Computer Algebra
Independent Integration Tests

Summer 2024

0-Independent-test-suites/10-Stewart-Problems

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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 [**376**]. This is test number [10].

1.1 Listing of CAS systems tested

The following are the CAS systems tested:

1. Mathematica 14 (January 9, 2024) on windows 10 pro.
2. Rubi 4.17.3 (Sept 25, 2023) on Mathematica 14 on windows 10m pro.
3. Maple 2024 (March 1, 2024) on windows 10 pro.
4. Maxima 5.47 (June 1, 2023) using Lisp SBCL 2.4.0 on Linux Manjaro 23.1.2 KDE via sagemath 10.3.
5. FriCAS 1.3.10 built with sbcl 2.3.11 (January 10, 2024) on Linux Manjaro 23.1.2 KDE via sagemath 10.3.
6. Giac/Xcas 1.9.0-99 on Linux via sagemath 10.3.
7. Sympy 1.12 using Python 3.11.6 (Nov 14 2023, 09:36:21) [GCC 13.2.1 20230801] on Linux Manjaro 23.1.2 KDE.
8. Mupad using Matlab 2021a with Symbolic Math Toolbox Version 8.7 on windows 10.
9. Reduce CSL rev 6687 (January 9, 2024) on Linux Manjaro 23.1.2 KDE.

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.

Reduce was called directly.

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 (376)	0.00 (0)
Mathematica	100.00 (376)	0.00 (0)
Maple	100.00 (376)	0.00 (0)
Fricas	100.00 (376)	0.00 (0)
Giac	100.00 (376)	0.00 (0)
Maxima	99.47 (374)	0.53 (2)
Mupad	98.94 (372)	1.06 (4)
Sympy	96.54 (363)	3.46 (13)
Reduce	94.95 (357)	5.05 (19)

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.

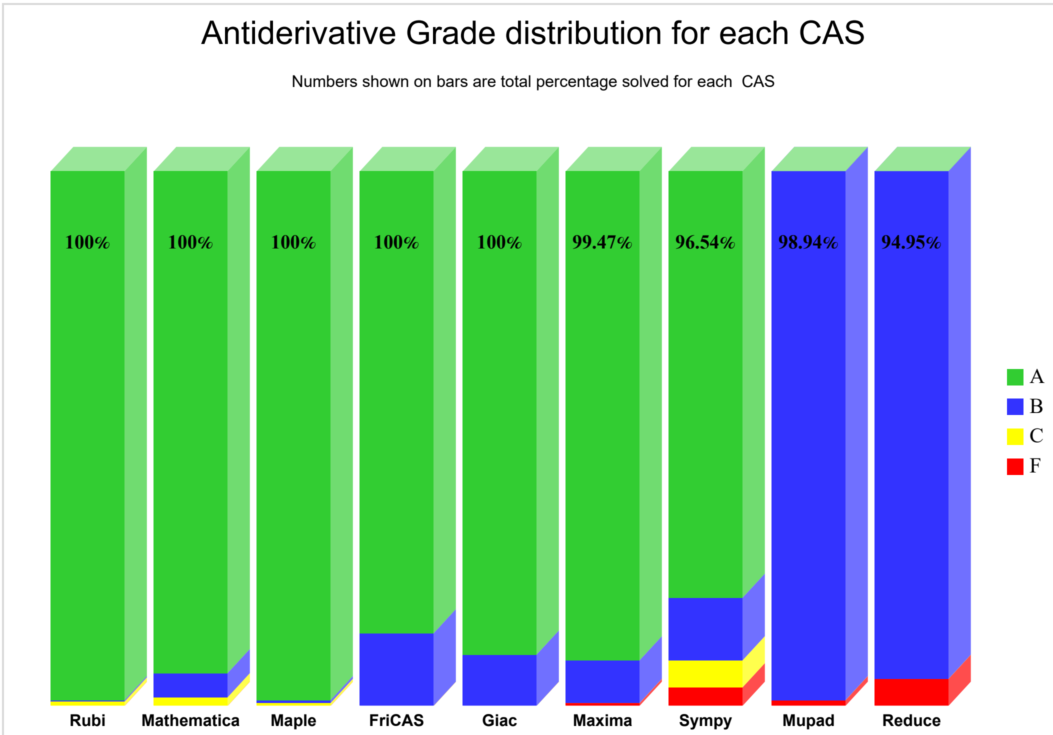
Table 1.2: Description of grading applied to integration result

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

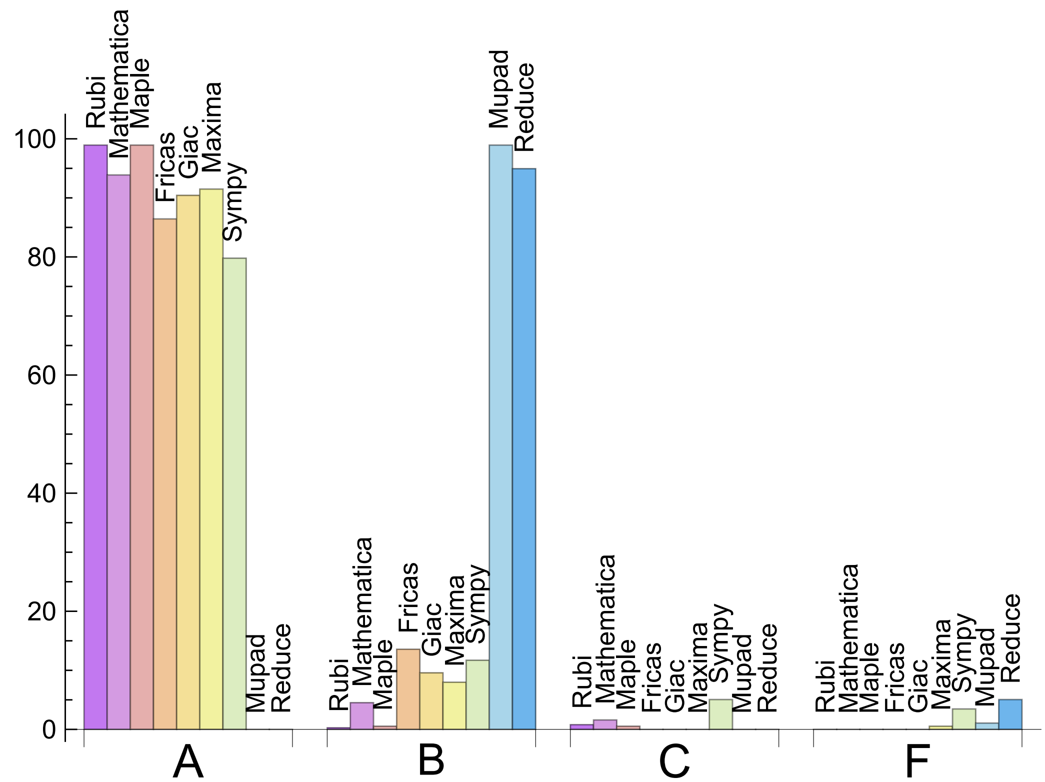
System	% A grade	% B grade	% C grade	% F grade
Rubi	98.936	0.266	0.798	0.000
Maple	98.936	0.532	0.532	0.000
Mathematica	93.883	4.521	1.596	0.000
Maxima	91.489	7.979	0.000	0.532
Giac	90.426	9.574	0.000	0.000
Fricas	86.436	13.564	0.000	0.000
Sympy	79.787	11.702	5.053	3.457
Mupad	0.000	98.936	0.000	1.064
Reduce	0.000	94.947	0.000	5.053

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
Fricas	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maple	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Giac	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maxima	2	100.00	0.00	0.00
Mupad	4	0.00	100.00	0.00
Sympy	13	76.92	23.08	0.00
Reduce	19	100.00	0.00	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)
Mathematica	0.02
Maxima	0.05
Fricas	0.07
Mupad	0.07
Giac	0.12
Reduce	0.15
Rubi	0.17
Sympy	0.20
Maple	0.30

Table 1.5: Time performance for each CAS

System	Mean size	Normalized mean	Median size	Normalized median
Maple	18.75	0.89	16.00	0.83
Mupad	19.37	0.90	16.00	0.80
Maxima	21.78	1.04	16.00	0.80
Giac	21.90	1.13	18.00	0.82
Fricas	22.35	1.09	18.00	0.86
Mathematica	23.07	1.10	19.00	1.00
Reduce	23.20	1.14	19.00	0.87
Rubi	24.17	1.05	19.50	1.00
Sympy	223.04	14.37	19.00	0.88

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.

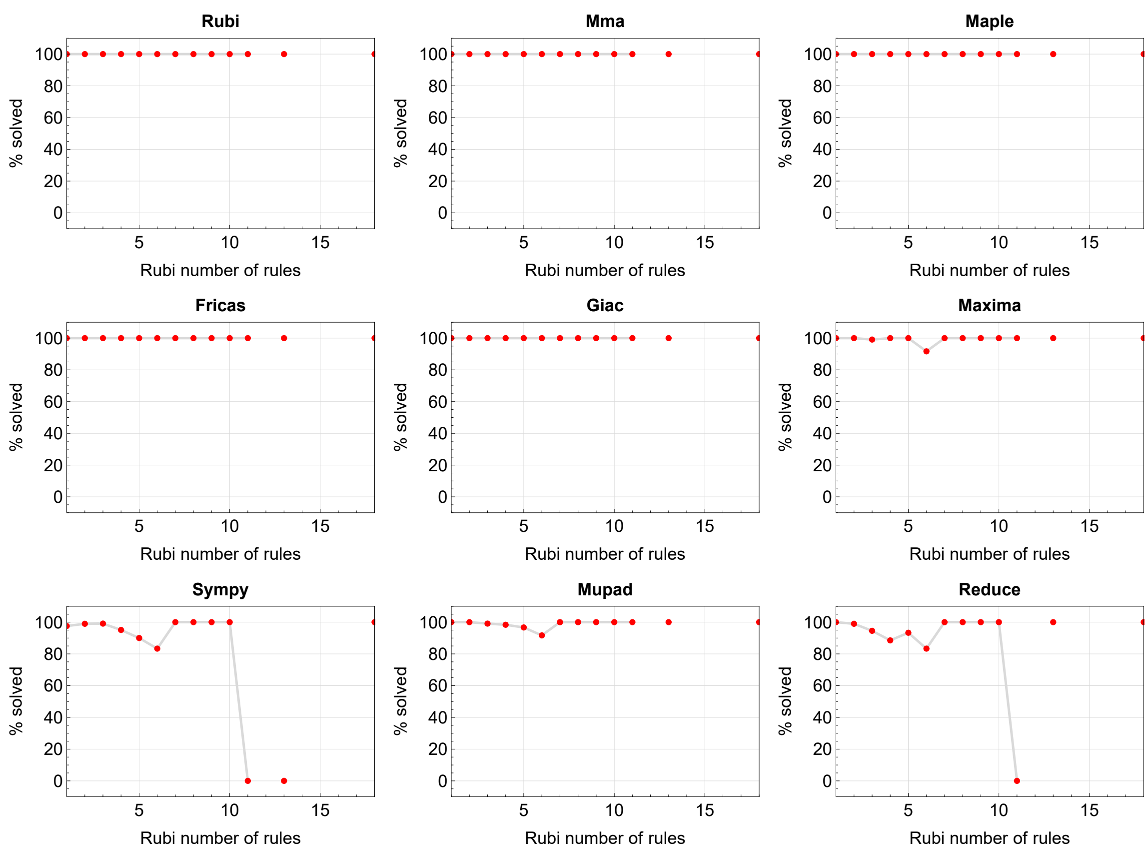


Figure 1.1: Solving statistics per number of Rubi rules used

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.

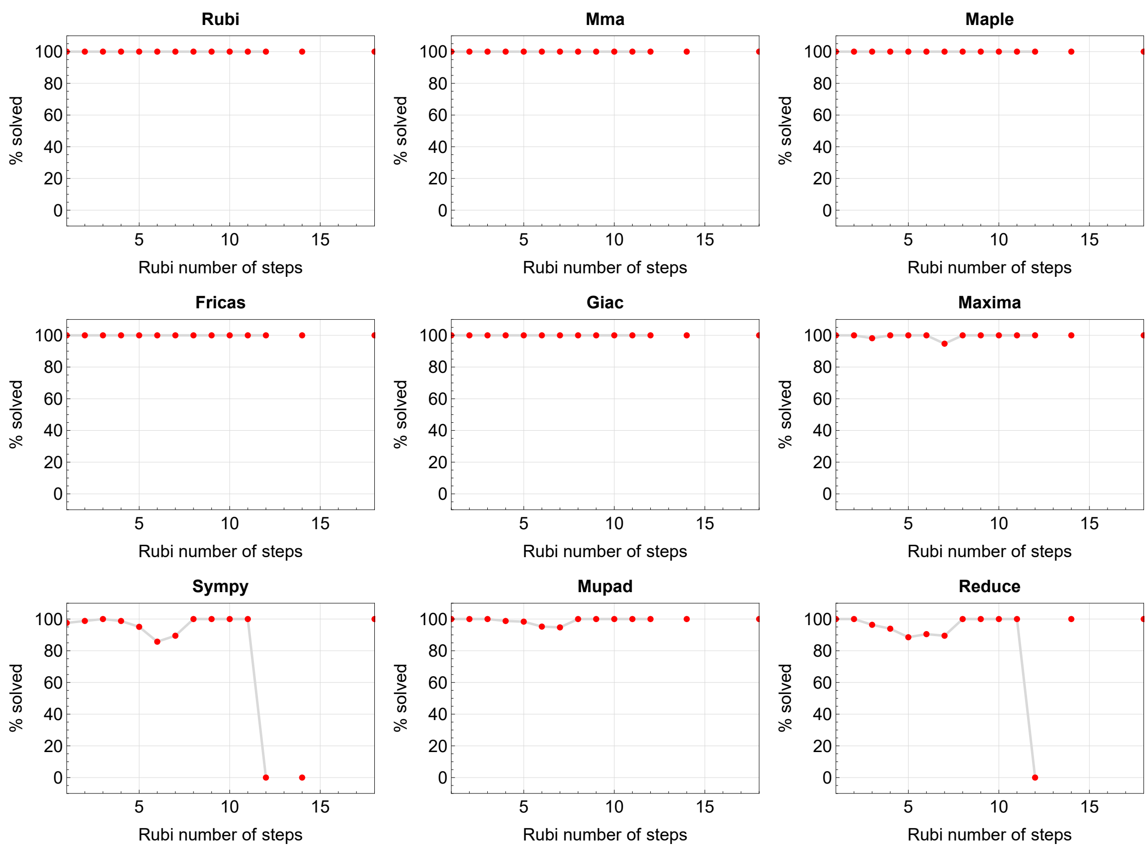


Figure 1.2: Solving statistics per number of Rubi steps used

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.

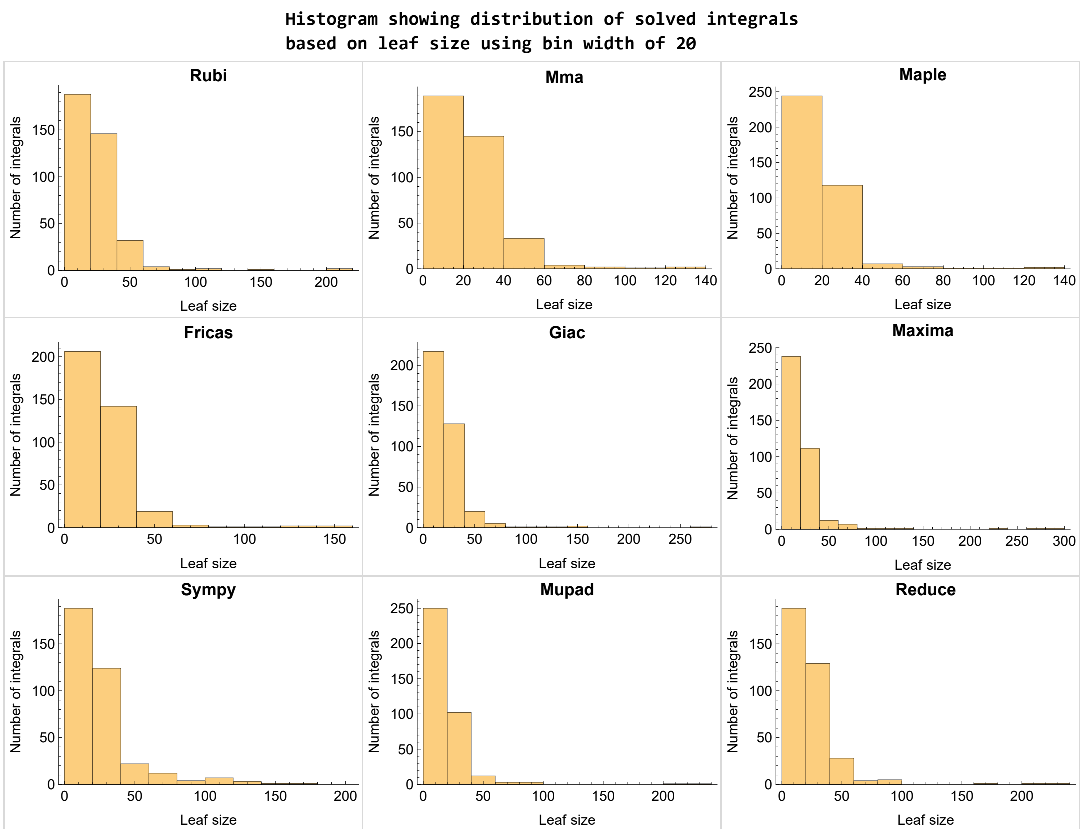


Figure 1.3: Solved integrals based on leaf size distribution

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.

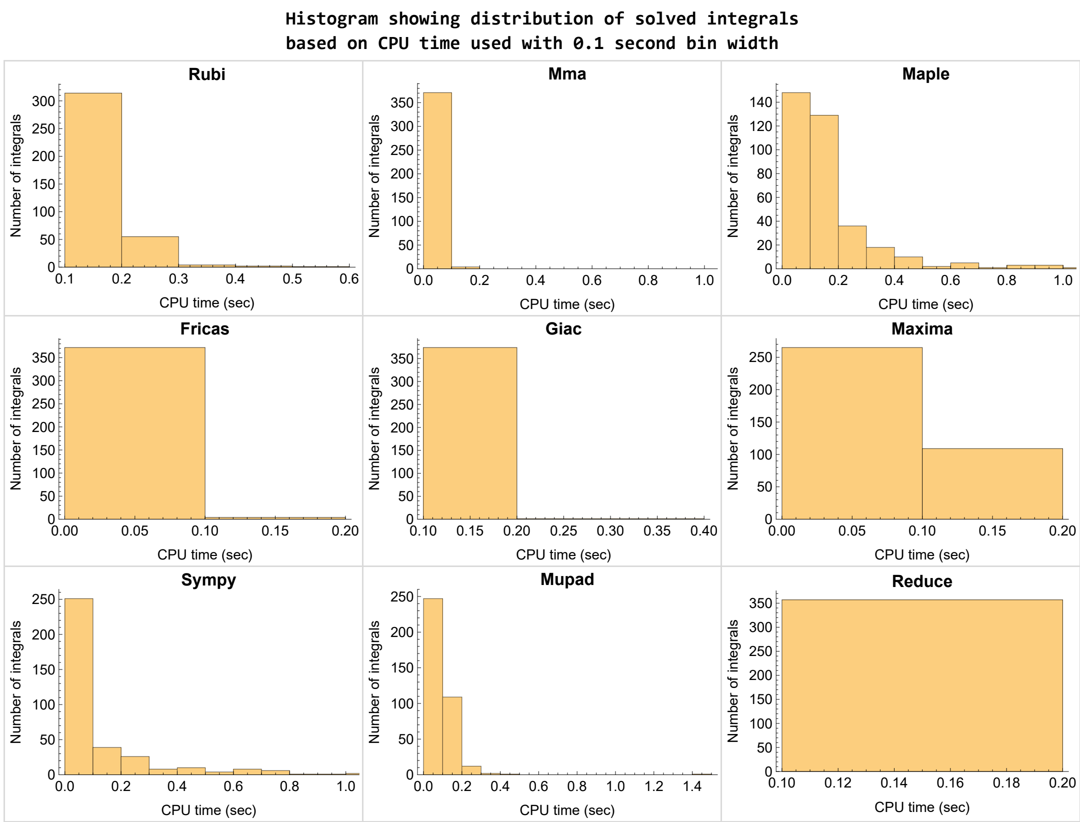


Figure 1.4: Solved integrals histogram based on CPU time used

1.8 Leaf size vs. CPU time used

The following shows 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. This should also be taken into account when looking at the timing of these three CAS systems. Direct calls not using sagemath would result in faster timings, but current implementation uses sagemath as this makes testing much easier to do.

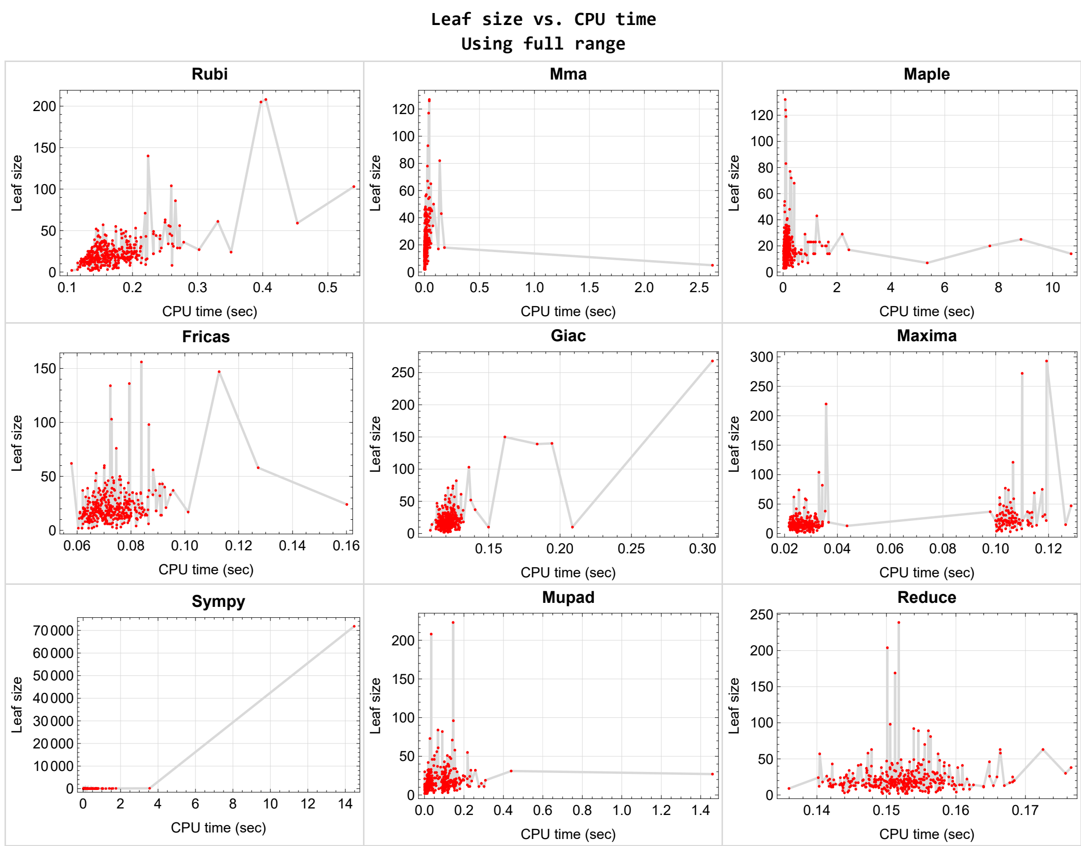


Figure 1.5: Leaf size vs. CPU time. Full range

1.9 list of integrals with no known antiderivative

{}

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

Rubi {}

Mathematica {}

Maple {}

Maxima {}

Fricas {}

Sympy {}

Giac {}

Reduce {}

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 $\{77, 79, 115\}$

Mathematica {}

Maple $\{36, 39, 286, 323, 362\}$

Maxima Verification phase not currently implemented.

Fricas Verification phase not currently implemented.

Sympy Verification phase not currently implemented.

Giac Verification phase not currently implemented.

Reduce 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

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.

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.

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
```

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 Current tree layout of integration tests

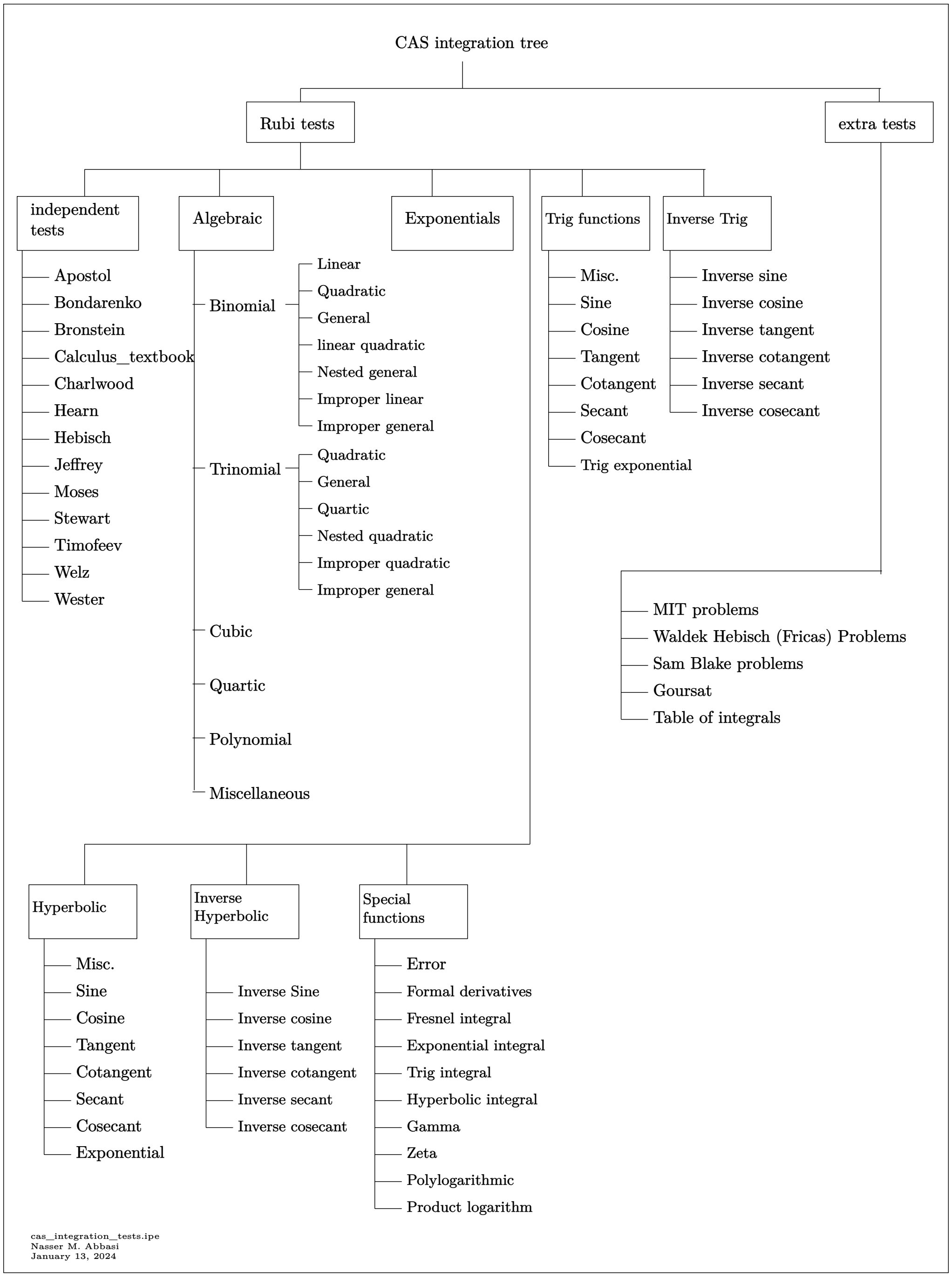
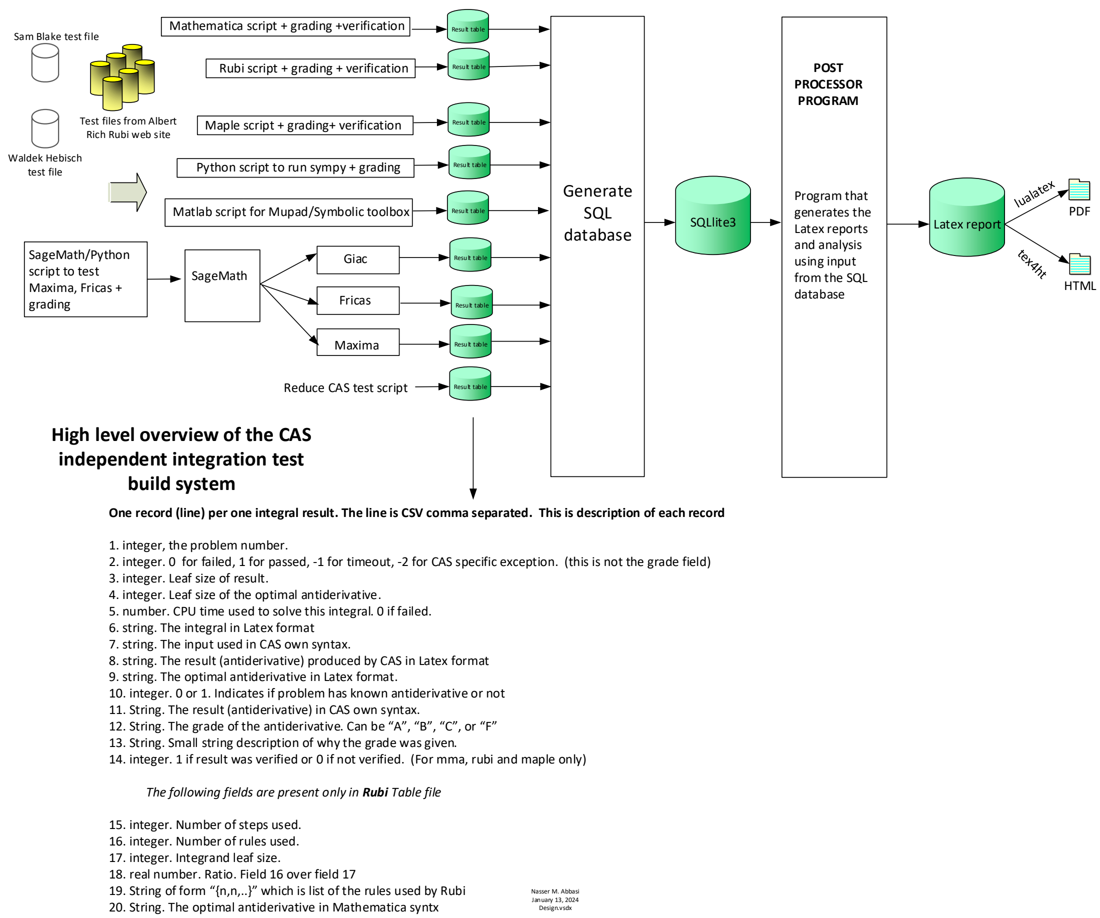


Figure 1.6: CAS integration tests tree

1.16 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

Rubi

A grade { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376 }

B grade { 112 }

C grade { 34, 276, 300 }

F normal fail { }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { }

Mma

A grade { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 313, 314, 315, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376 }

B grade { 81, 100, 103, 104, 121, 130, 145, 152, 195, 212, 221, 245, 246, 270, 312, 328, 370 }

C grade { 98, 220, 235, 244, 316, 335 }

F normal fail { }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { }

Maple

A grade { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376 }

B grade { 270, 359 }

C grade { 195, 323 }

F normal fail { }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { }

Fricas

A grade { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 243, 245, 247, 252, 253, 254, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 296, 297, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 335, 336, 338, 339, 340, 342, 343, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 352, 353, 354, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376 }

B grade { 7, 13, 14, 29, 41, 67, 79, 86, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 108, 113, 115, 130, 139, 143, 145, 195, 221, 225, 241, 244, 246, 248, 249, 250, 251, 255, 270, 291, 295, 298, 311, 312, 313, 314, 328, 334, 337, 341, 344, 351, 355, 370 }

C grade { }

F normal fail { }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { }

Maxima

A grade { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 222, 223, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 243, 247, 249, 250, 251, 252, 254, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 272, 273, 274, 275, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376 }

B grade { 29, 34, 35, 41, 95, 97, 103, 104, 112, 113, 220, 221, 225, 235, 241, 244, 245, 246, 248, 253, 255, 271, 276, 291, 298, 313, 328, 329, 355, 363 }

C grade { }

F normal fail { 330, 337 }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { }

Giac

A grade { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 99, 100, 101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 243, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 292, 294, 296, 297, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 345, 346, 347, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376 }

B grade { 11, 12, 29, 41, 97, 98, 103, 104, 113, 121, 124, 130, 133, 138, 145, 152, 195, 205, 225, 241, 244, 255, 263, 269, 270, 291, 293, 295, 298, 306, 312, 328, 329, 344, 348, 363 }

C grade { }

F normal fail { }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { }

Mupad

A grade { }

B grade { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 360, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376 }

C grade { }

F normal fail { }

F(-1) timedout fail { 147, 323, 359, 363 }

F(-2) exception fail { }

Sympy

A grade { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 77, 78, 79, 81, 83, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 110, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 131, 137, 138, 140, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 221, 222, 223, 224, 227, 231, 232, 233, 234, 236, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 267, 268, 269, 271, 272, 273, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 295, 299, 300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 321, 323, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 331, 332, 333, 335, 338, 339, 340, 342, 343, 345, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 360, 361, 362, 364, 366, 367, 368, 371, 373, 374, 375, 376 }

B grade { 7, 8, 37, 42, 57, 67, 75, 76, 80, 82, 84, 86, 87, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 111, 113, 127, 139, 142, 181, 195, 219, 225, 226, 230, 251, 270, 283, 291, 296, 297, 298, 306, 320, 330, 334, 341, 344, 370, 372 }

C grade { 121, 124, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 141, 143, 228, 229, 250, 266, 274, 324, 336, 346, 363, 369 }

F normal fail { 149, 220, 235, 238, 247, 248, 249, 301, 322, 359 }

F(-1) timedout fail { 74, 337, 365 }

F(-2) exception fail { }

Reduce

A grade { }

B grade { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 249, 250, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376 }

C grade { }

F normal fail { 74, 75, 113, 150, 151, 220, 234, 235, 241, 242, 248, 251, 269, 297, 326, 337, 359, 367, 368 }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

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	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	11	11	11	11	11	10	12	11	10	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.91	1.09	1.00	0.91	1.82
time (sec)	N/A	0.116	0.001	0.020	0.024	0.071	0.016	0.123	0.158	0.196

Problem 2	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	1.00	0.67
time (sec)	N/A	0.116	0.000	0.020	0.028	0.062	0.024	0.121	0.144	0.003

Problem 3	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.107	0.000	0.014	0.025	0.060	0.030	0.121	0.153	0.001

Problem 4	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.124	0.001	0.043	0.029	0.068	0.031	0.119	0.153	0.106

Problem 5	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.132	0.001	0.070	0.026	0.067	0.032	0.116	0.160	0.011

Problem 6	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.135	0.001	0.069	0.025	0.075	0.031	0.119	0.152	0.001

Problem 7	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	2	2	2	3	2	7	5	2	7	2
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	3.50	2.50	1.00	3.50	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.148	0.000	0.108	0.027	0.065	0.047	0.118	0.150	0.014

Problem 8	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	4	4	4	5	6	8	7	6	8	4
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	1.75	1.50	2.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.143	0.006	0.125	0.031	0.065	0.035	0.128	0.152	0.006

Problem 9	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	4	2	12
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.00	6.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.137	0.004	0.062	0.026	0.082	0.021	0.117	0.153	0.144

Problem 10	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	4	4	4	5	6	6	5	6	4	6
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.50	1.00	1.50
time (sec)	N/A	0.146	0.004	0.053	0.031	0.070	0.036	0.123	0.157	0.119

Problem 11	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	11	2	2
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.50	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.135	0.007	0.058	0.031	0.064	0.060	0.123	0.149	0.011

Problem 12	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	11	2	2
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.50	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.135	0.005	0.049	0.025	0.066	0.060	0.120	0.150	0.009

Problem 13	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	5	5	5	6	3	11	5	6	9	5
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.20	0.60	2.20	1.00	1.20	1.80	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.138	0.003	0.022	0.025	0.078	0.033	0.129	0.153	0.016

Problem 14	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	3	3	3	4	3	11	3	4	17	3
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.33	1.00	3.67	1.00	1.33	5.67	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.139	0.000	0.031	0.030	0.082	0.033	0.120	0.144	0.012

Problem 15	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	8	8	9	8	8	7	8	8	8
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.12	1.00	1.00	0.88	1.00	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.175	0.002	0.110	0.030	0.071	0.059	0.123	0.146	0.012

Problem 16	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	8	8	9	8	8	5	8	6	6
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.12	1.00	1.00	0.62	1.00	0.75	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.127	0.002	0.018	0.030	0.066	0.029	0.123	0.150	0.009

Problem 17	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	19	21	12	12	11	11	10	11	12	11
N.S.	1	1.11	0.63	0.63	0.58	0.58	0.53	0.58	0.63	0.58
time (sec)	N/A	0.177	0.001	0.027	0.028	0.064	0.029	0.114	0.154	0.015

Problem 18	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	19	19	14	12	11	13	15	11	12	11
N.S.	1	1.00	0.74	0.63	0.58	0.68	0.79	0.58	0.63	0.58
time (sec)	N/A	0.144	0.002	0.106	0.029	0.073	0.083	0.120	0.140	0.001

Problem 19	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	15	15	15	14	13	13	12	13	13	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.93	0.87	0.87	0.80	0.87	0.87	0.87
time (sec)	N/A	0.142	0.001	0.079	0.024	0.080	0.065	0.121	0.147	0.111

Problem 20	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	15	11	11	11	10	11	12	11
N.S.	1	1.00	0.75	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.55
time (sec)	N/A	0.147	0.008	0.033	0.033	0.068	0.039	0.117	0.149	0.011

Problem 21	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.14	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.174	0.001	0.116	0.025	0.073	0.057	0.118	0.152	0.001

Problem 22	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	18	15	14	14	14	14	14	14
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.83	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78
time (sec)	N/A	0.187	0.021	0.209	0.025	0.075	0.057	0.119	0.153	0.015

Problem 23	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	14	13	13	12	13	11	9
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.76	0.76	0.71	0.76	0.65	0.53
time (sec)	N/A	0.133	0.000	0.023	0.022	0.071	0.036	0.117	0.156	0.001

Problem 24	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	29	34	25	22	21	21	27	21	23	23
N.S.	1	1.17	0.86	0.76	0.72	0.72	0.93	0.72	0.79	0.79
time (sec)	N/A	0.255	0.020	0.259	0.025	0.078	0.082	0.118	0.144	0.107

Problem 25	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	29	29	25	21	21	21	24	21	23	24
N.S.	1	1.00	0.86	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.83	0.72	0.79	0.83
time (sec)	N/A	0.244	0.019	0.257	0.028	0.075	0.081	0.120	0.157	0.017

Problem 26	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	15	17	15	16	12	15	15	15	12	12
N.S.	1	1.13	1.00	1.07	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.80
time (sec)	N/A	0.149	0.000	0.040	0.024	0.065	0.040	0.119	0.164	0.017

Problem 27	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	16	16	16	15	14	14	12	14	13	14
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.88	0.88	0.75	0.88	0.81	0.88
time (sec)	N/A	0.143	0.002	0.029	0.105	0.079	0.048	0.128	0.167	0.001

Problem 28	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	23	28	18	15	14	17	24	14	21	18
N.S.	1	1.22	0.78	0.65	0.61	0.74	1.04	0.61	0.91	0.78
time (sec)	N/A	0.184	0.002	0.224	0.024	0.074	0.081	0.118	0.147	0.096

Problem 29	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	8	8	9	74	18	8	103	43	8
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.12	9.25	2.25	1.00	12.88	5.38	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.196	0.005	0.183	0.105	0.082	0.274	0.136	0.142	0.013

Problem 30	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	14	13	13	12	13	11	9
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.76	0.76	0.71	0.76	0.65	0.53
time (sec)	N/A	0.139	0.002	0.039	0.025	0.071	0.033	0.120	0.153	0.016

Problem 31	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	27	31	17	17	16	16	15	16	17	16
N.S.	1	1.15	0.63	0.63	0.59	0.59	0.56	0.59	0.63	0.59
time (sec)	N/A	0.213	0.011	0.034	0.029	0.070	0.030	0.122	0.153	0.011

Problem 32	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	27	27	22	20	19	21	26	19	20	19
N.S.	1	1.00	0.81	0.74	0.70	0.78	0.96	0.70	0.74	0.70
time (sec)	N/A	0.161	0.035	0.190	0.032	0.072	0.085	0.118	0.154	0.015

Problem 33	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	27	27	20	18	17	21	20	17	20	17
N.S.	1	1.00	0.74	0.67	0.63	0.78	0.74	0.63	0.74	0.63
time (sec)	N/A	0.157	0.030	0.184	0.034	0.084	0.155	0.122	0.152	0.015

Problem 34	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	9	18	9	10	34	9	7	17	9	9
N.S.	1	2.00	1.00	1.11	3.78	1.00	0.78	1.89	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.188	0.008	0.092	0.032	0.067	0.062	0.114	0.152	0.011

Problem 35	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	19	19	19	19	57	18	20	30	18	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	0.95	1.05	1.58	0.95	0.95
time (sec)	N/A	0.197	0.011	0.141	0.028	0.063	0.130	0.119	0.151	0.032

Problem 36	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	16	16	11	10	9	9	7	9	11	9
N.S.	1	1.00	0.69	0.62	0.56	0.56	0.44	0.56	0.69	0.56
time (sec)	N/A	0.155	0.001	0.024	0.030	0.064	0.029	0.123	0.151	0.012

Problem 37	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	21	21	15	14	13	14	105	13	11	9
N.S.	1	1.00	0.71	0.67	0.62	0.67	5.00	0.62	0.52	0.43
time (sec)	N/A	0.145	0.003	0.094	0.024	0.073	0.793	0.114	0.156	0.016

Problem 38	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	18	15	14	14	14	14	14	14
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.83	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78
time (sec)	N/A	0.206	0.020	0.172	0.032	0.085	0.059	0.118	0.161	0.013

Problem 39	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	26	29	16	15	14	14	12	14	16	14
N.S.	1	1.12	0.62	0.58	0.54	0.54	0.46	0.54	0.62	0.54
time (sec)	N/A	0.198	0.012	0.031	0.029	0.065	0.030	0.124	0.152	0.017

Problem 40	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	18	17	16	16	12	16	15	16
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.89	0.89	0.67	0.89	0.83	0.89
time (sec)	N/A	0.158	0.002	0.036	0.109	0.080	0.050	0.124	0.160	0.101

Problem 41	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	9	9	9	10	104	20	8	52	32	9
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.11	11.56	2.22	0.89	5.78	3.56	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.220	0.015	0.106	0.033	0.084	0.250	0.137	0.154	0.087

Problem 42	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	14	13	25	26	13	21	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.76	1.47	1.53	0.76	1.24	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.168	0.021	0.448	0.030	0.078	0.111	0.121	0.158	0.023

Problem 43	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	9	13	14	22	8	21	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.53	0.76	0.82	1.29	0.47	1.24	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.165	0.022	0.336	0.031	0.078	0.119	0.122	0.152	0.110

Problem 44	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	11	11	11	9	11	11	10	11	8	8
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.82	1.00	1.00	0.91	1.00	0.73	0.73
time (sec)	N/A	0.178	0.003	0.252	0.023	0.075	0.165	0.116	0.153	0.121

Problem 45	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	22	22	14	12	11	11	10	11	12	11
N.S.	1	1.00	0.64	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.50
time (sec)	N/A	0.169	0.015	0.057	0.025	0.082	0.030	0.119	0.153	0.016

Problem 46	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	15	15	9	9	12	8	7	8	9	8
N.S.	1	1.00	0.60	0.60	0.80	0.53	0.47	0.53	0.60	0.53
time (sec)	N/A	0.158	0.017	0.036	0.026	0.064	0.030	0.122	0.150	0.018

Problem 47	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	19	19	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	14
N.S.	1	1.00	0.74	0.79	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74
time (sec)	N/A	0.155	0.010	0.069	0.112	0.070	0.037	0.110	0.155	0.013

Problem 48	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	11	10	13	15	13	10	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.65	0.59	0.76	0.88	0.76	0.59	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.141	0.005	0.069	0.024	0.078	0.117	0.117	0.144	0.105

Problem 49	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	24	25	16	16	11	11	20	11	10	11
N.S.	1	1.04	0.67	0.67	0.46	0.46	0.83	0.46	0.42	0.46
time (sec)	N/A	0.167	0.002	0.016	0.025	0.071	0.066	0.118	0.150	0.012

Problem 50	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	14	14	12	10	9	9	8	9	7	7
N.S.	1	1.00	0.86	0.71	0.64	0.64	0.57	0.64	0.50	0.50
time (sec)	N/A	0.126	0.000	0.030	0.027	0.065	0.031	0.123	0.158	0.013

Problem 51	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	13	12	13	15	13	12	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.76	0.71	0.76	0.88	0.76	0.71	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.137	0.005	0.075	0.029	0.077	0.106	0.121	0.145	0.014

Problem 52	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	22	22	22	17	16	16	20	16	13	16
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.77	0.73	0.73	0.91	0.73	0.59	0.73
time (sec)	N/A	0.202	0.010	0.056	0.031	0.077	0.090	0.119	0.148	0.132

Problem 53	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	17	20	17	16	16	15	16	16	16
N.S.	1	0.85	1.00	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.75	0.80	0.80	0.80
time (sec)	N/A	0.214	0.009	0.240	0.030	0.077	0.205	0.117	0.158	0.112

Problem 54	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	28	37	19	17	16	16	15	16	17	16
N.S.	1	1.32	0.68	0.61	0.57	0.57	0.54	0.57	0.61	0.57
time (sec)	N/A	0.194	0.016	0.036	0.030	0.066	0.031	0.116	0.145	0.017

Problem 55	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	21	20	16	16	15	13	15	15	15	14
N.S.	1	0.95	0.76	0.76	0.71	0.62	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.67
time (sec)	N/A	0.153	0.001	0.058	0.100	0.069	0.071	0.117	0.143	0.011

Problem 56	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	18	17	16	16	15	18	16	16
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.89	0.89	0.83	1.00	0.89	0.89
time (sec)	N/A	0.195	0.012	0.240	0.026	0.074	0.124	0.120	0.152	0.015

Problem 57	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	21	21	15	14	13	14	105	13	11	9
N.S.	1	1.00	0.71	0.67	0.62	0.67	5.00	0.62	0.52	0.43
time (sec)	N/A	0.139	0.003	0.117	0.023	0.076	0.813	0.116	0.164	0.014

Problem 58	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	14	11	10	14	14	10	14	10
N.S.	1	1.00	0.78	0.61	0.56	0.78	0.78	0.56	0.78	0.56
time (sec)	N/A	0.156	0.024	0.204	0.033	0.084	0.022	0.124	0.163	0.030

Problem 59	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	14	14	14	11	10	10	10	10	10	10
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.79	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
time (sec)	N/A	0.148	0.001	0.148	0.025	0.075	0.018	0.113	0.158	0.001

Problem 60	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	24	29	22	17	16	19	24	16	18	16
N.S.	1	1.21	0.92	0.71	0.67	0.79	1.00	0.67	0.75	0.67
time (sec)	N/A	0.195	0.001	0.441	0.024	0.085	0.027	0.125	0.151	0.020

Problem 61	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	13	13	15	11	11	11	8	11	14	10
N.S.	1	1.00	1.15	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.62	0.85	1.08	0.77
time (sec)	N/A	0.155	0.001	0.299	0.032	0.076	0.020	0.120	0.151	0.020

Problem 62	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	31	14	13	13	12	13	30	14
N.S.	1	1.00	1.82	0.82	0.76	0.76	0.71	0.76	1.76	0.82
time (sec)	N/A	0.178	0.041	1.717	0.027	0.076	0.020	0.121	0.157	0.021

Problem 63	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	31	14	13	22	12	13	14	14
N.S.	1	1.00	1.82	0.82	0.76	1.29	0.71	0.76	0.82	0.82
time (sec)	N/A	0.182	0.049	1.648	0.032	0.076	0.020	0.118	0.162	0.101

Problem 64	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	36	46	30	23	18	25	31	22	26	24
N.S.	1	1.28	0.83	0.64	0.50	0.69	0.86	0.61	0.72	0.67
time (sec)	N/A	0.257	0.020	1.040	0.029	0.081	0.020	0.117	0.153	0.024

Problem 65	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	24	29	14	11	10	19	14	10	18	18
N.S.	1	1.21	0.58	0.46	0.42	0.79	0.58	0.42	0.75	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.203	0.003	0.319	0.033	0.073	0.023	0.120	0.157	0.022

Problem 66	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	22	22	18	15	14	18	37	14	19	14
N.S.	1	1.00	0.82	0.68	0.64	0.82	1.68	0.64	0.86	0.64
time (sec)	N/A	0.161	0.050	0.447	0.025	0.073	0.071	0.121	0.160	0.159

Problem 67	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	20	15	14	31	37	14	33	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.70	1.55	1.85	0.70	1.65	0.90
time (sec)	N/A	0.163	0.011	0.369	0.025	0.086	0.122	0.120	0.154	0.088

Problem 68	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	25	29	25	20	19	19	19	19	20	19
N.S.	1	1.16	1.00	0.80	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.80	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.192	0.040	7.671	0.023	0.077	0.023	0.116	0.152	0.028

Problem 69	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	34	44	30	23	24	25	36	22	26	22
N.S.	1	1.29	0.88	0.68	0.71	0.74	1.06	0.65	0.76	0.65
time (sec)	N/A	0.236	0.001	0.990	0.032	0.079	0.018	0.120	0.148	0.021

Problem 70	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	34	44	30	23	24	25	36	22	26	22
N.S.	1	1.29	0.88	0.68	0.71	0.74	1.06	0.65	0.76	0.65
time (sec)	N/A	0.242	0.006	0.924	0.026	0.076	0.018	0.122	0.150	0.019

Problem 71	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	46	56	30	23	18	33	41	22	38	37
N.S.	1	1.22	0.65	0.50	0.39	0.72	0.89	0.48	0.83	0.80
time (sec)	N/A	0.272	0.038	1.351	0.030	0.079	0.019	0.126	0.177	0.111

Problem 72	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	21	21	23	17	17	17	17	17	22	17
N.S.	1	1.00	1.10	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	1.05	0.81
time (sec)	N/A	0.166	0.001	0.671	0.025	0.076	0.023	0.122	0.153	0.020

Problem 73	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	46	61	22	17	16	31	31	16	34	32
N.S.	1	1.33	0.48	0.37	0.35	0.67	0.67	0.35	0.74	0.70
time (sec)	N/A	0.331	0.005	2.440	0.029	0.078	0.022	0.118	0.152	0.021

Problem 74	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	F(-1)	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	21	21	34	14	13	17	0	13	10	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.62	0.67	0.62	0.81	0.00	0.62	0.48	0.62
time (sec)	N/A	0.184	0.044	0.160	0.029	0.077	0.000	0.115	0.157	0.047

Problem 75	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	21	21	18	14	13	14	170	13	10	25
N.S.	1	1.00	0.86	0.67	0.62	0.67	8.10	0.62	0.48	1.19
time (sec)	N/A	0.185	0.010	0.161	0.025	0.086	3.551	0.124	0.156	0.121

Problem 76	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	19	28	18	14	12	13	39	12	10	12
N.S.	1	1.47	0.95	0.74	0.63	0.68	2.05	0.63	0.53	0.63
time (sec)	N/A	0.179	0.021	0.097	0.024	0.080	0.099	0.121	0.149	0.155

Problem 77	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	19	18	19	15	15	15	22	15	20	14
N.S.	1	0.95	1.00	0.79	0.79	0.79	1.16	0.79	1.05	0.74
time (sec)	N/A	0.193	0.014	0.585	0.031	0.077	0.108	0.118	0.157	0.105

Problem 78	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	14	14	14	13	16	14	10	13	34	16
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.93	1.14	1.00	0.71	0.93	2.43	1.14
time (sec)	N/A	0.179	0.005	0.869	0.025	0.091	0.031	0.129	0.153	0.107

Problem 79	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	22	18	20	29	20	37	20	28	42	32
N.S.	1	0.82	0.91	1.32	0.91	1.68	0.91	1.27	1.91	1.45
time (sec)	N/A	0.200	0.018	2.194	0.025	0.096	0.038	0.126	0.155	0.134

Problem 80	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	5	5	7	6	5	5	19	5	20	5
N.S.	1	1.00	1.40	1.20	1.00	1.00	3.80	1.00	4.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.172	0.008	0.148	0.032	0.075	0.120	0.109	0.151	0.096

Problem 81	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	11	11	25	11	15	17	8	10	14	10
N.S.	1	1.00	2.27	1.00	1.36	1.55	0.73	0.91	1.27	0.91
time (sec)	N/A	0.160	0.014	0.086	0.024	0.068	0.176	0.119	0.144	0.013

Problem 82	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	6	6	8	7	6	6	7	6	6	6
N.S.	1	1.00	1.33	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.151	0.001	0.032	0.108	0.077	0.022	0.121	0.155	0.015

Problem 83	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	14	14	16	13	12	12	19	12	12	12
N.S.	1	1.00	1.14	0.93	0.86	0.86	1.36	0.86	0.86	0.86
time (sec)	N/A	0.188	0.001	0.035	0.100	0.070	0.026	0.124	0.148	0.014

Problem 84	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	11	11	11	13	9	16	19	9	24	17
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.18	0.82	1.45	1.73	0.82	2.18	1.55
time (sec)	N/A	0.174	0.004	0.177	0.027	0.068	0.022	0.121	0.140	0.016

Problem 85	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	19	19	19	19	15	22	31	15	36	27
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.79	1.16	1.63	0.79	1.89	1.42
time (sec)	N/A	0.178	0.004	0.223	0.024	0.072	0.025	0.123	0.151	0.089

Problem 86	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	8	8	7	6	20	29	6	24	6
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.75	2.50	3.62	0.75	3.00	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.165	0.001	0.349	0.022	0.074	0.023	0.116	0.143	0.012

Problem 87	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	27	14	13	20	29	13	32	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.59	0.82	0.76	1.18	1.71	0.76	1.88	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.181	0.025	1.180	0.025	0.074	0.021	0.119	0.150	0.095

Problem 88	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	8	8	7	6	6	7	6	6	6
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.75	0.75	0.88	0.75	0.75	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.158	0.004	0.311	0.024	0.072	0.022	0.118	0.157	0.165

Problem 89	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	14	14	14	14	14	14	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.186	0.024	0.669	0.030	0.071	0.045	0.117	0.152	0.217

Problem 90	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	22	22	20	23	34	24	20	22	22	18
N.S.	1	1.00	0.91	1.05	1.55	1.09	0.91	1.00	1.00	0.82
time (sec)	N/A	0.232	0.009	0.053	0.026	0.075	0.045	0.120	0.152	0.019

Problem 91	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	22	22	24	19	18	18	31	18	18	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.09	0.86	0.82	0.82	1.41	0.82	0.82	0.82
time (sec)	N/A	0.232	0.005	0.059	0.109	0.071	0.027	0.121	0.154	0.019

Problem 92	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	19	19	19	16	20	20	22	20	18	17
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.84	1.05	1.05	1.16	1.05	0.95	0.89
time (sec)	N/A	0.173	0.013	0.227	0.025	0.075	0.045	0.116	0.150	0.155

Problem 93	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	25	25	25	20	20	20	22	20	20	19
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.88	0.80	0.80	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.186	0.015	1.444	0.028	0.076	0.050	0.120	0.158	0.309

Problem 94	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	8	8	7	10	6	7	6	6	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.88	1.25	0.75	0.88	0.75	0.75	2.25
time (sec)	N/A	0.155	0.004	5.348	0.027	0.087	0.022	0.122	0.148	0.103

Problem 95	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	14	36	14	14	14	14	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.82	2.12	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	1.18
time (sec)	N/A	0.182	0.010	10.686	0.029	0.075	0.046	0.121	0.148	0.100

Problem 96	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	8	8	7	10	6	7	6	16	6
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.88	1.25	0.75	0.88	0.75	2.00	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.156	0.001	0.121	0.024	0.072	0.024	0.116	0.144	0.018

Problem 97	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	16	16	16	24	27	34	27	29	57	30
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.69	2.12	1.69	1.81	3.56	1.88
time (sec)	N/A	0.197	0.006	0.120	0.029	0.082	0.048	0.123	0.157	0.165

Problem 98	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	A	A	B	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	8	18	9	10	20	8	18	8	8
N.S.	1	1.00	2.25	1.12	1.25	2.50	1.00	2.25	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.153	0.001	0.041	0.101	0.069	0.024	0.123	0.160	0.010

Problem 99	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	14	14	14	17	14	28	14	22	38	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.21	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.57	2.71	1.29
time (sec)	N/A	0.195	0.005	0.114	0.023	0.074	0.037	0.117	0.152	0.014

Problem 100	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	A	A	B	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	37	14	14	39	41	14	28	14
N.S.	1	1.00	2.18	0.82	0.82	2.29	2.41	0.82	1.65	0.82
time (sec)	N/A	0.186	0.030	0.254	0.026	0.073	0.023	0.129	0.152	0.113

Problem 101	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	14	14	30	15	14	14	14
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.82	1.76	0.88	0.82	0.82	0.82
time (sec)	N/A	0.190	0.007	0.179	0.025	0.075	0.042	0.125	0.149	0.109

Problem 102	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	5	5	5	6	8	19	15	6	5	5
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.60	3.80	3.00	1.20	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.142	0.002	0.040	0.028	0.086	0.061	0.127	0.153	0.016

Problem 103	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	A	B	B	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	16	16	47	18	27	44	27	54	21	16
N.S.	1	1.00	2.94	1.12	1.69	2.75	1.69	3.38	1.31	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.189	0.008	0.159	0.032	0.074	0.055	0.122	0.148	0.022

Problem 104	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	8	19	10	17	21	19	19	9	8
N.S.	1	1.00	2.38	1.25	2.12	2.62	2.38	2.38	1.12	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.162	0.011	0.111	0.023	0.082	0.040	0.123	0.136	0.017

Problem 105	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	13	13	17	12	14	25	20	14	16	17
N.S.	1	1.00	1.31	0.92	1.08	1.92	1.54	1.08	1.23	1.31
time (sec)	N/A	0.165	0.007	0.175	0.025	0.069	0.027	0.125	0.147	0.086

Problem 106	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	14	13	24	26	13	21	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.76	1.41	1.53	0.76	1.24	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.163	0.005	0.456	0.030	0.077	0.113	0.126	0.155	0.034

Problem 107	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	14	13	13	22	13	17	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.76	0.76	1.29	0.76	1.00	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.159	0.020	0.385	0.031	0.079	0.122	0.120	0.151	0.015

Problem 108	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	15	15	15	12	11	24	26	11	21	11
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.73	1.60	1.73	0.73	1.40	0.73
time (sec)	N/A	0.159	0.005	0.429	0.023	0.079	0.112	0.115	0.153	0.106

Problem 109	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	9	13	14	24	8	21	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.53	0.76	0.82	1.41	0.47	1.24	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.163	0.020	0.416	0.029	0.080	0.112	0.120	0.157	0.106

Problem 110	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	8	8	7	6	6	7	6	6	19
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.75	0.75	0.88	0.75	0.75	2.38
time (sec)	N/A	0.152	0.001	0.919	0.031	0.072	0.018	0.115	0.152	0.016

Problem 111	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	30	30	30	23	22	25	114	22	89	22
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.77	0.73	0.83	3.80	0.73	2.97	0.73
time (sec)	N/A	0.196	0.006	1.678	0.029	0.079	0.730	0.120	0.155	0.176

Problem 112	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	5	11	8	6	11	5	7	9	5	6
N.S.	1	2.20	1.60	1.20	2.20	1.00	1.40	1.80	1.00	1.20
time (sec)	N/A	0.179	0.001	0.571	0.033	0.075	0.158	0.117	0.156	0.098

Problem 113	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	15	15	15	18	69	35	32	29	23	24
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.20	4.60	2.33	2.13	1.93	1.53	1.60
time (sec)	N/A	0.207	0.007	0.449	0.115	0.078	0.472	0.127	0.155	0.229

Problem 114	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	14	14	14	13	16	14	10	18	34	16
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.93	1.14	1.00	0.71	1.29	2.43	1.14
time (sec)	N/A	0.174	0.001	0.260	0.030	0.091	0.031	0.119	0.154	0.112

Problem 115	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	22	18	20	29	20	37	20	28	42	32
N.S.	1	0.82	0.91	1.32	0.91	1.68	0.91	1.27	1.91	1.45
time (sec)	N/A	0.196	0.001	0.812	0.027	0.089	0.037	0.121	0.151	0.017

Problem 116	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	8	8	7	6	6	7	6	6	6
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.75	0.75	0.88	0.75	0.75	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.155	0.001	0.292	0.029	0.071	0.021	0.122	0.145	0.001

Problem 117	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	14	14	14	14	14	14	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.185	0.005	0.659	0.025	0.073	0.038	0.121	0.143	0.001

Problem 118	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	25	25	37	26	21	35	15	39	22	21
N.S.	1	1.00	1.48	1.04	0.84	1.40	0.60	1.56	0.88	0.84
time (sec)	N/A	0.133	0.034	0.316	0.107	0.068	0.084	0.125	0.162	0.023

Problem 119	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	16	16	16	13	12	14	12	19	17	12
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.75	0.88	0.75	1.19	1.06	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.126	0.019	0.099	0.102	0.072	0.341	0.124	0.154	0.019

Problem 120	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	7	6	7
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.89	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.67	0.78
time (sec)	N/A	0.120	0.001	0.086	0.027	0.078	0.057	0.123	0.154	0.016

Problem 121	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	A	A	A	C	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	16	16	46	15	18	18	19	37	17	14
N.S.	1	1.00	2.88	0.94	1.12	1.12	1.19	2.31	1.06	0.88
time (sec)	N/A	0.129	0.002	0.121	0.029	0.072	0.460	0.126	0.153	0.044

Problem 122	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	31	35	22	19	26	18	27	23	25	24
N.S.	1	1.13	0.71	0.61	0.84	0.58	0.87	0.74	0.81	0.77
time (sec)	N/A	0.152	0.016	0.102	0.102	0.068	0.178	0.117	0.149	0.110

Problem 123	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	27	27	40	24	21	42	20	23	22	38
N.S.	1	1.00	1.48	0.89	0.78	1.56	0.74	0.85	0.81	1.41
time (sec)	N/A	0.151	0.052	0.185	0.100	0.076	0.260	0.127	0.153	0.047

Problem 124	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	C	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	16	16	16	15	14	14	27	33	13	14
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.88	0.88	1.69	2.06	0.81	0.88
time (sec)	N/A	0.130	0.020	0.114	0.104	0.069	0.351	0.124	0.151	0.146

Problem 125	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	31	35	27	19	26	23	39	30	22	23
N.S.	1	1.13	0.87	0.61	0.84	0.74	1.26	0.97	0.71	0.74
time (sec)	N/A	0.159	0.014	0.106	0.105	0.068	0.121	0.118	0.149	0.021

Problem 126	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	13	13	13	12	11	11	8	11	10	11
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.92	0.85	0.85	0.62	0.85	0.77	0.85
time (sec)	N/A	0.127	0.001	0.096	0.022	0.068	0.053	0.126	0.156	0.018

Problem 127	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	15	15	15	12	11	16	24	11	15	11
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.73	1.07	1.60	0.73	1.00	0.73
time (sec)	N/A	0.123	0.002	0.103	0.023	0.063	0.067	0.125	0.159	0.015

Problem 128	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	25	25	41	20	19	32	19	19	18	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.64	0.80	0.76	1.28	0.76	0.76	0.72	0.72
time (sec)	N/A	0.132	0.036	0.371	0.107	0.066	0.069	0.114	0.148	0.021

Problem 129	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	25	29	18	15	22	14	24	19	13	14
N.S.	1	1.16	0.72	0.60	0.88	0.56	0.96	0.76	0.52	0.56
time (sec)	N/A	0.146	0.011	0.097	0.101	0.062	0.099	0.118	0.144	0.013

Problem 130	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	A	A	B	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	6	6	16	5	4	14	3	25	13	4
N.S.	1	1.00	2.67	0.83	0.67	2.33	0.50	4.17	2.17	0.67
time (sec)	N/A	0.117	0.011	0.126	0.102	0.069	0.054	0.123	0.148	0.016

Problem 131	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	21	21	33	16	15	25	15	25	21	15
N.S.	1	1.00	1.57	0.76	0.71	1.19	0.71	1.19	1.00	0.71
time (sec)	N/A	0.131	0.018	0.140	0.126	0.075	0.064	0.117	0.157	0.017

Problem 132	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	35	39	35	26	22	33	66	25	31	25
N.S.	1	1.11	1.00	0.74	0.63	0.94	1.89	0.71	0.89	0.71
time (sec)	N/A	0.142	0.023	0.250	0.110	0.070	0.997	0.125	0.155	0.196

Problem 133	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	C	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	23	23	23	20	19	23	76	48	41	19
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.87	0.83	1.00	3.30	2.09	1.78	0.83
time (sec)	N/A	0.134	0.032	0.127	0.112	0.072	0.370	0.123	0.159	0.199

Problem 134	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	30	36	30	25	19	28	92	24	26	24
N.S.	1	1.20	1.00	0.83	0.63	0.93	3.07	0.80	0.87	0.80
time (sec)	N/A	0.146	0.018	0.230	0.104	0.069	0.686	0.121	0.152	0.204

Problem 135	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	18	15	14	18	37	23	17	14
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.83	0.78	1.00	2.06	1.28	0.94	0.78
time (sec)	N/A	0.128	0.020	0.134	0.115	0.071	0.368	0.118	0.146	0.177

Problem 136	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	34	34	34	31	22	58	49	24	33	34
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.91	0.65	1.71	1.44	0.71	0.97	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.144	0.076	0.165	0.103	0.070	0.731	0.124	0.151	0.148

Problem 137	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	29	29	43	23	22	34	24	22	21	22
N.S.	1	1.00	1.48	0.79	0.76	1.17	0.83	0.76	0.72	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.138	0.048	0.356	0.102	0.071	0.074	0.125	0.151	0.022

Problem 138	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	23	23	23	18	14	24	15	37	41	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.78	0.61	1.04	0.65	1.61	1.78	0.78
time (sec)	N/A	0.142	0.028	0.158	0.102	0.067	0.451	0.115	0.161	0.035

Problem 139	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	13	13	13	10	9	21	26	9	22	9
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.77	0.69	1.62	2.00	0.69	1.69	0.69
time (sec)	N/A	0.120	0.002	0.105	0.024	0.064	0.333	0.121	0.151	0.024

Problem 140	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	31	35	22	19	26	23	44	32	22	23
N.S.	1	1.13	0.71	0.61	0.84	0.74	1.42	1.03	0.71	0.74
time (sec)	N/A	0.151	0.014	0.102	0.107	0.069	0.127	0.118	0.145	0.117

Problem 141	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	45	50	46	32	31	39	110	26	31	27
N.S.	1	1.11	1.02	0.71	0.69	0.87	2.44	0.58	0.69	0.60
time (sec)	N/A	0.147	0.061	0.187	0.104	0.068	1.588	0.118	0.157	0.021

Problem 142	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	13	13	13	10	9	9	26	9	13	9
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.77	0.69	0.69	2.00	0.69	1.00	0.69
time (sec)	N/A	0.123	0.001	0.102	0.023	0.065	0.066	0.121	0.159	0.016

Problem 143	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	C	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	16	16	16	13	12	30	34	12	28	12
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.75	1.88	2.12	0.75	1.75	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.121	0.022	0.138	0.029	0.064	0.371	0.129	0.150	0.146

Problem 144	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	33	37	47	25	36	37	22	23	42	24
N.S.	1	1.12	1.42	0.76	1.09	1.12	0.67	0.70	1.27	0.73
time (sec)	N/A	0.153	0.042	0.162	0.114	0.068	0.207	0.128	0.146	0.025

Problem 145	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	A	A	B	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	10	20	7	6	18	5	34	17	14
N.S.	1	1.25	2.50	0.88	0.75	2.25	0.62	4.25	2.12	1.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.132	0.040	0.179	0.102	0.067	0.232	0.124	0.168	0.119

Problem 146	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	25	25	24	21	22	20	22	41	19	20
N.S.	1	1.00	0.96	0.84	0.88	0.80	0.88	1.64	0.76	0.80
time (sec)	N/A	0.139	0.043	0.155	0.102	0.066	0.246	0.121	0.152	0.180

Problem 147	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	44	49	55	27	36	37	24	25	40	0
N.S.	1	1.11	1.25	0.61	0.82	0.84	0.55	0.57	0.91	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.175	0.046	0.329	0.103	0.070	0.231	0.131	0.154	0.000

Problem 148	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	26	26	23	24	22	28	19	22	41	23
N.S.	1	1.00	0.88	0.92	0.85	1.08	0.73	0.85	1.58	0.88
time (sec)	N/A	0.146	0.006	0.142	0.106	0.068	0.048	0.120	0.146	0.019

Problem 149	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	F	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	43	43	43	36	59	49	0	36	40	29
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.84	1.37	1.14	0.00	0.84	0.93	0.67
time (sec)	N/A	0.147	0.153	0.127	0.028	0.073	0.000	0.132	0.148	0.034

Problem 150	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	33	33	45	23	22	35	24	22	43	22
N.S.	1	1.00	1.36	0.70	0.67	1.06	0.73	0.67	1.30	0.67
time (sec)	N/A	0.158	0.058	0.040	0.112	0.076	0.299	0.129	0.149	0.049

Problem 151	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	30	36	30	23	22	22	24	22	31	34
N.S.	1	1.20	1.00	0.77	0.73	0.73	0.80	0.73	1.03	1.13
time (sec)	N/A	0.154	0.022	0.072	0.119	0.067	0.274	0.123	0.147	0.157

Problem 152	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	A	A	A	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	14	14	42	13	6	16	3	32	15	12
N.S.	1	1.00	3.00	0.93	0.43	1.14	0.21	2.29	1.07	0.86
time (sec)	N/A	0.126	0.002	0.119	0.024	0.065	0.443	0.119	0.143	0.128

Problem 153	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	15	15	15	14	13	13	10	15	13	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.93	0.87	0.87	0.67	1.00	0.87	0.87
time (sec)	N/A	0.146	0.003	0.117	0.026	0.066	0.038	0.121	0.148	0.122

Problem 154	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	26	26	25	21	20	20	19	21	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	0.96	0.81	0.77	0.77	0.73	0.81	0.77	0.77
time (sec)	N/A	0.159	0.004	0.085	0.027	0.063	0.026	0.123	0.153	0.019

Problem 155	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	25	25	25	18	19	19	19	22	19	19
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.72	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.88	0.76	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.206	0.004	0.034	0.024	0.068	0.059	0.124	0.150	0.035

Problem 156	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	30	30	29	25	24	36	20	26	44	22
N.S.	1	1.00	0.97	0.83	0.80	1.20	0.67	0.87	1.47	0.73
time (sec)	N/A	0.184	0.010	0.039	0.022	0.066	0.038	0.122	0.152	0.027

Problem 157	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	23	23	23	18	17	17	17	18	17	21
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.78	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.78	0.74	0.91
time (sec)	N/A	0.201	0.003	0.111	0.101	0.069	0.066	0.125	0.154	0.029

Problem 158	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	38	38	38	32	31	31	34	31	30	30
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.84	0.82	0.82	0.89	0.82	0.79	0.79
time (sec)	N/A	0.191	0.008	0.227	0.103	0.067	0.051	0.121	0.176	0.101

Problem 159	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	103	103	93	72	77	136	88	74	204	96
N.S.	1	1.00	0.90	0.70	0.75	1.32	0.85	0.72	1.98	0.93
time (sec)	N/A	0.540	0.031	0.299	0.104	0.079	0.237	0.125	0.150	0.146

Problem 160	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	33	33	33	28	29	44	27	30	58	33
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.85	0.88	1.33	0.82	0.91	1.76	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.205	0.014	0.127	0.118	0.079	0.057	0.115	0.147	0.022

Problem 161	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	19	19	16	16	15	19	12	15	20	16
N.S.	1	1.00	0.84	0.84	0.79	1.00	0.63	0.79	1.05	0.84
time (sec)	N/A	0.135	0.004	0.083	0.109	0.075	0.041	0.118	0.142	0.014

Problem 162	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	19	19	19	14	13	13	12	15	13	12
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.74	0.68	0.68	0.63	0.79	0.68	0.63
time (sec)	N/A	0.132	0.002	0.101	0.034	0.062	0.040	0.119	0.165	0.141

Problem 163	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	19	21	21	14	15	15	17	17	15	8
N.S.	1	1.11	1.11	0.74	0.79	0.79	0.89	0.89	0.79	0.42
time (sec)	N/A	0.154	0.003	0.108	0.034	0.062	0.041	0.127	0.154	0.072

Problem 164	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	32	32	32	25	26	37	26	43	46	22
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.78	0.81	1.16	0.81	1.34	1.44	0.69
time (sec)	N/A	0.171	0.011	0.120	0.028	0.062	0.054	0.125	0.165	0.058

Problem 165	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	43	43	33	30	34	53	32	31	70	29
N.S.	1	1.00	0.77	0.70	0.79	1.23	0.74	0.72	1.63	0.67
time (sec)	N/A	0.196	0.016	0.109	0.024	0.067	0.065	0.121	0.156	0.061

Problem 166	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	21	21	21	17	19	26	17	21	26	16
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.90	1.24	0.81	1.00	1.24	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.163	0.002	0.122	0.029	0.066	0.040	0.119	0.153	0.027

Problem 167	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	25	25	25	20	23	19	17	26	23	19
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.92	0.76	0.68	1.04	0.92	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.212	0.004	0.128	0.023	0.063	0.035	0.127	0.156	0.025

Problem 168	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	11	19	11	12	13	11	8	13	11	11
N.S.	1	1.73	1.00	1.09	1.18	1.00	0.73	1.18	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.156	0.003	0.094	0.028	0.061	0.036	0.118	0.147	0.131

Problem 169	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	36	36	36	32	31	31	36	31	30	56
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.89	0.86	0.86	1.00	0.86	0.83	1.56
time (sec)	N/A	0.279	0.010	0.110	0.101	0.071	0.085	0.120	0.145	0.063

Problem 170	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	29	29	29	22	21	33	22	21	40	23
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.76	0.72	1.14	0.76	0.72	1.38	0.79
time (sec)	N/A	0.269	0.011	0.119	0.108	0.069	0.075	0.125	0.158	0.097

Problem 171	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	60	60	54	48	47	60	63	60	92	61
N.S.	1	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.78	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.53	1.02
time (sec)	N/A	0.250	0.036	0.240	0.103	0.070	0.112	0.124	0.154	0.069

Problem 172	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	37	42	28	25	30	39	27	25	47	30
N.S.	1	1.14	0.76	0.68	0.81	1.05	0.73	0.68	1.27	0.81
time (sec)	N/A	0.150	0.009	0.097	0.100	0.064	0.048	0.115	0.150	0.089

Problem 173	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	97	104	78	68	75	134	88	71	239	84
N.S.	1	1.07	0.80	0.70	0.77	1.38	0.91	0.73	2.46	0.87
time (sec)	N/A	0.260	0.027	0.411	0.118	0.072	0.091	0.121	0.152	0.068

Problem 174	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	46	46	46	34	35	39	46	36	38	49
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.74	0.76	0.85	1.00	0.78	0.83	1.07
time (sec)	N/A	0.232	0.018	0.041	0.106	0.073	0.067	0.125	0.160	0.128

Problem 175	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	48	53	48	36	37	46	48	38	46	51
N.S.	1	1.10	1.00	0.75	0.77	0.96	1.00	0.79	0.96	1.06
time (sec)	N/A	0.205	0.009	0.102	0.112	0.072	0.063	0.116	0.153	0.050

Problem 176	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	15	15	19	14	13	13	10	14	13	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.27	0.93	0.87	0.87	0.67	0.93	0.87	0.87
time (sec)	N/A	0.137	0.003	0.086	0.031	0.069	0.024	0.116	0.145	0.014

Problem 177	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	10	10	8	9	8	8	7	9	8	8
N.S.	1	1.00	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.90	0.80	0.80
time (sec)	N/A	0.136	0.002	0.081	0.027	0.064	0.025	0.129	0.162	0.015

Problem 178	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	13	13	13	12	11	11	10	13	11	11
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.92	0.85	0.85	0.77	1.00	0.85	0.85
time (sec)	N/A	0.142	0.003	0.105	0.026	0.074	0.046	0.118	0.147	0.022

Problem 179	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	11	11	11	12	11	11	8	13	11	10
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.00	1.00	0.73	1.18	1.00	0.91
time (sec)	N/A	0.129	0.003	0.092	0.023	0.066	0.039	0.121	0.142	0.037

Problem 180	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	12	12	15	11	12	12	10	13	12	10
N.S.	1	1.00	1.25	0.92	1.00	1.00	0.83	1.08	1.00	0.83
time (sec)	N/A	0.142	0.002	0.071	0.022	0.062	0.029	0.117	0.142	0.090

Problem 181	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	26	26	19	21	26	20	80	28	19	18
N.S.	1	1.00	0.73	0.81	1.00	0.77	3.08	1.08	0.73	0.69
time (sec)	N/A	0.137	0.005	0.125	0.023	0.068	0.093	0.120	0.145	0.124

Problem 182	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	14	14	14	13	12	12	10	14	12	12
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.93	0.86	0.86	0.71	1.00	0.86	0.86
time (sec)	N/A	0.162	0.003	0.082	0.023	0.065	0.044	0.119	0.153	0.098

Problem 183	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	26	26	26	19	18	18	17	20	18	14
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.73	0.69	0.69	0.65	0.77	0.69	0.54
time (sec)	N/A	0.170	0.003	0.130	0.022	0.069	0.037	0.121	0.153	0.023

Problem 184	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	14	14	14	15	14	17	10	15	21	14
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.07	1.00	1.21	0.71	1.07	1.50	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.138	0.003	0.078	0.025	0.063	0.031	0.121	0.149	0.017

Problem 185	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	23	23	23	18	19	19	19	22	19	17
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.78	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.96	0.83	0.74
time (sec)	N/A	0.146	0.004	0.092	0.028	0.075	0.060	0.125	0.154	0.116

Problem 186	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	16	15	15	15	18	15	15
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.88	0.88	0.88	1.06	0.88	0.88
time (sec)	N/A	0.205	0.004	0.033	0.029	0.069	0.055	0.121	0.153	0.035

Problem 187	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	12	12	12	13	12	16	8	13	22	12
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.08	1.00	1.33	0.67	1.08	1.83	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.147	0.003	0.108	0.022	0.061	0.030	0.119	0.155	0.094

Problem 188	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	30	30	22	21	20	26	19	21	35	22
N.S.	1	1.00	0.73	0.70	0.67	0.87	0.63	0.70	1.17	0.73
time (sec)	N/A	0.152	0.007	0.092	0.034	0.067	0.045	0.125	0.156	0.037

Problem 189	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	28	28	26	21	20	27	22	26	38	22
N.S.	1	1.00	0.93	0.75	0.71	0.96	0.79	0.93	1.36	0.79
time (sec)	N/A	0.151	0.012	0.095	0.026	0.064	0.049	0.117	0.151	0.051

Problem 190	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	14	14	14	15	14	18	14	16	18	14
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.07	1.00	1.29	1.00	1.14	1.29	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.178	0.003	0.098	0.027	0.067	0.044	0.121	0.151	0.094

Problem 191	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	19	19	25	18	17	17	17	20	17	17
N.S.	1	1.00	1.32	0.95	0.89	0.89	0.89	1.05	0.89	0.89
time (sec)	N/A	0.184	0.005	0.041	0.029	0.068	0.052	0.113	0.151	0.103

Problem 192	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	15	15	15	14	13	13	12	14	13	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.93	0.87	0.87	0.80	0.93	0.87	0.87
time (sec)	N/A	0.147	0.004	0.030	0.031	0.062	0.040	0.115	0.150	0.028

Problem 193	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	25	25	25	24	27	40	20	30	44	27
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.96	1.08	1.60	0.80	1.20	1.76	1.08
time (sec)	N/A	0.152	0.008	0.112	0.026	0.093	0.041	0.115	0.155	0.100

Problem 194	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	21	21	21	17	22	31	19	18	42	21
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.81	1.05	1.48	0.90	0.86	2.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.146	0.007	0.085	0.025	0.063	0.034	0.121	0.155	0.015

Problem 195	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	C	A	B	B	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	8	22	16	16	20	15	18	20	8
N.S.	1	1.00	2.75	2.00	2.00	2.50	1.88	2.25	2.50	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.134	0.003	0.096	0.028	0.065	0.038	0.116	0.147	0.024

Problem 196	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	15	15	15	14	13	13	10	13	26	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.93	0.87	0.87	0.67	0.87	1.73	0.87
time (sec)	N/A	0.143	0.004	0.040	0.022	0.064	0.034	0.124	0.144	0.024

Problem 197	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	16	18	15	14	14	12	14	14	14
N.S.	1	0.89	1.00	0.83	0.78	0.78	0.67	0.78	0.78	0.78
time (sec)	N/A	0.141	0.003	0.094	0.023	0.067	0.026	0.122	0.147	0.014

Problem 198	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	20	19	18	18	17	18	18	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.85	0.90	0.90	0.90
time (sec)	N/A	0.161	0.003	0.156	0.105	0.069	0.041	0.114	0.141	0.091

Problem 199	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	31	31	31	27	26	26	34	26	25	28
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.87	0.84	0.84	1.10	0.84	0.81	0.90
time (sec)	N/A	0.161	0.006	0.195	0.106	0.072	0.041	0.122	0.168	0.095

Problem 200	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	27	27	31	22	21	21	22	21	21	17
N.S.	1	1.00	1.15	0.81	0.78	0.78	0.81	0.78	0.78	0.63
time (sec)	N/A	0.180	0.004	0.156	0.105	0.062	0.049	0.124	0.155	0.033

Problem 201	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	23	23	28	20	19	19	19	20	19	25
N.S.	1	1.00	1.22	0.87	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.87	0.83	1.09
time (sec)	N/A	0.192	0.006	0.131	0.104	0.072	0.057	0.124	0.151	0.065

Problem 202	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	28	28	28	24	23	23	29	24	22	55
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.86	0.82	0.82	1.04	0.86	0.79	1.96
time (sec)	N/A	0.172	0.007	0.095	0.104	0.071	0.065	0.117	0.153	0.218

Problem 203	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	41	46	41	31	32	32	41	33	31	46
N.S.	1	1.12	1.00	0.76	0.78	0.78	1.00	0.80	0.76	1.12
time (sec)	N/A	0.183	0.004	0.099	0.119	0.091	0.055	0.124	0.147	0.039

Problem 204	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	41	47	42	34	35	35	42	36	34	47
N.S.	1	1.15	1.02	0.83	0.85	0.85	1.02	0.88	0.83	1.15
time (sec)	N/A	0.186	0.006	0.087	0.113	0.073	0.053	0.125	0.154	0.134

Problem 205	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	24	24	22	21	20	36	20	47	49	28
N.S.	1	1.00	0.92	0.88	0.83	1.50	0.83	1.96	2.04	1.17
time (sec)	N/A	0.188	0.010	0.129	0.106	0.070	0.055	0.114	0.154	0.024

Problem 206	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	14	14	26	19	18	18	19	20	18	10
N.S.	1	1.00	1.86	1.36	1.29	1.29	1.36	1.43	1.29	0.71
time (sec)	N/A	0.134	0.004	0.121	0.105	0.069	0.052	0.119	0.155	0.032

Problem 207	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	29	29	29	25	24	24	29	24	23	51
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.86	0.83	0.83	1.00	0.83	0.79	1.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.273	0.011	0.139	0.102	0.069	0.082	0.116	0.153	0.116

Problem 208	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	23	23	23	18	17	17	19	17	17	33
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.78	0.74	0.74	0.83	0.74	0.74	1.43
time (sec)	N/A	0.188	0.009	0.059	0.109	0.084	0.079	0.113	0.155	0.033

Problem 209	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	39	44	39	32	32	39	41	32	63	36
N.S.	1	1.13	1.00	0.82	0.82	1.00	1.05	0.82	1.62	0.92
time (sec)	N/A	0.160	0.016	0.213	0.103	0.070	0.048	0.120	0.148	0.098

Problem 210	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	10	18	10	11	14	18	8	14	22	10
N.S.	1	1.80	1.00	1.10	1.40	1.80	0.80	1.40	2.20	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.162	0.004	0.092	0.027	0.064	0.038	0.122	0.147	0.090

Problem 211	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	11	11	17	12	11	15	12	15	11	11
N.S.	1	1.00	1.55	1.09	1.00	1.36	1.09	1.36	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.213	0.126	0.272	0.023	0.084	0.074	0.120	0.153	0.123

Problem 212	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	82	18	17	17	19	17	16	17
N.S.	1	1.00	4.10	0.90	0.85	0.85	0.95	0.85	0.80	0.85
time (sec)	N/A	0.210	0.138	0.265	0.113	0.101	0.123	0.126	0.153	0.035

Problem 213	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	19	19	19	14	13	13	12	15	13	8
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.74	0.68	0.68	0.63	0.79	0.68	0.42
time (sec)	N/A	0.148	0.002	0.132	0.022	0.062	0.039	0.118	0.145	0.042

Problem 214	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	12	11	11	10	13	11	6
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.71	0.65	0.65	0.59	0.76	0.65	0.35
time (sec)	N/A	0.146	0.002	0.089	0.025	0.077	0.039	0.122	0.148	0.055

Problem 215	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	21	23	21	14	17	17	17	19	17	13
N.S.	1	1.10	1.00	0.67	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.90	0.81	0.62
time (sec)	N/A	0.158	0.004	0.141	0.022	0.067	0.043	0.118	0.149	0.046

Problem 216	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	49	49	44	27	37	44	46	40	49	36
N.S.	1	1.00	0.90	0.55	0.76	0.90	0.94	0.82	1.00	0.73
time (sec)	N/A	0.190	0.012	0.142	0.098	0.070	0.040	0.123	0.155	0.082

Problem 217	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	63	63	57	51	50	50	68	53	49	58
N.S.	1	1.00	0.90	0.81	0.79	0.79	1.08	0.84	0.78	0.92
time (sec)	N/A	0.250	0.017	0.053	0.102	0.076	0.159	0.119	0.152	0.154

Problem 218	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	86	86	67	54	59	103	65	59	169	71
N.S.	1	1.00	0.78	0.63	0.69	1.20	0.76	0.69	1.97	0.83
time (sec)	N/A	0.266	0.028	0.059	0.107	0.073	0.099	0.120	0.151	0.141

Problem 219	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	24	24	24	28	28	28	42	29	25	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.75	1.21	1.04	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.138	0.013	0.102	0.023	0.070	0.452	0.120	0.154	0.021

Problem 220	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	A	B	A	F	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	200	205	126	124	272	147	0	139	26	223
N.S.	1	1.02	0.63	0.62	1.36	0.74	0.00	0.70	0.13	1.12
time (sec)	N/A	0.397	0.044	0.092	0.110	0.113	0.000	0.184	0.155	0.145

Problem 221	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	A	B	B	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	41	22	30	27	20	23	21	11
N.S.	1	1.00	2.28	1.22	1.67	1.50	1.11	1.28	1.17	0.61
time (sec)	N/A	0.174	0.019	0.198	0.030	0.080	0.118	0.128	0.153	0.302

Problem 222	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	18	15	15	14	15	14	12	14
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.83	0.83	0.78	0.83	0.78	0.67	0.78
time (sec)	N/A	0.145	0.009	0.066	0.028	0.063	0.046	0.117	0.154	0.034

Problem 223	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	32	32	28	21	28	20	26	20	20	20
N.S.	1	1.00	0.88	0.66	0.88	0.62	0.81	0.62	0.62	0.62
time (sec)	N/A	0.163	0.012	0.114	0.022	0.062	0.048	0.116	0.150	0.017

Problem 224	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	16	16	16	13	12	12	14	12	10	12
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.75	0.75	0.88	0.75	0.62	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.136	0.011	0.144	0.114	0.079	0.063	0.120	0.155	0.018

Problem 225	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	10	10	10	9	19	19	26	20	17	8
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.90	1.90	1.90	2.60	2.00	1.70	0.80
time (sec)	N/A	0.130	0.010	0.080	0.023	0.067	0.293	0.118	0.154	0.023

Problem 226	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	14	14	25	11	17	8	22	18	17	8
N.S.	1	1.00	1.79	0.79	1.21	0.57	1.57	1.29	1.21	0.57
time (sec)	N/A	0.142	0.010	0.135	0.023	0.071	0.064	0.129	0.154	0.179

Problem 227	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	31	33	29	22	21	21	36	22	19	25
N.S.	1	1.06	0.94	0.71	0.68	0.68	1.16	0.71	0.61	0.81
time (sec)	N/A	0.203	0.015	0.089	0.028	0.065	0.644	0.124	0.154	0.038

Problem 228	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	32	32	21	17	22	17	76	22	16	19
N.S.	1	1.00	0.66	0.53	0.69	0.53	2.38	0.69	0.50	0.59
time (sec)	N/A	0.143	0.011	0.096	0.024	0.063	0.613	0.120	0.150	0.021

Problem 229	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	31	31	31	25	24	24	75	24	21	24
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.77	0.77	2.42	0.77	0.68	0.77
time (sec)	N/A	0.141	0.022	0.142	0.109	0.066	0.669	0.124	0.151	0.119

Problem 230	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	29	31	22	20	19	14	117	19	11	12
N.S.	1	1.07	0.76	0.69	0.66	0.48	4.03	0.66	0.38	0.41
time (sec)	N/A	0.145	0.011	0.081	0.026	0.072	0.441	0.117	0.145	0.150

Problem 231	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	8	8	7	6	6	7	6	5	6
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.75	0.75	0.88	0.75	0.62	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.127	0.009	0.132	0.101	0.073	0.089	0.122	0.150	0.152

Problem 232	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	21	27	19	16	15	15	17	16	13	15
N.S.	1	1.29	0.90	0.76	0.71	0.71	0.81	0.76	0.62	0.71
time (sec)	N/A	0.159	0.010	0.084	0.027	0.069	0.054	0.120	0.148	0.115

Problem 233	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	30	34	28	23	22	22	26	23	22	22
N.S.	1	1.13	0.93	0.77	0.73	0.73	0.87	0.77	0.73	0.73
time (sec)	N/A	0.169	0.015	0.118	0.023	0.071	0.058	0.118	0.155	0.023

Problem 234	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	27	31	20	16	19	16	26	19	13	16
N.S.	1	1.15	0.74	0.59	0.70	0.59	0.96	0.70	0.48	0.59
time (sec)	N/A	0.149	0.013	0.105	0.029	0.065	0.453	0.118	0.158	0.158

Problem 235	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	A	B	A	F	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	201	208	127	132	293	156	0	140	43	208
N.S.	1	1.03	0.63	0.66	1.46	0.78	0.00	0.70	0.21	1.03
time (sec)	N/A	0.405	0.044	0.077	0.119	0.084	0.000	0.194	0.164	0.034

Problem 236	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	62	71	62	46	45	47	68	45	42	73
N.S.	1	1.15	1.00	0.74	0.73	0.76	1.10	0.73	0.68	1.18
time (sec)	N/A	0.219	0.038	0.064	0.104	0.076	0.165	0.126	0.155	0.028

Problem 237	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	130	140	117	83	82	76	121	82	81	82
N.S.	1	1.08	0.90	0.64	0.63	0.58	0.93	0.63	0.62	0.63
time (sec)	N/A	0.224	0.038	0.103	0.034	0.075	1.038	0.127	0.156	0.090

Problem 238	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	F	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	24	24	24	40	37	26	0	28	25	20
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.54	1.08	0.00	1.17	1.04	0.83
time (sec)	N/A	0.161	0.019	0.143	0.106	0.071	0.000	0.127	0.159	0.090

Problem 239	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	11	11	11	12	11	13	10	12	11	9
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.00	1.18	0.91	1.09	1.00	0.82
time (sec)	N/A	0.197	0.007	0.161	0.023	0.079	0.068	0.124	0.148	0.083

Problem 240	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	16	15	15	14	15	17	15
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.88	0.88	0.82	0.88	1.00	0.88
time (sec)	N/A	0.189	0.027	0.052	0.033	0.070	0.051	0.115	0.152	0.044

Problem 241	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	12	12	12	10	21	21	22	21	16	9
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.83	1.75	1.75	1.83	1.75	1.33	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.148	0.016	0.049	0.027	0.083	0.213	0.118	0.153	0.017

Problem 242	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	28	28	28	27	35	35	32	37	31	40
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.96	1.25	1.25	1.14	1.32	1.11	1.43
time (sec)	N/A	0.161	0.021	0.054	0.026	0.066	0.381	0.124	0.153	0.119

Problem 243	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	43	33	43	22	30	27	20	23	21	11
N.S.	1	0.77	1.00	0.51	0.70	0.63	0.47	0.53	0.49	0.26
time (sec)	N/A	0.196	0.014	0.129	0.023	0.080	0.099	0.129	0.151	0.230

Problem 244	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	A	B	B	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	21	21	24	19	39	38	39	37	27	21
N.S.	1	1.00	1.14	0.90	1.86	1.81	1.86	1.76	1.29	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.171	0.011	0.105	0.104	0.074	0.202	0.140	0.158	0.217

Problem 245	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	11	11	24	16	25	17	14	17	15	11
N.S.	1	1.00	2.18	1.45	2.27	1.55	1.27	1.55	1.36	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.165	0.018	0.198	0.024	0.077	0.103	0.131	0.151	0.114

Problem 246	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	A	B	B	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	43	22	30	27	20	23	21	11
N.S.	1	1.00	2.39	1.22	1.67	1.50	1.11	1.28	1.17	0.61
time (sec)	N/A	0.175	0.019	0.182	0.025	0.079	0.109	0.128	0.154	0.276

Problem 247	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	F	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	24	24	35	24	25	35	0	28	16	16
N.S.	1	1.00	1.46	1.00	1.04	1.46	0.00	1.17	0.67	0.67
time (sec)	N/A	0.351	0.021	0.153	0.025	0.081	0.000	0.124	0.158	0.164

Problem 248	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	B	F	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	24	24	39	24	220	35	0	28	13	16
N.S.	1	1.00	1.62	1.00	9.17	1.46	0.00	1.17	0.54	0.67
time (sec)	N/A	0.194	0.022	0.247	0.036	0.084	0.000	0.121	0.160	0.183

Problem 249	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	F	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	18	24	23	33	0	25	48	22
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.33	1.28	1.83	0.00	1.39	2.67	1.22
time (sec)	N/A	0.195	0.014	0.201	0.027	0.088	0.000	0.122	0.158	0.074

Problem 250	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	C	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	36	36	38	35	61	98	121	61	44	31
N.S.	1	1.00	1.06	0.97	1.69	2.72	3.36	1.69	1.22	0.86
time (sec)	N/A	0.191	0.040	0.215	0.101	0.087	1.398	0.131	0.151	0.439

Problem 251	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	15	15	15	16	15	43	71839	26	21	15
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.07	1.00	2.87	4789.27	1.73	1.40	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.193	0.023	0.336	0.112	0.092	14.477	0.122	0.146	0.289

Problem 252	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	12	12	10	9	8	8	7	9	13	8
N.S.	1	1.00	0.83	0.75	0.67	0.67	0.58	0.75	1.08	0.67
time (sec)	N/A	0.121	0.002	0.094	0.025	0.065	0.025	0.129	0.145	0.024

Problem 253	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	12	26	11	12	11	11	11
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.71	1.53	0.65	0.71	0.65	0.65	0.65
time (sec)	N/A	0.138	0.002	0.045	0.031	0.075	0.047	0.118	0.142	0.014

Problem 254	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	12	12	8	7	10	10	7	8	8	6
N.S.	1	1.00	0.67	0.58	0.83	0.83	0.58	0.67	0.67	0.50
time (sec)	N/A	0.157	0.003	0.058	0.029	0.064	0.153	0.123	0.149	0.115

Problem 255	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	16	16	16	24	27	34	27	29	57	30
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.69	2.12	1.69	1.81	3.56	1.88
time (sec)	N/A	0.192	0.001	0.084	0.029	0.084	0.052	0.123	0.140	0.001

Problem 256	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	14	14	14	14	14	14	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.181	0.005	0.635	0.029	0.073	0.037	0.121	0.142	0.001

Problem 257	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	24	25	16	16	11	11	20	11	10	11
N.S.	1	1.04	0.67	0.67	0.46	0.46	0.83	0.46	0.42	0.46
time (sec)	N/A	0.169	0.002	0.016	0.031	0.069	0.066	0.120	0.152	0.011

Problem 258	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	42	42	42	31	30	30	36	33	30	30
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.74	0.71	0.71	0.86	0.79	0.71	0.71
time (sec)	N/A	0.213	0.005	0.047	0.025	0.070	0.064	0.126	0.149	0.032

Problem 259	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	8	8	7	6	6	7	6	5	6
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.75	0.75	0.88	0.75	0.62	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.146	0.003	0.044	0.023	0.062	0.100	0.116	0.156	0.036

Problem 260	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	12	12	12	11	10	10	8	11	10	10
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.92	0.83	0.83	0.67	0.92	0.83	0.83
time (sec)	N/A	0.140	0.002	0.106	0.026	0.070	0.026	0.124	0.156	0.017

Problem 261	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	5	3
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.00	0.60
time (sec)	N/A	0.151	0.004	0.032	0.030	0.066	0.230	0.123	0.152	0.091

Problem 262	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	24	29	14	11	10	19	14	10	18	18
N.S.	1	1.21	0.58	0.46	0.42	0.79	0.58	0.42	0.75	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.212	0.001	0.327	0.030	0.080	0.024	0.127	0.157	0.014

Problem 263	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	8	8	9	8	11	8	18	8	32
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.12	1.00	1.38	1.00	2.25	1.00	4.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.171	0.032	0.253	0.030	0.079	0.048	0.121	0.161	0.235

Problem 264	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	13	13	13	12	11	11	8	11	10	11
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.92	0.85	0.85	0.62	0.85	0.77	0.85
time (sec)	N/A	0.125	0.001	0.102	0.023	0.069	0.052	0.124	0.152	0.001

Problem 265	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	14	13	13	12	13	11	9
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.76	0.76	0.71	0.76	0.65	0.53
time (sec)	N/A	0.142	0.002	0.036	0.022	0.067	0.032	0.117	0.150	0.094

Problem 266	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	24	24	24	19	18	18	109	18	16	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.79	0.75	0.75	4.54	0.75	0.67	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.135	0.014	0.154	0.109	0.066	0.643	0.122	0.158	0.023

Problem 267	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	12	12	12	13	12	16	8	13	22	12
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.08	1.00	1.33	0.67	1.08	1.83	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.136	0.002	0.076	0.023	0.068	0.025	0.119	0.157	0.019

Problem 268	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	16	17	16	17	16	16	15	16	16	16
N.S.	1	1.06	1.00	1.06	1.00	1.00	0.94	1.00	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.146	0.002	0.089	0.103	0.072	0.046	0.126	0.151	0.026

Problem 269	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	22	22	22	30	29	29	32	268	29	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.36	1.32	1.32	1.45	12.18	1.32	0.82
time (sec)	N/A	0.190	0.026	0.041	0.032	0.069	0.524	0.307	0.154	0.141

Problem 270	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	B	A	B	B	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	27	29	56	43	19	46	54	42	46	42
N.S.	1	1.07	2.07	1.59	0.70	1.70	2.00	1.56	1.70	1.56
time (sec)	N/A	0.148	0.011	1.251	0.023	0.067	0.112	0.114	0.156	0.019

Problem 271	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	14	30	14	14	14	14	14
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.82	1.76	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
time (sec)	N/A	0.183	0.009	1.711	0.024	0.075	0.042	0.121	0.154	0.104

Problem 272	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	22	22	22	17	16	16	15	16	16	16
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.77	0.73	0.73	0.68	0.73	0.73	0.73
time (sec)	N/A	0.161	0.003	0.273	0.103	0.070	0.039	0.117	0.142	0.092

Problem 273	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	32	37	28	25	24	24	24	26	23	24
N.S.	1	1.16	0.88	0.78	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.81	0.72	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.159	0.006	0.059	0.101	0.079	0.072	0.117	0.153	0.016

Problem 274	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	30	36	30	25	35	28	66	40	20	30
N.S.	1	1.20	1.00	0.83	1.17	0.93	2.20	1.33	0.67	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.146	0.017	0.123	0.107	0.078	0.672	0.118	0.151	0.035

Problem 275	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	13	13	13	14	13	13	10	15	13	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.08	1.00	1.00	0.77	1.15	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.147	0.003	0.103	0.028	0.065	0.035	0.123	0.160	0.029

Problem 276	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	16	25	14	17	44	14	17	27	16	16
N.S.	1	1.56	0.88	1.06	2.75	0.88	1.06	1.69	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.242	0.011	0.112	0.027	0.066	0.084	0.118	0.156	0.103

Problem 277	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	20	14	15	15	14	18	16	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.18	0.82	0.88	0.88	0.82	1.06	0.94	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.137	0.005	0.033	0.027	0.064	0.036	0.124	0.155	0.041

Problem 278	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.162	0.004	0.356	0.106	0.076	0.071	0.122	0.156	0.119

Problem 279	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	22	21	22	17	16	16	20	16	13	16
N.S.	1	0.95	1.00	0.77	0.73	0.73	0.91	0.73	0.59	0.73
time (sec)	N/A	0.207	0.004	0.088	0.026	0.078	0.083	0.119	0.151	0.129

Problem 280	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	9	9	9	10	9	9	7	9	9	9
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.11	1.00	1.00	0.78	1.00	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.143	0.007	0.125	0.030	0.071	0.040	0.120	0.158	0.010

Problem 281	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	12	12	12	11	10	10	8	10	12	10
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.92	0.83	0.83	0.67	0.83	1.00	0.83
time (sec)	N/A	0.161	0.002	0.026	0.025	0.082	0.031	0.114	0.156	0.025

Problem 282	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	27	27	22	20	19	21	26	19	20	19
N.S.	1	1.00	0.81	0.74	0.70	0.78	0.96	0.70	0.74	0.70
time (sec)	N/A	0.159	0.031	0.197	0.030	0.073	0.081	0.122	0.158	0.016

Problem 283	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	14	13	22	26	13	21	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.76	1.29	1.53	0.76	1.24	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.163	0.005	0.493	0.027	0.078	0.114	0.126	0.149	0.034

Problem 284	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	25	25	25	20	19	19	19	20	19	25
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.80	0.76	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.165	0.004	0.052	0.103	0.066	0.051	0.115	0.150	0.027

Problem 285	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	39	38	28	28	29	25	29	49	29	25
N.S.	1	0.97	0.72	0.72	0.74	0.64	0.74	1.26	0.74	0.64
time (sec)	N/A	0.169	0.008	0.078	0.029	0.068	0.041	0.122	0.154	0.023

Problem 286	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	26	26	16	14	13	13	12	13	16	13
N.S.	1	1.00	0.62	0.54	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.62	0.50
time (sec)	N/A	0.173	0.018	0.043	0.029	0.073	0.034	0.119	0.153	0.029

Problem 287	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	12	12	18	11	10	10	12	10	10	10
N.S.	1	1.00	1.50	0.92	0.83	0.83	1.00	0.83	0.83	0.83
time (sec)	N/A	0.152	0.007	0.046	0.101	0.073	0.022	0.150	0.152	0.105

Problem 288	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	25	25	24	21	22	20	22	41	19	20
N.S.	1	1.00	0.96	0.84	0.88	0.80	0.88	1.64	0.76	0.80
time (sec)	N/A	0.138	0.040	0.150	0.103	0.067	0.240	0.120	0.145	0.151

Problem 289	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	27	26	23	22	21	21	20	21	21	21
N.S.	1	0.96	0.85	0.81	0.78	0.78	0.74	0.78	0.78	0.78
time (sec)	N/A	0.174	0.005	0.086	0.028	0.075	0.086	0.124	0.149	0.024

Problem 290	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	19	19	19	12	11	11	15	11	11	12
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.63	0.58	0.58	0.79	0.58	0.58	0.63
time (sec)	N/A	0.138	0.002	0.070	0.029	0.062	0.324	0.123	0.154	0.014

Problem 291	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	6	6	6	6	19	15	15	16	17	15
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.17	2.50	2.50	2.67	2.83	2.50
time (sec)	N/A	0.144	0.023	0.028	0.037	0.075	0.043	0.123	0.158	0.057

Problem 292	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	14	16	14	11	10	10	10	10	63	10
N.S.	1	1.14	1.00	0.79	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	4.50	0.71
time (sec)	N/A	0.151	0.004	0.048	0.107	0.065	0.037	0.209	0.173	0.110

Problem 293	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	12	12	12	9	8	8	10	32	30	8
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.67	0.67	0.83	2.67	2.50	0.67
time (sec)	N/A	0.132	0.011	0.159	0.110	0.064	0.073	0.119	0.158	0.121

Problem 294	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	34	44	30	23	18	25	31	22	26	26
N.S.	1	1.29	0.88	0.68	0.53	0.74	0.91	0.65	0.76	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.260	0.006	1.201	0.024	0.079	0.020	0.120	0.141	0.022

Problem 295	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	12	12	23	7	8	29	7	26	6	6
N.S.	1	1.00	1.92	0.58	0.67	2.42	0.58	2.17	0.50	0.50
time (sec)	N/A	0.130	0.047	0.157	0.101	0.074	0.238	0.124	0.144	0.091

Problem 296	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	16	16	16	15	14	21	48	14	13	21
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.88	1.31	3.00	0.88	0.81	1.31
time (sec)	N/A	0.222	0.012	0.072	0.025	0.068	1.213	0.124	0.142	0.070

Problem 297	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	7	7	9	13	5	7	12	7	13	5
N.S.	1	1.00	1.29	1.86	0.71	1.00	1.71	1.00	1.86	0.71
time (sec)	N/A	0.165	0.001	0.142	0.029	0.079	0.672	0.119	0.157	0.102

Problem 298	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	6	6	6	6	15	15	15	16	17	15
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.67	2.83	2.50
time (sec)	N/A	0.147	0.001	0.035	0.022	0.074	0.048	0.121	0.152	0.015

Problem 299	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	43	51	43	33	32	32	41	33	31	46
N.S.	1	1.19	1.00	0.77	0.74	0.74	0.95	0.77	0.72	1.07
time (sec)	N/A	0.182	0.006	0.100	0.108	0.072	0.052	0.122	0.157	0.049

Problem 300	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	37	59	29	33	74	30	42	57	37	37
N.S.	1	1.59	0.78	0.89	2.00	0.81	1.14	1.54	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.453	0.013	0.141	0.025	0.069	0.212	0.126	0.155	0.124

Problem 301	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	F	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	9	9	9	8	7	12	0	7	21	27
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.89	0.78	1.33	0.00	0.78	2.33	3.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.173	0.005	0.713	0.030	0.078	0.000	0.113	0.151	1.460

Problem 302	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	20	16	16	16	12	16	15	15
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.60	0.80	0.75	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.134	0.000	0.027	0.029	0.071	0.019	0.127	0.144	0.014

Problem 303	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	12	15	13	10	9	9	8	10	10	9
N.S.	1	1.25	1.08	0.83	0.75	0.75	0.67	0.83	0.83	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.167	0.014	0.033	0.028	0.069	0.030	0.117	0.151	0.025

Problem 304	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	21	25	21	18	17	17	15	17	17	17
N.S.	1	1.19	1.00	0.86	0.81	0.81	0.71	0.81	0.81	0.81
time (sec)	N/A	0.135	0.004	0.094	0.023	0.061	0.036	0.118	0.146	0.028

Problem 305	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	43	33	43	22	30	27	20	23	21	11
N.S.	1	0.77	1.00	0.51	0.70	0.63	0.47	0.53	0.49	0.26
time (sec)	N/A	0.192	0.014	0.118	0.024	0.081	0.098	0.131	0.142	0.224

Problem 306	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	24	24	18	15	16	22	144	43	21	14
N.S.	1	1.00	0.75	0.62	0.67	0.92	6.00	1.79	0.88	0.58
time (sec)	N/A	0.143	0.013	0.134	0.022	0.067	0.520	0.117	0.149	0.019

Problem 307	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	38	41	24	20	16	16	34	16	17	21
N.S.	1	1.08	0.63	0.53	0.42	0.42	0.89	0.42	0.45	0.55
time (sec)	N/A	0.205	0.007	0.019	0.025	0.066	0.088	0.118	0.154	0.018

Problem 308	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	37	43	37	31	30	32	39	30	27	32
N.S.	1	1.16	1.00	0.84	0.81	0.86	1.05	0.81	0.73	0.86
time (sec)	N/A	0.221	0.031	0.155	0.106	0.073	0.559	0.122	0.154	0.107

Problem 309	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	16	15	21	14	17	21	15
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.88	1.24	0.82	1.00	1.24	0.88
time (sec)	N/A	0.197	0.003	0.099	0.023	0.077	0.040	0.125	0.148	0.022

Problem 310	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	40	40	29	26	38	26	39	26	34	34
N.S.	1	1.00	0.72	0.65	0.95	0.65	0.98	0.65	0.85	0.85
time (sec)	N/A	0.242	0.058	0.287	0.035	0.078	0.083	0.122	0.147	0.105

Problem 311	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	5	5	5	6	5	20	5	5	5	5
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.00	4.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.176	2.619	0.167	0.029	0.079	0.128	0.119	0.155	0.046

Problem 312	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	A	A	B	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	6	6	20	5	4	18	3	19	4	4
N.S.	1	1.00	3.33	0.83	0.67	3.00	0.50	3.17	0.67	0.67
time (sec)	N/A	0.119	0.021	0.306	0.100	0.072	0.057	0.128	0.144	0.004

Problem 313	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	B	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	37	37	24	22	62	62	61	22	63	29
N.S.	1	1.00	0.65	0.59	1.68	1.68	1.65	0.59	1.70	0.78
time (sec)	N/A	0.153	0.005	0.093	0.024	0.058	0.049	0.120	0.166	0.053

Problem 314	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	21	25	21	18	18	36	19	18	18	18
N.S.	1	1.19	1.00	0.86	0.86	1.71	0.90	0.86	0.86	0.86
time (sec)	N/A	0.203	0.017	0.128	0.029	0.071	0.041	0.132	0.168	0.187

Problem 315	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	30	30	30	25	24	22	41	24	24	24
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.83	0.80	0.73	1.37	0.80	0.80	0.80
time (sec)	N/A	0.197	0.040	8.827	0.025	0.073	0.061	0.128	0.158	0.101

Problem 316	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	4	4	27	4	3	3	3	3	4	3
N.S.	1	1.00	6.75	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.170	0.005	0.117	0.029	0.073	0.168	0.123	0.149	0.048

Problem 317	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	13	17	13	12	15	11	10	15	28	11
N.S.	1	1.31	1.00	0.92	1.15	0.85	0.77	1.15	2.15	0.85
time (sec)	N/A	0.137	0.003	0.090	0.024	0.064	0.040	0.122	0.144	0.024

Problem 318	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	44	49	24	21	21	21	22	21	24	21
N.S.	1	1.11	0.55	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.55	0.48
time (sec)	N/A	0.232	0.014	0.039	0.023	0.071	0.030	0.117	0.160	0.014

Problem 319	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	41	45	42	28	27	25	37	27	26	27
N.S.	1	1.10	1.02	0.68	0.66	0.61	0.90	0.66	0.63	0.66
time (sec)	N/A	0.158	0.025	0.074	0.114	0.067	1.518	0.122	0.148	0.016

Problem 320	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	25	25	25	20	19	17	116	13	89	14
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.76	0.68	4.64	0.52	3.56	0.56
time (sec)	N/A	0.198	0.007	1.605	0.024	0.082	0.710	0.120	0.156	0.115

Problem 321	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	12	12	12	11	10	10	7	10	8	8
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.92	0.83	0.83	0.58	0.83	0.67	0.67
time (sec)	N/A	0.134	0.002	0.041	0.026	0.064	0.029	0.124	0.149	0.098

Problem 322	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	F	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	41	57	65	41	43	32	0	30	29	43
N.S.	1	1.39	1.59	1.00	1.05	0.78	0.00	0.73	0.71	1.05
time (sec)	N/A	0.155	0.058	0.154	0.106	0.070	0.000	0.120	0.156	0.101

Problem 323	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	B	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	34	41	27	119	27	27	29	28	29	0
N.S.	1	1.21	0.79	3.50	0.79	0.79	0.85	0.82	0.85	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.184	0.010	0.106	0.106	0.079	1.053	0.126	0.156	0.000

Problem 324	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	19	19	19	18	17	17	42	17	17	17
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.89	0.89	2.21	0.89	0.89	0.89
time (sec)	N/A	0.135	0.004	0.106	0.107	0.073	0.041	0.123	0.157	0.024

Problem 325	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	38	38	45	30	39	37	34	31	37	28
N.S.	1	1.00	1.18	0.79	1.03	0.97	0.89	0.82	0.97	0.74
time (sec)	N/A	0.157	0.066	0.214	0.105	0.074	0.210	0.120	0.147	0.027

Problem 326	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	12	12	12	9	8	8	7	8	13	8
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.67	0.67	0.58	0.67	1.08	0.67
time (sec)	N/A	0.130	0.004	0.131	0.104	0.063	0.047	0.119	0.155	0.105

Problem 327	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	31	31	31	27	26	26	36	26	25	28
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.87	0.84	0.84	1.16	0.84	0.81	0.90
time (sec)	N/A	0.156	0.008	0.214	0.108	0.065	0.045	0.120	0.155	0.098

Problem 328	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	A	B	B	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	10	10	37	16	121	29	12	150	28	19
N.S.	1	1.00	3.70	1.60	12.10	2.90	1.20	15.00	2.80	1.90
time (sec)	N/A	0.176	0.009	0.092	0.107	0.079	0.409	0.161	0.153	0.136

Problem 329	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	15	15	15	27	29	26	22	30	26	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.80	1.93	1.73	1.47	2.00	1.73	0.87
time (sec)	N/A	0.138	0.004	0.112	0.031	0.067	0.061	0.125	0.152	0.106

Problem 330	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	F	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	21	21	21	14	0	13	63	13	19	21
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.00	0.62	3.00	0.62	0.90	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.135	0.059	0.020	0.000	0.064	0.146	0.119	0.153	0.110

Problem 331	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	23	25	18	16	19	17	17	18	19	17
N.S.	1	1.09	0.78	0.70	0.83	0.74	0.74	0.78	0.83	0.74
time (sec)	N/A	0.176	0.030	0.053	0.028	0.067	0.061	0.118	0.145	0.148

Problem 332	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	20	17	16	16	17	16	14	16
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.85	0.80	0.70	0.80
time (sec)	N/A	0.158	0.006	0.043	0.029	0.078	0.114	0.121	0.148	0.144

Problem 333	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	18	16	18	19	14	20	22	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.89	1.00	1.06	0.78	1.11	1.22	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.146	0.004	0.065	0.023	0.079	0.053	0.120	0.142	0.103

Problem 334	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	12	12	12	20	19	25	20	20	30	19
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.58	2.08	1.67	1.67	2.50	1.58
time (sec)	N/A	0.150	0.028	0.037	0.025	0.084	0.060	0.130	0.153	0.131

Problem 335	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	8	8	23	13	10	15	12	16	15	8
N.S.	1	1.00	2.88	1.62	1.25	1.88	1.50	2.00	1.88	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.261	0.004	0.138	0.106	0.086	0.299	0.121	0.153	0.124

Problem 336	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	18	13	12	12	44	12	11	12
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.72	0.67	0.67	2.44	0.67	0.61	0.67
time (sec)	N/A	0.128	0.012	0.216	0.107	0.073	0.471	0.120	0.147	0.158

Problem 337	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	F	B	F(-1)	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	11	15	11	10	0	24	0	9	26	18
N.S.	1	1.36	1.00	0.91	0.00	2.18	0.00	0.82	2.36	1.64
time (sec)	N/A	0.221	0.012	0.322	0.000	0.160	0.000	0.130	0.151	0.239

Problem 338	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	30	30	46	23	22	37	27	22	22	22
N.S.	1	1.00	1.53	0.77	0.73	1.23	0.90	0.73	0.73	0.73
time (sec)	N/A	0.138	0.048	0.353	0.104	0.087	0.086	0.129	0.153	0.022

Problem 339	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	24	27	20	23	21	21	26	21	24	23
N.S.	1	1.12	0.83	0.96	0.88	0.88	1.08	0.88	1.00	0.96
time (sec)	N/A	0.302	0.006	0.158	0.030	0.079	0.118	0.113	0.144	0.017

Problem 340	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	50	55	47	33	49	39	37	40	58	39
N.S.	1	1.10	0.94	0.66	0.98	0.78	0.74	0.80	1.16	0.78
time (sec)	N/A	0.174	0.052	0.215	0.101	0.078	0.254	0.129	0.166	0.122

Problem 341	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	11	11	11	10	9	46	51	9	45	9
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.91	0.82	4.18	4.64	0.82	4.09	0.82
time (sec)	N/A	0.126	0.001	0.091	0.022	0.074	0.018	0.123	0.158	0.037

Problem 342	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	25	25	31	20	19	19	20	19	30	19
N.S.	1	1.00	1.24	0.80	0.76	0.76	0.80	0.76	1.20	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.192	0.008	1.574	0.022	0.082	0.023	0.123	0.152	0.022

Problem 343	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	27	27	22	20	19	21	26	19	22	19
N.S.	1	1.00	0.81	0.74	0.70	0.78	0.96	0.70	0.81	0.70
time (sec)	N/A	0.155	0.033	0.198	0.026	0.093	0.162	0.118	0.149	0.016

Problem 344	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	24	24	41	23	34	56	36	70	26	18
N.S.	1	1.00	1.71	0.96	1.42	2.33	1.50	2.92	1.08	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.205	0.027	0.172	0.025	0.088	0.052	0.125	0.156	0.038

Problem 345	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	34	34	35	32	33	35	27	44	34	32
N.S.	1	1.00	1.03	0.94	0.97	1.03	0.79	1.29	1.00	0.94
time (sec)	N/A	0.150	0.026	0.168	0.102	0.081	0.091	0.120	0.151	0.258

Problem 346	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	30	36	30	25	35	28	73	38	22	37
N.S.	1	1.20	1.00	0.83	1.17	0.93	2.43	1.27	0.73	1.23
time (sec)	N/A	0.152	0.018	0.135	0.105	0.072	0.739	0.121	0.155	0.066

Problem 347	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	32	37	19	16	16	16	15	16	17	16
N.S.	1	1.16	0.59	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.47	0.50	0.53	0.50
time (sec)	N/A	0.192	0.013	0.039	0.028	0.077	0.031	0.122	0.153	0.019

Problem 348	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	23	23	31	18	17	12	26	42	11	12
N.S.	1	1.00	1.35	0.78	0.74	0.52	1.13	1.83	0.48	0.52
time (sec)	N/A	0.203	0.016	0.171	0.024	0.084	0.103	0.129	0.154	0.059

Problem 349	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	27	24	24	22	21	21	19	21	20	21
N.S.	1	0.89	0.89	0.81	0.78	0.78	0.70	0.78	0.74	0.78
time (sec)	N/A	0.195	0.005	0.084	0.108	0.084	0.067	0.128	0.150	0.160

Problem 350	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	38	43	32	31	53	28	29	32	29	28
N.S.	1	1.13	0.84	0.82	1.39	0.74	0.76	0.84	0.76	0.74
time (sec)	N/A	0.189	0.009	0.064	0.106	0.083	0.129	0.127	0.156	0.126

Problem 351	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	5	5	7	5	4	16	8	6	8	6
N.S.	1	1.00	1.40	1.00	0.80	3.20	1.60	1.20	1.60	1.20
time (sec)	N/A	0.178	0.005	0.228	0.025	0.083	0.293	0.119	0.156	0.025

Problem 352	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	29	34	25	22	21	21	27	21	23	23
N.S.	1	1.17	0.86	0.76	0.72	0.72	0.93	0.72	0.79	0.79
time (sec)	N/A	0.261	0.010	0.224	0.025	0.079	0.080	0.119	0.145	0.109

Problem 353	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	36	36	45	29	36	47	27	26	34	27
N.S.	1	1.00	1.25	0.81	1.00	1.31	0.75	0.72	0.94	0.75
time (sec)	N/A	0.157	0.055	0.159	0.105	0.076	0.257	0.124	0.145	0.104

Problem 354	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	28	34	31	23	22	22	24	22	20	22
N.S.	1	1.21	1.11	0.82	0.79	0.79	0.86	0.79	0.71	0.79
time (sec)	N/A	0.164	0.008	0.132	0.100	0.075	0.063	0.120	0.168	0.030

Problem 355	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	B	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	26	31	26	25	42	43	46	38	98	29
N.S.	1	1.19	1.00	0.96	1.62	1.65	1.77	1.46	3.77	1.12
time (sec)	N/A	0.263	0.004	0.302	0.024	0.091	0.081	0.121	0.151	0.108

Problem 356	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	46	56	30	23	24	33	46	22	38	22
N.S.	1	1.22	0.65	0.50	0.52	0.72	1.00	0.48	0.83	0.48
time (sec)	N/A	0.256	0.025	1.123	0.032	0.095	0.026	0.118	0.149	0.119

Problem 357	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	20	20	15	17	16	24	17	16	13	11
N.S.	1	1.00	0.75	0.85	0.80	1.20	0.85	0.80	0.65	0.55
time (sec)	N/A	0.208	0.011	0.374	0.030	0.083	0.603	0.117	0.151	0.147

Problem 358	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	21	24	24	18	16	24	17	19	27	19
N.S.	1	1.14	1.14	0.86	0.76	1.14	0.81	0.90	1.29	0.90
time (sec)	N/A	0.174	0.019	0.032	0.029	0.072	0.046	0.124	0.147	0.037

Problem 359	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	B	A	A	F	A	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	37	37	33	77	47	58	0	50	12	0
N.S.	1	1.00	0.89	2.08	1.27	1.57	0.00	1.35	0.32	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.206	0.015	0.258	0.129	0.127	0.000	0.123	0.150	0.000

Problem 360	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	28	28	46	26	29	27	29	28	22	23
N.S.	1	1.00	1.64	0.93	1.04	0.96	1.04	1.00	0.79	0.82
time (sec)	N/A	0.152	0.036	0.148	0.023	0.069	0.225	0.116	0.148	0.078

Problem 361	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	19	19	19	17	15	18	17	15	18	21
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.89	0.79	0.95	0.89	0.79	0.95	1.11
time (sec)	N/A	0.169	0.006	0.680	0.022	0.089	0.021	0.119	0.148	0.019

Problem 362	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	46	55	26	25	24	24	22	24	26	24
N.S.	1	1.20	0.57	0.54	0.52	0.52	0.48	0.52	0.57	0.52
time (sec)	N/A	0.258	0.013	0.031	0.025	0.064	0.033	0.121	0.165	0.016

Problem 363	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	A	C	B	B	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	18	18	15	33	16	32	30	29	0
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.83	1.83	0.89	1.78	1.67	1.61	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.136	0.182	0.199	0.032	0.069	0.504	0.123	0.157	0.000

Problem 364	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	27	27	22	20	19	21	24	19	20	19
N.S.	1	1.00	0.81	0.74	0.70	0.78	0.89	0.70	0.74	0.70
time (sec)	N/A	0.160	0.047	0.259	0.032	0.077	0.095	0.122	0.154	0.040

Problem 365	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	F(-1)	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	18	22	18	17	16	15	0	16	22	18
N.S.	1	1.22	1.00	0.94	0.89	0.83	0.00	0.89	1.22	1.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.199	0.006	0.029	0.029	0.071	0.000	0.116	0.151	0.157

Problem 366	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	27	26	23	22	21	21	20	21	21	21
N.S.	1	0.96	0.85	0.81	0.78	0.78	0.74	0.78	0.78	0.78
time (sec)	N/A	0.172	0.001	0.044	0.027	0.079	0.090	0.121	0.156	0.001

Problem 367	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	26	32	26	21	20	20	20	20	31	31
N.S.	1	1.23	1.00	0.81	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	1.19	1.19
time (sec)	N/A	0.150	0.020	0.052	0.107	0.072	0.259	0.123	0.150	0.129

Problem 368	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	15	16	11	14	9	9	15	9	11	9
N.S.	1	1.07	0.73	0.93	0.60	0.60	1.00	0.60	0.73	0.60
time (sec)	N/A	0.186	0.022	1.133	0.024	0.079	0.772	0.124	0.148	0.151

Problem 369	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	47	52	50	35	34	42	121	29	34	30
N.S.	1	1.11	1.06	0.74	0.72	0.89	2.57	0.62	0.72	0.64
time (sec)	N/A	0.144	0.083	0.158	0.105	0.071	1.753	0.131	0.153	0.021

Problem 370	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	B	A	A	B	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	11	11	36	10	9	26	27	9	25	26
N.S.	1	1.00	3.27	0.91	0.82	2.36	2.45	0.82	2.27	2.36
time (sec)	N/A	0.122	0.002	0.079	0.022	0.065	0.019	0.121	0.166	0.013

Problem 371	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	17	14	13	13	12	13	14	14
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.76	0.76	0.71	0.76	0.82	0.82
time (sec)	N/A	0.179	0.005	0.810	0.034	0.078	0.021	0.123	0.161	0.102

Problem 372	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	17	17	27	14	13	20	29	13	32	13
N.S.	1	1.00	1.59	0.82	0.76	1.18	1.71	0.76	1.88	0.76
time (sec)	N/A	0.173	0.008	1.132	0.044	0.072	0.022	0.123	0.157	0.105

Problem 373	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	27	27	18	15	19	17	36	19	16	14
N.S.	1	1.00	0.67	0.56	0.70	0.63	1.33	0.70	0.59	0.52
time (sec)	N/A	0.147	0.008	0.107	0.028	0.068	0.497	0.127	0.147	0.019

Problem 374	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	24	29	22	17	16	19	24	16	18	16
N.S.	1	1.21	0.92	0.71	0.67	0.79	1.00	0.67	0.75	0.67
time (sec)	N/A	0.198	0.001	0.438	0.029	0.077	0.018	0.122	0.152	0.017

Problem 375	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	12	12	12	17	20	18	12	16	16	16
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.42	1.67	1.50	1.00	1.33	1.33	1.33
time (sec)	N/A	0.191	0.007	0.032	0.033	0.089	0.034	0.121	0.151	0.011

Problem 376	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	40	44	30	22	34	26	53	28	25	25
N.S.	1	1.10	0.75	0.55	0.85	0.65	1.32	0.70	0.62	0.62
time (sec)	N/A	0.148	0.015	0.089	0.102	0.066	0.238	0.120	0.151	0.013

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 [300] had the largest ratio of [3]

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	1	1	1.00	3	0.333
2	A	1	1	1.00	3	0.333
3	A	1	1	1.00	3	0.333
4	A	1	1	1.00	3	0.333
5	A	2	2	1.00	2	1.000
6	A	2	2	1.00	2	1.000
7	A	4	3	1.00	4	0.750
8	A	4	3	1.00	4	0.750
9	A	4	3	1.00	5	0.600
10	A	5	4	1.00	5	0.800
11	A	3	3	1.00	2	1.500
12	A	2	2	1.00	2	1.000
13	A	2	2	1.00	2	1.000
14	A	3	3	1.00	2	1.500
15	A	4	4	1.00	4	1.000
16	A	1	1	1.00	2	0.500
17	A	3	3	1.11	7	0.429
18	A	1	1	1.00	6	0.167
19	A	2	2	1.00	2	1.000
20	A	2	2	1.00	7	0.286
21	A	5	5	1.00	4	1.250

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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	A	4	4	1.00	6	0.667
23	A	1	1	1.00	4	0.250
24	A	7	7	1.17	8	0.875
25	A	7	7	1.00	8	0.875
26	A	2	2	1.13	4	0.500
27	A	2	2	1.00	2	1.000
28	A	4	4	1.22	6	0.667
29	A	5	5	1.00	6	0.833
30	A	1	1	1.00	6	0.167
31	A	4	4	1.15	7	0.571
32	A	1	1	1.00	10	0.100
33	A	1	1	1.00	10	0.100
34	C	5	5	2.00	4	1.250
35	A	6	6	1.00	6	1.000
36	A	2	2	1.00	7	0.286
37	A	1	1	1.00	8	0.125
38	A	5	5	1.00	6	0.833
39	A	3	3	1.12	9	0.333
40	A	2	2	1.00	2	1.000
41	A	5	5	1.00	6	0.833
42	A	2	2	1.00	9	0.222
43	A	2	2	1.00	9	0.222
44	A	3	3	1.00	6	0.500
45	A	2	2	1.00	9	0.222
46	A	2	2	1.00	9	0.222
47	A	2	2	1.00	5	0.400
48	A	1	1	1.00	3	0.333
49	A	4	3	1.04	7	0.429
50	A	1	1	1.00	6	0.167
51	A	1	1	1.00	3	0.333
52	A	6	5	1.00	6	0.833
53	A	7	6	0.85	8	0.750

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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	3	3	1.32	9	0.333
55	A	3	3	0.95	4	0.750
56	A	5	5	1.00	6	0.833
57	A	1	1	1.00	8	0.125
58	A	3	3	1.00	6	0.500
59	A	3	3	1.00	4	0.750
60	A	5	5	1.21	4	1.250
61	A	4	3	1.00	4	0.750
62	A	5	4	1.00	9	0.444
63	A	5	4	1.00	9	0.444
64	A	7	7	1.28	9	0.778
65	A	5	5	1.21	9	0.556
66	A	2	2	1.00	10	0.200
67	A	2	2	1.00	11	0.182
68	A	6	5	1.16	9	0.556
69	A	7	7	1.29	4	1.750
70	A	7	7	1.29	4	1.750
71	A	7	7	1.22	13	0.538
72	A	4	3	1.00	4	0.750
73	A	9	9	1.33	9	1.000
74	A	5	4	1.00	11	0.364
75	A	5	4	1.00	11	0.364
76	A	5	4	1.47	14	0.286
77	A	5	4	0.95	8	0.500
78	A	5	4	1.00	7	0.571
79	A	7	6	0.82	9	0.667
80	A	4	3	1.00	9	0.333
81	A	2	2	1.00	8	0.250
82	A	3	3	1.00	4	0.750
83	A	5	5	1.00	4	1.250
84	A	4	3	1.00	4	0.750
85	A	4	3	1.00	4	0.750

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Table 2.1 – continued from previous page

#	grade	number of steps used	number of unique rules	normalized antiderivative leaf size	integrand leaf size	$\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand leaf size}}$
86	A	4	3	1.00	9	0.333
87	A	5	4	1.00	9	0.444
88	A	4	3	1.00	7	0.429
89	A	6	5	1.00	9	0.556
90	A	6	6	1.00	4	1.500
91	A	7	7	1.00	4	1.750
92	A	5	4	1.00	7	0.571
93	A	5	4	1.00	9	0.444
94	A	4	3	1.00	7	0.429
95	A	6	5	1.00	9	0.556
96	A	4	3	1.00	7	0.429
97	A	4	4	1.00	7	0.571
98	A	3	3	1.00	4	0.750
99	A	7	7	1.00	4	1.750
100	A	5	4	1.00	9	0.444
101	A	7	6	1.00	9	0.667
102	A	2	2	1.00	2	1.000
103	A	4	4	1.00	4	1.000
104	A	6	5	1.00	5	1.000
105	A	4	3	1.00	4	0.750
106	A	2	2	1.00	9	0.222
107	A	2	2	1.00	7	0.286
108	A	2	2	1.00	9	0.222
109	A	2	2	1.00	9	0.222
110	A	4	3	1.00	7	0.429
111	A	3	3	1.00	11	0.273
112	B	4	3	2.20	13	0.231
113	A	3	3	1.00	10	0.300
114	A	5	4	1.00	7	0.571
115	A	7	6	0.82	9	0.667
116	A	4	3	1.00	7	0.429
117	A	6	5	1.00	9	0.556

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Table 2.1 – continued from previous page

#	grade	number of steps used	number of unique rules	normalized antiderivative leaf size	integrand leaf size	$\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand leaf size}}$
118	A	2	2	1.00	15	0.133
119	A	1	1	1.00	13	0.077
120	A	1	1	1.00	11	0.091
121	A	3	2	1.00	13	0.154
122	A	4	3	1.13	15	0.200
123	A	4	3	1.00	16	0.188
124	A	1	1	1.00	15	0.067
125	A	4	3	1.13	15	0.200
126	A	1	1	1.00	13	0.077
127	A	1	1	1.00	13	0.077
128	A	2	2	1.00	11	0.182
129	A	4	3	1.16	13	0.231
130	A	1	1	1.00	9	0.111
131	A	2	2	1.00	9	0.222
132	A	5	4	1.11	13	0.308
133	A	1	1	1.00	17	0.059
134	A	5	4	1.20	15	0.267
135	A	1	1	1.00	15	0.067
136	A	4	3	1.00	17	0.176
137	A	2	2	1.00	15	0.133
138	A	4	3	1.00	13	0.231
139	A	1	1	1.00	11	0.091
140	A	4	3	1.13	15	0.200
141	A	3	3	1.11	15	0.200
142	A	2	2	1.00	12	0.167
143	A	1	1	1.00	11	0.091
144	A	4	3	1.12	13	0.231
145	A	3	2	1.25	12	0.167
146	A	3	2	1.00	14	0.143
147	A	5	4	1.11	17	0.235
148	A	4	3	1.00	10	0.300
149	A	2	2	1.00	14	0.143

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Table 2.1 – continued from previous page

#	grade	number of steps used	number of unique rules	normalized antiderivative leaf size	integrand leaf size	$\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand leaf size}}$
150	A	4	3	1.00	17	0.176
151	A	5	4	1.20	11	0.364
152	A	3	2	1.00	11	0.182
153	A	2	2	1.00	12	0.167
154	A	3	3	1.00	11	0.273
155	A	3	3	1.00	25	0.120
156	A	2	2	1.00	29	0.069
157	A	3	3	1.00	20	0.150
158	A	2	2	1.00	23	0.087
159	A	2	2	1.00	32	0.062
160	A	4	4	1.00	26	0.154
161	A	2	2	1.00	7	0.286
162	A	2	2	1.00	11	0.182
163	A	3	3	1.11	14	0.214
164	A	2	2	1.00	23	0.087
165	A	3	3	1.00	22	0.136
166	A	3	3	1.00	11	0.273
167	A	3	3	1.00	26	0.115
168	A	5	4	1.73	16	0.250
169	A	2	2	1.00	25	0.080
170	A	2	2	1.00	23	0.087
171	A	2	2	1.00	26	0.077
172	A	3	3	1.14	11	0.273
173	A	6	6	1.07	20	0.300
174	A	3	3	1.00	23	0.130
175	A	10	9	1.10	11	0.818
176	A	2	2	1.00	9	0.222
177	A	2	2	1.00	7	0.286
178	A	2	2	1.00	16	0.125
179	A	2	2	1.00	11	0.182
180	A	2	2	1.00	13	0.154
181	A	2	2	1.00	11	0.182

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Table 2.1 – continued from previous page

#	grade	number of steps used	number of unique rules	normalized antiderivative leaf size	integrand leaf size	$\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand leaf size}}$
182	A	3	3	1.00	15	0.200
183	A	2	2	1.00	20	0.100
184	A	2	2	1.00	11	0.182
185	A	2	2	1.00	16	0.125
186	A	3	3	1.00	25	0.120
187	A	3	3	1.00	12	0.250
188	A	2	2	1.00	11	0.182
189	A	2	2	1.00	14	0.143
190	A	3	3	1.00	22	0.136
191	A	2	2	1.00	24	0.083
192	A	1	1	1.00	20	0.050
193	A	2	2	1.00	9	0.222
194	A	2	2	1.00	9	0.222
195	A	3	3	1.00	11	0.273
196	A	1	1	1.00	22	0.045
197	A	4	3	0.89	11	0.273
198	A	6	5	1.00	14	0.357
199	A	5	4	1.00	10	0.400
200	A	2	2	1.00	23	0.087
201	A	2	2	1.00	23	0.087
202	A	3	3	1.00	15	0.200
203	A	8	7	1.12	7	1.000
204	A	9	8	1.15	11	0.727
205	A	2	2	1.00	21	0.095
206	A	4	4	1.00	11	0.364
207	A	2	2	1.00	30	0.067
208	A	5	5	1.00	24	0.208
209	A	4	3	1.13	14	0.214
210	A	4	3	1.80	16	0.188
211	A	5	4	1.00	21	0.190
212	A	5	4	1.00	15	0.267
213	A	2	2	1.00	10	0.200

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Table 2.1 – continued from previous page

#	grade	number of steps used	number of unique rules	normalized antiderivative leaf size	integrand leaf size	$\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand leaf size}}$
214	A	2	2	1.00	9	0.222
215	A	2	2	1.10	18	0.111
216	A	2	2	1.00	10	0.200
217	A	2	2	1.00	43	0.047
218	A	2	2	1.00	50	0.040
219	A	4	3	1.00	11	0.273
220	A	12	11	1.02	15	0.733
221	A	4	3	1.00	11	0.273
222	A	4	3	1.00	9	0.333
223	A	5	4	1.00	9	0.444
224	A	4	3	1.00	11	0.273
225	A	3	2	1.00	11	0.182
226	A	2	2	1.00	11	0.182
227	A	5	4	1.06	13	0.308
228	A	2	2	1.00	11	0.182
229	A	4	3	1.00	13	0.231
230	A	4	3	1.07	11	0.273
231	A	4	3	1.00	13	0.231
232	A	5	4	1.29	17	0.235
233	A	5	4	1.13	17	0.235
234	A	4	3	1.15	13	0.231
235	A	6	5	1.03	21	0.238
236	A	11	10	1.15	13	0.769
237	A	5	4	1.08	13	0.308
238	A	6	5	1.00	13	0.385
239	A	5	4	1.00	12	0.333
240	A	4	3	1.00	20	0.150
241	A	4	3	1.00	9	0.333
242	A	5	4	1.00	11	0.364
243	A	5	4	0.77	8	0.500
244	A	4	3	1.00	7	0.429
245	A	4	3	1.00	10	0.300

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Table 2.1 – continued from previous page

#	grade	number of steps used	number of unique rules	normalized antiderivative leaf size	integrand leaf size	$\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand leaf size}}$
246	A	4	3	1.00	11	0.273
247	A	14	13	1.00	7	1.857
248	A	6	5	1.00	11	0.455
249	A	5	4	1.00	9	0.444
250	A	4	3	1.00	11	0.273
251	A	4	3	1.00	19	0.158
252	A	1	1	1.00	9	0.111
253	A	2	2	1.00	13	0.154
254	A	2	2	1.00	8	0.250
255	A	4	4	1.00	7	0.571
256	A	6	5	1.00	9	0.556
257	A	4	3	1.04	7	0.429
258	A	3	3	1.00	20	0.150
259	A	3	2	1.00	10	0.200
260	A	2	2	1.00	11	0.182
261	A	3	2	1.00	7	0.286
262	A	5	5	1.21	9	0.556
263	A	2	2	1.00	15	0.133
264	A	1	1	1.00	13	0.077
265	A	1	1	1.00	6	0.167
266	A	4	3	1.00	13	0.231
267	A	2	2	1.00	7	0.286
268	A	3	3	1.06	6	0.500
269	A	5	4	1.00	16	0.250
270	A	4	3	1.07	9	0.333
271	A	6	5	1.00	9	0.556
272	A	6	5	1.00	12	0.417
273	A	3	3	1.16	4	0.750
274	A	5	4	1.20	15	0.267
275	A	2	2	1.00	12	0.167
276	C	8	8	1.56	6	1.333
277	A	1	1	1.00	21	0.048

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Table 2.1 – continued from previous page

#	grade	number of steps used	number of unique rules	normalized antiderivative leaf size	integrand leaf size	$\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand leaf size}}$
278	A	4	3	1.00	11	0.273
279	A	7	6	0.95	6	1.000
280	A	2	2	1.00	4	0.500
281	A	4	3	1.00	13	0.231
282	A	1	1	1.00	10	0.100
283	A	2	2	1.00	9	0.222
284	A	2	2	1.00	11	0.182
285	A	3	3	0.97	8	0.375
286	A	2	2	1.00	11	0.182
287	A	3	3	1.00	6	0.500
288	A	3	2	1.00	14	0.143
289	A	5	4	0.96	6	0.667
290	A	2	2	1.00	15	0.133
291	A	3	2	1.00	13	0.154
292	A	4	3	1.14	14	0.214
293	A	2	2	1.00	9	0.222
294	A	7	7	1.29	9	0.778
295	A	3	2	1.00	14	0.143
296	A	4	3	1.00	22	0.136
297	A	4	3	1.00	7	0.429
298	A	3	2	1.00	13	0.154
299	A	9	8	1.19	7	1.143
300	C	18	18	1.59	6	3.000
301	A	1	1	1.00	8	0.125
302	A	1	1	1.00	10	0.100
303	A	4	3	1.25	15	0.200
304	A	4	3	1.19	16	0.188
305	A	5	4	0.77	8	0.500
306	A	2	2	1.00	9	0.222
307	A	5	4	1.08	7	0.571
308	A	6	5	1.16	12	0.417
309	A	3	3	1.00	17	0.176

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Table 2.1 – continued from previous page

#	grade	number of steps used	number of unique rules	normalized antiderivative leaf size	integrand leaf size	$\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand leaf size}}$
310	A	2	2	1.00	13	0.154
311	A	4	3	1.00	6	0.500
312	A	1	1	1.00	11	0.091
313	A	2	2	1.00	9	0.222
314	A	7	6	1.19	13	0.462
315	A	2	2	1.00	6	0.333
316	A	1	1	1.00	12	0.083
317	A	5	4	1.31	11	0.364
318	A	4	4	1.11	9	0.444
319	A	8	7	1.10	15	0.467
320	A	3	3	1.00	11	0.273
321	A	1	1	1.00	6	0.167
322	A	4	3	1.39	15	0.200
323	A	6	5	1.21	13	0.385
324	A	3	3	1.00	13	0.231
325	A	4	3	1.00	12	0.250
326	A	3	2	1.00	11	0.182
327	A	5	4	1.00	12	0.333
328	A	3	3	1.00	6	0.500
329	A	3	2	1.00	13	0.154
330	A	3	3	1.00	15	0.200
331	A	4	3	1.09	16	0.188
332	A	2	2	1.00	12	0.167
333	A	4	4	1.00	8	0.500
334	A	5	4	1.00	13	0.308
335	A	8	7	1.00	17	0.412
336	A	3	2	1.00	13	0.154
337	A	7	6	1.36	17	0.353
338	A	2	2	1.00	15	0.133
339	A	9	9	1.12	6	1.500
340	A	5	4	1.10	14	0.286
341	A	1	1	1.00	9	0.111

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	$\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand leaf size}}$
342	A	5	4	1.00	9	0.444
343	A	1	1	1.00	10	0.100
344	A	4	4	1.00	8	0.500
345	A	4	3	1.00	15	0.200
346	A	5	4	1.20	15	0.267
347	A	3	3	1.16	9	0.333
348	A	5	4	1.00	13	0.308
349	A	4	3	0.89	6	0.500
350	A	6	5	1.13	8	0.625
351	A	4	3	1.00	8	0.375
352	A	7	7	1.17	8	0.875
353	A	4	3	1.00	14	0.214
354	A	4	3	1.21	15	0.200
355	A	6	6	1.19	4	1.500
356	A	7	7	1.22	6	1.167
357	A	6	5	1.00	10	0.500
358	A	4	3	1.14	15	0.200
359	A	7	6	1.00	13	0.462
360	A	4	3	1.00	13	0.231
361	A	4	3	1.00	4	0.750
362	A	5	5	1.20	9	0.556
363	A	4	3	1.00	13	0.231
364	A	1	1	1.00	10	0.100
365	A	5	4	1.22	10	0.400
366	A	5	4	0.96	6	0.667
367	A	5	4	1.23	11	0.364
368	A	5	4	1.07	9	0.444
369	A	3	3	1.11	15	0.200
370	A	1	1	1.00	11	0.091
371	A	5	4	1.00	9	0.444
372	A	5	4	1.00	9	0.444
373	A	2	2	1.00	11	0.182

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Table 2.1 – continued from previous page

#	grade	number of steps used	number of unique rules	normalized antiderivative leaf size	integrand leaf size	$\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand leaf size}}$
374	A	5	5	1.21	4	1.250
375	A	4	4	1.00	4	1.000
376	A	4	3	1.10	13	0.231

CHAPTER 3

Listing of integrals

3.1 $\int x^n\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 3, antiderivative size = 11

$$\int x^n\,dx = \frac{x^{1+n}}{1+n}$$

output
```
x^(1+n)/(1+n)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x^n\,dx = \frac{x^{1+n}}{1+n}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^n,x]
```

output
```
x^(1 + n)/(1 + n)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.333, Rules used = {15}

