

Find a closed form:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x+y+xy)\tan^{-1}(1+x)}{(1+x)(1+y)} dx dy$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\ln((1+x)(1+y))\tan^{-1}(1+x)}{(1+x)(1+y)} dx dy = \Omega_1 + \Omega_2 \\ \Omega_1 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)\tan^{-1}(1+x)}{(1+x)(1+y)} dx dy = \ln(1+y) \Big|_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)\tan^{-1}(1+x)}{1+x} dx \\ &= \end{aligned}$$

$$= \ln(2) \cdot I$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)\tan^{-1}(1+x)}{1+x} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{\ln(x)\tan^{-1}(x)}{x} dx = \\ &= \int_0^2 \frac{\ln(x)\tan^{-1}(x)}{x} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x)\tan^{-1}(x)}{x} dx = I_1 - I_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^2 \frac{\ln(x)\tan^{-1}(x)}{x} dx, \quad \text{using iBP method}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \ln(x), \quad du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ v = \int \frac{\tan^{-1}(x)}{x} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \int x^{2n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)^2} \text{ iBP} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{note: } \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n \right) \right\}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2i} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^n x^n}{n^2} - \frac{1}{2i} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n i^n x^n}{n^2} = \frac{i}{2} (Li_2(-ix) - Li_2(ix))$$

$$I_1 = \left[\frac{i \ln(x)}{2} (Li_2(-ix) - Li_2(ix)) \right]_0^2 - \frac{i}{2} \int_0^2 \frac{Li_2(-ix) - Li_2(ix)}{x} dx =$$

$$= \frac{i \ln(2)}{2} (Li_2(-2i) - Li_2(2i)) - \frac{i}{2} [Li_3(-ix) - Li_3(ix)]_0^2 =$$

$$= \frac{i}{2} \ln(2) (Li_2(-2i) - Li_2(2i)) - \frac{i}{2} (Li_3(-2i) - Li_3(2i))$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x)\tan^{-1}(x)}{x} dz = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \int_0^1 x^{2n} \ln(x) dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^3} = -\beta(3) = -\frac{\pi^3}{32} \\
 \Omega_1 &= \ln(2) (I_1 - I_2) = \\
 &= \frac{i \ln^2(2)}{2} (Li_2(-2i) - Li_2(2i)) - \frac{i \ln(2)}{2} (Li_3(-2i) - Li_3(2i)) + \frac{\pi^3}{32} \ln(2) \\
 \Omega_2 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+y) \tan^{-1}(1+x)}{(1+y)(1+x)} dx = \\
 &= \left[\frac{\ln^2(1+y)}{2} \right]_{[0;1]} \int_0^1 \frac{\tan^{-1}(1+x)}{1+x} dx = \frac{\ln^2(2)}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{\tan^{-1}(x)}{x} dx = \\
 &= \frac{\ln^2(2)}{2} \left(\int_0^2 \frac{\arctan(x)}{x} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan(x)}{x} dx \right) = \\
 &= \frac{i \ln^2(2)}{4} (Li_2(-2i) - Li_2(2i)) - \frac{\ln^2(2)}{2} \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} = \\
 &= i \frac{\ln^2(2)}{4} (Li_2(-2i) - Li_2(2i)) - \frac{\ln^2(2)}{2} G \\
 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x+y+xy) \arctan(1+x)}{(1+x)(1+y)} dx dy &= \Omega_1 + \Omega_2 = \\
 &= 3i \frac{\ln^2(2)}{2} (Li_2(-2i) - Li_2(2i)) - \frac{i \ln(2)}{2} (Li_3(-2i) - Li_3(2i)) + \frac{\pi^3}{32} \ln(2) - \frac{\ln^2(2)}{2} G
 \end{aligned}$$