INTEGRALS OF POWERS OF LOGGAMMA

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ABSTRACT. Properties of the integral of powers of $\log \Gamma(x)$ from 0 to 1 are considered. Analytic evaluations for the first two powers are presented. Empirical evidence for the cubic case is discussed.

1. INTRODUCTION

The evaluation of definite integrals is a subject full of interconnections of many parts of Mathematics. Since the beginning of Integral Calculus, scientists have developed a large variety of techniques to produce magnificent formulae. A particularly beautiful formula due to J. L. Raabe [11] is

$$(1.1) \qquad \int_0^1 \log \left(\frac{\Gamma(x+t)}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right) \, dx = t \log t - t, \quad \text{for } t \geq 0,$$

which includes the special case

$$(1.2) \qquad L_1 := \int_0^1 \log \Gamma(x) \, dx = \log \sqrt{2\pi}.$$

Here $\Gamma(x)$ is the *gamma function* defined by the integral representation

$$(1.3) \qquad \Gamma(x) = \int_0^\infty u^{x-1} e^{-u} du,$$

for $\operatorname{Re} x > 0$. Raabe's formula (1.1) can be obtained from the Hurwitz zeta function

$$(1.4) \qquad \zeta(s,q) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{1}{(n+q)^s}$$

via the integral formula

$$(1.5) \qquad \int_0^1 \zeta(s, q+t) \, dq = \frac{t^{1-s}}{s-1}$$

coupled with Lerch's formula

$$(1.6) \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \zeta(s,q) \Big|_{s=0} = \log \left(\frac{\Gamma(q)}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right).$$

An alternative proof is obtained by differentiating (1.1) and assuming the special value (1.2).

An interesting extension of these formulas to the p-adic Gamma function has appeared in [3].

Two of the current authors have investigated definite integrals involving the Hurwitz zeta function [5, 6]. As an unexpected corollary, the formula for the integral of $\log^2 \Gamma(x)$

$$(1.7) \quad L_2 := \int_0^1 \log^2 \Gamma(x)\, dx = \frac{\gamma^2}{12} + \frac{\pi^2}{48} + \frac{1}{3}\gamma L_1 + \frac{4}{3}L_1^2 - (\gamma + 2L_1)\frac{\zeta'(2)}{\pi^2} + \frac{\zeta''(2)}{2\pi^2}$$

was produced. Here, γ is Euler's constant defined by

$$(1.8) \qquad\qquad\qquad \gamma = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} - \log n.$$

The natural question addressed here is that of an analytic expression for the family of integrals

$$(1.9) \qquad\qquad\qquad L_n := \int_0^1 \log^n \Gamma(x)\, dx, \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

extending the values of L_1 and L_2 given above. Section 2 presents a direct approach to the evaluation of L_1, very close in spirit to the original proof given by Raabe. The proof employs only elementary properties of the gamma function. Section 3 contains a new proof of the value of L_2 based on the Fourier series expansion of $\log \Gamma(x)$. A similar expression for L_3 remains an open question. The quest for such an expression is connected to a special kind of multiple zeta values known as *Tornheim sums*. The study of their relation with the value of L_3 has began in [7, 8]. Section 4 discusses a family of trigonometric integrals $\{S_n\}$ that appear in the evaluation of L_2. A notion of *weight* is introduced and a recurrence for this family shows directly that S_n is a homogeneous form. The study of the loggamma integrals considered in this paper has been motivated by our conjecture that L_n is a homogeneous form of weight n. This remains open for $n \geq 3$.

2. A RIEMANN SUM APPROACH TO THE EVALUATION OF L_1

In this section we present an elementary evaluation of the formula for L_1. The formula was originally obtained by E. Raabe [11] and it appears as entry 6.441.2 in the classical table [9].