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.

$$\int x^n\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 15$$

$$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

input
```
Int[x^n,x]
```

output
```
x^(1 + n)/(1 + n)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 15
```
Int[(a_.)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*(x^(m + 1)/(m + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[
{a, m}, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

method	result	size
risch	$\frac{x\,x^{n}}{1+n}$	11
parallelrisch	$\frac{x\,x^{n}}{1+n}$	11
orering	$\frac{x\,x^{n}}{1+n}$	11
gosper	$\frac{x^{1+n}}{1+n}$	12
default	$\frac{x^{1+n}}{1+n}$	12
norman	$\frac{x\,\mathrm{e}^{n\ln(x)}}{1+n}$	13

input
```
int(x^n,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
x/(1+n)*x^n
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int x^n\,dx = \frac{xx^n}{n+1}$$

input
```
integrate(x^n,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
x*x^n/(n + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.09

$$\int x^n\,dx = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} & \text{for } n \neq -1 \\ \log(x) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(x**n,x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((x**(n + 1)/(n + 1), Ne(n, -1)), (log(x), True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x^n\,dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

input
```
integrate(x^n,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
x^(n + 1)/(n + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x^n\,dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

input
```
integrate(x^n,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x^(n + 1)/(n + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.82

$$\int x^n\,dx = \begin{cases} \ln(x) & \text{if } n = -1 \\ \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} & \text{if } n \neq -1 \end{cases}$$

input
```
int(x^n,x)
```

output
```
piecewise(n == -1, log(x), n ~= -1, x^(n + 1)/(n + 1))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int x^n\,dx = \frac{x^n x}{n+1}$$

input
```
int(x^n,x)
```

output
```
(x**n*x)/(n + 1)
```

3.2 $\int e^x\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 3, antiderivative size = 3

$$\int e^x\,dx=e^x$$

output
```
exp(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int e^x\,dx=e^x$$

input
```
Integrate[E^x,x]
```

output
```
E^x
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.333$, Rules used = {2624}

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.

$$\int e^x\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 2624$$
$$e^x$$

input
```
Int[E^x,x]
```

output
```
E^x
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2624
```
Int[((F_)^(v_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(F^v)^n/(n*Log[F]*D[v, x]), x] /;
FreeQ[{F, n}, x] && LinearQ[v, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

method	result	size
gosper	e^x	3
lookup	e^x	3
derivativedivides	e^x	3
default	e^x	3
norman	e^x	3
risch	e^x	3
parallelrisch	e^x	3
orering	e^x	3
meijerg	$e^x - 1$	5

input
```
int(exp(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
exp(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int e^x\,dx = e^x$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
e^x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int e^x\,dx = e^x$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x),x)
```

output
```
exp(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int e^x\,dx = e^x$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
e^x
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int e^x\,dx = e^x$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
e^x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int e^x\,dx = \mathrm{e}^x$$

input
```
int(exp(x),x)
```

output
```
exp(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int e^x\,dx = e^x$$

input
```
int(exp(x),x)
```

output
```
e**x
```

3.3 $\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 3, antiderivative size = 2

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \log(x)$$

output
```
ln(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \log(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^(-1),x]
```

output
```
Log[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.333$, Rules used = $\{14\}$

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 14$$

$$\log(x)$$

input
```
Int[x^(-1),x]
```

output
```
Log[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 14
```
Int[(a_.)/(x_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*Log[x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

method	result	size
default	$\ln(x)$	3
norman	$\ln(x)$	3
risch	$\ln(x)$	3
parallelrisch	$\ln(x)$	3

input
```
int(1/x,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
ln(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \log(x)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
log(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \log(x)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x,x)
```

output
```
log(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \log(x)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
log(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \log(|x|)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
log(abs(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \ln(x)$$

input
```
int(1/x,x)
```

output
```
log(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \log(x)$$

input
```
int(1/x,x)
```

output
```
log(x)
```

3.4 $\int a^x \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 3, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int a^x \, dx = \frac{a^x}{\log(a)}$$

output
```
a^x/ln(a)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int a^x \, dx = \frac{a^x}{\log(a)}$$

input
```
Integrate[a^x,x]
```

output
```
a^x/Log[a]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.333, Rules used = {2624}

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.

$$\int a^x\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2624}$$

$$\frac{a^x}{\log(a)}$$

input
```
Int[a^x,x]
```

output
```
a^x/Log[a]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2624
```
Int[((F_)^(v_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(F^v)^n/(n*Log[F]*D[v, x]), x] /;
FreeQ[{F, n}, x] && LinearQ[v, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

method	result	size
gosper	$\frac{a^{x}}{\ln(a)}$	9
derivativedivides	$\frac{a^{x}}{\ln(a)}$	9
default	$\frac{a^{x}}{\ln(a)}$	9
risch	$\frac{a^{x}}{\ln(a)}$	9
parallelrisch	$\frac{a^{x}}{\ln(a)}$	9
orering	$\frac{a^{x}}{\ln(a)}$	9
norman	$\frac{e^{x\ln(a)}}{\ln(a)}$	11
meijerg	$-\frac{1-e^{x\ln(a)}}{\ln(a)}$	16

input
```
int(a^x,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
a^x/ln(a)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int a^x\,dx = \frac{a^x}{\log(a)}$$

input
```
integrate(a^x,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
a^x/log(a)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int a^x\,dx = \begin{cases} \frac{a^x}{\log(a)} & \text{for } \log(a) \neq 0 \\ x & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(a**x,x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((a**x/log(a), Ne(log(a), 0)), (x, True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int a^x\,dx = \frac{a^x}{\log(a)}$$

input
```
integrate(a^x,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
a^x/log(a)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int a^x\,dx = \frac{a^x}{\log(a)}$$

input
```
integrate(a^x,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
a^x/log(a)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int a^x\,dx=\frac{a^x}{\ln(a)}$$

input
```
int(a^x,x)
```

output
```
a^x/log(a)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int a^x\,dx=\frac{a^x}{\log(a)}$$

input
```
int(a^x,x)
```

output
```
a**x/log(a)
```

3.5 $\int \sin(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 2, antiderivative size = 4

$$\int \sin(x)\,dx = -\cos(x)$$

output
```
-cos(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin(x)\,dx = -\cos(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sin[x],x]
```

output
```
-Cos[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.000, Rules used = {3042, 3118}

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.

$$\int \sin(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3118}$$

$$-\cos(x)$$

input
```
Int[Sin[x],x]
```

output
```
-Cos[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3118
```
Int[sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-Cos[c + d*x]/d, x] /; FreeQ
[{c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.25

method	result	size
lookup	$-\cos\left(x\right)$	5
default	$-\cos\left(x\right)$	5
risch	$-\cos\left(x\right)$	5
orering	$-\cos\left(x\right)$	5
parallelrisch	$-\cos\left(x\right)-1$	7
norman	$-\frac{2}{1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}$	13
meijerg	$\sqrt{\pi}\,\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}-\frac{\cos(x)}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)$	16

input
```
int(sin(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-cos(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin(x)\,dx=-\cos\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-cos(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sin(x)\,dx = -\cos(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x),x)
```

output
```
-cos(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin(x)\,dx = -\cos(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-cos(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin(x)\,dx = -\cos(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-cos(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin(x)\,dx = -\cos(x)$$

input
```
int(sin(x),x)
```

output
```
-cos(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin(x)\,dx = -\cos(x)$$

input
```
int(sin(x),x)
```

output
```
 - cos(x)
```

3.6 $\int \cos(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 2, antiderivative size = 2

$$\int \cos(x) \, dx = \sin(x)$$

output
```
sin(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(x) \, dx = \sin(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x],x]
```

output
```
Sin[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 1.000$, Rules used = {3042, 3117}

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.

$$\int \cos(x)\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3117}$$
$$\sin(x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x],x]
```

output
```
Sin[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3117
```
Int[sin[Pi/2 + (c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sin[c + d*x]/d, x] /;
 FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

method	result	size
lookup	$\sin\left(x\right)$	3
default	$\sin\left(x\right)$	3
meijerg	$\sin\left(x\right)$	3
risch	$\sin\left(x\right)$	3
parallelrisch	$\sin\left(x\right)$	3
orering	$\sin\left(x\right)$	3
norman	$\frac{2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}$	17

input
```
int(cos(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
sin(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(x)\,dx = \sin\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
sin(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(x)\,dx = \sin{(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x),x)
```

output
```
sin(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(x)\,dx = \sin{(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
sin(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(x)\,dx = \sin{(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
sin(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(x)\,dx = \sin(x)$$

input
```
int(cos(x),x)
```

output
```
sin(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(x)\,dx = \sin(x)$$

input
```
int(cos(x),x)
```

output
```
sin(x)
```

3.7 $\int \sec^2(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 2

$$\int \sec^2(x)\,dx = \tan(x)$$

output
```
tan(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^2(x)\,dx = \tan(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
Tan[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.750, Rules used = {3042, 4254, 24}

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.

$$\int \sec^2(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\int \csc\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4254$$

$$-\int 1d(-\tan(x))$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 24$$

$$\tan(x)$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
Tan[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 4254
```
Int[csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-d^(-1)   Subst[Int[Exp
andIntegrand[(1 + x^2)^(n/2 - 1), x], x], x, Cot[c + d*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{c,
 d}, x] && IGtQ[n/2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

method	result	size
default	$\tan(x)$	3
parallelrisch	$\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$	8
risch	$\frac{2i}{e^{2ix}+1}$	13
norman	$-\frac{2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}-1}$	17

input
```
int(sec(x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
tan(x)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 7 vs. $2(2) = 4$.

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.50

$$\int \sec^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
sin(x)/cos(x)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 5 vs. 2(2) = 4.

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.50

$$\int \sec^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)**2,x)
```

output
```
sin(x)/cos(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^2(x)\,dx = \tan(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
tan(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^2(x)\,dx = \tan(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
tan(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^2(x)\,dx = \tan(x)$$

input
```
int(1/cos(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
tan(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.50

$$\int \sec^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
sin(x)/cos(x)
```

3.8 $\int \csc^2(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 4

$$\int \csc^2(x)\,dx=-\cot(x)$$

output
```
-cot(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \csc^2(x)\,dx=-\cot(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Csc[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-Cot[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.750, Rules used = {3042, 4254, 24}

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.

$$\int \csc^2(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\int \csc(x)^2 dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4254$$

$$-\int 1d\cot(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 24$$

$$-\cot(x)$$

input
```
Int[Csc[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-Cot[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 4254
```
Int[csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-d^(-1)   Subst[Int[Exp
andIntegrand[(1 + x^2)^(n/2 - 1), x], x], x, Cot[c + d*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{c,
 d}, x] && IGtQ[n/2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.25

method	result	size
default	$-\cot\left(x\right)$	5
risch	$-\frac{2i}{{\mathrm e}^{2ix}-1}$	13
parallelrisch	$\frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2}-\frac{\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2}$	14
norman	$\frac{-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{2}}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$	18

input
```
int(csc(x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-cot(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int \csc^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos\left(x\right)}{\sin\left(x\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(csc(x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-cos(x)/sin(x)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 7 vs. 2(3) = 6.

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.75

$$\int \csc^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(csc(x)**2,x)
```

output
```
-cos(x)/sin(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

$$\int \csc^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{\tan(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(csc(x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/tan(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

$$\int \csc^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{\tan(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(csc(x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/tan(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \csc^2(x)\,dx = -\cot(x)$$

input
```
int(1/sin(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
-cot(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int \csc^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)}$$

input
```
int(csc(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
( - cos(x))/sin(x)
```

3.9 $\int \sec(x)\tan(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 5, antiderivative size = 2

$$\int \sec(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \sec(x)$$

output
```
sec(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \sec(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
Sec[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.600$, Rules used = {3042, 3086, 24}

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.

$$\int \tan(x)\sec(x)\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int \tan(x)\sec(x)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3086}$$
$$\int 1d\sec(x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$
$$\sec(x)$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
Sec[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3086
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a/f   Subst[Int[(a*x)^(m - 1)*(-1 + x^2)^((n - 1)/2
), x], x, Sec[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2
] &&  !(IntegerQ[m/2] && LtQ[0, m, n + 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\sec(x)$	3
default	$\sec(x)$	3
risch	$\frac{2\,{\mathrm e}^{i x}}{{\mathrm e}^{2 i x}+1}$	17

input
```
int(sec(x)*tan(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
sec(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int \sec(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{\cos(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)*tan(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/cos(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

$$\int \sec(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{\cos{(x)}}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)*tan(x),x)
```

output
```
1/cos(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int \sec(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{\cos{(x)}}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)*tan(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/cos(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int \sec(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{\cos{(x)}}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)*tan(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/cos(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 6.00

$$\int \sec(x)\tan(x)\,dx = -\frac{2}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 - 1}$$

input
```
int(tan(x)/cos(x),x)
```

output
```
-2/(tan(x/2)^2 - 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \sec(x)$$

input
```
int(sec(x)*tan(x),x)
```

output
```
sec(x)
```

3.10 $\int \cot(x)\csc(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 5, antiderivative size = 4

$$\int \cot(x)\csc(x)\,dx = -\csc(x)$$

output
```
-csc(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cot(x)\csc(x)\,dx = -\csc(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cot[x]*Csc[x],x]
```

output
```
-Csc[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.800, Rules used = {3042, 25, 3086, 24}

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.

$$\int \cot (x) \csc (x) \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3042$$

$$\int \tan \left(x-\frac{\pi }{2}\right) \left(-\sec \left(x-\frac{\pi }{2}\right)\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 25$$

$$-\int \sec \left(x-\frac{\pi }{2}\right) \tan \left(x-\frac{\pi }{2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3086$$

$$-\int 1d\csc (x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 24$$

$$-\csc (x)$$

input
```
Int[Cot[x]*Csc[x],x]
```

output
```
-Csc[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

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

rule 3086
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a/f   Subst[Int[(a*x)^(m - 1)*(-1 + x^2)^((n - 1)/2
), x], x, Sec[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2
] &&  !(IntegerQ[m/2] && LtQ[0, m, n + 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.25

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\csc\left(x\right)$	5
default	$-\csc\left(x\right)$	5
risch	$-\frac{2 i \mathrm{e}^{i x}}{\mathrm{e}^{2 i x}-1}$	18

input
```
int(cot(x)*csc(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-csc(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

$$\int \cot(x)\csc(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{\sin(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)*csc(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/sin(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.25

$$\int \cot(x)\csc(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{\sin(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)*csc(x),x)
```

output
```
-1/sin(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

$$\int \cot(x)\csc(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{\sin(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)*csc(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/sin(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

$$\int \cot(x)\csc(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{\sin(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)*csc(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/sin(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

$$\int \cot(x)\csc(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{\sin(x)}$$

input
```
int(cot(x)/sin(x),x)
```

output
```
-1/sin(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cot(x)\csc(x)\,dx = -\csc(x)$$

input
```
int(cot(x)*csc(x),x)
```

output
```
 - csc(x)
```

3.11 $\int \sinh(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 2, antiderivative size = 2

$$\int \sinh(x)\,dx = \cosh(x)$$

output
```
cosh(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sinh(x)\,dx = \cosh(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sinh[x],x]
```

output
```
Cosh[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 1.500$, Rules used = {3042, 26, 3118}

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.

$$\int \sinh(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int -i\sin(ix)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{26}$$

$$-i\int \sin(ix)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3118}$$

$$\cosh(x)$$

input
```
Int[Sinh[x],x]
```

output
```
Cosh[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 26
```
Int[(Complex[0, a_])*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(Complex[Identity[0], a])   I
nt[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] && EqQ[a^2, 1]
```

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

rule 3118
```
Int[sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-Cos[c + d*x]/d, x] /; FreeQ
[{c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

method	result	size
lookup	$\cosh\left(x\right)$	3
default	$\cosh\left(x\right)$	3
orering	$\cosh\left(x\right)$	3
parallelrisch	$\cosh\left(x\right)+1$	5
risch	$\frac{{\mathrm e}^{x}}{2}+\frac{{\mathrm e}^{-x}}{2}$	12
meijerg	$-\sqrt{\pi}\,\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}-\frac{\cosh\left(x\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)$	17

input
```
int(sinh(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
cosh(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sinh(x)\, dx = \cosh\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sinh(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
cosh(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sinh(x)\,dx = \cosh(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sinh(x),x)
```

output
```
cosh(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sinh(x)\,dx = \cosh(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sinh(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
cosh(x)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 11 vs. 2(2) = 4.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.50

$$\int \sinh(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,e^{(-x)} + \frac{1}{2}\,e^{x}$$

input
```
integrate(sinh(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*e^(-x) + 1/2*e^x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sinh(x)\,dx = \cosh(x)$$

input
```
int(sinh(x),x)
```

output
```
cosh(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sinh(x)\,dx = \cosh(x)$$

input
```
int(sinh(x),x)
```

output
```
cosh(x)
```

3.12 $\int \cosh(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 2, antiderivative size = 2

$$\int \cosh(x)\,dx = \sinh(x)$$

output
```
sinh(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cosh(x)\,dx = \sinh(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cosh[x],x]
```

output
```
Sinh[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.000, Rules used = {3042, 3117}

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.

$$\int \cosh(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+ix\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3117}$$

$$\sinh(x)$$

input
```
Int[Cosh[x],x]
```

output
```
Sinh[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3117
```
Int[sin[Pi/2 + (c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sin[c + d*x]/d, x] /;
 FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

method	result	size
lookup	$\sinh(x)$	3
default	$\sinh(x)$	3
meijerg	$\sinh(x)$	3
parallelrisch	$\sinh(x)$	3
orering	$\sinh(x)$	3
risch	$-\frac{e^{-x}}{2}+\frac{e^{x}}{2}$	12

input
```
int(cosh(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
sinh(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cosh(x)\,dx = \sinh(x)$$

input
```
integrate(cosh(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
sinh(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cosh(x)\,dx = \sinh{(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cosh(x),x)
```

output
```
sinh(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cosh(x)\,dx = \sinh{(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cosh(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
sinh(x)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 11 vs. 2(2) = 4.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.50

$$\int \cosh(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\,e^{(-x)} + \frac{1}{2}\,e^{x}$$

input
```
integrate(cosh(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*e^(-x) + 1/2*e^x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cosh(x)\,dx = \sinh(x)$$

input
```
int(cosh(x),x)
```

output
```
sinh(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cosh(x)\,dx = \sinh(x)$$

input
```
int(cosh(x),x)
```

output
```
sinh(x)
```

3.13 $\int \tan(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 2, antiderivative size = 5

$$\int \tan(x)\,dx = -\log(\cos(x))$$

output
```
-ln(cos(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \tan(x)\,dx = -\log(\cos(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
-Log[Cos[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 1.000$, Rules used = {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.

$$\int \tan(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\int \tan(x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3956$$

$$-\log(\cos(x))$$

input
```
Int[Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
-Log[Cos[x]]
```

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]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

method	result	size
lookup	$-\ln\left(\cos\left(x\right)\right)$	6
default	$-\ln\left(\cos\left(x\right)\right)$	6
derivativedivides	$\frac{\ln\left(1+\tan(x)^2\right)}{2}$	10
norman	$\frac{\ln\left(1+\tan(x)^2\right)}{2}$	10
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln\left(1+\tan(x)^2\right)}{2}$	10
risch	$ix-\ln\left(e^{2ix}+1\right)$	16

input
```
int(tan(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-ln(cos(x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 11 vs. 2(5) = 10.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.20

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

input
```
integrate(tan(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*log(1/(tan(x)^2 + 1))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \tan(x)\,dx = -\log\left(\cos\left(x\right)\right)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x),x)
```

output
```
-log(cos(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

$$\int \tan(x)\,dx = \log\left(\sec\left(x\right)\right)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
log(sec(x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

$$\int \tan(x)\,dx = -\log\left(|\cos\left(x\right)|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-log(abs(cos(x)))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \tan(x)\,dx = -\ln\left(\cos\left(x\right)\right)$$

input
```
int(tan(x),x)
```

output
```
-log(cos(x))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.80

$$\int \tan(x)\,dx = \frac{\log\left(\tan\left(x\right)^{2}+1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(tan(x),x)
```

output
```
log(tan(x)**2 + 1)/2
```

3.14 $\int \cot(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 2, antiderivative size = 3

$$\int \cot(x)\,dx = \log(\sin(x))$$

output
```
ln(sin(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cot(x)\,dx = \log(\sin(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[Cot[x],x]
```

output
```
Log[Sin[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 1.500$, Rules used = {3042, 25, 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.

$$\int \cot(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int -\tan\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 25}$$

$$-\int \tan\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx$$

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

$$\log(\sin(x))$$

input
```
Int[Cot[x],x]
```

output
```
Log[Sin[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

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]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.33

method	result	size
lookup	$\ln(\sin(x))$	4
default	$\ln(\sin(x))$	4
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\ln\left(\cot(x)^2+1\right)}{2}$	10
parallelrisch	$\ln\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sec(x)^2}}\right)+\ln(\tan(x))$	12
norman	$-\frac{\ln\left(1+\tan(x)^2\right)}{2}+\ln(\tan(x))$	14
risch	$-ix+\ln\left(e^{2ix}-1\right)$	14

input
```
int(cot(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
ln(sin(x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 11 vs. 2(3) = 6.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.67

$$\int \cot(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\log\left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos(2x)+\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*log(-1/2*cos(2*x) + 1/2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cot(x)\,dx = \log(\sin(x))$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x),x)
```

output
```
log(sin(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cot(x)\,dx = \log(\sin(x))$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
log(sin(x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.33

$$\int \cot(x)\,dx = \log(|\sin(x)|)$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
log(abs(sin(x)))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cot(x)\, dx = \ln(\sin(x))$$

input
```
int(cot(x),x)
```

output
```
log(sin(x))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.67

$$\int \cot(x)\, dx = -\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + 1\right) + \log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

input
```
int(cot(x),x)
```

output
```
- log(tan(x/2)**2 + 1) + log(tan(x/2))
```

3.15 $\int x \sin(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int x \sin(x) \, dx = -x \cos(x) + \sin(x)$$

output
```
-x*cos(x)+sin(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x \sin(x) \, dx = -x \cos(x) + \sin(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x*Sin[x],x]
```

output
```
-(x*Cos[x]) + Sin[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.000, Rules used = {3042, 3777, 3042, 3117}

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.

$$\int x\sin(x)\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int x\sin(x)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$
$$\int \cos(x)dx - x\cos(x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx - x\cos(x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3117}$$
$$\sin(x) - x\cos(x)$$

input
```
Int[x*Sin[x],x]
```

output
```
-(x*Cos[x]) + Sin[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3117
```
Int[sin[Pi/2 + (c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sin[c + d*x]/d, x] /;
 FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 3777
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(
-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cos[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*C
os[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

method	result	size
default	$-x\cos\left(x\right)+\sin\left(x\right)$	9
risch	$-x\cos\left(x\right)+\sin\left(x\right)$	9
parallelrisch	$-x\cos\left(x\right)+\sin\left(x\right)$	9
parts	$-x\cos\left(x\right)+\sin\left(x\right)$	9
orering	$-x\cos\left(x\right)+\sin\left(x\right)$	9
meijerg	$2\sqrt{\pi}\left(-\frac{x\cos\left(x\right)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{\sin\left(x\right)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}\right)$	22
norman	$\frac{x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}-x+2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}$	30

input
```
int(x*sin(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-x*cos(x)+sin(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\sin(x)\,dx = -x\cos(x) + \sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(x*sin(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-x*cos(x) + sin(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int x\sin(x)\,dx = -x\cos(x) + \sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(x*sin(x),x)
```

output
```
-x*cos(x) + sin(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\sin(x)\,dx = -x\cos(x) + \sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(x*sin(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-x*cos(x) + sin(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\sin(x)\,dx = -x\cos(x) + \sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(x*sin(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-x*cos(x) + sin(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\sin(x)\,dx = \sin(x) - x\,\cos(x)$$

input
```
int(x*sin(x),x)
```

output
```
sin(x) - x*cos(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\sin(x)\,dx = -\cos(x)\,x + \sin(x)$$

input
```
int(x*sin(x),x)
```

output
```
 - cos(x)*x + sin(x)
```

3.16 $\int \log(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 2, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int \log(x)\,dx = -x + x\log(x)$$

output
```
-x+x*ln(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \log(x)\,dx = -x + x\log(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Log[x],x]
```

output
```
-x + x*Log[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.500$, Rules used = $\{2732\}$

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.

$$\int \log(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2732}$$

$$x\log(x) - x$$

input
```
Int[Log[x],x]
```

output
```
-x + x*Log[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2732
```
Int[Log[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[x*Log[c*x^n], x] - Simp[n*x, x
] /; FreeQ[{c, n}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

method	result	size
lookup	$-x + x \ln(x)$	9
default	$-x + x \ln(x)$	9
norman	$-x + x \ln(x)$	9
risch	$-x + x \ln(x)$	9
parallelrisch	$-x + x \ln(x)$	9
parts	$-x + x \ln(x)$	9
orering	$-x + x \ln(x)$	9

input
```
int(ln(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-x+x*ln(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \log(x)\,dx = x\log(x) - x$$

input
```
integrate(log(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
x*log(x) - x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \log(x)\,dx = x\log(x) - x$$

input
```
integrate(ln(x),x)
```

output
```
x*log(x) - x
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \log(x)\,dx = x\log(x) - x$$

input
```
integrate(log(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
x*log(x) - x
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \log(x)\,dx = x\log(x) - x$$

input
```
integrate(log(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x*log(x) - x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \log(x)\,dx = x\,(\ln(x) - 1)$$

input
```
int(log(x),x)
```

output
```
x*(log(x) - 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \log(x)\,dx = x(\log(x) - 1)$$

input
```
int(log(x),x)
```

output
```
x*(log(x) - 1)
```

3.17 $\int e^x x^2 \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 19

$$\int e^x x^2 \, dx = 2e^x - 2e^x x + e^x x^2$$

output
```
2*exp(x)-2*exp(x)*x+exp(x)*x^2
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int e^x x^2 \, dx = e^x(2 - 2x + x^2)$$

input
```
Integrate[E^x*x^2,x]
```

output
```
E^x*(2 - 2*x + x^2)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.429, Rules used = {2607, 2607, 2624}

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.

$$\int e^x x^2 \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$

$$e^x x^2 - 2 \int e^x x dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$

$$e^x x^2 - 2\left(e^x x - \int e^x dx\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2624}$$

$$e^x x^2 - 2(e^x x - e^x)$$

input
```
Int[E^x*x^2,x]
```

output
```
E^x*x^2 - 2*(-E^x + E^x*x)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2607
```
Int[((b_.)*(F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^m*((b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/(f*g*n*Log[F])),
x] - Simp[d*(m/(f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*(b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^
n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[2*
m] &&  !TrueQ[$UseGamma]
```

rule 2624
```
Int[((F_)^(v_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(F^v)^n/(n*Log[F]*D[v, x]), x] /;
FreeQ[{F, n}, x] && LinearQ[v, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

method	result	size
gosper	$(x^2 - 2x + 2) e^x$	12
risch	$(x^2 - 2x + 2) e^x$	12
orering	$(x^2 - 2x + 2) e^x$	12
default	$2 e^x - 2 e^x x + e^x x^2$	17
norman	$2 e^x - 2 e^x x + e^x x^2$	17
meijerg	$-2 + \frac{(3x^2 - 6x + 6) e^x}{3}$	17
parallelrisch	$2 e^x - 2 e^x x + e^x x^2$	17
parts	$2 e^x - 2 e^x x + e^x x^2$	17

input
```
int(exp(x)*x^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(x^2-2*x+2)*exp(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int e^x x^2 \, dx = (x^2 - 2\,x + 2)e^x$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*x^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(x^2 - 2*x + 2)*e^x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.53

$$\int e^x x^2 \, dx = \left(x^2 - 2x + 2\right) e^x$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*x**2,x)
```

output
```
(x**2 - 2*x + 2)*exp(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int e^x x^2 \, dx = \left(x^2 - 2\,x + 2\right) e^x$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*x^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
(x^2 - 2*x + 2)*e^x
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int e^x x^2 \, dx = \left(x^2 - 2\,x + 2\right) e^x$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*x^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
(x^2 - 2*x + 2)*e^x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int e^x x^2 \, dx = \mathrm{e}^x \left(x^2 - 2\,x + 2\right)$$

input
```
int(x^2*exp(x),x)
```

output
```
exp(x)*(x^2 - 2*x + 2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int e^x x^2 \, dx = e^x \left(x^2 - 2x + 2\right)$$

input
```
int(exp(x)*x^2,x)
```

output
```
e**x*(x**2 - 2*x + 2)
```

3.18 $\int e^x \sin(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 19

$$\int e^x \sin(x) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^x \cos(x) + \frac{1}{2} e^x \sin(x)$$

output
```
-1/2*exp(x)*cos(x)+1/2*exp(x)*sin(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int e^x \sin(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (-\cos(x) + \sin(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[E^x*Sin[x],x]
```

output
```
(E^x*(-Cos[x] + Sin[x]))/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.167, Rules used = {4932}

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.

$$\int e^x \sin(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4932}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}e^x\sin(x) - \frac{1}{2}e^x\cos(x)$$

input
```
Int[E^x*Sin[x],x]
```

output
```
-1/2*(E^x*Cos[x]) + (E^x*Sin[x])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4932
```
Int[(F_)^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)))*Sin[(d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :>
 Simp[b*c*Log[F]*F^(c*(a + b*x))*(Sin[d + e*x]/(e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2)), x
] - Simp[e*F^(c*(a + b*x))*(Cos[d + e*x]/(e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2)), x] /; F
reeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e}, x] && NeQ[e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$\frac{e^{x}\left(-\cos \left(x\right)+\sin \left(x\right)\right)}{2}$	12
default	$-\frac{e^{x} \cos \left(x\right)}{2}+\frac{e^{x} \sin \left(x\right)}{2}$	14
orering	$-\frac{e^{x} \cos \left(x\right)}{2}+\frac{e^{x} \sin \left(x\right)}{2}$	14
norman	$\frac{e^{x} \tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\frac{e^{x} \tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{2}-\frac{e^{x}}{2}}{1+\tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}$	34
risch	$-\frac{e^{\left(1+i \right) x}}{4}-\frac{i e^{\left(1+i \right) x}}{4}-\frac{e^{\left(1-i \right) x}}{4}+\frac{i e^{\left(1-i \right) x}}{4}$	36

input
```
int(exp(x)*sin(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*exp(x)*(-cos(x)+sin(x))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int e^x \sin(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\cos\left(x\right)e^{x} + \frac{1}{2}\,e^{x}\sin\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*sin(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*cos(x)*e^x + 1/2*e^x*sin(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int e^x \sin(x)\,dx = \frac{e^{x}\sin\left(x\right)}{2} - \frac{e^{x}\cos\left(x\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*sin(x),x)
```

output
```
exp(x)*sin(x)/2 - exp(x)*cos(x)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int e^x \sin(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\,(\cos{(x)} - \sin{(x)})e^x$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*sin(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2*(cos(x) - sin(x))*e^x
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int e^x \sin(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\,(\cos{(x)} - \sin{(x)})e^x$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*sin(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*(cos(x) - sin(x))*e^x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int e^x \sin(x)\,dx = -\frac{\mathrm{e}^x\,(\cos{(x)} - \sin{(x)})}{2}$$

input
```
int(exp(x)*sin(x),x)
```

output
```
-(exp(x)*(cos(x) - sin(x)))/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int e^x \sin(x)\,dx = \frac{e^x(-\cos(x) + \sin(x))}{2}$$

input
```
int(exp(x)*sin(x),x)
```

output
```
(e**x*( - cos(x) + sin(x)))/2
```

3.19 $\int \arctan(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 2, antiderivative size = 15

$$\int \arctan(x)\,dx = x\arctan(x) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(1+x^2\right)$$

output
```
x*arctan(x)-1/2*ln(x^2+1)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \arctan(x)\,dx = x\arctan(x) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(1+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[ArcTan[x],x]
```

output
```
x*ArcTan[x] - Log[1 + x^2]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.000, Rules used = {5345, 240}

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.

$$\int \arctan(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 5345}$$

$$x\arctan(x)-\int \frac{x}{x^2+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 240}$$

$$x\arctan(x)-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
Int[ArcTan[x],x]
```

output
```
x*ArcTan[x] - Log[1 + x^2]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 240
```
Int[(x_)/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Log[RemoveContent[a + b*x
^2, x]]/(2*b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x]
```

rule 5345
```
Int[((a_.) + ArcTan[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]*(b_.))^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[x*(a
+ b*ArcTan[c*x^n])^p, x] - Simp[b*c*n*p   Int[x^n*((a + b*ArcTan[c*x^n])^(p
 - 1)/(1 + c^2*x^(2*n))), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, n}, x] && IGtQ[p, 0] &&
 (EqQ[n, 1] || EqQ[p, 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

method	result	size
lookup	$x \arctan\left(x\right)-\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}+1\right)}{2}$	14
default	$x \arctan\left(x\right)-\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}+1\right)}{2}$	14
parallelrisch	$x \arctan\left(x\right)-\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}+1\right)}{2}$	14
parts	$x \arctan\left(x\right)-\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}+1\right)}{2}$	14
meijerg	$\frac{x^{2} \arctan\left(\sqrt{x^{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{x^{2}}}-\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}+1\right)}{2}$	25
risch	$-\frac{i x \ln\left(i x+1\right)}{2}+\frac{i x \ln\left(-i x+1\right)}{2}-\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}+1\right)}{2}$	32

input
```
int(arctan(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
x*arctan(x)-1/2*ln(x^2+1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \arctan(x)\,dx = x\arctan\left(x\right) - \frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(x^{2} + 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(arctan(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
x*arctan(x) - 1/2*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \arctan(x)\,dx = x\,\mathrm{atan}\,(x) - \frac{\log\left(x^2+1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(atan(x),x)
```

output
```
x*atan(x) - log(x**2 + 1)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \arctan(x)\,dx = x\arctan\left(x\right) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(arctan(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
x*arctan(x) - 1/2*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \arctan(x)\,dx = x\arctan\left(x\right) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(arctan(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x*arctan(x) - 1/2*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \arctan(x)\,dx = x\,\mathrm{atan}(x) - \frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{2}$$

input
```
int(atan(x),x)
```

output
```
x*atan(x) - log(x^2 + 1)/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \arctan(x)\,dx = atan(x)\,x - \frac{\log(x^2+1)}{2}$$

input
```
int(atan(x),x)
```

output
```
(2*atan(x)*x - log(x**2 + 1))/2
```

3.20 $\int e^{2x}x\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int e^{2x}x\,dx = -\frac{e^{2x}}{4} + \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}x$$

output
```
-1/4*exp(2*x)+1/2*exp(2*x)*x
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int e^{2x}x\,dx = e^{2x}\left(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[E^(2*x)*x,x]
```

output
```
E^(2*x)*(-1/4 + x/2)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.286, Rules used = {2607, 2624}

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.

$$\int e^{2x}x\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$
$$\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}x-\frac{\int e^{2x}dx}{2}$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2624}$$
$$\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}x-\frac{e^{2x}}{4}$$

input
```
Int[E^(2*x)*x,x]
```

output
```
-1/4*E^(2*x) + (E^(2*x)*x)/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2607
```
Int[((b_.)*(F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^m*((b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/(f*g*n*Log[F])),
x] - Simp[d*(m/(f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*(b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^
n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[2*
m] &&  !TrueQ[$UseGamma]
```

rule 2624
```
Int[((F_)^(v_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(F^v)^n/(n*Log[F]*D[v, x]), x] /;
FreeQ[{F, n}, x] && LinearQ[v, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.55

method	result	size
risch	$\left(-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{x}{2}\right) \mathrm{e}^{2 x}$	11
gosper	$\frac{(2 x-1) \mathrm{e}^{2 x}}{4}$	12
orering	$\frac{(2 x-1) \mathrm{e}^{2 x}}{4}$	12
meijerg	$\frac{1}{4}-\frac{(2-4 x) \mathrm{e}^{2 x}}{8}$	14
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\mathrm{e}^{2 x}}{4}+\frac{\mathrm{e}^{2 x} x}{2}$	15
default	$-\frac{\mathrm{e}^{2 x}}{4}+\frac{\mathrm{e}^{2 x} x}{2}$	15
norman	$-\frac{\mathrm{e}^{2 x}}{4}+\frac{\mathrm{e}^{2 x} x}{2}$	15
parallelrisch	$-\frac{\mathrm{e}^{2 x}}{4}+\frac{\mathrm{e}^{2 x} x}{2}$	15
parts	$-\frac{\mathrm{e}^{2 x}}{4}+\frac{\mathrm{e}^{2 x} x}{2}$	15

input
```
int(exp(2*x)*x,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(-1/4+1/2*x)*exp(2*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.55

$$\int e^{2x} x \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \, (2 \, x - 1)e^{(2 \, x)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(2*x)*x,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*(2*x - 1)*e^(2*x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int e^{2x}x\,dx = \frac{(2x-1)\,e^{2x}}{4}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(2*x)*x,x)
```

output
```
(2*x - 1)*exp(2*x)/4
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.55

$$\int e^{2x}x\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\,(2\,x-1)e^{(2\,x)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(2*x)*x,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/4*(2*x - 1)*e^(2*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.55

$$\int e^{2x}x\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\,(2\,x-1)e^{(2\,x)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(2*x)*x,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/4*(2*x - 1)*e^(2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.55

$$\int e^{2x}x\,dx = \frac{e^{2x}\,(2\,x-1)}{4}$$

input
```
int(x*exp(2*x),x)
```

output
```
(exp(2*x)*(2*x - 1))/4
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

$$\int e^{2x}x\,dx = \frac{e^{2x}(2x-1)}{4}$$

input
```
int(exp(2*x)*x,x)
```

output
```
(e**(2*x)*(2*x - 1))/4
```

3.21 $\int x\cos(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 7

$$\int x\cos(x)\,dx=\cos(x)+x\sin(x)$$

output
```
cos(x)+x*sin(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\cos(x)\,dx=\cos(x)+x\sin(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x*Cos[x],x]
```

output
```
Cos[x] + x*Sin[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.250, Rules used = {3042, 3777, 25, 3042, 3118}

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.

$$\int x\cos(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int x\sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$\int -\sin(x)dx+x\sin(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$x\sin(x)-\int \sin(x)dx$$

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

$$x\sin(x)-\int \sin(x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3118}$$

$$x\sin(x)+\cos(x)$$

input
```
Int[x*Cos[x],x]
```

output
```
Cos[x] + x*Sin[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

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

rule 3118
```
Int[sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-Cos[c + d*x]/d, x] /; FreeQ
[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 3777
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(
-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cos[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*C
os[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

method	result	size
default	$\cos\left(x\right)+x\sin\left(x\right)$	8
risch	$\cos\left(x\right)+x\sin\left(x\right)$	8
parts	$\cos\left(x\right)+x\sin\left(x\right)$	8
orering	$\cos\left(x\right)+x\sin\left(x\right)$	8
parallelrisch	$1+\cos\left(x\right)+x\sin\left(x\right)$	9
norman	$\frac{2x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+2}{1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}$	21
meijerg	$2\sqrt{\pi}\left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{\cos\left(x\right)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{x\sin\left(x\right)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}\right)$	27

input
```
int(x*cos(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
cos(x)+x*sin(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\cos(x)\,dx = x\sin(x) + \cos(x)$$

input
```
integrate(x*cos(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
x*sin(x) + cos(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\cos(x)\,dx = x\sin(x) + \cos(x)$$

input
```
integrate(x*cos(x),x)
```

output
```
x*sin(x) + cos(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\cos(x)\,dx = x\sin(x) + \cos(x)$$

input
```
integrate(x*cos(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
x*sin(x) + cos(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\cos(x)\,dx = x\sin(x) + \cos(x)$$

input
```
integrate(x*cos(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x*sin(x) + cos(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\cos(x)\,dx = \cos(x) + x\,\sin(x)$$

input
```
int(x*cos(x),x)
```

output
```
cos(x) + x*sin(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\cos(x)\,dx = \cos(x) + \sin(x)\,x$$

input
```
int(x*cos(x),x)
```

output
```
cos(x) + sin(x)*x
```

3.22 $\int x \sin(4x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int x \sin(4x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}x\cos(4x) + \frac{1}{16}\sin(4x)$$

output
```
-1/4*x*cos(4*x)+1/16*sin(4*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x \sin(4x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}x\cos(4x) + \frac{1}{16}\sin(4x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x*Sin[4*x],x]
```

output
```
-1/4*(x*Cos[4*x]) + Sin[4*x]/16
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.667$, Rules used = {3042, 3777, 3042, 3117}

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.

$$\int x \sin(4x) \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\int x \sin(4x) dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3777$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \cos(4x) dx - \frac{1}{4} x \cos(4x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \sin\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) dx - \frac{1}{4} x \cos(4x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3117$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \sin(4x) - \frac{1}{4} x \cos(4x)$$

input
```
Int[x*Sin[4*x],x]
```

output
```
-1/4*(x*Cos[4*x]) + Sin[4*x]/16
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3117
```
Int[sin[Pi/2 + (c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sin[c + d*x]/d, x] /;
 FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 3777
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(
-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cos[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*C
os[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{x\cos(4x)}{4}+\frac{\sin(4x)}{16}$	15
default	$-\frac{x\cos(4x)}{4}+\frac{\sin(4x)}{16}$	15
risch	$-\frac{x\cos(4x)}{4}+\frac{\sin(4x)}{16}$	15
parallelrisch	$-\frac{x\cos(4x)}{4}+\frac{\sin(4x)}{16}$	15
parts	$-\frac{x\cos(4x)}{4}+\frac{\sin(4x)}{16}$	15
orering	$-\frac{x\cos(4x)}{4}+\frac{\sin(4x)}{16}$	15
meijerg	$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}\left(-\frac{2x\cos(4x)}{\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{\sin(4x)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}\right)}{8}$	26
norman	$\frac{-\frac{x}{4}+\frac{x\tan(2x)^2}{4}+\frac{\tan(2x)}{8}}{1+\tan(2x)^2}$	31

input
```
int(x*sin(4*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/4*x*cos(4*x)+1/16*sin(4*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x\sin(4x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\,x\cos\left(4\,x\right) + \frac{1}{16}\,\sin\left(4\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x*sin(4*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/4*x*cos(4*x) + 1/16*sin(4*x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x\sin(4x)\,dx = -\frac{x\cos\left(4x\right)}{4} + \frac{\sin\left(4x\right)}{16}$$

input
```
integrate(x*sin(4*x),x)
```

output
```
-x*cos(4*x)/4 + sin(4*x)/16
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x\sin(4x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\,x\cos\left(4\,x\right) + \frac{1}{16}\,\sin\left(4\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x*sin(4*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/4*x*cos(4*x) + 1/16*sin(4*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x\sin(4x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\,x\cos\left(4\,x\right) + \frac{1}{16}\,\sin\left(4\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x*sin(4*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/4*x*cos(4*x) + 1/16*sin(4*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x\sin(4x)\,dx = \frac{\sin\left(4\,x\right)}{16} - \frac{x\,\cos\left(4\,x\right)}{4}$$

input
```
int(x*sin(4*x),x)
```

output
```
sin(4*x)/16 - (x*cos(4*x))/4
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x\sin(4x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos\left(4x\right)x}{4} + \frac{\sin\left(4x\right)}{16}$$

input
```
int(x*sin(4*x),x)
```

output
```
( - 4*cos(4*x)*x + sin(4*x))/16
```

3.23 $\int x \log(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int x \log(x) \, dx = -\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \log(x)$$

output
```
-1/4*x^2+1/2*x^2*ln(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x \log(x) \, dx = -\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \log(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x*Log[x],x]
```

output
```
-1/4*x^2 + (x^2*Log[x])/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.250, Rules used = {2741}

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.

$$\int x\log(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2741}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2\log(x)-\frac{x^2}{4}$$

input
```
Int[x*Log[x],x]
```

output
```
-1/4*x^2 + (x^2*Log[x])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2741
```
Int[((a_.) + Log[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]*(b_.))*((d_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :>
Simp[(d*x)^(m + 1)*((a + b*Log[c*x^n])/(d*(m + 1))), x] - Simp[b*n*((d*x)^(
m + 1)/(d*(m + 1)^2)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n}, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{x^2}{4}+\frac{x^2\ln(x)}{2}$	14
norman	$-\frac{x^2}{4}+\frac{x^2\ln(x)}{2}$	14
risch	$-\frac{x^2}{4}+\frac{x^2\ln(x)}{2}$	14
parallelrisch	$-\frac{x^2}{4}+\frac{x^2\ln(x)}{2}$	14
parts	$-\frac{x^2}{4}+\frac{x^2\ln(x)}{2}$	14
orering	$\frac{3x^2\ln(x)}{4}-\frac{x^2(1+\ln(x))}{4}$	18

input
```
int(x*ln(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/4*x^2+1/2*x^2*ln(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int x\log(x)\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\,x^2\log{(x)}-\frac{1}{4}\,x^2$$

input
```
integrate(x*log(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2*log(x) - 1/4*x^2
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int x\log(x)\,dx = \frac{x^2\log{(x)}}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4}$$

input
```
integrate(x*ln(x),x)
```

output
```
x**2*log(x)/2 - x**2/4
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int x\log(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x^2\log{(x)} - \frac{1}{4}\,x^2$$

input
```
integrate(x*log(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2*log(x) - 1/4*x^2
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int x\log(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x^2\log{(x)} - \frac{1}{4}\,x^2$$

input
```
integrate(x*log(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2*log(x) - 1/4*x^2
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.53

$$\int x\log(x)\,dx = \frac{x^2\left(\ln(x)-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(x*log(x),x)
```

output
```
(x^2*(log(x) - 1/2))/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int x\log(x)\,dx = \frac{x^2(2\log(x)-1)}{4}$$

input
```
int(x*log(x),x)
```

output
```
(x**2*(2*log(x) - 1))/4
```

3.24 $\int x^2 \cos(3x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 29

$$\int x^2 \cos(3x) \, dx = \frac{2}{9} x \cos(3x) - \frac{2}{27} \sin(3x) + \frac{1}{3} x^2 \sin(3x)$$

output
```
2/9*x*cos(3*x)-2/27*sin(3*x)+1/3*x^2*sin(3*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int x^2 \cos(3x) \, dx = \frac{2}{9} x \cos(3x) + \frac{1}{27} \left(-2 + 9x^2\right) \sin(3x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2*Cos[3*x],x]
```

output
```
(2*x*Cos[3*x])/9 + ((-2 + 9*x^2)*Sin[3*x])/27
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 7, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.875, Rules used = {3042, 3777, 25, 3042, 3777, 3042, 3117}

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.

$$\int x^2 \cos(3x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int x^2 \sin\left(3x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\int -x\sin(3x)dx+\frac{1}{3}x^2\sin(3x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^2\sin(3x)-\frac{2}{3}\int x\sin(3x)dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}x^2\sin(3x)-\frac{2}{3}\int x\sin(3x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^2\sin(3x)-\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{3}\int \cos(3x)dx-\frac{1}{3}x\cos(3x)\right)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}x^2\sin(3x)-\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{3}\int \sin\left(3x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx-\frac{1}{3}x\cos(3x)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3117}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^2\sin(3x)-\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{9}\sin(3x)-\frac{1}{3}x\cos(3x)\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^2*Cos[3*x],x]
```

output
```
(-2*(-1/3*(x*Cos[3*x]) + Sin[3*x]/9))/3 + (x^2*Sin[3*x])/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

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

rule 3117
```
Int[sin[Pi/2 + (c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sin[c + d*x]/d, x] /;
 FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 3777
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(
-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cos[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*C
os[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

method	result	size
risch	$\frac{2x\cos(3x)}{9}+\frac{(9x^2-2)\sin(3x)}{27}$	22
derivativedivides	$\frac{2x\cos(3x)}{9}-\frac{2\sin(3x)}{27}+\frac{x^2\sin(3x)}{3}$	24
default	$\frac{2x\cos(3x)}{9}-\frac{2\sin(3x)}{27}+\frac{x^2\sin(3x)}{3}$	24
parallelrisch	$\frac{2x\cos(3x)}{9}-\frac{2\sin(3x)}{27}+\frac{x^2\sin(3x)}{3}$	24
parts	$\frac{2x\cos(3x)}{9}-\frac{2\sin(3x)}{27}+\frac{x^2\sin(3x)}{3}$	24
meijerg	$\frac{4\sqrt{\pi}\left(\frac{3x\cos(3x)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}-\frac{\left(-\frac{27x^2}{2}+3\right)\sin(3x)}{6\sqrt{\pi}}\right)}{27}$	33
norman	$\frac{\frac{2x}{9}+\frac{2x^2\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)}{3}-\frac{2\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^2x}{9}-\frac{4\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)}{27}}{1+\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^2}$	40
orering	$\frac{4(9x^2-1)\cos(3x)}{81x}-\frac{(9x^2-2)(2x\cos(3x)-3x^2\sin(3x))}{81x^2}$	47

input
```
int(x^2*cos(3*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2/9*x*cos(3*x)+1/27*(9*x^2-2)*sin(3*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int x^2\cos(3x)\,dx=\frac{2}{9}\,x\cos\left(3\,x\right)+\frac{1}{27}\left(9\,x^2-2\right)\sin\left(3\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*cos(3*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2/9*x*cos(3*x) + 1/27*(9*x^2 - 2)*sin(3*x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

$$\int x^2 \cos(3x)\, dx = \frac{x^2 \sin(3x)}{3} + \frac{2x \cos(3x)}{9} - \frac{2 \sin(3x)}{27}$$

input
```
integrate(x**2*cos(3*x),x)
```

output
```
x**2*sin(3*x)/3 + 2*x*cos(3*x)/9 - 2*sin(3*x)/27
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int x^2 \cos(3x)\, dx = \frac{2}{9}\, x \cos(3\, x) + \frac{1}{27}\, (9\, x^2 - 2) \sin(3\, x)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*cos(3*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2/9*x*cos(3*x) + 1/27*(9*x^2 - 2)*sin(3*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int x^2 \cos(3x)\, dx = \frac{2}{9}\, x \cos(3\, x) + \frac{1}{27}\, (9\, x^2 - 2) \sin(3\, x)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*cos(3*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2/9*x*cos(3*x) + 1/27*(9*x^2 - 2)*sin(3*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int x^2 \cos(3x)\,dx = \frac{2\,x\,\cos\left(3\,x\right)}{9} - \frac{2\,\sin\left(3\,x\right)}{27} + \frac{x^2\,\sin\left(3\,x\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(x^2*cos(3*x),x)
```

output
```
(2*x*cos(3*x))/9 - (2*sin(3*x))/27 + (x^2*sin(3*x))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int x^2 \cos(3x)\,dx = \frac{2\cos\left(3x\right)x}{9} + \frac{\sin\left(3x\right)x^2}{3} - \frac{2\sin\left(3x\right)}{27}$$

input
```
int(x^2*cos(3*x),x)
```

output
```
(6*cos(3*x)*x + 9*sin(3*x)*x**2 - 2*sin(3*x))/27
```

3.25 $\int x^2 \sin(2x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 29

$$\int x^2 \sin(2x)\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\cos(2x) - \frac{1}{2}x^2\cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2}x\sin(2x)$$

output
```
1/4*cos(2*x)-1/2*x^2*cos(2*x)+1/2*x*sin(2*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int x^2 \sin(2x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\left(-1+2x^2\right)\cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2}x\sin(2x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2*Sin[2*x],x]
```

output
```
-1/4*((-1 + 2*x^2)*Cos[2*x]) + (x*Sin[2*x])/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 7, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.875, Rules used = {3042, 3777, 3042, 3777, 25, 3042, 3118}

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.

$$\int x^2 \sin(2x) \, dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int x^2 \sin(2x)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$
$$\int x \cos(2x)dx - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cos(2x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int x \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) dx - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cos(2x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$
$$\frac{1}{2}\int -\sin(2x)dx - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2}x \sin(2x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$
$$-\frac{1}{2}\int \sin(2x)dx - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2}x \sin(2x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$-\frac{1}{2}\int \sin(2x)dx - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2}x \sin(2x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3118}$$
$$-\frac{1}{2}x^2 \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2}x \sin(2x) + \frac{1}{4}\cos(2x)$$

input
```
Int[x^2*Sin[2*x],x]
```

output
```
Cos[2*x]/4 - (x^2*Cos[2*x])/2 + (x*Sin[2*x])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

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

rule 3118
```
Int[sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-Cos[c + d*x]/d, x] /; FreeQ
[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 3777
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(
-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cos[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*C
os[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

method	result	size
risch	$\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\frac{1}{4}\right) \cos \left(2 x \right)+\frac{x \sin \left(2 x \right)}{2}$	21
derivativedivides	$\frac{\cos \left(2 x \right)}{4}-\frac{x^{2} \cos \left(2 x \right)}{2}+\frac{x \sin \left(2 x \right)}{2}$	24
default	$\frac{\cos \left(2 x \right)}{4}-\frac{x^{2} \cos \left(2 x \right)}{2}+\frac{x \sin \left(2 x \right)}{2}$	24
parts	$\frac{\cos \left(2 x \right)}{4}-\frac{x^{2} \cos \left(2 x \right)}{2}+\frac{x \sin \left(2 x \right)}{2}$	24
parallelrisch	$\frac{1}{4}-\frac{x^{2} \cos \left(2 x \right)}{2}+\frac{x \sin \left(2 x \right)}{2}+\frac{\cos \left(2 x \right)}{4}$	25
norman	$\frac{x \tan \left(x \right)-\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\frac{x^{2} \tan \left(x \right)^{2}}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}{1+\tan \left(x \right)^{2}}$	30
meijerg	$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}\, \left(-\frac{1}{2 \sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{\left(-2 x^{2}+1\right) \cos \left(2 x \right)}{2 \sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{x \sin \left(2 x \right)}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)}{2}$	37
orering	$\frac{\left(4 x^{2}-1\right) \sin \left(2 x \right)}{4 x}-\frac{\left(2 x^{2}-1\right) \left(2 x \sin \left(2 x \right)+2 x^{2} \cos \left(2 x \right)\right)}{8 x^{2}}$	47

input
```
int(x^2*sin(2*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(-1/2*x^2+1/4)*cos(2*x)+1/2*x*sin(2*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int x^2 \sin(2x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\left(2\,x^2-1\right)\cos\left(2\,x\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,x\sin\left(2\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*sin(2*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/4*(2*x^2 - 1)*cos(2*x) + 1/2*x*sin(2*x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int x^2 \sin(2x)\,dx = -\frac{x^2\cos\left(2x\right)}{2}+\frac{x\sin\left(2x\right)}{2}+\frac{\cos\left(2x\right)}{4}$$

input
```
integrate(x**2*sin(2*x),x)
```

output
```
-x**2*cos(2*x)/2 + x*sin(2*x)/2 + cos(2*x)/4
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int x^2 \sin(2x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\left(2\,x^2-1\right)\cos\left(2\,x\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,x\sin\left(2\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*sin(2*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/4*(2*x^2 - 1)*cos(2*x) + 1/2*x*sin(2*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int x^2 \sin(2x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\left(2\,x^2-1\right)\cos\left(2\,x\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,x\sin\left(2\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*sin(2*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/4*(2*x^2 - 1)*cos(2*x) + 1/2*x*sin(2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int x^2 \sin(2x)\,dx = \frac{x\,\sin\left(2\,x\right)}{2}+\left(2\sin\left(x\right)^2-1\right)\,\left(\frac{x^2}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

input
```
int(x^2*sin(2*x),x)
```

output
```
(x*sin(2*x))/2 + (2*sin(x)^2 - 1)*(x^2/2 - 1/4)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int x^2 \sin(2x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(2x)\,x^2}{2} + \frac{\cos(2x)}{4} + \frac{\sin(2x)\,x}{2}$$

input
```
int(x^2*sin(2*x),x)
```

output
```
( - 2*cos(2*x)*x**2 + cos(2*x) + 2*sin(2*x)*x)/4
```

3.26 $\int \log^2(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 15

$$\int \log^2(x)\,dx = 2x - 2x\log(x) + x\log^2(x)$$

output
```
2*x-2*x*ln(x)+x*ln(x)^2
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \log^2(x)\,dx = 2x - 2x\log(x) + x\log^2(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Log[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
2*x - 2*x*Log[x] + x*Log[x]^2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.13, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.500, Rules used = {2733, 2732}

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.

$$\int \log^2(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2733}$$

$$x\log^2(x)-2\int \log(x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2732}$$

$$x\log^2(x)-2(x\log(x)-x)$$

input
```
Int[Log[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
x*Log[x]^2 - 2*(-x + x*Log[x])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2732
```
Int[Log[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[x*Log[c*x^n], x] - Simp[n*x, x
] /; FreeQ[{c, n}, x]
```

rule 2733
```
Int[((a_.) + Log[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]*(b_.))^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[x*(a + b
*Log[c*x^n])^p, x] - Simp[b*n*p   Int[(a + b*Log[c*x^n])^(p - 1), x], x] /;
 FreeQ[{a, b, c, n}, x] && GtQ[p, 0] && IntegerQ[2*p]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07

method	result	size
default	$2x - 2x \ln(x) + x \ln(x)^2$	16
norman	$2x - 2x \ln(x) + x \ln(x)^2$	16
risch	$2x - 2x \ln(x) + x \ln(x)^2$	16
parallelrisch	$2x - 2x \ln(x) + x \ln(x)^2$	16
orering	$x \ln(x)^2 + x^3 \left(\frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{2\ln(x)}{x^2}\right)$	25

input
```
int(ln(x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2*x-2*x*ln(x)+x*ln(x)^2
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \log^2(x)\, dx = x \log(x)^2 - 2\, x \log(x) + 2\, x$$

input
```
integrate(log(x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
x*log(x)^2 - 2*x*log(x) + 2*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \log^2(x)\,dx = x\log{(x)}^2 - 2x\log{(x)} + 2x$$

input
```
integrate(ln(x)**2,x)
```

output
```
x*log(x)**2 - 2*x*log(x) + 2*x
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \log^2(x)\,dx = \left(\log{(x)}^2 - 2\,\log{(x)} + 2\right)x$$

input
```
integrate(log(x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
(log(x)^2 - 2*log(x) + 2)*x
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \log^2(x)\,dx = x\log{(x)}^2 - 2\,x\log{(x)} + 2\,x$$

input
```
integrate(log(x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x*log(x)^2 - 2*x*log(x) + 2*x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \log^2(x)\,dx = x\left(\ln\left(x\right)^2 - 2\,\ln\left(x\right) + 2\right)$$

input
```
int(log(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
x*(log(x)^2 - 2*log(x) + 2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \log^2(x)\,dx = x\left(\log(x)^2 - 2\log(x) + 2\right)$$

input
```
int(log(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
x*(log(x)**2 - 2*log(x) + 2)
```

3.27 $\int \arcsin(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 2, antiderivative size = 16

$$\int \arcsin(x)\,dx = \sqrt{1-x^2} + x\arcsin(x)$$

output
```
x*arcsin(x)+(-x^2+1)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \arcsin(x)\,dx = \sqrt{1-x^2} + x\arcsin(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[ArcSin[x],x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[1 - x^2] + x*ArcSin[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.000, Rules used = {5130, 241}

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.

$$\int \arcsin(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{5130}$$

$$x\arcsin(x)-\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{241}$$

$$x\arcsin(x)+\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

input
```
Int[ArcSin[x],x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[1 - x^2] + x*ArcSin[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 241
```
Int[(x_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/
(2*b*(p + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, p}, x] && NeQ[p, -1]
```

rule 5130
```
Int[((a_.) + ArcSin[(c_.)*(x_)]*(b_.))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[x*(a + b*Ar
cSin[c*x])^n, x] - Simp[b*c*n   Int[x*((a + b*ArcSin[c*x])^(n - 1)/Sqrt[1 -
 c^2*x^2]), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && GtQ[n, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

method	result	size
lookup	$\arcsin\left(x\right)x+\sqrt{-x^{2}+1}$	15
default	$\arcsin\left(x\right)x+\sqrt{-x^{2}+1}$	15
parts	$\arcsin\left(x\right)x+\sqrt{-x^{2}+1}$	15
orering	$\arcsin\left(x\right)x-\frac{(-1+x)(1+x)}{\sqrt{-x^{2}+1}}$	23

input
```
int(arcsin(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
arcsin(x)*x+(-x^2+1)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \arcsin(x)\,dx = x\arcsin\left(x\right)+\sqrt{-x^{2}+1}$$

input
```
integrate(arcsin(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
x*arcsin(x) + sqrt(-x^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \arcsin(x)\,dx = x\operatorname{asin}\left(x\right)+\sqrt{1-x^{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(asin(x),x)
```

output
```
x*asin(x) + sqrt(1 - x**2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \arcsin(x)\,dx = x\arcsin(x) + \sqrt{-x^2+1}$$

input
```
integrate(arcsin(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
x*arcsin(x) + sqrt(-x^2 + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \arcsin(x)\,dx = x\arcsin(x) + \sqrt{-x^2+1}$$

input
```
integrate(arcsin(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x*arcsin(x) + sqrt(-x^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \arcsin(x)\,dx = x\,\mathrm{asin}(x) + \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

input
```
int(asin(x),x)
```

output
```
x*asin(x) + (1 - x^2)^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \arcsin(x)\,dx = asin(x)\,x + \sqrt{-x^2+1}$$

input
```
int(asin(x),x)
```

output
```
asin(x)*x + sqrt( - x**2 + 1)
```

3.28 $\int t\cos(t)\sin(t)\,dt$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 23

$$\int t\cos(t)\sin(t)\,dt = -\frac{t}{4}+\frac{1}{4}\cos(t)\sin(t)+\frac{1}{2}t\sin^2(t)$$

output
```
-1/4*t+1/4*cos(t)*sin(t)+1/2*t*sin(t)^2
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int t\cos(t)\sin(t)\,dt = -\frac{1}{4}t\cos(2t)+\frac{1}{8}\sin(2t)$$

input
```
Integrate[t*Cos[t]*Sin[t],t]
```

output
```
-1/4*(t*Cos[2*t]) + Sin[2*t]/8
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.22, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.667, Rules used = {3924, 3042, 3115, 24}

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.

$$\int t \sin(t) \cos(t)\, dt$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3924}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} t \sin^2(t) - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin^2(t) dt$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} t \sin^2(t) - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(t)^2 dt$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin(t) \cos(t) - \frac{\int 1 dt}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} t \sin^2(t)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} t \sin^2(t) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin(t) \cos(t) - \frac{t}{2} \right)$$

input
```
Int[t*Cos[t]*Sin[t],t]
```

output
```
(t*Sin[t]^2)/2 + (-1/2*t + (Cos[t]*Sin[t])/2)/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3115
```
Int[((b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Sin[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*n)), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/n)   Int[(b*Sin
[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] && IntegerQ[
2*n]
```

rule 3924
```
Int[Cos[(a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]*(x_)^(m_.)*Sin[(a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]^
(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[x^(m - n + 1)*(Sin[a + b*x^n]^(p + 1)/(b*n*(p + 1)
)), x] - Simp[(m - n + 1)/(b*n*(p + 1))   Int[x^(m - n)*Sin[a + b*x^n]^(p +
 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, p}, x] && LtQ[0, n, m + 1] && NeQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

method	result	size
risch	$-\frac{t\cos(2t)}{4}+\frac{\sin(2t)}{8}$	15
parallelrisch	$-\frac{t\cos(2t)}{4}+\frac{\sin(2t)}{8}$	15
default	$-\frac{t\cos(t)^{2}}{2}+\frac{\cos(t)\sin(t)}{4}+\frac{t}{4}$	18
orering	$\frac{\cos(t)\sin(t)}{4}+\frac{t\sin(t)^{2}}{4}-\frac{t\cos(t)^{2}}{4}$	22
meijerg	$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}\left(-\frac{t\cos(2t)}{\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{\sin(2t)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}\right)}{4}$	26
norman	$\frac{-\frac{t}{4}-\frac{\tan(\frac{t}{2})^{3}}{2}+\frac{3t\tan(\frac{t}{2})^{2}}{2}-\frac{t\tan(\frac{t}{2})^{4}}{4}+\frac{\tan(\frac{t}{2})}{2}}{\left(1+\tan(\frac{t}{2})^{2}\right)^{2}}$	48

input
```
int(t*cos(t)*sin(t),t,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/4*t*cos(2*t)+1/8*sin(2*t)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int t\cos(t)\sin(t)\,dt = -\frac{1}{2}\,t\cos{(t)}^2 + \frac{1}{4}\,\cos{(t)}\sin{(t)} + \frac{1}{4}\,t$$

input
```
integrate(t*cos(t)*sin(t),t, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*t*cos(t)^2 + 1/4*cos(t)*sin(t) + 1/4*t
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.04

$$\int t\cos(t)\sin(t)\,dt = \frac{t\sin^2{(t)}}{4} - \frac{t\cos^2{(t)}}{4} + \frac{\sin{(t)}\cos{(t)}}{4}$$

input
```
integrate(t*cos(t)*sin(t),t)
```

output
```
t*sin(t)**2/4 - t*cos(t)**2/4 + sin(t)*cos(t)/4
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.61

$$\int t\cos(t)\sin(t)\,dt = -\frac{1}{4}\,t\cos{(2\,t)} + \frac{1}{8}\,\sin{(2\,t)}$$

input
```
integrate(t*cos(t)*sin(t),t, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/4*t*cos(2*t) + 1/8*sin(2*t)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.61

$$\int t\cos(t)\sin(t)\,dt = -\frac{1}{4}\,t\cos\left(2\,t\right) + \frac{1}{8}\,\sin\left(2\,t\right)$$

input
```
integrate(t*cos(t)*sin(t),t, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/4*t*cos(2*t) + 1/8*sin(2*t)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int t\cos(t)\sin(t)\,dt = \frac{\sin\left(2\,t\right)}{8} + \frac{t\,\left(2\sin\left(t\right)^2 - 1\right)}{4}$$

input
```
int(t*cos(t)*sin(t),t)
```

output
```
sin(2*t)/8 + (t*(2*sin(t)^2 - 1))/4
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int t\cos(t)\sin(t)\,dt = -\frac{\cos\left(t\right)^2 t}{4} + \frac{\cos\left(t\right)\sin\left(t\right)}{4} + \frac{\sin\left(t\right)^2 t}{4}$$

input
```
int(t*cos(t)*sin(t),t)
```

output
```
( - cos(t)**2*t + cos(t)*sin(t) + sin(t)**2*t)/4
```

3.29 $\int t \sec^2(t)\,dt$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int t \sec^2(t)\,dt = \log(\cos(t)) + t\tan(t)$$

output
```
ln(cos(t))+t*tan(t)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int t \sec^2(t)\,dt = \log(\cos(t)) + t\tan(t)$$

input
```
Integrate[t*Sec[t]^2,t]
```

output
```
Log[Cos[t]] + t*Tan[t]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.833$, Rules used = {3042, 4672, 25, 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.

$$\int t\sec^2(t)\,dt$$

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

$$\int t\csc\left(t+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dt$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4672}$$

$$\int -\tan(t)dt+t\tan(t)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$t\tan(t)-\int \tan(t)dt$$

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

$$t\tan(t)-\int \tan(t)dt$$

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

$$t\tan(t)+\log(\cos(t))$$

input
```
Int[t*Sec[t]^2,t]
```

output
```
Log[Cos[t]] + t*Tan[t]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

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 4672
```
Int[csc[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp
[(-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cot[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)
*Cot[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

method	result	size
default	$\ln(\cos(t)) + t\tan(t)$	9
risch	$-2it + \frac{2it}{e^{2it}+1} + \ln(e^{2it}+1)$	27
parallelrisch	$\frac{\cos(t)\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)-1\right)+\cos(t)\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)+1\right)-\cos(t)\ln\left(\sec\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{2}\right)+t\sin(t)}{\cos(t)}$	42
norman	$-\frac{2\tan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)t}{\tan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{2}-1} - \ln\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^{2}\right) + \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)-1\right) + \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)+1\right)$	44

input
```
int(t*sec(t)^2,t,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
ln(cos(t))+t*tan(t)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 18 vs. 2(8) = 16.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.25

$$\int t\sec^2(t)\,dt = \frac{\cos(t)\log(-\cos(t)) + t\sin(t)}{\cos(t)}$$

input
```
integrate(t*sec(t)^2,t, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(cos(t)*log(-cos(t)) + t*sin(t))/cos(t)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int t\sec^2(t)\,dt = t\tan(t) + \log(\cos(t))$$

input
```
integrate(t*sec(t)**2,t)
```

output
```
t*tan(t) + log(cos(t))
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 74 vs. 2(8) = 16.

