### 1 Az a ≥ b finomsági reláció

Két tetszőleges hosszúságú nem negatív számokból álló vektor között értelmezünk egy részbenrendezési relációt. Azt mondjuk, hogy az  $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  vektor finomabb mint a  $\mathbf{b} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m)$  vektor ( jelölése  $\mathbf{a} \succeq \mathbf{b}$ ), ha a  $\mathbf{b}$  vektor megkapható az  $\mathbf{a}$  vektorból valahány "," karakter "+" karakterre cserélésével. Például,  $(2, 3, 1, 0, 2) \succeq (5, 1, 2)$ , mert (2 + 3, 1, 0 + 2) = (5, 1, 2), és  $(2, 3, 1, 4) \succeq (2, 8)$ , mert (2, 3 + 1 + 4) = (2, 8). Könnyen megadható az  $\mathbf{a}$  vektornál durvább összes  $\mathbf{k}$  vektor  $\{\mathbf{k} : \mathbf{k} \preceq \mathbf{a}\}$  halmaza. Egyszerűen minden lehetséges módon kicseréljük a "," karaktereket "+" karakterrekre. Mivel egy n elemű vektorban n-1 vesző található, ezért  $|\{\mathbf{k} : \mathbf{k} \preceq (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)\}| = 2^{n-1}$ .

$$\{\mathbf{k}: \mathbf{k} \leq (2,3,1)\} := \{(2,3,1), (2+3,1), (2,3+1), (2+3+1)\} = \{(2,3,1), (5,1), (2,4), (6)\}$$

Sokkal nehezebb megadni egy **a** vektornál fimomabb összes **k** vektor  $\{\mathbf{k} : \mathbf{a} \leq \mathbf{k}\}$  halmazát. Az nyilvánvaló, hogy az n számot tartalmazó egyelemű (n) vektornál finomabb **k** vektorok  $\{\mathbf{k} : \mathbf{a} \leq \mathbf{k}\}$  halmazát az n szám felbontásai alkotják.

$$\left\{\mathbf{k}:(n)\preceq\mathbf{k}\right\}=\left\{\mathbf{k}:\sum\mathbf{k}=n\right\}$$

Például,  $\{\mathbf{k}: (4) \leq \mathbf{k}\} = \{\mathbf{k}: \sum \mathbf{k} = 4\} = \{(4), (1,3), (3,1), (2,2), (1,1,2), (1,2,1), (2,1,1), (1,1,1,1)\}$ . Közismert, hogy az n szám összes felbontásainak száma  $2^{n-1}$ , és ezért  $|\{\mathbf{k}: (n) \leq \mathbf{k}\}| = 2^{n-1}$ . Ezen egyszerű megállapítás segítségével tetszőleges **a** vektorhoz kiszámíthatjuk a  $\{\mathbf{k}: \mathbf{a} \leq \mathbf{k}\}$  halmazt az alábbi (bizonyítás nélkül közölt) tétel alkalmazásával.

**Tétel**. Ha  $\mathbf{a} = (\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_m)$  az  $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_m$  vektorok egybefűzésével kapott vektor, akkor

$$\{\mathbf{k}: \mathbf{a} \leq \mathbf{k}\} = \{\mathbf{k}: \mathbf{a}_1 \leq \mathbf{k}\} \times \{\mathbf{k}: \mathbf{a}_2 \leq \mathbf{k}\} \times \cdots \times \{\mathbf{k}: \mathbf{a}_m \leq \mathbf{k}\}$$

Ha ezt a tételt alkalmazzuk az egyelemű  $\mathbf{a}_1 = (a_1), \mathbf{a}_2 = (a_2), \dots, \mathbf{a}_m = (a_m)$  vektorokra, akkor  $\mathbf{a} = (\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_m) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m)$  és

$$\{\mathbf{k}: (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m) \leq \mathbf{k}\} = \{\mathbf{k}: (a_1) \leq \mathbf{k}\} \times \{\mathbf{k}: (a_2) \leq \mathbf{k}\} \times \dots \times \{\mathbf{k}: (a_m) \leq \mathbf{k}\} = \{\mathbf{k}: \sum \mathbf{k} = a_1\} \times \{\mathbf{k}: \sum \mathbf{k} = a_2\} \times \dots \times \{\mathbf{k}: \sum \mathbf{k} = a_m\}$$

Ebből az is következik, hogy  $|\{\mathbf{k}:(a_1,a_2,\ldots,a_m)\preceq\mathbf{k}\}|=2^{a_1-1}\cdot 2^{a_2-1}\cdots 2^{a_m-1}=2^{\sum\mathbf{a}-|\mathbf{a}|}.$ 

Példa:  $\{\mathbf{k}: (2,3,1) \leq \mathbf{k}\} = \{\mathbf{k}: \sum \mathbf{k} = 2\} \times \{\mathbf{k}: \sum \mathbf{k} = 3\} \times \{\mathbf{k}: \sum \mathbf{k} = 1\} = \{(2), (1,1)\} \times \{(3), (1,2), (2,1), (1,1,1)\} \times \{(1)\} = \{(2,3,1), (2,1,2,1), (2,2,1,1), (2,1,1,1,1), (1,1,3,1), (1,1,1,2,1), (1,1,2,1,1), (1,1,1,1,1,1)\}.$ 

Egyszerűen balátható, hogy a most bevezetett  $\mathbf{a} \succeq \mathbf{b}$  reláció valóban részbenrendezés, azaz

