

Find:

$$\Delta = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2(\log(x) + \arctan(x))}{1 + \exp(\pi x)} dx$$

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$$\Delta = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2(\log(x) + \arctan(x))}{1 + \exp(\pi x)} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \log(x)}{1 + e^{\pi x}} dx + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \arctan(x)}{1 + e^{\pi x}} dx$$

$$\Delta = A + B$$

$$* A = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \log(x)}{1 + e^{\pi x}} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} e^{-n\pi x} \right) x^2 \log(x) dx$$

$$A = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \int_0^{\infty} x^2 \log(x) e^{-n\pi x} dx, \text{ let: } x = \frac{t}{n\pi} \rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{n\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{\pi^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} \int_0^{\infty} x^2 \log\left(\frac{x}{n\pi}\right) e^{-x} dx$$

$$A = \frac{1}{\pi^3} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} \int_0^{\infty} x^2 \log(x) e^{-x} dx - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \log(n\pi)}{n^3} \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx \right)$$

#Note: Gamma Function: $\Gamma(z) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{z-1} e^{-x} dx \rightarrow \Gamma'(z) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{z-1} \log(x) e^{-x} dx$

$$A = \frac{1}{\pi^3} \left(\Gamma'(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} - \Gamma(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} [\log(\pi) + \log(n)]}{n^3} \right)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{\pi^3} \left(\Gamma'(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} - 2 \log(\pi) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \log(n)}{n^3} \right)$$

#Note:

$$\Gamma'(z) = \Gamma(z) \psi^{(0)}(z) \rightarrow \Gamma'(3) = \Gamma(3) \psi^{(0)}(3) = 2 \left(\frac{3}{2} - \gamma \right) = 3 - 2\gamma$$

Dirichlet Eta Function: $\eta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^s} \rightarrow \eta'(s) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \log(n)}{n^s}$

$$\eta(s) = (1 - 2^{1-s})\zeta(s) \rightarrow \eta'(s) = 2^{1-s} \log(2)\zeta(s) + (1 - 2^{1-s})\zeta'(s)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{\pi^3} (\eta(3)(3 - 2\gamma) - 2 \log(\pi) \eta(3) - 2\eta'(3))$$

$$A = \frac{1}{\pi^3} \left[\frac{3}{4} \zeta(3)(3 - 2\gamma) - \frac{3}{2} \zeta(3) \log(\pi) + 2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \log(2) \zeta(3) + \frac{3}{4} \zeta'(3) \right) \right]$$

$$A = \frac{\zeta(3)}{4\pi^3} \left(9 - 6\gamma + \log\left(\frac{4}{\pi^6}\right) \right) + \frac{3\zeta'(3)}{2\pi^3} \therefore$$

$$* B = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \arctan(x)}{1 + e^{\pi x}} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{e^{\pi x} - 1} - \frac{2}{e^{2\pi x} - 1} \right) x^2 \arctan(x) dx$$

$$B = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \arctan(x)}{e^{\pi x} - 1} dx - 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \arctan(x)}{e^{2\pi x} - 1} dx$$

$$\text{In: } A = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \arctan(x)}{e^{\pi x} - 1} dx, \text{ let: } x = 2t \rightarrow dx = 2dt \stackrel{x=t}{\Rightarrow} A$$

$$= 8 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \arctan(2x)}{e^{2\pi x} - 1} dx$$

$$B = 8 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \arctan(2x)}{e^{2\pi x} - 1} dx - 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \arctan(x)}{e^{2\pi x} - 1} dx = 8A - 2C$$

$$\text{Let: } I(k) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \arctan(kx)}{e^{2\pi x} - 1} dx \rightarrow I'(k) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^3}{(1 + k^2 x^2)(e^{2\pi x} - 1)} dx$$

$$I'(k) = \frac{1}{k^2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{e^{2\pi x} - 1} dx - \frac{1}{k^4} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{\left(\frac{1}{k^2} + x^2\right)(e^{2\pi x} - 1)} dx$$

