SPECIAL VALUES OF THE LERCH ZETA FUNCTION
AND THE EVALUATION OF CERTAIN INTEGRALS

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ABSTRACT. The Lerch zeta function \( \Phi(x, a, s) \) is defined by the series
\[
\Phi(x, a, s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2\pi i nx}}{(n + a)^s},
\]
where \( x \) is real, \( 0 < a \leq 1 \), and \( \sigma = \text{Re}(s) > 1 \) if \( x \) is an integer and \( \sigma > 0 \) otherwise. In this paper we study the function \( J(s, a) = \Phi(\frac{1}{2}, a, s) \). We use its integral representation
\[
J(s, a) = \frac{a^{-s}}{2} + 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(a^2 + y^2)^{-s/2}}{e^{2\pi y} - 1} \sin \left( s \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{a} \right) e^{\pi y} dy
\]
to obtain the values of certain definite integrals; for example, we show that
\[
\int_0^\infty \frac{\cosh x \log x}{\cos 2x - \cos 2\pi a} dx = \frac{\pi}{2 \sin \pi a} \left\{ \log \frac{\Gamma((1 + a)/2)}{\Gamma(a/2)} + \frac{1}{2} \log \left( 2 \pi \cot \frac{\pi a}{2} \right) \right\}, \quad 0 < a < 1.
\]

1. INTRODUCTION

The Lerch zeta function \( \Phi(x, a, s) \) is defined by the series
\[
\Phi(x, a, s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2\pi i nx}}{(n + a)^s},
\]
where \( x \) is real, \( 0 < a \leq 1 \), and \( \sigma = \text{Re}(s) > 1 \) if \( x \) is an integer and \( \sigma > 0 \) otherwise. In this paper we consider the special case of the Lerch zeta function

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\( \Phi(x, a, s) \) when \( x = \frac{1}{2} \). We denote \( \Phi(\frac{1}{2}, a, s) \) by \( J(s, a) \), so that

\[
J(s, a) = \Phi \left( \frac{1}{2}, a, s \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+a)^s}, \quad 0 < a \leq 1.
\]

The function \( J(s, a) \) is related to the Hurwitz zeta function \( \zeta(s, a) \) by the formula

\[
J(s, a) = 2^{1-s} \zeta(s, a/2) - \zeta(s, a), \quad \sigma > 1.
\]

Appealing to the Hermite formula for \( \zeta(s, a) \),

\[
\zeta(s, a) = \frac{a^{-s}}{2} + \frac{a^{1-s}}{s-1} + 2 \int_0^{\infty} (a^2 + y^2)^{-s/2} \sin \left( s \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{a} \right) \frac{dy}{e^{2\pi y} - 1},
\]

we obtain in §2 the analogue of the Hermite formula for \( J(s, a) \), namely,

\[
J(s, a) = \frac{a^{-s}}{2} + 2 \int_0^{\infty} (a^2 + y^2)^{-s/2} \sin \left( s \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{a} \right) \frac{e^{\pi y} dy}{e^{2\pi y} - 1}.
\]

This formula enables \( J(s, a) \) to be continued analytically to the whole complex plane, and in §2 we obtain the values

\[
J(1, a) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\Gamma'((1+a)/2)}{\Gamma((1+a)/2)} - \frac{\Gamma'(a/2)}{\Gamma(a/2)} \right\},
\]

\[
J'(0, a) = \log \frac{\Gamma(a/2)}{\Gamma((1+a)/2)} - \frac{1}{2} \log 2.
\]

In §3, making use of the integral representation

\[
J(s, a) = \frac{e^{-\pi is} \Gamma(1-s)}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{e^{(1-a)z} z^{s-1}}{e^z + 1} dz
\]

of \( J(s, a) \), where \( C \) is the contour consisting of the real axis from \( +\infty \) to \( \epsilon \), the circle \( |z| = \epsilon \), and the real axis from \( \epsilon \) to \( +\infty \), we show that \( J(s, a) \) can be expressed in the form

\[
J(s, a) = \frac{\Gamma(1-s)}{\pi^{1-s}} \left\{ \sin \frac{\pi s}{2} C(1-s, a) + \cos \frac{\pi s}{2} S(1-s, a) \right\}, \quad \sigma < 1,
\]

where

\[
C(s, a) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2m+1)\pi a}{(2m+1)^s}, \quad S(s, a) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2m+1)\pi a}{(2m+1)^s}, \quad \sigma > 0.
\]

From (1.7) and (1.6) we obtain the value of \( S'(1, a) \). We also obtain integral representations of \( C(s, a) \), \( S(s, a) \), and \( J(s, a) \). These representations are then used to evaluate some definite integrals. For example, we prove

\[
\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cosh x \log x}{\cosh 2x - \cos 2\pi a} dx = \frac{\pi}{2 \sin \pi a} \left\{ \log \frac{\Gamma((1+a)/2)}{\Gamma(a/2)} + \frac{1}{2} \log \left( 2\pi \cot \frac{\pi a}{2} \right) \right\}, \quad 0 < a < 1.
\]
In §4, we consider the function \( S(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^s} = 2^{-s} J(s, \frac{1}{2}) \). It is shown that \( S(s) \) satisfies the functional equation

\[
S(s) = \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{s-1} \cos \frac{\pi s}{2} \Gamma(1-s) S(1-s).
\]

Using contour integration, we derive simultaneously recurrence relations for \( S(2n+1) \) and \( S(2n) \).