- reflexív:  $\mathbf{a} \succeq \mathbf{a}$
- antiszimmetrikus: Ha  $\mathbf{a} \succeq \mathbf{b}$  és  $\mathbf{b} \succeq \mathbf{a}$ , akkor  $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b}$
- tranzitív: Ha $\mathbf{a}\succeq\mathbf{b}$ és  $\mathbf{b}\succeq\mathbf{c},$ akkor $\mathbf{a}\succeq\mathbf{c}$

## 2 Landen kapcsolat (Landen's connection)

**Tétel** (Landen's connection). Tetszőleges nem negatív számokból álló  $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)$  vektorral

$$\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{s}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}(x)$$

Néhány ekvivalens változat:

$$\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{s}}(x) = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}} \left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right) \quad \left( 0 < x < \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{s}}(1-x) = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}} \left( \frac{x-1}{x} \right) \quad \left( \frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \right)$$

# 3 Általános integráloperátor

Definíció:

$$\mathscr{I}(a_1, \bar{b}_1, a_2, \bar{b}_2, \dots, a_n, \bar{b}_n) := \left(\int \frac{1}{x}\right)^{a_1} \left(\int \frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{b_1} \left(\int \frac{1}{x}\right)^{a_2} \left(\int \frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{b_2} \cdots \left(\int \frac{1}{x}\right)^{a_n} \left(\int \frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{b_n}$$

Példák:

$$\begin{split} \mathscr{I}(2,\bar{3},4,\bar{1}) &= \left(\int \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 \left(\int \frac{1}{1-x}\right)^3 \left(\int \frac{1}{x}\right)^4 \left(\int \frac{1}{1-x}\right) \\ \mathscr{I}(\bar{2},3,\bar{4}) &= \left(\int \frac{1}{1-x}\right)^2 \left(\int \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 \left(\int \frac{1}{1-x}\right)^4 \\ \mathscr{I}(4,\bar{1},3) &= \left(\int \frac{1}{x}\right)^4 \left(\int \frac{1}{1-x}\right) \left(\int \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 \end{split}$$

Könnyen átgondolható, hogy  $\mathscr{I}(2,4,\bar{3},\bar{1},2) = \mathscr{I}(2+4,\overline{3+1},2) = \mathscr{I}(6,\overline{4},2)$ , ezért mindig feltételezhető, hogy egy integráloperátorban a felülhúzott és sima számok felváltva követik egymást.

# 4 Az általános integráloperátor hatása az $\text{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,\dots,s_r)}(X)$ függvényeken. Polilogaritmikus integrálok redukciója.

Az  $\mathscr{I}(a_1, \bar{b}_1, a_2, \bar{b}_2, \dots, a_n, \bar{b}_n)$  integráloperátort leggyakrabban  $\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)}(X)$  általánosított polilogaritmus függvényekre alkalmazzuk, ahol az X argumentum legtöbbszőr az  $x, 1-x, \frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{1-x}, \frac{x}{x-1}, \frac{x-1}{x}, \dots$  kifejezések valamelyike. Sorra megvizsgáljuk az  $\mathscr{I}(1)$ , illetve  $\mathscr{I}(\bar{1})$  integráloperátorok hatását a különböző argumentummal vett  $\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)}(X)$  függvényeken.

1. 
$$\mathscr{I}(1) \left[ \text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} (x) \right] := \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} (x)}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \text{Li}_{(s_1 + 1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} (x)$$

2. 
$$\mathscr{I}(\bar{1}) \left[ \text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)}(x) \right] := \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)}(x)}{1 - x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \text{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)}(x)$$

3. 
$$\mathscr{I}(1)\left[\operatorname{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,\dots,s_r)}(1-x)\right] := \int \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,\dots,s_r)}(1-x)}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\operatorname{Li}_{(1,s_1,s_2,\dots,s_r)}(1-x)$$

4. 
$$\mathscr{I}(\bar{1})\left[\operatorname{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,...,s_r)}(1-x)\right] := \int \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,...,s_r)}(1-x)}{1-x} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\operatorname{Li}_{(s_1+1,s_2,...,s_r)}(1-x)$$

5. 
$$\mathscr{I}(1)\left[\text{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,...,s_r)}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right] := \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,...,s_r)}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\text{Li}_{(s_1+1,s_2,...,s_r)}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Mert, } \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = / \, u = \frac{1}{x}, \, x = \frac{1}{u}, \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{u^2} / = -\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{\frac{1}{u}} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{u^2} = -\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u = \\ & = -\text{Li}_{(s_1 + 1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right) = \text{Li}_{(s_1 + 1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \end{aligned}$$

6. 
$$\mathscr{I}(\bar{1})\left[\text{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,...,s_r)}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right] := \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,...,s_r)}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{1-x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \text{Li}_{(1,s_1,s_2,...,s_r)}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \text{Li}_{(s_1+1,s_2,...,s_r)}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\begin{split} & \text{Mert}, \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{1 - x} \, \mathrm{d}x = / \, u = \frac{1}{x}, \, x = \frac{1}{u}, \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{u^2} / = -\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{u}} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{u^2} = -\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{\frac{u - 1}{u}} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{u^2} = \\ & = -\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{\left(u - 1\right) \, u} \, \mathrm{d}u = -\left(\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u - 1} \, \mathrm{d}u - \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u\right) = -\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u - 1} \, \mathrm{d}u + \\ & + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u = \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1 - u} \, \mathrm{d}u + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u = \text{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right) + \text{Li}_{(s_1 + 1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right) \\ & + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u = \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1 - u} \, \mathrm{d}u + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u = \text{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right) + \text{Li}_{(s_1 + 1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right) \\ & + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u = \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1 - u} \, \mathrm{d}u + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u = \text{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right) + \text{Li}_{(s_1 + 1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right) \\ & + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u = \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1 - u} \, \mathrm{d}u + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u = \text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right) + \text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right) \\ & + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u = \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1 - u} \, \mathrm{d}u + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u = \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1 - u} \, \mathrm{d}u + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1 - u} \, \mathrm{d}u + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1 - u} \, \mathrm{d}u + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1 - u} \, \mathrm{d}u + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1 - u} \, \mathrm{d}u + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1 - u} \, \mathrm{d}u + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1 - u} \, \mathrm{d}u + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1$$

