Computer Algebra Independent Integration Tests

Summer 2023 edition with Rubi V 4.17.3

4-Trig-functions/4.3-Tangent/100-4.3.11-e-x-^m-a+b-tan-c+d-x^n-^p

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Contents

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

This report gives the result of running the computer algebra independent integration test.The download section in on the main webpage contains links to download the problems in plain text format used for all CAS systems. The number of integrals in this report is [66]. This is test number [100].

1.1 Listing of CAS systems tested

The following are the CAS systems tested:

1. Mathematica 13.3.1 (August 16, 2023) on windows 10.
2. Rubi 4.17.3 (Sept 25, 2023) on Mathematica 13.3.1 on windows 10
3. Maple 2023.1 (July, 12, 2023) on windows 10.
4. Maxima 5.47 (June 1, 2023) using Lisp SBCL 2.3.0 on Linux via sagemath 10.1 (Aug 20, 2023).
5. FriCAS 1.3.9 (July 8, 2023) based on sbcl 2.3.0 on Linux via sagemath 10.1 (Aug 20, 2023).
6. Giac/Xcas 1.9.0-57 (June 26, 2023) on Linux via sagemath 10.1 (Aug 20, 2023).
7. Sympy 1.12 (May 10, 2023) Using Python 3.11.3 on Linux.
8. Mupad using Matlab 2021a with Symbolic Math Toolbox Version 8.7 on windows 10.

Maxima and Fricas and Giac are called using Sagemath. This was done using Sagemath `integrate` command by changing the name of the algorithm to use the different CAS systems.

Sympy was run directly in Python not via sagemath.

1.2 Results

Important note: A number of problems in this test suite have no antiderivative in closed form. This means the antiderivative of these integrals can not be expressed in terms of elementary, special functions or `Hypergeometric2F1` functions. `RootSum` and `RootOf` are not allowed. If a CAS returns the above integral unevaluated within the time limit, then the result is counted as passed and assigned an A grade.

However, if CAS times out, then it is assigned an F grade even if the integral is not integrable, as this implies CAS could not determine that the integral is not integrable in the time limit.

If a CAS returns an antiderivative to such an integral, it is assigned an A grade automatically and this special result is listed in the introduction section of each individual test report to make it easy to identify as this can be important result to investigate.

The results given in in the table below reflects the above.

System	% solved	% Failed
Rubi	100.00 (66)	0.00 (0)
Mathematica	100.00 (66)	0.00 (0)
Maxima	92.42 (61)	7.58 (5)
Fricas	72.73 (48)	27.27 (18)
Mupad	57.58 (38)	42.42 (28)
Maple	54.55 (36)	45.45 (30)
Giac	54.55 (36)	45.45 (30)
Sympy	53.03 (35)	46.97 (31)

Table 1.1: Percentage solved for each CAS

The table below gives additional break down of the grading of quality of the antiderivatives generated by each CAS. The grading is given using the letters A,B,C and F with A being the best quality. The grading is accomplished by comparing the antiderivative generated with the optimal antiderivatives included in the test suite. The following table describes the meaning of these grades.

grade	description
A	Integral was solved and antiderivative is optimal in quality and leaf size.
B	Integral was solved and antiderivative is optimal in quality but leaf size is larger than twice the optimal antiderivatives leaf size.
C	Integral was solved and antiderivative is non-optimal in quality. This can be due to one or more of the following reasons 1. antiderivative contains a hypergeometric function and the optimal antiderivative does not. 2. antiderivative contains a special function and the optimal antiderivative does not. 3. antiderivative contains the imaginary unit and the optimal antiderivative does not.
F	Integral was not solved. Either the integral was returned unevaluated within the time limit, or it timed out, or CAS hanged or crashed or an exception was raised.

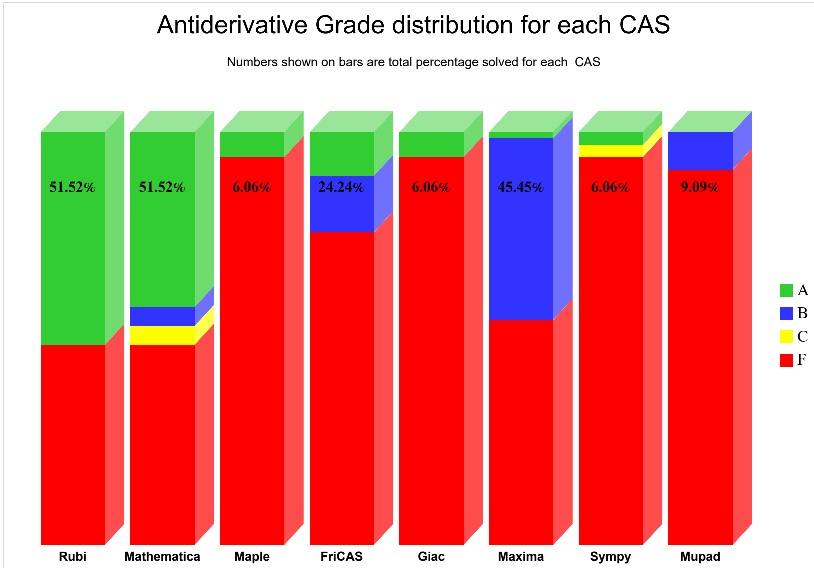
Table 1.2: Description of grading applied to integration result

Grading is implemented for all CAS systems. Based on the above, the following table summarizes the grading for this test suite.

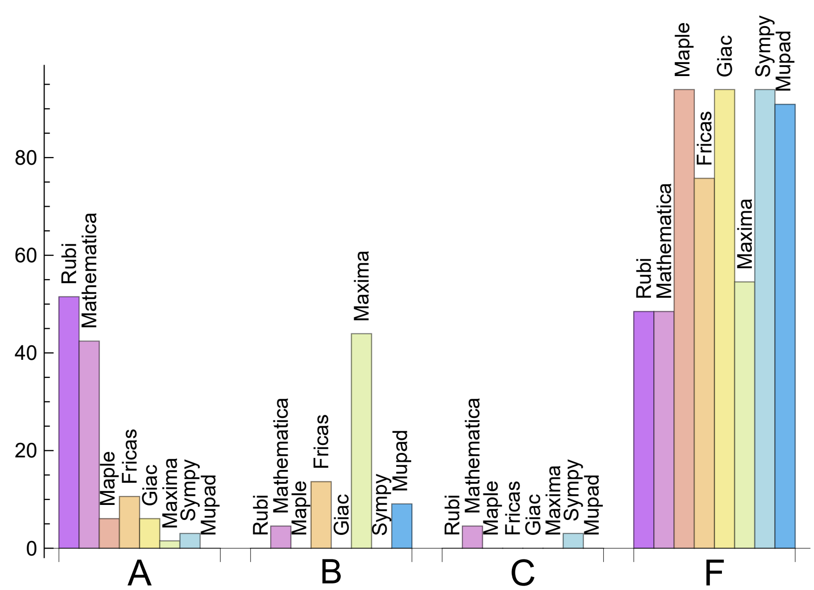
System	% A grade	% B grade	% C grade	% F grade
Rubi	51.515	0.000	0.000	48.485
Mathematica	42.424	4.545	4.545	48.485
Fricas	10.606	13.636	0.000	75.758
Maple	6.061	0.000	0.000	93.939
Giac	6.061	0.000	0.000	93.939
Sympy	3.030	0.000	3.030	93.939
Maxima	1.515	43.939	0.000	54.545
Mupad	0.000	9.091	0.000	90.909

Table 1.3: Antiderivative Grade distribution of each CAS

The following is a Bar chart illustration of the data in the above table.



The figure below compares the grades of the CAS systems.



The following table shows the distribution of the different types of failures for each CAS. There are 3 types failures. The first is when CAS returns the input within the time limit, which means it could not solve it. This is the typical failure and given as **F**.

The second failure is due to time out. CAS could not solve the integral within the 3 minutes time limit which is assigned. This is assigned **F(-1)**.

The third is due to an exception generated, indicated as **F(-2)**. This most likely indicates an interface problem between sagemath and the CAS (applicable only to FriCAS, Maxima and Giac) or it could be an indication of an internal error in the CAS itself. This type of error requires more investigation to determine the cause.

System	Number failed	Percentage normal failure	Percentage timeout failure	Percentage exception failure
Rubi	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mathematica	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maxima	5	80.00	0.00	20.00
Fricas	18	100.00	0.00	0.00
Mupad	28	0.00	100.00	0.00
Maple	30	100.00	0.00	0.00
Giac	30	100.00	0.00	0.00
Sympy	31	93.55	6.45	0.00

Table 1.4: Failure statistics for each CAS

1.3 Time and leaf size Performance

The table below summarizes the performance of each CAS system in terms of time used and leaf size of results.

Mean size is the average leaf size produced by the CAS (before any normalization). The Normalized mean is relative to the mean size of the optimal anti-derivative given in the input files.

For example, if CAS has **Normalized mean** of 3, then the mean size of its leaf size is 3 times as large as the mean size of the optimal leaf size.

Median size is value of leaf size where half the values are larger than this and half are smaller (before any normalization). i.e. The Middle value.

Similarly the **Normalized median** is relative to the median leaf size of the optimal.

For example, if a CAS has Normalized median of 1.2, then its median is 1.2 as large as the median leaf size of the optimal.

System	Mean time (sec)
Fricas	0.25
Maple	0.36
Rubi	0.57
Giac	0.58
Maxima	1.17
Sympy	2.02
Mupad	3.93
Mathematica	14.64

Table 1.5: Time performance for each CAS

System	Mean size	Normalized mean	Median size	Normalized median
Maple	21.67	0.95	18.00	0.98
Giac	25.94	1.09	20.00	1.09
Mupad	32.34	1.14	20.00	1.11
Sympy	73.09	1.56	17.00	0.94
Fricas	148.69	1.89	36.00	1.80
Mathematica	187.00	1.14	46.00	1.10
Rubi	194.20	1.01	37.50	1.00
Maxima	1153.36	24.61	497.00	4.87

Table 1.6: Leaf size performance for each CAS

1.4 Performance based on number of rules Rubi used

This section shows how each CAS performed based on the number of rules Rubi needed to solve the same integral. One diagram is given for each CAS.

On the y axis is the percentage solved which Rubi itself needed the number of rules given the x axis. These plots show that as more rules are needed then most CAS system percentage of solving decreases which indicates the integral is becoming more complicated to solve.

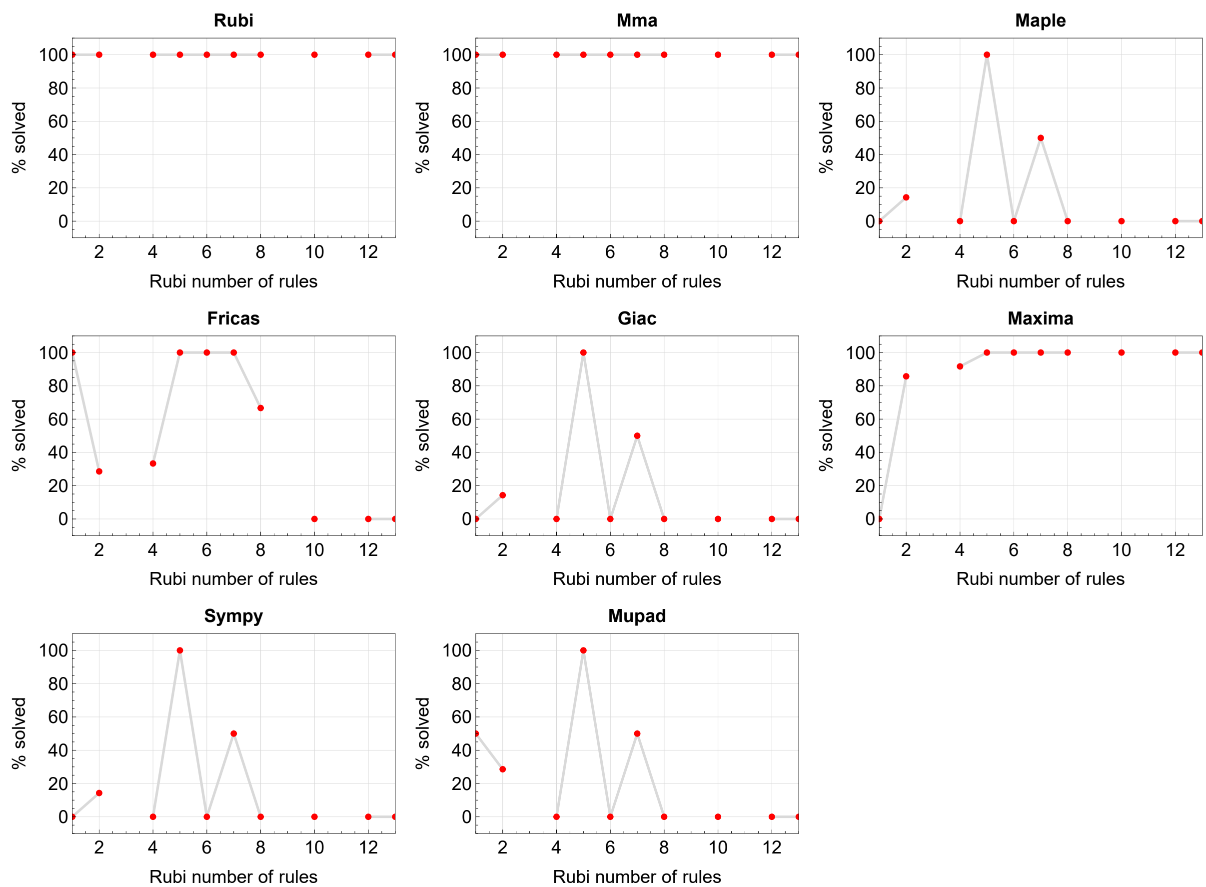


Figure 1.1: Solving statistics per number of Rubi rules used

1.5 Performance based on number of steps Rubi used

This section shows how each CAS performed based on the number of steps Rubi needed to solve the same integral. Note that the number of steps Rubi needed can be much higher than the number of rules, as the same rule could be used more than once.

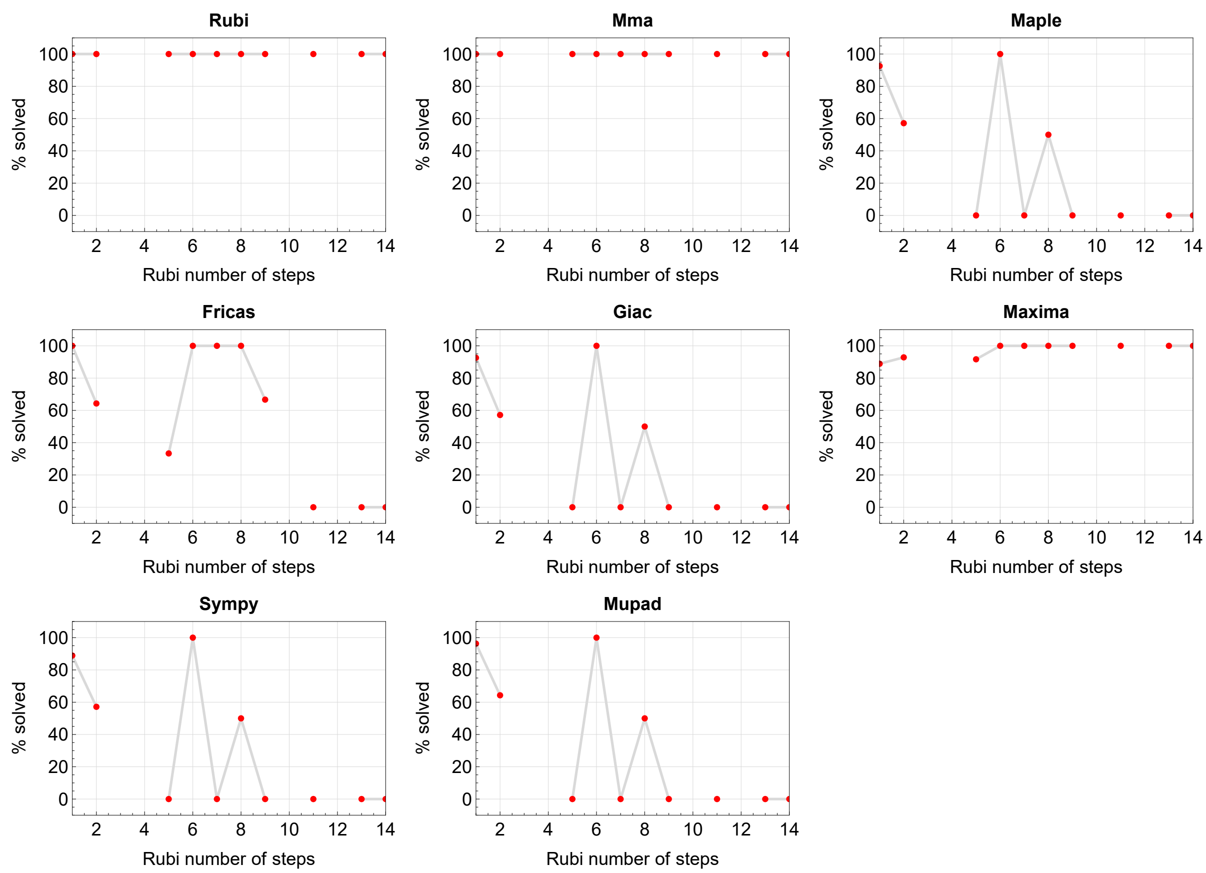


Figure 1.2: Solving statistics per number of Rubi steps used

The above diagram show that the precentage of solved intergals decreases for most CAS systems as the number of steps increases. As expected, for integrals that required less steps by Rubi, CAS systems had more success which indicates the integral was not as hard to solve. As Rubi needed more steps to solve the integral, the solved percentage decreased for most CAS systems which indicates the integral is becoming harder to solve.

1.6 Solved integrals histogram based on leaf size of result

The following shows the distribution of solved integrals for each CAS system based on leaf size of the antiderivatives produced by each CAS. It shows that most integrals solved produced leaf size less than about 100 to 150. The bin size used is 40.

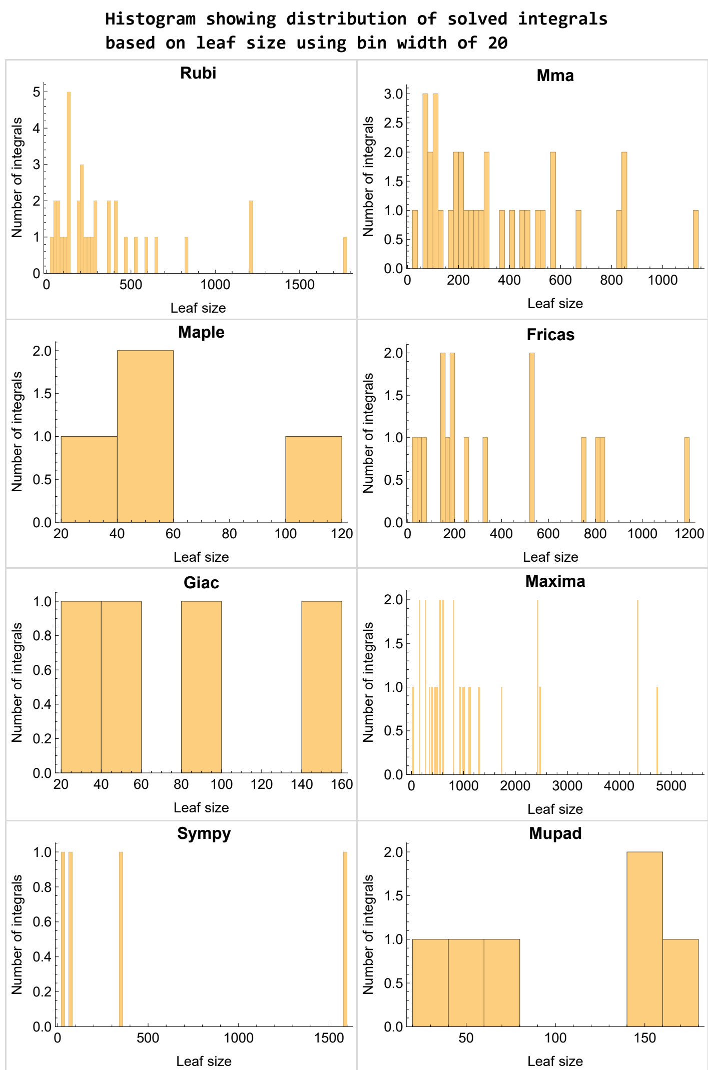


Figure 1.3: Solved integrals based on leaf size distribution

1.7 Solved integrals histogram based on CPU time used

The following shows the distribution of solved integrals for each CAS system based on CPU time used in seconds. The bin size used is 0.1 second.

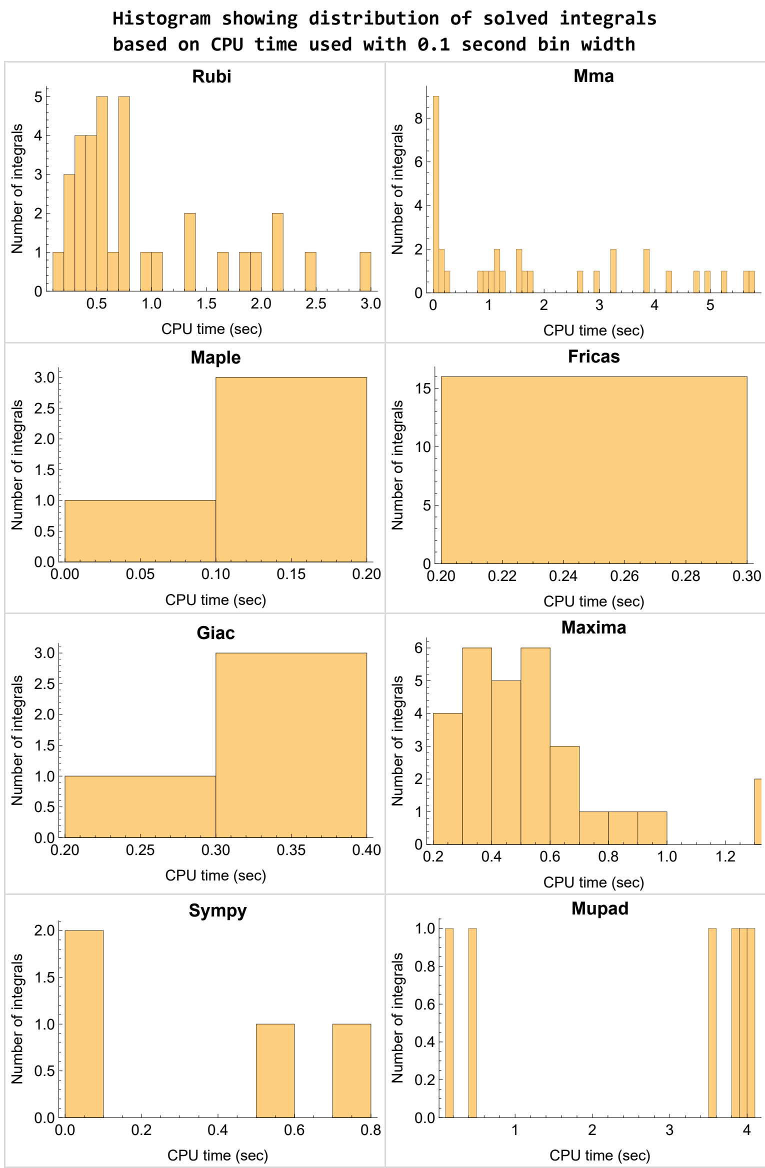


Figure 1.4: Solved integrals histogram based on CPU time used

1.8 Leaf size vs. CPU time used

The following gives the relation between the CPU time used to solve an integral and the leaf size of the antiderivative.

The result for Fricas, Maxima and Giac is shifted more to the right than the other CAS system due to the use of sagemath to call them, which causes an initial slight delay in the timing to start the integration due to overhead of starting a new process each time.

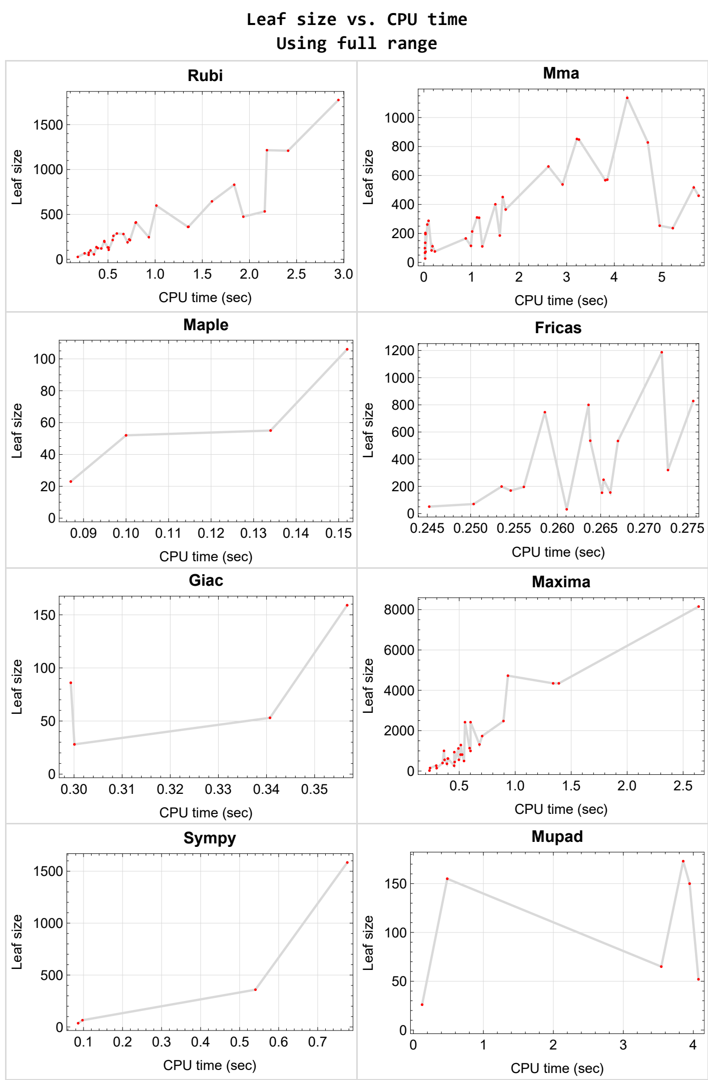


Figure 1.5: Leaf size vs. CPU time. Full range

1.9 list of integrals with no known antiderivative

{2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 34, 35, 40, 41, 45, 46, 50, 51, 55, 56, 60, 61, 65, 66}

1.10 List of integrals solved by CAS but has no known antiderivative

Rubi {}

Mathematica {}

Maple {}

Maxima {}

Fricas {}

Sympy {}

Giac {}

Mupad {}

1.11 list of integrals solved by CAS but failed verification

The following are integrals solved by CAS but the verification phase failed to verify the anti-derivative produced is correct. This does not necessarily mean that the anti-derivative is wrong as additional methods of verification might be needed, or more time is needed (3 minutes time limit was used). These integrals are listed here to make it possible to do further investigation to determine why the result could not be verified.

Rubi {}

Mathematica {}

Maple {}

Maxima Verification phase not currently implemented.

Fricas Verification phase not currently implemented.

Sympy Verification phase not currently implemented.

Giac Verification phase not currently implemented.

Mupad Verification phase not currently implemented.

1.12 Timing

The command `AbsoluteTiming[]` was used in Mathematica to obtain the elapsed time for each integrate call. In Maple, the command `Usage` was used as in the following example

```
cpu_time := Usage(assign ('result_of_int',int(expr,x)),output='realtime'
```

For all other CAS systems, the elapsed time to complete each integral was found by taking the difference between the time after the call completed from the time before the call was made. This was done using Python's `time.time()` call.

All elapsed times shown are in seconds. A time limit of 3 CPU minutes was used for each integral. If the integrate command did not complete within this time limit, the integral was aborted and considered to have failed and assigned an F grade. The time used by failed integrals due to time out was not counted in the final statistics.

1.13 Verification

A verification phase was applied on the result of integration for `Rubi` and `Mathematica`.

Future version of this report will implement verification for the other CAS systems. For the integrals whose result was not run through a verification phase, it is assumed that the antiderivative was correct.

Verification phase also had 3 minutes time out. An integral whose result was not verified could still be correct, but further investigation is needed on those integrals. These integrals were marked in the summary table below and also in each integral separate section so they are easy to identify and locate.

1.14 Important notes about some of the results

1.14.1 Important note about Maxima results

Since tests were run in a batch mode, and using an automated script, then any integral where Maxima needed an interactive response from the user to answer a question during the evaluation of the integral will fail.

The exception raised is `ValueError`. Therefore Maxima results is lower than what would result if Maxima was run directly and each question was answered correctly.

The percentage of such failures were not counted for each test file, but for an example, for the `Timofeev` test file, there were about 14 such integrals out of total 705, or about 2 percent. This percentage can be higher or lower depending on the specific input test file.

Such integrals can be identified by looking at the output of the integration in each section for Maxima. The exception message will indicate the cause of error.

Maxima integrate was run using SageMath with the following settings set by default

```
'besselexpand : true'
'display2d : false'
'domain : complex'
'keepfloat : true'
'load(to_poly_solve)'
'load(simplify_sum)'
'load(abs_integrate)' 'load(diag)'
```

SageMath automatic loading of Maxima `abs_integrate` was found to cause some problems. So the following code was added to disable this effect.

```
from sage.interfaces.maxima_lib import maxima_lib
maxima_lib.set('extra_definite_integration_methods', '[]')
maxima_lib.set('extra_integration_methods', '[]')
```

See `https://ask.sagemath.org/question/43088/integrate-results-that-are-different-from-using-maxima/` for reference.

1.14.2 Important note about FriCAS result

There were few integrals which failed due to SageMath interface and not because FriCAS system could not do the integration.

These will fail With error `Exception raised: NotImplementedError`.

The number of such cases seems to be very small. About 1 or 2 percent of all integrals. These can be identified by looking at the exception message given in the result.

1.14.3 Important note about finding leaf size of antiderivative

For Mathematica, Rubi, and Maple, the builtin system function `LeafSize` was used to find the leaf size of each antiderivative.

The other CAS systems (SageMath and Sympy) do not have special builtin function for this purpose at this time. Therefore the leaf size for Fricas and Sympy antiderivative was determined using the following function, thanks to user `slelievre` at `https://ask.sagemath.org/question/57123/could-we-have-a-leaf_count-function-in-base-sagemath/`

```
def tree_size(expr):
    r"""
    Return the tree size of this expression.
    """
    if expr not in SR:
        # deal with lists, tuples, vectors
        return 1 + sum(tree_size(a) for a in expr)
    expr = SR(expr)
    x, aa = expr.operator(), expr.operands()
    if x is None:
        return 1
    else:
        return 1 + sum(tree_size(a) for a in aa)
```

For Sympy, which was called directly from Python, the following code was used to obtain the leafsize of its result

```
try:
  # 1.7 is a fudge factor since it is low side from actual leaf count
  leafCount = round(1.7*count_ops(anti))

  except Exception as ee:
        leafCount =1
```

1.14.4 Important note about Mupad results

Matlab's symbolic toolbox does not have a leaf count function to measure the size of the antiderivative. Maple was used to determine the leaf size of Mupad output by post processing Mupad result.

Currently no grading of the antiderivative for Mupad is implemented. If it can integrate the problem, it was assigned a B grade automatically as a placeholder. In the future, when grading function is implemented for Mupad, the tests will be rerun again.

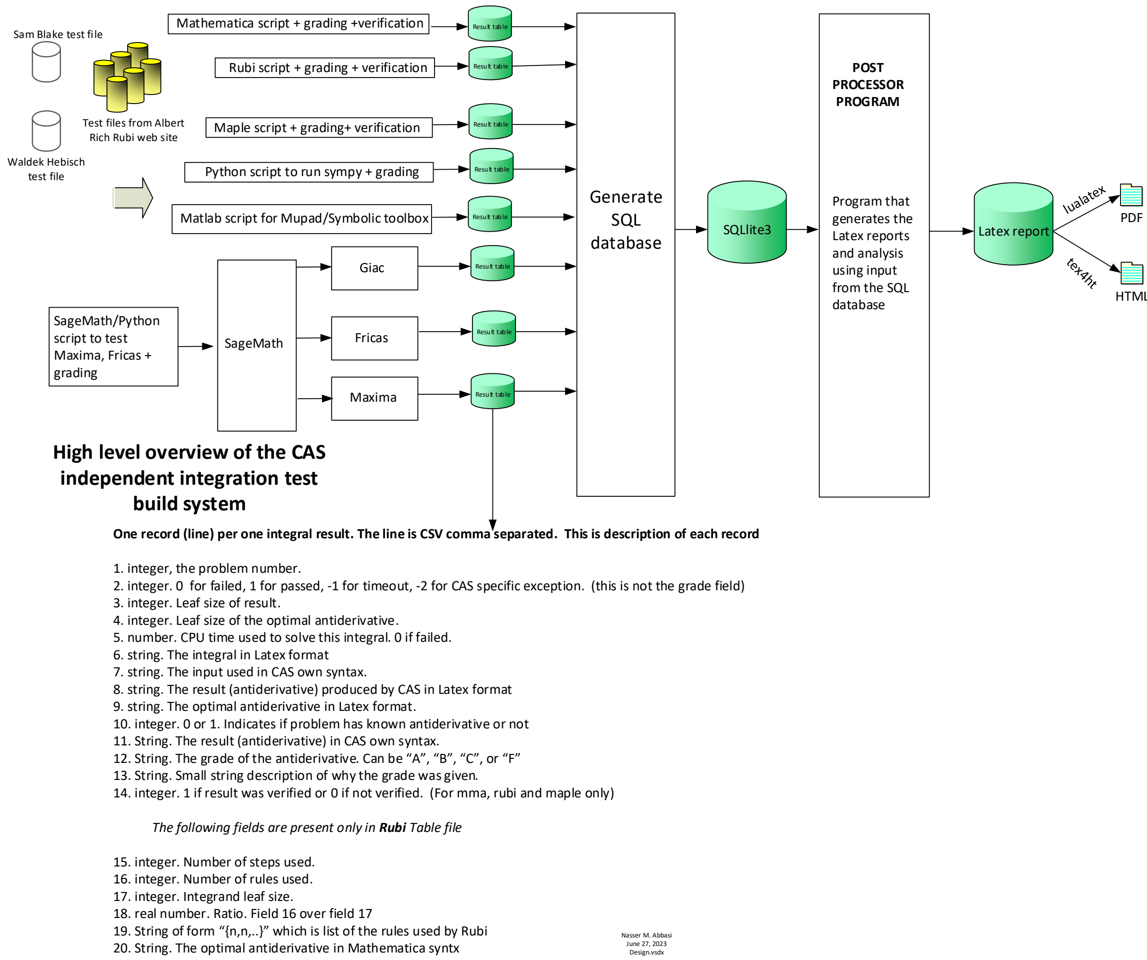
The following is an example of using Matlab's symbolic toolbox (Mupad) to solve an integral

```
integrand = evalin(symengine,'cos(x)*sin(x)')
the_variable = evalin(symengine,'x')
anti = int(integrand,the_variable)
```

Which gives `sin(x)^2/2`

1.15 Design of the test system

The following diagram gives a high level view of the current test build system.



CHAPTER 2

DETAILED SUMMARY TABLES OF RESULTS

2.1 List of integrals sorted by grade for each CAS

2.1.1 Rubi

A grade { 1, 3, 7, 9, 13, 15, 19, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64 }

B grade { }

C grade { }

F normal fail { }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { }

2.1.2 Mma

A grade { 1, 3, 7, 13, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64 }

B grade { 19, 33, 44 }

C grade { 9, 15, 21 }

F normal fail { }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { }

2.1.3 Maple

A grade { 3, 9, 15, 21 }

B grade { }

C grade { }

F normal fail { 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64 }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { }

2.1.4 Fricas

A grade { 3, 7, 9, 15, 21, 33, 54 }

B grade { 1, 13, 19, 28, 39, 44, 49, 59, 64 }

C grade { }

F normal fail { 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 47, 48, 52, 53, 57, 58, 62, 63 }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { }

2.1.5 Maxima

A grade { 3 }

B grade { 7, 9, 13, 15, 19, 21, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 52, 53, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64 }

C grade { }

F normal fail { 1, 28, 49, 54 }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { 46 }

2.1.6 Giac

A grade { 3, 9, 15, 21 }

B grade { }

C grade { }

F normal fail { 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64 }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { }

2.1.7 Mupad

A grade { }

B grade { 1, 3, 9, 15, 21, 28 }

C grade { }

F normal fail { }

F(-1) timedout fail { 7, 13, 19, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64 }

F(-2) exception fail { }

2.1.8 Sympy

A grade { 3, 9 }

B grade { }

C grade { 15, 21 }

F normal fail { 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64 }

F(-1) timedout fail { 57, 66 }

F(-2) exception fail { }

2.2 Detailed conclusion table per each integral for all CAS systems

Detailed conclusion table per each integral is given by the table below. The elapsed time is in seconds. For failed result it is given as **F(-1)** if the failure was due to timeout. It is given as **F(-2)** if the failure was due to an exception being raised, which could indicate a bug in the system. If the failure was due to integral not being evaluated within the time limit, then it is given as **F**.

In this table, the column `N.S.` means **normalized size** and is defined as $\frac{\text{antiderivative leaf size}}{\text{optimal antiderivative leaf size}}$. To make the table fit the page, the name `Mathematica` was abbreviated to `MMA`.

Problem 1	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	F	B	F	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	73	73	73	0	0	155	0	0	155
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.12	0.00	0.00	2.12
time (sec)	N/A	0.294	0.036	0.000	0.000	0.266	0.000	0.000	0.484

Problem 2	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	16	16	18	16	70	21	15	18	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.12	1.00	4.38	1.31	0.94	1.12	1.12
time (sec)	N/A	0.182	2.758	0.102	0.303	0.237	0.581	0.372	3.645

Problem 3	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	26	26	26	23	22	31	36	28	26
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.85	1.19	1.38	1.08	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.182	0.028	0.087	0.234	0.261	0.086	0.300	0.124

Problem 4	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	12	12	14	12	64	14	12	14	14
N.S.	1	1.00	1.17	1.00	5.33	1.17	1.00	1.17	1.17
time (sec)	N/A	0.147	1.155	0.135	0.285	0.228	0.236	0.322	4.439

Problem 5	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	16	16	18	16	70	18	14	18	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.12	1.00	4.38	1.12	0.88	1.12	1.12
time (sec)	N/A	0.178	1.697	0.096	0.311	0.243	0.649	0.338	3.756

Problem 6	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	16	16	18	16	80	18	15	18	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.12	1.00	5.00	1.12	0.94	1.12	1.12
time (sec)	N/A	0.176	1.637	0.105	0.342	0.232	0.379	0.366	4.126

Problem 7	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	A	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	126	120	236	0	398	199	0	0	0
N.S.	1	0.95	1.87	0.00	3.16	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.438	5.229	0.000	0.351	0.254	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 8	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	20	18	271	42	17	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.11	1.00	15.06	2.33	0.94	1.11	1.11
time (sec)	N/A	0.184	5.441	0.173	0.380	0.242	0.813	0.593	3.610

Problem 9	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	A	B	A	A	A	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	51	49	75	52	149	51	65	53	52
N.S.	1	0.96	1.47	1.02	2.92	1.00	1.27	1.04	1.02
time (sec)	N/A	0.303	0.232	0.100	0.240	0.245	0.097	0.341	4.074

Problem 10	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	14	14	16	14	288	32	14	16	16
N.S.	1	1.00	1.14	1.00	20.57	2.29	1.00	1.14	1.14
time (sec)	N/A	0.165	1.886	0.161	0.351	0.242	0.567	0.503	3.725

Problem 11	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	20	18	314	36	15	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.11	1.00	17.44	2.00	0.83	1.11	1.11
time (sec)	N/A	0.179	11.510	0.174	0.422	0.243	2.145	0.388	5.039

Problem 12	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	20	18	306	36	17	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.11	1.00	17.00	2.00	0.94	1.11	1.11
time (sec)	N/A	0.179	4.974	0.211	0.406	0.235	0.634	0.498	4.418

Problem 13	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	B	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	122	130	110	0	267	536	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.07	0.90	0.00	2.19	4.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.520	1.227	0.000	0.295	0.264	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 14	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	20	18	196	20	15	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.11	1.00	10.89	1.11	0.83	1.11	1.11
time (sec)	N/A	0.187	3.333	0.138	0.662	0.237	0.362	0.468	4.005

Problem 15	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	A	B	A	C	A	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	57	55	82	55	143	70	359	86	65
N.S.	1	0.96	1.44	0.96	2.51	1.23	6.30	1.51	1.14
time (sec)	N/A	0.364	0.162	0.134	0.299	0.250	0.541	0.299	3.543

Problem 16	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	14	14	16	14	187	16	14	16	16
N.S.	1	1.00	1.14	1.00	13.36	1.14	1.00	1.14	1.14
time (sec)	N/A	0.170	1.414	0.132	0.444	0.236	0.291	0.363	3.557

Problem 17	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	20	18	510	19	15	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.11	1.00	28.33	1.06	0.83	1.11	1.11
time (sec)	N/A	0.193	1.352	0.144	0.550	0.231	0.764	0.339	4.348

Problem 18	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	20	18	534	23	17	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.11	1.00	29.67	1.28	0.94	1.11	1.11
time (sec)	N/A	0.187	2.880	0.133	0.562	0.242	0.635	0.455	4.023

Problem 19	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	F	B	B	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	202	213	460	0	1001	800	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.05	2.28	0.00	4.96	3.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.759	5.771	0.000	0.364	0.264	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 20	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	20	18	764	38	17	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.11	1.00	42.44	2.11	0.94	1.11	1.11
time (sec)	N/A	0.184	8.344	0.168	10.405	0.249	1.073	0.614	4.119

Problem 21	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	A	B	A	C	A	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	94	105	114	106	556	169	1584	159	173
N.S.	1	1.12	1.21	1.13	5.91	1.80	16.85	1.69	1.84
time (sec)	N/A	0.519	0.989	0.152	0.369	0.255	0.776	0.357	3.856

Problem 22	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	14	14	16	14	2550	34	15	16	16
N.S.	1	1.00	1.14	1.00	182.14	2.43	1.07	1.14	1.14
time (sec)	N/A	0.166	6.812	0.178	1.423	0.245	0.610	0.427	4.276

Problem 23	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	20	18	3616	38	17	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.11	1.00	200.89	2.11	0.94	1.11	1.11
time (sec)	N/A	0.183	12.875	0.208	1.315	0.241	1.144	0.452	4.175

Problem 24	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	20	18	2599	44	19	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.11	1.00	144.39	2.44	1.06	1.11	1.11
time (sec)	N/A	0.183	9.759	0.176	1.412	0.246	0.987	0.511	4.380

Problem 25	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	261	261	261	0	937	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.00	3.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.588	0.072	0.000	0.456	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 26	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	195	195	195	0	618	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.00	3.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.479	0.033	0.000	0.398	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 27	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	135	135	135	0	359	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.00	2.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.392	0.029	0.000	0.390	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 28	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	F	B	F	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	66	66	66	0	0	153	0	0	150
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.32	0.00	0.00	2.27
time (sec)	N/A	0.261	0.024	0.000	0.000	0.265	0.000	0.000	3.947

Problem 29	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	20	16	68	18	15	18	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.11	0.89	3.78	1.00	0.83	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.178	5.249	0.446	0.526	0.233	1.546	0.478	4.052

Problem 30	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	20	16	72	18	17	18	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.11	0.89	4.00	1.00	0.94	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.178	12.483	0.368	0.538	0.237	0.784	0.486	4.447

Problem 31	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	402	407	567	0	2421	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.01	1.41	0.00	6.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.827	3.810	0.000	0.601	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 32	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	274	281	365	0	1290	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.03	1.33	0.00	4.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.668	1.719	0.000	0.515	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 33	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	F	B	A	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	119	124	253	0	497	196	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.04	2.13	0.00	4.18	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.397	4.953	0.000	0.543	0.256	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 34	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	22	18	298	36	17	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.10	0.90	14.90	1.80	0.85	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.181	130.413	0.967	0.730	0.251	8.719	0.846	4.026

Problem 35	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	22	18	300	36	19	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.10	0.90	15.00	1.80	0.95	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.188	19.325	1.053	0.995	0.247	1.791	0.888	4.843

Problem 36	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	460	474	401	0	1133	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.03	0.87	0.00	2.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	1.958	1.502	0.000	0.593	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 37	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	344	360	308	0	813	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.05	0.90	0.00	2.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	1.401	1.160	0.000	0.526	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 38	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	234	246	213	0	555	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.05	0.91	0.00	2.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.932	1.015	0.000	0.497	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 39	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	B	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	119	132	111	0	264	534	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.11	0.93	0.00	2.22	4.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.503	0.181	0.000	0.455	0.267	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 40	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	22	18	496	19	17	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.10	0.90	24.80	0.95	0.85	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.185	4.452	0.394	1.092	0.247	2.102	0.612	4.065

Problem 41	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	22	18	496	23	19	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.10	0.90	24.80	1.15	0.95	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.189	5.362	0.456	1.268	0.246	2.037	0.681	3.663

Problem 42	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	1147	1209	848	0	4345	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.05	0.74	0.00	3.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	2.440	3.257	0.000	1.390	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 43	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	787	830	662	0	2477	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.05	0.84	0.00	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	1.904	2.616	0.000	0.895	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 44	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	F	B	B	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	204	221	517	0	994	828	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.08	2.53	0.00	4.87	4.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.744	5.669	0.000	0.601	0.276	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 45	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	22	18	3514	38	19	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.10	0.90	175.70	1.90	0.95	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.176	168.734	0.653	3.513	0.252	3.461	1.117	4.733

Problem 46	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	F(-2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	22	18	0	44	20	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.10	0.90	0.00	2.20	1.00	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.183	33.606	0.716	0.000	0.253	3.431	1.111	4.120

Problem 47	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	287	287	287	0	1119	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.00	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.628	0.098	0.000	0.493	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 48	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	203	203	203	0	618	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.00	3.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.480	0.032	0.000	0.399	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 49	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	F	B	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	98	98	98	0	0	249	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.321	0.022	0.000	0.000	0.265	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 50	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	20	16	68	18	15	18	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.11	0.89	3.78	1.00	0.83	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.176	4.948	0.393	0.530	0.229	1.634	0.458	4.104

Problem 51	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	20	16	72	18	17	18	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.11	0.89	4.00	1.00	0.94	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.176	2.096	0.348	0.531	0.247	1.820	0.459	4.100

Problem 52	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	597	598	828	0	4725	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.00	1.39	0.00	7.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	1.046	4.704	0.000	0.935	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 53	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	408	411	571	0	2421	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.01	1.40	0.00	5.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.813	3.853	0.000	0.552	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 54	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	F	A	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	206	214	185	0	0	320	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.04	0.90	0.00	0.00	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.575	1.595	0.000	0.000	0.273	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 55	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	22	18	298	36	17	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.10	0.90	14.90	1.80	0.85	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.176	123.769	0.935	0.717	0.246	8.785	0.876	4.536

Problem 56	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	22	18	299	36	19	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.10	0.90	14.95	1.80	0.95	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.180	19.051	1.214	1.023	0.234	2.600	0.868	4.285

Problem 57	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F(-1)	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	511	533	451	0	1315	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.04	0.88	0.00	2.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	2.239	1.656	0.000	0.681	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 58	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	352	362	310	0	813	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.03	0.88	0.00	2.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	1.406	1.117	0.000	0.512	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 59	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	B	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	176	189	165	0	446	746	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.07	0.94	0.00	2.53	4.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.733	0.880	0.000	0.460	0.259	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 60	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	22	18	496	19	17	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.10	0.90	24.80	0.95	0.85	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.187	4.394	0.431	1.000	0.228	2.146	0.755	3.966

Problem 61	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	22	18	496	23	19	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.10	0.90	24.80	1.15	0.95	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.184	5.260	0.473	1.461	0.227	12.636	0.675	3.959

Problem 62	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	1691	1774	1136	0	8152	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.05	0.67	0.00	4.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	3.031	4.271	0.000	2.639	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 63	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	1155	1215	852	0	4345	0	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.05	0.74	0.00	3.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	2.253	3.215	0.000	1.339	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 64	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	F	B	B	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	610	645	538	0	1732	1187	0	0	0
N.S.	1	1.06	0.88	0.00	2.84	1.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	1.633	2.913	0.000	0.705	0.272	0.000	0.000	0.000

Problem 65	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	22	18	3514	38	19	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.10	0.90	175.70	1.90	0.95	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.179	165.447	0.636	3.561	0.235	3.810	1.059	4.583

Problem 66	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Mupad
grade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	F(-1)	N/A	N/A
verified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	22	18	2524	44	0	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.10	0.90	126.20	2.20	0.00	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.183	119.963	0.669	15.397	0.244	0.000	1.127	4.287

2.3 Detailed conclusion table specific for Rubi results

The following table is specific to Rubi only. It gives additional statistics for each integral. the column **steps** is the number of steps used by Rubi to obtain the antiderivative. The **rules** column is the number of unique rules used. The **integrand size** column is the leaf size of the integrand. Finally the ratio $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ is also given. The larger this ratio is, the harder the integral is to solve. In this test file, problem number [57] had the largest ratio of [.650000000000000022]

Table 2.1: Rubi specific breakdown of results for each integral

#	grade	number of steps used	number of unique rules	normalized antiderivative leaf size	integrand leaf size	$\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand leaf size}}$
1	A	2	2	1.00	16	0.125
2	N/A	2	0	1.00	16	0.000
3	A	2	2	1.00	14	0.143
4	N/A	1	0	1.00	12	0.000
5	N/A	2	0	1.00	16	0.000
6	N/A	2	0	1.00	16	0.000
7	A	5	4	0.95	18	0.222
8	N/A	1	0	1.00	18	0.000
9	A	6	5	0.96	16	0.312
10	N/A	1	0	1.00	14	0.000
11	N/A	1	0	1.00	18	0.000
12	N/A	1	0	1.00	18	0.000
13	A	7	6	1.07	18	0.333
14	N/A	1	0	1.00	18	0.000
15	A	6	5	0.96	16	0.312
16	N/A	1	0	1.00	14	0.000
17	N/A	1	0	1.00	18	0.000
18	N/A	1	0	1.00	18	0.000
19	A	9	8	1.05	18	0.444
20	N/A	1	0	1.00	18	0.000
21	A	8	7	1.12	16	0.438

Continued on next page

Table 2.1 – continued from previous page

#	grade	number of steps used	number of unique rules	normalized antiderivative leaf size	integrand leaf size	$\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand leaf size}}$
22	N/A	1	0	1.00	14	0.000
23	N/A	1	0	1.00	18	0.000
24	N/A	1	0	1.00	18	0.000
25	A	2	2	1.00	18	0.111
26	A	2	2	1.00	18	0.111
27	A	2	2	1.00	16	0.125
28	A	1	1	1.00	14	0.071
29	N/A	2	0	1.00	18	0.000
30	N/A	2	0	1.00	18	0.000
31	A	5	4	1.01	20	0.200
32	A	5	4	1.03	18	0.222
33	A	5	4	1.04	16	0.250
34	N/A	1	0	1.00	20	0.000
35	N/A	1	0	1.00	20	0.000
36	A	13	12	1.03	20	0.600
37	A	11	10	1.05	20	0.500
38	A	9	8	1.05	18	0.444
39	A	7	6	1.11	16	0.375
40	N/A	1	0	1.00	20	0.000
41	N/A	1	0	1.00	20	0.000
42	A	5	4	1.05	20	0.200
43	A	5	4	1.05	18	0.222
44	A	9	8	1.08	16	0.500
45	N/A	1	0	1.00	20	0.000
46	N/A	1	0	1.00	20	0.000
47	A	2	2	1.00	18	0.111
48	A	2	2	1.00	16	0.125
49	A	1	1	1.00	14	0.071
50	N/A	2	0	1.00	18	0.000
51	N/A	2	0	1.00	18	0.000
52	A	5	4	1.00	20	0.200
53	A	5	4	1.01	18	0.222

Continued on next page

Table 2.1 – continued from previous page

#	grade	number of steps used	number of unique rules	normalized antiderivative leaf size	integrand leaf size	$\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand leaf size}}$
54	A	5	4	1.04	16	0.250
55	N/A	1	0	1.00	20	0.000
56	N/A	1	0	1.00	20	0.000
57	A	14	13	1.04	20	0.650
58	A	11	10	1.03	18	0.556
59	A	8	7	1.07	16	0.438
60	N/A	1	0	1.00	20	0.000
61	N/A	1	0	1.00	20	0.000
62	A	5	4	1.05	20	0.200
63	A	5	4	1.05	18	0.222
64	A	5	4	1.06	16	0.250
65	N/A	1	0	1.00	20	0.000
66	N/A	1	0	1.00	20	0.000

CHAPTER 3

LISTING OF INTEGRALS

3.1 $\int x^3(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))\,dx$

3.1.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 73

$$\int x^3\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx=\frac{ax^4}{4}+\frac{1}{4}ibx^4-\frac{bx^2\log\left(1+e^{2i(c+dx^2)}\right)}{2d}+\frac{ib\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i(c+dx^2)}\right)}{4d^2}$$

output
```
1/4*a*x^4+1/4*I*b*x^4-1/2*b*x^2*ln(1+exp(2*I*(d*x^2+c)))/d+1/4*I*b*polylog
(2,-exp(2*I*(d*x^2+c)))/d^2
```

