

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

Prove that:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sinh(x)} dx - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{y}{\sinh(3y)} dy + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{z}{\sinh(5z)} dz - \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{4} G$$

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Solution by Shirvan Tahirov-Azerbaijan

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sinh(x(2n+1))} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{\frac{e^{x(2n+1)} - e^{-x(2n+1)}}{2}} dx = \\ & = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^{\infty} \frac{2x}{e^{x(2n+1)} - e^{-x(2n+1)}} dx = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{e^{x(2n+1)} - e^{-x(2n+1)}} dx = \\ & = -2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(t)}{1-t^2} dt = -2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 t^{2m} \ln(t) dt = \\ & 2G \left(\zeta(2) - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16} - \dots \right) = 2G \left(\zeta(2) - \frac{\zeta(2)}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{4} G \end{aligned}$$

Notes :

$$1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \zeta(2)$$

$$2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} = G$$

$$3) \sinh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$4) \sinh(x(2n+1)) = \frac{e^{x(2n+1)} - e^{-x(2n+1)}}{2}$$