7. 
$$\mathscr{I}(1) \left[ \operatorname{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right) \right] := \int \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right)}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\operatorname{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right) - \operatorname{Li}_{(s_1 + 1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right)$$

$$\text{Mert, } \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = / \, u = \frac{1}{1-x}, \, x = \frac{u-1}{u}, \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{u^2} / = \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{\frac{u-1}{u}} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{u^2} = \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u-1} \, \mathrm{d}u - \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u = -\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1-u} \, \mathrm{d}u - \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u = -\text{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right) - \text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right) = -\text{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right) - \text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)$$

8. 
$$\mathscr{I}(\bar{1})\left[\text{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,...,s_r)}\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)\right] := \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,...,s_r)}\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)}{1-x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \text{Li}_{(s_1+1,s_2,...,s_r)}\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)$$

Mert, 
$$\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)}{1-x} \, dx = /u = \frac{1}{1-x}, \ x = \frac{u-1}{u}, \ dx = \frac{du}{u^2} / = \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1-\frac{u-1}{u}} \, \frac{du}{u^2} = -\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{\frac{1}{u}} \, \frac{du}{u^2} = \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{\frac{1}{u}} \, du = \text{Li}_{(s_1+1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right) = \text{Li}_{(s_1+1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)$$

9. 
$$\mathscr{I}(1) \left[ \operatorname{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right) \right] := \int \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right)}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \operatorname{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right) + \operatorname{Li}_{(s_1 + 1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right)$$

$$\text{Mert, } \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = /u = \frac{x}{x-1}, \, x = \frac{u}{u-1}, \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{(u-1)^2} / = -\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{\frac{u}{u-1}} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{(u-1)^2} = \\ = -\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = -\left(\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u-1} \, \mathrm{d}u - \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u\right) = \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1-u} \, \mathrm{d}u + \\ + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u = \text{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right) + \text{Li}_{(s_1 + 1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right) = \text{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) + \text{Li}_{(s_1 + 1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)$$

10. 
$$\mathscr{I}(\bar{1})\left[\text{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,...,s_r)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\right] := \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,...,s_r)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{1-x} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\text{Li}_{(1,s_1,s_2,...,s_r)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)$$

$$\text{Mert, } \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{1-x} \, \mathrm{d}x = / \, u = \frac{x}{x-1}, \, x = \frac{u}{u-1}, \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{(u-1)^2} / = -\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1-\frac{u}{u-1}} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{(u-1)^2} = \\ = \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{u-1} \, \mathrm{d}u = -\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right)}{1-u} \, \mathrm{d}u = -\text{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(u\right) = -\text{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)$$

11. 
$$\mathscr{I}(1) \left[ \operatorname{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{x-1}{x} \right) \right] := \int \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{x-1}{x} \right)}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \operatorname{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{x-1}{x} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Mert, } \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{x-1}{x} \right)}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = / \, u = \frac{x-1}{x}, \, x = \frac{1}{1-u}, \\ & \text{d}x = \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{(1-u)^2} / = \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( u \right)}{\frac{1}{1-u}} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{(1-u)^2} = \\ & = \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( u \right)}{1-u} \, \mathrm{d}u = \text{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( u \right) = \text{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{x-1}{x} \right) \end{aligned}$$

12. 
$$\mathscr{I}(\bar{1}) \left[ \operatorname{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{x-1}{x} \right) \right] := \int \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{x-1}{x} \right)}{1-x} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\operatorname{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{x-1}{x} \right) - \operatorname{Li}_{(s_1+1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{x-1}{x} \right)$$

$$\begin{split} & \text{Mert, } \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{x-1}{x} \right)}{1-x} \, \mathrm{d}x = / \, u = \frac{x-1}{x}, \, x = \frac{1}{1-u}, \\ & \text{d}x = \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{(1-u)^2} / = \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( u \right)}{1-\frac{1}{1-u}} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{(1-u)^2} = \\ & = -\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( u \right)}{u \left( 1-u \right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = -\left( \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( u \right)}{1-u} \, \mathrm{d}u + \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( u \right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u \right) = -\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( u \right)}{1-u} \, \mathrm{d}u - \\ & -\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( u \right)}{u} \, \mathrm{d}u = -\text{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( u \right) - \text{Li}_{(s_1 + 1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( u \right) = -\text{Li}_{(1, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{x-1}{x} \right) - \text{Li}_{(s_1 + 1, s_2, \dots, s_r)} \left( \frac{x-1}{x} \right) \\ & -\frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{x-1}{x} \right) - \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{x$$

A fenti eredményekben az a közös, hogy polilogaritmus függvény indexvektorában az  $s_2, \ldots, s_r$  elemek nem változnak meg. Ez azt jelenti, hogy egy általános integráloperátornak tetszőleges általánosított polilogaritmus függvényen vett hatása mindig megkapható az integráloperátornak egy (szimpla) polilogaritmus függvényen vett hatásából. Formálisan:

$$\operatorname{Ha}\mathscr{I}(a_{1},\bar{a}_{2},a_{3},\ldots)\left[\operatorname{Li}_{\left(s_{1}\right)}\left(X\right)\right]=\operatorname{Li}_{\left(t_{1},t_{2},\ldots,t_{k}\right)}\left(X\right),\ \operatorname{akkor}\mathscr{I}(a_{1},\bar{a}_{2},a_{3},\ldots)\left[\operatorname{Li}_{\left(s_{1},s_{2},\ldots,s_{r}\right)}\left(X\right)\right]=\operatorname{Li}_{\left(t_{1},t_{2},\ldots,t_{k},s_{2},\ldots,s_{r}\right)}\left(X\right)$$

