

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

Find a closed form:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \text{Li}_2(-x^2) \tan^{-1}(x) dx$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \int_0^1 \text{Li}_2(-x^2) \tan^{-1}(x) dx = \\ &\stackrel{\text{IBP}}{=} \text{Li}_2(-1) \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\ln 2}{2} \right) + 2 \int_0^1 \ln(1+x^2) \tan^{-1}(x) dx - \int_0^1 \frac{(\ln(1+x^2))^2}{x} dx \\ A &= \int_0^1 \ln(1+x^2) \tan^{-1}(x) dx \quad \& \quad B = \int_0^1 \frac{(\ln(1+x^2))^2}{x} dx \\ A &= \int_0^1 \ln(1+x^2) \tan^{-1}(x) dx \stackrel{\text{IBP}}{=} \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{2} - \int_0^1 \frac{2x^2 \tan^{-1}(x) - x \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{2} - 2 \int_0^1 \tan^{-1} x dx + 2 \int_0^1 \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx \\ A &= \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 1 \right) \ln 2 - \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{4} + \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{\pi}{2} \\ B &= \int_0^1 \frac{(\ln(1+x^2))^2}{x} dx \stackrel{\text{IBP}}{=} \int_{x^2 \rightarrow x}^1 \frac{(\ln(1+x))^2}{2x} dx \stackrel{\text{IBP}}{=} \int_{1+x \rightarrow x}^2 \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2(x-1)} dx \\ &\stackrel{\text{IBP}}{=} \int_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}}^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2x(1-x)} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2x(1-x)} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2x} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2(1-x)} dx = \\ &= \frac{(\ln 2)^3}{6} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial a^2} \Big|_{a=0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{x^{a+n}}{2} dx = \frac{(\ln 2)^3}{6} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial a^2} \Big|_{a=0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{a+n+1}}{2(a+n+1)} = \\ B &= \frac{(\ln 2)^3}{6} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n)^3} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{(n)^3} - \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{n} - \ln 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{n^2} \\ B &= \frac{(\ln 2)^3}{6} + \zeta(3) - \text{Li}_3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{(\ln 2)^3}{2} - \ln 2 \text{Li}_2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow B = \frac{\zeta(3)}{8} \\ \{\text{note: } \text{Li}_2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) &= \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{2} \ \& \ \text{Li}_3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{(\ln 2)^3}{6} - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \ln 2 + \frac{7\zeta(3)}{8} \ \& \ \text{Li}_2(-1) = -\frac{\pi^2}{12} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{ANSWER} &= -\frac{\pi^3}{48} + \frac{\pi^2 \ln 2}{24} + 2A - B \\ &= -\frac{\pi^3}{48} + \frac{\pi^2 \ln 2}{24} + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\right) \ln 2 - \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \pi - \frac{\zeta(3)}{8} \end{aligned}$$