

! For an efficient use of these tables, first read [HowTo.pdf](#).

T3.57A. Integrands involving logarithm and hyperbolic functions on the interval $(0, \infty)$.

$$1. \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x}{\cosh x} dx = \pi \ln \left[\frac{\sqrt{2\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)} \right].$$

$$2. \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x dx}{\cosh x + \cos t} = \frac{\pi}{\sin t} \ln \frac{(2\pi)^{t/\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{\pi+t}{2\pi}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\pi-t}{2\pi}\right)}, \quad t^2 < \pi^2.$$

$$3. \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x dx}{\cosh^2 x} = \psi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \ln \pi = \ln \pi - 2 \ln 2 - \gamma_e.$$

$$4. \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(a^2 + x^2)}{\cosh bx} dx = \frac{\pi}{b} \left[2 \ln \frac{2\Gamma\left(\frac{2ab+3\pi}{4\pi}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2ab+\pi}{4\pi}\right)} - \ln \frac{2b}{\pi} \right], \quad b > 0, a > -\frac{\pi}{2b}.$$

$$5. \int_0^\infty \ln(1+x^2) \frac{dx}{\cosh \frac{\pi x}{2}} = 2 \ln \frac{4}{\pi}.$$

$$6. \int_0^\infty \ln(a^2 + x^2) \frac{\sinh\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi x\right)}{\sinh \pi x} dx = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \ln \frac{6\Gamma\left(\frac{a+4}{6}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{a+5}{6}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{a+1}{6}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{a+2}{6}\right)}, \quad a > -1.$$

$$7. \int_0^\infty \ln(1+x^2) \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 ax} = \frac{2}{a} \left[\ln \frac{a}{\pi} + \frac{\pi}{2a} - \psi\left(\frac{\pi+a}{\pi}\right) \right], \quad a > 0.$$

$$8. \int_0^\infty \ln(1+x^2) \frac{\cosh \frac{\pi}{2} x}{\sinh^2 \frac{\pi}{2} x} dx = \frac{2\pi - 4}{\pi}.$$

$$9. \int_0^\infty \ln(1+x^2) \frac{\cosh \frac{\pi}{4} x}{\sinh^2 \frac{\pi}{4} x} dx = 4\sqrt{2} - \frac{16}{\pi} + \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1).$$

$$10. \int_0^\infty \ln(\cos^2 t + e^{-2x} \sin^2 t) \frac{dx}{\sinh x} = -2t^2.$$

$$11. \int_0^\infty \ln(a + be^{-2x}) \frac{dx}{\cosh^2 x} = \frac{2}{(b-a)} \left[\frac{a+b}{2} \ln(a+b) - a \ln a - b \ln 2 \right], \quad a > 0, a+b > 0.$$

$$12. \int_0^\infty \ln \cosh \frac{x}{2} \frac{dx}{\cosh x} = \mathbf{G} + \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2.$$

$$13. \int_0^\infty \ln \coth x \frac{dx}{\cosh x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$$

$$14. \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x} \cosh x} dx = 2\sqrt{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{\sqrt{2k+1}} \{ \ln(2k+1) + 2 \ln 2 + \gamma_e \}.$$

$$15. \int_0^\infty \ln x \frac{(\mu+1) \cosh x - x \sinh x}{\cosh^2 x} x^\mu dx = 2\Gamma(\mu+1) \sum_{k=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{(2k+1)^{\mu+1}}, \quad \Re\{\mu\} > -1.$$

$$16. \int_0^\infty \ln x \frac{(n+1) \cosh x - x \sinh x}{\cosh^2 x} x^n dx = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n} \beta^{(n)}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right).$$

$$17. \int_0^\infty \ln 2x \frac{n \sinh 2ax - ax}{\sinh^2 ax} x^{2n-1} dx = -\frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^{2n} |B_{2n}|, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$18. \int_0^\infty \ln x \frac{ax \cosh ax - (2n+1) \sinh ax}{\sinh^2 ax} x^{2n} dx = 2 \frac{2^{2n+1} - 1}{(2a)^{2n+1}} (2n)! \zeta(2n+1).$$

$$19. \int_0^\infty \ln x \frac{ax \cosh ax - 2n \sinh ax}{\sinh^2 ax} x^{2n-1} dx = \frac{2^{2n-1} - 1}{2n} |B_{2n}| \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^{2n}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots; a > 0.$$

$$20. \int_0^\infty \ln \frac{(2n+1) \cosh ax - ax \sinh ax}{\cosh^2 ax} x^{2n} dx = -\left(\frac{\pi}{2a}\right)^{2n+1} |E_{2n}|, \quad a > 0.$$

$$21. \int_0^\infty \ln x \frac{2ax \sinh ax - (2n+1) \cosh ax}{\cosh^3 ax} x^{2n} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{a} (2^{2n-1} - 1) \left(\frac{\pi}{2a}\right)^{2n} |B_{2n}|, & n = 1, 2, \dots, \\ \frac{1}{a}, & n = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$22. \int_0^\infty \ln x \frac{2ax \cosh ax - (2n+1) \sinh ax}{\sinh^3 ax} x^{2n} dx = \frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^{2n} |B_{2n}|, \quad a > 0, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$23. \int_0^\infty \ln x \frac{x \sinh x - 6 \sinh^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 6 \cos^2 \frac{t}{2}}{(\cosh x + \cos t)^2} x^2 dx = \frac{(\pi - t^2)t}{3 \sin t}, \quad 0 < t < \pi.$$

$$24. \int_0^\infty \ln(1+x^2) \frac{\cosh \pi x + \pi x \sinh \pi x}{\cosh^2 \pi x} \frac{dx}{x^2} = 4 - \pi.$$

$$25. \int_0^\infty \ln(1+4x^2) \frac{\cosh \pi x + \pi x \sinh \pi x}{\cosh^2 \pi x} \frac{dx}{x^2} = 4 \ln 2.$$

$$26. \int_0^\infty \ln 2x \frac{ax - n(1 - e^{-2ax})}{\sinh^2 ax} x^{2n-1} dx = \frac{1}{2n} \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^{2n} |B_{2n}|, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$