3.1.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 73, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x^3\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx=\frac{ax^4}{4}+\frac{1}{4}ibx^4-\frac{bx^2\log\left(1+e^{2i(c+dx^2)}\right)}{2d}+\frac{ib\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i(c+dx^2)}\right)}{4d^2}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^3*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2]),x]
```

output
```
(a*x^4)/4 + (I/4)*b*x^4 - (b*x^2*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^2))])/(2*d) + (
(I/4)*b*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^2))])/d^2
```

3.1.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.29 (sec) , antiderivative size = 73, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.125, Rules used = {2010, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int x^3 \left(a+b \tan \left(c+d x^2\right)\right) \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2010$$

$$\int \left(a x^3+b x^3 \tan \left(c+d x^2\right)\right) dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2009$$

$$\frac{a x^4}{4}+\frac{i b \text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2 i \left(d x^2+c\right)}\right)}{4 d^2}-\frac{b x^2 \log \left(1+e^{2 i \left(c+d x^2\right)}\right)}{2 d}+\frac{1}{4} i b x^4$$

input
```
Int[x^3*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2]),x]
```

output
```
(a*x^4)/4 + (I/4)*b*x^4 - (b*x^2*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^2))])/(2*d) + (
(I/4)*b*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^2))])/d^2
```

3.1.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 2010
```
Int[(u_)*((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c*x)^m*u, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{c, m}, x] && SumQ[u] && !LinearQ[u, x] && !MatchQ[u, (a_)
+ (b_.)*(v_) /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[v]]
```

3.1.4 Maple [F]

$$\int x^3\left(a+b\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)\right)dx$$

input
```
int(x^3*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

output
```
int(x^3*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

3.1.5 Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 155 vs. 2(56) = 112.

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 155, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.12

$$\int x^3\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx = \frac{2\,ad^2x^4 - 2\,bdx^2\log\left(-\frac{2\,(i\,\tan(dx^2+c)-1)}{\tan(dx^2+c)^2+1}\right) - 2\,bdx^2\log\left(-\frac{2\,(-i\,\tan(dx^2+c)-1)}{\tan(dx^2+c)^2+1}\right) - i\,b\mathrm{Li}_2\left(\frac{2\,(i\,\tan(dx^2+c)-1)}{\tan(dx^2+c)^2+1}+1\right)}{8\,d^2}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/8*(2*a*d^2*x^4 - 2*b*d*x^2*log(-2*(I*tan(d*x^2 + c) - 1)/(tan(d*x^2 + c)
^2 + 1)) - 2*b*d*x^2*log(-2*(-I*tan(d*x^2 + c) - 1)/(tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 1)
) - I*b*dilog(2*(I*tan(d*x^2 + c) - 1)/(tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 1) + 1) + I*b*d
ilog(2*(-I*tan(d*x^2 + c) - 1)/(tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 1) + 1))/d^2
```

3.1.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int x^3\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx = \int x^3\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**3*(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c)),x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**3*(a + b*tan(c + d*x**2)), x)
```

3.1.7 Maxima [F]

$$\int x^3(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))\,dx=\int(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)x^3\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/4*a*x^4 + 2*b*integrate(x^3*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)/(cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + s
in(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + 1), x)
```

3.1.8 Giac [F]

$$\int x^3(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))\,dx=\int(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)x^3\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)*x^3, x)
```

3.1.9 Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.48 (sec) , antiderivative size = 155, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.12

$$\int x^3(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))\,dx=\frac{a\,x^4}{4}$$
$$-\frac{b\left(\pi\,\ln\left(\cos\left(d\,x^2\right)\right)+2\,c\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{-d\,x^2\,2\mathrm{i}}\,\mathrm{e}^{-c\,2\mathrm{i}}+1\right)-\pi\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{-d\,x^2\,2\mathrm{i}}\,\mathrm{e}^{-c\,2\mathrm{i}}+1\right)-\ln\left(\cos\left(d\,x^2+c\right)\right)\,\left(2\,c-\pi\right.}{}$$

input
```
int(x^3*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2)),x)
```

output
```
(a*x^4)/4 - (b*(2*c*log(exp(-d*x^2*2i)*exp(-c*2i) + 1) - pi*log(exp(-d*x^2
*2i)*exp(-c*2i) + 1) + pi*log(cos(d*x^2)) - log(cos(c + d*x^2))*(2*c - pi)
 - pi*log(exp(d*x^2*2i) + 1) + polylog(2, -exp(-d*x^2*2i)*exp(-c*2i))*1i +
 d^2*x^4*1i + 2*d*x^2*log(exp(-d*x^2*2i)*exp(-c*2i) + 1) + c*d*x^2*2i))/(4
*d^2)
```

3.2 $\int x^2(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))\,dx$

3.2.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 16

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx=\frac{ax^3}{3}+b\text{Int}\left(x^2\tan\left(c+dx^2\right),x\right)$$

output
```
1/3*a*x^3+b*Unintegrable(x^2*tan(d*x^2+c),x)
```

3.2.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 2.76 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx=\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2]),x]
```

output
```
Integrate[x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2]), x]
```

3.2.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.000, Rules used = {2010, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int x^2 \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2010$$

$$\int \left(ax^2+bx^2\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2009$$

$$b\int x^2\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)dx+\frac{ax^3}{3}$$

input
```
Int[x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2]),x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.2.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 2010
```
Int[(u_)*((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c*x)^m*u, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{c, m}, x] && SumQ[u] &&  !LinearQ[u, x] &&  !MatchQ[u, (a_)
+ (b_.)*(v_) /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[v]]
```

3.2.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x^2 \left(a + b \tan \left(d\,x^2 + c\right)\right) dx$$

input
```
int(x^2*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

output
```
int(x^2*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

3.2.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.31

$$\int x^2 \left(a + b \tan \left(c + dx^2\right)\right)\, dx = \int \left(b \tan \left(dx^2 + c\right) + a\right) x^2\, dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(b*x^2*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a*x^2, x)
```

3.2.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.58 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int x^2 \left(a + b \tan \left(c + dx^2\right)\right)\, dx = \int x^2 \left(a + b \tan \left(c + dx^2\right)\right)\, dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**2*(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c)),x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x**2)), x)
```

3.2.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.30 (sec) , antiderivative size = 70, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.38

$$\int x^2(a + b\tan(c + dx^2))\,dx = \int (b\tan(dx^2 + c) + a)x^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*a*x^3 + 2*b*integrate(x^2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)/(cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + s
in(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + 1), x)
```

3.2.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.37 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int x^2(a + b\tan(c + dx^2))\,dx = \int (b\tan(dx^2 + c) + a)x^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)*x^2, x)
```

3.2.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 3.64 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int x^2(a + b\tan(c + dx^2))\,dx = \int x^2\,(a + b\tan(d\,x^2 + c))\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2)),x)
```

output
```
int(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2)), x)
```

3.3 $\int x(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))\,dx$

3.3.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 26

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx=\frac{ax^2}{2}-\frac{b\log\left(\cos\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}{2d}$$

output
```
1/2*a*x^2-1/2*b*ln(cos(d*x^2+c))/d
```

3.3.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx=\frac{ax^2}{2}-\frac{b\log\left(\cos\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}{2d}$$

input
```
Integrate[x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2]),x]
```

output
```
(a*x^2)/2 - (b*Log[Cos[c + d*x^2]])/(2*d)
```

3.3.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.143, Rules used = {2010, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2010}$$

$$\int \left(ax+bx\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$

$$\frac{ax^2}{2}-\frac{b\log\left(\cos\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}{2d}$$

input
```
Int[x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2]),x]
```

output
```
(a*x^2)/2 - (b*Log[Cos[c + d*x^2]])/(2*d)
```

3.3.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 2010
```
Int[(u_)*((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c*x)^m*u, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{c, m}, x] && SumQ[u] &&  !LinearQ[u, x] &&  !MatchQ[u, (a_)
+ (b_.)*(v_) /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[v]]
```

3.3.4 Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

method	result	size
parts	$\frac{a\,x^{2}}{2}-\frac{b\ln\left(\cos\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)\right)}{2d}$	23
norman	$\frac{a\,x^{2}}{2}+\frac{b\ln\left(1+\tan^{2}\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)\right)}{4d}$	27
derivativedivides	$\frac{\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)a-b\ln\left(\cos\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)\right)}{2d}$	28
default	$\frac{\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)a-b\ln\left(\cos\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)\right)}{2d}$	28
parallelrisch	$\frac{2ad\,x^{2}+b\ln\left(1+\tan^{2}\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)\right)}{4d}$	29
risch	$\frac{ib\,x^{2}}{2}+\frac{a\,x^{2}}{2}+\frac{ibc}{d}-\frac{b\ln\left(1+{\mathrm e}^{2i\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)}\right)}{2d}$	43

input
```
int(x*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*a*x^2-1/2*b*ln(cos(d*x^2+c))/d
```

3.3.5 Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.19

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^{2}\right)\right)\,dx=\frac{2\,adx^{2}-b\log\left(\frac{1}{\tan\left(dx^{2}+c\right)^{2}+1}\right)}{4\,d}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*(2*a*d*x^2 - b*log(1/(tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 1)))/d
```

3.3.6 Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.38

$$\int x(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))\,dx=\begin{cases}\frac{ax^2}{2}+\frac{b\log(\tan^2(c+dx^2)+1)}{4d} & \text{for } d\neq 0\\ \frac{x^2(a+b\tan(c))}{2} & \text{otherwise}\end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c)),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((a*x**2/2 + b*log(tan(c + d*x**2)**2 + 1)/(4*d), Ne(d, 0)), (x**
2*(a + b*tan(c))/2, True))
```

3.3.7 Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int x(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\,ax^2+\frac{b\log(\sec(dx^2+c))}{2\,d}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*a*x^2 + 1/2*b*log(sec(d*x^2 + c))/d
```

3.3.8 Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.30 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

$$\int x(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))\,dx=\frac{(dx^2+c)a-b\log(|\cos(dx^2+c)|)}{2\,d}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*((d*x^2 + c)*a - b*log(abs(cos(d*x^2 + c))))/d
```

3.3.9 Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))\,dx = \frac{a\,x^2}{2}+\frac{b\,\ln\left(\tan(d\,x^2+c)^2+1\right)}{4\,d}$$

input
```
int(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2)),x)
```

output
```
(a*x^2)/2 + (b*log(tan(c + d*x^2)^2 + 1))/(4*d)
```

3.4 $\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx$

3.4.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 12

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx = ax+b\text{Int}\left(\tan\left(c+dx^2\right),x\right)$$

output
```
a*x+b*Unintegrable(tan(d*x^2+c),x)
```

3.4.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx = \int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2],x]
```

output
```
Integrate[a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2], x]
```

3.4.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right) dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2009$$

$$b\int \tan\left(dx^2+c\right)dx+ax$$

input
```
Int[a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2],x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.4.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

3.4.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)\right) dx$$

input
```
int(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c),x)
```

output
```
int(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c),x)
```

3.4.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx=\int b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)+a\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a, x)
```

3.4.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx=\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c),x)
```

output
```
Integral(a + b*tan(c + d*x**2), x)
```

3.4.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.28 (sec) , antiderivative size = 64, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.33

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx=\int b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)+a\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
a*x + 2*b*integrate(sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)/(cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + sin(2*d*x^2
 + 2*c)^2 + 2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + 1), x)
```

3.4.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.32 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx=\int b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)+a\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a, x)
```

3.4.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.44 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\,dx=\int a+b\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)\,dx$$

input
```
int(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2),x)
```

output
```
int(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2), x)
```

3.5 $\int \frac{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}{x}\,dx$

3.5.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 16

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}{x}\,dx = a\log(x) + b\text{Int}\left(\frac{\tan(c+dx^2)}{x},x\right)$$

output
```
a*ln(x)+b*Unintegrable(tan(d*x^2+c)/x,x)
```

3.5.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.70 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])/x,x]
```

output
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])/x, x]
```

3.5.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {2010, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)}{x}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2010}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{a}{x}+\frac{b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)}{x}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2009}$$

$$b\int \frac{\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)}{x}dx+a\log(x)$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])/x,x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.5.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 2010
```
Int[(u_)*((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c*x)^m*u, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{c, m}, x] && SumQ[u] &&  !LinearQ[u, x] &&  !MatchQ[u, (a_)
+ (b_.)*(v_) /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[v]]
```

3.5.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)}{x}dx$$

input
```
int((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))/x,x)
```

output
```
int((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))/x,x)
```

3.5.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+dx^{2}\right)}{x}\,dx=\int \frac{b\tan\left(dx^{2}+c\right)+a}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))/x,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral((b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)/x, x)
```

3.5.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.65 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+dx^{2}\right)}{x}\,dx=\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+dx^{2}\right)}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x**2+c))/x,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*x**2))/x, x)
```

3.5.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.31 (sec) , antiderivative size = 70, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.38

$$\int \frac{a + b\tan(c + dx^2)}{x} dx = \int \frac{b\tan(dx^2 + c) + a}{x} dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))/x,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*b*integrate(sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)/(x*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + x*sin(2*d*x^2 +
 2*c)^2 + 2*x*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + x), x) + a*log(x)
```

3.5.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.34 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int \frac{a + b\tan(c + dx^2)}{x} dx = \int \frac{b\tan(dx^2 + c) + a}{x} dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))/x,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)/x, x)
```

3.5.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 3.76 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int \frac{a + b\tan(c + dx^2)}{x} dx = \int \frac{a + b\tan(d\,x^2 + c)}{x} dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))/x,x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))/x, x)
```

3.6 $\int \frac{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}{x^2}\,dx$

3.6.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 16

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}{x^2}\,dx = -\frac{a}{x} + b\text{Int}\left(\frac{\tan(c+dx^2)}{x^2},x\right)$$

output
```
-a/x+b*Unintegrable(tan(d*x^2+c)/x^2,x)
```

3.6.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.64 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}{x^2}\,dx = \int \frac{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])/x^2,x]
```

output
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])/x^2, x]
```

3.6.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.000, Rules used = {2010, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)}{x^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2010}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{a}{x^2}+\frac{b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)}{x^2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2009}$$

$$b\int \frac{\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)}{x^2}dx-\frac{a}{x}$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])/x^2,x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.6.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 2010
```
Int[(u_)*((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c*x)^m*u, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{c, m}, x] && SumQ[u] &&  !LinearQ[u, x] &&  !MatchQ[u, (a_)
+ (b_.)*(v_) /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[v]]
```

3.6.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan(d\,x^2+c)}{x^2}dx$$

input
```
int((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))/x^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))/x^2,x)
```

3.6.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}{x^2}\,dx = \int \frac{b\tan(dx^2+c)+a}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))/x^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral((b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)/x^2, x)
```

3.6.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.38 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}{x^2}\,dx = \int \frac{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x**2+c))/x**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*x**2))/x**2, x)
```

3.6.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.34 (sec) , antiderivative size = 80, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.00

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}{x^2}\,dx = \int \frac{b\tan(dx^2+c)+a}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))/x^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*b*integrate(sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)/(x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + x^2*sin(2*d*x
^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + x^2), x) - a/x
```

3.6.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.37 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}{x^2}\,dx = \int \frac{b\tan(dx^2+c)+a}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))/x^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)/x^2, x)
```

3.6.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}{x^2}\,dx = \int \frac{a+b\tan(d\,x^2+c)}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))/x^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))/x^2, x)
```

3.7 $\int x^3(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2\,dx$

3.7.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 126

$$\int x^3\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2\,dx=\frac{a^2x^4}{4}+\frac{1}{2}iabx^4-\frac{b^2x^4}{4}-\frac{abx^2\log\left(1+e^{2i(c+dx^2)}\right)}{d}+\frac{b^2\log\left(\cos\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}{2d^2}+\frac{iab\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i(c+dx^2)}\right)}{2d^2}+\frac{b^2x^2\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)}{2d}$$

output
```
1/4*a^2*x^4+1/2*I*a*b*x^4-1/4*b^2*x^4-a*b*x^2*ln(1+exp(2*I*(d*x^2+c)))/d+1
/2*b^2*ln(cos(d*x^2+c))/d^2+1/2*I*a*b*polylog(2,-exp(2*I*(d*x^2+c)))/d^2+1
/2*b^2*x^2*tan(d*x^2+c)/d
```

3.7.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 5.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 236, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.87

$$\int x^3\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2\,dx$$

$$=\frac{\sec(c)\left(-2ab\cos(c)\left(idx^2(\pi+2\arctan(\cot(c)))+\pi\log\left(1+e^{-2idx^2}\right)+2(dx^2-\arctan(\cot(c)))\log\left(1-\right.\right.\right.}{}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^3*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2,x]
```

output
```
(Sec[c]*(-2*a*b*Cos[c]*(I*d*x^2*(Pi + 2*ArcTan[Cot[c]]) + Pi*Log[1 + E^((-
2*I)*d*x^2)] + 2*(d*x^2 - ArcTan[Cot[c]])*Log[1 - E^((2*I)*(d*x^2 - ArcTan
[Cot[c]]))] - Pi*Log[Cos[d*x^2]] + 2*ArcTan[Cot[c]]*Log[Sin[d*x^2 - ArcTan
[Cot[c]]]] - I*PolyLog[2, E^((2*I)*(d*x^2 - ArcTan[Cot[c]]))]) - (2*a*b*d^
2*x^4*Sqrt[Csc[c]^2]*Sin[c])/E^(I*ArcTan[Cot[c]]) + d^2*x^4*((a^2 - b^2)*C
os[c] + 2*a*b*Sin[c]) + 2*b^2*(Cos[c]*Log[Cos[c + d*x^2]] + d*x^2*Sin[c])
+ 2*b^2*d*x^2*Sec[c + d*x^2]*Sin[d*x^2]))/(4*d^2)
```

3.7.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.44 (sec) , antiderivative size = 120, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.222$, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 4205, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int x^3 \left(a+b \tan \left(c+d x^2\right)\right)^2 \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4234}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \left(a+b \tan \left(d x^2+c\right)\right)^2 dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \left(a+b \tan \left(d x^2+c\right)\right)^2 dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4205}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \left(a^2 x^2+b^2 \tan ^2\left(d x^2+c\right) x^2+2 a b \tan \left(d x^2+c\right) x^2\right) dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a^2 x^4}{2}+\frac{i a b \operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2 i \left(d x^2+c\right)}\right)}{d^2}-\frac{2 a b x^2 \log \left(1+e^{2 i \left(c+d x^2\right)}\right)}{d}+i a b x^4+\frac{b^2 \log \left(\cos \left(c+d x^2\right)\right)}{d^2}+\frac{b^2 x^2 \tan\right.$$

input
```
Int[x^3*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2,x]
```

output
```
((a^2*x^4)/2 + I*a*b*x^4 - (b^2*x^4)/2 - (2*a*b*x^2*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c +
d*x^2))])/d + (b^2*Log[Cos[c + d*x^2]])/d^2 + (I*a*b*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*
(c + d*x^2))])/d^2 + (b^2*x^2*Tan[c + d*x^2])/d)/2
```

3.7.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4205
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_.)
, x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c + d*x)^m, (a + b*Tan[e + f*x])^n, x],
 x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, m}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[n, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.7.4 Maple [F]

$$\int x^3 (a + b \tan (d x^2 + c))^2 dx$$

input
```
int(x^3*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x^3*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

3.7.5 Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 199, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.58

$$\int x^3 \left(a + b\tan\left(c + dx^2\right)\right)^2\, dx$$
$$= \frac{(a^2 - b^2)d^2x^4 + 2\,b^2dx^2\tan\left(dx^2 + c\right) - i\,ab\mathrm{Li}_2\left(\frac{2\,(i\,\tan(dx^2+c)-1)}{\tan(dx^2+c)^2+1} + 1\right) + i\,ab\mathrm{Li}_2\left(\frac{2\,(-i\,\tan(dx^2+c)-1)}{\tan(dx^2+c)^2+1} + 1\right) - (}{4\,d^2}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*((a^2 - b^2)*d^2*x^4 + 2*b^2*d*x^2*tan(d*x^2 + c) - I*a*b*dilog(2*(I*t
an(d*x^2 + c) - 1)/(tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 1) + 1) + I*a*b*dilog(2*(-I*tan(d*x
^2 + c) - 1)/(tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 1) + 1) - (2*a*b*d*x^2 - b^2)*log(-2*(I*t
an(d*x^2 + c) - 1)/(tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 1)) - (2*a*b*d*x^2 - b^2)*log(-2*(-
I*tan(d*x^2 + c) - 1)/(tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 1)))/d^2
```

3.7.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int x^3 \left(a + b\tan\left(c + dx^2\right)\right)^2\, dx = \int x^3 \left(a + b\tan\left(c + dx^2\right)\right)^2\, dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**3*(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**3*(a + b*tan(c + d*x**2))**2, x)
```

3.7.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 398 vs. 2(105) = 210.

Time = 0.35 (sec) , antiderivative size = 398, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.16

$$\int x^3 \left(a + b\tan\left(c + dx^2\right)\right)^2\, dx = \frac{1}{4}\,a^2x^4$$
$$+ \frac{(2\,ab + i\,b^2)d^2x^4 - 2\,(2\,abdx^2 - b^2 + (2\,abdx^2 - b^2)\cos\left(2\,dx^2 + 2\,c\right) - (-2i\,abdx^2 + i\,b^2)\sin\left(2\,dx^2 + 2\,c\right.}{}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/4*a^2*x^4 + ((2*a*b + I*b^2)*d^2*x^4 - 2*(2*a*b*d*x^2 - b^2 + (2*a*b*d*x
^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - (-2*I*a*b*d*x^2 + I*b^2)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)
)*arctan2(sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c), cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + 1) + ((2*a*b + I*b^2)*d
^2*x^4 - 4*b^2*d*x^2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + 2*(a*b*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + I*a
*b*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + a*b)*dilog(-e^(2*I*d*x^2 + 2*I*c)) - (-2*I*a*b*d*x
^2 + I*b^2 + (-2*I*a*b*d*x^2 + I*b^2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + (2*a*b*d*x^2 -
b^2)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))*log(cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 +
 2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + 1) - ((-2*I*a*b + b^2)*d^2*x^4 + 4*I*b^2*d*x^2)*si
n(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))/(-4*I*d^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + 4*d^2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)
- 4*I*d^2)
```

3.7.8 Giac [F]

$$\int x^3 (a + b\tan(c + dx^2))^2 \, dx = \int (b\tan(dx^2 + c) + a)^2 x^3 \, dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)^2*x^3, x)
```

3.7.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int x^3 (a + b\tan(c + dx^2))^2 \, dx = \int x^3 \left(a + b\tan(d\,x^2 + c)\right)^2 dx$$

input
```
int(x^3*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x^3*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2, x)
```

3.8 $\int x^2(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2\,dx$

3.8.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2\,dx=\operatorname{Int}\left(x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2,x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable(x^2*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

3.8.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 5.44 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2\,dx=\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2,x]
```

output
```
Integrate[x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2, x]
```

3.8.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int x^2 (a + b \tan(c + dx^2))^2 \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4238}$$

$$\int x^2 (a + b \tan(c + dx^2))^2 dx$$

input
```
Int[x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2,x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.8.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.8.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x^2 \left(a + b \tan\left(d\,x^2 + c\right)\right)^2 dx$$

input
```
int(x^2*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x^2*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

3.8.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.33

$$\int x^2 (a + b \tan (c + dx^2))^2 \, dx = \int (b \tan (dx^2 + c) + a)^2 x^2 \, dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(b^2*x^2*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 2*a*b*x^2*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a^2*x^2, x)
```

3.8.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.81 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int x^2 (a + b \tan (c + dx^2))^2 \, dx = \int x^2 (a + b \tan (c + dx^2))^2 \, dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**2*(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x**2))**2, x)
```

3.8.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.38 (sec) , antiderivative size = 271, normalized size of antiderivative = 15.06

$$\int x^2 (a + b \tan (c + dx^2))^2 \, dx = \int (b \tan (dx^2 + c) + a)^2 x^2 \, dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*a^2*x^3 - 1/3*(b^2*d*x^3*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + b^2*d*x^3*sin(2*d*x^2
+ 2*c)^2 + 2*b^2*d*x^3*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + b^2*d*x^3 - 3*b^2*x*sin(2*d*x^
2 + 2*c) - 3*(d*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + d*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*
d*x^2 + 2*c) + d)*integrate((4*a*b*d*x^2 - b^2)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)/(d*cos(
2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + d*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + d), x
))/(d*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + d*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*
c) + d)
```

3.8.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.59 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int x^2(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2\,dx=\int (b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)^2x^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)^2*x^2, x)
```

3.8.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 3.61 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int x^2(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2\,dx=\int x^2\,(a+b\tan(d\,x^2+c))^2\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2, x)
```

3.9 $\int x(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2\,dx$

3.9.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 51

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\left(a^2-b^2\right)x^2-\frac{ab\log\left(\cos\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}{d}+\frac{b^2\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)}{2d}$$

output
```
1/2*(a^2-b^2)*x^2-a*b*ln(cos(d*x^2+c))/d+1/2*b^2*tan(d*x^2+c)/d
```

3.9.2 Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 75, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.47

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2\,dx$$
$$=\frac{-i\left((a+ib)^2\log\left(i-\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)-(a-ib)^2\log\left(i+\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)\right)+2b^2\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)}{4d}$$

input
```
Integrate[x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2,x]
```

output
```
((-I)*((a + I*b)^2*Log[I - Tan[c + d*x^2]] - (a - I*b)^2*Log[I + Tan[c + d
*x^2]]) + 2*b^2*Tan[c + d*x^2])/(4*d)
```

3.9.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.30 (sec) , antiderivative size = 49, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.312, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 3958, 3042, 3956}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4234}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \left(a+b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)\right)^2dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \left(a+b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)\right)^2dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3958}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(2ab\int \tan\left(dx^2+c\right)dx^2+x^2\left(a^2-b^2\right)+\frac{b^2\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)}{d}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(2ab\int \tan\left(dx^2+c\right)dx^2+x^2\left(a^2-b^2\right)+\frac{b^2\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)}{d}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3956}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(x^2\left(a^2-b^2\right)-\frac{2ab\log\left(\cos\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}{d}+\frac{b^2\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)}{d}\right)$$

input
```
Int[x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2,x]
```

output
```
((a^2 - b^2)*x^2 - (2*a*b*Log[Cos[c + d*x^2]])/d + (b^2*Tan[c + d*x^2])/d)
/2
```

3.9.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 3956
```
Int[tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-Log[RemoveContent[Cos[c + d
*x], x]]/d, x] /; FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 3958
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^2, x_Symbol] :> Simp[(a^2 - b^2)
*x, x] + (Simp[b^2*(Tan[c + d*x]/d), x] + Simp[2*a*b   Int[Tan[c + d*x], x]
, x]) /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.9.4 Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 52, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.02

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$\frac{a^{2} d \,x^{2}-b^{2} d \,x^{2}+a b \ln \left(1+\tan^{2}\left(d \,x^{2}+c \right)\right)+b^{2} \tan \left(d \,x^{2}+c \right)}{2 d}$	52
norman	$\left(\frac{a^{2}}{2}-\frac{b^{2}}{2}\right) x^{2}+\frac{b^{2} \tan \left(d \,x^{2}+c \right)}{2 d}+\frac{a b \ln \left(1+\tan^{2}\left(d \,x^{2}+c \right)\right)}{2 d}$	53
derivativedivides	$\frac{b^{2} \tan \left(d \,x^{2}+c \right)+a b \ln \left(1+\tan^{2}\left(d \,x^{2}+c \right)\right)+\left(a^{2}-b^{2}\right) \arctan \left(\tan \left(d \,x^{2}+c \right)\right)}{2 d}$	54
default	$\frac{b^{2} \tan \left(d \,x^{2}+c \right)+a b \ln \left(1+\tan^{2}\left(d \,x^{2}+c \right)\right)+\left(a^{2}-b^{2}\right) \arctan \left(\tan \left(d \,x^{2}+c \right)\right)}{2 d}$	54
parts	$\frac{a^{2} x^{2}}{2}+\frac{b^{2} \left(\tan \left(d \,x^{2}+c \right)-\arctan \left(\tan \left(d \,x^{2}+c \right)\right)\right)}{2 d}-\frac{a b \ln \left(\cos \left(d \,x^{2}+c \right)\right)}{d}$	54
risch	$i a b \,x^{2}+\frac{a^{2} x^{2}}{2}-\frac{x^{2} b^{2}}{2}+\frac{2 i a b c}{d}+\frac{i b^{2}}{d \left(1+{\mathrm e}^{2 i \left(d \,x^{2}+c \right)}\right)}-\frac{a b \ln \left(1+{\mathrm e}^{2 i \left(d \,x^{2}+c \right)}\right)}{d}$	80

input
```
int(x*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*(a^2*d*x^2-b^2*d*x^2+a*b*ln(1+tan(d*x^2+c)^2)+b^2*tan(d*x^2+c))/d
```

3.9.5 Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 51, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2\,dx=\frac{(a^2-b^2)dx^2-ab\log\left(\frac{1}{\tan(dx^2+c)^2+1}\right)+b^2\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)}{2\,d}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*((a^2 - b^2)*d*x^2 - a*b*log(1/(tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 1)) + b^2*tan(d*x^2
 + c))/d
```

3.9.6 Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 65, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.27

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2\,dx=\begin{cases}\frac{a^2x^2}{2}+\frac{ab\log\left(\tan^2\left(c+dx^2\right)+1\right)}{2d}-\frac{b^2x^2}{2}+\frac{b^2\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)}{2d} & \text{for } d\neq 0\\ \frac{x^2(a+b\tan\left(c\right))^2}{2} & \text{otherwise}\end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c))**2,x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((a**2*x**2/2 + a*b*log(tan(c + d*x**2)**2 + 1)/(2*d) - b**2*x**2
/2 + b**2*tan(c + d*x**2)/(2*d), Ne(d, 0)), (x**2*(a + b*tan(c))**2/2, Tru
e))
```

3.9.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 149 vs. 2(47) = 94.

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 149, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.92

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\,a^2x^2-\frac{\left(dx^2\cos\left(2\,dx^2+2\,c\right)^2+dx^2\sin\left(2\,dx^2+2\,c\right)^2+2\,dx^2\cos\left(2\,dx^2+2\,c\right)+dx^2-2\,\sin\left(2\,dx^2+2\,c\right)\right)b^2}{2\,\left(d\cos\left(2\,dx^2+2\,c\right)^2+d\sin\left(2\,dx^2+2\,c\right)^2+2\,d\cos\left(2\,dx^2+2\,c\right)+d\right)}+\frac{ab\log\left(\sec\left(dx^2+c\right)\right)}{d}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*a^2*x^2 - 1/2*(d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + d*x^2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2
 + 2*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + d*x^2 - 2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))*b^2/(d*cos(2
*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + d*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + d) + a
*b*log(sec(d*x^2 + c))/d
```

3.9.8 Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.34 (sec) , antiderivative size = 53, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.04

$$\int x(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2\,dx = \frac{(dx^2+c)a^2-(dx^2+c-\tan(dx^2+c))b^2-2\,ab\log(|\cos(dx^2+c)|)}{2\,d}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*((d*x^2 + c)*a^2 - (d*x^2 + c - tan(d*x^2 + c))*b^2 - 2*a*b*log(abs(co
s(d*x^2 + c))))/d
```

3.9.9 Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 4.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 52, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.02

$$\int x(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2\,dx = x^2\left(\frac{a^2}{2}-\frac{b^2}{2}\right)+\frac{b^2\tan(d\,x^2+c)}{2\,d}+\frac{a\,b\,\ln\left(\tan(d\,x^2+c)^2+1\right)}{2\,d}$$

input
```
int(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2,x)
```

output
```
x^2*(a^2/2 - b^2/2) + (b^2*tan(c + d*x^2))/(2*d) + (a*b*log(tan(c + d*x^2)
^2 + 1))/(2*d)
```

3.10 $\int (a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2\,dx$

3.10.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 14

$$\int (a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2\,dx = \text{Int}\Big((a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2,x\Big)$$

output
```
Unintegrable((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

3.10.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.89 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int (a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2\,dx = \int (a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2,x]
```

output
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2, x]
```

3.10.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4228}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2 \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4228$$

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2 dx$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2,x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.10.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4228
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Uninte
grable[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n, p}, x]
```

3.10.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)\right)^2 dx$$

input
```
int((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

3.10.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.29

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2\,dx=\int \left(b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)+a\right)^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(b^2*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 2*a*b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a^2, x)
```

3.10.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.57 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2\,dx=\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x**2+c))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*x**2))**2, x)
```

3.10.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.35 (sec) , antiderivative size = 288, normalized size of antiderivative = 20.57

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2\,dx=\int \left(b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)+a\right)^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
a^2*x - (b^2*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + b^2*d*x^2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 +
 2*b^2*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + b^2*d*x^2 - b^2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - (d*
x*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + d*x*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*x*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*
c) + d*x)*integrate((4*a*b*d*x^2 + b^2)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)/(d*x^2*cos(2*d*
x^2 + 2*c)^2 + d*x^2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + d
*x^2), x))/(d*x*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + d*x*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*x*co
s(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + d*x)
```

3.10.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.50 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int (a + b\tan(c + dx^2))^2 \, dx = \int (b\tan(dx^2 + c) + a)^2 \, dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)^2, x)
```

3.10.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 3.73 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int (a + b\tan(c + dx^2))^2 \, dx = \int (a + b\tan(d\,x^2 + c))^2 \, dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2, x)
```

3.11 $\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x}\,dx$

3.11.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x}\,dx = \text{Int}\left(\frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2/x,x)
```

3.11.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 11.51 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2/x,x]
```

output
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2/x, x]
```

3.11.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4238$$

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x}dx$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2/x,x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.11.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.11.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(d\,x^2+c))^2}{x}dx$$

input
```
int((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2/x,x)
```

output
```
int((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2/x,x)
```

3.11.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2/x,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral((b^2*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 2*a*b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a^2)/x, x)
```

3.11.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 2.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x**2+c))**2/x,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*x**2))**2/x, x)
```

3.11.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.42 (sec) , antiderivative size = 314, normalized size of antiderivative = 17.44

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2/x,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
a^2*log(x) - (b^2*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2*log(x) + b^2*d*x^2*log(x)*sin
(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*b^2*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)*log(x) + b^2*d*x^2*log(
x) - b^2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - (d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + d*x^2*sin(2*d*
x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + d*x^2)*integrate(2*(2*a*b*d*x^
2 + b^2)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)/(d*x^3*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + d*x^3*sin(2*d*x^
2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*x^3*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + d*x^3), x))/(d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 +
 2*c)^2 + d*x^2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + d*x^2)
```

3.11.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.39 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2/x,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)^2/x, x)
```

3.11.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 5.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{(a+b\tan(d\,x^2+c))^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2/x,x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2/x, x)
```

3.12 $\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x^2}\,dx$

3.12.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x^2}\,dx = \text{Int}\left(\frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x^2},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2/x^2,x)
```

3.12.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.97 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x^2}\,dx = \int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2/x^2,x]
```

output
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2/x^2, x]
```

3.12.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.000, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4238$$

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x^2}dx$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2/x^2,x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.12.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.12.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(d\,x^2+c))^2}{x^2}dx$$

input
```
int((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2/x^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2/x^2,x)
```

3.12.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x^2}\,dx = \int \frac{(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2/x^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral((b^2*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 2*a*b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a^2)/x^2, x)
```

3.12.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.63 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x^2}\,dx = \int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x**2+c))**2/x**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*x**2))**2/x**2, x)
```

3.12.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.41 (sec) , antiderivative size = 306, normalized size of antiderivative = 17.00

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x^2}\,dx = \int \frac{(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2/x^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-a^2/x + (b^2*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + b^2*d*x^2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2
+ 2*b^2*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + b^2*d*x^2 + b^2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + (d
*x^3*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + d*x^3*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*x^3*cos(2*d*x
^2 + 2*c) + d*x^3)*integrate((4*a*b*d*x^2 + 3*b^2)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)/(d*x
^4*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + d*x^4*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*x^4*cos(2*d*x^2
 + 2*c) + d*x^4), x))/(d*x^3*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + d*x^3*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*
c)^2 + 2*d*x^3*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + d*x^3)
```

3.12.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.50 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x^2}\,dx = \int \frac{(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2/x^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)^2/x^2, x)
```

3.12.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.42 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}{x^2}\,dx = \int \frac{(a+b\tan(d\,x^2+c))^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2/x^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2/x^2, x)
```

3.13 $\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx$

3.13.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 122

$$\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \frac{x^4}{4(a+ib)} + \frac{bx^2\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+dx^2)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2(a^2+b^2)d} - \frac{ib\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+dx^2)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{4(a^2+b^2)d^2}$$

output
```
1/4*x^4/(a+I*b)+1/2*b*x^2*ln(1+(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(d*x^2+c))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^
2+b^2)/d-1/4*I*b*polylog(2,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(d*x^2+c))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b
^2)/d^2
```

3.13.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 1.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 110, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \frac{dx^2\left((a+ib)dx^2+2b\log\left(1+\frac{(a+ib)e^{-2i(c+dx^2)}}{a-ib}\right)\right)+ib\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,\frac{(-a-ib)e^{-2i(c+dx^2)}}{a-ib}\right)}{4(a^2+b^2)d^2}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^3/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2]),x]
```

output
```
(d*x^2*((a + I*b)*d*x^2 + 2*b*Log[1 + (a + I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d
*x^2)))]) + I*b*PolyLog[2, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^2)))])/
(4*(a^2 + b^2)*d^2)
```

3.13.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.52 (sec) , antiderivative size = 130, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.333$, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 4215, 2620, 2715, 2838}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4234}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(dx^2+c)}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(dx^2+c)}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4215}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(2ib\int \frac{e^{2i(dx^2+c)}x^2}{(a+ib)^2+(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(dx^2+c)}}dx^2+\frac{x^4}{2(a+ib)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2620}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(2ib\left(\frac{i\int \log\left(\frac{e^{2i\left(dx^2+c\right)}(a^2+b^2)}{(a+ib)^2}+1\right)dx^2}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{ix^2\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+dx^2\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)+\frac{x^4}{2(a+ib)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2715}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(2ib\left(\frac{\int \frac{\log\left(\frac{e^{2i\left(dx^2+c\right)}\left(a^2+b^2\right)}{(a+ib)^2}+1\right)}{x^2}de^{2i\left(dx^2+c\right)}}{4d^2\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{ix^2\log\left(1+\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+dx^2\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)+\frac{x^4}{2(a+ib)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2838}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(2ib\left(-\frac{\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(dx^2+c\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{4d^2\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{ix^2\log\left(1+\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+dx^2\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)+\frac{x^4}{2(a+ib)}\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^3/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2]),x]
```

output
```
(x^4/(2*(a + I*b)) + (2*I)*b*(((-1/2*I)*x^2*Log[1 + ((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*
(c + d*x^2)))/(a + I*b)^2])/((a^2 + b^2)*d) - PolyLog[2, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^
((2*I)*(c + d*x^2)))/(a + I*b)^2)]/(4*(a^2 + b^2)*d^2)))/2
```

3.13.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2620
```
Int[(((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.))/
((a_) + (b_.)*((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)), x_Symbol] :> Simp
[((c + d*x)^m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/a)], x] - Si
mp[d*(m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x
)))^n/a)], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 2715
```
Int[Log[(a_) + (b_.)*((F_)^((e_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)], x_Symbol]
:> Simp[1/(d*e*n*Log[F])   Subst[Int[Log[a + b*x]/x, x], x, (F^(e*(c + d*x)
))^n], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e, n}, x] && GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 2838
```
Int[Log[(c_.)*((d_) + (e_.)*(x_)^(n_.))]/(x_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-PolyLog[2
, (-c)*e*x^n]/n, x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, n}, x] && EqQ[c*d, 1]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4215
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)/((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]), x_Sy
mbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^(m + 1)/(d*(m + 1)*(a + I*b)), x] + Simp[2*I*b   In
t[(c + d*x)^m*(E^Simp[2*I*(e + f*x), x]/((a + I*b)^2 + (a^2 + b^2)*E^Simp[2
*I*(e + f*x), x])), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2
, 0] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.13.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)}dx$$

input
```
int(x^3/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

output
```
int(x^3/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

3.13.5 Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 536 vs. $2(103) = 206$.

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 536, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.39

$$\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{2\,ad^2x^4 - 2\,bc\log\left(\frac{\left(i\,ab+b^2\right)\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)^2 - a^2 + i\,ab + \left(i\,a^2+i\,b^2\right)\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)}{\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)^2+1}\right) - 2\,bc\log\left(\frac{\left(i\,ab-b^2\right)\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)^2 + a^2 + i\,ab + \left(i\,a^2+\right.}{\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)^2+1}\right.}{}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/8*(2*a*d^2*x^4 - 2*b*c*log(((I*a*b + b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 - a^2 + I*a*b
 + (I*a^2 + I*b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c))/(tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 1)) - 2*b*c*log(((I
*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + a^2 + I*a*b + (I*a^2 + I*b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c
))/(tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 1)) + I*b*dilog(2*((I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 -
 a^2 - I*a*b + (I*a^2 - 2*a*b - I*b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*
x^2 + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2) + 1) - I*b*dilog(2*((-I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c)^
2 - a^2 + I*a*b + (-I*a^2 - 2*a*b + I*b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*ta
n(d*x^2 + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2) + 1) + 2*(b*d*x^2 + b*c)*log(-2*((I*a*b - b^2)
*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 - a^2 - I*a*b + (I*a^2 - 2*a*b - I*b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c))/
((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2)) + 2*(b*d*x^2 + b*c)*log(-2*((-
I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 - a^2 + I*a*b + (-I*a^2 - 2*a*b + I*b^2)*tan
(d*x^2 + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2)))/((a^2 + b^2)*d^2
)
```

3.13.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**3/(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c)),x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**3/(a + b*tan(c + d*x**2)), x)
```

3.13.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 267 vs. $2(103) = 206$.

Time = 0.29 (sec) , antiderivative size = 267, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.19

$$\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{(a-i\,b)d^2x^4 - 2i\,bdx^2\arctan\left(\frac{2\,ab\cos(2\,dx^2+2\,c)-(a^2-b^2)\sin(2\,dx^2+2\,c)}{a^2+b^2}, \frac{2\,ab\sin(2\,dx^2+2\,c)+a^2+b^2+(a^2-b^2)\cos(2\,dx^2+2\,c)}{a^2+b^2}\right)}{}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/4*((a - I*b)*d^2*x^4 - 2*I*b*d*x^2*arctan2((2*a*b*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - (
a^2 - b^2)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2), (2*a*b*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + a^
2 + b^2 + (a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2)) + b*d*x^2*log(((a^2
 + b^2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 4*a*b*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + (a^2 + b^2)*sin(
2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + a^2 + b^2 + 2*(a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^
2)) - I*b*dilog((I*a + b)*e^(2*I*d*x^2 + 2*I*c)/(-I*a + b)))/((a^2 + b^2)*
d^2)
```

3.13.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx=\int \frac{x^3}{b\tan(dx^2+c)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(x^3/(b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a), x)
```

3.13.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx=\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(d\,x^2+c)}\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^3/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2)),x)
```

output
```
int(x^3/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2)), x)
```

3.14 $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx$

3.14.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx=\text{Int}\left(\frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable(x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

3.14.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 3.33 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx=\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2]),x]
```

output
```
Integrate[x^2/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2]), x]
```

3.14.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4238$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}dx$$

input
```
Int[x^2/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2]),x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.14.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.14.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(d\,x^2+c)}dx$$

input
```
int(x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

output
```
int(x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

3.14.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \int \frac{x^2}{b\tan(dx^2+c)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(x^2/(b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a), x)
```

3.14.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.36 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**2/(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c)),x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**2/(a + b*tan(c + d*x**2)), x)
```

3.14.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.66 (sec) , antiderivative size = 196, normalized size of antiderivative = 10.89

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \int \frac{x^2}{b\tan(dx^2+c)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*(a*x^3 + 6*(a^2*b + b^3)*integrate((2*a*b*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - (a^
2 - b^2)*x^2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))/(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4 + (a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2
 + b^4)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + (a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^
2 + 2*(a^4 - b^4)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + 4*(a^3*b + a*b^3)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c
)), x))/(a^2 + b^2)
```

3.14.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.47 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \int \frac{x^2}{b\tan(dx^2+c)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(x^2/(b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a), x)
```

3.14.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(d\,x^2+c)}\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^2/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2)),x)
```

output
```
int(x^2/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2)), x)
```

3.15 $\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx$

3.15.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 57

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \frac{ax^2}{2(a^2+b^2)} + \frac{b\log(a\cos(c+dx^2)+b\sin(c+dx^2))}{2(a^2+b^2)\,d}$$

output
```
1/2*a*x^2/(a^2+b^2)+1/2*b*ln(a*cos(d*x^2+c)+b*sin(d*x^2+c))/(a^2+b^2)/d
```

3.15.2 Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 82, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.44

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \frac{(-ia-b)\log(i-\tan(c+dx^2))+i(a+ib)\log(i+\tan(c+dx^2))+2b\log(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))}{4(a^2+b^2)\,d}$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2]),x]
```

output
```
(((-I)*a - b)*Log[I - Tan[c + d*x^2]] + I*(a + I*b)*Log[I + Tan[c + d*x^2]
] + 2*b*Log[a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2]])/(4*(a^2 + b^2)*d)
```

3.15.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.36 (sec) , antiderivative size = 55, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.312, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 3965, 3042, 4013}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4234}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan(dx^2+c)}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan(dx^2+c)}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3965}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{b\int \frac{b-a\tan(dx^2+c)}{a+b\tan(dx^2+c)}dx^2}{a^2+b^2}+\frac{ax^2}{a^2+b^2}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{b\int \frac{b-a\tan(dx^2+c)}{a+b\tan(dx^2+c)}dx^2}{a^2+b^2}+\frac{ax^2}{a^2+b^2}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4013}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{b\log\left(a\cos\left(c+dx^2\right)+b\sin\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}+\frac{ax^2}{a^2+b^2}\right)$$

input
```
Int[x/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2]),x]
```

output
```
((a*x^2)/(a^2 + b^2) + (b*Log[a*Cos[c + d*x^2] + b*Sin[c + d*x^2]])/((a^2
+ b^2)*d))/2
```

3.15.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 3965
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*(x/(a^
2 + b^2)), x] + Simp[b/(a^2 + b^2)   Int[(b - a*Tan[c + d*x])/(a + b*Tan[c
+ d*x]), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2, 0]
```

rule 4013
```
Int[((c_) + (d_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])/((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*
(x_)]), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c/(b*f))*Log[RemoveContent[a*Cos[e + f*x] + b*Si
n[e + f*x], x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x] && NeQ[b*c - a*d, 0] &&
 NeQ[a^2 + b^2, 0] && EqQ[a*c + b*d, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.15.4 Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 55, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$\frac{2ad\,x^{2}+2b\ln\left(a+b\tan\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)\right)-b\ln\left(1+\tan^{2}\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)\right)}{4d\left(a^{2}+b^{2}\right)}$	55
derivativedivides	$\frac{\frac{-\frac{b\ln\left(1+\tan^{2}\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)\right)}{2}+a\arctan\left(\tan\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)\right)}{a^{2}+b^{2}}+\frac{b\ln\left(a+b\tan\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)\right)}{a^{2}+b^{2}}}{2d}$	69
default	$\frac{\frac{-\frac{b\ln\left(1+\tan^{2}\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)\right)}{2}+a\arctan\left(\tan\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)\right)}{a^{2}+b^{2}}+\frac{b\ln\left(a+b\tan\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)\right)}{a^{2}+b^{2}}}{2d}$	69
norman	$\frac{a\,x^{2}}{2a^{2}+2b^{2}}-\frac{b\ln\left(1+\tan^{2}\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)\right)}{4d\left(a^{2}+b^{2}\right)}+\frac{b\ln\left(a+b\tan\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)\right)}{2d\left(a^{2}+b^{2}\right)}$	73
risch	$-\frac{x^{2}}{2\left(ib-a\right)}-\frac{ib\,x^{2}}{a^{2}+b^{2}}-\frac{ibc}{d\left(a^{2}+b^{2}\right)}+\frac{b\ln\left({\mathrm e}^{2i\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)}-\frac{ib+a}{ib-a}\right)}{2d\left(a^{2}+b^{2}\right)}$	96

input
```
int(x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4*(2*a*d*x^2+2*b*ln(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))-b*ln(1+tan(d*x^2+c)^2))/d/(a^2+b^2
)
```

3.15.5 Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 70, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.23

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \frac{2\,adx^2 + b\log\left(\frac{b^2\tan(dx^2+c)^2+2\,ab\tan(dx^2+c)+a^2}{\tan(dx^2+c)^2+1}\right)}{4\,(a^2+b^2)d}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*(2*a*d*x^2 + b*log((b^2*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 2*a*b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a^2)
/(tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 1)))/((a^2 + b^2)*d)
```

3.15.6 Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.54 (sec) , antiderivative size = 359, normalized size of antiderivative = 6.30

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\tilde{\infty}x^2}{\tan(c)} & \text{for } a=0 \wedge \\ \frac{x^2}{2a} & \text{for } b=0 \\ \frac{i\left(\operatorname{atan}(\tan(c+dx^2))+\pi\left\lfloor\frac{c+dx^2-\frac{\pi}{2}}{\pi}\right\rfloor\right)\tan(c+dx^2)}{4bd\tan(c+dx^2)-4ibd} + \frac{\operatorname{atan}(\tan(c+dx^2))+\pi\left\lfloor\frac{c+dx^2-\frac{\pi}{2}}{\pi}\right\rfloor}{4bd\tan(c+dx^2)-4ibd} + \frac{i}{4bd\tan(c+dx^2)-4ibd} & \text{for } a=-ib \\ -\frac{i\left(\operatorname{atan}(\tan(c+dx^2))+\pi\left\lfloor\frac{c+dx^2-\frac{\pi}{2}}{\pi}\right\rfloor\right)\tan(c+dx^2)}{4bd\tan(c+dx^2)+4ibd} + \frac{\operatorname{atan}(\tan(c+dx^2))+\pi\left\lfloor\frac{c+dx^2-\frac{\pi}{2}}{\pi}\right\rfloor}{4bd\tan(c+dx^2)+4ibd} - \frac{i}{4bd\tan(c+dx^2)+4ibd} & \text{for } a=ib \\ \frac{x^2}{2(a+b\tan(c))} & \text{for } d=0 \\ \frac{2adx^2}{4a^2d+4b^2d} + \frac{2b\log\left(\frac{a}{b}+\tan(c+dx^2)\right)}{4a^2d+4b^2d} - \frac{b\log\left(\tan^2(c+dx^2)+1\right)}{4a^2d+4b^2d} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c)),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((zoo*x**2/tan(c), Eq(a, 0) & Eq(b, 0) & Eq(d, 0)), (x**2/(2*a),
Eq(b, 0)), (I*(atan(tan(c + d*x**2)) + pi*floor((c + d*x**2 - pi/2)/pi))*t
an(c + d*x**2)/(4*b*d*tan(c + d*x**2) - 4*I*b*d) + (atan(tan(c + d*x**2))
+ pi*floor((c + d*x**2 - pi/2)/pi))/(4*b*d*tan(c + d*x**2) - 4*I*b*d) + I/
(4*b*d*tan(c + d*x**2) - 4*I*b*d), Eq(a, -I*b)), (-I*(atan(tan(c + d*x**2)
) + pi*floor((c + d*x**2 - pi/2)/pi))*tan(c + d*x**2)/(4*b*d*tan(c + d*x**
2) + 4*I*b*d) + (atan(tan(c + d*x**2)) + pi*floor((c + d*x**2 - pi/2)/pi))
/(4*b*d*tan(c + d*x**2) + 4*I*b*d) - I/(4*b*d*tan(c + d*x**2) + 4*I*b*d),
Eq(a, I*b)), (x**2/(2*(a + b*tan(c))), Eq(d, 0)), (2*a*d*x**2/(4*a**2*d +
4*b**2*d) + 2*b*log(a/b + tan(c + d*x**2))/(4*a**2*d + 4*b**2*d) - b*log(t
an(c + d*x**2)**2 + 1)/(4*a**2*d + 4*b**2*d), True))
```

3.15.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 143 vs. $2(53) = 106$.

Time = 0.30 (sec) , antiderivative size = 143, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.51

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \frac{2\,adx^2 + b\log\left(\frac{(a^2+b^2)\cos(2\,dx^2+2\,c)^2+4\,ab\sin(2\,dx^2+2\,c)+(a^2+b^2)\sin(2\,dx^2+2\,c)^2+a^2+b^2+2\,(a^2-b^2)\cos(2\,dx^2+2\,c)}{(a^2+b^2)\cos(2\,c)^2+(a^2+b^2)\sin(2\,c)^2}\right)}{4\,(a^2+b^2)d}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/4*(2*a*d*x^2 + b*log(((a^2 + b^2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 4*a*b*sin(2*d*x
^2 + 2*c) + (a^2 + b^2)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + a^2 + b^2 + 2*(a^2 - b^2)*c
os(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))/((a^2 + b^2)*cos(2*c)^2 + (a^2 + b^2)*sin(2*c)^2)))/((a
^2 + b^2)*d)
```

3.15.8 Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.30 (sec) , antiderivative size = 86, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.51

