

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

Prove that:

$$\Omega = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \ln^2(1+x)}{(1+x)(2+x)(3+x)} dx = |1+x=t| = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{(t-1) \ln^2(t)}{t(t+1)(t+2)} dt$$

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$$\text{Replace } \left\{ \frac{1}{t} = u \quad \frac{du}{dt} = -u^2 \quad u[0; 1] \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \int_0^1 \frac{\left(\frac{1}{u}-1\right) \ln^2(u)}{\frac{1}{u}\left(\frac{1}{u}+1\right)\left(\frac{1}{u}+2\right)} \frac{du}{u^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{(1-u) \ln^2(u)}{(1+u)(1+2u)} du = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{(1-u) \ln^2(u)}{(1+2u)} du - \int_0^1 \frac{(1-u) \ln^2(u)}{(1+u)} du = \\ &= 2\Omega_1 - \Omega_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Omega_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln^2(u)}{(1+2u)} du - \int_0^1 \frac{u \ln^2(u)}{(1+2u)} du = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^1 \frac{\ln^2(u)}{\left(u+\frac{1}{2}\right)} du - \int_0^1 \frac{u \ln^2(u)}{\left(u+\frac{1}{2}\right)} du \right)$$

$$\text{General solution: } I(a) = \int \frac{\ln^2(x)}{x+a} dx \quad \text{Replace: } \left\{ x = at \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = a \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{*} I(a) &= \int \frac{\ln^2(at)}{1+t} dt = \ln^2(at) \ln(1+t) - 2 \int \frac{\ln(at) \ln(1+t)}{t} dt = \ln^2(at) \ln(1+t) + \\ &+ 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \int t^{n-1} (\ln(a) + \ln(t)) dt = \ln^2(at) \ln(1+t) + 2\text{Li}_2(-t) \ln(at) - \\ &- 2\text{Li}_3(-t) + c = \ln^2(x) \ln\left(1+\frac{x}{a}\right) + 2\text{Li}_2\left(-\frac{x}{a}\right) \ln(x) - 2\text{Li}_3\left(-\frac{x}{a}\right) + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{*} J(a) &= a \int \frac{\ln^2(at)}{1+t} dt = at \ln^2(at) - a \ln(1+t) \ln^2(at) - 2a \int \frac{\ln(at)(t - \ln(1+t))}{t} dt = \\ &= at \ln^2(at) - a \ln(1+t) \ln^2(at) - 2a(\ln(at) - 1) \\ &\quad - 2a \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \int t^{n-1} (\ln(a) + \ln(t)) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= at \ln^2(at) - a \ln(1+t) \ln^2(at) + 2at - 2at \ln(at) + 2\text{Li}_3(-t) - 2a\text{Li}_2(-t) \ln^2(at) + c = \\ &= 2a\text{Li}_3\left(-\frac{x}{a}\right) - 2a\text{Li}_2\left(-\frac{x}{a}\right) \ln(x) - a \ln^2(x) \ln\left(1+\frac{x}{a}\right) + 2x + x \ln^2(x) \\ &\quad - 2x \ln(x) + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\blacklozenge \Omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\left| \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \right| - J\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{2} (-2\text{Li}_3(-2) - \text{Li}_3(-2) - 2) = -\frac{3}{2} \text{Li}_3(-2) - 1$$

$$\blacklozenge \Omega_2 = \int_0^1 \frac{(1-u) \ln^2(u)}{(1+u)} du = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln^2(u)}{1+u} du - \int_0^1 \frac{u \ln^2(u)}{1+u} du =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^1 u^2 \ln^2(u) du \\
 - \int_0^1 u^{n+1} \ln^2(u) du &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{2}{(n+1)^3} - \frac{2}{(n+2)^3} \right) = \\
 &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)^3} - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} = \frac{3}{2} \zeta(3) - 2 + \frac{3}{2} \zeta(3) = 3\zeta(3) - 2 \\
 \Omega &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \ln^2(1+x)}{(1+x)(2+x)(3+x)} dx = 2\Omega_1 - \Omega_2 = -3\text{Li}_3(-2) - 3\zeta(3)
 \end{aligned}$$

Note; $\zeta(3)$ – Apéry's constant