

# On The Integrals $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^n} dx$ and $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^s \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^n} dx$

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In this article, we shall consider the integrals  $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^n} dx$  for  $s \geq 0, n \geq 1$ , We shall present a recursive relation and compute the integrals for  $0 \leq s \leq 2$  and  $1 \leq n \leq 5$ . Along with the integrals we consider its derivative with respect to  $s$ ,  $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^s \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^n} dx$  and present a recursive relation for the derivatives. We compute the integrals  $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^s \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^n} dx$ , for the following cases,  $1 \leq n \leq 4$  and  $0 \leq s \leq 2, n = 5$  and  $s = 1$ .

We list the relation the integral  $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^n} dx$  has with the Eta and Gamma functions below:

For  $s > -1$ ,  $\Lambda(s) = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{1+e^x} dx = \eta(s+1)\Gamma(s+1)$ . ----- (1)

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^s \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)} dx = \Lambda'(s) = \eta'(s+1)\Gamma(s+1) + \eta(s+1)\Gamma'(s+1).$$

For  $s \geq 0$ ,  $G(s) = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^2} dx = (\eta(s+1) - \eta(s))\Gamma(s+1)$ , -----(2)

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^s \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^2} dx = G'(s) = (\eta'(s+1) - \eta'(s))\Gamma(s+1) + (\eta(s+1) - \eta(s))\Gamma'(s+1).$$

For  $s > -1$ ,

$H(s) = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^3} dx = \frac{1}{2}(\eta(s-1) + 2\eta(s+1) - 3\eta(s))\Gamma(s+1)$ , ----- (3)

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^s \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^3} dx = H'(s)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\eta'(s-1) + 2\eta'(s+1) - 3\eta'(s))\Gamma(s+1) + \frac{1}{2}(\eta(s-1) + 2\eta(s+1) - 3\eta(s))\Gamma'(s+1). \text{----- (3)*}$$

The above relations have been presented in the article “*The Integrals*  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(x)}{1+e^x} dx, \int_0^\infty \frac{(\ln(x))^2}{1+e^x} dx,$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x \ln(x)}{1+e^x} dx, \int_0^\infty \frac{x(\ln(x))^2}{1+e^x} dx \int_0^\infty \frac{x \ln(x)}{e^x - 1} dx, \text{ etc.}”$$

For  $s \geq 0$  and  $n \geq 1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^n} dx &= \left[ \frac{1}{s+1} x^{s+1} \frac{1}{(1+e^x)^n} \right]_0^\infty - \frac{1}{s+1} \int_0^\infty x^{s+1} (-n) \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^{n+1}} dx \\ &= 0 + \frac{n}{s+1} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{s+1}(e^x+1) - x^{s+1}}{(1+e^x)^{n+1}} dx = \frac{n}{s+1} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{s+1}}{(1+e^x)^n} dx - \frac{n}{s+1} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{s+1}}{(1+e^x)^{n+1}} dx. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{s+1}}{(1+e^x)^{n+1}} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{s+1}}{(1+e^x)^n} dx - \frac{s+1}{n} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^n} dx,$$

or for  $s \geq 1$  and  $n \geq 1$ , 
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^{n+1}} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^n} dx - \frac{s}{n} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{s-1}}{(1+e^x)^n} dx.$$

For  $s \geq 1$  and  $n \geq 2$ , let  $H_n(s) = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^n} dx$ .

$$H_n(s) = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^n} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^{n-1}} dx - \frac{s}{n-1} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{s-1}}{(1+e^x)^{n-1}} dx = H_{n-1}(s) - \frac{s}{(n-1)} H_{n-1}(s-1). \tag{4}$$

Differentiating (4), for  $s \geq 1$  and  $n \geq 2$ ,

$$H_n'(s) = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^s \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^n} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^s \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^{n-1}} dx - \frac{1}{n-1} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{s-1}}{(1+e^x)^{n-1}} dx - \frac{s}{n-1} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{s-1} \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^{n-1}} dx, \tag{5}$$

