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For  $n > 0$ , let  $U(n) = \int_0^{\infty} (1 - x \sin x) \log(e^{-nx} + 1) dx$

Prove that:

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{U(n)}{n^2} dn = \frac{\pi^2}{24} + \frac{1}{2} + \log 2 - \log \pi - \frac{\pi}{2 \sinh \pi} + \log \left( \tanh \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

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Before doing the job let's warm up with some beautiful series using Weierstrass Product

$$\frac{\sinh x}{x} = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{k^2 \pi^2} \right) \stackrel{x=\frac{\pi}{2}}{\implies} \frac{2}{\pi} \sinh \frac{\pi}{2} = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{4k^2} \right)$$

$$S_1 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \log \left( 1 + \frac{1}{4k^2} \right) = \log 2 - \log \pi + \log \left( \sinh \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\sinh x}{x} = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{k^2 \pi^2} \right) \implies \log(\sinh x) - \log x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \log \left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{k^2 \pi^2} \right)$$

Derivate both side, we get:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2x}{k^2 \pi^2 + x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \coth \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\cosh x = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{4x^2}{(2k-1)^2\pi^2} \right) \Rightarrow \log(\cosh x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \log \left( 1 + \frac{4x^2}{(2k-1)^2\pi^2} \right), x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$S_3 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \log \left( 1 + \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \right) = \log \left( \cosh \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\cosh x = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{4x^2}{(2k-1)^2\pi^2} \right) \Rightarrow \log(\cosh x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \log \left( 1 + \frac{4x^2}{(2k-1)^2\pi^2} \right)$$

Derivate both side, we get:

$$\tanh x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{8x}{4x^2 + (2k-1)^2\pi^2} \stackrel{x=\frac{\pi}{2}}{\implies} \tanh \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + (2k-1)^2}$$

$$S_4 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + (2k-1)^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \tanh \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$U(n) = \int_0^{\infty} (1 - x \sin x) \log(e^{-nx} + 1) dx = - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \int_0^{\infty} (1 - x \sin x) e^{-nkx} dx =$$

$$= - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-nkx} dx + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \int_0^{\infty} x \sin x e^{-nkx} dx =$$

$$= - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} L_x \{ x \sin x \}_{s=nk}$$

$$U(n) = \frac{\pi^2}{12n} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k 2n}{(1 + n^2 k^2)^2}$$

$$\Omega = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{U(n)}{n^2} dn = \int_0^1 U\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) dn; U\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{12} n + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k n^3}{(n^2 + k^2)^2}$$

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{\pi^2}{12} n + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k n^3}{(n^2 + k^2)^2} \right) dn = \frac{\pi^2}{24} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \int_0^1 \frac{2n^3}{(n^2 + k^2)^2} dn$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{2n^3}{(n^2 + k^2)^2} dn \stackrel{x=n^2}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(x + k^2)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{x + k^2} - \frac{k^2}{(x + k^2)^2} \right) dx =$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[ \frac{k^2}{k^2 + x} + \log(x + k^2) \right]_0^1 = \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{k^2}\right) - \frac{1}{1 + k^2} \\
 \Omega &= \frac{\pi^2}{24} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \left( \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{k^2}\right) - \frac{1}{1 + k^2} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{24} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{k^2}\right) - \\
 &\quad - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{1 + k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{24} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{4k^2}\right) - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + 4k^2} - \\
 &\quad - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2}\right) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + (2k-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{24} + S_1 - S_2 - S_3 + S_4 \\
 \Omega &= \frac{\pi^2}{24} + \log 2 - \log \pi + \log\left(\sinh \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \log\left(\cosh \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \tanh \frac{\pi}{2} = \\
 &= \frac{\pi^2}{24} + \frac{1}{2} + \log 2 - \log \pi + \log\left(\tanh \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ \coth \frac{\pi}{2} - \tanh \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\
 \int_1^{\infty} \frac{U(n)}{n^2} dn &= \frac{\pi^2}{24} + \frac{1}{2} + \log 2 - \log \pi - \frac{\pi}{2 \sinh \pi} + \log\left(\tanh \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\
 \text{where } U(n) &= \int_0^{\infty} (1 - x \sin x) \log(e^{-nx} + 1) dx, n > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Note by editor:

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