



We know that

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(z)} = z e^{\gamma z} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{z}{k}\right) e^{-\frac{z}{k}} \quad \gamma = 0,5772\dots$$

$$\sin(\pi z) = \pi z \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{k^2}\right)$$

① Prove

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

REFLEXION FORMULA

②  $\Gamma(2z) = \frac{2^{2z-1}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma(z)\Gamma(z+\frac{1}{2})$

DUPLICATION FORMULA  
LEGENDRE

③ Verify that  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{p_k} = \infty$ , where the  $p_k$  are the primes 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, ... . Hint:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - p_k^{-\lambda})}, \quad \lambda > 1 \quad (\text{EULER})$$

④ Poisson's Formula

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^2 - r^2}{R^2 - 2Rr \cos(\theta - \phi) + r^2} g(\phi) d\phi$$

yields a harmonic function in the disk  $r < R$ .



Assume that  $g(\phi)$  is continuous and periodic.  
Prove that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^-} u(n, \theta) = g(\theta).$$

Hint: If  $g(\theta) \equiv 1$ , also  $u(n, \theta) \equiv 1$  by direct calculation.

⑤ If  $f(0) \neq 0$  we have Jensen's formula

$$\log |f(0)| + \sum_{k=1}^N \log \left( \frac{R}{|z_k|} \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \log |f(Re^{i\theta})| d\theta$$

with the zeros  $z_1, \dots, z_N$ ;  $0 < |z_k| < R$ . Write a formula for the case

$$f(z) = z^m c_m + \dots \quad (m \geq 1 \text{ an integer}).$$

⑥  $\int_0^{2\pi} \log |1 - e^{i\theta}| d\theta = ?$