2. The Hermite Formula for \( J(s, a) \)

The Lerch zeta function is defined by the series

\[
\Phi(x, a, s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2\pi i nx}}{(n+a)^s},
\]

where \( x \) is real, \( 0 < a \leq 1 \), and \( \sigma = \text{Re}(s) > 1 \) if \( x \) is an integer and \( \sigma > 0 \) otherwise. It is clear that \( \Phi(0, a, s) = \zeta(s, a) \) is the Hurwitz zeta function and that \( \Phi(0, 1, s) = \zeta(s) \) is the Riemann zeta function. In this paper, we consider the special case of the Lerch zeta function \( \Phi(x, a, s) \) when \( x = \frac{1}{2} \).

We denote \( \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}, a, s\right) \) by \( J(s, a) \) so that

\[
J(s, a) = \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}, a, s\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+a)^s}, \quad 0 < a \leq 1.
\]

We begin by obtaining the analogue for \( J(s, a) \) of the Hermite formula for \( \zeta(s, a) \) and use it to determine the values of \( J(0, a) \), \( J(1, a) \), and \( J'(0, a) \). Since for \( \sigma > 1 \)

\[
J(s, a) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+a)^s} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1+a)^s}
= \frac{1}{2^s} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a/2)^s} - \frac{1}{2^s} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+(1+a)/2)^s},
\]

we have

\[
J(s, a) = \frac{1}{2^s} \zeta\left(s, \frac{a}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2^s} \zeta\left(s, \frac{1+a}{2}\right), \quad \sigma > 1.
\]

Similarly we have

\[
\zeta(s, a) = \frac{1}{2^s} \zeta\left(s, \frac{a}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2^s} \zeta\left(s, \frac{1+a}{2}\right), \quad \sigma > 1.
\]

Hence we have

\[
J(s, a) = \zeta(s, a) - \frac{1}{2^{s-1}} \zeta\left(s, \frac{1+a}{2}\right), \quad \sigma > 1,
\]

\[
J(s, a) = \frac{1}{2^{s-1}} \zeta\left(s, \frac{a}{2}\right) - \zeta(s, a), \quad \sigma > 1.
\]

Since \( \zeta(s, a) \) can be continued analytically to the whole complex plane except for a simple pole at \( s = 1 \) with residue 1, \( J(s, a) \) can be continued analytically to become an entire function and (2.3)–(2.5) hold in the whole plane.
An important property of $\zeta(s, a)$ is the Hermite formula (valid for all $s \neq 1$; see, e.g., [2, p. 270])

(2.6) \[ \zeta(s, a) = \frac{a^{-s}}{2} + \frac{a^{1-s}}{s-1} + 2 \int_0^\infty (a^2 + y^2)^{-s/2} \sin \left( s \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{a} \right) \frac{dy}{e^{2\pi y} - 1}. \]

We have

\[ \zeta \left( s, \frac{a}{2} \right) = 2^{s-1}a^{-s} + \frac{2^{s-1}a^{1-s}}{s-1} + 2^s \int_0^\infty (a^2 + y^2)^{-s/2} \sin \left( s \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{a} \right) \frac{dy}{e^{\pi y} - 1}, \]

and from (2.5) we obtain the following result.

**Proposition 1.** For all $s$ and $0 < a \leq 1$

(2.7) \[ J(s, a) = \frac{a^{-s}}{2} + 2 \int_0^\infty (a^2 + y^2)^{-s/2} \sin \left( s \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{a} \right) \frac{e^{\pi y} dy}{e^{2\pi y} - 1}. \]

In particular, we have

(2.8) \[ J(0, a) = \frac{1}{2} \]

and

\[ J(1, a) = \frac{1}{2a} + 2 \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin(tan^{-1}(y/a))e^{\pi y}}{\sqrt{a^2 + y^2}(e^{2\pi y} - 1)} dy. \]

Since $\sin(tan^{-1}(y/a)) = y/\sqrt{a^2 + y^2}$, we have

\[ J(1, a) = \frac{1}{2a} + 2 \int_0^\infty \frac{ye^{\pi y}}{(a^2 + y^2)(e^{2\pi y} - 1)} dy = \frac{1}{2a} + 2 \int_0^\infty \frac{y}{a^2 + y^2} \left( \frac{1}{e^{\pi y} - 1} - \frac{1}{e^{2\pi y} - 1} \right) dy = \frac{1}{2a} + 2 \int_0^\infty \frac{y}{(a/2)^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{e^{\pi y} - 1} - 2 \int_0^\infty \frac{y}{a^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{e^{2\pi y} - 1}. \]

Appealing to the following formula [2, p. 251] for the gamma function $\Gamma(s)$

\[ \frac{\Gamma'(a)}{\Gamma(a)} = \log a - \frac{1}{2a} - 2 \int_0^\infty \frac{y dy}{(a^2 + y^2)(e^{2\pi y} - 1)}, \]

we have

\[ J(1, a) = \frac{1}{2a} + \left\{ \log a - \frac{1}{a} - \frac{\Gamma'(a/2)}{\Gamma(a/2)} \right\} - \left\{ \log a - \frac{1}{2a} - \frac{\Gamma'(a)}{\Gamma(a)} \right\}, \]

giving the following result.