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 74, normalized size of antiderivative = 9.25

$$\int t\sec^2(t)\,dt$$
$$= \frac{\left(\cos(2t)^2 + \sin(2t)^2 + 2\cos(2t) + 1\right)\log\left(\cos(2t)^2 + \sin(2t)^2 + 2\cos(2t) + 1\right) + 4t\sin(2t)}{2\left(\cos(2t)^2 + \sin(2t)^2 + 2\cos(2t) + 1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(t*sec(t)^2,t, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*((cos(2*t)^2 + sin(2*t)^2 + 2*cos(2*t) + 1)*log(cos(2*t)^2 + sin(2*t)^
2 + 2*cos(2*t) + 1) + 4*t*sin(2*t))/(cos(2*t)^2 + sin(2*t)^2 + 2*cos(2*t)
+ 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 103 vs. $2(8) = 16$.

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 103, normalized size of antiderivative = 12.88

$$\int t\sec^2(t)\,dt = \frac{\log\left(\frac{4\left(\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)^4-2\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)^2+1\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)^4+2\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)^2+1}\right)\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)^2-4t\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)-\log\left(\frac{4\left(\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)^4-2\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)^2+1\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)^4+2\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)^2+1}\right)}{2\left(\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)^2-1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(t*sec(t)^2,t, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*(log(4*(tan(1/2*t)^4 - 2*tan(1/2*t)^2 + 1)/(tan(1/2*t)^4 + 2*tan(1/2*t
)^2 + 1))*tan(1/2*t)^2 - 4*t*tan(1/2*t) - log(4*(tan(1/2*t)^4 - 2*tan(1/2*
t)^2 + 1)/(tan(1/2*t)^4 + 2*tan(1/2*t)^2 + 1)))/(tan(1/2*t)^2 - 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int t\sec^2(t)\,dt = \ln(\cos(t)) + t\tan(t)$$

input
```
int(t/cos(t)^2,t)
```

output
```
log(cos(t)) + t*tan(t)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.38

$$\int t\sec^2(t)\,dt$$
$$= \frac{-\cos(t)\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2+1\right)+\cos(t)\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)-1\right)+\cos(t)\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)+1\right)+\sin(t)\,t}{\cos(t)}$$

input
```
int(t*sec(t)^2,t)
```

output
```
( - cos(t)*log(tan(t/2)**2 + 1) + cos(t)*log(tan(t/2) - 1) + cos(t)*log(ta
n(t/2) + 1) + sin(t)*t)/cos(t)
```

3.30 $\int t^2 \log(t) \, dt$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int t^2 \log(t) \, dt = -\frac{t^3}{9} + \frac{1}{3} t^3 \log(t)$$

output
```
-1/9*t^3+1/3*t^3*ln(t)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int t^2 \log(t) \, dt = -\frac{t^3}{9} + \frac{1}{3} t^3 \log(t)$$

input
```
Integrate[t^2*Log[t],t]
```

output
```
-1/9*t^3 + (t^3*Log[t])/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.167, Rules used = {2741}

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.

$$\int t^2 \log(t)\, dt$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2741}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}t^3 \log(t) - \frac{t^3}{9}$$

input
```
Int[t^2*Log[t],t]
```

output
```
-1/9*t^3 + (t^3*Log[t])/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2741
```
Int[((a_.) + Log[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]*(b_.))*((d_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :>
Simp[(d*x)^(m + 1)*((a + b*Log[c*x^n])/(d*(m + 1))), x] - Simp[b*n*((d*x)^(
m + 1)/(d*(m + 1)^2)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n}, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{t^3}{9}+\frac{t^3\ln(t)}{3}$	14
norman	$-\frac{t^3}{9}+\frac{t^3\ln(t)}{3}$	14
risch	$-\frac{t^3}{9}+\frac{t^3\ln(t)}{3}$	14
parallelrisch	$-\frac{t^3}{9}+\frac{t^3\ln(t)}{3}$	14
parts	$-\frac{t^3}{9}+\frac{t^3\ln(t)}{3}$	14
orering	$\frac{5t^3\ln(t)}{9}-\frac{t^2(2t\ln(t)+t)}{9}$	21

input
```
int(t^2*ln(t),t,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/9*t^3+1/3*t^3*ln(t)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int t^2\log(t)\,dt=\frac{1}{3}\,t^3\log\left(t\right)-\frac{1}{9}\,t^3$$

input
```
integrate(t^2*log(t),t, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3*t^3*log(t) - 1/9*t^3
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int t^2 \log(t)\, dt = \frac{t^3 \log{(t)}}{3} - \frac{t^3}{9}$$

input
```
integrate(t**2*ln(t),t)
```

output
```
t**3*log(t)/3 - t**3/9
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int t^2 \log(t)\, dt = \frac{1}{3}\, t^3 \log{(t)} - \frac{1}{9}\, t^3$$

input
```
integrate(t^2*log(t),t, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*t^3*log(t) - 1/9*t^3
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int t^2 \log(t)\, dt = \frac{1}{3}\, t^3 \log{(t)} - \frac{1}{9}\, t^3$$

input
```
integrate(t^2*log(t),t, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/3*t^3*log(t) - 1/9*t^3
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.53

$$\int t^2 \log(t)\,dt = \frac{t^3\left(\ln(t) - \frac{1}{3}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(t^2*log(t),t)
```

output
```
(t^3*(log(t) - 1/3))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int t^2 \log(t)\,dt = \frac{t^3(3\log(t) - 1)}{9}$$

input
```
int(t^2*log(t),t)
```

output
```
(t**3*(3*log(t) - 1))/9
```

3.31 $\int e^t t^3 \, dt$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 27

$$\int e^t t^3 \, dt = -6e^t + 6e^t t - 3e^t t^2 + e^t t^3$$

output
```
-6*exp(t)+6*exp(t)*t-3*exp(t)*t^2+exp(t)*t^3
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int e^t t^3 \, dt = e^t \left(-6 + 6t - 3t^2 + t^3\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[E^t*t^3,t]
```

output
```
E^t*(-6 + 6*t - 3*t^2 + t^3)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.15, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.571, Rules used = {2607, 2607, 2607, 2624}

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.

$$\int e^t t^3 \, dt$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$

$$e^t t^3 - 3 \int e^t t^2 dt$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$

$$e^t t^3 - 3\left(e^t t^2 - 2 \int e^t t dt\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$

$$e^t t^3 - 3\left(e^t t^2 - 2\left(e^t t - \int e^t dt\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2624}$$

$$e^t t^3 - 3(e^t t^2 - 2(e^t t - e^t))$$

input
```
Int[E^t*t^3,t]
```

output
```
E^t*t^3 - 3*(E^t*t^2 - 2*(-E^t + E^t*t))
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2607
```
Int[((b_.)*(F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^m*((b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/(f*g*n*Log[F])),
x] - Simp[d*(m/(f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*(b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^
n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[2*
m] &&  !TrueQ[$UseGamma]
```

rule 2624
```
Int[((F_)^(v_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(F^v)^n/(n*Log[F]*D[v, x]), x] /;
FreeQ[{F, n}, x] && LinearQ[v, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

method	result	size
gosper	$(t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - 6)\,e^t$	17
risch	$(t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - 6)\,e^t$	17
orering	$(t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - 6)\,e^t$	17
meijerg	$6 - \frac{(-4t^3+12t^2-24t+24)e^t}{4}$	22
default	$-6\,e^t + 6\,e^t t - 3\,e^t t^2 + e^t t^3$	24
norman	$-6\,e^t + 6\,e^t t - 3\,e^t t^2 + e^t t^3$	24
parallelrisch	$-6\,e^t + 6\,e^t t - 3\,e^t t^2 + e^t t^3$	24
parts	$-6\,e^t + 6\,e^t t - 3\,e^t t^2 + e^t t^3$	24

input
```
int(exp(t)*t^3,t,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(t^3-3*t^2+6*t-6)*exp(t)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

$$\int e^t t^3\,dt = \left(t^3 - 3\,t^2 + 6\,t - 6\right)e^t$$

input
```
integrate(exp(t)*t^3,t, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(t^3 - 3*t^2 + 6*t - 6)*e^t
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.56

$$\int e^t t^3\,dt = \left(t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - 6\right)e^t$$

input
```
integrate(exp(t)*t**3,t)
```

output
```
(t**3 - 3*t**2 + 6*t - 6)*exp(t)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

$$\int e^t t^3\,dt = \left(t^3 - 3\,t^2 + 6\,t - 6\right)e^t$$

input
```
integrate(exp(t)*t^3,t, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
(t^3 - 3*t^2 + 6*t - 6)*e^t
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

$$\int e^t t^3 \, dt = (t^3 - 3\,t^2 + 6\,t - 6)e^t$$

input
```
integrate(exp(t)*t^3,t, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
(t^3 - 3*t^2 + 6*t - 6)*e^t
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

$$\int e^t t^3 \, dt = \mathrm{e}^t \left(t^3 - 3\,t^2 + 6\,t - 6\right)$$

input
```
int(t^3*exp(t),t)
```

output
```
exp(t)*(6*t - 3*t^2 + t^3 - 6)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int e^t t^3 \, dt = e^t (t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - 6)$$

input
```
int(exp(t)*t^3,t)
```

output
```
e**t*(t**3 - 3*t**2 + 6*t - 6)
```

3.32 $\int e^{2t} \sin(3t)\, dt$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 27

$$\int e^{2t} \sin(3t)\, dt = -\frac{3}{13} e^{2t} \cos(3t) + \frac{2}{13} e^{2t} \sin(3t)$$

output
```
-3/13*exp(2*t)*cos(3*t)+2/13*exp(2*t)*sin(3*t)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int e^{2t} \sin(3t)\, dt = \frac{1}{13} e^{2t} (-3 \cos(3t) + 2 \sin(3t))$$

input
```
Integrate[E^(2*t)*Sin[3*t],t]
```

output
```
(E^(2*t)*(-3*Cos[3*t] + 2*Sin[3*t]))/13
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.100, Rules used = {4932}

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.

$$\int e^{2t}\sin(3t)\,dt$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4932}$$

$$\frac{2}{13}e^{2t}\sin(3t)-\frac{3}{13}e^{2t}\cos(3t)$$

input
```
Int[E^(2*t)*Sin[3*t],t]
```

output
```
(-3*E^(2*t)*Cos[3*t])/13 + (2*E^(2*t)*Sin[3*t])/13
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4932
```
Int[(F_)^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)))*Sin[(d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :>
 Simp[b*c*Log[F]*F^(c*(a + b*x))*(Sin[d + e*x]/(e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2)), x
] - Simp[e*F^(c*(a + b*x))*(Cos[d + e*x]/(e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2)), x] /; F
reeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e}, x] && NeQ[e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$\frac{e^{2t}(-3\cos(3t)+2\sin(3t))}{13}$	20
default	$-\frac{3\,e^{2t}\cos(3t)}{13}+\frac{2\,e^{2t}\sin(3t)}{13}$	22
orering	$-\frac{3\,e^{2t}\cos(3t)}{13}+\frac{2\,e^{2t}\sin(3t)}{13}$	22
risch	$-\frac{3\,e^{(2+3i)t}}{26}-\frac{ie^{(2+3i)t}}{13}-\frac{3\,e^{(2-3i)t}}{26}+\frac{ie^{(2-3i)t}}{13}$	36
norman	$\frac{\frac{4\,e^{2t}\tan\left(\frac{3t}{2}\right)}{13}+\frac{3\,e^{2t}\tan\left(\frac{3t}{2}\right)^{2}}{13}-\frac{3\,e^{2t}}{13}}{1+\tan\left(\frac{3t}{2}\right)^{2}}$	41

input
```
int(exp(2*t)*sin(3*t),t,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/13*exp(2*t)*(-3*cos(3*t)+2*sin(3*t))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int e^{2t}\sin(3t)\,dt = -\frac{3}{13}\cos(3\,t)\,e^{(2\,t)}+\frac{2}{13}\,e^{(2\,t)}\sin(3\,t)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(2*t)*sin(3*t),t, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-3/13*cos(3*t)*e^(2*t) + 2/13*e^(2*t)*sin(3*t)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

$$\int e^{2t}\sin(3t)\,dt = \frac{2e^{2t}\sin(3t)}{13}-\frac{3e^{2t}\cos(3t)}{13}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(2*t)*sin(3*t),t)
```

output
```
2*exp(2*t)*sin(3*t)/13 - 3*exp(2*t)*cos(3*t)/13
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int e^{2t}\sin(3t)\,dt = -\frac{1}{13}\,(3\,\cos(3\,t) - 2\,\sin(3\,t))e^{(2\,t)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(2*t)*sin(3*t),t, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/13*(3*cos(3*t) - 2*sin(3*t))*e^(2*t)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int e^{2t}\sin(3t)\,dt = -\frac{1}{13}\,(3\,\cos(3\,t) - 2\,\sin(3\,t))e^{(2\,t)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(2*t)*sin(3*t),t, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/13*(3*cos(3*t) - 2*sin(3*t))*e^(2*t)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int e^{2t}\sin(3t)\,dt = -\frac{\mathrm{e}^{2\,t}\,(3\,\cos(3\,t) - 2\,\sin(3\,t))}{13}$$

input
```
int(sin(3*t)*exp(2*t),t)
```

output
```
-(exp(2*t)*(3*cos(3*t) - 2*sin(3*t)))/13
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int e^{2t}\sin(3t)\,dt = \frac{e^{2t}(-3\cos(3t)+2\sin(3t))}{13}$$

input
```
int(exp(2*t)*sin(3*t),t)
```

output
```
(e**(2*t)*( - 3*cos(3*t) + 2*sin(3*t)))/13
```

3.33 $\int e^{-t} \cos(3t) \, dt$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 27

$$\int e^{-t} \cos(3t) \, dt = -\frac{1}{10} e^{-t} \cos(3t) + \frac{3}{10} e^{-t} \sin(3t)$$

output
```
-1/10*cos(3*t)/exp(t)+3/10*sin(3*t)/exp(t)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int e^{-t} \cos(3t) \, dt = -\frac{1}{10} e^{-t} (\cos(3t) - 3\sin(3t))$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[3*t]/E^t,t]
```

output
```
-1/10*(Cos[3*t] - 3*Sin[3*t])/E^t
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.100, Rules used = {4933}

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.

$$\int e^{-t}\cos(3t)\,dt$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4933}$$

$$\frac{3}{10}e^{-t}\sin(3t)-\frac{1}{10}e^{-t}\cos(3t)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[3*t]/E^t,t]
```

output
```
-1/10*Cos[3*t]/E^t + (3*Sin[3*t])/(10*E^t)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4933
```
Int[Cos[(d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)]*(F_)^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))), x_Symbol] :>
 Simp[b*c*Log[F]*F^(c*(a + b*x))*(Cos[d + e*x]/(e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2)), x
] + Simp[e*F^(c*(a + b*x))*(Sin[d + e*x]/(e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2)), x] /; F
reeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e}, x] && NeQ[e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$-\frac{(\cos(3t)-3\sin(3t))\mathrm{e}^{-t}}{10}$	18
default	$-\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-t}\cos(3t)}{10}+\frac{3\,\mathrm{e}^{-t}\sin(3t)}{10}$	22
orering	$-\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-t}\cos(3t)}{10}+\frac{3\,\mathrm{e}^{-t}\sin(3t)}{10}$	22
norman	$\frac{\left(-\frac{1}{10}+\frac{\tan\left(\frac{3t}{2}\right)^{2}}{10}+\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{3t}{2}\right)}{5}\right)\mathrm{e}^{-t}}{1+\tan\left(\frac{3t}{2}\right)^{2}}$	32
risch	$-\frac{\mathrm{e}^{(-1+3i)t}}{20}-\frac{3i\mathrm{e}^{(-1+3i)t}}{20}-\frac{\mathrm{e}^{(-1-3i)t}}{20}+\frac{3i\mathrm{e}^{(-1-3i)t}}{20}$	36

input
```
int(cos(3*t)/exp(t),t,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/10*(cos(3*t)-3*sin(3*t))*exp(-t)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int e^{-t}\cos(3t)\,dt=-\frac{1}{10}\cos(3t)\,e^{(-t)}+\frac{3}{10}\,e^{(-t)}\sin(3t)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(3*t)/exp(t),t, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/10*cos(3*t)*e^(-t) + 3/10*e^(-t)*sin(3*t)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int e^{-t}\cos(3t)\,dt=\frac{3e^{-t}\sin(3t)}{10}-\frac{e^{-t}\cos(3t)}{10}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(3*t)/exp(t),t)
```

output
```
3*exp(-t)*sin(3*t)/10 - exp(-t)*cos(3*t)/10
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int e^{-t}\cos(3t)\,dt = -\frac{1}{10}\left(\cos\left(3\,t\right) - 3\,\sin\left(3\,t\right)\right)e^{(-t)}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(3*t)/exp(t),t, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/10*(cos(3*t) - 3*sin(3*t))*e^(-t)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int e^{-t}\cos(3t)\,dt = -\frac{1}{10}\left(\cos\left(3\,t\right) - 3\,\sin\left(3\,t\right)\right)e^{(-t)}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(3*t)/exp(t),t, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/10*(cos(3*t) - 3*sin(3*t))*e^(-t)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int e^{-t}\cos(3t)\,dt = -\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-t}\left(\cos\left(3\,t\right) - 3\,\sin\left(3\,t\right)\right)}{10}$$

input
```
int(cos(3*t)*exp(-t),t)
```

output
```
-(exp(-t)*(cos(3*t) - 3*sin(3*t)))/10
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int e^{-t}\cos(3t)\,dt = \frac{-\cos(3t) + 3\sin(3t)}{10e^t}$$

input
```
int(cos(3*t)/exp(t),t)
```

output
```
( - cos(3*t) + 3*sin(3*t))/(10*e**t)
```

3.34 $\int y \sinh(y)\,dy$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 9

$$\int y \sinh(y)\,dy = y\cosh(y) - \sinh(y)$$

output
```
y*cosh(y)-sinh(y)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int y \sinh(y)\,dy = y\cosh(y) - \sinh(y)$$

input
```
Integrate[y*Sinh[y],y]
```

output
```
y*Cosh[y] - Sinh[y]
```

Rubi [C] (verified)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 1.250$, Rules used = {3042, 26, 3777, 3042, 3117}

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.

$$\int y \sinh(y)\, dy$$

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

$$\int -iy \sin(iy)dy$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{26}$$

$$-i\int y \sin(iy)dy$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$-i\left(iy\cosh(y) - i\int \cosh(y)dy\right)$$

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

$$-i\left(iy\cosh(y) - i\int \sin\left(iy + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)dy\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3117}$$

$$-i(iy\cosh(y) - i\sinh(y))$$

input
```
Int[y*Sinh[y],y]
```

output
```
(-I)*(I*y*Cosh[y] - I*Sinh[y])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 26
```
Int[(Complex[0, a_])*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(Complex[Identity[0], a])   I
nt[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] && EqQ[a^2, 1]
```

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

rule 3117
```
Int[sin[Pi/2 + (c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sin[c + d*x]/d, x] /;
 FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 3777
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(
-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cos[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*C
os[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

method	result	size
default	$y \cosh(y) - \sinh(y)$	10
meijerg	$y \cosh(y) - \sinh(y)$	10
parallelrisch	$y \cosh(y) - \sinh(y)$	10
parts	$y \cosh(y) - \sinh(y)$	10
orering	$y \cosh(y) - \sinh(y)$	10
risch	$\left(-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{y}{2}\right) e^{y}+\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{y}{2}\right) e^{-y}$	20

input
```
int(y*sinh(y),y,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
y*cosh(y)-sinh(y)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int y\sinh(y)\,dy = y\cosh(y) - \sinh(y)$$

input
```
integrate(y*sinh(y),y, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
y*cosh(y) - sinh(y)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int y\sinh(y)\,dy = y\cosh(y) - \sinh(y)$$

input
```
integrate(y*sinh(y),y)
```

output
```
y*cosh(y) - sinh(y)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 34 vs. 2(9) = 18.

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.78

$$\int y\sinh(y)\,dy = \frac{1}{2}\,y^2\sinh(y) + \frac{1}{4}\,(y^2 + 2\,y + 2)e^{(-y)} - \frac{1}{4}\,(y^2 - 2\,y + 2)e^y$$

input
```
integrate(y*sinh(y),y, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*y^2*sinh(y) + 1/4*(y^2 + 2*y + 2)*e^(-y) - 1/4*(y^2 - 2*y + 2)*e^y
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.89

$$\int y\sinh(y)\,dy = \frac{1}{2}\,(y+1)e^{(-y)} + \frac{1}{2}\,(y-1)e^{y}$$

input
```
integrate(y*sinh(y),y, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*(y + 1)*e^(-y) + 1/2*(y - 1)*e^y
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int y\sinh(y)\,dy = y\cosh(y) - \sinh(y)$$

input
```
int(y*sinh(y),y)
```

output
```
y*cosh(y) - sinh(y)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int y\sinh(y)\,dy = \cosh\left(y\right)y - \sinh\left(y\right)$$

input
```
int(y*sinh(y),y)
```

output
```
cosh(y)*y - sinh(y)
```

3.35 $\int y \cosh(ay)\,dy$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 19

$$\int y\cosh(ay)\,dy = -\frac{\cosh(ay)}{a^2} + \frac{y\sinh(ay)}{a}$$

output
```
-cosh(a*y)/a^2+y*sinh(a*y)/a
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int y\cosh(ay)\,dy = -\frac{\cosh(ay)}{a^2} + \frac{y\sinh(ay)}{a}$$

input
```
Integrate[y*Cosh[a*y],y]
```

output
```
-(Cosh[a*y]/a^2) + (y*Sinh[a*y])/a
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.000, Rules used = {3042, 3777, 26, 3042, 26, 3118}

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.

$$\int y\cosh(ay)\,dy$$

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

$$\int y\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+iay\right)dy$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$\frac{y\sinh(ay)}{a}-\frac{i\int -i\sinh(ay)dy}{a}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{26}$$

$$\frac{y\sinh(ay)}{a}-\frac{\int \sinh(ay)dy}{a}$$

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

$$\frac{y\sinh(ay)}{a}-\frac{\int -i\sin(iay)dy}{a}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{26}$$

$$\frac{y\sinh(ay)}{a}+\frac{i\int \sin(iay)dy}{a}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3118}$$

$$\frac{y\sinh(ay)}{a}-\frac{\cosh(ay)}{a^2}$$

input
```
Int[y*Cosh[a*y],y]
```

output
```
-(Cosh[a*y]/a^2) + (y*Sinh[a*y])/a
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 26
```
Int[(Complex[0, a_])*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(Complex[Identity[0], a])   I
nt[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] && EqQ[a^2, 1]
```

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

rule 3118
```
Int[sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-Cos[c + d*x]/d, x] /; FreeQ
[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 3777
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(
-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cos[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*C
os[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{ya\sinh(ay)-\cosh(ay)}{a^2}$	19
default	$\frac{ya\sinh(ay)-\cosh(ay)}{a^2}$	19
parallelrisch	$\frac{-1+ya\sinh(ay)-\cosh(ay)}{a^2}$	20
parts	$-\frac{\cosh(ay)}{a^2}+\frac{y\sinh(ay)}{a}$	20
orering	$-\frac{2\cosh(ay)}{a^2}+\frac{\cosh(ay)+ya\sinh(ay)}{a^2}$	27
risch	$\frac{(ay-1)e^{ay}}{2a^2}-\frac{(ay+1)e^{-ay}}{2a^2}$	32
meijerg	$-\frac{2\sqrt{\pi}\left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{\cosh(ay)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}-\frac{ya\sinh(ay)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}\right)}{a^2}$	35

input
```
int(y*cosh(a*y),y,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/a^2*(y*a*sinh(a*y)-cosh(a*y))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int y\cosh(ay)\,dy = \frac{ay\sinh(ay) - \cosh(ay)}{a^2}$$

input
```
integrate(y*cosh(a*y),y, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(a*y*sinh(a*y) - cosh(a*y))/a^2
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05

$$\int y\cosh(ay)\,dy = \begin{cases} \frac{y\sinh(ay)}{a} - \frac{\cosh(ay)}{a^2} & \text{for } a \neq 0 \\ \frac{y^2}{2} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(y*cosh(a*y),y)
```

output
```
Piecewise((y*sinh(a*y)/a - cosh(a*y)/a**2, Ne(a, 0)), (y**2/2, True))
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 57 vs. 2(19) = 38.

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 57, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.00

$$\int y\cosh(ay)\,dy = \frac{1}{2}y^2\cosh(ay) - \frac{1}{4}a\left(\frac{(a^2y^2 - 2ay + 2)e^{(ay)}}{a^3} + \frac{(a^2y^2 + 2ay + 2)e^{(-ay)}}{a^3}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(y*cosh(a*y),y, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*y^2*cosh(a*y) - 1/4*a*((a^2*y^2 - 2*a*y + 2)*e^(a*y)/a^3 + (a^2*y^2 +
2*a*y + 2)*e^(-a*y)/a^3)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.58

$$\int y\cosh(ay)\,dy = \frac{(ay-1)e^{(ay)}}{2\,a^2} - \frac{(ay+1)e^{(-ay)}}{2\,a^2}$$

input
```
integrate(y*cosh(a*y),y, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*(a*y - 1)*e^(a*y)/a^2 - 1/2*(a*y + 1)*e^(-a*y)/a^2
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int y\cosh(ay)\,dy = -\frac{\cosh(a\,y) - a\,y\sinh(a\,y)}{a^2}$$

input
```
int(y*cosh(a*y),y)
```

output
```
-(cosh(a*y) - a*y*sinh(a*y))/a^2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int y\cosh(ay)\,dy = \frac{-\cosh\left(ay\right) + \sinh\left(ay\right)ay}{a^2}$$

input
```
int(y*cosh(a*y),y)
```

output
```
( - cosh(a*y) + sinh(a*y)*a*y)/a**2
```

3.36 $\int e^{-t} t \, dt$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 16

$$\int e^{-t} t \, dt = -e^{-t} - e^{-t} t$$

output
```
-1/exp(t)-t/exp(t)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int e^{-t} t \, dt = e^{-t}(-1 - t)$$

input
```
Integrate[t/E^t,t]
```

output
```
(-1 - t)/E^t
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.286$, Rules used = {2607, 2624}

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.

$$\int e^{-t}t\,dt$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$

$$\int e^{-t}dt - e^{-t}t$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2624}$$

$$-e^{-t}t - e^{-t}$$

input
```
Int[t/E^t,t]
```

output
```
-E^(-t) - t/E^t
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2607
```
Int[((b_.)*(F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^m*((b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/(f*g*n*Log[F])),
x] - Simp[d*(m/(f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*(b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^
n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[2*
m] &&  !TrueQ[$UseGamma]
```

rule 2624
```
Int[((F_)^(v_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(F^v)^n/(n*Log[F]*D[v, x]), x] /;
FreeQ[{F, n}, x] && LinearQ[v, x]
```

Maple [A] (warning: unable to verify)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

method	result	size
gosper	$-(1+t)\,\mathrm{e}^{-t}$	10
orering	$-(1+t)\,\mathrm{e}^{-t}$	10
norman	$(-1-t)\,\mathrm{e}^{-t}$	11
risch	$(-1-t)\,\mathrm{e}^{-t}$	11
parallelrisch	$(-1-t)\,\mathrm{e}^{-t}$	11
meijerg	$1-\frac{(2t+2)\mathrm{e}^{-t}}{2}$	14
default	$-\mathrm{e}^{-t}-t\,\mathrm{e}^{-t}$	15

input
```
int(t/exp(t),t,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-(1+t)/exp(t)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.56

$$\int e^{-t}t\,dt = -(t+1)e^{(-t)}$$

input
```
integrate(t/exp(t),t, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-(t + 1)*e^(-t)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.44

$$\int e^{-t}t\,dt = (-t-1)\,e^{-t}$$

input
```
integrate(t/exp(t),t)
```

output
```
(-t - 1)*exp(-t)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.56

$$\int e^{-t}t\,dt = -(t+1)e^{(-t)}$$

input
```
integrate(t/exp(t),t, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-(t + 1)*e^(-t)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.56

$$\int e^{-t}t\,dt = -(t+1)e^{(-t)}$$

input
```
integrate(t/exp(t),t, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-(t + 1)*e^(-t)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.56

$$\int e^{-t}t\,dt = -\mathrm{e}^{-t}\,(t+1)$$

input
```
int(t*exp(-t),t)
```

output
```
-exp(-t)*(t + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int e^{-t}t\,dt = \frac{-t-1}{e^t}$$

input
```
int(t/exp(t),t)
```

output
```
( - (t + 1))/e**t
```

3.37 $\int \sqrt{t}\log(t)\,dt$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 21

$$\int \sqrt{t}\log(t)\,dt = -\frac{4t^{3/2}}{9} + \frac{2}{3}t^{3/2}\log(t)$$

output
```
-4/9*t^(3/2)+2/3*t^(3/2)*ln(t)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \sqrt{t}\log(t)\,dt = \frac{2}{9}t^{3/2}(-2+3\log(t))$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[t]*Log[t],t]
```

output
```
(2*t^(3/2)*(-2 + 3*Log[t]))/9
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.125$, Rules used = $\{2741\}$

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.

$$\int \sqrt{t} \log(t) \, dt$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2741}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} t^{3/2} \log(t) - \frac{4t^{3/2}}{9}$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[t]*Log[t],t]
```

output
```
(-4*t^(3/2))/9 + (2*t^(3/2)*Log[t])/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2741
```
Int[((a_.) + Log[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]*(b_.))*((d_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :>
Simp[(d*x)^(m + 1)*((a + b*Log[c*x^n])/(d*(m + 1))), x] - Simp[b*n*((d*x)^(
m + 1)/(d*(m + 1)^2)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n}, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{4t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9}+\frac{2t^{\frac{3}{2}}\ln(t)}{3}$	14
default	$-\frac{4t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9}+\frac{2t^{\frac{3}{2}}\ln(t)}{3}$	14
risch	$-\frac{4t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9}+\frac{2t^{\frac{3}{2}}\ln(t)}{3}$	14
orering	$\frac{8t^{\frac{3}{2}}\ln(t)}{9}-\frac{4t^{2}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}+\frac{\ln(t)}{2\sqrt{t}}\right)}{9}$	25

input
```
int(ln(t)*t^(1/2),t,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-4/9*t^(3/2)+2/3*t^(3/2)*ln(t)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \sqrt{t}\log(t)\,dt=\frac{2}{9}\left(3\,t\log\left(t\right)-2\,t\right)\sqrt{t}$$

input
```
integrate(log(t)*t^(1/2),t, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2/9*(3*t*log(t) - 2*t)*sqrt(t)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 105 vs. $2(19) = 38$.

Time = 0.79 (sec) , antiderivative size = 105, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.00

$$\int \sqrt{t}\log(t)\,dt = \begin{cases} -\frac{2t^{\frac{3}{2}}\log\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{3} + \frac{2t^{\frac{3}{2}}\log(t)}{3} - \frac{8t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9} & \text{for } \frac{1}{|t|} < 1 \wedge |t| < 1 \\ \frac{2t^{\frac{3}{2}}\log(t)}{3} - \frac{4t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9} & \text{for } |t| < 1 \\ -\frac{2t^{\frac{3}{2}}\log\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{3} - \frac{4t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9} & \text{for } \frac{1}{|t|} < 1 \\ -G_{3,3}^{2,1}\left(\begin{matrix} 1 & \frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} & 0 \end{matrix} \middle| t\right) + G_{3,3}^{0,3}\left(\begin{matrix} \frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, 1 & \\ & \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, 0 \end{matrix} \middle| t\right) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(ln(t)*t**(1/2),t)
```

output
```
Piecewise((-2*t**(3/2)*log(1/t)/3 + 2*t**(3/2)*log(t)/3 - 8*t**(3/2)/9, (A
bs(t) < 1) & (1/Abs(t) < 1)), (2*t**(3/2)*log(t)/3 - 4*t**(3/2)/9, Abs(t)
< 1), (-2*t**(3/2)*log(1/t)/3 - 4*t**(3/2)/9, 1/Abs(t) < 1), (-meijerg(((1
,), (5/2, 5/2)), ((3/2, 3/2), (0,)), t) + meijerg(((5/2, 5/2, 1), ()), (()
, (3/2, 3/2, 0)), t), True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \sqrt{t}\log(t)\,dt = \frac{2}{3}\,t^{\frac{3}{2}}\log(t) - \frac{4}{9}\,t^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(log(t)*t^(1/2),t, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2/3*t^(3/2)*log(t) - 4/9*t^(3/2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \sqrt{t}\log(t)\,dt = \frac{2}{3}\,t^{\frac{3}{2}}\log(t) - \frac{4}{9}\,t^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(log(t)*t^(1/2),t, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2/3*t^(3/2)*log(t) - 4/9*t^(3/2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.43

$$\int \sqrt{t}\log(t)\,dt = \frac{2\,t^{3/2}\,\left(\ln(t) - \frac{2}{3}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(t^(1/2)*log(t),t)
```

output
```
(2*t^(3/2)*(log(t) - 2/3))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.52

$$\int \sqrt{t}\log(t)\,dt = \frac{2\sqrt{t}\,t(3\log(t) - 2)}{9}$$

input
```
int(log(t)*t^(1/2),t)
```

output
```
(2*sqrt(t)*t*(3*log(t) - 2))/9
```

3.38 $\int x\cos(2x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int x\cos(2x)\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2}x\sin(2x)$$

output
```
1/4*cos(2*x)+1/2*x*sin(2*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\cos(2x)\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2}x\sin(2x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x*Cos[2*x],x]
```

output
```
Cos[2*x]/4 + (x*Sin[2*x])/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.833$, Rules used = {3042, 3777, 25, 3042, 3118}

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.

$$\int x\cos(2x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int x\sin\left(2x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int -\sin(2x)dx+\frac{1}{2}x\sin(2x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x\sin(2x)-\frac{1}{2}\int \sin(2x)dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}x\sin(2x)-\frac{1}{2}\int \sin(2x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3118}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x\sin(2x)+\frac{1}{4}\cos(2x)$$

input
```
Int[x*Cos[2*x],x]
```

output
```
Cos[2*x]/4 + (x*Sin[2*x])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

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

rule 3118
```
Int[sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-Cos[c + d*x]/d, x] /; FreeQ
[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 3777
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(
-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cos[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*C
os[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\cos(2x)}{4}+\frac{x\sin(2x)}{2}$	15
default	$\frac{\cos(2x)}{4}+\frac{x\sin(2x)}{2}$	15
risch	$\frac{\cos(2x)}{4}+\frac{x\sin(2x)}{2}$	15
parts	$\frac{\cos(2x)}{4}+\frac{x\sin(2x)}{2}$	15
orering	$\frac{\cos(2x)}{4}+\frac{x\sin(2x)}{2}$	15
norman	$\frac{x\tan(x)+\frac{1}{2}}{1+\tan(x)^2}$	16
parallelrisch	$\frac{x\sin(2x)}{2}+\frac{\cos(2x)}{4}+\frac{1}{4}$	16
meijerg	$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}\left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{\cos(2x)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{x\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)}{2}$	30

input
```
int(x*cos(2*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4*cos(2*x)+1/2*x*sin(2*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x\cos(2x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x\sin\left(2\,x\right) + \frac{1}{4}\,\cos\left(2\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x*cos(2*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*x*sin(2*x) + 1/4*cos(2*x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x\cos(2x)\,dx = \frac{x\sin\left(2x\right)}{2} + \frac{\cos\left(2x\right)}{4}$$

input
```
integrate(x*cos(2*x),x)
```

output
```
x*sin(2*x)/2 + cos(2*x)/4
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x\cos(2x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x\sin\left(2\,x\right) + \frac{1}{4}\,\cos\left(2\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x*cos(2*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*x*sin(2*x) + 1/4*cos(2*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x\cos(2x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x\sin\left(2\,x\right) + \frac{1}{4}\,\cos\left(2\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x*cos(2*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*x*sin(2*x) + 1/4*cos(2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x\cos(2x)\,dx = \frac{\cos\left(2\,x\right)}{4} + \frac{x\,\sin\left(2\,x\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(x*cos(2*x),x)
```

output
```
cos(2*x)/4 + (x*sin(2*x))/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x\cos(2x)\,dx = \frac{\cos\left(2x\right)}{4} + \frac{\sin\left(2x\right)x}{2}$$

input
```
int(x*cos(2*x),x)
```

output
```
(cos(2*x) + 2*sin(2*x)*x)/4
```

3.39 $\int e^{-x}x^2\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 26

$$\int e^{-x}x^2\,dx=-2e^{-x}-2e^{-x}x-e^{-x}x^2$$

output
```
-2/exp(x)-2*x/exp(x)-x^2/exp(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int e^{-x}x^2\,dx=e^{-x}\left(-2-2x-x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2/E^x,x]
```

output
```
(-2 - 2*x - x^2)/E^x
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.333, Rules used = {2607, 2607, 2624}

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.

$$\int e^{-x}x^2\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$
$$2\int e^{-x}xdx-e^{-x}x^2$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$
$$2\left(\int e^{-x}dx-e^{-x}x\right)-e^{-x}x^2$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2624}$$
$$2\left(-e^{-x}x-e^{-x}\right)-e^{-x}x^2$$

input
```
Int[x^2/E^x,x]
```

output
```
-(x^2/E^x) + 2*(-E^(-x) - x/E^x)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2607
```
Int[((b_.)*(F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^m*((b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/(f*g*n*Log[F])),
x] - Simp[d*(m/(f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*(b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^
n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[2*
m] && !TrueQ[$UseGamma]
```

rule 2624
```
Int[((F_)^(v_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(F^v)^n/(n*Log[F]*D[v, x]), x] /;
FreeQ[{F, n}, x] && LinearQ[v, x]
```

Maple [A] (warning: unable to verify)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

method	result	size
gosper	$-(x^2+2x+2)\,\mathrm{e}^{-x}$	15
orering	$-(x^2+2x+2)\,\mathrm{e}^{-x}$	15
norman	$(-x^2-2x-2)\,\mathrm{e}^{-x}$	16
risch	$(-x^2-2x-2)\,\mathrm{e}^{-x}$	16
parallelrisch	$(-x^2-2x-2)\,\mathrm{e}^{-x}$	16
meijerg	$2-\frac{(3x^2+6x+6)\,\mathrm{e}^{-x}}{3}$	19
default	$-2\,\mathrm{e}^{-x}-2x\,\mathrm{e}^{-x}-x^2\mathrm{e}^{-x}$	24

input
```
int(x^2/exp(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-(x^2+2*x+2)/exp(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.54

$$\int e^{-x}x^2\,dx=-\left(x^2+2\,x+2\right)e^{(-x)}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/exp(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-(x^2 + 2*x + 2)*e^(-x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.46

$$\int e^{-x}x^2\,dx = \left(-x^2-2x-2\right)e^{-x}$$

input
```
integrate(x**2/exp(x),x)
```

output
```
(-x**2 - 2*x - 2)*exp(-x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.54

$$\int e^{-x}x^2\,dx = -\left(x^2+2\,x+2\right)e^{(-x)}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/exp(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-(x^2 + 2*x + 2)*e^(-x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.54

$$\int e^{-x}x^2\,dx = -\left(x^2+2\,x+2\right)e^{(-x)}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/exp(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-(x^2 + 2*x + 2)*e^(-x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.54

$$\int e^{-x}x^2\,dx = -e^{-x}\left(x^2+2\,x+2\right)$$

input
```
int(x^2*exp(-x),x)
```

output
```
-exp(-x)*(2*x + x^2 + 2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int e^{-x}x^2\,dx = \frac{-x^2-2x-2}{e^x}$$

input
```
int(x^2/exp(x),x)
```

output
```
( - x**2 - 2*x - 2)/e**x
```

3.40 $\int \arccos(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 2, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \arccos(x) \, dx = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + x \arccos(x)$$

output
```
x*arccos(x)-(-x^2+1)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \arccos(x) \, dx = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + x \arccos(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[ArcCos[x],x]
```

output
```
-Sqrt[1 - x^2] + x*ArcCos[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 1.000$, Rules used = {5131, 241}

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.

$$\int \arccos(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{5131}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx + x\arccos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{241}$$

$$x\arccos(x) - \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

input
```
Int[ArcCos[x],x]
```

output
```
-Sqrt[1 - x^2] + x*ArcCos[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 241
```
Int[(x_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/
(2*b*(p + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, p}, x] && NeQ[p, -1]
```

rule 5131
```
Int[((a_.) + ArcCos[(c_.)*(x_)]*(b_.))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[x*(a + b*Ar
cCos[c*x])^n, x] + Simp[b*c*n   Int[x*((a + b*ArcCos[c*x])^(n - 1)/Sqrt[1 -
 c^2*x^2]), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && GtQ[n, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

method	result	size
lookup	$x \arccos(x) - \sqrt{-x^2+1}$	17
default	$x \arccos(x) - \sqrt{-x^2+1}$	17
parts	$x \arccos(x) - \sqrt{-x^2+1}$	17
orering	$x \arccos(x) + \frac{(-1+x)(1+x)}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}$	22

input
```
int(arccos(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
x*arccos(x)-(-x^2+1)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \arccos(x)\,dx = x \arccos(x) - \sqrt{-x^2+1}$$

input
```
integrate(arccos(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
x*arccos(x) - sqrt(-x^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \arccos(x)\,dx = x \operatorname{acos}(x) - \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

input
```
integrate(acos(x),x)
```

output
```
x*acos(x) - sqrt(1 - x**2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \arccos(x)\,dx = x\arccos\left(x\right) - \sqrt{-x^2+1}$$

input
```
integrate(arccos(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
x*arccos(x) - sqrt(-x^2 + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \arccos(x)\,dx = x\arccos\left(x\right) - \sqrt{-x^2+1}$$

input
```
integrate(arccos(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x*arccos(x) - sqrt(-x^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \arccos(x)\,dx = x\,\mathrm{acos}(x) - \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

input
```
int(acos(x),x)
```

output
```
x*acos(x) - (1 - x^2)^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \arccos(x)\, dx = acos(x)\, x - \sqrt{-x^2 + 1}$$

input
```
int(acos(x),x)
```

output
```
acos(x)*x - sqrt( - x**2 + 1)
```

3.41 $\int x \csc^2(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 9

$$\int x \csc^2(x)\,dx = -x\cot(x) + \log(\sin(x))$$

output
```
-x*cot(x)+ln(sin(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x \csc^2(x)\,dx = -x\cot(x) + \log(\sin(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[x*Csc[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-(x*Cot[x]) + Log[Sin[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.833, Rules used = {3042, 4672, 3042, 25, 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.

$$\int x\csc^2(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int x\csc(x)^2dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4672}$$

$$\int \cot(x)dx - x\cot(x)$$

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

$$\int -\tan\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx - x\cot(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$-\int \tan\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx - x\cot(x)$$

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

$$\log(\sin(x)) - x\cot(x)$$

input
```
Int[x*Csc[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-(x*Cot[x]) + Log[Sin[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

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 4672
```
Int[csc[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp
[(-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cot[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)
*Cot[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

method	result	size
default	$-x\cot\left(x\right)+\ln\left(\sin\left(x\right)\right)$	10
risch	$-2ix-\frac{2ix}{\mathrm{e}^{2ix}-1}+\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{2ix}-1\right)$	27
parallelrisch	$\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)-\ln\left(\sec\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)-\frac{x\left(-\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{2}$	30
norman	$\frac{-\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{2}}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}-\ln\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)+\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$	38

input
```
int(x*csc(x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-x*cot(x)+ln(sin(x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 20 vs. 2(9) = 18.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.22

$$\int x\csc^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{x\cos(x) - \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\right)\sin(x)}{\sin(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(x*csc(x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-(x*cos(x) - log(1/2*sin(x))*sin(x))/sin(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int x\csc^2(x)\,dx = -x\cot(x) + \log(\sin(x))$$

input
```
integrate(x*csc(x)**2,x)
```

output
```
-x*cot(x) + log(sin(x))
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 104 vs. 2(9) = 18.

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 104, normalized size of antiderivative = 11.56

$$\int x\csc^2(x)\,dx$$
$$= \frac{\left(\cos(2x)^2 + \sin(2x)^2 - 2\cos(2x) + 1\right)\log\left(\cos(x)^2 + \sin(x)^2 + 2\cos(x) + 1\right) + \left(\cos(2x)^2 + \sin(2x\right.}{2\left(\cos(2x)^2 + \sin(2x)^2 - 2\cos(2x\right.}$$

input
```
integrate(x*csc(x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*((cos(2*x)^2 + sin(2*x)^2 - 2*cos(2*x) + 1)*log(cos(x)^2 + sin(x)^2 +
2*cos(x) + 1) + (cos(2*x)^2 + sin(2*x)^2 - 2*cos(2*x) + 1)*log(cos(x)^2 +
sin(x)^2 - 2*cos(x) + 1) - 4*x*sin(2*x))/(cos(2*x)^2 + sin(2*x)^2 - 2*cos(
2*x) + 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 52 vs. $2(9) = 18$.

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 52, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.78

$$\int x\csc^2(x)\,dx = \frac{x\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2 + \log\left(\frac{16\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2}{\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^4 + 2\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2 + 1}\right)\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) - x}{2\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(x*csc(x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*(x*tan(1/2*x)^2 + log(16*tan(1/2*x)^2/(tan(1/2*x)^4 + 2*tan(1/2*x)^2 +
 1))*tan(1/2*x) - x)/tan(1/2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\csc^2(x)\,dx = \ln(\sin(x)) - x\cot(x)$$

input
```
int(x/sin(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
log(sin(x)) - x*cot(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.56

$$\int x\csc^2(x)\,dx = \frac{-\cos(x)\,x-\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+1\right)\sin(x)+\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)\sin(x)}{\sin(x)}$$

input
```
int(x*csc(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
( - cos(x)*x - log(tan(x/2)**2 + 1)*sin(x) + log(tan(x/2))*sin(x))/sin(x)
```

3.42 $\int \cos(5x)\sin(3x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \cos(5x)\sin(3x)\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\cos(2x) - \frac{1}{16}\cos(8x)$$

output
```
1/4*cos(2*x)-1/16*cos(8*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(5x)\sin(3x)\,dx = \frac{\cos^2(x)}{2} - \frac{1}{16}\cos(8x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[5*x]*Sin[3*x],x]
```

output
```
Cos[x]^2/2 - Cos[8*x]/16
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.222, Rules used = {3042, 4772}

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.

$$\int \sin(3x)\cos(5x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\int \sin(3x)\cos(5x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4772$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\cos(2x)-\frac{1}{16}\cos(8x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[5*x]*Sin[3*x],x]
```

output
```
Cos[2*x]/4 - Cos[8*x]/16
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 4772
```
Int[cos[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]*sin[(a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-Cos
[a - c + (b - d)*x]/(2*(b - d)), x] - Simp[Cos[a + c + (b + d)*x]/(2*(b + d
)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && NeQ[b^2 - d^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.45 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\cos(2x)}{4}-\frac{\cos(8x)}{16}$	14
risch	$\frac{\cos(2x)}{4}-\frac{\cos(8x)}{16}$	14
orering	$\frac{5\sin(5x)\sin(3x)}{16}+\frac{3\cos(3x)\cos(5x)}{16}$	22
parallelrisch	$-\frac{3}{16}+\frac{(2-\cos(6x))\cos(2x)}{8}+\frac{\cos(4x)}{16}$	23
norman	$\frac{-\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^{2}}{8}-\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right)^{2}}{8}+\frac{5\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right)}{4}}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)}$	49

input
```
int(cos(5*x)*sin(3*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4*cos(2*x)-1/16*cos(8*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.47

$$\int \cos(5x)\sin(3x)\,dx = -8\,\cos\left(x\right)^{8}+16\,\cos\left(x\right)^{6}-10\,\cos\left(x\right)^{4}+\frac{5}{2}\,\cos\left(x\right)^{2}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(5*x)*sin(3*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-8*cos(x)^8 + 16*cos(x)^6 - 10*cos(x)^4 + 5/2*cos(x)^2
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 26 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.53

$$\int \cos(5x)\sin(3x)\,dx = \frac{5\sin(3x)\sin(5x)}{16} + \frac{3\cos(3x)\cos(5x)}{16}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(5*x)*sin(3*x),x)
```

output
```
5*sin(3*x)*sin(5*x)/16 + 3*cos(3*x)*cos(5*x)/16
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos(5x)\sin(3x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{16}\cos(8x) + \frac{1}{4}\cos(2x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(5*x)*sin(3*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/16*cos(8*x) + 1/4*cos(2*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos(5x)\sin(3x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{16}\cos(8x) + \frac{1}{4}\cos(2x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(5*x)*sin(3*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/16*cos(8*x) + 1/4*cos(2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos(5x)\sin(3x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(2x)}{4} - \frac{\cos(8x)}{16}$$

input
```
int(cos(5*x)*sin(3*x),x)
```

output
```
cos(2*x)/4 - cos(8*x)/16
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.24

$$\int \cos(5x)\sin(3x)\,dx = \frac{3\cos(5x)\cos(3x)}{16} + \frac{5\sin(5x)\sin(3x)}{16}$$

input
```
int(cos(5*x)*sin(3*x),x)
```

output
```
(3*cos(5*x)*cos(3*x) + 5*sin(5*x)*sin(3*x))/16
```

3.43 $\int \sin(2x)\sin(4x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(4x)\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x) - \frac{1}{12}\sin(6x)$$

output
```
1/4*sin(2*x)-1/12*sin(6*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(4x)\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x) - \frac{1}{12}\sin(6x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sin[2*x]*Sin[4*x],x]
```

output
```
Sin[2*x]/4 - Sin[6*x]/12
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.222, Rules used = {3042, 4770}

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.

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(4x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(4x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4770$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\sin(2x) - \frac{1}{12}\sin(6x)$$

input
```
Int[Sin[2*x]*Sin[4*x],x]
```

output
```
Sin[2*x]/4 - Sin[6*x]/12
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 4770
```
Int[sin[(a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)]*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sin[
a - c + (b - d)*x]/(2*(b - d)), x] - Simp[Sin[a + c + (b + d)*x]/(2*(b + d)
), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && NeQ[b^2 - d^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.34 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.53

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\sin(2x)^3}{3}$	9
default	$\frac{\sin(2x)^3}{3}$	9
risch	$\frac{\sin(2x)}{4}-\frac{\sin(6x)}{12}$	14
parallelrisch	$\frac{\sin(2x)}{4}-\frac{\sin(6x)}{12}$	14
orering	$\frac{\cos(2x)\sin(4x)}{6}-\frac{\sin(2x)\cos(4x)}{3}$	22
norman	$\frac{\frac{2\tan(x)\tan(2x)^2}{3}-\frac{\tan(x)^2\tan(2x)}{3}-\frac{2\tan(x)}{3}+\frac{\tan(2x)}{3}}{\left(1+\tan(x)^2\right)\left(1+\tan(2x)^2\right)}$	51

input
```
int(sin(2*x)*sin(4*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*sin(2*x)^3
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(4x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\left(\cos\left(2\,x\right)^2-1\right)\sin\left(2\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(2*x)*sin(4*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/3*(cos(2*x)^2 - 1)*sin(2*x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(4x)\,dx = -\frac{\sin(2x)\cos(4x)}{3} + \frac{\sin(4x)\cos(2x)}{6}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(2*x)*sin(4*x),x)
```

output
```
-sin(2*x)*cos(4*x)/3 + sin(4*x)*cos(2*x)/6
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(4x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{12}\sin(6x) + \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(2*x)*sin(4*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/12*sin(6*x) + 1/4*sin(2*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.47

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(4x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\sin(2x)^3$$

input
```
integrate(sin(2*x)*sin(4*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/3*sin(2*x)^3
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(4x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(2\,x)}{4} - \frac{\sin(6\,x)}{12}$$

input
```
int(sin(2*x)*sin(4*x),x)
```

output
```
sin(2*x)/4 - sin(6*x)/12
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.24

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(4x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(4x)\sin(2x)}{3} + \frac{\cos(2x)\sin(4x)}{6}$$

input
```
int(sin(2*x)*sin(4*x),x)
```

output
```
( - 2*cos(4*x)*sin(2*x) + cos(2*x)*sin(4*x))/6
```

3.44 $\int \cos(x) \log(\sin(x)) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 11

$$\int \cos(x) \log(\sin(x)) \, dx = -\sin(x) + \log(\sin(x)) \sin(x)$$

output
```
-sin(x)+ln(sin(x))*sin(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(x) \log(\sin(x)) \, dx = -\sin(x) + \log(\sin(x)) \sin(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]*Log[Sin[x]],x]
```

output
```
-Sin[x] + Log[Sin[x]]*Sin[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.500$, Rules used = {3034, 3042, 3117}

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.

$$\int \cos(x) \log(\sin(x)) \, dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 3034$$
$$\sin(x) \log(\sin(x)) - \int \cos(x) dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$
$$\sin(x) \log(\sin(x)) - \int \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 3117$$
$$\sin(x) \log(\sin(x)) - \sin(x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]*Log[Sin[x]],x]
```

output
```
-Sin[x] + Log[Sin[x]]*Sin[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 3034
```
Int[Log[u_]*(v_), x_Symbol] :> With[{w = IntHide[v, x]}, Simp[Log[u]   w, x
] - Int[SimplifyIntegrand[w*(D[u, x]/u), x], x] /; InverseFunctionFreeQ[w,
x]] /; InverseFunctionFreeQ[u, x]
```

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

rule 3117
```
Int[sin[Pi/2 + (c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sin[c + d*x]/d, x] /;
 FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result
parallelrisch	$(-1+\ln(\sin(x)))\sin(x)$
derivativedivides	$-\sin(x)+\ln(\sin(x))\sin(x)$
default	$-\sin(x)+\ln(\sin(x))\sin(x)$
norman	$\frac{2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\ln\left(\frac{2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}\right)-2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}$
risch	$-\frac{e^{ix}\pi}{4}+\frac{e^{-ix}\pi}{4}+\frac{ie^{ix}}{2}-\frac{ie^{-ix}}{2}-\ln\left(e^{ix}\right)\sin(x)+\frac{e^{ix}\pi\ \mathrm{csgn}\left(ie^{2ix}-i\right)\mathrm{csgn}(\sin(x))^2}{4}-\frac{e^{-ix}\ \mathrm{csgn}(\sin($

input
```
int(cos(x)*ln(sin(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(-1+ln(sin(x)))*sin(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(x)\log(\sin(x))\,dx = \log(\sin(x))\sin(x) - \sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*log(sin(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
log(sin(x))*sin(x) - sin(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \cos(x)\log(\sin(x))\,dx = \log\left(\sin\left(x\right)\right)\sin\left(x\right) - \sin\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*ln(sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
log(sin(x))*sin(x) - sin(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(x)\log(\sin(x))\,dx = \log\left(\sin\left(x\right)\right)\sin\left(x\right) - \sin\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*log(sin(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
log(sin(x))*sin(x) - sin(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(x)\log(\sin(x))\,dx = \log\left(\sin\left(x\right)\right)\sin\left(x\right) - \sin\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*log(sin(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
log(sin(x))*sin(x) - sin(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \cos(x)\log(\sin(x))\,dx = \sin(x)\ (\ln(\sin(x)) - 1)$$

input
```
int(log(sin(x))*cos(x),x)
```

output
```
sin(x)*(log(sin(x)) - 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \cos(x)\log(\sin(x))\,dx = \sin(x)\,(\log(\sin(x)) - 1)$$

input
```
int(cos(x)*log(sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
sin(x)*(log(sin(x)) - 1)
```

3.45 $\int e^{x^2} x^3 \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 22

$$\int e^{x^2} x^3 \, dx = -\frac{e^{x^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} x^2$$

output
```
-1/2*exp(x^2)+1/2*exp(x^2)*x^2
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.64

$$\int e^{x^2} x^3 \, dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \left(-1 + x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[E^x^2*x^3,x]
```

output
```
(E^x^2*(-1 + x^2))/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.222$, Rules used = {2641, 2638}

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.

$$\int e^{x^2} x^3 \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2641}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} x^2 - \int e^{x^2} x dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2638}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} x^2 - \frac{e^{x^2}}{2}$$

input
```
Int[E^x^2*x^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/2*E^x^2 + (E^x^2*x^2)/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2638
```
Int[(F_)^((a_.) + (b_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_))*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))^(m_
.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(e + f*x)^n*(F^(a + b*(c + d*x)^n)/(b*f*n*(c + d*x)^n
*Log[F])), x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e, f, n}, x] && EqQ[m, n - 1] && EqQ
[d*e - c*f, 0]
```

rule 2641
```
Int[(F_)^((a_.) + (b_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_))*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_
.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^(m - n + 1)*(F^(a + b*(c + d*x)^n)/(b*d*n*L
og[F])), x] - Simp[(m - n + 1)/(b*n*Log[F])   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - n)*F^(a +
b*(c + d*x)^n), x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d}, x] && IntegerQ[2*((m + 1)/
n)] && LtQ[0, (m + 1)/n, 5] && IntegerQ[n] && (LtQ[0, n, m + 1] || LtQ[m, n
, 0])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.55

method	result	size
gosper	$\frac{(x^2-1)e^{x^2}}{2}$	12
orering	$\frac{(x^2-1)e^{x^2}}{2}$	12
risch	$\left(\frac{x^2}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)e^{x^2}$	13
meijerg	$\frac{1}{2}-\frac{(-2x^2+2)e^{x^2}}{4}$	16
derivativedivides	$-\frac{e^{x^2}}{2}+\frac{e^{x^2}x^2}{2}$	17
default	$-\frac{e^{x^2}}{2}+\frac{e^{x^2}x^2}{2}$	17
norman	$-\frac{e^{x^2}}{2}+\frac{e^{x^2}x^2}{2}$	17
parallelrisch	$-\frac{e^{x^2}}{2}+\frac{e^{x^2}x^2}{2}$	17
parts	$\frac{\operatorname{erfi}(x)\sqrt{\pi}\,x^3}{2}-\frac{3\sqrt{\pi}\left(\frac{x^3\operatorname{erfi}(x)}{3}-\frac{2\left(-\frac{e^{x^2}}{2}+\frac{e^{x^2}x^2}{2}\right)}{3\sqrt{\pi}}\right)}{2}$	46

input
```
int(exp(x^2)*x^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*(x^2-1)*exp(x^2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int e^{x^2}x^3\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\left(x^2-1\right)e^{\left(x^2\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x^2)*x^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*(x^2 - 1)*e^(x^2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.45

$$\int e^{x^2}x^3\,dx = \frac{(x^2-1)\,e^{x^2}}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x**2)*x**3,x)
```

output
```
(x**2 - 1)*exp(x**2)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int e^{x^2}x^3\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,(x^2-1)e^{(x^2)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x^2)*x^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*(x^2 - 1)*e^(x^2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int e^{x^2}x^3\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,(x^2-1)e^{(x^2)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x^2)*x^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*(x^2 - 1)*e^(x^2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int e^{x^2} x^3 \, dx = \frac{e^{x^2} (x^2 - 1)}{2}$$

input
```
int(x^3*exp(x^2),x)
```

output
```
(exp(x^2)*(x^2 - 1))/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.55

$$\int e^{x^2} x^3 \, dx = \frac{e^{x^2} (x^2 - 1)}{2}$$

input
```
int(exp(x^2)*x^3,x)
```

output
```
(e**(x**2)*(x**2 - 1))/2
```

3.46 $\int e^x(3+2x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 15

$$\int e^x(3+2x)\,dx = -2e^x + e^x(3+2x)$$

output
```
-2*exp(x)+exp(x)*(3+2*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

$$\int e^x(3+2x)\,dx = e^x(1+2x)$$

input
```
Integrate[E^x*(3 + 2*x),x]
```

output
```
E^x*(1 + 2*x)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.222, Rules used = {2607, 2624}

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.

$$\int e^x (2x+3)\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2607}$$
$$e^x (2x+3) - 2\int e^x dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2624}$$
$$e^x (2x+3) - 2e^x$$

input
```
Int[E^x*(3 + 2*x),x]
```

output
```
-2*E^x + E^x*(3 + 2*x)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2607
```
Int[((b_.)*(F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^m*((b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/(f*g*n*Log[F])),
x] - Simp[d*(m/(f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*(b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^
n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[2*
m] &&  !TrueQ[$UseGamma]
```

rule 2624
```
Int[((F_)^(v_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(F^v)^n/(n*Log[F]*D[v, x]), x] /;
FreeQ[{F, n}, x] && LinearQ[v, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

method	result	size
gosper	$(1+2x)\,\mathrm{e}^{x}$	9
default	$2\,\mathrm{e}^{x} x+\mathrm{e}^{x}$	9
norman	$2\,\mathrm{e}^{x} x+\mathrm{e}^{x}$	9
risch	$(1+2x)\,\mathrm{e}^{x}$	9
parallelrisch	$2\,\mathrm{e}^{x} x+\mathrm{e}^{x}$	9
parts	$2\,\mathrm{e}^{x} x+\mathrm{e}^{x}$	9
orering	$(1+2x)\,\mathrm{e}^{x}$	9
meijerg	$-1+3\,\mathrm{e}^{x}-(-2x+2)\,\mathrm{e}^{x}$	16

input
```
int(exp(x)*(3+2*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(1+2*x)*exp(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.53

$$\int e^{x}(3+2x)\,dx=(2\,x+1)e^{x}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*(3+2*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(2*x + 1)*e^x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.47

$$\int e^x(3+2x)\,dx = (2x+1)\,e^x$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*(3+2*x),x)
```

output
```
(2*x + 1)*exp(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int e^x(3+2x)\,dx = 2\,(x-1)e^x + 3\,e^x$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*(3+2*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*(x - 1)*e^x + 3*e^x
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.53

$$\int e^x(3+2x)\,dx = (2\,x+1)e^x$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*(3+2*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
(2*x + 1)*e^x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.53

$$\int e^x(3+2x)\,dx = e^x\,(2\,x+1)$$

input
```
int(exp(x)*(2*x + 3),x)
```

output
```
exp(x)*(2*x + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

$$\int e^x(3+2x)\,dx = e^x(2x+1)$$

input
```
int(exp(x)*(3+2*x),x)
```

output
```
e**x*(2*x + 1)
```

3.47 $\int 5^x x\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 5, antiderivative size = 19

$$\int 5^x x\,dx = -\frac{5^x}{\log^2(5)} + \frac{5^x x}{\log(5)}$$

output
```
-5^x/ln(5)^2+5^x*x/ln(5)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int 5^x x\,dx = \frac{5^x(-1 + x\log(5))}{\log^2(5)}$$

input
```
Integrate[5^x*x,x]
```

output
```
(5^x*(-1 + x*Log[5]))/Log[5]^2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.400, Rules used = {2607, 2624}

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.

$$\int 5^x x\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2607}$$

$$\frac{5^x x}{\log(5)}-\frac{\int 5^x dx}{\log(5)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2624}$$

$$\frac{5^x x}{\log(5)}-\frac{5^x}{\log^2(5)}$$

input
```
Int[5^x*x,x]
```

output
```
-(5^x/Log[5]^2) + (5^x*x)/Log[5]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2607
```
Int[((b_.)*(F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^m*((b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/(f*g*n*Log[F])),
x] - Simp[d*(m/(f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*(b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^
n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[2*
m] &&  !TrueQ[$UseGamma]
```

rule 2624
```
Int[((F_)^(v_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(F^v)^n/(n*Log[F]*D[v, x]), x] /;
FreeQ[{F, n}, x] && LinearQ[v, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

method	result	size
gosper	$\frac{(x\ln(5)-1)5^x}{\ln(5)^2}$	15
risch	$\frac{(x\ln(5)-1)5^x}{\ln(5)^2}$	15
orering	$\frac{(x\ln(5)-1)5^x}{\ln(5)^2}$	15
parallelrisch	$\frac{5^x\ln(5)x-5^x}{\ln(5)^2}$	19
meijerg	$\frac{1-\frac{(2-2x\ln(5))e^{x\ln(5)}}{2}}{\ln(5)^2}$	22
norman	$\frac{x\,e^{x\ln(5)}}{\ln(5)}-\frac{e^{x\ln(5)}}{\ln(5)^2}$	24

input
```
int(5^x*x,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(x*ln(5)-1)*5^x/ln(5)^2
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int 5^x x\,dx = \frac{(x\log(5)-1)5^x}{\log(5)^2}$$

input
```
integrate(5^x*x,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(x*log(5) - 1)*5^x/log(5)^2
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int 5^x x\,dx = \frac{5^x(x\log(5)-1)}{\log(5)^2}$$

input
```
integrate(5**x*x,x)
```

output
```
5**x*(x*log(5) - 1)/log(5)**2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int 5^x x\,dx = \frac{(x\log(5)-1)5^x}{\log(5)^2}$$

input
```
integrate(5^x*x,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
(x*log(5) - 1)*5^x/log(5)^2
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int 5^x x\,dx = \frac{(x\log(5)-1)5^x}{\log(5)^2}$$

input
```
integrate(5^x*x,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
(x*log(5) - 1)*5^x/log(5)^2
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int 5^x x\,dx = \frac{5^x\,(x\,\ln(5) - 1)}{\ln(5)^2}$$

input
```
int(5^x*x,x)
```

output
```
(5^x*(x*log(5) - 1))/log(5)^2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int 5^x x\,dx = \frac{5^x(\log(5)\,x - 1)}{\log(5)^2}$$

input
```
int(5^x*x,x)
```

output
```
(5**x*(log(5)*x - 1))/log(5)**2
```

3.48 $\int \cos(\log(x))\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 3, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \cos(\log(x))\,dx = \frac{1}{2}x\cos(\log(x)) + \frac{1}{2}x\sin(\log(x))$$

output
```
1/2*x*cos(ln(x))+1/2*x*sin(ln(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(\log(x))\,dx = \frac{1}{2}x\cos(\log(x)) + \frac{1}{2}x\sin(\log(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[Log[x]],x]
```

output
```
(x*Cos[Log[x]])/2 + (x*Sin[Log[x]])/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.333, Rules used = {4979}

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.

$$\int \cos(\log(x))\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4979}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x\sin(\log(x))+\frac{1}{2}x\cos(\log(x))$$

input
```
Int[Cos[Log[x]],x]
```

output
```
(x*Cos[Log[x]])/2 + (x*Sin[Log[x]])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4979
```
Int[Cos[((a_.) + Log[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]*(b_.))*(d_.)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[x*(
Cos[d*(a + b*Log[c*x^n])]/(b^2*d^2*n^2 + 1)), x] + Simp[b*d*n*x*(Sin[d*(a +
 b*Log[c*x^n])]/(b^2*d^2*n^2 + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n}, x] && NeQ[
b^2*d^2*n^2 + 1, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$\frac{x(\cos(\ln(x))+\sin(\ln(x)))}{2}$	11
lookup	$\frac{x\cos(\ln(x))}{2}+\frac{x\sin(\ln(x))}{2}$	14
default	$\frac{x\cos(\ln(x))}{2}+\frac{x\sin(\ln(x))}{2}$	14
risch	$\left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{i}{4}\right)x\,x^{i}+\left(\frac{1}{4}+\frac{i}{4}\right)x\,x^{-i}$	22

input
```
int(cos(ln(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*x*(cos(ln(x))+sin(ln(x)))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos(\log(x))\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x\cos\left(\log\left(x\right)\right) + \frac{1}{2}\,x\sin\left(\log\left(x\right)\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(log(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*x*cos(log(x)) + 1/2*x*sin(log(x))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \cos(\log(x))\,dx = \frac{x\sin\left(\log\left(x\right)\right)}{2} + \frac{x\cos\left(\log\left(x\right)\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(ln(x)),x)
```

output
```
x*sin(log(x))/2 + x*cos(log(x))/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

$$\int \cos(\log(x))\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x(\cos(\log(x)) + \sin(\log(x)))$$

input
```
integrate(cos(log(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*x*(cos(log(x)) + sin(log(x)))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos(\log(x))\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x\cos(\log(x)) + \frac{1}{2}\,x\sin(\log(x))$$

input
```
integrate(cos(log(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*x*cos(log(x)) + 1/2*x*sin(log(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos(\log(x))\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}\,x\,\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \ln(x)\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(cos(log(x)),x)
```

output
```
(2^(1/2)*x*sin(pi/4 + log(x)))/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

$$\int \cos(\log(x))\,dx = \frac{x(\cos(\log(x)) + \sin(\log(x)))}{2}$$

input
```
int(cos(log(x)),x)
```

output
```
(x*(cos(log(x)) + sin(log(x))))/2
```

3.49 $\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 24

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = -2e^{\sqrt{x}} + 2e^{\sqrt{x}}\sqrt{x}$$

output
```
-2*exp(x^(1/2))+2*exp(x^(1/2))*x^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2e^{\sqrt{x}}\left(-1+\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[E^Sqrt[x],x]
```

output
```
2*E^Sqrt[x]*(-1 + Sqrt[x])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.04, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.429, Rules used = {2636, 2607, 2624}

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.

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2636}$$

$$2\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\sqrt{x}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$

$$2\left(e^{\sqrt{x}}\sqrt{x}-\int e^{\sqrt{x}}d\sqrt{x}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2624}$$

$$2\left(e^{\sqrt{x}}\sqrt{x}-e^{\sqrt{x}}\right)$$

input
```
Int[E^Sqrt[x],x]
```

output
```
2*(-E^Sqrt[x] + E^Sqrt[x]*Sqrt[x])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2607
```
Int[((b_.)*(F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^m*((b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/(f*g*n*Log[F])),
x] - Simp[d*(m/(f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*(b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^
n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[2*
m] &&  !TrueQ[$UseGamma]
```

rule 2624
```
Int[((F_)^(v_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(F^v)^n/(n*Log[F]*D[v, x]), x] /;
FreeQ[{F, n}, x] && LinearQ[v, x]
```

rule 2636
```
Int[(F_)^((a_.) + (b_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_)), x_Symbol] :> With[{k =
Denominator[n]}, Simp[k/d   Subst[Int[x^(k - 1)*F^(a + b*x^(k*n)), x], x, (
c + d*x)^(1/k)], x]] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d}, x] && IntegerQ[2/n] &&  !Int
egerQ[n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

method	result	size
meijerg	$2-\left(-2\sqrt{x}+2\right) \mathrm{e}^{\sqrt{x}}$	16
derivativedivides	$-2\,\mathrm{e}^{\sqrt{x}}+2\,\mathrm{e}^{\sqrt{x}}\sqrt{x}$	17
default	$-2\,\mathrm{e}^{\sqrt{x}}+2\,\mathrm{e}^{\sqrt{x}}\sqrt{x}$	17

input
```
int(exp(x^(1/2)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2-(-2*x^(1/2)+2)*exp(x^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.46

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\left(\sqrt{x}-1\right)e^{\sqrt{x}}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*(sqrt(x) - 1)*e^sqrt(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x}e^{\sqrt{x}} - 2e^{\sqrt{x}}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x**(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x)*exp(sqrt(x)) - 2*exp(sqrt(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.46

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\left(\sqrt{x} - 1\right)e^{\sqrt{x}}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*(sqrt(x) - 1)*e^sqrt(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.46

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\left(\sqrt{x} - 1\right)e^{\sqrt{x}}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*(sqrt(x) - 1)*e^sqrt(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.46

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\,\mathrm{e}^{\sqrt{x}}\,\left(\sqrt{x}-1\right)$$

input
```
int(exp(x^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*exp(x^(1/2))*(x^(1/2) - 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.42

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2e^{\sqrt{x}}\left(\sqrt{x}-1\right)$$

input
```
int(exp(x^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*e**sqrt(x)*(sqrt(x) - 1)
```

3.50 $\int \log \left(\sqrt{x}\right) dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 14

$$\int \log \left(\sqrt{x}\right) dx = -\frac{x}{2} + x \log \left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

output
```
-1/2*x+1/2*x*ln(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \log \left(\sqrt{x}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2}(-x + x \log(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[Log[Sqrt[x]],x]
```

output
```
(-x + x*Log[x])/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.167, Rules used = {2732}

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.

$$\int \log\left(\sqrt{x}\right) dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2732}$$

$$x\log\left(\sqrt{x}\right) - \frac{x}{2}$$

input
```
Int[Log[Sqrt[x]],x]
```

output
```
-1/2*x + x*Log[Sqrt[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2732
```
Int[Log[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[x*Log[c*x^n], x] - Simp[n*x, x
] /; FreeQ[{c, n}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

method	result	size
lookup	$-\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x\ln(x)}{2}$	10
default	$-\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x\ln(x)}{2}$	10
norman	$-\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x\ln(x)}{2}$	10
risch	$-\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x\ln(x)}{2}$	10
parallelrisch	$-\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x\ln(x)}{2}$	10
parts	$-\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x\ln(x)}{2}$	10
orering	$-\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x\ln(x)}{2}$	10

input
```
int(1/2*ln(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2*x+1/2*x*ln(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.64

$$\int \log\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\,x\log\left(x\right)-\frac{1}{2}\,x$$

input
```
integrate(1/2*log(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*x*x*log(x) - 1/2*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.57

$$\int \log \left(\sqrt{x}\right) \, dx = \frac{x \log \left(x\right)}{2} - \frac{x}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(1/2*ln(x),x)
```

output
```
x*log(x)/2 - x/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.64

$$\int \log \left(\sqrt{x}\right) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \, x \log \left(x\right) - \frac{1}{2} \, x$$

input
```
integrate(1/2*log(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*x*log(x) - 1/2*x
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.64

$$\int \log \left(\sqrt{x}\right) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \, x \log \left(x\right) - \frac{1}{2} \, x$$

input
```
integrate(1/2*log(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*x*log(x) - 1/2*x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int \log\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\,dx = \frac{x\left(\ln\left(x\right) - 1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(log(x)/2,x)
```

output
```
(x*(log(x) - 1))/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int \log\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\,dx = \frac{x(\log(x) - 1)}{2}$$

input
```
int(1/2*log(x),x)
```

output
```
(x*(log(x) - 1))/2
```

3.51 $\int \sin(\log(x))\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 3, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \sin(\log(x))\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}x\cos(\log(x)) + \frac{1}{2}x\sin(\log(x))$$

output
```
-1/2*x*cos(ln(x))+1/2*x*sin(ln(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin(\log(x))\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}x\cos(\log(x)) + \frac{1}{2}x\sin(\log(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[Sin[Log[x]],x]
```

output
```
-1/2*(x*Cos[Log[x]]) + (x*Sin[Log[x]])/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.333, Rules used = {4978}

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.

$$\int \sin(\log(x))\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4978}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x\sin(\log(x))-\frac{1}{2}x\cos(\log(x))$$

input
```
Int[Sin[Log[x]],x]
```

output
```
-1/2*(x*Cos[Log[x]]) + (x*Sin[Log[x]])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4978
```
Int[Sin[((a_.) + Log[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]*(b_.))*(d_.)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[x*(
Sin[d*(a + b*Log[c*x^n])]/(b^2*d^2*n^2 + 1)), x] - Simp[b*d*n*x*(Cos[d*(a +
 b*Log[c*x^n])]/(b^2*d^2*n^2 + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n}, x] && NeQ[
b^2*d^2*n^2 + 1, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$-\frac{x(-\sin(\ln(x))+\cos(\ln(x)))}{2}$	13
lookup	$-\frac{x\cos(\ln(x))}{2}+\frac{x\sin(\ln(x))}{2}$	14
default	$-\frac{x\cos(\ln(x))}{2}+\frac{x\sin(\ln(x))}{2}$	14
risch	$\left(-\frac{1}{4}-\frac{i}{4}\right)x\,x^{i}+\left(-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{i}{4}\right)x\,x^{-i}$	22
norman	$\frac{\tan\left(\frac{\ln(x)}{2}\right)x-\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x\tan\left(\frac{\ln(x)}{2}\right)^{2}}{2}}{1+\tan\left(\frac{\ln(x)}{2}\right)^{2}}$	34

input
```
int(sin(ln(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2*x*(-sin(ln(x))+cos(ln(x)))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sin(\log(x))\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\,x\cos\left(\log\left(x\right)\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,x\sin\left(\log\left(x\right)\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(log(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*x*cos(log(x)) + 1/2*x*sin(log(x))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \sin(\log(x))\,dx = \frac{x\sin\left(\log\left(x\right)\right)}{2}-\frac{x\cos\left(\log\left(x\right)\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(ln(x)),x)
```

output
```
x*sin(log(x))/2 - x*cos(log(x))/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \sin(\log(x))\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\,x(\cos(\log(x)) - \sin(\log(x)))$$

input
```
integrate(sin(log(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2*x*(cos(log(x)) - sin(log(x)))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sin(\log(x))\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\,x\cos(\log(x)) + \frac{1}{2}\,x\sin(\log(x))$$

input
```
integrate(sin(log(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*x*cos(log(x)) + 1/2*x*sin(log(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sin(\log(x))\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\,x\,\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \ln(x)\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(sin(log(x)),x)
```

output
```
-(2^(1/2)*x*cos(pi/4 + log(x)))/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \sin(\log(x))\,dx = \frac{x(-\cos(\log(x)) + \sin(\log(x)))}{2}$$

input
```
int(sin(log(x)),x)
```

output
```
(x*( - cos(log(x)) + sin(log(x))))/2
```

3.52 $\int \sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 22

$$\int \sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right) \, dx = -2\sqrt{x}\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right) + 2\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

output
```
2*sin(x^(1/2))-2*cos(x^(1/2))*x^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right) \, dx = -2\sqrt{x}\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right) + 2\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sin[Sqrt[x]],x]
```

output
```
-2*Sqrt[x]*Cos[Sqrt[x]] + 2*Sin[Sqrt[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.833$, Rules used = {3842, 3042, 3777, 3042, 3117}

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.

$$\int \sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3842}$$

$$2\int \sqrt{x}\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)d\sqrt{x}$$

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

$$2\int \sqrt{x}\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$2\left(\int \cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)d\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{x}\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\right)$$

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

$$2\left(\int \sin\left(\sqrt{x}+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)d\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{x}\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3117}$$

$$2\left(\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)-\sqrt{x}\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sin[Sqrt[x]],x]
```

output
```
2*(-(Sqrt[x]*Cos[Sqrt[x]]) + Sin[Sqrt[x]])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3117
```
Int[sin[Pi/2 + (c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sin[c + d*x]/d, x] /;
 FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 3777
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(
-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cos[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*C
os[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 3842
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*Sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))^(n_)])^(p_.), x_S
ymbol] :> Simp[1/(n*f)   Subst[Int[x^(1/n - 1)*(a + b*Sin[c + d*x])^p, x],
x, (e + f*x)^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x] && IGtQ[p, 0] && Intege
rQ[1/n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$2\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)-2\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\sqrt{x}$	17
default	$2\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)-2\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\sqrt{x}$	17
meijerg	$4\sqrt{\pi}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{x}\,\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}\right)$	28

input
```
int(sin(x^(1/2)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2*sin(x^(1/2))-2*cos(x^(1/2))*x^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\,dx = -2\,\sqrt{x}\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right) + 2\,\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-2*sqrt(x)*cos(sqrt(x)) + 2*sin(sqrt(x))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\,dx = -2\sqrt{x}\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right) + 2\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x**(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
-2*sqrt(x)*cos(sqrt(x)) + 2*sin(sqrt(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\,dx = -2\,\sqrt{x}\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right) + 2\,\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-2*sqrt(x)*cos(sqrt(x)) + 2*sin(sqrt(x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\,dx = -2\sqrt{x}\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right) + 2\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-2*sqrt(x)*cos(sqrt(x)) + 2*sin(sqrt(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\,dx = 2\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right) - 2\sqrt{x}\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
int(sin(x^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*sin(x^(1/2)) - 2*x^(1/2)*cos(x^(1/2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

$$\int \sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\,dx = -2\sqrt{x}\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right) + 2\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
int(sin(x^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*( - sqrt(x)*cos(sqrt(x)) + sin(sqrt(x)))
```

3.53 $\int x^5 \cos(x^3)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int x^5 \cos(x^3)\,dx = \frac{\cos(x^3)}{3} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \sin(x^3)$$

output
```
1/3*cos(x^3)+1/3*x^3*sin(x^3)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x^5 \cos(x^3)\,dx = \frac{\cos(x^3)}{3} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \sin(x^3)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^5*Cos[x^3],x]
```

output
```
Cos[x^3]/3 + (x^3*Sin[x^3])/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.750, Rules used = {3861, 3042, 3777, 25, 3042, 3118}

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.

$$\int x^5 \cos \left(x^3\right) \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3861}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int x^3 \cos \left(x^3\right)dx^3$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3} \int x^3 \sin \left(x^3+\frac{\pi }{2}\right)dx^3$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\int -\sin \left(x^3\right)dx^3+x^3 \sin \left(x^3\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(x^3 \sin \left(x^3\right)-\int \sin \left(x^3\right)dx^3\right)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(x^3 \sin \left(x^3\right)-\int \sin \left(x^3\right)dx^3\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3118}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(x^3 \sin \left(x^3\right)+\cos \left(x^3\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^5*Cos[x^3],x]
```

output
```
(Cos[x^3] + x^3*Sin[x^3])/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

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

rule 3118
```
Int[sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-Cos[c + d*x]/d, x] /; FreeQ
[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 3777
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(
-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cos[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*C
os[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 3861
```
Int[((a_.) + Cos[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)]*(b_.))^(p_.)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Cos[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IntegerQ[Simplify[
(m + 1)/n]] && (EqQ[p, 1] || EqQ[m, n - 1] || (IntegerQ[p] && GtQ[Simplify[
(m + 1)/n], 0]))
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\cos(x^3)}{3}+\frac{x^3\sin(x^3)}{3}$	17
default	$\frac{\cos(x^3)}{3}+\frac{x^3\sin(x^3)}{3}$	17
risch	$\frac{\cos(x^3)}{3}+\frac{x^3\sin(x^3)}{3}$	17
parallelrisch	$\frac{x^3\sin(x^3)}{3}+\frac{\cos(x^3)}{3}+\frac{1}{3}$	18
norman	$\frac{\frac{2x^3\tan\left(\frac{x^3}{2}\right)}{3}+\frac{2}{3}}{1+\tan\left(\frac{x^3}{2}\right)^2}$	27
orering	$\frac{8\cos(x^3)}{9}-\frac{5x^4\cos(x^3)-3x^7\sin(x^3)}{9x^4}$	32
meijerg	$\frac{2\sqrt{\pi}\left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{\cos\left(x^3\right)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{x^3\sin\left(x^3\right)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}\right)}{3}$	33

input
```
int(x^5*cos(x^3),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*cos(x^3)+1/3*x^3*sin(x^3)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int x^5\cos\left(x^3\right)\,dx=\frac{1}{3}\,x^3\sin\left(x^3\right)+\frac{1}{3}\,\cos\left(x^3\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^5*cos(x^3),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3*sin(x^3) + 1/3*cos(x^3)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int x^5 \cos\left(x^3\right)\,dx = \frac{x^3 \sin\left(x^3\right)}{3} + \frac{\cos\left(x^3\right)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(x**5*cos(x**3),x)
```

output
```
x**3*sin(x**3)/3 + cos(x**3)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int x^5 \cos\left(x^3\right)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\,x^3 \sin\left(x^3\right) + \frac{1}{3}\,\cos\left(x^3\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^5*cos(x^3),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3*sin(x^3) + 1/3*cos(x^3)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int x^5 \cos\left(x^3\right)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\,x^3 \sin\left(x^3\right) + \frac{1}{3}\,\cos\left(x^3\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^5*cos(x^3),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3*sin(x^3) + 1/3*cos(x^3)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int x^5 \cos \left(x^3\right) \, dx = \frac{\cos \left(x^3\right)}{3} + \frac{x^3 \sin \left(x^3\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(x^5*cos(x^3),x)
```

output
```
cos(x^3)/3 + (x^3*sin(x^3))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int x^5 \cos \left(x^3\right) \, dx = \frac{\cos \left(x^3\right)}{3} + \frac{\sin \left(x^3\right) x^3}{3}$$

input
```
int(x^5*cos(x^3),x)
```

output
```
(cos(x**3) + sin(x**3)*x**3)/3
```

3.54 $\int e^{x^2} x^5 \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 28

$$\int e^{x^2} x^5 \, dx = e^{x^2} - e^{x^2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} x^4$$

output
```
exp(x^2)-exp(x^2)*x^2+1/2*exp(x^2)*x^4
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int e^{x^2} x^5 \, dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \left(2 - 2x^2 + x^4\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[E^x^2*x^5,x]
```

output
```
(E^x^2*(2 - 2*x^2 + x^4))/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.32, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.333$, Rules used = {2641, 2641, 2638}

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.

$$\int e^{x^2} x^5 \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2641}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}e^{x^2}x^4 - 2\int e^{x^2}x^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2641}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}e^{x^2}x^4 - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{x^2}x^2 - \int e^{x^2}xdx\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2638}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}e^{x^2}x^4 - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{x^2}x^2 - \frac{e^{x^2}}{2}\right)$$

input
```
Int[E^x^2*x^5,x]
```

output
```
(E^x^2*x^4)/2 - 2*(-1/2*E^x^2 + (E^x^2*x^2)/2)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2638
```
Int[(F_)^((a_.) + (b_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_))*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))^(m_
.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(e + f*x)^n*(F^(a + b*(c + d*x)^n)/(b*f*n*(c + d*x)^n
*Log[F])), x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e, f, n}, x] && EqQ[m, n - 1] && EqQ
[d*e - c*f, 0]
```

rule 2641
```
Int[(F_)^((a_.) + (b_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_))*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_
.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^(m - n + 1)*(F^(a + b*(c + d*x)^n)/(b*d*n*L
og[F])), x] - Simp[(m - n + 1)/(b*n*Log[F])   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - n)*F^(a +
b*(c + d*x)^n), x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d}, x] && IntegerQ[2*((m + 1)/
n)] && LtQ[0, (m + 1)/n, 5] && IntegerQ[n] && (LtQ[0, n, m + 1] || LtQ[m, n
, 0])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.61

method	result	size
gosper	$\frac{\left(x^{4}-2 x^{2}+2\right) {\mathrm e}^{x^{2}}}{2}$	17
orering	$\frac{\left(x^{4}-2 x^{2}+2\right) {\mathrm e}^{x^{2}}}{2}$	17
risch	$\left(\frac{1}{2} x^{4}-x^{2}+1\right) {\mathrm e}^{x^{2}}$	18
meijerg	$-1+\frac{\left(3 x^{4}-6 x^{2}+6\right) {\mathrm e}^{x^{2}}}{6}$	21
default	${\mathrm e}^{x^{2}}-{\mathrm e}^{x^{2}} x^{2}+\frac{{\mathrm e}^{x^{2}} x^{4}}{2}$	24
norman	${\mathrm e}^{x^{2}}-{\mathrm e}^{x^{2}} x^{2}+\frac{{\mathrm e}^{x^{2}} x^{4}}{2}$	24
parallelrisch	${\mathrm e}^{x^{2}}-{\mathrm e}^{x^{2}} x^{2}+\frac{{\mathrm e}^{x^{2}} x^{4}}{2}$	24
parts	$\frac{\operatorname{erfi}\left(x \right) \sqrt{\pi}\, x^{5}}{2}-\frac{5 \sqrt{\pi}\, \left(\frac{x^{5} \operatorname{erfi}\left(x \right)}{5}-\frac{2 \left({\mathrm e}^{x^{2}}-{\mathrm e}^{x^{2}} x^{2}+\frac{{\mathrm e}^{x^{2}} x^{4}}{2}\right)}{5 \sqrt{\pi}}\right)}{2}$	53

input
```
int(exp(x^2)*x^5,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*(x^4-2*x^2+2)*exp(x^2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.57

$$\int e^{x^2} x^5 \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x^4 - 2\,x^2 + 2\right) e^{\left(x^2\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x^2)*x^5,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*(x^4 - 2*x^2 + 2)*e^(x^2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.54

$$\int e^{x^2} x^5 \, dx = \frac{\left(x^4 - 2x^2 + 2\right) e^{x^2}}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x**2)*x**5,x)
```

output
```
(x**4 - 2*x**2 + 2)*exp(x**2)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.57

$$\int e^{x^2} x^5 \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x^4 - 2\,x^2 + 2\right) e^{\left(x^2\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x^2)*x^5,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*(x^4 - 2*x^2 + 2)*e^(x^2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.57

$$\int e^{x^2} x^5 \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x^4 - 2 x^2 + 2\right) e^{\left(x^2\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x^2)*x^5,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*(x^4 - 2*x^2 + 2)*e^(x^2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.57

$$\int e^{x^2} x^5 \, dx = \frac{\mathrm{e}^{x^2} \left(x^4 - 2 x^2 + 2\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(x^5*exp(x^2),x)
```

output
```
(exp(x^2)*(x^4 - 2*x^2 + 2))/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.61

$$\int e^{x^2} x^5 \, dx = \frac{e^{x^2} (x^4 - 2x^2 + 2)}{2}$$

input
```
int(exp(x^2)*x^5,x)
```

output
```
(e**(x**2)*(x**4 - 2*x**2 + 2))/2
```

3.55 $\int x \arctan(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 21

$$\int x \arctan(x) \, dx = -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\arctan(x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan(x)$$

output
```
-1/2*x+1/2*arctan(x)+1/2*x^2*arctan(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int x \arctan(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(-x + \left(1 + x^2\right) \arctan(x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x*ArcTan[x],x]
```

output
```
(-x + (1 + x^2)*ArcTan[x])/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.750, Rules used = {5361, 262, 216}

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.

$$\int x \arctan(x) \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{5361}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{x^2}{x^2+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{262}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\int \frac{1}{x^2+1}dx - x\right) + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{216}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan(x) + \frac{1}{2}(\arctan(x) - x)$$

input
```
Int[x*ArcTan[x],x]
```

output
```
(x^2*ArcTan[x])/2 + (-x + ArcTan[x])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 262
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(c*x)
^(m - 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(b*(m + 2*p + 1))), x] - Simp[a*c^2*((m - 1)/
(b*(m + 2*p + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m - 2)*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b
, c, p}, x] && GtQ[m, 2 - 1] && NeQ[m + 2*p + 1, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c
, 2, m, p, x]
```

rule 5361
```
Int[((a_.) + ArcTan[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]*(b_.))^(p_.)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol] :>
 Simp[x^(m + 1)*((a + b*ArcTan[c*x^n])^p/(m + 1)), x] - Simp[b*c*n*(p/(m +
1))   Int[x^(m + n)*((a + b*ArcTan[c*x^n])^(p - 1)/(1 + c^2*x^(2*n))), x],
x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m, n}, x] && IGtQ[p, 0] && (EqQ[p, 1] || (EqQ[n, 1] &
& IntegerQ[m])) && NeQ[m, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{x}{2}+\frac{\arctan(x)}{2}+\frac{x^{2}\arctan(x)}{2}$	16
meijerg	$-\frac{x}{2}+\frac{(3x^{2}+3)\arctan(x)}{6}$	16
parallelrisch	$-\frac{x}{2}+\frac{\arctan(x)}{2}+\frac{x^{2}\arctan(x)}{2}$	16
parts	$-\frac{x}{2}+\frac{\arctan(x)}{2}+\frac{x^{2}\arctan(x)}{2}$	16
orering	$\arctan\left(x\right)\left(x^{2}+1\right)+\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\arctan\left(x\right)+\frac{x}{x^{2}+1}\right)$	30
risch	$-\frac{i x^{2}\ln(ix+1)}{4}+\frac{i x^{2}\ln(-ix+1)}{4}-\frac{x}{2}+\frac{\arctan(x)}{2}$	35

input
```
int(x*arctan(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2*x+1/2*arctan(x)+1/2*x^2*arctan(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int x \arctan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(x^2+1\right)\arctan\left(x\right) - \frac{1}{2}\,x$$

input
```
integrate(x*arctan(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*(x^2 + 1)*arctan(x) - 1/2*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int x \arctan(x)\,dx = \frac{x^2\operatorname{atan}\left(x\right)}{2} - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{atan}\left(x\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(x*atan(x),x)
```

output
```
x**2*atan(x)/2 - x/2 + atan(x)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int x \arctan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x^2\arctan\left(x\right) - \frac{1}{2}\,x + \frac{1}{2}\,\arctan\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x*arctan(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2*arctan(x) - 1/2*x + 1/2*arctan(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int x\arctan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x^2\arctan\left(x\right) - \frac{1}{2}\,x + \frac{1}{2}\,\arctan\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x*arctan(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2*arctan(x) - 1/2*x + 1/2*arctan(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int x\arctan(x)\,dx = \operatorname{atan}(x)\,\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{x}{2}$$

input
```
int(x*atan(x),x)
```

output
```
atan(x)*(x^2/2 + 1/2) - x/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int x\arctan(x)\,dx = \frac{atan(x)\,x^2}{2} + \frac{atan(x)}{2} - \frac{x}{2}$$

input
```
int(x*atan(x),x)
```

output
```
(atan(x)*x**2 + atan(x) - x)/2
```

3.56 $\int x \cos(\pi x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int x \cos(\pi x) \, dx = \frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi^2} + \frac{x \sin(\pi x)}{\pi}$$

output
```
cos(Pi*x)/Pi^2+x*sin(Pi*x)/Pi
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x \cos(\pi x) \, dx = \frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi^2} + \frac{x \sin(\pi x)}{\pi}$$

input
```
Integrate[x*Cos[Pi*x],x]
```

output
```
Cos[Pi*x]/Pi^2 + (x*Sin[Pi*x])/Pi
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.833$, Rules used = {3042, 3777, 25, 3042, 3118}

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.

$$\int x\cos(\pi x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int x\sin\left(\pi x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$\frac{\int -\sin(\pi x)dx}{\pi}+\frac{x\sin(\pi x)}{\pi}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$\frac{x\sin(\pi x)}{\pi}-\frac{\int \sin(\pi x)dx}{\pi}$$

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

$$\frac{x\sin(\pi x)}{\pi}-\frac{\int \sin(\pi x)dx}{\pi}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3118}$$

$$\frac{x\sin(\pi x)}{\pi}+\frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi^2}$$

input
```
Int[x*Cos[Pi*x],x]
```

output
```
Cos[Pi*x]/Pi^2 + (x*Sin[Pi*x])/Pi
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

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

rule 3118
```
Int[sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-Cos[c + d*x]/d, x] /; FreeQ
[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 3777
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(
-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cos[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*C
os[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\cos(\pi x)+x\pi\sin(\pi x)}{\pi^2}$	17
default	$\frac{\cos(\pi x)+x\pi\sin(\pi x)}{\pi^2}$	17
parallelrisch	$\frac{1+x\pi\sin(\pi x)+\cos(\pi x)}{\pi^2}$	18
risch	$\frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi^2}+\frac{x\sin(\pi x)}{\pi}$	19
parts	$\frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi^2}+\frac{x\sin(\pi x)}{\pi}$	19
orering	$\frac{2\cos(\pi x)}{\pi^2}-\frac{\cos(\pi x)-x\pi\sin(\pi x)}{\pi^2}$	29
norman	$\frac{\frac{2x\tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)}{\pi}+\frac{2}{\pi^2}}{1+\tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)^2}$	30
meijerg	$\frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\sqrt{\pi}}+\sqrt{\pi}\,x\sin(\pi x)}{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}}$	31

input
```
int(x*cos(Pi*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/Pi^2*(cos(Pi*x)+x*Pi*sin(Pi*x))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int x\cos(\pi x)\,dx = \frac{\pi x\sin(\pi x) + \cos(\pi x)}{\pi^2}$$

input
```
integrate(x*cos(pi*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(pi*x*sin(pi*x) + cos(pi*x))/pi^2
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int x\cos(\pi x)\,dx = \frac{x\sin(\pi x)}{\pi} + \frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi^2}$$

input
```
integrate(x*cos(pi*x),x)
```

output
```
x*sin(pi*x)/pi + cos(pi*x)/pi**2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int x\cos(\pi x)\,dx = \frac{\pi x\sin(\pi x) + \cos(\pi x)}{\pi^2}$$

input
```
integrate(x*cos(pi*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
(pi*x*sin(pi*x) + cos(pi*x))/pi^2
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\cos(\pi x)\,dx = \frac{x\sin(\pi x)}{\pi} + \frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi^2}$$

input
```
integrate(x*cos(pi*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x*sin(pi*x)/pi + cos(pi*x)/pi^2
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int x\cos(\pi x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(\Pi\,x) + \Pi\,x\,\sin(\Pi\,x)}{\Pi^2}$$

input
```
int(x*cos(Pi*x),x)
```

output
```
(cos(Pi*x) + Pi*x*sin(Pi*x))/Pi^2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int x\cos(\pi x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(\pi x) + \sin(\pi x)\,\pi x}{\pi^2}$$

input
```
int(x*cos(Pi*x),x)
```

output
```
(cos(pi*x) + sin(pi*x)*pi*x)/pi**2
```

3.57 $\int \sqrt{x} \log(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 21

$$\int \sqrt{x} \log(x) \, dx = -\frac{4x^{3/2}}{9} + \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \log(x)$$

output
```
-4/9*x^(3/2)+2/3*x^(3/2)*ln(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \sqrt{x} \log(x) \, dx = \frac{2}{9} x^{3/2} (-2 + 3 \log(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[x]*Log[x],x]
```

output
```
(2*x^(3/2)*(-2 + 3*Log[x]))/9
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.125$, Rules used = {2741}

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.

$$\int \sqrt{x}\log(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2741}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}x^{3/2}\log(x)-\frac{4x^{3/2}}{9}$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[x]*Log[x],x]
```

output
```
(-4*x^(3/2))/9 + (2*x^(3/2)*Log[x])/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2741
```
Int[((a_.) + Log[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]*(b_.))*((d_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :>
Simp[(d*x)^(m + 1)*((a + b*Log[c*x^n])/(d*(m + 1))), x] - Simp[b*n*((d*x)^(
m + 1)/(d*(m + 1)^2)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n}, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{4x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9}+\frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}\ln\left(x\right)}{3}$	14
default	$-\frac{4x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9}+\frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}\ln\left(x\right)}{3}$	14
risch	$-\frac{4x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9}+\frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}\ln\left(x\right)}{3}$	14
orering	$\frac{8x^{\frac{3}{2}}\ln\left(x\right)}{9}-\frac{4x^{2}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}+\frac{\ln\left(x\right)}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)}{9}$	25

input
```
int(ln(x)*x^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-4/9*x^(3/2)+2/3*x^(3/2)*ln(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \sqrt{x}\log(x)\,dx=\frac{2}{9}\left(3\,x\log\left(x\right)-2\,x\right)\sqrt{x}$$

input
```
integrate(log(x)*x^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2/9*(3*x*log(x) - 2*x)*sqrt(x)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 105 vs. $2(19) = 38$.

Time = 0.81 (sec) , antiderivative size = 105, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.00

$$\int \sqrt{x}\log(x)\,dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}\log\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{3} + \frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}\log(x)}{3} - \frac{8x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9} & \text{for } \frac{1}{|x|} < 1 \wedge |x| < 1 \\ \frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}\log(x)}{3} - \frac{4x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9} & \text{for } |x| < 1 \\ -\frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}\log\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{3} - \frac{4x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9} & \text{for } \frac{1}{|x|} < 1 \\ -G_{3,3}^{2,1}\left(\begin{matrix} 1 & \frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} & 0 \end{matrix} \middle| x\right) + G_{3,3}^{0,3}\left(\begin{matrix} \frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, 1 & \\ & \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, 0 \end{matrix} \middle| x\right) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(ln(x)*x**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((-2*x**(3/2)*log(1/x)/3 + 2*x**(3/2)*log(x)/3 - 8*x**(3/2)/9, (A
bs(x) < 1) & (1/Abs(x) < 1)), (2*x**(3/2)*log(x)/3 - 4*x**(3/2)/9, Abs(x)
< 1), (-2*x**(3/2)*log(1/x)/3 - 4*x**(3/2)/9, 1/Abs(x) < 1), (-meijerg(((1
,), (5/2, 5/2)), ((3/2, 3/2), (0,)), x) + meijerg(((5/2, 5/2, 1), ()), (()
, (3/2, 3/2, 0)), x), True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \sqrt{x}\log(x)\,dx = \frac{2}{3}\,x^{\frac{3}{2}}\log(x) - \frac{4}{9}\,x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(log(x)*x^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2/3*x^(3/2)*log(x) - 4/9*x^(3/2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \sqrt{x}\log(x)\,dx = \frac{2}{3}\,x^{\frac{3}{2}}\log\left(x\right) - \frac{4}{9}\,x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(log(x)*x^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2/3*x^(3/2)*log(x) - 4/9*x^(3/2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.43

$$\int \sqrt{x}\log(x)\,dx = \frac{2\,x^{3/2}\left(\ln\left(x\right) - \frac{2}{3}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(x^(1/2)*log(x),x)
```

output
```
(2*x^(3/2)*(log(x) - 2/3))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.52

$$\int \sqrt{x}\log(x)\,dx = \frac{2\sqrt{x}\,x(3\log(x) - 2)}{9}$$

input
```
int(log(x)*x^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(2*sqrt(x)*x*(3*log(x) - 2))/9
```

3.58 $\int \sin^2(3x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \sin^2(3x)\,dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{6}\cos(3x)\sin(3x)$$

output
```
1/2*x-1/6*cos(3*x)*sin(3*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \sin^2(3x)\,dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{12}\sin(6x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sin[3*x]^2,x]
```

output
```
x/2 - Sin[6*x]/12
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.500, Rules used = {3042, 3115, 24}

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.

$$\int \sin^2(3x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(3x)^2dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3115}$$

$$\frac{\int 1dx}{2}-\frac{1}{6}\sin(3x)\cos(3x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 24}$$

$$\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{6}\sin(3x)\cos(3x)$$

input
```
Int[Sin[3*x]^2,x]
```

output
```
x/2 - (Cos[3*x]*Sin[3*x])/6
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3115
```
Int[((b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Sin[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*n)), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/n)   Int[(b*Sin
[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] && IntegerQ[
2*n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.61

method	result	size
risch	$\frac{x}{2}-\frac{\sin(6x)}{12}$	11
parallelrisch	$\frac{x}{2}-\frac{\sin(6x)}{12}$	11
derivativedivides	$\frac{x}{2}-\frac{\cos(3x)\sin(3x)}{6}$	15
default	$\frac{x}{2}-\frac{\cos(3x)\sin(3x)}{6}$	15
meijerg	$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}\left(\frac{6x}{\sqrt{\pi}}-\frac{\sin(6x)}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)}{12}$	22
orering	$x\sin\left(3x\right)^{2}-\frac{\cos(3x)\sin(3x)}{6}+\frac{x\left(-18\sin(3x)^{2}+18\cos(3x)^{2}\right)}{36}$	40
norman	$\frac{\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^{2}x+\frac{x}{2}+\frac{\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^{3}}{3}+\frac{x\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^{4}}{2}-\frac{\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)}{3}}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)^{2}}$	47

input
```
int(sin(3*x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*x-1/12*sin(6*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \sin^2(3x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{6}\,\cos\left(3\,x\right)\sin\left(3\,x\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,x$$

input
```
integrate(sin(3*x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/6*cos(3*x)*sin(3*x) + 1/2*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \sin^2(3x)\,dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin(3x)\cos(3x)}{6}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(3*x)**2,x)
```

output
```
x/2 - sin(3*x)*cos(3*x)/6
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.56

$$\int \sin^2(3x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x - \frac{1}{12}\,\sin(6\,x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(3*x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*x - 1/12*sin(6*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.56

$$\int \sin^2(3x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x - \frac{1}{12}\,\sin(6\,x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(3*x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*x - 1/12*sin(6*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.56

$$\int \sin^2(3x)\,dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin(6\,x)}{12}$$

input
```
int(sin(3*x)^2,x)
```

output
```
x/2 - sin(6*x)/12
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \sin^2(3x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(3x)\sin(3x)}{6} + \frac{x}{2}$$

input
```
int(sin(3*x)^2,x)
```

output
```
( - cos(3*x)*sin(3*x) + 3*x)/6
```

3.59 $\int \cos^2(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 14

$$\int \cos^2(x)\,dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(x)\sin(x)$$

output
```
1/2*x+1/2*cos(x)*sin(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos^2(x)\,dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
x/2 + Sin[2*x]/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.750$, Rules used = {3042, 3115, 24}

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.

$$\int \cos^2(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{\int 1dx}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$

$$\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
x/2 + (Cos[x]*Sin[x])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3115
```
Int[((b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Sin[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*n)), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/n)   Int[(b*Sin
[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] && IntegerQ[
2*n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

method	result	size
default	$\frac{x}{2}+\frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{2}$	11
risch	$\frac{x}{2}+\frac{\sin(2x)}{4}$	11
parallelrisch	$\frac{x}{2}+\frac{\sin(2x)}{4}$	11
orering	$x\cos\left(x\right)^{2}+\frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{2}+\frac{x\left(-2\cos(x)^{2}+2\sin(x)^{2}\right)}{4}$	30
norman	$\frac{x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}+\frac{x}{2}-\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}+\frac{x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{4}}{2}+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)^{2}}$	45

input
```
int(cos(x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*x+1/2*cos(x)*sin(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \cos^2(x)\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(x\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,x$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*cos(x)*sin(x) + 1/2*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \cos^2(x)\,dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin(x)\cos(x)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**2,x)
```

output
```
x/2 + sin(x)*cos(x)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \cos^2(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x + \frac{1}{4}\,\sin(2\,x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*x + 1/4*sin(2*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \cos^2(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x + \frac{1}{4}\,\sin(2\,x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*x + 1/4*sin(2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \cos^2(x)\,dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin(2x)}{4}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
x/2 + sin(2*x)/4
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \cos^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{2} + \frac{x}{2}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
(cos(x)*sin(x) + x)/2
```

3.60 $\int \cos^4(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 24

$$\int \cos^4(x)\,dx=\frac{3x}{8}+\frac{3}{8}\cos(x)\sin(x)+\frac{1}{4}\cos^3(x)\sin(x)$$

output
```
3/8*x+3/8*cos(x)*sin(x)+1/4*cos(x)^3*sin(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

$$\int \cos^4(x)\,dx=\frac{3x}{8}+\frac{1}{4}\sin(2x)+\frac{1}{32}\sin(4x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
(3*x)/8 + Sin[2*x]/4 + Sin[4*x]/32
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.21, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.250, Rules used = {3042, 3115, 3042, 3115, 24}

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.

$$\int \cos^4(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\int \cos^2(x)dx+\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)$$

