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AFDELING ZUIVERE WISKUNDE ZW 105/78 MEI
(DEPARTMENT OF PURE MATHEMATICS)

J. VAN DE LUNE

SOME CONVEXITY PROPERTIES OF EULER'S GAMMA FUNCTION

2e boerhaavestraat 49 amsterdam

Printed at the Mathematical Centre, 49, 2e Boerhaavestraat, Amsterdam.

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AMS(MOS) subject classification scheme (1970): 26A51, 33A15

Some convexity properties of Euler's gamma function

by

J. van de Lune

ABSTRACT

This report deals with various convexity properties related to Euler's gamma function. Most of these properties are generalizations of monotonic approximation theorems for integrals.

KEY WORDS & PHRASES: *Convexity, gamma-function.*

1. SOME EXTRAPOLATIONS OF A THEOREM OF OZEKI.

OZEKI [3] has shown for example, that if the sequence $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is convex, then also the corresponding sequence of Cesàro means

$$\{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

is convex (also see Mitrinovic [1;p.202]).

Setting $a_n = -\log n$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and observing that

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n} -\log k = \log(n!)^{-\frac{1}{n}}$$

it follows that

$$\{(n!)^{-\frac{1}{n}}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

is log-convex. (For a brief survey of the theory of convex and log-convex functions we refer to E. Artin, Einführung in die Theorie der Gammafunktion, Teubner, (1931)).

We shall prove that more generally we have

<u>THEOREM 1.1</u>. *The function* $f: \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$ *defined by*

$$f(s) = \{\Gamma(s+1)\}^{-\frac{1}{s}}, \qquad (s > 0)$$

is log-convex on $\mathbb{R}^+$.

This theorem in its turn is a simple consequence of the following

<u>THEOREM 1.2</u>. *Let* a *be a constant* > -1. *Then the function* $f_a: \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$ *defined by*

$$f_a(s) = \left\{\frac{\Gamma(s+a+1)}{\Gamma(a+1)}\right\}^{-\frac{1}{s}}, \qquad s > 0,$$

is log-convex on $\mathbb{R}^+$.

Before proving theorem 1.2 we list a number of lemmas which will be useful throughout this note.

LEMMA 1.1. *For the gamma function*

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x}x^{s-1}dx, \qquad (s > 0)$$

we have the following representation

$$\Gamma(s+1) = s^s e^{-s}\sqrt{2\pi s}\, e^{\mu(s)}, \qquad (s > 0)$$

where $\mu(s)$ *is Binet's function given by*

$$\mu(s) = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-st}}{t}\{\frac{1}{e^t-1} - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2}\}dt, \qquad (s > 0).$$

PROOF. See Sansone and Gerretsen [4; p.216].

LEMMA 1.2. *For* $s > 0$ *we have*

$$\mu'''(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^3} - \int_0^\infty e^{-st}\frac{t^2}{e^t-1}dt.$$

PROOF. From the above integral representation of $\mu(s)$ it is clear that for $s > 0$

$$\mu'''(s) = -\int_0^\infty e^{-st}t^2\{\frac{1}{e^t-1} - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2}\}dt =$$

$$= -\int_0^\infty e^{-st}\frac{t^2}{e^t-1}dt + \int_0^\infty e^{-st}tdt - \frac{1}{2}\int_0^\infty e^{-st}t^2dt.$$

Since

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-st}tdt = \frac{1}{s^2}, \qquad (s > 0)$$

and

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-st}t^2 dt = \frac{2}{s^3}, \qquad (s > 0)$$

our proof is complete. □

As an immediate consequence we have

LEMMA 1.3. *For* $s > 0$ *we have*

$$-\mu'''(s) + \frac{1}{s^2} > 0. \qquad \square$$

PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2. Let $p = a+1$ so that $p > 0$. Define $\phi(s) = \log f_a(s)$ so that for $s > 0$