**Proposition 2.** For $0 < a \leq 1$

(2.9) \[ J(1, a) = \frac{\Gamma'(a)}{\Gamma(a)} - \frac{\Gamma'(a/2)}{\Gamma(a/2)} - \log 2. \]

Proposition 2 enables us to determine $\Gamma'(\frac{1}{2})$. Taking $a = 1$ in Proposition 2 and recalling that

\[ J(1, 1) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} = \log 2, \quad \Gamma(1) = 1, \quad \Gamma'(1) = -\gamma, \quad \Gamma \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \sqrt{\pi}, \]

we have
where $\gamma$ is Euler's constant, we obtain the well-known result
\[ \Gamma'(\frac{1}{2}) = -\gamma + 2 \log 2 \sqrt{\pi}. \]

We can also obtain (2.9) by using (2.5) as follows:
\[
\zeta(s, a) = \frac{1}{s-1} \frac{\Gamma'(a)}{\Gamma(a)} + c_1(s - 1) + c_2(s - 1)^2 + \cdots,
\]
\[
J(s, a) = \frac{1}{2s-1} \zeta\left( s, \frac{a}{2} \right) - \zeta(s, a)
\]
\[
= \left\{ 1 - (\log 2)(s - 1) + \cdots \right\} \left\{ \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{\Gamma'(a/2)}{\Gamma(a/2)} + \cdots \right\}
\]
\[
- \left\{ \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{\Gamma'(a)}{\Gamma(a)} + \cdots \right\}
\]
\[
= \left\{ \frac{\Gamma'(a)}{\Gamma(a)} - \frac{\Gamma'(a/2)}{\Gamma(a/2)} - \log 2 \right\} + A_1(s - 1) + A_2(s - 1)^2 + \cdots,
\]
which gives (2.9). From (2.3) and (2.4) we obtain two other forms of (2.9), namely,
\[ J(1, a) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\Gamma'((1 + a)/2)}{\Gamma((1 + a)/2)} - \frac{\Gamma'(a/2)}{\Gamma(a/2)} \right\}, \]
\[ J(1, a) = \frac{\Gamma'((1 + a)/2)}{\Gamma((1 + a)/2)} - \frac{\Gamma'(a)}{\Gamma(a)} + \log 2. \]

From (2.9) we obtain a formula of Kummer (see, e.g., [2, p. 262]):
\[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+a} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\Gamma'((1 + a)/2)}{\Gamma((1 + a)/2)} - \frac{\Gamma'(a/2)}{\Gamma(a/2)} \right\} t^{a-1} \frac{dt}{1+t}. \]

Next, we use Proposition 1 to evaluate $J'(0, a)$. We have
\[
J'(0, a) = -\frac{1}{2} \log a + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\tan^{-1}(y/a)e^{\pi y}}{e^{2\pi y} - 1} \, dy
\]
\[
= -\frac{1}{2} \log a + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}(y/a) \left( \frac{1}{e^{\pi y} - 1} - \frac{1}{e^{2\pi y} - 1} \right) \, dy
\]
\[
= -\frac{1}{2} \log a + 4 \int_{0}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}(2y/a) \, dy - 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}(y/a) \, dy.
\]

In view of Binet's formula for $\log \Gamma(a)$ [2, p. 251],
\[ \log \Gamma(a) = \left( a - \frac{1}{2} \right) \log a - a + \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi) + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\tan^{-1}(y/a)}{e^{2\pi y} - 1} \, dy, \]

we obtain
\[
J'(0, a) = -\frac{1}{2} \log a + 2 \left\{ \log \Gamma\left( \frac{a}{2} \right) - \left( a - \frac{1}{2} \right) \log a + a - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi) \right\}
\]
\[
- \left\{ \log \Gamma(a) - \left( a - \frac{1}{2} \right) \log a + a - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi) \right\}
\]
\[
= 2 \log \Gamma\left( \frac{a}{2} \right) - \log \Gamma(a) - (a - 1) \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi).
\]
Finally, from the duplication formula

$$\Gamma(a) = \frac{2^{a-1}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1+a}{2}\right),$$

we obtain the following result.

**Proposition 3.** For $0 < a \leq 1$

$$J'(0, a) = \log \frac{\Gamma(a/2)}{\Gamma((1+a)/2)} - \frac{1}{2} \log 2.$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.11)

We remark that Proposition 3 can also be deduced from (2.5) and the formula

$$\zeta'(0, a) = \log \frac{\Gamma(a)}{\sqrt{2\pi}}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.12)

The formula (2.12) can be found in [3, Corollary 2] or can be obtained by differentiating both sides of (2.6).

