

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

Prove that

$$I = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\log^2(x)}{(x+1)(x+2)} dx = \frac{1}{12} \left(-6\text{Li}_3\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + 3\zeta(3) + 8\log^3(2) + \pi^2 \log(4) \right)$$

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Solution by Togrul Ehmedov-Azerbaijan

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\log^2(x)}{(x+1)(x+2)} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\log^2(x)}{(x+1)(2x+1)} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{\log^2(x)}{1+2x} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{\log^2(x)}{1+x} dx \\ &= 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k 2^k \int_0^1 x^k \log^2(x) dx - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \int_0^1 x^k \log^2(x) dx \\ &= -2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^{k+1}}{(k+1)^3} - 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(k+1)^3} = 2\text{Li}_3(-2) - 2\eta(3) \\ &= -2 \left\{ -\frac{1}{3} \log^3(2) - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \log(2) + \frac{1}{4} \text{Li}_3\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - \frac{7}{8} \zeta(3) \right\} - \frac{3}{2} \zeta(3) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \text{Li}_3\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} \log(2) + \frac{2}{3} \log^3(2) + \frac{1}{4} \zeta(3) \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \left(-6\text{Li}_3\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + 3\zeta(3) + 8\log^3(2) + \pi^2 \log(4) \right) \end{aligned}$$

NOTE:
$$\begin{cases} \text{Li}_3(z) + \text{Li}_3(-z) = \frac{1}{4} \text{Li}_3(z^2) \\ \text{Li}_3(-z) - \text{Li}_3\left(-\frac{1}{z}\right) = -\frac{1}{6} \log^3(z) - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \log(z) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Li}_3(-2) = -\frac{1}{3} \log^3(2) - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \log(2) + \frac{1}{4} \text{Li}_3\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - \frac{7}{8} \zeta(3)$$