

由关于伽马函数的一个结论引发的思考

前言：

欧拉用伽马函数很好地解决了阶乘的插值问题，除了一些常用的关于伽马函数的性质，伽马函数还有很多值得探究的地方，本文从一个已知结论出发，在对结论的证明过程中，出现了几个有用的且有一定规律的式子，从而进行归纳，猜想，再证明！

得到最终的结论： $\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+k)}{\alpha^k \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$ 对于任何实数成立。

当 n 趋于无穷时， t 分布近似于 $N(0, 1)$ ，而服从自由度为

n 的 t 分布的概率密度是 $f(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} (1 + \frac{t^2}{n})^{-\frac{n+1}{2}}$ ，标准正太分布的

概率密度函数是 $f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$ ，且

$(1 + \frac{t^2}{n})^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{t^2}{n})^{\frac{n}{2}(-\frac{n+1}{2n}t^2)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$ 则 $\frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$ ，等价

于 $\frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 。

下面给出证明：

$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\alpha-1} e^{-t} dt$ ，很容易得到以下三个性质：

$\Gamma(\alpha+1) = \alpha\Gamma(\alpha)$ ， $\Gamma(\alpha) = \sqrt{\pi}$ ， $\Gamma(n+1) = n!$ 所以可得

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right) &= \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)} \cdots \frac{\Gamma\left(n-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(n-\frac{3}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(n-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \cdots \left(\frac{2n-3}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{2n-1}{2}\right) \\ &= \sqrt{\pi} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n} = \sqrt{\pi} \frac{(2n)!}{n!4^n}\end{aligned}$$

记 $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n(x) dx$, 则有 $n=2k, I_n = \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$; $n=2k+1, I_n = \frac{(2k)!!}{(2k+1)!!}$.

由于 $\sin(x) \leq 1$, 所以 $I_{2k+1} \leq I_{2k} \leq I_{2k-1}$

$$\text{即 } \frac{(2k)!!}{(2k+1)!!} \leq \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{(2k-2)!!}{(2k-1)!!}$$

$$\left[\frac{(2k)!!}{(2k-1)!!} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2k+1} \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \left[\frac{(2k)!!}{(2k-1)!!} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2k}$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - \left[\frac{(2k)!!}{(2k-1)!!} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2k+1} \leq \left[\frac{(2k)!!}{(2k-1)!!} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2k \cdot (2k+1)} \leq \frac{1}{2k} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 0$$

由夹逼准则可知 $\left[\frac{(2k)!!}{(2k-1)!!} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2k+1} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2}$

即 有 $\frac{(2k)!!}{(2k-1)!!} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2k+1}} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ 或 者

$$(1) \frac{(2k)!!}{(2k-1)!!} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{[(2k)!!]^2}{(2k)!} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{(k!)^2 \cdot 4^k}{(2k)!} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+\frac{1}{2}}} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\pi},$$

$$(2) \frac{(2k)!!}{(2k-1)!!} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} = \frac{[(2k)!!]^2}{(2k)!} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} = \frac{(k!)^2 \cdot 4^k}{(2k)!} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\pi},$$

$$(3) \frac{(2k)!!}{(2k-1)!!} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\pi}$$

下面证明 $\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{n}\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$

对于数列 $\frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}$, 若奇子列与偶子列收敛于相同的有限数, 则

数列 $\frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}$ 也收敛于该数值。

$n=2k$, 子列为 $\frac{\Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{2k}\Gamma(k)}$, $k=1,2,3,\dots$;

$$\frac{\Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{2k}\Gamma(k)} = \frac{(2k)!\sqrt{\pi}}{k!4^k} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2k} \cdot (k-1)!} = \frac{(2k)!\sqrt{k}}{(k!)^2 \cdot 4^k} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}},$$

由 (2) 可知,

$$\frac{(2k)!\sqrt{k}}{(k!)^2 \cdot 4^k} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \quad \therefore \frac{\Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{2k} \cdot \Gamma(k)} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}};$$

$n=2k+1$,

子列为 $\frac{\Gamma(k+1)}{\sqrt{2k+1} \cdot \Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2})}$, $k=1,2,3,\dots$;

$$\frac{\Gamma(k+1)}{\sqrt{2k+1} \cdot \Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{k!}{\sqrt{2k+1}} \cdot \frac{k!4^k}{(2k)!\sqrt{\pi}},$$

由 (1) 可知, $\frac{(k!)^2 \cdot 4^k}{(2k)!\sqrt{k+\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 1$, $\therefore \frac{\Gamma(k+1)}{\sqrt{2k+1} \cdot \Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2})} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

由以上可知 $\frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\sqrt{n\pi}\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$, 结论得证。