3. **Evaluation of Certain Definite Integrals**

Since

$$\frac{\Gamma(s)}{(n+a)^s} = \int_0^\infty e^{-(n+a)x} x^{s-1} dx, \quad \sigma > 0,$$

we have

$$\Gamma(s)J(s, a) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \int_0^\infty (-1)^n e^{-(n+a)x} x^{s-1} dx$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n e^{-(n+a)x} x^{s-1} dx = \int_0^\infty e^{-ax} x^{s-1} dx, \quad \sigma > 0,$$

that is,

$$\Gamma(s)J(s, a) = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{(1-a)x} x^{s-1}}{e^x + 1} dx, \quad \sigma > 0.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.1)

By considering the integral of the function $e^{(1-a)z} z^{s-1}/(e^z + 1)$ along the contour $C$, which starts at infinity on the positive real axis, circles the origin once in the positive direction, and returns to positive infinity, $J(s, a)$ can be continued analytically in the whole plane. Since

$$\int_C \frac{e^{(1-a)z} z^{s-1}}{e^z + 1} dz = (e^{2\pi i} - 1) \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{(1-a)x} x^{s-1}}{e^x + 1} dx,$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{(1-a)x} x^{s-1}}{e^x + 1} dx = \frac{1}{e^{2\pi i} - 1} \int_C \frac{-e^{(1-a)z} z^{s-1}}{e^z + 1} dz,$$

we have (as $\Gamma(s)\Gamma(1-s) = \pi/\sin \pi s$)

$$J(s, a) = \frac{e^{-\pi i s} \Gamma(1-s)}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{e^{(1-a)z} z^{s-1}}{e^z + 1} dz.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.2)
Next, we evaluate the residue of the function \( f(z) = e^{(1-a)z}z^{-1}/(e^z + 1) \) at \( z_m = (2m+1)\pi i \) and \( z'_m = -(2m+1)\pi i \) \( (m \geq 0) \):

\[
\text{Res}(f(z), z_m) = e^{-a\pi}z^{s-1}|_{z=z_m} = e^{-(2m+1)a\pi i}(2m+1)^{s-1}e^{s-1}(s-1)\pi i / 2,
\]

\[
\text{Res}(f(z), z'_m) = e^{-a\pi}z^{s-1}|_{z=z'_m} = e^{(2m+1)a\pi i}(2m+1)^{s-1}e^{s-1}(s-1)\pi i / 2,
\]

\[
\text{Res}(f(z), z_m) + \text{Res}(f(z), z'_m) = -2(2m+1)^{s-1}e^{s(3-s)}i \sin \left\{ \frac{\pi s}{2} + (2m+1)a\pi \right\}.
\]

By Cauchy’s residue theorem, we have

\[
(3.3) \quad J(s, a) = 2\Gamma(1-s)\pi^{s-1}\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(\pi s/2 + (2m+1)a\pi)}{(2m+1)^{1-s}}, \quad \sigma < 0,
\]

or

\[
(3.4) \quad J(1-s, a) = \Gamma(s) \frac{\pi s}{\pi} \left\{ \cos \frac{\pi s}{2} C(s, a) + \sin \frac{\pi s}{2} S(s, a) \right\}, \quad \sigma > 0,
\]

where

\[
(3.5) \quad C(s, a) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2m+1)a\pi}{(2m+1)^s}, \quad S(s, a) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2m+1)a\pi}{(2m+1)^s}, \quad \sigma > 0.
\]

From the expansion

\[
\log \frac{1+z}{1-z} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, \quad |z| < 1,
\]

we have

\[
(3.6) \quad S(1, a) = \frac{\pi}{4},
\]

\[
(3.7) \quad C(1, a) = \frac{1}{2} \log \left( \cot \frac{a\pi}{2} \right).
\]

From (3.2) and the generating function of the Euler polynomials

\[
\frac{2e^{az}}{e^z + 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{E_n(a)}{n!} z^n, \quad |z| < \pi,
\]

where \( E_n(a) \) is the Euler polynomial of degree \( n \), we have

\[
J(-n, a) = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{2 \cdot 2\pi i} \int_{|z|=\epsilon} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{E_m(1-a)}{m!} \cdot \frac{1}{z^{n+1}} \, dz,
\]

that is,

\[
(3.8) \quad J(-n, a) = \frac{(-1)^n}{2} E_n(1-a) = \frac{1}{2} E_n(a) \quad (n \geq 0).
\]

(In particular, when \( n = 0 \), we obtain (2.8) again: \( J(0, a) = \frac{1}{2} E_0(a) = \frac{1}{2} \).) On the other hand, from (3.3) we have

\[
(3.9) \quad J(-n, a) = \frac{2n!}{\pi^{n+1}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin((2m+1)a\pi - n\pi/2)}{(2m+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \quad n \geq 0,
\]
so that
\[
\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin((2m+1)a\pi - n\pi/2)}{(2m+1)^{n+1}} = \frac{\pi^{n+1} E_n(a)}{4n!}, \quad n \geq 0,
\]
and
\[
S(2n+1, a) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2m+1)a\pi}{(2m+1)^{2n+1}} = \frac{(-1)^n \pi^{2n+1} E_{2n}(a)}{4(2n)!}, \quad n \geq 0,
\]
\[
C(2n, a) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2m+1)a\pi}{(2m+1)^{2n}} = \frac{(-1)^n \pi^{2n} E_{2n-1}(a)}{4(2n-1)!}, \quad n \geq 0.
\]
The formulae (3.11) and (3.12) are the well-known Fourier expansions of the Euler polynomials.