 $\text{P\'eld\'aul, ha } \mathscr{I}(a_1, \bar{a}_2, a_3, \ldots) \left[ \text{Li}_{(2)} \left( X \right) \right] = \text{Li}_{(1,2,4,1)} \left( X \right), \text{ akkor } \mathscr{I}(a_1, \bar{a}_2, a_3, \ldots) \left[ \text{Li}_{(2,3,2)} \left( X \right) \right] = \text{Li}_{(1,2,4,1,3,2)} \left( X \right).$ 

Ezzen rendkívül jelentős tétel hatásával találkozhatunk az  $\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(2,3)}\left(x\right) \text{Li}_{(2,1,4)}\left(x\right)}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x \text{ integrál kiszámításakor is.}$ 

A tétel szerint elegendő csak az  $\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(2,3)}(x) \text{Li}_{(2,1,4)}(x)}{x} dx$  integrált kiszámítani majd minden vektor végéhez az 1,4 elemeket fűzni.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \underline{\operatorname{Li}}_a(x) & (2,3) & \stackrel{\text{init}}{\to} & +(2,3) & \stackrel{\text{std}}{\to} & -(1,3) & \stackrel{\text{atv}}{\to} & +(3) & \stackrel{\text{std}}{\to} & -(2) & \stackrel{\text{std}}{\to} & +(1) & \stackrel{\text{veg}}{\to} & -() \\ \underline{\operatorname{Li}}_b(x) & (2) & & +(3) & & +(4) & & +(1,4) & \stackrel{\text{std}}{\to} & +(2,4) & \stackrel{\text{red}}{\to} & -(2) & \stackrel{\text{std}}{\to} & +(1) & \stackrel{\text{veg}}{\to} & -() \\ & & & & & & +(1,3,4) & & & +(1,3,4) \end{array}$$

Tetszőleges intágrálnál ugyanezt tapasztalhatjuk. Ha az  $\int \frac{\operatorname{Le}_{(2,3)}(x) \cdot \operatorname{Li}_{(5,2,1)}(1-x)}{1-x} \, \mathrm{d}x \text{ integrált számítjuk ki, akkor}$ 

Most is elegendő lenne csak az  $\int \frac{\text{Le}_{(2,3)}(x) \cdot \text{Li}_{(5)}(1-x)}{1-x} \, dx$  integrált kiszámítani:

Sốt, még ennél is többet állíthatunk: az  $\int \frac{\operatorname{Le}_{(2,3)}(x) \cdot \operatorname{Li}_{(5)}(1-x)}{1-x} \, \mathrm{d}x \text{ integrál helyett elegendő az } \int \frac{\operatorname{Le}_{(2,3)}(x) \cdot \operatorname{Li}_{(0)}(1-x)}{1-x} \, \mathrm{d}x$  integrál kiszámítani. Ebből ugyanis az  $\int \frac{\operatorname{Le}_{(2,3)}(x) \cdot \operatorname{Li}_{(5)}(1-x)}{1-x} \, \mathrm{d}x \text{ integrál megkapató úgy, hogy az integráló sorban minden vektor utólsó elemét (ibolya) 5-tel megnöveljük.}$ 

$$\frac{1}{\text{Az } \int \frac{\text{Le}_{(4,2,3)}(x) \cdot \text{Li}_{(4,3,5,3)}(1-x)}{1-x} \, \mathrm{d}x = 0}$$

integrál megkapható az  $\int\!\frac{\mathrm{Le}_{(4,2,3)}(x)\cdot\mathrm{Li}_{(0)}(1-x)}{1-x}\,\mathrm{d}x =$ 

integrálból úgy, hogy az integráló sorban minden vektor utólsó eleméhez hozzáadunk 4-et és a kapott vektor végéhez az 3, 5, 3 elemeket fűzzük:

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline Le_a(x) & (4,2,3) & \stackrel{\text{init}}{\rightarrow} & +(4,2,3) & \stackrel{\text{std}}{\rightarrow} & -(3,2,3) & \stackrel{\text{std}}{\rightarrow} & +(2,2,3) & \stackrel{\text{std}}{\rightarrow} & -(1,2,3) & \stackrel{\text{atv}}{\rightarrow} \\ \hline Li_b(1-x) & (0+4,3,5,3) & & -(1+4,3,5,3) & & +(1,1+4,3,5,3) & & -(1,1,1+4,3,5,3) & & +(1,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) \\ \hline +(2,3) & \stackrel{\text{std}}{\rightarrow} & -(1,3) & & \stackrel{\text{atv}}{\rightarrow} & +(3) & & \stackrel{\text{std}}{\rightarrow} \\ \hline -(2,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) & & +(1,2,1,1+4,3,5,3) & & -(1,1,2,1,1+4,3,5,3) \\ \hline -(2,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) & & -(2,2,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) & & -(2,2,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) \\ \hline -(2) & & \stackrel{\text{std}}{\rightarrow} & +(1) & & \stackrel{\text{veg}}{\rightarrow} & -(1,2,3) & & -(2,2,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) \\ \hline +(1,1,1,2,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) & & -(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) & & +(2,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) \\ \hline +(1,2,1,1,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) & & -(1,1,2,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) & & +(2,1,2,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) \\ \hline +(1,2,2,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) & & -(1,1,2,2,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) & & +(2,1,2,2,1,1,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) \\ \hline +(1,2,2,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) & & -(1,1,2,2,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) & & +(2,1,2,2,1,1,1,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) \\ \hline +(1,2,2,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) & & -(1,1,2,2,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) & & +(2,1,2,2,1,1,1+4,3,5,3) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A fentieket az alábbi tételben foglalhatjuk össze:

