

2 多重階乗

2.1 2重階乗

2.1.1 2重階乗の定義

定義2.1.1

m, n を自然数とするとき、

$$m!! \equiv n \cdot (n-2) \cdot (n-4) \cdot \cdots \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \quad m=2n-1 \quad (1^1)$$

$$\equiv n \cdot (n-2) \cdot (n-4) \cdot \cdots \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \quad m=2n \quad (1^0)$$

$$\equiv 1 \quad m=0, -1 \quad (1^-)$$

例

$$2!! = 2, \quad 4!! = 2 \cdot 4, \quad 6!! = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6, \quad \cdots$$

$$1!! = 1, \quad 3!! = 1 \cdot 3, \quad 5!! = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5, \quad \cdots$$

$$0!! = (-1)!! = 1$$

2.1.2 2重階乗の基本公式

公式2.1.2

n を自然数、 $\Gamma(z) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{z-1} dt$, π を円周率 とするとき、

$$n! = n!! \cdot (n-1)!! \quad (2)$$

$$(2n-1)!! = 2^n \Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) / \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2^n \Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) / \sqrt{\pi} \quad (3^1)$$

$$(2n)!! = 2^n \Gamma\left(n + \frac{2}{2}\right) / \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{2}\right) = 2^n \Gamma(n+1) = 2^n n! \quad (3^0)$$

$$(-2n)!! = \infty, \quad 0!! = 1 \quad (4)$$

$$\{-(2n+1)\}!! = (-1)^{-n} \frac{2}{(2n-1)!!}, \quad (-1)!! = 1 \quad (5)$$

証明

まず、 $(1^1) \times (1^0)$ とすれば、

$$(2n)!! \cdot (2n-1)!! = (2n-1) \cdot (2n-3) \cdot (2n-5) \cdot \cdots \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \\ \times 2n \cdot (2n-2) \cdot (2n-4) \cdot \cdots \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = (2n)!$$

$2n$ を n に置き換えて (2) を得る。

次に、 $\Gamma(1+z) = z\Gamma(z)$ であるから、

$$\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Gamma\left(2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma\left(3+\frac{1}{2}\right) &= \Gamma\left(1+\frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{2}\frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
&\vdots \\
\Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right) &= \frac{1\cdot 3\cdot 5\cdots(2n-1)}{2^n}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
\therefore (2n-1)!! &= 2^n\Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right) / \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2^n\Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right) / \sqrt{\pi} \tag{3^1}
\end{aligned}$$

同様の方法で (3⁰) を得る。

(3⁰) に $n=0$ を代入すれば、

$$0!! = 2^0\Gamma(1) = 1$$

n を $-n$ に置換すれば、

$$(-2n)!! = \Gamma(1-n)2^{-n} = \infty \quad (+から接近)$$

次に、(2)と(3⁰) より、

$$(2n-1)!! = \frac{(2n)!}{(2n)!!} = \frac{\Gamma(1+2n)}{2^n\Gamma(1+n)}$$

$n=0$ を代入すれば、

$$(-1)!! = \frac{\Gamma(1)}{\Gamma(1)2^0} = \frac{0!}{0!\cdot 1} = 1$$

これは $0!!=1$ と相俟って定義 (1[~]) の正当性を保証する。

最後に、 n を $-n$ に置換すれば、

$$\begin{aligned}
\{-(2n+1)\}!! &= \frac{\Gamma(1-2n)}{2^{-n}\Gamma(1-n)} = \frac{2^n\Gamma\{-(2n-1)\}}{\Gamma\{-(n-1)\}} \\
&= (-1)^{(n-1)-(2n-1)} \frac{(n-1)!2^n}{(2n-1)!} = (-1)^{-n} \frac{(n-1)!2^n}{(2n-1)!} \\
&= (-1)^{-n} \frac{2n(n-1)!2^n}{(2n)!} = (-1)^{-n} \frac{2n!2^n}{(2n)!} \\
&= (-1)^{-n} \frac{2}{(2n-1)!!} \quad \left(\because \frac{(2n)!}{2^n n!} = (2n-1)!! \right)
\end{aligned}$$

例1

$$\begin{aligned}
13!! &= (2\cdot 7-1)!! = 2^7\Gamma\left(7+\frac{1}{2}\right) / \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2^7\Gamma\left(\frac{15}{2}\right) / \sqrt{\pi} \\
&= 128 \times 1871.25430543 / 1.77245385 = 135135.0000
\end{aligned}$$

例2

$$(-3)!! = (-1)^1 \frac{2}{1!!} = -2, \quad (-5)!! = (-1)^2 \frac{2}{3!!} = \frac{2}{3}$$

2・1・3 マクローリン展開の2重階乗表現(公式)

公式2・1・3

$$f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{f(0)}{0!!}x^0 + \frac{f'(0)}{2!!}x^1 + \frac{f''(0)}{4!!}x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{6!!}x^3 + \dots \quad (6)$$

導出

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x^1 + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots \\ &= \frac{f(0)}{2^0 \cdot 0!}2x^0 + \frac{f'(0)}{2^1 \cdot 1!}2^1x^1 + \frac{f''(0)}{2^2 \cdot 2!}2^2x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{2^3 \cdot 3!}2^3x^3 + \dots \\ &= \frac{f(0)}{0!!}(2x)^0 + \frac{f'(0)}{2!!}(2x)^1 + \frac{f''(0)}{4!!}(2x)^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{6!!}(2x)^3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

x を $x/2$ に置き換えると、

$$f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{f(0)}{0!!}x^0 + \frac{f'(0)}{2!!}x^1 + \frac{f''(0)}{4!!}x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{6!!}x^3 + \dots$$

を得る。

2・1・4 初等関数の2重階乗展開

2・1・3 を初等関数に適用することにより以下の諸式を得る。

(1) 指数関数の2重階乗展開

$$e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{x^0}{0!!} \pm \frac{x^1}{2!!} + \frac{x^2}{4!!} \pm \frac{x^3}{6!!} + \frac{x^4}{8!!} \pm \dots$$

(2) 三角関数の2重階乗展開

$$\cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x^0}{0!!} - \frac{x^2}{4!!} + \frac{x^4}{8!!} - \frac{x^6}{12!!} + \frac{x^8}{16!!} - \dots$$

$$\sin \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x^1}{2!!} - \frac{x^3}{6!!} + \frac{x^5}{10!!} - \frac{x^7}{14!!} + \frac{x^9}{18!!} - \dots$$