#Note:

$$\text{Binet's Second Integral: } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{(z^2 + x^2)(e^{2\pi x} - 1)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\log(z) - \frac{1}{2z} - \psi^{(0)}(z) \right]$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{s-1}}{e^{2\pi x} - 1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(s)\zeta(s)}{(2\pi)^s}$$

$$I'(k) = \frac{1}{24k^2} - \frac{1}{k^4} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\log\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) - \frac{k}{2} - \psi^{(0)}\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) \right) \right]$$

$$\int I'(k) dk = \frac{1}{24} \int \frac{dk}{k^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{k^4} \log\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) dk + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dk}{k^3} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{k^4} \psi^{(0)}\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) dk$$

$$\text{In: } \int \frac{1}{k^4} \psi^{(0)}\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) dk, \text{ let: } t = \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow dt = -\frac{dx}{t^2}$$

$$- \int t^2 \psi^{(0)}(t) dt \stackrel{I.B.P}{\implies} - \left(t^2 \log(\Gamma(t)) - 2 \int t \log(\Gamma(t)) dt \right)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{k^4} \psi^{(0)}\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) dk = -\frac{1}{k^2} \log\left(\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)\right) + 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{k}} t \log(\Gamma(t)) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies I(k) = & -\frac{1}{24k} - \frac{\log(k)}{6k^3} - \frac{1}{18k^3} - \frac{1}{8k^2} \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\log\left(\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)\right)}{k^2} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{k}} t \log(\Gamma(t)) dt \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(k) = & -\frac{1}{24k} - \frac{\log(k)}{6k^3} - \frac{1}{18k^3} - \frac{1}{8k^2} - \frac{\log\left(\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)\right)}{2k^2} + \int_0^{\frac{1}{k}} t \log(\Gamma(t)) dt + C \\ = & P(k) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{If: } k \rightarrow \infty \implies \arctan(kx) = \frac{\pi}{2} \wedge P(\infty) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies I(\infty) = & \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{2\pi x} - 1} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{\zeta(3)}{4\pi^3} \right) = \frac{\zeta(3)}{8\pi^2} \rightarrow I(\infty) = P(\infty) + C \rightarrow \frac{\zeta(3)}{8\pi^2} = C \\ \therefore & \end{aligned}$$

$$I(k) = -\frac{1}{24k} - \frac{\log(k)}{6k^3} - \frac{1}{18k^3} - \frac{1}{8k^2} - \frac{\log\left(\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)\right)}{2k^2} + \int_0^{\frac{1}{k}} t \log(\Gamma(t)) dt + \frac{\zeta(3)}{8\pi^2}$$

$$\#I(1) = -\frac{2}{9} + \frac{\zeta(3)}{8\pi^2} + \int_0^1 t \log(\Gamma(t)) dt$$

$$\#I(2) = -\frac{17}{288} - \frac{1}{48} \log(2) - \frac{1}{16} \log(\pi) + \frac{\zeta(3)}{8\pi^2} + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} t \log(\Gamma(t)) dt$$

$$\text{Let: } Y(x) = \int_0^x t \log(\Gamma(t)) dt, 0 < x \leq 1$$

$$\#Note: \log(\Gamma(x)) = \left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right) (\gamma + \log(2)) + (1-x) \log(\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log(\text{sen}(\pi x))$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n)}{n} \text{sen}(2\pi n x)$$

$$Y(x) = (\gamma + \log(2)) \int_0^x t \left(\frac{1}{2} - t\right) dt + \log(\pi) \int_0^x t(1-t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x t \log(\text{sen}(\pi t)) dt$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n)}{n} \int_0^x t \text{sen}(2\pi n t) dt$$

$$Y(x) = (\gamma + \log(2)) \left(\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) + \log(\pi) \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x t \log(\text{sen}(\pi t)) dt$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n)}{n} \left(\frac{\text{sen}(2\pi n x)}{4\pi^2 n^2} - \frac{x \cos(2\pi n x)}{2\pi n}\right)$$

$$\#Note: \log(\text{sen}(\pi x)) = -\log(2) - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2k\pi x)}{k}$$

$$Y(x) = \frac{x^2}{4} (\gamma + \log(2\pi^2)) - \frac{x^3}{3} (\gamma + \log(2\pi))$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left(-\log(2) \int_0^x t dt - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \int_0^x t \cos(2k\pi x) dt \right) + \frac{1}{4\pi^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n) \text{sen}(2\pi n x)}{n^3}$$

$$- \frac{x}{2\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n) \cos(2\pi n x)}{n^2}$$