$$\phi(s) = -\frac{1}{s}\log\frac{\Gamma(s+p)}{\Gamma(p)} = -\frac{1}{s}\log\frac{p}{s+p}\frac{\Gamma(s+p+1)}{\Gamma(p+1)} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{s}\{\log p - \log(s+p) + \log\frac{(s+p)^{s+p}e^{-s-p}\sqrt{2\pi(s+p)}\, e^{\mu(s+p)}}{p^p e^{-p}\sqrt{2\pi p}\, e^{\mu(p)}}\} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{s}\{(-p+\tfrac{1}{2})\log p + (s+p-\tfrac{1}{2})\log(s+p) - s + \mu(s+p) - \mu(p)\}.$$

and

$$\phi'(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}\{(-p+\tfrac{1}{2})\log p + (s+p-\tfrac{1}{2})\log(s+p) - s + \mu(s+p) - \mu(p)\} +$$

$$-\frac{1}{s}\{\log(s+p) - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s+p} + \mu'(s+p)\}$$

and

$$\phi''(s) = -\frac{2}{s^3}\{(-p+\tfrac{1}{2})\log p + (s+p-\tfrac{1}{2})\log(s+p) - s + \mu(s+p) - \mu(p)\} +$$

$$+\frac{2}{s^2}\{\log(s+p) - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s+p} + \mu'(s+p)\} - \frac{1}{s}\{\frac{1}{s+p} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(s+p)^2} + \mu''(s+p)\}.$$

In order to prove theorem 1.2 it suffices to show that $\phi''(s) > 0$ for $s > 0$, or, equivalently, that $\psi(s) \overset{\text{def}}{=\!=} s^3\phi''(s) > 0$ for $s > 0$.

Since $p > 0$ and

$$\psi(s) = -2\{(-p+\tfrac{1}{2})\log p + (s+p-\tfrac{1}{2})\log(s+p) - s + \mu(s+p) - \mu(p)\} +$$
$$+ 2s\{\log(s+p) - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s+p} + \mu'(s+p)\} - s^2\{\frac{1}{s+p} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(s+p)^2} + \mu''(s+p)\}$$

it is clear that

$$\lim_{s\downarrow 0} \psi(s) = 0$$

so that the proof is complete if we can show that $\psi'(s) > 0$ for $s > 0$. Since, as one may verify,

$$\psi'(s) = s^2\{-\mu'''(s+p) + \frac{1}{(s+p)^2} + \frac{1}{(s+p)^3}\}$$

it follows from lemma 1.3 that indeed

$$\psi'(s) > 0 \qquad \text{for } s > 0. \qquad \square$$

<u>THEOREM 1.3</u>. *If* $a > -1$ *then the function* $g_a : \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$ *defined by*

$$g_a(s) = \{\Gamma(s+a+1)\}^{-\frac{1}{s}}, \qquad s \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

is log-convex if and only if $0 \le a \le 1$.

<u>PROOF</u>. Sufficiency. If $0 \le a \le 1$ then

$$0 < \Gamma(a+1) \le 1.$$

Hence $\frac{-\log\Gamma(a+1)}{s}$ is convex so that $\{\Gamma(a+1)\}^{-\frac{1}{s}}$ is log-convex on $\mathbb{R}^+$. Since the product of log-convex functions is log-convex it follows from theorem 1.2 that $\{\Gamma(s+a+1)\}^{-1/s}$ is log-convex on $\mathbb{R}^+$.

Necessity. Let $p = a+1$ so that $p > 0$. Define $\phi(s) = \log g_a(s)$ so that

$$\phi(s) = -\frac{1}{s}\log\Gamma(s+p) = -\frac{1}{s}\log\frac{\Gamma(s+p+1)}{s+p}.$$

Since $\phi(s)$ is convex by assumption we have $\phi''(s) \geq 0$ for $s > 0$ and hence

$$\lim_{s\downarrow 0} s^3\phi''(s) \geq 0.$$

On the other hand we have, as one may verify,

$$\lim_{s\downarrow 0} s^3\phi''(s) = -2 \log\Gamma(p)$$

so that we must have

$$\log\Gamma(p) \leq 0$$

from which it is clear that $1 \leq p \leq 2$ or, equivalently, that $0 \leq a \leq 1$. □

2. SOME EXTRAPOLATIONS OF A THEOREM OF VAN LINT

VAN LINT [2] has shown that if $f:[a,b] \to \mathbb{R}$ is monotonic and either convex or concave on $[a,b]$, then the sequence of canonic upper-Riemann sums, corresponding to $\int_a^b f(x)dx$, is decreasing.