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

$$\frac{3}{4}\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx+\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{\int 1dx}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)+\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)+\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
(Cos[x]^3*Sin[x])/4 + (3*(x/2 + (Cos[x]*Sin[x])/2))/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3115
```
Int[((b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Sin[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*n)), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/n)   Int[(b*Sin
[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] && IntegerQ[
2*n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.44 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

method	result
risch	$\frac{3x}{8}+\frac{\sin(4x)}{32}+\frac{\sin(2x)}{4}$
parallelrisch	$\frac{3x}{8}+\frac{\sin(4x)}{32}+\frac{\sin(2x)}{4}$
default	$\frac{\left(\cos(x)^3+\frac{3\cos(x)}{2}\right)\sin(x)}{4}+\frac{3x}{8}$
orering	$x\cos\left(x\right)^4+\frac{5\cos(x)^3\sin(x)}{8}+\frac{5x\left(12\sin(x)^2\cos(x)^2-4\cos(x)^4\right)}{16}+\frac{3\cos(x)\sin(x)^3}{8}+\frac{x\left(-192\sin(x)^2\cos(x)^2+40\right.}{64}$
norman	$\frac{\frac{3x}{8}-\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3}{4}+\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^5}{4}-\frac{5\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^7}{4}+\frac{3x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{2}+\frac{9x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^4}{4}+\frac{3x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^6}{2}+\frac{3x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^8}{8}+\frac{5\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{4}}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^4}$

input
```
int(cos(x)^4,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
3/8*x+1/32*sin(4*x)+1/4*sin(2*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \cos^4(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{8}\left(2\,\cos\left(x\right)^3 + 3\,\cos\left(x\right)\right)\sin\left(x\right) + \frac{3}{8}\,x$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^4,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/8*(2*cos(x)^3 + 3*cos(x))*sin(x) + 3/8*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos^4(x)\,dx = \frac{3x}{8} + \frac{\sin\left(x\right)\cos^3\left(x\right)}{4} + \frac{3\sin\left(x\right)\cos\left(x\right)}{8}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**4,x)
```

output
```
3*x/8 + sin(x)*cos(x)**3/4 + 3*sin(x)*cos(x)/8
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \cos^4(x)\,dx = \frac{3}{8}\,x + \frac{1}{32}\,\sin\left(4\,x\right) + \frac{1}{4}\,\sin\left(2\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^4,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3/8*x + 1/32*sin(4*x) + 1/4*sin(2*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \cos^4(x)\,dx = \frac{3}{8}\,x + \frac{1}{32}\,\sin(4\,x) + \frac{1}{4}\,\sin(2\,x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^4,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
3/8*x + 1/32*sin(4*x) + 1/4*sin(2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \cos^4(x)\,dx = \frac{3\,x}{8} + \frac{\sin(2\,x)}{4} + \frac{\sin(4\,x)}{32}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
(3*x)/8 + sin(2*x)/4 + sin(4*x)/32
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \cos^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)^3}{4} + \frac{5\cos(x)\sin(x)}{8} + \frac{3x}{8}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
( - 2*cos(x)*sin(x)**3 + 5*cos(x)*sin(x) + 3*x)/8
```

3.61 $\int \sin^3(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 13

$$\int \sin^3(x)\,dx = -\cos(x) + \frac{\cos^3(x)}{3}$$

output
```
-cos(x)+1/3*cos(x)^3
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.15

$$\int \sin^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{3\cos(x)}{4} + \frac{1}{12}\cos(3x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sin[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
(-3*Cos[x])/4 + Cos[3*x]/12
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.750$, Rules used = {3042, 3113, 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.

$$\int \sin^3(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3113}$$

$$-\int \left(1-\cos^2(x)\right)d\cos(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\cos^3(x)}{3}-\cos(x)$$

input
```
Int[Sin[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
-Cos[x] + Cos[x]^3/3
```

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 3113
```
Int[sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-d^(-1)   Subst[Int[Exp
and[(1 - x^2)^((n - 1)/2), x], x], x, Cos[c + d*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
 && IGtQ[(n - 1)/2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.30 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\left(2+\sin(x)^2\right)\cos(x)}{3}$	11
risch	$-\frac{3\cos(x)}{4}+\frac{\cos(3x)}{12}$	12
parallelrisch	$-\frac{2}{3}-\frac{3\cos(x)}{4}+\frac{\cos(3x)}{12}$	13
orering	$-\sin\left(x\right)^2\cos\left(x\right)-\frac{2\cos(x)^3}{3}$	16
norman	$\frac{-4\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2-\frac{4}{3}}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^3}$	22

input
```
int(sin(x)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/3*(2+sin(x)^2)*cos(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \sin^3(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\,\cos\left(x\right)^3 - \cos\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3*cos(x)^3 - cos(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \sin^3(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos^3(x)}{3} - \cos(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)**3,x)
```

output
```
cos(x)**3/3 - cos(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \sin^3(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\cos(x)^3 - \cos(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*cos(x)^3 - cos(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \sin^3(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\cos(x)^3 - \cos(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/3*cos(x)^3 - cos(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \sin^3(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(x)\,\left(\cos(x)^2 - 3\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(sin(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
(cos(x)*(cos(x)^2 - 3))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

$$\int \sin^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)^2}{3} - \frac{2\cos(x)}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$$

input
```
int(sin(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
( - cos(x)*sin(x)**2 - 2*cos(x) + 2)/3
```

3.62 $\int \cos^4(x) \sin^3(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \cos^4(x) \sin^3(x) \, dx = -\frac{1}{5} \cos^5(x) + \frac{\cos^7(x)}{7}$$

output
```
-1/5*cos(x)^5+1/7*cos(x)^7
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.82

$$\int \cos^4(x) \sin^3(x) \, dx = -\frac{3 \cos(x)}{64} - \frac{1}{64} \cos(3x) + \frac{1}{320} \cos(5x) + \frac{1}{448} \cos(7x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^4*Sin[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
(-3*Cos[x])/64 - Cos[3*x]/64 + Cos[5*x]/320 + Cos[7*x]/448
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.444$, Rules used = {3042, 3045, 244, 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.

$$\int \sin^3(x)\cos^4(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)^3\cos(x)^4dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3045}$$

$$-\int \cos^4(x)\left(1-\cos^2(x)\right)d\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{244}$$

$$-\int \left(\cos^4(x)-\cos^6(x)\right)d\cos(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\cos^7(x)}{7}-\frac{\cos^5(x)}{5}$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^4*Sin[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/5*Cos[x]^5 + Cos[x]^7/7
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3045
```
Int[(cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]*(a_.))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_.), x_
Symbol] :> Simp[-(a*f)^(-1)   Subst[Int[x^m*(1 - x^2/a^2)^((n - 1)/2), x],
x, a*Cos[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2] &&
 !(IntegerQ[(m - 1)/2] && GtQ[m, 0] && LeQ[m, n])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 1.72 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\cos(x)^5}{5}+\frac{\cos(x)^7}{7}$	14
default	$-\frac{\cos(x)^5}{5}+\frac{\cos(x)^7}{7}$	14
orering	$-\frac{\cos(x)^5\sin(x)^2}{5}-\frac{2\cos(x)^7}{35}$	18
risch	$-\frac{3\cos(x)}{64}+\frac{\cos(7x)}{448}+\frac{\cos(5x)}{320}-\frac{\cos(3x)}{64}$	24
parallelrisch	$-\frac{6}{35}+\frac{\cos(5x)}{320}-\frac{3\cos(x)}{64}-\frac{\cos(3x)}{64}+\frac{\cos(7x)}{448}$	25
norman	$\frac{-8\tan(\frac{x}{2})^6-4\tan(\frac{x}{2})^{10}+4\tan(\frac{x}{2})^8-\frac{4\tan(\frac{x}{2})^2}{5}+\frac{8\tan(\frac{x}{2})^4}{5}-\frac{4}{35}}{\left(1+\tan(\frac{x}{2})^2\right)^7}$	54

input
```
int(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/5*cos(x)^5+1/7*cos(x)^7
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^3(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{7}\cos(x)^7 - \frac{1}{5}\cos(x)^5$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/7*cos(x)^7 - 1/5*cos(x)^5
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^3(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos^7(x)}{7} - \frac{\cos^5(x)}{5}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**4*sin(x)**3,x)
```

output
```
cos(x)**7/7 - cos(x)**5/5
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^3(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{7}\cos(x)^7 - \frac{1}{5}\cos(x)^5$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/7*cos(x)^7 - 1/5*cos(x)^5
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^3(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{7}\cos(x)^7 - \frac{1}{5}\cos(x)^5$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/7*cos(x)^7 - 1/5*cos(x)^5
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^3(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(x)^5\,(5\cos(x)^2 - 7)}{35}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
(cos(x)^5*(5*cos(x)^2 - 7))/35
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.76

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)^6}{7} + \frac{8\cos(x)\sin(x)^4}{35} - \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)^2}{35} - \frac{2\cos(x)}{35} + \frac{2}{35}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
( - 5*cos(x)*sin(x)**6 + 8*cos(x)*sin(x)**4 - cos(x)*sin(x)**2 - 2*cos(x)
+ 2)/35
```

3.63 $\int \cos^3(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin^5(x)}{5} - \frac{\sin^7(x)}{7}$$

output
```
1/5*sin(x)^5-1/7*sin(x)^7
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.82

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{3\sin(x)}{64} - \frac{1}{64}\sin(3x) - \frac{1}{320}\sin(5x) + \frac{1}{448}\sin(7x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^3*Sin[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
(3*Sin[x])/64 - Sin[3*x]/64 - Sin[5*x]/320 + Sin[7*x]/448
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.444$, Rules used = {3042, 3044, 244, 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.

$$\int \sin^4(x)\cos^3(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)^4\cos(x)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3044}$$

$$\int \sin^4(x)\left(1-\sin^2(x)\right)d\sin(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{244}$$

$$\int \left(\sin^4(x)-\sin^6(x)\right)d\sin(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\sin^5(x)}{5}-\frac{\sin^7(x)}{7}$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^3*Sin[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
Sin[x]^5/5 - Sin[x]^7/7
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3044
```
Int[cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_.)*((a_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.), x_
Symbol] :> Simp[1/(a*f)   Subst[Int[x^m*(1 - x^2/a^2)^((n - 1)/2), x], x, a
*Sin[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2] &&  !(I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2] && LtQ[0, m, n])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 1.65 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\sin(x)^5}{5}-\frac{\sin(x)^7}{7}$	14
default	$\frac{\sin(x)^5}{5}-\frac{\sin(x)^7}{7}$	14
orering	$\frac{\cos(x)^2\sin(x)^5}{5}+\frac{2\sin(x)^7}{35}$	18
risch	$\frac{3\sin(x)}{64}+\frac{\sin(7x)}{448}-\frac{\sin(5x)}{320}-\frac{\sin(3x)}{64}$	24
norman	$\frac{\frac{32\tan(\frac{x}{2})^5}{5}-\frac{192\tan(\frac{x}{2})^7}{35}+\frac{32\tan(\frac{x}{2})^9}{5}}{(1+\tan(\frac{x}{2})^2)^7}$	37
parallelrisch	$\frac{(\sin(\frac{5x}{2})-5\sin(\frac{3x}{2})+10\sin(\frac{x}{2}))(9+5\cos(2x))(\cos(\frac{5x}{2})+5\cos(\frac{3x}{2})+10\cos(\frac{x}{2}))}{560}$	45

input
```
int(cos(x)^3*sin(x)^4,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/5*sin(x)^5-1/7*sin(x)^7
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29

$$\int \cos^3(x) \sin^4(x)\, dx = \frac{1}{35} \left(5 \cos{(x)}^6 - 8 \cos{(x)}^4 + \cos{(x)}^2 + 2\right) \sin{(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^3*sin(x)^4,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/35*(5*cos(x)^6 - 8*cos(x)^4 + cos(x)^2 + 2)*sin(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \cos^3(x) \sin^4(x)\, dx = -\frac{\sin^7{(x)}}{7} + \frac{\sin^5{(x)}}{5}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**3*sin(x)**4,x)
```

output
```
-sin(x)**7/7 + sin(x)**5/5
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^3(x) \sin^4(x)\, dx = -\frac{1}{7} \sin{(x)}^7 + \frac{1}{5} \sin{(x)}^5$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^3*sin(x)^4,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/7*sin(x)^7 + 1/5*sin(x)^5
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{7}\sin(x)^7 + \frac{1}{5}\sin(x)^5$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^3*sin(x)^4,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/7*sin(x)^7 + 1/5*sin(x)^5
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{\sin(x)^5\,(5\sin(x)^2 - 7)}{35}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^3*sin(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
-(sin(x)^5*(5*sin(x)^2 - 7))/35
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(x)^5\,(-5\sin(x)^2 + 7)}{35}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^3*sin(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
(sin(x)**5*( - 5*sin(x)**2 + 7))/35
```

3.64 $\int \cos^2(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 36

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx=\frac{x}{16}+\frac{1}{16}\cos(x)\sin(x)-\frac{1}{8}\cos^3(x)\sin(x)-\frac{1}{6}\cos^3(x)\sin^3(x)$$

output
```
1/16*x+1/16*cos(x)*sin(x)-1/8*cos(x)^3*sin(x)-1/6*cos(x)^3*sin(x)^3
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx=\frac{x}{16}-\frac{1}{64}\sin(2x)-\frac{1}{64}\sin(4x)+\frac{1}{192}\sin(6x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^2*Sin[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
x/16 - Sin[2*x]/64 - Sin[4*x]/64 + Sin[6*x]/192
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.28, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 7, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.778, Rules used = {3042, 3048, 3042, 3048, 3042, 3115, 24}

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.

$$\int \sin^4(x)\cos^2(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)^4\cos(x)^2dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3048}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)dx-\frac{1}{6}\sin^3(x)\cos^3(x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \cos(x)^2\sin(x)^2dx-\frac{1}{6}\sin^3(x)\cos^3(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3048}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{4}\int \cos^2(x)dx-\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)\right)-\frac{1}{6}\sin^3(x)\cos^3(x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{4}\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx-\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)\right)-\frac{1}{6}\sin^3(x)\cos^3(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{\int 1dx}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)-\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)\right)-\frac{1}{6}\sin^3(x)\cos^3(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)-\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)\right)-\frac{1}{6}\sin^3(x)\cos^3(x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^2*Sin[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
-1/6*(Cos[x]^3*Sin[x]^3) + (-1/4*(Cos[x]^3*Sin[x]) + (x/2 + (Cos[x]*Sin[x]
)/2)/4)/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3048
```
Int[(cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]*(b_.))^(n_)*((a_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m
_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-a)*(b*Cos[e + f*x])^(n + 1)*((a*Sin[e + f*x])^(m -
1)/(b*f*(m + n))), x] + Simp[a^2*((m - 1)/(m + n))   Int[(b*Cos[e + f*x])^n
*(a*Sin[e + f*x])^(m - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 1]
 && NeQ[m + n, 0] && IntegersQ[2*m, 2*n]
```

rule 3115
```
Int[((b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Sin[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*n)), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/n)   Int[(b*Sin
[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] && IntegerQ[
2*n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 1.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.64

method	result
risch	$\frac{x}{16}+\frac{\sin(6x)}{192}-\frac{\sin(4x)}{64}-\frac{\sin(2x)}{64}$
parallelrisch	$\frac{x}{16}+\frac{\sin(6x)}{192}-\frac{\sin(4x)}{64}-\frac{\sin(2x)}{64}$
default	$\frac{x}{16}+\frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{16}-\frac{\cos(x)^{3}\sin(x)}{8}-\frac{\sin(x)^{3}\cos(x)^{3}}{6}$
norman	$\frac{\frac{x}{16}-\frac{17\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}}{24}+\frac{19\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{5}}{4}-\frac{19\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{7}}{4}+\frac{17\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{9}}{24}+\frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{11}}{8}+\frac{3x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{8}+\frac{15x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{4}}{16}+\frac{5x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{6}}{4}+\frac{15x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{8}}{16}+}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)^{6}}$
orering	$x\sin\left(x\right)^{4}\cos\left(x\right)^{2}-\frac{\sin(x)^{3}\cos(x)^{3}}{6}+\frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)^{5}}{16}+\frac{49x\left(12\sin(x)^{2}\cos(x)^{4}-22\sin(x)^{4}\cos(x)^{2}+2\sin(x)^{6}\right)}{144}-$

input
```
int(sin(x)^4*cos(x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/16*x+1/192*sin(6*x)-1/64*sin(4*x)-1/64*sin(2*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{48}\left(8\,\cos\left(x\right)^{5} - 14\,\cos\left(x\right)^{3} + 3\,\cos\left(x\right)\right)\sin\left(x\right) + \frac{1}{16}\,x$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^4,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/48*(8*cos(x)^5 - 14*cos(x)^3 + 3*cos(x))*sin(x) + 1/16*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{x}{16} + \frac{\sin^5(x)\cos(x)}{6} - \frac{\sin^3(x)\cos(x)}{24} - \frac{\sin(x)\cos(x)}{16}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**2*sin(x)**4,x)
```

output
```
x/16 + sin(x)**5*cos(x)/6 - sin(x)**3*cos(x)/24 - sin(x)*cos(x)/16
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{48}\sin(2x)^3 + \frac{1}{16}x - \frac{1}{64}\sin(4x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^4,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/48*sin(2*x)^3 + 1/16*x - 1/64*sin(4*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.61

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{192}\sin(6x) - \frac{1}{64}\sin(4x) - \frac{1}{64}\sin(2x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^4,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/16*x + 1/192*sin(6*x) - 1/64*sin(4*x) - 1/64*sin(2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(x)\,\sin(x)^5}{6} + \frac{x}{16} - \frac{\sin(2x)}{24} + \frac{\sin(4x)}{192}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
x/16 - sin(2*x)/24 + sin(4*x)/192 + (cos(x)*sin(x)^5)/6
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)^5}{6} - \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)^3}{24} - \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{16} + \frac{x}{16}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
(8*cos(x)*sin(x)**5 - 2*cos(x)*sin(x)**3 - 3*cos(x)*sin(x) + 3*x)/48
```

3.65 $\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 24

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{x}{8} + \frac{1}{8}\cos(x)\sin(x) - \frac{1}{4}\cos^3(x)\sin(x)$$

output
```
1/8*x+1/8*cos(x)*sin(x)-1/4*cos(x)^3*sin(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{x}{8} - \frac{1}{32}\sin(4x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^2*Sin[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
x/8 - Sin[4*x]/32
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.21, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.556, Rules used = {3042, 3048, 3042, 3115, 24}

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.

$$\int \sin^2(x)\cos^2(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)^2\cos(x)^2dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3048}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \cos^2(x)dx-\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx-\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{\int 1dx}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)-\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)-\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^2*Sin[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-1/4*(Cos[x]^3*Sin[x]) + (x/2 + (Cos[x]*Sin[x])/2)/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3048
```
Int[(cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]*(b_.))^(n_)*((a_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m
_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-a)*(b*Cos[e + f*x])^(n + 1)*((a*Sin[e + f*x])^(m -
1)/(b*f*(m + n))), x] + Simp[a^2*((m - 1)/(m + n))   Int[(b*Cos[e + f*x])^n
*(a*Sin[e + f*x])^(m - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 1]
 && NeQ[m + n, 0] && IntegersQ[2*m, 2*n]
```

rule 3115
```
Int[((b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Sin[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*n)), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/n)   Int[(b*Sin
[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] && IntegerQ[
2*n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.32 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.46

method	result	size
risch	$\frac{x}{8}-\frac{\sin\left(4x\right)}{32}$	11
parallelrisch	$\frac{x}{8}-\frac{\sin\left(4x\right)}{32}$	11
default	$\frac{x}{8}+\frac{\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(x\right)}{8}-\frac{\cos\left(x\right)^{3}\sin\left(x\right)}{4}$	19
orering	$x\sin\left(x\right)^{2}\cos\left(x\right)^{2}-\frac{\cos\left(x\right)^{3}\sin\left(x\right)}{8}+\frac{\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(x\right)^{3}}{8}+\frac{x\left(-12\sin\left(x\right)^{2}\cos\left(x\right)^{2}+2\cos\left(x\right)^{4}+2\sin\left(x\right)^{4}\right)}{16}$	54
norman	$\frac{\frac{x}{8}+\frac{7\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}}{4}-\frac{7\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{5}}{4}+\frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{7}}{4}+\frac{x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{2}+\frac{3x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{4}}{4}+\frac{x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{6}}{2}+\frac{x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{8}}{8}-\frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{4}}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)^{4}}$	82

input
```
int(sin(x)^2*cos(x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/8*x-1/32*sin(4*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{8}\left(2\cos(x)^3 - \cos(x)\right)\sin(x) + \frac{1}{8}\,x$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/8*(2*cos(x)^3 - cos(x))*sin(x) + 1/8*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{x}{8} - \frac{\sin(2x)\cos(2x)}{16}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**2*sin(x)**2,x)
```

output
```
x/8 - sin(2*x)*cos(2*x)/16
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.42

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{8}\,x - \frac{1}{32}\,\sin(4\,x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/8*x - 1/32*sin(4*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.42

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{8}\,x - \frac{1}{32}\,\sin(4\,x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/8*x - 1/32*sin(4*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(x)\,\sin(x)^3}{4} - \frac{\cos(x)\,\sin(x)}{8} + \frac{x}{8}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
x/8 - (cos(x)*sin(x))/8 + (cos(x)*sin(x)^3)/4
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)^3}{4} - \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{8} + \frac{x}{8}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
(2*cos(x)*sin(x)**3 - cos(x)*sin(x) + x)/8
```

3.66 $\int (1-\sin(2x))^2 \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 22

$$\int (1-\sin(2x))^2 \, dx = \frac{3x}{2} + \cos(2x) - \frac{1}{4}\cos(2x)\sin(2x)$$

output
```
3/2*x+cos(2*x)-1/4*cos(2*x)*sin(2*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int (1-\sin(2x))^2 \, dx = \frac{3x}{2} + \cos(2x) - \frac{1}{8}\sin(4x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - Sin[2*x])^2,x]
```

output
```
(3*x)/2 + Cos[2*x] - Sin[4*x]/8
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.200$, Rules used = {3042, 3123}

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.

$$\int (1-\sin(2x))^2 \, dx$$

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

$$\int (1-\sin(2x))^2 dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3123}$$

$$\frac{3x}{2}+\cos(2x)-\frac{1}{4}\sin(2x)\cos(2x)$$

input
```
Int[(1 - Sin[2*x])^2,x]
```

output
```
(3*x)/2 + Cos[2*x] - (Cos[2*x]*Sin[2*x])/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3123
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^2, x_Symbol] :> Simp[(2*a^2 + b^
2)*(x/2), x] + (-Simp[2*a*b*(Cos[c + d*x]/d), x] - Simp[b^2*Cos[c + d*x]*(S
in[c + d*x]/(2*d)), x]) /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.45 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

method	result
risch	$\frac{3x}{2}-\frac{\sin(4x)}{8}+\cos(2x)$
parallelrisch	$\frac{3x}{2}-\frac{\sin(4x)}{8}+1+\cos(2x)$
derivativedivides	$\frac{3x}{2}+\cos(2x)-\frac{\sin(2x)\cos(2x)}{4}$
default	$\frac{3x}{2}+\cos(2x)-\frac{\sin(2x)\cos(2x)}{4}$
parts	$\frac{3x}{2}+\cos(2x)-\frac{\sin(2x)\cos(2x)}{4}$
norman	$\frac{2\tan(x)^2+\frac{3x}{2}+\frac{\tan(x)^3}{2}+3x\tan(x)^2+\frac{3x\tan(x)^4}{2}-\frac{\tan(x)}{2}+2}{\left(1+\tan(x)^2\right)^2}$
orering	$x(1-\sin(2x))^2+(1-\sin(2x))\cos(2x)+\frac{5x\left(8\cos(2x)^2+8(1-\sin(2x))\sin(2x)\right)}{16}+\frac{3\sin(2x)\cos(2}{4}$

input
```
int((1-sin(2*x))^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
3/2*x-1/8*sin(4*x)+cos(2*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int (1-\sin(2x))^2\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\cos(2x)\sin(2x)+\frac{3}{2}x+\cos(2x)$$

input
```
integrate((1-sin(2*x))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/4*cos(2*x)*sin(2*x) + 3/2*x + cos(2*x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.68

$$\int (1-\sin(2x))^2\,dx = \frac{x\sin^2{(2x)}}{2} + \frac{x\cos^2{(2x)}}{2} + x - \frac{\sin{(2x)}\cos{(2x)}}{4} + \cos{(2x)}$$

input
```
integrate((1-sin(2*x))**2,x)
```

output
```
x*sin(2*x)**2/2 + x*cos(2*x)**2/2 + x - sin(2*x)*cos(2*x)/4 + cos(2*x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.64

$$\int (1-\sin(2x))^2\,dx = \frac{3}{2}\,x + \cos(2\,x) - \frac{1}{8}\,\sin(4\,x)$$

input
```
integrate((1-sin(2*x))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3/2*x + cos(2*x) - 1/8*sin(4*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.64

$$\int (1-\sin(2x))^2\,dx = \frac{3}{2}\,x + \cos(2\,x) - \frac{1}{8}\,\sin(4\,x)$$

input
```
integrate((1-sin(2*x))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
3/2*x + cos(2*x) - 1/8*sin(4*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.64

$$\int (1-\sin(2x))^2\,dx = \frac{3\,x}{2} + \cos\left(2\,x\right) - \frac{\sin\left(4\,x\right)}{8}$$

input
```
int((sin(2*x) - 1)^2,x)
```

output
```
(3*x)/2 + cos(2*x) - sin(4*x)/8
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int (1-\sin(2x))^2\,dx = -\frac{\cos\left(2x\right)\sin\left(2x\right)}{4} + \cos\left(2x\right) + \frac{3x}{2} - 1$$

input
```
int((1-sin(2*x))^2,x)
```

output
```
( - cos(2*x)*sin(2*x) + 4*cos(2*x) + 6*x - 4)/4
```

3.67 $\int \cos(x)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int \cos(x)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)\,dx=\frac{x}{4}-\frac{1}{4}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+2x\right)$$

output
```
1/4*x-1/4*cos(1/6*Pi+2*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(x)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)\,dx=\frac{x}{4}-\frac{1}{4}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+2x\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]*Sin[Pi/6 + x],x]
```

output
```
x/4 - Cos[Pi/6 + 2*x]/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.182, Rules used = {5085, 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.

$$\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\cos(x)\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{5085}$$
$$\int \left(\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(2x+\frac{\pi}{6}\right)+\frac{1}{4}\right)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$
$$\frac{x}{4}-\frac{1}{4}\cos\left(2x+\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]*Sin[Pi/6 + x],x]
```

output
```
x/4 - Cos[Pi/6 + 2*x]/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 5085
```
Int[Cos[w_]^(q_.)*Sin[v_]^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandTrigReduce[Sin[v]^p
*Cos[w]^q, x], x] /; IGtQ[p, 0] && IGtQ[q, 0] && ((PolynomialQ[v, x] && Pol
ynomialQ[w, x]) || (BinomialQ[{v, w}, x] && IndependentQ[Cancel[v/w], x]))
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.37 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

method	result	s
default	$\frac{x}{4}-\frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+2x\right)}{4}$	1
risch	$\frac{x}{4}-\frac{\sqrt{3}\,\cos\left(2x\right)}{8}+\frac{\sin\left(2x\right)}{8}$	2
orering	$x\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)+\frac{\sin\left(x\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)}{4}-\frac{\cos\left(x\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)}{4}+\frac{x\left(-2\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)-2\sin\left(x\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)\right)}{4}$	5
parallelrisch	$\frac{\sin\left(x\right)}{8}+\frac{\sin\left(2x+\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{8}+\frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)}{8}-\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}+x\right)}{8}-\frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+2x\right)}{8}-\frac{\sqrt{3}\,\cos\left(2x\right)}{8}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}+\frac{x}{4}$	5
norman	$\frac{x\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{12}+\frac{x}{2}\right)+x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{12}+\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}+2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{12}+\frac{x}{2}\right)-x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{12}+\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{12}+\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)}$	9

input
```
int(cos(x)*sin(1/6*Pi+x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4*x-1/4*cos(1/6*Pi+2*x)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 31 vs. $2(14) = 28$.

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.55

$$\int \cos(x)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)\,dx=-\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}\cos\left(\frac{1}{6}\pi+x\right)^{2}-\frac{1}{4}\cos\left(\frac{1}{6}\pi+x\right)\sin\left(\frac{1}{6}\pi+x\right)+\frac{1}{4}x$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*sin(1/6*pi+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/4*sqrt(3)*cos(1/6*pi + x)^2 - 1/4*cos(1/6*pi + x)*sin(1/6*pi + x) + 1/4
*x
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 37 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.85

$$\int \cos(x)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)\,dx = -\frac{x\sin(x)\cos\left(x+\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{2} + \frac{x\sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\cos(x)}{2} - \frac{\cos(x)\cos\left(x+\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*sin(1/6*pi+x),x)
```

output
```
-x*sin(x)*cos(x + pi/6)/2 + x*sin(x + pi/6)*cos(x)/2 - cos(x)*cos(x + pi/6
)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int \cos(x)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\,x - \frac{1}{4}\,\cos\left(\frac{1}{6}\,\pi + 2\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*sin(1/6*pi+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/4*x - 1/4*cos(1/6*pi + 2*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int \cos(x)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\,x - \frac{1}{4}\,\cos\left(\frac{1}{6}\,\pi + 2\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*sin(1/6*pi+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/4*x - 1/4*cos(1/6*pi + 2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \cos(x)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)\,dx=\frac{x\,\sin\left(\frac{\Pi}{6}\right)}{2}-\frac{\cos\left(\frac{\Pi}{6}+2\,x\right)}{4}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)*sin(Pi/6 + x),x)
```

output
```
(x*sin(Pi/6))/2 - cos(Pi/6 + 2*x)/4
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.65

$$\int \cos(x)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)\,dx=-\frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)\cos\left(x\right)}{2}-\frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)\sin\left(x\right)x}{2}+\frac{\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+x\right)x}{2}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)*sin(1/6*Pi+x),x)
```

output
```
( - cos((pi + 6*x)/6)*cos(x) - cos((pi + 6*x)/6)*sin(x)*x + cos(x)*sin((pi
 + 6*x)/6)*x)/2
```

3.68 $\int \cos^5(x) \sin^5(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 25

$$\int \cos^5(x) \sin^5(x) \, dx = \frac{\sin^6(x)}{6} - \frac{\sin^8(x)}{4} + \frac{\sin^{10}(x)}{10}$$

output
```
1/6*sin(x)^6-1/4*sin(x)^8+1/10*sin(x)^10
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos^5(x) \sin^5(x) \, dx = -\frac{5}{512} \cos(2x) + \frac{5 \cos(6x)}{3072} - \frac{\cos(10x)}{5120}$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^5*Sin[x]^5,x]
```

output
```
(-5*Cos[2*x])/512 + (5*Cos[6*x])/3072 - Cos[10*x]/5120
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.16, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.556$, Rules used = {3042, 3044, 243, 49, 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.

$$\int \sin^5(x)\cos^5(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)^5\cos(x)^5dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3044}$$

$$\int \sin^5(x)\left(1-\sin^2(x)\right)^2d\sin(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 243}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \sin^4(x)\left(1-\sin^2(x)\right)^2d\sin^2(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 49}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \left(\sin^8(x)-2\sin^6(x)+\sin^4(x)\right)d\sin^2(x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sin^{10}(x)}{5}-\frac{\sin^8(x)}{2}+\frac{\sin^6(x)}{3}\right)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^5*Sin[x]^5,x]
```

output
```
(Sin[x]^6/3 - Sin[x]^8/2 + Sin[x]^10/5)/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

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 3044
```
Int[cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_.)*((a_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.), x_
Symbol] :> Simp[1/(a*f)   Subst[Int[x^m*(1 - x^2/a^2)^((n - 1)/2), x], x, a
*Sin[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2] &&  !(I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2] && LtQ[0, m, n])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 7.67 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\sin(x)^6}{6}-\frac{\sin(x)^8}{4}+\frac{\sin(x)^{10}}{10}$	20
default	$\frac{\sin(x)^6}{6}-\frac{\sin(x)^8}{4}+\frac{\sin(x)^{10}}{10}$	20
risch	$-\frac{\cos(10x)}{5120}+\frac{5\cos(6x)}{3072}-\frac{5\cos(2x)}{512}$	20
parallelrisch	$-\frac{121}{840}+\frac{5\cos(6x)}{3072}-\frac{5\cos(2x)}{512}-\frac{\cos(10x)}{5120}$	21
orering	$\frac{\cos(x)^4\sin(x)^6}{12}-\frac{\cos(x)^6\sin(x)^4}{12}+\frac{\cos(x)^2\sin(x)^8}{24}-\frac{\cos(x)^8\sin(x)^2}{24}+\frac{\sin(x)^{10}}{120}-\frac{\cos(x)^{10}}{120}$	54

input
```
int(cos(x)^5*sin(x)^5,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/6*sin(x)^6-1/4*sin(x)^8+1/10*sin(x)^10
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^5(x)\sin^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{10}\cos{(x)}^{10} + \frac{1}{4}\cos{(x)}^{8} - \frac{1}{6}\cos{(x)}^{6}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^5*sin(x)^5,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/10*cos(x)^10 + 1/4*cos(x)^8 - 1/6*cos(x)^6
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^5(x)\sin^5(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin^{10}{(x)}}{10} - \frac{\sin^{8}{(x)}}{4} + \frac{\sin^{6}{(x)}}{6}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**5*sin(x)**5,x)
```

output
```
sin(x)**10/10 - sin(x)**8/4 + sin(x)**6/6
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^5(x)\sin^5(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{10}\sin{(x)}^{10} - \frac{1}{4}\sin{(x)}^{8} + \frac{1}{6}\sin{(x)}^{6}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^5*sin(x)^5,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/10*sin(x)^10 - 1/4*sin(x)^8 + 1/6*sin(x)^6
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^5(x)\sin^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{10}\cos(x)^{10} + \frac{1}{4}\cos(x)^8 - \frac{1}{6}\cos(x)^6$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^5*sin(x)^5,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/10*cos(x)^10 + 1/4*cos(x)^8 - 1/6*cos(x)^6
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^5(x)\sin^5(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(x)^{10}}{10} - \frac{\sin(x)^8}{4} + \frac{\sin(x)^6}{6}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^5*sin(x)^5,x)
```

output
```
sin(x)^6/6 - sin(x)^8/4 + sin(x)^10/10
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \cos^5(x)\sin^5(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(x)^6\left(6\sin(x)^4 - 15\sin(x)^2 + 10\right)}{60}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^5*sin(x)^5,x)
```

output
```
(sin(x)**6*(6*sin(x)**4 - 15*sin(x)**2 + 10))/60
```

3.69 $\int \sin^6(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 34

$$\int \sin^6(x)\,dx = \frac{5x}{16} - \frac{5}{16}\cos(x)\sin(x) - \frac{5}{24}\cos(x)\sin^3(x) - \frac{1}{6}\cos(x)\sin^5(x)$$

output
```
5/16*x-5/16*cos(x)*sin(x)-5/24*cos(x)*sin(x)^3-1/6*cos(x)*sin(x)^5
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \sin^6(x)\,dx = \frac{5x}{16} - \frac{15}{64}\sin(2x) + \frac{3}{64}\sin(4x) - \frac{1}{192}\sin(6x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sin[x]^6,x]
```

output
```
(5*x)/16 - (15*Sin[2*x])/64 + (3*Sin[4*x])/64 - Sin[6*x]/192
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 7, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.750, Rules used = {3042, 3115, 3042, 3115, 3042, 3115, 24}

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.

$$\int \sin^6(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)^6dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}\int \sin^4(x)dx-\frac{1}{6}\sin^5(x)\cos(x)$$

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

$$\frac{5}{6}\int \sin(x)^4dx-\frac{1}{6}\sin^5(x)\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\int \sin^2(x)dx-\frac{1}{4}\sin^3(x)\cos(x)\right)-\frac{1}{6}\sin^5(x)\cos(x)$$

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

$$\frac{5}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\int \sin(x)^2dx-\frac{1}{4}\sin^3(x)\cos(x)\right)-\frac{1}{6}\sin^5(x)\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{\int 1dx}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)-\frac{1}{4}\sin^3(x)\cos(x)\right)-\frac{1}{6}\sin^5(x)\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)-\frac{1}{4}\sin^3(x)\cos(x)\right)-\frac{1}{6}\sin^5(x)\cos(x)$$

input

```
Int[Sin[x]^6,x]
```

output
```
-1/6*(Cos[x]*Sin[x]^5) + (5*(-1/4*(Cos[x]*Sin[x]^3) + (3*(x/2 - (Cos[x]*Si
n[x])/2))/4))/6
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3115
```
Int[((b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Sin[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*n)), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/n)   Int[(b*Sin
[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] && IntegerQ[
2*n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.99 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

method	result
risch	$\frac{5x}{16}-\frac{\sin(6x)}{192}+\frac{3\sin(4x)}{64}-\frac{15\sin(2x)}{64}$
parallelrisch	$\frac{5x}{16}-\frac{\sin(6x)}{192}+\frac{3\sin(4x)}{64}-\frac{15\sin(2x)}{64}$
default	$-\frac{\left(\sin(x)^5+\frac{5\sin(x)^3}{4}+\frac{15\sin(x)}{8}\right)\cos(x)}{6}+\frac{5x}{16}$
norman	$\frac{\frac{5x}{16}-\frac{85\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3}{24}-\frac{33\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^5}{4}+\frac{33\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^7}{4}+\frac{85\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^9}{24}+\frac{5\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{11}}{8}+\frac{15x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{8}+\frac{75x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^4}{16}+\frac{25x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^6}{4}+\frac{75x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right. }{16}}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^6}$
orering	$x\sin(x)^6-\frac{11\cos(x)\sin(x)^5}{16}+\frac{49x\left(-6\sin(x)^6+30\sin(x)^4\cos(x)^2\right)}{144}-\frac{5\sin(x)^3\cos(x)^3}{6}+\frac{7x\left(96\sin(x)^6-840\sin\right.}{}$

input
```
int(sin(x)^6,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
5/16*x-1/192*sin(6*x)+3/64*sin(4*x)-15/64*sin(2*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \sin^6(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{48}\left(8\cos(x)^5 - 26\cos(x)^3 + 33\cos(x)\right)\sin(x) + \frac{5}{16}\,x$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^6,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/48*(8*cos(x)^5 - 26*cos(x)^3 + 33*cos(x))*sin(x) + 5/16*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

$$\int \sin^6(x)\,dx = \frac{5x}{16} - \frac{\sin^5(x)\cos(x)}{6} - \frac{5\sin^3(x)\cos(x)}{24} - \frac{5\sin(x)\cos(x)}{16}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)**6,x)
```

output
```
5*x/16 - sin(x)**5*cos(x)/6 - 5*sin(x)**3*cos(x)/24 - 5*sin(x)*cos(x)/16
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \sin^6(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{48}\sin(2x)^3 + \frac{5}{16}\,x + \frac{3}{64}\sin(4x) - \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^6,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/48*sin(2*x)^3 + 5/16*x + 3/64*sin(4*x) - 1/4*sin(2*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \sin^6(x)\,dx = \frac{5}{16}\,x - \frac{1}{192}\,\sin\left(6\,x\right) + \frac{3}{64}\,\sin\left(4\,x\right) - \frac{15}{64}\,\sin\left(2\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^6,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
5/16*x - 1/192*sin(6*x) + 3/64*sin(4*x) - 15/64*sin(2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \sin^6(x)\,dx = \frac{5\,x}{16} - \frac{15\,\sin\left(2\,x\right)}{64} + \frac{3\,\sin\left(4\,x\right)}{64} - \frac{\sin\left(6\,x\right)}{192}$$

input
```
int(sin(x)^6,x)
```

output
```
(5*x)/16 - (15*sin(2*x))/64 + (3*sin(4*x))/64 - sin(6*x)/192
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sin^6(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(x\right)^5}{6} - \frac{5\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(x\right)^3}{24} - \frac{5\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(x\right)}{16} + \frac{5x}{16}$$

input
```
int(sin(x)^6,x)
```

output
```
( - 8*cos(x)*sin(x)**5 - 10*cos(x)*sin(x)**3 - 15*cos(x)*sin(x) + 15*x)/48
```

3.70 $\int \cos^6(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 34

$$\int \cos^6(x)\,dx = \frac{5x}{16} + \frac{5}{16}\cos(x)\sin(x) + \frac{5}{24}\cos^3(x)\sin(x) + \frac{1}{6}\cos^5(x)\sin(x)$$

output
```
5/16*x+5/16*cos(x)*sin(x)+5/24*cos(x)^3*sin(x)+1/6*cos(x)^5*sin(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \cos^6(x)\,dx = \frac{5x}{16} + \frac{15}{64}\sin(2x) + \frac{3}{64}\sin(4x) + \frac{1}{192}\sin(6x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^6,x]
```

output
```
(5*x)/16 + (15*Sin[2*x])/64 + (3*Sin[4*x])/64 + Sin[6*x]/192
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 7, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.750, Rules used = {3042, 3115, 3042, 3115, 3042, 3115, 24}

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.

$$\int \cos^6(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^6dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}\int \cos^4(x)dx+\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)$$

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

$$\frac{5}{6}\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4dx+\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\int \cos^2(x)dx+\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)\right)+\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)$$

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

$$\frac{5}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx+\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)\right)+\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{\int 1dx}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)+\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)\right)+\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)+\frac{5}{6}\left(\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)+\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^6,x]
```

output
```
(Cos[x]^5*Sin[x])/6 + (5*((Cos[x]^3*Sin[x])/4 + (3*(x/2 + (Cos[x]*Sin[x])/
2))/4))/6
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3115
```
Int[((b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Sin[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*n)), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/n)   Int[(b*Sin
[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] && IntegerQ[
2*n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.92 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

method	result
risch	$\frac{5x}{16}+\frac{\sin(6x)}{192}+\frac{3\sin(4x)}{64}+\frac{15\sin(2x)}{64}$
parallelrisch	$\frac{5x}{16}+\frac{\sin(6x)}{192}+\frac{3\sin(4x)}{64}+\frac{15\sin(2x)}{64}$
default	$\frac{\left(\cos(x)^5+\frac{5\cos(x)^3}{4}+\frac{15\cos(x)}{8}\right)\sin(x)}{6}+\frac{5x}{16}$
norman	$\frac{\frac{5x}{16}-\frac{5\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3}{24}+\frac{15\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^5}{4}-\frac{15\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^7}{4}+\frac{5\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^9}{24}-\frac{11\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{11}}{8}+\frac{15x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{8}+\frac{75x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^4}{16}+\frac{25x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^6}{4}+\frac{75x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^8}{16}}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^6}$
orering	$x\cos\left(x\right)^6+\frac{11\sin(x)\cos(x)^5}{16}+\frac{49x\left(-6\cos(x)^6+30\sin(x)^2\cos(x)^4\right)}{144}+\frac{5\sin(x)^3\cos(x)^3}{6}+$ 7x(96 cos(x)^6 −840 sin

input
```
int(cos(x)^6,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
5/16*x+1/192*sin(6*x)+3/64*sin(4*x)+15/64*sin(2*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \cos^6(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{48}\left(8\,\cos\left(x\right)^{5} + 10\,\cos\left(x\right)^{3} + 15\,\cos\left(x\right)\right)\sin\left(x\right) + \frac{5}{16}\,x$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^6,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/48*(8*cos(x)^5 + 10*cos(x)^3 + 15*cos(x))*sin(x) + 5/16*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

$$\int \cos^6(x)\,dx = \frac{5x}{16} + \frac{\sin\left(x\right)\cos^{5}\left(x\right)}{6} + \frac{5\sin\left(x\right)\cos^{3}\left(x\right)}{24} + \frac{5\sin\left(x\right)\cos\left(x\right)}{16}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**6,x)
```

output
```
5*x/16 + sin(x)*cos(x)**5/6 + 5*sin(x)*cos(x)**3/24 + 5*sin(x)*cos(x)/16
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \cos^6(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{48}\,\sin\left(2\,x\right)^{3} + \frac{5}{16}\,x + \frac{3}{64}\,\sin\left(4\,x\right) + \frac{1}{4}\,\sin\left(2\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^6,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/48*sin(2*x)^3 + 5/16*x + 3/64*sin(4*x) + 1/4*sin(2*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \cos^6(x)\,dx = \frac{5}{16}\,x + \frac{1}{192}\,\sin\left(6\,x\right) + \frac{3}{64}\,\sin\left(4\,x\right) + \frac{15}{64}\,\sin\left(2\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^6,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
5/16*x + 1/192*sin(6*x) + 3/64*sin(4*x) + 15/64*sin(2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \cos^6(x)\,dx = \frac{5\,x}{16} + \frac{15\,\sin\left(2\,x\right)}{64} + \frac{3\,\sin\left(4\,x\right)}{64} + \frac{\sin\left(6\,x\right)}{192}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^6,x)
```

output
```
(5*x)/16 + (15*sin(2*x))/64 + (3*sin(4*x))/64 + sin(6*x)/192
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^6(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(x\right)^{5}}{6} - \frac{13\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(x\right)^{3}}{24} + \frac{11\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(x\right)}{16} + \frac{5x}{16}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^6,x)
```

output
```
(8*cos(x)*sin(x)**5 - 26*cos(x)*sin(x)**3 + 33*cos(x)*sin(x) + 15*x)/48
```

3.71 $\int \cos^4(2x)\sin^2(2x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 46

$$\int \cos^4(2x)\sin^2(2x)\,dx = \frac{x}{16}+\frac{1}{32}\cos(2x)\sin(2x)+\frac{1}{48}\cos^3(2x)\sin(2x)-\frac{1}{12}\cos^5(2x)\sin(2x)$$

output
```
1/16*x+1/32*cos(2*x)*sin(2*x)+1/48*cos(2*x)^3*sin(2*x)-1/12*cos(2*x)^5*sin
(2*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \cos^4(2x)\sin^2(2x)\,dx = \frac{x}{16}+\frac{1}{128}\sin(4x)-\frac{1}{128}\sin(8x)-\frac{1}{384}\sin(12x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[2*x]^4*Sin[2*x]^2,x]
```

output
```
x/16 + Sin[4*x]/128 - Sin[8*x]/128 - Sin[12*x]/384
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 56, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.22, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 7, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.538, Rules used = {3042, 3048, 3042, 3115, 3042, 3115, 24}

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.

$$\int \sin^2(2x)\cos^4(2x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(2x)^2\cos(2x)^4dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3048}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}\int \cos^4(2x)dx-\frac{1}{12}\sin(2x)\cos^5(2x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{6}\int \sin\left(2x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4dx-\frac{1}{12}\sin(2x)\cos^5(2x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\int \cos^2(2x)dx+\frac{1}{8}\sin(2x)\cos^3(2x)\right)-\frac{1}{12}\sin(2x)\cos^5(2x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\int \sin\left(2x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx+\frac{1}{8}\sin(2x)\cos^3(2x)\right)-\frac{1}{12}\sin(2x)\cos^5(2x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{\int 1dx}{2}+\frac{1}{4}\sin(2x)\cos(2x)\right)+\frac{1}{8}\sin(2x)\cos^3(2x)\right)-\frac{1}{12}\sin(2x)\cos^5(2x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{1}{8}\sin(2x)\cos^3(2x)+\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1}{4}\sin(2x)\cos(2x)\right)\right)-\frac{1}{12}\sin(2x)\cos^5(2x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[2*x]^4*Sin[2*x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-1/12*(Cos[2*x]^5*Sin[2*x]) + ((Cos[2*x]^3*Sin[2*x])/8 + (3*(x/2 + (Cos[2*
x]*Sin[2*x])/4))/4)/6
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3048
```
Int[(cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]*(b_.))^(n_)*((a_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m
_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-a)*(b*Cos[e + f*x])^(n + 1)*((a*Sin[e + f*x])^(m -
1)/(b*f*(m + n))), x] + Simp[a^2*((m - 1)/(m + n))   Int[(b*Cos[e + f*x])^n
*(a*Sin[e + f*x])^(m - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 1]
 && NeQ[m + n, 0] && IntegersQ[2*m, 2*n]
```

rule 3115
```
Int[((b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Sin[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*n)), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/n)   Int[(b*Sin
[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] && IntegerQ[
2*n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 1.35 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

method	result
risch	$\frac{x}{16}-\frac{\sin(12x)}{384}-\frac{\sin(8x)}{128}+\frac{\sin(4x)}{128}$
parallelrisch	$\frac{x}{16}-\frac{\sin(12x)}{384}-\frac{\sin(8x)}{128}+\frac{\sin(4x)}{128}$
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\cos(2x)^5\sin(2x)}{12}+\frac{\left(\cos(2x)^3+\frac{3\cos(2x)}{2}\right)\sin(2x)}{48}+\frac{x}{16}$
default	$-\frac{\cos(2x)^5\sin(2x)}{12}+\frac{\left(\cos(2x)^3+\frac{3\cos(2x)}{2}\right)\sin(2x)}{48}+\frac{x}{16}$
norman	$\frac{\frac{x}{16}+\frac{47\tan(x)^3}{48}-\frac{13\tan(x)^5}{8}+\frac{13\tan(x)^7}{8}-\frac{47\tan(x)^9}{48}+\frac{\tan(x)^{11}}{16}+\frac{3x\tan(x)^2}{8}+\frac{15x\tan(x)^4}{16}+\frac{5x\tan(x)^6}{4}+\frac{15x\tan(x)^8}{16}+\frac{3x\tan}{8}}{\left(1+\tan(x)^2\right)^6}$
orering	$x\cos(2x)^4\sin(2x)^2+\frac{\cos(2x)^3\sin(2x)^3}{12}-\frac{\cos(2x)^5\sin(2x)}{32}+\frac{49x\left(48\cos(2x)^2\sin(2x)^4-88\cos(2x)^4\sin(\right.}{576}$

input
```
int(cos(2*x)^4*sin(2*x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/16*x-1/384*sin(12*x)-1/128*sin(8*x)+1/128*sin(4*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int \cos^4(2x)\sin^2(2x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{96}\left(8\cos(2x)^5-2\cos(2x)^3-3\cos(2x)\right)\sin(2x)+\frac{1}{16}x$$

input
```
integrate(cos(2*x)^4*sin(2*x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/96*(8*cos(2*x)^5 - 2*cos(2*x)^3 - 3*cos(2*x))*sin(2*x) + 1/16*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \cos^4(2x)\sin^2(2x)\,dx = \frac{x}{16} - \frac{\sin(2x)\cos^5(2x)}{12} + \frac{\sin(2x)\cos^3(2x)}{48} + \frac{\sin(2x)\cos(2x)}{32}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(2*x)**4*sin(2*x)**2,x)
```

output
```
x/16 - sin(2*x)*cos(2*x)**5/12 + sin(2*x)*cos(2*x)**3/48 + sin(2*x)*cos(2*
x)/32
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.39

$$\int \cos^4(2x)\sin^2(2x)\,dx = \frac{1}{96}\sin(4x)^3 + \frac{1}{16}x - \frac{1}{128}\sin(8x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(2*x)^4*sin(2*x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/96*sin(4*x)^3 + 1/16*x - 1/128*sin(8*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.48

$$\int \cos^4(2x)\sin^2(2x)\,dx = \frac{1}{16}x - \frac{1}{384}\sin(12x) - \frac{1}{128}\sin(8x) + \frac{1}{128}\sin(4x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(2*x)^4*sin(2*x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/16*x - 1/384*sin(12*x) - 1/128*sin(8*x) + 1/128*sin(4*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \cos^4(2x)\sin^2(2x)\,dx = \frac{x}{16} - \frac{\cos(2x)\,\sin(2x)}{32} + \frac{\sin(2x)^3\left(\frac{\cos(2x)^3}{6} + \frac{\cos(2x)}{8}\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(cos(2*x)^4*sin(2*x)^2,x)
```

output
```
x/16 - (cos(2*x)*sin(2*x))/32 + (sin(2*x)^3*(cos(2*x)/8 + cos(2*x)^3/6))/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \cos^4(2x)\sin^2(2x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(2x)\sin(2x)^5}{12} + \frac{7\cos(2x)\sin(2x)^3}{48} - \frac{\cos(2x)\sin(2x)}{32} + \frac{x}{16}$$

input
```
int(cos(2*x)^4*sin(2*x)^2,x)
```

output
```
( - 8*cos(2*x)*sin(2*x)**5 + 14*cos(2*x)*sin(2*x)**3 - 3*cos(2*x)*sin(2*x)
 + 6*x)/96
```

3.72 $\int \sin^5(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 21

$$\int \sin^5(x)\,dx = -\cos(x) + \frac{2\cos^3(x)}{3} - \frac{\cos^5(x)}{5}$$

output
```
-cos(x)+2/3*cos(x)^3-1/5*cos(x)^5
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10

$$\int \sin^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{5\cos(x)}{8} + \frac{5}{48}\cos(3x) - \frac{1}{80}\cos(5x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sin[x]^5,x]
```

output
```
(-5*Cos[x])/8 + (5*Cos[3*x])/48 - Cos[5*x]/80
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.750, Rules used = {3042, 3113, 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.

$$\int \sin^5(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)^5dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3113}$$

$$-\int \left(\cos^4(x)-2\cos^2(x)+1\right)d\cos(x)$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{5}\cos^5(x)+\frac{2\cos^3(x)}{3}-\cos(x)$$

input
```
Int[Sin[x]^5,x]
```

output
```
-Cos[x] + (2*Cos[x]^3)/3 - Cos[x]^5/5
```

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 3113
```
Int[sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-d^(-1)   Subst[Int[Exp
and[(1 - x^2)^((n - 1)/2), x], x], x, Cos[c + d*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
 && IGtQ[(n - 1)/2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.67 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\left(\frac{8}{3}+\sin(x)^4+\frac{4\sin(x)^2}{3}\right)\cos(x)}{5}$	17
risch	$-\frac{5\cos(x)}{8}-\frac{\cos(5x)}{80}+\frac{5\cos(3x)}{48}$	18
parallelrisch	$-\frac{8}{15}-\frac{5\cos(x)}{8}+\frac{5\cos(3x)}{48}-\frac{\cos(5x)}{80}$	19
orering	$-\sin\left(x\right)^4\cos\left(x\right)-\frac{4\sin(x)^2\cos(x)^3}{3}-\frac{8\cos(x)^5}{15}$	26
norman	$\frac{-\frac{32\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^4}{3}-\frac{16\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{3}-\frac{16}{15}}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^5}$	30

input
```
int(sin(x)^5,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/5*(8/3+sin(x)^4+4/3*sin(x)^2)*cos(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \sin^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{5}\cos\left(x\right)^5+\frac{2}{3}\cos\left(x\right)^3-\cos\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^5,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/5*cos(x)^5 + 2/3*cos(x)^3 - cos(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \sin^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos^5(x)}{5} + \frac{2\cos^3(x)}{3} - \cos(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)**5,x)
```

output
```
-cos(x)**5/5 + 2*cos(x)**3/3 - cos(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \sin^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{5}\cos(x)^5 + \frac{2}{3}\cos(x)^3 - \cos(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^5,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/5*cos(x)^5 + 2/3*cos(x)^3 - cos(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \sin^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{5}\cos(x)^5 + \frac{2}{3}\cos(x)^3 - \cos(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^5,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/5*cos(x)^5 + 2/3*cos(x)^3 - cos(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \sin^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(x)^5}{5} + \frac{2\cos(x)^3}{3} - \cos(x)$$

input
```
int(sin(x)^5,x)
```

output
```
(2*cos(x)^3)/3 - cos(x) - cos(x)^5/5
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05

$$\int \sin^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)^4}{5} - \frac{4\cos(x)\sin(x)^2}{15} - \frac{8\cos(x)}{15} + \frac{8}{15}$$

input
```
int(sin(x)^5,x)
```

output
```
( - 3*cos(x)*sin(x)**4 - 4*cos(x)*sin(x)**2 - 8*cos(x) + 8)/15
```

3.73 $\int \cos^4(x) \sin^4(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 46

$$\int \cos^4(x) \sin^4(x) \, dx = \frac{3x}{128} + \frac{3}{128} \cos(x) \sin(x) + \frac{1}{64} \cos^3(x) \sin(x) - \frac{1}{16} \cos^5(x) \sin(x) - \frac{1}{8} \cos^5(x) \sin^3(x)$$

output
```
3/128*x+3/128*cos(x)*sin(x)+1/64*cos(x)^3*sin(x)-1/16*cos(x)^5*sin(x)-1/8*
cos(x)^5*sin(x)^3
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.48

$$\int \cos^4(x) \sin^4(x) \, dx = \frac{3x}{128} - \frac{1}{128} \sin(4x) + \frac{\sin(8x)}{1024}$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^4*Sin[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
(3*x)/128 - Sin[4*x]/128 + Sin[8*x]/1024
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.33 (sec) , antiderivative size = 61, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.33, number of steps used = 9, number of rules used = 9, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.000, Rules used = {3042, 3048, 3042, 3048, 3042, 3115, 3042, 3115, 24}

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.

$$\int \sin^4(x)\cos^4(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)^4\cos(x)^4dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3048}$$

$$\frac{3}{8}\int \cos^4(x)\sin^2(x)dx-\frac{1}{8}\sin^3(x)\cos^5(x)$$

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

$$\frac{3}{8}\int \cos(x)^4\sin(x)^2dx-\frac{1}{8}\sin^3(x)\cos^5(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3048}$$

$$\frac{3}{8}\left(\frac{1}{6}\int \cos^4(x)dx-\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)\right)-\frac{1}{8}\sin^3(x)\cos^5(x)$$

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

$$\frac{3}{8}\left(\frac{1}{6}\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4dx-\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)\right)-\frac{1}{8}\sin^3(x)\cos^5(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{3}{8}\left(\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\int \cos^2(x)dx+\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)\right)-\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)\right)-\frac{1}{8}\sin^3(x)\cos^5(x)$$

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

$$\frac{3}{8}\left(\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx+\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)\right)-\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)\right)-\frac{1}{8}\sin^3(x)\cos^5(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{3}{8}\left(\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{\int 1dx}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)+\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)\right)-\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)\right)-\frac{1}{8}\sin^3(x)\cos^5(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$

$$\frac{3}{8}\left(\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)+\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)\right)-\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)\right)-\frac{1}{8}\sin^3(x)\cos^5(x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^4*Sin[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
-1/8*(Cos[x]^5*Sin[x]^3) + (3*(-1/6*(Cos[x]^5*Sin[x]) + ((Cos[x]^3*Sin[x])
/4 + (3*(x/2 + (Cos[x]*Sin[x])/2))/4)/6))/8
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3048
```
Int[(cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]*(b_.))^(n_)*((a_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m
_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-a)*(b*Cos[e + f*x])^(n + 1)*((a*Sin[e + f*x])^(m -
1)/(b*f*(m + n))), x] + Simp[a^2*((m - 1)/(m + n))   Int[(b*Cos[e + f*x])^n
*(a*Sin[e + f*x])^(m - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 1]
 && NeQ[m + n, 0] && IntegersQ[2*m, 2*n]
```

rule 3115
```
Int[((b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Sin[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*n)), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/n)   Int[(b*Sin
[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] && IntegerQ[
2*n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 2.44 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.37

method	result
risch	$\frac{3x}{128}+\frac{\sin(8x)}{1024}-\frac{\sin(4x)}{128}$
parallelrisch	$\frac{3x}{128}+\frac{\sin(8x)}{1024}-\frac{\sin(4x)}{128}$
default	$-\frac{\cos(x)^{5}\sin(x)^{3}}{8}-\frac{\sin(x)\cos(x)^{5}}{16}+\frac{\left(\cos(x)^{3}+\frac{3\cos(x)}{2}\right)\sin(x)}{64}+\frac{3x}{128}$
orering	$x\cos(x)^{4}\sin(x)^{4}+\frac{11\cos(x)^{3}\sin(x)^{5}}{128}-\frac{11\cos(x)^{5}\sin(x)^{3}}{128}+\frac{5x\left(12\cos(x)^{2}\sin(x)^{6}-40\cos(x)^{4}\sin(x)^{4}+12\cos(x\right.}{64}$
norman	$\frac{\frac{3x}{128}-\frac{23\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}}{64}+\frac{333\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{5}}{64}-\frac{671\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{7}}{64}+\frac{671\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{9}}{64}-\frac{333\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{11}}{64}+\frac{23\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{13}}{64}+\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{15}}{64}+\frac{3x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{16}+\frac{21x\tan}{32}}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)^{8}}$

input
```
int(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^4,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
3/128*x+1/1024*sin(8*x)-1/128*sin(4*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{128}\left(16\cos(x)^{7}-24\cos(x)^{5}+2\cos(x)^{3}+3\cos(x)\right)\sin(x)+\frac{3}{128}\,x$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^4,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/128*(16*cos(x)^7 - 24*cos(x)^5 + 2*cos(x)^3 + 3*cos(x))*sin(x) + 3/128*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{3x}{128} - \frac{\sin^3(2x)\cos(2x)}{128} - \frac{3\sin(2x)\cos(2x)}{256}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**4*sin(x)**4,x)
```

output
```
3*x/128 - sin(2*x)**3*cos(2*x)/128 - 3*sin(2*x)*cos(2*x)/256
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.35

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{3}{128}\,x + \frac{1}{1024}\,\sin(8\,x) - \frac{1}{128}\,\sin(4\,x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^4,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3/128*x + 1/1024*sin(8*x) - 1/128*sin(4*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.35

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{3}{128}\,x + \frac{1}{1024}\,\sin(8\,x) - \frac{1}{128}\,\sin(4\,x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^4,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
3/128*x + 1/1024*sin(8*x) - 1/128*sin(4*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx = \left(\frac{\cos(x)^3}{8} + \frac{\cos(x)}{16}\right)\sin(x)^5 + \frac{3x}{128} - \frac{\sin(2x)}{64} + \frac{\sin(4x)}{512}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
(3*x)/128 - sin(2*x)/64 + sin(4*x)/512 + sin(x)^5*(cos(x)/16 + cos(x)^3/8)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)^7}{8} + \frac{3\cos(x)\sin(x)^5}{16} - \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)^3}{64} - \frac{3\cos(x)\sin(x)}{128} + \frac{3x}{128}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
( - 16*cos(x)*sin(x)**7 + 24*cos(x)*sin(x)**5 - 2*cos(x)*sin(x)**3 - 3*cos
(x)*sin(x) + 3*x)/128
```

3.74 $\int \sqrt{\cos(x)}\sin^3(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 21

$$\int \sqrt{\cos(x)}\sin^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{2}{3}\cos^{\frac{3}{2}}(x) + \frac{2}{7}\cos^{\frac{7}{2}}(x)$$

output
```
-2/3*cos(x)^(3/2)+2/7*cos(x)^(7/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.62

$$\int \sqrt{\cos(x)}\sin^3(x)\,dx = \frac{8\sqrt[4]{\cos^2(x)} + \cos^2(x)(-11 + 3\cos(2x))}{21\sqrt{\cos(x)}}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[Cos[x]]*Sin[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
(8*(Cos[x]^2)^(1/4) + Cos[x]^2*(-11 + 3*Cos[2*x]))/(21*Sqrt[Cos[x]])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.364$, Rules used = {3042, 3045, 244, 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.

$$\int \sin^3(x)\sqrt{\cos(x)}\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)^3\sqrt{\cos(x)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3045}$$

$$-\int \sqrt{\cos(x)}\left(1-\cos^2(x)\right)d\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{244}$$

$$-\int \left(\sqrt{\cos(x)}-\cos^{\frac{5}{2}}(x)\right)d\cos(x)$$

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

$$\frac{2}{7}\cos^{\frac{7}{2}}(x)-\frac{2}{3}\cos^{\frac{3}{2}}(x)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[Cos[x]]*Sin[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
(-2*Cos[x]^(3/2))/3 + (2*Cos[x]^(7/2))/7
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3045
```
Int[(cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]*(a_.))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_.), x_
Symbol] :> Simp[-(a*f)^(-1)   Subst[Int[x^m*(1 - x^2/a^2)^((n - 1)/2), x],
x, a*Cos[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2] &&
 !(IntegerQ[(m - 1)/2] && GtQ[m, 0] && LeQ[m, n])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{2\cos(x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}+\frac{2\cos(x)^{\frac{7}{2}}}{7}$	14
default	$-\frac{2\cos(x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}+\frac{2\cos(x)^{\frac{7}{2}}}{7}$	14

input
```
int(sin(x)^3*cos(x)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-2/3*cos(x)^(3/2)+2/7*cos(x)^(7/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \sqrt{\cos(x)}\sin^3(x)\,dx = \frac{2}{21}\left(3\cos(x)^3 - 7\cos(x)\right)\sqrt{\cos(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^3*cos(x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2/21*(3*cos(x)^3 - 7*cos(x))*sqrt(cos(x))
```

Sympy [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \sqrt{\cos(x)}\sin^3(x)\,dx = \text{Timed out}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)**3*cos(x)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Timed out
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \sqrt{\cos(x)}\sin^3(x)\,dx = \frac{2}{7}\cos(x)^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{2}{3}\cos(x)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^3*cos(x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2/7*cos(x)^(7/2) - 2/3*cos(x)^(3/2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \sqrt{\cos(x)} \sin^3(x)\, dx = \frac{2}{7} \cos{(x)}^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \cos{(x)}^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^3*cos(x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2/7*cos(x)^(7/2) - 2/3*cos(x)^(3/2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \sqrt{\cos(x)} \sin^3(x)\, dx = \cos{(x)}^{3/2} \left(\frac{2\cos{(x)}^2}{7} - \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^(1/2)*sin(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
cos(x)^(3/2)*((2*cos(x)^2)/7 - 2/3)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \sqrt{\cos(x)} \sin^3(x)\, dx = \int \sqrt{\cos{(x)}} \sin{(x)}^3\, dx$$

input
```
int(sin(x)^3*cos(x)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt(cos(x))*sin(x)**3,x)
```

3.75 $\int \cos^3(x)\sqrt{\sin(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 21

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sqrt{\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{2}{3}\sin^{\frac{3}{2}}(x) - \frac{2}{7}\sin^{\frac{7}{2}}(x)$$

output
```
2/3*sin(x)^(3/2)-2/7*sin(x)^(7/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sqrt{\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{21}(11 + 3\cos(2x))\sin^{\frac{3}{2}}(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^3*Sqrt[Sin[x]],x]
```

output
```
((11 + 3*Cos[2*x])*Sin[x]^(3/2))/21
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.364, Rules used = {3042, 3044, 244, 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.

$$\int \sqrt{\sin(x)}\cos^3(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sqrt{\sin(x)}\cos(x)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3044}$$

$$\int \sqrt{\sin(x)}\left(1-\sin^2(x)\right)d\sin(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{244}$$

$$\int \left(\sqrt{\sin(x)}-\sin^{\frac{5}{2}}(x)\right)d\sin(x)$$

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

$$\frac{2}{3}\sin^{\frac{3}{2}}(x)-\frac{2}{7}\sin^{\frac{7}{2}}(x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^3*Sqrt[Sin[x]],x]
```

output
```
(2*Sin[x]^(3/2))/3 - (2*Sin[x]^(7/2))/7
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3044
```
Int[cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_.)*((a_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.), x_
Symbol] :> Simp[1/(a*f)   Subst[Int[x^m*(1 - x^2/a^2)^((n - 1)/2), x], x, a
*Sin[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2] &&  !(I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2] && LtQ[0, m, n])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{2\sin(x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}-\frac{2\sin(x)^{\frac{7}{2}}}{7}$	14
default	$\frac{2\sin(x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}-\frac{2\sin(x)^{\frac{7}{2}}}{7}$	14

input
```
int(cos(x)^3*sin(x)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2/3*sin(x)^(3/2)-2/7*sin(x)^(7/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sqrt{\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{2}{21}\left(3\cos\left(x\right)^2+4\right)\sin\left(x\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^3*sin(x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2/21*(3*cos(x)^2 + 4)*sin(x)^(3/2)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 170 vs. 2(19) = 38.

Time = 3.55 (sec) , antiderivative size = 170, normalized size of antiderivative = 8.10

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sqrt{\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{28\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1}}\tan^5\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{21\tan^6\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+63\tan^4\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+63\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+21} + \frac{8\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1}}\tan^3\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{21\tan^6\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+63\tan^4\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+63\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+21} + \frac{28\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1}}\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{21\tan^6\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+63\tan^4\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+63\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+21}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**3*sin(x)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
28*sqrt(2)*sqrt(tan(x/2)/(tan(x/2)**2 + 1))*tan(x/2)**5/(21*tan(x/2)**6 +
63*tan(x/2)**4 + 63*tan(x/2)**2 + 21) + 8*sqrt(2)*sqrt(tan(x/2)/(tan(x/2)*
*2 + 1))*tan(x/2)**3/(21*tan(x/2)**6 + 63*tan(x/2)**4 + 63*tan(x/2)**2 + 2
1) + 28*sqrt(2)*sqrt(tan(x/2)/(tan(x/2)**2 + 1))*tan(x/2)/(21*tan(x/2)**6
+ 63*tan(x/2)**4 + 63*tan(x/2)**2 + 21)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sqrt{\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{2}{7}\sin(x)^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}\sin(x)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^3*sin(x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-2/7*sin(x)^(7/2) + 2/3*sin(x)^(3/2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sqrt{\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{2}{7}\sin(x)^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}\sin(x)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^3*sin(x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-2/7*sin(x)^(7/2) + 2/3*sin(x)^(3/2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.19

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sqrt{\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{\cos(x)^4\sin(x)^{3/2}\,{}_2\mathrm{F}_1\left(\frac{1}{4},2;\ 3;\ \cos(x)^2\right)}{4\left(\sin(x)^2\right)^{3/4}}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^3*sin(x)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
-(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^(3/2)*hypergeom([1/4, 2], 3, cos(x)^2))/(4*(sin(x)^2)^(3
/4))
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sqrt{\sin(x)}\,dx = \int \sqrt{\sin(x)}\,\cos(x)^3\,dx$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^3*sin(x)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt(sin(x))*cos(x)**3,x)
```

3.76 $\int \frac{\cos^2(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 19

$$\int \frac{\cos^2\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = \sqrt{x} + \cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

output
```
cos(x^(1/2))*sin(x^(1/2))+x^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int \frac{\cos^2\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2}\sin\left(2\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[Sqrt[x]]^2/Sqrt[x],x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[x] + Sin[2*Sqrt[x]]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.47, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.286, Rules used = {3861, 3042, 3115, 24}

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.

$$\int \frac{\cos^2\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3861}$$

$$2\int \cos^2\left(\sqrt{x}\right)d\sqrt{x}$$

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

$$2\int \sin\left(\sqrt{x}+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3115}$$

$$2\left(\frac{\int 1d\sqrt{x}}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 24}$$

$$2\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\right)$$

input

```
Int[Cos[Sqrt[x]]^2/Sqrt[x],x]
```

output

```
2*(Sqrt[x]/2 + (Cos[Sqrt[x]]*Sin[Sqrt[x]])/2)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3115
```
Int[((b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Sin[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*n)), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/n)   Int[(b*Sin
[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] && IntegerQ[
2*n]
```

rule 3861
```
Int[((a_.) + Cos[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)]*(b_.))^(p_.)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Cos[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IntegerQ[Simplify[
(m + 1)/n]] && (EqQ[p, 1] || EqQ[m, n - 1] || (IntegerQ[p] && GtQ[Simplify[
(m + 1)/n], 0]))
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)+\sqrt{x}$	14
default	$\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)+\sqrt{x}$	14

input
```
int(cos(x^(1/2))^2/x^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
cos(x^(1/2))*sin(x^(1/2))+x^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int \frac{\cos^2\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = \cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right) + \sqrt{x}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x^(1/2))^2/x^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
cos(sqrt(x))*sin(sqrt(x)) + sqrt(x)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 39 vs. 2(17) = 34.

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.05

$$\int \frac{\cos^2\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = \sqrt{x}\sin^2\left(\sqrt{x}\right) + \sqrt{x}\cos^2\left(\sqrt{x}\right) + \sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x**(1/2))**2/x**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
sqrt(x)*sin(sqrt(x))**2 + sqrt(x)*cos(sqrt(x))**2 + sin(sqrt(x))*cos(sqrt(
x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{\cos^2\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2}\sin\left(2\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x^(1/2))^2/x^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
sqrt(x) + 1/2*sin(2*sqrt(x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{\cos^2\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2}\sin\left(2\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x^(1/2))^2/x^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
sqrt(x) + 1/2*sin(2*sqrt(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{\cos^2\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = \frac{\sin\left(2\sqrt{x}\right)}{2} + \sqrt{x}$$

input
```
int(cos(x^(1/2))^2/x^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
sin(2*x^(1/2))/2 + x^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.53

$$\int \frac{\cos^2\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = \cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right) + \sqrt{x}$$

input
```
int(cos(x^(1/2))^2/x^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
cos(sqrt(x))*sin(sqrt(x)) + sqrt(x)
```

3.77 $\int x \sin^3(x^2) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 19

$$\int x \sin^3(x^2) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}\cos(x^2) + \frac{1}{6}\cos^3(x^2)$$

output
```
-1/2*cos(x^2)+1/6*cos(x^2)^3
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x \sin^3(x^2) \, dx = -\frac{3}{8}\cos(x^2) + \frac{1}{24}\cos(3x^2)$$

input
```
Integrate[x*Sin[x^2]^3,x]
```

output
```
(-3*Cos[x^2])/8 + Cos[3*x^2]/24
```

Rubi [A] (warning: unable to verify)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.500$, Rules used = {3860, 3042, 3113, 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.

$$\int x \sin^3\left(x^2\right) \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3860}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \sin^3\left(x^2\right) dx^2$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \sin\left(x^2\right)^3 dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3113}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int \left(1-x^4\right) d\cos\left(x^2\right)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x^6}{3}-\cos\left(x^2\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[x*Sin[x^2]^3,x]
```

output
```
(x^6/3 - Cos[x^2])/2
```

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 3113
```
Int[sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-d^(-1)   Subst[Int[Exp
and[(1 - x^2)^((n - 1)/2), x], x], x, Cos[c + d*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
 && IGtQ[(n - 1)/2, 0]
```

rule 3860
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*Sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_)])^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*Sin[c + d*x])^
p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n, p}, x] && IntegerQ[Simplify[
(m + 1)/n]] && (EqQ[p, 1] || EqQ[m, n - 1] || (IntegerQ[p] && GtQ[Simplify[
(m + 1)/n], 0]))
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.58 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

method	result
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\left(2+\sin\left(x^{2}\right)^{2}\right)\cos\left(x^{2}\right)}{6}$
default	$-\frac{\left(2+\sin\left(x^{2}\right)^{2}\right)\cos\left(x^{2}\right)}{6}$
risch	$-\frac{3\cos\left(x^{2}\right)}{8}+\frac{\cos\left(3x^{2}\right)}{24}$
parallelrisch	$-\frac{1}{3}-\frac{3\cos\left(x^{2}\right)}{8}+\frac{\cos\left(3x^{2}\right)}{24}$
norman	$\frac{-2\tan\left(\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right)^{2}-\frac{2}{3}}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right)^{2}\right)^{3}}$
orering	$\frac{5\left(8x^{4}+3\right)\sin\left(x^{2}\right)^{3}}{144x^{6}}-\frac{5\left(8x^{4}+3\right)\left(\sin\left(x^{2}\right)^{3}+6x^{2}\sin\left(x^{2}\right)^{2}\cos\left(x^{2}\right)\right)}{144x^{6}}+\frac{18\sin\left(x^{2}\right)^{2}x\cos\left(x^{2}\right)+24x^{3}\sin\left(x^{2}\right)\cos\left(x^{2}\right)^{2}}{24x^{5}}$

input
```
int(x*sin(x^2)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/6*(2+sin(x^2)^2)*cos(x^2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int x\sin^3\left(x^2\right)\,dx=\frac{1}{6}\cos\left(x^2\right)^3-\frac{1}{2}\cos\left(x^2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x*sin(x^2)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/6*cos(x^2)^3 - 1/2*cos(x^2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.16

$$\int x\sin^3\left(x^2\right)\,dx=-\frac{\sin^2\left(x^2\right)\cos\left(x^2\right)}{2}-\frac{\cos^3\left(x^2\right)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(x*sin(x**2)**3,x)
```

output
```
-sin(x**2)**2*cos(x**2)/2 - cos(x**2)**3/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int x\sin^3\left(x^2\right)\,dx=\frac{1}{24}\cos\left(3\,x^2\right)-\frac{3}{8}\cos\left(x^2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x*sin(x^2)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/24*cos(3*x^2) - 3/8*cos(x^2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int x\sin^3\left(x^2\right)\,dx=\frac{1}{6}\cos\left(x^2\right)^3-\frac{1}{2}\cos\left(x^2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x*sin(x^2)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/6*cos(x^2)^3 - 1/2*cos(x^2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int x\sin^3\left(x^2\right)\,dx=\frac{\cos\left(x^2\right)\left(\cos\left(x^2\right)^2-3\right)}{6}$$

input
```
int(x*sin(x^2)^3,x)
```

output
```
(cos(x^2)*(cos(x^2)^2 - 3))/6
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05

$$\int x\sin^3\left(x^2\right)\,dx=-\frac{\cos\left(x^2\right)\sin\left(x^2\right)^2}{6}-\frac{\cos\left(x^2\right)}{3}+\frac{1}{3}$$

input
```
int(x*sin(x^2)^3,x)
```

output
```
( - cos(x**2)*sin(x**2)**2 - 2*cos(x**2) + 2)/6
```

3.78 $\int \sin^2(x) \tan(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 14

$$\int \sin^2(x) \tan(x) \, dx = \frac{\cos^2(x)}{2} - \log(\cos(x))$$

output
```
1/2*cos(x)^2-ln(cos(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin^2(x) \tan(x) \, dx = \frac{\cos^2(x)}{2} - \log(\cos(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[Sin[x]^2*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
Cos[x]^2/2 - Log[Cos[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.571, Rules used = {3042, 3070, 244, 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.

$$\int \sin^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)^2\tan(x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3070}$$

$$-\int \left(1-\cos^2(x)\right)\sec(x)d\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{244}$$

$$-\int (\sec(x)-\cos(x))d\cos(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\cos^2(x)}{2}-\log(\cos(x))$$

input
```
Int[Sin[x]^2*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
Cos[x]^2/2 - Log[Cos[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3070
```
Int[sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(m_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_.), x_Symbol]
:> Simp[-f^(-1)   Subst[Int[(1 - x^2)^((m + n - 1)/2)/x^n, x], x, Cos[e + f
*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{e, f}, x] && IntegersQ[m, n, (m + n - 1)/2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.87 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\sin(x)^2}{2}-\ln(\cos(x))$	13
risch	$ix+\frac{e^{2ix}}{8}+\frac{e^{-2ix}}{8}-\ln(e^{2ix}+1)$	30

input
```
int(cos(x)^2*tan(x)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2*sin(x)^2-ln(cos(x))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\cos(x)^2 - \log(-\cos(x))$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*cos(x)^2 - log(-cos(x))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \sin^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = -\log(\cos(x)) + \frac{\cos^2(x)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**2*tan(x)**3,x)
```

output
```
-log(cos(x)) + cos(x)**2/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \sin^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\sin(x)^2 - 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2*sin(x)^2 - 1/2*log(sin(x)^2 - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

$$\int \sin^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\cos(x)^2 - \log(|\cos(x)|)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*cos(x)^2 - log(abs(cos(x)))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \sin^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(x)^2}{2} + \frac{\ln\left(\tan(x)^2 + 1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^2*tan(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
log(tan(x)^2 + 1)/2 + cos(x)^2/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.43

$$\int \sin^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + 1\right) - \log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 1\right) - \log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 1\right) - \frac{\sin(x)^2}{2}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^2*tan(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
(2*log(tan(x/2)**2 + 1) - 2*log(tan(x/2) - 1) - 2*log(tan(x/2) + 1) - sin(
x)**2)/2
```

3.79 $\int \cos^2(x) \cot^3(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 22

$$\int \cos^2(x) \cot^3(x) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} \csc^2(x) - 2 \log(\sin(x)) + \frac{\sin^2(x)}{2}$$

output
```
-1/2*csc(x)^2-2*ln(sin(x))+1/2*sin(x)^2
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \cos^2(x) \cot^3(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\csc^2(x) - 4 \log(\sin(x)) + \sin^2(x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^2*Cot[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
(-Csc[x]^2 - 4*Log[Sin[x]] + Sin[x]^2)/2
```

Rubi [A] (warning: unable to verify)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.667, Rules used = {3042, 25, 3070, 243, 49, 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.

$$\int \cos^2(x)\cot^3(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int -\sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2\tan\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$-\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2\tan\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3070}$$

$$\int \left(1-\sin^2(x)\right)^2\left(-\csc^3(x)\right)d(-\sin(x))$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{243}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \csc^2(x)(\sin(x)+1)^2d\sin^2(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{49}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \left(\csc^2(x)+2\csc(x)+1\right)d\sin^2(x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\sin^2(x)+\csc(x)-2\log\left(\sin^2(x)\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^2*Cot[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
(Csc[x] - 2*Log[Sin[x]^2] + Sin[x]^2)/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

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 3070
```
Int[sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(m_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_.), x_Symbol]
:> Simp[-f^(-1)   Subst[Int[(1 - x^2)^((m + n - 1)/2)/x^n, x], x, Cos[e + f
*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{e, f}, x] && IntegersQ[m, n, (m + n - 1)/2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 2.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.32

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\cos(x)^6}{2\sin(x)^2}-\frac{\cos(x)^4}{2}-\cos(x)^2-2\ln(\sin(x))$	29
risch	$2ix-\frac{e^{2ix}}{8}-\frac{e^{-2ix}}{8}+\frac{2\,e^{2ix}}{(e^{2ix}-1)^2}-2\ln(e^{2ix}-1)$	46

input
```
int(cot(x)^5*sin(x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2/sin(x)^2*cos(x)^6-1/2*cos(x)^4-cos(x)^2-2*ln(sin(x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 37 vs. $2(18) = 36$.

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.68

$$\int \cos^2(x)\cot^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{2\,\cos(x)^4 - 3\,\cos(x)^2 + 8\left(\cos(x)^2 - 1\right)\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\,\sin(x)\right) - 1}{4\left(\cos(x)^2 - 1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)^5*sin(x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/4*(2*cos(x)^4 - 3*cos(x)^2 + 8*(cos(x)^2 - 1)*log(1/2*sin(x)) - 1)/(cos
(x)^2 - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \cos^2(x)\cot^3(x)\,dx = -2\log(\sin(x)) + \frac{\sin^2(x)}{2} - \frac{1}{2\sin^2(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)**5*sin(x)**2,x)
```

output
```
-2*log(sin(x)) + sin(x)**2/2 - 1/(2*sin(x)**2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \cos^2(x)\cot^3(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\sin(x)^2 - \frac{1}{2\sin(x)^2} - \log\left(\sin(x)^2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)^5*sin(x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*sin(x)^2 - 1/2/sin(x)^2 - log(sin(x)^2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.27

$$\int \cos^2(x)\cot^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\cos(x)^2 + \frac{1}{2\left(\cos(x)^2-1\right)} - \log\left(-\cos(x)^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)^5*sin(x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*cos(x)^2 + 1/2/(cos(x)^2 - 1) - log(-cos(x)^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.45

$$\int \cos^2(x)\cot^3(x)\,dx = \ln\left(\tan(x)^2+1\right) - 2\ln\left(\tan(x)\right) - \frac{\tan(x)^2+\frac{1}{2}}{\tan(x)^4+\tan(x)^2}$$

input
```
int(cot(x)^5*sin(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
log(tan(x)^2 + 1) - 2*log(tan(x)) - (tan(x)^2 + 1/2)/(tan(x)^2 + tan(x)^4)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.91

$$\int \cos^2(x)\cot^3(x)\,dx$$
$$= \frac{4\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+1\right)\sin(x)^2-4\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)\sin(x)^2+\sin(x)^4+\sin(x)^2-1}{2\sin(x)^2}$$

input
```
int(cot(x)^5*sin(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
(4*log(tan(x/2)**2 + 1)*sin(x)**2 - 4*log(tan(x/2))*sin(x)**2 + sin(x)**4
+ sin(x)**2 - 1)/(2*sin(x)**2)
```

3.80 $\int \sec(x)(1-\sin(x))\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 5

$$\int \sec(x)(1-\sin(x))\,dx = \log(1+\sin(x))$$

output
```
ln(1+sin(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.40

$$\int \sec(x)(1-\sin(x))\,dx = \coth^{-1}(\sin(x)) + \log(\cos(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]*(1 - Sin[x]),x]
```

output
```
ArcCoth[Sin[x]] + Log[Cos[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.333$, Rules used = {3042, 3146, 16}

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.

$$\int (1-\sin(x))\sec(x)\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3042}$$
$$\int \frac{1-\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3146}$$
$$-\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)+1}d(-\sin(x))$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 16}$$
$$\log(\sin(x)+1)$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]*(1 - Sin[x]),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 + Sin[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 16
```
Int[(c_.)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(Log[RemoveContent[a +
b*x, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

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

rule 3146
```
Int[cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(p_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(b^p*f)   Subst[Int[(a + x)^(m + (p - 1)/2)*(a - x
)^((p - 1)/2), x], x, b*Sin[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, m}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(p - 1)/2] && EqQ[a^2 - b^2, 0] && (GeQ[p, -1] ||  !IntegerQ[m + 1/
2])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\ln\left(\sin\left(x\right)+1\right)$	6
default	$\ln\left(\sin\left(x\right)+1\right)$	6
risch	$-ix+2\ln\left({\mathrm e}^{ix}+i\right)$	17
parallelrisch	$2\ln\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)-\ln\left(\sec\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)$	20
norman	$2\ln\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)-\ln\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)$	22

input
```
int((-sin(x)+1)/cos(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
ln(sin(x)+1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec(x)(1-\sin(x))\,dx=\log\left(\sin\left(x\right)+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1-sin(x))/cos(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
log(sin(x) + 1)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 19 vs. 2(5) = 10.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.80

$$\int \sec(x)(1-\sin(x))\,dx = 2\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)-\log\left(\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1-sin(x))/cos(x),x)
```

output
```
2*log(tan(x/2) + 1) - log(tan(x/2)**2 + 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec(x)(1-\sin(x))\,dx = \log\left(\sin\left(x\right)+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1-sin(x))/cos(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
log(sin(x) + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec(x)(1-\sin(x))\,dx = \log\left(\sin\left(x\right)+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1-sin(x))/cos(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
log(sin(x) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec(x)(1-\sin(x))\,dx = \ln\left(\sin\left(x\right)+1\right)$$

input
```
int(-(sin(x) - 1)/cos(x),x)
```

output
```
log(sin(x) + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.00

$$\int \sec(x)(1-\sin(x))\,dx = \log(\cos\left(x\right)) - \log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right) + \log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)$$

input
```
int((1-sin(x))/cos(x),x)
```

output
```
log(cos(x)) - log(tan(x/2) - 1) + log(tan(x/2) + 1)
```

3.81 $\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 11

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{\cos(x)}{1-\sin(x)}$$

output
```
cos(x)/(1-sin(x))
```

Mathematica [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 25 vs. 2(11) = 22.

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.27

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{2\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - Sin[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(2*Sin[x/2])/(Cos[x/2] - Sin[x/2])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.250, Rules used = {3042, 3127}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(x)}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(x)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3127$$

$$\frac{\cos(x)}{1-\sin(x)}$$

input
```
Int[(1 - Sin[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
Cos[x]/(1 - Sin[x])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3127
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-Cos[c +
 d*x]/(d*(b + a*Sin[c + d*x])), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && EqQ[a^2 - b
^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{2}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1}$	11
norman	$-\frac{2}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1}$	11
parallelrisch	$-\frac{2}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1}$	11
risch	$\frac{2}{e^{ix}-i}$	13

input
```
int(1/(-sin(x)+1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-2/(tan(1/2*x)-1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.55

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{\cos(x)+\sin(x)+1}{\cos(x)-\sin(x)+1}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sin(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(cos(x) + sin(x) + 1)/(cos(x) - sin(x) + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{2}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
-2/(tan(x/2) - 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.36

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{2}{\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+1}-1}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sin(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-2/(sin(x)/(cos(x) + 1) - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{2}{\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)-1}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sin(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-2/(tan(1/2*x) - 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{2}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1}$$

input
```
int(-1/(sin(x) - 1),x)
```

output
```
-2/(tan(x/2) - 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.27

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1}$$

input
```
int(1/(1-sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
( - 2*tan(x/2))/(tan(x/2) - 1)
```

3.82 $\int \tan^2(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 6

$$\int \tan^2(x)\,dx = -x + \tan(x)$$

output
```
-x+tan(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.33

$$\int \tan^2(x)\,dx = -\arctan(\tan(x)) + \tan(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Tan[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-ArcTan[Tan[x]] + Tan[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.750$, Rules used = {3042, 3954, 24}

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.

$$\int \tan^2(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)^2dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3954}$$

$$\tan(x)-\int 1dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 24}$$

$$\tan(x)-x$$

input
```
Int[Tan[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-x + Tan[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3954
```
Int[((b_.)*tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b*((b*Tan[c + d
*x])^(n - 1)/(d*(n - 1))), x] - Simp[b^2   Int[(b*Tan[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

method	result	size
norman	$-x+\tan(x)$	7
parallelrisch	$-x+\tan(x)$	7
derivativedivides	$\tan(x)-\arctan(\tan(x))$	9
default	$\tan(x)-\arctan(\tan(x))$	9
risch	$-x+\frac{2i}{e^{2ix}+1}$	17

input
```
int(tan(x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-x+tan(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \tan^2(x)\,dx=-x+\tan(x)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-x + tan(x)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 7 vs. $2(3) = 6$.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \tan^2(x)\, dx = -x + \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)**2,x)
```

output
```
-x + sin(x)/cos(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \tan^2(x)\, dx = -x + \tan(x)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-x + tan(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \tan^2(x)\, dx = -x + \tan(x)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-x + tan(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \tan^2(x)\,dx = \tan(x) - x$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
tan(x) - x
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \tan^2(x)\,dx = \tan{(x)} - x$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
tan(x) - x
```

3.83 $\int \tan^4(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 14

$$\int \tan^4(x)\,dx = x-\tan(x)+\frac{\tan^3(x)}{3}$$

output
```
x-tan(x)+1/3*tan(x)^3
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \tan^4(x)\,dx = \arctan(\tan(x))-\tan(x)+\frac{\tan^3(x)}{3}$$

input
```
Integrate[Tan[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
ArcTan[Tan[x]] - Tan[x] + Tan[x]^3/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.250, Rules used = {3042, 3954, 3042, 3954, 24}

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.

$$\int \tan^4(x) \, dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)^4 dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3954}$$

$$\frac{\tan^3(x)}{3} - \int \tan^2(x) dx$$

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

$$\frac{\tan^3(x)}{3} - \int \tan(x)^2 dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3954}$$

$$\int 1 dx + \frac{\tan^3(x)}{3} - \tan(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$

$$x + \frac{\tan^3(x)}{3} - \tan(x)$$

input
```
Int[Tan[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
x - Tan[x] + Tan[x]^3/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3954
```
Int[((b_.)*tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b*((b*Tan[c + d
*x])^(n - 1)/(d*(n - 1))), x] - Simp[b^2   Int[(b*Tan[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

method	result	size
norman	$x-\tan\left(x\right)+\frac{\tan\left(x\right)^{3}}{3}$	13
parallelrisch	$x-\tan\left(x\right)+\frac{\tan\left(x\right)^{3}}{3}$	13
derivativedivides	$\frac{\tan\left(x\right)^{3}}{3}-\tan\left(x\right)+\arctan\left(\tan\left(x\right)\right)$	15
default	$\frac{\tan\left(x\right)^{3}}{3}-\tan\left(x\right)+\arctan\left(\tan\left(x\right)\right)$	15
risch	$x-\frac{4i\left(3\,{\mathrm e}^{4ix}+3\,{\mathrm e}^{2ix}+2\right)}{3\left({\mathrm e}^{2ix}+1\right)^{3}}$	31

input
```
int(tan(x)^4,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
x-tan(x)+1/3*tan(x)^3
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \tan^4(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\tan(x)^3 + x - \tan(x)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)^4,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3*tan(x)^3 + x - tan(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.36

$$\int \tan^4(x)\,dx = x + \frac{\sin^3(x)}{3\cos^3(x)} - \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)**4,x)
```

output
```
x + sin(x)**3/(3*cos(x)**3) - sin(x)/cos(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \tan^4(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\tan(x)^3 + x - \tan(x)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)^4,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*tan(x)^3 + x - tan(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \tan^4(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\tan(x)^3 + x - \tan(x)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)^4,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/3*tan(x)^3 + x - tan(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \tan^4(x)\,dx = \frac{\tan(x)^3}{3} - \tan(x) + x$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
x - tan(x) + tan(x)^3/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \tan^4(x)\,dx = \frac{\tan(x)^3}{3} - \tan(x) + x$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
(tan(x)**3 - 3*tan(x) + 3*x)/3
```

3.84 $\int \sec^4(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 11

$$\int \sec^4(x)\,dx = \tan(x) + \frac{\tan^3(x)}{3}$$

output
```
tan(x)+1/3*tan(x)^3
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^4(x)\,dx = \tan(x) + \frac{\tan^3(x)}{3}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
Tan[x] + Tan[x]^3/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.750$, Rules used = {3042, 4254, 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.

$$\int \sec^4(x)\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int \csc\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4 dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{4254}$$
$$-\int \left(\tan^2(x)+1\right) d(-\tan(x))$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$
$$\frac{\tan^3(x)}{3}+\tan(x)$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
Tan[x] + Tan[x]^3/3
```

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 4254
```
Int[csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-d^(-1)   Subst[Int[Exp
andIntegrand[(1 + x^2)^(n/2 - 1), x], x], x, Cot[c + d*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{c,
 d}, x] && IGtQ[n/2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.18

method	result	size
default	$-\left(-\frac{2}{3}-\frac{\sec\left(x\right)^{2}}{3}\right)\tan\left(x\right)$	13
risch	$\frac{4i\left(3\,\mathrm{e}^{2ix}+1\right)}{3\left(\mathrm{e}^{2ix}+1\right)^{3}}$	22
norman	$\frac{\frac{4\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}}{3}-2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{5}-2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}-1\right)^{3}}$	35
parallelrisch	$\frac{-6\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{5}+4\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}-6\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{3\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)^{3}\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)^{3}}$	42

input
```
int(sec(x)^4,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-(-2/3-1/3*sec(x)^2)*tan(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.45

$$\int \sec^4(x)\,dx = \frac{\left(2\,\cos\left(x\right)^{2}+1\right)\sin\left(x\right)}{3\,\cos\left(x\right)^{3}}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^4,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3*(2*cos(x)^2 + 1)*sin(x)/cos(x)^3
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 19 vs. 2(8) = 16.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.73

$$\int \sec^4(x)\,dx = \frac{2\sin(x)}{3\cos(x)} + \frac{\sin(x)}{3\cos^3(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)**4,x)
```

output
```
2*sin(x)/(3*cos(x)) + sin(x)/(3*cos(x)**3)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^4(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\tan(x)^3 + \tan(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^4,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*tan(x)^3 + tan(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^4(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\tan(x)^3 + \tan(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^4,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/3*tan(x)^3 + tan(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.55

$$\int \sec^4(x)\,dx = \frac{2\,\sin(x)\,\cos(x)^2 + \sin(x)}{3\cos(x)^3}$$

input
```
int(1/cos(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
(sin(x) + 2*cos(x)^2*sin(x))/(3*cos(x)^3)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.18

$$\int \sec^4(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(x)\left(2\sin(x)^2 - 3\right)}{3\cos(x)\left(\sin(x)^2 - 1\right)}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
(sin(x)*(2*sin(x)**2 - 3))/(3*cos(x)*(sin(x)**2 - 1))
```

3.85 $\int \sec^6(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 19

$$\int \sec^6(x)\,dx=\tan(x)+\frac{2\tan^3(x)}{3}+\frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}$$

output
```
tan(x)+2/3*tan(x)^3+1/5*tan(x)^5
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^6(x)\,dx=\tan(x)+\frac{2\tan^3(x)}{3}+\frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]^6,x]
```

output
```
Tan[x] + (2*Tan[x]^3)/3 + Tan[x]^5/5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.750$, Rules used = {3042, 4254, 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.

$$\int \sec^6(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\int \csc\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^6 dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4254$$

$$-\int \left(\tan^4(x)+2\tan^2(x)+1\right) d(-\tan(x))$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2009$$

$$\frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}+\frac{2\tan^3(x)}{3}+\tan(x)$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]^6,x]
```

output
```
Tan[x] + (2*Tan[x]^3)/3 + Tan[x]^5/5
```

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 4254
```
Int[csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-d^(-1)   Subst[Int[Exp
andIntegrand[(1 + x^2)^(n/2 - 1), x], x], x, Cot[c + d*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{c,
 d}, x] && IGtQ[n/2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

method	result	size
default	$-\left(-\frac{8}{15}-\frac{\sec(x)^4}{5}-\frac{4\sec(x)^2}{15}\right)\tan(x)$	19
risch	$\frac{16i(10\,\mathrm{e}^{4ix}+5\,\mathrm{e}^{2ix}+1)}{15(\mathrm{e}^{2ix}+1)^5}$	29
norman	$\frac{\frac{8\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3}{3}-\frac{116\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^5}{15}+\frac{8\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^7}{3}-2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^9-2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2-1\right)^5}$	51
parallelrisch	$\frac{\frac{8\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3}{3}-\frac{116\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^5}{15}+\frac{8\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^7}{3}-2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^9-2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)^5\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)^5}$	58

input
```
int(sec(x)^6,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-(-8/15-1/5*sec(x)^4-4/15*sec(x)^2)*tan(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.16

$$\int \sec^6(x)\,dx = \frac{\left(8\cos(x)^4+4\cos(x)^2+3\right)\sin(x)}{15\cos(x)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^6,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/15*(8*cos(x)^4 + 4*cos(x)^2 + 3)*sin(x)/cos(x)^5
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.63

$$\int \sec^6(x)\,dx = \frac{8\sin(x)}{15\cos(x)} + \frac{4\sin(x)}{15\cos^3(x)} + \frac{\sin(x)}{5\cos^5(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)**6,x)
```

output
```
8*sin(x)/(15*cos(x)) + 4*sin(x)/(15*cos(x)**3) + sin(x)/(5*cos(x)**5)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \sec^6(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{5}\tan(x)^5 + \frac{2}{3}\tan(x)^3 + \tan(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^6,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/5*tan(x)^5 + 2/3*tan(x)^3 + tan(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \sec^6(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{5}\tan(x)^5 + \frac{2}{3}\tan(x)^3 + \tan(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^6,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/5*tan(x)^5 + 2/3*tan(x)^3 + tan(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.42

$$\int \sec^6(x)\,dx = \frac{8\,\sin(x)\,\cos(x)^4 + 4\,\sin(x)\,\cos(x)^2 + 3\,\sin(x)}{15\cos(x)^5}$$

input
```
int(1/cos(x)^6,x)
```

output
```
(3*sin(x) + 4*cos(x)^2*sin(x) + 8*cos(x)^4*sin(x))/(15*cos(x)^5)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.89

$$\int \sec^6(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(x)\left(8\sin(x)^4 - 20\sin(x)^2 + 15\right)}{15\cos(x)\left(\sin(x)^4 - 2\sin(x)^2 + 1\right)}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)^6,x)
```

output
```
(sin(x)*(8*sin(x)**4 - 20*sin(x)**2 + 15))/(15*cos(x)*(sin(x)**4 - 2*sin(x
)**2 + 1))
```

3.86 $\int \sec^2(x)\tan^4(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int \sec^2(x)\tan^4(x)\,dx = \frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}$$

output
```
1/5*tan(x)^5
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^2(x)\tan^4(x)\,dx = \frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]^2*Tan[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
Tan[x]^5/5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.333$, Rules used = {3042, 3087, 15}

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.

$$\int \tan^4(x) \sec^2(x) \, dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)^4 \sec(x)^2 dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3087}$$

$$\int \tan^4(x) d\tan(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 15}$$

$$\frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]^2*Tan[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
Tan[x]^5/5
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 15
```
Int[(a_.)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*(x^(m + 1)/(m + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[
{a, m}, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

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

rule 3087
```
Int[sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(m_)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_.), x_S
ymbol] :> Simp[1/f   Subst[Int[(b*x)^n*(1 + x^2)^(m/2 - 1), x], x, Tan[e +
f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{b, e, f, n}, x] && IntegerQ[m/2] &&  !(IntegerQ[(n - 1)
/2] && LtQ[0, n, m - 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.35 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\tan(x)^5}{5}$	7
default	$\frac{\tan(x)^5}{5}$	7
risch	$\frac{2i(5\,\mathrm{e}^{8ix}+10\,\mathrm{e}^{4ix}+1)}{5(\mathrm{e}^{2ix}+1)^5}$	29

input
```
int(sec(x)^2*tan(x)^4,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/5*tan(x)^5
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 20 vs. 2(6) = 12.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.50

$$\int \sec^2(x)\tan^4(x)\,dx = \frac{(\cos(x)^4 - 2\cos(x)^2 + 1)\sin(x)}{5\cos(x)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^2*tan(x)^4,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/5*(cos(x)^4 - 2*cos(x)^2 + 1)*sin(x)/cos(x)^5
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 29 vs. $2(5) = 10$.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.62

$$\int \sec^2(x)\tan^4(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(x)}{5\cos(x)} - \frac{2\sin(x)}{5\cos^3(x)} + \frac{\sin(x)}{5\cos^5(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)**2*tan(x)**4,x)
```

output
```
sin(x)/(5*cos(x)) - 2*sin(x)/(5*cos(x)**3) + sin(x)/(5*cos(x)**5)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^2(x)\tan^4(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{5}\tan(x)^5$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^2*tan(x)^4,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/5*tan(x)^5
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^2(x)\tan^4(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{5}\tan(x)^5$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^2*tan(x)^4,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/5*tan(x)^5
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^2(x)\tan^4(x)\,dx = \frac{\tan(x)^5}{5}$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^4/cos(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
tan(x)^5/5
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.00

$$\int \sec^2(x)\tan^4(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(x)^5}{5\cos(x)\left(\sin(x)^4 - 2\sin(x)^2 + 1\right)}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)^2*tan(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
sin(x)**5/(5*cos(x)*(sin(x)**4 - 2*sin(x)**2 + 1))
```

3.87 $\int \sec^4(x) \tan^2(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \sec^4(x) \tan^2(x) \, dx = \frac{\tan^3(x)}{3} + \frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}$$

output
```
1/3*tan(x)^3+1/5*tan(x)^5
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.59

$$\int \sec^4(x) \tan^2(x) \, dx = -\frac{2 \tan(x)}{15} - \frac{1}{15} \sec^2(x) \tan(x) + \frac{1}{5} \sec^4(x) \tan(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]^4*Tan[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
(-2*Tan[x])/15 - (Sec[x]^2*Tan[x])/15 + (Sec[x]^4*Tan[x])/5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.444$, Rules used = {3042, 3087, 244, 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.

$$\int \tan^2(x)\sec^4(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)^2\sec(x)^4dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3087}$$

$$\int \tan^2(x)\left(\tan^2(x)+1\right)d\tan(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 244}$$

$$\int \left(\tan^4(x)+\tan^2(x)\right)d\tan(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}+\frac{\tan^3(x)}{3}$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]^4*Tan[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
Tan[x]^3/3 + Tan[x]^5/5
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3087
```
Int[sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(m_)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_.), x_S
ymbol] :> Simp[1/f   Subst[Int[(b*x)^n*(1 + x^2)^(m/2 - 1), x], x, Tan[e +
f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{b, e, f, n}, x] && IntegerQ[m/2] &&  !(IntegerQ[(n - 1)
/2] && LtQ[0, n, m - 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 1.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\tan(x)^3}{3}+\frac{\tan(x)^5}{5}$	14
default	$\frac{\tan(x)^3}{3}+\frac{\tan(x)^5}{5}$	14
risch	$-\frac{4i(15\,e^{6ix}-5\,e^{4ix}+5\,e^{2ix}+1)}{15(e^{2ix}+1)^5}$	36

input
```
int(sec(x)^4*tan(x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*tan(x)^3+1/5*tan(x)^5
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.18

$$\int \sec^4(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{\left(2\cos(x)^4 + \cos(x)^2 - 3\right)\sin(x)}{15\cos(x)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^4*tan(x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/15*(2*cos(x)^4 + cos(x)^2 - 3)*sin(x)/cos(x)^5
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 29 vs. 2(12) = 24.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.71

$$\int \sec^4(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{2\sin(x)}{15\cos(x)} - \frac{\sin(x)}{15\cos^3(x)} + \frac{\sin(x)}{5\cos^5(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)**4*tan(x)**2,x)
```

output
```
-2*sin(x)/(15*cos(x)) - sin(x)/(15*cos(x)**3) + sin(x)/(5*cos(x)**5)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sec^4(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{5}\tan(x)^5 + \frac{1}{3}\tan(x)^3$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^4*tan(x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/5*tan(x)^5 + 1/3*tan(x)^3
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sec^4(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{5}\,\tan\left(x\right)^5 + \frac{1}{3}\,\tan\left(x\right)^3$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^4*tan(x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/5*tan(x)^5 + 1/3*tan(x)^3
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sec^4(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\tan(x)^5}{5} + \frac{\tan(x)^3}{3}$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^2/cos(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
tan(x)^3/3 + tan(x)^5/5
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.88

$$\int \sec^4(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin\left(x\right)^3\left(-2\sin\left(x\right)^2+5\right)}{15\cos\left(x\right)\left(\sin\left(x\right)^4-2\sin\left(x\right)^2+1\right)}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)^4*tan(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
(sin(x)**3*( - 2*sin(x)**2 + 5))/(15*cos(x)*(sin(x)**4 - 2*sin(x)**2 + 1))
```

3.88 $\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{\sec^3(x)}{3}$$

output
```
1/3*sec(x)^3
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{\sec^3(x)}{3}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]^3*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
Sec[x]^3/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.429, Rules used = {3042, 3086, 15}

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.

$$\int \tan(x)\sec^3(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\int \tan(x)\sec(x)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3086$$

$$\int \sec^2(x)d\sec(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 15$$

$$\frac{\sec^3(x)}{3}$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]^3*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
Sec[x]^3/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 15
```
Int[(a_.)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*(x^(m + 1)/(m + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[
{a, m}, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

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

rule 3086
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a/f   Subst[Int[(a*x)^(m - 1)*(-1 + x^2)^((n - 1)/2
), x], x, Sec[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2
] &&  !(IntegerQ[m/2] && LtQ[0, m, n + 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.31 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\sec(x)^3}{3}$	7
default	$\frac{\sec(x)^3}{3}$	7
risch	$\frac{8\,e^{3ix}}{3(e^{2ix}+1)^3}$	17

input
```
int(sec(x)^3*tan(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*sec(x)^3
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3\,\cos{(x)}^3}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3/cos(x)^3
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3\cos^3{(x)}}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)**3*tan(x),x)
```

output
```
1/(3*cos(x)**3)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3\,\cos{(x)}^3}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3/cos(x)^3
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3\,\cos{(x)}^3}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/3/cos(x)^3
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3\cos{(x)}^3}$$

input
```
int(tan(x)/cos(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
1/(3*cos(x)^3)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{\sec{(x)}^3}{3}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)^3*tan(x),x)
```

output
```
sec(x)**3/3
```

3.89 $\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sec^3(x) + \frac{\sec^5(x)}{5}$$

output
```
-1/3*sec(x)^3+1/5*sec(x)^5
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sec^3(x) + \frac{\sec^5(x)}{5}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]^3*Tan[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/3*Sec[x]^3 + Sec[x]^5/5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.556, Rules used = {3042, 3086, 25, 244, 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.

