Wednesday, December 15, 2021 1:15 PM

 $\beta(m,h) = (x^{m-1}(1-x)^{n-1}dx \text{ where } m,n>0$ 

$$\beta(n,m) = \int_{0}^{\infty} y^{n-1} (1-y)^{m-1} dy$$

(i) 
$$\beta(m,n) = \beta(n,m)$$

Proporties

(1) 
$$\beta(m,n) = \beta(n,m)$$
  
(2)  $\beta(m,n) = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin \theta \cos \theta$   
Euler's integral 4 the first kind.

(3) 
$$\beta(m, n) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{y}{(1+y)^{m+h}} dy$$

(4) 
$$\beta(m,n) = \frac{\Gamma m \Gamma n}{\Gamma(m+h)}$$

## Gamma Function $\int^{1}(n)=\int_{0}^{\infty}e^{-x} dx \qquad (n>0)$

Properties

(1) 
$$\int_{e}^{\infty} -ay y^{n-1} dy = \frac{\Gamma(n)}{a^n}$$

eq) 
$$\Gamma'(1) = 1$$
  
 $\Gamma'(2) = 1$   
 $\Gamma'(3) = 2$   
 $\Gamma'(\frac{1}{2}+1) = \Gamma'(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}\Gamma'(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{17}{2}$ 

(3) 
$$\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{11} = 1.772$$
  
(4)  $\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1}} \int_{0$ 

$$\int_{0}^{11/2} \sin^{2}x \, dx = \int_{0}^{11/2} (\omega_{1}^{2} x \, dx) = \int_{1}^{11} (\frac{h+1}{2}) \frac{1}{11(\frac{h+2}{2})}$$

$$\int_{0}^{11/2} \sin^{2}x \, dx = \int_{0}^{11} (\omega_{1}^{2} x \, dx) = \int_{1}^{11} (\frac{h+2}{2}) \frac{1}{11(\frac{h+2}{2})}$$

$$\int_{0}^{11/2} \sin^{2}x \, dx = \int_{0}^{11/2} \sin^{2}x \, dx = \int_{0}^{11/2} \int_{0}^{11/2} (2m)$$

(7) 
$$\Gamma(m-1) = \frac{\pi}{\sin m\pi}$$