Theorem 2.1. The integral L_1 is given by

$$(2.1) \qquad\qquad\qquad \int_0^1 \log \Gamma(x)\, dx = \log \sqrt{2\pi}.$$

Proof. Partition the interval [0,1] into n subintervals of length $1/n$ to produce

$$(2.2) \qquad\qquad \int_0^1 \log \Gamma(x)\, dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \log \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{n}\right).$$

On the other hand, assuming n is even,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\log\Gamma\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) &= \frac{1}{n}\log\left(\prod_{k=1}^{n}\Gamma\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)\right)\\
&= \frac{1}{n}\log\left(\prod_{k=1}^{n/2}\Gamma\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)\Gamma\left(1-\frac{k}{n}\right)\right)\\
&= \frac{1}{n}\log\left(\prod_{k=1}^{n/2}\frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi k/n)}\right)\\
&= \log\sqrt{\pi}-\log\left(\prod_{k=1}^{n/2}\sin(\pi k/n)\right)^{1/n}.
\end{aligned}
$$

The reflection formula $\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x)=\pi/\sin\pi x$ for the gamma function has been employed in the third line.

The classical trigonometric identity

$$
\prod_{k=1}^{n-1}\sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{n}\right)=\frac{n}{2^{n-1}}
$$

now yields

$$
\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\log\Gamma\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)=\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{(2n)^{1/2n}}\right).
$$

Let $n\to\infty$ to obtain the result. The case n odd is treated similarly. $\qquad\square$

3. The evaluation of L_2

The expression for L_2 given in (1.7) was obtained in [5] using integrals involving the Hurwitz zeta function $\zeta(z,s)$, defined in (1.4). Differentiate the identity

$$(3.1)\quad \int_0^1 \zeta(z',x)\zeta(z,x)\,dx=\frac{2\Gamma(1-z)\,\Gamma(1-z')}{(2\pi)^{2-z-z'}}\zeta(2-z-z')\cos\left(\frac{\pi(z-z')}{2}\right),$$

with respect to z and z' and then set $z=z'=0$. Then, the formula of Lerch (see [12], page 271)

$$(3.2)\qquad\qquad \frac{d}{dz}\zeta(z,x)\Big|_{z=0}=\log\Gamma(x)-\log\sqrt{2\pi},$$

produces the result.

In this section we provide a new proof of (1.7) based on the Fourier expansion of $\log\Gamma(x)$:

$$(3.3)\qquad \log\Gamma(x) = L_1-\frac{1}{2}\log(2\sin\pi x)+\frac{1}{2}(\gamma+2L_1)(1-2x)+$$

$$+\ \frac{1}{\pi}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{\log k}{k}\sin 2\pi kx.$$

This expansion was given by E. Kummer [10]; the reader will find a detailed proof in [1].

Define

(3.4)
$$g(x) \;=\; L_1 - \frac{1}{2}\log(2\sin\pi x) + \frac{1}{2}(\gamma + 2L_1)(1 - 2x),$$

$$s(x) \;=\; \frac{1}{\pi}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{\log k}{k}\sin 2\pi kx,$$

so that

(3.5)
$$L_2 = \int_0^1 s^2(x)\,dx + 2\int_0^1 s(x)g(x)\,dx + \int_0^1 g^2(x)\,dx.$$

Each term in this sum is now considered separately.

First term. The orthogonality of the trigonometric terms on $[0,1]$ yields

$$\int_0^1 s^2(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{\pi^2}\sum_{k_1,k_2}\frac{\log k_1}{k_1}\frac{\log k_2}{k_2}\int_0^1 \sin(2\pi k_1 x)\,\sin(2\pi k_2 x)\,dx = \frac{1}{\pi^2}\sum_{k}\frac{\log^2 k}{k^2}.$$

Therefore $\int_0^1 s^2(x)\,dx = \zeta''(2)/2\pi^2$ using $\displaystyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{\log^2 k}{k^2} = \zeta''(2)$.

Second term. In view of the vanishing of $\displaystyle\int_0^1 \sin(2\pi kx)\,dx = 0$, for $k \geq 1$, the "cross term" in (3.5) reduces to

$$2\int_0^1 g(x)\,s(x)\,dx \;=\; -\frac{1}{\pi}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{\log k}{k}\int_0^1 \sin(2\pi kx)\,\log(2\sin\pi x)\,dx$$

$$-\;\frac{2(\gamma + 2L_1)}{\pi}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{\log k}{k}\int_0^1 x\sin(2\pi kx)\,dx.$$

Integration by parts yields $\displaystyle\int_0^1 x\sin(2\pi kx)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2\pi k}$, converting the last series into $\displaystyle\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{\log k}{k^2} = -\zeta'(2)$.

