

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right) \ln(y) \, dx dy = \pi(2 - \gamma)$$

Proposed by Ankush Kumar Parcha-India

Solution by Amin Hajiyev-Azerbaijan

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right) \ln(y) \, dx dy, \left\{ \frac{y}{x} = t, dt = dy, t[\infty; 0] \right\} \\ \Omega &= \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x} x \ln(1+t^2) \ln(xt)}{t^2} \, dx dt = \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ln(x) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+t^2)}{t^2} \, dx dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(t) \ln(1+t^2)}{t^2} \, dx dt = \\ &= \Omega_1 + \Omega_2 \\ \Omega_1 &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ln(x) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+t^2)}{t^2} \, dx dt = I \cdot J \\ I &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ln(x) \, dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} \frac{d}{da} \int_0^{\infty} x^a e^{-x} \, dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} \frac{d}{da} \Gamma(a+1) = \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} \psi^{(0)}(a+1) \Gamma(a+1) = \psi^{(0)}(2) = 1 - \gamma \\ \text{note: } &\left\{ \text{Gamma function: } \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{a-1} \, dx = \Gamma(a) \right\} \\ J &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+t^2)}{t^2} \, dt = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+t^2)}{t^2} \, dt + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+t^2)}{t^2} \, dt = J_1 + J_2 \\ J_1 &= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+t^2)}{t^2} \, dt = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \int_0^1 t^{2n-2} \, dt = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n(2n-1)} = \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n-1} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \ln(2) \\ J_2 &= \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+t^2)}{t^2} \, dt, \quad \left\{ \frac{1}{t} = u, du = -u^2 dt, u[0; 1] \right\} \\ J_2 &= \int_0^1 \ln(1+u^2) \, du - 2 \int_0^1 \ln(u) \, du = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \int_0^1 u^{2n} \, du - 2[u \ln(u) - u]_0^1 = \\ &= - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n(2n+1)} + 2 = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} + 2 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 + \ln(2) + 2 = \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(2) \\ J &= J_1 + J_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \ln(2) + \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(2) = \pi, \quad \Omega_1 = J \cdot I = \pi(1 - \gamma) \\ \Omega_2 &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(t) \ln(1+t^2)}{t^2} \, dt dx = M \cdot K \\ M &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x \, dx = \Gamma(2) = 1 \\ K &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(t) \ln(1+t^2)}{t^2} \, dt = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(t) \ln(1+t^2)}{t^2} \, dt + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln(t) \ln(1+t^2)}{t^2} \, dt = K_1 + K_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_1 &= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(t)\ln(1+t^2)}{t^2} dt = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \int_0^1 t^{2n-2} \ln(t) dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n(2n-1)^2} = \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n-1} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2G - \ln(2) \\
 K_2 &= \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln(t)\ln(1+t^2)}{t^2} dt, \left\{ \frac{1}{t} = u, du = -u^2 dt, u[0; 1] \right\} \\
 K_2 &= - \int_0^1 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{u^2}\right) \ln(u) du = - \int_0^1 \ln(u) \ln(1+u^2) du + 2 \int_0^1 \ln^2(u) du = \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \int_0^1 u^{2n} \ln(u) du + 2 [2u + u \ln^2(u) - 2u \ln(u)]_0^1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n(2n+1)^2} + 4 = \\
 &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} + 4 = 2G - 4 + \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(2) + 4 = \\
 &= 2G + \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(2) \\
 K &= K_1 + K_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2G - \ln(2) + 2G + \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(2) = \pi \\
 \Omega_2 &= K \cdot M = \pi \\
 \Omega &= \Omega_1 + \Omega_2 = \pi + \pi(1-\gamma) = \pi(2-\gamma) \\
 \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right) \ln(y) dx dy &= \pi(2-\gamma)
 \end{aligned}$$