(3) 双曲線関数の2重階乗展開

$$\cosh \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x^0}{0!!} + \frac{x^2}{4!!} + \frac{x^4}{8!!} + \frac{x^6}{12!!} + \frac{x^8}{16!!} + \dots$$

$$\sinh \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x^1}{2!!} + \frac{x^3}{6!!} + \frac{x^5}{10!!} + \frac{x^7}{14!!} + \frac{x^9}{18!!} + \dots$$

(4) 対数関数の2重階乗展開

$$\log\left(1 \pm \frac{x}{2}\right) = \pm \frac{0!}{2!!}x - \frac{1!}{4!!}x^2 \pm \frac{2!}{6!!}x^3 - \frac{3!}{8!!}x^4 \pm \dots$$

$$\log \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2-x}} = \frac{0!}{2!!}x + \frac{2!}{6!!}x^3 + \frac{4!}{10!!}x^5 + \frac{6!}{14!!}x^7 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{2i} \log \frac{2+xi}{2-xi} = \frac{0!}{2!!} x - \frac{2!}{6!!} x^3 + \frac{4!}{10!!} x^5 - \frac{6!}{14!!} x^7 + \dots$$

(5) 逆三角関数の2重階乗展開

$$\sin^{-1} x = \frac{(-1)!!}{0!!} \frac{x^1}{1} + \frac{1!!}{2!!} \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3!!}{4!!} \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{5!!}{6!!} \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots$$

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{0!}{2!!} x - \frac{2!}{6!!} x^3 + \frac{4!}{10!!} x^5 - \frac{6!}{14!!} x^7 + \dots$$

$$\therefore \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2i} \log \frac{2+xi}{2-xi}$$

(6) 逆双曲線関数の2重階乗展開

$$\sinh^{-1} x = \frac{(-1)!!}{0!!} \frac{x^1}{1} - \frac{1!!}{2!!} \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3!!}{4!!} \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{5!!}{6!!} \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots$$

$$\tanh^{-1} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{0!}{2!!} x + \frac{2!}{6!!} x^3 + \frac{4!}{10!!} x^5 + \frac{6!}{14!!} x^7 + \dots$$

$$\therefore \tanh^{-1} \frac{x}{2} = \log \sqrt{\frac{2+x}{2-x}} \quad |x| < 2$$

(7) 無理関数の2重階乗展開

$$(1 \pm x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \pm \frac{(-1)!!}{2!!} x - \frac{1!!}{4!!} x^2 \pm \frac{3!!}{6!!} x^3 - \frac{5!!}{8!!} x^4 \pm \dots$$

$$(1 \pm x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \mp \frac{1!!}{2!!} x + \frac{3!!}{4!!} x^2 \mp \frac{5!!}{6!!} x^3 + \frac{7!!}{8!!} x^4 \mp \dots$$

$$\int \sqrt{1 \pm x^2} dx = x \pm \frac{(-1)!!}{2!!} \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1!!}{4!!} \frac{1}{5} x^5 \pm \frac{3!!}{6!!} \frac{1}{7} x^7 - \dots$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 \pm x^2}} = x \mp \frac{1!!}{2!!} \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{3!!}{4!!} \frac{1}{5} x^5 \mp \frac{5!!}{6!!} \frac{1}{7} x^7 + \dots$$

2・1・5 初等関数の2重階乗級数

2・1・4 の特殊値として以下の級数を得る。

$$e^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2!!} + \frac{1}{4!!} + \frac{1}{6!!} + \frac{1}{8!!} + \dots = 1.648721$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2!!} + \frac{1}{4!!} - \frac{1}{6!!} + \frac{1}{8!!} - \dots = 0.606530$$

$$\cos \frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{4!!} + \frac{1}{8!!} - \frac{1}{12!!} + \frac{1}{16!!} - \dots = 0.877582$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2!!} - \frac{1}{6!!} + \frac{1}{10!!} - \frac{1}{14!!} + \frac{1}{18!!} - \dots = 0.479425$$

$$\cosh \frac{1}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{4!!} + \frac{1}{8!!} + \frac{1}{12!!} + \frac{1}{16!!} + \dots = 1.127625$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sinh \frac{1}{2} &= \frac{1}{2!!} + \frac{1}{6!!} + \frac{1}{10!!} + \frac{1}{14!!} + \frac{1}{18!!} + \dots &= 0.521095 \\
\log \frac{3}{2} &= \frac{0!}{2!!} - \frac{1!}{4!!} + \frac{2!}{6!!} - \frac{3!}{8!!} + \dots &= 0.405465 \\
\log 2 &= \frac{0!}{2!!} + \frac{1!}{4!!} + \frac{2!}{6!!} + \frac{3!}{8!!} + \dots &= 0.693147 \\
\log \sqrt{3} &= \frac{0!}{2!!} + \frac{2!}{6!!} + \frac{4!}{10!!} + \frac{6!}{14!!} + \dots &= 0.549306 \\
\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} &= \frac{0!}{2!!} - \frac{2!}{6!!} + \frac{4!}{10!!} - \frac{6!}{14!!} + \dots &= 0.463647 \\
\tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{2} &= \frac{0!}{2!!} + \frac{2!}{6!!} + \frac{4!}{10!!} + \frac{6!}{14!!} + \dots &= 0.549306 \\
\sqrt{2} &= 1 + \frac{(-1)!!}{2!!} - \frac{1!!}{4!!} + \frac{3!!}{6!!} - \frac{5!!}{8!!} + \dots &= 0.141421 \\
\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} &= 1 - \frac{1!!}{2!!} + \frac{3!!}{4!!} - \frac{5!!}{6!!} + \frac{7!!}{8!!} - \dots &= 0.707106 \\
1 &= \frac{(-1)!!}{2!!} + \frac{1!!}{4!!} + \frac{3!!}{6!!} + \frac{5!!}{8!!} + \dots
\end{aligned}$$

2・2 3重階乗

2・2・1 3重階乗の定義

定義2・2・1

m, n を自然数とすると、

$$m !!! \equiv m \cdot (m-3) \cdot (m-6) \cdot \dots \cdot 7 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 \quad m=3n-2 \quad (1^2)$$

$$\equiv m \cdot (m-3) \cdot (m-6) \cdot \dots \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \quad m=3n-1 \quad (1^1)$$

$$\equiv m \cdot (m-3) \cdot (m-6) \cdot \dots \cdot 9 \cdot 6 \cdot 3 \quad m=3n \quad (1^0)$$

$$\equiv 1 \quad m=0, -1, -2 \quad (1^-)$$

例

$$\begin{aligned} 1 !!! &= 1, & 4 !!! &= 1 \cdot 4, & 7 !!! &= 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7, & \dots & & (\text{イー・スー・チー}) \\ 2 !!! &= 2, & 5 !!! &= 2 \cdot 5, & 8 !!! &= 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8, & \dots & & (\text{リャン・ウー・パー}) \\ 3 !!! &= 3, & 6 !!! &= 3 \cdot 6, & 9 !!! &= 3 \cdot 6 \cdot 9, & \dots & & (\text{サブ・ロウ・チュー}) \\ 0 !!! &= (-1) !!! = (-2) !!! = 1 \end{aligned}$$

