

Solution to Monthly Problem 11650

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In the June-July 2012 issue of the *American Mathematical Monthly*, Michael Becker asks to evaluate [1]

$$\int_{x=0}^{\infty} \int_{y=x}^{\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} \sin^2(x^2 + y^2) \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy dx. \quad (1)$$

In fact, this problem can be solved by either *Mathematica* or *Maple* nearly “out of the box,” after making a change of variables to polar coordinates, and then simplifying the resulting expression. In *Mathematica*, the entire problem can be solved by typing

```
Integrate[r * Simplify[Exp[-(x - y)^2] * Sin[x^2 + y^2]^2 *  
  (x^2 - y^2)/(x^2 + y^2)^2 /. x -> r*Cos[t] /. y -> r*Sin[t]],  
  {t, Pi/4, Pi/2}, {r, 0, Infinity}]
```

which produces the output

$$1/16 (-4 \operatorname{ArcTan}[1/2] - \operatorname{Log}[5])$$

or, in other words,

$$\frac{1}{16} (-4 \arctan(1/2) - \log(5)) = -0.21650177177733280247 \dots \quad (2)$$

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For us, the most significant challenge was to find a way to numerically evaluate the integral, as a check to *Mathematica*'s analytic evaluation. We were able to do this, to a few decimal digits accuracy, by using the QD software, available from the first author's website [2].

References

- [1] Michael Becker, "Problem 11650," *American Mathematical Monthly*, vol. 119 (Jun–Jul 2012), pg. 522.
- [2] Yozo Hida, Xiaoye S. Li and David H. Bailey, "Algorithms for quad-double precision floating point arithmetic," *15th IEEE Symposium on Computer Arithmetic*, IEEE Computer Society, 2001, pg. 155-162. This software is available at <http://crd-legacy.lbl.gov/~dhbailey/mpdist>.