

Math Diversion Problem 843

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I love it when a plan comes together.

— Hannibal Smith, *The A-Team*

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

Title: Gamma Function - Part 8 - The Euler Integral II

Presenter: MrYouMath

1 Introduction

This is the eighth 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 The Euler Integral II (the Sinc function) – Part 8

The sinc function is given as $\text{sinc } x = (\sin x)/x$. Its integral is

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (1)$$

Using the final equation of the last section, and setting

$$a = 0, \quad b = 1, \quad n = 1, \quad s = 0 \quad (\text{with effect taken in the limit}), \quad (2)$$

and noting that $|p| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 1$, and $\alpha = \pi/2$, then from

$$\Gamma(s)\Gamma(1-s) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi s}, \quad (3)$$

we get

$$\sin(\pi s/2) \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi s \Gamma(1-s)} = \int_0^{\infty} (u^{s-1} \sin u) du. \quad (4)$$

With slight modification, we get

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(\pi s/2)}{\pi s/2} \frac{\pi s}{\sin \pi s \Gamma(1-s)} \right] = \int_0^\infty (u^{s-1} \sin u) du. \quad (5)$$

Next, we use that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$, so

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin(\pi s/2)}{\pi s/2} \frac{\pi s}{\sin \pi s \Gamma(1-s)} \right] = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1)} = 1. \quad (6)$$

Then,

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin u}{u} du = \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (7)$$