

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

Find a closed form:

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

Proposed by Shirvan Tahirov-Azerbaijan

Solution by Ankush Kumar Parcha-India

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln(x)}{(1+x)(1+x^2)} dx &\stackrel{\text{Partial fraction}}{\cong} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x)}{1+x^2} dx + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln(x)}{1+x^2} dx}_{x^2 \rightarrow x} - \\ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x)}{1+x} dx &\stackrel{\text{Note section}}{\cong} -\frac{G}{2} - \frac{3}{8} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x)}{1+x} dx = -\frac{G}{2} + \frac{3}{8} \eta(2) = \\ &= -\frac{G}{2} + \frac{3}{16} \zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{32} - \frac{G}{2} \\ \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln(x)}{(1+x)(1+x^2)} dx &= \frac{\pi^2}{32} - \frac{G}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Note section :

$$1) \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(\frac{1}{t})}{1+t^2} dt = G \text{ (Catalan's constant)}$$

$$2) \eta(z) = \frac{(-1)^{z-1}}{\Gamma(z)} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln^{z-1}(x)}{1+x} dx, \quad \Re(z) > 0$$

$$3) \eta(s) = (1 - 2^{1-s}) \cdot \zeta(s)$$