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \frac{b^2\log(|b\tan(dx^2+c)+a|)}{2\,(a^2bd+b^3d)} + \frac{(dx^2+c)a}{2\,(a^2d+b^2d)} - \frac{b\log\left(\tan(dx^2+c)^2+1\right)}{4\,(a^2d+b^2d)}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*b^2*log(abs(b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a))/(a^2*b*d + b^3*d) + 1/2*(d*x^2 + c)
*a/(a^2*d + b^2*d) - 1/4*b*log(tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 1)/(a^2*d + b^2*d)
```

3.15.9 Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 3.54 (sec) , antiderivative size = 65, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \frac{\frac{b\ln\left(a+b\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)\right)}{2}-\frac{b\ln\left(\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)^2+1\right)}{4}}{d\,\left(a^2+b^2\right)}+\frac{a\,x^2}{2\,\left(a^2+b^2\right)}$$

input
```
int(x/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2)),x)
```

output
```
((b*log(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2)))/2 - (b*log(tan(c + d*x^2)^2 + 1))/4)/(d*(a^
2 + b^2)) + (a*x^2)/(2*(a^2 + b^2))
```

3.16 $\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx$

3.16.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 14

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \text{Int}\left(\frac{1}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable(1/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

3.16.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.41 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^(-1), x]
```

3.16.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4228}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4228$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}dx$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.16.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4228
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Uninte
grable[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n, p}, x]
```

3.16.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan(d\,x^2+c)}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

3.16.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{b\tan(dx^2+c)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(1/(b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a), x)
```

3.16.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.29 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c)),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(a + b*tan(c + d*x**2)), x)
```

3.16.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.44 (sec) , antiderivative size = 187, normalized size of antiderivative = 13.36

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{b\tan(dx^2+c)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
(a*x + 2*(a^2*b + b^3)*integrate((2*a*b*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - (a^2 - b^2)*s
in(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))/(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4 + (a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*cos(2*
d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + (a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*(a^4 - b
^4)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + 4*(a^3*b + a*b^3)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)), x))/(a^2 +
 b^2)
```

3.16.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.36 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{b\tan(dx^2+c)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/(b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a), x)
```

3.16.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 3.56 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan(c+dx^2)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{a+b\tan(d\,x^2+c)}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2)),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2)), x)
```

3.17 $\int \frac{1}{x(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))}\,dx$

3.17.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{1}{x(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))}\,dx = \text{Int}\left(\frac{1}{x(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable(1/x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

3.17.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.35 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{1}{x(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{x(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])),x]
```

output
```
Integrate[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])), x]
```

3.17.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4238}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}dx$$

input
```
Int[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])),x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.17.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.17.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(d\,x^{2}+c\right)\right)}dx$$

input
```
int(1/x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

output
```
int(1/x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

3.17.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)+a\right)x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(1/(b*x*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a*x), x)
```

3.17.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.76 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c)),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x**2))), x)
```

3.17.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.55 (sec) , antiderivative size = 510, normalized size of antiderivative = 28.33

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)+a\right)x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-(2*(a^2*b + b^3)*integrate((a^2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - (2*a*b*cos(2*c) + b^
2*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*x^2) - (b^2*cos(2*c) - 2*a*b*sin(2*c))*sin(2*d*x^2))/(
a^4*x*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + a^4*x*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + ((4*a^2*b^2 + b^
4)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*sin(2*c)^2)*x*cos(2*d*x^2)^2 + ((4*a^2*b
^2 + b^4)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*sin(2*c)^2)*x*sin(2*d*x^2)^2 - 2*
((a^2*b^2 + b^4)*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^3*b + a*b^3)*sin(2*c))*x*cos(2*d*x^2) + 2
*(2*(a^3*b + a*b^3)*cos(2*c) + (a^2*b^2 + b^4)*sin(2*c))*x*sin(2*d*x^2) +
(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*x - 2*((a^2*b^2*cos(2*c) - 2*a^3*b*sin(2*c))*x*cos
(2*d*x^2) - (2*a^3*b*cos(2*c) + a^2*b^2*sin(2*c))*x*sin(2*d*x^2) - (a^4 +
a^2*b^2)*x)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - 2*((2*a^3*b*cos(2*c) + a^2*b^2*sin(2*c))*
x*cos(2*d*x^2) + (a^2*b^2*cos(2*c) - 2*a^3*b*sin(2*c))*x*sin(2*d*x^2))*sin
(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)), x) - a*log(x))/(a^2 + b^2)
```

3.17.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.34 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{(b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)+a)x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/((b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)*x), x)
```

3.17.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.35 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x\,\left(a+b\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))), x)
```

3.18 $\int \frac{1}{x^2(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))}\,dx$

3.18.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}\,dx=\text{Int}\left(\frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

3.18.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 2.88 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])),x]
```

output
```
Integrate[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])), x]
```

3.18.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.000, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 (a+b\tan (c+dx^2))} \, dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4238}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 (a+b\tan (c+dx^2))}dx$$

input
```
Int[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])),x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.18.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.18.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 (a+b\tan (d\,x^2+c))}dx$$

input
```
int(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

output
```
int(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x)
```

3.18.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.28

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 (a+b\tan(c+dx^2))}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(1/(b*x^2*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a*x^2), x)
```

3.18.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.64 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 (a+b\tan(c+dx^2))}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 (a+b\tan(c+dx^2))}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x**2/(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c)),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(x**2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x**2))), x)
```

3.18.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.56 (sec) , antiderivative size = 534, normalized size of antiderivative = 29.67

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 (a+b\tan(c+dx^2))}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-(2*(a^2*b + b^3)*x*integrate((a^2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - (2*a*b*cos(2*c) +
b^2*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*x^2) - (b^2*cos(2*c) - 2*a*b*sin(2*c))*sin(2*d*x^2))
/(a^4*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + a^4*x^2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + ((4*a^2*b^
2 + b^4)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*sin(2*c)^2)*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2)^2 + (
(4*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*sin(2*c)^2)*x^2*sin(2*d*x
^2)^2 - 2*((a^2*b^2 + b^4)*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^3*b + a*b^3)*sin(2*c))*x^2*cos(
2*d*x^2) + 2*(2*(a^3*b + a*b^3)*cos(2*c) + (a^2*b^2 + b^4)*sin(2*c))*x^2*s
in(2*d*x^2) + (a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*x^2 - 2*((a^2*b^2*cos(2*c) - 2*a^3*b
*sin(2*c))*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2) - (2*a^3*b*cos(2*c) + a^2*b^2*sin(2*c))*x^2*si
n(2*d*x^2) - (a^4 + a^2*b^2)*x^2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - 2*((2*a^3*b*cos(2*c
) + a^2*b^2*sin(2*c))*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2) + (a^2*b^2*cos(2*c) - 2*a^3*b*sin(2
*c))*x^2*sin(2*d*x^2))*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)), x) + a)/((a^2 + b^2)*x)
```

3.18.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.46 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 (a + b \tan (c + dx^2))} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{(b \tan (dx^2 + c) + a)x^2} \, dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/((b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)*x^2), x)
```

3.18.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 (a + b \tan (c + dx^2))} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 \, (a + b \tan (d \, x^2 + c))} \, dx$$

input
```
int(1/(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))), x)
```

3.19 $\int \frac{x^3}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2} \, dx$

3.19.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 202

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2} \, dx = -\frac{x^4}{4(a^2+b^2)} + \frac{(b+2adx^2)^2}{8a(a+ib)(a^2+b^2)\,d^2} + \frac{b(b+2adx^2)\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+dx^2)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2(a^2+b^2)^2 d^2} - \frac{iab\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+dx^2)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2(a^2+b^2)^2 d^2} - \frac{bx^2}{2(a^2+b^2)\,d\,(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))}$$

output
```
-1/4*x^4/(a^2+b^2)+1/8*(2*a*d*x^2+b)^2/a/(a+I*b)/(a^2+b^2)/d^2+1/2*b*(2*a*
d*x^2+b)*ln(1+(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(d*x^2+c))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^2-1/2*
I*a*b*polylog(2,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(d*x^2+c))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^2-1
/2*b*x^2/(a^2+b^2)/d/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))
```

3.19.2 Mathematica [B] (verified)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 460 vs. 2(202) = 404.

Time = 5.77 (sec) , antiderivative size = 460, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.28

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{\sec^2(c+dx^2)\,(a\cos(c+dx^2)+b\sin(c+dx^2))\left(2b^2(a^2+b^2)\,dx^2\sin(c+dx^2)-a(a^2+b^2)\,(c-dx^2)\,(c+\right.}{}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^3/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2,x]
```

output
```
(Sec[c + d*x^2]^2*(a*Cos[c + d*x^2] + b*Sin[c + d*x^2])*(2*b^2*(a^2 + b^2)
*d*x^2*Sin[c + d*x^2] - a*(a^2 + b^2)*(c - d*x^2)*(c + d*x^2)*(a*Cos[c + d
*x^2] + b*Sin[c + d*x^2]) - 2*b^2*(b*(c + d*x^2) - a*Log[a*Cos[c + d*x^2]
+ b*Sin[c + d*x^2]])*(a*Cos[c + d*x^2] + b*Sin[c + d*x^2]) + 4*a*b*c*(b*(c
 + d*x^2) - a*Log[a*Cos[c + d*x^2] + b*Sin[c + d*x^2]])*(a*Cos[c + d*x^2]
+ b*Sin[c + d*x^2]) - 2*a*b*(Sqrt[1 + a^2/b^2]*b*E^(I*ArcTan[a/b])*(c + d*
x^2)^2 + a*((-I)*(c + d*x^2)*(Pi - 2*ArcTan[a/b]) - Pi*Log[1 + E^((-2*I)*(
c + d*x^2))] - 2*(c + d*x^2 + ArcTan[a/b])*Log[1 - E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^2 + A
rcTan[a/b]))] + Pi*Log[Cos[c + d*x^2]] + 2*ArcTan[a/b]*Log[Sin[c + d*x^2 +
 ArcTan[a/b]]] + I*PolyLog[2, E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^2 + ArcTan[a/b]))]))*(a*Co
s[c + d*x^2] + b*Sin[c + d*x^2])))/(4*a*(a^2 + b^2)^2*d^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d
*x^2])^2)
```

3.19.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.76 (sec) , antiderivative size = 213, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05, number of steps used = 9, number of rules used = 8, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.444, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 4216, 3042, 4215, 2620, 2715, 2838}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{4234}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)\right)^2}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3042$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)\right)^2}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 4216$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\int \frac{2adx^2+b}{a+b\tan(dx^2+c)}dx^2}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{bx^2}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}-\frac{x^4}{2\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3042$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\int \frac{2adx^2+b}{a+b\tan(dx^2+c)}dx^2}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{bx^2}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}-\frac{x^4}{2\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 4215$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2ib\int \frac{e^{2i\left(dx^2+c\right)}\left(2adx^2+b\right)}{(a+ib)^2+(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(dx^2+c\right)}}dx^2+\frac{\left(2adx^2+b\right)^2}{4ad(a+ib)}}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{bx^2}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}-\frac{x^4}{2\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2620$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2ib\left(\frac{ia\int \log\left(\frac{e^{2i\left(dx^2+c\right)}\left(a^2+b^2\right)}{(a+ib)^2}+1\right)dx^2}{a^2+b^2}-\frac{i\left(2adx^2+b\right)\log\left(1+\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+dx^2\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d(a^2+b^2)}\right)+\frac{\left(2adx^2+b\right)^2}{4ad(a+ib)}}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{bx^2}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)\left(a+b\tan\right.}\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2715$$

3.19. $\int \frac{x^3}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2ib\left(\frac{a\int\frac{\log\left(\frac{e^{2i\left(dx^2+c\right)}\left(a^2+b^2\right)}{(a+ib)^2}+1\right)}{x^2}de^{2i\left(dx^2+c\right)}}{2d(a^2+b^2)}-\frac{i(2adx^2+b)\log\left(1+\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+dx^2\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d(a^2+b^2)}\right)+\frac{\left(2adx^2+b\right)^2}{4ad(a+ib)}}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{b}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)\left(a-\right.}\right.$$

$\downarrow$ 2838

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2ib\left(-\frac{a\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(dx^2+c\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d(a^2+b^2)}-\frac{i(2adx^2+b)\log\left(1+\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+dx^2\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d(a^2+b^2)}\right)+\frac{\left(2adx^2+b\right)^2}{4ad(a+ib)}}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{bx^2}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)\left(a+b\,\text{t}\right.}\right.$$

input
```
Int[x^3/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2,x]
```

output
```
(-1/2*x^4/(a^2 + b^2) + ((b + 2*a*d*x^2)^2/(4*a*(a + I*b)*d) + (2*I)*b*(((
-1/2*I)*(b + 2*a*d*x^2)*Log[1 + ((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^2)))/(a + I
*b)^2])/((a^2 + b^2)*d) - (a*PolyLog[2, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^2
)))/(a + I*b)^2)])/(2*(a^2 + b^2)*d)))/((a^2 + b^2)*d) - (b*x^2)/((a^2 + b
^2)*d*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])))/2
```

3.19.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2620
```
Int[(((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.))/
((a_) + (b_.)*((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)), x_Symbol] :> Simp
[((c + d*x)^m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/a)], x] - Si
mp[d*(m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x
)))^n/a)], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 2715
```
Int[Log[(a_) + (b_.)*((F_)^((e_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)], x_Symbol]
:> Simp[1/(d*e*n*Log[F])   Subst[Int[Log[a + b*x]/x, x], x, (F^(e*(c + d*x)
))^n], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e, n}, x] && GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 2838
```
Int[Log[(c_.)*((d_) + (e_.)*(x_)^(n_.))]/(x_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-PolyLog[2
, (-c)*e*x^n]/n, x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, n}, x] && EqQ[c*d, 1]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4215
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)/((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]), x_Sy
mbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^(m + 1)/(d*(m + 1)*(a + I*b)), x] + Simp[2*I*b   In
t[(c + d*x)^m*(E^Simp[2*I*(e + f*x), x]/((a + I*b)^2 + (a^2 + b^2)*E^Simp[2
*I*(e + f*x), x])), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2
, 0] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 4216
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))/((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^2, x_Symbol
] :> Simp[-(c + d*x)^2/(2*d*(a^2 + b^2)), x] + (Simp[1/(f*(a^2 + b^2))   In
t[(b*d + 2*a*c*f + 2*a*d*f*x)/(a + b*Tan[e + f*x]), x], x] - Simp[b*((c + d
*x)/(f*(a^2 + b^2)*(a + b*Tan[e + f*x]))), x]) /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f},
 x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.19.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\left(a+b\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)\right)^2}dx$$

input
```
int(x^3/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x^3/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

3.19.5 Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 800 vs. $2(179) = 358$.

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 800, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.96

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(a + b\tan(c + dx^2))^2}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{(a^3 - ab^2)d^2x^4 - 2\,b^3dx^2 + (i\,ab^2\tan(dx^2 + c) + i\,a^2b)\mathrm{Li}_2\left(\frac{2\left((i\,ab - b^2)\tan(dx^2+c)^2 - a^2 - i\,ab + (i\,a^2 - 2\,ab - i\,b^2)\tan(dx^2\right.}{(a^2+b^2)\tan(dx^2+c)^2 + a^2 + b^2}\right.}{}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*((a^3 - a*b^2)*d^2*x^4 - 2*b^3*d*x^2 + (I*a*b^2*tan(d*x^2 + c) + I*a^2
*b)*dilog(2*((I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 - a^2 - I*a*b + (I*a^2 - 2*a*b
 - I*b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2) + 1)
+ (-I*a*b^2*tan(d*x^2 + c) - I*a^2*b)*dilog(2*((-I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^2 +
c)^2 - a^2 + I*a*b + (-I*a^2 - 2*a*b + I*b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c))/((a^2 + b^2)
*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2) + 1) + 2*(a^2*b*d*x^2 + a^2*b*c + (a*b^2*d*
x^2 + a*b^2*c)*tan(d*x^2 + c))*log(-2*((I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 - a^
2 - I*a*b + (I*a^2 - 2*a*b - I*b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*x^2
 + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2)) + 2*(a^2*b*d*x^2 + a^2*b*c + (a*b^2*d*x^2 + a*b^2*c)
*tan(d*x^2 + c))*log(-2*((-I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 - a^2 + I*a*b + (
-I*a^2 - 2*a*b + I*b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + a^
2 + b^2)) - (2*a^2*b*c - a*b^2 + (2*a*b^2*c - b^3)*tan(d*x^2 + c))*log(((I
*a*b + b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 - a^2 + I*a*b + (I*a^2 + I*b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c
))/(tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 1)) - (2*a^2*b*c - a*b^2 + (2*a*b^2*c - b^3)*tan(d*
x^2 + c))*log(((I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + a^2 + I*a*b + (I*a^2 + I*b
^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c))/(tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 1)) + ((a^2*b - b^3)*d^2*x^4 + 2*a
*b^2*d*x^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c))/((a^4*b + 2*a^2*b^3 + b^5)*d^2*tan(d*x^2 + c)
+ (a^5 + 2*a^3*b^2 + a*b^4)*d^2)
```

3.19.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{x^3}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**3/(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**3/(a + b*tan(c + d*x**2))**2, x)
```

3.19.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 1001 vs. $2(179) = 358$.

Time = 0.36 (sec) , antiderivative size = 1001, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.96

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/4*((a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*d^2*x^4 - 2*(-I*a*b^2 + b^3 + (-I*a*b
^2 - b^3)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + (a*b^2 - I*b^3)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))*arctan2
(-b*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + a*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + b, a*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) +
b*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + a) - 4*((I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)
- (a^2*b - I*a*b^2)*d*x^2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + (I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*d*x^2)*ar
ctan2((2*a*b*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - (a^2 - b^2)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))/(a^2 + b
^2), (2*a*b*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + a^2 + b^2 + (a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c
))/(a^2 + b^2)) + ((a^3 - 3*I*a^2*b - 3*a*b^2 + I*b^3)*d^2*x^4 - 4*(I*a*b^
2 + b^3)*d*x^2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - 2*(I*a^2*b - a*b^2 + (I*a^2*b + a*b^2
)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - (a^2*b - I*a*b^2)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))*dilog((I*a +
b)*e^(2*I*d*x^2 + 2*I*c)/(-I*a + b)) + (a*b^2 + I*b^3 + (a*b^2 - I*b^3)*co
s(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + (I*a*b^2 + b^3)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))*log((a^2 + b^2)*cos
(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 4*a*b*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + (a^2 + b^2)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2
*c)^2 + a^2 + b^2 + 2*(a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)) + 2*((a^2*b - I*a*b^
2)*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - (-I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*d*x^2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)
+ (a^2*b + I*a*b^2)*d*x^2)*log(((a^2 + b^2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 4*a*b*s
in(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + (a^2 + b^2)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + a^2 + b^2 + 2*(a^2
- b^2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2)) + ((I*a^3 + 3*a^2*b - 3*I*a*b^2 -
b^3)*d^2*x^4 + 4*(a*b^2 - I*b^3)*d*x^2)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))/((a^5 - I*a^4*
b + 2*a^3*b^2 - 2*I*a^2*b^3 + a*b^4 - I*b^5)*d^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - (...
```

3.19.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx=\int \frac{x^3}{(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(x^3/(b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)^2, x)
```

3.19.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{x^3}{\left(a+b\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^3/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x^3/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2, x)
```

3.20 $\int \frac{x^2}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2} dx$

3.20.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2} dx = \text{Int}\left(\frac{x^2}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}, x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable(x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

3.20.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 8.34 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2} dx = \int \frac{x^2}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2} dx$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2,x]
```

output
```
Integrate[x^2/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2, x]
```

3.20.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2} dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4238}$$
$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2} dx$$

input
```
Int[x^2/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2,x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.20.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.20.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a+b\tan(d\,x^2+c))^2} dx$$

input
```
int(x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

3.20.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.11

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx = \int \frac{x^2}{(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(x^2/(b^2*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 2*a*b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a^2), x)
```

3.20.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx = \int \frac{x^2}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**2/(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**2/(a + b*tan(c + d*x**2))**2, x)
```

3.20.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 10.41 (sec) , antiderivative size = 764, normalized size of antiderivative = 42.44

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx = \int \frac{x^2}{(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*((a^4 - b^4)*d*x^3*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + (a^4 - b^4)*d*x^3*sin(2*d*x^
2 + 2*c)^2 + (a^4 - b^4)*d*x^3 - 2*(3*a*b^3*x - (a^4 - 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*d*
x^3)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + 3*((a^6 + 3*a^4*b^2 + 3*a^2*b^4 + b^6)*d*cos(2*d
*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + (a^6 + 3*a^4*b^2 + 3*a^2*b^4 + b^6)*d*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2
 + 2*(a^6 + a^4*b^2 - a^2*b^4 - b^6)*d*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + 4*(a^5*b + 2*a
^3*b^3 + a*b^5)*d*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + (a^6 + 3*a^4*b^2 + 3*a^2*b^4 + b^6)
*d)*integrate((2*(4*a^2*b^2*d*x^2 + a*b^3)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - (a^2*b^2 -
 b^4 + 4*(a^3*b - a*b^3)*d*x^2)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))/((a^6 + 3*a^4*b^2 + 3*
a^2*b^4 + b^6)*d*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + (a^6 + 3*a^4*b^2 + 3*a^2*b^4 + b^6
)*d*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*(a^6 + a^4*b^2 - a^2*b^4 - b^6)*d*cos(2*d*x^2
 + 2*c) + 4*(a^5*b + 2*a^3*b^3 + a*b^5)*d*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + (a^6 + 3*a^
4*b^2 + 3*a^2*b^4 + b^6)*d), x) + (4*(a^3*b - a*b^3)*d*x^3 + 3*(a^2*b^2 -
b^4)*x)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))/((a^6 + 3*a^4*b^2 + 3*a^2*b^4 + b^6)*d*cos(2*d
*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + (a^6 + 3*a^4*b^2 + 3*a^2*b^4 + b^6)*d*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2
 + 2*(a^6 + a^4*b^2 - a^2*b^4 - b^6)*d*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + 4*(a^5*b + 2*a
^3*b^3 + a*b^5)*d*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + (a^6 + 3*a^4*b^2 + 3*a^2*b^4 + b^6)
*d)
```

3.20.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.61 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx = \int \frac{x^2}{(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(x^2/(b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)^2, x)
```

3.20.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx = \int \frac{x^2}{(a+b\tan(d\,x^2+c))^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^2/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x^2/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2, x)
```

3.20. $\int \frac{x^2}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx$

3.21 $\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx$

3.21.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 94

$$\int \frac{x}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx = \frac{(a^2-b^2)\,x^2}{2\,(a^2+b^2)^2} + \frac{ab\log\left(a\cos(c+dx^2)+b\sin(c+dx^2)\right)}{(a^2+b^2)^2\,d} - \frac{b}{2\,(a^2+b^2)\,d\,(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))}$$

output
```
1/2*(a^2-b^2)*x^2/(a^2+b^2)^2+a*b*ln(a*cos(d*x^2+c)+b*sin(d*x^2+c))/(a^2+b
^2)^2/d-1/2*b/(a^2+b^2)/d/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))
```

3.21.2 Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.99 (sec) , antiderivative size = 114, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.21

$$\int \frac{x}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx = \frac{-\frac{i\log(i-\tan(c+dx^2))}{(a+ib)^2}+\frac{i\log(i+\tan(c+dx^2))}{(a-ib)^2}+\frac{2b\left(2a\log(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))-\frac{a^2+b^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)^2}}{4d}$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2,x]
```

output
```
(((-I)*Log[I - Tan[c + d*x^2]])/(a + I*b)^2 + (I*Log[I + Tan[c + d*x^2]])/
(a - I*b)^2 + (2*b*(2*a*Log[a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2]] - (a^2 + b^2)/(a + b*Tan
[c + d*x^2])))/(a^2 + b^2)^2)/(4*d)
```

3.21.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.52 (sec) , antiderivative size = 105, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12, number of steps used = 8, number of rules used = 7, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.438$, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 3964, 3042, 4014, 3042, 4013}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{x}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4234}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{(a+b\tan(dx^2+c))^2}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{(a+b\tan(dx^2+c))^2}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3964}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\int \frac{a-b\tan(dx^2+c)}{a+b\tan(dx^2+c)}dx^2}{a^2+b^2}-\frac{b}{d(a^2+b^2)(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\int \frac{a-b\tan(dx^2+c)}{a+b\tan(dx^2+c)}dx^2}{a^2+b^2}-\frac{b}{d(a^2+b^2)(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4014}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\frac{2ab\int \frac{b-a\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)}{a+b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)}dx^2}{a^2+b^2}+\frac{x^2(a^2-b^2)}{a^2+b^2}}{a^2+b^2}-\frac{b}{d(a^2+b^2)(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\frac{2ab\int \frac{b-a\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)}{a+b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)}dx^2}{a^2+b^2}+\frac{x^2(a^2-b^2)}{a^2+b^2}}{a^2+b^2}-\frac{b}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4013}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\frac{2ab\log\left(a\cos(c+dx^2)+b\sin(c+dx^2)\right)}{d(a^2+b^2)}+\frac{x^2(a^2-b^2)}{a^2+b^2}}{a^2+b^2}-\frac{b}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)}\right)$$

input
```
Int[x/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2,x]
```

output
```
((((a^2 - b^2)*x^2)/(a^2 + b^2) + (2*a*b*Log[a*Cos[c + d*x^2] + b*Sin[c +
d*x^2]])/((a^2 + b^2)*d))/(a^2 + b^2) - b/((a^2 + b^2)*d*(a + b*Tan[c + d*
x^2])))/2
```

3.21.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 3964
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b*((a +
b*Tan[c + d*x])^(n + 1)/(d*(n + 1)*(a^2 + b^2))), x] + Simp[1/(a^2 + b^2)
 Int[(a - b*Tan[c + d*x])*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^(n + 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a,
 b, c, d}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2, 0] && LtQ[n, -1]
```

rule 4013
```
Int[((c_) + (d_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])/((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*
(x_)]), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c/(b*f))*Log[RemoveContent[a*Cos[e + f*x] + b*Si
n[e + f*x], x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x] && NeQ[b*c - a*d, 0] &&
 NeQ[a^2 + b^2, 0] && EqQ[a*c + b*d, 0]
```

rule 4014
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])/((a_.) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.
)*(x_)]), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(a*c + b*d)*(x/(a^2 + b^2)), x] + Simp[(b*c - a
*d)/(a^2 + b^2)   Int[(b - a*Tan[e + f*x])/(a + b*Tan[e + f*x]), x], x] /;
FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x] && NeQ[b*c - a*d, 0] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2, 0] && N
eQ[a*c + b*d, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.21.4 Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 106, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.13

method	result
derivativedivides	$\frac{-\frac{b}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)\left(a+b\tan\left(d x^2+c\right)\right)}+\frac{2ab\ln\left(a+b\tan\left(d x^2+c\right)\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2}+\frac{-ab\ln\left(1+\tan^2\left(d x^2+c\right)\right)+\left(a^2-b^2\right)\arctan\left(\tan\left(d x^2+c\right)\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2}}{2d}$
default	$\frac{-\frac{b}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)\left(a+b\tan\left(d x^2+c\right)\right)}+\frac{2ab\ln\left(a+b\tan\left(d x^2+c\right)\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2}+\frac{-ab\ln\left(1+\tan^2\left(d x^2+c\right)\right)+\left(a^2-b^2\right)\arctan\left(\tan\left(d x^2+c\right)\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2}}{2d}$
norman	$\frac{\frac{\left(a^2-b^2\right)a x^2}{2a^4+4a^2b^2+2b^4}+\frac{b\left(a^2-b^2\right)x^2\tan\left(d x^2+c\right)}{2a^4+4a^2b^2+2b^4}+\frac{b^2\tan\left(d x^2+c\right)}{2a\left(a^2+b^2\right)d}}{a+b\tan(d x^2+c)}+\frac{ab\ln(a+b\tan(d x^2+c))}{d(a^4+2a^2b^2+b^4)}-\frac{ab\ln(1+\tan^2(d x^2+c))}{2d(a^4+2a^2b^2+b^4)}$
risch	$-\frac{x^2}{2(2iab-a^2+b^2)}-\frac{2iab\,x^2}{a^4+2a^2b^2+b^4}-\frac{2iabc}{d(a^4+2a^2b^2+b^4)}-\frac{ib^2}{(-ia+b)d(ia+b)^2\left(e^{2i\left(d x^2+c\right)}b+ia\,e^{2i\left(d x^2+c\right)}-b+ia\right)}$
parallelrisch	$-\frac{-x^2\tan(d x^2+c)a^2b^2d+x^2\tan(d x^2+c)b^4d-x^2a^3bd+x^2ab^3d+\ln(1+\tan^2(d x^2+c))\tan(d x^2+c)ab^3-2\ln(a+b\tan(}{2(a+b\tan(d x^2+c))(a^4+2a^2b^2}$

input
```
int(x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2/d*(-b/(a^2+b^2)/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))+2*a*b/(a^2+b^2)^2*ln(a+b*tan(d*x^2+
c))+1/(a^2+b^2)^2*(-a*b*ln(1+tan(d*x^2+c)^2)+(a^2-b^2)*arctan(tan(d*x^2+c)
)))
```

3.21.5 Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 169, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.80

$$\int \frac{x}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx$$
$$=\frac{(a^3-ab^2)dx^2-b^3+(ab^2\tan(dx^2+c)+a^2b)\log\left(\frac{b^2\tan(dx^2+c)^2+2\,ab\tan(dx^2+c)+a^2}{\tan(dx^2+c)^2+1}\right)+((a^2b-b^3)dx^2+ab^2}{2\left((a^4b+2\,a^2b^3+b^5)d\tan(dx^2+c)+(a^5+2\,a^3b^2+ab^4)d\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*((a^3 - a*b^2)*d*x^2 - b^3 + (a*b^2*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a^2*b)*log((b^2*t
an(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 2*a*b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a^2)/(tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 1)) + ((
a^2*b - b^3)*d*x^2 + a*b^2)*tan(d*x^2 + c))/((a^4*b + 2*a^2*b^3 + b^5)*d*t
an(d*x^2 + c) + (a^5 + 2*a^3*b^2 + a*b^4)*d)
```

3.21.6 Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.78 (sec) , antiderivative size = 1584, normalized size of antiderivative = 16.85

$$\int \frac{x}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c))**2,x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((zoo*x**2/tan(c)**2, Eq(a, 0) & Eq(b, 0) & Eq(d, 0)), (x**2/(2*a
**2), Eq(b, 0)), (-(atan(tan(c + d*x**2)) + pi*floor((c + d*x**2 - pi/2)/p
i))*tan(c + d*x**2)**2/(8*b**2*d*tan(c + d*x**2)**2 - 16*I*b**2*d*tan(c +
d*x**2) - 8*b**2*d) + 2*I*(atan(tan(c + d*x**2)) + pi*floor((c + d*x**2 -
pi/2)/pi))*tan(c + d*x**2)/(8*b**2*d*tan(c + d*x**2)**2 - 16*I*b**2*d*tan(
c + d*x**2) - 8*b**2*d) + (atan(tan(c + d*x**2)) + pi*floor((c + d*x**2 -
pi/2)/pi))/(8*b**2*d*tan(c + d*x**2)**2 - 16*I*b**2*d*tan(c + d*x**2) - 8*
b**2*d) - tan(c + d*x**2)/(8*b**2*d*tan(c + d*x**2)**2 - 16*I*b**2*d*tan(c
 + d*x**2) - 8*b**2*d) + 2*I/(8*b**2*d*tan(c + d*x**2)**2 - 16*I*b**2*d*ta
n(c + d*x**2) - 8*b**2*d), Eq(a, -I*b)), (-(atan(tan(c + d*x**2)) + pi*flo
or((c + d*x**2 - pi/2)/pi))*tan(c + d*x**2)**2/(8*b**2*d*tan(c + d*x**2)**
2 + 16*I*b**2*d*tan(c + d*x**2) - 8*b**2*d) - 2*I*(atan(tan(c + d*x**2)) +
 pi*floor((c + d*x**2 - pi/2)/pi))*tan(c + d*x**2)/(8*b**2*d*tan(c + d*x**
2)**2 + 16*I*b**2*d*tan(c + d*x**2) - 8*b**2*d) + (atan(tan(c + d*x**2)) +
 pi*floor((c + d*x**2 - pi/2)/pi))/(8*b**2*d*tan(c + d*x**2)**2 + 16*I*b**
2*d*tan(c + d*x**2) - 8*b**2*d) - tan(c + d*x**2)/(8*b**2*d*tan(c + d*x**2
)**2 + 16*I*b**2*d*tan(c + d*x**2) - 8*b**2*d) - 2*I/(8*b**2*d*tan(c + d*x
**2)**2 + 16*I*b**2*d*tan(c + d*x**2) - 8*b**2*d), Eq(a, I*b)), (x**2/(2*(
a + b*tan(c))**2), Eq(d, 0)), (a**3*d*x**2/(2*a**5*d + 2*a**4*b*d*tan(c +
d*x**2) + 4*a**3*b**2*d + 4*a**2*b**3*d*tan(c + d*x**2) + 2*a*b**4*d + ...
```

3.21.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 556 vs. 2(90) = 180.

Time = 0.37 (sec) , antiderivative size = 556, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.91

$$\int \frac{x}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{(a^4-b^4)dx^2\cos(2\,dx^2+2\,c)^2+(a^4-b^4)dx^2\sin(2\,dx^2+2\,c)^2+(a^4-b^4)dx^2-2\,(2\,ab^3-(a^4-2\,a^2b^2+}{2\,((a^6+3\,a}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*((a^4 - b^4)*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + (a^4 - b^4)*d*x^2*sin(2*d*x^
2 + 2*c)^2 + (a^4 - b^4)*d*x^2 - 2*(2*a*b^3 - (a^4 - 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*d*x^
2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + (4*a^2*b^2*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + a^3*b + a*b^3 + (a
^3*b + a*b^3)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + (a^3*b + a*b^3)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2
+ 2*(a^3*b - a*b^3)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))*log(((a^2 + b^2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c
)^2 + 4*a*b*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + (a^2 + b^2)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + a^2 +
b^2 + 2*(a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))/((a^2 + b^2)*cos(2*c)^2 + (a^2 + b
^2)*sin(2*c)^2)) + 2*(a^2*b^2 - b^4 + 2*(a^3*b - a*b^3)*d*x^2)*sin(2*d*x^2
 + 2*c))/((a^6 + 3*a^4*b^2 + 3*a^2*b^4 + b^6)*d*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + (a^
6 + 3*a^4*b^2 + 3*a^2*b^4 + b^6)*d*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + 2*(a^6 + a^4*b^2
 - a^2*b^4 - b^6)*d*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + 4*(a^5*b + 2*a^3*b^3 + a*b^5)*d*s
in(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) + (a^6 + 3*a^4*b^2 + 3*a^2*b^4 + b^6)*d)
```

3.21.8 Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.36 (sec) , antiderivative size = 159, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.69

$$\int \frac{x}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx = \frac{ab^2\log(|b\tan(dx^2+c)+a|)}{a^4bd+2\,a^2b^3d+b^5d} - \frac{ab\log\left(\tan(dx^2+c)^2+1\right)}{2\,(a^4d+2\,a^2b^2d+b^4d)} + \frac{(dx^2+c)(a^2-b^2)}{2\,(a^4d+2\,a^2b^2d+b^4d)} - \frac{a^2b+b^3}{2\,(a^2+b^2)^2(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)d}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
a*b^2*log(abs(b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a))/(a^4*b*d + 2*a^2*b^3*d + b^5*d) - 1/2
*a*b*log(tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 1)/(a^4*d + 2*a^2*b^2*d + b^4*d) + 1/2*(d*x^2
+ c)*(a^2 - b^2)/(a^4*d + 2*a^2*b^2*d + b^4*d) - 1/2*(a^2*b + b^3)/((a^2 +
 b^2)^2*(b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)*d)
```

3.21.9 Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 3.86 (sec) , antiderivative size = 173, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.84

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \frac{\frac{x^2\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)\,\left(\frac{a^2\,b}{2}-\frac{b^3}{2}\right)}{{\left(a^2+b^2\right)}^2}-\frac{x^2\,\left(\frac{a\,b^2}{2}-\frac{a^3}{2}\right)}{{\left(a^2+b^2\right)}^2}+\frac{b^2\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)}{2\,a\,d\,\left(a^2+b^2\right)}}{a+b\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)} - \frac{a\,b\,\ln\left({\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)}^2+1\right)}{2\,\left(d\,a^4+2\,d\,a^2\,b^2+d\,b^4\right)} + \frac{a\,b\,\ln\left(a+b\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)\right)}{d\,{\left(a^2+b^2\right)}^2}$$

input
```
int(x/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2,x)
```

output
```
((x^2*tan(c + d*x^2)*((a^2*b)/2 - b^3/2))/(a^2 + b^2)^2 - (x^2*((a*b^2)/2
- a^3/2))/(a^2 + b^2)^2 + (b^2*tan(c + d*x^2))/(2*a*d*(a^2 + b^2)))/(a + b
*tan(c + d*x^2)) - (a*b*log(tan(c + d*x^2)^2 + 1))/(2*(a^4*d + b^4*d + 2*a
^2*b^2*d)) + (a*b*log(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2)))/(d*(a^2 + b^2)^2)
```

3.22 $\int \frac{1}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2} dx$

3.22.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 14

$$\int \frac{1}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2} dx = \text{Int}\left(\frac{1}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}, x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable(1/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

3.22.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 6.81 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \frac{1}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2} dx$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^(-2),x]
```

output
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^(-2), x]
```

3.22.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4228}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4228}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2} dx$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^(-2),x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.22.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4228
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Uninte
grable[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n, p}, x]
```

3.22.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{(a+b\tan(d\,x^2+c))^2} dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(1/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

3.22.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.43

$$\int \frac{1}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(1/(b^2*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 2*a*b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a^2), x)
```

3.22.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.61 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07

$$\int \frac{1}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*x**2))**(-2), x)
```

3.22.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.42 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2550, normalized size of antiderivative = 182.14

$$\int \frac{1}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
((a^6 + a^4*b^2)*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + (a^6 + a^4*b^2)*d*x^2*sin(2*
d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + (a^6 + a^4*b^2 - a^2*b^4 - b^6)*d*x^2 - (b^6*sin(2*c) + (
(4*a^4*b^2 + 5*a^2*b^4 - b^6)*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^5*b - 2*a*b^5)*sin(2*c))*d*x
^2 + 2*(a^3*b^3 + a*b^5)*cos(2*c))*cos(2*d*x^2) - (((a^2*b^4 + b^6)*cos(2*
c) - 2*(a^5*b + 2*a^3*b^3 + a*b^5)*sin(2*c))*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2) - (2*(a^5*
b + 2*a^3*b^3 + a*b^5)*cos(2*c) + (a^2*b^4 + b^6)*sin(2*c))*d*x^2*sin(2*d*
x^2) - (2*a^6 + 2*a^4*b^2 + 3*a^2*b^4 + b^6)*d*x^2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - (
a^8*d*x*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + a^8*d*x*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + ((4*a^6*b^2
+ 8*a^4*b^4 + 4*a^2*b^6 + b^8)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^6*b^2 + 8*a^4*b^4 + 4*a^2
*b^6 + b^8)*sin(2*c)^2)*d*x*cos(2*d*x^2)^2 + ((4*a^6*b^2 + 8*a^4*b^4 + 4*a
^2*b^6 + b^8)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^6*b^2 + 8*a^4*b^4 + 4*a^2*b^6 + b^8)*sin(2
*c)^2)*d*x*sin(2*d*x^2)^2 - 2*((a^4*b^4 + 2*a^2*b^6 + b^8)*cos(2*c) - 2*(a
^7*b + 3*a^5*b^3 + 3*a^3*b^5 + a*b^7)*sin(2*c))*d*x*cos(2*d*x^2) + 2*(2*(a
^7*b + 3*a^5*b^3 + 3*a^3*b^5 + a*b^7)*cos(2*c) + (a^4*b^4 + 2*a^2*b^6 + b^
8)*sin(2*c))*d*x*sin(2*d*x^2) + (a^8 + 4*a^6*b^2 + 6*a^4*b^4 + 4*a^2*b^6 +
 b^8)*d*x - 2*((a^4*b^4*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^7*b + a^5*b^3)*sin(2*c))*d*x*cos(2
*d*x^2) - (a^4*b^4*sin(2*c) + 2*(a^7*b + a^5*b^3)*cos(2*c))*d*x*sin(2*d*x^
2) - (a^8 + 2*a^6*b^2 + a^4*b^4)*d*x)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - 2*((a^4*b^4*sin
(2*c) + 2*(a^7*b + a^5*b^3)*cos(2*c))*d*x*cos(2*d*x^2) + (a^4*b^4*cos(2*c)
 - 2*(a^7*b + a^5*b^3)*sin(2*c))*d*x*sin(2*d*x^2))*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c))*...
```

3.22.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.43 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \frac{1}{(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{(b\tan(dx^2+c)+a)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)^(-2), x)
```

3.22.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.28 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(1/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2, x)
```

3.23 $\int \frac{1}{x(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx$

3.23.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{1}{x\,(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx=\operatorname{Int}\left(\frac{1}{x\,(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable(1/x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

3.23.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 12.87 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{1}{x\,(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x\,(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2),x]
```

output
```
Integrate[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2), x]
```

3.23.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4238}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}dx$$

input
```
Int[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2),x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.23.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.23.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)\right)^2}dx$$

input
```
int(1/x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(1/x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

3.23.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.11

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)+a\right)^2x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(1/(b^2*x*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 2*a*b*x*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a^2*x), x)
```

3.23.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x**2))**2), x)
```

3.23.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.32 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3616, normalized size of antiderivative = 200.89

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)+a\right)^2x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
(((4*a^8*b^2 + 4*a^6*b^4 - 4*a^4*b^6 - 3*a^2*b^8 - b^10)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a
^8*b^2 + 4*a^6*b^4 - 4*a^4*b^6 - 3*a^2*b^8 - b^10)*sin(2*c)^2)*d*x^2*cos(2
*d*x^2)^2*log(x) + (a^10 - a^8*b^2)*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2*log(x) + ((
4*a^8*b^2 + 4*a^6*b^4 - 4*a^4*b^6 - 3*a^2*b^8 - b^10)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^8*
b^2 + 4*a^6*b^4 - 4*a^4*b^6 - 3*a^2*b^8 - b^10)*sin(2*c)^2)*d*x^2*log(x)*s
in(2*d*x^2)^2 + (a^10 - a^8*b^2)*d*x^2*log(x)*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + (a^10
 + 3*a^8*b^2 + 2*a^6*b^4 - 2*a^4*b^6 - 3*a^2*b^8 - b^10)*d*x^2*log(x) - (2
*((a^6*b^4 + a^4*b^6 - a^2*b^8 - b^10)*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^9*b + 2*a^7*b^3 - 2
*a^3*b^7 - a*b^9)*sin(2*c))*d*x^2*log(x) + 2*(a^7*b^3 + 3*a^5*b^5 + 3*a^3*
b^7 + a*b^9)*cos(2*c) + (a^4*b^6 + 2*a^2*b^8 + b^10)*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*x^2
) - 2*(((a^6*b^4 - a^4*b^6)*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^9*b - a^5*b^5)*sin(2*c))*d*x^2
*cos(2*d*x^2)*log(x) - (2*(a^9*b - a^5*b^5)*cos(2*c) + (a^6*b^4 - a^4*b^6)
*sin(2*c))*d*x^2*log(x)*sin(2*d*x^2) - (a^10 + a^8*b^2 - a^6*b^4 - a^4*b^6
)*d*x^2*log(x))*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) - (((4*a^10*b^2 + 16*a^8*b^4 + 24*a^6*b
^6 + 17*a^4*b^8 + 6*a^2*b^10 + b^12)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^10*b^2 + 16*a^8*b^4
 + 24*a^6*b^6 + 17*a^4*b^8 + 6*a^2*b^10 + b^12)*sin(2*c)^2)*d*x^2*cos(2*d*
x^2)^2 + (a^12 + 2*a^10*b^2 + a^8*b^4)*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + ((4*a^
10*b^2 + 16*a^8*b^4 + 24*a^6*b^6 + 17*a^4*b^8 + 6*a^2*b^10 + b^12)*cos(2*c
)^2 + (4*a^10*b^2 + 16*a^8*b^4 + 24*a^6*b^6 + 17*a^4*b^8 + 6*a^2*b^10 + b^
12)*sin(2*c)^2)*d*x^2*sin(2*d*x^2)^2 + (a^12 + 2*a^10*b^2 + a^8*b^4)*d*...
```

3.23.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.45 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)+a\right)^2x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/((b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)^2*x), x)
```

3.23.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2), x)
```

3.24 $\int \frac{1}{x^2(a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx$

3.24.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\operatorname{Int}\left(\frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

3.24.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 9.76 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2),x]
```

output
```
Integrate[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2), x]
```

3.24.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 (a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2} \, dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4238}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 (a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2} dx$$

input
```
Int[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^2])^2),x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.24.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.24.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2(a+b\tan(d\,x^2+c))^2} dx$$

input
```
int(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x)
```

3.24.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.44

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 (a + b \tan (c + dx^2))^2} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{(b \tan (dx^2 + c) + a)^2 x^2} \, dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(1/(b^2*x^2*tan(d*x^2 + c)^2 + 2*a*b*x^2*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a^2*x^2)
, x)
```

3.24.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.99 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 (a + b \tan (c + dx^2))^2} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 (a + b \tan (c + dx^2))^2} \, dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x**2/(a+b*tan(d*x**2+c))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(x**2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x**2))**2), x)
```

3.24.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.41 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2599, normalized size of antiderivative = 144.39

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 (a + b \tan (c + dx^2))^2} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{(b \tan (dx^2 + c) + a)^2 x^2} \, dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-((a^6 + a^4*b^2)*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + (a^6 + a^4*b^2)*d*x^2*sin(2
*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + (a^6 + a^4*b^2 - a^2*b^4 - b^6)*d*x^2 + (b^6*sin(2*c) -
((4*a^4*b^2 + 5*a^2*b^4 - b^6)*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^5*b - 2*a*b^5)*sin(2*c))*d*
x^2 + 2*(a^3*b^3 + a*b^5)*cos(2*c))*cos(2*d*x^2) - (((a^2*b^4 + b^6)*cos(2
*c) - 2*(a^5*b + 2*a^3*b^3 + a*b^5)*sin(2*c))*d*x^2*cos(2*d*x^2) - (2*(a^5
*b + 2*a^3*b^3 + a*b^5)*cos(2*c) + (a^2*b^4 + b^6)*sin(2*c))*d*x^2*sin(2*d
*x^2) - (2*a^6 + 2*a^4*b^2 + 3*a^2*b^4 + b^6)*d*x^2)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c) +
(a^8*d*x^3*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + a^8*d*x^3*sin(2*d*x^2 + 2*c)^2 + ((4*a^6
*b^2 + 8*a^4*b^4 + 4*a^2*b^6 + b^8)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^6*b^2 + 8*a^4*b^4 +
4*a^2*b^6 + b^8)*sin(2*c)^2)*d*x^3*cos(2*d*x^2)^2 + ((4*a^6*b^2 + 8*a^4*b^
4 + 4*a^2*b^6 + b^8)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^6*b^2 + 8*a^4*b^4 + 4*a^2*b^6 + b^8
)*sin(2*c)^2)*d*x^3*sin(2*d*x^2)^2 - 2*((a^4*b^4 + 2*a^2*b^6 + b^8)*cos(2*
c) - 2*(a^7*b + 3*a^5*b^3 + 3*a^3*b^5 + a*b^7)*sin(2*c))*d*x^3*cos(2*d*x^2
) + 2*(2*(a^7*b + 3*a^5*b^3 + 3*a^3*b^5 + a*b^7)*cos(2*c) + (a^4*b^4 + 2*a
^2*b^6 + b^8)*sin(2*c))*d*x^3*sin(2*d*x^2) + (a^8 + 4*a^6*b^2 + 6*a^4*b^4
+ 4*a^2*b^6 + b^8)*d*x^3 - 2*((a^4*b^4*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^7*b + a^5*b^3)*sin(
2*c))*d*x^3*cos(2*d*x^2) - (a^4*b^4*sin(2*c) + 2*(a^7*b + a^5*b^3)*cos(2*c
))*d*x^3*sin(2*d*x^2) - (a^8 + 2*a^6*b^2 + a^4*b^4)*d*x^3)*cos(2*d*x^2 + 2
*c) - 2*((a^4*b^4*sin(2*c) + 2*(a^7*b + a^5*b^3)*cos(2*c))*d*x^3*cos(2*d*x
^2) + (a^4*b^4*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^7*b + a^5*b^3)*sin(2*c))*d*x^3*sin(2*d*x...
```

3.24.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.51 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+dx^2\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^2+c\right)+a\right)^2x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(d*x^2+c))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/((b*tan(d*x^2 + c) + a)^2*x^2), x)
```

3.24.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.38 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 (a+b\tan(c+dx^2))^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b\tan\left(d\,x^2+c\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^2))^2), x)
```

3.25 $\int x^3(a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x}))\,dx$

3.25.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 261

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^3(a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x}))\,dx &= \frac{ax^4}{4}+\frac{1}{4}ibx^4-\frac{2bx^{7/2}\log\left(1+e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d}\\
&+\frac{7ibx^3\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^2}\\
&-\frac{21bx^{5/2}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^3}\\
&-\frac{105ibx^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{2d^4}\\
&+\frac{105bx^{3/2}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^5}\\
&+\frac{315ibx\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(6,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{2d^6}\\
&-\frac{315b\sqrt{x}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(7,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{2d^7}\\
&-\frac{315ib\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(8,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{4d^8}\end{aligned}$$

output
```
1/4*a*x^4+1/4*I*b*x^4-2*b*x^(7/2)*ln(1+exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d+7*I*b*x^3
*polylog(2,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^2-21*b*x^(5/2)*polylog(3,-exp(2*I*(c
+d*x^(1/2))))/d^3-105/2*I*b*x^2*polylog(4,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^4+105
*b*x^(3/2)*polylog(5,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^5+315/2*I*b*x*polylog(6,-e
xp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^6-315/4*I*b*polylog(8,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^
8-315/2*b*polylog(7,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))*x^(1/2)/d^7
```

3.25.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 261, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x^3\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\frac{ax^4}{4}+\frac{1}{4}ibx^4-\frac{2bx^{7/2}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d}+\frac{7ibx^3\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}-\frac{21bx^{5/2}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3}-\frac{105ibx^2\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^4}+\frac{105bx^{3/2}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^5}+\frac{315ibx\,\text{PolyLog}\left(6,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^6}-\frac{315b\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(7,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^7}-\frac{315ib\,\text{PolyLog}\left(8,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{4d^8}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^3*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]]),x]
```

output
```
(a*x^4)/4 + (I/4)*b*x^4 - (2*b*x^(7/2)*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])
/d + ((7*I)*b*x^3*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^2 - (21*b*x^(5
/2)*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^3 - (((105*I)/2)*b*x^2*PolyL
og[4, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^4 + (105*b*x^(3/2)*PolyLog[5, -E^((2*
I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^5 + (((315*I)/2)*b*x*PolyLog[6, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*S
qrt[x]))])/d^6 - (315*b*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[7, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/(2
*d^7) - (((315*I)/4)*b*PolyLog[8, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^8
```

3.25.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.59 (sec) , antiderivative size = 261, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.111$, Rules used = {2010, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int x^3\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2010}$$

$$\int \left(ax^3+bx^3\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2009}$$

$$\frac{ax^4}{4}-\frac{315ib\,\text{PolyLog}\left(8,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{4d^8}-\frac{315b\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(7,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^7}+\frac{315ibx\,\text{PolyLog}\left(6,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^6}+\frac{105bx^{3/2}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^5}-\frac{105ibx^2\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^4}-\frac{21bx^{5/2}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3}+\frac{7ibx^3\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}-\frac{2bx^{7/2}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d}+\frac{1}{4}ibx^4$$

input
```
Int[x^3*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]]),x]
```

output
```
(a*x^4)/4 + (I/4)*b*x^4 - (2*b*x^(7/2)*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])
/d + ((7*I)*b*x^3*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^2 - (21*b*x^(5
/2)*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^3 - (((105*I)/2)*b*x^2*PolyL
og[4, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^4 + (105*b*x^(3/2)*PolyLog[5, -E^((2*
I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^5 + (((315*I)/2)*b*x*PolyLog[6, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*S
qrt[x]))])/d^6 - (315*b*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[7, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/(2
*d^7) - (((315*I)/4)*b*PolyLog[8, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^8
```

3.25.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 2010
```
Int[(u_)*((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c*x)^m*u, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{c, m}, x] && SumQ[u] &&  !LinearQ[u, x] &&  !MatchQ[u, (a_)
+ (b_.)*(v_) /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[v]]
```

3.25.4 Maple [F]

$$\int x^3 \left(a+b\tan \left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right) dx$$

input
```
int(x^3*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
int(x^3*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

3.25.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int x^3 \left(a+b\tan \left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int \left(b\tan \left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)x^3\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(b*x^3*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a*x^3, x)
```

3.25.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int x^3\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int x^3\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**3*(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**3*(a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x))), x)
```

3.25.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 937 vs. 2(198) = 396.

Time = 0.46 (sec) , antiderivative size = 937, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.59

$$\int x^3\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/420*(105*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^8*a + 105*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^8*b - 840*(d*sqrt(x
) + c)^7*a*c - 840*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^7*b*c + 2940*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^6*a*c^2
+ 2940*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^6*b*c^2 - 5880*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*a*c^3 - 5880*I*(
d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*b*c^3 + 7350*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4*a*c^4 + 7350*I*(d*sqrt(x)
+ c)^4*b*c^4 - 5880*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*a*c^5 - 5880*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b*c
^5 + 2940*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*a*c^6 + 2940*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*b*c^6 - 840*(
d*sqrt(x) + c)*a*c^7 - 840*b*c^7*log(sec(d*sqrt(x) + c)) + 8*(-960*I*(d*sq
rt(x) + c)^7*b + 3920*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^6*b*c - 7056*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*b
*c^2 + 7350*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4*b*c^3 - 4900*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b*c^4 + 2
205*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*b*c^5 - 735*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c^6)*arctan2(sin(2
*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c), cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + 1) + 420*(64*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)
^6*b - 224*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*b*c + 336*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4*b*c^2 - 280*I
*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b*c^3 + 140*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*b*c^4 - 42*I*(d*sqrt(x)
 + c)*b*c^5 + 7*I*b*c^6)*dilog(-e^(2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)) - 4*(960*(d*sqr
t(x) + c)^7*b - 3920*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^6*b*c + 7056*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*b*c^2
- 7350*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4*b*c^3 + 4900*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b*c^4 - 2205*(d*sq
rt(x) + c)^2*b*c^5 + 735*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c^6)*log(cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)
^2 + sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 2*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + 1) - 302400*I*b
*polylog(8, -e^(2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)) - 50400*(12*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b - 7*
b*c)*polylog(7, -e^(2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)) + 10080*(60*I*(d*sqrt(x) + ...
```

3.25.8 Giac [F]

$$\int x^3\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)x^3\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)*x^3, x)
```

3.25.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int x^3\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int x^3\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^3*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
int(x^3*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2))), x)
```

3.26 $\int x^2(a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x}))\,dx$

3.26.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 195

$$\int x^2(a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x}))\,dx=\frac{ax^3}{3}+\frac{1}{3}ibx^3-\frac{2bx^{5/2}\log\left(1+e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d}+\frac{5ibx^2\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^2}-\frac{10bx^{3/2}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^3}-\frac{15ibx\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^4}+\frac{15b\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^5}+\frac{15ib\,\text{PolyLog}\left(6,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{2d^6}$$

output
```
1/3*a*x^3+1/3*I*b*x^3-2*b*x^(5/2)*ln(1+exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d+5*I*b*x^2
*polylog(2,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^2-10*b*x^(3/2)*polylog(3,-exp(2*I*(c
+d*x^(1/2))))/d^3-15*I*b*x*polylog(4,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^4+15/2*I*b
*polylog(6,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^6+15*b*polylog(5,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/
2))))*x^(1/2)/d^5
```

3.26.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 195, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\frac{ax^3}{3}+\frac{1}{3}ibx^3-\frac{2bx^{5/2}\log\left(1+e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d}+\frac{5ibx^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^2}-\frac{10bx^{3/2}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^3}-\frac{15ibx\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^4}+\frac{15b\sqrt{x}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^5}+\frac{15ib\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(6,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{2d^6}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]]),x]
```

output
```
(a*x^3)/3 + (I/3)*b*x^3 - (2*b*x^(5/2)*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])
/d + ((5*I)*b*x^2*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^2 - (10*b*x^(3
/2)*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^3 - ((15*I)*b*x*PolyLog[4, -
E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^4 + (15*b*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[5, -E^((2*I)*(c +
d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^5 + (((15*I)/2)*b*PolyLog[6, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/
d^6
```

3.26.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.48 (sec) , antiderivative size = 195, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.111, Rules used = {2010, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2010$$

$$\int \left(ax^2+bx^2\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2009$$

$$\frac{ax^3}{3}+\frac{15ib\,\text{PolyLog}\left(6,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^6}+\frac{15b\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^5}-\frac{15ibx\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^4}-\frac{10bx^{3/2}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3}+\frac{5ibx^2\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}-\frac{2bx^{5/2}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d}+\frac{1}{3}ibx^3$$

input
```
Int[x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]]),x]
```

output
```
(a*x^3)/3 + (I/3)*b*x^3 - (2*b*x^(5/2)*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])
/d + ((5*I)*b*x^2*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^2 - (10*b*x^(3
/2)*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^3 - ((15*I)*b*x*PolyLog[4, -
E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^4 + (15*b*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[5, -E^((2*I)*(c +
d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^5 + (((15*I)/2)*b*PolyLog[6, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/
d^6
```

3.26.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 2010
```
Int[(u_)*((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c*x)^m*u, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{c, m}, x] && SumQ[u] && !LinearQ[u, x] && !MatchQ[u, (a_)
+ (b_.)*(v_) /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[v]]
```

3.26.4 Maple [F]

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)dx$$

input
```
int(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
int(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

3.26.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)x^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(b*x^2*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a*x^2, x)
```

3.26.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**2*(a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x))), x)
```

3.26.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 618 vs. $2(150) = 300$.

