

Math Diversion Problem 833

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Theory like mist on eyeglasses — obscures facts.

— Charlie Chan

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2iBNo4j3vRo&list=PL3E4136E122545FBE>

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Title: Gamma Function - Part 3 - Weierstrass Representation

Presenter: MrYouMath

1 Introduction

This is the third part of a 12-part series on the Gamma function. What I'm presenting here is what I refer to as the 'read-a-long notes' to the videos. They are brief on explanations. For better explanations, please see the videos by MrYouMath, as listed above.

2 Weierstrass Representation — Part 3

The Weierstrass Representation of the Gamma function is

$$\Gamma(s) = \frac{1}{s} e^{-\gamma s} \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} e^{\frac{s}{i}} \left(1 + \frac{s}{i}\right)^{-1}, \quad (1)$$

where γ is the Euler-Macheroni constant, defined by

$$\gamma \equiv \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} - \log n \right), \quad (2)$$

To prove this, we begin with the Gauss representation and massage it. Note

that $e^0 = 1$.¹

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma(s) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{n^s}{s} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{(s+i)} \right] \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{n^s}{s} \prod_{i=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{s}{i}\right)^{-1} \right] \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{s} e^0 e^{s \log n} \prod_{i=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{s}{i}\right)^{-1} \right] \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{s} e^{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{s}{i} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{s}{i}\right) + s \log n} \prod_{i=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{s}{i}\right)^{-1} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

Or,

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma(s) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{s} e^{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{s}{i} - \gamma s\right)} \prod_{i=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{s}{i}\right)^{-1} \right] \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{s} e^{-\gamma s} \prod_{i=1}^n e^{s/i} \left(1 + \frac{s}{i}\right)^{-1} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

where we used that, for the sum on i :

$$e^{\sum \frac{s}{i}} = \prod e^{\frac{s}{i}}. \tag{5}$$

¹We will use the trick that $n^s = e^{s \log n}$.