$$\int \tan^3(x)\sec^3(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)^3\sec(x)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3086}$$

$$\int -\sec^2(x)\left(1-\sec^2(x)\right)d\sec(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$-\int \sec^2(x)\left(1-\sec^2(x)\right)d\sec(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{244}$$

$$-\int \left(\sec^2(x)-\sec^4(x)\right)d\sec(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\sec^5(x)}{5}-\frac{\sec^3(x)}{3}$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]^3*Tan[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/3*Sec[x]^3 + Sec[x]^5/5
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3086
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a/f   Subst[Int[(a*x)^(m - 1)*(-1 + x^2)^((n - 1)/2
), x], x, Sec[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2
] &&  !(IntegerQ[m/2] && LtQ[0, m, n + 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.67 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\sec(x)^3}{3}+\frac{\sec(x)^5}{5}$	14
default	$-\frac{\sec(x)^3}{3}+\frac{\sec(x)^5}{5}$	14
risch	$-\frac{8\left(5\,\mathrm{e}^{7ix}-2\,\mathrm{e}^{5ix}+5\,\mathrm{e}^{3ix}\right)}{15\left(\mathrm{e}^{2ix}+1\right)^5}$	34

input
```
int(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/3*sec(x)^3+1/5*sec(x)^5
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{5\cos(x)^2 - 3}{15\cos(x)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/15*(5*cos(x)^2 - 3)/cos(x)^5
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = \frac{3 - 5\cos^2(x)}{15\cos^5(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)**3*tan(x)**3,x)
```

output
```
(3 - 5*cos(x)**2)/(15*cos(x)**5)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{5\cos(x)^2 - 3}{15\cos(x)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/15*(5*cos(x)^2 - 3)/cos(x)^5
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{5\cos(x)^2 - 3}{15\cos(x)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/15*(5*cos(x)^2 - 3)/cos(x)^5
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{5\cos(x)^5} - \frac{1}{3\cos(x)^3}$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^3/cos(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
1/(5*cos(x)^5) - 1/(3*cos(x)^3)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = \frac{\sec(x)^3\left(3\tan(x)^2 - 2\right)}{15}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
(sec(x)**3*(3*tan(x)**2 - 2))/15
```

3.90 $\int \tan^5(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 22

$$\int \tan^5(x)\,dx = -\log(\cos(x)) - \frac{\tan^2(x)}{2} + \frac{\tan^4(x)}{4}$$

output
```
-ln(cos(x))-1/2*tan(x)^2+1/4*tan(x)^4
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \tan^5(x)\,dx = -\log(\cos(x)) - \sec^2(x) + \frac{\sec^4(x)}{4}$$

input
```
Integrate[Tan[x]^5,x]
```

output
```
-Log[Cos[x]] - Sec[x]^2 + Sec[x]^4/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.500, Rules used = {3042, 3954, 3042, 3954, 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.

$$\int \tan^5(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)^5dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3954}$$

$$\frac{\tan^4(x)}{4}-\int \tan^3(x)dx$$

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

$$\frac{\tan^4(x)}{4}-\int \tan(x)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3954}$$

$$\int \tan(x)dx+\frac{\tan^4(x)}{4}-\frac{\tan^2(x)}{2}$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)dx+\frac{\tan^4(x)}{4}-\frac{\tan^2(x)}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{\tan^4(x)}{4}-\frac{\tan^2(x)}{2}-\log(\cos(x))$$

input
```
Int[Tan[x]^5,x]
```

output
```
-Log[Cos[x]] - Tan[x]^2/2 + Tan[x]^4/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3954
```
Int[((b_.)*tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b*((b*Tan[c + d
*x])^(n - 1)/(d*(n - 1))), x] - Simp[b^2   Int[(b*Tan[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\tan(x)^4}{4}-\frac{\tan(x)^2}{2}+\frac{\ln\left(1+\tan(x)^2\right)}{2}$	23
default	$\frac{\tan(x)^4}{4}-\frac{\tan(x)^2}{2}+\frac{\ln\left(1+\tan(x)^2\right)}{2}$	23
norman	$\frac{\tan(x)^4}{4}-\frac{\tan(x)^2}{2}+\frac{\ln\left(1+\tan(x)^2\right)}{2}$	23
parallelrisch	$\frac{\tan(x)^4}{4}-\frac{\tan(x)^2}{2}+\frac{\ln\left(1+\tan(x)^2\right)}{2}$	23
risch	$ix-\frac{4\left(e^{6ix}+e^{4ix}+e^{2ix}\right)}{\left(e^{2ix}+1\right)^4}-\ln\left(e^{2ix}+1\right)$	43

input
```
int(tan(x)^5,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4*tan(x)^4-1/2*tan(x)^2+1/2*ln(1+tan(x)^2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.09

$$\int \tan^5(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\tan(x)^4 - \frac{1}{2}\tan(x)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{1}{\tan(x)^2+1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)^5,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*tan(x)^4 - 1/2*tan(x)^2 - 1/2*log(1/(tan(x)^2 + 1))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \tan^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{4\cos^2(x)-1}{4\cos^4(x)} - \log(\cos(x))$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)**5,x)
```

output
```
-(4*cos(x)**2 - 1)/(4*cos(x)**4) - log(cos(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.55

$$\int \tan^5(x)\,dx = \frac{4\sin(x)^2-3}{4\left(\sin(x)^4-2\sin(x)^2+1\right)} - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\sin(x)^2-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)^5,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/4*(4*sin(x)^2 - 3)/(sin(x)^4 - 2*sin(x)^2 + 1) - 1/2*log(sin(x)^2 - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \tan^5(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\tan(x)^4 - \frac{1}{2}\tan(x)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\tan(x)^2 + 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)^5,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/4*tan(x)^4 - 1/2*tan(x)^2 + 1/2*log(tan(x)^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \tan^5(x)\,dx = \frac{\tan(x)^4}{4} - \frac{\tan(x)^2}{2} - \ln(\cos(x))$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^5,x)
```

output
```
tan(x)^4/4 - tan(x)^2/2 - log(cos(x))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \tan^5(x)\,dx = \frac{\log\left(\tan(x)^2 + 1\right)}{2} + \frac{\tan(x)^4}{4} - \frac{\tan(x)^2}{2}$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^5,x)
```

output
```
(2*log(tan(x)**2 + 1) + tan(x)**4 - 2*tan(x)**2)/4
```

3.91 $\int \tan^6(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 22

$$\int \tan^6(x)\,dx = -x + \tan(x) - \frac{\tan^3(x)}{3} + \frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}$$

output
```
-x+tan(x)-1/3*tan(x)^3+1/5*tan(x)^5
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.09

$$\int \tan^6(x)\,dx = -\arctan(\tan(x)) + \tan(x) - \frac{\tan^3(x)}{3} + \frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}$$

input
```
Integrate[Tan[x]^6,x]
```

output
```
-ArcTan[Tan[x]] + Tan[x] - Tan[x]^3/3 + Tan[x]^5/5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 7, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.750, Rules used = {3042, 3954, 3042, 3954, 3042, 3954, 24}

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.

$$\int \tan^6(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)^6dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3954}$$

$$\frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}-\int \tan^4(x)dx$$

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

$$\frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}-\int \tan(x)^4dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3954}$$

$$\int \tan^2(x)dx+\frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}-\frac{\tan^3(x)}{3}$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)^2dx+\frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}-\frac{\tan^3(x)}{3}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3954}$$

$$-\int 1dx+\frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}-\frac{\tan^3(x)}{3}+\tan(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$

$$-x+\frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}-\frac{\tan^3(x)}{3}+\tan(x)$$

input
```
Int[Tan[x]^6,x]
```

output
```
-x + Tan[x] - Tan[x]^3/3 + Tan[x]^5/5
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3954
```
Int[((b_.)*tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b*((b*Tan[c + d
*x])^(n - 1)/(d*(n - 1))), x] - Simp[b^2   Int[(b*Tan[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

method	result	size
norman	$-x+\tan\left(x\right)-\frac{\tan\left(x\right)^{3}}{3}+\frac{\tan\left(x\right)^{5}}{5}$	19
parallelrisch	$-x+\tan\left(x\right)-\frac{\tan\left(x\right)^{3}}{3}+\frac{\tan\left(x\right)^{5}}{5}$	19
derivativedivides	$\frac{\tan\left(x\right)^{5}}{5}-\frac{\tan\left(x\right)^{3}}{3}+\tan\left(x\right)-\arctan\left(\tan\left(x\right)\right)$	21
default	$\frac{\tan\left(x\right)^{5}}{5}-\frac{\tan\left(x\right)^{3}}{3}+\tan\left(x\right)-\arctan\left(\tan\left(x\right)\right)$	21
risch	$-x+\frac{2i\left(45\,{\rm e}^{8ix}+90\,{\rm e}^{6ix}+140\,{\rm e}^{4ix}+70\,{\rm e}^{2ix}+23\right)}{15\left({\rm e}^{2ix}+1\right)^{5}}$	47

input
```
int(tan(x)^6,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-x+tan(x)-1/3*tan(x)^3+1/5*tan(x)^5
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \tan^6(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{5}\tan(x)^5 - \frac{1}{3}\tan(x)^3 - x + \tan(x)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)^6,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/5*tan(x)^5 - 1/3*tan(x)^3 - x + tan(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.41

$$\int \tan^6(x)\,dx = -x + \frac{\sin^5(x)}{5\cos^5(x)} - \frac{\sin^3(x)}{3\cos^3(x)} + \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)**6,x)
```

output
```
-x + sin(x)**5/(5*cos(x)**5) - sin(x)**3/(3*cos(x)**3) + sin(x)/cos(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \tan^6(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{5}\tan(x)^5 - \frac{1}{3}\tan(x)^3 - x + \tan(x)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)^6,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/5*tan(x)^5 - 1/3*tan(x)^3 - x + tan(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \tan^6(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{5}\tan(x)^5 - \frac{1}{3}\tan(x)^3 - x + \tan(x)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)^6,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/5*tan(x)^5 - 1/3*tan(x)^3 - x + tan(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \tan^6(x)\,dx = \frac{\tan(x)^5}{5} - \frac{\tan(x)^3}{3} + \tan(x) - x$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^6,x)
```

output
```
tan(x) - x - tan(x)^3/3 + tan(x)^5/5
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \tan^6(x)\,dx = \frac{\tan(x)^5}{5} - \frac{\tan(x)^3}{3} + \tan(x) - x$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^6,x)
```

output
```
(3*tan(x)**5 - 5*tan(x)**3 + 15*tan(x) - 15*x)/15
```

3.92 $\int \sec(x)\tan^5(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 19

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^5(x)\,dx = \sec(x) - \frac{2\sec^3(x)}{3} + \frac{\sec^5(x)}{5}$$

output
```
sec(x)-2/3*sec(x)^3+1/5*sec(x)^5
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^5(x)\,dx = \sec(x) - \frac{2\sec^3(x)}{3} + \frac{\sec^5(x)}{5}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]*Tan[x]^5,x]
```

output
```
Sec[x] - (2*Sec[x]^3)/3 + Sec[x]^5/5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.571$, Rules used = {3042, 3086, 210, 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.

$$\int \tan^5(x)\sec(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\int \tan(x)^5\sec(x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3086$$

$$\int \left(\sec^2(x)-1\right)^2 d\sec(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 210$$

$$\int \left(\sec^4(x)-2\sec^2(x)+1\right) d\sec(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2009$$

$$\frac{\sec^5(x)}{5}-\frac{2\sec^3(x)}{3}+\sec(x)$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]*Tan[x]^5,x]
```

output
```
Sec[x] - (2*Sec[x]^3)/3 + Sec[x]^5/5
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 210
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x^2
)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && IGtQ[p, 0]
```

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 3086
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a/f   Subst[Int[(a*x)^(m - 1)*(-1 + x^2)^((n - 1)/2
), x], x, Sec[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2
] &&  !(IntegerQ[m/2] && LtQ[0, m, n + 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\sec(x)-\frac{2\sec(x)^{3}}{3}+\frac{\sec(x)^{5}}{5}$	16
default	$\sec(x)-\frac{2\sec(x)^{3}}{3}+\frac{\sec(x)^{5}}{5}$	16
risch	$\frac{2\,e^{9ix}+\frac{8\,e^{7ix}}{3}+\frac{116\,e^{5ix}}{15}+\frac{8\,e^{3ix}}{3}+2\,e^{ix}}{\left(e^{2ix}+1\right)^{5}}$	48

input
```
int(sec(x)*tan(x)^5,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
sec(x)-2/3*sec(x)^3+1/5*sec(x)^5
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^5(x)\,dx = \frac{15\cos(x)^4 - 10\cos(x)^2 + 3}{15\cos(x)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)*tan(x)^5,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/15*(15*cos(x)^4 - 10*cos(x)^2 + 3)/cos(x)^5
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.16

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{-15\cos^4(x) + 10\cos^2(x) - 3}{15\cos^5(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)*tan(x)**5,x)
```

output
```
-(-15*cos(x)**4 + 10*cos(x)**2 - 3)/(15*cos(x)**5)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^5(x)\,dx = \frac{15\cos(x)^4 - 10\cos(x)^2 + 3}{15\cos(x)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)*tan(x)^5,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/15*(15*cos(x)^4 - 10*cos(x)^2 + 3)/cos(x)^5
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^5(x)\,dx = \frac{15\,\cos{(x)}^4 - 10\,\cos{(x)}^2 + 3}{15\,\cos{(x)}^5}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)*tan(x)^5,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/15*(15*cos(x)^4 - 10*cos(x)^2 + 3)/cos(x)^5
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^5(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos{(x)}^4 - \frac{2\cos(x)^2}{3} + \frac{1}{5}}{\cos{(x)}^5}$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^5/cos(x),x)
```

output
```
(cos(x)^4 - (2*cos(x)^2)/3 + 1/5)/cos(x)^5
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^5(x)\,dx = \frac{\sec{(x)}\left(3\tan{(x)}^4 - 4\tan{(x)}^2 + 8\right)}{15}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)*tan(x)^5,x)
```

output
```
(sec(x)*(3*tan(x)**4 - 4*tan(x)**2 + 8))/15
```

3.93 $\int \sec^3(x) \tan^5(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 25

$$\int \sec^3(x) \tan^5(x) \, dx = \frac{\sec^3(x)}{3} - \frac{2 \sec^5(x)}{5} + \frac{\sec^7(x)}{7}$$

output
```
1/3*sec(x)^3-2/5*sec(x)^5+1/7*sec(x)^7
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^3(x) \tan^5(x) \, dx = \frac{\sec^3(x)}{3} - \frac{2 \sec^5(x)}{5} + \frac{\sec^7(x)}{7}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]^3*Tan[x]^5,x]
```

output
```
Sec[x]^3/3 - (2*Sec[x]^5)/5 + Sec[x]^7/7
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.444, Rules used = {3042, 3086, 244, 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.

$$\int \tan^5(x)\sec^3(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)^5\sec(x)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3086}$$

$$\int \sec^2(x)\left(1-\sec^2(x)\right)^2d\sec(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 244}$$

$$\int \left(\sec^6(x)-2\sec^4(x)+\sec^2(x)\right)d\sec(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\sec^7(x)}{7}-\frac{2\sec^5(x)}{5}+\frac{\sec^3(x)}{3}$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]^3*Tan[x]^5,x]
```

output
```
Sec[x]^3/3 - (2*Sec[x]^5)/5 + Sec[x]^7/7
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3086
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a/f   Subst[Int[(a*x)^(m - 1)*(-1 + x^2)^((n - 1)/2
), x], x, Sec[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2
] &&  !(IntegerQ[m/2] && LtQ[0, m, n + 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 1.44 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\sec(x)^3}{3}-\frac{2\sec(x)^5}{5}+\frac{\sec(x)^7}{7}$	20
default	$\frac{\sec(x)^3}{3}-\frac{2\sec(x)^5}{5}+\frac{\sec(x)^7}{7}$	20
risch	$\frac{\frac{8\,e^{11ix}}{3}-\frac{32\,e^{9ix}}{15}+\frac{304\,e^{7ix}}{35}-\frac{32\,e^{5ix}}{15}+\frac{8\,e^{3ix}}{3}}{\left(e^{2ix}+1\right)^7}$	48

input
```
int(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^5,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*sec(x)^3-2/5*sec(x)^5+1/7*sec(x)^7
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^5(x)\,dx = \frac{35\ \cos\left(x\right)^{4} - 42\ \cos\left(x\right)^{2} + 15}{105\ \cos\left(x\right)^{7}}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^5,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/105*(35*cos(x)^4 - 42*cos(x)^2 + 15)/cos(x)^7
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{-35\cos^4\left(x\right) + 42\cos^2\left(x\right) - 15}{105\cos^7\left(x\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)**3*tan(x)**5,x)
```

output
```
-(-35*cos(x)**4 + 42*cos(x)**2 - 15)/(105*cos(x)**7)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^5(x)\,dx = \frac{35\ \cos\left(x\right)^{4} - 42\ \cos\left(x\right)^{2} + 15}{105\ \cos\left(x\right)^{7}}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^5,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/105*(35*cos(x)^4 - 42*cos(x)^2 + 15)/cos(x)^7
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^5(x)\,dx = \frac{35\cos(x)^4 - 42\cos(x)^2 + 15}{105\cos(x)^7}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^5,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/105*(35*cos(x)^4 - 42*cos(x)^2 + 15)/cos(x)^7
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.31 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^5(x)\,dx = \frac{\frac{\cos(x)^4}{3} - \frac{2\cos(x)^2}{5} + \frac{1}{7}}{\cos(x)^7}$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^5/cos(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
(cos(x)^4/3 - (2*cos(x)^2)/5 + 1/7)/cos(x)^7
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^5(x)\,dx = \frac{\sec(x)^3\left(15\tan(x)^4 - 12\tan(x)^2 + 8\right)}{105}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^5,x)
```

output
```
(sec(x)**3*(15*tan(x)**4 - 12*tan(x)**2 + 8))/105
```

3.94 $\int \sec^6(x)\tan(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int \sec^6(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{\sec^6(x)}{6}$$

output
```
1/6*sec(x)^6
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^6(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{\sec^6(x)}{6}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]^6*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
Sec[x]^6/6
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.429, Rules used = {3042, 3086, 15}

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.

$$\int \tan(x)\sec^6(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)\sec(x)^6dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3086}$$

$$\int \sec^5(x)d\sec(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{15}$$

$$\frac{\sec^6(x)}{6}$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]^6*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
Sec[x]^6/6
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 15
```
Int[(a_.)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*(x^(m + 1)/(m + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[
{a, m}, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

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

rule 3086
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a/f   Subst[Int[(a*x)^(m - 1)*(-1 + x^2)^((n - 1)/2
), x], x, Sec[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2
] &&  !(IntegerQ[m/2] && LtQ[0, m, n + 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 5.35 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\sec(x)^6}{6}$	7
default	$\frac{\sec(x)^6}{6}$	7
risch	$\frac{32\,e^{6ix}}{3(e^{2ix}+1)^6}$	17

input
```
int(sec(x)^6*tan(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/6*sec(x)^6
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^6(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{6\,\cos{(x)}^6}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^6*tan(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/6/cos(x)^6
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \sec^6(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{6\cos^6(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)**6*tan(x),x)
```

output
```
1/(6*cos(x)**6)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.25

$$\int \sec^6(x)\tan(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{6\left(\sin(x)^2-1\right)^3}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^6*tan(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/6/(sin(x)^2 - 1)^3
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^6(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{6\cos(x)^6}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^6*tan(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/6/cos(x)^6
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.25

$$\int \sec^6(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{\tan(x)^2\,\left(\tan(x)^4+3\tan(x)^2+3\right)}{6}$$

input
```
int(tan(x)/cos(x)^6,x)
```

output
```
(tan(x)^2*(3*tan(x)^2 + tan(x)^4 + 3))/6
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^6(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{\sec(x)^6}{6}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)^6*tan(x),x)
```

output
```
sec(x)**6/6
```

3.95 $\int \sec^6(x) \tan^3(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \sec^6(x) \tan^3(x) \, dx = -\frac{1}{6} \sec^6(x) + \frac{\sec^8(x)}{8}$$

output
```
-1/6*sec(x)^6+1/8*sec(x)^8
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^6(x) \tan^3(x) \, dx = -\frac{1}{6} \sec^6(x) + \frac{\sec^8(x)}{8}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]^6*Tan[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/6*Sec[x]^6 + Sec[x]^8/8
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.556, Rules used = {3042, 3086, 25, 244, 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.

$$\int \tan^3(x)\sec^6(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)^3\sec(x)^6dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3086}$$

$$\int -\sec^5(x)\left(1-\sec^2(x)\right)d\sec(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$-\int \sec^5(x)\left(1-\sec^2(x)\right)d\sec(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{244}$$

$$-\int \left(\sec^5(x)-\sec^7(x)\right)d\sec(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\sec^8(x)}{8}-\frac{\sec^6(x)}{6}$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]^6*Tan[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/6*Sec[x]^6 + Sec[x]^8/8
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3086
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a/f   Subst[Int[(a*x)^(m - 1)*(-1 + x^2)^((n - 1)/2
), x], x, Sec[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2
] &&  !(IntegerQ[m/2] && LtQ[0, m, n + 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 10.69 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\sec(x)^6}{6}+\frac{\sec(x)^8}{8}$	14
default	$-\frac{\sec(x)^6}{6}+\frac{\sec(x)^8}{8}$	14
risch	$-\frac{32\left(e^{10ix}-e^{8ix}+e^{6ix}\right)}{3\left(e^{2ix}+1\right)^8}$	30

input
```
int(sec(x)^6*tan(x)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/6*sec(x)^6+1/8*sec(x)^8
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^6(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{4\cos(x)^2-3}{24\cos(x)^8}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^6*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/24*(4*cos(x)^2 - 3)/cos(x)^8
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^6(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = \frac{3-4\cos^2(x)}{24\cos^8(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)**6*tan(x)**3,x)
```

output
```
(3 - 4*cos(x)**2)/(24*cos(x)**8)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 36 vs. 2(13) = 26.

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.12

$$\int \sec^6(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = \frac{4\sin(x)^2-1}{24\left(\sin(x)^8-4\sin(x)^6+6\sin(x)^4-4\sin(x)^2+1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^6*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/24*(4*sin(x)^2 - 1)/(sin(x)^8 - 4*sin(x)^6 + 6*sin(x)^4 - 4*sin(x)^2 + 1
)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^6(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{4\,\cos(x)^2-3}{24\,\cos(x)^8}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^6*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/24*(4*cos(x)^2 - 3)/cos(x)^8
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.18

$$\int \sec^6(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = \frac{\tan(x)^4\,\left(3\tan(x)^4+8\tan(x)^2+6\right)}{24}$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^3/cos(x)^6,x)
```

output
```
(tan(x)^4*(8*tan(x)^2 + 3*tan(x)^4 + 6))/24
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^6(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = \frac{\sec(x)^6\,\left(3\tan(x)^2-1\right)}{24}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)^6*tan(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
(sec(x)**6*(3*tan(x)**2 - 1))/24
```

3.96 $\int \sec^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int \sec^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{\sec^2(x)}{2}$$

output
```
1/2*sec(x)^2
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{\sec^2(x)}{2}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]^2*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
Sec[x]^2/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.429, Rules used = {3042, 3086, 15}

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.

$$\int \tan(x)\sec^2(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)\sec(x)^2dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3086}$$

$$\int \sec(x)d\sec(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{15}$$

$$\frac{\sec^2(x)}{2}$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]^2*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
Sec[x]^2/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 15
```
Int[(a_.)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*(x^(m + 1)/(m + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[
{a, m}, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

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

rule 3086
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a/f   Subst[Int[(a*x)^(m - 1)*(-1 + x^2)^((n - 1)/2
), x], x, Sec[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2
] &&  !(IntegerQ[m/2] && LtQ[0, m, n + 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\sec(x)^2}{2}$	7
default	$\frac{\sec(x)^2}{2}$	7
risch	$\frac{2\,\mathrm{e}^{2ix}}{\left(\mathrm{e}^{2ix}+1\right)^2}$	17

input
```
int(sec(x)^2/cot(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*sec(x)^2
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2\,\cos\left(x\right)^2}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^2/cot(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2/cos(x)^2
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \sec^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2\cos^2{(x)}}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)**2/cot(x),x)
```

output
```
1/(2*cos(x)**2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.25

$$\int \sec^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2\left(\sin{(x)}^2-1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^2/cot(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2/(sin(x)^2 - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2\cos{(x)}^2}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^2/cot(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2/cos(x)^2
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{\tan(x)^2}{2}$$

input
```
int(1/(cos(x)^2*cot(x)),x)
```

output
```
tan(x)^2/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int \sec^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = -\frac{\sin(x)^2}{2\sin(x)^2-2}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)^2/cot(x),x)
```

output
```
( - sin(x)**2)/(2*(sin(x)**2 - 1))
```

3.97 $\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 16

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\sin(x)) + \frac{1}{2}\sec(x)\tan(x)$$

output
```
-1/2*arctanh(sin(x))+1/2*sec(x)*tan(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\sin(x)) + \frac{1}{2}\sec(x)\tan(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]*Tan[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-1/2*ArcTanh[Sin[x]] + (Sec[x]*Tan[x])/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.571$, Rules used = {3042, 3091, 3042, 4257}

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.

$$\int \tan^2(x)\sec(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)^2\sec(x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3091}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\tan(x)\sec(x) - \frac{\int \sec(x)dx}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\tan(x)\sec(x) - \frac{1}{2}\int \csc\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4257}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\tan(x)\sec(x) - \frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\sin(x))$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]*Tan[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-1/2*ArcTanh[Sin[x]] + (Sec[x]*Tan[x])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3091
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b*(a*Sec[e + f*x])^m*((b*Tan[e + f*x])^(n - 1)/(f*(m
 + n - 1))), x] - Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/(m + n - 1))   Int[(a*Sec[e + f*x])^m*(
b*Tan[e + f*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, m}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] &
& NeQ[m + n - 1, 0] && IntegersQ[2*m, 2*n]
```

rule 4257
```
Int[csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-ArcTanh[Cos[c + d*x]]/d, x]
 /; FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\sin(x)^3}{2\cos(x)^2}+\frac{\sin(x)}{2}-\frac{\ln(\tan(x)+\sec(x))}{2}$	24
risch	$-\frac{i(e^{3ix}-e^{ix})}{(e^{2ix}+1)^2}-\frac{\ln(e^{ix}+i)}{2}+\frac{\ln(e^{ix}-i)}{2}$	49

input
```
int(sec(x)*tan(x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*sin(x)^3/cos(x)^2+1/2*sin(x)-1/2*ln(tan(x)+sec(x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 34 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.12

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(x)^2\log(\sin(x)+1) - \cos(x)^2\log(-\sin(x)+1) - 2\sin(x)}{4\cos(x)^2}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)*tan(x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/4*(cos(x)^2*log(sin(x) + 1) - cos(x)^2*log(-sin(x) + 1) - 2*sin(x))/cos
(x)^2
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.69

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\log(\sin(x)-1)}{4} - \frac{\log(\sin(x)+1)}{4} - \frac{\sin(x)}{2\sin^2(x)-2}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)*tan(x)**2,x)
```

output
```
log(sin(x) - 1)/4 - log(sin(x) + 1)/4 - sin(x)/(2*sin(x)**2 - 2)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 27 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.69

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{\sin(x)}{2\left(\sin(x)^2-1\right)} - \frac{1}{4}\log(\sin(x)+1) + \frac{1}{4}\log(\sin(x)-1)$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)*tan(x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2*sin(x)/(sin(x)^2 - 1) - 1/4*log(sin(x) + 1) + 1/4*log(sin(x) - 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 29 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.81

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{\sin(x)}{2\left(\sin(x)^2-1\right)} - \frac{1}{4}\log(\sin(x)+1) + \frac{1}{4}\log(-\sin(x)+1)$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)*tan(x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*sin(x)/(sin(x)^2 - 1) - 1/4*log(sin(x) + 1) + 1/4*log(-sin(x) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.88

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2-1\right)^2} - \operatorname{atanh}\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^2/cos(x),x)
```

output
```
(tan(x/2) + tan(x/2)^3)/(tan(x/2)^2 - 1)^2 - atanh(tan(x/2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 57, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.56

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx$$
$$= \frac{\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)\sin(x)^2-\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)-\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)\sin(x)^2+\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)-\sin(x)}{2\sin(x)^2-2}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)*tan(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
(log(tan(x/2) - 1)*sin(x)**2 - log(tan(x/2) - 1) - log(tan(x/2) + 1)*sin(x
)**2 + log(tan(x/2) + 1) - sin(x))/(2*(sin(x)**2 - 1))
```

3.98 $\int \cot^2(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int \cot^2(x)\,dx = -x - \cot(x)$$

output
```
-x-cot(x)
```

Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 5 vs. order 3 in optimal.

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.25

$$\int \cot^2(x)\,dx = -\cot(x)\,\text{Hypergeometric2F1}\left(-\frac{1}{2},1,\frac{1}{2},-\tan^2(x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cot[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-(Cot[x]*Hypergeometric2F1[-1/2, 1, 1/2, -Tan[x]^2])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.750$, Rules used = {3042, 3954, 24}

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.

$$\int \cot^2(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3042$$

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

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3954$$

$$-\int 1dx-\cot(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 24$$

$$-x-\cot(x)$$

input
```
Int[Cot[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-x - Cot[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3954
```
Int[((b_.)*tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b*((b*Tan[c + d
*x])^(n - 1)/(d*(n - 1))), x] - Simp[b^2   Int[(b*Tan[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$-x-\cot\left(x\right)$	9
norman	$\frac{-1-x\tan(x)}{\tan(x)}$	13
derivativedivides	$-\cot\left(x\right)+\frac{\pi}{2}-\operatorname{arccot}\left(\cot\left(x\right)\right)$	14
default	$-\cot\left(x\right)+\frac{\pi}{2}-\operatorname{arccot}\left(\cot\left(x\right)\right)$	14
risch	$-x-\frac{2i}{\mathrm{e}^{2ix}-1}$	17

input
```
int(cot(x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-x-cot(x)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 20 vs. $2(8) = 16$.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.50

$$\int \cot^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{x\sin\left(2\,x\right)+\cos\left(2\,x\right)+1}{\sin\left(2\,x\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-(x*sin(2*x) + cos(2*x) + 1)/sin(2*x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cot^2(x)\,dx = -x - \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)**2,x)
```

output
```
-x - cos(x)/sin(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.25

$$\int \cot^2(x)\,dx = -x - \frac{1}{\tan(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-x - 1/tan(x)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 18 vs. 2(8) = 16.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.25

$$\int \cot^2(x)\,dx = -x - \frac{1}{2\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)} + \frac{1}{2}\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-x - 1/2/tan(1/2*x) + 1/2*tan(1/2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cot^2(x)\,dx = -x - \cot(x)$$

input
```
int(cot(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
- x - cot(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cot^2(x)\,dx = -\cot(x) - x$$

input
```
int(cot(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
 - (cot(x) + x)
```

3.99 $\int \cot^3(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 14

$$\int \cot^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\cot^2(x) - \log(\sin(x))$$

output
```
-1/2*cot(x)^2-ln(sin(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cot^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\csc^2(x) - \log(\sin(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[Cot[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/2*Csc[x]^2 - Log[Sin[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 7, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 1.750$, Rules used = {3042, 25, 3954, 25, 3042, 25, 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.

$$\int \cot^3(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int -\tan\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$-\int \tan\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3954}$$

$$\int -\cot(x)dx-\frac{\cot^2(x)}{2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$-\int \cot(x)dx-\frac{1}{2}\cot^2(x)$$

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

$$-\int -\tan\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx-\frac{1}{2}\cot^2(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$\int \tan\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx-\frac{\cot^2(x)}{2}$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{2}\cot^2(x)-\log(\sin(x))$$

input
```
Int[Cot[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/2*Cot[x]^2 - Log[Sin[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

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

rule 3954
```
Int[((b_.)*tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b*((b*Tan[c + d
*x])^(n - 1)/(d*(n - 1))), x] - Simp[b^2   Int[(b*Tan[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.21

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\cot(x)^2}{2}+\frac{\ln\left(\cot(x)^2+1\right)}{2}$	17
default	$-\frac{\cot(x)^2}{2}+\frac{\ln\left(\cot(x)^2+1\right)}{2}$	17
parallelrisch	$-\ln\left(\tan\left(x\right)\right)+\ln\left(\sqrt{\sec\left(x\right)^2}\right)-\frac{\cot(x)^2}{2}$	20
norman	$-\frac{1}{2\tan(x)^2}-\ln\left(\tan\left(x\right)\right)+\frac{\ln\left(1+\tan(x)^2\right)}{2}$	22
risch	$ix+\frac{2\,\mathrm{e}^{2ix}}{\left(\mathrm{e}^{2ix}-1\right)^2}-\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{2ix}-1\right)$	32

input
```
int(cot(x)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2*cot(x)^2+1/2*ln(cot(x)^2+1)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 28 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int \cot^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{(\cos(2x) - 1)\log\left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2}\right) - 2}{2(\cos(2x) - 1)}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*((cos(2*x) - 1)*log(-1/2*cos(2*x) + 1/2) - 2)/(cos(2*x) - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cot^3(x)\,dx = -\log(\sin(x)) - \frac{1}{2\sin^2(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)**3,x)
```

output
```
-log(sin(x)) - 1/(2*sin(x)**2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cot^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2\,\sin(x)^2} - \frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(\sin(x)^2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2/sin(x)^2 - 1/2*log(sin(x)^2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.57

$$\int \cot^3(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2\left(\cos(x)^2 - 1\right)} - \frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(-\cos(x)^2 + 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2/(cos(x)^2 - 1) - 1/2*log(-cos(x)^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29

$$\int \cot^3(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(x)^2 - 1}{2\sin(x)^2} - \ln(\sin(x))$$

input
```
int(cot(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
(sin(x)^2 - 1)/(2*sin(x)^2) - log(sin(x))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.71

$$\int \cot^3(x)\,dx = \frac{4\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+1\right)\sin(x)^2-4\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)\sin(x)^2+\sin(x)^2-2}{4\sin(x)^2}$$

input
```
int(cot(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
(4*log(tan(x/2)**2 + 1)*sin(x)**2 - 4*log(tan(x/2))*sin(x)**2 + sin(x)**2
- 2)/(4*sin(x)**2)
```

3.100 $\int \cot^4(x)\csc^4(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \cot^4(x)\csc^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{5}\cot^5(x) - \frac{\cot^7(x)}{7}$$

output
```
-1/5*cot(x)^5-1/7*cot(x)^7
```

Mathematica [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 37 vs. 2(17) = 34.

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.18

$$\int \cot^4(x)\csc^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{2\cot(x)}{35} - \frac{1}{35}\cot(x)\csc^2(x) + \frac{8}{35}\cot(x)\csc^4(x) - \frac{1}{7}\cot(x)\csc^6(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cot[x]^4*Csc[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
(-2*Cot[x])/35 - (Cot[x]*Csc[x]^2)/35 + (8*Cot[x]*Csc[x]^4)/35 - (Cot[x]*C
sc[x]^6)/7
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.444$, Rules used = {3042, 3087, 244, 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.

$$\int \cot^4(x)\csc^4(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\int \tan\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4 \sec\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4 dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3087$$

$$\int \cot^4(x)\left(\cot^2(x)+1\right)d(-\cot(x))$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 244$$

$$\int \left(\cot^6(x)+\cot^4(x)\right)d(-\cot(x))$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2009$$

$$-\frac{1}{7}\cot^7(x)-\frac{\cot^5(x)}{5}$$

input
```
Int[Cot[x]^4*Csc[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
-1/5*Cot[x]^5 - Cot[x]^7/7
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3087
```
Int[sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(m_)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_.), x_S
ymbol] :> Simp[1/f   Subst[Int[(b*x)^n*(1 + x^2)^(m/2 - 1), x], x, Tan[e +
f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{b, e, f, n}, x] && IntegerQ[m/2] &&  !(IntegerQ[(n - 1)
/2] && LtQ[0, n, m - 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\cot(x)^5}{5}-\frac{\cot(x)^7}{7}$	14
default	$-\frac{\cot(x)^5}{5}-\frac{\cot(x)^7}{7}$	14
risch	$\frac{4i(35\,\mathrm{e}^{10ix}+35\,\mathrm{e}^{8ix}+70\,\mathrm{e}^{6ix}+14\,\mathrm{e}^{4ix}+7\,\mathrm{e}^{2ix}-1)}{35(\mathrm{e}^{2ix}-1)^7}$	50

input
```
int(cot(x)^4*csc(x)^4,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/5*cot(x)^5-1/7*cot(x)^7
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 39 vs. $2(13) = 26$.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.29

$$\int \cot^4(x)\csc^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{2\,\cos(x)^7 - 7\,\cos(x)^5}{35\,\left(\cos(x)^6 - 3\,\cos(x)^4 + 3\,\cos(x)^2 - 1\right)\sin(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)^4*csc(x)^4,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/35*(2*cos(x)^7 - 7*cos(x)^5)/((cos(x)^6 - 3*cos(x)^4 + 3*cos(x)^2 - 1)*
sin(x))
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 41 vs. $2(14) = 28$.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.41

$$\int \cot^4(x)\csc^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{2\cos(x)}{35\sin(x)} - \frac{\cos(x)}{35\sin^3(x)} + \frac{8\cos(x)}{35\sin^5(x)} - \frac{\cos(x)}{7\sin^7(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)**4*csc(x)**4,x)
```

output
```
-2*cos(x)/(35*sin(x)) - cos(x)/(35*sin(x)**3) + 8*cos(x)/(35*sin(x)**5) -
cos(x)/(7*sin(x)**7)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \cot^4(x)\csc^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{7\,\tan(x)^2 + 5}{35\,\tan(x)^7}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)^4*csc(x)^4,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/35*(7*tan(x)^2 + 5)/tan(x)^7
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \cot^4(x)\csc^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{7\,\tan\left(x\right)^2+5}{35\,\tan\left(x\right)^7}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)^4*csc(x)^4,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/35*(7*tan(x)^2 + 5)/tan(x)^7
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \cot^4(x)\csc^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cot(x)^5\,\left(5\cot(x)^2+7\right)}{35}$$

input
```
int(cot(x)^4/sin(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
-(cot(x)^5*(5*cot(x)^2 + 7))/35
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.65

$$\int \cot^4(x)\csc^4(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos\left(x\right)\left(-2\sin\left(x\right)^6-\sin\left(x\right)^4+8\sin\left(x\right)^2-5\right)}{35\sin\left(x\right)^7}$$

input
```
int(cot(x)^4*csc(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
(cos(x)*( - 2*sin(x)**6 - sin(x)**4 + 8*sin(x)**2 - 5))/(35*sin(x)**7)
```

3.101 $\int \cot^3(x) \csc^4(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \cot^3(x) \csc^4(x) \, dx = \frac{\csc^4(x)}{4} - \frac{\csc^6(x)}{6}$$

output
```
1/4*csc(x)^4-1/6*csc(x)^6
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cot^3(x) \csc^4(x) \, dx = \frac{\csc^4(x)}{4} - \frac{\csc^6(x)}{6}$$

input
```
Integrate[Cot[x]^3*Csc[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
Csc[x]^4/4 - Csc[x]^6/6
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.667$, Rules used = {3042, 25, 3086, 25, 244, 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.

$$\int \cot^3(x)\csc^4(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\int \tan\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3\left(-\sec\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 25$$

$$-\int \sec\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4\tan\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3086$$

$$-\int -\csc^3(x)\left(1-\csc^2(x)\right)d\csc(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 25$$

$$\int \csc^3(x)\left(1-\csc^2(x)\right)d\csc(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 244$$

$$\int \left(\csc^3(x)-\csc^5(x)\right)d\csc(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2009$$

$$\frac{\csc^4(x)}{4}-\frac{\csc^6(x)}{6}$$

input
```
Int[Cot[x]^3*Csc[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
Csc[x]^4/4 - Csc[x]^6/6
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3086
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a/f   Subst[Int[(a*x)^(m - 1)*(-1 + x^2)^((n - 1)/2
), x], x, Sec[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2
] &&  !(IntegerQ[m/2] && LtQ[0, m, n + 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\cot(x)^{6}}{6}-\frac{\cot(x)^{4}}{4}$	14
default	$-\frac{\cot(x)^{6}}{6}-\frac{\cot(x)^{4}}{4}$	14
risch	$\frac{4\,\mathrm{e}^{8 i x}+\frac{8\,\mathrm{e}^{6 i x}}{3}+4\,\mathrm{e}^{4 i x}}{\left(\mathrm{e}^{2 i x}-1\right)^{6}}$	34

input
```
int(cot(x)^3*csc(x)^4,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/6*cot(x)^6-1/4*cot(x)^4
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 30 vs. $2(13) = 26$.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.76

$$\int \cot^3(x)\csc^4(x)\,dx = \frac{3\cos(x)^2-1}{12\left(\cos(x)^6-3\cos(x)^4+3\cos(x)^2-1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)^3*csc(x)^4,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/12*(3*cos(x)^2 - 1)/(cos(x)^6 - 3*cos(x)^4 + 3*cos(x)^2 - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \cot^3(x)\csc^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{2-3\sin^2(x)}{12\sin^6(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)**3*csc(x)**4,x)
```

output
```
-(2 - 3*sin(x)**2)/(12*sin(x)**6)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \cot^3(x)\csc^4(x)\,dx = \frac{3\sin(x)^2-2}{12\sin(x)^6}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)^3*csc(x)^4,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/12*(3*sin(x)^2 - 2)/sin(x)^6
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \cot^3(x)\csc^4(x)\,dx = \frac{3\,\sin(x)^2 - 2}{12\,\sin(x)^6}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(x)^3*csc(x)^4,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/12*(3*sin(x)^2 - 2)/sin(x)^6
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \cot^3(x)\csc^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cot(x)^4\,\left(2\cot(x)^2 + 3\right)}{12}$$

input
```
int(cot(x)^3/sin(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
-(cot(x)^4*(2*cot(x)^2 + 3))/12
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \cot^3(x)\csc^4(x)\,dx = \frac{\csc(x)^4\,\left(-2\cot(x)^2 + 1\right)}{12}$$

input
```
int(cot(x)^3*csc(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
(csc(x)**4*( - 2*cot(x)**2 + 1))/12
```

3.102 $\int \csc(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 2, antiderivative size = 5

$$\int \csc(x)\,dx = -\text{arctanh}(\cos(x))$$

output
```
-arctanh(cos(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \csc(x)\,dx = -\text{arctanh}(\cos(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[Csc[x],x]
```

output
```
-ArcTanh[Cos[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.000, Rules used = {3042, 4257}

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.

$$\int \csc(x)\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3042}$$
$$\int \csc(x)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4257}$$
$$-\text{arctanh}(\cos(x))$$

input
```
Int[Csc[x],x]
```

output
```
-ArcTanh[Cos[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 4257
```
Int[csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-ArcTanh[Cos[c + d*x]]/d, x]
 /; FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

method	result	size
norman	$\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$	6
parallelrisch	$\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$	6
lookup	$-\ln\left(\csc\left(x\right)+\cot\left(x\right)\right)$	9
default	$-\ln\left(\csc\left(x\right)+\cot\left(x\right)\right)$	9
risch	$\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{ix}-1\right)-\ln\left(1+\mathrm{e}^{ix}\right)$	20

input
```
int(csc(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
ln(tan(1/2*x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 19 vs. 2(5) = 10.

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.80

$$\int \csc(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\cos\left(x\right)+\frac{1}{2}\right)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos\left(x\right)+\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(csc(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*log(1/2*cos(x) + 1/2) + 1/2*log(-1/2*cos(x) + 1/2)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 15 vs. 2(5) = 10.

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.00

$$\int \csc(x)\,dx = \frac{\log\left(\cos\left(x\right)-1\right)}{2} - \frac{\log\left(\cos\left(x\right)+1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(csc(x),x)
```

output
```
log(cos(x) - 1)/2 - log(cos(x) + 1)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.60

$$\int \csc(x)\,dx = -\log\left(\cot\left(x\right)+\csc\left(x\right)\right)$$

input
```
integrate(csc(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-log(cot(x) + csc(x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

$$\int \csc(x)\,dx = \log\left(\left|\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(csc(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
log(abs(tan(1/2*x)))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \csc(x)\,dx = \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

input
```
int(1/sin(x),x)
```

output
```
log(tan(x/2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \csc(x)\,dx = \log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

input
```
int(csc(x),x)
```

output
```
log(tan(x/2))
```

3.103 $\int \csc^3(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 16

$$\int \csc^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\cos(x)) - \frac{1}{2}\cot(x)\csc(x)$$

output
```
-1/2*arctanh(cos(x))-1/2*cot(x)*csc(x)
```

Mathematica [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 47 vs. $2(16) = 32$.

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 47, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.94

$$\int \csc^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{8}\csc^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) + \frac{1}{8}\sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Csc[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/8*Csc[x/2]^2 - Log[Cos[x/2]]/2 + Log[Sin[x/2]]/2 + Sec[x/2]^2/8
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.000, Rules used = {3042, 4255, 3042, 4257}

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.

$$\int \csc^3(x)\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int \csc(x)^3dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{4255}$$
$$\frac{\int \csc(x)dx}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\cot(x)\csc(x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\frac{\int \csc(x)dx}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\cot(x)\csc(x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{4257}$$
$$-\frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\cos(x))-\frac{1}{2}\cot(x)\csc(x)$$

input
```
Int[Csc[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/2*ArcTanh[Cos[x]] - (Cot[x]*Csc[x])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 4255
```
Int[(csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]*(b_.))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Csc[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*(n - 1))), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 2)/(n - 1))
  Int[(b*Csc[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1]
&& IntegerQ[2*n]
```

rule 4257
```
Int[csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-ArcTanh[Cos[c + d*x]]/d, x]
 /; FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\cot(x)\csc(x)}{2}+\frac{\ln(\csc(x)-\cot(x))}{2}$	18
parallelrisch	$\frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{8}+\ln\left(\sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}\right)-\frac{\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{8}$	25
norman	$\frac{-\frac{1}{8}+\frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{4}}{8}}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}+\frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{2}$	26
risch	$\frac{e^{3ix}+e^{ix}}{\left(e^{2ix}-1\right)^{2}}+\frac{\ln\left(e^{ix}-1\right)}{2}-\frac{\ln\left(1+e^{ix}\right)}{2}$	43

input
```
int(csc(x)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2*cot(x)*csc(x)+1/2*ln(csc(x)-cot(x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 44 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.75

$$\int \csc^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{\left(\cos(x)^2-1\right)\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\cos(x)+\frac{1}{2}\right)-\left(\cos(x)^2-1\right)\log\left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos(x)+\frac{1}{2}\right)-2\cos(x)}{4\left(\cos(x)^2-1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(csc(x)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/4*((cos(x)^2 - 1)*log(1/2*cos(x) + 1/2) - (cos(x)^2 - 1)*log(-1/2*cos(x
) + 1/2) - 2*cos(x))/(cos(x)^2 - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.69

$$\int \csc^3(x)\,dx = \frac{\log(\cos(x)-1)}{4} - \frac{\log(\cos(x)+1)}{4} + \frac{\cos(x)}{2\cos^2(x)-2}$$

input
```
integrate(csc(x)**3,x)
```

output
```
log(cos(x) - 1)/4 - log(cos(x) + 1)/4 + cos(x)/(2*cos(x)**2 - 2)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 27 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.69

$$\int \csc^3(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(x)}{2\left(\cos(x)^2 - 1\right)} - \frac{1}{4}\log(\cos(x) + 1) + \frac{1}{4}\log(\cos(x) - 1)$$

input
```
integrate(csc(x)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*cos(x)/(cos(x)^2 - 1) - 1/4*log(cos(x) + 1) + 1/4*log(cos(x) - 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 54 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 54, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.38

$$\int \csc^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{\left(\frac{2(\cos(x)-1)}{\cos(x)+1} - 1\right)(\cos(x) + 1)}{8(\cos(x) - 1)} - \frac{\cos(x) - 1}{8(\cos(x) + 1)} + \frac{1}{4}\log\left(-\frac{\cos(x) - 1}{\cos(x) + 1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(csc(x)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/8*(2*(cos(x) - 1)/(cos(x) + 1) - 1)*(cos(x) + 1)/(cos(x) - 1) - 1/8*(co
s(x) - 1)/(cos(x) + 1) + 1/4*log(-(cos(x) - 1)/(cos(x) + 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \csc^3(x)\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{2} - \frac{\cos(x)}{2\sin(x)^2}$$

input
```
int(1/sin(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
log(tan(x/2))/2 - cos(x)/(2*sin(x)^2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.31

$$\int \csc^3(x)\,dx = \frac{-\cos(x) + \log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)\sin(x)^2}{2\sin(x)^2}$$

input
```
int(csc(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
( - cos(x) + log(tan(x/2))*sin(x)**2)/(2*sin(x)**2)
```

3.104 $\int \cos(x)\cot(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 5, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int \cos(x)\cot(x)\,dx = -\operatorname{arctanh}(\cos(x)) + \cos(x)$$

output
```
-arctanh(cos(x))+cos(x)
```

Mathematica [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 19 vs. 2(8) = 16.

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.38

$$\int \cos(x)\cot(x)\,dx = \cos(x) - \log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) + \log\left(\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]*Cot[x],x]
```

output
```
Cos[x] - Log[Cos[x/2]] + Log[Sin[x/2]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.000, Rules used = {3042, 25, 3072, 262, 219}

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.

$$\int \cos(x)\cot(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int -\sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\tan\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$-\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\tan\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3072}$$

$$-\int \frac{\cos^2(x)}{1-\cos^2(x)}d\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{262}$$

$$\cos(x)-\int \frac{1}{1-\cos^2(x)}d\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{219}$$

$$\cos(x)-\text{arctanh}(\cos(x))$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]*Cot[x],x]
```

output
```
-ArcTanh[Cos[x]] + Cos[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 219
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2]))*
ArcTanh[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] && (Gt
Q[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 262
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(c*x)
^(m - 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(b*(m + 2*p + 1))), x] - Simp[a*c^2*((m - 1)/
(b*(m + 2*p + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m - 2)*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b
, c, p}, x] && GtQ[m, 2 - 1] && NeQ[m + 2*p + 1, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c
, 2, m, p, x]
```

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

rule 3072
```
Int[((a_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_.), x_
Symbol] :> With[{ff = FreeFactors[Sin[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[ff/f   Subst[Int[
(ff*x)^(m + n)/(a^2 - ff^2*x^2)^((n + 1)/2), x], x, a*(Sin[e + f*x]/ff)], x
]] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n + 1)/2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.25

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$1+\cos\left(x\right)+\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$	10
default	$\cos\left(x\right)+\ln\left(\csc\left(x\right)-\cot\left(x\right)\right)$	12
norman	$\frac{2}{1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}+\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$	19
risch	$\frac{{\mathrm e}^{i x}}{2}+\frac{{\mathrm e}^{-i x}}{2}-\ln\left(1+{\mathrm e}^{i x}\right)+\ln\left({\mathrm e}^{i x}-1\right)$	34

input
```
int(cos(x)^2/sin(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1+cos(x)+ln(tan(1/2*x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 21 vs. 2(8) = 16.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.62

$$\int \cos(x)\cot(x)\,dx = \cos(x) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\cos(x) + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos(x) + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2/sin(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
cos(x) - 1/2*log(1/2*cos(x) + 1/2) + 1/2*log(-1/2*cos(x) + 1/2)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 19 vs. 2(7) = 14.

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.38

$$\int \cos(x)\cot(x)\,dx = \frac{\log(\cos(x) - 1)}{2} - \frac{\log(\cos(x) + 1)}{2} + \cos(x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**2/sin(x),x)
```

output
```
log(cos(x) - 1)/2 - log(cos(x) + 1)/2 + cos(x)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 17 vs. 2(8) = 16.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.12

$$\int \cos(x)\cot(x)\,dx = \cos(x) - \frac{1}{2}\log(\cos(x)+1) + \frac{1}{2}\log(\cos(x)-1)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2/sin(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
cos(x) - 1/2*log(cos(x) + 1) + 1/2*log(cos(x) - 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 19 vs. 2(8) = 16.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.38

$$\int \cos(x)\cot(x)\,dx = \cos(x) - \frac{1}{2}\log(\cos(x)+1) + \frac{1}{2}\log(-\cos(x)+1)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2/sin(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
cos(x) - 1/2*log(cos(x) + 1) + 1/2*log(-cos(x) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(x)\cot(x)\,dx = \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) + \cos(x)$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^2/sin(x),x)
```

output
```
log(tan(x/2)) + cos(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int \cos(x)\cot(x)\,dx = \cos(x) + \log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) - 1$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^2/sin(x),x)
```

output
```
cos(x) + log(tan(x/2)) - 1
```

3.105 $\int \csc^4(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 13

$$\int \csc^4(x) \, dx = -\cot(x) - \frac{\cot^3(x)}{3}$$

output
```
-cot(x)-1/3*cot(x)^3
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.31

$$\int \csc^4(x) \, dx = -\frac{2\cot(x)}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\cot(x)\csc^2(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Csc[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
(-2*Cot[x])/3 - (Cot[x]*Csc[x]^2)/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.750$, Rules used = {3042, 4254, 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.

$$\int \csc^4(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \csc(x)^4dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4254}$$

$$-\int \left(\cot^2(x)+1\right)d\cot(x)$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{3}\cot^3(x)-\cot(x)$$

input
```
Int[Csc[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
-Cot[x] - Cot[x]^3/3
```

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 4254
```
Int[csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-d^(-1)   Subst[Int[Exp
andIntegrand[(1 + x^2)^(n/2 - 1), x], x], x, Cot[c + d*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{c,
 d}, x] && IGtQ[n/2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

method	result	size
default	$\left(-\frac{2}{3}-\frac{\csc(x)^{2}}{3}\right)\cot\left(x\right)$	12
risch	$\frac{4i\left(3\,\mathrm{e}^{2ix}-1\right)}{3\left(\mathrm{e}^{2ix}-1\right)^{3}}$	22
parallelrisch	$-\frac{\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}}{24}-\frac{3\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{8}+\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{8}+\frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}}{24}$	30
norman	$\frac{-\frac{1}{24}-\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{8}+\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{4}}{8}+\frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{6}}{24}}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}}$	34

input
```
int(1/sin(x)^4,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(-2/3-1/3*csc(x)^2)*cot(x)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 25 vs. 2(11) = 22.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.92

$$\int \csc^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{2\,\cos\left(x\right)^{3}-3\,\cos\left(x\right)}{3\,\left(\cos\left(x\right)^{2}-1\right)\sin\left(x\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/sin(x)^4,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/3*(2*cos(x)^3 - 3*cos(x))/((cos(x)^2 - 1)*sin(x))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.54

$$\int \csc^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{2\cos(x)}{3\sin(x)} - \frac{\cos(x)}{3\sin^3(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/sin(x)**4,x)
```

output
```
-2*cos(x)/(3*sin(x)) - cos(x)/(3*sin(x)**3)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

$$\int \csc^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{3\tan(x)^2 + 1}{3\tan(x)^3}$$

input
```
integrate(1/sin(x)^4,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/3*(3*tan(x)^2 + 1)/tan(x)^3
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

$$\int \csc^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{3\tan(x)^2 + 1}{3\tan(x)^3}$$

input
```
integrate(1/sin(x)^4,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/3*(3*tan(x)^2 + 1)/tan(x)^3
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.31

$$\int \csc^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{2\,\cos(x)\,\sin(x)^2 + \cos(x)}{3\sin(x)^3}$$

input
```
int(1/sin(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
-(cos(x) + 2*cos(x)*sin(x)^2)/(3*sin(x)^3)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.23

$$\int \csc^4(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(x)\left(-2\sin(x)^2 - 1\right)}{3\sin(x)^3}$$

input
```
int(1/sin(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
(cos(x)*( - 2*sin(x)**2 - 1))/(3*sin(x)**3)
```

3.106 $\int \sin(2x)\sin(5x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(5x)\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\sin(3x) - \frac{1}{14}\sin(7x)$$

output
```
1/6*sin(3*x)-1/14*sin(7*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(5x)\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\sin(3x) - \frac{1}{14}\sin(7x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sin[2*x]*Sin[5*x],x]
```

output
```
Sin[3*x]/6 - Sin[7*x]/14
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.222, Rules used = {3042, 4770}

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.

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(5x)\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3042}$$
$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(5x)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4770}$$
$$\frac{1}{6}\sin(3x)-\frac{1}{14}\sin(7x)$$

input
```
Int[Sin[2*x]*Sin[5*x],x]
```

output
```
Sin[3*x]/6 - Sin[7*x]/14
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 4770
```
Int[sin[(a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)]*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sin[
a - c + (b - d)*x]/(2*(b - d)), x] - Simp[Sin[a + c + (b + d)*x]/(2*(b + d)
), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && NeQ[b^2 - d^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.46 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\sin(3x)}{6}-\frac{\sin(7x)}{14}$	14
risch	$\frac{\sin(3x)}{6}-\frac{\sin(7x)}{14}$	14
parallelrisch	$\frac{\sin(3x)}{6}-\frac{\sin(7x)}{14}$	14
orering	$\frac{2\cos(2x)\sin(5x)}{21}-\frac{5\sin(2x)\cos(5x)}{21}$	22
norman	$\frac{\frac{10\tan(x)\tan\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right)^{2}}{21}-\frac{4\tan(x)^{2}\tan\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right)}{21}-\frac{10\tan(x)}{21}+\frac{4\tan\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right)}{21}}{\left(1+\tan(x)^{2}\right)\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)}$	51

input
```
int(sin(2*x)*sin(5*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/6*sin(3*x)-1/14*sin(7*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.41

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(5x)\,dx = -\frac{2}{21}\left(48\cos(x)^{6}-60\cos(x)^{4}+11\cos(x)^{2}+1\right)\sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(2*x)*sin(5*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-2/21*(48*cos(x)^6 - 60*cos(x)^4 + 11*cos(x)^2 + 1)*sin(x)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 26 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.53

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(5x)\,dx = -\frac{5\sin(2x)\cos(5x)}{21} + \frac{2\sin(5x)\cos(2x)}{21}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(2*x)*sin(5*x),x)
```

output
```
-5*sin(2*x)*cos(5*x)/21 + 2*sin(5*x)*cos(2*x)/21
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(5x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{14}\sin(7x) + \frac{1}{6}\sin(3x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(2*x)*sin(5*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/14*sin(7*x) + 1/6*sin(3*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(5x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{14}\sin(7x) + \frac{1}{6}\sin(3x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(2*x)*sin(5*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/14*sin(7*x) + 1/6*sin(3*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(5x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(3\,x)}{6} - \frac{\sin(7\,x)}{14}$$

input
```
int(sin(2*x)*sin(5*x),x)
```

output
```
sin(3*x)/6 - sin(7*x)/14
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.24

$$\int \sin(2x)\sin(5x)\,dx = -\frac{5\cos(5x)\sin(2x)}{21} + \frac{2\cos(2x)\sin(5x)}{21}$$

input
```
int(sin(2*x)*sin(5*x),x)
```

output
```
( - 5*cos(5*x)*sin(2*x) + 2*cos(2*x)*sin(5*x))/21
```

3.107 $\int \cos(x)\sin(3x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \cos(x)\sin(3x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\cos(2x) - \frac{1}{8}\cos(4x)$$

output
```
-1/4*cos(2*x)-1/8*cos(4*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(x)\sin(3x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\cos^2(x) - \frac{1}{8}\cos(4x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]*Sin[3*x],x]
```

output
```
-1/2*Cos[x]^2 - Cos[4*x]/8
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.286$, Rules used = {3042, 4772}

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.

$$\int \sin(3x)\cos(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(3x)\cos(x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4772}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4}\cos(2x) - \frac{1}{8}\cos(4x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]*Sin[3*x],x]
```

output
```
-1/4*Cos[2*x] - Cos[4*x]/8
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 4772
```
Int[cos[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]*sin[(a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-Cos
[a - c + (b - d)*x]/(2*(b - d)), x] - Simp[Cos[a + c + (b + d)*x]/(2*(b + d
)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && NeQ[b^2 - d^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.38 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\cos(2x)}{4}-\frac{\cos(4x)}{8}$	14
risch	$-\frac{\cos(2x)}{4}-\frac{\cos(4x)}{8}$	14
parallelrisch	$-\frac{\cos(4x)}{8}+\frac{3}{8}-\frac{\cos(2x)}{4}$	15
orering	$-\frac{\sin(x)\sin(3x)}{8}-\frac{3\cos(x)\cos(3x)}{8}$	18
norman	$\frac{\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{4}+\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^{2}}{4}-\frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)}{2}}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)}$	49

input
```
int(cos(x)*sin(3*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/4*cos(2*x)-1/8*cos(4*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos(x)\sin(3x)\,dx = -\cos(x)^{4}+\frac{1}{2}\cos(x)^{2}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*sin(3*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-cos(x)^4 + 1/2*cos(x)^2
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29

$$\int \cos(x)\sin(3x)\,dx = -\frac{\sin(x)\sin(3x)}{8} - \frac{3\cos(x)\cos(3x)}{8}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*sin(3*x),x)
```

output
```
-sin(x)*sin(3*x)/8 - 3*cos(x)*cos(3*x)/8
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos(x)\sin(3x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{8}\cos(4x) - \frac{1}{4}\cos(2x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*sin(3*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/8*cos(4*x) - 1/4*cos(2*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos(x)\sin(3x)\,dx = -\cos(x)^4 + \frac{1}{2}\cos(x)^2$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*sin(3*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-cos(x)^4 + 1/2*cos(x)^2
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos(x)\sin(3x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(x)^2}{2} - \cos(x)^4$$

input
```
int(sin(3*x)*cos(x),x)
```

output
```
cos(x)^2/2 - cos(x)^4
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(x)\sin(3x)\,dx = -\frac{3\cos(3x)\cos(x)}{8} - \frac{\sin(3x)\sin(x)}{8}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)*sin(3*x),x)
```

output
```
( - 3*cos(3*x)*cos(x) - sin(3*x)*sin(x))/8
```

3.108 $\int \cos(3x)\cos(4x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 15

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(4x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(x)}{2} + \frac{1}{14}\sin(7x)$$

output
```
1/2*sin(x)+1/14*sin(7*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(4x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(x)}{2} + \frac{1}{14}\sin(7x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[3*x]*Cos[4*x],x]
```

output
```
Sin[x]/2 + Sin[7*x]/14
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.222$, Rules used = {3042, 4771}

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.

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(4x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(4x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4771}$$

$$\frac{\sin(x)}{2}+\frac{1}{14}\sin(7x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[3*x]*Cos[4*x],x]
```

output
```
Sin[x]/2 + Sin[7*x]/14
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 4771
```
Int[cos[(a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)]*cos[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sin[
a - c + (b - d)*x]/(2*(b - d)), x] + Simp[Sin[a + c + (b + d)*x]/(2*(b + d)
), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && NeQ[b^2 - d^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.43 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\sin(x)}{2}+\frac{\sin(7x)}{14}$	12
risch	$\frac{\sin(x)}{2}+\frac{\sin(7x)}{14}$	12
parallelrisch	$\frac{\sin(x)}{2}+\frac{\sin(7x)}{14}$	12
orering	$-\frac{3\cos(4x)\sin(3x)}{7}+\frac{4\cos(3x)\sin(4x)}{7}$	22
norman	$\frac{-\frac{8\tan(2x)\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^{2}}{7}+\frac{6\tan(2x)^{2}\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)}{7}+\frac{8\tan(2x)}{7}-\frac{6\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)}{7}}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)\left(1+\tan(2x)^{2}\right)}$	59

input
```
int(cos(3*x)*cos(4*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*sin(x)+1/14*sin(7*x)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 24 vs. 2(11) = 22.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.60

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(4x)\,dx = \frac{1}{7}\left(32\,\cos\left(x\right)^{6}-40\,\cos\left(x\right)^{4}+12\,\cos\left(x\right)^{2}+3\right)\sin\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(3*x)*cos(4*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/7*(32*cos(x)^6 - 40*cos(x)^4 + 12*cos(x)^2 + 3)*sin(x)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 26 vs. $2(10) = 20$.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.73

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(4x)\,dx = -\frac{3\sin(3x)\cos(4x)}{7} + \frac{4\sin(4x)\cos(3x)}{7}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(3*x)*cos(4*x),x)
```

output
```
-3*sin(3*x)*cos(4*x)/7 + 4*sin(4*x)*cos(3*x)/7
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(4x)\,dx = \frac{1}{14}\sin(7x) + \frac{1}{2}\sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(3*x)*cos(4*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/14*sin(7*x) + 1/2*sin(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(4x)\,dx = \frac{1}{14}\sin(7x) + \frac{1}{2}\sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(3*x)*cos(4*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/14*sin(7*x) + 1/2*sin(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(4x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(7\,x)}{14} + \frac{\sin(x)}{2}$$

input
```
int(cos(3*x)*cos(4*x),x)
```

output
```
sin(7*x)/14 + sin(x)/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.40

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(4x)\,dx = -\frac{3\cos(4x)\sin(3x)}{7} + \frac{4\cos(3x)\sin(4x)}{7}$$

input
```
int(cos(3*x)*cos(4*x),x)
```

output
```
( - 3*cos(4*x)*sin(3*x) + 4*cos(3*x)*sin(4*x))/7
```

3.109 $\int \sin(3x)\sin(6x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \sin(3x)\sin(6x)\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\sin(3x) - \frac{1}{18}\sin(9x)$$

output
```
1/6*sin(3*x)-1/18*sin(9*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin(3x)\sin(6x)\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\sin(3x) - \frac{1}{18}\sin(9x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sin[3*x]*Sin[6*x],x]
```

output
```
Sin[3*x]/6 - Sin[9*x]/18
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.222, Rules used = {3042, 4770}

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.

$$\int \sin(3x)\sin(6x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(3x)\sin(6x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4770}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}\sin(3x) - \frac{1}{18}\sin(9x)$$

input
```
Int[Sin[3*x]*Sin[6*x],x]
```

output
```
Sin[3*x]/6 - Sin[9*x]/18
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 4770
```
Int[sin[(a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)]*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sin[
a - c + (b - d)*x]/(2*(b - d)), x] - Simp[Sin[a + c + (b + d)*x]/(2*(b + d)
), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && NeQ[b^2 - d^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.42 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.53

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{2\sin(3x)^3}{9}$	9
default	$\frac{2\sin(3x)^3}{9}$	9
risch	$\frac{\sin(3x)}{6}-\frac{\sin(9x)}{18}$	14
parallelrisch	$\frac{\sin(3x)}{6}-\frac{\sin(9x)}{18}$	14
orering	$\frac{\cos(3x)\sin(6x)}{9}-\frac{2\sin(3x)\cos(6x)}{9}$	22
norman	$\frac{-\frac{2\tan(3x)\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^2}{9}+\frac{4\tan(3x)^2\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)}{9}+\frac{2\tan(3x)}{9}-\frac{4\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)}{9}}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^2\right)\left(1+\tan(3x)^2\right)}$	59

input
```
int(sin(3*x)*sin(6*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2/9*sin(3*x)^3
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sin(3x)\sin(6x)\,dx = -\frac{2}{9}\left(\cos\left(3\,x\right)^2-1\right)\sin\left(3\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(3*x)*sin(6*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-2/9*(cos(3*x)^2 - 1)*sin(3*x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.41

$$\int \sin(3x)\sin(6x)\,dx = -\frac{2\sin(3x)\cos(6x)}{9} + \frac{\sin(6x)\cos(3x)}{9}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(3*x)*sin(6*x),x)
```

output
```
-2*sin(3*x)*cos(6*x)/9 + sin(6*x)*cos(3*x)/9
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sin(3x)\sin(6x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{18}\sin(9x) + \frac{1}{6}\sin(3x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(3*x)*sin(6*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/18*sin(9*x) + 1/6*sin(3*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.47

$$\int \sin(3x)\sin(6x)\,dx = \frac{2}{9}\sin(3x)^3$$

input
```
integrate(sin(3*x)*sin(6*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2/9*sin(3*x)^3
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sin(3x)\sin(6x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(3\,x)}{6} - \frac{\sin(9\,x)}{18}$$

input
```
int(sin(3*x)*sin(6*x),x)
```

output
```
sin(3*x)/6 - sin(9*x)/18
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.24

$$\int \sin(3x)\sin(6x)\,dx = -\frac{2\cos(6x)\sin(3x)}{9} + \frac{\cos(3x)\sin(6x)}{9}$$

input
```
int(sin(3*x)*sin(6*x),x)
```

output
```
( - 2*cos(6*x)*sin(3*x) + cos(3*x)*sin(6*x))/9
```

3.110 $\int \cos^5(x)\sin(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int \cos^5(x)\sin(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{6}\cos^6(x)$$

output
```
-1/6*cos(x)^6
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos^5(x)\sin(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{6}\cos^6(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^5*Sin[x],x]
```

output
```
-1/6*Cos[x]^6
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.429$, Rules used = {3042, 3045, 15}

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.

$$\int \sin(x)\cos^5(x)\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \ 3042$$
$$\int \sin(x)\cos(x)^5dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \ 3045$$
$$-\int \cos^5(x)d\cos(x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \ 15$$
$$-\frac{1}{6}\cos^6(x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^5*Sin[x],x]
```

output
```
-1/6*Cos[x]^6
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 15
```
Int[(a_.)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*(x^(m + 1)/(m + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[
{a, m}, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

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

rule 3045
```
Int[(cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]*(a_.))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_.), x_
Symbol] :> Simp[-(a*f)^(-1)   Subst[Int[x^m*(1 - x^2/a^2)^((n - 1)/2), x],
x, a*Cos[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2] &&
 !(IntegerQ[(m - 1)/2] && GtQ[m, 0] && LeQ[m, n])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.92 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\cos(x)^6}{6}$	7
default	$-\frac{\cos(x)^6}{6}$	7
risch	$-\frac{\cos(6x)}{192}-\frac{\cos(4x)}{32}-\frac{5\cos(2x)}{64}$	20
orering	$-\frac{11\cos(x)^6}{96}+\frac{5\sin(x)^2\cos(x)^4}{32}+\frac{5\sin(x)^4\cos(x)^2}{32}+\frac{5\sin(x)^6}{96}$	34
norman	$\frac{2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{10}+\frac{20\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^6}{3}}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^6}$	37
parallelrisch	$\frac{-\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{12}-15\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^8-15\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^4-1}{3\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^6}$	39

input
```
int(sin(x)*cos(x)^5,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/6*cos(x)^6
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \cos^5(x)\sin(x)\,dx=-\frac{1}{6}\,\cos\left(x\right)^6$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^5*sin(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/6*cos(x)^6
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \cos^5(x)\sin(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos^6(x)}{6}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**5*sin(x),x)
```

output
```
-cos(x)**6/6
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \cos^5(x)\sin(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{6}\cos(x)^6$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^5*sin(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/6*cos(x)^6
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \cos^5(x)\sin(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{6}\cos(x)^6$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^5*sin(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/6*cos(x)^6
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.38

$$\int \cos^5(x)\sin(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(x)^6}{6} - \frac{\sin(x)^4}{2} + \frac{\sin(x)^2}{2}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^5*sin(x),x)
```

output
```
sin(x)^2/2 - sin(x)^4/2 + sin(x)^6/6
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \cos^5(x)\sin(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(x)^6}{6}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^5*sin(x),x)
```

output
```
( - cos(x)**6)/6
```

3.111 $\int \cos(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 30

$$\int \cos(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)\,dx = \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{8}\sin(2x) + \frac{1}{16}\sin(4x) + \frac{1}{24}\sin(6x)$$

output
```
1/4*x+1/8*sin(2*x)+1/16*sin(4*x)+1/24*sin(6*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)\,dx = \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{8}\sin(2x) + \frac{1}{16}\sin(4x) + \frac{1}{24}\sin(6x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]*Cos[2*x]*Cos[3*x],x]
```

output
```
x/4 + Sin[2*x]/8 + Sin[4*x]/16 + Sin[6*x]/24
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.273$, Rules used = {3042, 4855, 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.

$$\int \cos(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \cos(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4855}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{4}\cos(2x)+\frac{1}{4}\cos(4x)+\frac{1}{4}\cos(6x)+\frac{1}{4}\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{x}{4}+\frac{1}{8}\sin(2x)+\frac{1}{16}\sin(4x)+\frac{1}{24}\sin(6x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]*Cos[2*x]*Cos[3*x],x]
```

output
```
x/4 + Sin[2*x]/8 + Sin[4*x]/16 + Sin[6*x]/24
```

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 4855
```
Int[(F_)[(a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)]^(p_.)*(G_)[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]^(q_.)*(H_)[(e_.
) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(r_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandTrigReduce[ActivateTrig[F[a +
 b*x]^p*G[c + d*x]^q*H[e + f*x]^r], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x]
&& (EqQ[F, sin] || EqQ[F, cos]) && (EqQ[G, sin] || EqQ[G, cos]) && (EqQ[H,
sin] || EqQ[H, cos]) && IGtQ[p, 0] && IGtQ[q, 0] && IGtQ[r, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 1.68 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

method	result
default	$\frac{x}{4}+\frac{\sin(2x)}{8}+\frac{\sin(4x)}{16}+\frac{\sin(6x)}{24}$
risch	$\frac{x}{4}+\frac{\sin(2x)}{8}+\frac{\sin(4x)}{16}+\frac{\sin(6x)}{24}$
parallelrisch	$\frac{x}{4}+\frac{\sin(2x)}{8}+\frac{\sin(4x)}{16}+\frac{\sin(6x)}{24}$
orering	$x\cos(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)+\frac{5\sin(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)}{48}-\frac{\cos(x)\sin(2x)\cos(3x)}{48}+\frac{11\cos(x)\cos(2x)\sin(3x)}{48}+$

input
```
int(cos(x)*cos(2*x)*cos(3*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4*x+1/8*sin(2*x)+1/16*sin(4*x)+1/24*sin(6*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int\cos(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)\,dx=\frac{1}{12}\left(16\cos(x)^5-10\cos(x)^3+3\cos(x)\right)\sin(x)+\frac{1}{4}x$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*cos(2*x)*cos(3*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/12*(16*cos(x)^5 - 10*cos(x)^3 + 3*cos(x))*sin(x) + 1/4*x
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 114 vs. $2(22) = 44$.

Time = 0.73 (sec) , antiderivative size = 114, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.80

$$\int \cos(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)\,dx = -\frac{x\sin(x)\sin(2x)\cos(3x)}{4} + \frac{x\sin(x)\sin(3x)\cos(2x)}{4} + \frac{x\sin(2x)\sin(3x)\cos(x)}{4} + \frac{x\cos(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)}{4} - \frac{\sin(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)}{24} - \frac{\sin(2x)\cos(x)\cos(3x)}{6} + \frac{3\sin(3x)\cos(x)\cos(2x)}{8}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*cos(2*x)*cos(3*x),x)
```

output
```
-x*sin(x)*sin(2*x)*cos(3*x)/4 + x*sin(x)*sin(3*x)*cos(2*x)/4 + x*sin(2*x)*
sin(3*x)*cos(x)/4 + x*cos(x)*cos(2*x)*cos(3*x)/4 - sin(x)*cos(2*x)*cos(3*x
)/24 - sin(2*x)*cos(x)*cos(3*x)/6 + 3*sin(3*x)*cos(x)*cos(2*x)/8
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \cos(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)\,dx = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{24}\sin(6x) + \frac{1}{16}\sin(4x) + \frac{1}{8}\sin(2x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*cos(2*x)*cos(3*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/4*x + 1/24*sin(6*x) + 1/16*sin(4*x) + 1/8*sin(2*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \cos(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\,x + \frac{1}{24}\,\sin\left(6\,x\right) + \frac{1}{16}\,\sin\left(4\,x\right) + \frac{1}{8}\,\sin\left(2\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*cos(2*x)*cos(3*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/4*x + 1/24*sin(6*x) + 1/16*sin(4*x) + 1/8*sin(2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \cos(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)\,dx = \frac{x}{4} + \frac{\sin\left(2\,x\right)}{8} + \frac{\sin\left(4\,x\right)}{16} + \frac{\sin\left(6\,x\right)}{24}$$

input
```
int(cos(2*x)*cos(3*x)*cos(x),x)
```

output
```
x/4 + sin(2*x)/8 + sin(4*x)/16 + sin(6*x)/24
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 89, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.97

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)\,dx = {} & \frac{\cos\left(3x\right)\cos\left(2x\right)\cos\left(x\right)x}{4} + \frac{\cos\left(3x\right)\cos\left(2x\right)\sin\left(x\right)}{3} \\ & + \frac{5\cos\left(3x\right)\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(2x\right)}{24} \\ & - \frac{\cos\left(3x\right)\sin\left(2x\right)\sin\left(x\right)x}{4} + \frac{\cos\left(2x\right)\sin\left(3x\right)\sin\left(x\right)x}{4} \\ & + \frac{\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(3x\right)\sin\left(2x\right)x}{4} + \frac{3\sin\left(3x\right)\sin\left(2x\right)\sin\left(x\right)}{8}\end{aligned}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)*cos(2*x)*cos(3*x),x)
```

output
```
(6*cos(3*x)*cos(2*x)*cos(x)*x + 8*cos(3*x)*cos(2*x)*sin(x) + 5*cos(3*x)*co
s(x)*sin(2*x) - 6*cos(3*x)*sin(2*x)*sin(x)*x + 6*cos(2*x)*sin(3*x)*sin(x)*
x + 6*cos(x)*sin(3*x)*sin(2*x)*x + 9*sin(3*x)*sin(2*x)*sin(x))/24
```

3.112 $\int \cos^2(x) \left(1-\tan^2(x)\right) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 5

$$\int \cos^2(x) \left(1-\tan^2(x)\right) \, dx = \cos(x)\sin(x)$$

output
```
cos(x)*sin(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.60

$$\int \cos^2(x) \left(1-\tan^2(x)\right) \, dx = \frac{1}{2}\sin(2x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^2*(1 - Tan[x]^2),x]
```

output
```
Sin[2*x]/2
```

Rubi [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 11 vs. 2(5) = 10.

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.20, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.231$, Rules used = {3042, 4158, 297}

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.

$$\int \cos^2(x) \left(1-\tan^2(x)\right) \, dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1-\tan(x)^2}{\sec(x)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4158}$$

$$\int \frac{1-\tan^2(x)}{\left(\tan^2(x)+1\right)^2}d\tan(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{297}$$

$$\frac{\tan(x)}{\tan^2(x)+1}$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^2*(1 - Tan[x]^2),x]
```

output
```
Tan[x]/(1 + Tan[x]^2)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 297
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.)*((c_) + (d_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*
x*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/a), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, p}, x] && NeQ[b*c - a*d
, 0] && EqQ[a*d - b*c*(2*p + 3), 0]
```

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

rule 4158
```
Int[sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*((c_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_
)])^(n_))^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff = FreeFactors[Tan[e + f*x], x]}, Sim
p[ff/(c^(m - 1)*f)   Subst[Int[(c^2 + ff^2*x^2)^(m/2 - 1)*(a + b*(ff*x)^n)^
p, x], x, c*(Tan[e + f*x]/ff)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, e, f, n, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[m/2] && (IntegersQ[n, p] || IGtQ[m, 0] || IGtQ[p, 0] || EqQ[n^2, 4]
 || EqQ[n^2, 16])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.57 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

method	result	size
default	$\cos(x)\sin(x)$	6
risch	$\frac{\sin(2x)}{2}$	7

input
```
int((1-tan(x)^2)/sec(x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
cos(x)*sin(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos^2(x)\left(1-\tan^2(x)\right)\,dx=\cos(x)\sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate((1-tan(x)^2)/sec(x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
cos(x)*sin(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.40

$$\int \cos^2(x) \left(1 - \tan^2(x)\right) \, dx = \frac{\tan(x)}{\sec^2(x)}$$

input
```
integrate((1-tan(x)**2)/sec(x)**2,x)
```

output
```
tan(x)/sec(x)**2
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 11 vs. 2(5) = 10.

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.20

$$\int \cos^2(x) \left(1 - \tan^2(x)\right) \, dx = \frac{\tan(x)}{\tan(x)^2 + 1}$$

input
```
integrate((1-tan(x)^2)/sec(x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
tan(x)/(tan(x)^2 + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.80

$$\int \cos^2(x) \left(1 - \tan^2(x)\right) \, dx = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\tan(x)} + \tan(x)}$$

input
```
integrate((1-tan(x)^2)/sec(x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/(1/tan(x) + tan(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

$$\int \cos^2(x) \left(1-\tan^2(x)\right) \, dx = \frac{\sin(2x)}{2}$$

input
```
int(-cos(x)^2*(tan(x)^2 - 1),x)
```

output
```
sin(2*x)/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos^2(x) \left(1-\tan^2(x)\right) \, dx = \cos(x) \sin(x)$$

input
```
int((1-tan(x)^2)/sec(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
cos(x)*sin(x)
```

3.113 $\int \csc(2x)(\cos(x)+\sin(x))\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 15

$$\int \csc(2x)(\cos(x)+\sin(x))\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\cos(x))+\frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\sin(x))$$

output
```
-1/2*arctanh(cos(x))+1/2*arctanh(sin(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \csc(2x)(\cos(x)+\sin(x))\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\coth^{-1}(\sin(x))-\frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\cos(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[Csc[2*x]*(Cos[x] + Sin[x]),x]
```

output
```
ArcCoth[Sin[x]]/2 - ArcTanh[Cos[x]]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.300$, Rules used = {3042, 4901, 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.

$$\int \csc(2x)(\sin(x)+\cos(x))\,dx$$

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

$$\int \csc(2x)(\sin(x)+\cos(x))dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4901}$$

$$\int (\cos(x)\csc(2x)+\sin(x)\csc(2x))dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\sin(x))-\frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\cos(x))$$

input
```
Int[Csc[2*x]*(Cos[x] + Sin[x]),x]
```

output
```
-1/2*ArcTanh[Cos[x]] + ArcTanh[Sin[x]]/2
```

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 4901
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> With[{v = ExpandTrig[u, x]}, Int[v, x] /; SumQ[v]] /;
 !InertTrigFreeQ[u]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.45 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

method	result	size
parts	$-\frac{\ln(\csc(x)+\cot(x))}{2}+\frac{\ln(\tan(x)+\sec(x))}{2}$	18
default	$\frac{\ln(\tan(x)+\sec(x))}{2}+\frac{\ln(\csc(x)-\cot(x))}{2}$	20
risch	$\frac{\ln(e^{2ix}+(-1+i)e^{ix}-i)}{2}-\frac{\ln(e^{2ix}+(1-i)e^{ix}-i)}{2}$	42

input
```
int((cos(x)+sin(x))/sin(2*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2*ln(csc(x)+cot(x))+1/2*ln(tan(x)+sec(x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 35 vs. 2(11) = 22.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.33

$$\int \csc(2x)(\cos(x)+\sin(x))\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\log\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\cos(x)+1)\sin(x)+\frac{1}{2}\cos(x)+\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{4}\log\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\cos(x)-1)\sin(x)-\frac{1}{2}\cos(x)+\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((cos(x)+sin(x))/sin(2*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/4*log(-1/2*(cos(x) + 1)*sin(x) + 1/2*cos(x) + 1/2) + 1/4*log(-1/2*(cos(
x) - 1)*sin(x) - 1/2*cos(x) + 1/2)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 32 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.47 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.13

$$\int \csc(2x)(\cos(x)+\sin(x))\,dx = -\frac{\log(\sin(x)-1)}{4} + \frac{\log(\sin(x)+1)}{4} + \frac{\log(\cos(x)-1)}{4} - \frac{\log(\cos(x)+1)}{4}$$

input
```
integrate((cos(x)+sin(x))/sin(2*x),x)
```

output
```
-log(sin(x) - 1)/4 + log(sin(x) + 1)/4 + log(cos(x) - 1)/4 - log(cos(x) +
1)/4
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 69 vs. $2(11) = 22$.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 69, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.60

$$\begin{aligned}\int \csc(2x)(\cos(x)+\sin(x))\,dx = &-\frac{1}{4}\log\left(\cos(x)^2+\sin(x)^2+2\cos(x)+1\right)\\ &+\frac{1}{4}\log\left(\cos(x)^2+\sin(x)^2-2\cos(x)+1\right)\\ &+\frac{1}{4}\log\left(\cos(x)^2+\sin(x)^2+2\sin(x)+1\right)\\ &-\frac{1}{4}\log\left(\cos(x)^2+\sin(x)^2-2\sin(x)+1\right)\end{aligned}$$

input
```
integrate((cos(x)+sin(x))/sin(2*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

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

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 29 vs. 2(11) = 22.

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.93

$$\int \csc(2x)(\cos(x)+\sin(x))\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\left|\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)+1\right|\right) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\left|\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)-1\right|\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\left|\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((cos(x)+sin(x))/sin(2*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*log(abs(tan(1/2*x) + 1)) - 1/2*log(abs(tan(1/2*x) - 1)) + 1/2*log(abs(
tan(1/2*x)))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.60

$$\int \csc(2x)(\cos(x)+\sin(x))\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{2} - \frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int((cos(x) + sin(x))/sin(2*x),x)
```

output
```
log(tan(x/2) + tan(x/2)^2)/2 - log(tan(x/2) - 1)/2
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \csc(2x)(\cos(x)+\sin(x))\,dx = \int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(2x)}dx + \int \frac{\sin(x)}{\sin(2x)}dx$$

input
```
int((cos(x)+sin(x))/sin(2*x),x)
```

output
```
int(cos(x)/sin(2*x),x) + int(sin(x)/sin(2*x),x)
```

3.114 $\int \sin^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 14

$$\int \sin^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx=\frac{\cos^2(x)}{2}-\log(\cos(x))$$

output
```
1/2*cos(x)^2-ln(cos(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx=\frac{\cos^2(x)}{2}-\log(\cos(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[Sin[x]^2*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
Cos[x]^2/2 - Log[Cos[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.571$, Rules used = {3042, 3070, 244, 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.

$$\int \sin^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)^2\tan(x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3070}$$

$$-\int \left(1-\cos^2(x)\right)\sec(x)d\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{244}$$

$$-\int (\sec(x)-\cos(x))d\cos(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\cos^2(x)}{2}-\log(\cos(x))$$

input
```
Int[Sin[x]^2*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
Cos[x]^2/2 - Log[Cos[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3070
```
Int[sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(m_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_.), x_Symbol]
:> Simp[-f^(-1)   Subst[Int[(1 - x^2)^((m + n - 1)/2)/x^n, x], x, Cos[e + f
*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{e, f}, x] && IntegersQ[m, n, (m + n - 1)/2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\sin(x)^2}{2}-\ln(\cos(x))$	13
risch	$ix+\frac{e^{2ix}}{8}+\frac{e^{-2ix}}{8}-\ln(e^{2ix}+1)$	30

input
```
int(sin(x)^2*tan(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2*sin(x)^2-ln(cos(x))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\cos(x)^2 - \log(-\cos(x))$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^2*tan(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*cos(x)^2 - log(-cos(x))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \sin^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = -\log(\cos(x)) + \frac{\cos^2(x)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)**2*tan(x),x)
```

output
```
-log(cos(x)) + cos(x)**2/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \sin^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\sin(x)^2 - 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^2*tan(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2*sin(x)^2 - 1/2*log(sin(x)^2 - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29

$$\int \sin^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(-\sin(x)^2 + 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^2*tan(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*sin(x)^2 - 1/2*log(-sin(x)^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \sin^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(x)^2}{2} + \frac{\ln\left(\tan(x)^2 + 1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(sin(x)^2*tan(x),x)
```

output
```
log(tan(x)^2 + 1)/2 + cos(x)^2/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.43

$$\int \sin^2(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + 1\right) - \log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 1\right) - \log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 1\right) - \frac{\sin(x)^2}{2}$$

input
```
int(sin(x)^2*tan(x),x)
```

output
```
(2*log(tan(x/2)**2 + 1) - 2*log(tan(x/2) - 1) - 2*log(tan(x/2) + 1) - sin(
x)**2)/2
```

3.115 $\int \cos^2(x)\cot^3(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 22

$$\int \cos^2(x)\cot^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\csc^2(x) - 2\log(\sin(x)) + \frac{\sin^2(x)}{2}$$

output
```
-1/2*csc(x)^2-2*ln(sin(x))+1/2*sin(x)^2
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \cos^2(x)\cot^3(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(-\csc^2(x) - 4\log(\sin(x)) + \sin^2(x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^2*Cot[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
(-Csc[x]^2 - 4*Log[Sin[x]] + Sin[x]^2)/2
```

Rubi [A] (warning: unable to verify)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.667, Rules used = {3042, 25, 3070, 243, 49, 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.

$$\int \cos^2(x)\cot^3(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int -\sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2\tan\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$-\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2\tan\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3070}$$

$$\int \left(1-\sin^2(x)\right)^2\left(-\csc^3(x)\right)d(-\sin(x))$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{243}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \csc^2(x)(\sin(x)+1)^2d\sin^2(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{49}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \left(\csc^2(x)+2\csc(x)+1\right)d\sin^2(x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\sin^2(x)+\csc(x)-2\log\left(\sin^2(x)\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^2*Cot[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
(Csc[x] - 2*Log[Sin[x]^2] + Sin[x]^2)/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

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 3070
```
Int[sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(m_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_.), x_Symbol]
:> Simp[-f^(-1)   Subst[Int[(1 - x^2)^((m + n - 1)/2)/x^n, x], x, Cos[e + f
*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{e, f}, x] && IntegersQ[m, n, (m + n - 1)/2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.81 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.32

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\cos(x)^6}{2\sin(x)^2}-\frac{\cos(x)^4}{2}-\cos(x)^2-2\ln(\sin(x))$	29
risch	$2ix-\frac{e^{2ix}}{8}-\frac{e^{-2ix}}{8}+\frac{2\,e^{2ix}}{(e^{2ix}-1)^2}-2\ln(e^{2ix}-1)$	46

input
```
int(cos(x)^2*cot(x)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2/sin(x)^2*cos(x)^6-1/2*cos(x)^4-cos(x)^2-2*ln(sin(x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 37 vs. 2(18) = 36.

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.68

$$\int \cos^2(x)\cot^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{2\,\cos\left(x\right)^4 - 3\,\cos\left(x\right)^2 + 8\left(\cos\left(x\right)^2 - 1\right)\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\,\sin\left(x\right)\right) - 1}{4\left(\cos\left(x\right)^2 - 1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*cot(x)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/4*(2*cos(x)^4 - 3*cos(x)^2 + 8*(cos(x)^2 - 1)*log(1/2*sin(x)) - 1)/(cos
(x)^2 - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \cos^2(x)\cot^3(x)\,dx = -2\log\left(\sin\left(x\right)\right) + \frac{\sin^2\left(x\right)}{2} - \frac{1}{2\sin^2\left(x\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**2*cot(x)**3,x)
```

output
```
-2*log(sin(x)) + sin(x)**2/2 - 1/(2*sin(x)**2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \cos^2(x)\cot^3(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\sin(x)^2 - \frac{1}{2\sin(x)^2} - \log\left(\sin(x)^2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*cot(x)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*sin(x)^2 - 1/2/sin(x)^2 - log(sin(x)^2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.27

$$\int \cos^2(x)\cot^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\cos(x)^2 + \frac{1}{2\left(\cos(x)^2 - 1\right)} - \log\left(-\cos(x)^2 + 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*cot(x)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*cos(x)^2 + 1/2/(cos(x)^2 - 1) - log(-cos(x)^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.45

$$\int \cos^2(x)\cot^3(x)\,dx = \ln\left(\tan(x)^2 + 1\right) - 2\ln\left(\tan(x)\right) - \frac{\tan(x)^2 + \frac{1}{2}}{\tan(x)^4 + \tan(x)^2}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^2*cot(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
log(tan(x)^2 + 1) - 2*log(tan(x)) - (tan(x)^2 + 1/2)/(tan(x)^2 + tan(x)^4)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.91

$$\int \cos^2(x)\cot^3(x)\,dx = \frac{4\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+1\right)\sin(x)^2-4\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)\sin(x)^2+\sin(x)^4+\sin(x)^2-1}{2\sin(x)^2}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^2*cot(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
(4*log(tan(x/2)**2 + 1)*sin(x)**2 - 4*log(tan(x/2))*sin(x)**2 + sin(x)**4
+ sin(x)**2 - 1)/(2*sin(x)**2)
```

3.116 $\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{\sec^3(x)}{3}$$

output
```
1/3*sec(x)^3
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{\sec^3(x)}{3}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]^3*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
Sec[x]^3/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.429$, Rules used = {3042, 3086, 15}

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.

$$\int \tan(x)\sec^3(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)\sec(x)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3086}$$

$$\int \sec^2(x)d\sec(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{15}$$

$$\frac{\sec^3(x)}{3}$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]^3*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
Sec[x]^3/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 15
```
Int[(a_.)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*(x^(m + 1)/(m + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[
{a, m}, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

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

rule 3086
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a/f   Subst[Int[(a*x)^(m - 1)*(-1 + x^2)^((n - 1)/2
), x], x, Sec[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2
] &&  !(IntegerQ[m/2] && LtQ[0, m, n + 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.29 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\sec(x)^3}{3}$	7
default	$\frac{\sec(x)^3}{3}$	7
risch	$\frac{8\,e^{3ix}}{3(e^{2ix}+1)^3}$	17

input
```
int(sec(x)^3*tan(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*sec(x)^3
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3\,\cos{(x)}^3}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3/cos(x)^3
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3\cos^3{(x)}}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)**3*tan(x),x)
```

output
```
1/(3*cos(x)**3)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3\,\cos{(x)}^3}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3/cos(x)^3
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3\,\cos{(x)}^3}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/3/cos(x)^3
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3\cos(x)^3}$$

input
```
int(tan(x)/cos(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
1/(3*cos(x)^3)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{\sec(x)^3}{3}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)^3*tan(x),x)
```

output
```
sec(x)**3/3
```

3.117 $\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sec^3(x) + \frac{\sec^5(x)}{5}$$

output
```
-1/3*sec(x)^3+1/5*sec(x)^5
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sec^3(x) + \frac{\sec^5(x)}{5}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]^3*Tan[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/3*Sec[x]^3 + Sec[x]^5/5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.556$, Rules used = {3042, 3086, 25, 244, 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.

$$\int \tan^3(x)\sec^3(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)^3\sec(x)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3086}$$

$$\int -\sec^2(x)\left(1-\sec^2(x)\right)d\sec(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$-\int \sec^2(x)\left(1-\sec^2(x)\right)d\sec(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{244}$$

$$-\int \left(\sec^2(x)-\sec^4(x)\right)d\sec(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\sec^5(x)}{5}-\frac{\sec^3(x)}{3}$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]^3*Tan[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/3*Sec[x]^3 + Sec[x]^5/5
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3086
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a/f   Subst[Int[(a*x)^(m - 1)*(-1 + x^2)^((n - 1)/2
), x], x, Sec[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2
] &&  !(IntegerQ[m/2] && LtQ[0, m, n + 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.66 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\sec\left(x\right)^{3}}{3}+\frac{\sec\left(x\right)^{5}}{5}$	14
default	$-\frac{\sec\left(x\right)^{3}}{3}+\frac{\sec\left(x\right)^{5}}{5}$	14
risch	$-\frac{8\left(5\,{\mathrm e}^{7 i x}-2\,{\mathrm e}^{5 i x}+5\,{\mathrm e}^{3 i x}\right)}{15\left({\mathrm e}^{2 i x}+1\right)^{5}}$	34

input
```
int(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/3*sec(x)^3+1/5*sec(x)^5
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{5\cos(x)^2 - 3}{15\cos(x)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/15*(5*cos(x)^2 - 3)/cos(x)^5
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = \frac{3 - 5\cos^2(x)}{15\cos^5(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)**3*tan(x)**3,x)
```

output
```
(3 - 5*cos(x)**2)/(15*cos(x)**5)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{5\cos(x)^2 - 3}{15\cos(x)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/15*(5*cos(x)^2 - 3)/cos(x)^5
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{5\,\cos(x)^2 - 3}{15\,\cos(x)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/15*(5*cos(x)^2 - 3)/cos(x)^5
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{5\cos(x)^5} - \frac{1}{3\cos(x)^3}$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^3/cos(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
1/(5*cos(x)^5) - 1/(3*cos(x)^3)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = \frac{\sec(x)^3\,(3\tan(x)^2 - 2)}{15}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
(sec(x)**3*(3*tan(x)**2 - 2))/15
```

3.118 $\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 25

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x^2} \, dx = -\frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$$

output
```
-arcsin(1/3*x)-(-x^2+9)^(1/2)/x
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.48

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x^2} \, dx = -\frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x} + 2\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{3+x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[9 - x^2]/x^2,x]
```

output
```
-(Sqrt[9 - x^2]/x) + 2*ArcTan[Sqrt[9 - x^2]/(3 + x)]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.133, Rules used = {247, 223}

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.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x^2} \, dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 247}$$
$$-\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}dx - \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x}$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 223}$$
$$-\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x}$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[9 - x^2]/x^2,x]
```

output
```
-(Sqrt[9 - x^2]/x) - ArcSin[x/3]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 223
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSin[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[-b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && NegQ[b]
```

rule 247
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c*x)^
(m + 1)*((a + b*x^2)^p/(c*(m + 1))), x] - Simp[2*b*(p/(c^2*(m + 1)))   Int[
(c*x)^(m + 2)*(a + b*x^2)^(p - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && GtQ[p,
0] && LtQ[m, -1] &&  !ILtQ[(m + 2*p + 3)/2, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c, 2,
m, p, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.32 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.04

method	result	size
risch	$\frac{x^2-9}{x\sqrt{-x^2+9}}-\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$	26
pseudoelliptic	$\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+9}}{x}\right)x-\sqrt{-x^2+9}}{x}$	33
default	$-\frac{(-x^2+9)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9x}-\frac{x\sqrt{-x^2+9}}{9}-\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$	34
meijerg	$-\frac{i\left(-\frac{12i\sqrt{\pi}\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{9}}}{x}-4i\sqrt{\pi}\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)\right)}{4\sqrt{\pi}}$	36
trager	$-\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+9}}{x}+\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\ln\left(\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)x+\sqrt{-x^2+9}\right)$	42

input
```
int((-x^2+9)^(1/2)/x^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(x^2-9)/x/(-x^2+9)^(1/2)-arcsin(1/3*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.40

$$\int\frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x^2}\,dx=\frac{2\,x\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+9}-3}{x}\right)-\sqrt{-x^2+9}}{x}$$

input
```
integrate((-x^2+9)^(1/2)/x^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(2*x*arctan((sqrt(-x^2 + 9) - 3)/x) - sqrt(-x^2 + 9))/x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x^2}\,dx = -\operatorname{asin}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x}$$

input
```
integrate((-x**2+9)**(1/2)/x**2,x)
```

output
```
-asin(x/3) - sqrt(9 - x**2)/x
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x^2}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+9}}{x} - \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{3}\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-x^2+9)^(1/2)/x^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-sqrt(-x^2 + 9)/x - arcsin(1/3*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.56

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x^2}\,dx = \frac{x}{2\left(\sqrt{-x^2+9}-3\right)} - \frac{\sqrt{-x^2+9}-3}{2\,x} - \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{3}\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-x^2+9)^(1/2)/x^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*x/(sqrt(-x^2 + 9) - 3) - 1/2*(sqrt(-x^2 + 9) - 3)/x - arcsin(1/3*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x^2}\,dx = -\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x}$$

input
```
int((9 - x^2)^(1/2)/x^2,x)
```

output
```
- asin(x/3) - (9 - x^2)^(1/2)/x
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x^2}\,dx = \frac{-asin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)x - \sqrt{-x^2+9}}{x}$$

input
```
int((-x^2+9)^(1/2)/x^2,x)
```

output
```
( - (asin(x/3)*x + sqrt( - x**2 + 9)))/x
```

3.119 $\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 16

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx=-\frac{\sqrt{4+x^2}}{4x}$$

output
```
-1/4*(x^2+4)^(1/2)/x
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx=-\frac{\sqrt{4+x^2}}{4x}$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x^2*Sqrt[4 + x^2]),x]
```

output
```
-1/4*Sqrt[4 + x^2]/x
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.077, Rules used = {242}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+4}}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 242}$$
$$-\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}}{4x}$$

input
```
Int[1/(x^2*Sqrt[4 + x^2]),x]
```

output
```
-1/4*Sqrt[4 + x^2]/x
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 242
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c*x)^
(m + 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(a*c*(m + 1))), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m, p}, x
] && EqQ[m + 2*p + 3, 0] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

method	result	size
gosper	$-\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}}{4x}$	13
default	$-\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}}{4x}$	13
trager	$-\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}}{4x}$	13
risch	$-\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}}{4x}$	13
pseudoelliptic	$-\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}}{4x}$	13
orering	$-\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}}{4x}$	13
meijerg	$-\frac{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{4}+1}}{2x}$	15

input
```
int(1/x^2/(x^2+4)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/4*(x^2+4)^(1/2)/x
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{x+\sqrt{x^2+4}}{4\,x}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/4*(x + sqrt(x^2 + 4))/x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.34 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{4}{x^2}}}{4}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x**2/(x**2+4)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
-sqrt(1 + 4/x**2)/4
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}}{4\,x}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/4*sqrt(x^2 + 4)/x
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.19

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{2}{\left(x-\sqrt{x^2+4}\right)^2-4}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2/((x - sqrt(x^2 + 4))^2 - 4)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}}{4\,x}$$

input
```
int(1/(x^2*(x^2 + 4)^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
-(x^2 + 4)^(1/2)/(4*x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{-\sqrt{x^2+4}-x}{4x}$$

input
```
int(1/x^2/(x^2+4)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
( - (sqrt(x**2 + 4) + x))/(4*x)
```

3.120 $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 9

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}} dx = \sqrt{4+x^2}$$

output
```
(x^2+4)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}} dx = \sqrt{4+x^2}$$

input
```
Integrate[x/Sqrt[4 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[4 + x^2]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.091, Rules used = $\{241\}$

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.

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+4}}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 241}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+4}$$

input
```
Int[x/Sqrt[4 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[4 + x^2]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 241
```
Int[(x_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/
(2*b*(p + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, p}, x] && NeQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

method	result	size
gosper	$\sqrt{x^2+4}$	8
derivativedivides	$\sqrt{x^2+4}$	8
default	$\sqrt{x^2+4}$	8
trager	$\sqrt{x^2+4}$	8
risch	$\sqrt{x^2+4}$	8
pseudoelliptic	$\sqrt{x^2+4}$	8
orering	$\sqrt{x^2+4}$	8
meijerg	$\frac{-2\sqrt{\pi}+2\sqrt{\pi}\,\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{4}+1}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	25

input
```
int(x/(x^2+4)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(x^2+4)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = \sqrt{x^2+4}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
sqrt(x^2 + 4)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = \sqrt{x^2+4}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x**2+4)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
sqrt(x**2 + 4)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = \sqrt{x^2+4}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
sqrt(x^2 + 4)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = \sqrt{x^2+4}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
sqrt(x^2 + 4)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx=\sqrt{x^2+4}$$

input
```
int(x/(x^2 + 4)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(x^2 + 4)^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx=\sqrt{x^2+4}$$

input
```
int(x/(x^2+4)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
sqrt(x**2 + 4)
```

3.121 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 16

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}\,dx = \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}\right)$$

output
```
arctanh(x/(-a^2+x^2)^(1/2))
```

Mathematica [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 46 vs. 2(16) = 32.

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.88

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\log\left(1-\frac{x}{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}\right)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(1+\frac{x}{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/Sqrt[-a^2 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
-1/2*Log[1 - x/Sqrt[-a^2 + x^2]] + Log[1 + x/Sqrt[-a^2 + x^2]]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.154, Rules used = {224, 219}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{224}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{1-\frac{x^2}{x^2-a^2}}d\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{219}$$
$$\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}\right)$$

input
```
Int[1/Sqrt[-a^2 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
ArcTanh[x/Sqrt[-a^2 + x^2]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 219
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2]))*
ArcTanh[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] && (Gt
Q[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 224
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Subst[Int[1/(1 - b*x^2), x],
x, x/Sqrt[a + b*x^2]] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] &&  !GtQ[a, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

method	result	size
default	$\ln\left(x+\sqrt{-a^{2}+x^{2}}\right)$	15
pseudoelliptic	$\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-a^{2}+x^{2}}}{x}\right)$	17

input
```
int(1/(-a^2+x^2)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
ln(x+(-a^2+x^2)^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}\,dx = -\log\left(-x+\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-a^2+x^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-log(-x + sqrt(-a^2 + x^2))
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.46 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.19

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}\,dx = \begin{cases} \operatorname{acosh}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) & \text{for } \left|\frac{x^2}{a^2}\right| > 1 \\ -i\operatorname{asin}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-a**2+x**2)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((acosh(x/a), Abs(x**2/a**2) > 1), (-I*asin(x/a), True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}\,dx = \log\left(2\,x+2\,\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-a^2+x^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
log(2*x + 2*sqrt(-a^2 + x^2))
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 37 vs. $2(14) = 28$.