Time = 0.40 (sec) , antiderivative size = 618, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.17

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$
$$= \frac{5\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)^6a+5i\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)^6b-30\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)^5ac-30i\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)^5bc+75\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)^4ac^2+75i\left(d\sqrt{x}\right.}{}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/15*(5*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^6*a + 5*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^6*b - 30*(d*sqrt(x) + c)
^5*a*c - 30*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*b*c + 75*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4*a*c^2 + 75*I*(d
*sqrt(x) + c)^4*b*c^2 - 100*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*a*c^3 - 100*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c
)^3*b*c^3 + 75*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*a*c^4 + 75*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*b*c^4 - 30
*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*a*c^5 - 30*b*c^5*log(sec(d*sqrt(x) + c)) + 2*(-48*I*(d*sq
rt(x) + c)^5*b + 150*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4*b*c - 200*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b*c
^2 + 150*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*b*c^3 - 75*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c^4)*arctan2(s
in(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c), cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + 1) + 15*(16*I*(d*sqrt(x) +
 c)^4*b - 40*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b*c + 40*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*b*c^2 - 20*I
*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c^3 + 5*I*b*c^4)*dilog(-e^(2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)) - (4
8*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*b - 150*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4*b*c + 200*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*
b*c^2 - 150*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*b*c^3 + 75*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c^4)*log(cos(2*
d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 2*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) +
 1) + 360*I*b*polylog(6, -e^(2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)) + 90*(8*(d*sqrt(x) +
c)*b - 5*b*c)*polylog(5, -e^(2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)) + 60*(-12*I*(d*sqrt(x
) + c)^2*b + 15*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c - 5*I*b*c^2)*polylog(4, -e^(2*I*d*sq
rt(x) + 2*I*c)) - 30*(16*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b - 30*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*b*c +
20*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c^2 - 5*b*c^3)*polylog(3, -e^(2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c))
)/d^6
```

3.26.8 Giac [F]

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int \left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)x^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)*x^2, x)
```

3.26.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int x^2\,\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
int(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2))), x)
```

3.27 $\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx$

3.27.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 135

$$\begin{aligned}\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx &= \frac{ax^2}{2}+\frac{1}{2}ibx^2-\frac{2bx^{3/2}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d}\\ &+\frac{3ibx\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}\\ &-\frac{3b\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3}\\ &-\frac{3ib\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^4}\end{aligned}$$

output
```
1/2*a*x^2+1/2*I*b*x^2-2*b*x^(3/2)*ln(1+exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d+3*I*b*x*p
olylog(2,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^2-3/2*I*b*polylog(4,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1
/2))))/d^4-3*b*polylog(3,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))*x^(1/2)/d^3
```

3.27.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 135, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\frac{ax^2}{2}+\frac{1}{2}ibx^2-\frac{2bx^{3/2}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d}+\frac{3ibx\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}-\frac{3b\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3}-\frac{3ib\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^4}$$

input
```
Integrate[x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]]),x]
```

output
```
(a*x^2)/2 + (I/2)*b*x^2 - (2*b*x^(3/2)*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])
/d + ((3*I)*b*x*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^2 - (3*b*Sqrt[x]
*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^3 - (((3*I)/2)*b*PolyLog[4, -E^
((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^4
```

3.27.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.39 (sec) , antiderivative size = 135, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.125, Rules used = {2010, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2010}$$

$$\int \left(ax+bx\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$

$$\frac{ax^2}{2} - \frac{3ib\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4, -e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{2d^4} - \frac{3b\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3, -e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^3} + \frac{3ibx\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2, -e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^2} - \frac{2bx^{3/2}\log\left(1 + e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d} + \frac{1}{2}ibx^2$$

input
```
Int[x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]]),x]
```

output
```
(a*x^2)/2 + (I/2)*b*x^2 - (2*b*x^(3/2)*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])
/d + ((3*I)*b*x*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^2 - (3*b*Sqrt[x]
*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^3 - (((3*I)/2)*b*PolyLog[4, -E^
((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^4
```

3.27.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 2010
```
Int[(u_)*((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c*x)^m*u, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{c, m}, x] && SumQ[u] &&  !LinearQ[u, x] &&  !MatchQ[u, (a_)
+ (b_.)*(v_) /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[v]]
```

3.27.4 Maple [F]

$$\int x\left(a + b\tan\left(c + d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)dx$$

input
```
int(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
int(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

3.27.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int \left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)x\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(b*x*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a*x, x)
```

3.27.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
Integral(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x))), x)
```

3.27.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 359 vs. 2(102) = 204.

Time = 0.39 (sec) , antiderivative size = 359, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.66

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$
$$=\frac{3\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)^4a+3i\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)^4b-12\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)^3ac-12i\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)^3bc+18\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)^2ac^2+18i\left(d\sqrt{x}\right.}{}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/6*(3*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4*a + 3*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4*b - 12*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^
3*a*c - 12*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b*c + 18*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*a*c^2 + 18*I*(d*
sqrt(x) + c)^2*b*c^2 - 12*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*a*c^3 - 12*b*c^3*log(sec(d*sqrt(
x) + c)) + 4*(-4*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b + 9*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*b*c - 9*I*(
d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c^2)*arctan2(sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c), cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*
c) + 1) + 6*(4*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*b - 6*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c + 3*I*b*c^2
)*dilog(-e^(2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)) - 2*(4*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b - 9*(d*sqrt
(x) + c)^2*b*c + 9*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c^2)*log(cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + s
in(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 2*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + 1) - 12*I*b*polylog(4
, -e^(2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)) - 6*(4*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b - 3*b*c)*polylog(3,
 -e^(2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)))/d^4
```

3.27.8 Giac [F]

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)x\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)*x, x)
```

3.27.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int x\,\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$

input
```
int(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
int(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2))), x)
```

3.28 $\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx$

3.28.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 66

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx = ax+ibx-\frac{2b\sqrt{x}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d}+\frac{ib\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}$$

output
```
a*x+I*b*x+I*b*polylog(2,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^2-2*b*ln(1+exp(2*I*(c+d
*x^(1/2))))*x^(1/2)/d
```

3.28.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 66, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx = ax+ibx-\frac{2b\sqrt{x}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d}+\frac{ib\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}$$

input
```
Integrate[a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]],x]
```

output
```
a*x + I*b*x - (2*b*Sqrt[x]*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d + (I*b*Po
lyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^2
```

3.28.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 66, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.071, Rules used = {2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2009}$$

$$ax+\frac{ib\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}-\frac{2b\sqrt{x}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d}+ibx$$

input
```
Int[a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]],x]
```

output
```
a*x + I*b*x - (2*b*Sqrt[x]*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d + (I*b*Po
lyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^2
```

3.28.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

3.28.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)dx$$

input
```
int(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
int(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)),x)
```

3.28.5 Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 153 vs. 2(51) = 102.

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 153, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.32

$$\int \left(a+b\tan \left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$
$$=\frac{2\,ad^2x-2\,bd\sqrt{x}\log\left(-\frac{2\,(i\tan(d\sqrt{x}+c)-1)}{\tan(d\sqrt{x}+c)^2+1}\right)-2\,bd\sqrt{x}\log\left(-\frac{2\,(-i\tan(d\sqrt{x}+c)-1)}{\tan(d\sqrt{x}+c)^2+1}\right)-i\,b\mathrm{Li}_2\left(\frac{2\,(i\tan(d\sqrt{x}+c)-1)}{\tan(d\sqrt{x}+c)^2+1}+\right.}{2\,d^2}$$

input
```
integrate(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*(2*a*d^2*x - 2*b*d*sqrt(x)*log(-2*(I*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) - 1)/(tan(d*sq
rt(x) + c)^2 + 1)) - 2*b*d*sqrt(x)*log(-2*(-I*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) - 1)/(tan
(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 1)) - I*b*dilog(2*(I*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) - 1)/(tan(d*sq
rt(x) + c)^2 + 1) + 1) + I*b*dilog(2*(-I*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) - 1)/(tan(d*sq
rt(x) + c)^2 + 1) + 1))/d^2
```

3.28.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\tan \left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int \left(a+b\tan \left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
Integral(a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x)), x)
```

3.28.7 Maxima [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\tan \left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int b\tan \left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
a*x + 2*b*integrate(sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)/(cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + sin
(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 2*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + 1), x)
```

3.28.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a, x)
```

3.28.9 Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 3.95 (sec) , antiderivative size = 150, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.27

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,dx=a\,x-\frac{b\left(\pi\,\ln\left(\cos\left(d\,\sqrt{x}\right)\right)+2\,c\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{-d\,\sqrt{x}\,2\mathrm{i}}\,\mathrm{e}^{-c\,2\mathrm{i}}+1\right)-\pi\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{-d\,\sqrt{x}\,2\mathrm{i}}\,\mathrm{e}^{-c\,2\mathrm{i}}+1\right)-\ln\left(\cos\left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\,\left(2\,c-\right.}{}$$

input
```
int(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
a*x - (b*(2*c*log(exp(-d*x^(1/2)*2i)*exp(-c*2i) + 1) - pi*log(exp(-d*x^(1/
2)*2i)*exp(-c*2i) + 1) + pi*log(cos(d*x^(1/2))) - log(cos(c + d*x^(1/2)))*
(2*c - pi) - pi*log(exp(d*x^(1/2)*2i) + 1) + d^2*x*1i + polylog(2, -exp(-d
*x^(1/2)*2i)*exp(-c*2i))*1i + 2*d*x^(1/2)*log(exp(-d*x^(1/2)*2i)*exp(-c*2i
) + 1) + c*d*x^(1/2)*2i))/d^2
```

3.29 $\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x}\,dx$

3.29.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x}\,dx = a\log(x)+b\text{Int}\left(\frac{\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x},x\right)$$

output
```
a*ln(x)+b*Unintegrable(tan(c+d*x^(1/2))/x,x)
```

3.29.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 5.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])/x,x]
```

output
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])/x, x]
```

3.29.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.000, Rules used = {2010, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2010}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{a}{x}+\frac{b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$

$$b\int \frac{\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x}dx+a\log(x)$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])/x,x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.29.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 2010
```
Int[(u_)*((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c*x)^m*u, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{c, m}, x] && SumQ[u] && !LinearQ[u, x] && !MatchQ[u, (a_)
+ (b_.)*(v_) /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[v]]
```

3.29.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.45 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x}dx$$

input
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))/x,x)
```

output
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))/x,x)
```

3.29.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))/x,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral((b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)/x, x)
```

3.29.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.55 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2)))/x,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x)))/x, x)
```

3.29.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.53 (sec) , antiderivative size = 68, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.78

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))/x,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*b*integrate(sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)/((cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + sin(2*d*
sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 2*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + 1)*x), x) + a*log(x)
```

3.29.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.48 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))/x,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)/x, x)
```

3.29.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))/x,x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))/x, x)
```

3.30 $\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx$

3.30.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx = -\frac{a}{x}+b\text{Int}\left(\frac{\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x^2},x\right)$$

output
```
-a/x+b*Unintegrable(tan(c+d*x^(1/2))/x^2,x)
```

3.30.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 12.48 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx = \int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])/x^2,x]
```

output
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])/x^2, x]
```

3.30.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.000, Rules used = {2010, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2010}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{a}{x^2}+\frac{b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x^2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$

$$b\int \frac{\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x^2}dx-\frac{a}{x}$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])/x^2,x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.30.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 2010
```
Int[(u_)*((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c*x)^m*u, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{c, m}, x] && SumQ[u] &&  !LinearQ[u, x] &&  !MatchQ[u, (a_)
+ (b_.)*(v_) /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[v]]
```

3.30.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.37 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x^2}dx$$

input
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))/x^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))/x^2,x)
```

3.30.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))/x^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral((b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)/x^2, x)
```

3.30.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.78 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2)))/x**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x)))/x**2, x)
```

3.30.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.54 (sec) , antiderivative size = 72, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.00

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))/x^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
(2*b*x*integrate(sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)/((cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + sin(2
*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 2*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + 1)*x^2), x) - a)/x
```

3.30.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.49 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))/x^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)/x^2, x)
```

3.30.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.45 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))/x^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))/x^2, x)
```

3.31 $\int x^2 \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2 \, dx$

3.31.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 402

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=-\frac{2ib^2x^{5/2}}{d}+\frac{a^2x^3}{3}+\frac{2}{3}iabx^3-\frac{b^2x^3}{3}+\frac{10b^2x^2\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}-\frac{4abx^{5/2}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d}-\frac{20ib^2x^{3/2}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3}+\frac{10iabx^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}+\frac{30b^2x\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^4}-\frac{20abx^{3/2}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3}+\frac{30ib^2\sqrt{x}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^5}-\frac{30iabx\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^4}-\frac{15b^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^6}+\frac{30ab\sqrt{x}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^5}+\frac{15iab\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(6,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^6}+\frac{2b^2x^{5/2}\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{d}$$

output
```
30*I*b^2*polylog(4,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))*x^(1/2)/d^5+1/3*a^2*x^3+15*I*a
*b*polylog(6,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^6-1/3*b^2*x^3+10*b^2*x^2*ln(1+exp(
2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^2-4*a*b*x^(5/2)*ln(1+exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d-30*I*
a*b*x*polylog(4,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^4-20*I*b^2*x^(3/2)*polylog(2,-e
xp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^3+30*b^2*x*polylog(3,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^4
-20*a*b*x^(3/2)*polylog(3,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^3-2*I*b^2*x^(5/2)/d-1
5*b^2*polylog(5,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^6+10*I*a*b*x^2*polylog(2,-exp(2
*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^2+2/3*I*a*b*x^3+30*a*b*polylog(5,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2
))))*x^(1/2)/d^5+2*b^2*x^(5/2)*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))/d
```

3.31.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 3.81 (sec) , antiderivative size = 567, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.41

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$
$$=\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{ibe^{2ic}\left(-12bd^5e^{-2ic}x^{5/2}+4ad^6e^{-2ic}x^3+30ibd^4e^{-2ic}\left(1+e^{2ic}\right)x^2\log\left(1+e^{-2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)-12iad^5e^{-2ic}\right.}{}\right.$$
$$\left.+\frac{6b^2x^{5/2}\sec(c)\sec\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\sin\left(d\sqrt{x}\right)}{d}+x^3\left(a^2-b^2+2ab\tan(c)\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2,x]
```

output
```
(((-I)*b*E^((2*I)*c)*((-12*b*d^5*x^(5/2))/E^((2*I)*c) + (4*a*d^6*x^3)/E^((
2*I)*c) + ((30*I)*b*d^4*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))*x^2*Log[1 + E^((-2*I)*(c + d*Sqr
t[x]))])/E^((2*I)*c) - ((12*I)*a*d^5*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))*x^(5/2)*Log[1 + E^(
(-2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/E^((2*I)*c) - 60*b*d^3*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*x^(3/2
)*PolyLog[2, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))] + 30*a*d^4*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*x^
2*PolyLog[2, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))] + ((90*I)*b*d^2*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)
)*x*PolyLog[3, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/E^((2*I)*c) - ((60*I)*a*d^3*(
1 + E^((2*I)*c))*x^(3/2)*PolyLog[3, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/E^((2*I)
*c) + 90*b*d*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[4, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[
x]))] - 90*a*d^2*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*x*PolyLog[4, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]
))] - ((45*I)*b*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))*PolyLog[5, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])
/E^((2*I)*c) + ((90*I)*a*d*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[5, -E^((-2*I)
*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/E^((2*I)*c) + 45*a*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*PolyLog[6, -E^((
-2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))]))/(d^6*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))) + (6*b^2*x^(5/2)*Sec[c]*
Sec[c + d*Sqrt[x]]*Sin[d*Sqrt[x]])/d + x^3*(a^2 - b^2 + 2*a*b*Tan[c]))/3
```

3.31.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.83 (sec) , antiderivative size = 407, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.01, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.200, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 4205, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2 dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4234}$$

$$2\int x^{5/2}\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2 d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$2\int x^{5/2}\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2 d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4205}$$

$$2\int \left(a^2x^{5/2}+b^2\tan^2\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)x^{5/2}+2ab\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)x^{5/2}\right)d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$

$$2\left(\frac{a^2x^3}{6}+\frac{15iab\,\text{PolyLog}\left(6,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{2d^6}+\frac{15ab\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^5}-\frac{15iabx\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{}}\right.}{d^4}\right.$$

input
```
Int[x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2,x]
```

output
```
2*(((-I)*b^2*x^(5/2))/d + (a^2*x^3)/6 + (I/3)*a*b*x^3 - (b^2*x^3)/6 + (5*b
^2*x^2*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^2 - (2*a*b*x^(5/2)*Log[1 + E^
((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d - ((10*I)*b^2*x^(3/2)*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c
+ d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^3 + ((5*I)*a*b*x^2*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))
])/d^2 + (15*b^2*x*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^4 - (10*a*b*x
^(3/2)*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^3 + ((15*I)*b^2*Sqrt[x]*P
olyLog[4, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^5 - ((15*I)*a*b*x*PolyLog[4, -E^(
(2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^4 - (15*b^2*PolyLog[5, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]
))])/(2*d^6) + (15*a*b*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[5, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^5
 + (((15*I)/2)*a*b*PolyLog[6, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^6 + (b^2*x^(5
/2)*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])/d)
```

3.31.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4205
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_.)
, x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c + d*x)^m, (a + b*Tan[e + f*x])^n, x],
 x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, m}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[n, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.31.4 Maple [F]

$$\int x^2 \left(a + b \tan\left(c + d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2 dx$$

input
```
int(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

3.31.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int x^2 \left(a + b \tan\left(c + d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2 dx = \int \left(b \tan\left(d\sqrt{x} + c\right) + a\right)^2 x^2 dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(b^2*x^2*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 2*a*b*x^2*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a^2
*x^2, x)
```

3.31.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2)))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**2*(a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x)))**2, x)
```

3.31.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 2421 vs. $2(320)=640$.

Time = 0.60 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2421, normalized size of antiderivative = 6.02

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=\text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*((d*sqrt(x) + c)^6*a^2 - 6*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*a^2*c + 15*(d*sqrt(x) + c
)^4*a^2*c^2 - 20*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*a^2*c^3 + 15*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*a^2*c^4
- 6*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*a^2*c^5 - 12*a*b*c^5*log(sec(d*sqrt(x) + c)) - 6*(30*I
*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b^2*c^5 - 5*(2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^6 + 30*(2*a*b
 + I*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*c - 75*(2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4*c^2 +
 100*(2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*c^3 - 75*(2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x)
 + c)^2*c^4 + 60*b^2*c^5 + 2*(96*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*a*b - 75*b^2*c^4 - 150*
(2*a*b*c + b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4 + 400*(a*b*c^2 + b^2*c)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^
3 - 150*(2*a*b*c^3 + 3*b^2*c^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 150*(a*b*c^4 + 2*b^2*c
^3)*(d*sqrt(x) + c) + (96*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*a*b - 75*b^2*c^4 - 150*(2*a*b*
c + b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4 + 400*(a*b*c^2 + b^2*c)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3 - 150
*(2*a*b*c^3 + 3*b^2*c^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 150*(a*b*c^4 + 2*b^2*c^3)*(d*
sqrt(x) + c))*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) - (-96*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*a*b + 75*I
*b^2*c^4 + 150*(2*I*a*b*c + I*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4 + 400*(-I*a*b*c^2 - I
*b^2*c)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3 + 150*(2*I*a*b*c^3 + 3*I*b^2*c^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c
)^2 + 150*(-I*a*b*c^4 - 2*I*b^2*c^3)*(d*sqrt(x) + c))*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*
c))*arctan2(sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c), cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + 1) - 5*((2*a*
b + I*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^6 - 6*(2*b^2 + (2*a*b + I*b^2)*c)*(d*sqrt(x) +
c)^5 + 15*(4*b^2*c + (2*a*b + I*b^2)*c^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4 - 20*(6*b^2*c^
2 + (2*a*b + I*b^2)*c^3)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3 + 15*(8*b^2*c^3 + (2*a*b + I...
```

3.31.8 Giac [F]

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=\int\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2x^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)^2*x^2, x)
```

3.31.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=\int x^2\,\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2, x)
```

3.32 $\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$

3.32.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 274

$$\begin{aligned}\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=&-\frac{2ib^2x^{3/2}}{d}+\frac{a^2x^2}{2}+iabx^2-\frac{b^2x^2}{2}\\&+\frac{6b^2x\log\left(1+e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^2}-\frac{4abx^{3/2}\log\left(1+e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d}\\&-\frac{6ib^2\sqrt{x}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^3}\\&+\frac{6iabx\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^2}\\&+\frac{3b^2\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^4}\\&-\frac{6ab\sqrt{x}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^3}\\&-\frac{3iab\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^4}+\frac{2b^2x^{3/2}\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{d}\end{aligned}$$

output
```
-2*I*b^2*x^(3/2)/d+1/2*a^2*x^2+I*a*b*x^2-1/2*b^2*x^2+6*b^2*x*ln(1+exp(2*I*
(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^2-4*a*b*x^(3/2)*ln(1+exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d+6*I*a*b*x
*polylog(2,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^2+3*b^2*polylog(3,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1
/2))))/d^4-3*I*a*b*polylog(4,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^4-6*I*b^2*polylog(
2,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))*x^(1/2)/d^3-6*a*b*polylog(3,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/
2))))*x^(1/2)/d^3+2*b^2*x^(3/2)*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))/d
```

3.32.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 1.72 (sec) , antiderivative size = 365, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.33

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$
$$=\frac{b\left(4ibd^3x^{3/2}-2iad^4x^2+6bd^2x\log\left(1+e^{-2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)+6bd^2e^{2ic}x\log\left(1+e^{-2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)-4ad^3x^{3/2}\log\left(1\right.\right.}{}$$
$$+\frac{2b^2x^{3/2}\sec(c)\sec\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\sin\left(d\sqrt{x}\right)}{d}+\frac{1}{2}x^2\left(a^2-b^2+2ab\tan(c)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2,x]
```

output
```
(b*((4*I)*b*d^3*x^(3/2) - (2*I)*a*d^4*x^2 + 6*b*d^2*x*Log[1 + E^((-2*I)*(c
 + d*Sqrt[x]))] + 6*b*d^2*E^((2*I)*c)*x*Log[1 + E^((-2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))
] - 4*a*d^3*x^(3/2)*Log[1 + E^((-2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))] - 4*a*d^3*E^((2*I)
*c)*x^(3/2)*Log[1 + E^((-2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))] - (6*I)*d*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)
)*(-b + a*d*Sqrt[x])*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[2, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))] + 3*(
1 + E^((2*I)*c))*(b - 2*a*d*Sqrt[x])*PolyLog[3, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])
)] + (3*I)*a*PolyLog[4, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))] + (3*I)*a*E^((2*I)*c)
*PolyLog[4, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))]))/(d^4*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))) + (2*b^
2*x^(3/2)*Sec[c]*Sec[c + d*Sqrt[x]]*Sin[d*Sqrt[x]])/d + (x^2*(a^2 - b^2 +
2*a*b*Tan[c]))/2
```

3.32.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.67 (sec) , antiderivative size = 281, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.03, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.222, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 4205, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4234}$$
$$2\int x^{3/2}\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2d\sqrt{x}$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3042}$$

$$2\int x^{3/2}\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4205}$$

$$2\int \left(x^{3/2}a^2+2bx^{3/2}\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)a+b^2x^{3/2}\tan^2\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$

$$2\left(\frac{a^2x^2}{4}-\frac{3iab\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{2d^4}-\frac{3ab\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^3}+\frac{3iabx\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^2}\right.$$

input
```
Int[x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2,x]
```

output
```
2*(((-I)*b^2*x^(3/2))/d + (a^2*x^2)/4 + (I/2)*a*b*x^2 - (b^2*x^2)/4 + (3*b
^2*x*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^2 - (2*a*b*x^(3/2)*Log[1 + E^((
2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d - ((3*I)*b^2*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d
*Sqrt[x]))])/d^3 + ((3*I)*a*b*x*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^
2 + (3*b^2*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/(2*d^4) - (3*a*b*Sqrt[x
]*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^3 - (((3*I)/2)*a*b*PolyLog[4,
-E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^4 + (b^2*x^(3/2)*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])/d)
```

3.32.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4205
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_.)
, x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c + d*x)^m, (a + b*Tan[e + f*x])^n, x],
 x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, m}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[n, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.32.4 Maple [F]

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2 dx$$

input
```
int(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

3.32.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2 dx = \int \left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2 x\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(b^2*x*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 2*a*b*x*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a^2*x,
x)
```

3.32.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2 dx = \int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2 dx$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2)))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x)))**2, x)
```

3.32.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 1290 vs. 2(218) = 436.

Time = 0.51 (sec) , antiderivative size = 1290, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.71

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=\text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*((d*sqrt(x) + c)^4*a^2 - 4*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*a^2*c + 6*(d*sqrt(x) + c)
^2*a^2*c^2 - 4*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*a^2*c^3 - 8*a*b*c^3*log(sec(d*sqrt(x) + c))
 - 4*(12*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b^2*c^3 - 3*(2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4 +
 12*(2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*c - 18*(2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) +
c)^2*c^2 + 24*b^2*c^3 + 4*(8*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*a*b - 9*b^2*c^2 - 9*(2*a*b*
c + b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 18*(a*b*c^2 + b^2*c)*(d*sqrt(x) + c) + (8*(d*
sqrt(x) + c)^3*a*b - 9*b^2*c^2 - 9*(2*a*b*c + b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 18*
(a*b*c^2 + b^2*c)*(d*sqrt(x) + c))*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) - (-8*I*(d*sqrt(
x) + c)^3*a*b + 9*I*b^2*c^2 + 9*(2*I*a*b*c + I*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 18
*(-I*a*b*c^2 - I*b^2*c)*(d*sqrt(x) + c))*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))*arctan2(s
in(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c), cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + 1) - 3*((2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d
*sqrt(x) + c)^4 - 4*(2*b^2 + (2*a*b + I*b^2)*c)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3 + 6*(4*b
^2*c + (2*a*b + I*b^2)*c^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 4*(-I*b^2*c^3 - 6*b^2*c^2)
*(d*sqrt(x) + c))*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) - 12*(4*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*a*b + 3
*a*b*c^2 + 3*b^2*c - 3*(2*a*b*c + b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c) + (4*(d*sqrt(x) + c
)^2*a*b + 3*a*b*c^2 + 3*b^2*c - 3*(2*a*b*c + b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c))*cos(2*d
*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + (4*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*a*b + 3*I*a*b*c^2 + 3*I*b^2*c + 3
*(-2*I*a*b*c - I*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c))*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))*dilog(-e^(2
*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)) - 2*(8*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*a*b - 9*I*b^2*c^2 + 9*(-
2*I*a*b*c - I*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 18*(I*a*b*c^2 + I*b^2*c)*(d*sqrt...
```

3.32.8 Giac [F]

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=\int\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2x\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)^2*x, x)
```

3.32.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=\int x\,\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$

input
```
int(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2, x)
```

3.33 $\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$

3.33.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 119

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx = a^2x+2iabx-b^2x-\frac{4ab\sqrt{x}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d}+\frac{2b^2\log\left(\cos\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}{d^2}+\frac{2iab\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}+\frac{2b^2\sqrt{x}\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}{d}$$

output
```
a^2*x+2*I*a*b*x-b^2*x+2*b^2*ln(cos(c+d*x^(1/2)))/d^2+2*I*a*b*polylog(2,-ex
p(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))/d^2-4*a*b*ln(1+exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2))))*x^(1/2)/d+2*b
^2*x^(1/2)*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))/d
```

3.33.2 Mathematica [B] (verified)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 253 vs. 2(119) = 238.

Time = 4.95 (sec) , antiderivative size = 253, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.13

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$
$$= \frac{\sec(c)\left(-2ab\cos(c)\left(id\sqrt{x}(\pi+2\arctan(\cot(c)))+\pi\log\left(1+e^{-2id\sqrt{x}}\right)+2\left(d\sqrt{x}-\arctan(\cot(c))\right)\log\left(1\right.\right.\right.}{}$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2,x]
```

output
```
(Sec[c]*(-2*a*b*Cos[c]*(I*d*Sqrt[x]*(Pi + 2*ArcTan[Cot[c]]) + Pi*Log[1 + E
^((-2*I)*d*Sqrt[x])] + 2*(d*Sqrt[x] - ArcTan[Cot[c]])*Log[1 - E^((2*I)*(d*
Sqrt[x] - ArcTan[Cot[c]]))] - Pi*Log[Cos[d*Sqrt[x]]] + 2*ArcTan[Cot[c]]*Lo
g[Sin[d*Sqrt[x] - ArcTan[Cot[c]]]] - I*PolyLog[2, E^((2*I)*(d*Sqrt[x] - Ar
cTan[Cot[c]]))]) - (2*a*b*d^2*x*Sqrt[Csc[c]^2]*Sin[c])/E^(I*ArcTan[Cot[c]]
) + d^2*x*((a^2 - b^2)*Cos[c] + 2*a*b*Sin[c]) + 2*b^2*(Cos[c]*Log[Cos[c +
d*Sqrt[x]]] + d*Sqrt[x]*Sin[c]) + 2*b^2*d*Sqrt[x]*Sec[c + d*Sqrt[x]]*Sin[d
*Sqrt[x]]))/d^2
```

3.33.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.40 (sec) , antiderivative size = 124, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.04, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.250$, Rules used = {4226, 3042, 4205, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4226$$

$$2\int \sqrt{x}\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2 d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$2\int \sqrt{x}\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2 d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4205$$

$$2\int \left(\sqrt{x}a^2+2b\sqrt{x}\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)a+b^2\sqrt{x}\tan^2\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2009$$

$$2\left(\frac{a^2x}{2}+\frac{iab\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d^2}-\frac{2ab\sqrt{x}\log\left(1+e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\right)}{d}+iabx+\frac{b^2\log\left(\cos\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}{d^2}+\frac{b^2\sqrt{x}\,\text{t}}{}\right.$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2,x]
```

output
```
2*((a^2*x)/2 + I*a*b*x - (b^2*x)/2 - (2*a*b*Sqrt[x]*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c +
d*Sqrt[x]))])/d + (b^2*Log[Cos[c + d*Sqrt[x]]])/d^2 + (I*a*b*PolyLog[2, -E
^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))])/d^2 + (b^2*Sqrt[x]*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])/d)
```

3.33.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4205
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_.)
, x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c + d*x)^m, (a + b*Tan[e + f*x])^n, x],
 x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, m}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[n, 0]
```

rule 4226
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1
/n   Subst[Int[x^(1/n - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ
[{a, b, c, d, p}, x] && IGtQ[1/n, 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.33.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2 dx$$

input
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

3.33.5 Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 196, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.65

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$
$$=\frac{2\,b^2d\sqrt{x}\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+(a^2-b^2)d^2x-i\,ab\mathrm{Li}_2\left(\frac{2\,(i\,\tan(d\sqrt{x}+c)-1)}{\tan(d\sqrt{x}+c)^2+1}+1\right)+i\,ab\mathrm{Li}_2\left(\frac{2\,(-i\,\tan(d\sqrt{x}+c)-1)}{\tan(d\sqrt{x}+c)^2+1}+1\right)}{d^2}$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(2*b^2*d*sqrt(x)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + (a^2 - b^2)*d^2*x - I*a*b*dilog(2*(I
*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) - 1)/(tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 1) + 1) + I*a*b*dilog(2*(
-I*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) - 1)/(tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 1) + 1) - (2*a*b*d*sqrt
(x) - b^2)*log(-2*(I*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) - 1)/(tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 1)) -
 (2*a*b*d*sqrt(x) - b^2)*log(-2*(-I*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) - 1)/(tan(d*sqrt(x)
 + c)^2 + 1)))/d^2
```

3.33.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2)))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x)))**2, x)
```

3.33.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 497 vs. 2(98) = 196.

Time = 0.54 (sec) , antiderivative size = 497, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.18

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=a^2x$$
$$+\frac{4\,b^2d\sqrt{x}+4\left(ab\cos\left(2\,d\sqrt{x}+2\,c\right)+i\,ab\sin\left(2\,d\sqrt{x}+2\,c\right)+ab\right)\arctan\left(\sin\left(2\,d\sqrt{x}-2\,c\right),\cos\left(2\,d\sqrt{x}\right.\right.}{}$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
a^2*x + (4*b^2*d*sqrt(x) + 4*(a*b*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + I*a*b*sin(2*d*s
qrt(x) + 2*c) + a*b)*arctan2(sin(2*d*sqrt(x) - 2*c), cos(2*d*sqrt(x) - 2*c
) + 1)*arctan2(sin(d*sqrt(x)), cos(d*sqrt(x))) - 2*(I*a*b*cos(2*d*sqrt(x)
+ 2*c) - a*b*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + I*a*b)*arctan2(sin(d*sqrt(x)), cos(d
*sqrt(x)))*log(cos(2*d*sqrt(x) - 2*c)^2 + sin(2*d*sqrt(x) - 2*c)^2 + 2*cos
(2*d*sqrt(x) - 2*c) + 1) - ((2*a*b - I*b^2)*d^2*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) - (
-2*I*a*b - b^2)*d^2*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + (2*a*b - I*b^2)*d^2)*x + 2*(b
^2*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + I*b^2*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + b^2)*arctan2(si
n(2*d*sqrt(x)) + sin(2*c), cos(2*d*sqrt(x)) + cos(2*c)) - 2*(a*b*cos(2*d*s
qrt(x) + 2*c) + I*a*b*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + a*b)*dilog(-e^(2*I*d*sqrt(x
) - 2*I*c)) + (-I*b^2*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + b^2*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)
- I*b^2)*log(cos(2*d*sqrt(x))^2 + 2*cos(2*d*sqrt(x))*cos(2*c) + cos(2*c)^2
 + sin(2*d*sqrt(x))^2 + 2*sin(2*d*sqrt(x))*sin(2*c) + sin(2*c)^2))/(-I*d^2
*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + d^2*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) - I*d^2)
```

3.33.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx = \int \left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)^2, x)
```

3.33.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx = \int \left(a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})\right)^2\,dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2, x)
```

3.34 $\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx$

3.34.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx=\operatorname{Int}\left(\frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2/x,x)
```

3.34.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 130.41 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2/x,x]
```

output
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2/x, x]
```

3.34.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4238$$

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}dx$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2/x,x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.34.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.34.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.97 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}dx$$

input
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2/x,x)
```

output
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2/x,x)
```

3.34.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.80

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2/x,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral((b^2*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 2*a*b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a^2)/x, x)
```

3.34.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 8.72 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2)))**2/x,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x)))**2/x, x)
```

3.34.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.73 (sec) , antiderivative size = 298, normalized size of antiderivative = 14.90

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2/x,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
(4*b^2*sqrt(x)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + (d*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + d*si
n(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + d)*x*integrate(2*(2*
a*b*d*x*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + b^2*sqrt(x)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/((d*c
os(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + d*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*d*sqrt(x)
 + 2*c) + d)*x^2), x) + ((a^2 - b^2)*d*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + (a^2 - b
^2)*d*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 2*(a^2 - b^2)*d*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) +
(a^2 - b^2)*d)*x*log(x))/((d*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + d*sin(2*d*sqrt(x)
+ 2*c)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + d)*x)
```

3.34.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.85 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2/x,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)^2/x, x)
```

3.34.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2/x,x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2/x, x)
```

3.35 $\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx$

3.35.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx = \text{Int}\left(\frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2/x^2,x)
```

3.35.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 19.32 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx = \int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2/x^2,x]
```

output
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2/x^2, x]
```

3.35.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 4238$$

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}dx$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2/x^2,x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.35.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.35.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 1.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}dx$$

input
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2/x^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2/x^2,x)
```

3.35.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.80

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2/x^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral((b^2*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 2*a*b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a^2)/x^2,
x)
```

3.35.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.79 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2)))**2/x**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x)))**2/x**2, x)
```

3.35.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 300, normalized size of antiderivative = 15.00

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2/x^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
((d*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + d*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*d*sq
rt(x) + 2*c) + d)*x^2*integrate(2*(2*a*b*d*x*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + 3*b^
2*sqrt(x)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/((d*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + d*sin(2*d
*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + d)*x^3), x) + 4*b^2*sqrt(
x)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) - ((a^2 - b^2)*d*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + (a^2
 - b^2)*d*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 2*(a^2 - b^2)*d*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c
) + (a^2 - b^2)*d)*x)/((d*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + d*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2
*c)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + d)*x^2)
```

3.35.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.89 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2/x^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)^2/x^2, x)
```

3.35.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.84 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2/x^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2/x^2, x)
```

3.36 $\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})}\,dx$

3.36.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 460

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx =& \frac{x^4}{4(a+ib)}+\frac{2bx^{7/2}\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d}\\ &-\frac{7ibx^3\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^2}\\ &+\frac{21bx^{5/2}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^3}\\ &+\frac{105ibx^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2\,(a^2+b^2)\,d^4}\\ &-\frac{105bx^{3/2}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^5}\\ &-\frac{315ibx\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(6,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2\,(a^2+b^2)\,d^6}\\ &+\frac{315b\sqrt{x}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(7,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2\,(a^2+b^2)\,d^7}\\ &+\frac{315ib\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(8,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{4\,(a^2+b^2)\,d^8}\end{aligned}$$

output
```
1/4*x^4/(a+I*b)+2*b*x^(7/2)*ln(1+(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b)^
2)/(a^2+b^2)/d-7*I*b*x^3*polylog(2,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*
b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^2+21*b*x^(5/2)*polylog(3,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)
))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^3+105/2*I*b*x^2*polylog(4,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+
d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^4-105*b*x^(3/2)*polylog(5,-(a^2+b^2)*ex
p(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^5-315/2*I*b*x*polylog(6,-(a^2+
b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^6+315/4*I*b*polylog(8,-
(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^8+315/2*b*polylog(
7,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b)^2)*x^(1/2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^7
```

3.36.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 1.50 (sec) , antiderivative size = 401, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{ad^8x^4+ibd^8x^4+8bd^7x^{7/2}\log\left(1+\frac{(a+ib)e^{-2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{a-ib}\right)+28ibd^6x^3\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,\frac{(-a-ib)e^{-2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{a-ib}\right)+84bd^5x^{5/}}{}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^3/(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]]),x]
```

output
```
(a*d^8*x^4 + I*b*d^8*x^4 + 8*b*d^7*x^(7/2)*Log[1 + (a + I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^
((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))]] + (28*I)*b*d^6*x^3*PolyLog[2, (-a - I*b)/((a - I
*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] + 84*b*d^5*x^(5/2)*PolyLog[3, (-a - I*b)/(
(a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] - (210*I)*b*d^4*x^2*PolyLog[4, (-a -
 I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] - 420*b*d^3*x^(3/2)*PolyLog[5
, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] + (630*I)*b*d^2*x*Poly
Log[6, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] + 630*b*d*Sqrt[x]
*PolyLog[7, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] - (315*I)*b*
PolyLog[8, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))])/(4*(a^2 + b^
2)*d^8)
```

3.36.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 1.96 (sec) , antiderivative size = 474, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.03, number of steps used = 13, number of rules used = 12, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.600, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 4215, 2620, 3011, 7163, 7163, 7163, 7163, 7163, 2720, 7143}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4234}$$

$$2\int \frac{x^{7/2}}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$2\int \frac{x^{7/2}}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4215}$$

$$2\left(2ib\int \frac{e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}x^{7/2}}{(a+ib)^2+\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}d\sqrt{x}+\frac{x^4}{8(a+ib)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2620}$$

$$2\left(2ib\left(\frac{7i\int x^3\log\left(\frac{e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\left(a^2+b^2\right)}{(a+ib)^2}+1\right)d\sqrt{x}}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{ix^{7/2}\log\left(1+\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)+\frac{x^4}{8(a+ib)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3011}$$

$$2\left(2ib\left(\frac{7i\left(\frac{ix^3\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{3i\int x^{5/2}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt{x}}{d}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{ix^{7/2}\log\left(1+\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2}}{(a+}\right.}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right.\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{7163}$$

$$2\left(2ib\left(\frac{7i\left(\frac{ix^3\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{3i\left(\frac{5i\int x^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt{x}}{2d}-\frac{ix^{5/2}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x}}}{(a+ib)^2}\right.}{2d}\right.}{d}\right.}{2d\,(a^2+b^2)}\right.\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 7163$$

3.36. $\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})}\,dx$

$$2\left(2ib\left(\frac{7i\left(\frac{ix^3\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{3i\left(\frac{5i\left(\frac{2i\int x^{3/2}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt{x}}{d}-\frac{ix^2\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+\cdots}}{(a+ib)^2}\cdots\right.}{2d}\cdots\right.}{2d}\cdots\right.}{d}\cdots\right.}{2d\,(a^2+b^2)}\cdots\right.\right.$$

$\downarrow$ 7163

3.36. $\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})}\,dx$

$$3i\,\frac{5i\,\frac{2i\left(\frac{3i\int x\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt{x}}{2d}-\frac{ix^{3/2}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i}}{(a+ib}\right.}{2d}\right.}{d}}{2d}$$

$$2\left(2ib\,\frac{7i\left(\frac{ix^3\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\right.}{2d\,(a^2+b^2)}\right.$$

3.36. $\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})}\,dx$

3.35. $\downarrow$ 7163

3.36. $\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})}\,dx$

$$7i\left(\frac{ix^3\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{3i\left(\frac{5i\left(\frac{2i\left(\frac{3i\left(\frac{i\int\sqrt{x}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(6,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt{x}}{d}-\frac{ix\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(6,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2}}{(a+i}\right.}{2d}\right.}{2d}\right.}{d}\right.}{}\right.}{}\right.$$

3.36. $\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})}\,dx$

3.36. $\downarrow$ 7163

3.36. $\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$3i\left(5i\left(2i\left(3i\left(\frac{i\left(\frac{i\int \operatorname{PolyLog}\left(7,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt{x}}{2d}-\frac{i\sqrt{x}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(7,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e}{(a+}\right.}{2d}\right.}{d}\right.}{2d}\right.}{}\right.}{}\right.$$

3.36. $\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})}\,dx$

3.36. $\downarrow$ 2720

3.36. $\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$\Bigg(\Bigg(\Bigg(3i\Bigg(5i\Bigg(2i\Bigg(3i\Bigg(i\Bigg(\frac{\int \frac{\text{PolyLog}\left(7,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}\,de^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{4d^2} - \frac{i\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\Big(7,-\frac{\big(}{}}{} \cdots}{d} \cdots}{2d} \cdots$$

3.36. $\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$

3.36. $\downarrow$ 7143

3.36. $\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$\left(\left(\left(\left(3i\left(5i\left(2i\left(3i\left(i\left(\frac{\text{PolyLog}\left(8,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{4d^2}-\frac{i\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(7,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i(c+d}{(a+ib)^2}\right.}{2d}\right.\right.}{d}\right.}{2d}\right.}{}\right.}{}\right.\right.\right.\right.\right.$$

3.36. $\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})}\,dx$

input
```
Int[x^3/(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]]),x]
```

output
```
2*(x^4/(8*(a + I*b)) + (2*I)*b*(((-1/2*I)*x^(7/2)*Log[1 + ((a^2 + b^2)*E^(
(2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))/(a + I*b)^2])/((a^2 + b^2)*d) + (((7*I)/2)*(((I/2)
*x^3*PolyLog[2, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d
 - ((3*I)*(((-1/2*I)*x^(5/2)*PolyLog[3, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqr
t[x])))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d + (((5*I)/2)*(((-1/2*I)*x^2*PolyLog[4, -(((a^2 +
b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d + ((2*I)*(((-1/2*I)*x^(3/
2)*PolyLog[5, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d +
 (((3*I)/2)*(((-1/2*I)*x*PolyLog[6, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]
)))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d + (I*(((-1/2*I)*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[7, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^(
(2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d + PolyLog[8, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2
*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))/(a + I*b)^2)]/(4*d^2)))/d))/d))/d))/d))/d))/((a^2 +
b^2)*d)))
```

3.36.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2620
```
Int[(((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.))/
((a_) + (b_.)*((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)), x_Symbol] :> Simp
[((c + d*x)^m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/a)], x] - Si
mp[d*(m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x
)))^n/a)], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 2720
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> With[{v = FunctionOfExponential[u, x]}, Simp[v/D[v, x]
   Subst[Int[FunctionOfExponentialFunction[u, x]/x, x], x, v], x]] /; Funct
ionOfExponentialQ[u, x] &&  !MatchQ[u, (w_)*((a_.)*(v_)^(n_))^(m_) /; FreeQ
[{a, m, n}, x] && IntegerQ[m*n]] &&  !MatchQ[u, E^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*x))
*(F_)[v_] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[F[x]]]
```

rule 3011
```
Int[Log[1 + (e_.)*((F_)^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)]*((f_.) + (g_.)
*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(f + g*x)^m)*(PolyLog[2, (-e)*(F^(c*(a +
b*x)))^n]/(b*c*n*Log[F])), x] + Simp[g*(m/(b*c*n*Log[F]))   Int[(f + g*x)^(
m - 1)*PolyLog[2, (-e)*(F^(c*(a + b*x)))^n], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, e
, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4215
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)/((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]), x_Sy
mbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^(m + 1)/(d*(m + 1)*(a + I*b)), x] + Simp[2*I*b   In
t[(c + d*x)^m*(E^Simp[2*I*(e + f*x), x]/((a + I*b)^2 + (a^2 + b^2)*E^Simp[2
*I*(e + f*x), x])), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2
, 0] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

rule 7143
```
Int[PolyLog[n_, (c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(p_.)]/((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)), x_S
ymbol] :> Simp[PolyLog[n + 1, c*(a + b*x)^p]/(e*p), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d
, e, n, p}, x] && EqQ[b*d, a*e]
```

rule 7163
```
Int[((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*PolyLog[n_, (d_.)*((F_)^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.
)*(x_))))^(p_.)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(e + f*x)^m*(PolyLog[n + 1, d*(F^(c*(a
+ b*x)))^p]/(b*c*p*Log[F])), x] - Simp[f*(m/(b*c*p*Log[F]))   Int[(e + f*x)
^(m - 1)*PolyLog[n + 1, d*(F^(c*(a + b*x)))^p], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c
, d, e, f, n, p}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

3.36.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}dx$$

input
```
int(x^3/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
int(x^3/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

3.36.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{x^3}{b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(x^3/(b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a), x)
```

3.36.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**3/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**3/(a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x))), x)
```

3.36.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 1133 vs. $2(383) = 766$.

