}{n^k}$$

$$B(z_1, z_2) = \int_0^1 dt \, t^{z_1-1} (1-t)^{z_2-1}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} z_1 > 1$$

$$\operatorname{Re} z_2 > 1$$

$$B(z_1, z_2) = \frac{\Gamma(z_1) \Gamma(z_2)}{\Gamma(z_1 + z_2)}$$

$$\Gamma(z_1) \Gamma(z_2) = \int_0^\infty du \, e^{-u} u^{z_1-1} \int_0^\infty dv \, e^{-v} v^{z_2-1}$$

$$du \, dv$$

$$u \in (0, \infty)$$

$$v \in (0, \infty)$$



$$u+v = S$$

$$u = s \cdot t \rightarrow t = \frac{u}{u+v}$$

$$v = s \cdot (1-t)$$

$$S \in (0, \infty)$$

$$t \in (0, 1)$$

$$du \, dv = ds \, dt \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= ds \, dt \begin{vmatrix} t & s \\ 1-t & -s \end{vmatrix} = ds \, dt \left| \begin{pmatrix} -t/s & -s \cdot (1-t) \end{pmatrix} \right|$$

$$ds \, dt \, |-s| = s \cdot ds \, dt$$

$$\Gamma(z_1) \Gamma(z_2) = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty du \, dv \, e^{-u-v} u^{z_1-1} v^{z_2-1}$$

$$= \int_0^\infty ds \int_0^1 dt \, s \cdot e^{-s} s^{z_1-1} s^{z_2-1} t^{z_1-1} (1-t)^{z_2-1}$$

$$= \left(\int_0^\infty ds \, e^{-s} s^{z_1+z_2-1} \right) \cdot \left(\int_0^1 dt \, t^{z_1-1} (1-t)^{z_2-1} \right)$$

$$\Gamma(z_1 + z_2) \cdot B(z_1, z_2)$$

$$= \Gamma(z_1) \Gamma(z_2)$$

POLIGAMMA

$$\Psi^{(n)}(z) = \frac{d^{n+1}}{dz^{n+1}} \log \Gamma(z)$$

$$\Psi^{(0)}(z) = \Psi(z) = \frac{d}{dz} \log \Gamma(z) = \frac{\Gamma'(z)}{\Gamma(z)}$$

↑
"DIGAMMA"

$$z \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} = \{0, -1, -2, \dots\} \rightarrow \text{POLI SINGOLI DI } \Psi^{(0)}(z)$$

$$\Psi^{(n)}(z) \text{ HA POLI DI ORDINE } n+1 \text{ IN } z \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}.$$

$$* \quad \Psi^{(n)}(z+1) = \Psi^{(n)}(z) + \frac{(-1)^n n!}{z^{n+1}}$$

(DIMOSTRARE PER ESERCIZIO)

IDENTITA' MOLTIPLIC.

K INTERO

$$\Gamma(z) \Gamma\left(z + \frac{1}{K}\right) \Gamma\left(z + \frac{2}{K}\right) \dots \Gamma\left(z + \frac{K-1}{K}\right) = \Gamma(Kz) (2\pi)^{\frac{K-1}{2}} K^{\frac{1}{2}-Kz}$$

$$\Gamma(z) \Gamma\left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \Gamma(2z) \cdot \#$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \times & \times & \times & \times & \times & \times & \times \\ -3 & -2 & -1 & & 0 & & \end{array}$$

$$\log \Gamma(1+z) = -\gamma_E z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta_k}{k} (-z)^k$$

SERIES DI
TAYLOR IN z

$$\gamma_E \equiv \text{cost. di EULERO - MASCHERONI}$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \log t \, dt = 0.577216 \dots$$

$$\zeta_k = \zeta(k) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^k}$$

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} \quad \operatorname{Re} s > 1$$

$$\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \times \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{s-1}}{(e^t - 1)} dt = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{\infty} t^{s-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-t(k+1)} dt$$

$n = k+1$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k$$

$$\frac{1}{e^t - 1} = \frac{e^{-t}}{1 - e^{-t}} = e^{-t} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-t \cdot k}$$

$$t > 0 \Rightarrow |e^t| > 1$$

$$|e^{-t}| < 1$$

$$t = \frac{u}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t \cdot n} t^{s-1} dt$$

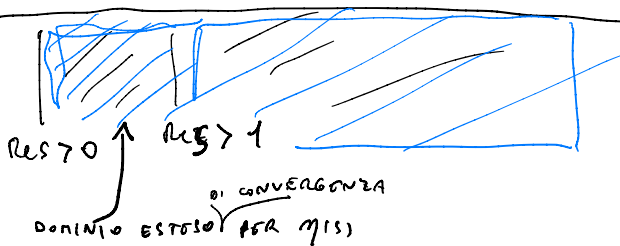
$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{n^{-s+1} \cdot n^{-1}}_{\zeta(s)} \int_0^{\infty} \underbrace{e^{-u} u^{s-1} du}_{\Gamma(s)}$$

$\zeta(s)$ HA L'UNICO POLO PER $s=1$

$\zeta(s)$ HA INFINITI ZERI:

$$\zeta(-2k) = 0, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad \text{"ZERI TRIVIALI"}$$

HA ANCHE NUM. INF. DI ZERI "NON-TRIVIALI"



$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}$$

$$\eta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^s}$$

FUNZ. "ETA DI DIRICHLET"

$$\begin{aligned} \eta(s) &= \zeta(s) - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2 \cdot n)^s} = \zeta(s) - 2 \cdot 2^{-s} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} \\ &= \zeta(s) \cdot (1 - 2^{1-s}) \end{aligned}$$

* ESERCIZIO: USARE $\zeta(s) = \frac{\eta(s)}{(1 - 2^{1-s})}$ PER CALCOLARE

$$\text{Res } \zeta(s) \Big|_{s=1}.$$

$$\eta(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{s-1}}{e^t + 1} dt$$

↑
COLLEGATO A DISTA.

FERMI - DIRAC

RELAZIONE DI RIFLESSIONE

$$\Gamma(z) \Gamma(1-z) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z} \quad /$$

$$\frac{\zeta(s)}{\zeta(1-s)} = 2^s \pi^{s-1} \cdot \underbrace{\sin\left(\frac{\pi s}{2}\right)}_{\text{ZERI}} \cdot \underbrace{\Gamma(1-s)}_{\text{ZERI}}$$

