

Find a closed form:

$$I = \int_0^1 x(1-x^2)\text{Li}_3(-x^2)dx$$

Proposed by Shirvan Tahirov-Azerbaijan

Solution 1 by Yang Silva Cartolin-Peru

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^1 x \text{Li}_3(-x^2)dx - \int_0^1 x^3 \text{Li}_3(-x^2)dx \\
 I &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} \int_0^1 x^{2n+1}dx - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^3} \int_0^1 x^{2k+3}dx \\
 I &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} \int_0^1 x^{2n+1}dx - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^3} \int_0^1 x^{2k+3}dx \\
 I &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3(n+1)} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^3(k+2)} \\
 I &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)} \right) \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{8} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^3} - \frac{1}{8} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(k+2)} \right) \\
 I &= \frac{7}{16} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} + \frac{3}{8} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k^2} - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k^3} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(k+1)} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{16} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(k+2)} \\
 I &= -\frac{7}{16} \log(2) + \frac{3}{8} \eta(2) - \frac{1}{4} \eta(3) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} - \frac{1}{16} \sum_{j=3}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \\
 I &= -\frac{7}{16} \log(2) + \frac{3}{8} \left(\frac{1}{2} \zeta(2) \right) - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{4} \zeta(3) \right) - \frac{1}{2} (\log(2) - 1) - \frac{1}{16} \left(\log(2) - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\
 I &= \frac{\pi^2}{32} - \frac{3}{16} \zeta(3) - \log(2) + \frac{17}{32}
 \end{aligned}$$

Solution 2 by Yang Silva Cartolin-Peru

$$I = \int_0^1 x \operatorname{Li}_3(-x^2) dx - \int_0^1 x^3 \operatorname{Li}_3(-x^2) dx$$

$$\text{Let: } A = \int_0^1 x \operatorname{Li}_3(-x^2) dx$$

$$\text{IBP: } u = \operatorname{Li}_3(-x^2) \rightarrow du = \frac{2}{x} \operatorname{Li}_2(-x^2) dx, \quad dv = x dx \rightarrow v = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$A = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{Li}_3(-x^2) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \operatorname{Li}_2(-x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{3}{4} \zeta(3) \right) - \int_0^1 x \operatorname{Li}_2(-x^2) dx$$

$$\text{IBP: } u = \operatorname{Li}_2(-x^2) \rightarrow du = -\frac{2}{x} \ln(1+x^2) dx, \quad dv = x dx \rightarrow v = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$A = -\frac{3}{8} \zeta(3) - \left(\left[\frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{Li}_2(-x^2) \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 x \ln(1+x^2) dx \right)$$

$$A = -\frac{3}{8} \zeta(3) - \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\pi^2}{12} \right) - \int_0^1 x \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} x^{2k} \right) dx$$

$$A = -\frac{3}{8} \zeta(3) + \frac{\pi^2}{24} - \log(2) + \frac{1}{2} \therefore$$

$$\text{Let: } B = \int_0^1 x^3 \operatorname{Li}_3(-x^2) dx$$

$$\text{IBP: } u = \operatorname{Li}_3(-x^2) \rightarrow du = \frac{2}{x} \operatorname{Li}_2(-x^2) dx, \quad dv = x^3 dx \rightarrow v = \frac{x^4}{4}$$

$$B = -\frac{3}{16} \zeta(3) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^3 \operatorname{Li}_2(-x^2) dx$$

$$\text{IBP: } u = \operatorname{Li}_2(-x^2) \rightarrow du = -\frac{2}{x} \ln(1+x^2) dx, \quad dv = x^3 dx \rightarrow v = \frac{x^4}{4}$$

$$B = -\frac{3}{16} \zeta(3) - \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\pi^2}{48} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^3 \ln(1+x^2) dx \right)$$

$$B = -\frac{3}{16} \zeta(3) + \frac{\pi^2}{96} - \frac{1}{8} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k(k+2)}$$

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$$B = -\frac{3}{16}\zeta(3) + \frac{\pi^2}{96} - \frac{1}{16} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} + \frac{1}{16} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k+2}$$

$$B = -\frac{3}{16}\zeta(3) + \frac{\pi^2}{96} - \frac{1}{16} \log(2) + \frac{1}{16} \left(\log(2) - \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{3}{16}\zeta(3) + \frac{\pi^2}{96} - \frac{1}{32} \therefore$$

$$I = A - B \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi^2}{32} - \frac{3}{16}\zeta(3) - \log(2) + \frac{17}{32} \therefore$$