Or,

$$H_n'(s) = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^s \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^n} dx = H_{n-1}'(s) - \frac{1}{(n-1)} H_{n-1}(s-1) - \frac{s}{(n-1)} H_{n-1}'(s-1) \tag{6}$$

With  $n = 4$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} H_4(s) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^4} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^3} dx - \frac{s}{3} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{s-1}}{(1+e^x)^3} dx = H_3(s) - \frac{s}{3} H_3(s-1) \\ &= H_3(s) - \frac{s}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} (\eta(s-2) + 2\eta(s) - 3\eta(s-1)) \Gamma(s) \right) \\ &= H_3(s) - \left( \frac{1}{6} (\eta(s-2) + 2\eta(s) - 3\eta(s-1)) \Gamma(s+1) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\eta(s-1) + 2\eta(s+1) - 3\eta(s)) \Gamma(s+1) - \left( \frac{1}{6} (\eta(s-2) + 2\eta(s) - 3\eta(s-1)) \Gamma(s+1) \right) \\ &= \left( \eta(s-1) + \eta(s+1) - \frac{11}{6} \eta(s) - \frac{1}{6} (\eta(s-2)) \right) \Gamma(s+1). \tag{7} \end{aligned}$$

Note that by analyticity we may extend relation (7) to  $s > -1$ .

Differentiating (7), we obtain,

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^s \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^4} dx = H_4'(s) = \left( \eta'(s-1) + \eta'(s+1) - \frac{11}{6} \eta'(s) - \frac{1}{6} (\eta'(s-2)) \right) \Gamma(s+1) \\ + \left( \eta(s-1) + \eta(s+1) - \frac{11}{6} \eta(s) - \frac{1}{6} (\eta(s-2)) \right) \Gamma'(s+1). \text{----- (8)}$$

We may proceed in the same manner with  $H_5(s)$ .

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^5} dx = H_5(s) = H_4(s) - \frac{s}{4} H_4(s-1) \\ = \left( \eta(s-1) + \eta(s+1) - \frac{11}{6} \eta(s) - \frac{1}{6} (\eta(s-2)) \right) \Gamma(s+1) \\ - \frac{s}{4} \left( \eta(s-2) + \eta(s) - \frac{11}{6} \eta(s-1) - \frac{1}{6} (\eta(s-3)) \right) \Gamma(s) \\ = \left( \eta(s-1) + \eta(s+1) - \frac{11}{6} \eta(s) - \frac{1}{6} (\eta(s-2)) \right) \Gamma(s+1) \\ - \frac{1}{4} \left( \eta(s-2) + \eta(s) - \frac{11}{6} \eta(s-1) - \frac{1}{6} (\eta(s-3)) \right) \Gamma(s+1) \\ = \left( \left(1 + \frac{11}{24}\right) \eta(s-1) + \eta(s+1) - \left(\frac{11}{6} + \frac{1}{4}\right) \eta(s) - \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4}\right) (\eta(s-2)) + \frac{1}{24} \eta(s-3) \right) \Gamma(s+1) \\ = \left( \frac{35}{24} \eta(s-1) + \eta(s+1) - \frac{25}{12} \eta(s) - \frac{5}{12} (\eta(s-2)) + \frac{1}{24} \eta(s-3) \right) \Gamma(s+1).$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^5} dx = H_5(s) \\ = \left( \frac{35}{24} \eta(s-1) + \eta(s+1) - \frac{25}{12} \eta(s) - \frac{5}{12} (\eta(s-2)) + \frac{1}{24} \eta(s-3) \right) \Gamma(s+1) \text{----- (9)}$$

Again, we note that relation (9) is valid for  $s > -1$ .

