

Ques

$$I_4 = 2 \beta\left(\frac{1-x}{2}, \frac{1+x}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1-x}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1+x}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(1)}$$

$$= 2 \Gamma\left(\frac{1-x}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1+x}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2 \Gamma\left(\frac{1-x}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{1-x}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sin\left(\pi\left(\frac{1-x}{2}\right)\right)}$$

also

$$\begin{cases} -1 < x < 1 \\ -1 < -x < 1 \\ 0 < -x+1 < 2 \\ 0 < \frac{-x+1}{2} < 1 \end{cases}$$

Ex 3

$$\beta(a, b) = \int_0^1 t^{a-1} (1-t)^{b-1} dt, a > 0, b > 0$$

Ques

(b) $\beta(a, b) = \beta(b, a)$ (Comm.)

(c) $a > 0, b > 0$ or $a > 0, b > 0$

$$\beta(a+1, b) + \beta(a, b+1)$$

$$= \int_0^1 t^a (1-t)^{b-1} dt + \int_0^1 t^{a-1} (1-t)^b dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 t^{a-1} (1-t)^{b-1} [t + 1-t] dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 t^{a-1} (1-t)^{b-1} dt$$

$$= \beta(a, b)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \beta\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) = \int_0^1 t^{\frac{3}{2}-1} (1-t)^{\frac{3}{2}-1} dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$t = \cos^2 \theta$$

$$dt = -2 \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta \cdot (-2 \cos \theta \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos(2\theta)) (1 - \cos(2\theta)) d\theta$$

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

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

$$\sin(2\theta) = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin(2\theta)}{2}\right)^2 d\theta$$

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

$$\sin^2(\theta) = \frac{1 - \cos(2\theta)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos(4\theta)}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos(4\theta)) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin(4\theta) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8}$$

(e) $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

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

$$= \int_0^1 (1-t)^{n-1} dt$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{n} (1-t)^n \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \beta(1, n) = \frac{1}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

(2) (a)

$$\beta(a+1, b) = \int_0^1 t^a (1-t)^{b-1} dt$$

$$\text{I.P.P.} \begin{cases} t^a \rightarrow a t^{a-1} \\ (1-t)^{b-1} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{b} (1-t)^b \end{cases}$$

$$\beta(a+1, b) = \left[-\frac{t^a}{b} (1-t)^b \right]_0^1 + \frac{a}{b} \int_0^1 t^{a-1} (1-t)^b dt$$

$$= 0 + \frac{a}{b} \int_0^1 t^{a-1} (1-t)^b dt$$

$$= \frac{a}{b} \int_0^1 t^{a-1} (1-t)^{b+1} (1-t) dt$$

$$= \frac{a}{b} \int_0^1 t^{a-1} (1-t)^{b-1} - t^a (1-t)^{b-1} dt$$

$$= \frac{a}{b} (\beta(a, b) - \beta(a+1, b))$$

$$\beta(a+1, b) \left[1 + \frac{a}{b} \right] = \frac{a}{b} \beta(a, b)$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta(a+1, b) = \left(\frac{a}{a+b} \right) \beta(a, b)$$

(b) $n, p \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\beta(n, p) = ?$$

$$\beta(n, p) = \beta((n-1)+1, p)$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)}{(n-1)+p} \beta(n-2, p)$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{n-1+p} \frac{n-2}{n-2+p} \beta(n-3, p)$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)}{n-1+p} \frac{(n-2)}{n-2+p} \beta(n-2, p)$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{n-1+p} \frac{n-2}{n-2+p} \frac{n-3}{n-3+p} \beta(n-3, p)$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)}{n-1+p} \frac{(n-2)}{n-2+p} \frac{n-3}{n-3+p} \dots$$

$$\dots \frac{1}{p+1} \beta(n-(n-1), p)$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)(n-2)(n-3) \dots 1}{(n+p-1)(n+p-2) \dots (p+1)} \beta(1, p)$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{(n+p-1)(n+p-2) \dots (p+1)} \frac{1}{p}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{(n+p-1) \dots p(p-1) \dots 1}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)! (p-1)!}{(n+p-1)!}$$

(c) $n, p \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\beta\left(n+\frac{1}{2}, p+\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\beta\left(\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)+1, p+\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{(n-\frac{1}{2})}{(n-\frac{1}{2}+p+\frac{1}{2})} \beta\left(p-\frac{1}{2}+1, n-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{(n-\frac{1}{2})(p-\frac{1}{2})}{(n-\frac{1}{2}+p+\frac{1}{2})(p-\frac{1}{2}+n-\frac{1}{2})} \beta\left(n-\frac{1}{2}, p-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{(n-\frac{1}{2})(p-\frac{1}{2})}{(n+p)(n+p-1)} \beta\left(n-\frac{1}{2}, p-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{(n-\frac{1}{2})(p-\frac{1}{2})}{(n+p)(n+p-1)} \frac{(n-\frac{3}{2})(p-\frac{3}{2})}{(n-\frac{3}{2}+p-\frac{1}{2})(p-\frac{3}{2}+n-\frac{1}{2})} \beta\left(n-\frac{3}{2}, p-\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{(n-\frac{1}{2})(p-\frac{1}{2})}{(n+p)(n+p-1)} \cdot \frac{(n-\frac{3}{2})(p-\frac{3}{2})}{(n+p-2)(n+p-3)}$$

$$\swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \beta(n-\frac{1}{2}, p-\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{(n-\frac{5}{2})(p-\frac{5}{2})}{(n+p-4)(n+p-5)} \beta(n-\frac{5}{2}, p-\frac{5}{2})$$

$$= \frac{(n-\frac{1}{2})(p-\frac{1}{2})}{(n+p)(n+p-1)} \cdot \frac{(n-\frac{3}{2})(p-\frac{3}{2})}{(n+p-2)(n+p-3)}$$

$$\frac{(n-\frac{5}{2})(p-\frac{5}{2})}{(n+p-4)(n+p-5)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2}}{(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2})(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2})} \beta(n-(n-1)\frac{1}{2}, p-(p-1)\frac{1}{2})$$

$$= \frac{(n-\frac{1}{2})(n-\frac{3}{2})(n-\frac{5}{2}) \dots \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} (p-\frac{1}{2})(p-\frac{3}{2})(p-\frac{5}{2}) \dots \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2}}{(n+p)(n+p-1)(n+p-2)(n+p-3) \dots 4 \cdot 3} \beta(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$$

$$= \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^n (2n-1)(2n-3) \dots 1 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^p (2p-1)(2p-3) \dots 1 \cdot 4}{(n+p)(n+p-1)(n+p-2) \dots 4 \cdot 3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2^{n+p}}$$

$$= \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^{n+p} (2n-1)! (2p-1)!}{(n+p)!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2^{n+p}}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2})^{n+p} \frac{(2n)! (2p)!}{2^n (2n-2) \dots 2 \cdot 2^p (2p-2) \dots 2 \cdot (n+p)!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2^{n+p}}$$

$$= \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^{n+p} (2n)! (2p)! \pi}{2^n n! 2^p p! (n+p)!} = \frac{(2n)! (2p)!}{n! p! 2^{2(n+p)}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2^{n+p}}$$