

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

If $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^x \frac{k}{2k+e^2}$ Prove that

$$\int_0^1 f(1-x)dx = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{e^2}{4} \left(\log\left(\frac{e^2}{2} + 1\right) - \Psi^{(0)}\left(\frac{e^2}{2} + 1\right) \right)$$

Proposed by Shirvan Tahirov-Azerbaijan

Solution by Amin Hajiyev-Azerbaijan

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^x \frac{k}{2k+e^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^x \frac{k + \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e^2}{2}}{k + \frac{e^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{k=0}^x \left(1 - \frac{\frac{e^2}{2}}{k + \frac{e^2}{2}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{2} (x + 1 - \frac{e^2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^x \frac{1}{k + \frac{e^2}{2}}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x + 1 - \frac{e^2}{2} \left(\Psi\left(x + \frac{e^2}{2} + 1\right) - \Psi\left(\frac{e^2}{2}\right) \right))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x + 1 - \frac{e^2}{2} \left(\Psi\left(x + \frac{e^2}{2} + 1\right) - \Psi\left(\frac{e^2}{2} + 1\right) + \frac{e^2}{2} \right))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x - \frac{e^2}{2} \Psi\left(x + \frac{e^2}{2} + 1\right) + \Psi\left(\frac{e^2}{2} + 1\right) + \frac{e^2}{2})$$

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 f(1-x)dx = |1-x=x| = \int_0^1 f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x dx - \frac{e^2}{4} \int_0^1 \Psi\left(x + \frac{e^2}{2} + 1\right) dx +$$

$$+ \frac{e^2}{2} \Psi\left(\frac{e^2}{2} + 1\right) \int_0^1 dx = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{e^2}{4} \left[\log\Gamma\left(x + \frac{e^2}{2} + 1\right) \right]_0^1 + \frac{e^2}{2} \Psi\left(\frac{e^2}{2} + 1\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \log\left(\frac{\Gamma\left(2 + \frac{e^2}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{e^2}{2}\right)}\right) + \frac{e^2 \Psi\left(\frac{e^2}{2} + 1\right)}{4}$$

Notes: $\Psi(x+n+1) - \Psi(x) = \sum_{k=0}^x \frac{1}{k+x}$; $\Psi(x+1) - \Psi(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

answer: $\int_0^1 f(1-x)dx = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{e^2}{4} \left(\log\left(\frac{e^2}{2} + 1\right) - \frac{e^2}{4} \Psi\left(\frac{e^2}{2} + 1\right) \right)$