

if x and y are

non-negative

Let $f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} f(x, y) dy dx$$

(9j)

Let B^n

be

$$V(B^n) = ? \quad B^n = \{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \leq 1\}$$

$$\Gamma: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

is

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

for $s > 0$
(2.1.1)

$s_n \uparrow s_0$ and $s_0 \in (0, \infty)$ then

$$\Gamma(s_n) = \int_0^\infty t^{s_n-1} e^{-t} dt \nearrow \int_0^\infty t^{s_0-1} e^{-t} dt = \Gamma(s_0)$$

MCT
Monotone
Convergence
Theorem

$$f_n(t) = t^{s_n-1} e^{-t} \nearrow f(t) = t^{s_0-1} e^{-t}$$

by the Monotone Convergence Theorem

Let $f_n, f: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be non-negative measurable functions such that $f_n \nearrow f$

$$\int f_n \nearrow \int f$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(s+1) &= \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^s dt = - \int_0^\infty (e^{-t})' t^s dt = - \left[e^{-t} t^s \right]_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty e^{-t} s t^{s-1} dt \\ &= s\Gamma(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\Gamma(1) = 1$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{-1/2} e^{-t} dt = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = x^2 \\ dt = 2x dx \end{array} \right] = \int_0^{\infty} 2x e^{-x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\Gamma(n) = (n-1)! \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad n > 0$$

$$\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{2n-1}{2} \cdot \frac{2n-3}{2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} = \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} n!} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \sqrt{2\pi} s^{s-1/2} e^{-s} e^{\theta(s)} \quad \theta(s) \in (0, \frac{1}{2s})$$

אינטגרל של פונקציה

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(s+1) &= \int_0^{\infty} t^s e^{-t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^s \log t dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} (s t^{s-1} + t^s \log t) dt \\ &= s \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{s-1} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^s \log t dt = s \Gamma(s) + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^s \log t dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = s^s \int_0^{\infty} e^{-s f(u)} du \quad f(u) = u - \log u$$

$$f(1) = 1 \quad f'(1) = 0$$

$$f'(1) = 0 \quad f''(1) = 1$$

אינטגרל של פונקציה

$$f(u) \sim 1 + \frac{1}{2}(u-1)^2$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-s f(u)} du \approx \int_0^{\infty} e^{-s \frac{1}{2}(u-1)^2} du$$

$$\approx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-s} \cdot e^{-\frac{s}{2}(u-1)^2} du = e^{-s} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{s}{2}r^2} dr = e^{-s} \sqrt{2\pi} s^{-1/2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{2}{s}}(u-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma(s) \sim \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-s} s^{-1/2} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{as } s \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right]$$

$$B(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx \quad \alpha, \beta > 0$$

$$B(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha) \Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}$$

$$\Gamma(\alpha+\beta) B(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^\infty t^{\alpha+\beta-1} e^{-t} dt \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} dx =$$

$$\int_0^\infty \int_{0 < x < 1} (tx)^{\alpha-1} [t(1-x)]^{\beta-1} e^{-t} dx dt =$$

$$u = tx$$

$$v = t(1-x)$$

$$\{(t, x) \mid t > 0, 0 < x < 1\} \leftrightarrow \{(u, v) \mid u > 0, v > 0\}$$

$$\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(t, x)} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 1-x \\ t-x & -t \end{vmatrix} = -t$$

$$= \int_{u>0} \int_{v>0} u^{\alpha-1} v^{\beta-1} e^{-u-v} du dv = \int_{u>0} u^{\alpha-1} e^{-u} du \cdot \int_{v>0} v^{\beta-1} e^{-v} dv = \Gamma(\alpha) \cdot \Gamma(\beta)$$

$$V(B_p^h) = \int \int \dots \int_{x_1^p + \dots + x_n^p \leq 1} x_1^{r_1-1} \dots x_n^{r_n-1} dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