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.31

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,a^2\log\left(\left|-x+\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}\right|\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}x$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-a^2+x^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*a^2*log(abs(-x + sqrt(-a^2 + x^2))) + 1/2*sqrt(-a^2 + x^2)*x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

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

input
```
int(1/(x^2 - a^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
log(x + (x^2 - a^2)^(1/2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}\,dx=\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}+x}{a}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(-a^2+x^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
log((sqrt( - a**2 + x**2) + x)/a)
```

3.122 $\int \frac{x^3}{(9+4x^2)^{3/2}} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 31

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(9+4x^2)^{3/2}} \, dx = \frac{9}{16\sqrt{9+4x^2}} + \frac{1}{16}\sqrt{9+4x^2}$$

output
```
9/16/(4*x^2+9)^(1/2)+1/16*(4*x^2+9)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(9+4x^2)^{3/2}} \, dx = \frac{9+2x^2}{8\sqrt{9+4x^2}}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^3/(9 + 4*x^2)^(3/2),x]
```

output
```
(9 + 2*x^2)/(8*Sqrt[9 + 4*x^2])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.13, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.200, Rules used = {243, 53, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(4x^2+9)^{3/2}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{243}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{x^2}{(4x^2+9)^{3/2}}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{53}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \left(\frac{1}{4\sqrt{4x^2+9}}-\frac{9}{4(4x^2+9)^{3/2}}\right)dx^2$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{4x^2+9}+\frac{9}{8\sqrt{4x^2+9}}\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^3/(9 + 4*x^2)^(3/2),x]
```

output
```
(9/(8*Sqrt[9 + 4*x^2]) + Sqrt[9 + 4*x^2]/8)/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 53
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n},
x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !IntegerQ[n] || (EqQ[c, 0] && LeQ[7*m + 4*n + 4, 0])
|| LtQ[9*m + 5*(n + 1), 0] || GtQ[m + n + 2, 0])
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.61

method	result	size
gosper	$\frac{2x^2+9}{8\sqrt{4x^2+9}}$	19
trager	$\frac{2x^2+9}{8\sqrt{4x^2+9}}$	19
risch	$\frac{2x^2+9}{8\sqrt{4x^2+9}}$	19
pseudoelliptic	$\frac{2x^2+9}{8\sqrt{4x^2+9}}$	19
orering	$\frac{2x^2+9}{8\sqrt{4x^2+9}}$	19
default	$\frac{x^2}{4\sqrt{4x^2+9}}+\frac{9}{8\sqrt{4x^2+9}}$	27
meijerg	$\frac{-\frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{8}+\frac{3\sqrt{\pi}\left(\frac{16x^2}{9}+8\right)}{64\sqrt{1+\frac{4x^2}{9}}}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	33

input
```
int(x^3/(4*x^2+9)^(3/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/8*(2*x^2+9)/(4*x^2+9)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(9+4x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = \frac{2\,x^2+9}{8\,\sqrt{4\,x^2+9}}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(4*x^2+9)^(3/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/8*(2*x^2 + 9)/sqrt(4*x^2 + 9)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(9+4x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = \frac{x^2}{4\sqrt{4x^2+9}} + \frac{9}{8\sqrt{4x^2+9}}$$

input
```
integrate(x**3/(4*x**2+9)**(3/2),x)
```

output
```
x**2/(4*sqrt(4*x**2 + 9)) + 9/(8*sqrt(4*x**2 + 9))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(9+4x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = \frac{x^2}{4\,\sqrt{4\,x^2+9}} + \frac{9}{8\,\sqrt{4\,x^2+9}}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(4*x^2+9)^(3/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/4*x^2/sqrt(4*x^2 + 9) + 9/8/sqrt(4*x^2 + 9)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(9+4x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{16}\sqrt{4\,x^2+9} + \frac{9}{16\,\sqrt{4\,x^2+9}}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(4*x^2+9)^(3/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/16*sqrt(4*x^2 + 9) + 9/16/sqrt(4*x^2 + 9)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(9+4x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+\frac{9}{4}}\,(2\,x^2+9)}{4\,(4\,x^2+9)}$$

input
```
int(x^3/(4*x^2 + 9)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
((x^2 + 9/4)^(1/2)*(2*x^2 + 9))/(4*(4*x^2 + 9))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(9+4x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{4x^2+9}\,(2x^2+9)}{32x^2+72}$$

input
```
int(x^3/(4*x^2+9)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
(sqrt(4*x**2 + 9)*(2*x**2 + 9))/(8*(4*x**2 + 9))
```

3.123 $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 27

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{3-2x-x^2} + \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}(-1-x)\right)$$

output
```
-arcsin(1/2+1/2*x)-(-x^2-2*x+3)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 40, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.48

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{3-2x-x^2} + 2\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}}{3+x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x/Sqrt[3 - 2*x - x^2],x]
```

output
```
-Sqrt[3 - 2*x - x^2] + 2*ArcTan[Sqrt[3 - 2*x - x^2]/(3 + x)]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.188$, Rules used = {1160, 1090, 223}

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.

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{-x^2-2x+3}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1160}$$

$$-\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2-2x+3}}dx-\sqrt{-x^2-2x+3}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1090}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{16}(-2x-2)^2}}d(-2x-2)-\sqrt{-x^2-2x+3}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{223}$$

$$\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{4}(-2x-2)\right)-\sqrt{-x^2-2x+3}$$

input
```
Int[x/Sqrt[3 - 2*x - x^2],x]
```

output
```
-Sqrt[3 - 2*x - x^2] + ArcSin[(-2 - 2*x)/4]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 223
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSin[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[-b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && NegQ[b]
```

rule 1090
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(2*c*(-4*
(c/(b^2 - 4*a*c)))^p)   Subst[Int[Simp[1 - x^2/(b^2 - 4*a*c), x]^p, x], x,
b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p}, x] && GtQ[4*a - b^2/c, 0]
```

rule 1160
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[e*((a + b*x + c*x^2)^(p + 1)/(2*c*(p + 1))), x] + Simp[(2*c*d - b
*e)/(2*c)   Int[(a + b*x + c*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, p}, x]
 && NeQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

method	result
default	$-\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sqrt{-x^{2}-2x+3}$
risch	$\frac{x^{2}+2x-3}{\sqrt{-x^{2}-2x+3}}-\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{x}{2}\right)$
trager	$-\sqrt{-x^{2}-2x+3}+\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{2}+1\right)\ln\left(\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{2}+1\right)x+\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{2}+1\right)+\sqrt{-x^{2}\right.$

input
```
int(x/(-x^2-2*x+3)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-arcsin(1/2+1/2*x)-(-x^2-2*x+3)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.56

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}}\,dx=-\sqrt{-x^{2}-2\,x+3}+\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^{2}-2\,x+3}(x+1)}{x^{2}+2\,x-3}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-x^2-2*x+3)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-sqrt(-x^2 - 2*x + 3) + arctan(sqrt(-x^2 - 2*x + 3)*(x + 1)/(x^2 + 2*x - 3
))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{-x^2-2x+3} - \operatorname{asin}\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-x**2-2*x+3)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
-sqrt(-x**2 - 2*x + 3) - asin(x/2 + 1/2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{-x^2-2\,x+3} + \arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\,x-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-x^2-2*x+3)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-sqrt(-x^2 - 2*x + 3) + arcsin(-1/2*x - 1/2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{-x^2-2\,x+3} - \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x+\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-x^2-2*x+3)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-sqrt(-x^2 - 2*x + 3) - arcsin(1/2*x + 1/2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.41

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{-x^2-2\,x+3}+\ln\left(x\,1\mathrm{i}+\sqrt{-x^2-2\,x+3}+1\mathrm{i}\right)\,1\mathrm{i}$$

input
```
int(x/(3 - x^2 - 2*x)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
log(x*1i + (3 - x^2 - 2*x)^(1/2) + 1i)*1i - (3 - x^2 - 2*x)^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}}\,dx = -asin\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\right)-\sqrt{-x^2-2x+3}$$

input
```
int(x/(-x^2-2*x+3)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
- (asin((x + 1)/2) + sqrt( - x**2 - 2*x + 3))
```

3.124 $\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 16

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx=-\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$$

output
```
-(-x^2+1)^(1/2)/x
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx=-\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x^2*Sqrt[1 - x^2]),x]
```

output
```
-(Sqrt[1 - x^2]/x)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.067, Rules used = {242}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 242}$$
$$-\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$$

input
```
Int[1/(x^2*Sqrt[1 - x^2]),x]
```

output
```
-(Sqrt[1 - x^2]/x)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 242
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c*x)^
(m + 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(a*c*(m + 1))), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m, p}, x
] && EqQ[m + 2*p + 3, 0] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}{x}$	15
trager	$-\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}{x}$	15
meijerg	$-\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}{x}$	15
pseudoelliptic	$-\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}{x}$	15
risch	$\frac{x^2-1}{x\sqrt{-x^2+1}}$	19
gosper	$\frac{(-1+x)(1+x)}{x\sqrt{-x^2+1}}$	20
orering	$\frac{(-1+x)(1+x)}{x\sqrt{-x^2+1}}$	20

input
```
int(1/x^2/(-x^2+1)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-(-x^2+1)^(1/2)/x
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}{x}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(-x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-sqrt(-x^2 + 1)/x
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.35 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.69

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{i\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} & \text{for } |x^2| > 1 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x**2/(-x**2+1)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((-I*sqrt(x**2 - 1)/x, Abs(x**2) > 1), (-sqrt(1 - x**2)/x, True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}{x}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(-x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-sqrt(-x^2 + 1)/x
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 33 vs. 2(14) = 28.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.06

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = \frac{x}{2\left(\sqrt{-x^2+1}-1\right)} - \frac{\sqrt{-x^2+1}-1}{2\,x}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(-x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*x/(sqrt(-x^2 + 1) - 1) - 1/2*(sqrt(-x^2 + 1) - 1)/x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$$

input
```
int(1/(x^2*(1 - x^2)^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
-(1 - x^2)^(1/2)/x
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}{x}$$

input
```
int(1/x^2/(-x^2+1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
( - sqrt( - x**2 + 1))/x
```

3.125 $\int x^3\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 31

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx=-\frac{4}{3}\left(4-x^2\right)^{3/2}+\frac{1}{5}\left(4-x^2\right)^{5/2}$$

output
```
-4/3*(-x^2+4)^(3/2)+1/5*(-x^2+4)^(5/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx=\frac{1}{15}\sqrt{4-x^2}\left(-32-4x^2+3x^4\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^3*Sqrt[4 - x^2],x]
```

output
```
(Sqrt[4 - x^2]*(-32 - 4*x^2 + 3*x^4))/15
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.13, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.200, Rules used = {243, 53, 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.

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 243}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int x^2\sqrt{4-x^2}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 53}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \left(4\sqrt{4-x^2}-\left(4-x^2\right)^{3/2}\right)dx^2$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2}{5}\left(4-x^2\right)^{5/2}-\frac{8}{3}\left(4-x^2\right)^{3/2}\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^3*Sqrt[4 - x^2],x]
```

output
```
((-8*(4 - x^2)^(3/2))/3 + (2*(4 - x^2)^(5/2))/5)/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 53
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n},
x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !IntegerQ[n] || (EqQ[c, 0] && LeQ[7*m + 4*n + 4, 0])
|| LtQ[9*m + 5*(n + 1), 0] || GtQ[m + n + 2, 0])
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.61

method	result	size
pseudoelliptic	$-\frac{(3x^2+8)(-x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{15}$	19
trager	$\left(\frac{1}{5}x^4-\frac{4}{15}x^2-\frac{32}{15}\right)\sqrt{-x^2+4}$	23
gosper	$\frac{(-2+x)(2+x)(3x^2+8)\sqrt{-x^2+4}}{15}$	25
orering	$\frac{(-2+x)(2+x)(3x^2+8)\sqrt{-x^2+4}}{15}$	25
default	$-\frac{x^2(-x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{5}-\frac{8(-x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{15}$	27
risch	$-\frac{(3x^4-4x^2-32)(x^2-4)}{15\sqrt{-x^2+4}}$	29
meijerg	$-\frac{8\left(-\frac{8\sqrt{\pi}}{15}+\frac{4\sqrt{\pi}\left(1-\frac{x^2}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\left(\frac{3x^2}{4}+2\right)}{15}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	33

input
```
int(x^3*(-x^2+4)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/15*(3*x^2+8)*(-x^2+4)^(3/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{15}\left(3\,x^4-4\,x^2-32\right)\sqrt{-x^2+4}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*(-x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/15*(3*x^4 - 4*x^2 - 32)*sqrt(-x^2 + 4)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.26

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx = \frac{x^4\sqrt{4-x^2}}{5} - \frac{4x^2\sqrt{4-x^2}}{15} - \frac{32\sqrt{4-x^2}}{15}$$

input
```
integrate(x**3*(-x**2+4)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
x**4*sqrt(4 - x**2)/5 - 4*x**2*sqrt(4 - x**2)/15 - 32*sqrt(4 - x**2)/15
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{5}\left(-x^2+4\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}x^2 - \frac{8}{15}\left(-x^2+4\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*(-x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/5*(-x^2 + 4)^(3/2)*x^2 - 8/15*(-x^2 + 4)^(3/2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.97

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{5}\left(x^2-4\right)^2\sqrt{-x^2+4} - \frac{4}{3}\left(-x^2+4\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*(-x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/5*(x^2 - 4)^2*sqrt(-x^2 + 4) - 4/3*(-x^2 + 4)^(3/2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx = -\sqrt{4-x^2}\left(-\frac{x^4}{5}+\frac{4\,x^2}{15}+\frac{32}{15}\right)$$

input
```
int(x^3*(4 - x^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
-(4 - x^2)^(1/2)*((4*x^2)/15 - x^4/5 + 32/15)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{-x^2+4}\,(3x^4-4x^2-32)}{15}$$

input
```
int(x^3*(-x^2+4)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(sqrt( - x**2 + 4)*(3*x**4 - 4*x**2 - 32))/15
```

3.126 $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 13

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

output
```
-(-x^2+1)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

input
```
Integrate[x/Sqrt[1 - x^2],x]
```

output
```
-Sqrt[1 - x^2]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.077, Rules used = {241}

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.

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 241$$
$$-\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

input
```
Int[x/Sqrt[1 - x^2],x]
```

output
```
-Sqrt[1 - x^2]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 241
```
Int[(x_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/
(2*b*(p + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, p}, x] && NeQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\sqrt{-x^2+1}$	12
default	$-\sqrt{-x^2+1}$	12
trager	$-\sqrt{-x^2+1}$	12
pseudoelliptic	$-\sqrt{-x^2+1}$	12
risch	$\frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}$	16
gosper	$\frac{(-1+x)(1+x)}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}$	17
orering	$\frac{(-1+x)(1+x)}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}$	17
meijerg	$-\frac{-2\sqrt{\pi}+2\sqrt{\pi}\,\sqrt{-x^2+1}}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$	26

input
```
int(1/(-x^2+1)^(1/2)*x,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-(-x^2+1)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{-x^2+1}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-sqrt(-x^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-x**2+1)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
-sqrt(1 - x**2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{-x^2+1}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-sqrt(-x^2 + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{-x^2+1}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-sqrt(-x^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

input
```
int(x/(1 - x^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
-(1 - x^2)^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{-x^2+1}$$

input
```
int(x/(-x^2+1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
- sqrt( - x**2 + 1)
```

3.127 $\int x\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 15

$$\int x\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx=-\frac{1}{3}\left(4-x^2\right)^{3/2}$$

output
```
-1/3*(-x^2+4)^(3/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx=-\frac{1}{3}\left(4-x^2\right)^{3/2}$$

input
```
Integrate[x*Sqrt[4 - x^2],x]
```

output
```
-1/3*(4 - x^2)^(3/2)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.077$, Rules used = {241}

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.

$$\int x\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{241}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}\left(4-x^2\right)^{3/2}$$

input
```
Int[x*Sqrt[4 - x^2],x]
```

output
```
-1/3*(4 - x^2)^(3/2)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 241
```
Int[(x_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/
(2*b*(p + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, p}, x] && NeQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\left(-x^{2}+4\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}$	12
default	$-\frac{\left(-x^{2}+4\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}$	12
pseudoelliptic	$-\frac{\left(-x^{2}+4\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}$	12
gosper	$\frac{(-2+x)(2+x)\sqrt{-x^{2}+4}}{3}$	18
trager	$\left(\frac{x^{2}}{3}-\frac{4}{3}\right)\sqrt{-x^{2}+4}$	18
orering	$\frac{(-2+x)(2+x)\sqrt{-x^{2}+4}}{3}$	18
risch	$-\frac{\left(x^{2}-4\right)^{2}}{3\sqrt{-x^{2}+4}}$	19
meijerg	$\frac{\frac{8\sqrt{\pi}}{3}-\frac{4\sqrt{\pi}\left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2}+2\right)\sqrt{1-\frac{x^{2}}{4}}}{3}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	33

input
```
int(x*(-x^2+4)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/3*(-x^2+4)^(3/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07

$$\int x\sqrt{4-x^{2}}\,dx=\frac{1}{3}\left(x^{2}-4\right)\sqrt{-x^{2}+4}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(-x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3*(x^2 - 4)*sqrt(-x^2 + 4)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 24 vs. $2(10) = 20$.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.60

$$\int x\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx = \frac{x^2\sqrt{4-x^2}}{3} - \frac{4\sqrt{4-x^2}}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(-x**2+4)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
x**2*sqrt(4 - x**2)/3 - 4*sqrt(4 - x**2)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int x\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\left(-x^2+4\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(-x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/3*(-x^2 + 4)^(3/2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int x\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\left(-x^2+4\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(-x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/3*(-x^2 + 4)^(3/2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int x\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx = -\frac{(4-x^2)^{3/2}}{3}$$

input
```
int(x*(4 - x^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
-(4 - x^2)^(3/2)/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x\sqrt{4-x^2}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{-x^2+4}\,(x^2-4)}{3}$$

input
```
int(x*(-x^2+4)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(sqrt( - x**2 + 4)*(x**2 - 4))/3
```

3.128 $\int \sqrt{1-4x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 25

$$\int \sqrt{1-4x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{1-4x^2}+\frac{1}{4}\arcsin(2x)$$

output
```
1/4*arcsin(2*x)+1/2*x*(-4*x^2+1)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.64

$$\int \sqrt{1-4x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{1-4x^2}-\frac{1}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}{1+2x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[1 - 4*x^2],x]
```

output
```
(x*Sqrt[1 - 4*x^2])/2 - ArcTan[Sqrt[1 - 4*x^2]/(1 + 2*x)]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.182, Rules used = {211, 223}

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.

$$\int \sqrt{1-4x^2}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{211}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}dx+\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-4x^2}x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{223}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\arcsin(2x)+\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-4x^2}x$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[1 - 4*x^2],x]
```

output
```
(x*Sqrt[1 - 4*x^2])/2 + ArcSin[2*x]/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 211
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[x*((a + b*x^2)^p/(2*p + 1
)), x] + Simp[2*a*(p/(2*p + 1))   Int[(a + b*x^2)^(p - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[
{a, b}, x] && GtQ[p, 0] && (IntegerQ[4*p] || IntegerQ[6*p])
```

rule 223
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSin[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[-b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && NegQ[b]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.37 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\arcsin(2x)}{4}+\frac{x\sqrt{-4x^2+1}}{2}$	20
risch	$-\frac{(4x^2-1)x}{2\sqrt{-4x^2+1}}+\frac{\arcsin(2x)}{4}$	27
pseudoelliptic	$\frac{x\sqrt{-4x^2+1}}{2}-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-4x^2+1}}{2x}\right)}{4}$	31
meijerg	$\frac{i\left(-4i\sqrt{\pi}\,x\sqrt{-4x^2+1}-2i\sqrt{\pi}\,\arcsin(2x)\right)}{8\sqrt{\pi}}$	34
trager	$\frac{x\sqrt{-4x^2+1}}{2}-\frac{\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\ln\left(-\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\sqrt{-4x^2+1}+2x\right)}{4}$	44

input
```
int((-4*x^2+1)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4*arcsin(2*x)+1/2*x*(-4*x^2+1)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.28

$$\int \sqrt{1-4x^2}\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-4\,x^2+1}x-\frac{1}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-4\,x^2+1}-1}{2\,x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-4*x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(-4*x^2 + 1)*x - 1/2*arctan(1/2*(sqrt(-4*x^2 + 1) - 1)/x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sqrt{1-4x^2}\,dx = \frac{x\sqrt{1-4x^2}}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{asin}(2x)}{4}$$

input
```
integrate((-4*x**2+1)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
x*sqrt(1 - 4*x**2)/2 + asin(2*x)/4
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sqrt{1-4x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{-4\,x^2+1}x + \frac{1}{4}\,\arcsin(2\,x)$$

input
```
integrate((-4*x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(-4*x^2 + 1)*x + 1/4*arcsin(2*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sqrt{1-4x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{-4\,x^2+1}x + \frac{1}{4}\,\arcsin(2\,x)$$

input
```
integrate((-4*x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(-4*x^2 + 1)*x + 1/4*arcsin(2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int \sqrt{1-4x^2}\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{asin}(2\,x)}{4} + x\,\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}-x^2}$$

input
```
int((1 - 4*x^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
asin(2*x)/4 + x*(1/4 - x^2)^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int \sqrt{1-4x^2}\,dx = \frac{asin(2x)}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{-4x^2+1}\,x}{2}$$

input
```
int((-4*x^2+1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(asin(2*x) + 2*sqrt( - 4*x**2 + 1)*x)/4
```

3.129 $\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 25

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = -4\sqrt{4+x^2}+\frac{1}{3}\left(4+x^2\right)^{3/2}$$

output
```
1/3*(x^2+4)^(3/2)-4*(x^2+4)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\left(-8+x^2\right)\sqrt{4+x^2}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^3/Sqrt[4 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
((-8 + x^2)*Sqrt[4 + x^2])/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.16, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.231, Rules used = {243, 53, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2+4}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 243}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+4}}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 53}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \left(\sqrt{x^2+4}-\frac{4}{\sqrt{x^2+4}}\right)dx^2$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2}{3}\left(x^2+4\right)^{3/2}-8\sqrt{x^2+4}\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^3/Sqrt[4 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
(-8*Sqrt[4 + x^2] + (2*(4 + x^2)^(3/2))/3)/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 53
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n},
x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !IntegerQ[n] || (EqQ[c, 0] && LeQ[7*m + 4*n + 4, 0])
|| LtQ[9*m + 5*(n + 1), 0] || GtQ[m + n + 2, 0])
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

method	result	size
gosper	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}\,(x^2-8)}{3}$	15
risch	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}\,(x^2-8)}{3}$	15
pseudoelliptic	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}\,(x^2-8)}{3}$	15
orering	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}\,(x^2-8)}{3}$	15
trager	$\sqrt{x^2+4}\left(\frac{x^2}{3}-\frac{8}{3}\right)$	16
default	$\frac{x^2\sqrt{x^2+4}}{3}-\frac{8\sqrt{x^2+4}}{3}$	23
meijerg	$\frac{\frac{16\sqrt{\pi}}{3}-\frac{2\sqrt{\pi}\,(-x^2+8)\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{4}+1}}{3}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	33

input
```
int(x^3/(x^2+4)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*(x^2+4)^(1/2)*(x^2-8)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.56

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{x^2+4}\big(x^2-8\big)$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3*sqrt(x^2 + 4)*(x^2 - 8)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{x^2\sqrt{x^2+4}}{3} - \frac{8\sqrt{x^2+4}}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(x**3/(x**2+4)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
x**2*sqrt(x**2 + 4)/3 - 8*sqrt(x**2 + 4)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{x^2+4}x^2 - \frac{8}{3}\sqrt{x^2+4}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*sqrt(x^2 + 4)*x^2 - 8/3*sqrt(x^2 + 4)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\left(x^2+4\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4\sqrt{x^2+4}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/3*(x^2 + 4)^(3/2) - 4*sqrt(x^2 + 4)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.56

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}\,(x^2-8)}{3}$$

input
```
int(x^3/(x^2 + 4)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
((x^2 + 4)^(1/2)*(x^2 - 8))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.52

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}\,(x^2-8)}{3}$$

input
```
int(x^3/(x^2+4)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(sqrt(x**2 + 4)*(x**2 - 8))/3
```

3.130 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 6

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+x^2}}\,dx = \operatorname{arcsinh}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$$

output
```
arcsinh(1/3*x)
```

Mathematica [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 16 vs. 2(6) = 12.

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.67

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+x^2}}\,dx = -\log\left(-x+\sqrt{9+x^2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/Sqrt[9 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
-Log[-x + Sqrt[9 + x^2]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.111$, Rules used = {222}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+9}}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 222$$

$$\text{arcsinh}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$$

input
```
Int[1/Sqrt[9 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
ArcSinh[x/3]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 222
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSinh[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && PosQ[b]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

method	result	size
default	$\text{arcsinh}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$	5
meijerg	$\text{arcsinh}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$	5
trager	$\ln\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+9}\right)$	11
pseudoelliptic	$\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2+9}}{x}\right)$	13

input
```
int(1/(x^2+9)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
arcsinh(1/3*x)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 14 vs. $2(4) = 8$.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.33

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+x^2}}\,dx = -\log\left(-x+\sqrt{x^2+9}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2+9)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-log(-x + sqrt(x^2 + 9))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+x^2}}\,dx = \operatorname{asinh}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x**2+9)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
asinh(x/3)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+x^2}}\,dx = \operatorname{arsinh}\left(\frac{1}{3}\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2+9)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
arcsinh(1/3*x)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 25 vs. 2(4) = 8.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.17

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{x^2+9}x - \frac{9}{2}\,\log\left(-x+\sqrt{x^2+9}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2+9)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(x^2 + 9)*x - 9/2*log(-x + sqrt(x^2 + 9))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+x^2}}\,dx = \operatorname{asinh}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(x^2 + 9)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
asinh(x/3)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.17

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+x^2}}\,dx = \log\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2+9}}{3}+\frac{x}{3}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(x^2+9)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
log((sqrt(x**2 + 9) + x)/3)
```

3.131 $\int \sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 21

$$\int \sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{1+x^2}+\frac{\operatorname{arcsinh}(x)}{2}$$

output
```
1/2*arcsinh(x)+1/2*x*(x^2+1)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.57

$$\int \sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{1+x^2}-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(-x+\sqrt{1+x^2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[1 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
(x*Sqrt[1 + x^2])/2 - Log[-x + Sqrt[1 + x^2]]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.222$, Rules used = {211, 222}

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.

$$\int \sqrt{x^2+1}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 211}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}dx+\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2+1}x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 222}$$

$$\frac{\text{arcsinh}(x)}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2+1}x$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[1 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
(x*Sqrt[1 + x^2])/2 + ArcSinh[x]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 211
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[x*((a + b*x^2)^p/(2*p + 1
)), x] + Simp[2*a*(p/(2*p + 1))   Int[(a + b*x^2)^(p - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[
{a, b}, x] && GtQ[p, 0] && (IntegerQ[4*p] || IntegerQ[6*p])
```

rule 222
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSinh[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && PosQ[b]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\operatorname{arcsinh}(x)}{2}+\frac{x\sqrt{x^2+1}}{2}$	16
risch	$\frac{\operatorname{arcsinh}(x)}{2}+\frac{x\sqrt{x^2+1}}{2}$	16
trager	$\frac{x\sqrt{x^2+1}}{2}-\frac{\ln\left(x-\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)}{2}$	26
meijerg	$-\frac{-2\sqrt{\pi}\,x\sqrt{x^2+1}-2\sqrt{\pi}\,\operatorname{arcsinh}(x)}{4\sqrt{\pi}}$	27
pseudoelliptic	$\frac{x\sqrt{x^2+1}}{2}-\frac{\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-x}{x}\right)}{4}+\frac{\ln\left(\frac{x+\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x}\right)}{4}$	46

input
```
int((x^2+1)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*arcsinh(x)+1/2*x*(x^2+1)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.19

$$\int\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2+1}x-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(-x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(x^2 + 1)*x - 1/2*log(-x + sqrt(x^2 + 1))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2+1}}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{asinh}(x)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate((x**2+1)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
x*sqrt(x**2 + 1)/2 + asinh(x)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2+1}x + \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{arsinh}(x)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(x^2 + 1)*x + 1/2*arcsinh(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.19

$$\int \sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2+1}x - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(-x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(x^2 + 1)*x - 1/2*log(-x + sqrt(x^2 + 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{asinh}(x)}{2} + \frac{x\sqrt{x^2+1}}{2}$$

input
```
int((x^2 + 1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
asinh(x)/2 + (x*(x^2 + 1)^(1/2))/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}\,x}{2} + \frac{\log\left(\sqrt{x^2+1}+x\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int((x^2+1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(sqrt(x**2 + 1)*x + log(sqrt(x**2 + 1) + x))/2
```

3.132 $\int \frac{1}{x^3\sqrt{-16+x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 35

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3\sqrt{-16+x^2}}\,dx=\frac{\sqrt{-16+x^2}}{32x^2}+\frac{1}{128}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{-16+x^2}\right)$$

output
```
1/128*arctan(1/4*(x^2-16)^(1/2))+1/32*(x^2-16)^(1/2)/x^2
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3\sqrt{-16+x^2}}\,dx=\frac{\sqrt{-16+x^2}}{32x^2}+\frac{1}{128}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{-16+x^2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x^3*Sqrt[-16 + x^2]),x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[-16 + x^2]/(32*x^2) + ArcTan[Sqrt[-16 + x^2]/4]/128
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.308, Rules used = {243, 52, 73, 216}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3\sqrt{x^2-16}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{243}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{x^4\sqrt{x^2-16}}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{52}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{32}\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{x^2-16}}dx^2+\frac{\sqrt{x^2-16}}{16x^2}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{73}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{16}\int \frac{1}{x^4+16}d\sqrt{x^2-16}+\frac{\sqrt{x^2-16}}{16x^2}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{216}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{64}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-16}}{4}\right)+\frac{\sqrt{x^2-16}}{16x^2}\right)$$

input
```
Int[1/(x^3*Sqrt[-16 + x^2]),x]
```

output
```
(Sqrt[-16 + x^2]/(16*x^2) + ArcTan[Sqrt[-16 + x^2]/4]/64)/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 52
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[
(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*((c + d*x)^(n + 1)/((b*c - a*d)*(m + 1))), x] - Simp[d*((
m + n + 2)/((b*c - a*d)*(m + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*(c + d*x)^n, x],
x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n}, x] && ILtQ[m, -1] && FractionQ[n] && LtQ[n, 0]
```

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

method	result
default	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-16}}{32x^2}-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{x^2-16}}\right)}{128}$
risch	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-16}}{32x^2}-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{x^2-16}}\right)}{128}$
pseudoelliptic	$\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-16}}{4}\right)x^2+4\sqrt{x^2-16}}{128x^2}$
trager	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-16}}{32x^2}-\frac{\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\ln\left(-\frac{4\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)-\sqrt{x^2-16}}{x}\right)}{128}$
meijerg	$-\frac{\sqrt{-\operatorname{signum}\left(-1+\frac{x^2}{16}\right)}\left(\frac{16\sqrt{\pi}}{x^2}-\frac{(1-6\ln(2)+2\ln(x)+i\pi)\sqrt{\pi}}{2}-\frac{2\sqrt{\pi}\left(-\frac{x^2}{4}+8\right)}{x^2}+\frac{16\sqrt{\pi}\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{16}}}{x^2}+\sqrt{\pi}\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{16}}}{2}\right)\right)}{128\sqrt{\pi}\sqrt{\operatorname{signum}\left(-1+\frac{x^2}{16}\right)}}$

input
```
int(1/x^3/(x^2-16)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/32*(x^2-16)^(1/2)/x^2-1/128*arctan(4/(x^2-16)^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3\sqrt{-16+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{x^2\arctan\left(-\frac{1}{4}\,x+\frac{1}{4}\,\sqrt{x^2-16}\right)+2\,\sqrt{x^2-16}}{64\,x^2}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^3/(x^2-16)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/64*(x^2*arctan(-1/4*x + 1/4*sqrt(x^2 - 16)) + 2*sqrt(x^2 - 16))/x^2
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 1.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 66, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.89

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3\sqrt{-16+x^2}}\,dx = \begin{cases} \frac{i\operatorname{acosh}\left(\frac{4}{x}\right)}{128} - \frac{i}{32x\sqrt{-1+\frac{16}{x^2}}} + \frac{i}{2x^3\sqrt{-1+\frac{16}{x^2}}} & \text{for } \frac{1}{|x^2|} > \frac{1}{16} \\ -\frac{\operatorname{asin}\left(\frac{4}{x}\right)}{128} + \frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{16}{x^2}}}{32x} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x**3/(x**2-16)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((I*acosh(4/x)/128 - I/(32*x*sqrt(-1 + 16/x**2)) + I/(2*x**3*sqrt
(-1 + 16/x**2)), 1/Abs(x**2) > 1/16), (-asin(4/x)/128 + sqrt(1 - 16/x**2)/
(32*x), True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3\sqrt{-16+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-16}}{32\,x^2} - \frac{1}{128}\arcsin\left(\frac{4}{|x|}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^3/(x^2-16)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/32*sqrt(x^2 - 16)/x^2 - 1/128*arcsin(4/abs(x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3\sqrt{-16+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-16}}{32\,x^2} + \frac{1}{128}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{x^2-16}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^3/(x^2-16)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/32*sqrt(x^2 - 16)/x^2 + 1/128*arctan(1/4*sqrt(x^2 - 16))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3\sqrt{-16+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-16}}{4}\right)}{128} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2-16}}{32\,x^2}$$

input
```
int(1/(x^3*(x^2 - 16)^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
atan((x^2 - 16)^(1/2)/4)/128 + (x^2 - 16)^(1/2)/(32*x^2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3\sqrt{-16+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{atan\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-16}}{4}+\frac{x}{4}\right)x^2+2\sqrt{x^2-16}}{64x^2}$$

input
```
int(1/x^3/(x^2-16)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(atan((sqrt(x**2 - 16) + x)/4)*x**2 + 2*sqrt(x**2 - 16))/(64*x**2)
```

3.133 $\int \frac{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}{x^4} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 17, antiderivative size = 23

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}{x^4} dx = \frac{(-a^2+x^2)^{3/2}}{3a^2x^3}$$

output
```
1/3*(-a^2+x^2)^(3/2)/a^2/x^3
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}{x^4} dx = \frac{(-a^2+x^2)^{3/2}}{3a^2x^3}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[-a^2 + x^2]/x^4,x]
```

output
```
(-a^2 + x^2)^(3/2)/(3*a^2*x^3)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.059$, Rules used = {242}

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.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}{x^4}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{242}$$

$$\frac{\left(x^2-a^2\right)^{3/2}}{3a^2x^3}$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[-a^2 + x^2]/x^4,x]
```

output
```
(-a^2 + x^2)^(3/2)/(3*a^2*x^3)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 242
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c*x)^
(m + 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(a*c*(m + 1))), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m, p}, x
] && EqQ[m + 2*p + 3, 0] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\left(-a^{2}+x^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3a^{2}x^{3}}$	20
pseudoelliptic	$\frac{\left(-a^{2}+x^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3a^{2}x^{3}}$	20
gosper	$-\frac{(a-x)(a+x)\sqrt{-a^{2}+x^{2}}}{3x^{3}a^{2}}$	28
orering	$-\frac{(a-x)(a+x)\sqrt{-a^{2}+x^{2}}}{3x^{3}a^{2}}$	28
trager	$-\frac{\left(a^{2}-x^{2}\right)\sqrt{-a^{2}+x^{2}}}{3a^{2}x^{3}}$	29
risch	$\frac{\left(a^{2}-x^{2}\right)^{2}}{3x^{3}\sqrt{-a^{2}+x^{2}}\,a^{2}}$	31

input
```
int((-a^2+x^2)^(1/2)/x^4,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*(-a^2+x^2)^(3/2)/a^2/x^3
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}{x^4}\,dx=\frac{x^3+\left(-a^2+x^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3\,a^2x^3}$$

input
```
integrate((-a^2+x^2)^(1/2)/x^4,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3*(x^3 + (-a^2 + x^2)^(3/2))/(a^2*x^3)
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.37 (sec) , antiderivative size = 76, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.30

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}{x^4}\,dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{i\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{x^2}-1}}{3x^2}+\frac{i\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{x^2}-1}}{3a^2} & \text{for } \left|\frac{a^2}{x^2}\right|>1 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{-\frac{a^2}{x^2}+1}}{3x^2}+\frac{\sqrt{-\frac{a^2}{x^2}+1}}{3a^2} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate((-a**2+x**2)**(1/2)/x**4,x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((-I*sqrt(a**2/x**2 - 1)/(3*x**2) + I*sqrt(a**2/x**2 - 1)/(3*a**2
), Abs(a**2/x**2) > 1), (-sqrt(-a**2/x**2 + 1)/(3*x**2) + sqrt(-a**2/x**2
+ 1)/(3*a**2), True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}{x^4}\,dx = \frac{(-a^2+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3\,a^2x^3}$$

input
```
integrate((-a^2+x^2)^(1/2)/x^4,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*(-a^2 + x^2)^(3/2)/(a^2*x^3)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 48 vs. $2(19) = 38$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 48, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.09

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}{x^4}\,dx = \frac{2\left(a^4+3\left(x-\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}\right)^4\right)}{3\left(a^2+\left(x-\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}\right)^2\right)^3}$$

input
```
integrate((-a^2+x^2)^(1/2)/x^4,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2/3*(a^4 + 3*(x - sqrt(-a^2 + x^2))^4)/(a^2 + (x - sqrt(-a^2 + x^2))^2)^3
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}{x^4}\,dx = \frac{\left(x^2-a^2\right)^{3/2}}{3\,a^2\,x^3}$$

input
```
int((x^2 - a^2)^(1/2)/x^4,x)
```

output
```
(x^2 - a^2)^(3/2)/(3*a^2*x^3)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.78

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}}{x^4}\,dx = \frac{-\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}\,a^2+\sqrt{-a^2+x^2}\,x^2+x^3}{3a^2x^3}$$

input
```
int((-a^2+x^2)^(1/2)/x^4,x)
```

output
```
( - sqrt( - a**2 + x**2)*a**2 + sqrt( - a**2 + x**2)*x**2 + x**3)/(3*a**2*
x**3)
```

3.134 $\int \frac{\sqrt{-4+9x^2}}{x} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 30

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-4+9x^2}}{x} \, dx = \sqrt{-4+9x^2} - 2\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-4+9x^2}\right)$$

output
```
-2*arctan(1/2*(9*x^2-4)^(1/2))+(9*x^2-4)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-4+9x^2}}{x} \, dx = \sqrt{-4+9x^2} - 2\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-4+9x^2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[-4 + 9*x^2]/x,x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[-4 + 9*x^2] - 2*ArcTan[Sqrt[-4 + 9*x^2]/2]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.267$, Rules used = {243, 60, 73, 216}

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.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9x^2-4}}{x} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{243}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{9x^2-4}}{x^2} dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{60}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(2\sqrt{9x^2-4} - 4 \int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{9x^2-4}} dx^2\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{73}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(2\sqrt{9x^2-4} - \frac{8}{9} \int \frac{1}{\frac{x^4}{9}+\frac{4}{9}} d\sqrt{9x^2-4}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{216}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(2\sqrt{9x^2-4} - 4 \arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{9x^2-4}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[-4 + 9*x^2]/x,x]
```

output
```
(2*Sqrt[-4 + 9*x^2] - 4*ArcTan[Sqrt[-4 + 9*x^2]/2])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 60
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[
(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*((c + d*x)^n/(b*(m + n + 1))), x] + Simp[n*((b*c - a*d)/(
b*(m + n + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^(n - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b,
 c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 0] && NeQ[m + n + 1, 0] &&  !(IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !Integer
Q[n] || (GtQ[m, 0] && LtQ[m - n, 0]))) &&  !ILtQ[m + n + 2, 0] && IntLinear
Q[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

method	result	si
default	$\sqrt{9x^2-4}+2\arctan\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{9x^2-4}}\right)$	2
pseudoelliptic	$-2\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{9x^2-4}}{2}\right)+\sqrt{9x^2-4}$	2
trager	$\sqrt{9x^2-4}+2\,\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\ln\left(-\frac{2\,\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)-\sqrt{9x^2-4}}{x}\right)$	4
meijerg	$-\frac{\sqrt{\mathrm{signum}\left(-1+\frac{9x^2}{4}\right)}\left(-2(2-4\ln(2)+2\ln(x)+2\ln(3)+i\pi)\sqrt{\pi}+4\sqrt{\pi}-4\sqrt{\pi}\,\sqrt{1-\frac{9x^2}{4}}+4\sqrt{\pi}\,\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{9x^2}{4}}}{2}\right)\right)}{2\sqrt{\pi}\,\sqrt{-\mathrm{signum}\left(-1+\frac{9x^2}{4}\right)}}$	9

input
```
int((9*x^2-4)^(1/2)/x,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(9*x^2-4)^(1/2)+2*arctan(2/(9*x^2-4)^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-4+9x^2}}{x}\,dx=\sqrt{9\,x^2-4}-4\,\arctan\left(-\frac{3}{2}\,x+\frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{9\,x^2-4}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((9*x^2-4)^(1/2)/x,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
sqrt(9*x^2 - 4) - 4*arctan(-3/2*x + 1/2*sqrt(9*x^2 - 4))
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.69 (sec) , antiderivative size = 92, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.07

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-4+9x^2}}{x}\,dx=\begin{cases}-\frac{3ix}{\sqrt{-1+\frac{4}{9x^2}}}-2i\,\mathrm{acosh}\left(\frac{2}{3x}\right)+\frac{4i}{3x\sqrt{-1+\frac{4}{9x^2}}} & \text{for } \frac{1}{|x^2|}>\frac{9}{4}\\ \frac{3x}{\sqrt{1-\frac{4}{9x^2}}}+2\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{2}{3x}\right)-\frac{4}{3x\sqrt{1-\frac{4}{9x^2}}} & \text{otherwise}\end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate((9*x**2-4)**(1/2)/x,x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((-3*I*x/sqrt(-1 + 4/(9*x**2)) - 2*I*acosh(2/(3*x)) + 4*I/(3*x*sq
rt(-1 + 4/(9*x**2))), 1/Abs(x**2) > 9/4), (3*x/sqrt(1 - 4/(9*x**2)) + 2*as
in(2/(3*x)) - 4/(3*x*sqrt(1 - 4/(9*x**2))), True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-4+9x^2}}{x}\,dx = \sqrt{9\,x^2-4} + 2\,\arcsin\left(\frac{2}{3\,|x|}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((9*x^2-4)^(1/2)/x,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
sqrt(9*x^2 - 4) + 2*arcsin(2/3/abs(x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-4+9x^2}}{x}\,dx = \sqrt{9\,x^2-4} - 2\,\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{9\,x^2-4}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((9*x^2-4)^(1/2)/x,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
sqrt(9*x^2 - 4) - 2*arctan(1/2*sqrt(9*x^2 - 4))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-4+9x^2}}{x}\,dx = \sqrt{9\,x^2-4} - 2\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{9\,x^2-4}}{2}\right)$$

input
```
int((9*x^2 - 4)^(1/2)/x,x)
```

output
```
(9*x^2 - 4)^(1/2) - 2*atan((9*x^2 - 4)^(1/2)/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-4+9x^2}}{x}\,dx = -4atan\left(\frac{\sqrt{9x^2-4}}{2}+\frac{3x}{2}\right)+\sqrt{9x^2-4}$$

input
```
int((9*x^2-4)^(1/2)/x,x)
```

output
```
- 4*atan((sqrt(9*x**2 - 4) + 3*x)/2) + sqrt(9*x**2 - 4)
```

3.135 $\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{-9+16x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{-9+16x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{-9+16x^2}}{9x}$$

output
```
1/9*(16*x^2-9)^(1/2)/x
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{-9+16x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{-9+16x^2}}{9x}$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x^2*Sqrt[-9 + 16*x^2]),x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[-9 + 16*x^2]/(9*x)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.067, Rules used = {242}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{16x^2-9}}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \, 242$$
$$\frac{\sqrt{16x^2-9}}{9x}$$

input
```
Int[1/(x^2*Sqrt[-9 + 16*x^2]),x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[-9 + 16*x^2]/(9*x)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 242
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c*x)^
(m + 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(a*c*(m + 1))), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m, p}, x
] && EqQ[m + 2*p + 3, 0] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\sqrt{16x^2-9}}{9x}$	15
trager	$\frac{\sqrt{16x^2-9}}{9x}$	15
risch	$\frac{\sqrt{16x^2-9}}{9x}$	15
pseudoelliptic	$\frac{\sqrt{16x^2-9}}{9x}$	15
gosper	$\frac{(4x-3)(4x+3)}{9x\sqrt{16x^2-9}}$	25
orering	$\frac{(4x-3)(4x+3)}{9x\sqrt{16x^2-9}}$	25
meijerg	$-\frac{\sqrt{-\operatorname{signum}\left(-1+\frac{16x^2}{9}\right)}\,\sqrt{1-\frac{16x^2}{9}}}{3\sqrt{\operatorname{signum}\left(-1+\frac{16x^2}{9}\right)}\,x}$	37

input
```
int(1/x^2/(16*x^2-9)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/9*(16*x^2-9)^(1/2)/x
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{-9+16x^2}}\,dx = \frac{4\,x+\sqrt{16\,x^2-9}}{9\,x}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(16*x^2-9)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/9*(4*x + sqrt(16*x^2 - 9))/x
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.37 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.06

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{-9+16x^2}}\,dx = \begin{cases} \frac{4i\sqrt{-1+\frac{9}{16x^2}}}{9} & \text{for } \frac{1}{|x^2|} > \frac{16}{9} \\ \frac{4\sqrt{1-\frac{9}{16x^2}}}{9} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x**2/(16*x**2-9)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((4*I*sqrt(-1 + 9/(16*x**2))/9, 1/Abs(x**2) > 16/9), (4*sqrt(1 -
9/(16*x**2))/9, True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{-9+16x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{16\,x^2-9}}{9\,x}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(16*x^2-9)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/9*sqrt(16*x^2 - 9)/x
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.28

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{-9+16x^2}}\,dx = \frac{8}{\left(4\,x-\sqrt{16\,x^2-9}\right)^2+9}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x^2/(16*x^2-9)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
8/((4*x - sqrt(16*x^2 - 9))^2 + 9)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{-9+16x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{16\,x^2-9}}{9\,x}$$

input
```
int(1/(x^2*(16*x^2 - 9)^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
(16*x^2 - 9)^(1/2)/(9*x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{-9+16x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{16x^2-9}+4x}{9x}$$

input
```
int(1/x^2/(16*x^2-9)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(sqrt(16*x**2 - 9) + 4*x)/(9*x)
```

3.136 $\int \frac{x^2}{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 17, antiderivative size = 34

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} - \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}\right)$$

output
```
-arctan(x/(a^2-x^2)^(1/2))+x/(a^2-x^2)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} - \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2/(a^2 - x^2)^(3/2),x]
```

output
```
x/Sqrt[a^2 - x^2] - ArcTan[x/Sqrt[a^2 - x^2]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.176, Rules used = {252, 224, 216}

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.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{252}$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}-\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{224}$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}-\int \frac{1}{\frac{x^2}{a^2-x^2}+1}d\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{216}$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}-\arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^2/(a^2 - x^2)^(3/2),x]
```

output
```
x/Sqrt[a^2 - x^2] - ArcTan[x/Sqrt[a^2 - x^2]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 224
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Subst[Int[1/(1 - b*x^2), x],
x, x/Sqrt[a + b*x^2]] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] &&  !GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 252
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(c*x
)^(m - 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(2*b*(p + 1))), x] - Simp[c^2*((m - 1)/(2*b*
(p + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m - 2)*(a + b*x^2)^(p + 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c
}, x] && LtQ[p, -1] && GtQ[m, 1] &&  !ILtQ[(m + 2*p + 3)/2, 0] && IntBinomi
alQ[a, b, c, 2, m, p, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

method	result	size
default	$-\arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}}\right)+\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}}$	31
pseudoelliptic	$\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}}{x}\right)\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}+x}{\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}}$	43

input
```
int(x^2/(a^2-x^2)^(3/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-arctan(x/(a^2-x^2)^(1/2))+x/(a^2-x^2)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 58, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.71

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = \frac{2\,(a^2-x^2)\arctan\left(-\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x}\right)+\sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,x}{a^2-x^2}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a^2-x^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(2*(a^2 - x^2)*arctan(-(a - sqrt(a^2 - x^2))/x) + sqrt(a^2 - x^2)*x)/(a^2
- x^2)
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.73 (sec) , antiderivative size = 49, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.44

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = \begin{cases} i\operatorname{acosh}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) - \frac{ix}{a\sqrt{-1+\frac{x^2}{a^2}}} & \text{for } \left|\frac{x^2}{a^2}\right| > 1 \\ -\operatorname{asin}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + \frac{x}{a\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}}} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(x**2/(a**2-x**2)**(3/2),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((I*acosh(x/a) - I*x/(a*sqrt(-1 + x**2/a**2)), Abs(x**2/a**2) > 1
), (-asin(x/a) + x/(a*sqrt(1 - x**2/a**2)), True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} - \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a^2-x^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
x/sqrt(a^2 - x^2) - arcsin(x/a)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = -\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)\operatorname{sgn}(a) + \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(a^2-x^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-arcsin(x/a)*sgn(a) + x/sqrt(a^2 - x^2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} + \ln\left(\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + x\,1\mathrm{i}\right)\,1\mathrm{i}$$

input
```
int(x^2/(a^2 - x^2)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
log(x*1i + (a^2 - x^2)^(1/2))*1i + x/(a^2 - x^2)^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.97

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = \frac{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,asin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)+x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$$

input
```
int(x^2/(a^2-x^2)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
( - sqrt(a**2 - x**2)*asin(x/a) + x)/sqrt(a**2 - x**2)
```

3.137 $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-x^2}}\, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 29

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-x^2}}\, dx = -\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{5-x^2} + \frac{5}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

output
```
5/2*arcsin(1/5*x*5^(1/2))-1/2*x*(-x^2+5)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.48

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-x^2}}\, dx = -\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{5-x^2} - 5\arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{5-x^2}}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2/Sqrt[5 - x^2],x]
```

output
```
-1/2*(x*Sqrt[5 - x^2]) - 5*ArcTan[x/(Sqrt[5] - Sqrt[5 - x^2])]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.133, Rules used = {262, 223}

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.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-x^2}}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 262$$

$$\frac{5}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-x^2}}dx-\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{5-x^2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 223$$

$$\frac{5}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}}\right)-\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{5-x^2}$$

input
```
Int[x^2/Sqrt[5 - x^2],x]
```

output
```
-1/2*(x*Sqrt[5 - x^2]) + (5*ArcSin[x/Sqrt[5]])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 223
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSin[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[-b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && NegQ[b]
```

rule 262
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(c*x)
^(m - 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(b*(m + 2*p + 1))), x] - Simp[a*c^2*((m - 1)/
(b*(m + 2*p + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m - 2)*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b
, c, p}, x] && GtQ[m, 2 - 1] && NeQ[m + 2*p + 1, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c
, 2, m, p, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.36 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

method	result	size
default	$\frac{5\arcsin\left(\frac{x\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)}{2}-\frac{x\sqrt{-x^{2}+5}}{2}$	23
risch	$\frac{x\left(x^{2}-5\right)}{2\sqrt{-x^{2}+5}}+\frac{5\arcsin\left(\frac{x\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)}{2}$	28
pseudoelliptic	$-\frac{x\sqrt{-x^{2}+5}}{2}-\frac{5\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^{2}+5}}{x}\right)}{2}$	30
meijerg	$\frac{5i\left(\frac{i\sqrt{\pi}\,x\sqrt{5}\,\sqrt{-\frac{x^{2}}{5}+1}}{5}-i\sqrt{\pi}\,\arcsin\left(\frac{x\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)\right)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$	40
trager	$-\frac{x\sqrt{-x^{2}+5}}{2}+\frac{5\,\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{2}+1\right)\ln\left(\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{2}+1\right)\sqrt{-x^{2}+5}+x\right)}{2}$	41

input
```
int(x^2/(-x^2+5)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
5/2*arcsin(1/5*x*5^(1/2))-1/2*x*(-x^2+5)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-x^2}}\,dx=-\frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{-x^2+5}x-\frac{5}{2}\,\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+5}x}{x^2-5}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(-x^2+5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*sqrt(-x^2 + 5)*x - 5/2*arctan(sqrt(-x^2 + 5)*x/(x^2 - 5))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{x\sqrt{5-x^2}}{2} + \frac{5\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}x}{5}\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(x**2/(-x**2+5)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
-x*sqrt(5 - x**2)/2 + 5*asin(sqrt(5)*x/5)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-x^2+5}x + \frac{5}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{5}x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(-x^2+5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2*sqrt(-x^2 + 5)*x + 5/2*arcsin(1/5*sqrt(5)*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-x^2+5}x + \frac{5}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{5}x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(-x^2+5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*sqrt(-x^2 + 5)*x + 5/2*arcsin(1/5*sqrt(5)*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-x^2}}\,dx = \frac{5\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}\,x}{5}\right)}{2} - \frac{x\,\sqrt{5-x^2}}{2}$$

input
```
int(x^2/(5 - x^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(5*asin((5^(1/2)*x)/5))/2 - (x*(5 - x^2)^(1/2))/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-x^2}}\,dx = \frac{5asin\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}}\right)}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{-x^2+5}\,x}{2}$$

input
```
int(x^2/(-x^2+5)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(5*asin(x/sqrt(5)) - sqrt( - x**2 + 5)*x)/2
```

3.138 $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{3+x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 23

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{3+x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3+x^2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}}$$

output
```
-1/3*arctanh(1/3*(x^2+3)^(1/2)*3^(1/2))*3^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{3+x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3+x^2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}}$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x*Sqrt[3 + x^2]),x]
```

output
```
-(ArcTanh[Sqrt[3 + x^2]/Sqrt[3]]/Sqrt[3])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.231, Rules used = {243, 73, 220}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+3}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 243}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+3}}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 73}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^4-3}d\sqrt{x^2+3}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 220}$$

$$-\frac{\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2+3}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}}$$

input
```
Int[1/(x*Sqrt[3 + x^2]),x]
```

output
```
-(ArcTanh[Sqrt[3 + x^2]/Sqrt[3]]/Sqrt[3])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 220
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[b, 2])^(-
1))*ArcTanh[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] &&
 (LtQ[a, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}\, \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x^{2}+3}}\right)}{3}$	18
pseudoelliptic	$-\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^{2}+3}\, \sqrt{3}}{3}\right) \sqrt{3}}{3}$	19
trager	$\frac{\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{2}-3\right) \ln\left(-\frac{\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{2}-3\right)-\sqrt{x^{2}+3}}{x}\right)}{3}$	31
meijerg	$\frac{\sqrt{3}\, \left(\left(-2\ln\left(2\right)+2\ln\left(x\right)-\ln\left(3\right)\right) \sqrt{\pi}-2\sqrt{\pi}\, \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{\frac{x^{2}}{3}+1}}{2}\right)\right)}{6\sqrt{\pi}}$	46

input
```
int(1/x/(x^2+3)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/3*3^(1/2)*arctanh(3^(1/2)/(x^2+3)^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.04

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{3+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}\log\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{x^2+3}}{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(x^2+3)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3*sqrt(3)*log(-(sqrt(3) - sqrt(x^2 + 3))/x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.45 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{3+x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{3}\operatorname{asinh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{x}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(x**2+3)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
-sqrt(3)*asinh(sqrt(3)/x)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.61

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{3+x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}\operatorname{arsinh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{|x|}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(x^2+3)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/3*sqrt(3)*arcsinh(sqrt(3)/abs(x))
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 37 vs. $2(18) = 36$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.61

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{3+x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{6}\,\sqrt{3}\log\left(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{x^2+3}\right)+\frac{1}{6}\,\sqrt{3}\log\left(-\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{x^2+3}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(x^2+3)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/6*sqrt(3)*log(sqrt(3) + sqrt(x^2 + 3)) + 1/6*sqrt(3)*log(-sqrt(3) + sqr
t(x^2 + 3))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{3+x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{atanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}\,\sqrt{x^2+3}}{3}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/(x*(x^2 + 3)^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
-(3^(1/2)*atanh((3^(1/2)*(x^2 + 3)^(1/2))/3))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.78

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{3+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}\left(\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2+3}-\sqrt{3}+x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)-\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2+3}+\sqrt{3}+x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/x/(x^2+3)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(sqrt(3)*(log((sqrt(x**2 + 3) - sqrt(3) + x)/sqrt(3)) - log((sqrt(x**2 + 3
) + sqrt(3) + x)/sqrt(3))))/3
```

3.139 $\int \frac{x}{(4+x^2)^{5/2}} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 13

$$\int \frac{x}{(4+x^2)^{5/2}} \, dx = -\frac{1}{3(4+x^2)^{3/2}}$$

output
```
-1/3/(x^2+4)^(3/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{(4+x^2)^{5/2}} \, dx = -\frac{1}{3(4+x^2)^{3/2}}$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(4 + x^2)^(5/2),x]
```

output
```
-1/3*1/(4 + x^2)^(3/2)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.091$, Rules used = {241}

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.

$$\int \frac{x}{(x^2+4)^{5/2}}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 241}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3(x^2+4)^{3/2}}$$

input
```
Int[x/(4 + x^2)^(5/2),x]
```

output
```
-1/3*1/(4 + x^2)^(3/2)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 241
```
Int[(x_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/
(2*b*(p + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, p}, x] && NeQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

method	result	size
gosper	$-\frac{1}{3(x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$	10
derivativedivides	$-\frac{1}{3(x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$	10
default	$-\frac{1}{3(x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$	10
trager	$-\frac{1}{3(x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$	10
risch	$-\frac{1}{3(x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$	10
pseudoelliptic	$-\frac{1}{3(x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$	10
orering	$-\frac{1}{3(x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$	10
meijerg	$\frac{\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\left(\frac{x^2}{4}+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}}{12\sqrt{\pi}}$	26

input
```
int(x/(x^2+4)^(5/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/3/(x^2+4)^(3/2)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 21 vs. 2(9) = 18.

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.62

$$\int \frac{x}{(4+x^2)^{5/2}}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}}{3\,(x^4+8\,x^2+16)}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+4)^(5/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/3*sqrt(x^2 + 4)/(x^4 + 8*x^2 + 16)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 26 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.33 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int \frac{x}{(4+x^2)^{5/2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3x^2\sqrt{x^2+4}+12\sqrt{x^2+4}}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x**2+4)**(5/2),x)
```

output
```
-1/(3*x**2*sqrt(x**2 + 4) + 12*sqrt(x**2 + 4))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int \frac{x}{(4+x^2)^{5/2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3\,(x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+4)^(5/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/3/(x^2 + 4)^(3/2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int \frac{x}{(4+x^2)^{5/2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3\,(x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+4)^(5/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/3/(x^2 + 4)^(3/2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int \frac{x}{(4+x^2)^{5/2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3\,(x^2+4)^{3/2}}$$

input
```
int(x/(x^2 + 4)^(5/2),x)
```

output
```
-1/(3*(x^2 + 4)^(3/2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.69

$$\int \frac{x}{(4+x^2)^{5/2}}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}}{3x^4+24x^2+48}$$

input
```
int(x/(x^2+4)^(5/2),x)
```

output
```
( - sqrt(x**2 + 4))/(3*(x**4 + 8*x**2 + 16))
```

3.140 $\int x^3\sqrt{4-9x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 31

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-9x^2}\,dx=-\frac{4}{243}\left(4-9x^2\right)^{3/2}+\frac{1}{405}\left(4-9x^2\right)^{5/2}$$

output
```
-4/243*(-9*x^2+4)^(3/2)+1/405*(-9*x^2+4)^(5/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-9x^2}\,dx=\frac{(-8-27x^2)\left(4-9x^2\right)^{3/2}}{1215}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^3*Sqrt[4 - 9*x^2],x]
```

output
```
((-8 - 27*x^2)*(4 - 9*x^2)^(3/2))/1215
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.13, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.200, Rules used = {243, 53, 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.

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-9x^2}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{243}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int x^2\sqrt{4-9x^2}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{53}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \left(\frac{4}{9}\sqrt{4-9x^2}-\frac{1}{9}\left(4-9x^2\right)^{3/2}\right)dx^2$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2}{405}\left(4-9x^2\right)^{5/2}-\frac{8}{243}\left(4-9x^2\right)^{3/2}\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^3*Sqrt[4 - 9*x^2],x]
```

output
```
((-8*(4 - 9*x^2)^(3/2))/243 + (2*(4 - 9*x^2)^(5/2))/405)/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 53
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n},
x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !IntegerQ[n] || (EqQ[c, 0] && LeQ[7*m + 4*n + 4, 0])
|| LtQ[9*m + 5*(n + 1), 0] || GtQ[m + n + 2, 0])
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.61

method	result	size
pseudoelliptic	$-\frac{(27x^2+8)(-9x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{1215}$	19
trager	$\left(\frac{1}{5}x^4-\frac{4}{135}x^2-\frac{32}{1215}\right)\sqrt{-9x^2+4}$	23
default	$-\frac{x^2(-9x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{45}-\frac{8(-9x^2+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{1215}$	27
gosper	$\frac{(-2+3x)(2+3x)(27x^2+8)\sqrt{-9x^2+4}}{1215}$	29
orering	$\frac{(-2+3x)(2+3x)(27x^2+8)\sqrt{-9x^2+4}}{1215}$	29
risch	$-\frac{(243x^4-36x^2-32)(9x^2-4)}{1215\sqrt{-9x^2+4}}$	31
meijerg	$-\frac{8\left(-\frac{8\sqrt{\pi}}{15}+\frac{4\sqrt{\pi}\left(1-\frac{9x^2}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\left(\frac{27x^2}{4}+2\right)}{15}\right)}{81\sqrt{\pi}}$	33

input
```
int(x^3*(-9*x^2+4)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/1215*(27*x^2+8)*(-9*x^2+4)^(3/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-9x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{1215}\left(243\,x^4-36\,x^2-32\right)\sqrt{-9\,x^2+4}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*(-9*x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/1215*(243*x^4 - 36*x^2 - 32)*sqrt(-9*x^2 + 4)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.42

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-9x^2}\,dx = \frac{x^4\sqrt{4-9x^2}}{5}-\frac{4x^2\sqrt{4-9x^2}}{135}-\frac{32\sqrt{4-9x^2}}{1215}$$

input
```
integrate(x**3*(-9*x**2+4)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
x**4*sqrt(4 - 9*x**2)/5 - 4*x**2*sqrt(4 - 9*x**2)/135 - 32*sqrt(4 - 9*x**2
)/1215
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-9x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{45}\left(-9\,x^2+4\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}x^2-\frac{8}{1215}\left(-9\,x^2+4\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*(-9*x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/45*(-9*x^2 + 4)^(3/2)*x^2 - 8/1215*(-9*x^2 + 4)^(3/2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.03

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-9x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{405}\left(9\,x^2-4\right)^2\sqrt{-9\,x^2+4}-\frac{4}{243}\left(-9\,x^2+4\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*(-9*x^2+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/405*(9*x^2 - 4)^2*sqrt(-9*x^2 + 4) - 4/243*(-9*x^2 + 4)^(3/2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-9x^2}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{\frac{4}{9}-x^2}\left(-\frac{9\,x^4}{5}+\frac{4\,x^2}{15}+\frac{32}{135}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(x^3*(4 - 9*x^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
-((4/9 - x^2)^(1/2)*((4*x^2)/15 - (9*x^4)/5 + 32/135))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int x^3\sqrt{4-9x^2}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{-9x^2+4}\,(243x^4-36x^2-32)}{1215}$$

input
```
int(x^3*(-9*x^2+4)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(sqrt( - 9*x**2 + 4)*(243*x**4 - 36*x**2 - 32))/1215
```

3.141 $\int x^2\sqrt{9-x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 45

$$\int x^2\sqrt{9-x^2}\,dx=-\frac{9}{8}x\sqrt{9-x^2}+\frac{1}{4}x^3\sqrt{9-x^2}+\frac{81}{8}\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$$

output
```
81/8*arcsin(1/3*x)-9/8*x*(-x^2+9)^(1/2)+1/4*x^3*(-x^2+9)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.02

$$\int x^2\sqrt{9-x^2}\,dx=\frac{1}{8}x\sqrt{9-x^2}\left(-9+2x^2\right)-\frac{81}{4}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{3+x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2*Sqrt[9 - x^2],x]
```

output
```
(x*Sqrt[9 - x^2]*(-9 + 2*x^2))/8 - (81*ArcTan[Sqrt[9 - x^2]/(3 + x)])/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 50, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.200, Rules used = {248, 262, 223}

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.

$$\int x^2\sqrt{9-x^2}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{248}$$

$$\frac{9}{4}\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}dx+\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{9-x^2}x^3$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{262}$$

$$\frac{9}{4}\left(\frac{9}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}dx-\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{9-x^2}\right)+\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{9-x^2}x^3$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{223}$$

$$\frac{9}{4}\left(\frac{9}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)-\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{9-x^2}\right)+\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{9-x^2}x^3$$

input
```
Int[x^2*Sqrt[9 - x^2],x]
```

output
```
(x^3*Sqrt[9 - x^2])/4 + (9*(-1/2*(x*Sqrt[9 - x^2]) + (9*ArcSin[x/3])/2))/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 223
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSin[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[-b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && NegQ[b]
```

rule 248
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c*x)^
(m + 1)*((a + b*x^2)^p/(c*(m + 2*p + 1))), x] + Simp[2*a*(p/(m + 2*p + 1))
  Int[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^(p - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && GtQ[
p, 0] && NeQ[m + 2*p + 1, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c, 2, m, p, x]
```

rule 262
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(c*x)
^(m - 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(b*(m + 2*p + 1))), x] - Simp[a*c^2*((m - 1)/
(b*(m + 2*p + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m - 2)*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b
, c, p}, x] && GtQ[m, 2 - 1] && NeQ[m + 2*p + 1, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c
, 2, m, p, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{x\left(-x^{2}+9\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{4}+\frac{9x\sqrt{-x^{2}+9}}{8}+\frac{81\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{8}$	32
risch	$-\frac{x\left(2x^{2}-9\right)\left(x^{2}-9\right)}{8\sqrt{-x^{2}+9}}+\frac{81\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{8}$	32
pseudoelliptic	$-\frac{81\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^{2}+9}}{x}\right)}{8}+\frac{\left(2x^{3}-9x\right)\sqrt{-x^{2}+9}}{8}$	38
meijerg	$-\frac{81i\left(-\frac{i\sqrt{\pi}\,x\left(-\frac{2x^{2}}{3}+3\right)\sqrt{1-\frac{x^{2}}{9}}}{18}+\frac{i\sqrt{\pi}\,\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{2}\right)}{4\sqrt{\pi}}$	41
trager	$\frac{x\left(2x^{2}-9\right)\sqrt{-x^{2}+9}}{8}+\frac{81\,\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{2}+1\right)\ln\left(\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{2}+1\right)\sqrt{-x^{2}+9}+x\right)}{8}$	48

input
```
int(x^2*(-x^2+9)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/4*x*(-x^2+9)^(3/2)+9/8*x*(-x^2+9)^(1/2)+81/8*arcsin(1/3*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int x^{2}\sqrt{9-x^{2}}\,dx=\frac{1}{8}\left(2\,x^{3}-9\,x\right)\sqrt{-x^{2}+9}-\frac{81}{4}\,\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^{2}+9}-3}{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(-x^2+9)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/8*(2*x^3 - 9*x)*sqrt(-x^2 + 9) - 81/4*arctan((sqrt(-x^2 + 9) - 3)/x)
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 1.59 (sec) , antiderivative size = 110, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.44

$$\int x^2\sqrt{9-x^2}\,dx = \begin{cases} \frac{ix^5}{4\sqrt{x^2-9}} - \frac{27ix^3}{8\sqrt{x^2-9}} + \frac{81ix}{8\sqrt{x^2-9}} - \frac{81i\operatorname{acosh}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{8} & \text{for } |x^2| > 9 \\ -\frac{x^5}{4\sqrt{9-x^2}} + \frac{27x^3}{8\sqrt{9-x^2}} - \frac{81x}{8\sqrt{9-x^2}} + \frac{81\operatorname{asin}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{8} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(x**2*(-x**2+9)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((I*x**5/(4*sqrt(x**2 - 9)) - 27*I*x**3/(8*sqrt(x**2 - 9)) + 81*I
*x/(8*sqrt(x**2 - 9)) - 81*I*acosh(x/3)/8, Abs(x**2) > 9), (-x**5/(4*sqrt(
9 - x**2)) + 27*x**3/(8*sqrt(9 - x**2)) - 81*x/(8*sqrt(9 - x**2)) + 81*asi
n(x/3)/8, True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int x^2\sqrt{9-x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\left(-x^2+9\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}x + \frac{9}{8}\sqrt{-x^2+9}x + \frac{81}{8}\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{3}x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(-x^2+9)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/4*(-x^2 + 9)^(3/2)*x + 9/8*sqrt(-x^2 + 9)*x + 81/8*arcsin(1/3*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int x^2\sqrt{9-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{8}\left(2\,x^2-9\right)\sqrt{-x^2+9}x + \frac{81}{8}\,\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{3}\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(-x^2+9)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/8*(2*x^2 - 9)*sqrt(-x^2 + 9)*x + 81/8*arcsin(1/3*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

$$\int x^2\sqrt{9-x^2}\,dx = \frac{81\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{8} - \sqrt{9-x^2}\left(\frac{9\,x}{8} - \frac{x^3}{4}\right)$$

input
```
int(x^2*(9 - x^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(81*asin(x/3))/8 - (9 - x^2)^(1/2)*((9*x)/8 - x^3/4)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int x^2\sqrt{9-x^2}\,dx = \frac{81 asin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{-x^2+9}\,x^3}{4} - \frac{9\sqrt{-x^2+9}\,x}{8}$$

input
```
int(x^2*(-x^2+9)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(81*asin(x/3) + 2*sqrt( - x**2 + 9)*x**3 - 9*sqrt( - x**2 + 9)*x)/8
```

3.142 $\int 5x\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 13

$$\int 5x\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx=\frac{5}{3}\left(1+x^2\right)^{3/2}$$

output
```
5/3*(x^2+1)^(3/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int 5x\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx=\frac{5}{3}\left(1+x^2\right)^{3/2}$$

input
```
Integrate[5*x*Sqrt[1 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
(5*(1 + x^2)^(3/2))/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.167$, Rules used = {27, 241}

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.

$$\int 5x\sqrt{x^2+1}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 27$$

$$5\int x\sqrt{x^2+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 241$$

$$\frac{5}{3}\left(x^2+1\right)^{3/2}$$

input
```
Int[5*x*Sqrt[1 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
(5*(1 + x^2)^(3/2))/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 27
```
Int[(a_)*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a   Int[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] &&  !Ma
tchQ[Fx, (b_)*(Gx_) /; FreeQ[b, x]]
```

rule 241
```
Int[(x_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/
(2*b*(p + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, p}, x] && NeQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

method	result	size
gosper	$\frac{5(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}$	10
derivativedivides	$\frac{5(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}$	10
default	$\frac{5(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}$	10
risch	$\frac{5(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}$	10
pseudoelliptic	$\frac{5(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}$	10
orering	$\frac{5(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}$	10
trager	$5\left(\frac{x^2}{3}+\frac{1}{3}\right)\sqrt{x^2+1}$	17
meijerg	$-\frac{5\left(\frac{4\sqrt{\pi}}{3}-\frac{2\sqrt{\pi}\,(2x^2+2)\sqrt{x^2+1}}{3}\right)}{4\sqrt{\pi}}$	31

input
```
int(5*x*(x^2+1)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
5/3*(x^2+1)^(3/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int 5x\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{5}{3}\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(5*x*(x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
5/3*(x^2 + 1)^(3/2)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 26 vs. $2(10) = 20$.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int 5x\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{5x^2\sqrt{x^2+1}}{3} + \frac{5\sqrt{x^2+1}}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(5*x*(x**2+1)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
5*x**2*sqrt(x**2 + 1)/3 + 5*sqrt(x**2 + 1)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int 5x\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{5}{3}\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(5*x*(x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
5/3*(x^2 + 1)^(3/2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int 5x\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{5}{3}\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(5*x*(x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
5/3*(x^2 + 1)^(3/2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int 5x\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{5\,(x^2+1)^{3/2}}{3}$$

input
```
int(5*x*(x^2 + 1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(5*(x^2 + 1)^(3/2))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int 5x\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{5\sqrt{x^2+1}\,(x^2+1)}{3}$$

input
```
int(5*x*(x^2+1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(5*sqrt(x**2 + 1)*(x**2 + 1))/3
```

3.143 $\int \frac{1}{(-25+4x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 16

$$\int \frac{1}{(-25+4x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = -\frac{x}{25\sqrt{-25+4x^2}}$$

output
```
-1/25*x/(4*x^2-25)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{(-25+4x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = -\frac{x}{25\sqrt{-25+4x^2}}$$

input
```
Integrate[(-25 + 4*x^2)^(-3/2),x]
```

output
```
-1/25*x/Sqrt[-25 + 4*x^2]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.091$, Rules used = {208}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{(4x^2-25)^{3/2}}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{208}$$

$$-\frac{x}{25\sqrt{4x^2-25}}$$

input
```
Int[(-25 + 4*x^2)^(-3/2),x]
```

output
```
-1/25*x/Sqrt[-25 + 4*x^2]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 208
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-3/2), x_Symbol] :> Simp[x/(a*Sqrt[a + b*x^2]),
x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{x}{25\sqrt{4x^2-25}}$	13
trager	$-\frac{x}{25\sqrt{4x^2-25}}$	13
risch	$-\frac{x}{25\sqrt{4x^2-25}}$	13
pseudoelliptic	$-\frac{x}{25\sqrt{4x^2-25}}$	13
gosper	$-\frac{(2x-5)(5+2x)x}{25(4x^2-25)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$	23
orering	$-\frac{(2x-5)(5+2x)x}{25(4x^2-25)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$	23
meijerg	$\frac{\left(-\operatorname{signum}\left(-1+\frac{4x^2}{25}\right)\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} x}{125 \operatorname{signum}\left(-1+\frac{4x^2}{25}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{1-\frac{4x^2}{25}}}$	35

input
```
int(1/(4*x^2-25)^(3/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/25*x/(4*x^2-25)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 30 vs. 2(12) = 24.

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.88

$$\int \frac{1}{(-25+4x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = -\frac{4\,x^2+2\,\sqrt{4\,x^2-25}x-25}{50\,(4\,x^2-25)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(4*x^2-25)^(3/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/50*(4*x^2 + 2*sqrt(4*x^2 - 25)*x - 25)/(4*x^2 - 25)
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.37 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.12

$$\int \frac{1}{(-25+4x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{x}{25\sqrt{4x^2-25}} & \text{for } |x^2| > \frac{25}{4} \\ \frac{ix}{25\sqrt{25-4x^2}} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(4*x**2-25)**(3/2),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((-x/(25*sqrt(4*x**2 - 25)), Abs(x**2) > 25/4), (I*x/(25*sqrt(25
- 4*x**2)), True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{1}{(-25+4x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = -\frac{x}{25\sqrt{4x^2-25}}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(4*x^2-25)^(3/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/25*x/sqrt(4*x^2 - 25)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{1}{(-25+4x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = -\frac{x}{25\sqrt{4x^2-25}}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(4*x^2-25)^(3/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/25*x/sqrt(4*x^2 - 25)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{1}{(-25+4x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = -\frac{x}{25\sqrt{4x^2-25}}$$

input
```
int(1/(4*x^2 - 25)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
-x/(25*(4*x^2 - 25)^(1/2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.75

$$\int \frac{1}{(-25+4x^2)^{3/2}}\,dx = \frac{-2\sqrt{4x^2-25}\,x-4x^2+25}{200x^2-1250}$$

input
```
int(1/(4*x^2-25)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
( - 2*sqrt(4*x**2 - 25)*x - 4*x**2 + 25)/(50*(4*x**2 - 25))
```

3.144 $\int \sqrt{2x-x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 33

$$\int \sqrt{2x-x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}(1-x)\sqrt{2x-x^2}-\frac{1}{2}\arcsin(1-x)$$

output
```
1/2*arcsin(-1+x)-1/2*(1-x)*(-x^2+2*x)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 47, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.42

$$\int \sqrt{2x-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-((-2+x)x)}\left(-1+x+\frac{2\log\left(\sqrt{-2+x}-\sqrt{x}\right)}{\sqrt{-2+x}\sqrt{x}}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[2*x - x^2],x]
```

output
```
(Sqrt[-((-2 + x)*x)]*(-1 + x + (2*Log[Sqrt[-2 + x] - Sqrt[x]])/(Sqrt[-2 +
x]*Sqrt[x])))/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.231$, Rules used = {1087, 1090, 223}

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.

$$\int \sqrt{2x-x^2}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1087}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}dx-\frac{1}{2}(1-x)\sqrt{2x-x^2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1090}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{4}(2-2x)^2}}d(2-2x)-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2x-x^2}(1-x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 223}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}(2-2x)\right)-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2x-x^2}(1-x)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[2*x - x^2],x]
```

output
```
-1/2*((1 - x)*Sqrt[2*x - x^2]) - ArcSin[(2 - 2*x)/2]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 223
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSin[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[-b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && NegQ[b]
```

rule 1087
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(b + 2*c*x)
*((a + b*x + c*x^2)^p/(2*c*(2*p + 1))), x] - Simp[p*((b^2 - 4*a*c)/(2*c*(2*
p + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x + c*x^2)^(p - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] &&
GtQ[p, 0] && (IntegerQ[4*p] || IntegerQ[3*p])
```

rule 1090
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(2*c*(-4*
(c/(b^2 - 4*a*c)))^p)   Subst[Int[Simp[1 - x^2/(b^2 - 4*a*c), x]^p, x], x,
b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p}, x] && GtQ[4*a - b^2/c, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

method	result	size
risch	$-\frac{(-1+x)x(-2+x)}{2\sqrt{-x(-2+x)}}+\frac{\arcsin(-1+x)}{2}$	25
default	$-\frac{(-2x+2)\sqrt{-x^2+2x}}{4}+\frac{\arcsin(-1+x)}{2}$	26
pseudoelliptic	$-\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x(-2+x)}}{x}\right)+\frac{(-1+x)\sqrt{-x(-2+x)}}{2}$	30
meijerg	$-\frac{2i\left(-\frac{i\sqrt{\pi}\,\sqrt{x}\,\sqrt{2}\,(-3x+3)\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{2}}}{12}+\frac{i\sqrt{\pi}\,\arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	47
trager	$\left(-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{x}{2}\right)\sqrt{-x^2+2x}+\frac{\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\ln\left(\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\sqrt{-x^2+2x}+x-1\right)}{2}$	49

input
```
int((-x^2+2*x)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2*(-1+x)*x*(-2+x)/(-x*(-2+x))^(1/2)+1/2*arcsin(-1+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int \sqrt{2x-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-x^2+2\,x}(x-1) - \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+2\,x}}{x-2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-x^2+2*x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(-x^2 + 2*x)*(x - 1) - arctan(sqrt(-x^2 + 2*x)/(x - 2))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \sqrt{2x-x^2}\,dx = \left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)\sqrt{-x^2+2x} + \frac{\operatorname{asin}(x-1)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate((-x**2+2*x)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(x/2 - 1/2)*sqrt(-x**2 + 2*x) + asin(x - 1)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.09

$$\int \sqrt{2x-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-x^2+2\,x}x - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-x^2+2\,x} - \frac{1}{2}\arcsin(-x+1)$$

input
```
integrate((-x^2+2*x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(-x^2 + 2*x)*x - 1/2*sqrt(-x^2 + 2*x) - 1/2*arcsin(-x + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int \sqrt{2x-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-x^2+2\,x}(x-1)+\frac{1}{2}\arcsin\left(x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-x^2+2*x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(-x^2 + 2*x)*(x - 1) + 1/2*arcsin(x - 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \sqrt{2x-x^2}\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{asin}(x-1)}{2}+\left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)\sqrt{2\,x-x^2}$$

input
```
int((2*x - x^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
asin(x - 1)/2 + (x/2 - 1/2)*(2*x - x^2)^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.27

$$\int \sqrt{2x-x^2}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{x}\,\sqrt{-x+2}\,x}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{x}\,\sqrt{-x+2}}{2}-\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x+2}+\sqrt{x}\,i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)i$$

input
```
int((-x^2+2*x)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(sqrt(x)*sqrt( - x + 2)*x - sqrt(x)*sqrt( - x + 2) - 2*log((sqrt( - x + 2)
 + sqrt(x)*i)/sqrt(2))*i)/2
```

3.145 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+4x+x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+4x+x^2}}\,dx = \operatorname{arcsinh}\left(\frac{2+x}{2}\right)$$

output
```
arcsinh(1+1/2*x)
```

Mathematica [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 20 vs. 2(8) = 16.

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.50

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+4x+x^2}}\,dx = -\log\left(-2-x+\sqrt{8+4x+x^2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/Sqrt[8 + 4*x + x^2],x]
```

output
```
-Log[-2 - x + Sqrt[8 + 4*x + x^2]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.25, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.167, Rules used = {1090, 222}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+8}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1090}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{16}(2x+4)^2+1}}d(2x+4)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{222}$$

$$\text{arcsinh}\left(\frac{1}{4}(2x+4)\right)$$

input
```
Int[1/Sqrt[8 + 4*x + x^2],x]
```

output
```
ArcSinh[(4 + 2*x)/4]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 222
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSinh[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && PosQ[b]
```

rule 1090
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(2*c*(-4*
(c/(b^2 - 4*a*c)))^p)   Subst[Int[Simp[1 - x^2/(b^2 - 4*a*c), x]^p, x], x,
b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p}, x] && GtQ[4*a - b^2/c, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

method	result	size
default	$\operatorname{arcsinh}\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)$	7
trager	$-\ln\left(\sqrt{x^2+4x+8}-2-x\right)$	19

input
```
int(1/(x^2+4*x+8)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
arcsinh(1+1/2*x)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 18 vs. 2(6) = 12.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.25

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+4x+x^2}}\,dx = -\log\left(-x+\sqrt{x^2+4\,x+8}-2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2+4*x+8)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-log(-x + sqrt(x^2 + 4*x + 8) - 2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+4x+x^2}}\,dx = \operatorname{asinh}\left(\frac{x}{2}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x**2+4*x+8)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
asinh(x/2 + 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+4x+x^2}}\,dx = \operatorname{arsinh}\left(\frac{1}{2}x+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2+4*x+8)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
arcsinh(1/2*x + 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 34 vs. 2(6) = 12.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.25

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+4x+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2+4x+8}(x+2) - 2\log\left(-x+\sqrt{x^2+4x+8}-2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2+4*x+8)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(x^2 + 4*x + 8)*(x + 2) - 2*log(-x + sqrt(x^2 + 4*x + 8) - 2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.75

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+4x+x^2}}\,dx = \ln\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+4x+8}+2\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(4*x + x^2 + 8)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
log(x + (4*x + x^2 + 8)^(1/2) + 2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.12

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+4x+x^2}}\,dx = \log\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4x+8}}{2}+\frac{x}{2}+1\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(x^2+4*x+8)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
log((sqrt(x**2 + 4*x + 8) + x + 2)/2)
```

3.146 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-8+6x+9x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 25

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-8+6x+9x^2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1+3x}{\sqrt{-8+6x+9x^2}}\right)$$

output
```
1/3*arctanh((1+3*x)/(9*x^2+6*x-8)^(1/2))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-8+6x+9x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\log\left(-1-3x+\sqrt{-8+6x+9x^2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/Sqrt[-8 + 6*x + 9*x^2],x]
```

output
```
-1/3*Log[-1 - 3*x + Sqrt[-8 + 6*x + 9*x^2]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.143, Rules used = {1092, 219}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9x^2+6x-8}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1092}$$

$$2\int \frac{1}{36-\frac{36(3x+1)^2}{9x^2+6x-8}}d\frac{6(3x+1)}{\sqrt{9x^2+6x-8}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 219}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{3x+1}{\sqrt{9x^2+6x-8}}\right)$$

input
```
Int[1/Sqrt[-8 + 6*x + 9*x^2],x]
```

output
```
ArcTanh[(1 + 3*x)/Sqrt[-8 + 6*x + 9*x^2]]/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 219
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2]))*
ArcTanh[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] && (Gt
Q[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 1092
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[2   Subst[I
nt[1/(4*c - x^2), x], x, (b + 2*c*x)/Sqrt[a + b*x + c*x^2]], x] /; FreeQ[{a
, b, c}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

method	result	size
trager	$-\frac{\ln\left(-1-3x+\sqrt{9x^2+6x-8}\right)}{3}$	21
default	$\frac{\ln\left(\frac{(3+9x)\sqrt{9}}{9}+\sqrt{9x^2+6x-8}\right)\sqrt{9}}{9}$	30

input
```
int(1/(9*x^2+6*x-8)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/3*ln(-1-3*x+(9*x^2+6*x-8)^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-8+6x+9x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\log\left(-3\,x+\sqrt{9\,x^2+6\,x-8}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(9*x^2+6*x-8)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/3*log(-3*x + sqrt(9*x^2 + 6*x - 8) - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-8+6x+9x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(18x+6\sqrt{9x^2+6x-8}+6\right)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(9*x**2+6*x-8)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
log(18*x + 6*sqrt(9*x**2 + 6*x - 8) + 6)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-8+6x+9x^2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\log\left(18\,x + 6\sqrt{9\,x^2+6\,x-8}+6\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(9*x^2+6*x-8)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*log(18*x + 6*sqrt(9*x^2 + 6*x - 8) + 6)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.64

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-8+6x+9x^2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{9\,x^2+6\,x-8}(3\,x+1) + \frac{3}{2}\log\left(\left|-3\,x+\sqrt{9\,x^2+6\,x-8}-1\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(9*x^2+6*x-8)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/6*sqrt(9*x^2 + 6*x - 8)*(3*x + 1) + 3/2*log(abs(-3*x + sqrt(9*x^2 + 6*x
- 8) - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-8+6x+9x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(3\,x+\sqrt{9\,x^2+6\,x-8}+1\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/(6*x + 9*x^2 - 8)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
log(3*x + (6*x + 9*x^2 - 8)^(1/2) + 1)/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-8+6x+9x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{9x^2+6x-8}}{3}+x+\frac{1}{3}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/(9*x^2+6*x-8)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
log((sqrt(9*x**2 + 6*x - 8) + 3*x + 1)/3)/3
```

3.147 $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 17, antiderivative size = 44

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}} \, dx = -3\sqrt{4x-x^2} - \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{4x-x^2} - 6\arcsin\left(1-\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

output
```
6*arcsin(-1+1/2*x)-3*(-x^2+4*x)^(1/2)-1/2*x*(-x^2+4*x)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 55, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.25

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}} \, dx = \frac{x(-24+2x+x^2) - 24\sqrt{-4+x}\sqrt{x}\log\left(\sqrt{-4+x}-\sqrt{x}\right)}{2\sqrt{-((-4+x)x)}}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2/Sqrt[4*x - x^2],x]
```

output
```
(x*(-24 + 2*x + x^2) - 24*Sqrt[-4 + x]*Sqrt[x]*Log[Sqrt[-4 + x] - Sqrt[x]]
)/(2*Sqrt[-((-4 + x)*x)])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 49, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.235, Rules used = {1134, 1160, 1090, 223}

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.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1134}$$

$$3\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}dx-\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{4x-x^2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1160}$$

$$3\left(2\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}dx-\sqrt{4x-x^2}\right)-\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{4x-x^2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1090}$$

$$3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{16}(4-2x)^2}}d(4-2x)-\sqrt{4x-x^2}\right)-\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{4x-x^2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{223}$$

$$3\left(-2\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{4}(4-2x)\right)-\sqrt{4x-x^2}\right)-\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{4x-x^2}$$

input
```
Int[x^2/Sqrt[4*x - x^2],x]
```

output
```
-1/2*(x*Sqrt[4*x - x^2]) + 3*(-Sqrt[4*x - x^2] - 2*ArcSin[(4 - 2*x)/4])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 223
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSin[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[-b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && NegQ[b]
```

rule 1090
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(2*c*(-4*
(c/(b^2 - 4*a*c)))^p)   Subst[Int[Simp[1 - x^2/(b^2 - 4*a*c), x]^p, x], x,
b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p}, x] && GtQ[4*a - b^2/c, 0]
```

rule 1134
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_S
ymbol] :> Simp[e*(d + e*x)^(m - 1)*((a + b*x + c*x^2)^(p + 1)/(c*(m + 2*p +
 1))), x] + Simp[(m + p)*((2*c*d - b*e)/(c*(m + 2*p + 1)))   Int[(d + e*x)^
(m - 1)*(a + b*x + c*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, p}, x] && EqQ[
c*d^2 - b*d*e + a*e^2, 0] && GtQ[m, 1] && NeQ[m + 2*p + 1, 0] && IntegerQ[2
*p]
```

rule 1160
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[e*((a + b*x + c*x^2)^(p + 1)/(2*c*(p + 1))), x] + Simp[(2*c*d - b
*e)/(2*c)   Int[(a + b*x + c*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, p}, x]
 && NeQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.33 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.61

method	result
risch	$\frac{(x+6)x(x-4)}{2\sqrt{-x(x-4)}}+6\arcsin\left(-1+\frac{x}{2}\right)$
default	$6\arcsin\left(-1+\frac{x}{2}\right)-3\sqrt{-x^2+4x}-\frac{x\sqrt{-x^2+4x}}{2}$
pseudoelliptic	$-\frac{x\sqrt{-x(x-4)}}{2}-3\sqrt{-x\left(x-4\right)}-12\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x(x-4)}}{x}\right)$
meijerg	$-\frac{16i\left(-\frac{i\sqrt{\pi}\,\sqrt{x}\,\left(\frac{5x}{2}+15\right)\sqrt{-\frac{x}{4}+1}}{40}+\frac{3i\sqrt{\pi}\,\arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{4}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}}$
trager	$\left(-\frac{x}{2}-3\right)\sqrt{-x^2+4x}-6\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\ln\left(\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)x-2\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2\right.\right.$

input
```
int(x^2/(-x^2+4*x)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*(x+6)*x*(x-4)/(-x*(x-4))^(1/2)+6*arcsin(-1+1/2*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{-x^2+4\,x}(x+6) - 12\,\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+4\,x}}{x-4}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(-x^2+4*x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*sqrt(-x^2 + 4*x)*(x + 6) - 12*arctan(sqrt(-x^2 + 4*x)/(x - 4))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.55

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}\,dx = \left(-\frac{x}{2}-3\right)\sqrt{-x^2+4x} + 6\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{x}{2}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x**2/(-x**2+4*x)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(-x/2 - 3)*sqrt(-x**2 + 4*x) + 6*asin(x/2 - 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-x^2+4\,x}x - 3\sqrt{-x^2+4\,x} - 6\arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\,x+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(-x^2+4*x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2*sqrt(-x^2 + 4*x)*x - 3*sqrt(-x^2 + 4*x) - 6*arcsin(-1/2*x + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.57

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-x^2+4\,x}(x+6) + 6\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(-x^2+4*x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*sqrt(-x^2 + 4*x)*(x + 6) + 6*arcsin(1/2*x - 1)
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}\,dx = \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4\,x-x^2}}\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^2/(4*x - x^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(x^2/(4*x - x^2)^(1/2), x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 40, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{x}\,\sqrt{-x+4}\,x}{2} - 3\sqrt{x}\,\sqrt{-x+4} - 12\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x+4}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{x}\,i}{2}\right)i$$

input
```
int(x^2/(-x^2+4*x)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
( - sqrt(x)*sqrt( - x + 4)*x - 6*sqrt(x)*sqrt( - x + 4) - 24*log((sqrt( -
x + 4) + sqrt(x)*i)/2)*i)/2
```

3.148 $\int \frac{1}{(2+2x+x^2)^2} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 26

$$\int \frac{1}{(2+2x+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1+x}{2(2+2x+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2}\arctan(1+x)$$

output
```
1/2*(1+x)/(x^2+2*x+2)+1/2*arctan(1+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1}{(2+2x+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1+x}{2+2x+x^2} + \arctan(1+x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(2 + 2*x + x^2)^(-2),x]
```

output
```
((1 + x)/(2 + 2*x + x^2) + ArcTan[1 + x])/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.300$, Rules used = {1086, 1082, 217}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{(x^2+2x+2)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1086}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+2}dx+\frac{x+1}{2(x^2+2x+2)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1082}$$

$$\frac{x+1}{2(x^2+2x+2)}-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{-(x+1)^2-1}d(x+1)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{217}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\arctan(x+1)+\frac{x+1}{2(x^2+2x+2)}$$

input
```
Int[(2 + 2*x + x^2)^(-2),x]
```

output
```
(1 + x)/(2*(2 + 2*x + x^2)) + ArcTan[1 + x]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 217
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2])^(
-1))*ArcTan[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] &
& (LtQ[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 1082
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{q = 1 - 4*S
implify[a*(c/b^2)]}, Simp[-2/b   Subst[Int[1/(q - x^2), x], x, 1 + 2*c*(x/b
)], x] /; RationalQ[q] && (EqQ[q^2, 1] ||  !RationalQ[b^2 - 4*a*c])] /; Fre
eQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

rule 1086
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(b + 2*c*x)
*((a + b*x + c*x^2)^(p + 1)/((p + 1)*(b^2 - 4*a*c))), x] - Simp[2*c*((2*p +
 3)/((p + 1)*(b^2 - 4*a*c)))   Int[(a + b*x + c*x^2)^(p + 1), x], x] /; Fre
eQ[{a, b, c}, x] && ILtQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

method	result	size
risch	$\frac{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{x}{2}}{x^{2}+2x+2}+\frac{\arctan\left(1+x\right)}{2}$	24
default	$\frac{2x+2}{4x^{2}+8x+8}+\frac{\arctan\left(1+x\right)}{2}$	25
parallelrisch	$-\frac{i\ln\left(x+1-i\right)x^{2}-i\ln\left(x+1+i\right)x^{2}+2i\ln\left(x+1-i\right)x-2i\ln\left(x+1+i\right)x+2i\ln\left(x+1-i\right)-2i\ln\left(x+1+i\right)+x^{2}}{4\left(x^{2}+2x+2\right)}$	79

input
```
int(1/(x^2+2*x+2)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(1/2+1/2*x)/(x^2+2*x+2)+1/2*arctan(1+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(2+2x+x^2\right)^2}\,dx=\frac{\left(x^{2}+2\,x+2\right)\arctan\left(x+1\right)+x+1}{2\,\left(x^{2}+2\,x+2\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2+2*x+2)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*((x^2 + 2*x + 2)*arctan(x + 1) + x + 1)/(x^2 + 2*x + 2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{1}{(2+2x+x^2)^2}\,dx = \frac{x+1}{2x^2+4x+4} + \frac{\operatorname{atan}(x+1)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x**2+2*x+2)**2,x)
```

output
```
(x + 1)/(2*x**2 + 4*x + 4) + atan(x + 1)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{1}{(2+2x+x^2)^2}\,dx = \frac{x+1}{2(x^2+2x+2)} + \frac{1}{2}\arctan(x+1)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2+2*x+2)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*(x + 1)/(x^2 + 2*x + 2) + 1/2*arctan(x + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{1}{(2+2x+x^2)^2}\,dx = \frac{x+1}{2(x^2+2x+2)} + \frac{1}{2}\arctan(x+1)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2+2*x+2)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*(x + 1)/(x^2 + 2*x + 2) + 1/2*arctan(x + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1}{(2+2x+x^2)^2}\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{atan}(x+1)}{2} + \frac{\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}{x^2+2\,x+2}$$

input
```
int(1/(2*x + x^2 + 2)^2,x)
```

output
```
atan(x + 1)/2 + (x/2 + 1/2)/(2*x + x^2 + 2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.58

$$\int \frac{1}{(2+2x+x^2)^2}\,dx = \frac{2atan(x+1)\,x^2+4atan(x+1)\,x+4atan(x+1)-x^2}{4x^2+8x+8}$$

input
```
int(1/(x^2+2*x+2)^2,x)
```

output
```
(2*atan(x + 1)*x**2 + 4*atan(x + 1)*x + 4*atan(x + 1) - x**2)/(4*(x**2 + 2
*x + 2))
```

3.149 $\int \frac{1}{(5-4x-x^2)^{5/2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 43

$$\int \frac{1}{(5-4x-x^2)^{5/2}}\,dx = \frac{2+x}{27\,(5-4x-x^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{2(2+x)}{243\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}}$$

output
```
1/27*(2+x)/(-x^2-4*x+5)^(3/2)+2/243*(2+x)/(-x^2-4*x+5)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{(5-4x-x^2)^{5/2}}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}(38+3x-12x^2-2x^3)}{243(-1+x)^2(5+x)^2}$$

input
```
Integrate[(5 - 4*x - x^2)^(-5/2),x]
```

output
```
(Sqrt[5 - 4*x - x^2]*(38 + 3*x - 12*x^2 - 2*x^3))/(243*(-1 + x)^2*(5 + x)^
2)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, 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 = {1089, 1088}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{(-x^2-4x+5)^{5/2}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1089}$$

$$\frac{2}{27}\int \frac{1}{(-x^2-4x+5)^{3/2}}dx+\frac{x+2}{27\,(-x^2-4x+5)^{3/2}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1088}$$

$$\frac{2(x+2)}{243\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}}+\frac{x+2}{27\,(-x^2-4x+5)^{3/2}}$$

input
```
Int[(5 - 4*x - x^2)^(-5/2),x]
```

output
```
(2 + x)/(27*(5 - 4*x - x^2)^(3/2)) + (2*(2 + x))/(243*Sqrt[5 - 4*x - x^2])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 1088
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-3/2), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-2*((b +
2*c*x)/((b^2 - 4*a*c)*Sqrt[a + b*x + c*x^2])), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] &&
 NeQ[b^2 - 4*a*c, 0]
```

rule 1089
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(b + 2*c*x)
*((a + b*x + c*x^2)^(p + 1)/((p + 1)*(b^2 - 4*a*c))), x] - Simp[2*c*((2*p +
 3)/((p + 1)*(b^2 - 4*a*c)))   Int[(a + b*x + c*x^2)^(p + 1), x], x] /; Fre
eQ[{a, b, c}, x] && LtQ[p, -1] && (IntegerQ[4*p] || IntegerQ[3*p])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

method	result	size
gosper	$\frac{(5+x)(-1+x)(2x^3+12x^2-3x-38)}{243(-x^2-4x+5)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$	36
orering	$\frac{(5+x)(-1+x)(2x^3+12x^2-3x-38)}{243(-x^2-4x+5)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$	36
default	$-\frac{-2x-4}{54(-x^2-4x+5)^{\frac{3}{2}}}-\frac{-2x-4}{243\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}}$	40
trager	$-\frac{(2x^3+12x^2-3x-38)\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}}{243(x^2+4x-5)^2}$	40
risch	$\frac{2x^3+12x^2-3x-38}{243(x^2+4x-5)\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}}$	40

input
```
int(1/(-x^2-4*x+5)^(5/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/243*(5+x)*(-1+x)*(2*x^3+12*x^2-3*x-38)/(-x^2-4*x+5)^(5/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 49, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \frac{1}{(5-4x-x^2)^{5/2}}\,dx = -\frac{(2\,x^3+12\,x^2-3\,x-38)\sqrt{-x^2-4\,x+5}}{243\,(x^4+8\,x^3+6\,x^2-40\,x+25)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-x^2-4*x+5)^(5/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/243*(2*x^3 + 12*x^2 - 3*x - 38)*sqrt(-x^2 - 4*x + 5)/(x^4 + 8*x^3 + 6*x
^2 - 40*x + 25)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{(5-4x-x^2)^{5/2}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{(-x^2-4x+5)^{\frac{5}{2}}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-x**2-4*x+5)**(5/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral((-x**2 - 4*x + 5)**(-5/2), x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 59, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.37

$$\int \frac{1}{(5-4x-x^2)^{5/2}}\,dx = \frac{2\,x}{243\,\sqrt{-x^2-4\,x+5}} + \frac{4}{243\,\sqrt{-x^2-4\,x+5}} + \frac{x}{27\,(-x^2-4\,x+5)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{2}{27\,(-x^2-4\,x+5)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-x^2-4*x+5)^(5/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2/243*x/sqrt(-x^2 - 4*x + 5) + 4/243/sqrt(-x^2 - 4*x + 5) + 1/27*x/(-x^2 -
 4*x + 5)^(3/2) + 2/27/(-x^2 - 4*x + 5)^(3/2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int \frac{1}{(5-4x-x^2)^{5/2}}\,dx = -\frac{((2\,(x+6)x-3)x-38)\sqrt{-x^2-4\,x+5}}{243\,(x^2+4\,x-5)^2}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-x^2-4*x+5)^(5/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/243*((2*(x + 6)*x - 3)*x - 38)*sqrt(-x^2 - 4*x + 5)/(x^2 + 4*x - 5)^2
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{(5-4x-x^2)^{5/2}}\,dx = -\frac{(4\,x+8)\,\left(8\,x^2+32\,x-76\right)}{3888\,{\left(-x^2-4\,x+5\right)}^{3/2}}$$

input
```
int(1/(5 - x^2 - 4*x)^(5/2),x)
```

output
```
-((4*x + 8)*(32*x + 8*x^2 - 76))/(3888*(5 - x^2 - 4*x)^(3/2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 40, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

$$\int \frac{1}{(5-4x-x^2)^{5/2}}\,dx = \frac{2x^3+12x^2-3x-38}{243\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}\,(x^2+4x-5)}$$

input
```
int(1/(-x^2-4*x+5)^(5/2),x)
```

output
```
(2*x**3 + 12*x**2 - 3*x - 38)/(243*sqrt( - x**2 - 4*x + 5)*(x**2 + 4*x - 5
))
```

3.150 $\int e^t\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}\,dt$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 17, antiderivative size = 33

$$\int e^t\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}\,dt=\frac{1}{2}e^t\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}+\frac{9}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{e^t}{3}\right)$$

output
```
9/2*arcsin(1/3*exp(t))+1/2*exp(t)*(9-exp(2*t))^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 45, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.36

$$\int e^t\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}\,dt=\frac{1}{2}e^t\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}-9\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}}{3+e^t}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[E^t*Sqrt[9 - E^(2*t)],t]
```

output
```
(E^t*Sqrt[9 - E^(2*t)])/2 - 9*ArcTan[Sqrt[9 - E^(2*t)]/(3 + E^t)]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.176$, Rules used = {2679, 211, 223}

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.

$$\int e^t\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}\,dt$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2679}$$
$$\int \sqrt{9-e^{2t}}de^t$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{211}$$
$$\frac{9}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}}de^t+\frac{1}{2}e^t\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{223}$$
$$\frac{9}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{e^t}{3}\right)+\frac{1}{2}e^t\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}$$

input
```
Int[E^t*Sqrt[9 - E^(2*t)],t]
```

output
```
(E^t*Sqrt[9 - E^(2*t)])/2 + (9*ArcSin[E^t/3])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 211
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[x*((a + b*x^2)^p/(2*p + 1
)), x] + Simp[2*a*(p/(2*p + 1))   Int[(a + b*x^2)^(p - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[
{a, b}, x] && GtQ[p, 0] && (IntegerQ[4*p] || IntegerQ[6*p])
```

rule 223
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSin[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[-b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && NegQ[b]
```

rule 2679
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(F_)^((e_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))))^(p_.)*(G_)^((h_.)*((f_
.) + (g_.)*(x_))), x_Symbol] :> With[{m = FullSimplify[d*e*(Log[F]/(g*h*Log
[G]))]}, Simp[Denominator[m]/(g*h*Log[G])   Subst[Int[x^(Denominator[m] - 1
)*(a + b*F^(c*e - d*e*(f/g))*x^Numerator[m])^p, x], x, G^(h*((f + g*x)/Deno
minator[m]))], x] /; LtQ[m, -1] || GtQ[m, 1]] /; FreeQ[{F, G, a, b, c, d, e
, f, g, h, p}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

method	result	size
default	$\frac{9\arcsin\left(\frac{e^{t}}{3}\right)}{2}+\frac{e^{t}\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}}{2}$	23
risch	$-\frac{e^{t}\left(-9+e^{2t}\right)}{2\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}}+\frac{9\arcsin\left(\frac{e^{t}}{3}\right)}{2}$	29

input
```
int(exp(t)*(9-exp(2*t))^(1/2),t,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*exp(t)*(9-exp(t)^2)^(1/2)+9/2*arcsin(1/3*exp(t))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

$$\int e^{t}\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}\,dt=\frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{-e^{(2\,t)}+9}e^{t}-9\,\arctan\left(\left(\sqrt{-e^{(2\,t)}+9}-3\right)e^{(-t)}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(t)*(9-exp(2*t))^(1/2),t, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(-e^(2*t) + 9)*e^t - 9*arctan((sqrt(-e^(2*t) + 9) - 3)*e^(-t))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.30 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int e^t\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}\,dt = \frac{\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}e^t}{2} + \frac{9\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{e^t}{3}\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(t)*(9-exp(2*t))**(1/2),t)
```

output
```
sqrt(9 - exp(2*t))*exp(t)/2 + 9*asin(exp(t)/3)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int e^t\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}\,dt = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-e^{(2t)}+9}e^t + \frac{9}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{3}e^t\right)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(t)*(9-exp(2*t))^(1/2),t, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(-e^(2*t) + 9)*e^t + 9/2*arcsin(1/3*e^t)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int e^t\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}\,dt = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-e^{(2t)}+9}e^t + \frac{9}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{3}e^t\right)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(t)*(9-exp(2*t))^(1/2),t, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(-e^(2*t) + 9)*e^t + 9/2*arcsin(1/3*e^t)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int e^t\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}\,dt=\frac{9\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^t}{3}\right)}{2}+\frac{\mathrm{e}^t\,\sqrt{9-\mathrm{e}^{2\,t}}}{2}$$

input
```
int(exp(t)*(9 - exp(2*t))^(1/2),t)
```

output
```
(9*asin(exp(t)/3))/2 + (exp(t)*(9 - exp(2*t))^(1/2))/2
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int e^t\sqrt{9-e^{2t}}\,dt=\frac{e^t\sqrt{-e^{2t}+9}}{2}-\frac{9\left(\int\frac{e^t\sqrt{-e^{2t}+9}}{e^{2t}-9}dt\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(exp(t)*(9-exp(2*t))^(1/2),t)
```

output
```
(e**t*sqrt( - e**(2*t) + 9) - 9*int((e**t*sqrt( - e**(2*t) + 9))/(e**(2*t)
 - 9),t))/2
```

3.151 $\int \sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}\,dt$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 30

$$\int \sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}\,dt=\sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}-3\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}\right)$$

output
```
-3*arctan(1/3*(-9+exp(2*t))^(1/2))+(-9+exp(2*t))^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}\,dt=\sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}-3\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[-9 + E^(2*t)],t]
```

output
```
Sqrt[-9 + E^(2*t)] - 3*ArcTan[Sqrt[-9 + E^(2*t)]/3]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.364$, Rules used = {2720, 60, 73, 216}

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.

$$\int \sqrt{e^{2t}-9}\,dt$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2720}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int e^{-2t}\sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}de^{2t}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{60}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(2\sqrt{e^{2t}-9}-9\int \frac{e^{-2t}}{\sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}}de^{2t}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{73}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(2\sqrt{e^{2t}-9}-18\int \frac{1}{9+e^{4t}}d\sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{216}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(2\sqrt{e^{2t}-9}-6\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{e^{2t}-9}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[-9 + E^(2*t)],t]
```

output
```
(2*Sqrt[-9 + E^(2*t)] - 6*ArcTan[Sqrt[-9 + E^(2*t)]/3])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 60

```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[
(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*((c + d*x)^n/(b*(m + n + 1))), x] + Simp[n*((b*c - a*d)/(
b*(m + n + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^(n - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b,
 c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 0] && NeQ[m + n + 1, 0] &&  !(IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !Integer
Q[n] || (GtQ[m, 0] && LtQ[m - n, 0]))) &&  !ILtQ[m + n + 2, 0] && IntLinear
Q[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 73

```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 216

```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 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]]]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-3\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}}{3}\right)+\sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}$	23
default	$-3\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}}{3}\right)+\sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}$	23
risch	$-3\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}}{3}\right)+\sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}$	23

input
```
int((-9+exp(2*t))^(1/2),t,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-3*arctan(1/3*(-9+exp(2*t))^(1/2))+(-9+exp(2*t))^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}\,dt = \sqrt{e^{(2\,t)}-9} - 3\,\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\,\sqrt{e^{(2\,t)}-9}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-9+exp(2*t))^(1/2),t, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
sqrt(e^(2*t) - 9) - 3*arctan(1/3*sqrt(e^(2*t) - 9))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}\,dt = \sqrt{e^{2t}-9} - 3\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{e^{2t}-9}}{3}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-9+exp(2*t))**(1/2),t)
```

output
```
sqrt(exp(2*t) - 9) - 3*atan(sqrt(exp(2*t) - 9)/3)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}\,dt = \sqrt{e^{(2\,t)}-9} - 3\,\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\,\sqrt{e^{(2\,t)}-9}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-9+exp(2*t))^(1/2),t, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
sqrt(e^(2*t) - 9) - 3*arctan(1/3*sqrt(e^(2*t) - 9))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}\,dt = \sqrt{e^{(2\,t)}-9} - 3\,\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\,\sqrt{e^{(2\,t)}-9}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-9+exp(2*t))^(1/2),t, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
sqrt(e^(2*t) - 9) - 3*arctan(1/3*sqrt(e^(2*t) - 9))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.13

$$\int \sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}\,dt = \left(\frac{3\,\mathrm{e}^{-t}\,\mathrm{asin}\left(3\,\mathrm{e}^{-t}\right)}{\sqrt{1-9\,\mathrm{e}^{-2\,t}}}+1\right)\,\sqrt{\mathrm{e}^{2\,t}-9}$$

input
```
int((exp(2*t) - 9)^(1/2),t)
```

output
```
((3*exp(-t)*asin(3*exp(-t)))/(1 - 9*exp(-2*t))^(1/2) + 1)*(exp(2*t) - 9)^(
1/2)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \sqrt{-9+e^{2t}}\,dt = \sqrt{e^{2t}-9} - 9\left(\int \frac{\sqrt{e^{2t}-9}}{e^{2t}-9}dt\right)$$

input
```
int((-9+exp(2*t))^(1/2),t)
```

output
```
sqrt(e**(2*t) - 9) - 9*int(sqrt(e**(2*t) - 9)/(e**(2*t) - 9),t)
```

3.152 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 14

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} \, dx = \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}\right)$$

output
```
arctanh(x/(a^2+x^2)^(1/2))
```

Mathematica [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 42 vs. $2(14) = 28$.

