

Find a closed form:

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\text{Li}_2(-x) \ln(1+x)}{x(x+1)} dx$$

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$$\Omega = A - B = \int_0^1 \frac{\text{Li}_2(-x) \ln(1+x)}{x} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{\text{Li}_2(-x) \ln(1+x)}{(x+1)} dx$$

$$A = \int_0^1 \frac{\text{Li}_2(-x) \ln(1+x)}{x} dx = -\frac{(\text{Li}_2(-1))^2}{2} = \{\text{note: } d\text{Li}_2(-x) = -\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} dx$$

$$B = \int_0^1 \frac{\text{Li}_2(-x) \ln(1+x)}{(x+1)} dx \stackrel{\text{IBP}}{=} \frac{\text{Li}_2(-1)(\ln(2))^2}{2} + \int_0^1 \frac{(\ln(1+x))^3}{2x} dx$$

$$C = \int_0^1 \frac{(\ln(1+x))^3}{2x} dx \stackrel{1+x \rightarrow x}{=} \int_1^2 \frac{(\ln(x))^3}{2(x-1)} dx \stackrel{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}}{=} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(\ln(x))^3}{2(x-x^2)} dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(\ln(x))^3}{2x} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(\ln(x))^3}{2(1-x)} dx = \frac{(\ln(2))^4}{8} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x^n (\ln(x))^3 dx =$$

$$\rightarrow D = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x^n (\ln(x))^3 dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^1 x^n (\ln(x))^3 dx - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^n (\ln(x))^3 dx \right) = \Psi - \Phi$$

$$\{\text{note: } \int_0^1 x^m (\ln(x))^n dx = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(m+1)^{n+1}} \{n > -1 \wedge m \neq -1\}\}$$

$$\Psi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^n (\ln(x))^3 dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3}{(n+1)^4} = 3\zeta(4)$$

$$\Phi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^n (\ln(x))^3 dx =$$

$$\stackrel{\text{IBP}}{=} -\frac{(\ln(2))^3}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{3}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^n (\ln(x))^2 dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{IBP}}{=} -\frac{(\ln(2))^3}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{3(\ln 2)^2}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3}{(n+1)^2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^n \ln(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \stackrel{IBP}{=} -3\ln 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{(n+1)^3} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3}{(n+1)^3} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^n dx = \\
 \Phi &= -\frac{(\ln(2))^3}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{3(\ln 2)^2}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} - 3\ln 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{(n+1)^3} - 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{(n+1)^4} \\
 \Phi &= -\frac{(\ln 2)^3}{2} Li_1\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{3(\ln 2)^2}{2} Li_2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 3\ln 2 Li_3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 3Li_4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 \Phi &= \frac{-(\ln 2)^4}{4} + \frac{\pi^2(\ln 2)^2}{8} - \frac{21}{8} \ln 2 \zeta(3) - 3Li_4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 C &= -\frac{(\ln(2))^4}{8} + \Psi - \Phi = 3\zeta(4) + \frac{(\ln 2)^4}{8} + \frac{\pi^2(\ln 2)^2}{8} + \frac{21}{8} \ln 2 \zeta(3) + 3Li_4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 & \begin{cases} B = \frac{Li_2(-1)(\ln(2))^2}{2} + C = -\frac{\pi^2(\ln 2)^2}{24} + C \\ A = -\frac{\pi^4}{288} \end{cases} \\
 \text{ANSWER: } A - B &= \frac{21}{8} \ln 2 \zeta(3) + 3Li_4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{(\ln 2)^4}{8} - \frac{\pi^2(\ln 2)^2}{12} - \frac{53\pi^4}{1440}
 \end{aligned}$$

{note section}

$$\zeta(4) = \frac{\pi^4}{90} \cdot Li_3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{(\ln 2)^3}{6} - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \ln 2 + \frac{7}{8} \zeta(3) \cdot Li_2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{2}$$