Research Institute for Fundamental Physics
Kyoto University

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(z)} = z e^{\gamma z} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \left(1+\frac{z}{n}\right) e^{-\frac{z}{n}} \right\}$$

$\Gamma(z)$ has poles at $z = 0, -1, -2, \cdots$

$$\Gamma(z) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1\cdot 2 \cdots (n-1)}{z(z+1)\cdots(z+n-1)} n^z$$

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

$$\Gamma(z)\Gamma(1-z) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z}$$

$\pi\pi \longrightarrow \pi\omega$

$$T = \epsilon_{\mu\nu\sigma\rho} P^1_\nu P^2_\sigma P^3_\rho \epsilon_\mu \; A(s,t,u)$$

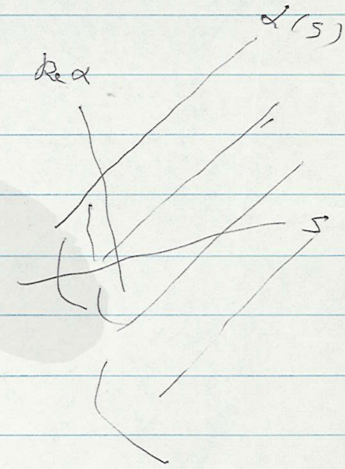
$$A(s,t,u) = \frac{\bar{\beta}}{\pi}\left[\frac{\Gamma(1-\alpha(s))\Gamma(1-\alpha(t))}{\Gamma(2-\alpha(s)-\alpha(t))} + (s,t,u) \right]$$

$$\alpha(s) + \alpha(t) + \alpha(u) = 2, \quad (s+t+u = 3m_\pi^2 + m_\omega^2)$$

$s = t = m_\rho^2$

$\cancel{\alpha(m_\rho^2)}$

$$\alpha(\overset{u}{3m_\pi^2 + m_\omega^2 - 2m_\rho^2}) = \alpha(-0.5(\mathrm{MeV}/c)^2) = 0$$



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