

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

Find a closed form:

$$I = \int_0^1 Li_3(-x^2)(1-x^2)x + \frac{x \ln(1+x)}{x^2+1} dx$$

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Solution by Pratham Prasad-India

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 Li_3(-x)(1-x) dx + \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln(1+x)}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 Li_3(-x) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x Li_3(-x) dx + \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2}A - \frac{1}{2}B + C$$

Where,

$$A = \int_0^1 Li_3(-x) dx, \quad A = Li_3(-1) - \int_0^1 x \left(\frac{Li_2(-x)}{x} \right) dx$$

$$A = Li_3(-1) - \int_0^1 Li_2(-x) dx, \quad A = Li_3(-1) - Li_2(-1) + 1 - 2\ln(2)$$

$$A = -\frac{3}{4}\zeta(3) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} + 1 - 2\ln(2)$$

$$B = \int_0^1 x Li_3(-x) dx$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} Li_3(-1) - \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{2} \left(\frac{Li_2(-x)}{x} \right) dx, \quad B = \frac{1}{2} Li_3(-1) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x Li_2(-x) dx$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} Li_3(-1) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{24} (3 - \pi^2) \right), \quad B = -\frac{3}{8}\zeta(3) - \frac{1}{16} + \frac{\pi^2}{48}$$

$$C = \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx, \quad C = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+xy} dy dx$$

$$C = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)(1+xy)} dx dy$$

$$C = \int_0^1 \frac{y}{2(1+y^2)} \ln(2) + \frac{\ln(1+y)}{y(y^2+1)} - \frac{\pi}{4(1+y^2)} dy$$

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$$C = \frac{1}{4} \ln^2(2) + \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+y)}{y(y^2+1)} dy - \frac{\pi^2}{16}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{4} \ln^2(2) + \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+y)}{y} dy - \int_0^1 \frac{y \ln(1+y)}{(y^2+1)} dy - \frac{\pi^2}{16}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{4} \ln^2(2) + \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+y)}{y} dy - C - \frac{\pi^2}{16}$$

$$2C = \frac{1}{4} \ln^2(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{\pi^2}{16}, \quad 2C = \frac{1}{4} \ln^2(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{48}, \quad \boxed{C = \frac{1}{8} \ln^2(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{96}}$$

Putting everything back in,

$$I = \frac{1}{2}A - \frac{1}{2}B + C$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{3}{4} \zeta(3) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} + 1 - 2 \ln(2) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{3}{8} \zeta(3) - \frac{1}{16} + \frac{\pi^2}{48} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{8} \ln^2(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{96} \right)$$

Simplifying,

$$I = -\frac{3}{16} \zeta(3) + \frac{\pi^2}{24} + \frac{17}{32} - \ln(2) + \frac{1}{8} \ln^2(2)$$

$$\boxed{\int_0^1 Li_3(-x^2)(1-x^2)x + \frac{x \ln(1+x)}{x^2+1} dx = -\frac{3}{16} \zeta(3) + \frac{\pi^2}{24} + \frac{17}{32} - \ln(2) + \frac{1}{8} \ln^2(2)}$$