By differentiating both sides of (3.4), we obtain
\[
\pi^s(\log \pi) J(1-s, a) - \pi^s J'(1-s, a) = 2\Gamma'(s) \cos \frac{\pi s}{2} C(s, a) - \pi \Gamma(s) \sin \frac{\pi s}{2} C(s, a) + 2\Gamma(s) \cos \frac{\pi s}{2} C'(s, a) + 2\Gamma'(s) \sin \frac{\pi s}{2} S(s, a) + \pi \Gamma(s) \cos \frac{\pi s}{2} S(s, a) + 2\Gamma(s) \sin \frac{\pi s}{2} S'(s, a).
\]
Letting $s = 1$ and using (2.8), (3.6), and (3.7), we obtain
\[
\frac{\pi}{2} \log \pi - \pi J'(0, a) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \log \left( \cot \frac{\pi a}{2} \right) - \frac{\gamma \pi}{2} + 2S'(1, a),
\]
where $\gamma = -\Gamma'(1)$ is Euler's constant. Appealing to Proposition 3, we obtain

**Proposition 4.** For $0 < a < 1$

\[
S'(1, a) = \frac{\pi}{2} \log \frac{\Gamma((1+a)/2)}{\Gamma(a/2)} + \frac{\pi}{4} \left\{ \log \left( 2\pi \cot \frac{\pi a}{2} \right) + \gamma \right\}.
\]

Since
\[
S'(1, a) = -\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2m+1)a\pi}{2m+1} \log(2m+1),
\]
we have

**Corollary.** For $0 < a < 1$

\[
\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2m+1)a\pi}{2m+1} \log(2m+1) = \frac{\pi}{2} \log \frac{\Gamma(a/2)}{\Gamma((1+a)/2)} - \frac{\pi}{4} \left\{ \log \left( 2\pi \cot \frac{\pi a}{2} \right) + \gamma \right\}.
\]

The formula (3.14) can be obtained by using Kummer's formula (see, e.g., [3, (2.28)])
\[
\frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2n\pi a}{n} \log n = \log \Gamma(a) - (\gamma + \log 2\pi) \left( \frac{1}{2} - a \right) - \frac{1}{2} \log \pi + \frac{1}{2} \log(\sin \pi a), \quad 0 < a < 1,
\]
and the well-known result
\[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2n\pi a}{n} = \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} - a \right), \quad 0 < a < 1. \]

We have
\[
\frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2(2n + 1)a\pi}{2n + 1} \log(2n + 1) \\
= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2n\pi a}{n} \log n - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 4n\pi a}{2n} \log(2n) \\
= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2n\pi a}{n} \log n - \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 4n\pi a}{n} \log n - \frac{\log 2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 4n\pi a}{n} \\
= \log \Gamma(a) - \frac{1}{2} \log \Gamma(2a) - \frac{1}{4}(\gamma + \log 2\pi) \\
- \frac{1}{4} \log \pi - \frac{1}{2}(1 - 2a) - \frac{1}{4} \log(\cot \pi a).
\]

Using the duplication formula
\[ \Gamma(2a) = \frac{2^{2a-1}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma(a) \Gamma \left( a + \frac{1}{2} \right), \]
we have
\[
\frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2(2n + 1)a\pi}{2n + 1} \log(2n + 1) \\
= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\Gamma(a)}{\Gamma(a + 1/2)} - \frac{1}{4}(\gamma + \log 2\pi) - \frac{1}{4} \log(\cot \pi a).
\]

Changing \( a \) into \( a/2 \) gives (3.14).

The next step is to obtain integral representations of \( S(s, a) \), \( C(s, a) \), and \( J(s, a) \) ((3.15), (3.16), and (3.17) below). We start with the formula
\[ \frac{\Gamma(s)}{(2m + 1)^s} = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-(2m+1)x} x^{s-1} dx, \quad \sigma > 0. \]

Multiplying the formula by \( \sin(2m + 1)\pi a \) and summing over \( m \), we have
\[ \Gamma(s)S(s, a) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} e^{-(2m+1)x} \sin(2m + 1)\pi a \cdot x^{s-1} dx \]
\[ = \int_{0}^{\infty} \text{Im} \left\{ \frac{e^{-x + \pi ai}}{1 - (e^{-x + \pi ai})^2} \right\} x^{s-1} dx, \]

since \( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} z^{2m+1} = z/(1 - z^2), \ |z| < 1 \). If we let \( z = e^{-x + \pi ai} \), then
\[ \Gamma(s)S(s, a) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \text{Im} \frac{z(1 - \bar{z})}{|1 - z^2|^2} x^{s-1} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \text{Im}(z - |z|^2 \bar{z}) \cdot x^{s-1} dx \]
\[ = \sin \pi a \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{(e^{-x} + e^{-3x})x^{s-1}}{1 - 2e^{-2x} \cos 2\pi a + e^{-4x}} dx, \]
that is,
\begin{equation}
(3.15) \quad \Gamma(s)S(s, a) = \sin \pi a \int_0^\infty \frac{(\cosh x)x^{s-1}}{\cosh 2x - \cos 2\pi a} \, dx, \quad \sigma > 0, \ 0 < a \leq 1.
\end{equation}

Similarly,
\begin{equation}
(3.16) \quad \Gamma(s)C(s, a) = \cos \pi a \int_0^\infty \frac{(\sinh x)x^{s-1}}{\cosh 2x - \cos 2\pi a} \, dx,
\end{equation}

where either \( \sigma > 0, \ 0 < a < 1 \) or \( \sigma > 1, \ a = 1 \), and
\begin{equation}
(3.17) \quad J(s, a) = \frac{2}{\pi^s} \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos \pi a \cos(\pi s/2) \sinh x + \sin \pi a \sin(\pi s/2) \cosh x}{\cosh 2x - \cos 2\pi a} x^{s-1} \, dx,
\end{equation}
\[ 0 < a < 1, \ \sigma > 0 \text{ or } \sigma > 1, \ a = 1. \]