**Tétel.** Az L<sub>a</sub> = Li/Le, L<sub>b</sub> = Li/Le függvényekkel, illetve  $X_a, X_b = x/1 - x/\frac{1}{x}/\frac{1}{1-x}/\frac{x}{x-1}/\frac{x-1}{x}, \dots$  változókkal felírt általános

$$\int \frac{\mathbf{L}_{\boldsymbol{a}}(X_a) \cdot \mathbf{L}_{\boldsymbol{b}}(X_b)}{X} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

integrál, ahol  $L_a$  mindig az integrálósorba,  $L_b$  pedig a deriválósorba kerülő függvényt jelöli, egyszerűen megkapható az

$$\int \frac{\mathbf{L}_{\boldsymbol{a}}(X_a) \cdot \mathbf{L}_{(0)}(X_b)}{X} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

integrálból. Ezt nevezzük az általános polilogaritmikus integrálok redukciójának.

Példa: Az (A)

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{Le}_{(5,3,2)}(1-x)\cdot\operatorname{Li}_{(2,4)}(x)}{1-x}\,\mathrm{d}x \qquad \begin{bmatrix} +\boldsymbol{b} & -(+\boldsymbol{b}) \\ -(+\boldsymbol{b}++\boldsymbol{b}) & -(+\boldsymbol{b}) \end{bmatrix}$$

általános integrálási feladat helyett elegendő az (A0)

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{Le}_{(5,3,2)}(1-x) \cdot \operatorname{Li}_{(0)}(x)}{1-x} \, \mathrm{d}x \qquad \begin{bmatrix} +\boldsymbol{b} & -(+\boldsymbol{b}) \\ -(+\boldsymbol{b}++\boldsymbol{b}) & -(+\boldsymbol{b}) \end{bmatrix}$$

feladatot megoldani, majd az integrálósorban minden vektor utolsó elemét 5-tel megnövelni, majd a (3,2) vektorral a végén megtoldani. Az (A0) megoldása:

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline \text{Le}_{\boldsymbol{a}}(\mathbf{1}-\boldsymbol{x}) & (\mathbf{2},\mathbf{4}) & \stackrel{\text{init}}{\rightarrow} & +(2,4) & \stackrel{\text{std}}{\rightarrow} & -(1,4) & \stackrel{\text{aty}}{\rightarrow} & +(4) & \stackrel{\text{std}}{\rightarrow} & -(3) & \stackrel{\text{std}}{\rightarrow} & +(2) & \stackrel{\text{std}}{\rightarrow} \\\hline \text{Li}_{\boldsymbol{b}}(\boldsymbol{x}) & (\mathbf{0}) & \stackrel{\text{+}}{\rightarrow} & +(1,0) & \stackrel{\text{+}}{\rightarrow} & +(1,1,1,0) & \stackrel{\text{+}}{\rightarrow} & -(1,1,1,1,0) & \stackrel{\text{+}}{\rightarrow} & +(2) & \stackrel{\text{std}}{\rightarrow} \\\hline -(1) & & & & & +(2,1,1,1,1,0) & \stackrel{\text{+}}{\rightarrow} & +(1,1,2,1,0) \\\hline -(1,1,1,1,1,1,0) & \stackrel{\text{veg}}{\rightarrow} & +() & & & & & & \\\hline -(1,1,1,1,1,1,0) & & & & +(2,1,1,1,1,1,0) & & & & & \\\hline -(1,1,1,1,1,1,0) & & & & & +(2,1,1,2,1,0) & & & & \\\hline \end{array}$$

A szükséges növeléssel és toldással megkapjuk (A) az megoldását:

# 5 Az $\int x^n \operatorname{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,\dots,s_r)}(x) dx$ $(s_1,\dots,s_r \geq 1)$ határozatlan integrál kiszámítása a $\left[0,\frac{1}{2}\right]$ intervallumon

Az  $\int x^n \operatorname{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,\ldots,s_r)}(x) dx$  integrál kiszámítása során használni fogjuk az  $\operatorname{Li}_{\underbrace{(a,\ldots,a,b,\ldots,b,\ldots)}_n}(x) = \operatorname{Li}_{(a^n,b^m,\ldots)}(x)$  jelölést,

illetve az alábbi azonosságokat

$$\operatorname{Li}_{(0^m)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) = (-x)^m \quad \left(0 < x < \frac{1}{2}\right)$$
 (1)

$$\operatorname{Li}_{(0^m)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \cdot \operatorname{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, ..., s_r)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) = \operatorname{Li}_{(0^m, s_1, s_2, ..., s_r)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \quad \left(0 < x < \frac{1}{2}\right) \tag{2}$$

