

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

Find:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

Proposed by Shirvan Tahirov-Azerbaijan

Solution 1 by Bui Hong Suc-Vietnam

$$\text{Note section : } \therefore \ln(\cos(t)) = -\ln(2) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \cos(2nt), \quad |t| < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Let : } -2\Omega = -2 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int_0^1 x \arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2) \left(\frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2} \right) dx =$$

$$\int_0^1 x \arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2) d\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) \stackrel{I.B.P}{=} \frac{x \arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} \Big|_0^1 -$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} (\arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{x \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} + 2 \frac{x \arctan(x)}{1+x^2}) dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} \ln(2) - \underbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx}_A -$$

$$\underbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{x \ln(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx}_B - 2 \underbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{x \arctan(x)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx}_C = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln(2) - A - B - 2C$$

$$a) A = \underbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx}_{x=\tan(t)} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t \ln\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2(t)}\right) dt = -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t \ln(\cos(t)) dt =$$

$$2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t (\ln(2) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \cos(2nt)) dt$$

$$= \ln(2) t^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t \cos(2nt) dt \stackrel{I.B.P}{=} \frac{\pi^2}{16} \ln(2) +$$

$$2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \frac{2nt \sin(2nt) + \cos(2nt)}{4n^2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{16} \ln(2) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} (n \frac{\pi}{2} \sin(n \frac{\pi}{2}) + \cos(n \frac{\pi}{2}) - 1) =$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{16} \ln(2) + \frac{\pi}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \sin(n \frac{\pi}{2}) +$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} \cos\left(n \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} \ln(2) - \frac{\pi}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} + \\
 & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)^3} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} \ln(2) - \frac{\pi}{4} G + \frac{7}{16} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} \ln(2) - \frac{\pi}{4} G + \frac{21}{64} \zeta(3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B &= \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \ln(1+x^2) \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \ln(1+x^2) d \frac{1}{1+x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} \Big|_0^1 \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{d(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{\ln(2)}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{\ln(2)}{4} + \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C = \underbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{x \arctan(x)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx}_{x=\tan(t)} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan(t) t (1+\tan^2(t))}{(1+\tan^2(t))^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t \sin(2t) dt \stackrel{I.B.P}{=} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(2t) - 2t \cos(2t)}{4} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Then: } -2\Omega &= \frac{\pi}{8} \ln(2) - A - B - 2C \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{8} \ln(2) - \left\{ \frac{\pi^2}{16} \ln(2) - \frac{\pi}{4} G + \frac{21}{64} \zeta(3) \right\} - \left\{ -\frac{\ln(2)}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right\} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} G - \frac{21}{64} \zeta(3) - \frac{\pi^2}{16} \ln(2) + \frac{\pi}{8} \ln(2) + \frac{\ln(2)}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Therefore: } \Omega = \frac{21}{128} \zeta(3) + \frac{\pi^2}{32} \ln(2) - \frac{\pi}{16} \ln(2) - \frac{\pi}{8} G - \frac{\ln(2)}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$$

Solution 2 by Exodo Halcalias-Angola

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Omega &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \\
 I &= \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \\
 N &= \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \ln(\cos x) dx = -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \left(\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \cos(2kx) \right) dx = \\
 &\frac{\pi^2}{16} \ln(2) + 2 \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \left(\frac{\pi}{8k} \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{4k^2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi k}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{4k^2} \right) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{16} \ln(2) + \frac{\pi}{4} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k-1)^2} +
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)^3} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^3} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} \ln(2) - \frac{\pi}{4} G + \frac{21}{64} \zeta(3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = (\arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2) \int d\left(\frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{\arctan(x)}{2}\right)) \Big|_0^1 - \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2) + 2x \arctan(x)}{1+x^2} \left(\frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + \arctan(x)\right) dx = \frac{\pi}{16} \ln(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{32} \ln(2) - \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arctan(x)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{x \arctan^2(x)}{1+x^2} dx = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{16} \ln(2) \left(1 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(1+x)^2} dx - \frac{N}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \cos(2x) dx \left(x^2 \int d \ln\left(\frac{1}{\cos(x)}\right)\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \ln \cos(x) dx \quad M = \frac{\pi}{16} \ln(2) \left(1 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\ln(2)}{2}\right) - \frac{N}{2} - \frac{\pi^2}{64} + \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{\pi^2}{32} \ln(2) + N \end{aligned}$$

