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Problem. Prove

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\log(1 + \tan y)}{(\cos y + \sqrt{2} \sin(y + \frac{\pi}{4})) \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2} \sin(2y + \frac{\pi}{4})}} dy = G$$

where G is the Catalan's constant defined as $G = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2}$.

Solution. Recall that $\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\cos x + \sin x)$ and $\cos(2x) = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$.

Put $J = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\log(1 + \tan x)}{(\cos x + \sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})) \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2} \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4})}} dx$, so we have

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\log(1 + \tan y)}{(2 \cos y + \sin y) \sqrt{1 + \cos(2y) + \sin(2y)}} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\log(1 + \tan y)}{(2 \cos y + \sin y) \sqrt{2 \cos^2 y + 2 \sin y \cos y}} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\log(1 + \tan y)}{(2 + \tan y) \sqrt{1 + \tan y}} \frac{dy}{\cos^2 y} \end{aligned}$$

Now, substitute $x = \tan y$, we have $dx = \frac{dy}{\cos^2 y}$, and so

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log(1+x)}{(2+x) \sqrt{1+x}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\log(x)}{(1+x) \sqrt{x}} dx; \text{ Substitute } x \text{ by } x-1 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_1^0 \frac{\log(\frac{1}{x})}{(1+\frac{1}{x}) \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}} \left(-\frac{dx}{x^2}\right); \text{ Substitute } x \text{ by } \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
J &= -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{\log(x)}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \log(x) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\int_0^1 x^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \log(x) dx \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\left[\frac{1}{(n+\frac{1}{2})} x^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \log(x) \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{(n+\frac{1}{2})} \int_0^1 x^{n-\frac{1}{2}} dx \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(-\frac{1}{(n+\frac{1}{2})^2} \left[x^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^1 \right) \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} \\
&= G.
\end{aligned}$$

Finally

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\log(1 + \tan x)}{(\cos x + \sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})) \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2} \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4})}} dx = G$$

Remark. We have

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\log(x)}{1+x^2} dx = -G.$$

Proof. Based on the previous result, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
-G &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{\log(x)}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{2 \log(x)}{x(1+x^2)} (2x dx); \text{ Substitute } x \text{ by } x^2 \\
&= \int_0^1 \frac{\log(x)}{1+x^2} dx
\end{aligned}$$