2・2・2 3重階乗の基本公式

公式2・2・2

n を自然数、 $\Gamma(z) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{z-1} dt$ とするとき、

$$n! = n !!! \cdot (n-1) !!! \cdot (n-2) !!! \quad (2)$$

$$(3n-2) !!! = 3^n \Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{3}\right) / \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \quad (3^2)$$

$$(3n-1) !!! = 3^n \Gamma\left(n + \frac{2}{3}\right) / \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \quad (3^1)$$

$$(3n) !!! = 3^n \Gamma\left(n + \frac{3}{3}\right) / \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{3}\right) = 3^n \Gamma(n+1) = 3^n n! \quad (3^0)$$

$$(-3n) !!! = \infty, \quad 0 !!! = 1 \quad (4)$$

$$(-1) !!! \cdot (-2) !!! = 1 \quad (5)$$

$$\{-(3n+1)\} !!! \cdot \{-(3n+2)\} !!! = \frac{3}{(3n-1) !!! \cdot (3n-2) !!!} \quad (6)$$

証明

先ず、 $(1^2) \times (1^1) \times (1^0)$ とすれば、

$$\begin{aligned} &(3n-2) !!! \cdot (3n-1) !!! \cdot (3n) !!! \\ &= (3n-2) \cdot (3n-5) \cdot (3n-8) \cdot \dots \cdot 7 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 \\ &\quad \times (3n-1) \cdot (3n-4) \cdot (3n-7) \cdot \dots \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \\ &\quad \times 3n \cdot (3n-3) \cdot (3n-6) \cdot \dots \cdot 9 \cdot 6 \cdot 3 = (3n)! \end{aligned}$$

3n を n に置き換えて (2) を得る。

次に、 $\Gamma(1+z) = z\Gamma(z)$ であるから、

$$\Gamma\left(1+\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\Gamma\left(2+\frac{1}{3}\right) = \Gamma\left(1+\frac{4}{3}\right) = \frac{4}{3}\Gamma\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = \frac{4}{3}\frac{1}{3}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\Gamma\left(3+\frac{1}{3}\right) = \Gamma\left(1+\frac{7}{3}\right) = \frac{7}{3}\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{3}\right) = \frac{7}{3}\frac{4}{3}\frac{1}{3}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

⋮

$$\Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1\cdot 4\cdot 7\cdots(3n-2)}{3^n}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{(3n-2)!!!}{3^n}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\therefore (3n-2)!!! = 3^n\Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{3}\right) / \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \quad (3^2)$$

同様の方法で (3¹), (3⁰) を得る。

(3⁰) に $n=0$ を代入すれば、

$$0!!! = 3^0\Gamma(1) = 1$$

n を $-n$ に置換すれば、

$$(-3n)!!! = 3^{-n}\Gamma(1-n) = \infty \quad (+から接近)$$

次に、(2)と(3⁰) より、

$$(3n-1)!!! \cdot (3n-2)!!! = \frac{(3n)!}{(3n)!!!} = \frac{\Gamma(1+3n)}{3^n\Gamma(1+n)}$$

$n=0$ を代入すれば、

$$(-1)!!! \cdot (-2)!!! = \frac{\Gamma(1)}{\Gamma(1)3^0} = \frac{0!}{0! \cdot 1} = 1$$

これは $0!!!=1$ と相俟って定義 (1[⌒]) の正当性を保証する。

最後に、 n を $-n$ に置換すれば、

$$\begin{aligned} \{-(3n+1)\}!!! \cdot \{-(3n+2)\}!!! &= \frac{\Gamma(1-3n)}{3^{-n}\Gamma(1-n)} = \frac{3^n\Gamma\{-(3n-1)\}}{\Gamma\{-(n-1)\}} \\ &= (-1)^{(n-1)-(3n-1)} \frac{(n-1)!3^n}{(3n-1)!} = (-1)^{-2n} \frac{(n-1)!3^n}{(3n-1)!} \\ &= \frac{3n(n-1)!3^n}{(3n)!} = \frac{3n!3^n}{(3n)!} = \frac{3}{(3n-1)!!! \cdot (3n-2)!!!} \end{aligned}$$

例1

$$\begin{aligned} 17!!! &= (3\cdot 6-1)!!! = 3^6\Gamma\left(6+\frac{2}{3}\right) / \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 3^6\Gamma\left(\frac{20}{3}\right) / \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \\ &= 729 \times 389.03492617 / 1.35411794 = 209439.9998 \end{aligned}$$

...

例2

$$(-4)!!! \cdot (-5)!!! = \frac{3}{1!!! \cdot 2!!!} = \frac{3}{2}$$

2.2.3 マクローリン展開の3重階乗表現(公式)

公式2.2.3

$$f\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) = \frac{f(0)}{0!!!} x^0 + \frac{f'(0)}{3!!!} x^1 + \frac{f''(0)}{6!!!} x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{9!!!} x^3 + \dots \quad (7)$$

導出

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x^1 + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{3!} x^3 + \dots \\ &= \frac{f(0)}{3^0 \cdot 0!} 3x^0 + \frac{f'(0)}{3^1 \cdot 1!} 3^1 x^1 + \frac{f''(0)}{3^2 \cdot 2!} 3^2 x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{3^3 \cdot 3!} 3^3 x^3 + \dots \\ &= \frac{f(0)}{0!!!} (3x)^0 + \frac{f'(0)}{3!!!} (3x)^1 + \frac{f''(0)}{6!!!} (3x)^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{9!!!} (3x)^3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

x を $x/3$ に置き換えると、

$$f\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) = \frac{f(0)}{0!!!} x^0 + \frac{f'(0)}{3!!!} x^1 + \frac{f''(0)}{6!!!} x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{9!!!} x^3 + \dots$$

