It has two shape parameters. If, it reduces to uniform distribution over the unit interval. The curve of f(x) touches x-axis at X = 0 when m>2. If both are greater than 1, then it has mode .

When , it reduces to rectangular distribution. When one parameter is zero and the other is unity, it reduces to triangular distribution. When , it is U-shaped. When one parameter is negative and the other is positive, it is J-shaped and there is one turning point. The curve is uni-model is both the parameters are positive. If both the parameters are greater than unity, there are 2 points of inflexion. If one parameter is unity and the other is greater than unity, there is one point of inflexion. It is symmetrical if . If , it is skewed to the right. If , it is skewed to the left. . If l=1 and m=1, beta of type-I becomes uniform distribution.

**Total area**

**Mean and variance**

**r-th moment about zero**

**Harmonic mean**

**Mode**

Let

If , the distribution is unimodel with a mode at . If , the distyribution I J-shaped. The curve of f(x) is asymptotic to the x-axis and touches it at the origin if . The curve touches the y-axis at the origin if and the curve becomes asymptotic to both axes when .

**Total area**

**Mean and variance**

**r-th moment about zero**

**Moment generating function**