From these integral representations we will obtain integral representations of the Euler polynomials. Taking \( s = 2n + 1 \) in (3.15), we have
\begin{equation}
(2n)!S(2n + 1, a) = \sin \pi a \int_0^\infty \frac{(\cosh x)x^{2n}}{\cosh 2x - \cos 2\pi a} \, dx.
\end{equation}

Then, from (3.11) we obtain (3.18), and from (3.12) and (3.16), we obtain (3.19).

**Proposition 5.**
\begin{equation}
(3.18) \quad E_{2n}(a) = \frac{4(-1)^n}{\pi^{2n+1}} \int_0^\infty \frac{(\cosh x)x^{2n}}{\cosh 2x - \cos 2\pi a} \, dx, \quad 0 < a < 1,
\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
(3.19) \quad E_{2n-1}(a) = \frac{4(-1)^n}{\pi^{2n}} \int_0^\infty \frac{(\sinh x)x^{2n-1}}{\cosh 2x - \cos 2\pi a} \, dx, \quad 0 < a < 1.
\end{equation}

Next we make use of the value of \( S'(1, a) \) to evaluate a certain definite integral.

**Theorem 1.** For \( 0 < a < 1 \)
\begin{equation}
\int_0^\infty \frac{\cosh x \cdot \log x}{\cosh 2x - \cos 2\pi a} \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2 \sin \pi a} \left\{ \log \frac{\Gamma((1 + a)/2)}{\Gamma(a/2)} + \frac{1}{2} \log \left(2\pi \cot \frac{\pi a}{2}\right)\right\}.
\end{equation}

**Proof.** We have
\begin{align*}
\int_0^\infty \frac{\cosh x \cdot \log x}{\cosh 2x - \cos 2\pi a} \, dx &= \frac{1}{\sin \pi a} \{\Gamma(s)S(s, a)\}'|_{s=1} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sin \pi a} \{\Gamma(1)S'(1, a) + \Gamma'(1)S(1, a)\} = \frac{1}{\sin \pi a} \{S'(1, a) - \gamma S(1, a)\}.
\end{align*}

The theorem follows from (3.6) and (3.13). \( \Box \)

Taking \( a = \frac{1}{2} \) in (3.20), the integral on the left-hand side becomes
\begin{equation}
\int_0^\infty \frac{\cosh x \cdot \log x}{\cosh 2x + 1} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\log x}{\cosh x} \, dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^x \log x}{e^{2x} + 1} \, dx = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \log \log \tan t \, dt,
\end{equation}
where the last integral was obtained by means of the substitution \( t = \tan^{-1}(e^x) \).

Then Theorem 1 gives
\[
\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \log \log \tan t \, dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \log \frac{\sqrt{2\pi} \Gamma(3/4)}{\Gamma(1/4)},
\]
which was obtained in [3].

4. Recurrence Relations for \( S(2n) \) and \( S(2n + 1) \)

In this section we obtain the functional equation for \( S(s) \) as well as determining \( S(s) \) and \( S'(s) \) for certain values of \( s \).

Taking \( a = \frac{1}{2} \) in (2.2), we obtain
\[
J \left( s, \frac{1}{2} \right) = 2^s \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n + 1)^s} = 2^s S(s),
\]
where
\[
S(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n + 1)^s}.
\]

As \( C(s, \frac{1}{2}) = 0 \), \( S(s, \frac{1}{2}) = S(s) \), we have from (3.4)
\[
2^{1-s} S(1-s) = \frac{2 \Gamma(s)}{\pi^s} \sin \frac{\pi s}{2} S(s),
\]
that is,
\[
S(s) = \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^s \cos \frac{\pi s}{2} \Gamma(1-s) S(1-s),
\]
which is the well-known functional equation for \( S(s) \).

From (3.1) and (4.1) we obtain
\[
\Gamma(s) S(s) = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^x x^{s-1}}{e^{2x} + 1} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{s-1}}{\cosh x} \, dx, \quad \sigma > 0.
\]

From (4.1) and (2.11) we have
\[
S'(0) = \log \frac{\Gamma(1/4)}{\Gamma(3/4)} - \log 2,
\]
and from (3.13) we have
\[
S'(1) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left\{ \log \frac{\Gamma(3/4)}{\Gamma(1/4)} + \frac{1}{2} (\log 2 \pi + \gamma) \right\}.
\]

We now return to (3.16). As \( C(s, \frac{1}{2}) = \cos \frac{\pi s}{2} = 0 \), the value of the integral in (3.16) when \( a = \frac{1}{2} \) must be considered as the limiting value:
\[
\int_0^\infty \frac{\sinh x x^{s-1}}{\cosh 2x + 1} \, dx = \Gamma(s) \lim_{a \to 1/2} \frac{C(s, a)}{\cos \pi a} = \Gamma(s) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2m+1)\pi a}{(2m+1)^{s-1}} \bigg|_{a=1/2} = \Gamma(s) S(s - 1), \quad \sigma > 0.
\]
Appealing to (4.15) and recalling that \( S(0) = J(0, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \), we obtain

\[
\int_0^\infty \frac{\sinh x \cdot \log x}{\cosh 2x + 1} \, dx = \left. \{\Gamma(s)S(s - 1)\}' \right|_{s=1} = -\gamma S(0) + S'(0)
\]

\[
= \log \frac{\Gamma(1/4)}{\Gamma(3/4)} - \log 2 - \frac{\gamma}{2}.
\]