$$\int \int \dots \int_{x_1^{p_1} + \dots + x_n^{p_n} \leq 1} x_1^{r_1-1} \dots x_n^{r_n-1} dx_1 \dots dx_n = \frac{1}{p_1 p_2 \dots p_n} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\frac{r_1}{p_1}) \dots \Gamma(\frac{r_n}{p_n})}{\Gamma(\frac{r_1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{r_n}{p_n} + 1)}$$

$$r_1 = \dots = r_n = 1$$

$$p_1 = \dots = p_n = 2$$

$$p_1 = p_2 = \dots = p_n = n$$

$$y_i = x_i \cdot p_i$$

$$x_i^{r_i-1} dx_i = \frac{1}{p_i} y_i^{\frac{r_i}{p_i}-1} dy_i$$

$$r_i \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (x_i^{r_i-1}) \parallel r_i \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y_i} (y_i^{\frac{r_i}{p_i}-1})$$



$$\int \dots \int_{\substack{x_1 p_1 + \dots + x_n p_n \leq 1 \\ x_1, \dots, x_n \geq 0}} x_1^{p_1-1} \dots x_n^{p_n-1} dx_1 \dots dx_n = \frac{1}{p_1 \dots p_n} \int \dots \int_{\substack{y_1 + \dots + y_n \leq 1 \\ y_i \geq 0}} y_1^{\frac{p_1}{p_1}-1} \dots y_n^{\frac{p_n}{p_n}-1} dy_1 \dots dy_n$$

Let $p_i = 1$ then $\int \dots \int_{x_1 + \dots + x_n \leq 1, x_i \geq 0} dx_1 \dots dx_n = \frac{1}{n!}$

$$I_h = \int \dots \int_{\substack{x_1 + \dots + x_h \leq 1 \\ x_1, \dots, x_h \geq 0}} x_1^{r_1-1} \dots x_h^{r_h-1} dx_1 \dots dx_h = \frac{\Gamma(r_1) \dots \Gamma(r_h)}{\Gamma(r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_h + 1)}$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 x^{r-1} dx = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\Gamma(r)}{\Gamma(r+1)} \quad \text{for } h=1$$

$$I_h = \int_0^1 dx_h x_h^{r_h-1} \underbrace{\int \dots \int_{\substack{x_1, \dots, x_{h-1} \geq 0 \\ x_1 + \dots + x_{h-1} \leq 1 - x_h}} x_1^{r_1-1} \dots x_{h-1}^{r_{h-1}-1} dx_1 \dots dx_{h-1}}_J$$

$$\forall 1 \leq i \leq h-1 \quad y_i = \frac{x_i}{1-x_h}$$

$$\frac{dx_i}{dy_i} = (1-x_h)^{p_i-1} \leftarrow \frac{dx_i}{dy_i} = (1-x_h)$$

$$J = (1-x_h)^{r_1 + \dots + r_{h-1} - (h-1) + (h-1)} \int \dots \int_{\substack{y_1 + \dots + y_{h-1} \leq 1 \\ y_1, \dots, y_{h-1} \geq 0}} y_1^{r_1-1} \dots y_{h-1}^{r_{h-1}-1} dy_1 \dots dy_{h-1} = I_{h-1}$$

$$I_h = I_{h-1} \int_0^1 x_h^{r_h-1} (1-x_h)^{r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_{h-1}} dx_h = B(r_h, r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_{h-1} + 1)$$

$$I_h = \frac{\Gamma(r_1) \dots \Gamma(r_{h-1})}{\Gamma(r_1 + \dots + r_{h-1} + 1)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(r_h) \cdot \Gamma(r_1 + \dots + r_{h-1} + 1)}{\Gamma(r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_h + 1)} = \frac{\Gamma(r_1) \dots \Gamma(r_h)}{\Gamma(r_1 + \dots + r_h + 1)}$$

$$V(B_p^n) = \frac{2^n \left(\Gamma(\frac{1}{p})\right)^n}{p^n \Gamma(\frac{n}{p} + 1)}$$

$$V(B_2^n) = \frac{\pi^{n/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2} + 1)}$$