Differentiating (9) we get,

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^s \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^5} dx = H_5'(s) \\ = \left( \frac{35}{24} \eta'(s-1) + \eta'(s+1) - \frac{25}{12} \eta'(s) - \frac{5}{12} \eta'(s-2) + \frac{1}{24} \eta'(s-3) \right) \Gamma(s+1)$$

$$+\left(\frac{35}{24}\eta(s-1)+\eta(s+1)-\frac{25}{12}\eta(s)-\frac{5}{12}\eta(s-2)+\frac{1}{24}\eta(s-3)\right)\Gamma'(s+1). \quad \text{----- (10)}$$

**The integrals.**

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} dx = \left[-\ln(1+e^{-x})\right]_0^\infty = \ln(2).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+e^x)^2} dx &= \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x}e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} dx = \left[\frac{e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})}\right]_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+e^{-x})}(-e^{-x})dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} - \int_0^\infty \frac{-e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})} dx = -\frac{1}{2} - \left[\ln(1+e^{-x})\right]_0^\infty = -\frac{1}{2} + \ln(2). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+e^x)^3} dx &= \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x}e^{-2x}}{(1+e^{-x})^3} dx = \left[\frac{e^{-2x}}{2(1+e^{-x})^2}\right]_0^\infty - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+e^{-x})^2}(-2e^{-2x})dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} + \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} e^{-x} dx = -\frac{1}{8} + \left[\frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}}\right]_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} dx = -\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2} + \left[-\ln(1+e^{-x})\right]_0^\infty \\ &= -\frac{5}{8} + \ln(2). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+e^x)^4} dx &= \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x}e^{-3x}}{(1+e^{-x})^4} dx = \left[\frac{e^{-3x}}{3(1+e^{-x})^3}\right]_0^\infty - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+e^{-x})^3}(-3e^{-3x})dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{24} + \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-3x}}{(1+e^{-x})^3} dx = -\frac{1}{24} - \frac{5}{8} + \ln(2) = -\frac{2}{3} + \ln(2). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+e^x)^5} dx &= \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x}e^{-4x}}{(1+e^{-x})^5} dx = \left[\frac{e^{-4x}}{4(1+e^{-x})^4}\right]_0^\infty - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+e^{-x})^4}(-4e^{-4x})dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{64} + \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-4x}}{(1+e^{-x})^4} dx = -\frac{1}{64} - \frac{2}{3} + \ln(2) = -\frac{131}{192} + \ln(2). \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x}{1+e^x} dx = \Lambda(1) = \eta(2)\Gamma(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2}{1+e^x} dx = \Lambda(2) = \eta(3)\Gamma(3) = \frac{3}{2}\zeta(3) \text{ since } \eta(3) = (1-2^{-2})\zeta(3) = \frac{3}{4}\zeta(3).$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(x)}{1+e^x} dx = \Lambda'(0) = -\frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \ln(x)}{1+e^x} dx = \Lambda'(1) = \frac{1}{2} \zeta'(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \ln(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} (1-\gamma_0),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \ln(x)}{1+e^x} dx &= \Lambda'(2) = 2 \left( \frac{3}{4} \zeta'(3) + \frac{1}{4} \ln(2) \zeta(3) \right) + \frac{3}{4} \zeta(3) (3-2\gamma_0) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \zeta'(3) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) \zeta(3) + \frac{9}{4} \zeta(3) - \frac{3}{2} \zeta(3) \gamma_0 = \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) + \frac{9}{4} - \frac{3}{2} \gamma_0 \right) \zeta(3) + \frac{3}{2} \zeta'(3). \end{aligned}$$

Using (4) with  $s=1$  and  $n=2$ ,

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+e^x} dx - \frac{1}{1} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \ln(2).$$

Using (4) with  $s=1$  and  $n=2$ ,

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(1+e^x)^2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+e^x} dx - \frac{2}{1} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+e^x} dx = \frac{3}{2} \zeta(3) - 2 \frac{\pi^2}{12} = \frac{3}{2} \zeta(3) - \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^2} dx &= G'(0) = (\eta'(1) - \eta'(0)) \Gamma(1) + (\eta(1) - \eta(0)) \Gamma'(1) \\ &= \left( \ln(2) \gamma_0 - \frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) \times 1 + \left( \ln(2) - \frac{1}{2} \right) (-\gamma_0) \\ &= \left( -\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2} \right) \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \gamma_0 - \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - (\ln(2))^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