The evaluation $\displaystyle\int_0^1 \sin(2\pi kx)\,\log(2\sin\pi x)\,dx = 0$ appears as 4.384.1 in [9]. It follows that $\displaystyle\int_0^1 g(x)s(x)\,dx = -\frac{\zeta'(2)}{2\pi^2}(\gamma + \log 2\pi)$.

Third term. The last term in (3.5) is $\displaystyle\int_0^1 g^2(x)\,dx = L_1^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{48} + \frac{1}{12}(\gamma + 2L_1)^2$, where we have employed

(3.6)
$$\int_0^1 \log(2\sin\pi x)\,dx = \int_0^1 (1 - 2x)\log(2\sin\pi x)\,dx = 0$$

and

(3.7)
$$\int_0^1 \log^2(2\sin\pi x)\,dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

The second integral in (3.6) is seen to vanish by using the change of variables $t = 1 - x$. The evaluation (3.7) is proven in Section 4. Every term in (3.5) has been evaluated, confirming (1.7).

Note 3.1. A second proof of (1.7) can be obtained from the Fourier expansion

$$(3.8) \qquad \log \Gamma(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(2\pi nx) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(2\pi nx),$$

with $a_0 = L_1$, $a_n = \frac{1}{2n}$ and $b_n = \frac{A + \log n}{\pi n}$, with $A = \gamma + 2L_1$. This appears in [5] (formulas (6.3) and (6.4)) and it follows directly from entries 6.443.1 and 6.443.3 in [9]. Parseval's identity gives

$$(3.9) \qquad L_2 = a_0^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^2,$$

which leads to (1.7).

4. A FAMILY OF LOG-TRIGONOMETRIC INTEGRALS

This section considers the family of integrals

$$(4.1) \qquad S_n = (-1)^n \int_0^1 \log^n(\sin \pi x)dx.$$

The special cases $n = 1$ and $n = 2$ appeared in the evaluation of L_2 given in Section 3. These integrals were analyzed in [2], where the value

$$(4.2) \qquad S_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{\pi}2^n}\left(\frac{d}{d\alpha}\right)^n \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1)}\Big|_{\alpha=0}$$

was employed to produce the exponential generating function

$$(4.3) \qquad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} S_n \frac{x^n}{n!} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1-x}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)}.$$

From there, the author derived the recurrence

$$(4.4) \qquad S_{n+1} = S_n \log 2 + \sum_{j=1}^{n}(1 - 2^{-j})\zeta(j+1)\frac{n!}{(n-j)!}S_{n-j}.$$

Note 4.1. The initial condition for (4.4) is $S_1 = \log 2$. This result, due to Euler, appeared in detail in [4], page 182. The value $S_2 = \pi^2/12 + \log^2 2$ is now obtained from the recurrence. These two integrals appear in [9] as 4.241.7 and 4.261.9 respectively. The next two values

$$(4.5) \qquad S_3 = \frac{1}{4}\pi^2 \log 2 + \log^3 2 + \frac{3}{2}\zeta(3)$$

and

$$(4.6) \qquad S_4 = \frac{19\pi^4}{240} + \frac{1}{2}\pi^2 \log^2 2 + \log^4 2 + 6\log 2\,\zeta(3)$$

do not appear in [9].

Note 4.2. Certain families of integrals can be transformed into homogeneous polynomials by replacing the real numbers appearing in their evaluation by variables. Each number x is provided a *weight* $w(x)$ and at the moment this weight assignemnet is only motivated empirically. For example, introduce the variables

$$(4.7) \qquad z_0 = \log 2, \quad \text{and } z_1 = \pi,$$

and

(4.8) $$z_j = \zeta(j)^{1/j}.$$

Therefore, the number $\zeta(j) = z_j^j$ has weight $w(\zeta(j)) = j$. The weight satisfies $w(ab) = w(a) + w(b)$. Therefore the weights to π and $\zeta(j)$ described above produce the consistent assignment of weight $2m$ to both sides of the equation

(4.9) $$\zeta(2m) = \frac{2^{2m-1}|B_{2m}|}{(2m)!}\pi^{2m}.$$

Rational numbers have weight 0.