を得る。

2.2.4 初等関数の3重階乗展開

2.2.3 を初等関数に適用することにより以下の諸式を得る。

(1) 指数関数の3重階乗展開

$$e^{\pm \frac{x}{3}} = \frac{x^0}{0!!!} \pm \frac{x^1}{3!!!} + \frac{x^2}{6!!!} \pm \frac{x^3}{9!!!} + \frac{x^4}{12!!!} \pm \dots$$

(2) 三角関数の3重階乗展開

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \frac{x}{3} &= \frac{x^0}{0!!!} - \frac{x^2}{6!!!} + \frac{x^4}{12!!!} - \frac{x^6}{18!!!} + \frac{x^8}{24!!!} - \dots \\ \sin \frac{x}{3} &= \frac{x^1}{3!!!} - \frac{x^3}{9!!!} + \frac{x^5}{15!!!} - \frac{x^7}{21!!!} + \frac{x^9}{27!!!} - \dots \end{aligned}$$

(3) 双曲線関数の3重階乗展開

$$\begin{aligned} \cosh \frac{x}{3} &= \frac{x^0}{0!!!} + \frac{x^2}{6!!!} + \frac{x^4}{12!!!} + \frac{x^6}{18!!!} + \frac{x^8}{24!!!} + \dots \\ \sinh \frac{x}{3} &= \frac{x^1}{3!!!} + \frac{x^3}{9!!!} + \frac{x^5}{15!!!} + \frac{x^7}{21!!!} + \frac{x^9}{27!!!} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

(4) 対数関数の3重階乗展開

$$\log\left(1 \pm \frac{x}{3}\right) = \pm \frac{0!}{3!!!}x - \frac{1!}{6!!!}x^2 \pm \frac{2!}{9!!!}x^3 - \frac{3!}{12!!!}x^4 \pm \dots$$

$$\log\sqrt{\frac{3+x}{3-x}} = \frac{0!}{3!!!}x + \frac{2!}{9!!!}x^3 + \frac{4!}{15!!!}x^5 + \frac{6!}{21!!!}x^7 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{2i}\log\frac{3+xi}{3-xi} = \frac{0!}{3!!!}x - \frac{2!}{9!!!}x^3 + \frac{4!}{15!!!}x^5 - \frac{6!}{21!!!}x^7 + \dots$$

(5) 逆三角関数の3重階乗展開

$$\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{3} = \frac{0!}{3!!!}x - \frac{2!}{9!!!}x^3 + \frac{4!}{15!!!}x^5 - \frac{6!}{21!!!}x^7 + \dots$$

$$\therefore \tan^{-1}\frac{x}{3} = \frac{1}{2i}\log\frac{3+xi}{3-xi}$$

(6) 逆双曲線関数の3重階乗展開

$$\tanh^{-1}\frac{x}{3} = \frac{0!}{3!!!}x + \frac{2!}{9!!!}x^3 + \frac{4!}{15!!!}x^5 + \frac{6!}{21!!!}x^7 + \dots$$

$$\therefore \tanh^{-1}\frac{x}{3} = \log\sqrt{\frac{3+x}{3-x}} \quad |x| < 3$$

(7) 無理関数の3重階乗展開

$$(1 \pm x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1 \pm \frac{(-1)!!!}{3!!!}x - \frac{2!!!}{6!!!}x^2 \pm \frac{5!!!}{9!!!}x^3 - \frac{8!!!}{12!!!}x^4 \pm \dots$$

$$(1 \pm x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = 1 \mp \frac{1!!!}{3!!!}x + \frac{4!!!}{6!!!}x^2 \mp \frac{7!!!}{9!!!}x^3 + \frac{10!!!}{12!!!}x^4 \mp \dots$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{1 \pm x^3} dx = x \pm \frac{(-1)!!!}{3!!!} \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{2!!!}{6!!!} \frac{1}{7}x^7 \pm \frac{5!!!}{9!!!} \frac{1}{10}x^{10} - \dots$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{1 \pm x^3}} = x \mp \frac{1!!!}{3!!!} \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{4!!!}{6!!!} \frac{1}{7}x^7 \mp \frac{7!!!}{9!!!} \frac{1}{10}x^{10} + \dots$$

2・2・5 初等関数の3重階乗級数

2・2・4 の特殊値として以下の級数を得る。

$$e^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1 + \frac{1}{3!!!} + \frac{1}{6!!!} + \frac{1}{9!!!} + \frac{1}{12!!!} + \dots \quad 1.395612$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{3}} = 1 - \frac{1}{3!!!} + \frac{1}{6!!!} - \frac{1}{9!!!} + \frac{1}{12!!!} - \dots \quad 0.716531$$

$$\cos\frac{1}{3} = 1 - \frac{1}{6!!!} + \frac{1}{12!!!} - \frac{1}{18!!!} + \frac{1}{24!!!} - \dots \quad 0.944956$$

$$\sin\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3!!!} - \frac{1}{9!!!} + \frac{1}{15!!!} - \frac{1}{21!!!} + \frac{1}{27!!!} - \dots \quad 0.327194$$

$$\cosh\frac{1}{3} = 1 + \frac{1}{6!!!} + \frac{1}{12!!!} + \frac{1}{18!!!} + \frac{1}{24!!!} + \dots \quad 1.056071$$

1 1 1 1 1 1 1

$$\begin{aligned} \sinh \frac{1}{3} &= \frac{1}{3!!!} + \frac{1}{9!!!} + \frac{1}{15!!!} + \frac{1}{21!!!} + \frac{1}{27!!!} + \dots & 0.339540 \\ \log \frac{4}{3} &= \frac{0!}{3!!!} - \frac{1!}{6!!!} + \frac{2!}{9!!!} - \frac{3!}{12!!!} + \dots & 0.287682 \\ -\log \frac{2}{3} &= \frac{0!}{3!!!} + \frac{1!}{6!!!} + \frac{2!}{9!!!} + \frac{3!}{12!!!} + \dots & 0.405465 \\ \log \sqrt{2} &= \frac{0!}{3!!!} + \frac{2!}{9!!!} + \frac{4!}{15!!!} + \frac{6!}{21!!!} + \dots & 0.346573 \\ \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} &= \frac{0!}{3!!!} - \frac{2!}{9!!!} + \frac{4!}{15!!!} - \frac{6!}{21!!!} + \dots & 0.321750 \\ \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{3} &= \frac{0!}{3!!!} + \frac{2!}{9!!!} + \frac{4!}{15!!!} + \frac{6!}{21!!!} + \dots & 0.346573 \\ \sqrt[3]{2} &= 1 + \frac{(-1)!!!}{3!!!} - \frac{2!!!}{6!!!} + \frac{5!!!}{9!!!} - \frac{8!!!}{12!!!} + \dots & 1.259921 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} &= 1 - \frac{1!!!}{3!!!} + \frac{4!!!}{6!!!} - \frac{7!!!}{9!!!} + \frac{10!!!}{12!!!} - \dots & 0.793700 \\ 1 &= \frac{(-1)!!!}{3!!!} + \frac{2!!!}{6!!!} + \frac{5!!!}{9!!!} + \frac{8!!!}{12!!!} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