For any positive constant a let $f_a: [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$f_a(x) = \log(1+\frac{x}{a}), \qquad x \in [0,1].$$

Since f_a is increasing and concave, VAN LINT's theorem yields that the sequence $\{U_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$, defined by

$$U_n = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n} \log(1+\frac{k}{na}), \qquad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

is decreasing, or, equivalently, that

$$\log\{\frac{\Gamma(na+n+1)}{(na)^n\Gamma(na+1)}\}^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

is decreasing in n.

We shall prove that more generally we have

THEOREM 2.1. *For any positive constant* a, *the function* $f_a: \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$

$$f_a(s) = \{\frac{\Gamma(as+s+1)}{s^s\Gamma(as+1)}\}^{\frac{1}{s}}, \qquad (s \in \mathbb{R}^+)$$

is log-convex on $\mathbb{R}^+$.

Before proving this theorem we prove some lemmas.

LEMMA 2.1.

$$\lim_{s\downarrow 0} \{\mu(s) + \frac{1}{2}\log 2\pi s\} = 0.$$

PROOF. For $s > 0$ we have

$$\mu(s) + \frac{1}{2}\log 2\pi s = \log \frac{e^s\Gamma(s+1)}{s^s} . \qquad \square$$

LEMMA 2.2.

$$\lim_{s\downarrow 0} s\mu'(s) = -\frac{1}{2} .$$

PROOF. Observe that for $s > 0$

$$s\mu'(s) = -s\int_0^\infty e^{-st}\{\frac{1}{e^t-1} - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2}\}dt$$

and

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \{\frac{1}{e^t-1} - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2}\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

so that the lemma follows from a well known theorem on Laplace transforms.

LEMMA 2.3.

$$\lim_{s\downarrow 0} s^2\mu''(s) = \frac{1}{2} .$$

PROOF. Observe that for $s > 0$

$$s^2\mu''(s) = s^2 \int_0^\infty e^{-st} t\{\frac{1}{e^t-1} - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2}\}dt =$$

$$= s^2 \int_0^\infty e^{-st} \frac{t}{e^t-1}\, dt - s + \frac{1}{2}$$

and that

$$0 < \int_0^\infty e^{-st} \frac{t}{e^t-1}\, dt < \int_0^\infty e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s} . \qquad \square$$

LEMMA 2.4. *The function* $s^3\mu'''(s)$ *is increasing on* $\mathbb{R}^+$.

PROOF. Observe that for $s > 0$

$$s^3\mu'''(s) = -s^3 \int_0^\infty e^{-st} t^2\{\frac{1}{e^t-1} - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2}\}dt = \text{(by putting } st = u\text{)}$$

$$= - \int_0^\infty e^{-u} u^2\{\frac{1}{e^{\frac{u}{s}}-1} - \frac{1}{\frac{u}{s}} + \frac{1}{2}\}du.$$

The proof will be complete if we can show that for any fixed $u > 0$ the function

$$\frac{1}{e^{\frac{u}{s}}-1} - \frac{1}{\frac{u}{s}} + \frac{1}{2}, \qquad (s \in \mathbb{R}^+)$$

is decreasing, or equivalently that the function

$$\phi(x) \overset{\text{def}}{=\!=} \frac{1}{e^x-1} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}, \qquad (x \in \mathbb{R}^+)$$

is increasing. Since

$$\phi'(x) = - \frac{e^x}{(e^x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

it suffices to show that

$$(e^x-1)^2 > x^2 e^x, \qquad (x \in \mathbb{R}^+)$$

or (setting $x = 2v$ and taking square roots)

$$e^{2v}-1 > 2ve^v, \qquad (v \quad 0).$$

Writing

$$e^{2v} - 2ve^v - 1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n v^n$$

it is easily seen that $c_0 = c_1 = c_2 = 0$ and $c_n > 0$ for $n \geq 3$. □

PROOF OF THEOREM 2.1. We set $c = a+1$ and observe that

$$\left\{\frac{\Gamma(as+s+1)}{s^s\Gamma(as+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{s}} = \left\{\frac{\Gamma(cs+1)}{s^s\Gamma(as+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{s}} =$$

$$= \left\{\frac{(cs)^{cs}e^{-cs}\sqrt{2\pi cs}\; e^{\mu(cs)}}{s^s(as)^{as}e^{-as}\sqrt{2\pi as}\; e^{\mu(as)}}\right\}^{\frac{1}{s}} =$$

$$= \frac{c^c e^{-c}}{a^a e^{-a}}\left\{\sqrt{\frac{c}{a}}\; e^{\mu(cs)-\mu(as)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{s}}.$$