Using (5), with  $s=1$  and  $n=2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^2} dx &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \ln(x)}{1+e^x} dx - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{1+e^x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \zeta'(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \ln(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} (1-\gamma_0) - \ln(2) + \frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \zeta'(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} (1 + \ln(2) - \gamma_0) - \ln(2) + \frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Using (5) with  $s=2$  and  $n=2$ ,

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \ln(x)}{1+e^x} dx - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+e^x} dx - 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \ln(x)}{1+e^x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) + \frac{9}{4} - \frac{3}{2} \gamma_0 \right) \zeta(3) + \frac{3}{2} \zeta'(3) - \frac{\pi^2}{12} - 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \zeta'(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \ln(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} (1 - \gamma_0) \right) \\
&= \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) + \frac{9}{4} - \frac{3}{2} \gamma_0 \right) \zeta(3) + \frac{3}{2} \zeta'(3) - \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \zeta'(2) - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \ln(2) - \frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{\pi^2}{6} \gamma_0 \\
&= \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) + \frac{9}{4} - \frac{3}{2} \gamma_0 \right) \zeta(3) + \frac{3}{2} \zeta'(3) - \zeta'(2) - \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \ln(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} \gamma_0.
\end{aligned}$$

Using (4), taking  $s = 1$ ,  $n = 3$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\infty \frac{x}{(1+e^x)^3} dx &= \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+e^x)^2} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \ln(2) - \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + \ln(2) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{3}{2} \ln(2).
\end{aligned}$$

Using (4), taking  $s = 2$  and  $n = 3$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2}{(1+e^x)^3} dx &= H_3(2) = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2}{(1+e^x)^2} dx - \frac{2}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx. \\
&= \frac{3}{2} \zeta(3) - \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \left( \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \ln(2) \right) = \ln(2) - \frac{\pi^2}{4} + \frac{3}{2} \zeta(3).
\end{aligned}$$

Using (5) with  $s = 1$  and  $n = 3$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\infty \frac{x \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^3} dx &= \int_0^\infty \frac{x \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+e^x)^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \zeta'(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} (1 + \ln(2) - \gamma_0) - \ln(2) + \frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + \ln(2) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \gamma_0 - \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - (\ln(2))^2 \right) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{7}{4} \ln(2) + \frac{3}{4} (\ln(2))^2 + \frac{1}{4} \ln(\pi) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} (1 + \ln(2)) - \left( \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \gamma_0 + \frac{1}{2} \zeta'(2).
\end{aligned}$$

Using (3)\* with  $s = 2$ , we get,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^3} dx &= H'(s) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (\eta'(1) + 2\eta'(3) - 3\eta'(2)) \Gamma(3) + \frac{1}{2} (\eta(1) + 2\eta(3) - 3\eta(2)) \Gamma'(3) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \ln(2) \gamma_0 - \frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2} \right) + 2 \left( \frac{3}{4} \zeta'(3) + \frac{1}{4} \ln(2) \zeta(3) \right) - 3 \left( \frac{1}{2} \zeta'(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \ln(2) \right) \right) \times 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2} \left( \ln(2) + 2 \left( \frac{3}{4} \zeta(3) \right) - 3 \left( \frac{\pi^2}{12} \right) \right) (3 - 2\gamma_0) \\
& = \ln(2)\gamma_0 - \frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \zeta'(3) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)\zeta(3) - \frac{3}{2} \zeta'(2) - \left( \frac{\pi^2}{4} \ln(2) \right) \\
& + \frac{3}{2} \ln(2) + \frac{9}{4} \zeta(3) - \frac{3}{8} \pi^2 - \left( \ln(2) + \left( \frac{3}{2} \zeta(3) \right) - \left( \frac{\pi^2}{4} \right) \right) \gamma_0 \\
& = -\frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \zeta'(3) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)\zeta(3) - \frac{3}{2} \zeta'(2) - \left( \frac{\pi^2}{4} \ln(2) \right) \\
& + \frac{3}{2} \ln(2) + \frac{9}{4} \zeta(3) - \frac{3}{8} \pi^2 - \left( \left( \frac{3}{2} \zeta(3) \right) - \left( \frac{\pi^2}{4} \right) \right) \gamma_0 \\
& = \frac{3}{2} \ln(2) - \frac{3}{8} \pi^2 - \frac{1}{4} \pi^2 \ln(2) - \frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \pi^2 \gamma_0 + \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) + \frac{9}{4} - \frac{3}{2} \gamma_0 \right) \zeta(3) + \frac{3}{2} \zeta'(3) - \frac{3}{2} \zeta'(2)
\end{aligned}$$

We may express  $H_n(s) = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^n} dx$  for  $n = 4$  in terms of the Eta, Gamma functions.