A fenti eredményekre támaszkodva a keresett határozattlan integrál egy lehetséges kiszámítása az alábbi:

$$\int x^{n} \operatorname{Li}_{(s_{1}, s_{2}, \dots, s_{r})}(x) dx = \int \frac{x^{n+1}}{x} \operatorname{Li}_{(s_{1}, s_{2}, \dots, s_{r})}(x) dx = \int \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \operatorname{Li}_{(0^{n+1})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} dx = \int \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \operatorname{Li}_{(0^{n+1})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} dx = \int \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \operatorname{Li}_{(0^{n+1})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} dx = \int \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \operatorname{Li}_{(0^{n+1})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} dx = \int \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \operatorname{Li}_{(0^{n+1})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} dx = \int \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \operatorname{Li}_{(0^{n+1})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} dx = \int \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \operatorname{Li}_{(0^{n+1})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} dx = \int \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \operatorname{Li}_{(0^{n+1})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} dx = \int \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \operatorname{Li}_{(0^{n+1})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} dx = \int \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \operatorname{Li}_{(0^{n+1})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} dx = \int \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \operatorname{Li}_{(0^{n+1})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} dx = \int \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \operatorname{Li}_{(0^{n+1})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)$$

$$= (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n+1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1})} \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{k}} \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n+1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = / \, u = \frac{x}{x-1},$$

$$, x = \frac{u}{u-1}, \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{(u-1)^2} / = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{(u-1)^{\frac{d}{2}}} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u \left(u-1\right)} \, \mathrm{d}u = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(u\right)}{u$$

$$=(-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n}\sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq\mathbf{s}}\int\left(\frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(u\right)}{u-1}-\frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(u\right)}{u}\right)\,\mathrm{d}u\\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n}\sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq\mathbf{s}}\int\left(-\frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(u\right)}{1-u}-\frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(u\right)}{u}\right)\,\mathrm{d}u\\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n}\sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq\mathbf{s}}\int\left(-\frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(u\right)}{1-u}-\frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(u\right)}{u}\right)\,\mathrm{d}u\\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n}\sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq\mathbf{s}}\int\left(-\frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(u\right)}{1-u}-\frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(u\right)}{u}\right)\,\mathrm{d}u\\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n}\sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq\mathbf{s}}\int\left(-\frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(u\right)}{1-u}-\frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(u\right)}{u}\right)\,\mathrm{d}u\\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n}\sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq\mathbf{s}}\int\left(-\frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(u\right)}{1-u}-\frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(u\right)}{u}\right)\,\mathrm{d}u\\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n}\sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq\mathbf{s}}\int\left(-\frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(u\right)}{1-u}-\frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(u\right)}{u}\right)\,\mathrm{d}u\\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n}\sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq\mathbf{s}}\int\left(-\frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(u\right)}{1-u}-\frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(u\right)}{u}\right)\,\mathrm{d}u$$

$$= (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \int \left( \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1}, \mathbf{k})} \left( u \right)}{1 - u} + \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{n+1}, \mathbf{k})} \left( u \right)}{u} \right) \, \mathrm{d}u \\ = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(1, 0^{n+1}, \mathbf{k})} \left( u \right) + \mathrm{Li}_{(1, 0^{n}, \mathbf{k})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(1, 0^{n+1}, \mathbf{k})} \left( u \right) + \mathrm{Li}_{(1, 0^{n}, \mathbf{k})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) + \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) + \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) + \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) + \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) + \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) + \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(0, \mathbf{s})} \left( u \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{|\mathbf{s}| + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}$$

$$= (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|+n+1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \left[ \mathrm{Li}_{(1,0^{n+1},\mathbf{k})} \left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right) + \mathrm{Li}_{(1,0^n,\mathbf{k})} \left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right) \right]$$

6 Az  $\int x^n \operatorname{Li}_{(b_1,b_2,\dots,b_t)}(x) \operatorname{Li}_{(a_1,a_2,\dots,a_r)}(1-x) dx (a_1,\dots,a_n,b_1,\dots,b_m \geq 1)$  határozatlan integrál kiszámítása a  $\left[0,\frac{1}{2}\right]$  intervallumon

Az alábbi azonosságokat használjuk

$$\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{s}}(x) = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}} \left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right) \quad \left( 0 < x < \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad \text{(Landen's connection)}$$
 (3)

$$\operatorname{Li}_{(0^m)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) = (-x)^m \quad \left(0 < x < \frac{1}{2}\right) \tag{4}$$

$$\operatorname{Li}_{(0^m)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \cdot \operatorname{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,,...,s_r)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) = \operatorname{Li}_{(0^m,s_1,s_2,,...,s_r)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \quad \left(0 < x < \frac{1}{2}\right) \tag{5}$$

Az  $x^n \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x) \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}(1-x)$  integranduszt a fenti azonosságok segítségével átalakítjuk.

$$x^{n}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}\left(x\right)\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)=\frac{x^{n+1}}{x}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}\left(x\right)\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(-1\right)^{|\mathbf{b}|}\sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq\mathbf{b}}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(-1\right)^{|\mathbf{b}|}\sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq\mathbf{b}}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(-1\right)^{|\mathbf{b}|}\sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq\mathbf{b}}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(-1\right)^{|\mathbf{b}|}\sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq\mathbf{b}}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(-1\right)^{|\mathbf{b}|}\sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq\mathbf{b}}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(-1\right)^{|\mathbf{b}|}\sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq\mathbf{b}}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(-1\right)^{|\mathbf{b}|}}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(-1\right)^{|\mathbf{b}|}}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(-1\right)^{|\mathbf{b}|}}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(-1\right)^{|\mathbf{b}|}}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(-1\right)^{|\mathbf{b}|}}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(-1\right)^{|\mathbf{b}|}}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(-1\right)^{|\mathbf{b}|}}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(-1\right)^{|\mathbf{b}|}}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(-1\right)^{|\mathbf{b}|}}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(-1\right)^{|\mathbf{b}|}}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)\left(-1\right)^{|\mathbf{b}|}}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x}=\frac{\left(-1\right)^{t+1}\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1$$

$$= (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + n + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{b} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}| + 1} \sum_{\mathbf{b} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\text{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}\left(1$$

$$= (-1)^{|\mathbf{b}|+n+1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{b}} \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}} \left(1-x\right)}{x}$$