Hence, the proof is complete if we can prove the following

LEMMA 2.5. *If* a *and* c *are constants such that* $c > a > 0$ *then the function* $\phi\colon \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}$ *defined by*

$$\phi(s) = \frac{\log c - \log a}{2s} + \frac{\mu(cs) - \mu(as)}{s}, \qquad (s \in \mathbb{R}^+)$$

is convex on $\mathbb{R}^+$.

PROOF. For $s > 0$ we have

$$\phi'(s) = -\frac{\log\frac{c}{a}}{2s^2} + \frac{c\mu'(cs) - a\mu'(as)}{s} - \frac{\mu(cs) - \mu(as)}{s^2}$$

so that

$$\phi''(s) = \frac{\log\frac{c}{a}}{s^3} + \frac{c^2\mu''(cs) - a^2\mu''(as)}{s} - 2\,\frac{c\mu'(cs) - a\mu'(as)}{s^2} +$$

$$+ 2\,\frac{\mu(cs) - \mu(as)}{s^3} .$$

Hence, if suffices to show that $\psi(s) \overset{\text{def}}{=\!=} s^3\phi''(s) > 0$ for $s > 0$.

Since

$$\psi(s) = \log\frac{c}{a} + s^2\{c^2\mu''(cs) - a^2\mu''(as)\} +$$

$$- 2s\{c\mu'(cs) - a\mu'(as)\} + 2\{\mu(cs) - \mu(as)\}$$

we have by lemmas 2.1 through 2.3 that

$$\lim_{s\downarrow 0}\psi(s) = \lim_{s\downarrow 0} 2\{\mu(cs) + \tfrac{1}{2}\log c - \mu(as) - \tfrac{1}{2}\log a\} =$$

$$= \lim_{s\downarrow 0} 2\{\mu(cs) + \tfrac{1}{2}\log 2\pi cs - \mu(as) - \tfrac{1}{2}\log 2\pi as\} = 0.$$

Hence, in order to show that $\psi(s) > 0$ for $s > 0$ it suffices to show that $\psi'(s) > 0$ for $s > 0$.

One may verify that

$$s\psi'(s) = s^3\{c^3\mu'''(cs) - a^3\mu'''(as)\}$$

so that the proof is complete by lemma 2.4. □

Still more general we have

<u>THEOREM 2.2</u>. *If* a *and* c *are constants such* $c > a > 0$ *then the function* $f_{a,c}: \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$ *defined by*

$$f_{a,c}(s) = \left\{\frac{s^{as}\Gamma(cs+1)}{s^{cs}\Gamma(as+1)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{s}}, \qquad s \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

is log-convex on $\mathbb{R}^+$.

PROOF. Similar as the proof of theorem 2.1.

For any constant $a > 1$ consider the function $f_a\colon [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$f_a(x) = -\log(1 - \frac{x}{a}), \qquad x \in [0,1].$$

This function is increasing and convex so that by VAN LINT's theorem

$$U_n(f_a) \overset{\text{def}}{=\!=} -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \log(1 - \frac{k}{na}) = \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{(an)^n \Gamma(an-n)}{\Gamma(an)}$$

is decreasing in n.

We shall now show that more generally we have

THEOREM 2.3. *If* a *and* b *are constants such that* $a > b > 0$ *then the function* $f_{a,b}\colon \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$ *defined by*

$$f_{a,b}(s) = \left\{\frac{s^{as}\Gamma(bs)}{s^{bs}\Gamma(as)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{s}}, \qquad (s \in \mathbb{R}^+)$$

is log-convex on $\mathbb{R}^+$.

