

# Euler–Mellin Integrals and A-Hypergeometric Functions

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ABSTRACT. We consider integrals that generalize both Mellin transforms of rational functions of the form  $1/f$  and classical Euler integrals. The domains of integration of our so-called Euler–Mellin integrals are naturally related to the coamoeba of  $f$ , and the components of the complement of the closure of this coamoeba give rise to a family of these integrals. After performing an explicit meromorphic continuation of Euler–Mellin integrals, we interpret them as A-hypergeometric functions and discuss their linear independence and relation to Mellin–Barnes integrals.

## 1. Introduction

In the classical theory of hypergeometric functions, a prominent role is played by the Euler integral formula

$${}_2F_1(s; t; u) = \frac{\Gamma(t)}{\Gamma(s_1)\Gamma(s_2)} \int_0^1 x^{s_1-1} (1-x)^{t-s_1-1} (1-ux)^{-s_2} dx,$$

which yields an analytic continuation of the Gauss hypergeometric series  ${}_2F_1$  from the unit disk  $|u| < 1$  to the larger domain  $|\arg(1-u)| < \pi$ . However, this Euler integral is not symmetric in  $s_1$  and  $s_2$ , even though the function  ${}_2F_1$  enjoys such symmetry. Following Erdélyi [Erd37], we can introduce another variable of integration and obtain the symmetric formula

$$\begin{aligned} {}_2F_1(s; t; u) &= G(s, t) \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x^{s_1-1} y^{s_2-1} (1-x)^{t-s_1-1} \\ &\quad \times (1-y)^{t-s_2-1} (1-uxy)^{-t} dx \wedge dy, \\ \text{where } G(s, t) &= \frac{\Gamma(t)^2}{\Gamma(s_1)\Gamma(s_2)\Gamma(t-s_1)\Gamma(t-s_2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

After making the substitutions  $z = x/(1-x)$ ,  $w = y/(1-y)$ , and  $c = 1-u$ , we find that the double integral in (1.1) takes the simple form

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{z^{s_1} w^{s_2}}{(1+z+w+czw)^t} \frac{dz \wedge dw}{zw}, \quad (1.2)$$

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