The integrals S_n are now expressed as

(4.10)
$$\begin{aligned}
S_1 &= z_0 \\
S_2 &= z_0^2 + \tfrac{1}{12}z_1^2 \\
S_3 &= \tfrac{1}{4}z_0 z_1^2 + z_0^3 + \tfrac{3}{2}z_3^3 \\
S_4 &= \tfrac{19}{240}z_1^4 + \tfrac{1}{2}z_0^2 z_1^2 + z_0^4 + 6z_0 z_3^3.
\end{aligned}$$

The recurrence (4.4) gives a direct proof of the next result.

Theorem 4.3. The integral S_n gives a homogeneous polynomial of degree n.

The integrals S_n appear in many interesting situations. For instance, let

(4.11) $$\Omega(z) = \frac{4\Gamma(z)}{z\,\Gamma^2(z/2)} = \prod_{j=1}^{\infty}\frac{(1+\frac{z}{2j})^2}{(1+\frac{z}{j})}$$

with coefficients $\{c_j\}$ in its Taylor series representation:

(4.12) $$\Omega(z) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j \frac{z^j}{j!}.$$

It has been observed that S_n is given by

(4.13) $$S_n = H_n(\log 2)$$

where

(4.14) $$H_n(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{n}(-1)^k \binom{n}{k} c_k z^{n-k}.$$

5. A RELATED FAMILY OF INTEGRALS

In this section we consider expressions for the integrals

(5.1) $$T_{n,j} = \int_0^1 [\log\Gamma(x)]^j\ [\log\Gamma(1-x)]^{n-j}\ dx,$$

for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $0 \le j \le n$. These integrals are intimately connected to the family $\{S_k\}$ described in Section 4.

Lemma 5.1. The integrals $T_{n,j}$ satisfy the symmetry rule

(5.2) $$T_{n,j} = T_{n,n-j}.$$

Proof. The change of variables $x \mapsto 1 - x$ does it.   □

Theorem 5.2. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then

$$(5.3) \qquad \sum_{j=0}^{n} \binom{n}{j} T_{n,j} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} (\log \pi)^{n-k} S_k.$$

Proof. Expand the n-th power of the logarithm of the reflection formula for the gamma function $\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x) = \pi/\sin \pi x$. $\square$

Corollary 5.3. The integral L_1 has the value $\log \sqrt{2\pi}$.

Proof. The previous theorem yields

$$(5.4) \qquad T_{1,0} + T_{1,1} = S_0 \log \pi + S_1.$$

Clearly $S_0 = 1$ and $S_1 = \log 2$ was given in Note 4.1. Applying symmetry ($T_{1,0} = T_{1,1}$) gives the result. $\square$

Note 5.4. The case $n = 2$ of Theorem 5.2 yields

$$(5.5) \qquad T_{2,2} + T_{2,1} = \frac{1}{2} \left[S_0 \log^2 \pi + 2 S_1 \log \pi + S_2 \right],$$

that is,

$$\int_0^1 \log^2 \Gamma(x) \, dx + \int_0^1 \log \Gamma(x) \log \Gamma(1-x) \, dx = \frac{1}{24} \left(12 \log^2(2\pi) + \pi^2 \right).$$

Similarly, $n = 3$ gives

$$\int_0^1 \log^3 \Gamma(x) \, dx + 3 \int_0^1 \log^2 \Gamma(x) \log \Gamma(1-x) \, dx = \frac{1}{8} \left(\pi^2 \log(2\pi) + 4 \log^3(2\pi) + 6\zeta(3) \right).$$

Problem 5.5. It has been observed using `Mathematica` that the sum on the right-hand side of (5.3) is the integral S_n after replacing $\log 2$ by $\log 2\pi$. For example, $S_2 = \pi^2/12 + \log^2 2$ becomes

$$\frac{\pi^2}{12} + (\log 2 + \log \pi)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \log^2 2 + 2 \log 2 \log \pi + \log^2 \pi.$$

This is the right-hand side of (5.3) for $n = 2$. At the moment, a proof is lacking.