We shall derive this theorem from the following

THEOREM 2.4. *If* a *and* b *are constants such that* $a > b > 0$ *then the function* $g_{a,b}\colon \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$ *defined by*

$$g_{a,b}(s) = \left\{\frac{\sqrt{b}\; s^{as}\Gamma(bs)}{\sqrt{a}\; s^{bs}\Gamma(as)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{s}}, \qquad (s \in \mathbb{R}^+)$$

is log-convex on $\mathbb{R}^+$.

Suppose for the moment that theorem 2.4 has been established. Since $a > b > 0$ it is clear that $(\frac{a}{b})^{1/2s}$ is log-convex and since the product of log-convex functions is log-convex it follows that

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{1}{2s}} g_{a,b}(s) = \left\{\frac{s^{as}\Gamma(bs)}{s^{bs}\Gamma(as)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{s}}, \qquad (s \in \mathbb{R}^+)$$

is log-convex on $\mathbb{R}^+$, proving theorem 2.3.

Before establishing theorem 2.4 we prove

LEMMA 2.6. *For every non-negative integer* n *we have*

$$\lim_{s\downarrow 0} s^n\mu^{(n)}(s) = 0.$$

PROOF. Observe that

$$s^n\mu^{(n)}(s) = s^n(-1)^n \int_0^\infty e^{-st}t^{n-1}\{\frac{1}{e^t-1} - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2}\}dt$$

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

and that

$$\phi(u,s) \overset{\text{def}}{=\!=} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{u}{s}}-1} - \frac{1}{\frac{u}{s}} + \frac{1}{2}$$

is bounded on $\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+$ and that for every fixed $u > 0$, $\phi(u,s)$ is decresing in s such that $\lim_{s\to\infty} \phi(u,s) = 0$. □

PROOF OF THEOREM 2.4. Define $\phi(s) = \log g_{a,b}(s)$ so that, similarly as before, it suffices to show that

$$\psi(s) \overset{\text{def}}{=\!=} \frac{\mu(bs) - \mu(as)}{s}, \qquad (s \in \mathbb{R}^+)$$

is convex on $\mathbb{R}^+$.

From the proof of lemma 2.5 we obtain that

$$s^3\psi''(s) = s^2\{b^2\mu''(bs) - a^2\mu''(as)\} - 2s\{b\mu'(bs) - a\mu'(as)\} +$$

$$+ 2\{\mu(bs) - \mu(as)\} =: \xi(s)$$

so that by lemma 2.6

$$\lim_{s\to\infty} \xi(s) = 0.$$

Similarly as before the proof is complete if we can show that

$$\xi'(s) < 0 \qquad \text{for } s > 0.$$

One may verify that

$$\xi'(s) = s^2\{b^3\mu'''(bs) - a^3\mu'''(as)\}$$

so that $\xi'(s) < 0$ by lemma 2.4. □

Finally we consider the function

$$f_a(x) = -\log(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}), \qquad x \in [0,1]$$

where $a > 1$ is constant.

The corresponding canonical upper Riemann sums are

$$U_n = \frac{1}{n} \log\left\{\frac{a(na)^{2n}\Gamma(na-n)}{(a+1)\Gamma(na+n)}\right\}$$

and since f_a is increasing and convex these U_n form a decreasing sequence.

As a generalization of this result we have that the function ϕ_a: $\mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$, $(a > 1)$, defined by

$$\phi_a(s) = \left\{\frac{a}{a+1} \frac{s^{2s}\Gamma(as-s)}{\Gamma(as+s)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{s}}, \qquad s \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

is log-convex on $\mathbb{R}^+$.

In order to see this we observe that

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-1}} > 1$$

so that

$$\left\{\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-1}}\right\}^{\frac{1}{s}}$$

is log-convex on $\mathbb{R}^+$.

In theorem 2.4 replace a by a+1 and b by a−1. It follows that

$$\left\{\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-1}}\right\}^{\frac{1}{s}} \cdot \left\{\frac{\sqrt{a-1}}{\sqrt{a+1}} \frac{s^{2s}\Gamma(as-s)}{\Gamma(as+s)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{s}} =$$

$$= \left\{\frac{a}{a+1} \frac{s^{2s}\Gamma(as-s)}{\Gamma(as+s)}\right\}^{\frac{1}{s}}$$

is log-convex on $\mathbb{R}^+$, proving our claim.

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