

FUNGSI GAMMA DAN BETA

FUNGSI GAMMA

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

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

$$\Gamma(1) = 1, \quad \Gamma(2) = 1$$

$$\Gamma(n+1) = n!, \quad n > 0$$

$$2. \Gamma(n) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} y^{2n-1} e^{-y^2} dy; \quad \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = +\sqrt{\pi}$$

Nilai $\Gamma(n)$, untuk $1 \leq n \leq 2$, diketahui dari Tabel Fungsi Gamma. (n bilangan pecahan).

Contoh:

1. $\Gamma(6) = 5! = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 120$

2. $\Gamma(2,40) = \Gamma(1,40 + 1) = 1,40 \Gamma(1,40)$
 $= 1,40 (0,887264)$
 $= 1,24217$

3. $I = \int_0^{\infty} x^5 e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} x^{6-1} e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(6) = 5! = 120$

$$4. \quad I = \int_0^{\infty} x^4 e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2}y)^4 e^{-y^2} \frac{1}{2} dy = \frac{1}{32} \int_0^{\infty} y^4 e^{-y^2} dy$$

Misal: $2x = y$
 $x = \frac{1}{2}y$

$$= \frac{1}{32} \Gamma(5) = \frac{1}{32} 4! = \frac{3}{4}$$

Untuk: $x=0 \rightarrow y=0$

$$x = \infty \rightarrow y = \infty$$

Dari $x = \frac{1}{2}y \rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2}dy$

Fungsi Beta

$$1. B(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx, \quad m > 0, \quad n > 0$$

$$2. B(m, n) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m-1} \theta \cos^{2n-1} \theta d\theta$$

$$3. B(m, n) = \frac{1}{a^{m+n-1}} \int_0^a y^{m-1} (a-y)^{n-1} dy$$

$$4. B(m, n) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{y^{m-1}}{(1+y)^{m+n}} dy = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{y^{n-1}}{(1+y)^{m+n}} dy$$

Hubungan fungsi Beta dan Gamma: $B(m, n) = \frac{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$

$$1. \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx = B(m, n) = \frac{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$$

$$2. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m-1} \theta \cos^{2n-1} \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} B(m, n) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$$

$$3. \int_0^a y^{m-1} (a-y)^{n-1} dy = a^{m+n-1} B(m, n) = \frac{a^{m+n-1} \Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$$

$$4. \int_0^\infty \frac{y^{m-1}}{(1+y)^{m+n}} dy = \int_0^\infty \frac{y^{n-1}}{(1+y)^{m+n}} dy = B(m, n) = \frac{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$$

Rumus: $\Gamma(p)\Gamma(1-p) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(1-p)}{\sin p\pi}$

Contoh:

$$1. I = \int_0^1 x^5 (1-x)^3 dx = \int_0^1 x^{6-1} (1-x)^{4-1} dx = B(6,4) = \frac{\Gamma(6)\Gamma(4)}{\Gamma(6+4)}$$

$$= \frac{5! 3!}{9!} = \frac{5! 3.2.1}{9.8.7.6.5!} = \frac{1}{504}$$

$$2. I = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^5 x \cos^3 x dx = \frac{1}{2} B(m, n) = \frac{1}{2} B(3,2) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma(3)\Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(3+2)}$$

$$2m-1=5 \rightarrow m=3$$

$$2n-1=3 \rightarrow n=2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2! 1!}{4!}$$

$$3. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 x \cos^0 x dx = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} B(3, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\Gamma(3)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(3 + \frac{1}{2})}$$

$$2m-1=5 \rightarrow m=3$$

$$2n-1=0 \rightarrow n=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2! \sqrt{\pi}}{\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{16}{15}$$

$$4. I = \int_0^3 x^2 (3-x)^4 dx = a^{m+n-1} B(m, n) = 3^{3+5-1} B(3, 5) = 3^7 \frac{\Gamma(3)\Gamma(5)}{\Gamma(3+5)}$$

$$a=3; \quad m-1=2; \quad n-1=4$$

$$m=3 \quad \quad n=5$$

$$= 3^7 \frac{2!4!}{7!} = \frac{3^6}{35}$$

Soal Latihan:

$$1. I = \int_0^{\infty} x^4 e^{-x} dx$$

$$3. \Gamma(-3,5)$$

$$5. I = \int_0^1 x^2 (1-x)^3 dx$$

$$7. I = \int_0^2 x^{5/2} (2-x)^{1/2} dx$$

$$2. I = \int_0^{\infty} t^6 e^{-3t} dt$$

$$4. \Gamma(2,6)$$

$$6. I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x \sin^2 x dx$$

$$8. I = \int_0^{\pi/8} \cos^3 4x dx$$