Time $= 0.59$ (sec) , antiderivative size $= 1133$, normalized size of antiderivative $= 2.46$

$$\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx=\text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/420*(420*(2*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*a/(a^2 + b^2) + 2*b*log(b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c
) + a)/(a^2 + b^2) - b*log(tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 1)/(a^2 + b^2))*c^7 - (1
05*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^8*(a - I*b) - 840*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^7*(a - I*b)*c + 2940*
(d*sqrt(x) + c)^6*(a - I*b)*c^2 - 5880*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*(a - I*b)*c^3 + 7
350*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4*(a - I*b)*c^4 - 5880*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*(a - I*b)*c^5
 + 2940*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*(a - I*b)*c^6 - 8*(960*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^7*b - 3
920*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^6*b*c + 7056*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*b*c^2 - 7350*I*(d*s
qrt(x) + c)^4*b*c^3 + 4900*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b*c^4 - 2205*I*(d*sqrt(x) +
 c)^2*b*c^5 + 735*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c^6)*arctan2((2*a*b*cos(2*d*sqrt(x)
+ 2*c) - (a^2 - b^2)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2), (2*a*b*sin(2*d*s
qrt(x) + 2*c) + a^2 + b^2 + (a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2
)) - 420*(64*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^6*b - 224*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*b*c + 336*I*(
d*sqrt(x) + c)^4*b*c^2 - 280*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b*c^3 + 140*I*(d*sqrt(x)
+ c)^2*b*c^4 - 42*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c^5 + 7*I*b*c^6)*dilog((I*a + b)*e^(
2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)/(-I*a + b)) + 4*(960*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^7*b - 3920*(d*
sqrt(x) + c)^6*b*c + 7056*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*b*c^2 - 7350*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4
*b*c^3 + 4900*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b*c^4 - 2205*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*b*c^5 + 735
*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c^6)*log(((a^2 + b^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 4*a*b*
sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + (a^2 + b^2)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + a^2 + b^2
+ 2*(a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2)) + 302400*I*b*polyl...
```

3.36.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{x^3}{b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(x^3/(b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a), x)
```

3.36.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{x^3}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^3/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
int(x^3/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2))), x)
```

3.37 $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})}\,dx$

3.37.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 344

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx = \frac{x^3}{3(a+ib)}+\frac{2bx^{5/2}\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d} - \frac{5ibx^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^2} + \frac{10bx^{3/2}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^3} + \frac{15ibx\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^4} - \frac{15b\sqrt{x}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^5} - \frac{15ib\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(6,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2\,(a^2+b^2)\,d^6}$$

output
```
1/3*x^3/(a+I*b)+2*b*x^(5/2)*ln(1+(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b)^
2)/(a^2+b^2)/d-5*I*b*x^2*polylog(2,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*
b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^2+10*b*x^(3/2)*polylog(3,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)
))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^3+15*I*b*x*polylog(4,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(
1/2)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^4-15/2*I*b*polylog(6,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d
*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^6-15*b*polylog(5,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d
*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b)^2)*x^(1/2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^5
```

3.37.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 1.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 308, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx = \frac{2ad^6x^3+2ibd^6x^3+12bd^5x^{5/2}\log\left(1+\frac{(a+ib)e^{-2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{a-ib}\right)+30ibd^4x^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,\frac{(-a-ib)e^{-2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{a-ib}\right)+60bd^3}{}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2/(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]]),x]
```

output
```
(2*a*d^6*x^3 + (2*I)*b*d^6*x^3 + 12*b*d^5*x^(5/2)*Log[1 + (a + I*b)/((a -
I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] + (30*I)*b*d^4*x^2*PolyLog[2, (-a - I*b)/
((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] + 60*b*d^3*x^(3/2)*PolyLog[3, (-a -
 I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] - (90*I)*b*d^2*x*PolyLog[4, (
-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] - 90*b*d*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[
5, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] + (45*I)*b*PolyLog[6,
 (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))])/(6*(a^2 + b^2)*d^6)
```

3.37.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 1.40 (sec) , antiderivative size = 360, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05, number of steps used = 11, number of rules used = 10, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.500$, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 4215, 2620, 3011, 7163, 7163, 7163, 2720, 7143}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 4234$$

$$2\int \frac{x^{5/2}}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3042$$

$$2\int \frac{x^{5/2}}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 4215$$

$$2\left(2ib\int \frac{e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}x^{5/2}}{(a+ib)^2+\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}d\sqrt{x}+\frac{x^3}{6(a+ib)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2620$$

$$2\left(2ib\left(\frac{5i\int x^2\log\left(\frac{e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\left(a^2+b^2\right)}{(a+ib)^2}+1\right)d\sqrt{x}}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{ix^{5/2}\log\left(1+\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)+\frac{x^3}{6(a+ib)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3011$$

$$2\left(2ib\left(\frac{5i\left(\frac{ix^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{2i\int x^{3/2}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt{x}}{d}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{ix^{5/2}\log\left(1+\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right.\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 7163$$

3.37. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$2\left(2ib\left(\frac{5i\left(\frac{ix^2\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{2i\left(\frac{3i\int x\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt{x}}{2d}-\frac{ix^{3/2}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right.}{2d}\right.}{d}\right.}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right.\right.$$

$$\downarrow \ 7163$$

3.37. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})}\,dx$

$$2\left(2ib\left(\frac{5i\left(\frac{ix^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{2i\left(\frac{3i\left(\frac{i\int\sqrt{x}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt{x}}{d}-\frac{ix\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right.}{2d}\right.}{2d}}{d}\right.}{2d(a^2+b^2)}\right.\right.$$

$\downarrow$ 7163

3.37. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})}\,dx$

$$2\left(2ib\left(5i\left(\frac{ix^2\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{2i\left(\frac{3i\left(\frac{i\left(\frac{i\int \text{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt{x}}{2d}-\frac{i\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x}}}{(a+ib)^2}}{2d}\right.}{d}\right.}{2d}\right.}{}\right.}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right.\right.$$

3.37. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})}\,dx$

3.37. $\downarrow$ 2720

3.37. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$2\left(2ib\,\frac{\left(5i\left(\frac{ix^2\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{2i\left(\frac{3i\left(\frac{i\left(\frac{\int\frac{\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}de^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{4d^2}-\frac{i\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e}{(a}\right.}{2d}\right.}{d}\right.}{2d}\right.}{}\right.\right.}{2d\,(a^2+b^2)}\right.\right.$$

3.37. $\int\frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$

3.37. $\downarrow$ 7143

3.37. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$2\left(2ib\,\frac{5i\left(\frac{ix^2\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{2i\left(\frac{3i\left(\frac{i\left(\frac{\text{PolyLog}\left(6,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{4d^2}-\frac{i\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}\right)}{d}}{2d}}{d}}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}$$

3.37. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})}\,dx$

input
```
Int[x^2/(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]]),x]
```

output
```
2*(x^3/(6*(a + I*b)) + (2*I)*b*(((-1/2*I)*x^(5/2)*Log[1 + ((a^2 + b^2)*E^(
(2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))/(a + I*b)^2])/((a^2 + b^2)*d) + (((5*I)/2)*(((I/2)
*x^2*PolyLog[2, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d
 - ((2*I)*(((-1/2*I)*x^(3/2)*PolyLog[3, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqr
t[x])))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d + (((3*I)/2)*(((-1/2*I)*x*PolyLog[4, -(((a^2 + b^
2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d + (I*(((-1/2*I)*Sqrt[x]*Pol
yLog[5, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d + PolyL
og[6, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))/(a + I*b)^2)]/(4*d^2)))/d)
)/d))/d))/((a^2 + b^2)*d)))
```

3.37.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2620
```
Int[(((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.))/
((a_) + (b_.)*((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)), x_Symbol] :> Simp
[((c + d*x)^m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/a)], x] - Si
mp[d*(m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x
)))^n/a)], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 2720
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> With[{v = FunctionOfExponential[u, x]}, Simp[v/D[v, x]
   Subst[Int[FunctionOfExponentialFunction[u, x]/x, x], x, v], x]] /; Funct
ionOfExponentialQ[u, x] &&  !MatchQ[u, (w_)*((a_.)*(v_)^(n_))^(m_) /; FreeQ
[{a, m, n}, x] && IntegerQ[m*n]] &&  !MatchQ[u, E^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*x))
*(F_)[v_] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[F[x]]]
```

rule 3011
```
Int[Log[1 + (e_.)*((F_)^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)]*((f_.) + (g_.)
*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(f + g*x)^m)*(PolyLog[2, (-e)*(F^(c*(a +
b*x)))^n]/(b*c*n*Log[F])), x] + Simp[g*(m/(b*c*n*Log[F]))   Int[(f + g*x)^(
m - 1)*PolyLog[2, (-e)*(F^(c*(a + b*x)))^n], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, e
, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4215
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)/((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]), x_Sy
mbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^(m + 1)/(d*(m + 1)*(a + I*b)), x] + Simp[2*I*b   In
t[(c + d*x)^m*(E^Simp[2*I*(e + f*x), x]/((a + I*b)^2 + (a^2 + b^2)*E^Simp[2
*I*(e + f*x), x])), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2
, 0] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

rule 7143
```
Int[PolyLog[n_, (c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(p_.)]/((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)), x_S
ymbol] :> Simp[PolyLog[n + 1, c*(a + b*x)^p]/(e*p), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d
, e, n, p}, x] && EqQ[b*d, a*e]
```

rule 7163
```
Int[((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*PolyLog[n_, (d_.)*((F_)^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.
)*(x_))))^(p_.)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(e + f*x)^m*(PolyLog[n + 1, d*(F^(c*(a
+ b*x)))^p]/(b*c*p*Log[F])), x] - Simp[f*(m/(b*c*p*Log[F]))   Int[(e + f*x)
^(m - 1)*PolyLog[n + 1, d*(F^(c*(a + b*x)))^p], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c
, d, e, f, n, p}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

3.37.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a + b\tan\left(c + d\sqrt{x}\right)} dx$$

input
```
int(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
int(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

3.37.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{x^2}{b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(x^2/(b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a), x)
```

3.37.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**2/(a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x))), x)
```

3.37.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 813 vs. $2(289) = 578$.

Time = 0.53 (sec) , antiderivative size = 813, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.36

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx=\text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/15*(15*(2*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*a/(a^2 + b^2) + 2*b*log(b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)
+ a)/(a^2 + b^2) - b*log(tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 1)/(a^2 + b^2))*c^5 - (5*(
d*sqrt(x) + c)^6*(a - I*b) - 30*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*(a - I*b)*c + 75*(d*sqrt
(x) + c)^4*(a - I*b)*c^2 - 100*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*(a - I*b)*c^3 + 75*(d*sqr
t(x) + c)^2*(a - I*b)*c^4 - 2*(48*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*b - 150*I*(d*sqrt(x)
 + c)^4*b*c + 200*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b*c^2 - 150*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*b*c^
3 + 75*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c^4)*arctan2((2*a*b*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) - (a
^2 - b^2)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2), (2*a*b*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*
c) + a^2 + b^2 + (a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2)) - 15*(16
*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4*b - 40*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b*c + 40*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)
^2*b*c^2 - 20*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c^3 + 5*I*b*c^4)*dilog((I*a + b)*e^(2*I*
d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)/(-I*a + b)) + (48*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*b - 150*(d*sqrt(x)
+ c)^4*b*c + 200*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b*c^2 - 150*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*b*c^3 + 7
5*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c^4)*log(((a^2 + b^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 4*a*b
*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + (a^2 + b^2)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + a^2 + b^2
 + 2*(a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2)) - 360*I*b*polylog(6,
 (I*a + b)*e^(2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)/(-I*a + b)) - 90*(8*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b
 - 5*b*c)*polylog(5, (I*a + b)*e^(2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)/(-I*a + b)) - 60*
(-12*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*b + 15*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c - 5*I*b*c^2)*polylog
(4, (I*a + b)*e^(2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)/(-I*a + b)) + 30*(16*(d*sqrt(x)...
```

3.37.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx = \int \frac{x^2}{b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(x^2/(b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a), x)
```

3.37.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^2/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
int(x^2/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2))), x)
```

3.38 $\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})}\,dx$

3.38.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 234

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx = \frac{x^2}{2(a+ib)} + \frac{2bx^{3/2}\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d} - \frac{3ibx\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^2} + \frac{3b\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^3} + \frac{3ib\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2\,(a^2+b^2)\,d^4}$$

output
```
1/2*x^2/(a+I*b)+2*b*x^(3/2)*ln(1+(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b)^
2)/(a^2+b^2)/d-3*I*b*x*polylog(2,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b)
^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^2+3/2*I*b*polylog(4,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I
*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^4+3*b*polylog(3,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*
b)^2)*x^(1/2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^3
```

3.38.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 1.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 213, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx = \frac{ad^4x^2+ibd^4x^2+4bd^3x^{3/2}\log\left(1+\frac{(a+ib)e^{-2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{a-ib}\right)+6ibd^2x\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,\frac{(-a-ib)e^{-2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{a-ib}\right)+6bd\sqrt{x}\,\text{Pol}}{2\left(a^2+b^2\right)d^4}$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]]),x]
```

output
```
(a*d^4*x^2 + I*b*d^4*x^2 + 4*b*d^3*x^(3/2)*Log[1 + (a + I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^
((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] + (6*I)*b*d^2*x*PolyLog[2, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)
*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] + 6*b*d*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[3, (-a - I*b)/((a - I
*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] - (3*I)*b*PolyLog[4, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)
*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))])/(2*(a^2 + b^2)*d^4)
```

3.38.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.93 (sec) , antiderivative size = 246, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05, number of steps used = 9, number of rules used = 8, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.444, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 4215, 2620, 3011, 7163, 2720, 7143}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4234}$$

$$2\int \frac{x^{3/2}}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$2\int \frac{x^{3/2}}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4215}$$

$$2\left(2ib\int \frac{e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}x^{3/2}}{(a+ib)^2+\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}d\sqrt{x}+\frac{x^2}{4(a+ib)}\right)$$

$\downarrow$ 2620

$$2\left(2ib\left(\frac{3i\int x\log\left(\frac{e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}(a^2+b^2)}{(a+ib)^2}+1\right)d\sqrt{x}}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{ix^{3/2}\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)+\frac{x^2}{4(a+ib)}\right)$$

$\downarrow$ 3011

$$2\Bigg(2ib\Bigg(\frac{3i\left(\frac{ix\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{i\int\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt{x}}{d}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{ix^{3/2}\log\Big(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c-}}{(a+ib)^2}}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}$$

$\downarrow$ 7163

$$2\Bigg(2ib\Bigg(\frac{3i\Bigg(\frac{ix\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{i\left(\frac{i\int\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt{x}}{2d}-\frac{i\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}\right)}{d}}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}$$

$\downarrow$ 2720

3.38. $\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})}\,dx$

$$2\left(2ib\left(\frac{3i\left(\frac{ix\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{i\left(\frac{\int\frac{\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}de^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{4d^2}-\frac{i\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{}}}{(a+ib)^2}\right.}{2d}\right.}{d}\right.}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right.\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \textcolor{blue}{7143}$$

$$2\left(2ib\left(\frac{3i\left(\frac{ix\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{i\left(\frac{\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{4d^2}-\frac{i\sqrt{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}\right)}{d}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\right.\right.$$

input
```
Int[x/(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]]),x]
```

3.38. $\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})}\,dx$

output
```
2*(x^2/(4*(a + I*b)) + (2*I)*b*(((-1/2*I)*x^(3/2)*Log[1 + ((a^2 + b^2)*E^(
(2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))/(a + I*b)^2])/((a^2 + b^2)*d) + (((3*I)/2)*(((I/2)
*x*PolyLog[2, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d -
 (I*(((-1/2*I)*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[3, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))
)/(a + I*b)^2)])/d + PolyLog[4, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))/
(a + I*b)^2)]/(4*d^2)))/d))/((a^2 + b^2)*d)))
```

3.38.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2620
```
Int[(((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.))/
((a_) + (b_.)*((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)), x_Symbol] :> Simp
[((c + d*x)^m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/a)], x] - Si
mp[d*(m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x
)))^n/a)], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 2720
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> With[{v = FunctionOfExponential[u, x]}, Simp[v/D[v, x]
   Subst[Int[FunctionOfExponentialFunction[u, x]/x, x], x, v], x]] /; Funct
ionOfExponentialQ[u, x] &&  !MatchQ[u, (w_)*((a_.)*(v_)^(n_))^(m_) /; FreeQ
[{a, m, n}, x] && IntegerQ[m*n]] &&  !MatchQ[u, E^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*x))
*(F_)[v_] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[F[x]]]
```

rule 3011
```
Int[Log[1 + (e_.)*((F_)^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)]*((f_.) + (g_.)
*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(f + g*x)^m)*(PolyLog[2, (-e)*(F^(c*(a +
b*x)))^n]/(b*c*n*Log[F])), x] + Simp[g*(m/(b*c*n*Log[F]))   Int[(f + g*x)^(
m - 1)*PolyLog[2, (-e)*(F^(c*(a + b*x)))^n], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, e
, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4215
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)/((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]), x_Sy
mbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^(m + 1)/(d*(m + 1)*(a + I*b)), x] + Simp[2*I*b   In
t[(c + d*x)^m*(E^Simp[2*I*(e + f*x), x]/((a + I*b)^2 + (a^2 + b^2)*E^Simp[2
*I*(e + f*x), x])), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2
, 0] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

rule 7143
```
Int[PolyLog[n_, (c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(p_.)]/((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)), x_S
ymbol] :> Simp[PolyLog[n + 1, c*(a + b*x)^p]/(e*p), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d
, e, n, p}, x] && EqQ[b*d, a*e]
```

rule 7163
```
Int[((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*PolyLog[n_, (d_.)*((F_)^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.
)*(x_))))^(p_.)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(e + f*x)^m*(PolyLog[n + 1, d*(F^(c*(a
+ b*x)))^p]/(b*c*p*Log[F])), x] - Simp[f*(m/(b*c*p*Log[F]))   Int[(e + f*x)
^(m - 1)*PolyLog[n + 1, d*(F^(c*(a + b*x)))^p], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c
, d, e, f, n, p}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

3.38.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan \left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}dx$$

input
```
int(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
int(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

3.38.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan \left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{x}{b\tan \left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(x/(b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a), x)
```

3.38.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
Integral(x/(a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x))), x)
```

3.38.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 555 vs. $2(195) = 390$.

Time = 0.50 (sec) , antiderivative size = 555, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.37

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx=$$

$$-\frac{6\left(\frac{2\,(d\sqrt{x}+c)a}{a^2+b^2}+\frac{2\,b\log(b\tan(d\sqrt{x}+c)+a)}{a^2+b^2}-\frac{b\log\left(\tan(d\sqrt{x}+c)^2+1\right)}{a^2+b^2}\right)c^3-\frac{3\,(d\sqrt{x}+c)^4(a-i\,b)-12\,(d\sqrt{x}+c)^3(a-i\,b)c+18\,(d\sqrt{x}+}{}}{}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/6*(6*(2*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*a/(a^2 + b^2) + 2*b*log(b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) +
a)/(a^2 + b^2) - b*log(tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 1)/(a^2 + b^2))*c^3 - (3*(d*
sqrt(x) + c)^4*(a - I*b) - 12*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*(a - I*b)*c + 18*(d*sqrt(x
) + c)^2*(a - I*b)*c^2 - 4*(4*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b - 9*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^
2*b*c + 9*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c^2)*arctan2((2*a*b*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) -
 (a^2 - b^2)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2), (2*a*b*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) +
 2*c) + a^2 + b^2 + (a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2)) - 6*(
4*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*b - 6*I*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c + 3*I*b*c^2)*dilog((I*a
+ b)*e^(2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)/(-I*a + b)) + 2*(4*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*b - 9*
(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*b*c + 9*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b*c^2)*log(((a^2 + b^2)*cos(2*d*
sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 4*a*b*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + (a^2 + b^2)*sin(2*d*sqrt
(x) + 2*c)^2 + a^2 + b^2 + 2*(a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^
2)) + 12*I*b*polylog(4, (I*a + b)*e^(2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)/(-I*a + b)) +
6*(4*(d*sqrt(x) + c)*b - 3*b*c)*polylog(3, (I*a + b)*e^(2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*
I*c)/(-I*a + b)))/(a^2 + b^2))/d^4
```

3.38.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{x}{a + b\tan\left(c + d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx = \int \frac{x}{b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x} + c\right) + a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(x/(b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a), x)
```

3.38.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{x}{a + b\tan\left(c + d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx = \int \frac{x}{a + b\tan\left(c + d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
int(x/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
int(x/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2))), x)
```

3.39 $\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x})}\,dx$

3.39.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 119

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx=\frac{x}{a+ib}+\frac{2b\sqrt{x}\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d}-\frac{ib\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^2}$$

output
```
x/(a+I*b)-I*b*polylog(2,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+
b^2)/d^2+2*b*ln(1+(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b)^2)*x^(1/2)/(a^2
+b^2)/d
```

3.39.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 111, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx=\frac{(a+ib)d^2x+2bd\sqrt{x}\log\left(1+\frac{(a+ib)e^{-2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{a-ib}\right)+ib\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,\frac{(-a-ib)e^{-2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{a-ib}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^2}$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
((a + I*b)*d^2*x + 2*b*d*Sqrt[x]*Log[1 + (a + I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c
+ d*Sqrt[x]))] + I*b*PolyLog[2, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqr
t[x]))])/((a^2 + b^2)*d^2)
```

3.39.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.50 (sec) , antiderivative size = 132, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.375, Rules used = {4226, 3042, 4215, 2620, 2715, 2838}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4226}$$

$$2\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3042}$$

$$2\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4215}$$

$$2\left(2ib\int \frac{e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}\sqrt{x}}{(a+ib)^2+(a^2+b^2)\,e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}d\sqrt{x}+\frac{x}{2(a+ib)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2620}$$

$$2\left(2ib\left(\frac{i\int \log\left(\frac{e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}(a^2+b^2)}{(a+ib)^2}+1\right)d\sqrt{x}}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{i\sqrt{x}\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)+\frac{x}{2(a+ib)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2715}$$

$$2\left(2ib\left(\frac{\int \frac{\log\left(\frac{e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}(a^2+b^2)}{(a+ib)^2}+1\right)}{\sqrt{x}}de^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{4d^2\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{i\sqrt{x}\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)+\frac{x}{2(a+ib)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2838}$$

$$2\left(2ib\left(-\frac{\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{4d^2\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{i\sqrt{x}\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)+\frac{x}{2(a+ib)}\right)$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
2*(x/(2*(a + I*b)) + (2*I)*b*(((-1/2*I)*Sqrt[x]*Log[1 + ((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2
*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))/(a + I*b)^2])/((a^2 + b^2)*d) - PolyLog[2, -(((a^2 +
 b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))/(a + I*b)^2)]/(4*(a^2 + b^2)*d^2)))
```

3.39.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2620
```
Int[(((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.))/
((a_) + (b_.)*((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)), x_Symbol] :> Simp
[((c + d*x)^m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/a)], x] - Si
mp[d*(m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x
)))^n/a)], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 2715
```
Int[Log[(a_) + (b_.)*((F_)^((e_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)], x_Symbol]
:> Simp[1/(d*e*n*Log[F])   Subst[Int[Log[a + b*x]/x, x], x, (F^(e*(c + d*x)
))^n], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e, n}, x] && GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 2838
```
Int[Log[(c_.)*((d_) + (e_.)*(x_)^(n_.))]/(x_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-PolyLog[2
, (-c)*e*x^n]/n, x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, n}, x] && EqQ[c*d, 1]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4215
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)/((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]), x_Sy
mbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^(m + 1)/(d*(m + 1)*(a + I*b)), x] + Simp[2*I*b   In
t[(c + d*x)^m*(E^Simp[2*I*(e + f*x), x]/((a + I*b)^2 + (a^2 + b^2)*E^Simp[2
*I*(e + f*x), x])), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2
, 0] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 4226
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1
/n   Subst[Int[x^(1/n - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ
[{a, b, c, d, p}, x] && IGtQ[1/n, 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.39.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

3.39.5 Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 534 vs. $2(100) = 200$.

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 534, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.49

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{2\,ad^2x - 2\,bc\log\left(\frac{(i\,ab+b^2)\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)^2-a^2+i\,ab+(i\,a^2+i\,b^2)\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)}{\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)^2+1}\right) - 2\,bc\log\left(\frac{(i\,ab-b^2)\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)^2+a^2+i\,ab+(i\,a^2-}{\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)^2+1}\right.}{}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*(2*a*d^2*x - 2*b*c*log(((I*a*b + b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 - a^2 + I*a
*b + (I*a^2 + I*b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c))/(tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 1)) - 2*b
*c*log(((I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + a^2 + I*a*b + (I*a^2 + I*b^2)
*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c))/(tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 1)) + I*b*dilog(2*((I*a*b - b
^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 - a^2 - I*a*b + (I*a^2 - 2*a*b - I*b^2)*tan(d*sqr
t(x) + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2) + 1) - I*b*dilog
(2*((-I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 - a^2 + I*a*b + (-I*a^2 - 2*a*b +
I*b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2)
+ 1) + 2*(b*d*sqrt(x) + b*c)*log(-2*((I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 -
a^2 - I*a*b + (I*a^2 - 2*a*b - I*b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan
(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2)) + 2*(b*d*sqrt(x) + b*c)*log(-2*((-I*a*b -
b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 - a^2 + I*a*b + (-I*a^2 - 2*a*b + I*b^2)*tan(d*s
qrt(x) + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2)))/((a^2 + b^2)
*d^2)
```

3.39.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x))), x)
```

3.39.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 264 vs. 2(100) = 200.

Time = 0.45 (sec) , antiderivative size = 264, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.22

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$$
$$=\frac{(a-i\,b)d^2x-2i\,bd\sqrt{x}\arctan\left(\frac{2\,ab\cos\left(2\,d\sqrt{x}+2\,c\right)-\left(a^2-b^2\right)\sin\left(2\,d\sqrt{x}+2\,c\right)}{a^2+b^2},\frac{2\,ab\sin\left(2\,d\sqrt{x}+2\,c\right)+a^2+b^2+\left(a^2-b^2\right)\cos\left(2\,d\sqrt{x}+2\right.}{a^2+b^2}\right.}{}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
((a - I*b)*d^2*x - 2*I*b*d*sqrt(x)*arctan2((2*a*b*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) -
 (a^2 - b^2)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2), (2*a*b*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) +
 2*c) + a^2 + b^2 + (a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2)) + b*d
*sqrt(x)*log(((a^2 + b^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 4*a*b*sin(2*d*sqrt(x)
 + 2*c) + (a^2 + b^2)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + a^2 + b^2 + 2*(a^2 - b^2)
*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2)) - I*b*dilog((I*a + b)*e^(2*I*d*sqrt(
x) + 2*I*c)/(-I*a + b)))/((a^2 + b^2)*d^2)
```

3.39.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/(b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a), x)
```

3.39.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2))), x)
```

3.40 $\int \frac{1}{x(a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x}))}\,dx$

3.40.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\text{Int}\left(\frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

3.40.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.45 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])),x]
```

output
```
Integrate[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])), x]
```

3.40.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{x \left(a+b \tan \left(c+d \sqrt{x}\right)\right)} \, dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4238}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{x \left(a+b \tan \left(c+d \sqrt{x}\right)\right)}dx$$

input
```
Int[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])),x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.40.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.40.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.39 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{1}{x \left(a+b \tan \left(c+d \sqrt{x}\right)\right)}dx$$

input
```
int(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
int(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

3.40.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(1/(b*x*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a*x), x)
```

3.40.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 2.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x)))), x)
```

3.40.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 496, normalized size of antiderivative = 24.80

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-(2*(a^2*b + b^3)*integrate((a^2*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) - (2*a*b*cos(2*c)
+ b^2*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*sqrt(x)) - (b^2*cos(2*c) - 2*a*b*sin(2*c))*sin(2*d
*sqrt(x)))/((a^4*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + a^4*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 +
 a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4 + ((4*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^2*b^2 + b^4)
*sin(2*c)^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x))^2 + ((4*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^2*b
^2 + b^4)*sin(2*c)^2)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x))^2 - 2*((a^2*b^2 + b^4)*cos(2*c) - 2
*(a^3*b + a*b^3)*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*sqrt(x)) + 2*(a^4 + a^2*b^2 - (a^2*b^2*
cos(2*c) - 2*a^3*b*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*sqrt(x)) + (2*a^3*b*cos(2*c) + a^2*b^
2*sin(2*c))*sin(2*d*sqrt(x)))*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + 2*(2*(a^3*b + a*b^3
)*cos(2*c) + (a^2*b^2 + b^4)*sin(2*c))*sin(2*d*sqrt(x)) - 2*((2*a^3*b*cos(
2*c) + a^2*b^2*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*sqrt(x)) + (a^2*b^2*cos(2*c) - 2*a^3*b*si
n(2*c))*sin(2*d*sqrt(x)))*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))*x), x) - a*log(x))/(a^2
+ b^2)
```

3.40.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.61 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/((b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)*x), x)
```

3.40.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{x\,\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))), x)
```

3.41 $\int \frac{1}{x^2(a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x}))}\,dx$

3.41.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\operatorname{Int}\left(\frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

3.41.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 5.36 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])),x]
```

output
```
Integrate[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])), x]
```

3.41.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4238}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}dx$$

input
```
Int[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])),x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.41.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.41.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.46 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}dx$$

input
```
int(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
int(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x)
```

3.41.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.15

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b\tan \left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)} \, dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan \left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)x^2} \, dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(1/(b*x^2*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a*x^2), x)
```

3.41.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 2.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b\tan \left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)} \, dx=\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b\tan \left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)} \, dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x**2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2))),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(x**2*(a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x)))), x)
```

3.41.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 496, normalized size of antiderivative = 24.80

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b\tan \left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)} \, dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan \left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)x^2} \, dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-(2*(a^2*b + b^3)*x*integrate((a^2*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) - (2*a*b*cos(2*c
) + b^2*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*sqrt(x)) - (b^2*cos(2*c) - 2*a*b*sin(2*c))*sin(2
*d*sqrt(x)))/((a^4*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + a^4*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2
 + a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4 + ((4*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^2*b^2 + b^
4)*sin(2*c)^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x))^2 + ((4*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^2
*b^2 + b^4)*sin(2*c)^2)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x))^2 - 2*((a^2*b^2 + b^4)*cos(2*c) -
 2*(a^3*b + a*b^3)*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*sqrt(x)) + 2*(a^4 + a^2*b^2 - (a^2*b^
2*cos(2*c) - 2*a^3*b*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*sqrt(x)) + (2*a^3*b*cos(2*c) + a^2*
b^2*sin(2*c))*sin(2*d*sqrt(x)))*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + 2*(2*(a^3*b + a*b
^3)*cos(2*c) + (a^2*b^2 + b^4)*sin(2*c))*sin(2*d*sqrt(x)) - 2*((2*a^3*b*co
s(2*c) + a^2*b^2*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*sqrt(x)) + (a^2*b^2*cos(2*c) - 2*a^3*b*
sin(2*c))*sin(2*d*sqrt(x)))*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))*x^2), x) + a)/((a^2 +
b^2)*x)
```

3.41.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.68 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2))),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/((b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)*x^2), x)
```

3.41.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 3.66 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))), x)
```

3.42 $\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$

3.42.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 1147

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = & -\frac{4ib^2x^{5/2}}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2 d} \\
& + \frac{4b^2x^{5/2}}{(a+ib)(ia+b)^2d\left(ia-b+(ia+b)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)} \\
& + \frac{x^3}{3(a-ib)^2} + \frac{4bx^3}{3(ia-b)(a-ib)^2} \\
& - \frac{4b^2x^3}{3\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2} + \frac{10b^2x^2\log\left(1+\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2 d^2} \\
& + \frac{4bx^{5/2}\log\left(1+\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{(a-ib)^2(a+ib)d} \\
& - \frac{4ib^2x^{5/2}\log\left(1+\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2 d} \\
& - \frac{20ib^2x^{3/2}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2 d^3} \\
& + \frac{10bx^2\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{(ia-b)(a-ib)^2d^2} \\
& - \frac{10b^2x^2\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2 d^2} \\
& + \frac{30b^2x\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2 d^4} \\
& + \frac{20bx^{3/2}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{(a-ib)^2(a+ib)d^3} \\
& - \frac{20ib^2x^{3/2}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2 d^3} \\
& + \frac{30ib^2\sqrt{x}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2 d^5} \\
& - \frac{30bx\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{(ia-b)(a-ib)^2d^4} \\
& + \frac{30b^2x\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2 d^4} \\
& - \frac{15b^2\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2 d^6} \\
& 30b\sqrt{x}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{\cdots}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

output
```
30*I*b^2*polylog(5,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))*x^(1/2)/(a^2+b
^2)^2/d^5+4*b^2*x^(5/2)/(a+I*b)/(I*a+b)^2/d/(I*a-b+(I*a+b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^
(1/2))))+1/3*x^3/(a-I*b)^2+4/3*b*x^3/(I*a-b)/(a-I*b)^2-4/3*b^2*x^3/(a^2+b^
2)^2+10*b^2*x^2*ln(1+(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d
^2+4*b*x^(5/2)*ln(1+(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(a-I*b)^2/(a+I
*b)/d-20*I*b^2*x^(3/2)*polylog(3,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/
(a^2+b^2)^2/d^3+30*I*b^2*polylog(4,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b)
)*x^(1/2)/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^5+10*b*x^2*polylog(2,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)
))/(a+I*b))/(I*a-b)/(a-I*b)^2/d^2-10*b^2*x^2*polylog(2,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c
+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^2+30*b^2*x*polylog(3,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*
(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^4+20*b*x^(3/2)*polylog(3,-(a-I*b)*ex
p(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(a-I*b)^2/(a+I*b)/d^3-20*I*b^2*x^(3/2)*polyl
og(2,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^3-30*b*x*polyl
og(4,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(I*a-b)/(a-I*b)^2/d^4+30*b^2
*x*polylog(4,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^4-15*b
^2*polylog(5,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^6+15*b
*polylog(6,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(I*a-b)/(a-I*b)^2/d^6-
15*b^2*polylog(6,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^6-
4*I*b^2*x^(5/2)*ln(1+(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d
-30*b*polylog(5,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))*x^(1/2)/(a-I*b...
```

3.42.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 3.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 848, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

$$= -\frac{ib\left(12(a+ib)b(ia+b)d^5x^{5/2}+4a(a+ib)(ia+b)d^6x^3+30(a-ib)bd^4\left(-ib\left(-1+e^{2ic}\right)+a\left(1+e^{2ic}\right)\right)x^2\log\left(1+\frac{(a+ib)e^{-2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{a-ib}\right)+12a(a-ib)d^5\left(-\right.\right.}{}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2/(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2,x]
```

output
```
(((-I)*b*(12*(a + I*b)*b*(I*a + b)*d^5*x^(5/2) + 4*a*(a + I*b)*(I*a + b)*d
^6*x^3 + 30*(a - I*b)*b*d^4*((-I)*b*(-1 + E^((2*I)*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c
)))*x^2*Log[1 + (a + I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] + 12*a*(a
 - I*b)*d^5*((-I)*b*(-1 + E^((2*I)*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))*x^(5/2)*Log[
1 + (a + I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] + 15*(a - I*b)*b*((-I
)*b*(-1 + E^((2*I)*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))*((4*I)*d^3*x^(3/2)*PolyLog[2
, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] + 6*d^2*x*PolyLog[3, (
-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] - (6*I)*d*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog
[4, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] - 3*PolyLog[5, (-a -
 I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))]) + 15*a*(a - I*b)*((-I)*b*(-1
 + E^((2*I)*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))*((2*I)*d^4*x^2*PolyLog[2, (-a - I*b
)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] + 4*d^3*x^(3/2)*PolyLog[3, (-a -
I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] - (6*I)*d^2*x*PolyLog[4, (-a -
 I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] - 6*d*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[5, (-a
- I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] + (3*I)*PolyLog[6, (-a - I*b
)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))])))/(d^6*(b - b*E^((2*I)*c) - I*a*
(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))) + ((a - I*b)^2*(a + I*b)*x^3*(a*Cos[c] - b*Sin[c]))/(a
*Cos[c] + b*Sin[c]) + (6*(a - I*b)^2*(a + I*b)*b^2*x^(5/2)*Sin[d*Sqrt[x]])
/(d*(a*Cos[c] + b*Sin[c])*(a*Cos[c + d*Sqrt[x]] + b*Sin[c + d*Sqrt[x]])))/
(3*(a - I*b)^3*(a + I*b)^2)
```

3.42.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 2.44 (sec) , antiderivative size = 1209, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.200$, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 4217, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4234}$$

$$2\int \frac{x^{5/2}}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3042}$$

$$2\int \frac{x^{5/2}}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4217$$

$$2\int \left(\frac{4bx^{5/2}}{(a-ib)^2\left(iae^{2ic+2id\sqrt{x}}\left(1-\frac{ib}{a}\right)+ia\left(\frac{ib}{a}+1\right)\right)}+\frac{x^{5/2}}{(a-ib)^2}-\frac{4b^2x^{5/2}}{(ia+b)^2\left(iae^{2ic+2id\sqrt{x}}\left(1-\frac{ib}{a}\right)+ia\left(\frac{ib}{a}+1\right)\right)^2}\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2009$$

$$2\left(\frac{2bx^3}{3(ia-b)(a-ib)^2}+\frac{x^3}{6(a-ib)^2}-\frac{2b^2x^3}{3\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2}+\frac{2b\log\left(\frac{e^{2ic+2id\sqrt{x}}(a-ib)}{a+ib}+1\right)x^{5/2}}{(a-ib)^2(a+ib)d}-\frac{2ib^2\log\left(\frac{e^{2ic+2id\sqrt{x}}(a-ib)}{a+ib}+\right.}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d}\right.$$

input
```
Int[x^2/(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2,x]
```

output
```
2*(((-2*I)*b^2*x^(5/2))/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d) + (2*b^2*x^(5/2))/((a + I*b)*(I*
a + b)^2*d*(I*a - b + (I*a + b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))) + x^3/(6*(
a - I*b)^2) + (2*b*x^3)/(3*(I*a - b)*(a - I*b)^2) - (2*b^2*x^3)/(3*(a^2 +
b^2)^2) + (5*b^2*x^2*Log[1 + ((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))/(a
+ I*b)])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^2) + (2*b*x^(5/2)*Log[1 + ((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c
+ (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))/(a + I*b)])/((a - I*b)^2*(a + I*b)*d) - ((2*I)*b^2*x^(
5/2)*Log[1 + ((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))/(a + I*b)])/((a^2 +
 b^2)^2*d) - ((10*I)*b^2*x^(3/2)*PolyLog[2, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I
)*d*Sqrt[x]))/(a + I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^3) + (5*b*x^2*PolyLog[2, -(((a
 - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))/(a + I*b))])/((I*a - b)*(a - I*b)^2
*d^2) - (5*b^2*x^2*PolyLog[2, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))/
(a + I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^2) + (15*b^2*x*PolyLog[3, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2
*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))/(a + I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^4) + (10*b*x^(3/2)
*PolyLog[3, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))/(a + I*b))])/((a -
 I*b)^2*(a + I*b)*d^3) - ((10*I)*b^2*x^(3/2)*PolyLog[3, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2
*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))/(a + I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^3) + ((15*I)*b^2*S
qrt[x]*PolyLog[4, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))/(a + I*b))])
/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^5) - (15*b*x*PolyLog[4, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*
d*Sqrt[x]))/(a + I*b))])/((I*a - b)*(a - I*b)^2*d^4) + (15*b^2*x*PolyLog[4
, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))/(a + I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)...
```

3.42. $\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$

3.42.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4217
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_),
 x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c + d*x)^m, (1/(a - I*b) - 2*I*(b/(a^2 +
 b^2 + (a - I*b)^2*E^(2*I*(e + f*x)))))^(-n), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d,
e, f}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2, 0] && ILtQ[n, 0] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.42.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}dx$$

input
```
int(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

3.42.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{x^2}{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(x^2/(b^2*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 2*a*b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a^2),
x)
```

3.42.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2)))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**2/(a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x)))**2, x)
```

3.42.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 4345 vs. 2(928) = 1856.

Time = 1.39 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4345, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.79

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/15*(30*(2*a*b*log(b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)/(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4) - a
*b*log(tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 1)/(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4) + (a^2 - b^2)*(d*
sqrt(x) + c)/(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4) - b/(a^3 + a*b^2 + (a^2*b + b^3)*tan(
d*sqrt(x) + c)))*c^5 - (5*(a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^
6 - 30*(a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5*c + 75*(a^3 - I*a
^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4*c^2 - 100*(a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 -
 I*b^3)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*c^3 + 75*(a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*sqrt
(x) + c)^2*c^4 - 150*((-I*a*b^2 - b^3)*c^4*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + (a*b^2
 - I*b^3)*c^4*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + (-I*a*b^2 + b^3)*c^4)*arctan2(-b*co
s(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + a*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + b, a*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2
*c) + b*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + a) - 4*(48*(I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) +
 c)^5 + 75*(I*a*b^2 - b^3 + 2*(-I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*c)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4 + 20
0*((I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*c^2 + (-I*a*b^2 + b^3)*c)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3 + 75*(2*(
-I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*c^3 + 3*(I*a*b^2 - b^3)*c^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 75*((I*
a^2*b - a*b^2)*c^4 + 2*(-I*a*b^2 + b^3)*c^3)*(d*sqrt(x) + c) + (48*(I*a^2*
b + a*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^5 + 75*(I*a*b^2 + b^3 + 2*(-I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*c)
*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4 + 200*((I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*c^2 + (-I*a*b^2 - b^3)*c)*(d*s
qrt(x) + c)^3 + 75*(2*(-I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*c^3 + 3*(I*a*b^2 + b^3)*c^2)*(d*s
qrt(x) + c)^2 + 75*((I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*c^4 + 2*(-I*a*b^2 - b^3)*c^3)*(d*sqr
t(x) + c))*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) - (48*(a^2*b - I*a*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + ...
```

3.42.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{x^2}{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(x^2/(b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)^2, x)
```

3.42.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^2/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x^2/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2, x)
```

3.43 $\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$

3.43.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 787

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx &= -\frac{4ib^2x^{3/2}}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d} \\
&+ \frac{4b^2x^{3/2}}{(a+ib)(ia+b)^2d\left(ia-b+(ia+b)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\right)} \\
&+ \frac{x^2}{2(a-ib)^2}+\frac{2bx^2}{(ia-b)(a-ib)^2} \\
&- \frac{2b^2x^2}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2}+\frac{6b^2x\log\left(1+\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d^2} \\
&+ \frac{4bx^{3/2}\log\left(1+\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{(a-ib)^2(a+ib)d} \\
&- \frac{4ib^2x^{3/2}\log\left(1+\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d} \\
&- \frac{6ib^2\sqrt{x}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d^3} \\
&+ \frac{6bx\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{(ia-b)(a-ib)^2d^2} \\
&- \frac{6b^2x\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d^2} \\
&+ \frac{3b^2\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d^4} \\
&+ \frac{6b\sqrt{x}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{(a-ib)^2(a+ib)d^3} \\
&- \frac{6ib^2\sqrt{x}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d^3} \\
&- \frac{3b\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{(ia-b)(a-ib)^2d^4} \\
&+ \frac{3b^2\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d^4}
\end{aligned}
$$

output
```
-6*I*b^2*polylog(3,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))*x^(1/2)/(a^2+b
^2)^2/d^3+4*b^2*x^(3/2)/(a+I*b)/(I*a+b)^2/d/(I*a-b+(I*a+b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^
(1/2))))+1/2*x^2/(a-I*b)^2+2*b*x^2/(I*a-b)/(a-I*b)^2-2*b^2*x^2/(a^2+b^2)^2
+6*b^2*x*ln(1+(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^2+4*b*
x^(3/2)*ln(1+(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(a-I*b)^2/(a+I*b)/d-6
*I*b^2*polylog(2,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))*x^(1/2)/(a^2+b^2
)^2/d^3+6*b*x*polylog(2,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(I*a-b)/(
a-I*b)^2/d^2-6*b^2*x*polylog(2,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(a
^2+b^2)^2/d^2+3*b^2*polylog(3,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(a^
2+b^2)^2/d^4-3*b*polylog(4,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(I*a-b
)/(a-I*b)^2/d^4+3*b^2*polylog(4,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(
a^2+b^2)^2/d^4-4*I*b^2*x^(3/2)/(a^2+b^2)^2/d+6*b*polylog(3,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*
I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))*x^(1/2)/(a-I*b)^2/(a+I*b)/d^3-4*I*b^2*x^(3/2)*ln
(1+(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d
```

3.43.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 2.62 (sec) , antiderivative size = 662, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \frac{-\frac{2ib\left(4(a+ib)b(ia+b)d^3x^{3/2}+2a(a+ib)(ia+b)d^4x^2+6(a-ib)bd^2\left(-ib\left(-1+e^{2ic}\right)+a\left(1+e^{2ic}\right)\right)x\log\left(1+\frac{(a+ib)e^{-2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{a-ib}\right)+4a(a-ib)d^3\left(-ib\left(\cdots\right.\right.}{\cdots}}{\cdots}$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2,x]
```

output
```
(((-2*I)*b*(4*(a + I*b)*b*(I*a + b)*d^3*x^(3/2) + 2*a*(a + I*b)*(I*a + b)*
d^4*x^2 + 6*(a - I*b)*b*d^2*((-I)*b*(-1 + E^((2*I)*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c
)))*x*Log[1 + (a + I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] + 4*a*(a -
I*b)*d^3*((-I)*b*(-1 + E^((2*I)*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))*x^(3/2)*Log[1 +
 (a + I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] + 3*(a - I*b)*b*((-I)*b*
(-1 + E^((2*I)*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))*((2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[2, (-a
- I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] + PolyLog[3, (-a - I*b)/((a
- I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))]) + 3*a*(a - I*b)*((-I)*b*(-1 + E^((2*I)
*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))*((2*I)*d^2*x*PolyLog[2, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*
E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] + 2*d*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[3, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)
*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))] - I*PolyLog[4, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)
*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))])))/(d^4*(b - b*E^((2*I)*c) - I*a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))) +
 ((a - I*b)^2*(a + I*b)*x^2*(a*Cos[c] - b*Sin[c]))/(a*Cos[c] + b*Sin[c]) +
 (4*(a - I*b)^2*(a + I*b)*b^2*x^(3/2)*Sin[d*Sqrt[x]])/(d*(a*Cos[c] + b*Sin
[c])*(a*Cos[c + d*Sqrt[x]] + b*Sin[c + d*Sqrt[x]])))/(2*(a - I*b)^3*(a + I
*b)^2)
```

3.43.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 1.90 (sec) , antiderivative size = 830, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.222$, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 4217, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4234}$$

$$2\int \frac{x^{3/2}}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3042}$$

$$2\int \frac{x^{3/2}}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4217}$$

$$2\int \left(-\frac{4x^{3/2}b^2}{(ia+b)^2\left(iae^{2ic+2id\sqrt{x}}\left(1-\frac{ib}{a}\right)+ia\left(\frac{ib}{a}+1\right)\right)^2}+\frac{4x^{3/2}b}{(a-ib)^2\left(iae^{2ic+2id\sqrt{x}}\left(1-\frac{ib}{a}\right)+ia\left(\frac{ib}{a}+1\right)\right)}+\frac{x^{3/2}}{(a-ib}\right.$$

$\big\downarrow$ 2009

$$2\left(-\frac{x^2b^2}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2}-\frac{2ix^{3/2}b^2}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d}+\frac{2x^{3/2}b^2}{(a+ib)(ia+b)^2d\left(ia+(ia+b)e^{2ic+2id\sqrt{x}}-b\right)}-\frac{2ix^{3/2}\log\left(\frac{e^{2ic+2id\sqrt{x}}(a-ib)}{a+ib}+1\right.}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d}\right.$$

input
```
Int[x/(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2,x]
```

output
```
2*(((-2*I)*b^2*x^(3/2))/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d) + (2*b^2*x^(3/2))/((a + I*b)*(I*
a + b)^2*d*(I*a - b + (I*a + b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))) + x^2/(4*(
a - I*b)^2) + (b*x^2)/((I*a - b)*(a - I*b)^2) - (b^2*x^2)/(a^2 + b^2)^2 +
(3*b^2*x*Log[1 + ((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))/(a + I*b)])/((a
^2 + b^2)^2*d^2) + (2*b*x^(3/2)*Log[1 + ((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sq
rt[x]))/(a + I*b)])/((a - I*b)^2*(a + I*b)*d) - ((2*I)*b^2*x^(3/2)*Log[1 +
 ((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))/(a + I*b)])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d) -
 ((3*I)*b^2*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[2, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))
/(a + I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^3) + (3*b*x*PolyLog[2, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I
)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))/(a + I*b))])/((I*a - b)*(a - I*b)^2*d^2) - (3*b^2*
x*PolyLog[2, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))/(a + I*b))])/((a^
2 + b^2)^2*d^2) + (3*b^2*PolyLog[3, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt
[x]))/(a + I*b))])/(2*(a^2 + b^2)^2*d^4) + (3*b*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[3, -(((a -
 I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))/(a + I*b))])/((a - I*b)^2*(a + I*b)*d
^3) - ((3*I)*b^2*Sqrt[x]*PolyLog[3, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt
[x]))/(a + I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^3) - (3*b*PolyLog[4, -(((a - I*b)*E^((
2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))/(a + I*b))])/(2*(I*a - b)*(a - I*b)^2*d^4) + (3
*b^2*PolyLog[4, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*Sqrt[x]))/(a + I*b))])/(
2*(a^2 + b^2)^2*d^4))
```

3.43.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4217
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_),
 x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c + d*x)^m, (1/(a - I*b) - 2*I*(b/(a^2 +
 b^2 + (a - I*b)^2*E^(2*I*(e + f*x)))))^(-n), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d,
e, f}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2, 0] && ILtQ[n, 0] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.43.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}dx$$

input
```
int(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

3.43.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{x}{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(x/(b^2*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 2*a*b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a^2), x)
```

3.43.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2)))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral(x/(a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x)))**2, x)
```

3.43.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 2477 vs. 2(638) = 1276.

Time = 0.90 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2477, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.15

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/6*(12*(2*a*b*log(b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)/(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4) - a*
b*log(tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 1)/(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4) + (a^2 - b^2)*(d*s
qrt(x) + c)/(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4) - b/(a^3 + a*b^2 + (a^2*b + b^3)*tan(d
*sqrt(x) + c)))*c^3 - (3*(a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4
 - 12*(a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3*c + 18*(a^3 - I*a^
2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2*c^2 - 36*((-I*a*b^2 - b^3)*c^2*cos(
2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + (a*b^2 - I*b^3)*c^2*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + (-I*a*b^
2 + b^3)*c^2)*arctan2(-b*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + a*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)
 + b, a*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + b*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + a) - 4*(8*(I*a
^2*b - a*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3 + 9*(I*a*b^2 - b^3 + 2*(-I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*
c)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 18*((I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*c^2 + (-I*a*b^2 + b^3)*c)*(d*
sqrt(x) + c) + (8*(I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3 + 9*(I*a*b^2 + b^3 +
 2*(-I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*c)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 18*((I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*c^2 + (
-I*a*b^2 - b^3)*c)*(d*sqrt(x) + c))*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) - (8*(a^2*b - I
*a*b^2)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^3 + 9*(a*b^2 - I*b^3 - 2*(a^2*b - I*a*b^2)*c)*(d*s
qrt(x) + c)^2 + 18*((a^2*b - I*a*b^2)*c^2 - (a*b^2 - I*b^3)*c)*(d*sqrt(x)
+ c))*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))*arctan2((2*a*b*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) - (a^2
 - b^2)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2), (2*a*b*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)
 + a^2 + b^2 + (a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2)) + 3*((a^3
- 3*I*a^2*b - 3*a*b^2 + I*b^3)*(d*sqrt(x) + c)^4 - 4*(2*I*a*b^2 + 2*b^3...
```

3.43.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \int \frac{x}{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(x/(b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)^2, x)
```

3.43.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int(x/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2, x)
```

3.44 $\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$

3.44.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 204

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \frac{\left(b+2ad\sqrt{x}\right)^2}{2a(a+ib)\left(a^2+b^2\right)d^2}-\frac{x}{a^2+b^2}+\frac{2b\left(b+2ad\sqrt{x}\right)\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d^2}-\frac{2iab\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d^2}-\frac{2b\sqrt{x}}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)d\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}$$

output
```
-x/(a^2+b^2)-2*I*a*b*polylog(2,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b)^2
)/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^2+2*b*ln(1+(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/2)))/(a+I*b)^2)*(b+
2*a*d*x^(1/2))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^2+1/2*(b+2*a*d*x^(1/2))^2/a/(a+I*b)/(a^2+b^2)
/d^2-2*b*x^(1/2)/(a^2+b^2)/d/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))
```

3.44.2 Mathematica [B] (verified)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 517 vs. 2(204) = 408.

Time = 5.67 (sec) , antiderivative size = 517, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.53

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{\sec^2\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\left(a\cos\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)+b\sin\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)\left(2b^2(a^2+b^2)\,d\sqrt{x}\sin\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)-a(a^2+b^2)\left(c-d\right.\right.}{}$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^(-2),x]
```

output
```
(Sec[c + d*Sqrt[x]]^2*(a*Cos[c + d*Sqrt[x]] + b*Sin[c + d*Sqrt[x]])*(2*b^2
*(a^2 + b^2)*d*Sqrt[x]*Sin[c + d*Sqrt[x]] - a*(a^2 + b^2)*(c - d*Sqrt[x])*
(c + d*Sqrt[x])*(a*Cos[c + d*Sqrt[x]] + b*Sin[c + d*Sqrt[x]]) - 2*b^2*(b*(
c + d*Sqrt[x]) - a*Log[a*Cos[c + d*Sqrt[x]] + b*Sin[c + d*Sqrt[x]]])*(a*Co
s[c + d*Sqrt[x]] + b*Sin[c + d*Sqrt[x]]) + 4*a*b*c*(b*(c + d*Sqrt[x]) - a*
Log[a*Cos[c + d*Sqrt[x]] + b*Sin[c + d*Sqrt[x]]])*(a*Cos[c + d*Sqrt[x]] +
b*Sin[c + d*Sqrt[x]]) - 2*a*b*(Sqrt[1 + a^2/b^2]*b*E^(I*ArcTan[a/b])*(c +
d*Sqrt[x])^2 + a*((-I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])*(Pi - 2*ArcTan[a/b]) - Pi*Log[1 + E
^((-2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x]))] - 2*(c + d*Sqrt[x] + ArcTan[a/b])*Log[1 - E^((2
*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[x] + ArcTan[a/b]))] + Pi*Log[Cos[c + d*Sqrt[x]]] + 2*ArcTa
n[a/b]*Log[Sin[c + d*Sqrt[x] + ArcTan[a/b]]] + I*PolyLog[2, E^((2*I)*(c +
d*Sqrt[x] + ArcTan[a/b]))]))*(a*Cos[c + d*Sqrt[x]] + b*Sin[c + d*Sqrt[x]])
))/(a*(a^2 + b^2)^2*d^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2)
```

3.44.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.74 (sec) , antiderivative size = 221, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08, number of steps used = 9, number of rules used = 8, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.500, Rules used = {4226, 3042, 4216, 3042, 4215, 2620, 2715, 2838}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4226$$

$$2\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$2\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4216$$

$$2\left(\frac{\int \frac{b+2ad\sqrt{x}}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}d\sqrt{x}}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{b\sqrt{x}}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}-\frac{x}{2\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$2\left(\frac{\int \frac{b+2ad\sqrt{x}}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}d\sqrt{x}}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{b\sqrt{x}}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}-\frac{x}{2\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4215$$

$$2\left(\frac{2ib\int \frac{e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\left(b+2ad\sqrt{x}\right)}{(a+ib)^2+\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}d\sqrt{x}+\frac{\left(2ad\sqrt{x}+b\right)^2}{4ad(a+ib)}}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{b\sqrt{x}}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)}-\frac{x}{2\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2620$$

$$2\left(\frac{2ib\left(\frac{ia\int \log\left(\frac{e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}\left(a^2+b^2\right)}{(a+ib)^2}+1\right)d\sqrt{x}}{a^2+b^2}-\frac{i\left(2ad\sqrt{x}+b\right)\log\left(1+\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)+\frac{\left(2ad\sqrt{x}+b\right)^2}{4ad(a+ib)}}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{b\sqrt{x}}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)\left(a+b\,\mathrm{ta}\right.}\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2715$$

3.44. $\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$

$$2\left(\frac{2ib\left(\frac{a\int \frac{\log\left(\frac{e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}(a^2+b^2)}{(a+ib)^2}+1\right)}{\sqrt{x}}de^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{2d(a^2+b^2)}-\frac{i(2ad\sqrt{x}+b)\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d(a^2+b^2)}\right)+\frac{(2ad\sqrt{x}+b)^2}{4ad(a+ib)}}{d(a^2+b^2)}-\frac{\quad}{d(a^2+b^2)(a \right.$$

$\big\downarrow$ 2838

$$2\left(\frac{2ib\left(-\frac{a\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d(a^2+b^2)}-\frac{i(2ad\sqrt{x}+b)\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d(a^2+b^2)}\right)+\frac{(2ad\sqrt{x}+b)^2}{4ad(a+ib)}}{d(a^2+b^2)}-\frac{b\sqrt{x}}{d(a^2+b^2)(a+b\,\text{t} \right.$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^(-2),x]
```

output
```
2*(-1/2*x/(a^2 + b^2) + ((b + 2*a*d*Sqrt[x])^2/(4*a*(a + I*b)*d) + (2*I)*b
*(((-1/2*I)*(b + 2*a*d*Sqrt[x])*Log[1 + ((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*Sqrt[
x])))/(a + I*b)^2])/((a^2 + b^2)*d) - (a*PolyLog[2, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I
)*(c + d*Sqrt[x])))/(a + I*b)^2)])/(2*(a^2 + b^2)*d)))/((a^2 + b^2)*d) - (
b*Sqrt[x])/((a^2 + b^2)*d*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])))
```

3.44.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2620
```
Int[(((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.))/
((a_) + (b_.)*((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)), x_Symbol] :> Simp
[((c + d*x)^m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/a)], x] - Si
mp[d*(m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x
)))^n/a)], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 2715
```
Int[Log[(a_) + (b_.)*((F_)^((e_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)], x_Symbol]
:> Simp[1/(d*e*n*Log[F])   Subst[Int[Log[a + b*x]/x, x], x, (F^(e*(c + d*x)
))^n], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e, n}, x] && GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 2838
```
Int[Log[(c_.)*((d_) + (e_.)*(x_)^(n_.))]/(x_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-PolyLog[2
, (-c)*e*x^n]/n, x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, n}, x] && EqQ[c*d, 1]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4215
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)/((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]), x_Sy
mbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^(m + 1)/(d*(m + 1)*(a + I*b)), x] + Simp[2*I*b   In
t[(c + d*x)^m*(E^Simp[2*I*(e + f*x), x]/((a + I*b)^2 + (a^2 + b^2)*E^Simp[2
*I*(e + f*x), x])), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2
, 0] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 4216
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))/((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^2, x_Symbol
] :> Simp[-(c + d*x)^2/(2*d*(a^2 + b^2)), x] + (Simp[1/(f*(a^2 + b^2))   In
t[(b*d + 2*a*c*f + 2*a*d*f*x)/(a + b*Tan[e + f*x]), x], x] - Simp[b*((c + d
*x)/(f*(a^2 + b^2)*(a + b*Tan[e + f*x]))), x]) /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f},
 x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2, 0]
```

rule 4226
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1
/n   Subst[Int[x^(1/n - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ
[{a, b, c, d, p}, x] && IGtQ[1/n, 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.44.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

3.44.5 Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 828 vs. $2(177) = 354$.