Theorem 5.6. Let $K_n = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta(2), \cdots, \zeta(n))$ and assume $\log 2$ and $\log \pi$ are transcendental over it. Write S_n as

$$(5.6) \qquad S_n = \sum_{j=0}^{n} \alpha_{n,j} \log^j 2.$$

Under the assumptions of Problem 5.5 the coefficients $\alpha_{n,j}$ satisfy

$$(5.7) \qquad \alpha_{n,j} = \binom{n}{j} \alpha_{n-j,0}.$$

Proof. The recurrence (4.4) shows that S_n is a polynomial in $\log 2$ written in the form (5.6). It follows from (4.4) that the coefficients $\alpha_{n,j}$ are in the field K_n. The transcendence of $\log \pi$ over K_n, yields relations among the coefficients $\alpha_{n,j}$. A simple calculation produces

$$(5.8) \qquad \sum_{j=0}^{n-i} \alpha_{n,i+j} \binom{i+j}{i} \log^j 2 = \binom{n}{i} \sum_{j=0}^{n-i} \alpha_{n-i,j} \log^j 2,$$

for $0 \leq i \leq n$. The special case $i = n$ gives $\alpha_{n,n} = \alpha_{0,0} = 1$. Therefore S_n is a monic polynomial in $\log 2$, a result that comes directly from (4.4).

The further assumption that $\log 2$ is transcendental over K_n produces

$$(5.9) \qquad \binom{i+j}{i}\alpha_{n,i+j} = \binom{n}{i}\alpha_{n-i,j}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq n, \, 0 \leq j \leq n-i.$$

The choice $j = 0$ and $0 < i \leq n$ yields (5.7). The case $i = 0$ yields no information. Therefore every element of a row in the array $\{\alpha_{n,k} : 0 \leq k \leq n, \, n \geq 0\}$, except the first one, is determined by the first column. $\qquad\square$

Note 5.7. The first few terms of the undetermined first column are given by $\alpha_{1,0} = 0$, $\alpha_{2,0} = \frac{1}{2}\zeta(2)$, $\alpha_{3,0} = \frac{3}{2}\zeta(3)$, $\alpha_{4,0} = \frac{3}{4}(\zeta^2(2) + 7\zeta(4))$, and $\alpha_{5,0} = \frac{15}{2}(\zeta(2)\zeta(3) + 3\zeta(5))$. It would be of interest to develop an algorithm to determine a priori the values of $\alpha_{m,0}$ without the use of the recurrence (4.4).

5.1. **An experimental observation.** . Denote by M_d the set of all monomials in the variables $z_1 = \pi$, $\zeta(3), \zeta(5), \zeta(7), \cdots$ with weight d. Then

$$(5.10) \qquad \alpha_{n,n-j} = \sum_{m \in M_d} C(m)(n-d+1)_d \, m$$

for some rational coefficients $C(m)$ to be determined. Experiments have detected some interesting properties of $C(m)$. These will be explored in future work. For example,

$$(5.11) \qquad C\left(z_1^{i_1}\zeta(3)^{i_2}\zeta(5)^{i_3}\cdots\right) = C\left(z_1^{i_1}\right)C\left(\zeta(3)^{i_2}\right)C\left(\zeta(5)^{i_3}\right)\cdots$$

and the base cases can be computed as follows:

$$C(z_1) = 1, \, C\left(z_1^k\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{(k-1)/2} \zeta(2i)\frac{1 - 2^{1-2i}}{k-1}C\left(z_1^{k-2l}\right) \, \text{ and } \, C\left(\zeta(j)^i\right) = \frac{(1 - 2^{1-j})^i}{j^i \, i!}.$$

6. Analytic expressions for L_3

Attempts to produce a simple form for L_3 in terms of known special functions have produced some elaborate ones. The next two represent the type of expressions obtained:

