

Series representations for π^3 involving the golden ratio

Edgar Valdebenito

17 Nov 2022

Abstract

In this note we give some representations of π^3 involving infinite sums and the golden ratio.

Introduction

Recall that

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \dots$$

and

$$\varphi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Remark 1: φ is the Golden ratio.

In this note we give some series for π^3 .

List of formulae involving π^3

Entry 1.

$$\pi^3 = 32 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^3}$$

Entry 2.

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

$$\pi^3 = 32 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} n^2 \left(\frac{1}{(2n-1)^4} + \frac{1}{(2n+1)^4} \right)$$

Entry 3.

$$\pi^3 = 16 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (2k+1)^{-3}$$

$$\pi^3 = \frac{64}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n (-2)^k \binom{n}{k} (2k+1)^{-3}$$

Entry 4.

$$\pi^3 = 3\sqrt{105} \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^6 \left(\sqrt{H_n^{(6)}} + \sqrt{H_{n+1}^{(6)}} \right)} \right)$$

Remark: The generalized harmonic numbers $H_n^{(k)}$ are defined by $H_n^{(k)} = \sum_{m=1}^n m^{-k}$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Entry 5.

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^3 &= 32 - 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1)(n+2) 2^{-n} (1 - 2^{-n-2}) \zeta(n+3) \\ \pi^3 &= 32 - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1) 2^{-n} (1 - (1 - 2^{-n-1}) \zeta(n+2)) \\ \pi^3 &= 32 - \frac{1}{8} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1) 2^{-4n} (48\zeta(2n+2) + \zeta(2n+4)) \\ \pi^3 &= 32 - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(2n+3) 2^{-4n} \zeta(2n+4) \\ \frac{8\pi^3}{3\sqrt{3}} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2) \left(\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \right) \zeta(n+3) \\ \frac{\pi^3}{4\sqrt{3}} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(2n+3) 3^{-2n} (1 - 2^{-2n-4}) \zeta(2n+4) \end{aligned}$$

Remark 2: $\zeta(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{-n}$, $n > 1$, is the Riemann zeta function.

Entry 6.

$$\pi^3 = 64 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{48n^2 + 48n + 13}{(4n+1)^3(4n+3)^3}$$

Entry 7.

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^3 &= 256 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(3n+1)^2}{(4n+1)^3(4n+3)^3} + 192 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)(2n+3)}{(4n+1)^3(4n+3)^3} \\ \pi^3 &= 256 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(3n+2)^2}{(4n+1)^3(4n+3)^3} + 192 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)(2n+1)}{(4n+1)^3(4n+3)^3} \end{aligned}$$

Entry 8. If $m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ we have

$$\pi^3 = 32 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^{m+3}} - 64 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{n}{(2n+1)^{k+3}}$$

Entry 9.

$$\pi^3 = 8 + 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 8^n \left(8 \left(\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2^{n+2}} \right) \right)^3 - \left(\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}} \right) \right)^3 \right)$$

$$\pi^3 = 16\sqrt{2} + 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 8^n \left(8 \left(\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2^{n+2}} \right) \right)^3 - \left(\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}} \right) \right)^3 \right)$$

Entry 10.

$$\frac{1}{\pi^3} = \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{64} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\binom{2n}{n} 2^{-2n} \right)^6 \left(\frac{48n^4 + 96n^3 + 60n^2 + 12n + 1}{(n+1)^3} \right)$$

Entry 11.

$$\pi^3 = \frac{32}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} n (4n^2 - 1) \left(\frac{1}{(2n-1)^5} + \frac{1}{(2n+1)^5} \right)$$

Entry 12.

$$\pi^3 = 24 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \sum_{m=1}^{k+1} \frac{1}{m^2(2k-2m+3)}$$

Entry 13.

$$\pi^3 = \frac{81}{8} \sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \sum_{m=0}^k \binom{k}{m} (k+m+1)^{-3}$$

Entry 14. Complex series , $i = \sqrt{-1}$.

$$\pi^3 = -384i \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{n+2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{H_k}{k+1}$$

$$\pi^3 = -1296i \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+2} \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \right)^{n+2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{H_k}{k+1}$$

Remark 3: $H_k = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{k}$, is the harmonic numbers.