Time = 0.28 (sec) , antiderivative size = 828, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.06

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx =$$

$$-\frac{2\,b^3d\sqrt{x}-(a^3-ab^2)d^2x+(a^3-ab^2)d^2-\left(i\,ab^2\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+i\,a^2b\right)\mathrm{Li}_2\left(\frac{2\left((i\,ab-b^2)\tan(d\sqrt{x}+c)^2-a^2-i\,a\right.}{(a^2+b^2)\tan(d\sqrt{\right.}}\right.}{}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-(2*b^3*d*sqrt(x) - (a^3 - a*b^2)*d^2*x + (a^3 - a*b^2)*d^2 - (I*a*b^2*tan
(d*sqrt(x) + c) + I*a^2*b)*dilog(2*((I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 - a
^2 - I*a*b + (I*a^2 - 2*a*b - I*b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(
d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2) + 1) - (-I*a*b^2*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) - I*a^2*
b)*dilog(2*((-I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 - a^2 + I*a*b + (-I*a^2 -
2*a*b + I*b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + a^2
 + b^2) + 1) - 2*(a^2*b*d*sqrt(x) + a^2*b*c + (a*b^2*d*sqrt(x) + a*b^2*c)*
tan(d*sqrt(x) + c))*log(-2*((I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 - a^2 - I*a
*b + (I*a^2 - 2*a*b - I*b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x
) + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2)) - 2*(a^2*b*d*sqrt(x) + a^2*b*c + (a*b^2*d*sqrt(x) +
 a*b^2*c)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c))*log(-2*((-I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2
- a^2 + I*a*b + (-I*a^2 - 2*a*b + I*b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*
tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2)) + (2*a^2*b*c - a*b^2 + (2*a*b^2*c - b^3
)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c))*log(((I*a*b + b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 - a^2 + I*a*
b + (I*a^2 + I*b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c))/(tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 1)) + (2*a
^2*b*c - a*b^2 + (2*a*b^2*c - b^3)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c))*log(((I*a*b - b^2)*
tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + a^2 + I*a*b + (I*a^2 + I*b^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c))/(
tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 1)) - (2*a*b^2*d*sqrt(x) + (a^2*b - b^3)*d^2*x - (a
^2*b - b^3)*d^2)*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c))/((a^4*b + 2*a^2*b^3 + b^5)*d^2*tan(d*
sqrt(x) + c) + (a^5 + 2*a^3*b^2 + a*b^4)*d^2)
```

3.44.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2)))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x)))**(-2), x)
```

3.44.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 994 vs. $2(177) = 354$.

Time = 0.60 (sec) , antiderivative size = 994, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.87

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
((a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*d^2*x - 2*(-I*a*b^2 + b^3 + (-I*a*b^2 - b
^3)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + (a*b^2 - I*b^3)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))*arcta
n2(-b*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + a*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + b, a*cos(2*d*sqr
t(x) + 2*c) + b*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + a) - 4*((I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*d*sqrt(
x)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) - (a^2*b - I*a*b^2)*d*sqrt(x)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) +
2*c) + (I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*d*sqrt(x))*arctan2((2*a*b*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)
- (a^2 - b^2)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2), (2*a*b*sin(2*d*sqrt(x)
+ 2*c) + a^2 + b^2 + (a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2)) + ((
a^3 - 3*I*a^2*b - 3*a*b^2 + I*b^3)*d^2*x - 4*(I*a*b^2 + b^3)*d*sqrt(x))*co
s(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) - 2*(I*a^2*b - a*b^2 + (I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt
(x) + 2*c) - (a^2*b - I*a*b^2)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))*dilog((I*a + b)*e^(
2*I*d*sqrt(x) + 2*I*c)/(-I*a + b)) + (a*b^2 + I*b^3 + (a*b^2 - I*b^3)*cos(
2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + (I*a*b^2 + b^3)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c))*log((a^2 + b^
2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 4*a*b*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + (a^2 + b^2)*s
in(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + a^2 + b^2 + 2*(a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)
) + 2*((a^2*b - I*a*b^2)*d*sqrt(x)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) - (-I*a^2*b - a*
b^2)*d*sqrt(x)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + (a^2*b + I*a*b^2)*d*sqrt(x))*log((
(a^2 + b^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + 4*a*b*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) + (a^2
 + b^2)*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + a^2 + b^2 + 2*(a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*sqrt(
x) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2)) + ((I*a^3 + 3*a^2*b - 3*I*a*b^2 - b^3)*d^2*x + ...
```

3.44.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)^(-2), x)
```

3.44.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(1/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2, x)
```

3.45 $\int \frac{1}{x(a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt{x}))^2}\,dx$

3.45.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\text{Int}\left(\frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

3.45.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 168.73 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2),x]
```

output
```
Integrate[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2), x]
```

3.45.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.000, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{4238}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}dx$$

input
```
Int[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2),x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.45.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.45.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.65 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}dx$$

input
```
int(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

3.45.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.90

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2 x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(1/(b^2*x*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 2*a*b*x*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a^2*
x), x)
```

3.45.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 3.46 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2)))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x)))**2), x)
```

3.45.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 3.51 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3514, normalized size of antiderivative = 175.70

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2 x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
((((4*a^10*b^2 + 16*a^8*b^4 + 24*a^6*b^6 + 17*a^4*b^8 + 6*a^2*b^10 + b^12)
*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^10*b^2 + 16*a^8*b^4 + 24*a^6*b^6 + 17*a^4*b^8 + 6*a^2*b
^10 + b^12)*sin(2*c)^2)*d*cos(2*d*sqrt(x))^2 + (a^12 + 2*a^10*b^2 + a^8*b^
4)*d*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 + ((4*a^10*b^2 + 16*a^8*b^4 + 24*a^6*b^6 + 1
7*a^4*b^8 + 6*a^2*b^10 + b^12)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^10*b^2 + 16*a^8*b^4 + 24*
a^6*b^6 + 17*a^4*b^8 + 6*a^2*b^10 + b^12)*sin(2*c)^2)*d*sin(2*d*sqrt(x))^2
 + (a^12 + 2*a^10*b^2 + a^8*b^4)*d*sin(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c)^2 - 2*((a^8*b^4
+ 4*a^6*b^6 + 6*a^4*b^8 + 4*a^2*b^10 + b^12)*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^11*b + 5*a^9*
b^3 + 10*a^7*b^5 + 10*a^5*b^7 + 5*a^3*b^9 + a*b^11)*sin(2*c))*d*cos(2*d*sq
rt(x)) + 2*(2*(a^11*b + 5*a^9*b^3 + 10*a^7*b^5 + 10*a^5*b^7 + 5*a^3*b^9 +
a*b^11)*cos(2*c) + (a^8*b^4 + 4*a^6*b^6 + 6*a^4*b^8 + 4*a^2*b^10 + b^12)*s
in(2*c))*d*sin(2*d*sqrt(x)) + (a^12 + 6*a^10*b^2 + 15*a^8*b^4 + 20*a^6*b^6
 + 15*a^4*b^8 + 6*a^2*b^10 + b^12)*d - 2*(((a^8*b^4 + 2*a^6*b^6 + a^4*b^8)
*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^11*b + 3*a^9*b^3 + 3*a^7*b^5 + a^5*b^7)*sin(2*c))*d*cos(2
*d*sqrt(x)) - (2*(a^11*b + 3*a^9*b^3 + 3*a^7*b^5 + a^5*b^7)*cos(2*c) + (a^
8*b^4 + 2*a^6*b^6 + a^4*b^8)*sin(2*c))*d*sin(2*d*sqrt(x)) - (a^12 + 4*a^10
*b^2 + 6*a^8*b^4 + 4*a^6*b^6 + a^4*b^8)*d)*cos(2*d*sqrt(x) + 2*c) - 2*((2*
(a^11*b + 3*a^9*b^3 + 3*a^7*b^5 + a^5*b^7)*cos(2*c) + (a^8*b^4 + 2*a^6*b^6
 + a^4*b^8)*sin(2*c))*d*cos(2*d*sqrt(x)) + ((a^8*b^4 + 2*a^6*b^6 + a^4*b^8
)*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^11*b + 3*a^9*b^3 + 3*a^7*b^5 + a^5*b^7)*sin(2*c))*d*s...
```

3.45.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/((b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)^2*x), x)
```

3.45.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.73 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2), x)
```

3.46 $\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$

3.46.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\text{Int}\left(\frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

3.46.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 33.61 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2),x]
```

output
```
Integrate[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2), x]
```

3.46.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.000, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b \tan \left(c+d \sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4238$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b \tan \left(c+d \sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}dx$$

input
```
Int[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*Sqrt[x]])^2),x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.46.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.46.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.72 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b \tan \left(c+d \sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}dx$$

input
```
int(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x)
```

3.46.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.20

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(1/(b^2*x^2*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c)^2 + 2*a*b*x^2*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) +
a^2*x^2), x)
```

3.46.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 3.43 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x**2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/2)))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(x**2*(a + b*tan(c + d*sqrt(x)))**2), x)
```

3.46.7 Maxima [F(-2)]

Exception generated.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\text{Exception raised: RuntimeError}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
Exception raised: RuntimeError >> ECL says: THROW: The catch RAT-ERR is un
defined.
```

3.46.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b\tan \left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan \left(d\sqrt{x}+c\right)+a\right)^2 x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/2)))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/((b*tan(d*sqrt(x) + c) + a)^2*x^2), x)
```

3.46.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b\tan \left(c+d\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b\tan \left(c+d\,\sqrt{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/2)))^2), x)
```

3.47 $\int x^2 \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx$

3.47.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 287

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx &= \frac{ax^3}{3}+\frac{1}{3}ibx^3-\frac{3bx^{8/3}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d}\\
&\quad+\frac{12ibx^{7/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}\\
&\quad-\frac{42bx^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3}\\
&\quad-\frac{126ibx^{5/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^4}\\
&\quad+\frac{315bx^{4/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^5}\\
&\quad+\frac{630ibx\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(6,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^6}\\
&\quad-\frac{945bx^{2/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(7,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^7}\\
&\quad-\frac{945ib\sqrt[3]{x}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(8,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^8}\\
&\quad+\frac{945b\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(9,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^9}\end{aligned}$$

output
```
1/3*a*x^3+1/3*I*b*x^3-3*b*x^(8/3)*ln(1+exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d+12*I*b*x^
(7/3)*polylog(2,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^2-42*b*x^2*polylog(3,-exp(2*I*(
c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^3-126*I*b*x^(5/3)*polylog(4,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^4+
315*b*x^(4/3)*polylog(5,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^5+630*I*b*x*polylog(6,-
exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^6-945*b*x^(2/3)*polylog(7,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))
))/d^7-945*I*b*x^(1/3)*polylog(8,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^8+945/2*b*poly
log(9,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^9
```

3.47.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 287, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx=&\frac{ax^3}{3}+\frac{1}{3}ibx^3-\frac{3bx^{8/3}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d}\\&+\frac{12ibx^{7/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}\\&-\frac{42bx^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3}\\&-\frac{126ibx^{5/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^4}\\&+\frac{315bx^{4/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^5}\\&+\frac{630ibx\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(6,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^6}\\&-\frac{945bx^{2/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(7,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^7}\\&-\frac{945ib\sqrt[3]{x}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(8,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^8}\\&+\frac{945b\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(9,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^9}\end{aligned}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)]),x]
```

output
```
(a*x^3)/3 + (I/3)*b*x^3 - (3*b*x^(8/3)*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])
/d + ((12*I)*b*x^(7/3)*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^2 - (42*b
*x^2*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^3 - ((126*I)*b*x^(5/3)*Poly
Log[4, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^4 + (315*b*x^(4/3)*PolyLog[5, -E^((2
*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^5 + ((630*I)*b*x*PolyLog[6, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1
/3)))])/d^6 - (945*b*x^(2/3)*PolyLog[7, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^7 -
 ((945*I)*b*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[8, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^8 + (945*b*P
olyLog[9, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/(2*d^9)
```

3.47.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.63 (sec) , antiderivative size = 287, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.111, Rules used = {2010, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2010}$$

$$\int \left(ax^2+bx^2\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2009}$$

$$\frac{ax^3}{3}+\frac{945b\,\text{PolyLog}\left(9,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^9}-\frac{945ib\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(8,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^8}-\frac{945bx^{2/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(7,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^7}+\frac{630ibx\,\text{PolyLog}\left(6,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^6}+\frac{315bx^{4/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^5}-\frac{126ibx^{5/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^4}-\frac{42bx^2\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3}+\frac{12ibx^{7/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}-\frac{3bx^{8/3}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d}+\frac{1}{3}ibx^3$$

input
```
Int[x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)]),x]
```

output
```
(a*x^3)/3 + (I/3)*b*x^3 - (3*b*x^(8/3)*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])
/d + ((12*I)*b*x^(7/3)*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^2 - (42*b
*x^2*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^3 - ((126*I)*b*x^(5/3)*Poly
Log[4, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^4 + (315*b*x^(4/3)*PolyLog[5, -E^((2
*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^5 + ((630*I)*b*x*PolyLog[6, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1
/3)))])/d^6 - (945*b*x^(2/3)*PolyLog[7, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^7 -
 ((945*I)*b*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[8, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^8 + (945*b*P
olyLog[9, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/(2*d^9)
```

3.47.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 2010
```
Int[(u_)*((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c*x)^m*u, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{c, m}, x] && SumQ[u] &&  !LinearQ[u, x] &&  !MatchQ[u, (a_)
+ (b_.)*(v_) /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[v]]
```

3.47.4 Maple [F]

$$\int x^{2} \left(a +b \tan \left(c +d \,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right)d x$$

input
```
int(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
int(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

3.47.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int x^2 \left(a+b \tan \left(c+d \sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right) \, dx=\int \left(b \tan \left(d x^{\frac{1}{3}} + c\right) + a\right) x^{2} \,d x$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(b*x^2*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a*x^2, x)
```

3.47.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3))), x)
```

3.47.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 1119 vs. $2(222) = 444$.

Time = 0.49 (sec) , antiderivative size = 1119, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.90

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/105*(35*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^9*a + 35*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^9*b - 315*(d*x^(1/3)
+ c)^8*a*c - 315*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^8*b*c + 1260*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^7*a*c^2 +
1260*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^7*b*c^2 - 2940*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^6*a*c^3 - 2940*I*(d*
x^(1/3) + c)^6*b*c^3 + 4410*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*a*c^4 + 4410*I*(d*x^(1/3) +
c)^5*b*c^4 - 4410*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4*a*c^5 - 4410*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4*b*c^5
 + 2940*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*a*c^6 + 2940*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*b*c^6 - 1260*(d
*x^(1/3) + c)^2*a*c^7 - 1260*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*b*c^7 + 315*(d*x^(1/3) +
c)*a*c^8 + 315*b*c^8*log(sec(d*x^(1/3) + c)) + 12*(-420*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^
8*b + 1920*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^7*b*c - 3920*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^6*b*c^2 + 4704
*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*b*c^3 - 3675*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4*b*c^4 + 1960*I*(d*x^
(1/3) + c)^3*b*c^5 - 735*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*b*c^6 + 210*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)
*b*c^7)*arctan2(sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c), cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + 1) + 1260
*(16*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^7*b - 64*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^6*b*c + 112*I*(d*x^(1/3)
 + c)^5*b*c^2 - 112*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4*b*c^3 + 70*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*b*c
^4 - 28*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*b*c^5 + 7*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b*c^6 - I*b*c^7)*d
ilog(-e^(2*I*d*x^(1/3) + 2*I*c)) - 6*(420*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^8*b - 1920*(d*x^
(1/3) + c)^7*b*c + 3920*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^6*b*c^2 - 4704*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*b
*c^3 + 3675*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4*b*c^4 - 1960*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*b*c^5 + 735*(
d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*b*c^6 - 210*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b*c^7)*log(cos(2*d*x^(1/3) +
2*c)^2 + sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 2*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + 1) + 793...
```

3.47.8 Giac [F]

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)x^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)*x^2, x)
```

3.47.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)\right)\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
int(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3))), x)
```

3.48 $\int x \left(a + b \tan \left(c + d \sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right) \, dx$

3.48.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 203

$$\begin{aligned}\int x \left(a + b \tan \left(c + d \sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right) \, dx = {} & \frac{ax^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} ibx^2 - \frac{3bx^{5/3} \log \left(1 + e^{2i\left(c + d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d} \\ & + \frac{15ibx^{4/3} \operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2, -e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^2} \\ & - \frac{15bx \operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3, -e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3} \\ & - \frac{45ibx^{2/3} \operatorname{PolyLog}\left(4, -e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^4} \\ & + \frac{45b\sqrt[3]{x} \operatorname{PolyLog}\left(5, -e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^5} \\ & + \frac{45ib \operatorname{PolyLog}\left(6, -e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{4d^6}\end{aligned}$$

output
```
1/2*a*x^2+1/2*I*b*x^2-3*b*x^(5/3)*ln(1+exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d+15/2*I*b*
x^(4/3)*polylog(2,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^2-15*b*x*polylog(3,-exp(2*I*(
c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^3-45/2*I*b*x^(2/3)*polylog(4,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^4
+45/2*b*x^(1/3)*polylog(5,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^5+45/4*I*b*polylog(6,
-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^6
```

3.48.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 203, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\frac{ax^2}{2}+\frac{1}{2}ibx^2-\frac{3bx^{5/3}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d}+\frac{15ibx^{4/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^2}-\frac{15bx\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3}-\frac{45ibx^{2/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^4}+\frac{45b\sqrt[3]{x}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^5}+\frac{45ib\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(6,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{4d^6}$$

input
```
Integrate[x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)]),x]
```

output
```
(a*x^2)/2 + (I/2)*b*x^2 - (3*b*x^(5/3)*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])
/d + (((15*I)/2)*b*x^(4/3)*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^2 - (
15*b*x*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^3 - (((45*I)/2)*b*x^(2/3)
*PolyLog[4, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^4 + (45*b*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[5, -E
^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/(2*d^5) + (((45*I)/4)*b*PolyLog[6, -E^((2*I)*(c
 + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^6
```

3.48.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.48 (sec) , antiderivative size = 203, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.125, Rules used = {2010, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2010}$$

$$\int \left(ax+bx\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$

$$\frac{ax^2}{2}+\frac{45ib\,\text{PolyLog}\left(6,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{4d^6}+\frac{45b\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^5}-\frac{45ibx^{2/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^4}-\frac{15bx\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3}+\frac{15ibx^{4/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^2}-\frac{3bx^{5/3}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d}+\frac{1}{2}ibx^2$$

input
```
Int[x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)]),x]
```

output
```
(a*x^2)/2 + (I/2)*b*x^2 - (3*b*x^(5/3)*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])
/d + (((15*I)/2)*b*x^(4/3)*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^2 - (
15*b*x*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^3 - (((45*I)/2)*b*x^(2/3)
*PolyLog[4, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^4 + (45*b*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[5, -E
^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/(2*d^5) + (((45*I)/4)*b*PolyLog[6, -E^((2*I)*(c
 + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^6
```

3.48.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 2010
```
Int[(u_)*((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c*x)^m*u, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{c, m}, x] && SumQ[u] && !LinearQ[u, x] && !MatchQ[u, (a_)
+ (b_.)*(v_) /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[v]]
```

3.48.4 Maple [F]

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right)dx$$

input
```
int(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
int(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

3.48.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)x\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(b*x*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a*x, x)
```

3.48.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
Integral(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3))), x)
```

3.48.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 618 vs. $2(150) = 300$.

Time = 0.40 (sec) , antiderivative size = 618, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.04

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$
$$= \frac{5\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)^6 a + 5i\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)^6 b - 30\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)^5 ac - 30i\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)^5 bc + 75\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)^4 ac^2 + 75i\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}\right.}{}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/10*(5*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^6*a + 5*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^6*b - 30*(d*x^(1/3) + c)
^5*a*c - 30*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*b*c + 75*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4*a*c^2 + 75*I*(d
*x^(1/3) + c)^4*b*c^2 - 100*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*a*c^3 - 100*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c
)^3*b*c^3 + 75*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*a*c^4 + 75*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*b*c^4 - 30
*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*a*c^5 - 30*b*c^5*log(sec(d*x^(1/3) + c)) + 2*(-48*I*(d*x^
(1/3) + c)^5*b + 150*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4*b*c - 200*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*b*c
^2 + 150*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*b*c^3 - 75*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b*c^4)*arctan2(s
in(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c), cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + 1) + 15*(16*I*(d*x^(1/3) +
 c)^4*b - 40*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*b*c + 40*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*b*c^2 - 20*I
*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b*c^3 + 5*I*b*c^4)*dilog(-e^(2*I*d*x^(1/3) + 2*I*c)) - (4
8*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*b - 150*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4*b*c + 200*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*
b*c^2 - 150*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*b*c^3 + 75*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b*c^4)*log(cos(2*
d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 2*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) +
 1) + 360*I*b*polylog(6, -e^(2*I*d*x^(1/3) + 2*I*c)) + 90*(8*(d*x^(1/3) +
c)*b - 5*b*c)*polylog(5, -e^(2*I*d*x^(1/3) + 2*I*c)) + 60*(-12*I*(d*x^(1/3
) + c)^2*b + 15*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b*c - 5*I*b*c^2)*polylog(4, -e^(2*I*d*x^
(1/3) + 2*I*c)) - 30*(16*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*b - 30*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*b*c +
20*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b*c^2 - 5*b*c^3)*polylog(3, -e^(2*I*d*x^(1/3) + 2*I*c))
)/d^6
```

3.48.8 Giac [F]

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)x\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)*x, x)
```

3.48.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx=\int x\,\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)\right)\,dx$$

input
```
int(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
int(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3))), x)
```

3.49 $\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx$

3.49.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 98

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx = ax+ibx-\frac{3bx^{2/3}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d}+\frac{3ib\sqrt[3]{x}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}-\frac{3b\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^3}$$

output
```
a*x+I*b*x-3*b*x^(2/3)*ln(1+exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d+3*I*b*x^(1/3)*polylog
(2,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^2-3/2*b*polylog(3,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d
^3
```

3.49.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 98, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx = ax+ibx-\frac{3bx^{2/3}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d}+\frac{3ib\sqrt[3]{x}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}-\frac{3b\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^3}$$

input
```
Integrate[a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)],x]
```

output
```
a*x + I*b*x - (3*b*x^(2/3)*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d + ((3*I)*
b*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^2 - (3*b*PolyLog[3, -E
^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/(2*d^3)
```

3.49.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.32 (sec) , antiderivative size = 98, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.071$, Rules used = {2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$

$$ax-\frac{3b\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^3}+\frac{3ib\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}-\frac{3bx^{2/3}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d}+ibx$$

input
```
Int[a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)],x]
```

output
```
a*x + I*b*x - (3*b*x^(2/3)*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d + ((3*I)*
b*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^2 - (3*b*PolyLog[3, -E
^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/(2*d^3)
```

3.49.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

3.49.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right)dx$$

input
```
int(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)),x)
```

output
```
int(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)),x)
```

3.49.5 Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 249 vs. 2(75) = 150.

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 249, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.54

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)dx$$
$$= \frac{4\,ad^3x-6\,bd^2x^{\frac{2}{3}}\log\left(-\frac{2\left(i\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)-1\right)}{\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)^2+1}\right)-6\,bd^2x^{\frac{2}{3}}\log\left(-\frac{2\left(-i\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)-1\right)}{\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)^2+1}\right)-6i\,bdx^{\frac{1}{3}}\mathrm{Li}_2\left(\frac{2\left(i\tan\left(dx\right.\right.}{\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}\right.}\right.}{}$$

input
```
integrate(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*(4*a*d^3*x - 6*b*d^2*x^(2/3)*log(-2*(I*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) - 1)/(tan(d*
x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1)) - 6*b*d^2*x^(2/3)*log(-2*(-I*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) - 1)/
(tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1)) - 6*I*b*d*x^(1/3)*dilog(2*(I*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c
) - 1)/(tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1) + 1) + 6*I*b*d*x^(1/3)*dilog(2*(-I*tan(d
*x^(1/3) + c) - 1)/(tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1) + 1) - 3*b*polylog(3, (tan(d
*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 2*I*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) - 1)/(tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1))
- 3*b*polylog(3, (tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 - 2*I*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) - 1)/(tan(
d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1)))/d^3
```

3.49.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int (a+b\tan (c+d\sqrt[3]{x}))\, dx = \int (a+b\tan (c+d\sqrt[3]{x}))\, dx$$

input
```
integrate(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3)),x)
```

output
```
Integral(a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3)), x)
```

3.49.7 Maxima [F]

$$\int (a+b\tan (c+d\sqrt[3]{x}))\, dx = \int b\tan \left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\, dx$$

input
```
integrate(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
a*x + 2*b*integrate(sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)/(cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + sin
(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 2*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + 1), x)
```

3.49.8 Giac [F]

$$\int (a+b\tan (c+d\sqrt[3]{x}))\, dx = \int b\tan \left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\, dx$$

input
```
integrate(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a, x)
```

3.49.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \left(a+b\tan \left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right) \, dx=\int a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right) \,dx$$

input
```
int(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)),x)
```

output
```
int(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)), x)
```

3.50 $\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x}\,dx$

3.50.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x}\,dx = a\log(x) + b\text{Int}\left(\frac{\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x},x\right)$$

output
```
a*ln(x)+b*Unintegrable(tan(c+d*x^(1/3))/x,x)
```

3.50.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.95 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])/x,x]
```

output
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])/x, x]
```

3.50.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.000, Rules used = {2010, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2010}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{a}{x}+\frac{b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$

$$b\int \frac{\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x}dx+a\log(x)$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])/x,x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.50.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 2010
```
Int[(u_)*((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c*x)^m*u, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{c, m}, x] && SumQ[u] && !LinearQ[u, x] && !MatchQ[u, (a_)
+ (b_.)*(v_) /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[v]]
```

3.50.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.39 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)}{x}dx$$

input
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))/x,x)
```

output
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))/x,x)
```

3.50.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))/x,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral((b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)/x, x)
```

3.50.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.63 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3)))/x,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3)))/x, x)
```

3.50.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.53 (sec) , antiderivative size = 68, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.78

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x}\,dx=\int \frac{b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))/x,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*b*integrate(sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)/((cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + sin(2*d*
x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 2*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + 1)*x), x) + a*log(x)
```

3.50.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.46 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x}\,dx=\int \frac{b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))/x,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)/x, x)
```

3.50.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x}\,dx=\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))/x,x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))/x, x)
```

3.51 $\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx$

3.51.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx=-\frac{a}{x}+b\text{Int}\left(\frac{\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x^2},x\right)$$

output
```
-a/x+b*Unintegrable(tan(c+d*x^(1/3))/x^2,x)
```

3.51.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 2.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])/x^2,x]
```

output
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])/x^2, x]
```

3.51.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.000, Rules used = {2010, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2010}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{a}{x^2}+\frac{b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x^2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2009}$$

$$b\int \frac{\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x^2}dx-\frac{a}{x}$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])/x^2,x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.51.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 2010
```
Int[(u_)*((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c*x)^m*u, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{c, m}, x] && SumQ[u] &&  !LinearQ[u, x] &&  !MatchQ[u, (a_)
+ (b_.)*(v_) /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[v]]
```

3.51.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.35 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)}{x^2}dx$$

input
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))/x^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))/x^2,x)
```

3.51.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))/x^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral((b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)/x^2, x)
```

3.51.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.82 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3)))/x**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3)))/x**2, x)
```

3.51.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.53 (sec) , antiderivative size = 72, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.00

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))/x^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
(2*b*x*integrate(sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)/((cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + sin(2
*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 2*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + 1)*x^2), x) - a)/x
```

3.51.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.46 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))/x^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)/x^2, x)
```

3.51.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))/x^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))/x^2, x)
```

3.52 $\int x^2 \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$

3.52.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 597

$$\int x^2 \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2 dx = -\frac{3ib^2x^{8/3}}{d}+\frac{a^2x^3}{3}+\frac{2}{3}iabx^3-\frac{b^2x^3}{3}$$
$$+\frac{24b^2x^{7/3}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}$$
$$-\frac{6abx^{8/3}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d}$$
$$-\frac{84ib^2x^2\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3}$$
$$+\frac{24iabx^{7/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}$$
$$+\frac{252b^2x^{5/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^4}$$
$$-\frac{84abx^2\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3}$$
$$+\frac{630ib^2x^{4/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^5}$$
$$-\frac{252iabx^{5/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^4}$$
$$-\frac{1260b^2x\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^6}$$
$$+\frac{630abx^{4/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^5}$$
$$-\frac{1890ib^2x^{2/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(6,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^7}$$
$$+\frac{1260iabx\,\text{PolyLog}\left(6,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^6}$$
$$+\frac{1890b^2\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(7,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^8}$$
$$-\frac{1890abx^{2/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(7,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^7}$$
$$+\frac{945ib^2\,\text{PolyLog}\left(8,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^9}$$
$$-\frac{1890iab\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(8,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^8}$$
$$+\ 945ab\,\text{PolyLog}\left(9,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)$$

output
```
-3*I*b^2*x^(8/3)/d+1/3*a^2*x^3+1260*I*a*b*x*polylog(6,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3
))))/d^6-1/3*b^2*x^3+24*b^2*x^(7/3)*ln(1+exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^2-6*a*b
*x^(8/3)*ln(1+exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d+630*I*b^2*x^(4/3)*polylog(4,-exp(2
*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^5-84*I*b^2*x^2*polylog(2,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^3
+252*b^2*x^(5/3)*polylog(3,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^4-84*a*b*x^2*polylog
(3,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^3-1890*I*a*b*x^(1/3)*polylog(8,-exp(2*I*(c+d
*x^(1/3))))/d^8-1890*I*b^2*x^(2/3)*polylog(6,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^7-
1260*b^2*x*polylog(5,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^6+630*a*b*x^(4/3)*polylog(
5,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^5+24*I*a*b*x^(7/3)*polylog(2,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^
(1/3))))/d^2+2/3*I*a*b*x^3+1890*b^2*x^(1/3)*polylog(7,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3
))))/d^8-1890*a*b*x^(2/3)*polylog(7,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^7-252*I*a*b
*x^(5/3)*polylog(4,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^4+945*I*b^2*polylog(8,-exp(2
*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^9+945*a*b*polylog(9,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^9+3*b^
2*x^(8/3)*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))/d
```

3.52.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 4.70 (sec) , antiderivative size = 828, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.39

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{ibe^{2ic}\left(-18bd^8e^{-2ic}x^{8/3}+4ad^9e^{-2ic}x^3+72ibd^7e^{-2ic}(1+e^{2ic})\,x^{7/3}\log\left(1+e^{-2i(c+d\sqrt[3]{x})}\right)-18iad^8e^{-2}\cdots\right)}{\cdots}+\frac{9b^2x^{8/3}\sec(c)\sec\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\sin\left(d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{d}+x^3\left(a^2-b^2+2ab\tan(c)\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2,x]
```

output
```
(((-I)*b*E^((2*I)*c)*((-18*b*d^8*x^(8/3))/E^((2*I)*c) + (4*a*d^9*x^3)/E^((
2*I)*c) + ((72*I)*b*d^7*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))*x^(7/3)*Log[1 + E^((-2*I)*(c + d
*x^(1/3)))])/E^((2*I)*c) - ((18*I)*a*d^8*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))*x^(8/3)*Log[1 +
 E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/E^((2*I)*c) - 252*b*d^6*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*x
^2*PolyLog[2, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))] + 72*a*d^7*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*x
^(7/3)*PolyLog[2, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))] + ((756*I)*b*d^5*(1 + E^((2
*I)*c))*x^(5/3)*PolyLog[3, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/E^((2*I)*c) - ((2
52*I)*a*d^6*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))*x^2*PolyLog[3, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])
/E^((2*I)*c) + 1890*b*d^4*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*x^(4/3)*PolyLog[4, -E^((-2*I)
*(c + d*x^(1/3)))] - 756*a*d^5*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*x^(5/3)*PolyLog[4, -E^((
-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))] - ((3780*I)*b*d^3*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))*x*PolyLog[5, -
E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/E^((2*I)*c) + ((1890*I)*a*d^4*(1 + E^((2*I)*c
))*x^(4/3)*PolyLog[5, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/E^((2*I)*c) - 5670*b*d
^2*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*x^(2/3)*PolyLog[6, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))] + 37
80*a*d^3*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*x*PolyLog[6, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))] + ((
5670*I)*b*d*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[7, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)
))])/E^((2*I)*c) - ((5670*I)*a*d^2*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))*x^(2/3)*PolyLog[7, -E
^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/E^((2*I)*c) + 2835*b*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*PolyLo
g[8, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))] - 5670*a*d*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*x^(1/3)*Po
lyLog[8, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))] + ((2835*I)*a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))*P...
```

3.52.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 1.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 598, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.200$, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 4205, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int x^2 \left(a+b \tan \left(c+d \sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2 \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 4234$$

$$3 \int x^{8/3} \left(a+b \tan \left(c+d \sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2 d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3042$$

$$3 \int x^{8/3} \left(a+b \tan \left(c+d \sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2 d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 4205$$

$$3\int \left(a^2x^{8/3}+b^2\tan^2\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)x^{8/3}+2ab\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)x^{8/3}\right)d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$

$$3\left(\frac{a^2x^3}{9}+\frac{315ab\,\text{PolyLog}\left(9,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt[3]{x})}\right)}{d^9}-\frac{630iab\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(8,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt[3]{x})}\right)}{d^8}-\frac{630abx^{2/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(7,-e^{2}\right.}{d^7}\right.$$

input
```
Int[x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2,x]
```

output
```
3*(((-I)*b^2*x^(8/3))/d + (a^2*x^3)/9 + ((2*I)/9)*a*b*x^3 - (b^2*x^3)/9 +
(8*b^2*x^(7/3)*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^2 - (2*a*b*x^(8/3)*Lo
g[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d - ((28*I)*b^2*x^2*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)
*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^3 + ((8*I)*a*b*x^(7/3)*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x
^(1/3)))])/d^2 + (84*b^2*x^(5/3)*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d
^4 - (28*a*b*x^2*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^3 + ((210*I)*b^
2*x^(4/3)*PolyLog[4, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^5 - ((84*I)*a*b*x^(5/3
)*PolyLog[4, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^4 - (420*b^2*x*PolyLog[5, -E^(
(2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^6 + (210*a*b*x^(4/3)*PolyLog[5, -E^((2*I)*(c +
d*x^(1/3)))])/d^5 - ((630*I)*b^2*x^(2/3)*PolyLog[6, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/
3)))])/d^7 + ((420*I)*a*b*x*PolyLog[6, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^6 +
(630*b^2*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[7, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^8 - (630*a*b*x^
(2/3)*PolyLog[7, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^7 + ((315*I)*b^2*PolyLog[8
, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^9 - ((630*I)*a*b*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[8, -E^((
2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^8 + (315*a*b*PolyLog[9, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)
))])/d^9 + (b^2*x^(8/3)*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])/d)
```

3.52.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4205
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_.)
, x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c + d*x)^m, (a + b*Tan[e + f*x])^n, x],
 x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, m}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[n, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.52.4 Maple [F]

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right)^2dx$$

input
```
int(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

3.52.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int x^2(a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}))^2\,dx=\int\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2x^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(b^2*x^2*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 2*a*b*x^2*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a^2
*x^2, x)
```

3.52.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int x^2(a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}))^2\,dx=\int x^2(a+b\tan(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}))^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3)))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3)))**2, x)
```

3.52.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 4725 vs. $2(473) = 946$.

Time = 0.94 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4725, normalized size of antiderivative = 7.91

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*((d*x^(1/3) + c)^9*a^2 - 9*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^8*a^2*c + 36*(d*x^(1/3) + c
)^7*a^2*c^2 - 84*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^6*a^2*c^3 + 126*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*a^2*c^4
 - 126*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4*a^2*c^5 + 84*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*a^2*c^6 - 36*(d*x^
(1/3) + c)^2*a^2*c^7 + 9*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*a^2*c^8 + 18*a*b*c^8*log(sec(d*x^
(1/3) + c)) - 9*(-315*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b^2*c^8 - 35*(2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d*x^
(1/3) + c)^9 + 315*(2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^8*c - 1260*(2*a*b + I*b
^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^7*c^2 + 2940*(2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^6*c^3 - 4
410*(2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*c^4 + 4410*(2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3
) + c)^4*c^5 - 2940*(2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*c^6 + 1260*(2*a*b +
I*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*c^7 - 630*b^2*c^8 + 24*(420*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^8*a*b
 + 105*b^2*c^7 - 960*(2*a*b*c + b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^7 + 3920*(a*b*c^2 + b
^2*c)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^6 - 2352*(2*a*b*c^3 + 3*b^2*c^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5 +
 3675*(a*b*c^4 + 2*b^2*c^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4 - 980*(2*a*b*c^5 + 5*b^2*c^4
)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3 + 735*(a*b*c^6 + 3*b^2*c^5)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 - 105*(2
*a*b*c^7 + 7*b^2*c^6)*(d*x^(1/3) + c) + (420*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^8*a*b + 105*b
^2*c^7 - 960*(2*a*b*c + b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^7 + 3920*(a*b*c^2 + b^2*c)*(d
*x^(1/3) + c)^6 - 2352*(2*a*b*c^3 + 3*b^2*c^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5 + 3675*(a
*b*c^4 + 2*b^2*c^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4 - 980*(2*a*b*c^5 + 5*b^2*c^4)*(d*x^(
1/3) + c)^3 + 735*(a*b*c^6 + 3*b^2*c^5)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 - 105*(2*a*b*c^7
 + 7*b^2*c^6)*(d*x^(1/3) + c))*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) - (-420*I*(d*x^(1...
```

3.52.8 Giac [F]

$$\int x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx = \int \left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2 x^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)^2*x^2, x)
```

3.52.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int x^2 \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=\int x^2\,\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2, x)
```

3.53 $\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$

3.53.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 408

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx = -\frac{3ib^2x^{5/3}}{d}+\frac{a^2x^2}{2}+iabx^2-\frac{b^2x^2}{2} + \frac{15b^2x^{4/3}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2} - \frac{6abx^{5/3}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d} - \frac{30ib^2x\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3} + \frac{15iabx^{4/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2} + \frac{45b^2x^{2/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^4} - \frac{30abx\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3} + \frac{45ib^2\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^5} - \frac{45iabx^{2/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^4} - \frac{45b^2\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^6} + \frac{45ab\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^5} + \frac{45iab\,\text{PolyLog}\left(6,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{2d^6} + \frac{3b^2x^{5/3}\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{d}$$

output
```
45/2*I*a*b*polylog(6,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^6+1/2*a^2*x^2+15*I*a*b*x^(
4/3)*polylog(2,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^2-1/2*b^2*x^2+15*b^2*x^(4/3)*ln(
1+exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^2-6*a*b*x^(5/3)*ln(1+exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d
+I*a*b*x^2-3*I*b^2*x^(5/3)/d+45*b^2*x^(2/3)*polylog(3,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3
))))/d^4-30*a*b*x*polylog(3,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^3+45*I*b^2*x^(1/3)*
polylog(4,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^5-30*I*b^2*x*polylog(2,-exp(2*I*(c+d*
x^(1/3))))/d^3-45/2*b^2*polylog(5,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^6+45*a*b*x^(1
/3)*polylog(5,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^5-45*I*a*b*x^(2/3)*polylog(4,-exp
(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^4+3*b^2*x^(5/3)*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))/d
```

3.53.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 3.85 (sec) , antiderivative size = 571, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.40

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$
$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{ibe^{2ic}\left(-12bd^5e^{-2ic}x^{5/3}+4ad^6e^{-2ic}x^2+30ibd^4e^{-2ic}(1+e^{2ic})\,x^{4/3}\log\left(1+e^{-2i(c+d\sqrt[3]{x})}\right)-12iad^5e^{-2\cdots}\right.}{\cdots}\right.$$
$$\left.+\frac{6b^2x^{5/3}\sec(c)\sec\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\sin\left(d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{d}+x^2\left(a^2-b^2+2ab\tan(c)\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2,x]
```

output
```
(((-I)*b*E^((2*I)*c)*((-12*b*d^5*x^(5/3))/E^((2*I)*c) + (4*a*d^6*x^2)/E^((
2*I)*c) + ((30*I)*b*d^4*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))*x^(4/3)*Log[1 + E^((-2*I)*(c + d
*x^(1/3)))])/E^((2*I)*c) - ((12*I)*a*d^5*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))*x^(5/3)*Log[1 +
 E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/E^((2*I)*c) - 60*b*d^3*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*x*
PolyLog[2, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))] + 30*a*d^4*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*x^(4
/3)*PolyLog[2, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))] + ((90*I)*b*d^2*(1 + E^((2*I)*
c))*x^(2/3)*PolyLog[3, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/E^((2*I)*c) - ((60*I)
*a*d^3*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))*x*PolyLog[3, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/E^((2*
I)*c) + 90*b*d*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[4, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(
1/3)))] - 90*a*d^2*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*x^(2/3)*PolyLog[4, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d
*x^(1/3)))] - ((45*I)*b*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))*PolyLog[5, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(
1/3)))])/E^((2*I)*c) + ((90*I)*a*d*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[5, -E
^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/E^((2*I)*c) + 45*a*(1 + E^((-2*I)*c))*PolyLog[
6, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))]))/(d^6*(1 + E^((2*I)*c))) + (6*b^2*x^(5/3)
*Sec[c]*Sec[c + d*x^(1/3)]*Sin[d*x^(1/3)])/d + x^2*(a^2 - b^2 + 2*a*b*Tan[
c]))/2
```

3.53.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.81 (sec) , antiderivative size = 411, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.01, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.222$, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 4205, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4234}$$

$$3\int x^{5/3}\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$3\int x^{5/3}\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4205}$$

$$3\int \left(x^{5/3}a^2+2bx^{5/3}\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)a+b^2x^{5/3}\tan^2\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$

$$3\left(\frac{a^2x^2}{6}+\frac{15iab\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(6,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt[3]{x})}\right)}{2d^6}+\frac{15ab\sqrt[3]{x}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(5,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt[3]{x})}\right)}{d^5}-\frac{15iabx^{2/3}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(4,-e^{2i(c\cdot}\right.}{d^4}\right.$$

input
```
Int[x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2,x]
```

output
```
3*(((-I)*b^2*x^(5/3))/d + (a^2*x^2)/6 + (I/3)*a*b*x^2 - (b^2*x^2)/6 + (5*b
^2*x^(4/3)*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^2 - (2*a*b*x^(5/3)*Log[1
+ E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d - ((10*I)*b^2*x*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c +
d*x^(1/3)))])/d^3 + ((5*I)*a*b*x^(4/3)*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)
))])/d^2 + (15*b^2*x^(2/3)*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^4 - (
10*a*b*x*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^3 + ((15*I)*b^2*x^(1/3)
*PolyLog[4, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^5 - ((15*I)*a*b*x^(2/3)*PolyLog
[4, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^4 - (15*b^2*PolyLog[5, -E^((2*I)*(c + d
*x^(1/3)))])/(2*d^6) + (15*a*b*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[5, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)
))])/d^5 + (((15*I)/2)*a*b*PolyLog[6, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^6 + (
b^2*x^(5/3)*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])/d)
```

3.53.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4205
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_.)
, x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c + d*x)^m, (a + b*Tan[e + f*x])^n, x],
 x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, m}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[n, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.53.4 Maple [F]

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right)^{2}dx$$

input
```
int(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

3.53.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^{2}\,dx=\int\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^{2}x\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(b^2*x*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 2*a*b*x*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a^2*x,
x)
```

3.53.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^{2}\,dx=\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^{2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3)))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3)))**2, x)
```

3.53.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 2421 vs. 2(320) = 640.