在证明过程中, 得到了两个结论:

$$\frac{\Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{2k}\cdot\Gamma(k)} \xrightarrow{k\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{\Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{k}\cdot\Gamma(k)} \xrightarrow{k\rightarrow\infty} 1$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(k+1)}{\sqrt{2k+1}\cdot\Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2})} \xrightarrow{k\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{\Gamma(k+1)}{\sqrt{k+\frac{1}{2}}\cdot\Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2})} \xrightarrow{k\rightarrow\infty} 1,$$

可猜测 $\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\alpha}\cdot\Gamma(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{\alpha\rightarrow\infty} 1$

结合 $\Gamma(\alpha+1) = \alpha\Gamma(\alpha)$, 可猜测 $\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+k)}{\alpha^k\cdot\Gamma(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{\alpha\rightarrow\infty} 1$;

证明猜想 $\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\alpha}\cdot\Gamma(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{\alpha\rightarrow\infty} 1$

记 $A_\alpha = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\alpha}\cdot\Gamma(\alpha)}$, $A_{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\sqrt{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}}\cdot\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{1}{2})}$,

则, $\frac{A_{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}}}{A_\alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}\cdot\Gamma(\alpha)\cdot\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\sqrt{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}}\cdot\left(\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{1}{2})\right)^2} \xrightarrow{\alpha\rightarrow\infty} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\cdot\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\left(\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{1}{2})\right)^2} = \frac{\alpha\cdot\left(\Gamma(\alpha)\right)^2}{\left(\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{1}{2})\right)^2} = \frac{1}{A_\alpha^2}$

$\therefore A_\alpha \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} \xrightarrow{\alpha\rightarrow\infty} 1$

若 $A_\alpha \xrightarrow{\alpha\rightarrow\infty} \infty$, $\frac{A_{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}}}{A_\alpha} \xrightarrow{\alpha\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{A_\alpha^2} \xrightarrow{\alpha\rightarrow\infty} 0$, 则间距为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的数列 $A_{\alpha+\frac{n}{2}}$ 收敛, 这与 $A_\alpha \xrightarrow{\alpha\rightarrow\infty} \infty$ 矛盾。

若 $A_\alpha \xrightarrow{\alpha\rightarrow\infty} a$, 则间距为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的数列 $A_{\alpha+\frac{n}{2}}$ 收敛,

$\therefore A_{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} \xrightarrow{\alpha\rightarrow\infty} A_\alpha \xrightarrow{\alpha\rightarrow\infty} a$,

$$\because A_{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot A_{\alpha} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

$$\therefore a \cdot a = 1, a \geq 0$$

$$\therefore a = 1, \text{ 即 } A_{\alpha} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1, \text{ 即 } A_{\alpha} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\alpha} \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

(证法二:

$$\text{记 } A_{\alpha} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\alpha} \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)}, A_{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\sqrt{\alpha + \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \Gamma(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})},$$

$$A_{\alpha} \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\sqrt{\alpha \cdot (\alpha + \frac{1}{2})} \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha \cdot (\alpha + \frac{1}{2})}} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

后面可以用上面的证法)

关于猜想二 $\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+k)}{\alpha^k \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$ 的证明

先证明对任意有理数 k, 结论成立:

对于正有理数 $\frac{m}{n}$ (其中, m, n 都是正整数)

只需证明 $\frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \frac{m}{n})}{\alpha^{\frac{m}{n}} \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$

$$A_{\alpha} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \frac{m}{n})}{\alpha^{\frac{m}{n}} \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)}, A_{\alpha+\frac{m}{n}} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \frac{2m}{n})}{(\alpha + \frac{m}{n})^{\frac{m}{n}} \cdot \Gamma(\alpha + \frac{m}{n})} \dots A_{\alpha+\frac{km}{n}} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \frac{k+1}{n}m)}{(\alpha + \frac{km}{n})^{\frac{m}{n}} \cdot \Gamma(\alpha + \frac{km}{n})} \dots (k \leq n-1)$$

$$A_\alpha \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{m}{n}} \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{2m}{n}} \cdots A_{\alpha+\frac{n-1}{n}m} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+m)}{\left\{(\alpha) \cdot \left(\alpha+\frac{m}{n}\right) \cdot \left(\alpha+\frac{2m}{n}\right) \cdots \left(\alpha+\frac{n-1}{n}m\right)\right\}^{\frac{m}{n}} \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)(\alpha+2) \cdots (\alpha+m-1)}{\left\{(\alpha) \cdot \left(\alpha+\frac{m}{n}\right) \cdot \left(\alpha+\frac{2m}{n}\right) \cdots \left(\alpha+\frac{n-1}{n}m\right)\right\}^{\frac{m}{n}}} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

