

A DIRECT PROOF OF AN INTEGRAL IDENTITY

Mikael Sundqvist¹, Lund University

Recently, the integral identity

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^n(1-x)^n}{((x+a)(x+b))^{n+1}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n(1-x)^n}{((a-b)x+(a+1)b)^{n+1}} dx$$

was posted on arXiv². We give a direct proof using a rational change of variables. Indeed, with

$$x = \frac{b(1-u)}{b+u}$$

we find that

$$dx = -\frac{b(1+b)}{(b+u)^2} du.$$

Moreover, 0 is mapped to 1 and 1 to 0. Thus, a direct calculation yields

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n(1-x)^n}{((x+a)(x+b))^{n+1}} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{\left(\frac{b(1-u)}{b+u}\right)^n \left(1 - \frac{b(1-u)}{b+u}\right)^n \frac{b(1+b)}{(b+u)^2}}{\left[\left(\frac{b(1-u)}{b+u} + a\right)\left(\frac{b(1-u)}{b+u} + b\right)\right]^{n+1}} du \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{(1-u)^n u^n b^{n+1} (1+b)^{n+1}}{[(b(1-u) + a(b+u))(b(1-u) + b(b+u))]^{n+1}} du \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{u^n(1-u)^n}{((a-b)u + (a+1)b)^{n+1}} du. \end{aligned}$$

¹ Email: mikael.persson_sundqvist@math.lth.se

² See <https://arxiv.org/abs/1911.01423>