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.00

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} \log \left(1-\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}\right)+\frac{1}{2} \log \left(1+\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/Sqrt[a^2 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
-1/2*Log[1 - x/Sqrt[a^2 + x^2]] + Log[1 + x/Sqrt[a^2 + x^2]]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.182$, Rules used = {224, 219}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{224}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2+x^2}}d\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{219}$$
$$\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}\right)$$

input
```
Int[1/Sqrt[a^2 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
ArcTanh[x/Sqrt[a^2 + x^2]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 219
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2]))*
ArcTanh[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] && (Gt
Q[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 224
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Subst[Int[1/(1 - b*x^2), x],
x, x/Sqrt[a + b*x^2]] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] &&  !GtQ[a, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

method	result	size
default	$\ln\left(x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}\right)$	13
pseudoelliptic	$\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}{x}\right)$	15

input
```
int(1/(a^2+x^2)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
ln(x+(a^2+x^2)^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}\,dx = -\log\left(-x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a^2+x^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-log(-x + sqrt(a^2 + x^2))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.44 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.21

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}\,dx = \operatorname{asinh}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a**2+x**2)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
asinh(x/a)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.43

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}\,dx = \operatorname{arsinh}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a^2+x^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
arcsinh(x/a)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 32 vs. 2(12) = 24.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.29

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\,a^2\log\left(-x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{a^2+x^2}x$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a^2+x^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*a^2*log(-x + sqrt(a^2 + x^2)) + 1/2*sqrt(a^2 + x^2)*x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}\,dx = \ln\left(x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(a^2 + x^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
log(x + (a^2 + x^2)^(1/2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}\,dx=\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}+x}{a}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(a^2+x^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
log((sqrt(a**2 + x**2) + x)/a)
```

3.153 $\int \frac{5+x}{-2+x+x^2} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 15

$$\int \frac{5+x}{-2+x+x^2} dx = 2\log(1-x) - \log(2+x)$$

output
```
2*ln(1-x)-ln(2+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{5+x}{-2+x+x^2} dx = 2\log(1-x) - \log(2+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(5 + x)/(-2 + x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
2*Log[1 - x] - Log[2 + x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.167$, Rules used = {1141, 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.

$$\int \frac{x+5}{x^2+x-2} \, dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{1141}$$
$$\int \left(\frac{1}{-x-2}-\frac{2}{1-x}\right)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$
$$2\log(1-x)-\log(x+2)$$

input
```
Int[(5 + x)/(-2 + x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
2*Log[1 - x] - Log[2 + x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 1141
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_
Symbol] :> With[{q = Rt[b^2 - 4*a*c, 2]}, Simp[1/c^p   Int[ExpandIntegrand[
(d + e*x)^m*(b/2 - q/2 + c*x)^p*(b/2 + q/2 + c*x)^p, x], x], x] /; EqQ[p, -
1] ||  !FractionalPowerFactorQ[q]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x] && ILtQ[p,
0] && IntegerQ[m] && NiceSqrtQ[b^2 - 4*a*c]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

method	result	size
default	$2\ln\left(-1+x\right)-\ln\left(2+x\right)$	14
norman	$2\ln\left(-1+x\right)-\ln\left(2+x\right)$	14
risch	$2\ln\left(-1+x\right)-\ln\left(2+x\right)$	14
parallelrisch	$2\ln\left(-1+x\right)-\ln\left(2+x\right)$	14

input
```
int((5+x)/(x^2+x-2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2*ln(-1+x)-ln(2+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{5+x}{-2+x+x^2}\,dx=-\log\left(x+2\right)+2\,\log\left(x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((5+x)/(x^2+x-2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-log(x + 2) + 2*log(x - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{5+x}{-2+x+x^2}\,dx=2\log\left(x-1\right)-\log\left(x+2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((5+x)/(x**2+x-2),x)
```

output
```
2*log(x - 1) - log(x + 2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{5+x}{-2+x+x^2}\,dx = -\log\left(x+2\right)+2\,\log\left(x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((5+x)/(x^2+x-2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-log(x + 2) + 2*log(x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{5+x}{-2+x+x^2}\,dx = -\log\left(|x+2|\right)+2\,\log\left(|x-1|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((5+x)/(x^2+x-2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-log(abs(x + 2)) + 2*log(abs(x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{5+x}{-2+x+x^2}\,dx = 2\,\ln\left(x-1\right)-\ln\left(x+2\right)$$

input
```
int((x + 5)/(x + x^2 - 2),x)
```

output
```
2*log(x - 1) - log(x + 2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{5+x}{-2+x+x^2}\,dx = 2\log(x-1) - \log(x+2)$$

input
```
int((5+x)/(x^2+x-2),x)
```

output
```
2*log(x - 1) - log(x + 2)
```

3.154 $\int \frac{x+x^3}{-1+x} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 26

$$\int \frac{x+x^3}{-1+x} \, dx = 2x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + 2\log(1-x)$$

output
```
2*x+1/2*x^2+1/3*x^3+2*ln(1-x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

$$\int \frac{x+x^3}{-1+x} \, dx = \frac{1}{6}\left(-17+12x+3x^2+2x^3+12\log(-1+x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(x + x^3)/(-1 + x),x]
```

output
```
(-17 + 12*x + 3*x^2 + 2*x^3 + 12*Log[-1 + x])/6
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.273$, Rules used = {2027, 522, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^3+x}{x-1}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2027$$

$$\int \frac{x(x^2+1)}{x-1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 522$$

$$\int \left(x^2+x+\frac{2}{x-1}+2\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2009$$

$$\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{x^2}{2}+2x+2\log(1-x)$$

input
```
Int[(x + x^3)/(-1 + x),x]
```

output
```
2*x + x^2/2 + x^3/3 + 2*Log[1 - x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 522
```
Int[((e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.
), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(e*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n*(a + b*x^2)^p, x],
x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, m, n}, x] && IGtQ[p, 0]
```

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

rule 2027
```
Int[(Fx_.)*((a_.)*(x_)^(r_.) + (b_.)*(x_)^(s_.))^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[x^
(p*r)*(a + b*x^(s - r))^p*Fx, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, r, s}, x] && IntegerQ[p] &
& PosQ[s - r] &&  !(EqQ[p, 1] && EqQ[u, 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

method	result	size
default	$\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{x^2}{2}+2x+2\ln\left(-1+x\right)$	21
norman	$\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{x^2}{2}+2x+2\ln\left(-1+x\right)$	21
risch	$\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{x^2}{2}+2x+2\ln\left(-1+x\right)$	21
parallelrisch	$\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{x^2}{2}+2x+2\ln\left(-1+x\right)$	21
meijerg	$\frac{x(4x^2+6x+12)}{12}+2\ln\left(1-x\right)+x$	24

input
```
int((x^3+x)/(-1+x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*x^3+1/2*x^2+2*x+2*ln(-1+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{x+x^3}{-1+x}\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\,x^3+\frac{1}{2}\,x^2+2\,x+2\,\log\left(x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+x)/(-1+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3 + 1/2*x^2 + 2*x + 2*log(x - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{x+x^3}{-1+x}\,dx=\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{x^2}{2}+2x+2\log{(x-1)}$$

input
```
integrate((x**3+x)/(-1+x),x)
```

output
```
x**3/3 + x**2/2 + 2*x + 2*log(x - 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{x+x^3}{-1+x}\,dx=\frac{1}{3}\,x^3+\frac{1}{2}\,x^2+2\,x+2\,\log\left(x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+x)/(-1+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3 + 1/2*x^2 + 2*x + 2*log(x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{x+x^3}{-1+x}\,dx=\frac{1}{3}\,x^3+\frac{1}{2}\,x^2+2\,x+2\,\log\left(|x-1|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+x)/(-1+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3 + 1/2*x^2 + 2*x + 2*log(abs(x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{x+x^3}{-1+x}\,dx = 2\,x+2\,\ln\left(x-1\right)+\frac{x^2}{2}+\frac{x^3}{3}$$

input
```
int((x + x^3)/(x - 1),x)
```

output
```
2*x + 2*log(x - 1) + x^2/2 + x^3/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{x+x^3}{-1+x}\,dx = 2\log(x-1)+\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{x^2}{2}+2x$$

input
```
int((x^3+x)/(-1+x),x)
```

output
```
(12*log(x - 1) + 2*x**3 + 3*x**2 + 12*x)/6
```

3.155 $\int \frac{-1+2x+x^2}{-2x+3x^2+2x^3}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 25, antiderivative size = 25

$$\int \frac{-1+2x+x^2}{-2x+3x^2+2x^3}\,dx=\frac{1}{10}\log(1-2x)+\frac{\log(x)}{2}-\frac{1}{10}\log(2+x)$$

output
```
1/10*ln(1-2*x)+1/2*ln(x)-1/10*ln(2+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-1+2x+x^2}{-2x+3x^2+2x^3}\,dx=\frac{1}{10}\log(1-2x)+\frac{\log(x)}{2}-\frac{1}{10}\log(2+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-1 + 2*x + x^2)/(-2*x + 3*x^2 + 2*x^3),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 - 2*x]/10 + Log[x]/2 - Log[2 + x]/10
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.120, Rules used = {2026, 2159, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^2+2x-1}{2x^3+3x^2-2x}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2026}$$
$$\int \frac{x^2+2x-1}{x\,(2x^2+3x-2)}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2159}$$
$$\int \left(-\frac{1}{10(x+2)}+\frac{1}{5(2x-1)}+\frac{1}{2x}\right)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$
$$\frac{1}{10}\log(1-2x)+\frac{\log(x)}{2}-\frac{1}{10}\log(x+2)$$

input
```
Int[(-1 + 2*x + x^2)/(-2*x + 3*x^2 + 2*x^3),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 - 2*x]/10 + Log[x]/2 - Log[2 + x]/10
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2026
```
Int[(Fx_.)*(Px_)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{r = Expon[Px, x, Min]}, Int[x^(p
*r)*ExpandToSum[Px/x^r, x]^p*Fx, x] /; IGtQ[r, 0]] /; PolyQ[Px, x] && Integ
erQ[p] && !MonomialQ[Px, x] && (ILtQ[p, 0] || !PolyQ[u, x])
```

rule 2159
```
Int[(Pq_)*((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p
_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(d + e*x)^m*Pq*(a + b*x + c*x^2)^p, x
], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, m}, x] && PolyQ[Pq, x] && IGtQ[p, -2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln(x)}{2}-\frac{\ln(2+x)}{10}+\frac{\ln\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{10}$	18
default	$\frac{\ln(x)}{2}-\frac{\ln(2+x)}{10}+\frac{\ln(2x-1)}{10}$	20
norman	$\frac{\ln(x)}{2}-\frac{\ln(2+x)}{10}+\frac{\ln(2x-1)}{10}$	20
risch	$\frac{\ln(x)}{2}-\frac{\ln(2+x)}{10}+\frac{\ln(2x-1)}{10}$	20

input
```
int((x^2+2*x-1)/(2*x^3+3*x^2-2*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*ln(x)-1/10*ln(2+x)+1/10*ln(x-1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{-1+2x+x^2}{-2x+3x^2+2x^3}\,dx=\frac{1}{10}\log\left(2\,x-1\right)-\frac{1}{10}\log\left(x+2\right)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+2*x-1)/(2*x^3+3*x^2-2*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/10*log(2*x - 1) - 1/10*log(x + 2) + 1/2*log(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{-1+2x+x^2}{-2x+3x^2+2x^3}\,dx = \frac{\log(x)}{2} + \frac{\log\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{10} - \frac{\log(x+2)}{10}$$

input
```
integrate((x**2+2*x-1)/(2*x**3+3*x**2-2*x),x)
```

output
```
log(x)/2 + log(x - 1/2)/10 - log(x + 2)/10
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{-1+2x+x^2}{-2x+3x^2+2x^3}\,dx = \frac{1}{10}\log(2x-1) - \frac{1}{10}\log(x+2) + \frac{1}{2}\log(x)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+2*x-1)/(2*x^3+3*x^2-2*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/10*log(2*x - 1) - 1/10*log(x + 2) + 1/2*log(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{-1+2x+x^2}{-2x+3x^2+2x^3}\,dx = \frac{1}{10}\log(|2x-1|) - \frac{1}{10}\log(|x+2|) + \frac{1}{2}\log(|x|)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+2*x-1)/(2*x^3+3*x^2-2*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/10*log(abs(2*x - 1)) - 1/10*log(abs(x + 2)) + 1/2*log(abs(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{-1+2x+x^2}{-2x+3x^2+2x^3}\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{atanh}\left(\frac{24}{145\left(\frac{29x}{100}-\frac{11}{50}\right)}+\frac{35}{29}\right)}{5}+\frac{\ln(x)}{2}$$

input
```
int((2*x + x^2 - 1)/(3*x^2 - 2*x + 2*x^3),x)
```

output
```
atanh(24/(145*((29*x)/100 - 11/50)) + 35/29)/5 + log(x)/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{-1+2x+x^2}{-2x+3x^2+2x^3}\,dx = \frac{\log(2x-1)}{10}-\frac{\log(x+2)}{10}+\frac{\log(x)}{2}$$

input
```
int((x^2+2*x-1)/(2*x^3+3*x^2-2*x),x)
```

output
```
(log(2*x - 1) - log(x + 2) + 5*log(x))/10
```

3.156 $\int \frac{1+4x-2x^2+x^4}{1-x-x^2+x^3} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 29, antiderivative size = 30

$$\int \frac{1+4x-2x^2+x^4}{1-x-x^2+x^3} \, dx = \frac{2}{1-x}+x+\frac{x^2}{2}+\log(1-x)-\log(1+x)$$

output
```
2/(1-x)+x+1/2*x^2+ln(1-x)-ln(1+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.97

$$\int \frac{1+4x-2x^2+x^4}{1-x-x^2+x^3} \, dx = -\frac{2}{-1+x}+\frac{1}{2}(1+x)^2+\log(1-x)-\log(1+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + 4*x - 2*x^2 + x^4)/(1 - x - x^2 + x^3),x]
```

output
```
-2/(-1 + x) + (1 + x)^2/2 + Log[1 - x] - Log[1 + x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.069, Rules used = {2462, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^4-2x^2+4x+1}{x^3-x^2-x+1} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2462}$$

$$\int \left(x+\frac{1}{-x-1}+\frac{1}{x-1}+\frac{2}{(x-1)^2}+1\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{x^2}{2}+x+\frac{2}{1-x}+\log(1-x)-\log(x+1)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + 4*x - 2*x^2 + x^4)/(1 - x - x^2 + x^3),x]
```

output
```
2/(1 - x) + x + x^2/2 + Log[1 - x] - Log[1 + x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2462
```
Int[(u_.)*(Px_)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{Qx = Factor[Px]}, Int[ExpandIntegr
and[u*Qx^p, x], x] /;  !SumQ[NonfreeFactors[Qx, x]]] /; PolyQ[Px, x] && GtQ
[Expon[Px, x], 2] &&  !BinomialQ[Px, x] &&  !TrinomialQ[Px, x] && ILtQ[p, 0
] && RationalFunctionQ[u, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

method	result	size
default	$x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\ln\left(-1+x\right)-\frac{2}{-1+x}-\ln\left(1+x\right)$	25
risch	$x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\ln\left(-1+x\right)-\frac{2}{-1+x}-\ln\left(1+x\right)$	25
norman	$\frac{\frac{1}{2}x^{2}+\frac{1}{2}x^{3}-3}{-1+x}-\ln\left(1+x\right)+\ln\left(-1+x\right)$	30
parallelrisch	$\frac{x^{3}+2\ln(-1+x)x-2\ln(1+x)x+x^{2}-6-2\ln(-1+x)+2\ln(1+x)}{-2+2x}$	42

input
```
int((x^4-2*x^2+4*x+1)/(x^3-x^2-x+1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
x+1/2*x^2+ln(-1+x)-2/(-1+x)-ln(1+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

$$\int \frac{1+4x-2x^2+x^4}{1-x-x^2+x^3}\,dx = \frac{x^{3}+x^{2}-2\left(x-1\right)\log\left(x+1\right)+2\left(x-1\right)\log\left(x-1\right)-2\,x-4}{2\left(x-1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate((x^4-2*x^2+4*x+1)/(x^3-x^2-x+1),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*(x^3 + x^2 - 2*(x - 1)*log(x + 1) + 2*(x - 1)*log(x - 1) - 2*x - 4)/(x
 - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1+4x-2x^2+x^4}{1-x-x^2+x^3}\,dx = \frac{x^2}{2}+x+\log(x-1)-\log(x+1)-\frac{2}{x-1}$$

input
```
integrate((x**4-2*x**2+4*x+1)/(x**3-x**2-x+1),x)
```

output
```
x**2/2 + x + log(x - 1) - log(x + 1) - 2/(x - 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{1+4x-2x^2+x^4}{1-x-x^2+x^3}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x^2+x-\frac{2}{x-1}-\log(x+1)+\log(x-1)$$

input
```
integrate((x^4-2*x^2+4*x+1)/(x^3-x^2-x+1),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2 + x - 2/(x - 1) - log(x + 1) + log(x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{1+4x-2x^2+x^4}{1-x-x^2+x^3}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x^2+x-\frac{2}{x-1}-\log(|x+1|)+\log(|x-1|)$$

input
```
integrate((x^4-2*x^2+4*x+1)/(x^3-x^2-x+1),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2 + x - 2/(x - 1) - log(abs(x + 1)) + log(abs(x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{1+4x-2x^2+x^4}{1-x-x^2+x^3}\,dx = x - \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \operatorname{atan}(x\,1\mathrm{i})\,2\mathrm{i}$$

input
```
int(-(4*x - 2*x^2 + x^4 + 1)/(x + x^2 - x^3 - 1),x)
```

output
```
x + atan(x*1i)*2i - 2/(x - 1) + x^2/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.47

$$\int \frac{1+4x-2x^2+x^4}{1-x-x^2+x^3}\,dx = \frac{2\log(x-1)\,x-2\log(x-1)-2\log(x+1)\,x+2\log(x+1)+x^3+x^2-6x}{2x-2}$$

input
```
int((x^4-2*x^2+4*x+1)/(x^3-x^2-x+1),x)
```

output
```
(2*log(x - 1)*x - 2*log(x - 1) - 2*log(x + 1)*x + 2*log(x + 1) + x**3 + x*
*2 - 6*x)/(2*(x - 1))
```

3.157 $\int \frac{4-x+2x^2}{4x+x^3} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 23

$$\int \frac{4-x+2x^2}{4x+x^3} \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\log(x)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(4+x^2\right)$$

output
```
-1/2*arctan(1/2*x)+ln(x)+1/2*ln(x^2+4)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{4-x+2x^2}{4x+x^3} \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\log(x)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(4+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(4 - x + 2*x^2)/(4*x + x^3),x]
```

output
```
-1/2*ArcTan[x/2] + Log[x] + Log[4 + x^2]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.150$, Rules used = {2026, 2333, 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.

$$\int \frac{2x^2-x+4}{x^3+4x} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2026}$$

$$\int \frac{2x^2-x+4}{x\,(x^2+4)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2333}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{x-1}{x^2+4}+\frac{1}{x}\right)dx$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+4\right)+\log(x)$$

input
```
Int[(4 - x + 2*x^2)/(4*x + x^3),x]
```

output
```
-1/2*ArcTan[x/2] + Log[x] + Log[4 + x^2]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2026
```
Int[(Fx_.)*(Px_)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{r = Expon[Px, x, Min]}, Int[x^(p
*r)*ExpandToSum[Px/x^r, x]^p*Fx, x] /; IGtQ[r, 0]] /; PolyQ[Px, x] && Integ
erQ[p] && !MonomialQ[Px, x] && (ILtQ[p, 0] || !PolyQ[u, x])
```

rule 2333
```
Int[(Pq_)*((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[
ExpandIntegrand[(c*x)^m*Pq*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x]
&& PolyQ[Pq, x] && IGtQ[p, -2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2}+\ln\left(x\right)+\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}+4\right)}{2}$	18
risch	$-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2}+\ln\left(x\right)+\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}+4\right)}{2}$	18
meijerg	$\ln\left(x\right)-\ln\left(2\right)+\frac{\ln\left(\frac{x^{2}}{4}+1\right)}{2}-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2}$	24
parallelrisch	$\ln\left(x\right)+\frac{\ln\left(x-2i\right)}{2}+\frac{i\ln\left(x-2i\right)}{4}+\frac{\ln\left(x+2i\right)}{2}-\frac{i\ln\left(x+2i\right)}{4}$	34

input
```
int((2*x^2-x+4)/(x^3+4*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2*arctan(1/2*x)+ln(x)+1/2*ln(x^2+4)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{4-x+2x^2}{4x+x^3}\,dx=-\frac{1}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+4\right)+\log\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate((2*x^2-x+4)/(x^3+4*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*arctan(1/2*x) + 1/2*log(x^2 + 4) + log(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{4-x+2x^2}{4x+x^3}\,dx = \log(x) + \frac{\log(x^2+4)}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate((2*x**2-x+4)/(x**3+4*x),x)
```

output
```
log(x) + log(x**2 + 4)/2 - atan(x/2)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{4-x+2x^2}{4x+x^3}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+4\right) + \log(x)$$

input
```
integrate((2*x^2-x+4)/(x^3+4*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2*arctan(1/2*x) + 1/2*log(x^2 + 4) + log(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{4-x+2x^2}{4x+x^3}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+4\right) + \log(|x|)$$

input
```
integrate((2*x^2-x+4)/(x^3+4*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*arctan(1/2*x) + 1/2*log(x^2 + 4) + log(abs(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \frac{4-x+2x^2}{4x+x^3}\,dx = \ln(x) + \ln(x-2i)\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}i\right) + \ln(x+2i)\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}i\right)$$

input
```
int((2*x^2 - x + 4)/(4*x + x^3),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 2i)*(1/2 + 1i/4) + log(x + 2i)*(1/2 - 1i/4) + log(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{4-x+2x^2}{4x+x^3}\,dx = -\frac{atan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{\log(x^2+4)}{2} + \log(x)$$

input
```
int((2*x^2-x+4)/(x^3+4*x),x)
```

output
```
( - atan(x/2) + log(x**2 + 4) + 2*log(x))/2
```

3.158 $\int \frac{2-3x+4x^2}{3-4x+4x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 23, antiderivative size = 38

$$\int \frac{2-3x+4x^2}{3-4x+4x^2}\,dx = x+\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{1-2x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{4\sqrt{2}}+\frac{1}{8}\log\left(3-4x+4x^2\right)$$

output
```
x+1/8*ln(4*x^2-4*x+3)+1/8*arctan(1/2*(1-2*x)*2^(1/2))*2^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{2-3x+4x^2}{3-4x+4x^2}\,dx = x-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{-1+2x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{4\sqrt{2}}+\frac{1}{8}\log\left(3-4x+4x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(2 - 3*x + 4*x^2)/(3 - 4*x + 4*x^2),x]
```

output
```
x - ArcTan[(-1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[2]]/(4*Sqrt[2]) + Log[3 - 4*x + 4*x^2]/8
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.087, Rules used = {2188, 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.

$$\int \frac{4x^2-3x+2}{4x^2-4x+3}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2188}$$

$$\int \left(1-\frac{1-x}{4x^2-4x+3}\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{1-2x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{4\sqrt{2}}+\frac{1}{8}\log\left(4x^2-4x+3\right)+x$$

input
```
Int[(2 - 3*x + 4*x^2)/(3 - 4*x + 4*x^2),x]
```

output
```
x + ArcTan[(1 - 2*x)/Sqrt[2]]/(4*Sqrt[2]) + Log[3 - 4*x + 4*x^2]/8
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2188
```
Int[(Pq_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[Pq*(a + b*x + c*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && PolyQ[Pq
, x] && IGtQ[p, -2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

method	result	size
default	$x+\frac{\ln(4x^2-4x+3)}{8}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{(8x-4)\sqrt{2}}{8}\right)}{8}$	32
risch	$x+\frac{\ln(4x^2-4x+3)}{8}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{(2x-1)\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{8}$	32

input
```
int((4*x^2-3*x+2)/(4*x^2-4*x+3),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
x+1/8*ln(4*x^2-4*x+3)-1/8*2^(1/2)*arctan(1/8*(8*x-4)*2^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{2-3x+4x^2}{3-4x+4x^2}\,dx=-\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}(2x-1)\right)+x+\frac{1}{8}\log\left(4x^2-4x+3\right)$$

input
```
integrate((4*x^2-3*x+2)/(4*x^2-4*x+3),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/8*sqrt(2)*arctan(1/2*sqrt(2)*(2*x - 1)) + x + 1/8*log(4*x^2 - 4*x + 3)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{2-3x+4x^2}{3-4x+4x^2}\,dx=x+\frac{\log\left(x^2-x+\frac{3}{4}\right)}{8}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\sqrt{2}x-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{8}$$

input
```
integrate((4*x**2-3*x+2)/(4*x**2-4*x+3),x)
```

output
```
x + log(x**2 - x + 3/4)/8 - sqrt(2)*atan(sqrt(2)*x - sqrt(2)/2)/8
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{2-3x+4x^2}{3-4x+4x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}(2x-1)\right)+x+\frac{1}{8}\log\left(4x^2-4x+3\right)$$

input
```
integrate((4*x^2-3*x+2)/(4*x^2-4*x+3),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/8*sqrt(2)*arctan(1/2*sqrt(2)*(2*x - 1)) + x + 1/8*log(4*x^2 - 4*x + 3)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{2-3x+4x^2}{3-4x+4x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}(2x-1)\right)+x+\frac{1}{8}\log\left(4x^2-4x+3\right)$$

input
```
integrate((4*x^2-3*x+2)/(4*x^2-4*x+3),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/8*sqrt(2)*arctan(1/2*sqrt(2)*(2*x - 1)) + x + 1/8*log(4*x^2 - 4*x + 3)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{2-3x+4x^2}{3-4x+4x^2}\,dx = x+\frac{\ln\left(x^2-x+\frac{3}{4}\right)}{8}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\sqrt{2}\,x-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{8}$$

input
```
int((4*x^2 - 3*x + 2)/(4*x^2 - 4*x + 3),x)
```

output
```
x + log(x^2 - x + 3/4)/8 - (2^(1/2)*atan(2^(1/2)*x - 2^(1/2)/2))/8
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{2-3x+4x^2}{3-4x+4x^2}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\,atan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{8} + \frac{\log(4x^2-4x+3)}{8} + x$$

input
```
int((4*x^2-3*x+2)/(4*x^2-4*x+3),x)
```

output
```
( - sqrt(2)*atan((2*x - 1)/sqrt(2)) + log(4*x**2 - 4*x + 3) + 8*x)/8
```

3.159 $\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{(-1+x)x\left(1+x^2\right)^3\left(1+x+x^2\right)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 32, antiderivative size = 103

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{(-1+x)x\left(1+x^2\right)^3\left(1+x+x^2\right)}\,dx = \frac{1+x}{8\left(1+x^2\right)^2}-\frac{3(1-x)}{8\left(1+x^2\right)}+\frac{3x}{16\left(1+x^2\right)}+\frac{7\arctan(x)}{16}-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{1}{8}\log(1-x)-\log(x)+\frac{15}{16}\log\left(1+x^2\right)-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(1+x+x^2\right)$$

output
```
1/8*(1+x)/(x^2+1)^2-3/8*(1-x)/(x^2+1)+3/16*x/(x^2+1)+7/16*arctan(x)+1/8*ln
(1-x)-ln(x)+15/16*ln(x^2+1)-1/2*ln(x^2+x+1)-1/3*arctan(1/3*(1+2*x)*3^(1/2)
)*3^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 93, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{(-1+x)x\left(1+x^2\right)^3\left(1+x+x^2\right)}\,dx = \frac{1}{48}\left(\frac{6(1+x)}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2}+\frac{9(-2+3x)}{1+x^2}+21\arctan(x)-16\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)+20\log(1-x)-48\log(x)+45\log\left(1+x^2\right)-10\log\left(1+x+x^2\right)-14\log\left(1-x^3\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + x^2 + x^3)/((-1 + x)*x*(1 + x^2)^3*(1 + x + x^2)),x]
```

output
```
((6*(1 + x))/(1 + x^2)^2 + (9*(-2 + 3*x))/(1 + x^2) + 21*ArcTan[x] - 16*Sq
rt[3]*ArcTan[(1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[3]] + 20*Log[1 - x] - 48*Log[x] + 45*Log[1 + x
^2] - 10*Log[1 + x + x^2] - 14*Log[1 - x^3])/48
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.54 (sec) , antiderivative size = 103, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.062$, Rules used = {7279, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^3+x^2+1}{(x-1)x\left(x^2+1\right)^3\left(x^2+x+1\right)}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{7279}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{-x-1}{x^2+x+1}+\frac{15x-1}{8\left(x^2+1\right)}+\frac{3(x+1)}{4\left(x^2+1\right)^2}+\frac{1-x}{2\left(x^2+1\right)^3}+\frac{1}{8(x-1)}-\frac{1}{x}\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{7\arctan(x)}{16} - \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{3(1-x)}{8\,(x^2+1)} + \frac{3x}{16\,(x^2+1)} + \frac{x+1}{8\,(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{15}{16}\log\left(x^2+1\right) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+x+1\right) + \frac{1}{8}\log(1-x) - \log(x)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + x^2 + x^3)/((-1 + x)*x*(1 + x^2)^3*(1 + x + x^2)),x]
```

output
```
(1 + x)/(8*(1 + x^2)^2) - (3*(1 - x))/(8*(1 + x^2)) + (3*x)/(16*(1 + x^2))
 + (7*ArcTan[x])/16 - ArcTan[(1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[3]]/Sqrt[3] + Log[1 - x]/8 - L
og[x] + (15*Log[1 + x^2])/16 - Log[1 + x + x^2]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 7279
```
Int[(u_)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_.) + (c_.)*(x_)^(n2_.)), x_Symbol] :> With[
{v = RationalFunctionExpand[u/(a + b*x^n + c*x^(2*n)), x]}, Int[v, x] /; Su
mQ[v]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && EqQ[n2, 2*n] && IGtQ[n, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.30 (sec) , antiderivative size = 72, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

method	result
risch	$\frac{\frac{9}{16}x^3-\frac{3}{8}x^2+\frac{11}{16}x-\frac{1}{4}}{(x^2+1)^2} - \ln(x) + \frac{\ln(-1+x)}{8} + \frac{15\ln(49x^2+49)}{16} + \frac{7\arctan(x)}{16} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\,\arctan\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{3}\right)}{3} - \frac{\ln(x^2+x+1}{2}$
default	$-\ln(x) + \frac{\frac{9}{2}x^3-3x^2+\frac{11}{2}x-2}{8(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{15\ln(x^2+1)}{16} + \frac{7\arctan(x)}{16} + \frac{\ln(-1+x)}{8} - \frac{\ln(x^2+x+1)}{2} - \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{(1+2x)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\sqrt{3}}{3}$

input
```
int((x^3+x^2+1)/(-1+x)/x/(x^2+1)^3/(x^2+x+1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(9/16*x^3-3/8*x^2+11/16*x-1/4)/(x^2+1)^2-ln(x)+1/8*ln(-1+x)+15/16*ln(49*x^
2+49)+7/16*arctan(x)-1/3*3^(1/2)*arctan(2/3*3^(1/2)*(x+1/2))-1/2*ln(x^2+x+
1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 136, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.32

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{(-1+x)x\left(1+x^2\right)^3\left(1+x+x^2\right)}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{27\,x^3 - 16\,\sqrt{3}(x^4+2\,x^2+1)\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\,\sqrt{3}(2\,x+1)\right) - 18\,x^2 + 21\,(x^4+2\,x^2+1)\arctan(x) - 24\,(x^4+}{}$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+x^2+1)/(-1+x)/x/(x^2+1)^3/(x^2+x+1),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/48*(27*x^3 - 16*sqrt(3)*(x^4 + 2*x^2 + 1)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x + 1))
- 18*x^2 + 21*(x^4 + 2*x^2 + 1)*arctan(x) - 24*(x^4 + 2*x^2 + 1)*log(x^2 +
 x + 1) + 45*(x^4 + 2*x^2 + 1)*log(x^2 + 1) + 6*(x^4 + 2*x^2 + 1)*log(x -
1) - 48*(x^4 + 2*x^2 + 1)*log(x) + 33*x - 12)/(x^4 + 2*x^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 88, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{(-1+x)x\left(1+x^2\right)^3\left(1+x+x^2\right)}\,dx = -\log(x) + \frac{\log(x-1)}{8} + \frac{15\log(x^2+1)}{16} - \frac{\log(x^2+x+1)}{2} + \frac{7\,\mathrm{atan}(x)}{16} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}x}{3}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)}{3} + \frac{9x^3-6x^2+11x-4}{16x^4+32x^2+16}$$

input
```
integrate((x**3+x**2+1)/(-1+x)/x/(x**2+1)**3/(x**2+x+1),x)
```

output
```
-log(x) + log(x - 1)/8 + 15*log(x**2 + 1)/16 - log(x**2 + x + 1)/2 + 7*ata
n(x)/16 - sqrt(3)*atan(2*sqrt(3)*x/3 + sqrt(3)/3)/3 + (9*x**3 - 6*x**2 + 1
1*x - 4)/(16*x**4 + 32*x**2 + 16)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 77, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{(-1+x)x\left(1+x^2\right)^3\left(1+x+x^2\right)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}(2x+1)\right) + \frac{9x^3-6x^2+11x-4}{16\left(x^4+2x^2+1\right)} + \frac{7}{16}\arctan\left(x\right) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+x+1\right) + \frac{15}{16}\log\left(x^2+1\right) + \frac{1}{8}\log\left(x-1\right) - \log\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+x^2+1)/(-1+x)/x/(x^2+1)^3/(x^2+x+1),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x + 1)) + 1/16*(9*x^3 - 6*x^2 + 11*x -
4)/(x^4 + 2*x^2 + 1) + 7/16*arctan(x) - 1/2*log(x^2 + x + 1) + 15/16*log(x
^2 + 1) + 1/8*log(x - 1) - log(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 74, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{(-1+x)x\left(1+x^2\right)^3\left(1+x+x^2\right)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}(2x+1)\right) + \frac{9x^3-6x^2+11x-4}{16\left(x^2+1\right)^2} + \frac{7}{16}\arctan\left(x\right) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+x+1\right) + \frac{15}{16}\log\left(x^2+1\right) + \frac{1}{8}\log\left(|x-1|\right) - \log\left(|x|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+x^2+1)/(-1+x)/x/(x^2+1)^3/(x^2+x+1),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x + 1)) + 1/16*(9*x^3 - 6*x^2 + 11*x -
4)/(x^2 + 1)^2 + 7/16*arctan(x) - 1/2*log(x^2 + x + 1) + 15/16*log(x^2 + 1
) + 1/8*log(abs(x - 1)) - log(abs(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 96, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{(-1+x)x\left(1+x^2\right)^3\left(1+x+x^2\right)}\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(x-1\right)}{8}-\ln\left(x\right) + \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}}{6}\right) - \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}}{6}\right) + \frac{\frac{9\,x^3}{16}-\frac{3\,x^2}{8}+\frac{11\,x}{16}-\frac{1}{4}}{x^4+2\,x^2+1} + \ln\left(x-\mathrm{i}\right)\left(\frac{15}{16}-\frac{7}{32}\mathrm{i}\right) + \ln\left(x+1\mathrm{i}\right)\left(\frac{15}{16}+\frac{7}{32}\mathrm{i}\right)$$

input
```
int((x^2 + x^3 + 1)/(x*(x^2 + 1)^3*(x - 1)*(x + x^2 + 1)),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1)/8 + log(x - 1i)*(15/16 - 7i/32) + log(x + 1i)*(15/16 + 7i/32) -
 log(x) + log(x - (3^(1/2)*1i)/2 + 1/2)*((3^(1/2)*1i)/6 - 1/2) - log(x + (
3^(1/2)*1i)/2 + 1/2)*((3^(1/2)*1i)/6 + 1/2) + ((11*x)/16 - (3*x^2)/8 + (9*
x^3)/16 - 1/4)/(2*x^2 + x^4 + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 204, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.98

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{(-1+x)x\left(1+x^2\right)^3\left(1+x+x^2\right)}\,dx = \frac{-16\sqrt{3}\,atan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)x^4-32\sqrt{3}\,atan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)x^2-16\sqrt{3}\,atan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)+21\,atan(x)\,x^4+42\,atan(x)\,x^2+21}{}$$

input
```
int((x^3+x^2+1)/(-1+x)/x/(x^2+1)^3/(x^2+x+1),x)
```

output
```
( - 16*sqrt(3)*atan((2*x + 1)/sqrt(3))*x**4 - 32*sqrt(3)*atan((2*x + 1)/sq
rt(3))*x**2 - 16*sqrt(3)*atan((2*x + 1)/sqrt(3)) + 21*atan(x)*x**4 + 42*at
an(x)*x**2 + 21*atan(x) - 24*log(x**2 + x + 1)*x**4 - 48*log(x**2 + x + 1)
*x**2 - 24*log(x**2 + x + 1) + 45*log(x**2 + 1)*x**4 + 90*log(x**2 + 1)*x*
*2 + 45*log(x**2 + 1) + 6*log(x - 1)*x**4 + 12*log(x - 1)*x**2 + 6*log(x -
 1) - 48*log(x)*x**4 - 96*log(x)*x**2 - 48*log(x) + 9*x**4 + 27*x**3 + 33*
x - 3)/(48*(x**4 + 2*x**2 + 1))
```

3.160 $\int \frac{1-3x+2x^2-x^3}{x(1+x^2)^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 26, antiderivative size = 33

$$\int \frac{1-3x+2x^2-x^3}{x(1+x^2)^2} \, dx = -\frac{1+2x}{2(1+x^2)} - 2\arctan(x) + \log(x) - \frac{1}{2}\log(1+x^2)$$

output
```
1/2*(-2*x-1)/(x^2+1)-2*arctan(x)+ln(x)-1/2*ln(x^2+1)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1-3x+2x^2-x^3}{x(1+x^2)^2} \, dx = \frac{-1-2x}{2(1+x^2)} - 2\arctan(x) + \log(x) - \frac{1}{2}\log(1+x^2)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - 3*x + 2*x^2 - x^3)/(x*(1 + x^2)^2),x]
```

output
```
(-1 - 2*x)/(2*(1 + x^2)) - 2*ArcTan[x] + Log[x] - Log[1 + x^2]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.154$, Rules used = {2336, 27, 523, 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.

$$\int \frac{-x^3+2x^2-3x+1}{x\left(x^2+1\right)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2336$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\int -\frac{2(1-2x)}{x\left(x^2+1\right)}dx-\frac{2x+1}{2\left(x^2+1\right)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 27$$

$$\int \frac{1-2x}{x\left(x^2+1\right)}dx-\frac{2x+1}{2\left(x^2+1\right)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 523$$

$$\int \left(\frac{-x-2}{x^2+1}+\frac{1}{x}\right)dx-\frac{2x+1}{2\left(x^2+1\right)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2009$$

$$-2\arctan(x)-\frac{2x+1}{2\left(x^2+1\right)}-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+1\right)+\log(x)$$

input
```
Int[(1 - 3*x + 2*x^2 - x^3)/(x*(1 + x^2)^2),x]
```

output
```
-1/2*(1 + 2*x)/(1 + x^2) - 2*ArcTan[x] + Log[x] - Log[1 + x^2]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 27
```
Int[(a_)*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a   Int[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] &&  !Ma
tchQ[Fx, (b_)*(Gx_) /; FreeQ[b, x]]
```

rule 523
```
Int[((x_)^(m_.)*((c_) + (d_.)*(x_)))/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> In
t[ExpandIntegrand[x^m*((c + d*x)/(a + b*x^2)), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}
, x] && IntegerQ[m]
```

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

rule 2336
```
Int[(Pq_)*((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{Q = PolynomialQuotient[(c*x)^m*Pq, a + b*x^2, x], f = Coeff[PolynomialRema
inder[(c*x)^m*Pq, a + b*x^2, x], x, 0], g = Coeff[PolynomialRemainder[(c*x)
^m*Pq, a + b*x^2, x], x, 1]}, Simp[(a*g - b*f*x)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(2*a*
b*(p + 1))), x] + Simp[1/(2*a*(p + 1))   Int[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)*Ex
pandToSum[(2*a*(p + 1)*Q)/(c*x)^m + (f*(2*p + 3))/(c*x)^m, x], x], x]] /; F
reeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && PolyQ[Pq, x] && LtQ[p, -1] && ILtQ[m, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

method	result
default	$\ln(x)-\frac{x+\frac{1}{2}}{x^2+1}-\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{2}-2\arctan(x)$
risch	$\frac{-x-\frac{1}{2}}{x^2+1}+\ln(x)-\frac{\ln(4x^2+4)}{2}-2\arctan(x)$
meijerg	$-\frac{2x}{2x^2+2}-2\arctan(x)+\frac{x^2}{x^2+1}+\frac{1}{2}+\ln(x)-\frac{x^2}{2x^2+2}-\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{2}$
parallelrisch	$\frac{2i\ln(x-i)x^2-2i\ln(x+i)x^2+2x^2\ln(x)-\ln(x-i)x^2-\ln(x+i)x^2-1+2i\ln(x-i)-2i\ln(x+i)+2\ln(x)-\ln(x-i)-\ln(x+i)-2x}{2x^2+2}$

input
```
int((-x^3+2*x^2-3*x+1)/x/(x^2+1)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
ln(x)-(x+1/2)/(x^2+1)-1/2*ln(x^2+1)-2*arctan(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.33

$$\int \frac{1-3x+2x^2-x^3}{x\left(1+x^2\right)^2}\,dx = -\frac{4\left(x^2+1\right)\arctan\left(x\right)+\left(x^2+1\right)\log\left(x^2+1\right)-2\left(x^2+1\right)\log\left(x\right)+2\,x+1}{2\left(x^2+1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate((-x^3+2*x^2-3*x+1)/x/(x^2+1)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*(4*(x^2 + 1)*arctan(x) + (x^2 + 1)*log(x^2 + 1) - 2*(x^2 + 1)*log(x)
+ 2*x + 1)/(x^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{1-3x+2x^2-x^3}{x\left(1+x^2\right)^2}\,dx = -\frac{2x+1}{2x^2+2}+\log\left(x\right)-\frac{\log\left(x^2+1\right)}{2}-2\,\mathrm{atan}\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-x**3+2*x**2-3*x+1)/x/(x**2+1)**2,x)
```

output
```
-(2*x + 1)/(2*x**2 + 2) + log(x) - log(x**2 + 1)/2 - 2*atan(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1-3x+2x^2-x^3}{x\left(1+x^2\right)^2}\,dx = -\frac{2\,x+1}{2\left(x^2+1\right)}-2\,\arctan\left(x\right)-\frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(x^2+1\right)+\log\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-x^3+2*x^2-3*x+1)/x/(x^2+1)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2*(2*x + 1)/(x^2 + 1) - 2*arctan(x) - 1/2*log(x^2 + 1) + log(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \frac{1-3x+2x^2-x^3}{x\left(1+x^2\right)^2}\,dx = -\frac{2\,x+1}{2\,(x^2+1)} - 2\,\arctan\left(x\right) - \frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(x^2+1\right) + \log\left(|x|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-x^3+2*x^2-3*x+1)/x/(x^2+1)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*(2*x + 1)/(x^2 + 1) - 2*arctan(x) - 1/2*log(x^2 + 1) + log(abs(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1-3x+2x^2-x^3}{x\left(1+x^2\right)^2}\,dx = \ln\left(x\right) - \frac{x+\frac{1}{2}}{x^2+1} + \ln\left(x-\mathrm{i}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}+1\mathrm{i}\right) + \ln\left(x+1\mathrm{i}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-\mathrm{i}\right)$$

input
```
int(-(3*x - 2*x^2 + x^3 - 1)/(x*(x^2 + 1)^2),x)
```

output
```
log(x) - log(x + 1i)*(1/2 + 1i) - log(x - 1i)*(1/2 - 1i) - (x + 1/2)/(x^2
+ 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 58, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.76

$$\int \frac{1-3x+2x^2-x^3}{x\left(1+x^2\right)^2}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{-4atan(x)\,x^2 - 4atan(x) - \log(x^2+1)\,x^2 - \log(x^2+1) + 2\log(x)\,x^2 + 2\log(x) + x^2 - 2x}{2x^2+2}$$

input
```
int((-x^3+2*x^2-3*x+1)/x/(x^2+1)^2,x)
```

output
```
( - 4*atan(x)*x**2 - 4*atan(x) - log(x**2 + 1)*x**2 - log(x**2 + 1) + 2*lo
g(x)*x**2 + 2*log(x) + x**2 - 2*x)/(2*(x**2 + 1))
```

3.161 $\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 19

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{\arctan(x)}{2}$$

output
```
1/2*x/(x^2+1)+1/2*arctan(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x}{1+x^2} + \arctan(x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + x^2)^(-2),x]
```

output
```
(x/(1 + x^2) + ArcTan[x])/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.286$, Rules used = {215, 216}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 215}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx + \frac{x}{2(x^2+1)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 216}$$

$$\frac{\arctan(x)}{2} + \frac{x}{2(x^2+1)}$$

input
```
Int[(1 + x^2)^(-2),x]
```

output
```
x/(2*(1 + x^2)) + ArcTan[x]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 215
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-x)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)
/(2*a*(p + 1))), x] + Simp[(2*p + 3)/(2*a*(p + 1))   Int[(a + b*x^2)^(p + 1
), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && LtQ[p, -1] && (IntegerQ[4*p] || IntegerQ[6
*p])
```

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

method	result	size
default	$\frac{x}{2x^2+2}+\frac{\arctan(x)}{2}$	16
risch	$\frac{x}{2x^2+2}+\frac{\arctan(x)}{2}$	16
meijerg	$\frac{x}{2x^2+2}+\frac{\arctan(x)}{2}$	17
parallelrisch	$-\frac{i\ln(x-i)x^2-i\ln(x+i)x^2+i\ln(x-i)-i\ln(x+i)-2x}{4(x^2+1)}$	52

input
```
int(1/(x^2+1)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*x/(x^2+1)+1/2*arctan(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2}\,dx = \frac{(x^2+1)\arctan(x)+x}{2\,(x^2+1)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2+1)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*((x^2 + 1)*arctan(x) + x)/(x^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2}\,dx = \frac{x}{2x^2+2}+\frac{\operatorname{atan}(x)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x**2+1)**2,x)
```

output
```
x/(2*x**2 + 2) + atan(x)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2}\,dx = \frac{x}{2\left(x^2+1\right)} + \frac{1}{2}\arctan\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2+1)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*x/(x^2 + 1) + 1/2*arctan(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2}\,dx = \frac{x}{2\left(x^2+1\right)} + \frac{1}{2}\arctan\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2+1)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*x/(x^2 + 1) + 1/2*arctan(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2}\,dx = \frac{\mathrm{atan}(x)}{2} + \frac{x}{2\,\left(x^2+1\right)}$$

input
```
int(1/(x^2 + 1)^2,x)
```

output
```
atan(x)/2 + x/(2*(x^2 + 1))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2}\,dx = \frac{atan(x)\,x^2 + atan(x) + x}{2x^2 + 2}$$

input
```
int(1/(x^2+1)^2,x)
```

output
```
(atan(x)*x**2 + atan(x) + x)/(2*(x**2 + 1))
```

3.162 $\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 19

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\log(1-x) - \frac{1}{3}\log(2+x)$$

output
```
1/3*ln(1-x)-1/3*ln(2+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\log(1-x) - \frac{1}{3}\log(2+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/((-1 + x)*(2 + x)),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 - x]/3 - Log[2 + x]/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.182, Rules used = {47, 16}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+2)}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{47}$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{x-1}dx-\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{x+2}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{16}$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\log(1-x)-\frac{1}{3}\log(x+2)$$

input
```
Int[1/((-1 + x)*(2 + x)),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 - x]/3 - Log[2 + x]/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 16
```
Int[(c_.)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(Log[RemoveContent[a +
b*x, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

rule 47
```
Int[1/(((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b/(b*c
 - a*d)   Int[1/(a + b*x), x], x] - Simp[d/(b*c - a*d)   Int[1/(c + d*x), x
], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{3}-\frac{\ln(2+x)}{3}$	14
norman	$\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{3}-\frac{\ln(2+x)}{3}$	14
risch	$\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{3}-\frac{\ln(2+x)}{3}$	14
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{3}-\frac{\ln(2+x)}{3}$	14

input
```
int(1/(-1+x)/(2+x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*ln(-1+x)-1/3*ln(2+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\,\log\left(x+2\right)+\frac{1}{3}\,\log\left(x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1+x)/(2+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/3*log(x + 2) + 1/3*log(x - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(x-1\right)}{3}-\frac{\log\left(x+2\right)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1+x)/(2+x),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1)/3 - log(x + 2)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\,\log\left(x+2\right)+\frac{1}{3}\,\log\left(x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1+x)/(2+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/3*log(x + 2) + 1/3*log(x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\,\log\left(|x+2|\right)+\frac{1}{3}\,\log\left(|x-1|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1+x)/(2+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/3*log(abs(x + 2)) + 1/3*log(abs(x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/((x - 1)*(x + 2)),x)
```

output
```
log((x - 1)/(x + 2))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = \frac{\log(x-1)}{3} - \frac{\log(x+2)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/(-1+x)/(2+x),x)
```

output
```
(log(x - 1) - log(x + 2))/3
```

3.163 $\int \frac{7}{-12+5x+2x^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 19

$$\int \frac{7}{-12+5x+2x^2} \, dx = \frac{7}{11} \log(3-2x) - \frac{7}{11} \log(4+x)$$

output
```
7/11*ln(3-2*x)-7/11*ln(4+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{7}{-12+5x+2x^2} \, dx = 7\left(\frac{1}{11} \log(3-2x) - \frac{1}{11} \log(4+x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[7/(-12 + 5*x + 2*x^2),x]
```

output
```
7*(Log[3 - 2*x]/11 - Log[4 + x]/11)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.214$, Rules used = {27, 1081, 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.

$$\int \frac{7}{2x^2+5x-12}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{27}$$
$$7\int \frac{1}{2x^2+5x-12}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{1081}$$
$$14\int \left(-\frac{1}{22(x+4)}-\frac{1}{11(3-2x)}\right)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$
$$14\left(\frac{1}{22}\log(3-2x)-\frac{1}{22}\log(x+4)\right)$$

input
```
Int[7/(-12 + 5*x + 2*x^2),x]
```

output
```
14*(Log[3 - 2*x]/22 - Log[4 + x]/22)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 27
```
Int[(a_)*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a   Int[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] &&  !Ma
tchQ[Fx, (b_)*(Gx_) /; FreeQ[b, x]]
```

rule 1081
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{q = Rt[b^2
- 4*a*c, 2]}, Simp[c   Int[ExpandIntegrand[1/((b/2 - q/2 + c*x)*(b/2 + q/2
+ c*x)), x], x], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && NiceSqrtQ[b^2 - 4*a*c]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$-\frac{7\ln(x+4)}{11}+\frac{7\ln\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{11}$	14
default	$-\frac{7\ln(x+4)}{11}+\frac{7\ln(2x-3)}{11}$	16
norman	$-\frac{7\ln(x+4)}{11}+\frac{7\ln(2x-3)}{11}$	16
risch	$-\frac{7\ln(x+4)}{11}+\frac{7\ln(2x-3)}{11}$	16

input
```
int(7/(2*x^2+5*x-12),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-7/11*ln(x+4)+7/11*ln(x-3/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{7}{-12+5x+2x^2}\,dx = \frac{7}{11}\log(2x-3) - \frac{7}{11}\log(x+4)$$

input
```
integrate(7/(2*x^2+5*x-12),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
7/11*log(2*x - 3) - 7/11*log(x + 4)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{7}{-12+5x+2x^2}\,dx = \frac{7\log\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{11} - \frac{7\log\left(x+4\right)}{11}$$

input
```
integrate(7/(2*x**2+5*x-12),x)
```

output
```
7*log(x - 3/2)/11 - 7*log(x + 4)/11
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{7}{-12+5x+2x^2}\,dx = \frac{7}{11}\,\log\left(2\,x-3\right) - \frac{7}{11}\,\log\left(x+4\right)$$

input
```
integrate(7/(2*x^2+5*x-12),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
7/11*log(2*x - 3) - 7/11*log(x + 4)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{7}{-12+5x+2x^2}\,dx = \frac{7}{11}\,\log\left(|2\,x-3|\right) - \frac{7}{11}\,\log\left(|x+4|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(7/(2*x^2+5*x-12),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
7/11*log(abs(2*x - 3)) - 7/11*log(abs(x + 4))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.42

$$\int \frac{7}{-12+5x+2x^2}\,dx = -\frac{14\,\mathrm{atanh}\left(\frac{4\,x}{11}+\frac{5}{11}\right)}{11}$$

input
```
int(7/(5*x + 2*x^2 - 12),x)
```

output
```
-(14*atanh((4*x)/11 + 5/11))/11
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{7}{-12+5x+2x^2}\,dx = \frac{7\log(2x-3)}{11} - \frac{7\log(x+4)}{11}$$

input
```
int(7/(2*x^2+5*x-12),x)
```

output
```
(7*(log(2*x - 3) - log(x + 4)))/11
```

3.164 $\int \frac{-4+3x+x^2}{(-1+2x)^2(3+2x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 23, antiderivative size = 32

$$\int \frac{-4+3x+x^2}{(-1+2x)^2(3+2x)}\,dx = -\frac{9}{32(1-2x)}+\frac{41}{128}\log(1-2x)-\frac{25}{128}\log(3+2x)$$

output
```
-9/32/(1-2*x)+41/128*ln(1-2*x)-25/128*ln(3+2*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-4+3x+x^2}{(-1+2x)^2(3+2x)}\,dx = \frac{9}{32(-1+2x)}+\frac{41}{128}\log(1-2x)-\frac{25}{128}\log(3+2x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-4 + 3*x + x^2)/((-1 + 2*x)^2*(3 + 2*x)),x]
```

output
```
9/(32*(-1 + 2*x)) + (41*Log[1 - 2*x])/128 - (25*Log[3 + 2*x])/128
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.087, Rules used = {1195, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^2+3x-4}{(2x-1)^2(2x+3)}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1195}$$

$$\int \left(-\frac{25}{64(2x+3)}+\frac{41}{64(2x-1)}-\frac{9}{16(2x-1)^2}\right)dx$$

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

$$-\frac{9}{32(1-2x)}+\frac{41}{128}\log(1-2x)-\frac{25}{128}\log(2x+3)$$

input
```
Int[(-4 + 3*x + x^2)/((-1 + 2*x)^2*(3 + 2*x)),x]
```

output
```
-9/(32*(1 - 2*x)) + (41*Log[1 - 2*x])/128 - (25*Log[3 + 2*x])/128
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 1195
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((f_.) + (g_.)*(x_))^(n_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x
_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(d + e*x)^m*(f +
 g*x)^n*(a + b*x + c*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, m, n}, x
] && IGtQ[p, 0]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

method	result	size
risch	$\frac{9}{64\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}-\frac{25\ln(3+2x)}{128}+\frac{41\ln(2x-1)}{128}$	25
default	$\frac{9}{32(2x-1)}+\frac{41\ln(2x-1)}{128}-\frac{25\ln(3+2x)}{128}$	27
norman	$\frac{9x}{16(2x-1)}-\frac{25\ln(3+2x)}{128}+\frac{41\ln(2x-1)}{128}$	28
parallelrisch	$\frac{82\ln\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)x-50\ln\left(\frac{3}{2}+x\right)x-41\ln\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)+25\ln\left(\frac{3}{2}+x\right)+72x}{256x-128}$	40

input
```
int((x^2+3*x-4)/(2*x-1)^2/(3+2*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
9/64/(x-1/2)-25/128*ln(3+2*x)+41/128*ln(2*x-1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.16

$$\int \frac{-4+3x+x^2}{(-1+2x)^2(3+2x)}\,dx=-\frac{25\,(2\,x-1)\log\left(2\,x+3\right)-41\,(2\,x-1)\log\left(2\,x-1\right)-36}{128\,(2\,x-1)}$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+3*x-4)/(-1+2*x)^2/(3+2*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/128*(25*(2*x - 1)*log(2*x + 3) - 41*(2*x - 1)*log(2*x - 1) - 36)/(2*x -
 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{-4+3x+x^2}{(-1+2x)^2(3+2x)}\,dx = \frac{41\log\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{128} - \frac{25\log\left(x+\frac{3}{2}\right)}{128} + \frac{9}{64x-32}$$

input
```
integrate((x**2+3*x-4)/(-1+2*x)**2/(3+2*x),x)
```

output
```
41*log(x - 1/2)/128 - 25*log(x + 3/2)/128 + 9/(64*x - 32)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{-4+3x+x^2}{(-1+2x)^2(3+2x)}\,dx = \frac{9}{32\,(2\,x-1)} - \frac{25}{128}\log\left(2\,x+3\right) + \frac{41}{128}\log\left(2\,x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+3*x-4)/(-1+2*x)^2/(3+2*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
9/32/(2*x - 1) - 25/128*log(2*x + 3) + 41/128*log(2*x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.34

$$\int \frac{-4+3x+x^2}{(-1+2x)^2(3+2x)}\,dx = \frac{9}{32\,(2\,x-1)} - \frac{1}{8}\log\left(\frac{|2\,x-1|}{2\,(2\,x-1)^2}\right) - \frac{25}{128}\log\left(\left|-\frac{4}{2\,x-1}-1\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+3*x-4)/(-1+2*x)^2/(3+2*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
9/32/(2*x - 1) - 1/8*log(1/2*abs(2*x - 1)/(2*x - 1)^2) - 25/128*log(abs(-4
/(2*x - 1) - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int \frac{-4+3x+x^2}{(-1+2x)^2(3+2x)}\,dx = \frac{41\,\ln\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{128}-\frac{25\,\ln\left(x+\frac{3}{2}\right)}{128}+\frac{9}{64\,\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

input
```
int((3*x + x^2 - 4)/((2*x - 1)^2*(2*x + 3)),x)
```

output
```
(41*log(x - 1/2))/128 - (25*log(x + 3/2))/128 + 9/(64*(x - 1/2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.44

$$\int \frac{-4+3x+x^2}{(-1+2x)^2(3+2x)}\,dx = \frac{82\log(2x-1)\,x-41\log(2x-1)-50\log(2x+3)\,x+25\log(2x+3)+72x}{256x-128}$$

input
```
int((x^2+3*x-4)/(-1+2*x)^2/(3+2*x),x)
```

output
```
(82*log(2*x - 1)*x - 41*log(2*x - 1) - 50*log(2*x + 3)*x + 25*log(2*x + 3)
 + 72*x)/(128*(2*x - 1))
```

3.165 $\int \frac{-x^2+x^3}{(-6+x)(3+5x)^3}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 22, antiderivative size = 43

$$\int \frac{-x^2+x^3}{(-6+x)(3+5x)^3}\,dx = -\frac{12}{1375(3+5x)^2}+\frac{201}{15125(3+5x)}+\frac{20\log(6-x)}{3993}+\frac{1493\log(3+5x)}{499125}$$

output
```
-12/1375/(3+5*x)^2+201/15125/(3+5*x)+20/3993*ln(6-x)+1493/499125*ln(3+5*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{-x^2+x^3}{(-6+x)(3+5x)^3}\,dx = \frac{\frac{99(157+335x)}{(3+5x)^2}+2500\log(-6+x)+1493\log(3+5x)}{499125}$$

input
```
Integrate[(-x^2 + x^3)/((-6 + x)*(3 + 5*x)^3),x]
```

output
```
((99*(157 + 335*x))/(3 + 5*x)^2 + 2500*Log[-6 + x] + 1493*Log[3 + 5*x])/49
9125
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.136, Rules used = {2027, 165, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^3-x^2}{(x-6)(5x+3)^3}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2027}$$
$$\int \frac{(x-1)x^2}{(x-6)(5x+3)^3}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{165}$$
$$\int \left(\frac{1493}{99825(5x+3)}-\frac{201}{3025(5x+3)^2}+\frac{24}{275(5x+3)^3}+\frac{20}{3993(x-6)}\right)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$
$$\frac{201}{15125(5x+3)}-\frac{12}{1375(5x+3)^2}+\frac{20\log(6-x)}{3993}+\frac{1493\log(5x+3)}{499125}$$

input
```
Int[(-x^2 + x^3)/((-6 + x)*(3 + 5*x)^3),x]
```

output
```
-12/(1375*(3 + 5*x)^2) + 201/(15125*(3 + 5*x)) + (20*Log[6 - x])/3993 + (1
493*Log[3 + 5*x])/499125
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 165
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)
)^(p_)*((g_.) + (h_.)*(x_)), x_] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*
x)^n*(e + f*x)^p*(g + h*x), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, m}, x]
 && (IntegersQ[m, n, p] || (IGtQ[n, 0] && IGtQ[p, 0]))
```

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

rule 2027
```
Int[(Fx_.)*((a_.)*(x_)^(r_.) + (b_.)*(x_)^(s_.))^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[x^
(p*r)*(a + b*x^(s - r))^p*Fx, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, r, s}, x] && IntegerQ[p] &
& PosQ[s - r] &&  !(EqQ[p, 1] && EqQ[u, 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

method	result
risch	$\frac{\frac{201x}{3025}+\frac{471}{15125}}{(3+5x)^2}+\frac{20\ln(-6+x)}{3993}+\frac{1493\ln(3+5x)}{499125}$
norman	$\frac{-\frac{113}{3025}x-\frac{157}{1815}x^2}{(3+5x)^2}+\frac{20\ln(-6+x)}{3993}+\frac{1493\ln(3+5x)}{499125}$
default	$-\frac{12}{1375(3+5x)^2}+\frac{201}{15125(3+5x)}+\frac{1493\ln(3+5x)}{499125}+\frac{20\ln(-6+x)}{3993}$
parallelrisch	$\frac{187500\ln(-6+x)x^2+111975\ln\left(x+\frac{3}{5}\right)x^2+225000\ln(-6+x)x+134370\ln\left(x+\frac{3}{5}\right)x-129525x^2+67500\ln(-6+x)+40311\ln(x-}{1497375(3+5x)^2}$

input
```
int((x^3-x^2)/(-6+x)/(3+5*x)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
25*(201/75625*x+471/378125)/(3+5*x)^2+20/3993*ln(-6+x)+1493/499125*ln(3+5*
x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 53, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.23

$$\int\frac{-x^2+x^3}{(-6+x)(3+5x)^3}\,dx$$
$$=\frac{1493\,(25\,x^2+30\,x+9)\log(5\,x+3)+2500\,(25\,x^2+30\,x+9)\log(x-6)+33165\,x+15543}{499125\,(25\,x^2+30\,x+9)}$$

input
```
integrate((x^3-x^2)/(-6+x)/(3+5*x)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/499125*(1493*(25*x^2 + 30*x + 9)*log(5*x + 3) + 2500*(25*x^2 + 30*x + 9)
*log(x - 6) + 33165*x + 15543)/(25*x^2 + 30*x + 9)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{-x^2+x^3}{(-6+x)(3+5x)^3}\,dx = \frac{1005x+471}{378125x^2+453750x+136125} + \frac{20\log{(x-6)}}{3993} + \frac{1493\log{\left(x+\frac{3}{5}\right)}}{499125}$$

input
```
integrate((x**3-x**2)/(-6+x)/(3+5*x)**3,x)
```

output
```
(1005*x + 471)/(378125*x**2 + 453750*x + 136125) + 20*log(x - 6)/3993 + 14
93*log(x + 3/5)/499125
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{-x^2+x^3}{(-6+x)(3+5x)^3}\,dx = \frac{3\,(335\,x+157)}{15125\,(25\,x^2+30\,x+9)} + \frac{1493}{499125}\,\log\left(5\,x+3\right) + \frac{20}{3993}\,\log\left(x-6\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3-x^2)/(-6+x)/(3+5*x)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3/15125*(335*x + 157)/(25*x^2 + 30*x + 9) + 1493/499125*log(5*x + 3) + 20/
3993*log(x - 6)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int \frac{-x^2+x^3}{(-6+x)(3+5x)^3}\,dx = \frac{3\,(335\,x+157)}{15125\,(5\,x+3)^2} + \frac{1493}{499125}\,\log\left(|5\,x+3|\right) + \frac{20}{3993}\,\log\left(|x-6|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3-x^2)/(-6+x)/(3+5*x)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
3/15125*(335*x + 157)/(5*x + 3)^2 + 1493/499125*log(abs(5*x + 3)) + 20/399
3*log(abs(x - 6))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{-x^2+x^3}{(-6+x)(3+5x)^3}\,dx = \frac{20\,\ln\left(x-6\right)}{3993} + \frac{1493\,\ln\left(x+\frac{3}{5}\right)}{499125} + \frac{\frac{201\,x}{75625}+\frac{471}{378125}}{x^2+\frac{6\,x}{5}+\frac{9}{25}}$$

input
```
int(-(x^2 - x^3)/((5*x + 3)^3*(x - 6)),x)
```

output
```
(20*log(x - 6))/3993 + (1493*log(x + 3/5))/499125 + ((201*x)/75625 + 471/3
78125)/((6*x)/5 + x^2 + 9/25)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 70, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.63

$$\int \frac{-x^2+x^3}{(-6+x)(3+5x)^3}\,dx = \frac{74650\log(5x+3)\,x^2+89580\log(5x+3)\,x+26874\log(5x+3)+125000\log(x-6)\,x^2+150000\log(x}{24956250x^2+29947500x+8984250}$$

input
```
int((x^3-x^2)/(-6+x)/(3+5*x)^3,x)
```

output
```
(74650*log(5*x + 3)*x**2 + 89580*log(5*x + 3)*x + 26874*log(5*x + 3) + 125
000*log(x - 6)*x**2 + 150000*log(x - 6)*x + 45000*log(x - 6) - 55275*x**2
+ 11187)/(998250*(25*x**2 + 30*x + 9))
```

3.166 $\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^4} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 21

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^4} \, dx = \frac{1}{2x^2}+\frac{1}{x}+\log(1-x)-\log(x)$$

output
```
1/2/x^2+1/x+ln(1-x)-ln(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^4} \, dx = \frac{1}{2x^2}+\frac{1}{x}+\log(1-x)-\log(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-x^3 + x^4)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
1/(2*x^2) + x^(-1) + Log[1 - x] - Log[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.273$, Rules used = {2026, 54, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^4-x^3}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2026}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{(x-1)x^3}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{54}$$
$$\int \left(-\frac{1}{x^3}-\frac{1}{x^2}-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x-1}\right)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$
$$\frac{1}{2x^2}+\frac{1}{x}+\log(1-x)-\log(x)$$

input
```
Int[(-x^3 + x^4)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
1/(2*x^2) + x^(-1) + Log[1 - x] - Log[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 54
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[E
xpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] &&
 ILtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[n] &&  !(IGtQ[n, 0] && LtQ[m + n + 2, 0])
```

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

rule 2026
```
Int[(Fx_.)*(Px_)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{r = Expon[Px, x, Min]}, Int[x^(p
*r)*ExpandToSum[Px/x^r, x]^p*Fx, x] /; IGtQ[r, 0]] /; PolyQ[Px, x] && Integ
erQ[p] &&  !MonomialQ[Px, x] && (ILtQ[p, 0] ||  !PolyQ[u, x])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

method	result	size
norman	$\frac{x+\frac{1}{2}}{x^{2}}-\ln \left(x \right)+\ln \left(-1+x \right)$	17
risch	$\frac{x+\frac{1}{2}}{x^{2}}-\ln \left(x \right)+\ln \left(-1+x \right)$	17
default	$\frac{1}{2 x^{2}}+\frac{1}{x}-\ln \left(x \right)+\ln \left(-1+x \right)$	18
meijerg	$\frac{1}{2 x^{2}}+\frac{1}{x}-\ln \left(x \right)-i \pi +\ln \left(1-x \right)$	24
parallelrisch	$-\frac{2 x^{2} \ln \left(x \right)-2 \ln \left(-1+x \right) x^{2}-1-2 x}{2 x^{2}}$	27

input
```
int(1/(x^4-x^3),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(x+1/2)/x^2-ln(x)+ln(-1+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.24

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^4}\,dx=\frac{2\,x^{2}\log\left(x-1\right)-2\,x^{2}\log\left(x\right)+2\,x+1}{2\,x^{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^4-x^3),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*(2*x^2*log(x - 1) - 2*x^2*log(x) + 2*x + 1)/x^2
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^4}\,dx = -\log(x) + \log(x-1) + \frac{2x+1}{2x^2}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x**4-x**3),x)
```

output
```
-log(x) + log(x - 1) + (2*x + 1)/(2*x**2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^4}\,dx = \frac{2\,x+1}{2\,x^2} + \log(x-1) - \log(x)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^4-x^3),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*(2*x + 1)/x^2 + log(x - 1) - log(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^4}\,dx = \frac{2\,x+1}{2\,x^2} + \log(|x-1|) - \log(|x|)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^4-x^3),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*(2*x + 1)/x^2 + log(abs(x - 1)) - log(abs(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^4}\,dx = \frac{x+\frac{1}{2}}{x^2} - 2\,\mathrm{atanh}(2\,x-1)$$

input
```
int(-1/(x^3 - x^4),x)
```

output
```
(x + 1/2)/x^2 - 2*atanh(2*x - 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.24

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^4}\,dx = \frac{2\log(x-1)\,x^2 - 2\log(x)\,x^2 + 2x + 1}{2x^2}$$

input
```
int(1/(x^4-x^3),x)
```

output
```
(2*log(x - 1)*x**2 - 2*log(x)*x**2 + 2*x + 1)/(2*x**2)
```

3.167 $\int \frac{1-x-x^2+x^3+x^4}{-x+x^3} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 26, antiderivative size = 25

$$\int \frac{1-x-x^2+x^3+x^4}{-x+x^3} dx = x+\frac{x^2}{2}-\log(x)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(1-x^2\right)$$

output
```
x+1/2*x^2-ln(x)+1/2*ln(-x^2+1)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1-x-x^2+x^3+x^4}{-x+x^3} dx = x+\frac{x^2}{2}-\log(x)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(1-x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - x - x^2 + x^3 + x^4)/(-x + x^3),x]
```

output
```
x + x^2/2 - Log[x] + Log[1 - x^2]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.115$, Rules used = {2026, 2333, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^4+x^3-x^2-x+1}{x^3-x} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2026}$$

$$\int \frac{x^4+x^3-x^2-x+1}{x\left(x^2-1\right)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2333}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{x}{x^2-1}+x-\frac{1}{x}+1\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{x^2}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(1-x^2\right)+x-\log(x)$$

input
```
Int[(1 - x - x^2 + x^3 + x^4)/(-x + x^3),x]
```

output
```
x + x^2/2 - Log[x] + Log[1 - x^2]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2026
```
Int[(Fx_.)*(Px_)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{r = Expon[Px, x, Min]}, Int[x^(p
*r)*ExpandToSum[Px/x^r, x]^p*Fx, x] /; IGtQ[r, 0]] /; PolyQ[Px, x] && Integ
erQ[p] && !MonomialQ[Px, x] && (ILtQ[p, 0] || !PolyQ[u, x])
```

rule 2333
```
Int[(Pq_)*((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[
ExpandIntegrand[(c*x)^m*Pq*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x]
&& PolyQ[Pq, x] && IGtQ[p, -2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

method	result	size
risch	$x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}-\ln\left(x\right)+\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}-1\right)}{2}$	20
default	$x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}-\ln\left(x\right)+\frac{\ln\left(-1+x\right)}{2}+\frac{\ln\left(1+x\right)}{2}$	24
norman	$x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}-\ln\left(x\right)+\frac{\ln\left(-1+x\right)}{2}+\frac{\ln\left(1+x\right)}{2}$	24
parallelrisch	$x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}-\ln\left(x\right)+\frac{\ln\left(-1+x\right)}{2}+\frac{\ln\left(1+x\right)}{2}$	24
meijerg	$-\ln\left(x\right)-\frac{i\pi}{2}+\frac{\ln\left(-x^{2}+1\right)}{2}+\frac{x^{2}}{2}-\frac{i\left(2ix-2i\,\text{arctanh}\left(x\right)\right)}{2}+\text{arctanh}\left(x\right)$	40

input
```
int((x^4+x^3-x^2-x+1)/(x^3-x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
x+1/2*x^2-ln(x)+1/2*ln(x^2-1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{1-x-x^2+x^3+x^4}{-x+x^3}\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\,x^{2}+x+\frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(x^{2}-1\right)-\log\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^4+x^3-x^2-x+1)/(x^3-x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2 + x + 1/2*log(x^2 - 1) - log(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int \frac{1-x-x^2+x^3+x^4}{-x+x^3}\,dx = \frac{x^2}{2}+x-\log(x)+\frac{\log(x^2-1)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate((x**4+x**3-x**2-x+1)/(x**3-x),x)
```

output
```
x**2/2 + x - log(x) + log(x**2 - 1)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

$$\int \frac{1-x-x^2+x^3+x^4}{-x+x^3}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2+x+\frac{1}{2}\log(x+1)+\frac{1}{2}\log(x-1)-\log(x)$$

input
```
integrate((x^4+x^3-x^2-x+1)/(x^3-x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2 + x + 1/2*log(x + 1) + 1/2*log(x - 1) - log(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.04

$$\int \frac{1-x-x^2+x^3+x^4}{-x+x^3}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2+x+\frac{1}{2}\log(|x+1|)+\frac{1}{2}\log(|x-1|)-\log(|x|)$$

input
```
integrate((x^4+x^3-x^2-x+1)/(x^3-x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2 + x + 1/2*log(abs(x + 1)) + 1/2*log(abs(x - 1)) - log(abs(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{1-x-x^2+x^3+x^4}{-x+x^3}\,dx = x+\frac{\ln\left(x^2-1\right)}{2}-\ln\left(x\right)+\frac{x^2}{2}$$

input
```
int(-(x^3 - x^2 - x + x^4 + 1)/(x - x^3),x)
```

output
```
x + log(x^2 - 1)/2 - log(x) + x^2/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

$$\int \frac{1-x-x^2+x^3+x^4}{-x+x^3}\,dx = \frac{\log(x-1)}{2}+\frac{\log(x+1)}{2}-\log(x)+\frac{x^2}{2}+x$$

input
```
int((x^4+x^3-x^2-x+1)/(x^3-x),x)
```

output
```
(log(x - 1) + log(x + 1) - 2*log(x) + x**2 + 2*x)/2
```

3.168 $\int \frac{-2+x^2}{x(2+x^2)} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 11

$$\int \frac{-2+x^2}{x(2+x^2)} \, dx = -\log(x) + \log\left(2+x^2\right)$$

output
```
-ln(x)+ln(x^2+2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-2+x^2}{x(2+x^2)} \, dx = -\log(x) + \log\left(2+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-2 + x^2)/(x*(2 + x^2)),x]
```

output
```
-Log[x] + Log[2 + x^2]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.73, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.250, Rules used = {354, 25, 86, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^2-2}{x(x^2+2)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 354$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int -\frac{2-x^2}{x^2(x^2+2)}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 25$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2-x^2}{x^2(x^2+2)}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 86$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\int \left(\frac{1}{x^2}-\frac{2}{x^2+2}\right)dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2009$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(2\log\left(x^2+2\right)-\log\left(x^2\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[(-2 + x^2)/(x*(2 + x^2)),x]
```

output
```
(-Log[x^2] + 2*Log[2 + x^2])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 86
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))*((c_) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))^(p_
.), x_] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)*(c + d*x)^n*(e + f*x)^p, x], x] /;
 FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, n}, x] && ((ILtQ[n, 0] && ILtQ[p, 0]) || EqQ[p, 1
] || (IGtQ[p, 0] && ( !IntegerQ[n] || LeQ[9*p + 5*(n + 2), 0] || GeQ[n + p
+ 1, 0] || (GeQ[n + p + 2, 0] && RationalQ[a, b, c, d, e, f]))))
```

rule 354
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.)*((c_) + (d_.)*(x_)^2)^(q_.), x_S
ymbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[Int[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p*(c + d*x)^q, x], x
, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, p, q}, x] && NeQ[b*c - a*d, 0] && IntegerQ
[(m - 1)/2]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.09

method	result	size
default	$-\ln(x)+\ln(x^2+2)$	12
norman	$-\ln(x)+\ln(x^2+2)$	12
risch	$-\ln(x)+\ln(x^2+2)$	12
parallelrisch	$-\ln(x)+\ln(x^2+2)$	12
meijerg	$-\ln(x)+\frac{\ln(2)}{2}+\ln\left(\frac{x^2}{2}+1\right)$	18

input
```
int((x^2-2)/x/(x^2+2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-ln(x)+ln(x^2+2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-2+x^2}{x\left(2+x^2\right)}\,dx=\log\left(x^2+2\right)-\log\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2-2)/x/(x^2+2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
log(x^2 + 2) - log(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{-2+x^2}{x\left(2+x^2\right)}\,dx=-\log\left(x\right)+\log\left(x^2+2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x**2-2)/x/(x**2+2),x)
```

output
```
-log(x) + log(x**2 + 2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.18

$$\int \frac{-2+x^2}{x\left(2+x^2\right)}\,dx=\log\left(x^2+2\right)-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2-2)/x/(x^2+2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
log(x^2 + 2) - 1/2*log(x^2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.18

$$\int \frac{-2+x^2}{x(2+x^2)}\,dx = \log\left(x^2+2\right) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2-2)/x/(x^2+2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
log(x^2 + 2) - 1/2*log(x^2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-2+x^2}{x(2+x^2)}\,dx = \ln\left(x^2+2\right) - \ln\left(x\right)$$

input
```
int((x^2 - 2)/(x*(x^2 + 2)),x)
```

output
```
log(x^2 + 2) - log(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-2+x^2}{x(2+x^2)}\,dx = \log\left(x^2+2\right) - \log(x)$$

input
```
int((x^2-2)/x/(x^2+2),x)
```

output
```
log(x**2 + 2) - log(x)
```

3.169 $\int \frac{2-4x^2+x^3}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 25, antiderivative size = 36

$$\int \frac{2-4x^2+x^3}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2)}\,dx = 6\arctan(x) - 5\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(1+x^2\right) + \log\left(2+x^2\right)$$

output
```
6*arctan(x)-1/2*ln(x^2+1)+ln(x^2+2)-5*arctan(1/2*x*2^(1/2))*2^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{2-4x^2+x^3}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2)}\,dx = 6\arctan(x) - 5\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(1+x^2\right) + \log\left(2+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(2 - 4*x^2 + x^3)/((1 + x^2)*(2 + x^2)),x]
```

output
```
6*ArcTan[x] - 5*Sqrt[2]*ArcTan[x/Sqrt[2]] - Log[1 + x^2]/2 + Log[2 + x^2]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.28 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.080, Rules used = {7276, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^3-4x^2+2}{(x^2+1)(x^2+2)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 7276}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{6-x}{x^2+1}+\frac{2(x-5)}{x^2+2}\right)dx$$

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

$$6\arctan(x)-5\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+1\right)+\log\left(x^2+2\right)$$

input
```
Int[(2 - 4*x^2 + x^3)/((1 + x^2)*(2 + x^2)),x]
```

output
```
6*ArcTan[x] - 5*Sqrt[2]*ArcTan[x/Sqrt[2]] - Log[1 + x^2]/2 + Log[2 + x^2]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 7276
```
Int[(u_)/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_)), x_Symbol] :> With[{v = RationalFunctionE
xpand[u/(a + b*x^n), x]}, Int[v, x] /; SumQ[v]] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && IGtQ
[n, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

method	result	size
default	$6\arctan\left(x\right)-5\arctan\left(\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\sqrt{2}-\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}+1\right)}{2}+\ln\left(x^{2}+2\right)$	32
risch	$6\arctan\left(x\right)-5\arctan\left(\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\sqrt{2}-\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}+1\right)}{2}+\ln\left(x^{2}+2\right)$	32

input
```
int((x^3-4*x^2+2)/(x^2+1)/(x^2+2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
6*arctan(x)-5*arctan(1/2*x*2^(1/2))*2^(1/2)-1/2*ln(x^2+1)+ln(x^2+2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \frac{2-4x^2+x^3}{(1+x^2)\,(2+x^2)}\,dx = -5\,\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{2}x\right) + 6\,\arctan\left(x\right) + \log\left(x^2+2\right) - \frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3-4*x^2+2)/(x^2+1)/(x^2+2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-5*sqrt(2)*arctan(1/2*sqrt(2)*x) + 6*arctan(x) + log(x^2 + 2) - 1/2*log(x^
2 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{2-4x^2+x^3}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2)}\,dx = -\frac{\log(x^2+1)}{2} + \log(x^2+2) + 6\operatorname{atan}(x) - 5\sqrt{2}\operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x**3-4*x**2+2)/(x**2+1)/(x**2+2),x)
```

output
```
-log(x**2 + 1)/2 + log(x**2 + 2) + 6*atan(x) - 5*sqrt(2)*atan(sqrt(2)*x/2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \frac{2-4x^2+x^3}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2)}\,dx = -5\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}x\right) + 6\arctan(x) + \log(x^2+2) - \frac{1}{2}\log(x^2+1)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3-4*x^2+2)/(x^2+1)/(x^2+2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-5*sqrt(2)*arctan(1/2*sqrt(2)*x) + 6*arctan(x) + log(x^2 + 2) - 1/2*log(x^
2 + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \frac{2-4x^2+x^3}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2)}\,dx = -5\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}x\right) + 6\arctan(x) + \log(x^2+2) - \frac{1}{2}\log(x^2+1)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3-4*x^2+2)/(x^2+1)/(x^2+2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-5*sqrt(2)*arctan(1/2*sqrt(2)*x) + 6*arctan(x) + log(x^2 + 2) - 1/2*log(x^
2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 56, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.56

$$\int \frac{2-4x^2+x^3}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2)}\,dx = \ln(x-\mathrm{i})\left(-\frac{1}{2}-3\mathrm{i}\right)+\ln(x+1\mathrm{i})\left(-\frac{1}{2}+3\mathrm{i}\right)+\ln\left(x-\sqrt{2}\,1\mathrm{i}\right)\left(1+\frac{\sqrt{2}\,5\mathrm{i}}{2}\right)-\ln\left(x+\sqrt{2}\,1\mathrm{i}\right)\left(-1+\frac{\sqrt{2}\,5\mathrm{i}}{2}\right)$$

input
```
int((x^3 - 4*x^2 + 2)/((x^2 + 1)*(x^2 + 2)),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 2^(1/2)*1i)*((2^(1/2)*5i)/2 + 1) - log(x + 1i)*(1/2 - 3i) - log(x
- 1i)*(1/2 + 3i) - log(x + 2^(1/2)*1i)*((2^(1/2)*5i)/2 - 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{2-4x^2+x^3}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2)}\,dx = -5\sqrt{2}\,atan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)+6atan(x)+\log(x^2+2)-\frac{\log(x^2+1)}{2}$$

input
```
int((x^3-4*x^2+2)/(x^2+1)/(x^2+2),x)
```

output
```
( - 10*sqrt(2)*atan(x/sqrt(2)) + 12*atan(x) + 2*log(x**2 + 2) - log(x**2 +
 1))/2
```

3.170 $\int \frac{1+x^2+x^4}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)^2} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 23, antiderivative size = 29

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^4}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)^2} dx = -\frac{13x}{24(4+x^2)} + \frac{25}{144}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{\arctan(x)}{9}$$

output
```
-13/24*x/(x^2+4)+25/144*arctan(1/2*x)+1/9*arctan(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^4}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)^2} dx = -\frac{13x}{24(4+x^2)} + \frac{25}{144}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{\arctan(x)}{9}$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + x^2 + x^4)/((1 + x^2)*(4 + x^2)^2),x]
```

output
```
(-13*x)/(24*(4 + x^2)) + (25*ArcTan[x/2])/144 + ArcTan[x]/9
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.087, Rules used = {7276, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^4+x^2+1}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{7276}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{8}{9(x^2+4)}-\frac{13}{3(x^2+4)^2}+\frac{1}{9(x^2+1)}\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{25}{144}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\frac{\arctan(x)}{9}-\frac{13x}{24(x^2+4)}$$

input
```
Int[(1 + x^2 + x^4)/((1 + x^2)*(4 + x^2)^2),x]
```

output
```
(-13*x)/(24*(4 + x^2)) + (25*ArcTan[x/2])/144 + ArcTan[x]/9
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 7276
```
Int[(u_)/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_)), x_Symbol] :> With[{v = RationalFunctionE
xpand[u/(a + b*x^n), x]}, Int[v, x] /; SumQ[v]] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && IGtQ
[n, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

method	result
default	$-\frac{13x}{24(x^2+4)}+\frac{25\arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{144}+\frac{\arctan(x)}{9}$
risch	$-\frac{13x}{24(x^2+4)}+\frac{25\arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{144}+\frac{\arctan(x)}{9}$
parallelrisch	$-\frac{16i\ln(x-i)x^2+25i\ln(x-2i)x^2-16i\ln(x+i)x^2-25i\ln(x+2i)x^2+64i\ln(x-i)+100i\ln(x-2i)-64i\ln(x+i)-100i\ln(x+2i)-}{288(x^2+4)}$

input
```
int((x^4+x^2+1)/(x^2+1)/(x^2+4)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-13/24*x/(x^2+4)+25/144*arctan(1/2*x)+1/9*arctan(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^4}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)^2}\,dx=\frac{25\,(x^2+4)\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)+16\,(x^2+4)\arctan(x)-78\,x}{144\,(x^2+4)}$$

input
```
integrate((x^4+x^2+1)/(x^2+1)/(x^2+4)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/144*(25*(x^2 + 4)*arctan(1/2*x) + 16*(x^2 + 4)*arctan(x) - 78*x)/(x^2 +
4)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^4}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)^2}\,dx=-\frac{13x}{24x^2+96}+\frac{25\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{144}+\frac{\mathrm{atan}(x)}{9}$$

input
```
integrate((x**4+x**2+1)/(x**2+1)/(x**2+4)**2,x)
```

output
```
-13*x/(24*x**2 + 96) + 25*atan(x/2)/144 + atan(x)/9
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^4}{(1+x^2)\,(4+x^2)^2}\,dx = -\frac{13\,x}{24\,(x^2+4)} + \frac{25}{144}\,\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right) + \frac{1}{9}\,\arctan\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^4+x^2+1)/(x^2+1)/(x^2+4)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-13/24*x/(x^2 + 4) + 25/144*arctan(1/2*x) + 1/9*arctan(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^4}{(1+x^2)\,(4+x^2)^2}\,dx = -\frac{13\,x}{24\,(x^2+4)} + \frac{25}{144}\,\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right) + \frac{1}{9}\,\arctan\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^4+x^2+1)/(x^2+1)/(x^2+4)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-13/24*x/(x^2 + 4) + 25/144*arctan(1/2*x) + 1/9*arctan(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^4}{(1+x^2)\,(4+x^2)^2}\,dx = \frac{25\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{144} + \frac{\mathrm{atan}(x)}{9} - \frac{13\,x}{24\,\left(x^2+4\right)}$$

input
```
int((x^2 + x^4 + 1)/((x^2 + 1)*(x^2 + 4)^2),x)
```

output
```
(25*atan(x/2))/144 + atan(x)/9 - (13*x)/(24*(x^2 + 4))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 40, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.38

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^4}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)^2}\,dx = \frac{25atan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)x^2+100atan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+16atan(x)\,x^2+64atan(x)-78x}{144x^2+576}$$

input
```
int((x^4+x^2+1)/(x^2+1)/(x^2+4)^2,x)
```

output
```
(25*atan(x/2)*x**2 + 100*atan(x/2) + 16*atan(x)*x**2 + 64*atan(x) - 78*x)/
(144*(x**2 + 4))
```

3.171 $\int \frac{1+16x}{(5+x)^2(-3+2x)(1+x+x^2)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 26, antiderivative size = 60

$$\int \frac{1+16x}{(5+x)^2(-3+2x)\left(1+x+x^2\right)}\,dx=-\frac{79}{273(5+x)}+\frac{451\arctan\left(\frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{2793\sqrt{3}}+\frac{200\log(3-2x)}{3211}+\frac{2731\log(5+x)}{24843}-\frac{481\log\left(1+x+x^2\right)}{5586}$$

output
```
-79/273/(5+x)+200/3211*ln(3-2*x)+2731/24843*ln(5+x)-481/5586*ln(x^2+x+1)+4
51/8379*arctan(1/3*(1+2*x)*3^(1/2))*3^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 54, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{1+16x}{(5+x)^2(-3+2x)\left(1+x+x^2\right)}\,dx = \frac{-\frac{819546}{5+x}+152438\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)+176400\log(3-2x)+311334\log(5+x)-243867\log\left(1+x+x^2\right)}{2832102}$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + 16*x)/((5 + x)^2*(-3 + 2*x)*(1 + x + x^2)),x]
```

output
```
(-819546/(5 + x) + 152438*Sqrt[3]*ArcTan[(1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[3]] + 176400*Log[3
 - 2*x] + 311334*Log[5 + x] - 243867*Log[1 + x + x^2])/2832102
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 60, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.077$, Rules used = {2153, 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.

$$\int \frac{16x+1}{(x+5)^2(2x-3)\left(x^2+x+1\right)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2153}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{-481x-15}{2793\left(x^2+x+1\right)}+\frac{2731}{24843(x+5)}+\frac{400}{3211(2x-3)}+\frac{79}{273(x+5)^2}\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{451\arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{2793\sqrt{3}}-\frac{481\log\left(x^2+x+1\right)}{5586}-\frac{79}{273(x+5)}+\frac{200\log(3-2x)}{3211}+\frac{2731\log(x+5)}{24843}$$

input
```
Int[(1 + 16*x)/((5 + x)^2*(-3 + 2*x)*(1 + x + x^2)),x]
```

output
```
-79/(273*(5 + x)) + (451*ArcTan[(1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[3]])/(2793*Sqrt[3]) + (200*
Log[3 - 2*x])/3211 + (2731*Log[5 + x])/24843 - (481*Log[1 + x + x^2])/5586
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2153
```
Int[(Px_)*((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((f_.) + (g_.)*(x_))^(n_.)*((a_.) + (b
_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[Px*(d + e*
x)^m*(f + g*x)^n*(a + b*x + c*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, g,
 m, n, p}, x] && PolyQ[Px, x] && (IntegerQ[p] || (IntegerQ[2*p] && IntegerQ
[m] && ILtQ[n, 0])) &&  !(IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[n, 0])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 48, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

method	result
default	$-\frac{79}{273(5+x)}+\frac{2731\ln(5+x)}{24843}+\frac{200\ln(2x-3)}{3211}-\frac{481\ln(x^2+x+1)}{5586}+\frac{451\arctan\left(\frac{(1+2x)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\sqrt{3}}{8379}$
risch	$-\frac{79}{273(5+x)}+\frac{200\ln(2x-3)}{3211}-\frac{481\ln(203401x^2+203401x+203401)}{5586}+\frac{451\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{2\left(451x+\frac{451}{2}\right)\sqrt{3}}{1353}\right)}{8379}+\frac{2731\ln(5+x)}{24843}$

input
```
int((1+16*x)/(5+x)^2/(2*x-3)/(x^2+x+1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-79/273/(5+x)+2731/24843*ln(5+x)+200/3211*ln(2*x-3)-481/5586*ln(x^2+x+1)+4
51/8379*arctan(1/3*(1+2*x)*3^(1/2))*3^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 60, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1+16x}{(5+x)^2(-3+2x)\,(1+x+x^2)}\,dx = \frac{152438\sqrt{3}(x+5)\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}(2x+1)\right)-243867\,(x+5)\log\left(x^2+x+1\right)+176400\,(x+5)\log\left(2x-\right.}{2832102\,(x+5)}$$

input
```
integrate((1+16*x)/(5+x)^2/(-3+2*x)/(x^2+x+1),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2832102*(152438*sqrt(3)*(x + 5)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x + 1)) - 243867*(
x + 5)*log(x^2 + x + 1) + 176400*(x + 5)*log(2*x - 3) + 311334*(x + 5)*log
(x + 5) - 819546)/(x + 5)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 63, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05

$$\int \frac{1+16x}{(5+x)^2(-3+2x)\,(1+x+x^2)}\,dx = \frac{200\log\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{3211} + \frac{2731\log\left(x+5\right)}{24843} - \frac{481\log\left(x^2+x+1\right)}{5586} + \frac{451\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}x}{3}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)}{8379} - \frac{79}{273x+1365}$$

input
```
integrate((1+16*x)/(5+x)**2/(-3+2*x)/(x**2+x+1),x)
```

output
```
200*log(x - 3/2)/3211 + 2731*log(x + 5)/24843 - 481*log(x**2 + x + 1)/5586
 + 451*sqrt(3)*atan(2*sqrt(3)*x/3 + sqrt(3)/3)/8379 - 79/(273*x + 1365)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 47, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{1+16x}{(5+x)^2(-3+2x)\,(1+x+x^2)}\,dx = \frac{451}{8379}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}(2\,x+1)\right) - \frac{79}{273\,(x+5)} - \frac{481}{5586}\log\left(x^2+x+1\right) + \frac{200}{3211}\log\left(2\,x-3\right) + \frac{2731}{24843}\log\left(x+5\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+16*x)/(5+x)^2/(-3+2*x)/(x^2+x+1),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
451/8379*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x + 1)) - 79/273/(x + 5) - 481/5586
*log(x^2 + x + 1) + 200/3211*log(2*x - 3) + 2731/24843*log(x + 5)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 60, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1+16x}{(5+x)^2(-3+2x)\left(1+x+x^2\right)}\,dx = \frac{451}{8379}\,\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(-\sqrt{3}\left(\frac{14}{x+5}-3\right)\right) - \frac{79}{273\,(x+5)} - \frac{481}{5586}\,\log\left(-\frac{9}{x+5}+\frac{21}{(x+5)^2}+1\right) + \frac{200}{3211}\,\log\left(\left|-\frac{13}{x+5}+2\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+16*x)/(5+x)^2/(-3+2*x)/(x^2+x+1),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
451/8379*sqrt(3)*arctan(-sqrt(3)*(14/(x + 5) - 3)) - 79/273/(x + 5) - 481/
5586*log(-9/(x + 5) + 21/(x + 5)^2 + 1) + 200/3211*log(abs(-13/(x + 5) + 2
))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 61, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.02

$$\int \frac{1+16x}{(5+x)^2(-3+2x)\left(1+x+x^2\right)}\,dx = \frac{200\,\ln\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{3211} + \frac{2731\,\ln\left(x+5\right)}{24843} - \frac{79}{273\,\left(x+5\right)} - \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{481}{5586}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,451\mathrm{i}}{16758}\right) + \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{481}{5586}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,451\mathrm{i}}{16758}\right)$$

input
```
int((16*x + 1)/((2*x - 3)*(x + 5)^2*(x + x^2 + 1)),x)
```

output
```
(200*log(x - 3/2))/3211 + (2731*log(x + 5))/24843 - 79/(273*(x + 5)) - log
(x - (3^(1/2)*1i)/2 + 1/2)*((3^(1/2)*451i)/16758 + 481/5586) + log(x + (3^
(1/2)*1i)/2 + 1/2)*((3^(1/2)*451i)/16758 - 481/5586)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 92, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.53

$$\int \frac{1+16x}{(5+x)^2(-3+2x)\,(1+x+x^2)}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{762190\sqrt{3}\,atan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)x+3810950\sqrt{3}\,atan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)-1219335\log(x^2+x+1)\,x-6096675\log(x^2+x-}{14160510}$$

input
```
int((1+16*x)/(5+x)^2/(-3+2*x)/(x^2+x+1),x)
```

output
```
(762190*sqrt(3)*atan((2*x + 1)/sqrt(3))*x + 3810950*sqrt(3)*atan((2*x + 1)
/sqrt(3)) - 1219335*log(x**2 + x + 1)*x - 6096675*log(x**2 + x + 1) + 8820
00*log(2*x - 3)*x + 4410000*log(2*x - 3) + 1556670*log(x + 5)*x + 7783350*
log(x + 5) + 819546*x)/(14160510*(x + 5))
```

3.172 $\int \frac{x^4}{(9+x^2)^3} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 37

$$\int \frac{x^4}{(9+x^2)^3} dx = -\frac{x^3}{4(9+x^2)^2} - \frac{3x}{8(9+x^2)} + \frac{1}{8}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$$

output
```
-1/4*x^3/(x^2+9)^2-3/8*x/(x^2+9)+1/8*arctan(1/3*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{x^4}{(9+x^2)^3} dx = \frac{1}{8}\left(-\frac{x(27+5x^2)}{(9+x^2)^2} + \arctan\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^4/(9 + x^2)^3,x]
```

output
```
(-((x*(27 + 5*x^2))/(9 + x^2)^2) + ArcTan[x/3])/8
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.273, Rules used = {252, 252, 216}

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.

$$\int \frac{x^4}{(x^2+9)^3}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{252}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\int \frac{x^2}{(x^2+9)^2}dx-\frac{x^3}{4(x^2+9)^2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{252}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{x^2+9}dx-\frac{x}{2(x^2+9)}\right)-\frac{x^3}{4(x^2+9)^2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{216}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{6}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)-\frac{x}{2(x^2+9)}\right)-\frac{x^3}{4(x^2+9)^2}$$

input
```
Int[x^4/(9 + x^2)^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/4*x^3/(9 + x^2)^2 + (3*(-1/2*x/(9 + x^2) + ArcTan[x/3]/6))/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 252
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(c*x
)^(m - 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(2*b*(p + 1))), x] - Simp[c^2*((m - 1)/(2*b*
(p + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m - 2)*(a + b*x^2)^(p + 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c
}, x] && LtQ[p, -1] && GtQ[m, 1] &&  !ILtQ[(m + 2*p + 3)/2, 0] && IntBinomi
alQ[a, b, c, 2, m, p, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

method	result
default	$\frac{-\frac{5}{8}x^{3}-\frac{27}{8}x}{\left(x^{2}+9\right)^{2}}+\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{8}$
risch	$\frac{-\frac{5}{8}x^{3}-\frac{27}{8}x}{\left(x^{2}+9\right)^{2}}+\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{8}$
meijerg	$-\frac{x\left(\frac{25x^{2}}{9}+15\right)}{360\left(\frac{x^{2}}{9}+1\right)^{2}}+\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{8}$
parallelrisch	$-\frac{81i\ln\left(x-3i\right)x^{4}-81i\ln\left(x+3i\right)x^{4}+1458i\ln\left(x-3i\right)x^{2}-1458i\ln\left(x+3i\right)x^{2}+810x^{3}+6561i\ln\left(x-3i\right)-6561i\ln\left(x+3i\right)+4374x}{1296\left(x^{2}+9\right)^{2}}$

input
```
int(x^4/(x^2+9)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(-5/8*x^3-27/8*x)/(x^2+9)^2+1/8*arctan(1/3*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05

$$\int \frac{x^4}{(9+x^2)^3}\,dx=-\frac{5\,x^{3}-\left(x^{4}+18\,x^{2}+81\right)\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\,x\right)+27\,x}{8\,\left(x^{4}+18\,x^{2}+81\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(x^4/(x^2+9)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/8*(5*x^3 - (x^4 + 18*x^2 + 81)*arctan(1/3*x) + 27*x)/(x^4 + 18*x^2 + 81
)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{x^4}{(9+x^2)^3}\,dx = \frac{-5x^3-27x}{8x^4+144x^2+648} + \frac{\operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{8}$$

input
```
integrate(x**4/(x**2+9)**3,x)
```

output
```
(-5*x**3 - 27*x)/(8*x**4 + 144*x**2 + 648) + atan(x/3)/8
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{x^4}{(9+x^2)^3}\,dx = -\frac{5\,x^3+27\,x}{8\,(x^4+18\,x^2+81)} + \frac{1}{8}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^4/(x^2+9)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/8*(5*x^3 + 27*x)/(x^4 + 18*x^2 + 81) + 1/8*arctan(1/3*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int \frac{x^4}{(9+x^2)^3}\,dx = -\frac{5\,x^3+27\,x}{8\,(x^2+9)^2} + \frac{1}{8}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^4/(x^2+9)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/8*(5*x^3 + 27*x)/(x^2 + 9)^2 + 1/8*arctan(1/3*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{x^4}{(9+x^2)^3}\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{8} - \frac{\frac{5\,x^3}{8}+\frac{27\,x}{8}}{x^4+18\,x^2+81}$$

input
```
int(x^4/(x^2 + 9)^3,x)
```

output
```
atan(x/3)/8 - ((27*x)/8 + (5*x^3)/8)/(18*x^2 + x^4 + 81)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 47, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.27

$$\int \frac{x^4}{(9+x^2)^3}\,dx = \frac{atan\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)x^4+18atan\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)x^2+81atan\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)-5x^3-27x}{8x^4+144x^2+648}$$

input
```
int(x^4/(x^2+9)^3,x)
```

output
```
(atan(x/3)*x**4 + 18*atan(x/3)*x**2 + 81*atan(x/3) - 5*x**3 - 27*x)/(8*(x*
*4 + 18*x**2 + 81))
```

3.173 $\int \frac{19x}{(-1+x)^3 (3+5x+4x^2)^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 97

$$\int \frac{19x}{(-1+x)^3 (3+5x+4x^2)^2} \, dx = -\frac{399}{736(1-x)^2} - \frac{1843}{4416(1-x)} + \frac{19(39+44x)}{276(1-x)^2 (3+5x+4x^2)} + \frac{114437 \arctan\left(\frac{5+8x}{\sqrt{23}}\right)}{52992\sqrt{23}} + \frac{209 \log(1-x)}{2304} - \frac{209 \log(3+5x+4x^2)}{4608}$$

output