Entry 15. For $0 < a < \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^3 &= \frac{81\sqrt{3}}{8} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a^{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k \left(\frac{(\ln a)^2}{n+k+1} - \frac{2 \ln a}{(n+k+1)^2} + \frac{2}{(n+k+1)^3} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{27\sqrt{3}}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1-a)^{n+3} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{H_{k+1}}{k+2} \sum_{m=0}^{n-k} \binom{n-k}{m} \frac{(-3)^{-m}(1-a)^m}{n+m+3} \end{aligned}$$

Entry 16.

$$\begin{aligned}\pi^3 &= 12 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1/2)^k}{2k+1} \sum_{m=0}^{n-k} (-1)^m \binom{n-k}{m} (m+1)^{-2} \\ &\quad + 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-2/9)^k}{2k+1} \sum_{m=0}^{n-k} (-1)^m \binom{n-k}{m} (m+1)^{-2}\end{aligned}$$

Entry 17. For $0 < a < \pi/2$, we have

$$\pi^3 = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n a^{2n+3} E_n}{(2n)! (2n+3)} + 16 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n e^{-(2n+1)a}}{2n+1} \left(a^2 + \frac{2a}{2n+1} + \frac{2}{(2n+1)^2} \right)$$

where E_n are the Euler numbers:

$$E_n = \{1, 1, 5, 61, 1385, 50521, \dots\}$$

Example $a = 1$,

$$\pi^3 = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n E_n}{(2n)! (2n+3)} + 16 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n e^{-(2n+1)} (4(n+1)^2 + 1)}{(2n+1)^3}$$

Entry 18.

$$\pi^3 = 32 - 64 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{48n^2 + 1}{(16n^2 - 1)^3}$$

Entry 19.

$$\pi^3 = 32 - 128 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k(k+1)}{(4n-4k+5)^{k+2}}$$

Entry 20.

$$\frac{4\pi^3}{81\sqrt{3}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(3n+1)^3} - \frac{1}{(3n+2)^3} \right)$$

$$\frac{4\pi^3}{81\sqrt{3}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{27n^2 + 27n + 7}{(3n+1)^3(3n+2)^3}$$

$$\frac{4\pi^3}{81\sqrt{3}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(3n+1)(3n+2)^3} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3(2n+1)}{(3n+1)^3(3n+2)^2}$$

$$\frac{4\pi^3}{81\sqrt{3}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3(2n+1)}{(3n+1)^2(3n+2)^3} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(3n+1)^3(3n+2)}$$

Entry 21. For $a > 1/2$ we have

$$\frac{4\pi^3}{81\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{1+a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a}{1+a}\right)^n \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} a^{-k} \sum_{m=0}^k \binom{k}{m} (k+m+1)^{-3}$$

Entry 22. For $a > 0$ we have

$$\frac{4\pi^3}{81\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{(1+a)^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a}{1+a}\right)^n \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n+k+1}{n-k} \frac{a^{-k}}{(1+a)^k} \sum_{m=0}^{n-k} \binom{n-k}{m} \frac{(-1)^m a^{-m}}{(k+m+1)^3}$$

For $a = 1$ we have

$$\frac{\pi^3}{9\sqrt{3}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n+k+1}{n-k} \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^k \sum_{m=0}^{n-k} \binom{n-k}{m} \frac{(-1)^m 2^m}{(k+m+1)^3}$$

Entry 23. For $h_n = 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1}$ we have

$$\frac{\pi^3}{96\sqrt{3}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} 3^{-n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{h_k h_{n-k+1}}{k}$$

$$\frac{\pi^3}{12^3} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} (2 - \sqrt{3})^{2n+1} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{h_k}{k(2n-2k+1)}$$

Entry 24.

$$\frac{\pi^3}{48} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{n}{n+2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\pi^3}{24} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{n}{n+2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\pi^3}{24} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{n}{n+2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\pi^3}{24} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{k^2 + k + 1} \right)$$

$$\frac{\pi^3}{48} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{k^2 + k + 1} \right)$$

Entry 25.

