

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

Find a closed form:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 Li_2(-x^2) \arctan(x) dx$$

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Solution by proposer

$$Li_2(-x^2) = - \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2y)}{y} dy \Rightarrow \Omega = - \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2y)}{y} dx dy$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln(1+x^2y) & du = \frac{2xy}{1+x^2y} \\ dv = \arctan(x) & v = \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \end{cases}$$

$$\Omega = - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{y} \left[ \ln(1+y) \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) \right) - \int_0^1 \frac{2x^2y \arctan(x)}{1+x^2y} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{xy \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2y} dx \right] dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= - \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+y)}{y} dy \\ &+ \frac{\ln(2)}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+y)}{y} dy + 2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arctan(x)}{1+x^2y} dx dy - \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2y} dx dy = \\ &= - \frac{\pi^3}{48} + \frac{\pi^2 \ln(2)}{24} + 2 \int_0^1 \ln(1+x^2) \arctan(x) dx - \int_0^1 \frac{\ln^2(1+x^2)}{x} dx \\ &= - \frac{\pi^3}{48} + \frac{\pi^2 \ln(2)}{24} - \frac{\zeta(3)}{8} + \Omega_1 \\ \Omega_1 &= 2 \int_0^1 \ln(1+x^2) \arctan(x) dx \\ &= 2 [\arctan(x) (x \ln(1+x^2) + 2 \arctan(x) - 2x)]_0^1 \\ &- 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln(1+x^2) + 2 \arctan(x) - 2x}{1+x^2} dx \\ \Omega_1 &= \frac{\pi}{2} (\ln(2) + \frac{\pi}{2} - 2) - 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx - 4 \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan(x)}{1+x^2} dx + 4 \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \\ \Omega_1 &= \frac{\pi \ln(2)}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \pi - \frac{\ln^2(2)}{2} - \frac{\pi^2}{8} + 2 \ln(2) \\ \Omega &= - \frac{\pi^3}{48} + \frac{\pi^2 \ln(2)}{24} - \frac{\zeta(3)}{8} + \frac{\pi \ln(2)}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \pi - \frac{\ln^2(2)}{2} - \frac{\pi^2}{8} + 2 \ln(2) \\ \Omega &= - \frac{\pi^3}{48} + \frac{\pi^2 \ln(2)}{24} - \frac{\zeta(3)}{8} + \frac{\pi \ln(2)}{2} - \pi - \frac{\ln^2(2)}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{8} + 2 \ln(2) \end{aligned}$$