

Find a closed form:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 y^2 z \ln(xyz)}{1 - (xyz)^2} dx dy dz$$

*Proposed by Cosghun Memmedov-Azerbaijan*

*Solution by Amin Hajiyev-Azerbaijan*

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 y^2 z \ln(xyz)}{1 - x^2 y^2 z^2} dx dy dz, \left\{ \int_0^1 \int_0^1 f(xy) dx dy = - \int_0^1 \ln(x) f(x) dx \right\} \\ \Omega &= - \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 z \ln(xz) \ln(x)}{1 - x^2 z^2} dx dz \\ &= - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x^{2n+2} z^{2n+1} (\ln^2(x) + \ln(x) \ln(z)) dx dz = \\ &= - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 z^{2n+1} dz \int_0^1 x^{2n+2} \ln^2(x) dx - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 z^{2n+1} \ln(z) dz \int_0^1 x^{2n+2} \ln(x) dx = \\ &= -2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+3)^3} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+2)^2(2n+3)^2} = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+3)^2} + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+3)^3} - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \\ &\quad \text{we have. } \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{2n+1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n} \right\} \\ \Omega &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+2)^2} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+2)^3} - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+2)^3} - \frac{\zeta(2)}{4} = \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{5}{4} - \frac{\pi^2}{24} + \frac{1}{4} + 2\zeta(3) - \frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\zeta(3) + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\pi^2}{24} = \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \frac{7\zeta(3)}{4} - 3 \\ \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 y^2 z \ln(xyz)}{1 - x^2 y^2 z^2} dx dy dz &= \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \frac{7\zeta(3)}{4} - 3 \end{aligned}$$