Ezzel az  $\int x^n \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x) \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}(1-x) dx$  integrált visszavezettük  $\int \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{\left(0^{t+1},\mathbf{k}\right)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}(1-x)}{x} dx$  integrálokra, így elegendő az

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}(1-x)\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

általános integrálokat megadni. Feladatunk az inicializálás, standard lépés, 1-átvitel és 1-ürítés kiszámítása lenne. Az alábbi indulást választjuk

$$\mathcal{I} \quad \text{Li}_{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)} (1-x) \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \\
\mathcal{I} \quad \frac{\text{Li}_{(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m)} \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} \quad \cdots \quad \cdots$$

#### Inicializálás

$$\mathcal{D} \quad \text{Li}_{(a_1,a_2,\ldots,a_r)} (1-x) \qquad \cdots \qquad \cdots$$

$$\mathcal{J} \quad \frac{\text{Li}_{(b_1,b_2,\ldots,b_t)} \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} \quad \text{Li}_{(1,b_1,b_2,\ldots,b_t)} \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) + \text{Li}_{(1+b_1,b_2,\ldots,b_t)} \left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \quad \cdots$$

$$\boldsymbol{b} \to {}^{+}\boldsymbol{b} + {}_{+}\boldsymbol{b}, \text{ azaz } (\lfloor b_1,\ldots) \stackrel{\text{init}}{\to} \begin{pmatrix} \lfloor 1,b_1,\ldots \\ (\lfloor 1+b_1,\ldots) \end{pmatrix}$$

Ez azt jelenti, hogy rögtön az inicializáláskor hasadás lép fel.

#### Standard lépés

#### 1-átvitel

$$\boldsymbol{b} \to -(\boldsymbol{b} + \boldsymbol{b}), \text{ azaz } (1, a, \dots \lfloor b, \dots) \stackrel{\text{atv}}{\to} \begin{array}{c} -(a, \dots \lfloor 1, b, \dots) \\ -(a, \dots \lfloor b + 1, \dots) \end{array}$$

#### 1-ürítés

$$\mathrm{Az}\,\int\!\frac{\mathrm{Li_a}\,(1-x)\,\mathrm{Li_b}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x}\,\mathrm{d}x\,\,\mathrm{feladat}\,\,\mathrm{fázis\acute{a}tmenet}\,\,\mathrm{m\acute{a}trixa}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \stackrel{\text{init}}{\rightarrow} & \stackrel{\text{std}}{\rightarrow} \\ \stackrel{\text{atv}}{\rightarrow} & \stackrel{\text{veg}}{\rightarrow} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} +b++b & +b \\ -(+b++b) & -(+b++b) \end{bmatrix}$$

1. Példa: 
$$\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(2)}(1-x)\text{Li}_{(3)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{\text{Li}_{a}(1-x) \mid (2)}{\text{Le}_{b}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \mid (3)} \xrightarrow{\text{init}} \frac{(2)}{+(1,3)} \xrightarrow{\text{std}} \frac{-(1)}{+(1,1,3)} \xrightarrow{\text{veg}} \frac{()}{-(1,1,1,3)} \\
+(4) & +(1,4) & -(1,1,4) \\
& & -(2,1,3) \\
& & -(2,4)$$

Ha redukciót alkalmazunk, akkor

$$\frac{\text{Li}_{a}(1-x) \mid (2)}{\text{Le}_{b}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \mid (0)} \xrightarrow{\text{init}} \frac{(2)}{+(1,0)} \xrightarrow{\text{std}} \frac{-(1)}{+(1,1,0)} \xrightarrow{\text{veg}} \frac{()}{-(1,1,1,0)} \\
+(1) & +(1,1) & -(1,1,1) \\
& -(2,1,0) \\
& -(2,1)$$

Most már rátérhetünk  $\int x^n \operatorname{Li}_{(3)}(x) \operatorname{Li}_{(2,2)}(1-x) dx$  kiszámítására

I. 
$$\int x^{2} \operatorname{Li}_{(3)}(x) \operatorname{Li}_{(2,2)}(1-x) dx = (-1)^{1+2+1} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq (3)} \int \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{(0^{2},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \operatorname{Li}_{(2,2)}(1-x)}{x} dx$$
$$\{\mathbf{k} : (3) \leq \mathbf{k}\} = \{(3), (1,2), (2,1), (1,1,1)\}$$

II. Redukciót alkalmazva a  $(0, \mathbf{k})$  vektorral az integrálósorban elegendő az  $\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(0)}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{(2,2)}\left(1-x\right)}{x} \, dx$  integrált kiszámítani

7 Az  $\int x^n \operatorname{Li}_{(b_1,b_2,\dots,b_t)}(x) \operatorname{Li}_{(a_1,a_2,\dots,a_r)}(1-x) dx (a_1,\dots,a_n,b_1,\dots,b_m \geq 1)$  határozatlan integrál kiszámítása az  $\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$  intervallumon

