

PROOF OF FORMULA 4.247.2

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x dx}{\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}(1-x^2)}} = -\frac{\pi}{8 \sin(\pi/2n)} B\left(\frac{1}{2n}, \frac{1}{2n}\right).$$

The change of variable $t = x^2$ gives

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x dx}{\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}(1-x^2)}} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 t^{1/2n-1} (1-t)^{-1/n} \ln t dt.$$

In the proof of formula **4.253.1** it was shown that

$$\int_0^1 t^{a-1} (1-t)^{b-1} \ln t dt = \frac{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a+b)} [\psi(a) - \psi(a+b)].$$

Therefore

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x dx}{\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}(1-x^2)}} = \frac{\Gamma(1/2n)\Gamma(1-1/n)}{4\Gamma(1-1/2n)} \left[\psi\left(\frac{1}{2n}\right) - \psi\left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right) \right].$$

The relations

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) &= \pi / \sin(\pi/n) \\ \psi\left(\frac{1}{2n}\right) - \psi\left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right) &= -\pi \cot(\pi/2n) \end{aligned}$$

give the result.