Time = 0.55 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2421, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.93

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=\text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*((d*x^(1/3) + c)^6*a^2 - 6*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*a^2*c + 15*(d*x^(1/3) + c
)^4*a^2*c^2 - 20*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*a^2*c^3 + 15*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*a^2*c^4
- 6*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*a^2*c^5 - 12*a*b*c^5*log(sec(d*x^(1/3) + c)) - 6*(30*I
*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b^2*c^5 - 5*(2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^6 + 30*(2*a*b
 + I*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*c - 75*(2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4*c^2 +
 100*(2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*c^3 - 75*(2*a*b + I*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3)
 + c)^2*c^4 + 60*b^2*c^5 + 2*(96*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*a*b - 75*b^2*c^4 - 150*
(2*a*b*c + b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4 + 400*(a*b*c^2 + b^2*c)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^
3 - 150*(2*a*b*c^3 + 3*b^2*c^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 150*(a*b*c^4 + 2*b^2*c
^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c) + (96*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*a*b - 75*b^2*c^4 - 150*(2*a*b*
c + b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4 + 400*(a*b*c^2 + b^2*c)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3 - 150
*(2*a*b*c^3 + 3*b^2*c^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 150*(a*b*c^4 + 2*b^2*c^3)*(d*
x^(1/3) + c))*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) - (-96*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*a*b + 75*I
*b^2*c^4 + 150*(2*I*a*b*c + I*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4 + 400*(-I*a*b*c^2 - I
*b^2*c)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3 + 150*(2*I*a*b*c^3 + 3*I*b^2*c^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c
)^2 + 150*(-I*a*b*c^4 - 2*I*b^2*c^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c))*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*
c))*arctan2(sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c), cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + 1) - 5*((2*a*
b + I*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^6 - 6*(2*b^2 + (2*a*b + I*b^2)*c)*(d*x^(1/3) +
c)^5 + 15*(4*b^2*c + (2*a*b + I*b^2)*c^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4 - 20*(6*b^2*c^
2 + (2*a*b + I*b^2)*c^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3 + 15*(8*b^2*c^3 + (2*a*b + I...
```

3.53.8 Giac [F]

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=\int \left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2 x\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x*(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)^2*x, x)
```

3.53.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=\int x\,\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$

input
```
int(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2, x)
```

3.54 $\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2 dx$

3.54.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 206

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2 dx = -\frac{3ib^2x^{2/3}}{d}+a^2x+2iabx-b^2x+\frac{6b^2\sqrt[3]{x}\log\left(1+e^{2i(c+d\sqrt[3]{x})}\right)}{d^2} - \frac{6abx^{2/3}\log\left(1+e^{2i(c+d\sqrt[3]{x})}\right)}{d} - \frac{3ib^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt[3]{x})}\right)}{d^3} + \frac{6iab\sqrt[3]{x}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt[3]{x})}\right)}{d^2} - \frac{3ab\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i(c+d\sqrt[3]{x})}\right)}{d^3} + \frac{3b^2x^{2/3}\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{d}$$

output
```
-3*I*b^2*x^(2/3)/d+a^2*x+2*I*a*b*x-b^2*x+6*b^2*x^(1/3)*ln(1+exp(2*I*(c+d*x
^(1/3))))/d^2-6*a*b*x^(2/3)*ln(1+exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d-3*I*b^2*polylog
(2,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^3+6*I*a*b*x^(1/3)*polylog(2,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^
(1/3))))/d^2-3*a*b*polylog(3,-exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))/d^3+3*b^2*x^(2/3)*ta
n(c+d*x^(1/3))/d
```

3.54.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 1.60 (sec) , antiderivative size = 185, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$
$$=\frac{b\left(\frac{6ibd^2x^{2/3}-4iad^3x}{1+e^{2ic}}+6d\left(b-ad\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\sqrt[3]{x}\log\left(1+e^{-2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)+3i\left(b-2ad\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{-2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)\right.}{d^3}$$
$$+\frac{3b^2x^{2/3}\sec(c)\sec\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\sin\left(d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}{d}+x\left(a^2-b^2+2ab\tan(c)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2,x]
```

output
```
(b*(((6*I)*b*d^2*x^(2/3) - (4*I)*a*d^3*x)/(1 + E^((2*I)*c)) + 6*d*(b - a*d
*x^(1/3))*x^(1/3)*Log[1 + E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))] + (3*I)*(b - 2*a*d*x
^(1/3))*PolyLog[2, -E^((-2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))] - 3*a*PolyLog[3, -E^((-2*I
)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))]))/d^3 + (3*b^2*x^(2/3)*Sec[c]*Sec[c + d*x^(1/3)]*Sin[d
*x^(1/3)])/d + x*(a^2 - b^2 + 2*a*b*Tan[c])
```

3.54.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.58 (sec) , antiderivative size = 214, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.04, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.250$, Rules used = {4226, 3042, 4205, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{4226}$$
$$3\int x^{2/3}\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2d\sqrt[3]{x}$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$3\int x^{2/3}\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2d\sqrt[3]{x}$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{4205}$$

$$3\int \left(x^{2/3}a^2+2bx^{2/3}\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)a+b^2x^{2/3}\tan^2\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2009}$$

$$3\left(\frac{a^2x}{3}-\frac{ab\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^3}+\frac{2iab\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d^2}-\frac{2abx^{2/3}\log\left(1+e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)}{d}+\frac{2}{3}\right.$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2,x]
```

output
```
3*(((-I)*b^2*x^(2/3))/d + (a^2*x)/3 + ((2*I)/3)*a*b*x - (b^2*x)/3 + (2*b^2
*x^(1/3)*Log[1 + E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^2 - (2*a*b*x^(2/3)*Log[1 +
E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d - (I*b^2*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)
))])/d^3 + ((2*I)*a*b*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[2, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^2
- (a*b*PolyLog[3, -E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)))])/d^3 + (b^2*x^(2/3)*Tan[c +
d*x^(1/3)])/d)
```

3.54.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4205
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_.)
, x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c + d*x)^m, (a + b*Tan[e + f*x])^n, x],
 x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, m}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[n, 0]
```

rule 4226
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1
/n   Subst[Int[x^(1/n - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ
[{a, b, c, d, p}, x] && IGtQ[1/n, 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.54.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right)^{2}dx$$

input
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

3.54.5 Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 320, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.55

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^{2}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{6\,b^{2}d^{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}}\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+2\,(a^{2}-b^{2})d^{3}x-3\,ab\mathrm{polylog}\left(3,\,\frac{\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)^{2}+2i\,\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)-1}{\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)^{2}+1}\right)-3\,ab\mathrm{polylog}\left(3,\right.}{}$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*(6*b^2*d^2*x^(2/3)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + 2*(a^2 - b^2)*d^3*x - 3*a*b*po
lylog(3, (tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 2*I*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) - 1)/(tan(d*x^(1/3
) + c)^2 + 1)) - 3*a*b*polylog(3, (tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 - 2*I*tan(d*x^(1/3
) + c) - 1)/(tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1)) - 3*(2*I*a*b*d*x^(1/3) - I*b^2)*di
log(2*(I*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) - 1)/(tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1) + 1) - 3*(-2*I
*a*b*d*x^(1/3) + I*b^2)*dilog(2*(-I*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) - 1)/(tan(d*x^(1/3)
 + c)^2 + 1) + 1) - 6*(a*b*d^2*x^(2/3) - b^2*d*x^(1/3))*log(-2*(I*tan(d*x^
(1/3) + c) - 1)/(tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1)) - 6*(a*b*d^2*x^(2/3) - b^2*d*x
^(1/3))*log(-2*(-I*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) - 1)/(tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1)))/d^
3
```

3.54.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3)))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3)))**2, x)
```

3.54.7 Maxima [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=\int \left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
a^2*x + (6*b^2*x^(2/3)*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) - (b^2*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2
*c)^2 + b^2*d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 2*b^2*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) +
b^2*d)*x - (d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*
cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + d)*integrate(-4*(a*b*d*x*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) -
 b^2*x^(2/3)*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c))/((d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + d*sin(
2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + d)*x), x))/(d*cos(2*d*
x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)
 + d)
```

3.54.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=\int \left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)^2, x)
```

3.54.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2\,dx=\int \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)\right)^2\,dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2, x)
```

3.55 $\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx$

3.55.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx = \operatorname{Int}\left(\frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2/x,x)
```

3.55.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 123.77 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx = \int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2/x,x]
```

output
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2/x, x]
```

3.55.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.000, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{4238}$$
$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}dx$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2/x,x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.55.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.55.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.94 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right)^{2}}{x}dx$$

input
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2/x,x)
```

output
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2/x,x)
```

3.55.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.80

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2/x,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral((b^2*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 2*a*b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a^2)/x, x)
```

3.55.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 8.78 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3)))**2/x,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3)))**2/x, x)
```

3.55.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.72 (sec) , antiderivative size = 298, normalized size of antiderivative = 14.90

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2/x,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
(6*b^2*x^(2/3)*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + (d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + d*si
n(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + d)*x*integrate(2*(2*
a*b*d*x*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + b^2*x^(2/3)*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c))/((d*c
os(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3)
 + 2*c) + d)*x^2), x) + ((a^2 - b^2)*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + (a^2 - b
^2)*d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 2*(a^2 - b^2)*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) +
(a^2 - b^2)*d)*x*log(x))/((d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3)
+ 2*c)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + d)*x)
```

3.55.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.88 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2/x,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)^2/x, x)
```

3.55.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.54 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)\right)^2}{x}\,dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2/x,x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2/x, x)
```

3.56 $\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx$

3.56.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx=\text{Int}\left(\frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2/x^2,x)
```

3.56.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 19.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2/x^2,x]
```

output
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2/x^2, x]
```

3.56.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4238}$$

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}dx$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2/x^2,x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.56.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.56.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 1.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}dx$$

input
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2/x^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2/x^2,x)
```

3.56.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.80

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2/x^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral((b^2*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 2*a*b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a^2)/x^2,
x)
```

3.56.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 2.60 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3)))**2/x**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3)))**2/x**2, x)
```

3.56.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 299, normalized size of antiderivative = 14.95

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2/x^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
((d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*d*x^
(1/3) + 2*c) + d)*x^2*integrate(4*(a*b*d*x*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + 2*b^2*
x^(2/3)*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c))/((d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + d*sin(2*d*x
^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + d)*x^3), x) + 6*b^2*x^(2/3)
*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) - ((a^2 - b^2)*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + (a^2 -
 b^2)*d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 2*(a^2 - b^2)*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)
+ (a^2 - b^2)*d)*x)/((d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c
)^2 + 2*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + d)*x^2)
```

3.56.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.87 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2/x^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)^2/x^2, x)
```

3.56.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.28 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx=\int \frac{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)\right)^2}{x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2/x^2,x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2/x^2, x)
```

3.57 $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

3.57.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 511

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx = \frac{x^3}{3(a+ib)} + \frac{3bx^{8/3}\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d} - \frac{12ibx^{7/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^2} + \frac{42bx^2\,\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^3} + \frac{126ibx^{5/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^4} - \frac{315bx^{4/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^5} - \frac{630ibx\,\text{PolyLog}\left(6,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^6} + \frac{945bx^{2/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(7,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^7} + \frac{945ib\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(8,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^8} - \frac{945b\,\text{PolyLog}\left(9,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2\,(a^2+b^2)\,d^9}$$

output
```
1/3*x^3/(a+I*b)+3*b*x^(8/3)*ln(1+(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b)^
2)/(a^2+b^2)/d-12*I*b*x^(7/3)*polylog(2,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/
(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^2+42*b*x^2*polylog(3,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3
)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^3+126*I*b*x^(5/3)*polylog(4,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*
(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^4-315*b*x^(4/3)*polylog(5,-(a^2+b^2)
*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^5-630*I*b*x*polylog(6,-(a^2
+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^6+945*b*x^(2/3)*polylo
g(7,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^7+945*I*b*x^(
1/3)*polylog(8,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^8-
945/2*b*polylog(9,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d
^9
```

3.57.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 1.66 (sec) , antiderivative size = 451, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{2ad^9x^3+2ibd^9x^3+18bd^8x^{8/3}\log\left(1+\frac{(a+ib)e^{-2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a-ib}\right)+72ibd^7x^{7/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,\frac{(-a-ib)e^{-2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a-ib}\right)+}{}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)]),x]
```

output
```
(2*a*d^9*x^3 + (2*I)*b*d^9*x^3 + 18*b*d^8*x^(8/3)*Log[1 + (a + I*b)/((a -
I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + (72*I)*b*d^7*x^(7/3)*PolyLog[2, (-a - I
*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + 252*b*d^6*x^2*PolyLog[3, (-a
- I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] - (756*I)*b*d^5*x^(5/3)*Poly
Log[4, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] - 1890*b*d^4*x^(4
/3)*PolyLog[5, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + (3780*I
)*b*d^3*x*PolyLog[6, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + 5
670*b*d^2*x^(2/3)*PolyLog[7, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)
)))] - (5670*I)*b*d*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[8, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c +
 d*x^(1/3))))] - 2835*b*PolyLog[9, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x
^(1/3))))])/(6*(a^2 + b^2)*d^9)
```

3.57.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 2.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 533, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.04, number of steps used = 14, number of rules used = 13, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.650, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 4215, 2620, 3011, 7163, 7163, 7163, 7163, 7163, 7163, 2720, 7143}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4234}$$

$$3\int \frac{x^{8/3}}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$3\int \frac{x^{8/3}}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4215}$$

$$3\left(2ib\int \frac{e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}x^{8/3}}{(a+ib)^2+\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}d\sqrt[3]{x}+\frac{x^3}{9(a+ib)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2620}$$

$$3\left(2ib\left(\frac{4i\int x^{7/3}\log\left(\frac{e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\left(a^2+b^2\right)}{(a+ib)^2}+1\right)d\sqrt[3]{x}}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{ix^{8/3}\log\left(1+\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)+\frac{x^3}{9(a+ib)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3011}$$

$$3\left(2ib\left(\frac{4i\left(\frac{ix^{7/3}\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{7i\int x^2\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt[3]{x}}{2d}\right)}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{ix^{8/3}\log\left(1+\frac{\left(a^2+\right.}{}\right.}{2d\left(a^2+\right.}\right.\right.$$

$$\downarrow \text{7163}$$

$$3\left(2ib\left(\frac{4i\left(\frac{ix^{7/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{7i\left(\frac{3i\int x^{5/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt[3]{x}}{d}-\frac{ix^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2}}{(a+}\right.}{2d}\right.}{2d}\right.}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right.\right.$$

$$\downarrow \text{7163}$$

3.57. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$3\Bigg(2ib\Bigg(\frac{4i\Bigg(\frac{ix^{7/3}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\Big(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt[3]{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\Big)}{2d}-\frac{7i\Bigg(\frac{3i\Bigg(\frac{5i\int x^{4/3}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\Big(4,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt[3]{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\Big)d\sqrt[3]{x}}{2d}-\frac{ix^{5/3}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\Big(4,-\frac{(a^2+\cdots}{\cdots}}{2d}\cdots}{d}\cdots}{2d}\cdots}{d(a^2+b^2)}\cdots$$

$\downarrow$ 7163

3.57. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$3\left(2ib\left(\frac{4i\left(\frac{ix^{7/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt[3]{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{7i\left(\frac{3i\left(\frac{5i\left(\frac{2i\int x\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt[3]{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt[3]{x}}{d}-\frac{ix^{4/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{(a^2\cdots}{\cdots}\right.}{2d}\right.}{2d}\right.}{d}\right.}{\cdots}\right)}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right.\right.$$

3.57. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

3.57. $\downarrow$ 7163

3.57. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$3i\int x^{2/3}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(6,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt[3]{x} \qquad ix\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(6,-\right.$$

$$2i \qquad 2d \qquad - \qquad 5i \qquad d \qquad 3i \qquad 2d \qquad 7i$$

$$4i\left(\frac{ix^{7/3}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\right.$$

3.57. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

3.57.

$\downarrow$ 7163

3.57. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$7i \cfrac{3i \cfrac{5i \cfrac{2i \cfrac{3i \left(\cfrac{i \int \sqrt[3]{x} \,\text{PolyLog}\left(7, -\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right) e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right) d\sqrt[3]{x}}{d} - \cfrac{ix^{2/3}\,\text{PolyLog}}{} \right.}{2d}}{}}{}}{}$$

3.57. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\, dx$

3.57. $\downarrow$ 7163

3.57. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$3i\left(5i\left(2i\left(3i\left(i\left(\frac{i\int \text{PolyLog}\left(8,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt[3]{x}}{2d}-\frac{i\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(\cdots\right.}{\cdots}\right.}{d}\right.}{\cdots}\right.}{\cdots}\right.}{\cdots}\right.$$

3.57. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

3.57. $\downarrow$ 2720

3.57. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$3i \left(\frac{i \left(\frac{\int \frac{\text{PolyLog}\left(8,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{\sqrt[3]{x}} de^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{4d^2} - \frac{i\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{P}}{} \right)}{d} \right)$$

$2i$

$5i$

3.57. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

$3i$

3.57. $\downarrow$ 7143

3.57. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$3i\left(\frac{i\left(\frac{\text{PolyLog}\left(9,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{4d^2}-\frac{i\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(8,-\frac{(a^2+\ldots}{\ldots}\right)}{2d}\ldots\right)}{d}\ldots\right)$$

$$2i \ldots \quad \frac{}{2d}$$

$$5i \ldots$$

$$3i \ldots$$

3.57. $\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

input
```
Int[x^2/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)]),x]
```

output
```
3*(x^3/(9*(a + I*b)) + (2*I)*b*(((-1/2*I)*x^(8/3)*Log[1 + ((a^2 + b^2)*E^(
(2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))/(a + I*b)^2])/((a^2 + b^2)*d) + ((4*I)*(((I/2)*x^(
7/3)*PolyLog[2, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d
 - (((7*I)/2)*(((-1/2*I)*x^2*PolyLog[3, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(
1/3))))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d + ((3*I)*(((-1/2*I)*x^(5/3)*PolyLog[4, -(((a^2 +
b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d + (((5*I)/2)*(((-1/2*I)*x
^(4/3)*PolyLog[5, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))/(a + I*b)^2)])
/d + ((2*I)*(((-1/2*I)*x*PolyLog[6, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3)
)))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d + (((3*I)/2)*(((-1/2*I)*x^(2/3)*PolyLog[7, -(((a^2 +
b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d + (I*(((-1/2*I)*x^(1/3)*P
olyLog[8, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d + Pol
yLog[9, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))/(a + I*b)^2)]/(4*d^2)))/
d))/d))/d))/d))/d))/d))/((a^2 + b^2)*d)))
```

3.57.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2620
```
Int[(((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.))/
((a_) + (b_.)*((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)), x_Symbol] :> Simp
[((c + d*x)^m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/a)], x] - Si
mp[d*(m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x
)))^n/a)], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 2720
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> With[{v = FunctionOfExponential[u, x]}, Simp[v/D[v, x]
   Subst[Int[FunctionOfExponentialFunction[u, x]/x, x], x, v], x]] /; Funct
ionOfExponentialQ[u, x] &&  !MatchQ[u, (w_)*((a_.)*(v_)^(n_))^(m_) /; FreeQ
[{a, m, n}, x] && IntegerQ[m*n]] &&  !MatchQ[u, E^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*x))
*(F_)[v_] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[F[x]]]
```

rule 3011
```
Int[Log[1 + (e_.)*((F_)^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)]*((f_.) + (g_.)
*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(f + g*x)^m)*(PolyLog[2, (-e)*(F^(c*(a +
b*x)))^n]/(b*c*n*Log[F])), x] + Simp[g*(m/(b*c*n*Log[F]))   Int[(f + g*x)^(
m - 1)*PolyLog[2, (-e)*(F^(c*(a + b*x)))^n], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, e
, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4215
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)/((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]), x_Sy
mbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^(m + 1)/(d*(m + 1)*(a + I*b)), x] + Simp[2*I*b   In
t[(c + d*x)^m*(E^Simp[2*I*(e + f*x), x]/((a + I*b)^2 + (a^2 + b^2)*E^Simp[2
*I*(e + f*x), x])), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2
, 0] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

rule 7143
```
Int[PolyLog[n_, (c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(p_.)]/((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)), x_S
ymbol] :> Simp[PolyLog[n + 1, c*(a + b*x)^p]/(e*p), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d
, e, n, p}, x] && EqQ[b*d, a*e]
```

rule 7163
```
Int[((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*PolyLog[n_, (d_.)*((F_)^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.
)*(x_))))^(p_.)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(e + f*x)^m*(PolyLog[n + 1, d*(F^(c*(a
+ b*x)))^p]/(b*c*p*Log[F])), x] - Simp[f*(m/(b*c*p*Log[F]))   Int[(e + f*x)
^(m - 1)*PolyLog[n + 1, d*(F^(c*(a + b*x)))^p], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c
, d, e, f, n, p}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

3.57.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)}dx$$

input
```
int(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
int(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

3.57.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx = \int \frac{x^2}{b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(x^2/(b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a), x)
```

3.57.6 Sympy [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx = \text{Timed out}$$

input
```
integrate(x**2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
Timed out
```

3.57.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 1315 vs. 2(430) = 860.

Time = 0.68 (sec) , antiderivative size = 1315, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.57

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/210*(315*(2*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*a/(a^2 + b^2) + 2*b*log(b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)
 + a)/(a^2 + b^2) - b*log(tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1)/(a^2 + b^2))*c^8 + 2*(
35*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^9*(a - I*b) - 315*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^8*(a - I*b)*c + 1260*
(d*x^(1/3) + c)^7*(a - I*b)*c^2 - 2940*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^6*(a - I*b)*c^3 + 4
410*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*(a - I*b)*c^4 - 4410*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4*(a - I*b)*c^5
 + 2940*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*(a - I*b)*c^6 - 1260*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*(a - I*b)
*c^7 - 12*(420*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^8*b - 1920*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^7*b*c + 3920
*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^6*b*c^2 - 4704*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*b*c^3 + 3675*I*(d*x^
(1/3) + c)^4*b*c^4 - 1960*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*b*c^5 + 735*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c
)^2*b*c^6 - 210*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b*c^7)*arctan2((2*a*b*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) +
2*c) - (a^2 - b^2)*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2), (2*a*b*sin(2*d*x^(
1/3) + 2*c) + a^2 + b^2 + (a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2))
 - 1260*(16*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^7*b - 64*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^6*b*c + 112*I*(d*
x^(1/3) + c)^5*b*c^2 - 112*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4*b*c^3 + 70*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c
)^3*b*c^4 - 28*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*b*c^5 + 7*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b*c^6 - I*b
*c^7)*dilog((I*a + b)*e^(2*I*d*x^(1/3) + 2*I*c)/(-I*a + b)) + 6*(420*(d*x^
(1/3) + c)^8*b - 1920*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^7*b*c + 3920*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^6*b*c^2
 - 4704*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*b*c^3 + 3675*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4*b*c^4 - 1960*(d*x
^(1/3) + c)^3*b*c^5 + 735*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*b*c^6 - 210*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b*
c^7)*log(((a^2 + b^2)*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 4*a*b*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) ...
```

3.57.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{x^2}{b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(x^2/(b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a), x)
```

3.57.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{x^2}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^2/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
int(x^2/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3))), x)
```

3.58 $\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

3.58.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 352

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx &= \frac{x^2}{2(a+ib)}+\frac{3bx^{5/3}\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d}\\
&\quad-\frac{15ibx^{4/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2\,(a^2+b^2)\,d^2}\\
&\quad+\frac{15bx\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^3}\\
&\quad+\frac{45ibx^{2/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2\,(a^2+b^2)\,d^4}\\
&\quad-\frac{45b\sqrt[3]{x}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2\,(a^2+b^2)\,d^5}\\
&\quad-\frac{45ib\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(6,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{4\,(a^2+b^2)\,d^6}\end{aligned}$$

output
```
1/2*x^2/(a+I*b)+3*b*x^(5/3)*ln(1+(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b)^
2)/(a^2+b^2)/d-15/2*I*b*x^(4/3)*polylog(2,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))
)/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^2+15*b*x*polylog(3,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3
)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^3+45/2*I*b*x^(2/3)*polylog(4,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I
*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^4-45/2*b*x^(1/3)*polylog(5,-(a^2+b^
2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^5-45/4*I*b*polylog(6,-(a^
2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^6
```

3.58.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 1.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 310, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$$

$$= \frac{2ad^6x^2+2ibd^6x^2+12bd^5x^{5/3}\log\left(1+\frac{(a+ib)e^{-2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a-ib}\right)+30ibd^4x^{4/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,\frac{(-a-ib)e^{-2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a-ib}\right)+}{}$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)]),x]
```

output
```
(2*a*d^6*x^2 + (2*I)*b*d^6*x^2 + 12*b*d^5*x^(5/3)*Log[1 + (a + I*b)/((a -
I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + (30*I)*b*d^4*x^(4/3)*PolyLog[2, (-a - I
*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + 60*b*d^3*x*PolyLog[3, (-a - I
*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] - (90*I)*b*d^2*x^(2/3)*PolyLog[
4, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] - 90*b*d*x^(1/3)*Poly
Log[5, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + (45*I)*b*PolyLo
g[6, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))])/(4*(a^2 + b^2)*d^6
)
```

3.58.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 1.41 (sec) , antiderivative size = 362, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.03, number of steps used = 11, number of rules used = 10, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.556$, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 4215, 2620, 3011, 7163, 7163, 7163, 2720, 7143}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4234}$$

$$3\int \frac{x^{5/3}}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$3\int \frac{x^{5/3}}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4215}$$

$$3\left(2ib\int \frac{e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}x^{5/3}}{(a+ib)^2+\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}d\sqrt[3]{x}+\frac{x^2}{6(a+ib)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2620}$$

$$3\left(2ib\left(\frac{5i\int x^{4/3}\log\left(\frac{e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\left(a^2+b^2\right)}{(a+ib)^2}+1\right)d\sqrt[3]{x}}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{ix^{5/3}\log\left(1+\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)+\frac{x^2}{6(a+ib)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3011}$$

$$3\left(2ib\left(\frac{5i\left(\frac{ix^{4/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{2i\int x\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt[3]{x}}{d}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{ix^{5/3}\log\left(1+\frac{\left(a^2+b\right.}{}\right.}{2d\left(a^2+\right.}\right.\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{7163}$$

3.58. $\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$3\left(2ib\left(\frac{5i\left(\frac{ix^{4/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{2i\left(\frac{3i\int x^{2/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt[3]{x}}{2d}-\frac{ix\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(\cdots\right.}}{(a+i\cdots}\right.}{2d}\right.}{d}\right.}{2d\,(a^2+b^2)}\right.\right.$$

$\downarrow$ 7163

3.58. $\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$3\left(2ib\left(\frac{5i\left(\frac{ix^{4/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt[3]{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{2i\left(\frac{3i\left(\frac{i\int\sqrt[3]{x}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i(c+d\sqrt[3]{x})}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt[3]{x}}{d}-\frac{ix^{2/3}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a^2+\cdots}{\cdots}\right.}{2d}\cdots\right.}{2d}\cdots\right.}{d}\cdots\right.}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\cdots\right.\right.$$

$\downarrow$ 7163

3.58. $\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$3\left(2ib\,\frac{5i\left(\frac{ix^{4/3}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{2i\left(\frac{3i\left(\frac{i\left(\frac{i\int \mathrm{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt[3]{x}}{2d}-\frac{i\sqrt[3]{x}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{(a^2+b^2}{(}\right.}{2d}\right.}{d}\right.}{2d}\right.}{}\right.}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right.\right.$$

3.58. $\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

3.58. $\downarrow$ 2720

3.58. $\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$i \frac{\int \frac{\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\,de^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{4d^2} - \frac{i\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-\right.}{}$$

$$3i \frac{\quad}{d}$$

$$2i \frac{\quad}{2d}$$

$$5i \left(\frac{ix^{4/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d} - \right.$$

3.58. $\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$3 \quad 2ib \qquad \frac{\quad}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}$$

$\downarrow$ 7143

3.58. $\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$3\left|2ib\right|\frac{5i\left(\frac{ix^{4/3}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{2i\left(\frac{3i\left(\frac{i\left(\frac{\text{PolyLog}\left(6,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{4d^2}-\frac{i\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(5,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\right.}}{(a+ib)^2}\right.}{2d}\right.}{d}\right.}{2d}\right.}{}\right.}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}$$

3.58. $\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

input
```
Int[x/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)]),x]
```

output
```
3*(x^2/(6*(a + I*b)) + (2*I)*b*(((-1/2*I)*x^(5/3)*Log[1 + ((a^2 + b^2)*E^(
(2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))/(a + I*b)^2])/((a^2 + b^2)*d) + (((5*I)/2)*(((I/2)
*x^(4/3)*PolyLog[2, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))/(a + I*b)^2)
])/d - ((2*I)*(((-1/2*I)*x*PolyLog[3, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/
3))))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d + (((3*I)/2)*(((-1/2*I)*x^(2/3)*PolyLog[4, -(((a^2
+ b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d + (I*(((-1/2*I)*x^(1/3)
*PolyLog[5, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d + P
olyLog[6, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))/(a + I*b)^2)]/(4*d^2))
)/d))/d))/d))/((a^2 + b^2)*d)))
```

3.58.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2620
```
Int[(((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.))/
((a_) + (b_.)*((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)), x_Symbol] :> Simp
[((c + d*x)^m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/a)], x] - Si
mp[d*(m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x
)))^n/a)], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 2720
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> With[{v = FunctionOfExponential[u, x]}, Simp[v/D[v, x]
   Subst[Int[FunctionOfExponentialFunction[u, x]/x, x], x, v], x]] /; Funct
ionOfExponentialQ[u, x] &&  !MatchQ[u, (w_)*((a_.)*(v_)^(n_))^(m_) /; FreeQ
[{a, m, n}, x] && IntegerQ[m*n]] &&  !MatchQ[u, E^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*x))
*(F_)[v_] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[F[x]]]
```

rule 3011
```
Int[Log[1 + (e_.)*((F_)^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)]*((f_.) + (g_.)
*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(f + g*x)^m)*(PolyLog[2, (-e)*(F^(c*(a +
b*x)))^n]/(b*c*n*Log[F])), x] + Simp[g*(m/(b*c*n*Log[F]))   Int[(f + g*x)^(
m - 1)*PolyLog[2, (-e)*(F^(c*(a + b*x)))^n], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, e
, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4215
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)/((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]), x_Sy
mbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^(m + 1)/(d*(m + 1)*(a + I*b)), x] + Simp[2*I*b   In
t[(c + d*x)^m*(E^Simp[2*I*(e + f*x), x]/((a + I*b)^2 + (a^2 + b^2)*E^Simp[2
*I*(e + f*x), x])), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2
, 0] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

rule 7143
```
Int[PolyLog[n_, (c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(p_.)]/((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)), x_S
ymbol] :> Simp[PolyLog[n + 1, c*(a + b*x)^p]/(e*p), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d
, e, n, p}, x] && EqQ[b*d, a*e]
```

rule 7163
```
Int[((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*PolyLog[n_, (d_.)*((F_)^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.
)*(x_))))^(p_.)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(e + f*x)^m*(PolyLog[n + 1, d*(F^(c*(a
+ b*x)))^p]/(b*c*p*Log[F])), x] - Simp[f*(m/(b*c*p*Log[F]))   Int[(e + f*x)
^(m - 1)*PolyLog[n + 1, d*(F^(c*(a + b*x)))^p], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c
, d, e, f, n, p}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

3.58.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)}dx$$

input
```
int(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
int(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

3.58.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{x}{b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(x/(b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a), x)
```

3.58.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
Integral(x/(a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3))), x)
```

3.58.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 813 vs. $2(289) = 578$.

Time = 0.51 (sec) , antiderivative size = 813, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.31

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx=\text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/10*(15*(2*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*a/(a^2 + b^2) + 2*b*log(b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)
+ a)/(a^2 + b^2) - b*log(tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1)/(a^2 + b^2))*c^5 - (5*(
d*x^(1/3) + c)^6*(a - I*b) - 30*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*(a - I*b)*c + 75*(d*x^(1
/3) + c)^4*(a - I*b)*c^2 - 100*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*(a - I*b)*c^3 + 75*(d*x^(
1/3) + c)^2*(a - I*b)*c^4 - 2*(48*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*b - 150*I*(d*x^(1/3)
 + c)^4*b*c + 200*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*b*c^2 - 150*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*b*c^
3 + 75*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b*c^4)*arctan2((2*a*b*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) - (a
^2 - b^2)*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2), (2*a*b*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*
c) + a^2 + b^2 + (a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2)) - 15*(16
*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4*b - 40*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*b*c + 40*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)
^2*b*c^2 - 20*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b*c^3 + 5*I*b*c^4)*dilog((I*a + b)*e^(2*I*
d*x^(1/3) + 2*I*c)/(-I*a + b)) + (48*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*b - 150*(d*x^(1/3)
+ c)^4*b*c + 200*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*b*c^2 - 150*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*b*c^3 + 7
5*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b*c^4)*log(((a^2 + b^2)*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 4*a*b
*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + (a^2 + b^2)*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + a^2 + b^2
 + 2*(a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2)) - 360*I*b*polylog(6,
 (I*a + b)*e^(2*I*d*x^(1/3) + 2*I*c)/(-I*a + b)) - 90*(8*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b
 - 5*b*c)*polylog(5, (I*a + b)*e^(2*I*d*x^(1/3) + 2*I*c)/(-I*a + b)) - 60*
(-12*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*b + 15*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b*c - 5*I*b*c^2)*polylog
(4, (I*a + b)*e^(2*I*d*x^(1/3) + 2*I*c)/(-I*a + b)) + 30*(16*(d*x^(1/3)...
```

3.58.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{x}{b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(x/(b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a), x)
```

3.58.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{x}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
int(x/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
int(x/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3))), x)
```

3.59 $\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

3.59.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 176

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx=\frac{x}{a+ib}+\frac{3bx^{2/3}\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d}-\frac{3ib\sqrt[3]{x}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\,d^2}+\frac{3b\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2\,(a^2+b^2)\,d^3}$$

output
```
x/(a+I*b)+3*b*x^(2/3)*ln(1+(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b)^2)/(a^
2+b^2)/d-3*I*b*x^(1/3)*polylog(2,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b)
^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^2+3/2*b*polylog(3,-(a^2+b^2)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b
)^2)/(a^2+b^2)/d^3
```

3.59.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.88 (sec) , antiderivative size = 165, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx = \frac{2ad^3x+2ibd^3x+6bd^2x^{2/3}\log\left(1+\frac{(a+ib)e^{-2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a-ib}\right)+6ibd\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,\frac{(-a-ib)e^{-2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a-ib}\right)+3b\,\text{Pol}}{2\left(a^2+b^2\right)d^3}$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(2*a*d^3*x + (2*I)*b*d^3*x + 6*b*d^2*x^(2/3)*Log[1 + (a + I*b)/((a - I*b)*
E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + (6*I)*b*d*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[2, (-a - I*b)/((a
- I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + 3*b*PolyLog[3, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*
E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))])/(2*(a^2 + b^2)*d^3)
```

3.59.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.73 (sec) , antiderivative size = 189, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07, number of steps used = 8, number of rules used = 7, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.438$, Rules used = {4226, 3042, 4215, 2620, 3011, 2720, 7143}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4226$$

$$3\int \frac{x^{2/3}}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$3\int \frac{x^{2/3}}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4215$$

$$3\left(2ib\int \frac{e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}x^{2/3}}{(a+ib)^2+\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}d\sqrt[3]{x}+\frac{x}{3(a+ib)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2620}$$

$$3\left(2ib\left(\frac{i\int \sqrt[3]{x}\log\left(\frac{e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\left(a^2+b^2\right)}{(a+ib)^2}+1\right)d\sqrt[3]{x}}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{ix^{2/3}\log\left(1+\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right)+\frac{x}{3(a+ib)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3011}$$

$$3\left(2ib\left(\frac{i\left(\frac{i\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{i\int \text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)d\sqrt[3]{x}}{2d}\right)}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{ix^{2/3}\log\left(1+\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2}}{(a+}\right.}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right.\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2720}$$

$$3\left(2ib\left(\frac{i\left(\frac{i\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{\int \frac{\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{\left(a^2+b^2\right)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{\sqrt[3]{x}}de^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{4d^2}\right)}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{ix^{2/3}\log\left(1+\frac{\left(a^2+\right.}{}\right.}{2d\left(a^2+\right.}\right.\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{7143}$$

3.59. $\displaystyle\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$

$$3\left(2ib\left(\frac{i\left(\frac{i\sqrt[3]{x}\,\text{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{2d}-\frac{\text{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{(a+ib)^2}\right)}{4d^2}\right)}{d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}-\frac{ix^{2/3}\log\left(1+\frac{(a^2+b^2)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right.}}{(a+ib)^2}\right.}{2d\left(a^2+b^2\right)}\right.\right.$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
3*(x/(3*(a + I*b)) + (2*I)*b*(((-1/2*I)*x^(2/3)*Log[1 + ((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2
*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))/(a + I*b)^2])/((a^2 + b^2)*d) + (I*(((I/2)*x^(1/3)*P
olyLog[2, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))/(a + I*b)^2)])/d - Pol
yLog[3, -(((a^2 + b^2)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))/(a + I*b)^2)]/(4*d^2)))/
((a^2 + b^2)*d)))
```

3.59.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2620
```
Int[(((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.))/
((a_) + (b_.)*((F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)), x_Symbol] :> Simp
[((c + d*x)^m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/a)], x] - Si
mp[d*(m/(b*f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*Log[1 + b*((F^(g*(e + f*x
)))^n/a)], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 2720
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> With[{v = FunctionOfExponential[u, x]}, Simp[v/D[v, x]
   Subst[Int[FunctionOfExponentialFunction[u, x]/x, x], x, v], x]] /; Funct
ionOfExponentialQ[u, x] &&  !MatchQ[u, (w_)*((a_.)*(v_)^(n_))^(m_) /; FreeQ
[{a, m, n}, x] && IntegerQ[m*n]] &&  !MatchQ[u, E^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*x))
*(F_)[v_] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && InverseFunctionQ[F[x]]]
```

rule 3011
```
Int[Log[1 + (e_.)*((F_)^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)]*((f_.) + (g_.)
*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(f + g*x)^m)*(PolyLog[2, (-e)*(F^(c*(a +
b*x)))^n]/(b*c*n*Log[F])), x] + Simp[g*(m/(b*c*n*Log[F]))   Int[(f + g*x)^(
m - 1)*PolyLog[2, (-e)*(F^(c*(a + b*x)))^n], x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, e
, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4215
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)/((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]), x_Sy
mbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^(m + 1)/(d*(m + 1)*(a + I*b)), x] + Simp[2*I*b   In
t[(c + d*x)^m*(E^Simp[2*I*(e + f*x), x]/((a + I*b)^2 + (a^2 + b^2)*E^Simp[2
*I*(e + f*x), x])), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2
, 0] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 4226
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1
/n   Subst[Int[x^(1/n - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ
[{a, b, c, d, p}, x] && IGtQ[1/n, 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

rule 7143
```
Int[PolyLog[n_, (c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(p_.)]/((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)), x_S
ymbol] :> Simp[PolyLog[n + 1, c*(a + b*x)^p]/(e*p), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d
, e, n, p}, x] && EqQ[b*d, a*e]
```

3.59.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

3.59.5 Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 746 vs. 2(147) = 294.

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 746, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.24

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{4\,ad^3x + 6\,bc^2\log\left(\frac{(i\,ab+b^2)\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)^2-a^2+i\,ab+(i\,a^2+i\,b^2)\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)}{\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)^2+1}\right) + 6\,bc^2\log\left(\frac{(i\,ab-b^2)\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)^2+a^2+i\,ab+}{\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)}\right.}{}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*(4*a*d^3*x + 6*b*c^2*log(((I*a*b + b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 - a^2 + I
*a*b + (I*a^2 + I*b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c))/(tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1)) + 6
*b*c^2*log(((I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + a^2 + I*a*b + (I*a^2 + I*
b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c))/(tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1)) + 6*I*b*d*x^(1/3)*dil
og(2*((I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 - a^2 - I*a*b + (I*a^2 - 2*a*b -
I*b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2)
+ 1) - 6*I*b*d*x^(1/3)*dilog(2*((-I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 - a^2
+ I*a*b + (-I*a^2 - 2*a*b + I*b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*
x^(1/3) + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2) + 1) + 6*(b*d^2*x^(2/3) - b*c^2)*log(-2*((I*a*
b - b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 - a^2 - I*a*b + (I*a^2 - 2*a*b - I*b^2)*tan(
d*x^(1/3) + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2)) + 6*(b*d^2
*x^(2/3) - b*c^2)*log(-2*((-I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 - a^2 + I*a*
b + (-I*a^2 - 2*a*b + I*b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3
) + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2)) + 3*b*polylog(3, ((a^2 + 2*I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/
3) + c)^2 - a^2 - 2*I*a*b + b^2 - 2*(-I*a^2 + 2*a*b + I*b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3)
 + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2)) + 3*b*polylog(3, ((
a^2 - 2*I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 - a^2 + 2*I*a*b + b^2 - 2*(I*a^2
 + 2*a*b - I*b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 +
a^2 + b^2)))/((a^2 + b^2)*d^3)
```

3.59.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3))), x)
```

3.59.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 446 vs. $2(147) = 294$.

Time = 0.46 (sec) , antiderivative size = 446, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.53

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx$$

$$=\frac{3\left(\frac{2\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)a}{a^2+b^2}+\frac{2b\log\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)}{a^2+b^2}-\frac{b\log\left(\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)^2+1\right)}{a^2+b^2}\right)c^2+\frac{2\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)^3(a-ib)-6\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)^2(a-ib)c-6\left(i\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}\right.\right.\cdots}{\cdots}}{\cdots}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*(3*(2*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*a/(a^2 + b^2) + 2*b*log(b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a
)/(a^2 + b^2) - b*log(tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1)/(a^2 + b^2))*c^2 + (2*(d*x
^(1/3) + c)^3*(a - I*b) - 6*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*(a - I*b)*c - 6*(I*(d*x^(1/3
) + c)^2*b - 2*I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b*c)*arctan2((2*a*b*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c
) - (a^2 - b^2)*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2), (2*a*b*sin(2*d*x^(1/3
) + 2*c) + a^2 + b^2 + (a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2)) -
6*(I*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b - I*b*c)*dilog((I*a + b)*e^(2*I*d*x^(1/3) + 2*I*c)/
(-I*a + b)) + 3*((d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*b - 2*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*b*c)*log(((a^2 +
b^2)*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + 4*a*b*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + (a^2 + b^2)
*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + a^2 + b^2 + 2*(a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*
c))/(a^2 + b^2)) + 3*b*polylog(3, (I*a + b)*e^(2*I*d*x^(1/3) + 2*I*c)/(-I*
a + b)))/(a^2 + b^2))/d^3
```

3.59.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/(b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a), x)
```

3.59.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3))), x)
```

3.60 $\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx$

3.60.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\mathrm{Int}\left(\frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

3.60.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.39 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])),x]
```

output
```
Integrate[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])), x]
```

3.60.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4238}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}dx$$

input
```
Int[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])),x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.60.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.60.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.43 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right)}dx$$

input
```
int(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
int(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

3.60.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(1/(b*x*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a*x), x)
```

3.60.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 2.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3)))), x)
```

3.60.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 496, normalized size of antiderivative = 24.80

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-(2*(a^2*b + b^3)*integrate((a^2*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) - (2*a*b*cos(2*c)
+ b^2*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*x^(1/3)) - (b^2*cos(2*c) - 2*a*b*sin(2*c))*sin(2*d
*x^(1/3)))/((a^4*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + a^4*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 +
 a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4 + ((4*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^2*b^2 + b^4)
*sin(2*c)^2)*cos(2*d*x^(1/3))^2 + ((4*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^2*b
^2 + b^4)*sin(2*c)^2)*sin(2*d*x^(1/3))^2 - 2*((a^2*b^2 + b^4)*cos(2*c) - 2
*(a^3*b + a*b^3)*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*x^(1/3)) + 2*(a^4 + a^2*b^2 - (a^2*b^2*
cos(2*c) - 2*a^3*b*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*x^(1/3)) + (2*a^3*b*cos(2*c) + a^2*b^
2*sin(2*c))*sin(2*d*x^(1/3)))*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + 2*(2*(a^3*b + a*b^3
)*cos(2*c) + (a^2*b^2 + b^4)*sin(2*c))*sin(2*d*x^(1/3)) - 2*((2*a^3*b*cos(
2*c) + a^2*b^2*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*x^(1/3)) + (a^2*b^2*cos(2*c) - 2*a^3*b*si
n(2*c))*sin(2*d*x^(1/3)))*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c))*x), x) - a*log(x))/(a^2
+ b^2)
```

3.60.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.76 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/((b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)*x), x)
```

3.60.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 3.97 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x\,\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))), x)
```

3.61 $\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx$

3.61.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx = \text{Int}\left(\frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

3.61.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 5.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])),x]
```

output
```
Integrate[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])), x]
```

3.61.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.000, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4238$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}dx$$

input
```
Int[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])),x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.61.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.61.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.47 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right)}dx$$

input
```
int(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
int(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x)
```

3.61.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.15

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(1/(b*x^2*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a*x^2), x)
```

3.61.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 12.64 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x**2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3))),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(x**2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3)))), x)
```

3.61.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.46 (sec) , antiderivative size = 496, normalized size of antiderivative = 24.80

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-(2*(a^2*b + b^3)*x*integrate((a^2*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) - (2*a*b*cos(2*c
) + b^2*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*x^(1/3)) - (b^2*cos(2*c) - 2*a*b*sin(2*c))*sin(2
*d*x^(1/3)))/((a^4*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + a^4*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2
 + a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4 + ((4*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^2*b^2 + b^
4)*sin(2*c)^2)*cos(2*d*x^(1/3))^2 + ((4*a^2*b^2 + b^4)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^2
*b^2 + b^4)*sin(2*c)^2)*sin(2*d*x^(1/3))^2 - 2*((a^2*b^2 + b^4)*cos(2*c) -
 2*(a^3*b + a*b^3)*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*x^(1/3)) + 2*(a^4 + a^2*b^2 - (a^2*b^
2*cos(2*c) - 2*a^3*b*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*x^(1/3)) + (2*a^3*b*cos(2*c) + a^2*
b^2*sin(2*c))*sin(2*d*x^(1/3)))*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + 2*(2*(a^3*b + a*b
^3)*cos(2*c) + (a^2*b^2 + b^4)*sin(2*c))*sin(2*d*x^(1/3)) - 2*((2*a^3*b*co
s(2*c) + a^2*b^2*sin(2*c))*cos(2*d*x^(1/3)) + (a^2*b^2*cos(2*c) - 2*a^3*b*
sin(2*c))*sin(2*d*x^(1/3)))*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c))*x^2), x) + a)/((a^2 +
b^2)*x)
```

3.61.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.68 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3))),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/((b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)*x^2), x)
```

3.61.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 3.96 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x^2\,\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))), x)
```

3.62 $\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$

3.62.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 1691

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

output
```
945*I*b^2*polylog(8,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d
^9+945*I*b^2*polylog(9,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^
2/d^9+6*b^2*x^(8/3)/(a+I*b)/(I*a+b)^2/d/(I*a-b+(I*a+b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3
))))+24*b*x^(7/3)*polylog(2,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(I*a-
b)/(a-I*b)^2/d^2+84*b*x^2*polylog(3,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b
))/(a-I*b)^2/(a+I*b)/d^3-252*b*x^(5/3)*polylog(4,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(
1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(I*a-b)/(a-I*b)^2/d^4-630*b*x^(4/3)*polylog(5,-(a-I*b)*exp
(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a-I*b)^2/(a+I*b)/d^5+1260*b*x*polylog(6,-(a-
I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(I*a-b)/(a-I*b)^2/d^6+1890*b*x^(2/3)*
polylog(7,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a-I*b)^2/(a+I*b)/d^7+6
*b*x^(8/3)*ln(1+(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a-I*b)^2/(a+I*b)/
d-1890*b*x^(1/3)*polylog(8,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(I*a-b
)/(a-I*b)^2/d^8-6*I*b^2*x^(8/3)*ln(1+(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b
))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d-84*I*b^2*x^2*polylog(2,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a
+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^3-84*I*b^2*x^2*polylog(3,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3
)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^3-1890*I*b^2*x^(2/3)*polylog(6,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I
*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^7-1890*I*b^2*x^(2/3)*polylog(7,-(a-
I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^7+630*I*b^2*x^(4/3)*pol
ylog(5,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^5+630*I*b^2*
x^(4/3)*polylog(4,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/...
```

3.62.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 4.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 1136, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

$$= -\frac{ib\left(18(a+ib)b(ia+b)d^8x^{8/3}+4a(a+ib)(ia+b)d^9x^3+72(a-ib)bd^7\left(-ib\left(-1+e^{2ic}\right)+a\left(1+e^{2ic}\right)\right)x^{7/3}\log\left(1+\frac{(a+ib)e^{-2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a-ib}\right)+18a(a-ib)c\right.}{}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2,x]
```

output
```
(((-I)*b*(18*(a + I*b)*b*(I*a + b)*d^8*x^(8/3) + 4*a*(a + I*b)*(I*a + b)*d
^9*x^3 + 72*(a - I*b)*b*d^7*((-I)*b*(-1 + E^((2*I)*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c
)))*x^(7/3)*Log[1 + (a + I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + 18*
a*(a - I*b)*d^8*((-I)*b*(-1 + E^((2*I)*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))*x^(8/3)*
Log[1 + (a + I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + 63*b*(I*a + b)*
(b*(-1 + E^((2*I)*c)) + I*a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))*((-4*I)*d^6*x^2*PolyLog[2,
(-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] - 12*d^5*x^(5/3)*PolyLog
[3, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + (15*I)*(2*d^4*x^(4
/3)*PolyLog[4, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] - (4*I)*d
^3*x*PolyLog[5, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] - 6*d^2*
x^(2/3)*PolyLog[6, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + (6*
I)*d*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[7, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))]
+ 3*PolyLog[8, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))])) + 9*a*(
a - I*b)*((-I)*b*(-1 + E^((2*I)*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))*((8*I)*d^7*x^(7
/3)*PolyLog[2, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + 28*d^6*
x^2*PolyLog[3, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] - (84*I)*
d^5*x^(5/3)*PolyLog[4, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] -
 105*(2*d^4*x^(4/3)*PolyLog[5, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/
3))))] - (4*I)*d^3*x*PolyLog[6, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1
/3))))] - 6*d^2*x^(2/3)*PolyLog[7, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + ...
```

3.62.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 3.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 1774, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.200, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 4217, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4234}$$

$$3\int \frac{x^{8/3}}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$3\int \frac{x^{8/3}}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4217}$$

$$3\int \left(\frac{4bx^{8/3}}{(a-ib)^2\left(iae^{2ic+2id\sqrt[3]{x}}\left(1-\frac{ib}{a}\right)+ia\left(\frac{ib}{a}+1\right)\right)}+\frac{x^{8/3}}{(a-ib)^2}-\frac{4b^2x^{8/3}}{(ia+b)^2\left(iae^{2ic+2id\sqrt[3]{x}}\left(1-\frac{ib}{a}\right)+ia\left(\frac{ib}{a}+1\right)\right)^2}\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$

$$3\left(\frac{4bx^3}{9(ia-b)(a-ib)^2}+\frac{x^3}{9(a-ib)^2}-\frac{4b^2x^3}{9\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2}+\frac{2b\log\left(\frac{e^{2ic+2id\sqrt[3]{x}}(a-ib)}{a+ib}+1\right)x^{8/3}}{(a-ib)^2(a+ib)d}-\frac{2ib^2\log\left(\frac{e^{2ic+2id\sqrt[3]{x}}(a-ib)}{a+ib}\right.}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d}\right.$$

input
```
Int[x^2/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2,x]
```

output
```
3*(((-2*I)*b^2*x^(8/3))/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d) + (2*b^2*x^(8/3))/((a + I*b)*(I*
a + b)^2*d*(I*a - b + (I*a + b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))) + x^3/(9*(
a - I*b)^2) + (4*b*x^3)/(9*(I*a - b)*(a - I*b)^2) - (4*b^2*x^3)/(9*(a^2 +
b^2)^2) + (8*b^2*x^(7/3)*Log[1 + ((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))
/(a + I*b)])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^2) + (2*b*x^(8/3)*Log[1 + ((a - I*b)*E^((2*I
)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b)])/((a - I*b)^2*(a + I*b)*d) - ((2*I)*b^2
*x^(8/3)*Log[1 + ((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b)])/((a
^2 + b^2)^2*d) - ((28*I)*b^2*x^2*PolyLog[2, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I
)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^3) + (8*b*x^(7/3)*PolyLog[2, -
(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b))])/((I*a - b)*(a - I*
b)^2*d^2) - (8*b^2*x^(7/3)*PolyLog[2, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^
(1/3)))/(a + I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^2) + (84*b^2*x^(5/3)*PolyLog[3, -(((
a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^4) +
 (28*b*x^2*PolyLog[3, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b
))])/((a - I*b)^2*(a + I*b)*d^3) - ((28*I)*b^2*x^2*PolyLog[3, -(((a - I*b)
*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^3) + ((210*I
)*b^2*x^(4/3)*PolyLog[4, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a +
I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^5) - (84*b*x^(5/3)*PolyLog[4, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*
I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b))])/((I*a - b)*(a - I*b)^2*d^4) + (84*b^
2*x^(5/3)*PolyLog[4, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I...
```

3.62.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4217
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_),
 x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c + d*x)^m, (1/(a - I*b) - 2*I*(b/(a^2 +
 b^2 + (a - I*b)^2*E^(2*I*(e + f*x)))))^(-n), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d,
e, f}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2, 0] && ILtQ[n, 0] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.62.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right)^2}dx$$

input
```
int(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

3.62.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \int \frac{x^2}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(x^2/(b^2*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 2*a*b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a^2),
x)
```

3.62.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3)))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**2/(a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3)))**2, x)
```

3.62.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 8152 vs. $2(1362) = 2724$.

Time = 2.64 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8152, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.82

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/105*(315*(2*a*b*log(b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)/(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4) -
a*b*log(tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1)/(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4) + (a^2 - b^2)*(d
*x^(1/3) + c)/(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4) - b/(a^3 + a*b^2 + (a^2*b + b^3)*tan
(d*x^(1/3) + c)))*c^8 + (35*(a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c
)^9 - 315*(a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^8*c + 1260*(a^3
- I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^7*c^2 - 2940*(a^3 - I*a^2*b + a
*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^6*c^3 + 4410*(a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)
*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*c^4 - 4410*(a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*x^(1/3) +
 c)^4*c^5 + 2940*(a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*c^6 - 1
260*(a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*c^7 - 2520*((I*a*b^2
 + b^3)*c^7*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) - (a*b^2 - I*b^3)*c^7*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) +
 2*c) + (I*a*b^2 - b^3)*c^7)*arctan2(-b*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + a*sin(2*d
*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + b, a*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + b*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) +
 a) - 24*(420*(I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^8 + 960*(I*a*b^2 - b^3 + 2
*(-I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*c)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^7 + 3920*((I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*c^2 + (
-I*a*b^2 + b^3)*c)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^6 + 2352*(2*(-I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*c^3 + 3*
(I*a*b^2 - b^3)*c^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5 + 3675*((I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*c^4 + 2*(
-I*a*b^2 + b^3)*c^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4 + 980*(2*(-I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*c^5 + 5
*(I*a*b^2 - b^3)*c^4)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3 + 735*((I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*c^6 + 3*(
-I*a*b^2 + b^3)*c^5)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 105*(2*(-I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*c^7 ...
```

3.62.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \int \frac{x^2}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(x^2/(b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)^2, x)
```

3.62.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{x^2}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^2/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x^2/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2, x)
```

3.63 $\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2} dx$

3.63.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 1155

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = & -\frac{6ib^2x^{5/3}}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2 d} \\
& +\frac{6b^2x^{5/3}}{(a+ib)(ia+b)^2d\left(ia-b+(ia+b)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)} \\
& +\frac{x^2}{2(a-ib)^2}+\frac{2bx^2}{(ia-b)(a-ib)^2}-\frac{2b^2x^2}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2} \\
& +\frac{15b^2x^{4/3}\log\left(1+\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d^2} \\
& +\frac{6bx^{5/3}\log\left(1+\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{(a-ib)^2(a+ib)d} \\
& -\frac{6ib^2x^{5/3}\log\left(1+\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d} \\
& -\frac{30ib^2x\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d^3} \\
& +\frac{15bx^{4/3}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{(ia-b)(a-ib)^2d^2} \\
& -\frac{15b^2x^{4/3}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d^2} \\
& +\frac{45b^2x^{2/3}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d^4} \\
& +\frac{30bx\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{(a-ib)^2(a+ib)d^3} \\
& -\frac{30ib^2x\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d^3} \\
& +\frac{45ib^2\sqrt[3]{x}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d^5} \\
& -\frac{45bx^{2/3}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{(ia-b)(a-ib)^2d^4}
\end{aligned}
$$

$45b^2x^{2/3}\,\mathrm{PolyLog}\left(4,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{\ldots}\right.$

output
```
-6*I*b^2*x^(5/3)*ln(1+(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/
d+6*b^2*x^(5/3)/(a+I*b)/(I*a+b)^2/d/(I*a-b+(I*a+b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))
+1/2*x^2/(a-I*b)^2+2*b*x^2/(I*a-b)/(a-I*b)^2-2*b^2*x^2/(a^2+b^2)^2+15*b^2*
x^(4/3)*ln(1+(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^2+6*b*x
^(5/3)*ln(1+(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a-I*b)^2/(a+I*b)/d+45
*I*b^2*x^(1/3)*polylog(5,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2
)^2/d^5+45*I*b^2*x^(1/3)*polylog(4,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b)
)/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^5+15*b*x^(4/3)*polylog(2,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(
a+I*b))/(I*a-b)/(a-I*b)^2/d^2-15*b^2*x^(4/3)*polylog(2,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c
+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^2+45*b^2*x^(2/3)*polylog(3,-(a-I*b)*ex
p(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^4+30*b*x*polylog(3,-(a-I*b)*ex
p(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a-I*b)^2/(a+I*b)/d^3-6*I*b^2*x^(5/3)/(a^2+b
^2)^2/d-30*I*b^2*x*polylog(2,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2
+b^2)^2/d^3-45*b*x^(2/3)*polylog(4,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b)
)/(I*a-b)/(a-I*b)^2/d^4+45*b^2*x^(2/3)*polylog(4,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(
1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^4-45/2*b^2*polylog(5,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x
^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^6-45*b*x^(1/3)*polylog(5,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*
(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a-I*b)^2/(a+I*b)/d^5-30*I*b^2*x*polylog(3,-(a-I*b
)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^3+45/2*b*polylog(6,-(a-I*b
)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(I*a-b)/(a-I*b)^2/d^6-45/2*b^2*polylo...
```

3.63.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 3.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 852, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

$$= -\frac{ib\left(12(a+ib)b(ia+b)d^5x^{5/3}+4a(a+ib)(ia+b)d^6x^2+30(a-ib)bd^4\left(-ib\left(-1+e^{2ic}\right)+a\left(1+e^{2ic}\right)\right)x^{4/3}\log\left(1+\frac{(a+ib)e^{-2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a-ib}\right)+12a(a-ib)\cdots\right.}{\cdots}$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2,x]
```

output
```
(((-I)*b*(12*(a + I*b)*b*(I*a + b)*d^5*x^(5/3) + 4*a*(a + I*b)*(I*a + b)*d
^6*x^2 + 30*(a - I*b)*b*d^4*((-I)*b*(-1 + E^((2*I)*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c
)))*x^(4/3)*Log[1 + (a + I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + 12*
a*(a - I*b)*d^5*((-I)*b*(-1 + E^((2*I)*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))*x^(5/3)*
Log[1 + (a + I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + 15*(a - I*b)*b*
((-I)*b*(-1 + E^((2*I)*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))*((4*I)*d^3*x*PolyLog[2,
(-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + 6*d^2*x^(2/3)*PolyLog[
3, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] - (6*I)*d*x^(1/3)*Pol
yLog[4, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] - 3*PolyLog[5, (
-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))]) + 15*a*(a - I*b)*((-I)*b
*(-1 + E^((2*I)*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))*((2*I)*d^4*x^(4/3)*PolyLog[2, (
-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + 4*d^3*x*PolyLog[3, (-a
- I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] - (6*I)*d^2*x^(2/3)*PolyLog[
4, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] - 6*d*x^(1/3)*PolyLog
[5, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))] + (3*I)*PolyLog[6, (
-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))])))/(d^6*(b - b*E^((2*I)*c
) - I*a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))) + ((a - I*b)^2*(a + I*b)*x^2*(a*Cos[c] - b*Sin
[c]))/(a*Cos[c] + b*Sin[c]) + (6*(a - I*b)^2*(a + I*b)*b^2*x^(5/3)*Sin[d*x
^(1/3)])/(d*(a*Cos[c] + b*Sin[c])*(a*Cos[c + d*x^(1/3)] + b*Sin[c + d*x^(1
/3)])))/(2*(a - I*b)^3*(a + I*b)^2)
```

3.63.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 2.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 1215, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.222$, Rules used = {4234, 3042, 4217, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4234$$

$$3\int \frac{x^{5/3}}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$3\int \frac{x^{5/3}}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4217}$$

$$3\int \left(-\frac{4x^{5/3}b^2}{(ia+b)^2\left(iae^{2ic+2id\sqrt[3]{x}}\left(1-\frac{ib}{a}\right)+ia\left(\frac{ib}{a}+1\right)\right)^2}+\frac{4x^{5/3}b}{(a-ib)^2\left(iae^{2ic+2id\sqrt[3]{x}}\left(1-\frac{ib}{a}\right)+ia\left(\frac{ib}{a}+1\right)\right)}+\frac{x^{5/3}}{(a-ib}\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$

$$3\left(-\frac{2x^2b^2}{3\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2}-\frac{2ix^{5/3}b^2}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d}+\frac{2x^{5/3}b^2}{(a+ib)(ia+b)^2d\left(ia+(ia+b)e^{2ic+2id\sqrt[3]{x}}-b\right)}-\frac{2ix^{5/3}\log\left(\frac{e^{2ic+2id\sqrt[3]{x}}(a-ib)}{a+ib}\right.}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2d}\right.$$

input
```
Int[x/(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2,x]
```

output
```
3*(((-2*I)*b^2*x^(5/3))/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d) + (2*b^2*x^(5/3))/((a + I*b)*(I*
a + b)^2*d*(I*a - b + (I*a + b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))) + x^2/(6*(
a - I*b)^2) + (2*b*x^2)/(3*(I*a - b)*(a - I*b)^2) - (2*b^2*x^2)/(3*(a^2 +
b^2)^2) + (5*b^2*x^(4/3)*Log[1 + ((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))
/(a + I*b)])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^2) + (2*b*x^(5/3)*Log[1 + ((a - I*b)*E^((2*I
)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b)])/((a - I*b)^2*(a + I*b)*d) - ((2*I)*b^2
*x^(5/3)*Log[1 + ((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b)])/((a
^2 + b^2)^2*d) - ((10*I)*b^2*x*PolyLog[2, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*
d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^3) + (5*b*x^(4/3)*PolyLog[2, -((
(a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b))])/((I*a - b)*(a - I*b)
^2*d^2) - (5*b^2*x^(4/3)*PolyLog[2, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1
/3)))/(a + I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^2) + (15*b^2*x^(2/3)*PolyLog[3, -(((a
- I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^4) + (
10*b*x*PolyLog[3, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b))])
/((a - I*b)^2*(a + I*b)*d^3) - ((10*I)*b^2*x*PolyLog[3, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2
*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^3) + ((15*I)*b^2*x
^(1/3)*PolyLog[4, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b))])
/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^5) - (15*b*x^(2/3)*PolyLog[4, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c +
(2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b))])/((I*a - b)*(a - I*b)^2*d^4) + (15*b^2*x^(2/
3)*PolyLog[4, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b))])/...
```

3.63. $\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$

3.63.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4217
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_),
 x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c + d*x)^m, (1/(a - I*b) - 2*I*(b/(a^2 +
 b^2 + (a - I*b)^2*E^(2*I*(e + f*x)))))^(-n), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d,
e, f}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2, 0] && ILtQ[n, 0] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 4234
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IGtQ[Simplify[(m +
 1)/n], 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.63.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right)^{2}}dx$$

input
```
int(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

3.63.5 Fricas [F]

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^{2}}\,dx=\int \frac{x}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^{2}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(x/(b^2*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 2*a*b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a^2), x)
```

3.63.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3)))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral(x/(a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3)))**2, x)
```

3.63.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 4345 vs. $2(928) = 1856$.