$$\begin{aligned}\pi^3 &= \sqrt{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^{-n} (n+1) \left(\frac{(\ln 2)^2}{2n+3} + \frac{4 \ln 2}{(2n+3)^2} + \frac{8}{(2n+3)^3} \right) \\ &\quad + \sqrt{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} (n+1) \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-2)^k \left(\frac{(\ln 2)^2}{2k+1} - \frac{4 \ln 2}{(2k+1)^2} + \frac{8}{(2k+1)^3} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Entry 26. For $0 < a < 1 < b$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\pi^3 &= 16 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) a^{2n+1} \left(\frac{(\ln a)^2}{2n+1} - \frac{2 \ln a}{(2n+1)^2} + \frac{2}{(2n+1)^3} \right) \\ &\quad + 16 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) b^{-2n-3} \left(\frac{(\ln b)^2}{2n+3} + \frac{2 \ln b}{(2n+3)^2} + \frac{2}{(2n+3)^3} \right) \\ &\quad + 16 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)}{(1+c)^{n+2}} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k c^{n-k} \left(b^{2k+1} \left(\frac{(\ln b)^2}{2k+1} - \frac{2 \ln b}{(2k+1)^2} + \frac{2}{(2k+1)^3} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - a^{2k+1} \left(\frac{(\ln a)^2}{2k+1} - \frac{2 \ln a}{(2k+1)^2} + \frac{2}{(2k+1)^3} \right) \right)\end{aligned}$$

where

$$c = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}$$

Entry 27.

$$\begin{aligned}\pi^3 &= \frac{128}{9} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{7}{9} \right)^n \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{2}{7} \right)^k \sum_{m=0}^k \binom{k}{m} (-1)^m \left(\sum_{r=0}^m \binom{m}{r} \frac{1}{2r+1} \right)^3 \\ \pi^3 &= 24\sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{54}{91} \right)^{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{37}{54} \right)^{n-k} \sum_{m=0}^k \binom{k}{m} (-1)^m \left(\sum_{r=0}^m \binom{m}{r} \frac{3^{-r}}{2r+1} \right)^3\end{aligned}$$

Entry 28.

$$\pi^3 = 512 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \left(\sum_{m=0}^k \binom{k}{m} \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)^{2m+1}}{2m+1} \right)^3$$

$$\pi^3 = 1728 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \left(\sum_{m=0}^k \binom{k}{m} \frac{(2-\sqrt{3})^{2m+1}}{2m+1} \right)^3$$

Entry 29.

$$\pi^3 = 216 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-2n} \binom{2n}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \left(\sum_{m=0}^k \binom{k}{m} \frac{(-1)^m 2^{-2m-1}}{2m+1} \right)^3$$

$$\pi^3 = 16\sqrt{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-2n} \binom{2n}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \left(\sum_{m=0}^k \binom{k}{m} \frac{(-1)^m 2^{-m}}{2m+1} \right)^3$$

$$\pi^3 = \frac{81\sqrt{3}}{8} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-2n} \binom{2n}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \left(\sum_{m=0}^k \binom{k}{m} \frac{(-1)^m (3/4)^m}{2m+1} \right)^3$$

$$\pi^3 = 512 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-2n} \binom{2n}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \left(\sum_{m=0}^k \binom{k}{m} \frac{(-1)^m}{2m+1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{2m+1} \right)^3$$

$$\pi^3 = 2\sqrt{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-2n} \binom{2n}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \left(\sum_{m=0}^k \binom{k}{m} \frac{(-1)^m 2^{1-m}}{2m+1} \right)^3$$

Entry 30.

$$\pi^3 = 24\sqrt{3} - 24\sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3^{-n}}{2n+3} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-3)^{-k}}{2k+1} \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \frac{(-3)^{-k}}{2k+1} \right) - 24\sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3^{-3n-3}}{(2n+3)^3}$$

Series: π^3 and φ

Entry 31.

$$\frac{2\pi^3}{125} \sqrt{2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n (-3)^k \binom{n}{k} \sum_{m=0}^k \binom{k}{m} \frac{(-1)^m \varphi^{k-m}}{(k+m+1)^3}$$

$$\frac{6\pi^3}{125} \sqrt{2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n \varphi^k \binom{n}{n-k} \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n-k}{m} \frac{(-1)^m}{(k+2m+1)^3}$$

$$\frac{3\pi^3}{125} \sqrt{2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k \varphi^{n-k}}{(n+k+1)^3}$$

Entry 32.

$$\pi^3 = 32 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varphi^{-n-2} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k \varphi^{-k}}{(2k+1)^3}$$

$$\pi^3 = 32 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varphi^{-2n-1} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k \varphi^k}{(2k+1)^3}$$

Entry 33.

$$\pi^3 = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \varphi^{-2n-3} E_n}{(2n)! (2n+3)} + 16 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n e^{-(2n+1)/\varphi} \left(\frac{\varphi^{-2}}{2n+1} + \frac{2\varphi^{-1}}{(2n+1)^2} + \frac{2}{(2n+1)^3} \right)$$

where E_n are the Euler numbers.

