

$$I(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx \quad \text{について}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad I(m, 1) &= \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^1 dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (x^m - x^{m+1}) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} - \frac{1}{m+2} x^{m+2} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{m+1} - \frac{1}{m+2} \\ &= \frac{(m+2) - (m+1)}{(m+1)(m+2)} = \boxed{\frac{1}{(m+1)(m+2)}} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $m \geq 2$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{I(m, n)} &= \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} \right)' (1-x)^n dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} \cdot (1-x)^n \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} \cdot n (1-x)^{n-1} dx \\ &= 0 + \frac{n}{m+1} \int_0^1 x^{m+1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx \\ &= \boxed{\frac{n}{m+1} I(m+1, n-1)} \end{aligned}$$

(3) (1) (2) より $n \geq 2$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} I(m, n) &= \frac{n}{m+1} I(m+1, n-1) \\ &= \frac{n}{m+1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{m+2} \cdot I(m+2, n-2) \\ &\vdots \\ &= \frac{n}{m+1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{m+2} \cdots \frac{2}{m+(n-1)} \cdot I(m+n-1, 1) \\ &= \frac{m! \cdot n!}{(m+n-1)!} I(m+n-1, 1) \\ &= \frac{m! \cdot n!}{(m+n-1)!} \times \frac{1}{(m+n-1+1)(m+n-1+2)} \\ &= \frac{m! \cdot n!}{(m+n+1)!} \quad (\text{これは } n=1 \text{ のときなりたつ}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって } \boxed{I(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx = \frac{m! \cdot n!}{(m+n+1)!}} \quad \text{□}$$