2.3 多重階乗

2.3.1 多重階乗の定義

定義2.3.1

m, n, k を自然数、 $!! \cdots !$ (k 個) $\equiv !_k$ とするとき、

$$\begin{aligned} m!_k &\equiv n \cdot (n-k) \cdot (n-2k) \cdots (1+k) \cdot 1 & m=kn - (k-1) & (1^{k-1}) \\ &\vdots \\ &\equiv n \cdot (n-k) \cdot (n-2k) \cdots \{(k-1)+k\} \cdot (k-1) & m=kn-1 & (1^1) \\ &\equiv n \cdot (n-k) \cdot (n-2k) \cdots (k+k) \cdot k & m=kn & (1^0) \\ &\equiv 1 & m=0, -1, \dots, -(k-1) & (1^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

例

$$\begin{aligned} 1!_4 &= 1, & 5!_4 &= 1 \cdot 5, & 9!_4 &= 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9, & 13!_4 &= 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 13, & \cdots \\ 2!_4 &= 2, & 6!_4 &= 2 \cdot 6, & 10!_4 &= 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10, & 14!_4 &= 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 14, & \cdots \\ 3!_4 &= 3, & 7!_4 &= 3 \cdot 7, & 11!_4 &= 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11, & 15!_4 &= 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 15, & \cdots \\ 4!_4 &= 4, & 8!_4 &= 4 \cdot 8, & 12!_4 &= 4 \cdot 8 \cdot 12, & 16!_4 &= 4 \cdot 8 \cdot 12 \cdot 16, & \cdots \\ 0!_4 &= (-1)!_4 = (-2)!_4 = (-3)!_4 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

2.3.2 多重階乗の基本公式

公式2.3.2

k, n を自然数、 $\Gamma(z) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{z-1} dt$ とするとき、

$$n! = n!_k \cdot (n-1)!_k \cdot (n-2)!_k \cdots \cdot \{n-(k-1)\}_k!_k \quad (2)$$

$$(kn-s)!_k = k^n \Gamma\left(n + \frac{k-s}{k}\right) / \Gamma\left(\frac{k-s}{k}\right), \quad s=1, 2, \dots, k-1 \quad (3^s)$$

$$(kn)!_k = k^n \Gamma\left(n + \frac{k}{k}\right) / \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{k}\right) = k^n \Gamma(n+1) = k^n n! \quad (3^0)$$

$$(-kn)!_k = \infty, \quad 0!_k = 1 \quad (4)$$

$$(-1)!_k \cdot (-2)!_k \cdots \cdot \{-(k-1)\}_k!_k = 1 \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\{-(kn+1)\}_k!_k \cdot \{-(kn+2)\}_k!_k \cdots \cdot \{-(kn+k-1)\}_k!_k \\ &= \frac{k}{(kn-1)!_k \cdot (kn-2)!_k \cdots \cdot \{kn-(k-1)\}_k!_k} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

証明

先ず、 $(1^{k-1}) \times \cdots \times (1^1) \times (1^0)$ とすれば、

$$\{kn-(k-1)\}_k!_k \cdots \cdot (kn-1)!_k \cdot (kn)!_k$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \{kn - (k-1)\} \{kn - (2k-1)\} \{kn - (3k-1)\} \cdots (k+1) \quad \cdot 1 \\
&\quad \times \{kn - (k-2)\} \{kn - (2k-2)\} \{kn - (3k-2)\} \cdots (k+2) \quad \cdot 2 \\
&\quad \vdots \\
&\quad \times (kn-1) \quad \{kn - (k+1)\} \{kn - (2k+1)\} \cdots \{k + (k-1)\} (k-1) \\
&\quad \times kn \quad (kn-k) \quad (kn-2k) \quad \cdots (k+k) \quad \cdot k \\
&= (kn)!
\end{aligned}$$

kn を n に置き換えて (2) を得る。

次に、 $\Gamma(1+z) = z\Gamma(z)$ であるから、

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{k-s}{k}\right) &= \frac{k-s}{k} \Gamma\left(\frac{k-s}{k}\right) \\
\Gamma\left(2 + \frac{k-s}{k}\right) &= \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2k-s}{k}\right) = \frac{2k-s}{k} \Gamma\left(\frac{2k-s}{k}\right) = \frac{2k-s}{k} \frac{k-s}{k} \Gamma\left(\frac{k-s}{k}\right) \\
\Gamma\left(3 + \frac{k-s}{k}\right) &= \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{3k-s}{k}\right) = \frac{3k-s}{k} \frac{2k-s}{k} \frac{k-s}{k} \Gamma\left(\frac{k-s}{k}\right) \\
&\vdots \\
\Gamma\left(n + \frac{k-s}{k}\right) &= \frac{(nk-s) \cdots (2k-s)(k-s)}{k^n} \Gamma\left(\frac{k-s}{k}\right) = \frac{(kn-s)!_k}{k^n} \Gamma\left(\frac{k-s}{k}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (kn-s)!_k = k^n \Gamma\left(n + \frac{k-s}{k}\right) / \Gamma\left(\frac{k-s}{k}\right) \quad (3^s)$$

特に $s=0$ と置けば (3⁰) を得る。

(3⁰) に $n=0$ を代入すれば、

$$0!_k = k^0 \Gamma(1) = 1$$

n を $-n$ に置換すれば、

$$(-kn)!_k = k^{-n} \Gamma(1-n) = \infty \quad (+から接近)$$

次に、(2)と(3⁰)より、

$$(kn-1)!_k \cdot (kn-2)!_k \cdots \{kn - (k-1)\}_k = \frac{(kn)!}{(kn)!_k} = \frac{\Gamma(1+kn)}{k^n \Gamma(1+n)}$$

$n=0$ を代入すれば、

$$(-1)!_k \cdot (-2)!_k \cdots \{-(k-1)\}_k = \frac{\Gamma(1)}{\Gamma(1)k^0} = \frac{0!}{0! \cdot 1} = 1$$