Entry 34.

$$\pi^3 = 125\sqrt{7-4\varphi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (7-4\varphi)^{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{2k+1} \sum_{m=0}^{n-k} \frac{1}{(2m+1)(2n-2k-2m+1)}$$

Entry 35.

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^3 = 64 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \varphi^{-6n-3} & \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{1}{6k+1} + \frac{2\varphi^{-2}}{6k+3} + \frac{\varphi^{-4}}{6k+5} \right) \sum_{m=0}^{n-k} \left(\frac{1}{6m+1} + \frac{2\varphi^{-2}}{6m+3} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\varphi^{-4}}{6m+5} \right) \left(\frac{1}{6n-6k-6m+1} + \frac{2\varphi^{-2}}{6n-6k-6m+3} + \frac{\varphi^{-4}}{6n-6k-6m+5} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Entry 36.

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^3 = 64 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \varphi^{-12n-6} & \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{2}{6k+1} + \frac{\varphi^{-4}}{6k+3} + \frac{2\varphi^{-8}}{6k+5} \right) \sum_{m=0}^{n-k} \left(\frac{2}{6m+1} + \frac{\varphi^{-4}}{6m+3} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{2\varphi^{-8}}{6m+5} \right) \left(\frac{2}{6n-6k-6m+1} + \frac{\varphi^{-4}}{6n-6k-6m+3} + \frac{2\varphi^{-8}}{6n-6k-6m+5} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Entry 37.

$$\pi^3 = 64 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \varphi^{-30n-9} \sum_{k=0}^n f(k) \sum_{m=0}^{n-k} f(m) f(n-k-m)$$

where

$$f(n) = \frac{3}{10n+1} + \frac{\varphi^{-2}}{6n+1} - \frac{3\varphi^{-6}}{10n+3} + \frac{4\varphi^{-12}}{5(6n+3)} - \frac{3\varphi^{-18}}{10n+7} + \frac{\varphi^{-22}}{6n+5} + \frac{3\varphi^{-24}}{10n+9}$$

Future Research

Entry 38.

$$\pi^3 = 32 \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{dx dy dz}{\cosh(x+y+z) + \cosh(x+y-z) + \cosh(x-y+z) + \cosh(x-y-z)}$$

Entry 39.

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^3 &= 8 \int_0^\infty \frac{(\ln x)^2}{1+x^2} dx = 16 \int_0^1 \frac{(\ln x)^2}{1+x^2} dx = 16 \int_1^\infty \frac{(\ln x)^2}{1+x^2} dx = 16 \int_0^\infty \tan^{-1}(e^{-\sqrt{x}}) dx \\ &= 32 \int_0^\infty x \tan^{-1}(e^{-x}) dx = -32 \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x \tan^{-1} x}{x} dx = 32 \int_1^\infty \frac{\ln x}{x} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx \\ &= -64 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\sin(2x)} dx = -32 \int_0^{\ln(1+\sqrt{2})} \frac{\sin^{-1}(\tanh x)}{\tanh x} \ln(\sinh x) dx \\ &= 32 \int_0^\infty x \sin^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-\tanh x}{2}}\right) dx = 32 \int_0^1 \frac{\tanh^{-1} x}{1-x^2} \sin^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{2}}\right) dx \\ &= 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \tanh^{-1}(\cos x)}{\sin x} dx = 16 \int_0^\infty \sin^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-\tanh \sqrt{x}}{2}}\right) dx = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{(\ln x)^2}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx \\ &= 32 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{2x} \tan^{-1}(e^{-e^x}) dx = 32 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2x} \tan^{-1}(e^{-e^{-x}}) dx = 8 \int_0^\infty \frac{(\ln \sinh x)^2}{\cosh x} dx \\ &= 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\ln \tan x)^2 dx = 8 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2 e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx \end{aligned}$$

References

1. B. C. Berndt, Ramanujan Notebooks (Volumes I to V), Springer-Verlag, 1985 to now.
2. J. C. PAIN, Series representations for π^3 involving the golden ratio, arXiv: 2206.15281v1 [math.NT] 30 Jun 2022.
3. E. Valdebenito, Collected Papers, vixra.org.