Az alábbi azonosságokat használjuk

$$\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{s}}(1-x) = (-1)^{|\mathbf{s}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{s}} \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}} \left( \frac{x-1}{x} \right) \quad \left( \frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \right) \quad \text{(Landen's connection)} \tag{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^n} = \frac{\operatorname{Le}_{\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}}(1-x)}{1-x} \quad (0 < x < 1) \Longrightarrow \frac{\operatorname{Le}_{\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)}{x-1} = x^n \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} < x < 1\right) \tag{7}$$

$$Le_{(0^{n+1})}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} Li_{(0^{k+1})}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} < x < 1\right)$$
(8)

$$\operatorname{Li}_{(0^m)}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \cdot \operatorname{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) = \operatorname{Li}_{(0^m, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} < x < 1\right) \tag{9}$$

Most is átalakítjuk a  $x^n \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x) \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}(1-x)$  integranduszt a fenti azonosságokat felhasználva.

$$x^{n}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x)\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}(1-x) = \frac{\operatorname{Le}_{(0^{n+1})}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)}{x-1}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x)\;(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|}\sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq\mathbf{a}}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) = (-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|}\sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq\mathbf{a}}\frac{\operatorname{Le}_{(0^{n+1})}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x)}{x-1} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x)\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}(1-x) = \frac{\operatorname{Le}_{(0^{n+1})}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x)}{x-1} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x)\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}(1-x) = (-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x)\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x) = (-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x) = (-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x)\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x) = (-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x) = (-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x) = (-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x) = (-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x) = (-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x) = (-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|}\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}$$

$$=(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{a}} \frac{\sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \mathrm{Li}_{(0^{l+1})} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{k}} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{b}} \left(x\right)}{x-1} \\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|} + 1 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{b}} \left(x\right)}{1-x} \\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|} + 1 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{b}} \left(x\right)}{1-x} \\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|} + 1 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{b}} \left(x\right)}{1-x} \\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|} + 1 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{b}} \left(x\right)}{1-x} \\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|} + 1 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{b}} \left(x\right)}{1-x} \\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|} + 1 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{b}} \left(x\right)}{1-x} \\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|} + 1 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{b}} \left(x\right)}{1-x} \\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|} + 1 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{b}} \left(x\right)}{1-x} \\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|} + 1 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{b}} \left(x\right)}{1-x} \\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|} + 1 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{b}} \left(x\right)}{1-x} \\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|} + 1 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{b}} \left(x\right)}{1-x} \\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|} + 1 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{b}} \left(x\right)}{1-x} \\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|} + 1 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{b}} \left(x\right)}{1-x} \\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|} + 1 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)}{1-x} \\ =(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|} + 1 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \succeq \mathbf{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k})} \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)}{1-x}$$

$$=(-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|+1} \sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq \mathbf{a}} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{\left(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k}\right)}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}\left(x\right)}{1-x} = (-1)^{|\mathbf{a}|+1} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} \sum_{\mathbf{k}\succeq \mathbf{a}} \frac{\mathrm{Li}_{\left(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k}\right)}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \mathrm{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}\left(x\right)}{1-x}$$

Ezzel az 
$$\int x^n \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x) \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}(1-x) dx$$
 integrált visszavezettük  $\int \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{(0^{l+1},\mathbf{k})}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}(x)}{1-x} dx$  integrálokra, így elegendő az

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \operatorname{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}\left(x\right)}{1-x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

általános integrálokat megadni. Feladatunk az inicializálás, standard lépés, 1-átvitel és 1-ürítés kiszámítása lenne. Az alábbi indulást választjuk

$$\mathcal{D} \quad \operatorname{Li}_{(b_1,b_2,\dots,b_t)}(x) \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \\
\mathcal{J} \quad \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{(a_1,a_2,\dots,a_r)}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)}{1-x} \quad \cdots \quad \cdots$$

#### Inicializálás

$$\mathcal{D} \quad \text{Li}_{(b_1,b_2,\dots,b_t)}(x) \qquad \cdots \qquad \cdots$$

$$\mathcal{J} \quad \frac{\text{Li}_{(a_1,a_2,\dots,a_r)}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)}{1-x} \quad -\text{Li}_{(1,a_1,a_2,\dots,a_r)}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) - \text{Li}_{(1+a_1,a_2,\dots,a_r)}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \quad \cdots$$

$$\boldsymbol{a} \to -\left(^+\boldsymbol{a} + _{+}\boldsymbol{a}\right), \text{ azaz } (\lfloor a_1,\dots \rangle \xrightarrow{\text{init}} (\lfloor 1,a_1,\dots \rangle \atop (\lfloor 1+a_1,\dots \rangle)$$

Ez azt jelenti, hogy rögtön az inicializáláskor hasadás lép fel.

#### Standard lépés

#### 1-átvitel

#### 1-ürítés

Az 
$$\int\!\frac{\text{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)\text{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}\left(x\right)}{1-x}\,\mathrm{d}x \text{ feladat fázisátmenet mátrixa}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \overset{\text{init}}{\rightarrow} & \overset{\text{std}}{\rightarrow} \\ \overset{\text{atv}}{\rightarrow} & \overset{\text{veg}}{\rightarrow} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\left(^{+}\boldsymbol{a} + {}_{+}\boldsymbol{a}\right) & ^{+}\boldsymbol{a} \\ -\left(^{+}\boldsymbol{a} + {}_{+}\boldsymbol{a}\right) & -\left(^{+}\boldsymbol{a} + {}_{+}\boldsymbol{a}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

Megjegyzés: Az  $\int \frac{\text{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}\left(x\right)}{1-x} \, dx$  integrálási feladat megkapható az  $\int \frac{\text{Li}_{\mathbf{b}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) \text{Li}_{\mathbf{a}}\left(1-x\right)}{x} \, dx$  integrálási feladatból az  $\mathbf{a} \leftrightarrow \mathbf{b}$  pozíciócserével, és  $x \leftrightarrow 1-x$  tükrözés együttesével.