

Find:

$$I = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x \ln(x)}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx$$

Proposed by Vasile Mircea Popa-Romania

Solution by Togrul Ehmedov-Azerbaijan

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x \ln(x)}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx \Bigg|_{x^2 \rightarrow 1/x} = -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x)}{x^2 + x + 1} dx = -\frac{1}{4} I_1 \\
 I_1 &= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x)}{x^2 + x + 1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x) \ln(x)}{1-x^3} dx = -\int_0^{\infty} \frac{y(1-e^{-y})e^{-y}}{1-e^{-3y}} dy \\
 &= -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} y(1-e^{-y})e^{-y}e^{-3ky} dy \\
 &= -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} ye^{-(3k+1)y} dy + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} ye^{-(3k+2)y} dy \\
 &= -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(2)}{(3k+1)^2} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(2)}{(3k+2)^2} \\
 &= -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(3k+1)^2} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(3k+2)^2} = -\frac{1}{9} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(k + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{9} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(k + \frac{2}{3}\right)^2} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{9} \varphi' \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{9} \varphi' \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) = -\frac{1}{9} \varphi' \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{4\pi^2}{3} - \varphi' \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \right) = \frac{4\pi^2}{27} - \frac{2}{9} \varphi' \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{2}{9} \left(\frac{2\pi^2}{3} - \varphi' \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \right) \\
 I &= -\frac{1}{4} I_1 = -\frac{1}{4} \left\{ \frac{2}{9} \left(\frac{2\pi^2}{3} - \varphi' \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \right) \right\} = \frac{1}{18} \varphi' \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) - \frac{\pi^2}{27}
 \end{aligned}$$