The following integrals are easily deduced from (4.7):

\[
\int_0^1 \frac{(1 - t^2)}{(1 + t^2)^2} \log \log \frac{1}{t} \, dt = \int_1^\infty \frac{(t^2 - 1)}{(1 + t^2)^2} \log \log t \, dt = \log \frac{\Gamma(1/4)}{2\Gamma(3/4)} - \frac{\gamma}{2}
\]

or

\[
\int_0^{\pi/4} \cos 2x \log \log \cot x \, dx = -\int_{\pi/4}^\pi \cos 2x \log \log \tan x \, dx = \log \frac{2\Gamma(3/4)}{\Gamma(1/4)} + \frac{\gamma}{2}.
\]

We remark that (4.7) can also be obtained by integrating (4.4) by parts:

\[
\Gamma(s)S(s) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{s-1}}{\cosh x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2s} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx^s}{\cosh x}
\]

\[= \frac{x^s}{2s} \cosh x \Big|_0^\infty + \frac{1}{2s} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh^2 x} \cdot x^s \, dx = \frac{1}{s} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh 2x + 1} \cdot x^s \, dx,
\]

that is,

\[
\int_0^\infty \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh 2x + 1} \cdot x^s \, dx = s\Gamma(s)S(s)
\]

and

\[
\int_0^\infty \frac{\sinh x \cdot \log x}{\cosh 2x + 1} \, dx = \left. (s\Gamma(s)S(s))' \right|_{s=0} = -\gamma S(0) + S'(0),
\]

which reproves (4.7).

Next we obtain the values of \( S(-(2n+1)) \) and \( S(-2n) \) \((n \geq 0)\). From (3.9) and (4.1) we have for \( n \geq 0 \)

\[
S(-n) = 2^n J \left(-n, \frac{1}{2}\right) = n! \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{n+1} \sum_{m=0}^\infty \frac{\sin \left((2m+1)\pi/2 - n\pi/2\right)}{(2m+1)^{n+1}}
\]

Hence

\[
S(1 - 2n) = 0, \quad n \geq 1,
\]

and

\[
S(-2n) = (-1)^n (2n)! \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{2n+1} \sum_{m=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m+1)^{2n+1}}
\]

\[= (-1)^n (2n)! \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{2n+1} S(2n + 1), \quad n \geq 0.
\]

But from (3.11) we have

\[
S(2n + 1) = \frac{(-1)^n \pi^{2n+1}}{2(2n)!} E_{2n} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{(-1)^n E_{2n}}{2(2n)!} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2n+1}, \quad n \geq 0,
\]
giving
\begin{equation}
S(-2n) = \frac{1}{2}E_{2n}, \quad n \geq 0.
\end{equation}

We observe that from (4.4) and (4.10)
\begin{equation}
\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{2n}}{\cosh x} \, dx = (-1)^n \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{2n+1} E_{2n}, \quad n \geq 0.
\end{equation}

The values of $S(2n + 1)$ have been determined in (4.10). We now turn to the evaluation of $S(2n)$. From (3.12), for $n \geq 1$,
\begin{equation}
E_{2n-1}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n 4(2n-1)!}{\pi^{2n}} \sum_{m=0}^\infty \frac{\cos(2m+1)\pi x}{(2m+1)^{2n}}.
\end{equation}

Hence
\begin{equation}
\int_0^1 E_{2n-1}(x) \cos \frac{\pi x}{x} \, dx = (-1)^n \frac{4(2n-1)!}{\pi^{2n}} \sum_{m=0}^\infty \frac{1}{(2m+1)^{2n}} \int_0^1 \frac{\cos(2m+1)\pi x}{\cos \pi x} \, dx.
\end{equation}

However, as
\[ \int_0^1 \frac{\cos(2m+1)\pi x}{\cos \pi x} \, dx = (-1)^m, \quad m \geq 0, \]
(see [1, 332. 22b]) we have
\begin{equation}
\int_0^1 \frac{E_{2n-1}(x)}{\cos \pi x} \, dx = (-1)^n \frac{4(2n-1)!}{\pi^{2n}} \sum_{m=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m+1)^{2n}},
\end{equation}

that is,
\begin{equation}
S(2n) = \frac{(-1)^n \pi^{2n}}{4(2n-1)!} \int_0^1 \frac{E_{2n-1}(x)}{\cos \pi x} \, dx, \quad n \geq 1.
\end{equation}

From (4.4) we can also write (4.13) in another form, namely,
\begin{equation}
\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{2n-1}}{\cosh x} \, dx = \frac{(-1)^n \pi^{2n}}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{E_{2n-1}(x)}{\cos \pi x} \, dx, \quad n \geq 1.
\end{equation}

