

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

Find:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\operatorname{cosec}(x) - \sec(x)}{\operatorname{cosec}(x) + \sec(x)} \right) dx$$

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Solution by Shirvan Tahirov-Azerbaijan

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\operatorname{cosec}(x) - \sec(x)}{\operatorname{cosec}(x) + \sec(x)} \right) dx = \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \frac{\operatorname{cosec}(x) - \sec(x)}{\operatorname{cosec}(x) + \sec(x)}}{1 - \frac{\operatorname{cosec}(x) - \sec(x)}{\operatorname{cosec}(x) + \sec(x)}} \right) dx = \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{\operatorname{cosec}(x)}{\sec(x)} \right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos(x)) dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\sin(x)) dx \right) = \frac{1}{2} (\Omega_1 - \Omega_2) \\ \Omega_1 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos(x)) dx = \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(-\ln(2) - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \cos(2kx)}{k} \right) dx = \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \pi \ln(2) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos(2kx) dx = \frac{1}{2} G - \frac{1}{4} \pi \ln(2) \\ \Omega_2 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\sin(x)) dx = \end{aligned}$$

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$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(-\ln(2) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2nx)}{n} \right) dx = -\frac{1}{4}\pi \ln(2) -$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos(2nx)}{n} dx = -\frac{1}{4}\pi \ln(2) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\sin(2nx)}{2n^2} \right] \Bigg|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} =$$

$$-\frac{1}{4}\pi \ln(2) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right)}{2n^2} = -\frac{1}{4}\pi \ln(2) - \frac{1}{2}G$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2}(\Omega_1 - \Omega_2) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}G - \frac{1}{4}\pi \ln(2) + \frac{1}{4}\pi \ln(2) + \frac{1}{2}G \right) = \frac{G}{2}$$