これは $0!_k=1$ と相俟って定義 (1⁻) の正当性を示唆する。

最後に、 n を $-n$ に置換すれば、

$$\begin{aligned}
&\{-(kn+1)\}_k \cdot \{-(kn+2)\}_k \cdots \{-(kn+k-1)\}_k \\
&= \frac{\Gamma(1-kn)}{k^{-n} \Gamma(1-n)} = \frac{k^n \Gamma\{-(kn-1)\}}{\Gamma\{-(n-1)\}} \\
&= (-1)^{(n-1)-(kn-1)} \frac{(n-1)! k^n}{(kn-1)!} = (-1)^{-(k-1)n} \frac{kn(n-1)! k^n}{(kn)!}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (-1)^{-(k-1)n} \frac{k n! k^n}{(kn)!} \\
&= (-1)^{-(k-1)n} \frac{k}{(kn-1)!_k \cdot (kn-2)!_k \cdot \dots \cdot \{kn-(n-1)\}_k!}
\end{aligned}$$

例1

$$\begin{aligned}
27!_5 &= (5 \times 6 - 3)!_5 = 5^6 \Gamma\left(6 + \frac{5-3}{5}\right) / \Gamma\left(\frac{5-3}{5}\right) = 5^6 \Gamma\left(\frac{32}{5}\right) / \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) \\
&= 15625 \times 240.83377994 / 2.21815954 = 1696464.0025
\end{aligned}$$

例2

$$(-6)!_5 \cdot (-7)!_5 \cdot (-8)!_5 \cdot (-9)!_5 = \frac{(-1)^{-(5-1)} \cdot 5}{1!_5 \cdot 2!_5 \cdot 3!_5 \cdot 4!_5} = \frac{5}{24}$$

2.3.3 マクローリン展開の k 重階乗表現(公式)

公式2.3.3

$$f\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) = \frac{f(0)}{0!_k} x^0 + \frac{f'(0)}{k!_k} x^1 + \frac{f''(0)}{(2k)!_k} x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{(3k)!_k} x^3 + \dots \quad (7)$$

導出

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x^1 + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{3!} x^3 + \dots \\
&= \frac{f(0)}{k^0 \cdot 0!} kx^0 + \frac{f'(0)}{k^1 \cdot 1!} k^1 x^1 + \frac{f''(0)}{k^2 \cdot 2!} k^2 x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{k^3 \cdot 3!} k^3 x^3 + \dots \\
&= \frac{f(0)}{0!_k} (kx)^0 + \frac{f'(0)}{k!_k} (kx)^1 + \frac{f''(0)}{(2k)!_k} (kx)^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{(3k)!_k} (kx)^3 + \dots
\end{aligned}$$

x を x/k に置き換えると、

$$f\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) = \frac{f(0)}{0!_k} x^0 + \frac{f'(0)}{k!_k} x^1 + \frac{f''(0)}{(2k)!_k} x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{(3k)!_k} x^3 + \dots$$

2.3.4 初等関数の多重階乗展開

2.3.3 を初等関数に適用することにより以下の諸式を得る。

(1) 指数関数の多重階乗展開

$$e^{\pm \frac{x}{n}} = \frac{x^0}{0!_n} \pm \frac{x^1}{n!_n} + \frac{x^2}{(2n)!_n} \pm \frac{x^3}{(3n)!_n} + \frac{x^4}{(4n)!_n} \pm \dots$$

(2) 三角関数の多重階乗展開

$$\cos \frac{x}{n} = \frac{x^0}{0!_n} - \frac{x^2}{(2n)!_n} + \frac{x^4}{(4n)!_n} - \frac{x^6}{(6n)!_n} + \frac{x^8}{(8n)!_n} - \dots$$

$$\sin \frac{x}{n} = \frac{x^1}{n!_n} - \frac{x^3}{(3n)!_n} + \frac{x^5}{(5n)!_n} - \frac{x^7}{(7n)!_n} + \frac{x^9}{(9n)!_n} - \dots$$

(3) 双曲線関数の多重階乗展開

$$\cosh \frac{x}{n} = \frac{x^0}{0!_n} + \frac{x^2}{(2n)!_n} + \frac{x^4}{(4n)!_n} + \frac{x^6}{(6n)!_n} + \frac{x^8}{(8n)!_n} + \dots$$

$$\sinh \frac{x}{n} = \frac{x^1}{n!_n} + \frac{x^3}{(3n)!_n} + \frac{x^5}{(5n)!_n} + \frac{x^7}{(7n)!_n} + \frac{x^9}{(9n)!_n} + \dots$$

(4) 対数関数の多重階乗展開

$$\log \left(1 \pm \frac{x}{n} \right) = \pm \frac{0!}{n!_n} x - \frac{1!}{(2n)!_n} x^2 \pm \frac{2!}{(3n)!_n} x^3 - \frac{3!}{(4n)!_n} x^4 \pm \dots$$

$$\log \sqrt{\frac{n+x}{n-x}} = \frac{0!}{n!_n} x + \frac{2!}{(3n)!_n} x^3 + \frac{4!}{(5n)!_n} x^5 + \frac{6!}{(7n)!_n} x^7 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{2i} \log \frac{n+xi}{n-xi} = \frac{0!}{n!_n} x - \frac{2!}{(3n)!_n} x^3 + \frac{4!}{(5n)!_n} x^5 - \frac{6!}{(7n)!_n} x^7 + \dots$$

(5) 逆三角関数の多重階乗展開

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{x}{n} = \frac{0!}{n!_n} x - \frac{2!}{(3n)!_n} x^3 + \frac{4!}{(5n)!_n} x^5 - \frac{6!}{(7n)!_n} x^7 + \dots$$

$$\therefore \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{n} = \frac{1}{2i} \log \frac{n+xi}{n-xi}$$

(6) 逆双曲線関数の3重階乗展開

$$\tanh^{-1} \frac{x}{n} = \frac{0!}{n!_n} x + \frac{2!}{(3n)!_n} x^3 + \frac{4!}{(5n)!_n} x^5 + \frac{6!}{(7n)!_n} x^7 + \dots$$

$$\therefore \tanh^{-1} \frac{x}{n} = \log \sqrt{\frac{n+x}{n-x}} \quad |x| < n$$

