

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x \cos^2(2x)}{(1 + \sin(2x))(1 + \cos(2x))} dx$$

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Solution by Amin Hajiyev-Azerbaijan

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x \cos^2(2x)}{(1 + \sin(2x))(1 + \cos(2x))} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x(1 - \sin(2x))}{1 + \cos(2x)} \stackrel{2x \rightarrow t}{=} \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t(1 - \sin(t))}{1 + \cos(t)} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t}{1 + \cos(t)} dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t \sin(t)}{1 + \cos(t)} dt \right) \\ \Omega_1 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t}{1 + \cos(t)} dt \stackrel{IBP}{=} \left[t \tan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \left[\log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \ln(2) \\ \Omega_2 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t \sin(t)}{1 + \cos(t)} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \tan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt \stackrel{IBP}{=} - \left[2t \ln\left(\cos\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)\right) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln\left(\cos\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)\right) dt = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(2) - 2 \ln(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt = -2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(nt) dt \stackrel{IBP}{=} \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(2) - \pi \ln(2) - \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \left[\frac{\sin(nt)}{n} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln(2) - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right)}{n^2} = 2G - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(2) \\ \Omega &= \frac{1}{4} (\Omega_1 - \Omega_2) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \ln(2) - 2G + \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(2) \right) = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\ln(2)}{4} - \frac{G}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} \ln(2) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x \cos^2(2x)}{(1 + \sin(2x))(1 + \cos(2x))} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\ln(2)}{4} - \frac{G}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} \ln(2) \end{aligned}$$