

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

Find a closed form:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2)(\arctan(x) + x)}{1+x^2} dx$$

Proposed by Shirvan Tahirov, Abbaszade Yusif-Azerbaijan

Solution by Amin Hajiyev-Azerbaijan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Omega &= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2) \arctan(x)}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx = \Omega_1 + \Omega_2 \\
 \Omega_1 &= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2) \tan^{-1}(x)}{1+x^2} dx, \left\{ \tan^{-1}(x) = t, dt = \frac{dx}{1+x^2}, t \left[\frac{\pi}{4}; 0 \right] \right\} \\
 \Omega_1 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t \ln(1+\tan^2(t)) dt = -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t \ln(\cos(t)) dt \\
 &\quad \left\{ \text{Fourier series of } \ln(\cos(z)) = -\ln(2) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos(2nz)}{n} \right\} \\
 \Omega_1 &= 2 \ln^2(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t dt + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t \cos(2nt) dt = \frac{\pi^2 \ln(2)}{16} + \\
 &+ 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \left[\frac{t \sin(2nt)}{2n} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{2n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin(2nt) dt = \pi^2 \frac{\ln(2)}{16} + \frac{\pi}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right)}{n^2} + \\
 &+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \left[\frac{\cos(2nt)}{2n} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \\
 &= \pi^2 \frac{\ln(2)}{16} + \frac{\pi}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n-1)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right)}{n^3} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} = \\
 &= \frac{\pi^2 \ln(2)}{16} - \frac{\pi}{4} G - \frac{3}{64} \zeta(3) + \frac{3}{8} \zeta(3) = \frac{\pi^2 \ln(2)}{16} - \frac{\pi}{4} G + \frac{21}{64} \zeta(3) \\
 \Omega_2 &= \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx, \quad \{x^2 = t, dt = 2x dx, \quad t[1; 0]\} \\
 \Omega_2 &= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+t)}{1+t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\ln^2(1+t)}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{\ln^2(2)}{4} \\
 \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2)(\tan^{-1}(x) + x)}{1+x^2} dx &= \Omega_1 + \Omega_2 = \frac{\pi^2 \ln(2)}{16} - \frac{\pi}{4} G + \frac{21}{64} \zeta(3) + \frac{\ln^2(2)}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$