(7) 無理関数の多重階乗展開

$$(1 \pm x)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 \pm \frac{(-1)!_n}{n!_n} x - \frac{(n-1)!_n}{(2n)!_n} x^2 \pm \frac{(2n-1)!_n}{(3n)!_n} x^3 - \frac{(3n-1)!_n}{(4n)!_n} x^4 \pm \dots$$

$$(1 \pm x)^{-\frac{1}{n}} = 1 \mp \frac{1!_n}{n!_n} x + \frac{(n+1)!_n}{(2n)!_n} x^2 \mp \frac{(2n+1)!_n}{(3n)!_n} x^3 + \frac{(3n+1)!_n}{(4n)!_n} x^4 \mp \dots$$

$$\int \sqrt[n]{1 \pm x^n} dx = x \pm \frac{(-1)!_n}{n!_n} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{(n-1)!_n}{(2n)!_n} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \pm \frac{(2n-1)!_n}{(3n)!_n} \frac{x^{3n+1}}{3n+1} - \dots$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[n]{1 \pm x^n}} = x \mp \frac{1!_n}{n!_n} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \frac{(n+1)!_n}{(2n)!_n} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \mp \frac{(2n+1)!_n}{(3n)!_n} \frac{x^{3n+1}}{3n+1} + \dots$$

2・3・5 初等関数の多重階乗級数

2・3・4 の特殊値として以下の級数を得る。

$$\begin{aligned}
e^{\pm \frac{1}{n}} &= 1 \pm \frac{1}{n!_n} + \frac{1}{(2n)!_n} \pm \frac{1}{(3n)!_n} + \frac{1}{(4n)!_n} \pm \dots \\
\cos \frac{1}{n} &= 1 - \frac{1}{(2n)!_n} + \frac{1}{(4n)!_n} - \frac{1}{(6n)!_n} + \frac{1}{(8n)!_n} - \dots \\
\sin \frac{1}{n} &= \frac{1}{n!_n} - \frac{1}{(3n)!_n} + \frac{1}{(5n)!_n} - \frac{1}{(7n)!_n} + \frac{1}{(9n)!_n} - \dots \\
\cosh \frac{1}{n} &= 1 + \frac{1}{(2n)!_n} + \frac{1}{(4n)!_n} + \frac{1}{(6n)!_n} + \frac{1}{(8n)!_n} + \dots \\
\sinh \frac{1}{n} &= \frac{1}{n!_n} + \frac{1}{(3n)!_n} + \frac{1}{(5n)!_n} + \frac{1}{(7n)!_n} + \frac{1}{(9n)!_n} + \dots \\
\log \left(1 \pm \frac{1}{n} \right) &= \pm \frac{0!}{n!_n} - \frac{1!}{(2n)!_n} \pm \frac{2!}{(3n)!_n} - \frac{3!}{(4n)!_n} \pm \dots \\
\log \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n-1}} &= \frac{0!}{n!_n} + \frac{2!}{(3n)!_n} + \frac{4!}{(5n)!_n} + \frac{6!}{(7n)!_n} + \dots \quad (n > 1) \\
\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{n} &= \frac{0!}{n!_n} - \frac{2!}{(3n)!_n} + \frac{4!}{(5n)!_n} - \frac{6!}{(7n)!_n} + \dots \\
\tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{n} &= \frac{0!}{n!_n} + \frac{2!}{(3n)!_n} + \frac{4!}{(5n)!_n} + \frac{6!}{(7n)!_n} + \dots \\
\sqrt[n]{2} &= 1 + \frac{(-1)!_n}{n!_n} - \frac{(n-1)!_n}{(2n)!_n} + \frac{(2n-1)!_n}{(3n)!_n} - \frac{(3n-1)!_n}{(4n)!_n} + \dots \quad (n > 1) \\
\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{2}} &= 1 - \frac{1!_n}{n!_n} + \frac{(n+1)!_n}{(2n)!_n} - \frac{(2n+1)!_n}{(3n)!_n} + \frac{(3n+1)!_n}{(4n)!_n} - \dots \\
1 &= \frac{(-1)!_n}{n!_n} + \frac{(n-1)!_n}{(2n)!_n} + \frac{(2n-1)!_n}{(3n)!_n} + \frac{(3n-1)!_n}{(4n)!_n} + \dots \quad (n > 1)
\end{aligned}$$

特に $n=1$ のとき、

$$\begin{aligned}
e &= 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \dots &&= 2.718281 \\
\frac{1}{e} &= 1 - \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} - \dots &&= 0.367879 \\
\cos 1 &= 1 - \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{4!} - \frac{1}{6!} + \frac{1}{8!} - \dots &&= 0.540302 \\
\sin 1 &= \frac{1}{1!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{5!} - \frac{1}{7!} + \frac{1}{9!} - \dots &&= 0.841470 \\
\cosh 1 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{6!} + \frac{1}{8!} + \dots &&= 1.543080 \\
\sinh 1 &= \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \frac{1}{7!} + \frac{1}{9!} + \dots &&= 1.175201 \\
\log 2 &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots &&= 0.693147
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan^{-1}1 &= 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots && = 0.785398 \\ \tanh^{-1}1 &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} + \dots && = \infty \\ \frac{1}{2} &= 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - \dots \end{aligned}$$

2・3・6 ポツホハマー記号の多重階乗表示

1より小さい有理数のポツホハマー記号は多重階乗で表示することができる。

公式2・3・4

n, k を2以上の自然数、 a を $|a| < n$ なる整数とすると、

$$\left(\frac{a}{n}\right)_k = \frac{\{a+(k-1)n\}!_n}{n^k} \quad (a > 0 \text{ のとき}) \quad (8)$$

$$= \frac{a\{a+(k-1)n\}!_n}{n^k} \quad (a < 0 \text{ のとき}) \quad (8')$$

導出

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{a}{n}\right)_k &= \frac{a}{n} \left(\frac{a}{n} + 1\right) \cdots \left(\frac{a}{n} + k - 1\right) = \frac{a(a+1n) \cdots \{a+(k-1)n\}}{n^k} \\ &= \frac{\{a+(k-1)n\}!_n}{n^k} \quad (a > 0 \text{ のとき}) \end{aligned}$$

$a < 0$ のとき、 $a!_n = 1, a+1n > 0, \dots, a+(k-1)n > 0$ 故、

$$\begin{aligned} a &= a \cdot a!_n && (k=1) \\ a(a+1n) &= a \cdot (a+1n)!_n && (k=2) \\ a(a+1n)(a+2n) &= a \cdot (a+2n)!_n && (k=3) \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

よって、

$$\frac{a(a+1n) \cdots \{a+(k-1)n\}}{n^k} = \frac{a \cdot \{a+(k-1)n\}!_n}{n^k}$$

