

# Question 478 : Some integrals for $\pi^3$

Edgar Valdebenito

22-10-2018 10:46:11

ABSTRACT. This note presents some integrals for  $\pi^3$ .

## 1 Introducción

La constante  $\pi$  se define por:

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = 4 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots \right) = 3.141592\dots \quad (1)$$

La constante  $\pi^3$  se define por:

$$\pi^3 = 32 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^3} = 32 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{5^3} - \frac{1}{7^3} + \dots \right) \quad (2)$$

En esta nota mostramos algunas integrales para la constante  $\pi^3$ .

Dos fórmulas elementales son:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^3 &= \frac{81}{5} \int_0^{\infty} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3+(2e^{\sqrt{x}}-1)^2}} \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{81}{5} \int_0^{\infty} \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{2e^{\sqrt{x}}-1}{\sqrt{3+(2e^{\sqrt{x}}-1)^2}} \right) dx = \frac{81}{5} \int_0^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2e^{\sqrt{x}}-1} \right) dx \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\pi^3 = \frac{81}{5} \int_0^{\pi/3} \left( \ln \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{3} \cot x}{2} \right) \right)^2 dx \quad (4)$$

## 2 Algunas Integrales para $\pi^3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi^3 &= \frac{81}{5} \int_0^\infty \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3+(2e^{\sqrt{x}}-1)^2}} \right) dx = \\
 &= \frac{162}{5} \int_0^\infty x \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3+(2e^x-1)^2}} \right) dx = \\
 &= \frac{162}{5} \int_1^\infty \frac{\ln x}{x} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3+(2x-1)^2}} \right) dx = \\
 &= \frac{162}{5} \int_1^\infty \frac{\ln((1+x)/2)}{1+x} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3+x^2}} \right) dx = \\
 &= \frac{162\sqrt{3}}{5} \int_{1/\sqrt{3}}^\infty \frac{\ln((1+x\sqrt{3})/2)}{1+\sqrt{3}x} \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+x^2}} dx = \\
 &= \frac{162\sqrt{3}}{5} \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{x \ln((1+\sqrt{3} \cot x)/2)}{1+\sqrt{3} \cot x} \sin^2 x dx = \\
 &= \frac{162}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{-\ln x}{x} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{1-x+x^2}} \right) dx = \\
 &= \frac{162}{5} \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x+1} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3+(2x+1)^2}} \right) dx
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi^3 &= \frac{81}{5} \int_0^\infty \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{2e^{\sqrt{x}} - 1}{\sqrt{3 + (2e^{\sqrt{x}} - 1)^2}} \right) dx = \\
&= \frac{162}{5} \int_0^\infty x \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{2e^x - 1}{\sqrt{3 + (2e^x - 1)^2}} \right) dx = \\
&= \frac{162}{5} \int_1^\infty \frac{\ln x}{x} \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3 + (2x - 1)^2}} \right) dx = \\
&= \frac{162}{5} \int_1^\infty \frac{\ln((1+x)/2)}{1+x} \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{3+x^2}} \right) dx = \\
&= \frac{81\sqrt{3}}{5} \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^{-1}(\sin x)}{\cos x \cos(x - (\pi/3))} \ln \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{3} \tan x}{2} \right) dx = \\
&= \frac{81\sqrt{3}}{10} \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \frac{\pi - 2x}{\cos x \cos(x - (\pi/3))} \ln \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{3} \tan x}{2} \right) dx = \\
&= \frac{162}{5} \int_0^\infty x \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{2 - e^{-x}}{2\sqrt{1 - e^{-x} + e^{-2x}}} \right) dx = \\
&= \frac{162}{5} \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x+1} \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3 + (2x+1)^2}} \right) dx = \\
&= \frac{162}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{-\ln x}{x} \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{2-x}{2\sqrt{1-x+x^2}} \right) dx
\end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi^3 &= \frac{81}{5} \int_0^\infty \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2e^{\sqrt{x}} - 1} \right) dx = \\
&= \frac{162}{5} \int_0^\infty x \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2e^x - 1} \right) dx = \\
&= \frac{162}{5} \int_1^\infty \frac{\ln x}{x} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2x-1} \right) dx = \\
&= \frac{162}{5} \int_1^\infty \frac{\ln((1+x)/2)}{1+x} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{x} \right) dx = \\
&= \frac{162\sqrt{3}}{5} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x(x+\sqrt{3})} \ln \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2x} \right) dx = \\
&= \frac{162\sqrt{3}}{10} \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{x}{\sin x \sin(x+(\pi/3))} \ln \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{3} \cot x}{2} \right) dx = \\
&= \frac{162}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{-\ln x}{x} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2-x} \right) dx = \\
&= \frac{162}{5} \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x+1} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2x+1} \right) dx
\end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

## Referencias

1. Abramowitz, M. and Stegun, I.A.: Handbook of Mathematical Functions with Formulas , Graphs , and Mathematical Tables. Applied Mathematical Series 55, National Bureau of Standards, Washington , DC; Repr. Dover, New York , 1965.
2. Ahmed, Z., Dale, K., and Lamb, G.: Definitely an integral. Amer. Math. Monthly, 109, 2002, 670-671.
3. Apelblat, A.: Tables of Integrals and Series. Verlag Harri Deutsch, 1996.
4. Arndt, J., and Haenel, C.:  $\pi$  unleashed. Springer-Verlag, 2001.
5. Beumer, M.G.: Some special integrals. Amer. Math. Monthly,68,1961,645-647.
6. Boros, G. and Moll, V.: An integral with three parameters.SIAM Review, 40,972-980,1998.
7. Gradshteyn, I.S., and Ryzhik, I.M.: Table of Integrals, Series and Products. 5th ed., ed. Alan Jeffrey. Academic Press, 1994.
8. Kaspar, T.: Integration in finite terms: The Liouville theory. Math. Magazine,53,1980,195-201.