For  $n = 4$ , recall the relation (7),

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^4} dx & = H_4(s) = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^3} dx - \frac{s}{3} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{s-1}}{(1+e^x)^3} dx = H_3(s) - \frac{s}{3} H_3(s-1) \\
& = \left( \eta(s+1) - \frac{11}{6} \eta(s) + \eta(s-1) - \frac{1}{6} \eta(s-2) \right) \Gamma(s+1)
\end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\infty \frac{x}{(1+e^x)^4} dx & = \left( \eta(2) - \frac{11}{6} \eta(1) + \eta(0) - \frac{1}{6} \eta(-1) \right) \Gamma(2) \\
& = \left( \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{11}{6} \ln(2) + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{11}{6} \ln(2) + \frac{11}{24}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2}{(1+e^x)^4} dx & = \left( \eta(3) - \frac{11}{6} \eta(2) + \eta(1) - \frac{1}{6} \eta(0) \right) \Gamma(3) \\
& = \left( \frac{3}{4} \zeta(3) - \frac{11}{6} \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \ln(2) - \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \times 2 = 2 \ln(2) + \frac{3}{2} \zeta(3) - \frac{11}{36} \pi^2 - \frac{1}{6}.
\end{aligned}$$

Recall (8),

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^s \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^4} dx = \left( \eta'(s+1) - \frac{11}{6} \eta'(s) + \eta'(s-1) - \frac{1}{6} \eta'(s-2) \right) \Gamma(s+1) \\ + \left( \eta(s+1) - \frac{11}{6} \eta(s) + \eta(s-1) - \frac{1}{6} \eta(s-2) \right) \Gamma'(s+1).$$

Using (8), with  $s=2$ ,

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^4} dx = \left( \eta'(3) - \frac{11}{6} \eta'(2) + \eta'(1) - \frac{1}{6} \eta'(0) \right) \Gamma(3) \\ + \left( \eta(3) - \frac{11}{6} \eta(2) + \eta(1) - \frac{1}{6} \eta(0) \right) \Gamma'(3) \\ = \left( \frac{3}{4} \zeta'(3) + \frac{1}{4} \ln(2) \zeta(3) - \frac{11}{6} \left( \frac{1}{2} \zeta'(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \ln(2) \right) + \left( \ln(2) \gamma_0 - \frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) \times 2 \\ + \left( \frac{3}{4} \zeta(3) - \frac{11}{6} \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \ln(2) - \frac{1}{12} \right) (3 - 2\gamma_0) \\ = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{19}{6} \ln(2) - (\ln(2))^2 - \frac{11}{24} \pi^2 - \frac{11}{36} \pi^2 \ln(2) + \frac{11}{36} \pi^2 \gamma_0 - \frac{1}{6} \ln(\pi) + \frac{1}{6} \gamma_0 \\ + \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) + \frac{9}{4} - \frac{3}{2} \gamma_0 \right) \zeta(3) + \frac{3}{2} \zeta'(3) - \frac{11}{6} \zeta'(2).$$

