

## Appendix : Spence Functions

In this appendix we follow essentially the paper by *K.Mitchell, Phil.Mag. 40, 351 (1949)*. For complex  $z \notin [1, +\infty)$ , one defines the Spence function by

$$L(z) = \int_0^z \frac{\log(1-t)}{t} dt, \quad (A1)$$

where

$$\log z = \log |z| + i \arg z \quad , \quad |\arg z| < \pi. \quad (A2)$$

It is directly related to the Euler dilogarithm (see *L.Lewin, Dilogarithms and associated functions, Mc Donald, London 1958*). The path of integration in (A1) is the straight line from 0 to  $z$  or some other contour avoiding  $(1, +\infty)$ . The integral appearing in the applications corresponds to real  $z = x$

$$\int_0^x \frac{\log |1-t|}{t} dt = \frac{1}{2} (L(x+i0) + L(x-i0)) \\ \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} L(x). \quad (A3)$$

This definition is useful because by taking the arithmetic mean in (A3), the arguments of the logarithms cancel out.

Inserting the logarithmic series

$$\log(1-t) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n} \quad , \quad |t| < 1,$$

into (A1), we obtain the power series expansion

$$L(z) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n^2}, \quad (A4)$$

which is valid for  $|z| \leq 1$ . It yields the special values

$$L(1) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad (A5)$$

$$L(-1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}. \quad (A6)$$

We now turn to functional equations satisfied by  $L(z)$ . For  $z$  not real, we write (A1) in the form

$$L(z) = \left( \int_0^1 + \int_1^z \right) \frac{\log(1-t)}{t} dt \tag{A7}$$

and integrate the second integral by parts

$$= -\frac{\pi^2}{6} + \log z \log(1-z) + \int_1^z \frac{\log t}{1-t} dt, \tag{A8}$$

where (A5) has been used. Introducing the new integration variable  $s = 1 - t$  in the remaining integral, we find

$$L(z) = -L(1-z) + \log z \log(1-z) - \frac{\pi^2}{6}. \tag{A9}$$

For real  $z = x$ , it follows from (A3) that

$$L(1-x) = -L(x) + \log |x| \log |1-x| - \frac{\pi^2}{6}. \tag{A10}$$

In order to calculate  $L(1/z)$ , we proceed for  $z$  not real as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} L\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) &= L(1) + \int_1^{1/z} \frac{\log(1-t)}{t} dt = L(1) - \int_1^z \frac{\log(1-\frac{1}{s})}{s} ds \\ &= L(1) - \int_1^z \frac{ds}{s} (\log(1-s) - \log(-s)) = 2L(1) - L(z) + \int_1^z \frac{\log(-s)}{s} ds. \end{aligned}$$

The last integral can be easily carried out

$$\begin{aligned} L\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) &= -L(z) - \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \log^2(-z) - \frac{1}{2} \log^2(-1) \\ &= -L(z) + \frac{1}{2} \log^2(-z) + \frac{\pi^2}{6}. \end{aligned} \tag{A11}$$

Here,  $\log^2 z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\log z)^2$ . The relation (A11) holds also for real  $x < 0$ . For positive  $x$  we must use (A3). Then the term  $\log^2(-z)$  gives a contribution  $-\pi^2$ :

$$L\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -L(x) + \frac{1}{2} \log^2 |x| + \begin{cases} \frac{\pi^2}{6}, & x < 0 \\ -\frac{\pi^2}{3}, & x > 0. \end{cases} \tag{A12}$$

From (A10) and (A12) one obtains

$$L\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) = L\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) = -L\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \log |x| \log \left|1 - \frac{1}{x}\right| - \frac{\pi^2}{6} =$$

$$= L(x) + \frac{1}{2} \log^2 |x| - \log |x| \log |x-1| + \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi^2}{3}, & x < 0 \\ \frac{\pi^2}{6}, & x > 0. \end{cases} \quad (A13)$$

Again from (A12) we get

$$L\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) = -L\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \log^2 \left| \frac{x-1}{x} \right| + \begin{cases} \frac{\pi^2}{6} & \text{(a)} \\ -\frac{\pi^2}{3} & \text{(b)}. \end{cases}$$

The case (a) corresponds to  $0 < x < 1$ , whereas (b) corresponds to the values  $x < 0$  or  $x > 1$ . We find with the aid of (A13)

$$L\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) = -L(x) + \frac{1}{2} \log^2 |x-1| + \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ -\frac{\pi^2}{2}, & x > 1. \end{cases} \quad (A14)$$

Likewise we shall obtain from (A12) and (A10)

$$L\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right) = L(x) - \frac{1}{2} \log |1-x| \log \frac{x^2}{|1-x|} + \begin{cases} \frac{\pi^2}{3}, & x > 1 \\ -\frac{\pi^2}{6}, & x < 1. \end{cases} \quad (A15)$$

The formulas used in the main text are special cases of (A10) and (A13–15), using the variable  $\xi = -x > 0$ :

$$L\left(\frac{\xi}{1+\xi}\right) = -L(-\xi) + \frac{1}{2} \log^2(1+\xi) \quad (A16)$$

$$L\left(\frac{1}{1+\xi}\right) = L(-\xi) - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+\xi) \log \frac{\xi^2}{1+\xi} - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad (A17)$$

$$L(1+\xi) = -L(-\xi) + \log \xi \log(1+\xi) - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad (A18)$$

$$L\left(\frac{1+\xi}{\xi}\right) = L(-\xi) - \frac{1}{2} \log \xi \log \frac{(1+\xi)^2}{\xi} - \frac{\pi^2}{3}. \quad (A19)$$

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