

499. ON INEQUALITIES FOR  $\Gamma(x+1)/\Gamma(x+1/2)^*$

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1. Interesting well-known inequalities for

$$\frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \frac{2^{2n}}{B(n, n)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{2^{2n} (n!)^2}{(2n)!} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{2^{2n}}{\binom{2n}{n}}$$

will be dealt with in the present paper. Apart from that, sharper inequalities for the function  $x \mapsto \Gamma(x+1)/\Gamma\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)$  will be proposed and its integral representation will be given

$$\frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{\Gamma\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{x} \exp \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(1-2^{-2k}) B_{2k}}{k(2k-1)x^{2k-1}} - \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\text{th } t}{2t} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2^{2k}(2^{2k}-1) B_{2k}}{2 \cdot (2k)!} t^{2k-2} \right) e^{-4tx} dt \right\}.$$

2. From the general result of W. GAUTSCHI [1]

$$n^{1-s} \leq \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(n+s)} \leq (n+1)^{1-s} \quad (0 \leq s \leq 1) \quad [10, 281]$$

it follows for  $s=1/2$

$$(1) \quad \sqrt{n} < \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)} < \sqrt{n+1}.$$

J. WALLIS [2] has given a double inequality

$$(2) \quad \sqrt{n} < \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)} < \sqrt{n+\frac{1}{2}}. \quad [4, 83]$$

Using FIHTENGOLC's result

$$\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} = \sqrt{\pi n} \exp \frac{4\theta - \theta'}{4n} \quad (0 < \theta < 1, \quad 0 < \theta' < 1) \quad [3, 371]$$

inequality

$$(3) \quad \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)} < \sqrt{n} \exp \frac{1}{6n}$$

is immediately proved.

\* Presented September 18, 1974 by P. M. VASIĆ.

The following inequality is also known

$$\left(\frac{2\pi n(2n+1)}{4n+1}\right)^{1/2} < \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!}, \quad [4, 82]$$

see [4], p. 322, i.e.,

$$(4) \quad \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16n+4}} < \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)}.$$

Designating by  $B(a, b)$  the beta function, J. T. CHU [5] gives the following result

$$\sqrt{\frac{4n-3}{4n-2}} < 2^{2n-1} \sqrt{\frac{2n-1}{2\pi}} B(n, n) < \sqrt{\frac{4n-2}{4n-1}}, \quad [10, 283]$$

which is equivalent to

$$(5) \quad \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{(4n-2)^2}} < \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)} < \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16n-4}}.$$

D. K. KAZARINOFF [6] has proved

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)}} < \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi\left(n + \frac{1}{4}\right)}}, \quad [10, 190]$$

i.e.,

$$(6) \quad \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{4}} < \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)} < \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{2}}.$$

G. N. WATSON [7] gives a more general result

$$(7) \quad \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{4}} < \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{\Gamma\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)} \leq \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{\pi}} \quad (x \geq 0), \quad [10, 281]$$

wherein the constants  $1/4$  and  $1/\pi$  are the best possible.

The upper bounds in (6) and (7) lag behind the upper bound in (5).

J. GURLAND [8] has improved the quoted results

$$\frac{4n+3}{(2n+1)^2} \left(\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!}\right)^2 < \pi < \frac{4}{4n+1} \left(\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!}\right)^2, \quad [4, 83]$$

i.e.,

$$(8) \quad \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{4}} < \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)} < \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16n+12}}.$$

J. T. CHU [5] has given two more representations of inequality (8).

Finally, A. V. BOYD [9] has quoted even better result

$$\left(n + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{32n+32}\right)^{1/2} < \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)} < \frac{n + \frac{1}{2}}{\left(n + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{32n+48}\right)^{1/2}} \quad [10, 281]$$

i.e.,

$$(9) \quad \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{32n+32}} < \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)} < \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{32n - \frac{64n-148}{8n+11}}}$$

3. On the basis of the functional inequality

$$\Gamma(x+1) = x \Gamma(x)$$

the implications

$$(10) \quad f(x) \leq \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{\Gamma\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)} \Rightarrow \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{\Gamma\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)} \leq \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{f\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)},$$

$$(11) \quad \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{\Gamma\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)} \leq g(x) \Rightarrow \frac{x}{g\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)} \leq \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{\Gamma\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

are valid. By means of the results (10) and (11) it is possible, on the basis of the one-fold inequality for the function  $x \mapsto \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{\Gamma(x+1/2)}$ , make a double inequality of the corresponding accuracy. Such inequalities are (2), (5), (8) and (9). On the basis of (11), and adopting

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{32x+8}},$$

we get

$$(12) \quad \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{32x+8 + \frac{36}{4x-1}}} < \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{\Gamma\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)} < \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{32x+8}}$$

Inequality (12) is sharper than all the above quoted.

4. On the basis of LEGENDRE's formula

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

and also on the basis of the well-known result

$$\text{Log } \Gamma(z) = \left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right) \log z - z + \log \sqrt{2\pi} + \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{e^t - 1}\right) \frac{e^{-tz}}{t} dt \quad (\text{Re } z > 0)$$

the equality

$$(13) \quad \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{\Gamma\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{x} \exp \left\{ \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\text{th } t}{2t} e^{-4tx} dt \right\} \quad (x > 0)$$

can be obtained. Since

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2^{2k} (2^{2k}-1) B_{2k}}{2 \cdot (2k)!} t^{2k-2} e^{-4tx} dt = \frac{(1-2^{-2k}) B_{2k}}{k (2k-1) x^{2k-1}}$$

the inequality

$$(14) \quad \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{\Gamma\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{x} \exp \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(1-2^{-2k}) B_{2k}}{k (2k-1) x^{2k-1}} + \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\text{th } t}{2t} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2^{2k} (2^{2k}-1) B_{2k}}{2 \cdot (2k)!} t^{2k-2} \right) e^{-4tx} dt \right\}$$

follows. Since the sign of the sub-integral value and the sign for  $(-1)^n$  are equal, the following inequality is valid

$$(15) \quad \sqrt{x} \exp \sum_{k=1}^{2m} \frac{(1-2^{-2k}) B_{2k}}{k (2k-1) x^{2k-1}} < \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{\Gamma\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)} < \sqrt{x} \exp \sum_{k=1}^{2l-1} \frac{(1-2^{-2k}) B_{2k}}{k (2k-1) x^{2k-1}},$$

where  $m$  and  $l$  are natural numbers and  $x > 0$ . Inequalities in (15) are sharper than (12).

\*

D. S. MITRINOVIĆ and P. M. VASIĆ have read this article in manuscript and made some valuable remarks and suggestions.

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