From (4.13), for $k = 1, 2, \ldots, n$, we have
\begin{equation}
\frac{(-1)^k(2k-1)!}{\pi^{2k}} S(2k) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{E_{2n-1}(x)}{\cos \pi x} \, dx,
\end{equation}
so that
\begin{equation}
\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{2k-1} \binom{2n}{2k-1} \pi^{-2k} E_{2k-1}(x) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{2n}{2k-1} E_{2k-1}(x) \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos \pi x}.
\end{equation}

It is easy to prove that
\begin{equation}
\sum_{k=1}^n \binom{2n}{2k-1} E_{2k-1}(x) = x^{2n} - (1 - x)^{2n}, \quad n \geq 1.
\end{equation}

Hence we have the following recurrence relation for $S(2n)$:
Theorem 2. For positive integers \( n \)

\[
(4.16) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k} \binom{2n}{2k-1} \pi^{-2k}(2k-1)!S(2k) = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} x^{2n} - (1 - x)^{2n} \cos \pi x \, dx.
\]

In [3] we gave the following recurrence relation for \( S(2n+1) \):

\[
(4.17) \quad \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} \binom{2n}{2k} \pi^{2n-2k} (2k)!S(2k+1) + (-1)^{n}(2n)!S(2n+1) = \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{2n+1}.
\]

Finally we prove the recurrence formulas (4.16) and (4.17) simultaneously by contour integration of the function \( f(z) = z^{2n}/(e^{z} + e^{-z}) \) along the contour in the clockwise direction consisting of:

- the \( x \)-axis from \( x = R \) to \( x = 0 \),
- the \( y \)-axis from \( y = 0 \) to \( y = \pi/2 - \epsilon \) \( (\epsilon > 0) \),
- the semicircle \( |z - \pi i/2| = \epsilon \) in the first quadrant,
- the \( y \)-axis from \( y = \pi/2 + \epsilon \) to \( y = \pi \),
- the line \( y = \pi \) from \( x = 0 \) to \( x = R \), and
- the line \( x = R \) from \( y = \pi \) to \( y = 0 \).

We have

\[
\int_{C} f(z) \, dz = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i \text{Res} \left( f(z), \frac{\pi i}{2} \right) = \pi i \left. \frac{z^{2n}}{e^{z} + e^{-z}} \right|_{z=\pi i/2} = (-1)^{n} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{2n+1},
\]

\[
\int_{0}^{\pi/2-\epsilon} \int_{0}^{\pi/2-\epsilon} f(iy) \, dy = \frac{(-1)^{n}}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi/2-\epsilon} \frac{y^{2n}}{\cos y} \, dy,
\]

\[
\int_{\pi/2+\epsilon}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi/2-\epsilon} \frac{(\pi - y)^{2n}}{\cos y} \, dy = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi/2-\epsilon} \frac{y^{2n}}{\cos y} \, dy.
\]

On the right vertical segment, \( z = R + iy, \ 0 \leq y \leq \pi \),

\[
|z^{2n}| = |z|^{2n} \leq (R^{2} + \pi^{2})^{n},
\]

\[
|e^{z} + e^{-z}| \geq ||e^{z}|-|e^{-z}|| = e^{R} - e^{-R} \geq \frac{1}{2} e^{R} \quad (R \geq \frac{1}{2} \log 2),
\]

\[
|f(z)| \leq 2(R^{2} + \pi^{2})^{n} e^{-R},
\]

\[
\left| \int_{x=R, 0 \leq y \leq \pi} f(z) \, dz \right| \leq 2\pi(R^{2} + \pi^{2})^{n} e^{-R} \to 0 \quad (R \to +\infty).
\]

By Cauchy’s residue theorem, we have

\[
(4.18) \quad (-1)^{n} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{2n+1} + \int_{0}^{R} \frac{(x + \pi i)^{2n}}{e^{x+i\pi} + e^{-x-i\pi}} \, dx - \int_{0}^{R} \frac{x^{2n}}{e^{x} + e^{-x}} \, dx + \frac{1}{2} (-1)^{n} \int_{0}^{\pi/2-\epsilon} \frac{y^{2n} - (\pi - y)^{2n}}{\cos y} \, dy + \alpha(R) = 0,
\]

where \( \alpha(R) \to 0 \) as \( R \to +\infty \). Taking the real part of (4.18) and letting
\[ R \rightarrow +\infty, \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0, \text{ we obtain} \]
\[
\Re \int_0^\infty \frac{(x + \pi i)^{2n} + x^{2n}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \, dx = (-1)^n \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{2n+1},
\]
\[
\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{2n}{2k} \pi^{2n-2k} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{2k}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \, dx + \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{2n}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \, dx
\]
\[
= (-1)^n \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{2n+1},
\]

which proves (4.17).

Similarly, taking the imaginary part of (4.18) and letting \( R \rightarrow +\infty, \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0, \)
we obtain
\[
\sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \binom{2n}{2k} \pi^{2n-2k+1} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{2k-1}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \, dx = \frac{\pi^{2n+1}}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x)^{2n} - x^{2n}}{\cos \pi x} \, dx.
\]

From (4.4) and
\[
\int_0^{1/2} \frac{(1-x)^{2n} - x^{2n}}{\cos \pi x} \, dx = \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{(1-x)^{2n} - x^{2n}}{\cos \pi x} \, dx
\]

we deduce (4.16).

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