となる。

例

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)_k &= \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdots \{1+3(k-1)\}}{3^k} = \frac{\{1+3(k-1)\}!!!}{3^k} \\ \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)_k &= \frac{-1 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdots \{-1+3(k-1)\}}{3^k} = \frac{-1 \cdot \{-1+3(k-1)\}!!!}{3^k} \quad (-1)!!! = 1 \\ \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)_k &= \frac{-2 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 \cdots \{-2+3(k-1)\}}{3^k} = \frac{-2 \cdot \{-2+3(k-1)\}!!!}{3^k} \quad (-2)!!! = 1 \end{aligned}$$

2・3・7 超幾何関数の多重階乗表示

パラメータが1より小なる有理数のとき、超幾何関数は多重階乗で表示することができる。

公式2・3・5

n を2以上の自然数、 a を $|a| < n$ なる整数とすると、

$${}_2F_1\left(\frac{a}{n}, b, c; x\right) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\{a+n(k-1)\}!_n \cdot (b)_k}{(c)_k} \frac{x^k}{(nk)!_n} \quad (a > 0) \quad (9)$$

$$= 1 + a \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\{a+n(k-1)\}!_n \cdot (b)_k}{(c)_k} \frac{x^k}{(nk)!_n} \quad (a < 0) \quad (9')$$

n を2以上の自然数、 a, b, c を $|a|, |b|, |c| < n$ なる整数とすると、

$${}_2F_1\left(\frac{a}{n}, \frac{b}{n}, \frac{c}{n}; x\right) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\{a+n(k-1)\}!_n \cdot \{b+n(k-1)\}!_n}{\{c+n(k-1)\}!_n} \frac{x^k}{(nk)!_n} \quad (a, b, c > 0) \quad (10)$$

$$= 1 + a \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\{a+n(k-1)\}!_n \cdot \{b+n(k-1)\}!_n}{\{c+n(k-1)\}!_n} \frac{x^k}{(nk)!_n} \quad (a \text{ のみ負}) \quad (10')$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{c} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\{a+n(k-1)\}!_n \cdot \{b+n(k-1)\}!_n}{\{c+n(k-1)\}!_n} \frac{x^k}{(nk)!_n} \quad (c \text{ のみ負}) \quad (10'')$$

導出

(8), (8') と $n^k \cdot k! = (nk)!_n$ より、

$${}_2F_1\left(\frac{a}{n}, b, c; x\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{a}{n}\right)_k (b)_k}{(c)_k} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\{a+(k-1)n\}!_n (b)_k}{(c)_k} \frac{x^k}{(nk)!_n} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$= 1 + a \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\{a+(k-1)n\}!_n (b)_k}{(c)_k} \frac{x^k}{(nk)!_n} \quad (a < 0)$$

$${}_2F_1\left(\frac{a}{n}, \frac{b}{n}, \frac{c}{n}; x\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{a}{n}\right)_k \left(\frac{b}{n}\right)_k}{\left(\frac{c}{n}\right)_k} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{\{a+(k-1)n\}!_n}{n^k} \frac{\{b+(k-1)n\}!_n}{n^k}}{\frac{\{c+(k-1)n\}!_n}{n^k}} \frac{x^k}{k!} \quad (a, b, c > 0)$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\{a+n(k-1)\}!_n \cdot \{b+n(k-1)\}!_n}{\{c+n(k-1)\}!_n} \frac{x^k}{(nk)!_n} \quad (a, b, c > 0)$$

a, b, c のうち負のものが \sum の係数となるから、 $(10')$, $(10'')$ は明らか。

例1

$$\begin{aligned} & {}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{3}, c, c; x\right) \\ &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\{1+3(k-1)\}!_3 \cdot (c)_k}{(c)_k} \frac{x^k}{(3k)!_3} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(3k-2)!!!}{(3k)!!!} x^k \\ &= 1 + \frac{1!!!}{3!!!} x + \frac{4!!!}{6!!!} x^2 + \frac{7!!!}{9!!!} x^3 + \frac{10!!!}{12!!!} x^4 + \dots = (1-x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

例2

$$\begin{aligned} & {}_2F_1\left(\frac{-1}{3}, c, c; x\right) \\ &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\{-1+3(k-1)\}!_3 \cdot (c)_k}{(c)_k} \frac{x^k}{(3k)!_3} = 1 + (-1) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(3k-4)!!!}{(3k)!!!} x^k \\ &= 1 - \frac{(-1)!!!}{3!!!} x - \frac{2!!!}{6!!!} x^2 - \frac{5!!!}{9!!!} x^3 - \frac{8!!!}{12!!!} x^4 - \dots = (1-x)^{\frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

例3

$$\begin{aligned} & {}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}; x^2\right) \\ &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\{1+2(k-1)\}!_2 \cdot \{1+2(k-1)\}!_2}{\{3+2(k-1)\}!_2} \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!_2} \\ &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2k-1)!! \cdot (2k-1)!!}{(2k+1)!!} \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!!} \\ &= 1 + \frac{(1!!)^2}{2!! \cdot 3!!} x^2 + \frac{(3!!)^2}{4!! \cdot 5!!} x^4 + \frac{(5!!)^2}{6!! \cdot 7!!} x^6 + \dots \\ &= 1 + \frac{1!!}{2!!} \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{3!!}{4!!} \frac{x^4}{5} + \frac{5!!}{6!!} \frac{x^6}{7} + \dots = \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{x} \end{aligned}$$

例4

$$\begin{aligned} & {}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{n-1}{n}, \frac{n+1}{n}; x^n\right) \\ &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\{1+n(k-1)\}!_n \cdot \{n-1+n(k-1)\}!_n}{\{n+1+n(k-1)\}!_n} \frac{x^{nk}}{(nk)!_n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\{n(k-1)+1\}!_n \cdot (nk-1)!_n}{(nk+1)!_n} \frac{x^{nk}}{(nk)!_n} \\
&= 1 + \frac{1!_n (n-1)!_n}{n!_n (n+1)!_n} x^n + \frac{(n+1)!_n (2n-1)!_n}{(2n)!_n (2n+1)!_n} x^{2n} + \frac{(2n+1)!_n (3n-1)!_n}{(3n)!_n (3n+1)!_n} x^{3n} \dots \\
&= 1 + \frac{(n-1)!_n}{n!_n} \frac{x^n}{n+1} + \frac{(2n-1)!_n}{(2n)!_n} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1} + \frac{(3n-1)!_n}{(3n)!_n} \frac{x^{3n}}{3n+1} + \dots
\end{aligned}$$

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宇宙人の数学