Using (8) with  $s=1$ ,

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^4} dx = \left( \eta'(2) - \frac{11}{6} \eta'(1) + \eta'(0) - \frac{1}{6} \eta'(-1) \right) \Gamma(2) \\ + \left( \eta(2) - \frac{11}{6} \eta(1) + \eta(0) - \frac{1}{6} \eta(-1) \right) \Gamma'(2) \\ = \left( \frac{1}{2} \zeta'(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \ln(2) - \frac{11}{6} \left( \ln(2) \gamma_0 - \frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{6} \left( 3 \ln(A) - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\ln(2)}{3} \right) \right) \times 1 \\ + \left( \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{11}{6} \ln(2) + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{24} \right) (1 - \gamma_0) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \zeta'(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \ln(2) + \frac{11}{12} (\ln(2))^2 - \frac{11}{6} (\ln(2) \gamma_0) + \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(A) + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{\ln(2)}{18}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& -\left(\frac{\pi^2}{12} + \frac{11}{24}\right)\gamma_0 + \frac{11}{6}\ln(2)\gamma_0 - \frac{11}{6}\ln(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \frac{11}{24} \\
& = \frac{1}{2}\zeta'(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12}\ln(2) + \frac{11}{12}(\ln(2))^2 + \frac{1}{2}\ln(\pi) - \frac{41}{18}\ln(2) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(A) + \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi^2}{12} + \frac{11}{24}\right)\gamma_0 + \frac{\pi^2}{12}.
\end{aligned}$$

Using (8) with  $s = 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^4} dx & = \left(\eta'(1) - \frac{11}{6}\eta'(0) + \eta'(-1) - \frac{1}{6}\eta'(-2)\right)\Gamma(1) \\
& \quad + \left(\eta(1) - \frac{11}{6}\eta(0) + \eta(-1) - \frac{1}{6}\eta(-2)\right)\Gamma'(1) \\
& = \left(\ln(2)\gamma_0 - \frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2} - \frac{11}{6}\left(\frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) + \left(3\ln(A) - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\ln(2)}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{6}\left(7\frac{\zeta(3)}{4\pi^2}\right)\right) \\
& \quad + \left(\ln(2) - \frac{11}{12} + \frac{1}{4}\right)(-\gamma_0) \\
& = -\frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2} - \frac{11}{12}\ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 3\ln(A) - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\ln(2)}{3} - 7\frac{\zeta(3)}{24\pi^2} + \frac{2}{3}\gamma_0 // \\
& = -\frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2} - \frac{11}{12}\ln(\pi) + \frac{11}{12}\ln(2) + 3\ln(A) - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\ln(2)}{3} - 7\frac{\zeta(3)}{24\pi^2} + \frac{2}{3}\gamma_0 \\
& = -\frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2} - \frac{11}{12}\ln(\pi) + \frac{7}{12}\ln(2) + 3\ln(A) - \frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{\zeta(3)}{24\pi^2} + \frac{2}{3}\gamma_0.
\end{aligned}$$

Recall relation (9),

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\infty \frac{x^s}{(1+e^x)^5} dx & = H_5(s) \\
& = \left(\frac{35}{24}\eta(s-1) + \eta(s+1) - \frac{25}{12}\eta(s) - \frac{5}{12}(\eta(s-2)) + \frac{1}{24}\eta(s-3)\right)\Gamma(s+1).
\end{aligned}$$

With  $s=1$ , we have,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\infty \frac{x}{(1+e^x)^5} dx & = \left(\frac{35}{24}\eta(0) + \eta(2) - \frac{25}{12}\eta(1) - \frac{5}{12}(\eta(-1)) + \frac{1}{24}\eta(-2)\right)\Gamma(2) \\
& = \left(\frac{35}{24}\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{25}{12}\ln(2) - \frac{5}{12}\frac{1}{4} + 0\right) \times 1 = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{25}{12}\ln(2).
\end{aligned}$$

With  $s = 2$ , we get,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2}{(1+e^x)^5} dx &= \left( \frac{35}{24} \eta(1) + \eta(3) - \frac{25}{12} \eta(2) - \frac{5}{12} (\eta(0)) + \frac{1}{24} \eta(-1) \right) \Gamma(3) \\
&= \left( \frac{35}{24} \ln(2) + \frac{3}{4} \zeta(3) - \frac{25}{12} \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{5}{12} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{24} \frac{1}{4} \right) \times 2 \\
&= \frac{35}{12} \ln(2) + \frac{3}{2} \zeta(3) - \frac{25}{72} \pi^2 - \frac{19}{48}.
\end{aligned}$$

