

# Relation between the Beta and Gamma Functions

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Setting  $x = y + \frac{1}{2}$  gives the more symmetric formula

$$B(a, b) = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + y\right)^{a-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} - y\right)^{b-1} dy.$$

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Now let  $y = \frac{t}{2s}$  to obtain

$$(2s)^{a+b-1} B(a, b) = \int_{-s}^s (s+t)^{a-1} (s-t)^{b-1} dt.$$

Multiply by  $e^{-2s}$  then integrate with respect to  $s$ ,  $0 \leq s \leq A$ , to get

$$B(a, b) \int_0^A e^{-2s} (2s)^{a+b-1} ds = \int_0^A \int_{-s}^s e^{-2s} (s+t)^{a-1} (s-t)^{b-1} dt ds.$$

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$$B(a, b) \int_0^A e^{-2s} (2s)^{a+b-1} ds = \int_0^A \int_{-s}^s e^{-2s} (s+t)^{a-1} (s-t)^{b-1} dt ds.$$

Take the limit as  $A \rightarrow \infty$  to get

$$\frac{1}{2} B(a, b) \Gamma(a+b) = \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^A \int_{-s}^s e^{-2s} (s+t)^{a-1} (s-t)^{b-1} dt ds.$$

Let  $\sigma = s + t$ ,  $\tau = s - t$ , so we integrate over

$$R = \{(\sigma, \tau) : \sigma + \tau \leq 2A, \sigma, \tau \geq 0\}.$$

Since  $s = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma + \tau)$ ,  $t = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma - \tau)$  the Jacobian determinant of the change of variables is

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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so

$$\frac{1}{2}B(a, b)\Gamma(a + b) = \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \iint_R \frac{1}{2}e^{-(\sigma+\tau)}\sigma^{a-1}\tau^{b-1} d\tau d\sigma.$$



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So we have:

## Theorem

$$B(a,b) = \frac{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a+b)}$$