

Beta function

The Beta function is defined as

$$B(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx \quad \text{where, } m > 0 \\ n > 0$$

Put $x = 1-y$
 $dx = -dy$

$$B(m, n) = \int_1^0 (1-y)^{m-1} (1-(1-y))^{n-1} (-dy) \\ = - \int_1^0 (1-y)^{m-1} (y)^{n-1} dy \\ = \int_0^1 y^{n-1} (1-y)^{m-1} dy = B(n, m)$$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{B(m, n) = B(n, m)}$

Put $x = \sin^2 \theta$

$dx = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta$

$$B(m, n) = \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin^2 \theta)^{m-1} \cdot (\cos^2 \theta)^{n-1} \cdot 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \\ = \int_0^{\pi/2} 2 \sin^{2m-1} \theta \cos^{2n-1} \theta d\theta$$

$\boxed{B(m, n) = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2m-1} \theta \cos^{2n-1} \theta d\theta}$

which is another form of $B(m, n)$

$$B(m, n) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{(1+x)^{m+n}} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(1+x)^{m+n}} dx$$

Gamma function (Γ)

The gamma function is defined as.

Find ind value of gamma 1.

$$\Gamma(n) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{n-1} dx \quad (n > 0)$$

Put $n=1$.

$$\Gamma(1) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{1-1} dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \left| \frac{e^{-x}}{-1} \right|_0^{\infty} = \left| \frac{-1}{e^x} \right|_0^{\infty} = \left(\frac{-1}{\infty} + \frac{1}{e^0} \right)$$

$$= \boxed{\Gamma(1) = 1}$$

↓
this is power of e

* Reduction formula for $\Gamma(n)$

$$\Gamma(n+1) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^n dx \quad (\text{using ILATE})$$

$$= x^n \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx - \int_0^{\infty} n x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \left| -x^n e^{-x} \right|_0^{\infty} + n \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{n-1} dx$$

this term is zero.

- $x^n \cdot \frac{1}{e^x}$
due to this

$$= n \Gamma(n)$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma(n+1) = n \Gamma(n)}$$

hence, proved

* Value of $\Gamma(n)$ in terms of factorial:

$$\Gamma(2) = 1 \times \Gamma(1) = 1!$$

$$\Gamma(3) = 2 \times \Gamma(2) = 2!$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!}$$

'n' = +ve Integ.

Value of $\sqrt{\pi/2} = \sqrt{\pi} = 1.772$.

* $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^m \theta \cos^n \theta d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{2 \sqrt{\frac{m+n+2}{2}}}$