若 $A_\alpha \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \infty$,

则,

$$A_\alpha \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+\frac{m}{n}} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+\frac{2m}{n}} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+\frac{n-1}{n}m} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

$$A_\alpha \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{m}{n}} \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{2m}{n}} \cdots A_{\alpha+\frac{n-1}{n}m} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

这与 $A_\alpha \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{m}{n}} \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{2m}{n}} \cdots A_{\alpha+\frac{n-1}{n}m} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$ 矛盾

$$\therefore A_\alpha \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} a$$

$$\text{则 } A_\alpha \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+\frac{m}{n}} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+\frac{2m}{n}} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+\frac{n-1}{n}m} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} a$$

$$\therefore A_\alpha \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{m}{n}} \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{2m}{n}} \cdots A_{\alpha+\frac{n-1}{n}m} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} a^n \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

$$\text{即 } a=1, \therefore A_\alpha \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+\frac{m}{n}} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+\frac{2m}{n}} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+\frac{n-1}{n}m} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

$\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+k)}{\alpha^k \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$ 对任意正有理数 k, 结论成立

当 k 为负有理数, 令 $k = -\frac{m}{n}$ (m, n 都是正有理数)

只需证明 $\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{-m}{n})}{\alpha^{\frac{-m}{n}} \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$

$$A_\alpha = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{-m}{n})}{\alpha^{\frac{-m}{n}} \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)}, A_{\alpha+\frac{-m}{n}} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{-2m}{n})}{\left(\alpha+\frac{-m}{n}\right)^{\frac{-m}{n}} \cdot \Gamma(\alpha+\frac{-m}{n})} \cdots A_{\alpha+\frac{-km}{n}} = \frac{\Gamma\left[\alpha+\left(\frac{-k+1}{n}m\right)\right]}{\left(\alpha+\frac{-km}{n}\right)^{\frac{-m}{n}} \cdot \Gamma(\alpha+\frac{-km}{n})} \cdots (k \leq n-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_\alpha \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{-m}{n}} \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{-2m}{n}} \cdots A_{\alpha+(\frac{n-1}{n}m)} &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha-m)}{\left\{(\alpha) \cdot \left(\alpha+\frac{-m}{n}\right) \cdot \left(\alpha+\frac{-2m}{n}\right) \cdots \left(\alpha+\left(-\frac{n-1}{n}m\right)\right)\right\}^{\frac{m}{n}} \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)} \\
&= \frac{(\alpha-m)^{-1}(\alpha-m+1)^{-1}(\alpha-m+2)^{-1} \cdots (\alpha-1)^{-1}}{\left\{(\alpha) \cdot \left(\alpha+\frac{-m}{n}\right) \cdot \left(\alpha+\frac{-2m}{n}\right) \cdots \left(\alpha+\left(-\frac{n-1}{n}m\right)\right)\right\}^{\frac{-m}{n}}} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1
\end{aligned}$$

若 $A_\alpha \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \infty$,

则,

$$\begin{aligned}
A_\alpha &\xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+\frac{-m}{n}} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+\frac{-2m}{n}} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+(\frac{n-1}{n}m)} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \infty \\
A_\alpha \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{-m}{n}} \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{-2m}{n}} \cdots A_{\alpha+(\frac{n-1}{n}m)} &\xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \infty
\end{aligned}$$

这与 $A_\alpha \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{-m}{n}} \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{-2m}{n}} \cdots A_{\alpha+(\frac{n-1}{n}m)} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$ 矛盾

$$\therefore A_\alpha \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} a$$

$$\text{则 } A_\alpha \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+\frac{-m}{n}} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+\frac{-2m}{n}} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+(\frac{n-1}{n}m)} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} a$$

$$\therefore A_\alpha \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{-m}{n}} \cdot A_{\alpha+\frac{-2m}{n}} \cdots A_{\alpha+(\frac{n-1}{n}m)} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} a^n \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

$$\text{即 } a=1, \therefore A_\alpha \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+\frac{-m}{n}} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+\frac{-2m}{n}} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \cdots \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} A_{\alpha+(\frac{n-1}{n}m)} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

$\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+k)}{\alpha^k \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$ 对任意负有理数 k , 结论成立

综上所述, $\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+k)}{\alpha^k \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$ 对任意有理数 k , 结论成立

对于任何无理数 k , 则存在有理数列 r_n , 使得 $r_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} k$,

由 $\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+k)}{\alpha^k \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)}$ 关于 k 的连续性, 所以对于无理数

$$k, \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+k)}{\alpha^k \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)} \xleftarrow{r_n \rightarrow k} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+r_n)}{\alpha^{r_n} \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+k)}{\alpha^k \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

所以 $\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+k)}{\alpha^k \cdot \Gamma(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} 1$ 对于任何实数成立。