Using relation (10) with  $s=1$ , we have,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^\infty \frac{x \ln(x)}{(1+e^x)^5} dx \\
&= \left( \frac{35}{24} \eta'(0) + \eta'(2) - \frac{25}{12} \eta'(1) - \frac{5}{12} \eta'(-1) + \frac{1}{24} \eta'(-2) \right) \Gamma(2) \\
&+ \left( \frac{35}{24} \eta(0) + \eta(2) - \frac{25}{12} \eta(1) - \frac{5}{12} \eta(-1) + \frac{1}{24} \eta(-2) \right) \Gamma'(2) \\
&= \frac{35}{24} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} \zeta'(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \ln(2) \right) - \frac{25}{12} \left( \ln(2) \gamma_0 - \frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2} \right) \\
&+ \left( -\frac{5}{12} \left( 3 \ln(A) - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\ln(2)}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{24} \left( 7 \frac{\zeta(3)}{4\pi^2} \right) \right) \\
&+ \left( \frac{5}{8} + \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{25}{12} \ln(2) \right) (1 - \gamma_0) \\
&= \frac{35}{48} \ln \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \zeta'(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \ln(2) + \frac{25}{24} (\ln(2))^2 \\
&- \frac{5}{4} \ln(A) + \frac{5}{48} + \frac{5}{36} \ln(2) + 7 \frac{\zeta(3)}{96\pi^2} + \frac{5}{8} + \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{25}{12} \ln(2) - \left( \frac{5}{8} + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \right) \gamma_0 \\
&= \frac{35}{48} \ln(\pi) - \frac{385}{144} \ln(2) + \frac{1}{2} \zeta'(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \ln(2) + \frac{25}{24} (\ln(2))^2 \\
&- \frac{5}{4} \ln(A) + \frac{35}{48} + 7 \frac{\zeta(3)}{96\pi^2} + \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \left( \frac{5}{8} + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \right) \gamma_0 \\
&= \frac{35}{48} (1 + \ln(\pi)) - \frac{385}{144} \ln(2) + \frac{1}{2} \zeta'(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} (1 + \ln(2)) + \frac{25}{24} (\ln(2))^2 \\
&- \frac{5}{4} \ln(A) + 7 \frac{\zeta(3)}{96\pi^2} - \left( \frac{5}{8} + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \right) \gamma_0
\end{aligned}$$

We list some useful identities below.

$$\Gamma(1) = 1, \Gamma(2) = 1, \Gamma(3) = 2, \Gamma'(1) = -\gamma_0, \Gamma'(2) = 1 - \gamma_0, \Gamma'(3) = 3 - 2\gamma_0.$$

$$\eta(s) = (1 - 2^{1-s})\zeta(s) \text{ for } s > 1.$$

$$\eta(0) = \frac{1}{2}, \eta(1) = \ln(2), \eta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{12}, \eta(3) = (1 - 2^{-2})\zeta(3) = \frac{3}{4}\zeta(3), \eta(-1) = \frac{1}{4}, \eta(-2) = 0,$$

$$\eta'(0) = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right), \eta'(1) = \ln(2)\gamma_0 - \frac{(\ln(2))^2}{2}, \eta'(2) = \frac{1}{2}\zeta'(2) + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \ln(2),$$

$$\eta'(3) = (1 - 2^{-2})\zeta'(3) + 2^{-2} \ln(2)\zeta(3) = \frac{3}{4}\zeta'(3) + \frac{1}{4} \ln(2)\zeta(3), \eta'(-1) = 3 \ln(A) - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\ln(2)}{3},$$

$$\eta'(-2) = 7 \frac{\zeta(3)}{4\pi^2},$$

$$\zeta'(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} (\gamma_0 + \ln(2\pi) - 12 \ln(A)), \zeta'(-2) = -\frac{\zeta(3)}{4\pi^2},$$

$$\zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \zeta(3) \approx 1.2020569031595942853\dots$$

$$\zeta'(2) \approx -0.93754825431584375370\dots$$

$$\zeta'(3) = -0.19812624288563685333\dots$$

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