Time = 1.34 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4345, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.76

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/10*(30*(2*a*b*log(b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)/(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4) - a
*b*log(tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1)/(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4) + (a^2 - b^2)*(d*
x^(1/3) + c)/(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4) - b/(a^3 + a*b^2 + (a^2*b + b^3)*tan(
d*x^(1/3) + c)))*c^5 - (5*(a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^
6 - 30*(a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5*c + 75*(a^3 - I*a
^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4*c^2 - 100*(a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 -
 I*b^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3*c^3 + 75*(a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*x^(1
/3) + c)^2*c^4 - 150*((-I*a*b^2 - b^3)*c^4*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + (a*b^2
 - I*b^3)*c^4*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + (-I*a*b^2 + b^3)*c^4)*arctan2(-b*co
s(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + a*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + b, a*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2
*c) + b*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + a) - 4*(48*(I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) +
 c)^5 + 75*(I*a*b^2 - b^3 + 2*(-I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*c)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4 + 20
0*((I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*c^2 + (-I*a*b^2 + b^3)*c)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3 + 75*(2*(
-I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*c^3 + 3*(I*a*b^2 - b^3)*c^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 75*((I*
a^2*b - a*b^2)*c^4 + 2*(-I*a*b^2 + b^3)*c^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c) + (48*(I*a^2*
b + a*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^5 + 75*(I*a*b^2 + b^3 + 2*(-I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*c)
*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^4 + 200*((I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*c^2 + (-I*a*b^2 - b^3)*c)*(d*x
^(1/3) + c)^3 + 75*(2*(-I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*c^3 + 3*(I*a*b^2 + b^3)*c^2)*(d*x
^(1/3) + c)^2 + 75*((I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*c^4 + 2*(-I*a*b^2 - b^3)*c^3)*(d*x^(
1/3) + c))*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) - (48*(a^2*b - I*a*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + ...
```

3.63.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \int \frac{x}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(x/(b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)^2, x)
```

3.63.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int(x/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(x/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2, x)
```

3.64 $\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$

3.64.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 610

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = -\frac{6ib^2x^{2/3}}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2 d} + \frac{6b^2x^{2/3}}{(a+ib)(ia+b)^2 d\left(ia-b+(ia+b)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}\right)} + \frac{x}{(a-ib)^2} + \frac{4bx}{(ia-b)(a-ib)^2} - \frac{4b^2x}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2} + \frac{6b^2\sqrt[3]{x}\log\left(1+\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2 d^2} + \frac{6bx^{2/3}\log\left(1+\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{(a-ib)^2(a+ib)d} - \frac{6ib^2x^{2/3}\log\left(1+\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2 d} - \frac{3ib^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2 d^3} + \frac{6b\sqrt[3]{x}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{(ia-b)(a-ib)^2 d^2} - \frac{6b^2\sqrt[3]{x}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2 d^2} + \frac{3b\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{(a-ib)^2(a+ib)d^3} - \frac{3ib^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a+ib}\right)}{\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2 d^3}$$

output
```
-6*I*b^2*x^(2/3)/(a^2+b^2)^2/d+6*b^2*x^(2/3)/(a+I*b)/(I*a+b)^2/d/(I*a-b+(I
*a+b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3))))+x/(a-I*b)^2+4*b*x/(I*a-b)/(a-I*b)^2-4*b^2*x/
(a^2+b^2)^2+6*b^2*x^(1/3)*ln(1+(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^
2+b^2)^2/d^2+6*b*x^(2/3)*ln(1+(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a-I
*b)^2/(a+I*b)/d-6*I*b^2*x^(2/3)*ln(1+(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b
))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d-3*I*b^2*polylog(2,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b)
)/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^3+6*b*x^(1/3)*polylog(2,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a
+I*b))/(I*a-b)/(a-I*b)^2/d^2-6*b^2*x^(1/3)*polylog(2,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d
*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^2+3*b*polylog(3,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*(c+d*x^
(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a-I*b)^2/(a+I*b)/d^3-3*I*b^2*polylog(3,-(a-I*b)*exp(2*I*
(c+d*x^(1/3)))/(a+I*b))/(a^2+b^2)^2/d^3
```

3.64.2 Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 2.91 (sec) , antiderivative size = 538, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

$$= \frac{b\left(\frac{6bx^{2/3}}{a-ib}+\frac{4adx}{a-ib}+\frac{6b\left(-ib\left(-1+e^{2ic}\right)+a\left(1+e^{2ic}\right)\right)\sqrt[3]{x}\log\left(1+\frac{(a+ib)e^{-2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a-ib}\right)}{(a+ib)(ia+b)d}+\frac{6a\left(-ib\left(-1+e^{2ic}\right)+a\left(1+e^{2ic}\right)\right)x^{2/3}\log\left(1+\frac{(a+ib)e^{-2i\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)}}{a-ib}\cdots\right)}{(a+ib)(ia+b)}\cdots\right)}{\cdots}$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^(-2),x]
```

output
```
((b*((6*b*x^(2/3))/(a - I*b) + (4*a*d*x)/(a - I*b) + (6*b*((-I)*b*(-1 + E^
((2*I)*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))*x^(1/3)*Log[1 + (a + I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^(
(2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))])/((a + I*b)*(I*a + b)*d) + (6*a*((-I)*b*(-1 + E^(
(2*I)*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))*x^(2/3)*Log[1 + (a + I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((
2*I)*(c + d*x^(1/3))))])/((a + I*b)*(I*a + b)) + (3*b*((-I)*b*(-1 + E^((2*
I)*c)) + a*(1 + E^((2*I)*c)))*PolyLog[2, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c
 + d*x^(1/3))))])/((a^2 + b^2)*d^2) + (3*a*((-I)*b*(-1 + E^((2*I)*c)) + a*
(1 + E^((2*I)*c))*(2*d*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[2, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*
(c + d*x^(1/3))))] - I*PolyLog[3, (-a - I*b)/((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*(c + d*x^
(1/3))))]))/((a^2 + b^2)*d^2)))/(d*(b - b*E^((2*I)*c) - I*a*(1 + E^((2*I)*
c)))) + (x*(a*Cos[c] - b*Sin[c]))/(a*Cos[c] + b*Sin[c]) + (3*b^2*x^(2/3)*S
in[d*x^(1/3)])/(d*(a*Cos[c] + b*Sin[c])*(a*Cos[c + d*x^(1/3)] + b*Sin[c +
d*x^(1/3)])))/(a^2 + b^2)
```

3.64.3 Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 1.63 (sec) , antiderivative size = 645, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.250, Rules used = {4226, 3042, 4217, 2009}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4226}$$

$$3\int \frac{x^{2/3}}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$3\int \frac{x^{2/3}}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4217}$$

$$3\int \left(-\frac{4x^{2/3}b^2}{(ia+b)^2\left(iae^{2ic+2id\sqrt[3]{x}}\left(1-\frac{ib}{a}\right)+ia\left(\frac{ib}{a}+1\right)\right)^2}+\frac{4x^{2/3}b}{(a-ib)^2\left(iae^{2ic+2id\sqrt[3]{x}}\left(1-\frac{ib}{a}\right)+ia\left(\frac{ib}{a}+1\right)\right)}+\frac{x^{2/3}}{(a-ib\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$

$$3\left(-\frac{ib^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2ic+2id\sqrt[3]{x}}}{a+ib}\right)}{d^3\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2}-\frac{ib^2\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(3,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2ic+2id\sqrt[3]{x}}}{a+ib}\right)}{d^3\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2}-\frac{2b^2\sqrt[3]{x}\operatorname{PolyLog}\left(2,-\frac{(a-ib)e^{2ic+2\cdot}}{a+ib}\right.}{d^2\left(a^2+b^2\right)^2}\right.$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^(-2),x]
```

output
```
3*(((-2*I)*b^2*x^(2/3))/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d) + (2*b^2*x^(2/3))/((a + I*b)*(I*
a + b)^2*d*(I*a - b + (I*a + b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))) + x/(3*(a
- I*b)^2) + (4*b*x)/(3*(I*a - b)*(a - I*b)^2) - (4*b^2*x)/(3*(a^2 + b^2)^2
) + (2*b^2*x^(1/3)*Log[1 + ((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a +
I*b)])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^2) + (2*b*x^(2/3)*Log[1 + ((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c +
(2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b)])/((a - I*b)^2*(a + I*b)*d) - ((2*I)*b^2*x^(2/
3)*Log[1 + ((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b)])/((a^2 + b
^2)^2*d) - (I*b^2*PolyLog[2, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(
a + I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^3) + (2*b*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[2, -(((a - I*b)*E^(
(2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b))])/((I*a - b)*(a - I*b)^2*d^2) - (2*
b^2*x^(1/3)*PolyLog[2, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*
b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^2) + (b*PolyLog[3, -(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*
d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b))])/((a - I*b)^2*(a + I*b)*d^3) - (I*b^2*PolyLog[3, -
(((a - I*b)*E^((2*I)*c + (2*I)*d*x^(1/3)))/(a + I*b))])/((a^2 + b^2)^2*d^3
))
```

3.64.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2009
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[IntSum[u, x], x] /; SumQ[u]
```

rule 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 4217
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_),
 x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(c + d*x)^m, (1/(a - I*b) - 2*I*(b/(a^2 +
 b^2 + (a - I*b)^2*E^(2*I*(e + f*x)))))^(-n), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d,
e, f}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2, 0] && ILtQ[n, 0] && IGtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 4226
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1
/n   Subst[Int[x^(1/n - 1)*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x])^p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ
[{a, b, c, d, p}, x] && IGtQ[1/n, 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

3.64.4 Maple [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right)^{2}}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

3.64.5 Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 1187 vs. 2(491) = 982.

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 1187, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.95

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*(6*b^3*d^2*x^(2/3) - 2*(a^3 - a*b^2)*d^3*x + 2*(a^3 - a*b^2)*d^3 + 3*
(-2*I*a^2*b*d*x^(1/3) - I*a*b^2 + (-2*I*a*b^2*d*x^(1/3) - I*b^3)*tan(d*x^(
1/3) + c))*dilog(2*((I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 - a^2 - I*a*b + (I*
a^2 - 2*a*b - I*b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c))/((a^2 + b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2
 + a^2 + b^2) + 1) + 3*(2*I*a^2*b*d*x^(1/3) + I*a*b^2 + (2*I*a*b^2*d*x^(1/
3) + I*b^3)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c))*dilog(2*((-I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)
^2 - a^2 + I*a*b + (-I*a^2 - 2*a*b + I*b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c))/((a^2 + b^
2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2) + 1) - 6*(a^2*b*d^2*x^(2/3) - a^2*b*c
^2 + a*b^2*d*x^(1/3) + a*b^2*c + (a*b^2*d^2*x^(2/3) - a*b^2*c^2 + b^3*d*x^
(1/3) + b^3*c)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c))*log(-2*((I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c
)^2 - a^2 - I*a*b + (I*a^2 - 2*a*b - I*b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c))/((a^2 + b^
2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2)) - 6*(a^2*b*d^2*x^(2/3) - a^2*b*c^2 +
 a*b^2*d*x^(1/3) + a*b^2*c + (a*b^2*d^2*x^(2/3) - a*b^2*c^2 + b^3*d*x^(1/3
) + b^3*c)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c))*log(-2*((-I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2
 - a^2 + I*a*b + (-I*a^2 - 2*a*b + I*b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c))/((a^2 + b^2)
*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + a^2 + b^2)) - 6*(a^2*b*c^2 - a*b^2*c + (a*b^2*c^2
- b^3*c)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c))*log(((I*a*b + b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 - a^2
 + I*a*b + (I*a^2 + I*b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c))/(tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1))
 - 6*(a^2*b*c^2 - a*b^2*c + (a*b^2*c^2 - b^3*c)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c))*log(((
I*a*b - b^2)*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + a^2 + I*a*b + (I*a^2 + I*b^2)*tan(d...
```

3.64.6 Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3)))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3)))**(-2), x)
```

3.64.7 Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 1732 vs. 2(491) = 982.

Time = 0.70 (sec) , antiderivative size = 1732, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.84

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
(3*(2*a*b*log(b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)/(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4) - a*b*log(
tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 1)/(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4) + (a^2 - b^2)*(d*x^(1/3)
 + c)/(a^4 + 2*a^2*b^2 + b^4) - b/(a^3 + a*b^2 + (a^2*b + b^3)*tan(d*x^(1/
3) + c)))*c^2 + ((a^3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3 - 3*(a^
3 - I*a^2*b + a*b^2 - I*b^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2*c - 6*((I*a*b^2 + b^3)*c*co
s(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) - (a*b^2 - I*b^3)*c*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + (I*a*b^2
 - b^3)*c)*arctan2(-b*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + a*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) +
b, a*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + b*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) + a) - 6*((I*a^2*b
- a*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + (I*a*b^2 - b^3 + 2*(-I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*c)*(d*x
^(1/3) + c) + ((I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + (I*a*b^2 + b^3 + 2*(-
I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*c)*(d*x^(1/3) + c))*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) - ((a^2*b - I*
a*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + (a*b^2 - I*b^3 - 2*(a^2*b - I*a*b^2)*c)*(d*x^(1
/3) + c))*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c))*arctan2((2*a*b*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) -
(a^2 - b^2)*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2), (2*a*b*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) +
2*c) + a^2 + b^2 + (a^2 - b^2)*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c))/(a^2 + b^2)) + ((a^
3 - 3*I*a^2*b - 3*a*b^2 + I*b^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^3 - 3*(2*I*a*b^2 + 2*b^3
+ (a^3 - 3*I*a^2*b - 3*a*b^2 + I*b^3)*c)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 - 12*(-I*a*b^2
- b^3)*(d*x^(1/3) + c)*c)*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) - 3*(I*a*b^2 - b^3 + 2*(I
*a^2*b - a*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c) + 2*(-I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*c + (I*a*b^2 + b^3
+ 2*(I*a^2*b + a*b^2)*(d*x^(1/3) + c) + 2*(-I*a^2*b - a*b^2)*c)*cos(2*d...
```

3.64.8 Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)^(-2), x)
```

3.64.9 Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(1/(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2, x)
```

3.65 $\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$

3.65.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\text{Int}\left(\frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

3.65.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 165.45 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2),x]
```

output
```
Integrate[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2), x]
```

3.65.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \ 4238$$
$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}dx$$

input
```
Int[1/(x*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2),x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.65.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.65.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.64 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right)^{2}}dx$$

input
```
int(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

3.65.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.90

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2 x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(1/(b^2*x*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 2*a*b*x*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a^2*
x), x)
```

3.65.6 Sympy [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 3.81 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3)))**2,x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x**(1/3)))**2), x)
```

3.65.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 3.56 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3514, normalized size of antiderivative = 175.70

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2 x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
((((4*a^10*b^2 + 16*a^8*b^4 + 24*a^6*b^6 + 17*a^4*b^8 + 6*a^2*b^10 + b^12)
*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^10*b^2 + 16*a^8*b^4 + 24*a^6*b^6 + 17*a^4*b^8 + 6*a^2*b
^10 + b^12)*sin(2*c)^2)*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3))^2 + (a^12 + 2*a^10*b^2 + a^8*b^
4)*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + ((4*a^10*b^2 + 16*a^8*b^4 + 24*a^6*b^6 + 1
7*a^4*b^8 + 6*a^2*b^10 + b^12)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^10*b^2 + 16*a^8*b^4 + 24*
a^6*b^6 + 17*a^4*b^8 + 6*a^2*b^10 + b^12)*sin(2*c)^2)*d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3))^2
 + (a^12 + 2*a^10*b^2 + a^8*b^4)*d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 - 2*((a^8*b^4
+ 4*a^6*b^6 + 6*a^4*b^8 + 4*a^2*b^10 + b^12)*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^11*b + 5*a^9*
b^3 + 10*a^7*b^5 + 10*a^5*b^7 + 5*a^3*b^9 + a*b^11)*sin(2*c))*d*cos(2*d*x^
(1/3)) + 2*(2*(a^11*b + 5*a^9*b^3 + 10*a^7*b^5 + 10*a^5*b^7 + 5*a^3*b^9 +
a*b^11)*cos(2*c) + (a^8*b^4 + 4*a^6*b^6 + 6*a^4*b^8 + 4*a^2*b^10 + b^12)*s
in(2*c))*d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3)) + (a^12 + 6*a^10*b^2 + 15*a^8*b^4 + 20*a^6*b^6
 + 15*a^4*b^8 + 6*a^2*b^10 + b^12)*d - 2*(((a^8*b^4 + 2*a^6*b^6 + a^4*b^8)
*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^11*b + 3*a^9*b^3 + 3*a^7*b^5 + a^5*b^7)*sin(2*c))*d*cos(2
*d*x^(1/3)) - (2*(a^11*b + 3*a^9*b^3 + 3*a^7*b^5 + a^5*b^7)*cos(2*c) + (a^
8*b^4 + 2*a^6*b^6 + a^4*b^8)*sin(2*c))*d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3)) - (a^12 + 4*a^10
*b^2 + 6*a^8*b^4 + 4*a^6*b^6 + a^4*b^8)*d)*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) - 2*((2*
(a^11*b + 3*a^9*b^3 + 3*a^7*b^5 + a^5*b^7)*cos(2*c) + (a^8*b^4 + 2*a^6*b^6
 + a^4*b^8)*sin(2*c))*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3)) + ((a^8*b^4 + 2*a^6*b^6 + a^4*b^8
)*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^11*b + 3*a^9*b^3 + 3*a^7*b^5 + a^5*b^7)*sin(2*c))*d*s...
```

3.65.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2x}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/((b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)^2*x), x)
```

3.65.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.58 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x\,\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(x*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2), x)
```

3.66 $\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$

3.66.1 Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\text{Int}\left(\frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2},x\right)$$

output
```
Unintegrable(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

3.66.2 Mathematica [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 119.96 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2),x]
```

output
```
Integrate[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2), x]
```

3.66.3 Rubi [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 0, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.000$, Rules used = {4238}

Below are the steps used by Rubi to obtain the solution. The rule number used for the transformation is given above next to the arrow. The rules definitions used are listed below.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b \tan \left(c+d \sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2} \, dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \ 4238$$
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b \tan \left(c+d \sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}dx$$

input
```
Int[1/(x^2*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^(1/3)])^2),x]
```

output
```
$Aborted
```

3.66.3.1 Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4238
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Unintegrable[x^m*(a + b*Tan[c + d*x^n])^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m,
 n, p}, x]
```

3.66.4 Maple [N/A] (verified)

Not integrable

Time = 0.67 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{1}{x^{2} \left(a +b \tan \left(c +d \,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)\right)^{2}}dx$$

input
```
int(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

output
```
int(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x)
```

3.66.5 Fricas [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.20

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b \tan \left(c+d \sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(b \tan \left(d x^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2 x^2} \, dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(1/(b^2*x^2*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c)^2 + 2*a*b*x^2*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) +
a^2*x^2), x)
```

3.66.6 Sympy [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b \tan \left(c+d \sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2} \, dx = \text{Timed out}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x**2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x**(1/3)))**2,x)
```

output
```
Timed out
```

3.66.7 Maxima [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 15.40 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2524, normalized size of antiderivative = 126.20

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \left(a+b \tan \left(c+d \sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(b \tan \left(d x^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2 x^2} \, dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
((a^8*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + a^8*d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + ((4*a^
6*b^2 + 8*a^4*b^4 + 4*a^2*b^6 + b^8)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^6*b^2 + 8*a^4*b^4 +
 4*a^2*b^6 + b^8)*sin(2*c)^2)*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3))^2 + ((4*a^6*b^2 + 8*a^4*b
^4 + 4*a^2*b^6 + b^8)*cos(2*c)^2 + (4*a^6*b^2 + 8*a^4*b^4 + 4*a^2*b^6 + b^
8)*sin(2*c)^2)*d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3))^2 - 2*((a^4*b^4 + 2*a^2*b^6 + b^8)*cos(2
*c) - 2*(a^7*b + 3*a^5*b^3 + 3*a^3*b^5 + a*b^7)*sin(2*c))*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3
)) + 2*(2*(a^7*b + 3*a^5*b^3 + 3*a^3*b^5 + a*b^7)*cos(2*c) + (a^4*b^4 + 2*
a^2*b^6 + b^8)*sin(2*c))*d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3)) + (a^8 + 4*a^6*b^2 + 6*a^4*b^4
 + 4*a^2*b^6 + b^8)*d - 2*((a^4*b^4*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^7*b + a^5*b^3)*sin(2*c
))*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3)) - (a^4*b^4*sin(2*c) + 2*(a^7*b + a^5*b^3)*cos(2*c))*
d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3)) - (a^8 + 2*a^6*b^2 + a^4*b^4)*d)*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)
 - 2*((a^4*b^4*sin(2*c) + 2*(a^7*b + a^5*b^3)*cos(2*c))*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3))
 + (a^4*b^4*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^7*b + a^5*b^3)*sin(2*c))*d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3)))*s
in(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c))*x^2*integrate(-4*((a^5*b*d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) -
 (a*b^5*sin(2*c) + 2*(a^4*b^2 + a^2*b^4)*cos(2*c))*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3)) - (a
*b^5*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^4*b^2 + a^2*b^4)*sin(2*c))*d*sin(2*d*x^(1/3)))*x - 2*
(a^4*b^2*sin(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c) - (b^6*sin(2*c) + 2*(a^3*b^3 + a*b^5)*cos(
2*c))*cos(2*d*x^(1/3)) - (b^6*cos(2*c) - 2*(a^3*b^3 + a*b^5)*sin(2*c))*sin
(2*d*x^(1/3)))*x^(2/3))/((a^8*d*cos(2*d*x^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + a^8*d*sin(2*d*x
^(1/3) + 2*c)^2 + ((4*a^6*b^2 + 8*a^4*b^4 + 4*a^2*b^6 + b^8)*cos(2*c)^2...
```

3.66.8 Giac [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 1.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(b\tan\left(dx^{\frac{1}{3}}+c\right)+a\right)^2x^2}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(a+b*tan(c+d*x^(1/3)))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/((b*tan(d*x^(1/3) + c) + a)^2*x^2), x)
```

3.66.9 Mupad [N/A]

Not integrable

Time = 4.29 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)^2}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{x^2\,\left(a+b\tan\left(c+d\,x^{1/3}\right)\right)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(x^2*(a + b*tan(c + d*x^(1/3)))^2), x)
```

CHAPTER 4

Appendix

4.1 Listing of Grading functions

The following are the current version of the grading functions used for grading the quality of the antiderivative with reference to the optimal antiderivative included in the test suite.

There is a version for Maple and for Mathematica/Rubi. There is a version for grading Sympy and version for use with Sagemath.

The following are links to the current source code.

The following are the listings of source code of the grading functions.

4.1.1 Mathematica and Rubi grading function

```
(* Original version thanks to Albert Rich emailed on 03/21/2017 *)
(* ::Package:: *)

(* Nasser: April 7,2022. add second output which gives reason for the grade *)
(*                       Small rewrite of logic in main function to make it*)
(*                       match Maple's logic. No change in functionality otherwise*)

(* ::Subsection:: *)
(*GradeAntiderivative[result,optimal]*)



(* ::Text:: *)
(*If result and optimal are mathematical expressions, *)
(*         GradeAntiderivative[result,optimal] returns*)
```

```
(*  "F" if the result fails to integrate an expression that*)
(*      is integrable*)
(*  "C" if result involves higher level functions than necessary*)
(*  "B" if result is more than twice the size of the optimal*)
(*      antiderivative*)
(*  "A" if result can be considered optimal*)


GradeAntiderivative[result_,optimal_] := Module[{expnResult,expnOptimal,leafCountResult,leafC
    expnResult  = ExpnType[result];
    expnOptimal = ExpnType[optimal];
    leafCountResult = LeafCount[result];
    leafCountOptimal = LeafCount[optimal];

    (*Print["expnResult=",expnResult," expnOptimal=",expnOptimal];*)
    If[expnResult<=expnOptimal,
        If[Not[FreeQ[result,Complex]], (*result contains complex*)
            If[Not[FreeQ[optimal,Complex]], (*optimal contains complex*)
                If[leafCountResult<=2*leafCountOptimal,
                    finalresult={"A"," "}
                    ,(*ELSE*)
                    finalresult={"B","Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count
                ]
            ,(*ELSE*)
                finalresult={"C","Result contains complex when optimal does not."}
            ]
        ,(*ELSE*)(*result does not contains complex*)
            If[leafCountResult<=2*leafCountOptimal,
               finalresult={"A"," "}
            ,(*ELSE*)
               finalresult={"B","Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. $
              ]
        ]
    ,(*ELSE*) (*expnResult>expnOptimal*)
        If[FreeQ[result,Integrate] && FreeQ[result,Int],
            finalresult={"C","Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order "<
            ,
            finalresult={"F","Contains unresolved integral."}
        ]
    ];

    finalresult
]
```

```
(* ::Text:: *)
(*The following summarizes the type number assigned an *)
(*expression based on the functions it involves*)
(*1 = rational function*)
(*2 = algebraic function*)
(*3 = elementary function*)
(*4 = special function*)
(*5 = hyperpergeometric function*)
(*6 = appell function*)
(*7 = rootsum function*)
(*8 = integrate function*)
(*9 = unknown function*)


ExpnType[expn_] :=
  If[AtomQ[expn],
    1,
  If[ListQ[expn],
    Max[Map[ExpnType,expn]],
  If[Head[expn]===Power,
    If[IntegerQ[expn[[2]]],
      ExpnType[expn[[1]]],
    If[Head[expn[[2]]]===Rational,
      If[IntegerQ[expn[[1]]] || Head[expn[[1]]]===Rational,
        1,
      Max[ExpnType[expn[[1]]],2]],
    Max[ExpnType[expn[[1]]],ExpnType[expn[[2]]],3]]],
  If[Head[expn]===Plus || Head[expn]===Times,
    Max[ExpnType[First[expn]],ExpnType[Rest[expn]]],
  If[ElementaryFunctionQ[Head[expn]],
    Max[3,ExpnType[expn[[1]]]],
  If[SpecialFunctionQ[Head[expn]],
    Apply[Max,Append[Map[ExpnType,Apply[List,expn]],4]],
  If[HypergeometricFunctionQ[Head[expn]],
    Apply[Max,Append[Map[ExpnType,Apply[List,expn]],5]],
  If[AppellFunctionQ[Head[expn]],
    Apply[Max,Append[Map[ExpnType,Apply[List,expn]],6]],
  If[Head[expn]===RootSum,
    Apply[Max,Append[Map[ExpnType,Apply[List,expn]],7]],
  If[Head[expn]===Integrate || Head[expn]===Int,
    Apply[Max,Append[Map[ExpnType,Apply[List,expn]],8]],
  9]]]]]]]]]]
```

```
ElementaryFunctionQ[func_] :=
  MemberQ[{
  Exp,Log,
  Sin,Cos,Tan,Cot,Sec,Csc,
  ArcSin,ArcCos,ArcTan,ArcCot,ArcSec,ArcCsc,
  Sinh,Cosh,Tanh,Coth,Sech,Csch,
  ArcSinh,ArcCosh,ArcTanh,ArcCoth,ArcSech,ArcCsch
},func]


SpecialFunctionQ[func_] :=
  MemberQ[{
  Erf, Erfc, Erfi,
  FresnelS, FresnelC,
  ExpIntegralE, ExpIntegralEi, LogIntegral,
  SinIntegral, CosIntegral, SinhIntegral, CoshIntegral,
  Gamma, LogGamma, PolyGamma,
  Zeta, PolyLog, ProductLog,
  EllipticF, EllipticE, EllipticPi
},func]


HypergeometricFunctionQ[func_] :=
  MemberQ[{Hypergeometric1F1,Hypergeometric2F1,HypergeometricPFQ},func]


AppellFunctionQ[func_] :=
  MemberQ[{AppellF1},func]
```

4.1.2 Maple grading function

```
# File: GradeAntiderivative.mpl
# Original version thanks to Albert Rich emailed on 03/21/2017

#Nasser 03/22/2017  Use Maple leaf count instead since buildin
#Nasser 03/23/2017  missing 'ln' for ElementaryFunctionQ added
#Nasser 03/24/2017  corrected the check for complex result
#Nasser 10/27/2017  check for leafsize and do not call ExpnType()
#                   if leaf size is "too large". Set at 500,000
```

```
#Nasser 12/22/2019  Added debug flag, added 'dilog' to special functions
#                   see problem 156, file Apostol_Problems
#Nasser 4/07/2022   add second output which gives reason for the grade

GradeAntiderivative := proc(result,optimal)
local leaf_count_result,
        leaf_count_optimal,
        ExpnType_result,
        ExpnType_optimal,
        debug:=false;

        leaf_count_result:=leafcount(result);
        #do NOT call ExpnType() if leaf size is too large. Recursion problem
        if leaf_count_result > 500000 then
            return "B","result has leaf size over 500,000. Avoiding possible recursion issues
        fi;

        leaf_count_optimal := leafcount(optimal);
        ExpnType_result  := ExpnType(result);
        ExpnType_optimal := ExpnType(optimal);

        if debug then
            print("ExpnType_result",ExpnType_result," ExpnType_optimal=",ExpnType_optimal);
        fi;

# If result and optimal are mathematical expressions,
#  GradeAntiderivative[result,optimal] returns
#   "F" if the result fails to integrate an expression that
#       is integrable
#   "C" if result involves higher level functions than necessary
#   "B" if result is more than twice the size of the optimal
#       antiderivative
#   "A" if result can be considered optimal

    #This check below actually is not needed, since I only
    #call this grading only for passed integrals. i.e. I check
    #for "F" before calling this. But no harm of keeping it here.
    #just in case.


    if not type(result,freeof('int')) then
        return "F","Result contains unresolved integral";
    fi;
```

```
    if ExpnType_result<=ExpnType_optimal then
        if debug then
             print("ExpnType_result<=ExpnType_optimal");
        fi;
        if is_contains_complex(result) then
            if is_contains_complex(optimal) then
                if debug then
                        print("both result and optimal complex");
                fi;
                if leaf_count_result<=2*leaf_count_optimal then
                    return "A"," ";
                else
                   return "B",cat("Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of
                                   convert(leaf_count_result,string)," vs. $2 (",
                                   convert(leaf_count_optimal,string)," ) = ",convert(2*leaf_
                end if
            else #result contains complex but optimal is not
                if debug then
                        print("result contains complex but optimal is not");
                fi;
                return "C","Result contains complex when optimal does not.";
            fi;
        else # result do not contain complex
             # this assumes optimal do not as well. No check is needed here.
            if debug then
                   print("result do not contain complex, this assumes optimal do not as well"
            fi;
            if leaf_count_result<=2*leaf_count_optimal then
                if debug then
                    print("leaf_count_result<=2*leaf_count_optimal");
                fi;
                return "A"," ";
            else
                if debug then
                    print("leaf_count_result>2*leaf_count_optimal");
                fi;
                return "B",cat("Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of o
                                convert(leaf_count_result,string),"$ vs. $2(",
                                convert(leaf_count_optimal,string),")=",convert(2*leaf_cou
            fi;
        fi;
```

```
    else #ExpnType(result) > ExpnType(optimal)
        if debug then
            print("ExpnType(result) > ExpnType(optimal)");
        fi;
        return "C",cat("Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order ",
                       convert(ExpnType_result,string)," vs. order ",
                       convert(ExpnType_optimal,string),".");
    fi;

end proc:

#
# is_contains_complex(result)
# takes expressions and returns true if it contains "I" else false
#
#Nasser 032417
is_contains_complex:= proc(expression)
  return (has(expression,I));
end proc:

# The following summarizes the type number assigned an expression
# based on the functions it involves
# 1 = rational function
# 2 = algebraic function
# 3 = elementary function
# 4 = special function
# 5 = hyperpergeometric function
# 6 = appell function
# 7 = rootsum function
# 8 = integrate function
# 9 = unknown function

ExpnType := proc(expn)
  if type(expn,'atomic') then
    1
  elif type(expn,'list') then
    apply(max,map(ExpnType,expn))
  elif type(expn,'sqrt') then
    if type(op(1,expn),'rational') then
       1
    else
       max(2,ExpnType(op(1,expn)))
    end if
```

```
  elif type(expn,'`^`') then
    if type(op(2,expn),'integer') then
      ExpnType(op(1,expn))
    elif type(op(2,expn),'rational') then
      if type(op(1,expn),'rational') then
         1
      else
         max(2,ExpnType(op(1,expn)))
      end if
    else
         max(3,ExpnType(op(1,expn)),ExpnType(op(2,expn)))
    end if
  elif type(expn,'`+`') or type(expn,'`*`') then
    max(ExpnType(op(1,expn)),max(ExpnType(rest(expn))))
  elif ElementaryFunctionQ(op(0,expn)) then
    max(3,ExpnType(op(1,expn)))
  elif SpecialFunctionQ(op(0,expn)) then
    max(4,apply(max,map(ExpnType,[op(expn)])))
  elif HypergeometricFunctionQ(op(0,expn)) then
    max(5,apply(max,map(ExpnType,[op(expn)])))
  elif AppellFunctionQ(op(0,expn)) then
    max(6,apply(max,map(ExpnType,[op(expn)])))
  elif op(0,expn)='int' then
    max(8,apply(max,map(ExpnType,[op(expn)]))) else
  9
  end if
end proc:


ElementaryFunctionQ := proc(func)
  member(func,[
        exp,log,ln,
        sin,cos,tan,cot,sec,csc,
        arcsin,arccos,arctan,arccot,arcsec,arccsc,
        sinh,cosh,tanh,coth,sech,csch,
        arcsinh,arccosh,arctanh,arccoth,arcsech,arccsch])
end proc:

SpecialFunctionQ := proc(func)
  member(func,[
        erf,erfc,erfi,
        FresnelS,FresnelC,
        Ei,Ei,Li,Si,Ci,Shi,Chi,
```

```
        GAMMA,lnGAMMA,Psi,Zeta,polylog,dilog,LambertW,
        EllipticF,EllipticE,EllipticPi])
end proc:

HypergeometricFunctionQ := proc(func)
  member(func,[Hypergeometric1F1,hypergeom,HypergeometricPFQ])
end proc:

AppellFunctionQ := proc(func)
  member(func,[AppellF1])
end proc:

# u is a sum or product.  rest(u) returns all but the
# first term or factor of u.
rest := proc(u) local v;
  if nops(u)=2 then
     op(2,u)
  else
     apply(op(0,u),op(2..nops(u),u))
  end if
end proc:

#leafcount(u) returns the number of nodes in u.
#Nasser 3/23/17  Replaced by build-in leafCount from package in Maple
leafcount := proc(u)
   MmaTranslator[Mma][LeafCount](u);
end proc:
```

4.1.3 Sympy grading function

```
#Dec 24, 2019. Nasser M. Abbasi:
#              Port of original Maple grading function by
#              Albert Rich to use with Sympy/Python
#Dec 27, 2019  Nasser. Added `RootSum`. See problem 177, Timofeev file
#              added 'exp_polar'
from sympy import *

def leaf_count(expr):
   #sympy do not have leaf count function. This is approximation
   return round(1.7*count_ops(expr))

def is_sqrt(expr):
```

```
    if isinstance(expr,Pow):
        if expr.args[1] == Rational(1,2):
            return True
        else:
            return False
    else:
        return False

def is_elementary_function(func):
    return func in [exp,log,ln,sin,cos,tan,cot,sec,csc,
            asin,acos,atan,acot,asec,acsc,sinh,cosh,tanh,coth,sech,csch,
            asinh,acosh,atanh,acoth,asech,acsch
        ]

def is_special_function(func):
    return func in [ erf,erfc,erfi,
             fresnels,fresnelc,Ei,Ei,Li,Si,Ci,Shi,Chi,
             gamma,loggamma,digamma,zeta,polylog,LambertW,
             elliptic_f,elliptic_e,elliptic_pi,exp_polar
         ]

def is_hypergeometric_function(func):
    return func in [hyper]

def is_appell_function(func):
    return func in [appellf1]

def is_atom(expn):
    try:
        if expn.isAtom or isinstance(expn,int) or isinstance(expn,float):
          return True
        else:
          return False

    except AttributeError as error:
        return False

def expnType(expn):
    debug=False
    if debug:
        print("expn=",expn,"type(expn)=",type(expn))

    if is_atom(expn):
```

```
      return 1
  elif isinstance(expn,list):
    return max(map(expnType, expn))   #apply(max,map(ExpnType,expn))
  elif  is_sqrt(expn):
    if isinstance(expn.args[0],Rational): #type(op(1,expn),'rational')
      return 1
    else:
      return max(2,expnType(expn.args[0]))  #max(2,ExpnType(op(1,expn)))
  elif isinstance(expn,Pow):   #type(expn,'`^`')
    if isinstance(expn.args[1],Integer):  #type(op(2,expn),'integer')
      return expnType(expn.args[0])   #ExpnType(op(1,expn))
    elif isinstance(expn.args[1],Rational):  #type(op(2,expn),'rational')
      if isinstance(expn.args[0],Rational): #type(op(1,expn),'rational')
        return 1
      else:
        return max(2,expnType(expn.args[0]))  #max(2,ExpnType(op(1,expn)))
    else:
      return max(3,expnType(expn.args[0]),expnType(expn.args[1])) #max(3,ExpnType(op(1,expn)),ExpnT
  elif isinstance(expn,Add) or isinstance(expn,Mul): #type(expn,'`+`') or type(expn,'`*`')
    m1 = expnType(expn.args[0])
    m2 = expnType(list(expn.args[1:]))
    return max(m1,m2)  #max(ExpnType(op(1,expn)),max(ExpnType(rest(expn))))
  elif is_elementary_function(expn.func):  #ElementaryFunctionQ(op(0,expn))
    return max(3,expnType(expn.args[0]))  #max(3,ExpnType(op(1,expn)))
  elif is_special_function(expn.func): #SpecialFunctionQ(op(0,expn))
    m1 = max(map(expnType, list(expn.args)))
    return max(4,m1)   #max(4,apply(max,map(ExpnType,[op(expn)])))
  elif is_hypergeometric_function(expn.func): #HypergeometricFunctionQ(op(0,expn))
    m1 = max(map(expnType, list(expn.args)))
    return max(5,m1)   #max(5,apply(max,map(ExpnType,[op(expn)])))
  elif is_appell_function(expn.func):
    m1 = max(map(expnType, list(expn.args)))
    return max(6,m1)   #max(5,apply(max,map(ExpnType,[op(expn)])))
  elif isinstance(expn,RootSum):
    m1 = max(map(expnType, list(expn.args))) #Apply[Max,Append[Map[ExpnType,Apply[List,expn]],7]],
    return max(7,m1)
  elif str(expn).find("Integral") != -1:
    m1 = max(map(expnType, list(expn.args)))
    return max(8,m1)   #max(5,apply(max,map(ExpnType,[op(expn)])))
  else:
    return 9

#main function
```

```
def grade_antiderivative(result,optimal):

    #print ("Enter grade_antiderivative for sagemath")
    #print("Enter grade_antiderivative, result=",result," optimal=",optimal)

    leaf_count_result  = leaf_count(result)
    leaf_count_optimal = leaf_count(optimal)

    #print("leaf_count_result=",leaf_count_result)
    #print("leaf_count_optimal=",leaf_count_optimal)

    expnType_result  = expnType(result)
    expnType_optimal = expnType(optimal)

    if str(result).find("Integral") != -1:
        grade = "F"
        grade_annotation =""
    else:
        if expnType_result <= expnType_optimal:
            if result.has(I):
                if optimal.has(I): #both result and optimal complex
                    if leaf_count_result <= 2*leaf_count_optimal:
                        grade = "A"
                        grade_annotation =""
                    else:
                        grade = "B"
                        grade_annotation ="Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larg
                else: #result contains complex but optimal is not
                    grade = "C"
                    grade_annotation ="Result contains complex when optimal does not."
            else: # result do not contain complex, this assumes optimal do not as well
                if leaf_count_result <= 2*leaf_count_optimal:
                    grade = "A"
                    grade_annotation =""
                else:
                    grade = "B"
                    grade_annotation ="Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. "+str(le
        else:
            grade = "C"
            grade_annotation ="Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order "+str(ExpnType_


    #print("Before returning. grade=",grade, " grade_annotation=",grade_annotation)
```

```
    return grade, grade_annotation
```

4.1.4 SageMath grading function

```
#Dec 24, 2019. Nasser: Ported original Maple grading function by
#              Albert Rich to use with Sagemath. This is used to
#              grade Fricas, Giac and Maxima results.
#Dec 24, 2019. Nasser: Added 'exp_integral_e' and 'sng', 'sin_integral'
#              'arctan2','floor','abs','log_integral'
#June 4, 2022  Made default grade_annotation "none" instead of "" due
#              issue later when reading the file.
#July 14, 2022. Added ellipticF. This is until they fix sagemath, then remove it.

from sage.all import *
from sage.symbolic.operators import add_vararg, mul_vararg

debug=False;

def tree_size(expr):
    r"""
    Return the tree size of this expression.
    """
    #print("Enter tree_size, expr is ",expr)

    if expr not in SR:
        # deal with lists, tuples, vectors
        return 1 + sum(tree_size(a) for a in expr)
    expr = SR(expr)
    x, aa = expr.operator(), expr.operands()
    if x is None:
        return 1
    else:
        return 1 + sum(tree_size(a) for a in aa)

def is_sqrt(expr):
    if expr.operator() == operator.pow:   #isinstance(expr,Pow):
        if expr.operands()[1]==1/2: #expr.args[1] == Rational(1,2):
            if debug: print ("expr is sqrt")
            return True
        else:
```

```
            return False
    else:
        return False

def is_elementary_function(func):
    #debug=False
    m = func.name() in ['exp','log','ln',
            'sin','cos','tan','cot','sec','csc',
            'arcsin','arccos','arctan','arccot','arcsec','arccsc',
            'sinh','cosh','tanh','coth','sech','csch',
            'arcsinh','arccosh','arctanh','arccoth','arcsech','arccsch','sgn',
        'arctan2','floor','abs'
        ]
    if debug:
        if m:
            print ("func ", func , " is elementary_function")
        else:
            print ("func ", func , " is NOT elementary_function")


    return m

def is_special_function(func):
    #debug=False
    if debug:
        print ("type(func)=", type(func))

    m= func.name() in ['erf','erfc','erfi','fresnel_sin','fresnel_cos','Ei',
          'Ei','Li','Si','sin_integral','Ci','cos_integral','Shi','sinh_integral'
          'Chi','cosh_integral','gamma','log_gamma','psi,zeta',
          'polylog','lambert_w','elliptic_f','elliptic_e','ellipticF',
          'elliptic_pi','exp_integral_e','log_integral']

    if debug:
        print ("m=",m)
        if m:
            print ("func ", func ," is special_function")
        else:
            print ("func ", func ," is NOT special_function")


    return m
```

```
def is_hypergeometric_function(func):
   return func.name() in ['hypergeometric','hypergeometric_M','hypergeometric_U']

def is_appell_function(func):
   return func.name() in ['hypergeometric']   #[appellf1] can't find this in sagemath

def is_atom(expn):

   #debug=False
   if debug:
       print ("Enter is_atom, expn=",expn)

   if not hasattr(expn, 'parent'):
      return False


   #thanks to answer at https://ask.sagemath.org/question/49179/what-is-sagemath-equivalent-to-atomic-
   try:
      if expn.parent() is SR:
         return expn.operator() is None
      if expn.parent() in (ZZ, QQ, AA, QQbar):
         return expn in expn.parent() # Should always return True
      if hasattr(expn.parent(),"base_ring") and hasattr(expn.parent(),"gens"):
         return expn in expn.parent().base_ring() or expn in expn.parent().gens()

      return False

   except AttributeError as error:
      print("Exception,AttributeError in  is_atom")
      print ("cought exception" , type(error).__name__ )
      return False


def expnType(expn):

   if debug:
      print (">>>>>Enter expnType, expn=", expn)
      print (">>>>>is_atom(expn)=", is_atom(expn))

   if is_atom(expn):
      return 1
   elif type(expn)==list:   #isinstance(expn,list):
```

```
        return max(map(expnType, expn))   #apply(max,map(ExpnType,expn))
    elif is_sqrt(expn):
        if type(expn.operands()[0])==Rational: #type(isinstance(expn.args[0],Rational):
            return 1
        else:
            return max(2,expnType(expn.operands()[0]))  #max(2,expnType(expn.args[0]))
    elif expn.operator() == operator.pow:   #isinstance(expn,Pow)
        if type(expn.operands()[1])==Integer:  #isinstance(expn.args[1],Integer)
            return expnType(expn.operands()[0])   #expnType(expn.args[0])
        elif type(expn.operands()[1])==Rational:  #isinstance(expn.args[1],Rational)
            if type(expn.operands()[0])==Rational: #isinstance(expn.args[0],Rational)
                return 1
            else:
                return max(2,expnType(expn.operands()[0]))  #max(2,expnType(expn.args[0]))
        else:
            return max(3,expnType(expn.operands()[0]),expnType(expn.operands()[1])) #max(3,expnType(expn.
    elif expn.operator() == add_vararg or expn.operator() == mul_vararg: #isinstance(expn,Add) or isinst
        m1 = expnType(expn.operands()[0]) #expnType(expn.args[0])
        m2 = expnType(expn.operands()[1:]) #expnType(list(expn.args[1:]))
        return max(m1,m2)  #max(ExpnType(op(1,expn)),max(ExpnType(rest(expn))))
    elif is_elementary_function(expn.operator()):  #is_elementary_function(expn.func)
        return max(3,expnType(expn.operands()[0]))
    elif is_special_function(expn.operator()): #is_special_function(expn.func)
        m1 = max(map(expnType, expn.operands()))      #max(map(expnType, list(expn.args)))
        return max(4,m1)   #max(4,m1)
    elif is_hypergeometric_function(expn.operator()): #is_hypergeometric_function(expn.func)
        m1 = max(map(expnType, expn.operands()))      #max(map(expnType, list(expn.args)))
        return max(5,m1)   #max(5,m1)
    elif is_appell_function(expn.operator()):
        m1 = max(map(expnType, expn.operands()))      #max(map(expnType, list(expn.args)))
        return max(6,m1)   #max(6,m1)
    elif str(expn).find("Integral") != -1: #this will never happen, since it
            #is checked before calling the grading function that is passed.
            #but kept it here.
        m1 = max(map(expnType, expn.operands()))      #max(map(expnType, list(expn.args)))
        return max(8,m1)   #max(5,apply(max,map(ExpnType,[op(expn)])))
    else:
        return 9

#main function
def grade_antiderivative(result,optimal):
```

```
if debug:
    print ("Enter grade_antiderivative for sagemath")
    print("Enter grade_antiderivative, result=",result)
    print("Enter grade_antiderivative, optimal=",optimal)
    print("type(anti)=",type(result))
    print("type(optimal)=",type(optimal))

leaf_count_result  = tree_size(result) #leaf_count(result)
leaf_count_optimal = tree_size(optimal) #leaf_count(optimal)

#if debug: print ("leaf_count_result=", leaf_count_result, "leaf_count_optimal=",leaf_count_optimal)


expnType_result  = expnType(result)
expnType_optimal = expnType(optimal)

if debug: print ("expnType_result=", expnType_result, "expnType_optimal=",expnType_optimal)

if expnType_result <= expnType_optimal:
    if result.has(I):
        if optimal.has(I): #both result and optimal complex
            if leaf_count_result <= 2*leaf_count_optimal:
                grade = "A"
                grade_annotation =" "
            else:
                grade = "B"
                grade_annotation ="Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger t
        else: #result contains complex but optimal is not
            grade = "C"
            grade_annotation ="Result contains complex when optimal does not."
    else: # result do not contain complex, this assumes optimal do not as well
        if leaf_count_result <= 2*leaf_count_optimal:
            grade = "A"
            grade_annotation =" "
        else:
            grade = "B"
            grade_annotation ="Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. "+str(leaf_
else:
    grade = "C"
    grade_annotation ="Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order "+str(expnType_resu


print("Before returning. grade=",grade, " grade_annotation=",grade_annotation)
```

```
    return grade, grade_annotation
```