Formula 1. The integral L_3 is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
L_3 &= \frac{3}{16} + \frac{(\gamma + 2L_1)^2 + \log\sqrt{2}(\gamma + 2L_1)}{4\pi^2}\zeta(3) \\
&+ \frac{(\gamma + \log(4\pi))}{8\pi^2}\zeta'(3) + \frac{1}{16\pi^2}\zeta''(3) + \frac{(\gamma + 2L_1)}{2\pi^2}\sum_n\sum_{k<n}\frac{\log(k)}{nk(n-k)} \\
&+ \frac{1}{2\pi^2}\sum_n\sum_{k<n}\frac{\log(k)\log(n)}{nk(n-k)} - \frac{1}{4\pi^2}\sum_n\sum_{k<n}\frac{\log(k)\log(n)}{nk(n+k)} + 3L_1L_2 - 2L_1^3.
\end{aligned}$$

Formula 2. The second expression for L_3 is given in terms of the functions

$$T_\pm(z, m) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{G_m^\pm(n)}{n^z},$$

where

$$G_m^{\pm}(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \log^m k \left(\frac{1}{k} \mp \frac{1}{n+k} \right).$$

Define

$$c_{\gamma,\pi} = \gamma + 2 \log \sqrt{2\pi}$$

then

$$16\pi^2 \int_0^1 \log^3 \left(\frac{\Gamma(x)}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right) dx = (4c_{\gamma,\pi}^2 + 2c_{\gamma,\pi} \log 2 + 3)\zeta(3) + 2(c_{\gamma,\pi} + \log 2)\zeta'(3)$$
$$+ \zeta''(3) + 8c_{\gamma,\pi}T_+(2,1) - 8T_+'(2,1) + 4T_-'(2,1).$$

Expanding the integrand on the left produces L_3 and other terms containing L_1 and L_2. The main challenge is in evaluating the double sums, in terms of known values of special functions.

7. AN EXPERIMENTAL MATHEMATICS APPROACH TO L_3

The weights introduced in Note 4.2 are now extended to include the Euler constant γ defined in (1.8). Therefore γ is the desingularization of the harmonic series $\zeta(1)$. The assignment $w(\gamma) = 1$ is consistent with the weights given to $\zeta(j)$ for $j \geq 2$. The value $w(\log \pi) = 1$ is empirical.

The rule that differentiation increases the weight by 1 is motivated by the example below. The explicit formulas for L_1 and L_2 given in (1.2) and (1.7), respectively, motivated the following conjecture.

Conjecture 7.1. The integral L_n is a homogeneous form of degree n.

This section contains experimental studies conducted in order to decide this conjecture for $n = 3$. From the experimental point of view, it is natural to employ methods for finding integer relations; the celebrated PSLQ algorithm is specifically designed for this task, but also lattice reduction algorithms like LLL can be used. Once that we have a rough idea which mathematical constants may appear in the result, we can build a basis by considering certain combinations (products) of these constants.

To recover L_2, we could start with $\pi, \log 2, \log \pi, \gamma, \zeta'(2), \zeta''(2)$ and take all products of the form pq where p is a polynomial in $\pi, \log 2, \log \pi, \gamma$ of degree at most 2, and q is either 1, $\zeta'(2)$, or $\zeta''(2)$. All these products are then homogenized to total degree 2 using the variable $z_1 = \pi$. The resulting basis consists of 30 elements and LLL needs less than a second to find the correct integer relation (a precision of 70 decimal digits was necessary for that).

However, the integral L_3 so far resisted this approach. It seems reasonable to include quantities like $\zeta'''(2)$ and $\zeta(3)$ into the basis. By considering all combinations of degree 3 the number of basis elements easily exceeds 100—depending on the restrictions that are imposed. Although L_3 was evaluated to more than 400 digits, no relation could be found. This indicates that either higher precision is needed, or that another mathematical constant enters the game. Similar attempts on L_4 did not succeed either.

One final experimental observation. High precision numerical evaluation of the integrals L_n have shown that $L_n \sim n!$ as $n \to \infty$. The ratio L_n to $n!$ can be

written as the series

$$(7.1) \qquad \frac{L_n}{n!} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i+1} a_i}{i^n}$$

for some positive constants a_i, meaning that the convergence of L_n to $n!$ is fairly fast. The first two terms have been numerically determined to be $a_1 = 1$ and $a_2 = \gamma$ (the Euler constant), but we have been unable to identify the other constants.

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