$$Y(x) = \frac{x^2}{4} (\gamma + \log(2\pi^2)) - \frac{x^3}{3} (\gamma + \log(2\pi))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \log(2)x^2 - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{x \operatorname{sen}(2\pi kx)}{2\pi k} + \frac{\cos(2\pi kx)}{4\pi^2 k^2} - \frac{1}{4\pi^2 k^2} \right) \right) \\
 & + \frac{1}{4\pi^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n) \operatorname{sen}(2\pi nx)}{n^3} - \frac{x}{2\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n) \cos(2\pi nx)}{n^2} \\
 & Y(x) = \frac{x^2}{4} (\gamma + \log(4\pi^2)) - \frac{x^3}{3} (\gamma + \log(2\pi)) \\
 & + \frac{x}{4\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(2\pi kx)}{k^2} + \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2\pi kx)}{k^3} - \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^3} \\
 & + \frac{1}{4\pi^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n) \operatorname{sen}(2\pi nx)}{n^3} - \frac{x}{2\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n) \cos(2\pi nx)}{n^2} \\
 \Rightarrow Y(1) & = \frac{1}{4} (\gamma + \log(4\pi^2)) - \frac{1}{3} (\gamma + \log(2\pi)) - \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n)}{n^2} \\
 Y(1) & = -\frac{\gamma}{12} + \frac{1}{4} \log(4\pi^2) - \frac{1}{3} \log(2\pi) + \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \zeta'(2) \\
 Y(1) & = -\frac{\gamma}{12} + \frac{1}{4} \log(4\pi^2) - \frac{1}{3} \log(2\pi) + \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{6} (\gamma - \log(2\pi) - 12 \log(A)) \right] \\
 Y(1) & = \frac{1}{4} \log\left(\frac{2\pi}{A^4}\right) \\
 \#I(1) & = -\frac{2}{9} + \frac{\zeta(3)}{8\pi^2} + \frac{1}{4} \log\left(\frac{2\pi}{A^4}\right) \therefore \\
 \Rightarrow Y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) & = \frac{\gamma}{48} + \frac{1}{12} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{48} \log(2) - \frac{7\zeta(3)}{32\pi^2} - \frac{\zeta'(2)}{8\pi^2} \\
 Y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) & = \frac{\gamma}{48} + \frac{1}{12} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{48} \log(2) - \frac{7\zeta(3)}{32\pi^2} \\
 & \quad - \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{6} (\gamma - \log(2\pi) - 12 \log(A)) \right] \\
 Y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) & = \frac{1}{96} \log(16\pi^6 A^{24}) - \frac{7\zeta(3)}{32\pi^2} \\
 \#I(2) & = -\frac{17}{288} - \frac{1}{48} \log(2) - \frac{1}{16} \log(\pi) + \frac{\zeta(3)}{8\pi^2} + \frac{1}{96} \log(16\pi^6 A^{24}) - \frac{7\zeta(3)}{32\pi^2} \therefore \\
 \Rightarrow B & = 8 \left(-\frac{17}{288} - \frac{1}{48} \log(2) - \frac{1}{16} \log(\pi) + \frac{\zeta(3)}{8\pi^2} + \frac{1}{96} \log(16\pi^6 A^{24}) - \frac{7\zeta(3)}{32\pi^2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$-2 \left(-\frac{2}{9} + \frac{\zeta(3)}{8\pi^2} + \frac{1}{4} \log \left(\frac{2\pi}{A^4} \right) \right)$$

$$B = 4 \log(A) - \frac{\zeta(3)}{\pi^2} - \frac{1}{36} - \frac{1}{3} \log(2) - \frac{1}{2} \log(\pi) \therefore$$

Therefore:

$$\Delta = \frac{\zeta(3)}{4\pi^3} \left(9 - 6\gamma + \log \left(\frac{4}{\pi^6} \right) \right) + \frac{3\zeta'(3)}{2\pi^3} + 4 \log(A) - \frac{\zeta(3)}{\pi^2} - \frac{1}{36} - \frac{1}{3} \log(2) - \frac{1}{2} \log(\pi)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\zeta(3)}{4\pi^3} \left(9 - 6\gamma + \log \left(\frac{4}{\pi^6} \right) - 4\pi \right) + \frac{3\zeta'(3)}{2\pi^3} + \frac{1}{6} \log \left(\frac{A^{24}}{4\pi^3} \right) - \frac{1}{36} \therefore$$