

(1)

Beta function.

$$\beta(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Also $\beta(m, n) = \beta(n, m)$ [symmetry]

Now Put $x = \frac{t}{1+t}$ in eq. (1).

$$\Rightarrow x(1+t) = t \Rightarrow x + xt = t \Rightarrow x = t(1-x)$$

when $x = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0$

$t = 0$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{x}{1-x}$$

when $x = 1 \Rightarrow t = \infty$

$$\text{Also } dx = \frac{(1+t) \cdot 1 - t(1)}{(1+t)^2} dt = \frac{1+t-t}{(1+t)^2} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{(1+t)^2}$$

Now from eq. (1) we have.

$$\beta(m, n) = \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{t}{1+t} \right)^{m-1} \left(1 - \frac{t}{1+t} \right)^{n-1} \frac{dt}{(1+t)^2}$$

$$\beta(m, n) = \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{m-1}}{(1+t)^{m+1}} \left(\frac{1+t-t}{1+t} \right)^{n-1} \frac{dt}{(1+t)^2}$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{m-1}}{(1+t)^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+t)^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{dt}{(1+t)^2}$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{m-1} dt}{(1+t)^{m+n+2}} = \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{m-1}}{(1+t)^{m+n+2}} dt$$

②

$$\therefore \beta(m, n) = \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{m-1}}{(1+t)^{m+n}} dt.$$

Also as β -function is symmetrical

$$\therefore \beta(m, n) = \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{n-1}}{(1+t)^{m+n}} dt.$$

Another form of β -function.

$$\beta(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx.$$

$$\text{Put } x = \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha d\alpha.$$

$$\text{Also when } x=0 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha=0$$

$$\text{when } x=1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \pi/2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \beta(m, n) &= \int_{\pi/2}^0 (\sin^2 \alpha)^{m-1} (1 - \sin^2 \alpha)^{n-1} 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha d\alpha \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin \alpha)^{2m-2} (\cos \alpha)^{2n-2} 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha d\alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \beta(m, n) = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin \alpha)^{2m-1} (\cos \alpha)^{2n-1} d\alpha$$

$$\boxed{\beta(m, n) = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha d\alpha}$$

(3)

$$\beta(m, n) = \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{m-1}}{(1+t)^{m+n}} dt \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{t^{m-1}}{(1+t)^{m+n}} dt + \int_1^\infty \frac{t^{m-1}}{(1+t)^{m+n}} dt \quad \text{---}$$

Let $t = \frac{1}{z}$ in second integral only.

$$\text{when } t=1, z=1 \quad \text{Also } dt = -\frac{1}{z^2} dz$$

$$\text{when } t=\infty, z=0$$

$$\therefore \int_1^\infty \frac{t^{m-1}}{(1+t)^{m+n}} dt = \int_1^0 \frac{\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{m-1}}{\left(1+\frac{1}{z}\right)^{m+n}} \left(-\frac{1}{z^2}\right) dz$$

$$= \int_1^0 \frac{1}{z^{m-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{z+1}{z}\right)^{m+n}} \left(-\frac{1}{z^2}\right) dz$$

$$= - \int_1^0 \frac{1}{z^{m-1+2}} \cdot \frac{z^{m+n}}{(1+z)^{m+n}} dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{z^{m+n-m-1}}{(1+z)^{m+n}} dz \quad \left(\because \int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(u) du \right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{z^{n-1}}{(1+z)^{m+n}} dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{t^{n-1}}{(1+t)^{m+n}} dt \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

(4)

Using ③ in ②

$$\beta(m, n) = \int_0^1 \frac{t^{m-1}}{(1+t)^{m+n}} dt + \int_0^1 \frac{t^{n-1}}{(1+t)^{m+n}} dt$$

$$\therefore \beta(m, n) = \int_0^1 \frac{t^{m-1} + t^{n-1}}{(1+t)^{m+n}} dt$$

So we've.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \beta(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2m-1} \theta \cos^{2n-1} \theta d\theta.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{m-1}}{(1+x)^{m+n}} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{n-1}}{(1+x)^{m+n}} dx.$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{m-1} + x^{n-1}}{(1+x)^{m+n}} dx.$$