

Q:- For Beta function show that

$$\beta(m, n) = \beta(m+1, n) + \beta(m, n+1)$$

Solution:- We have,

$$\begin{aligned} & \beta(m+1, n) + \beta(m, n+1) \\ &= \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^{n-1} dx + \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^n dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx \{ x + (1-x) \} \\ &= \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx \cdot 1 \\ &= \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx \\ &= \beta(m, n) \end{aligned}$$

Proved

Duplication formula :-

$$\Gamma(m) \Gamma(m + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^{2m-1}} \Gamma(2m), \quad m \text{ is +ve.}$$

Hence show that $\beta(m, m) = 2^{1-2m} \beta(m, \frac{1}{2})$.

Proof: We know that

$$\frac{\Gamma(\frac{p+1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{q+1}{2})}{2 \Gamma(\frac{p+q+2}{2})} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^p \theta \cos^q \theta d\theta$$

Putting $p=q$, we get

$$\frac{\Gamma(\frac{p+1}{2}) \cdot \Gamma(\frac{p+1}{2})}{2 \Gamma(p+1)} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^p \theta \cos^p \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin \theta \cos \theta)^p d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2^p} (2 \sin \theta \cos \theta)^p d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2^p} (\sin 2\theta)^p d\theta$$

putting $2\theta = t$
 $\Rightarrow d\theta = \frac{dt}{2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2^p} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^p t \frac{dt}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^p} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^p t \cos^0 t dt$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(\frac{p+1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{p+1}{2})}{2 \Gamma(p+1)} = \frac{1}{2^p} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{p+1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{0+1}{2})}{2 \Gamma(\frac{p+0+2}{2})}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(\frac{p+1}{2})}{\cancel{2} \Gamma(p+1)} = \frac{1}{2^p} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\cancel{2} \Gamma(\frac{p+2}{2})} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^p \Gamma(\frac{p+2}{2})}$$

Take, $\frac{p+1}{2} = m \Rightarrow p = 2m - 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Gamma m}{\Gamma 2m} = \frac{1}{2^{2m-1}} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\Gamma(\frac{2m+1}{2})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Gamma m \Gamma(m + \frac{1}{2}) = 2^{1-2m} \sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(2m)}$$

Proved

multiply by Γm

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Gamma m \Gamma m}{\Gamma 2m} = 2^{1-2m} \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma m}{\Gamma(m + \frac{1}{2})}$$

Proved

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \beta(m, m) = 2^{1-2m} \beta(m, \frac{1}{2}) \right\}$$