$$I = N - M$$

$$I = N - \left(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{\ln(2)}{8} - \frac{N}{2} - \frac{\pi^2}{64} + \frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{\pi}{16} \ln(2) + N\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{16} \ln(2) - \frac{\pi}{4} G + \frac{21}{64} \zeta(3)\right) +$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{64} - \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{\pi}{16} \ln(2) + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\ln(2)}{8}$$

$$\therefore \Omega = \frac{21}{128} \zeta(3) + \frac{\pi^2}{32} \ln(2) - \frac{\pi}{16} \ln(2) - \frac{\pi}{8} G - \frac{\ln(2)}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$$

Solution 3 by Ankush Kumar Parcha-India

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

$$\text{We have, } \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \stackrel{I.B.P}{=} - \left(\frac{x \arctan(x)}{2} \int d\left(\frac{1 + \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2}\right)\right) \Big|_0^1 +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1 + \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2}\right) \left(\frac{x}{1+x^2} + \arctan(x)\right) dx = -\frac{\pi}{16} \ln(2) - \frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan(x)}{1+x^2} dx + \underbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2) \arctan(x)}{1+x^2} dx}_{x \rightarrow \tan(x)} = -\frac{\pi}{16} \ln(2) - \frac{\pi}{16} -$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 d\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 d\left(\frac{1 + \ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2}\right) + \int_0^1 \frac{d \arctan^2(x)}{4} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \ln \cos(x) dx$$

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$$\left(\therefore \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(-1)^n \cos(2nx)}{n} = \ln\left(\frac{\sec|x|}{2}\right), \quad |x| < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{64} - \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{\pi}{16} \ln(2) + \frac{1}{4} + \ln(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x dx + \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \underbrace{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \cos(2nx)}_{I.B.P} =$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{64} - \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{\pi}{16} \ln(2) - \frac{\ln(2)}{8} + \frac{1}{4} +$$

$$+ \frac{\ln(2)}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d(x^2) + \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \left[\left(\frac{x}{2n} \int d \sin(2nx) \right) \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin(2nx) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{32} \ln(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{64} - \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{\pi}{16} \ln(2) - \frac{\ln(2)}{8} + \frac{1}{4} + \underbrace{\frac{\pi}{8} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)}_{n \rightarrow 2n+1} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d \cos(2nx) =$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{32} \ln(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{64} - \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{\pi}{16} \ln(2) - \frac{\ln(2)}{8} + \frac{1}{4} -$$

$$- \frac{\pi}{8} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} \sin\left(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \underbrace{\frac{1}{4} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)}_{n \rightarrow 2n} - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} \underbrace{\begin{matrix} \because \cos(n\pi) = (-1)^n, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \Rightarrow \\ \because \sin(n\pi) = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix}}_{\substack{\cos(n\pi) = (-1)^n, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \Rightarrow \\ \sin(n\pi) = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}}}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{32} \ln(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{64} - \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{\pi}{16} \ln(2) - \frac{\ln(2)}{8} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} +$$

$= G(\text{Catalan's constant})$

$$+ \frac{1}{32} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} = -\frac{\pi}{8} G + \frac{\pi^2}{32} \ln(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{64} - \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{\pi}{16} \ln(2) - \frac{\ln(2)}{8} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{7}{32} \eta(3)$$

$$\therefore \Omega = \frac{21}{128} \zeta(3) + \frac{\pi^2}{32} \ln(2) - \frac{\pi}{16} \ln(2) - \frac{\pi}{8} G - \frac{\ln(2)}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$$