```
-399/736/(1-x)^2-1843/4416/(1-x)+19/276*(39+44*x)/(1-x)^2/(4*x^2+5*x+3)+20
9/2304*ln(1-x)-209/4608*ln(4*x^2+5*x+3)+114437/1218816*arctan(1/23*(5+8*x)
*23^(1/2))*23^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 78, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{19x}{(-1+x)^3 (3+5x+4x^2)^2} dx$$
$$= \frac{19\left(-\frac{25392}{(-1+x)^2} + \frac{59248}{-1+x} + \frac{184(975+2204x)}{3+5x+4x^2} + 36138\sqrt{23}\arctan\left(\frac{5+8x}{\sqrt{23}}\right) + 34914\log(1-x) - 17457\log(3+5x\right.}{7312896}$$

input
```
Integrate[(19*x)/((-1 + x)^3*(3 + 5*x + 4*x^2)^2),x]
```

output
```
(19*(-25392/(-1 + x)^2 + 59248/(-1 + x) + (184*(975 + 2204*x))/(3 + 5*x +
4*x^2) + 36138*Sqrt[23]*ArcTan[(5 + 8*x)/Sqrt[23]] + 34914*Log[1 - x] - 17
457*Log[3 + 5*x + 4*x^2]))/7312896
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 104, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.300$, Rules used = {27, 25, 1235, 27, 1200, 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.

$$\int \frac{19x}{(x-1)^3 (4x^2+5x+3)^2} dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 27$$
$$19\int -\frac{x}{(1-x)^3 (4x^2+5x+3)^2} dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 25$$
$$-19\int \frac{x}{(1-x)^3 (4x^2+5x+3)^2} dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 1235$$
$$-19\left(\frac{1}{276}\int \frac{3(44x+19)}{(1-x)^3 (4x^2+5x+3)} dx - \frac{44x+39}{276(1-x)^2 (4x^2+5x+3)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{27}$$

$$-19\left(\frac{1}{92}\int \frac{44x+19}{(1-x)^3\,(4x^2+5x+3)}dx-\frac{44x+39}{276(1-x)^2\,(4x^2+5x+3)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1200}$$

$$-19\left(\frac{1}{92}\int \left(\frac{1012x-2379}{576\,(4x^2+5x+3)}-\frac{253}{576(x-1)}+\frac{97}{48(x-1)^2}-\frac{21}{4(x-1)^3}\right)dx-\frac{44x+39}{276(1-x)^2\,(4x^2+5x+3)}\right)$$

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

$$-19\left(\frac{1}{92}\left(-\frac{6023\arctan\left(\frac{8x+5}{\sqrt{23}}\right)}{576\sqrt{23}}+\frac{253\log\left(4x^2+5x+3\right)}{1152}+\frac{97}{48(1-x)}+\frac{21}{8(1-x)^2}-\frac{253}{576}\log(1-x)\right)-\frac{}{276(}\right.$$

input
```
Int[(19*x)/((-1 + x)^3*(3 + 5*x + 4*x^2)^2),x]
```

output
```
-19*(-1/276*(39 + 44*x)/((1 - x)^2*(3 + 5*x + 4*x^2)) + (21/(8*(1 - x)^2)
+ 97/(48*(1 - x)) - (6023*ArcTan[(5 + 8*x)/Sqrt[23]])/(576*Sqrt[23]) - (25
3*Log[1 - x])/576 + (253*Log[3 + 5*x + 4*x^2])/1152)/92)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 27
```
Int[(a_)*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a   Int[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] &&  !Ma
tchQ[Fx, (b_)*(Gx_) /; FreeQ[b, x]]
```

rule 1200
```
Int[(((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((f_.) + (g_.)*(x_))^(n_.))/((a_.) + (b_.)*
(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(d + e*x)^m*((f + g*
x)^n/(a + b*x + c*x^2)), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, m}, x] && In
tegersQ[n]
```

rule 1235
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((f_.) + (g_.)*(x_))*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c
_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(d + e*x)^(m + 1)*(f*(b*c*d - b^2*e + 2
*a*c*e) - a*g*(2*c*d - b*e) + c*(f*(2*c*d - b*e) - g*(b*d - 2*a*e))*x)*((a
+ b*x + c*x^2)^(p + 1)/((p + 1)*(b^2 - 4*a*c)*(c*d^2 - b*d*e + a*e^2))), x]
 + Simp[1/((p + 1)*(b^2 - 4*a*c)*(c*d^2 - b*d*e + a*e^2))   Int[(d + e*x)^m
*(a + b*x + c*x^2)^(p + 1)*Simp[f*(b*c*d*e*(2*p - m + 2) + b^2*e^2*(p + m +
 2) - 2*c^2*d^2*(2*p + 3) - 2*a*c*e^2*(m + 2*p + 3)) - g*(a*e*(b*e - 2*c*d*
m + b*e*m) - b*d*(3*c*d - b*e + 2*c*d*p - b*e*p)) + c*e*(g*(b*d - 2*a*e) -
f*(2*c*d - b*e))*(m + 2*p + 4)*x, x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, g,
 m}, x] && LtQ[p, -1] && (IntegerQ[m] || IntegerQ[p] || IntegersQ[2*m, 2*p]
)
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.41 (sec) , antiderivative size = 68, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

method	result
default	$-\frac{19}{288(-1+x)^2}+\frac{133}{864(-1+x)}+\frac{209\ln(-1+x)}{2304}-\frac{19\left(-\frac{2204x}{23}-\frac{975}{23}\right)}{6912\left(x^2+\frac{5}{4}x+\frac{3}{4}\right)}-\frac{209\ln(4x^2+5x+3)}{4608}+\frac{114437\arctan\left(\frac{(5+8x)\sqrt{23}}{23}\right)\sqrt{\ }}{1218816}$
risch	$\frac{\frac{1843}{1104}x^3-\frac{7733}{4416}x^2-\frac{95}{184}x-\frac{285}{1472}}{(-1+x)^2(4x^2+5x+3)}+\frac{209\ln(-1+x)}{2304}-\frac{209\ln(580424464x^2+725530580x+435318348)}{4608}+\frac{114437\sqrt{23}\arctan\left(\frac{2(24}{\ }\right)}{121881}$

input
```
int(19*x/(-1+x)^3/(4*x^2+5*x+3)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-19/288/(-1+x)^2+133/864/(-1+x)+209/2304*ln(-1+x)-19/6912*(-2204/23*x-975/
23)/(x^2+5/4*x+3/4)-209/4608*ln(4*x^2+5*x+3)+114437/1218816*arctan(1/23*(5
+8*x)*23^(1/2))*23^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 134, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.38

$$\int \frac{19x}{(-1+x)^3(3+5x+4x^2)^2}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{19\left(214176\,x^3 + 12046\,\sqrt{23}(4\,x^4 - 3\,x^3 - 3\,x^2 - x + 3)\arctan\left(\frac{1}{23}\sqrt{23}(8\,x + 5)\right) - 224664\,x^2 - 5819\,(4\right.}{2437632\,(4\,x^4}$$

input
```
integrate(19*x/(-1+x)^3/(4*x^2+5*x+3)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
19/2437632*(214176*x^3 + 12046*sqrt(23)*(4*x^4 - 3*x^3 - 3*x^2 - x + 3)*ar
ctan(1/23*sqrt(23)*(8*x + 5)) - 224664*x^2 - 5819*(4*x^4 - 3*x^3 - 3*x^2 -
 x + 3)*log(4*x^2 + 5*x + 3) + 11638*(4*x^4 - 3*x^3 - 3*x^2 - x + 3)*log(x
 - 1) - 66240*x - 24840)/(4*x^4 - 3*x^3 - 3*x^2 - x + 3)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 88, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \frac{19x}{(-1+x)^3(3+5x+4x^2)^2}\,dx = \frac{19\cdot(388x^3 - 407x^2 - 120x - 45)}{17664x^4 - 13248x^3 - 13248x^2 - 4416x + 13248} + \frac{209\log(x-1)}{2304} - \frac{209\log\left(x^2 + \frac{5x}{4} + \frac{3}{4}\right)}{4608} + \frac{114437\sqrt{23}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{8\sqrt{23}x}{23} + \frac{5\sqrt{23}}{23}\right)}{1218816}$$

input
```
integrate(19*x/(-1+x)**3/(4*x**2+5*x+3)**2,x)
```

output
```
19*(388*x**3 - 407*x**2 - 120*x - 45)/(17664*x**4 - 13248*x**3 - 13248*x**
2 - 4416*x + 13248) + 209*log(x - 1)/2304 - 209*log(x**2 + 5*x/4 + 3/4)/46
08 + 114437*sqrt(23)*atan(8*sqrt(23)*x/23 + 5*sqrt(23)/23)/1218816
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 75, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{19x}{(-1+x)^3 (3+5x+4x^2)^2} \, dx = \frac{114437}{1218816} \sqrt{23} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{23} \sqrt{23}(8x+5)\right) + \frac{19 (388x^3 - 407x^2 - 120x - 45)}{4416 (4x^4 - 3x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 3)} - \frac{209}{4608} \log\left(4x^2 + 5x + 3\right) + \frac{209}{2304} \log(x-1)$$

input
```
integrate(19*x/(-1+x)^3/(4*x^2+5*x+3)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
114437/1218816*sqrt(23)*arctan(1/23*sqrt(23)*(8*x + 5)) + 19/4416*(388*x^3
 - 407*x^2 - 120*x - 45)/(4*x^4 - 3*x^3 - 3*x^2 - x + 3) - 209/4608*log(4*
x^2 + 5*x + 3) + 209/2304*log(x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 71, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{19x}{(-1+x)^3 (3+5x+4x^2)^2} \, dx = \frac{114437}{1218816} \sqrt{23} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{23} \sqrt{23}(8x+5)\right) + \frac{19 (388x^3 - 407x^2 - 120x - 45)}{4416 (4x^2 + 5x + 3)(x-1)^2} - \frac{209}{4608} \log\left(4x^2 + 5x + 3\right) + \frac{209}{2304} \log(|x-1|)$$

input
```
integrate(19*x/(-1+x)^3/(4*x^2+5*x+3)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
114437/1218816*sqrt(23)*arctan(1/23*sqrt(23)*(8*x + 5)) + 19/4416*(388*x^3
 - 407*x^2 - 120*x - 45)/((4*x^2 + 5*x + 3)*(x - 1)^2) - 209/4608*log(4*x^
2 + 5*x + 3) + 209/2304*log(abs(x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 84, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{19x}{(-1+x)^3 (3+5x+4x^2)^2} dx = \frac{209 \ln(x-1)}{2304} + \frac{-\frac{1843 x^3}{4416} + \frac{7733 x^2}{17664} + \frac{95 x}{736} + \frac{285}{5888}}{-x^4 + \frac{3 x^3}{4} + \frac{3 x^2}{4} + \frac{x}{4} - \frac{3}{4}} - \ln\left(x + \frac{5}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{23}\,1\mathrm{i}}{8}\right)\left(\frac{209}{4608} + \frac{\sqrt{23}\,114437\mathrm{i}}{2437632}\right) + \ln\left(x + \frac{5}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{23}\,1\mathrm{i}}{8}\right)\left(-\frac{209}{4608} + \frac{\sqrt{23}\,114437\mathrm{i}}{2437632}\right)$$

input
```
int((19*x)/((x - 1)^3*(5*x + 4*x^2 + 3)^2),x)
```

output
```
(209*log(x - 1))/2304 + ((95*x)/736 + (7733*x^2)/17664 - (1843*x^3)/4416 +
 285/5888)/(x/4 + (3*x^2)/4 + (3*x^3)/4 - x^4 - 3/4) - log(x - (23^(1/2)*1
i)/8 + 5/8)*((23^(1/2)*114437i)/2437632 + 209/4608) + log(x + (23^(1/2)*1i
)/8 + 5/8)*((23^(1/2)*114437i)/2437632 - 209/4608)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 239, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.46

$$\int \frac{19x}{(-1+x)^3 (3+5x+4x^2)^2} dx = \frac{915496\sqrt{23}\, atan\left(\frac{8x+5}{\sqrt{23}}\right) x^4 - 686622\sqrt{23}\, atan\left(\frac{8x+5}{\sqrt{23}}\right) x^3 - 686622\sqrt{23}\, atan\left(\frac{8x+5}{\sqrt{23}}\right) x^2 - 228874\sqrt{23}\, ata}{}$$

input
```
int(19*x/(-1+x)^3/(4*x^2+5*x+3)^2,x)
```

output

```
(19*(48184*sqrt(23)*atan((8*x + 5)/sqrt(23))*x**4 - 36138*sqrt(23)*atan((8
*x + 5)/sqrt(23))*x**3 - 36138*sqrt(23)*atan((8*x + 5)/sqrt(23))*x**2 - 12
046*sqrt(23)*atan((8*x + 5)/sqrt(23))*x + 36138*sqrt(23)*atan((8*x + 5)/sq
rt(23)) - 23276*log(4*x**2 + 5*x + 3)*x**4 + 17457*log(4*x**2 + 5*x + 3)*x
**3 + 17457*log(4*x**2 + 5*x + 3)*x**2 + 5819*log(4*x**2 + 5*x + 3)*x - 17
457*log(4*x**2 + 5*x + 3) + 46552*log(x - 1)*x**4 - 34914*log(x - 1)*x**3
- 34914*log(x - 1)*x**2 - 11638*log(x - 1)*x + 34914*log(x - 1) + 285568*x
**4 - 438840*x**2 - 137632*x + 189336))/(2437632*(4*x**4 - 3*x**3 - 3*x**2
 - x + 3))
```

3.174 $\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{2x^2+x^3+x^4}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 23, antiderivative size = 46

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{2x^2+x^3+x^4}\,dx=-\frac{1}{2x}+\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{7}}\right)}{4\sqrt{7}}-\frac{\log(x)}{4}+\frac{5}{8}\log\left(2+x+x^2\right)$$

output
```
-1/2/x-1/4*ln(x)+5/8*ln(x^2+x+2)+1/28*arctan(1/7*(1+2*x)*7^(1/2))*7^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{2x^2+x^3+x^4}\,dx=-\frac{1}{2x}+\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{7}}\right)}{4\sqrt{7}}-\frac{\log(x)}{4}+\frac{5}{8}\log\left(2+x+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + x^2 + x^3)/(2*x^2 + x^3 + x^4),x]
```

output
```
-1/2*1/x + ArcTan[(1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[7]]/(4*Sqrt[7]) - Log[x]/4 + (5*Log[2 + x
 + x^2])/8
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.130$, Rules used = {2026, 2159, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^3+x^2+1}{x^4+x^3+2x^2}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2026}$$

$$\int \frac{x^3+x^2+1}{x^2\left(x^2+x+2\right)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2159}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{5x+3}{4\left(x^2+x+2\right)}+\frac{1}{2x^2}-\frac{1}{4x}\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{7}}\right)}{4\sqrt{7}}+\frac{5}{8}\log\left(x^2+x+2\right)-\frac{1}{2x}-\frac{\log(x)}{4}$$

input
```
Int[(1 + x^2 + x^3)/(2*x^2 + x^3 + x^4),x]
```

output
```
-1/2*1/x + ArcTan[(1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[7]]/(4*Sqrt[7]) - Log[x]/4 + (5*Log[2 + x
 + x^2])/8
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2026
```
Int[(Fx_.)*(Px_)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{r = Expon[Px, x, Min]}, Int[x^(p
*r)*ExpandToSum[Px/x^r, x]^p*Fx, x] /; IGtQ[r, 0]] /; PolyQ[Px, x] && Integ
erQ[p] && !MonomialQ[Px, x] && (ILtQ[p, 0] || !PolyQ[u, x])
```

rule 2159
```
Int[(Pq_)*((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p
_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(d + e*x)^m*Pq*(a + b*x + c*x^2)^p, x
], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, m}, x] && PolyQ[Pq, x] && IGtQ[p, -2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

method	result	size
risch	$-\frac{1}{2x}-\frac{\ln(x)}{4}+\frac{5\ln(x^2+x+2)}{8}+\frac{\sqrt{7}\,\arctan\left(\frac{2\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)\sqrt{7}}{7}\right)}{28}$	34
default	$-\frac{1}{2x}+\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{(1+2x)\sqrt{7}}{7}\right)\sqrt{7}}{28}-\frac{\ln(x)}{4}+\frac{5\ln(x^2+x+2)}{8}$	36

input
```
int((x^3+x^2+1)/(x^4+x^3+2*x^2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2/x-1/4*ln(x)+5/8*ln(x^2+x+2)+1/28*7^(1/2)*arctan(2/7*(x+1/2)*7^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{2x^2+x^3+x^4}\,dx = \frac{2\sqrt{7}x\arctan\left(\frac{1}{7}\sqrt{7}(2x+1)\right)+35x\log\left(x^2+x+2\right)-14x\log\left(x\right)-28}{56x}$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+x^2+1)/(x^4+x^3+2*x^2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/56*(2*sqrt(7)*x*arctan(1/7*sqrt(7)*(2*x + 1)) + 35*x*log(x^2 + x + 2) -
14*x*log(x) - 28)/x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{2x^2+x^3+x^4}\,dx = -\frac{\log(x)}{4} + \frac{5\log(x^2+x+2)}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{7}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{7}x}{7}+\frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}\right)}{28} - \frac{1}{2x}$$

input
```
integrate((x**3+x**2+1)/(x**4+x**3+2*x**2),x)
```

output
```
-log(x)/4 + 5*log(x**2 + x + 2)/8 + sqrt(7)*atan(2*sqrt(7)*x/7 + sqrt(7)/7
)/28 - 1/(2*x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{2x^2+x^3+x^4}\,dx = \frac{1}{28}\,\sqrt{7}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{7}\,\sqrt{7}(2\,x+1)\right) - \frac{1}{2\,x} + \frac{5}{8}\,\log\left(x^2+x+2\right) - \frac{1}{4}\,\log(x)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+x^2+1)/(x^4+x^3+2*x^2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/28*sqrt(7)*arctan(1/7*sqrt(7)*(2*x + 1)) - 1/2/x + 5/8*log(x^2 + x + 2)
- 1/4*log(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{2x^2+x^3+x^4}\,dx = \frac{1}{28}\,\sqrt{7}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{7}\,\sqrt{7}(2\,x+1)\right) - \frac{1}{2\,x} + \frac{5}{8}\,\log\left(x^2+x+2\right) - \frac{1}{4}\,\log(|x|)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+x^2+1)/(x^4+x^3+2*x^2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/28*sqrt(7)*arctan(1/7*sqrt(7)*(2*x + 1)) - 1/2/x + 5/8*log(x^2 + x + 2)
- 1/4*log(abs(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 49, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{2x^2+x^3+x^4}\,dx = -\frac{\ln(x)}{4} - \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{7}\,1\mathrm{i}}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{8}+\frac{\sqrt{7}\,1\mathrm{i}}{56}\right) + \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{7}\,1\mathrm{i}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{5}{8}+\frac{\sqrt{7}\,1\mathrm{i}}{56}\right) - \frac{1}{2\,x}$$

input
```
int((x^2 + x^3 + 1)/(2*x^2 + x^3 + x^4),x)
```

output
```
log(x + (7^(1/2)*1i)/2 + 1/2)*((7^(1/2)*1i)/56 + 5/8) - log(x - (7^(1/2)*1
i)/2 + 1/2)*((7^(1/2)*1i)/56 - 5/8) - log(x)/4 - 1/(2*x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{1+x^2+x^3}{2x^2+x^3+x^4}\,dx = \frac{2\sqrt{7}\,atan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{7}}\right)x+35\log(x^2+x+2)\,x-14\log(x)\,x-28}{56x}$$

input
```
int((x^3+x^2+1)/(x^4+x^3+2*x^2),x)
```

output
```
(2*sqrt(7)*atan((2*x + 1)/sqrt(7))*x + 35*log(x**2 + x + 2)*x - 14*log(x)*
x - 28)/(56*x)
```

3.175 $\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^6}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 48

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^6}\,dx=\frac{1}{2x^2}-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{1}{3}\log(1-x)-\frac{1}{6}\log\left(1+x+x^2\right)$$

output
```
1/2/x^2+1/3*ln(1-x)-1/6*ln(x^2+x+1)-1/3*arctan(1/3*(1+2*x)*3^(1/2))*3^(1/2
)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 48, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^6}\,dx=\frac{1}{2x^2}-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{1}{3}\log(1-x)-\frac{1}{6}\log\left(1+x+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-x^3 + x^6)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
1/(2*x^2) - ArcTan[(1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[3]]/Sqrt[3] + Log[1 - x]/3 - Log[1 + x +
 x^2]/6
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 53, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10, number of steps used = 10, number of rules used = 9, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.818, Rules used = {2026, 847, 750, 16, 25, 1142, 1083, 217, 1103}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^6-x^3}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2026}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{x^3\left(x^3-1\right)}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 847}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{x^3-1}dx+\frac{1}{2x^2}$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 750}$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\int -\frac{x+2}{x^2+x+1}dx+\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{x-1}dx+\frac{1}{2x^2}$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 16}$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\int -\frac{x+2}{x^2+x+1}dx+\frac{1}{2x^2}+\frac{1}{3}\log(1-x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 25}$$
$$-\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{x+2}{x^2+x+1}dx+\frac{1}{2x^2}+\frac{1}{3}\log(1-x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1142}$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{3}{2}\int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1}dx-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1}dx\right)+\frac{1}{2x^2}+\frac{1}{3}\log(1-x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1083}$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\left(3\int \frac{1}{-(2x+1)^2-3}d(2x+1)-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1}dx\right)+\frac{1}{2x^2}+\frac{1}{3}\log(1-x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 217}$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1}dx-\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right)+\frac{1}{2x^2}+\frac{1}{3}\log(1-x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1103}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(-\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+x+1\right)\right)+\frac{1}{2x^2}+\frac{1}{3}\log(1-x)$$

input
```
Int[(-x^3 + x^6)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
1/(2*x^2) + Log[1 - x]/3 + (-(Sqrt[3]*ArcTan[(1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[3]]) - Log[1 +
 x + x^2]/2)/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 16
```
Int[(c_.)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(Log[RemoveContent[a +
b*x, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 217
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2])^(
-1))*ArcTan[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] &
& (LtQ[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 750
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^3)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(3*Rt[a, 3]^2)   Int[1/
(Rt[a, 3] + Rt[b, 3]*x), x], x] + Simp[1/(3*Rt[a, 3]^2)   Int[(2*Rt[a, 3] -
 Rt[b, 3]*x)/(Rt[a, 3]^2 - Rt[a, 3]*Rt[b, 3]*x + Rt[b, 3]^2*x^2), x], x] /;
 FreeQ[{a, b}, x]
```

rule 847
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c*x
)^(m + 1)*((a + b*x^n)^(p + 1)/(a*c*(m + 1))), x] - Simp[b*((m + n*(p + 1)
+ 1)/(a*c^n*(m + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m + n)*(a + b*x^n)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a
, b, c, p}, x] && IGtQ[n, 0] && LtQ[m, -1] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c, n, m, p
, x]
```

rule 1083
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-2   Subst[I
nt[1/Simp[b^2 - 4*a*c - x^2, x], x], x, b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c},
x]
```

rule 1103
```
Int[((d_) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[d*(Log[RemoveContent[a + b*x + c*x^2, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d,
e}, x] && EqQ[2*c*d - b*e, 0]
```

rule 1142
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[(2*c*d - b*e)/(2*c)   Int[1/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] + Simp[e/(2*c)
Int[(b + 2*c*x)/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x]
```

rule 2026
```
Int[(Fx_.)*(Px_)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{r = Expon[Px, x, Min]}, Int[x^(p
*r)*ExpandToSum[Px/x^r, x]^p*Fx, x] /; IGtQ[r, 0]] /; PolyQ[Px, x] && Integ
erQ[p] &&  !MonomialQ[Px, x] && (ILtQ[p, 0] ||  !PolyQ[u, x])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

method	result	size
risch	$\frac{1}{2x^{2}}-\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}+x+1\right)}{6}-\frac{\sqrt{3}\,\arctan\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{3}\right)}{3}+\frac{\ln\left(-1+x\right)}{3}$	36
default	$\frac{1}{2x^{2}}+\frac{\ln\left(-1+x\right)}{3}-\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}+x+1\right)}{6}-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{(1+2x)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\sqrt{3}}{3}$	38
meijerg	$-\frac{(-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}\left(\frac{3(-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{2x^{2}}+\frac{x(-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}\left(\ln\left(1-\left(x^{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)-\frac{\ln\left(1+\left(x^{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}+\left(x^{3}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)}{2}-\sqrt{3}\,\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}\left(x^{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{2+\left(x^{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right)\right)}{\left(x^{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right)}{3}$	78

input
```
int(1/(x^6-x^3),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2/x^2-1/6*ln(x^2+x+1)-1/3*3^(1/2)*arctan(2/3*3^(1/2)*(x+1/2))+1/3*ln(-1+
x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^6}\,dx$$
$$= -\frac{2\sqrt{3}x^2\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}(2x+1)\right)+x^2\log\left(x^2+x+1\right)-2x^2\log\left(x-1\right)-3}{6x^2}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^6-x^3),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/6*(2*sqrt(3)*x^2*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x + 1)) + x^2*log(x^2 + x + 1) -
 2*x^2*log(x - 1) - 3)/x^2
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 48, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^6}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(x-1\right)}{3}-\frac{\log\left(x^2+x+1\right)}{6}-\frac{\sqrt{3}\operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}x}{3}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)}{3}+\frac{1}{2x^2}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x**6-x**3),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1)/3 - log(x**2 + x + 1)/6 - sqrt(3)*atan(2*sqrt(3)*x/3 + sqrt(3)/
3)/3 + 1/(2*x**2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^6}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}(2x+1)\right) + \frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{6}\log\left(x^2+x+1\right) + \frac{1}{3}\log\left(x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^6-x^3),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x + 1)) + 1/2/x^2 - 1/6*log(x^2 + x + 1
) + 1/3*log(x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^6}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}(2x+1)\right) + \frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{6}\log\left(x^2+x+1\right) + \frac{1}{3}\log\left(|x-1|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^6-x^3),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x + 1)) + 1/2/x^2 - 1/6*log(x^2 + x + 1
) + 1/3*log(abs(x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 51, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^6}\,dx = \frac{\ln(x-1)}{3} + \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{6}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}}{6}\right) - \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{6}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}}{6}\right) + \frac{1}{2\,x^2}$$

input
```
int(-1/(x^3 - x^6),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1)/3 + log(x - (3^(1/2)*1i)/2 + 1/2)*((3^(1/2)*1i)/6 - 1/6) - log(
x + (3^(1/2)*1i)/2 + 1/2)*((3^(1/2)*1i)/6 + 1/6) + 1/(2*x^2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^3+x^6}\,dx = \frac{-2\sqrt{3}\,atan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)x^2 - \log(x^2+x+1)\,x^2 + 2\log(x-1)\,x^2 + 3}{6x^2}$$

input
```
int(1/(x^6-x^3),x)
```

output
```
( - 2*sqrt(3)*atan((2*x + 1)/sqrt(3))*x**2 - log(x**2 + x + 1)*x**2 + 2*lo
g(x - 1)*x**2 + 3)/(6*x**2)
```

3.176 $\int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 15

$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx = -x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \log(1+x)$$

output
```
-x+1/2*x^2+ln(1+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.27

$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx = -2(1+x) + \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^2 + \log(1+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2/(1 + x),x]
```

output
```
-2*(1 + x) + (1 + x)^2/2 + Log[1 + x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.222, Rules used = {49, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x+1} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{49}$$

$$\int \left(x+\frac{1}{x+1}-1\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{x^2}{2}-x+\log(x+1)$$

input
```
Int[x^2/(1 + x),x]
```

output
```
-x + x^2/2 + Log[1 + x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

method	result	size
default	$-x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\ln \left(1+x\right)$	14
norman	$-x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\ln \left(1+x\right)$	14
meijerg	$-\frac{x \left(-3 x+6\right)}{6}+\ln \left(1+x\right)$	14
risch	$-x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\ln \left(1+x\right)$	14
parallelrisch	$-x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\ln \left(1+x\right)$	14

input
```
int(x^2/(1+x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-x+1/2*x^2+ln(1+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x}\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\,x^{2}-x+\log \left(x+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(1+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2 - x + log(x + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x}\,dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - x + \log\left(x+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x**2/(1+x),x)
```

output
```
x**2/2 - x + log(x + 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x^2 - x + \log\left(x+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(1+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2 - x + log(x + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x^2 - x + \log\left(|x+1|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(1+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2 - x + log(abs(x + 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x}\,dx = \ln(x+1) - x + \frac{x^2}{2}$$

input
```
int(x^2/(x + 1),x)
```

output
```
log(x + 1) - x + x^2/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x}\,dx = \log(x+1) + \frac{x^2}{2} - x$$

input
```
int(x^2/(1+x),x)
```

output
```
(2*log(x + 1) + x**2 - 2*x)/2
```

3.177 $\int \frac{x}{-5+x}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 10

$$\int \frac{x}{-5+x}\,dx = x+5\log(5-x)$$

output
```
x+5*ln(5-x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{x}{-5+x}\,dx = x+5\log(-5+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(-5 + x),x]
```

output
```
x + 5*Log[-5 + x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.286$, Rules used = {49, 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.

$$\int \frac{x}{x-5} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 49}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{5}{x-5}+1\right)dx$$

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

$$x+5\log(5-x)$$

input
```
Int[x/(-5 + x),x]
```

output
```
x + 5*Log[5 - x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

method	result	size
default	$x+5\ln\left(x-5\right)$	9
norman	$x+5\ln\left(x-5\right)$	9
risch	$x+5\ln\left(x-5\right)$	9
parallelrisch	$x+5\ln\left(x-5\right)$	9
meijerg	$x+5\ln\left(1-\frac{x}{5}\right)$	11

input
```
int(x/(x-5),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
x+5*ln(x-5)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{x}{-5+x}\,dx = x + 5\,\log\left(x-5\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-5+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
x + 5*log(x - 5)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int \frac{x}{-5+x}\,dx = x + 5\log\left(x-5\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-5+x),x)
```

output
```
x + 5*log(x - 5)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{x}{-5+x} \, dx = x + 5 \log (x - 5)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-5+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
x + 5*log(x - 5)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{x}{-5+x} \, dx = x + 5 \log (|x - 5|)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-5+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x + 5*log(abs(x - 5))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{x}{-5+x} \, dx = x + 5 \ln (x - 5)$$

input
```
int(x/(x - 5),x)
```

output
```
x + 5*log(x - 5)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{x}{-5+x}\,dx = 5\log(x-5)+x$$

input
```
int(x/(-5+x),x)
```

output
```
5*log(x - 5) + x
```

3.178 $\int \frac{-1+4x}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 13

$$\int \frac{-1+4x}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = \log(1-x)+3\log(2+x)$$

output
```
ln(1-x)+3*ln(2+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-1+4x}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = \log(1-x)+3\log(2+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-1 + 4*x)/((-1 + x)*(2 + x)),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 - x] + 3*Log[2 + x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, 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 = {86, 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.

$$\int \frac{4x-1}{(x-1)(x+2)}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{86}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{3}{x+2}+\frac{1}{x-1}\right)dx$$

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

$$\log(1-x)+3\log(x+2)$$

input
```
Int[(-1 + 4*x)/((-1 + x)*(2 + x)),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 - x] + 3*Log[2 + x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 86
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))*((c_) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))^(p_
.), x_] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)*(c + d*x)^n*(e + f*x)^p, x], x] /;
 FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, n}, x] && ((ILtQ[n, 0] && ILtQ[p, 0]) || EqQ[p, 1
] || (IGtQ[p, 0] && ( !IntegerQ[n] || LeQ[9*p + 5*(n + 2), 0] || GeQ[n + p
+ 1, 0] || (GeQ[n + p + 2, 0] && RationalQ[a, b, c, d, e, f]))))
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

method	result	size
default	$\ln(-1+x)+3\ln(2+x)$	12
norman	$\ln(-1+x)+3\ln(2+x)$	12
risch	$\ln(-1+x)+3\ln(2+x)$	12
parallelrisch	$\ln(-1+x)+3\ln(2+x)$	12

input
```
int((-1+4*x)/(-1+x)/(2+x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
ln(-1+x)+3*ln(2+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{-1+4x}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = 3\,\log(x+2) + \log(x-1)$$

input
```
integrate((-1+4*x)/(-1+x)/(2+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
3*log(x + 2) + log(x - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{-1+4x}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = \log(x-1) + 3\log(x+2)$$

input
```
integrate((-1+4*x)/(-1+x)/(2+x),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1) + 3*log(x + 2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{-1+4x}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = 3\,\log\left(x+2\right)+\log\left(x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-1+4*x)/(-1+x)/(2+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3*log(x + 2) + log(x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-1+4x}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = 3\,\log\left(|x+2|\right)+\log\left(|x-1|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-1+4*x)/(-1+x)/(2+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
3*log(abs(x + 2)) + log(abs(x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{-1+4x}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = \ln\left(x-1\right)+3\,\ln\left(x+2\right)$$

input
```
int((4*x - 1)/((x - 1)*(x + 2)),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1) + 3*log(x + 2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{-1+4x}{(-1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = \log(x-1)+3\log(x+2)$$

input
```
int((-1+4*x)/(-1+x)/(2+x),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1) + 3*log(x + 2)
```

3.179 $\int \frac{1}{(1+x)(2+x)} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 11

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x)(2+x)} \, dx = \log(1+x) - \log(2+x)$$

output
```
ln(1+x)-ln(2+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x)(2+x)} \, dx = \log(1+x) - \log(2+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/((1 + x)*(2 + x)),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 + x] - Log[2 + x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.182$, Rules used = {47, 16}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} \, dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 47$$
$$\int \frac{1}{x+1}dx - \int \frac{1}{x+2}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 16$$
$$\log(x+1) - \log(x+2)$$

input
```
Int[1/((1 + x)*(2 + x)),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 + x] - Log[2 + x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 16
```
Int[(c_.)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(Log[RemoveContent[a +
b*x, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

rule 47
```
Int[1/(((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b/(b*c
 - a*d)   Int[1/(a + b*x), x], x] - Simp[d/(b*c - a*d)   Int[1/(c + d*x), x
], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.09

method	result	size
default	$\ln(1+x)-\ln(2+x)$	12
norman	$\ln(1+x)-\ln(2+x)$	12
risch	$\ln(1+x)-\ln(2+x)$	12
parallelrisch	$\ln(1+x)-\ln(2+x)$	12

input
```
int(1/(1+x)/(2+x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
ln(1+x)-ln(2+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = -\log(x+2)+\log(x+1)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+x)/(2+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-log(x + 2) + log(x + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = \log(x+1)-\log(x+2)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+x)/(2+x),x)
```

output
```
log(x + 1) - log(x + 2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = -\log(x+2) + \log(x+1)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+x)/(2+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-log(x + 2) + log(x + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.18

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = -\log(|x+2|) + \log(|x+1|)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+x)/(2+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-log(abs(x + 2)) + log(abs(x + 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{x+2}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/((x + 1)*(x + 2)),x)
```

output
```
log(1 - 1/(x + 2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x)(2+x)}\,dx = -\log(x+2) + \log(x+1)$$

input
```
int(1/(1+x)/(2+x),x)
```

output
```
- log(x + 2) + log(x + 1)
```

3.180 $\int \frac{-5+6x}{3+2x} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 12

$$\int \frac{-5+6x}{3+2x} \, dx = 3x - 7\log(3+2x)$$

output
```
3*x-7*ln(3+2*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.25

$$\int \frac{-5+6x}{3+2x} \, dx = \frac{9}{2} + 3x - 7\log(3+2x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-5 + 6*x)/(3 + 2*x),x]
```

output
```
9/2 + 3*x - 7*Log[3 + 2*x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.154$, Rules used = {49, 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.

$$\int \frac{6x-5}{2x+3}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{49}$$

$$\int \left(3-\frac{14}{2x+3}\right)dx$$

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

$$3x-7\log(2x+3)$$

input
```
Int[(-5 + 6*x)/(3 + 2*x),x]
```

output
```
3*x - 7*Log[3 + 2*x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$3x-7\ln\left(\frac{3}{2}+x\right)$	11
default	$3x-7\ln\left(3+2x\right)$	13
norman	$3x-7\ln\left(3+2x\right)$	13
meijerg	$-7\ln\left(1+\frac{2x}{3}\right)+3x$	13
risch	$3x-7\ln\left(3+2x\right)$	13

input
```
int((6*x-5)/(3+2*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
3*x-7*ln(3/2+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-5+6x}{3+2x}\,dx = 3\,x-7\,\log\left(2\,x+3\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-5+6*x)/(3+2*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
3*x - 7*log(2*x + 3)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{-5+6x}{3+2x}\,dx = 3x-7\log\left(2x+3\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-5+6*x)/(3+2*x),x)
```

output
```
3*x - 7*log(2*x + 3)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-5+6x}{3+2x}\,dx = 3\,x - 7\,\log\left(2\,x + 3\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-5+6*x)/(3+2*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3*x - 7*log(2*x + 3)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

$$\int \frac{-5+6x}{3+2x}\,dx = 3\,x - 7\,\log\left(|2\,x + 3|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-5+6*x)/(3+2*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
3*x - 7*log(abs(2*x + 3))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{-5+6x}{3+2x}\,dx = 3\,x - 7\,\ln\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

input
```
int((6*x - 5)/(2*x + 3),x)
```

output
```
3*x - 7*log(x + 3/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

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

$$\int \frac{-5+6x}{3+2x}\,dx = -7\log(2x+3)+3x$$

input
```
int((-5+6*x)/(3+2*x),x)
```

output
```
- 7*log(2*x + 3) + 3*x
```

3.181 $\int \frac{1}{(a+x)(b+x)} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 26

$$\int \frac{1}{(a+x)(b+x)} \, dx = -\frac{\log(a+x)}{a-b} + \frac{\log(b+x)}{a-b}$$

output
```
-ln(a+x)/(a-b)+ln(b+x)/(a-b)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{1}{(a+x)(b+x)} \, dx = \frac{-\log(a+x) + \log(b+x)}{a-b}$$

input
```
Integrate[1/((a + x)*(b + x)),x]
```

output
```
(-Log[a + x] + Log[b + x])/(a - b)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.182, Rules used = {47, 16}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{(a+x)(b+x)} \, dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 47$$
$$\frac{\int \frac{1}{b+x}dx}{a-b}-\frac{\int \frac{1}{a+x}dx}{a-b}$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 16$$
$$\frac{\log(b+x)}{a-b}-\frac{\log(a+x)}{a-b}$$

input
```
Int[1/((a + x)*(b + x)),x]
```

output
```
-(Log[a + x]/(a - b)) + Log[b + x]/(a - b)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 16
```
Int[(c_.)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(Log[RemoveContent[a +
b*x, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

rule 47
```
Int[1/(((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b/(b*c
 - a*d)   Int[1/(a + b*x), x], x] - Simp[d/(b*c - a*d)   Int[1/(c + d*x), x
], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$-\frac{\ln(a+x)-\ln(b+x)}{a-b}$	21
default	$-\frac{\ln(a+x)}{a-b}+\frac{\ln(b+x)}{a-b}$	27
norman	$-\frac{\ln(a+x)}{a-b}+\frac{\ln(b+x)}{a-b}$	27
risch	$-\frac{\ln(a+x)}{a-b}+\frac{\ln(b+x)}{a-b}$	27

input
```
int(1/(a+x)/(b+x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-(ln(a+x)-ln(b+x))/(a-b)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{1}{(a+x)(b+x)}\,dx = -\frac{\log\left(a+x\right)-\log\left(b+x\right)}{a-b}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+x)/(b+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-(log(a + x) - log(b + x))/(a - b)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 80 vs. 2(15) = 30.

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 80, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.08

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

input
```
integrate(1/(a+x)/(b+x),x)
```

output
```
log(-a**2/(2*(a - b)) + a*b/(a - b) + a/2 - b**2/(2*(a - b)) + b/2 + x)/(a
 - b) - log(a**2/(2*(a - b)) - a*b/(a - b) + a/2 + b**2/(2*(a - b)) + b/2
+ x)/(a - b)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{(a+x)(b+x)}\,dx = -\frac{\log(a+x)}{a-b} + \frac{\log(b+x)}{a-b}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+x)/(b+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-log(a + x)/(a - b) + log(b + x)/(a - b)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

$$\int \frac{1}{(a+x)(b+x)}\,dx = -\frac{\log(|a+x|)}{a-b} + \frac{\log(|b+x|)}{a-b}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+x)/(b+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-log(abs(a + x))/(a - b) + log(abs(b + x))/(a - b)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

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

input
```
int(1/((a + x)*(b + x)),x)
```

output
```
log((b + x)/(a + x))/(a - b)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{1}{(a+x)(b+x)}\,dx = \frac{-\log(a+x)+\log(b+x)}{a-b}$$

input
```
int(1/(a+x)/(b+x),x)
```

output
```
( - log(a + x) + log(b + x))/(a - b)
```

3.182 $\int \frac{1+x^2}{-x+x^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 14

$$\int \frac{1+x^2}{-x+x^2} \, dx = x+2\log(1-x)-\log(x)$$

output
```
x+2*ln(1-x)-ln(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1+x^2}{-x+x^2} \, dx = x+2\log(1-x)-\log(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + x^2)/(-x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
x + 2*Log[1 - x] - Log[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.200, Rules used = {2026, 522, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-x}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2026}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{(x-1)x}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 522}$$

$$\int \left(-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{2}{x-1}+1\right)dx$$

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

$$x+2\log(1-x)-\log(x)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + x^2)/(-x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
x + 2*Log[1 - x] - Log[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 522
```
Int[((e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.
), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(e*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n*(a + b*x^2)^p, x],
x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, m, n}, x] && IGtQ[p, 0]
```

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

rule 2026
```
Int[(Fx_.)*(Px_)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{r = Expon[Px, x, Min]}, Int[x^(p
*r)*ExpandToSum[Px/x^r, x]^p*Fx, x] /; IGtQ[r, 0]] /; PolyQ[Px, x] && Integ
erQ[p] &&  !MonomialQ[Px, x] && (ILtQ[p, 0] ||  !PolyQ[u, x])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

method	result	size
default	$x-\ln(x)+2\ln(-1+x)$	13
norman	$x-\ln(x)+2\ln(-1+x)$	13
risch	$x-\ln(x)+2\ln(-1+x)$	13
parallelrisch	$x-\ln(x)+2\ln(-1+x)$	13
meijerg	$-\ln(x)-i\pi+2\ln(1-x)+x$	19

input
```
int((x^2+1)/(x^2-x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
x-ln(x)+2*ln(-1+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \frac{1+x^2}{-x+x^2}\,dx = x+2\,\log(x-1)-\log(x)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+1)/(x^2-x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
x + 2*log(x - 1) - log(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{1+x^2}{-x+x^2}\,dx = x - \log{(x)} + 2\log{(x-1)}$$

input
```
integrate((x**2+1)/(x**2-x),x)
```

output
```
x - log(x) + 2*log(x - 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \frac{1+x^2}{-x+x^2}\,dx = x + 2\,\log{(x-1)} - \log{(x)}$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+1)/(x^2-x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
x + 2*log(x - 1) - log(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1+x^2}{-x+x^2}\,dx = x + 2\,\log{(|x-1|)} - \log{(|x|)}$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+1)/(x^2-x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x + 2*log(abs(x - 1)) - log(abs(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

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

input
```
int(-(x^2 + 1)/(x - x^2),x)
```

output
```
x + 2*log(x - 1) - log(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \frac{1+x^2}{-x+x^2}\,dx = 2\log(x-1)-\log(x)+x$$

input
```
int((x^2+1)/(x^2-x),x)
```

output
```
2*log(x - 1) - log(x) + x
```

3.183 $\int \frac{1-12x+x^2+x^3}{-12+x+x^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 26

$$\int \frac{1-12x+x^2+x^3}{-12+x+x^2} \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2}+\frac{1}{7}\log(3-x)-\frac{1}{7}\log(4+x)$$

output
```
1/2*x^2+1/7*ln(3-x)-1/7*ln(4+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1-12x+x^2+x^3}{-12+x+x^2} \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2}+\frac{1}{7}\log(3-x)-\frac{1}{7}\log(4+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - 12*x + x^2 + x^3)/(-12 + x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
x^2/2 + Log[3 - x]/7 - Log[4 + x]/7
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.100$, Rules used = {2188, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^3+x^2-12x+1}{x^2+x-12}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2188}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{x^2+x-12}+x\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{x^2}{2}+\frac{1}{7}\log(3-x)-\frac{1}{7}\log(x+4)$$

input
```
Int[(1 - 12*x + x^2 + x^3)/(-12 + x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
x^2/2 + Log[3 - x]/7 - Log[4 + x]/7
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2188
```
Int[(Pq_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[Pq*(a + b*x + c*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && PolyQ[Pq
, x] && IGtQ[p, -2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

method	result	size
default	$\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\frac{\ln\left(-3+x\right)}{7}-\frac{\ln\left(x+4\right)}{7}$	19
norman	$\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\frac{\ln\left(-3+x\right)}{7}-\frac{\ln\left(x+4\right)}{7}$	19
risch	$\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\frac{\ln\left(-3+x\right)}{7}-\frac{\ln\left(x+4\right)}{7}$	19
parallelrisch	$\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\frac{\ln\left(-3+x\right)}{7}-\frac{\ln\left(x+4\right)}{7}$	19

input
```
int((x^3+x^2-12*x+1)/(x^2+x-12),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*x^2+1/7*ln(-3+x)-1/7*ln(x+4)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int \frac{1-12x+x^2+x^3}{-12+x+x^2}\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\,x^{2}-\frac{1}{7}\,\log\left(x+4\right)+\frac{1}{7}\,\log\left(x-3\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+x^2-12*x+1)/(x^2+x-12),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2 - 1/7*log(x + 4) + 1/7*log(x - 3)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \frac{1-12x+x^2+x^3}{-12+x+x^2}\,dx=\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\frac{\log\left(x-3\right)}{7}-\frac{\log\left(x+4\right)}{7}$$

input
```
integrate((x**3+x**2-12*x+1)/(x**2+x-12),x)
```

output
```
x**2/2 + log(x - 3)/7 - log(x + 4)/7
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int \frac{1-12x+x^2+x^3}{-12+x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x^2 - \frac{1}{7}\,\log\left(x+4\right) + \frac{1}{7}\,\log\left(x-3\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+x^2-12*x+1)/(x^2+x-12),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2 - 1/7*log(x + 4) + 1/7*log(x - 3)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{1-12x+x^2+x^3}{-12+x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x^2 - \frac{1}{7}\,\log\left(|x+4|\right) + \frac{1}{7}\,\log\left(|x-3|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+x^2-12*x+1)/(x^2+x-12),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2 - 1/7*log(abs(x + 4)) + 1/7*log(abs(x - 3))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.54

$$\int \frac{1-12x+x^2+x^3}{-12+x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2\,\mathrm{atanh}\left(\frac{2x}{7}+\frac{1}{7}\right)}{7}$$

input
```
int((x^2 - 12*x + x^3 + 1)/(x + x^2 - 12),x)
```

output
```
x^2/2 - (2*atanh((2*x)/7 + 1/7))/7
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int \frac{1-12x+x^2+x^3}{-12+x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{\log(x-3)}{7} - \frac{\log(x+4)}{7} + \frac{x^2}{2}$$

input
```
int((x^3+x^2-12*x+1)/(x^2+x-12),x)
```

output
```
(2*log(x - 3) - 2*log(x + 4) + 7*x**2)/14
```

3.184 $\int \frac{3+2x}{(1+x)^2} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 14

$$\int \frac{3+2x}{(1+x)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{1+x} + 2\log(1+x)$$

output
```
-1/(1+x)+2*ln(1+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{3+2x}{(1+x)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{1+x} + 2\log(1+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(3 + 2*x)/(1 + x)^2,x]
```

output
```
-(1 + x)^(-1) + 2*Log[1 + x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.182$, Rules used = {49, 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.

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x+1)^2} \, dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 49$$
$$\int \left(\frac{2}{x+1}+\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}\right)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 2009$$
$$2\log(x+1)-\frac{1}{x+1}$$

input
```
Int[(3 + 2*x)/(1 + x)^2,x]
```

output
```
-(1 + x)^(-1) + 2*Log[1 + x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{1}{1+x}+2\ln\left(1+x\right)$	15
norman	$-\frac{1}{1+x}+2\ln\left(1+x\right)$	15
meijerg	$\frac{x}{1+x}+2\ln\left(1+x\right)$	15
risch	$-\frac{1}{1+x}+2\ln\left(1+x\right)$	15
parallelrisch	$\frac{2\ln(1+x)x-1+2\ln(1+x)}{1+x}$	22

input
```
int((3+2*x)/(1+x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/(1+x)+2*ln(1+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.21

$$\int \frac{3+2x}{(1+x)^2}\,dx = \frac{2\,(x+1)\log\left(x+1\right)-1}{x+1}$$

input
```
integrate((3+2*x)/(1+x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(2*(x + 1)*log(x + 1) - 1)/(x + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{3+2x}{(1+x)^2}\,dx = 2\log(x+1) - \frac{1}{x+1}$$

input
```
integrate((3+2*x)/(1+x)**2,x)
```

output
```
2*log(x + 1) - 1/(x + 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{3+2x}{(1+x)^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{x+1} + 2\,\log(x+1)$$

input
```
integrate((3+2*x)/(1+x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/(x + 1) + 2*log(x + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07

$$\int \frac{3+2x}{(1+x)^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{x+1} + 2\,\log(|x+1|)$$

input
```
integrate((3+2*x)/(1+x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/(x + 1) + 2*log(abs(x + 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{3+2x}{(1+x)^2} \, dx = 2 \ln (x+1) - \frac{1}{x+1}$$

input
```
int((2*x + 3)/(x + 1)^2,x)
```

output
```
2*log(x + 1) - 1/(x + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

$$\int \frac{3+2x}{(1+x)^2} \, dx = \frac{2 \log(x+1) x + 2 \log(x+1) + x}{x+1}$$

input
```
int((3+2*x)/(1+x)^2,x)
```

output
```
(2*log(x + 1)*x + 2*log(x + 1) + x)/(x + 1)
```

3.185 $\int \frac{1}{x(1+x)(3+2x)} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 23

$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x)(3+2x)} dx = \frac{\log(x)}{3} - \log(1+x) + \frac{2}{3}\log(3+2x)$$

output
```
1/3*ln(x)-ln(1+x)+2/3*ln(3+2*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x)(3+2x)} dx = \frac{\log(x)}{3} - \log(1+x) + \frac{2}{3}\log(3+2x)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x*(1 + x)*(3 + 2*x)),x]
```

output
```
Log[x]/3 - Log[1 + x] + (2*Log[3 + 2*x])/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, 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 = {93, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x(x+1)(2x+3)} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 93}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{3x}+\frac{4}{3(2x+3)}+\frac{1}{-x-1}\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{\log(x)}{3}-\log(x+1)+\frac{2}{3}\log(2x+3)$$

input
```
Int[1/(x*(1 + x)*(3 + 2*x)),x]
```

output
```
Log[x]/3 - Log[1 + x] + (2*Log[3 + 2*x])/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 93
```
Int[((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))^(p_)/(((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))),
x_] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(e + f*x)^p/((a + b*x)*(c + d*x)), x], x] /; Fre
eQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x] && IntegerQ[p]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln(x)}{3}-\ln\left(1+x\right)+\frac{2\ln\left(\frac{3}{2}+x\right)}{3}$	18
default	$\frac{\ln(x)}{3}-\ln\left(1+x\right)+\frac{2\ln(3+2x)}{3}$	20
norman	$\frac{\ln(x)}{3}-\ln\left(1+x\right)+\frac{2\ln(3+2x)}{3}$	20
risch	$\frac{\ln(x)}{3}-\ln\left(1+x\right)+\frac{2\ln(3+2x)}{3}$	20

input
```
int(1/x/(1+x)/(3+2*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*ln(x)-ln(1+x)+2/3*ln(3/2+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x)(3+2x)}\,dx=\frac{2}{3}\log\left(2\,x+3\right)-\log\left(x+1\right)+\frac{1}{3}\log\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(1+x)/(3+2*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2/3*log(2*x + 3) - log(x + 1) + 1/3*log(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x)(3+2x)}\,dx=\frac{\log\left(x\right)}{3}-\log\left(x+1\right)+\frac{2\log\left(x+\frac{3}{2}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(1+x)/(3+2*x),x)
```

output
```
log(x)/3 - log(x + 1) + 2*log(x + 3/2)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x)(3+2x)}\,dx = \frac{2}{3}\,\log\left(2\,x+3\right) - \log\left(x+1\right) + \frac{1}{3}\,\log\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(1+x)/(3+2*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2/3*log(2*x + 3) - log(x + 1) + 1/3*log(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x)(3+2x)}\,dx = \frac{2}{3}\,\log\left(|2\,x+3|\right) - \log\left(|x+1|\right) + \frac{1}{3}\,\log\left(|x|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(1+x)/(3+2*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2/3*log(abs(2*x + 3)) - log(abs(x + 1)) + 1/3*log(abs(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x)(3+2x)}\,dx = \frac{2\,\ln\left(x+\frac{3}{2}\right)}{3} - \ln\left(x+1\right) + \frac{\ln\left(x\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/(x*(2*x + 3)*(x + 1)),x)
```

output
```
(2*log(x + 3/2))/3 - log(x + 1) + log(x)/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x)(3+2x)}\,dx = \frac{2\log(2x+3)}{3} - \log(x+1) + \frac{\log(x)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/x/(1+x)/(3+2*x),x)
```

output
```
(2*log(2*x + 3) - 3*log(x + 1) + log(x))/3
```

3.186 $\int \frac{-3+5x+6x^2}{-3x+2x^2+x^3}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 25, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \frac{-3+5x+6x^2}{-3x+2x^2+x^3}\,dx = 2\log(1-x)+\log(x)+3\log(3+x)$$

output
```
2*ln(1-x)+ln(x)+3*ln(3+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-3+5x+6x^2}{-3x+2x^2+x^3}\,dx = 2\log(1-x)+\log(x)+3\log(3+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-3 + 5*x + 6*x^2)/(-3*x + 2*x^2 + x^3),x]
```

output
```
2*Log[1 - x] + Log[x] + 3*Log[3 + x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.120, Rules used = {2026, 2159, 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.

$$\int \frac{6x^2+5x-3}{x^3+2x^2-3x}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2026}$$

$$\int \frac{6x^2+5x-3}{x(x^2+2x-3)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2159}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{x}+\frac{3}{x+3}+\frac{2}{x-1}\right)dx$$

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

$$2\log(1-x)+\log(x)+3\log(x+3)$$

input
```
Int[(-3 + 5*x + 6*x^2)/(-3*x + 2*x^2 + x^3),x]
```

output
```
2*Log[1 - x] + Log[x] + 3*Log[3 + x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2026
```
Int[(Fx_.)*(Px_)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{r = Expon[Px, x, Min]}, Int[x^(p
*r)*ExpandToSum[Px/x^r, x]^p*Fx, x] /; IGtQ[r, 0]] /; PolyQ[Px, x] && Integ
erQ[p] && !MonomialQ[Px, x] && (ILtQ[p, 0] || !PolyQ[u, x])
```

rule 2159
```
Int[(Pq_)*((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p
_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(d + e*x)^m*Pq*(a + b*x + c*x^2)^p, x
], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, m}, x] && PolyQ[Pq, x] && IGtQ[p, -2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

method	result	size
default	$3\ln(3+x)+\ln(x)+2\ln(-1+x)$	16
norman	$3\ln(3+x)+\ln(x)+2\ln(-1+x)$	16
risch	$3\ln(3+x)+\ln(x)+2\ln(-1+x)$	16
parallelrisch	$3\ln(3+x)+\ln(x)+2\ln(-1+x)$	16

input
```
int((6*x^2+5*x-3)/(x^3+2*x^2-3*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
3*ln(3+x)+ln(x)+2*ln(-1+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{-3+5x+6x^2}{-3x+2x^2+x^3}\,dx = 3\,\log(x+3)+2\,\log(x-1)+\log(x)$$

input
```
integrate((6*x^2+5*x-3)/(x^3+2*x^2-3*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
3*log(x + 3) + 2*log(x - 1) + log(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{-3+5x+6x^2}{-3x+2x^2+x^3}\,dx = \log(x)+2\log(x-1)+3\log(x+3)$$

input
```
integrate((6*x**2+5*x-3)/(x**3+2*x**2-3*x),x)
```

output
```
log(x) + 2*log(x - 1) + 3*log(x + 3)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{-3+5x+6x^2}{-3x+2x^2+x^3}\,dx = 3\,\log(x+3)+2\,\log(x-1)+\log(x)$$

input
```
integrate((6*x^2+5*x-3)/(x^3+2*x^2-3*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3*log(x + 3) + 2*log(x - 1) + log(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

$$\int \frac{-3+5x+6x^2}{-3x+2x^2+x^3}\,dx = 3\,\log(|x+3|)+2\,\log(|x-1|)+\log(|x|)$$

input
```
integrate((6*x^2+5*x-3)/(x^3+2*x^2-3*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
3*log(abs(x + 3)) + 2*log(abs(x - 1)) + log(abs(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{-3+5x+6x^2}{-3x+2x^2+x^3}\,dx = 2\,\ln\left(x-1\right)+3\,\ln\left(x+3\right)+\ln\left(x\right)$$

input
```
int((5*x + 6*x^2 - 3)/(2*x^2 - 3*x + x^3),x)
```

output
```
2*log(x - 1) + 3*log(x + 3) + log(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{-3+5x+6x^2}{-3x+2x^2+x^3}\,dx = 2\log(x-1)+3\log(x+3)+\log(x)$$

input
```
int((6*x^2+5*x-3)/(x^3+2*x^2-3*x),x)
```

output
```
2*log(x - 1) + 3*log(x + 3) + log(x)
```

3.187 $\int \frac{x}{4+4x+x^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 12

$$\int \frac{x}{4+4x+x^2} \, dx = \frac{2}{2+x} + \log(2+x)$$

output
```
2/(2+x)+ln(2+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{4+4x+x^2} \, dx = \frac{2}{2+x} + \log(2+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(4 + 4*x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
2/(2 + x) + Log[2 + x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.250, Rules used = {1098, 49, 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.

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2+4x+4}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{1098}$$
$$\int \frac{x}{(x+2)^2}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{49}$$
$$\int \left(\frac{1}{x+2}-\frac{2}{(x+2)^2}\right)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$
$$\frac{2}{x+2}+\log(x+2)$$

input
```
Int[x/(4 + 4*x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
2/(2 + x) + Log[2 + x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

rule 1098
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_
Symbol] :> Simp[1/c^p   Int[(d + e*x)^m*(b/2 + c*x)^(2*p), x], x] /; FreeQ[
{a, b, c, d, e, m}, x] && EqQ[b^2 - 4*a*c, 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

method	result	size
default	$\frac{2}{2+x}+\ln\left(2+x\right)$	13
norman	$\frac{2}{2+x}+\ln\left(2+x\right)$	13
risch	$\frac{2}{2+x}+\ln\left(2+x\right)$	13
meijerg	$-\frac{x}{2\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)}+\ln\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)$	18
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln(2+x)x+2+2\ln(2+x)}{2+x}$	21

input
```
int(x/(x^2+4*x+4),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2/(2+x)+ln(2+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.33

$$\int \frac{x}{4+4x+x^2}\,dx=\frac{(x+2)\log(x+2)+2}{x+2}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+4*x+4),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
((x + 2)*log(x + 2) + 2)/(x + 2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{x}{4+4x+x^2} \, dx = \log(x+2) + \frac{2}{x+2}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x**2+4*x+4),x)
```

output
```
log(x + 2) + 2/(x + 2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{4+4x+x^2} \, dx = \frac{2}{x+2} + \log(x+2)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+4*x+4),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2/(x + 2) + log(x + 2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

$$\int \frac{x}{4+4x+x^2} \, dx = \frac{2}{x+2} + \log(|x+2|)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+4*x+4),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2/(x + 2) + log(abs(x + 2))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{4+4x+x^2}\,dx = \ln{(x+2)} + \frac{2}{x+2}$$

input
```
int(x/(4*x + x^2 + 4),x)
```

output
```
log(x + 2) + 2/(x + 2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.83

$$\int \frac{x}{4+4x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{\log(x+2)\,x + 2\log(x+2) - x}{x+2}$$

input
```
int(x/(x^2+4*x+4),x)
```

output
```
(log(x + 2)*x + 2*log(x + 2) - x)/(x + 2)
```

3.188 $\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)^2(4+x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 30

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)^2(4+x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{5(1-x)} - \frac{1}{25}\log(1-x) + \frac{1}{25}\log(4+x)$$

output
```
1/5/(1-x)-1/25*ln(1-x)+1/25*ln(4+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)^2(4+x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{25}\left(-\frac{5}{-1+x} - \log(-1+x) + \log(4+x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/((-1 + x)^2*(4 + x)),x]
```

output
```
(-5/(-1 + x) - Log[-1 + x] + Log[4 + x])/25
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.182$, Rules used = {54, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2(x+4)} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{54}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{25(x+4)} - \frac{1}{25(x-1)} + \frac{1}{5(x-1)^2}\right) dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{5(1-x)} - \frac{1}{25}\log(1-x) + \frac{1}{25}\log(x+4)$$

input
```
Int[1/((-1 + x)^2*(4 + x)),x]
```

output
```
1/(5*(1 - x)) - Log[1 - x]/25 + Log[4 + x]/25
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 54
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[E
xpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] &&
 ILtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[n] &&  !(IGtQ[n, 0] && LtQ[m + n + 2, 0])
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\ln(x+4)}{25}-\frac{1}{5(-1+x)}-\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{25}$	21
norman	$\frac{\ln(x+4)}{25}-\frac{1}{5(-1+x)}-\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{25}$	21
risch	$\frac{\ln(x+4)}{25}-\frac{1}{5(-1+x)}-\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{25}$	21
parallelrisch	$-\frac{\ln(-1+x)x-\ln(x+4)x+5-\ln(-1+x)+\ln(x+4)}{25(-1+x)}$	33

input
```
int(1/(-1+x)^2/(x+4),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/25*ln(x+4)-1/5/(-1+x)-1/25*ln(-1+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)^2(4+x)}\,dx=\frac{(x-1)\log(x+4)-(x-1)\log(x-1)-5}{25\,(x-1)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1+x)^2/(4+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/25*((x - 1)*log(x + 4) - (x - 1)*log(x - 1) - 5)/(x - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)^2(4+x)}\,dx=-\frac{\log(x-1)}{25}+\frac{\log(x+4)}{25}-\frac{1}{5x-5}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1+x)**2/(4+x),x)
```

output
```
-log(x - 1)/25 + log(x + 4)/25 - 1/(5*x - 5)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)^2(4+x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{5\,(x-1)} + \frac{1}{25}\,\log\left(x+4\right) - \frac{1}{25}\,\log\left(x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1+x)^2/(4+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/5/(x - 1) + 1/25*log(x + 4) - 1/25*log(x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)^2(4+x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{5\,(x-1)} + \frac{1}{25}\,\log\left(\left|-\frac{5}{x-1} - 1\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1+x)^2/(4+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/5/(x - 1) + 1/25*log(abs(-5/(x - 1) - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)^2(4+x)}\,dx = -\frac{\ln\left(\frac{x-1}{x+4}\right)}{25} - \frac{1}{5\,\left(x-1\right)}$$

input
```
int(1/((x - 1)^2*(x + 4)),x)
```

output
```
- log((x - 1)/(x + 4))/25 - 1/(5*(x - 1))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)^2(4+x)}\,dx = \frac{-\log(x-1)\,x+\log(x-1)+\log(x+4)\,x-\log(x+4)-5x}{25x-25}$$

input
```
int(1/(-1+x)^2/(4+x),x)
```

output
```
( - log(x - 1)*x + log(x - 1) + log(x + 4)*x - log(x + 4) - 5*x)/(25*(x -
1))
```

3.189 $\int \frac{x^2}{(-3+x)(2+x)^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 28

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(-3+x)(2+x)^2}\,dx = \frac{4}{5(2+x)}+\frac{9}{25}\log(3-x)+\frac{16}{25}\log(2+x)$$

output
```
4/5/(2+x)+9/25*ln(3-x)+16/25*ln(2+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(-3+x)(2+x)^2}\,dx = \frac{4}{5(2+x)}+\frac{9}{25}\log(-3+x)+\frac{16}{25}\log(2+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2/((-3 + x)*(2 + x)^2),x]
```

output
```
4/(5*(2 + x)) + (9*Log[-3 + x])/25 + (16*Log[2 + x])/25
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, 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 = {99, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(x-3)(x+2)^2} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 99$$

$$\int \left(\frac{16}{25(x+2)}-\frac{4}{5(x+2)^2}+\frac{9}{25(x-3)}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2009$$

$$\frac{4}{5(x+2)}+\frac{9}{25}\log(3-x)+\frac{16}{25}\log(x+2)$$

input
```
Int[x^2/((-3 + x)*(2 + x)^2),x]
```

output
```
4/(5*(2 + x)) + (9*Log[3 - x])/25 + (16*Log[2 + x])/25
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 99
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)
)^(p_), x_] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n*(e + f*x)^p, x],
 x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, p}, x] && IntegersQ[m, n] && (IntegerQ[p] |
| (GtQ[m, 0] && GeQ[n, -1]))
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

method	result	size
default	$\frac{9\ln(-3+x)}{25}+\frac{4}{5(2+x)}+\frac{16\ln(2+x)}{25}$	21
norman	$\frac{9\ln(-3+x)}{25}+\frac{4}{5(2+x)}+\frac{16\ln(2+x)}{25}$	21
risch	$\frac{9\ln(-3+x)}{25}+\frac{4}{5(2+x)}+\frac{16\ln(2+x)}{25}$	21
parallelrisch	$\frac{9\ln(-3+x)x+16\ln(2+x)x+20+18\ln(-3+x)+32\ln(2+x)}{50+25x}$	36

input
```
int(x^2/(-3+x)/(2+x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
9/25*ln(-3+x)+4/5/(2+x)+16/25*ln(2+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(-3+x)(2+x)^2}\,dx = \frac{16\,(x+2)\log{(x+2)}+9\,(x+2)\log{(x-3)}+20}{25\,(x+2)}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(-3+x)/(2+x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/25*(16*(x + 2)*log(x + 2) + 9*(x + 2)*log(x - 3) + 20)/(x + 2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(-3+x)(2+x)^2}\,dx = \frac{9\log{(x-3)}}{25}+\frac{16\log{(x+2)}}{25}+\frac{4}{5x+10}$$

input
```
integrate(x**2/(-3+x)/(2+x)**2,x)
```

output
```
9*log(x - 3)/25 + 16*log(x + 2)/25 + 4/(5*x + 10)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(-3+x)(2+x)^2}\,dx = \frac{4}{5\,(x+2)} + \frac{16}{25}\,\log\left(x+2\right) + \frac{9}{25}\,\log\left(x-3\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(-3+x)/(2+x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
4/5/(x + 2) + 16/25*log(x + 2) + 9/25*log(x - 3)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(-3+x)(2+x)^2}\,dx = \frac{4}{5\,(x+2)} + \log\left(|x+2|\right) + \frac{9}{25}\,\log\left(\left|-\frac{5}{x+2}+1\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(-3+x)/(2+x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
4/5/(x + 2) + log(abs(x + 2)) + 9/25*log(abs(-5/(x + 2) + 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(-3+x)(2+x)^2}\,dx = \frac{16\,\ln\left(x+2\right)}{25} + \frac{9\,\ln\left(x-3\right)}{25} + \frac{4}{5\,\left(x+2\right)}$$

input
```
int(x^2/((x + 2)^2*(x - 3)),x)
```

output
```
(16*log(x + 2))/25 + (9*log(x - 3))/25 + 4/(5*(x + 2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.36

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(-3+x)(2+x)^2}\,dx = \frac{9\log(x-3)\,x+18\log(x-3)+16\log(x+2)\,x+32\log(x+2)-10x}{25x+50}$$

input
```
int(x^2/(-3+x)/(2+x)^2,x)
```

output
```
(9*log(x - 3)*x + 18*log(x - 3) + 16*log(x + 2)*x + 32*log(x + 2) - 10*x)/
(25*(x + 2))
```

3.190 $\int \frac{-2+3x+5x^2}{2x^2+x^3}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 22, antiderivative size = 14

$$\int \frac{-2+3x+5x^2}{2x^2+x^3}\,dx=\frac{1}{x}+2\log(x)+3\log(2+x)$$

output
```
1/x+2*ln(x)+3*ln(2+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-2+3x+5x^2}{2x^2+x^3}\,dx=\frac{1}{x}+2\log(x)+3\log(2+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-2 + 3*x + 5*x^2)/(2*x^2 + x^3),x]
```

output
```
x^(-1) + 2*Log[x] + 3*Log[2 + x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.136$, Rules used = {2026, 1195, 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.

$$\int \frac{5x^2+3x-2}{x^3+2x^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2026}$$

$$\int \frac{5x^2+3x-2}{x^2(x+2)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1195}$$

$$\int \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{3}{x+2}+\frac{2}{x}\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{x}+2\log(x)+3\log(x+2)$$

input
```
Int[(-2 + 3*x + 5*x^2)/(2*x^2 + x^3),x]
```

output
```
x^(-1) + 2*Log[x] + 3*Log[2 + x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 1195
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((f_.) + (g_.)*(x_))^(n_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x
_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(d + e*x)^m*(f +
 g*x)^n*(a + b*x + c*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, m, n}, x
] && IGtQ[p, 0]
```

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

rule 2026
```
Int[(Fx_.)*(Px_)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{r = Expon[Px, x, Min]}, Int[x^(p
*r)*ExpandToSum[Px/x^r, x]^p*Fx, x] /; IGtQ[r, 0]] /; PolyQ[Px, x] && Integ
erQ[p] &&  !MonomialQ[Px, x] && (ILtQ[p, 0] ||  !PolyQ[u, x])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07

method	result	size
default	$\frac{1}{x}+2\ln\left(x\right)+3\ln\left(2+x\right)$	15
norman	$\frac{1}{x}+2\ln\left(x\right)+3\ln\left(2+x\right)$	15
risch	$\frac{1}{x}+2\ln\left(x\right)+3\ln\left(2+x\right)$	15
parallelrisch	$\frac{2x\ln(x)+3\ln(2+x)x+1}{x}$	19
meijerg	$\frac{1}{x}+2\ln\left(x\right)-2\ln\left(2\right)+3\ln\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)$	21

input
```
int((5*x^2+3*x-2)/(x^3+2*x^2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/x+2*ln(x)+3*ln(2+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29

$$\int \frac{-2+3x+5x^2}{2x^2+x^3}\,dx=\frac{3\,x\log\left(x+2\right)+2\,x\log\left(x\right)+1}{x}$$

input
```
integrate((5*x^2+3*x-2)/(x^3+2*x^2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(3*x*log(x + 2) + 2*x*log(x) + 1)/x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-2+3x+5x^2}{2x^2+x^3}\,dx = 2\log(x)+3\log(x+2)+\frac{1}{x}$$

input
```
integrate((5*x**2+3*x-2)/(x**3+2*x**2),x)
```

output
```
2*log(x) + 3*log(x + 2) + 1/x
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-2+3x+5x^2}{2x^2+x^3}\,dx = \frac{1}{x}+3\log(x+2)+2\log(x)$$

input
```
integrate((5*x^2+3*x-2)/(x^3+2*x^2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/x + 3*log(x + 2) + 2*log(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \frac{-2+3x+5x^2}{2x^2+x^3}\,dx = \frac{1}{x}+3\log(|x+2|)+2\log(|x|)$$

input
```
integrate((5*x^2+3*x-2)/(x^3+2*x^2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/x + 3*log(abs(x + 2)) + 2*log(abs(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-2+3x+5x^2}{2x^2+x^3}\,dx = 3\,\ln(x+2)+2\,\ln(x)+\frac{1}{x}$$

input
```
int((3*x + 5*x^2 - 2)/(2*x^2 + x^3),x)
```

output
```
3*log(x + 2) + 2*log(x) + 1/x
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29

$$\int \frac{-2+3x+5x^2}{2x^2+x^3}\,dx = \frac{3\log(x+2)\,x+2\log(x)\,x+1}{x}$$

input
```
int((5*x^2+3*x-2)/(x^3+2*x^2),x)
```

output
```
(3*log(x + 2)*x + 2*log(x)*x + 1)/x
```

3.191 $\int \frac{18-2x-4x^2}{-6+x+4x^2+x^3} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 24, antiderivative size = 19

$$\int \frac{18-2x-4x^2}{-6+x+4x^2+x^3} dx = \log(1-x) - 2\log(2+x) - 3\log(3+x)$$

output
```
ln(1-x)-2*ln(2+x)-3*ln(3+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.32

$$\int \frac{18-2x-4x^2}{-6+x+4x^2+x^3} dx = -2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\log(1-x) + \log(2+x) + \frac{3}{2}\log(3+x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(18 - 2*x - 4*x^2)/(-6 + x + 4*x^2 + x^3),x]
```

output
```
-2*(-1/2*Log[1 - x] + Log[2 + x] + (3*Log[3 + x])/2)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.083, Rules used = {2462, 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.

$$\int \frac{-4x^2-2x+18}{x^3+4x^2+x-6}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2462}$$

$$\int \left(-\frac{2}{x+2}-\frac{3}{x+3}+\frac{1}{x-1}\right)dx$$

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

$$\log(1-x)-2\log(x+2)-3\log(x+3)$$

input
```
Int[(18 - 2*x - 4*x^2)/(-6 + x + 4*x^2 + x^3),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 - x] - 2*Log[2 + x] - 3*Log[3 + x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2462
```
Int[(u_.)*(Px_)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{Qx = Factor[Px]}, Int[ExpandIntegr
and[u*Qx^p, x], x] /;  !SumQ[NonfreeFactors[Qx, x]]] /; PolyQ[Px, x] && GtQ
[Expon[Px, x], 2] &&  !BinomialQ[Px, x] &&  !TrinomialQ[Px, x] && ILtQ[p, 0
] && RationalFunctionQ[u, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

method	result	size
default	$-3\ln(3+x)+\ln(-1+x)-2\ln(2+x)$	18
norman	$-3\ln(3+x)+\ln(-1+x)-2\ln(2+x)$	18
risch	$-3\ln(3+x)+\ln(-1+x)-2\ln(2+x)$	18
parallelrisch	$-3\ln(3+x)+\ln(-1+x)-2\ln(2+x)$	18

input
```
int((-4*x^2-2*x+18)/(x^3+4*x^2+x-6),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-3*ln(3+x)+ln(-1+x)-2*ln(2+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{18-2x-4x^2}{-6+x+4x^2+x^3}\,dx = -3\,\log(x+3) - 2\,\log(x+2) + \log(x-1)$$

input
```
integrate((-4*x^2-2*x+18)/(x^3+4*x^2+x-6),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-3*log(x + 3) - 2*log(x + 2) + log(x - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{18-2x-4x^2}{-6+x+4x^2+x^3}\,dx = \log(x-1) - 2\log(x+2) - 3\log(x+3)$$

input
```
integrate((-4*x**2-2*x+18)/(x**3+4*x**2+x-6),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1) - 2*log(x + 2) - 3*log(x + 3)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{18-2x-4x^2}{-6+x+4x^2+x^3}\,dx = -3\,\log\left(x+3\right) - 2\,\log\left(x+2\right) + \log\left(x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-4*x^2-2*x+18)/(x^3+4*x^2+x-6),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-3*log(x + 3) - 2*log(x + 2) + log(x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05

$$\int \frac{18-2x-4x^2}{-6+x+4x^2+x^3}\,dx = -3\,\log\left(|x+3|\right) - 2\,\log\left(|x+2|\right) + \log\left(|x-1|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-4*x^2-2*x+18)/(x^3+4*x^2+x-6),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-3*log(abs(x + 3)) - 2*log(abs(x + 2)) + log(abs(x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{18-2x-4x^2}{-6+x+4x^2+x^3}\,dx = \ln\left(x-1\right) - 2\,\ln\left(x+2\right) - 3\,\ln\left(x+3\right)$$

input
```
int(-(2*x + 4*x^2 - 18)/(x + 4*x^2 + x^3 - 6),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1) - 2*log(x + 2) - 3*log(x + 3)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{18-2x-4x^2}{-6+x+4x^2+x^3}\,dx = \log(x-1)-3\log(x+3)-2\log(x+2)$$

input
```
int((-4*x^2-2*x+18)/(x^3+4*x^2+x-6),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1) - 3*log(x + 3) - 2*log(x + 2)
```

3.192 $\int \frac{2x+x^2}{4+3x^2+x^3} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 15

$$\int \frac{2x+x^2}{4+3x^2+x^3} \, dx = \frac{1}{3}\log\left(4+3x^2+x^3\right)$$

output
```
1/3*ln(x^3+3*x^2+4)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{2x+x^2}{4+3x^2+x^3} \, dx = \frac{1}{3}\log\left(4+3x^2+x^3\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(2*x + x^2)/(4 + 3*x^2 + x^3),x]
```

output
```
Log[4 + 3*x^2 + x^3]/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.050$, Rules used = {2020}

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.

$$\int \frac{x^2+2x}{x^3+3x^2+4} \, dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 2020$$
$$\frac{1}{3} \log \left(x^3+3x^2+4\right)$$

input
```
Int[(2*x + x^2)/(4 + 3*x^2 + x^3),x]
```

output
```
Log[4 + 3*x^2 + x^3]/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2020
```
Int[(Pp_)/(Qq_), x_Symbol] :> With[{p = Expon[Pp, x], q = Expon[Qq, x]}, Si
mp[Coeff[Pp, x, p]*(Log[RemoveContent[Qq, x]]/(q*Coeff[Qq, x, q])), x] /; E
qQ[p, q - 1] && EqQ[Pp, Simplify[(Coeff[Pp, x, p]/(q*Coeff[Qq, x, q]))*D[Qq
, x]]]] /; PolyQ[Pp, x] && PolyQ[Qq, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\ln(x^3+3x^2+4)}{3}$	14
norman	$\frac{\ln(x^3+3x^2+4)}{3}$	14
risch	$\frac{\ln(x^3+3x^2+4)}{3}$	14
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln(x^3+3x^2+4)}{3}$	14

input
```
int((x^2+2*x)/(x^3+3*x^2+4),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*ln(x^3+3*x^2+4)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{2x + x^2}{4 + 3x^2 + x^3} \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \log \left(x^3 + 3\,x^2 + 4\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+2*x)/(x^3+3*x^2+4),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3*log(x^3 + 3*x^2 + 4)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{2x + x^2}{4 + 3x^2 + x^3} \, dx = \frac{\log \left(x^3 + 3x^2 + 4\right)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate((x**2+2*x)/(x**3+3*x**2+4),x)
```

output
```
log(x**3 + 3*x**2 + 4)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{2x + x^2}{4 + 3x^2 + x^3} \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \log \left(x^3 + 3\,x^2 + 4\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+2*x)/(x^3+3*x^2+4),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*log(x^3 + 3*x^2 + 4)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

$$\int \frac{2x + x^2}{4 + 3x^2 + x^3} \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \log \left(\left|x^3 + 3\,x^2 + 4\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+2*x)/(x^3+3*x^2+4),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/3*log(abs(x^3 + 3*x^2 + 4))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{2x + x^2}{4 + 3x^2 + x^3} \, dx = \frac{\ln \left(x^3 + 3\,x^2 + 4\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int((2*x + x^2)/(3*x^2 + x^3 + 4),x)
```

output
```
log(3*x^2 + x^3 + 4)/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{2x+x^2}{4+3x^2+x^3}\,dx=\frac{\log(x^3+3x^2+4)}{3}$$

input
```
int((x^2+2*x)/(x^3+3*x^2+4),x)
```

output
```
log(x**3 + 3*x**2 + 4)/3
```

3.193 $\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)^2x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 25

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)^2x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{x} - 2\log(1-x) + 2\log(x)$$

output
```
1/(1-x)-1/x-2*ln(1-x)+2*ln(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)^2x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{-1+x} - \frac{1}{x} - 2\log(1-x) + 2\log(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/((-1 + x)^2*x^2),x]
```

output
```
-(-1 + x)^(-1) - x^(-1) - 2*Log[1 - x] + 2*Log[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.222, Rules used = {54, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2x^2} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 54$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{2}{x}-\frac{2}{x-1}+\frac{1}{(x-1)^2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2009$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x}-\frac{1}{x}-2\log(1-x)+2\log(x)$$

input
```
Int[1/((-1 + x)^2*x^2),x]
```

output
```
(1 - x)^(-1) - x^(-1) - 2*Log[1 - x] + 2*Log[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 54
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[E
xpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] &&
 ILtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[n] &&  !(IGtQ[n, 0] && LtQ[m + n + 2, 0])
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{1}{x}+2\ln\left(x\right)-\frac{1}{-1+x}-2\ln\left(-1+x\right)$	24
norman	$\frac{1-2x}{x\left(-1+x\right)}+2\ln\left(x\right)-2\ln\left(-1+x\right)$	26
risch	$\frac{1-2x}{x\left(-1+x\right)}+2\ln\left(x\right)-2\ln\left(-1+x\right)$	26
meijerg	$-\frac{1}{x}+1+2\ln\left(x\right)+2i\pi+\frac{3x}{-3x+3}-2\ln\left(1-x\right)$	34
parallelrisch	$\frac{2x^{2}\ln\left(x\right)-2\ln\left(-1+x\right)x^{2}+1-2x\ln\left(x\right)+2\ln\left(-1+x\right)x-2x}{x\left(-1+x\right)}$	43

input
```
int(1/(-1+x)^2/x^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/x+2*ln(x)-1/(-1+x)-2*ln(-1+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 40, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.60

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)^2x^2}\,dx=-\frac{2\left(x^2-x\right)\log\left(x-1\right)-2\left(x^2-x\right)\log\left(x\right)+2\,x-1}{x^2-x}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1+x)^2/x^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-(2*(x^2 - x)*log(x - 1) - 2*(x^2 - x)*log(x) + 2*x - 1)/(x^2 - x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)^2x^2}\,dx = \frac{1-2x}{x^2-x} + 2\log{(x)} - 2\log{(x-1)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1+x)**2/x**2,x)
```

output
```
(1 - 2*x)/(x**2 - x) + 2*log(x) - 2*log(x - 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)^2x^2}\,dx = -\frac{2\,x-1}{x^2-x} - 2\,\log\left(x-1\right) + 2\,\log\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1+x)^2/x^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-(2*x - 1)/(x^2 - x) - 2*log(x - 1) + 2*log(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)^2x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x-1}+1} + 2\,\log\left(\left|-\frac{1}{x-1}-1\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1+x)^2/x^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/(x - 1) + 1/(1/(x - 1) + 1) + 2*log(abs(-1/(x - 1) - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

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

input
```
int(1/(x^2*(x - 1)^2),x)
```

output
```
1/(x*(x - 1)) - 2/(x - 1) - 2*log((x - 1)/x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.76

$$\int \frac{1}{(-1+x)^2x^2} \, dx = \frac{-2\log(x-1)\, x^2 + 2\log(x-1)\, x + 2\log(x)\, x^2 - 2\log(x)\, x - 2x^2 + 1}{x\,(x-1)}$$

input
```
int(1/(-1+x)^2/x^2,x)
```

output
```
( - 2*log(x - 1)*x**2 + 2*log(x - 1)*x + 2*log(x)*x**2 - 2*log(x)*x - 2*x*
*2 + 1)/(x*(x - 1))
```

3.194 $\int \frac{x^2}{(1+x)^3} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 21

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(1+x)^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2(1+x)^2} + \frac{2}{1+x} + \log(1+x)$$

output
```
-1/2/(1+x)^2+2/(1+x)+ln(1+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(1+x)^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2(1+x)^2} + \frac{2}{1+x} + \log(1+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2/(1 + x)^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/2*1/(1 + x)^2 + 2/(1 + x) + Log[1 + x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.222, Rules used = {49, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(x+1)^3} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{49}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^3}\right) dx$$

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

$$\frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2(x+1)^2} + \log(x+1)$$

input
```
Int[x^2/(1 + x)^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/2*1/(1 + x)^2 + 2/(1 + x) + Log[1 + x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

method	result	size
norman	$\frac{2x+\frac{3}{2}}{(1+x)^2}+\ln(1+x)$	17
risch	$\frac{2x+\frac{3}{2}}{(1+x)^2}+\ln(1+x)$	17
meijerg	$-\frac{x(9x+6)}{6(1+x)^2}+\ln(1+x)$	19
default	$-\frac{1}{2(1+x)^2}+\frac{2}{1+x}+\ln(1+x)$	20
parallelrisch	$\frac{2\ln(1+x)x^2+3+4\ln(1+x)x+2\ln(1+x)+4x}{2(1+x)^2}$	35

input
```
int(x^2/(1+x)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(2*x+3/2)/(1+x)^2+ln(1+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.48

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(1+x)^3}\,dx=\frac{2\,(x^2+2\,x+1)\log(x+1)+4\,x+3}{2\,(x^2+2\,x+1)}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(1+x)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*(2*(x^2 + 2*x + 1)*log(x + 1) + 4*x + 3)/(x^2 + 2*x + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(1+x)^3} \, dx = \frac{4x+3}{2x^2+4x+2} + \log(x+1)$$

input
```
integrate(x**2/(1+x)**3,x)
```

output
```
(4*x + 3)/(2*x**2 + 4*x + 2) + log(x + 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(1+x)^3} \, dx = \frac{4\,x+3}{2\,(x^2+2\,x+1)} + \log(x+1)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(1+x)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*(4*x + 3)/(x^2 + 2*x + 1) + log(x + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(1+x)^3} \, dx = \frac{4\,x+3}{2\,(x+1)^2} + \log(|x+1|)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(1+x)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*(4*x + 3)/(x + 1)^2 + log(abs(x + 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(1+x)^3}\,dx = \ln(x+1) + \frac{2\,x+\frac{3}{2}}{x^2+2\,x+1}$$

input
```
int(x^2/(x + 1)^3,x)
```

output
```
log(x + 1) + (2*x + 3/2)/(2*x + x^2 + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(1+x)^3}\,dx = \frac{2\log(x+1)\,x^2+4\log(x+1)\,x+2\log(x+1)-2x^2+1}{2x^2+4x+2}$$

input
```
int(x^2/(1+x)^3,x)
```

output
```
(2*log(x + 1)*x**2 + 4*log(x + 1)*x + 2*log(x + 1) - 2*x**2 + 1)/(2*(x**2
+ 2*x + 1))
```

3.195 $\int \frac{1}{-x^2+x^4} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^2+x^4} dx = \frac{1}{x} - \text{arctanh}(x)$$

output
```
1/x-arctanh(x)
```

Mathematica [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 22 vs. 2(8) = 16.

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.75

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^2+x^4} dx = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}\log(1-x) - \frac{1}{2}\log(1+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-x^2 + x^4)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
x^(-1) + Log[1 - x]/2 - Log[1 + x]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.273$, Rules used = {1397, 264, 220}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^4-x^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1397}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2(x^2-1)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{264}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2-1}dx+\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{220}$$

$$\frac{1}{x}-\text{arctanh}(x)$$

input
```
Int[(-x^2 + x^4)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
x^(-1) - ArcTanh[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 220
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[b, 2])^(-
1))*ArcTanh[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] &&
 (LtQ[a, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 264
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c*x)^(
m + 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(a*c*(m + 1))), x] - Simp[b*((m + 2*p + 3)/(a*c
^2*(m + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m + 2)*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p
}, x] && LtQ[m, -1] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c, 2, m, p, x]
```

rule 1397
```
Int[((b_.)*(x_)^2 + (c_.)*(x_)^4)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Int[x^(2*p)*(b + c*x^2
)^p, x] /; FreeQ[{b, c}, x] && IntegerQ[p]
```

Maple [C] (verified)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

method	result	size
meijerg	$-\frac{i\left(\frac{2i}{x}-2i\,\mathrm{arctanh}(x)\right)}{2}$	16
default	$\frac{1}{x}+\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{2}-\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2}$	17
norman	$\frac{1}{x}+\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{2}-\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2}$	17
risch	$\frac{1}{x}+\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{2}-\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2}$	17
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln(-1+x)x-\ln(1+x)x+2}{2x}$	21

input
```
int(1/(x^4-x^2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2*I*(2*I/x-2*I*arctanh(x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 20 vs. 2(8) = 16.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.50

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^2+x^4}\,dx = -\frac{x\log(x+1)-x\log(x-1)-2}{2\,x}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^4-x^2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*(x*log(x + 1) - x*log(x - 1) - 2)/x
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 15 vs. $2(5) = 10$.

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.88

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{\log(x-1)}{2} - \frac{\log(x+1)}{2} + \frac{1}{x}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x**4-x**2),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1)/2 - log(x + 1)/2 + 1/x
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2}\log(x+1) + \frac{1}{2}\log(x-1)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^4-x^2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/x - 1/2*log(x + 1) + 1/2*log(x - 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 18 vs. 2(8) = 16.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.25

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(|x+1|\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(|x-1|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^4-x^2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/x - 1/2*log(abs(x + 1)) + 1/2*log(abs(x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{1}{x} - \operatorname{atanh}(x)$$

input
```
int(-1/(x^2 - x^4),x)
```

output
```
1/x - atanh(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.50

$$\int \frac{1}{-x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{\log(x-1)\,x - \log(x+1)\,x + 2}{2x}$$

input
```
int(1/(x^4-x^2),x)
```

output
```
(log(x - 1)*x - log(x + 1)*x + 2)/(2*x)
```

3.196 $\int \frac{-x+2x^3}{1-x^2+x^4} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 22, antiderivative size = 15

$$\int \frac{-x+2x^3}{1-x^2+x^4} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(1-x^2+x^4\right)$$

output
```
1/2*ln(x^4-x^2+1)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-x+2x^3}{1-x^2+x^4} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(1-x^2+x^4\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-x + 2*x^3)/(1 - x^2 + x^4),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 - x^2 + x^4]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.045$, Rules used = {2020}

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.

$$\int \frac{2x^3-x}{x^4-x^2+1} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2020$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^4-x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
Int[(-x + 2*x^3)/(1 - x^2 + x^4),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 - x^2 + x^4]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2020
```
Int[(Pp_)/(Qq_), x_Symbol] :> With[{p = Expon[Pp, x], q = Expon[Qq, x]}, Si
mp[Coeff[Pp, x, p]*(Log[RemoveContent[Qq, x]]/(q*Coeff[Qq, x, q])), x] /; E
qQ[p, q - 1] && EqQ[Pp, Simplify[(Coeff[Pp, x, p]/(q*Coeff[Qq, x, q]))*D[Qq
, x]]]] /; PolyQ[Pp, x] && PolyQ[Qq, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\ln(x^4-x^2+1)}{2}$	14
norman	$\frac{\ln(x^4-x^2+1)}{2}$	14
risch	$\frac{\ln(x^4-x^2+1)}{2}$	14
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln(x^4-x^2+1)}{2}$	14

input
```
int((2*x^3-x)/(x^4-x^2+1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*ln(x^4-x^2+1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{-x+2x^3}{1-x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(x^4-x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((2*x^3-x)/(x^4-x^2+1),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*log(x^4 - x^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{-x+2x^3}{1-x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(x^4-x^2+1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate((2*x**3-x)/(x**4-x**2+1),x)
```

output
```
log(x**4 - x**2 + 1)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{-x+2x^3}{1-x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^4-x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((2*x^3-x)/(x^4-x^2+1),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*log(x^4 - x^2 + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{-x+2x^3}{1-x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^4-x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((2*x^3-x)/(x^4-x^2+1),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*log(x^4 - x^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{-x+2x^3}{1-x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(x^4-x^2+1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(-(x - 2*x^3)/(x^4 - x^2 + 1),x)
```

output
```
log(x^4 - x^2 + 1)/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.73

$$\int \frac{-x+2x^3}{1-x^2+x^4}\,dx=\frac{\log\left(-\sqrt{3}\,x+x^2+1\right)}{2}+\frac{\log\left(\sqrt{3}\,x+x^2+1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int((2*x^3-x)/(x^4-x^2+1),x)
```

output
```
(log( - sqrt(3)*x + x**2 + 1) + log(sqrt(3)*x + x**2 + 1))/2
```

3.197 $\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\log(1+x^2)$$

output
```
1/2*x^2-1/2*ln(x^2+1)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\log(1+x^2)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^3/(1 + x^2),x]
```

output
```
x^2/2 - Log[1 + x^2]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.273$, Rules used = {243, 49, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 243}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{x^2}{x^2+1}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 49}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \left(1+\frac{1}{-x^2-1}\right)dx^2$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(x^2-\log\left(x^2+1\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^3/(1 + x^2),x]
```

output
```
(x^2 - Log[1 + x^2])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

method	result	size
default	$\frac{x^2}{2}-\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{2}$	15
norman	$\frac{x^2}{2}-\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{2}$	15
meijerg	$\frac{x^2}{2}-\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{2}$	15
risch	$\frac{x^2}{2}-\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{2}$	15
parallelrisch	$\frac{x^2}{2}-\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{2}$	15

input
```
int(x^3/(x^2+1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*x^2-1/2*ln(x^2+1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(x^2+1),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2 - 1/2*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{\log\left(x^2+1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(x**3/(x**2+1),x)
```

output
```
x**2/2 - log(x**2 + 1)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(x^2+1),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2 - 1/2*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(x^2+1),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2 - 1/2*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{2}$$

input
```
int(x^3/(x^2 + 1),x)
```

output
```
x^2/2 - log(x^2 + 1)/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} \, dx = -\frac{\log(x^2+1)}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2}$$

input
```
int(x^3/(x^2+1),x)
```

output
```
( - log(x**2 + 1) + x**2)/2
```

3.198 $\int \frac{-1+x}{2+2x+x^2} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int \frac{-1+x}{2+2x+x^2} dx = -2\arctan(1+x)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(2+2x+x^2\right)$$

output
```
-2*arctan(1+x)+1/2*ln(x^2+2*x+2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-1+x}{2+2x+x^2} dx = -2\arctan(1+x)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(2+2x+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-1 + x)/(2 + 2*x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
-2*ArcTan[1 + x] + Log[2 + 2*x + x^2]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.357$, Rules used = {1142, 27, 1082, 217, 1103}

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.

$$\int \frac{x-1}{x^2+2x+2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1142}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2(x+1)}{x^2+2x+2}dx-2\int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{27}$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+2}dx-2\int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1082}$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+2}dx+2\int \frac{1}{-(x+1)^2-1}d(x+1)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{217}$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+2}dx-2\arctan(x+1)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1103}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+2x+2\right)-2\arctan(x+1)$$

input
```
Int[(-1 + x)/(2 + 2*x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
-2*ArcTan[1 + x] + Log[2 + 2*x + x^2]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 27
```
Int[(a_)*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a   Int[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] &&  !Ma
tchQ[Fx, (b_)*(Gx_) /; FreeQ[b, x]]
```

rule 217
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2])^(
-1))*ArcTan[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] &
& (LtQ[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 1082
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{q = 1 - 4*S
implify[a*(c/b^2)]}, Simp[-2/b   Subst[Int[1/(q - x^2), x], x, 1 + 2*c*(x/b
)], x] /; RationalQ[q] && (EqQ[q^2, 1] ||  !RationalQ[b^2 - 4*a*c])] /; Fre
eQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

rule 1103
```
Int[((d_) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[d*(Log[RemoveContent[a + b*x + c*x^2, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d,
e}, x] && EqQ[2*c*d - b*e, 0]
```

rule 1142
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[(2*c*d - b*e)/(2*c)   Int[1/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] + Simp[e/(2*c)
Int[(b + 2*c*x)/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

method	result	size
default	$-2\arctan\left(1+x\right)+\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}+2x+2\right)}{2}$	19
risch	$-2\arctan\left(1+x\right)+\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}+2x+2\right)}{2}$	19
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln\left(x+1-i\right)}{2}+i\ln\left(x+1-i\right)+\frac{\ln\left(x+1+i\right)}{2}-i\ln\left(x+1+i\right)$	36

input
```
int((-1+x)/(x^2+2*x+2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-2*arctan(1+x)+1/2*ln(x^2+2*x+2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{-1+x}{2+2x+x^2}\,dx = -2\arctan(x+1)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+2x+2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-1+x)/(x^2+2*x+2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-2*arctan(x + 1) + 1/2*log(x^2 + 2*x + 2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{-1+x}{2+2x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(x^2+2x+2\right)}{2}-2\,\mathrm{atan}\,(x+1)$$

input
```
integrate((-1+x)/(x**2+2*x+2),x)
```

output
```
log(x**2 + 2*x + 2)/2 - 2*atan(x + 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{-1+x}{2+2x+x^2}\,dx = -2\arctan(x+1)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+2x+2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-1+x)/(x^2+2*x+2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-2*arctan(x + 1) + 1/2*log(x^2 + 2*x + 2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{-1+x}{2+2x+x^2}\,dx = -2\arctan(x+1) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+2x+2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-1+x)/(x^2+2*x+2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-2*arctan(x + 1) + 1/2*log(x^2 + 2*x + 2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{-1+x}{2+2x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(x^2+2x+2\right)}{2} - 2\,\mathrm{atan}(x+1)$$

input
```
int((x - 1)/(2*x + x^2 + 2),x)
```

output
```
log(2*x + x^2 + 2)/2 - 2*atan(x + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{-1+x}{2+2x+x^2}\,dx = -2atan(x+1) + \frac{\log(x^2+2x+2)}{2}$$

input
```
int((-1+x)/(x^2+2*x+2),x)
```

output
```
( - 4*atan(x + 1) + log(x**2 + 2*x + 2))/2
```

3.199 $\int \frac{x}{1+x+x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 31

$$\int \frac{x}{1+x+x^2}\,dx = -\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(1+x+x^2\right)$$

output
```
1/2*ln(x^2+x+1)-1/3*arctan(1/3*(1+2*x)*3^(1/2))*3^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{1+x+x^2}\,dx = -\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(1+x+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(1 + x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
-(ArcTan[(1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[3]]/Sqrt[3]) + Log[1 + x + x^2]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.400, Rules used = {1142, 1083, 217, 1103}

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.

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2+x+1} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1142}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1}dx-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1083}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1}dx+\int \frac{1}{-(2x+1)^2-3}d(2x+1)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 217}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1}dx-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1103}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+x+1\right)-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}}$$

input
```
Int[x/(1 + x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
-(ArcTan[(1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[3]]/Sqrt[3]) + Log[1 + x + x^2]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 217
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2])^(
-1))*ArcTan[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] &
& (LtQ[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 1083
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-2   Subst[I
nt[1/Simp[b^2 - 4*a*c - x^2, x], x], x, b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c},
x]
```

rule 1103
```
Int[((d_) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[d*(Log[RemoveContent[a + b*x + c*x^2, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d,
e}, x] && EqQ[2*c*d - b*e, 0]
```

rule 1142
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[(2*c*d - b*e)/(2*c)   Int[1/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] + Simp[e/(2*c)
Int[(b + 2*c*x)/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}+x+1\right)}{2}-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{(1+2x)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\sqrt{3}}{3}$	27
risch	$-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{(1+2x)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\sqrt{3}}{3}+\frac{\ln\left(4x^{2}+4x+4\right)}{2}$	31

input
```
int(x/(x^2+x+1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*ln(x^2+x+1)-1/3*arctan(1/3*(1+2*x)*3^(1/2))*3^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int \frac{x}{1+x+x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\,\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\,\sqrt{3}(2\,x+1)\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(x^2+x+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+x+1),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x + 1)) + 1/2*log(x^2 + x + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10

$$\int \frac{x}{1+x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(x^2+x+1\right)}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}x}{3}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x**2+x+1),x)
```

output
```
log(x**2 + x + 1)/2 - sqrt(3)*atan(2*sqrt(3)*x/3 + sqrt(3)/3)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int \frac{x}{1+x+x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\,\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\,\sqrt{3}(2\,x+1)\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(x^2+x+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+x+1),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x + 1)) + 1/2*log(x^2 + x + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int \frac{x}{1+x+x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}(2x+1)\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+x+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+x+1),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x + 1)) + 1/2*log(x^2 + x + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{x}{1+x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(x^2+x+1\right)}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}\,x}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(x/(x + x^2 + 1),x)
```

output
```
log(x + x^2 + 1)/2 - (3^(1/2)*atan((2*3^(1/2)*x)/3 + 3^(1/2)/3))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{x}{1+x+x^2}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{3}\,atan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{3} + \frac{\log(x^2+x+1)}{2}$$

input
```
int(x/(x^2+x+1),x)
```

output
```
( - 2*sqrt(3)*atan((2*x + 1)/sqrt(3)) + 3*log(x**2 + x + 1))/6
```

3.200 $\int \frac{7+5x+4x^2}{5+4x+4x^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 23, antiderivative size = 27

$$\int \frac{7+5x+4x^2}{5+4x+4x^2} \, dx = x + \frac{3}{8} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}+x\right) + \frac{1}{8} \log\left(5+4x+4x^2\right)$$

output
```
x+3/8*arctan(1/2+x)+1/8*ln(4*x^2+4*x+5)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.15

$$\int \frac{7+5x+4x^2}{5+4x+4x^2} \, dx = x + \frac{3}{8} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}(1+2x)\right) + \frac{1}{8} \log\left(5+4x+4x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(7 + 5*x + 4*x^2)/(5 + 4*x + 4*x^2),x]
```

output
```
x + (3*ArcTan[(1 + 2*x)/2])/8 + Log[5 + 4*x + 4*x^2]/8
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.087, Rules used = {2188, 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.

$$\int \frac{4x^2+5x+7}{4x^2+4x+5}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2188}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{x+2}{4x^2+4x+5}+1\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{3}{8}\arctan\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)+\frac{1}{8}\log\left(4x^2+4x+5\right)+x$$

input
```
Int[(7 + 5*x + 4*x^2)/(5 + 4*x + 4*x^2),x]
```

output
```
x + (3*ArcTan[1/2 + x])/8 + Log[5 + 4*x + 4*x^2]/8
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2188
```
Int[(Pq_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[Pq*(a + b*x + c*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && PolyQ[Pq
, x] && IGtQ[p, -2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

method	result	size
default	$x+\frac{3\arctan\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{8}+\frac{\ln\left(4x^{2}+4x+5\right)}{8}$	22
risch	$x+\frac{3\arctan\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{8}+\frac{\ln\left(4x^{2}+4x+5\right)}{8}$	22
parallelrisch	$x+\frac{\ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}-i\right)}{8}-\frac{3i\ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}-i\right)}{16}+\frac{\ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+i\right)}{8}+\frac{3i\ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+i\right)}{16}$	37

input
```
int((4*x^2+5*x+7)/(4*x^2+4*x+5),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
x+3/8*arctan(x+1/2)+1/8*ln(4*x^2+4*x+5)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{7+5x+4x^2}{5+4x+4x^2}\,dx=x+\frac{3}{8}\arctan\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)+\frac{1}{8}\log\left(4\,x^2+4\,x+5\right)$$

input
```
integrate((4*x^2+5*x+7)/(4*x^2+4*x+5),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
x + 3/8*arctan(x + 1/2) + 1/8*log(4*x^2 + 4*x + 5)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{7+5x+4x^2}{5+4x+4x^2}\,dx=x+\frac{\log\left(x^2+x+\frac{5}{4}\right)}{8}+\frac{3\,\mathrm{atan}\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{8}$$

input
```
integrate((4*x**2+5*x+7)/(4*x**2+4*x+5),x)
```

output
```
x + log(x**2 + x + 5/4)/8 + 3*atan(x + 1/2)/8
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{7+5x+4x^2}{5+4x+4x^2}\,dx = x + \frac{3}{8}\arctan\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{8}\log\left(4\,x^2+4\,x+5\right)$$

input
```
integrate((4*x^2+5*x+7)/(4*x^2+4*x+5),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
x + 3/8*arctan(x + 1/2) + 1/8*log(4*x^2 + 4*x + 5)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{7+5x+4x^2}{5+4x+4x^2}\,dx = x + \frac{3}{8}\arctan\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{8}\log\left(4\,x^2+4\,x+5\right)$$

input
```
integrate((4*x^2+5*x+7)/(4*x^2+4*x+5),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x + 3/8*arctan(x + 1/2) + 1/8*log(4*x^2 + 4*x + 5)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{7+5x+4x^2}{5+4x+4x^2}\,dx = x + \frac{\ln\left(x^2+x+\frac{5}{4}\right)}{8} + \frac{3\,\mathrm{atan}\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{8}$$

input
```
int((5*x + 4*x^2 + 7)/(4*x + 4*x^2 + 5),x)
```

output
```
x + log(x + x^2 + 5/4)/8 + (3*atan(x + 1/2))/8
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{7+5x+4x^2}{5+4x+4x^2}\,dx = \frac{3atan\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{8} + \frac{\log(4x^2+4x+5)}{8} + x$$

input
```
int((4*x^2+5*x+7)/(4*x^2+4*x+5),x)
```

output
```
(3*atan((2*x + 1)/2) + log(4*x**2 + 4*x + 5) + 8*x)/8
```

3.201 $\int \frac{5-4x+3x^2}{(-1+x)(1+x^2)} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 23, antiderivative size = 23

$$\int \frac{5-4x+3x^2}{(-1+x)(1+x^2)} dx = -3\arctan(x) + 2\log(1-x) + \frac{1}{2}\log(1+x^2)$$

output
```
-3*arctan(x)+2*ln(1-x)+1/2*ln(x^2+1)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.22

$$\int \frac{5-4x+3x^2}{(-1+x)(1+x^2)} dx = -3\arctan(x) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(2+2(-1+x)+(-1+x)^2\right) + 2\log(-1+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(5 - 4*x + 3*x^2)/((-1 + x)*(1 + x^2)),x]
```

output
```
-3*ArcTan[x] + Log[2 + 2*(-1 + x) + (-1 + x)^2]/2 + 2*Log[-1 + x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.087$, Rules used = {2160, 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.

$$\int \frac{3x^2-4x+5}{(x-1)\left(x^2+1\right)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2160}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{x-3}{x^2+1}+\frac{2}{x-1}\right)dx$$

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

$$-3\arctan(x)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+1\right)+2\log(1-x)$$

input
```
Int[(5 - 4*x + 3*x^2)/((-1 + x)*(1 + x^2)),x]
```

output
```
-3*ArcTan[x] + 2*Log[1 - x] + Log[1 + x^2]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2160
```
Int[(Pq_)*((d_) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol]
:> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(d + e*x)^m*Pq*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b,
 d, e, m}, x] && PolyQ[Pq, x] && IGtQ[p, -2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{2} - 3\arctan(x) + 2\ln(-1+x)$	20
risch	$2\ln(-1+x) + \frac{\ln(9x^2+9)}{2} - 3\arctan(x)$	22
parallelrisch	$2\ln(-1+x) + \frac{\ln(x-i)}{2} + \frac{3i\ln(x-i)}{2} + \frac{\ln(x+i)}{2} - \frac{3i\ln(x+i)}{2}$	38

input
```
int((3*x^2-4*x+5)/(-1+x)/(x^2+1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*ln(x^2+1)-3*arctan(x)+2*ln(-1+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{5-4x+3x^2}{(-1+x)(1+x^2)}\,dx = -3\arctan(x) + \frac{1}{2}\log(x^2+1) + 2\log(x-1)$$

input
```
integrate((3*x^2-4*x+5)/(-1+x)/(x^2+1),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-3*arctan(x) + 1/2*log(x^2 + 1) + 2*log(x - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{5-4x+3x^2}{(-1+x)(1+x^2)}\,dx = 2\log(x-1) + \frac{\log(x^2+1)}{2} - 3\,\mathrm{atan}(x)$$

input
```
integrate((3*x**2-4*x+5)/(-1+x)/(x**2+1),x)
```

output
```
2*log(x - 1) + log(x**2 + 1)/2 - 3*atan(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{5-4x+3x^2}{(-1+x)\,(1+x^2)}\,dx = -3\,\arctan(x) + \frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(x^2+1\right) + 2\,\log(x-1)$$

input
```
integrate((3*x^2-4*x+5)/(-1+x)/(x^2+1),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-3*arctan(x) + 1/2*log(x^2 + 1) + 2*log(x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{5-4x+3x^2}{(-1+x)\,(1+x^2)}\,dx = -3\,\arctan(x) + \frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(x^2+1\right) + 2\,\log(|x-1|)$$

input
```
integrate((3*x^2-4*x+5)/(-1+x)/(x^2+1),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-3*arctan(x) + 1/2*log(x^2 + 1) + 2*log(abs(x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.09

$$\int \frac{5-4x+3x^2}{(-1+x)\,(1+x^2)}\,dx = 2\,\ln(x-1) + \ln(x-\mathrm{i})\,\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{2}\mathrm{i}\right) + \ln(x+1\mathrm{i})\,\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2}\mathrm{i}\right)$$

input
```
int((3*x^2 - 4*x + 5)/((x^2 + 1)*(x - 1)),x)
```

output
```
2*log(x - 1) + log(x - 1i)*(1/2 + 3i/2) + log(x + 1i)*(1/2 - 3i/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{5-4x+3x^2}{(-1+x)(1+x^2)}\,dx = -3atan(x) + \frac{\log(x^2+1)}{2} + 2\log(x-1)$$

input
```
int((3*x^2-4*x+5)/(-1+x)/(x^2+1),x)
```

output
```
( - 6*atan(x) + log(x**2 + 1) + 4*log(x - 1))/2
```

3.202 $\int \frac{3+2x}{3x+x^3} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 28

$$\int \frac{3+2x}{3x+x^3} \, dx = \frac{2\arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}} + \log(x) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(3+x^2\right)$$

output
```
ln(x)-1/2*ln(x^2+3)+2/3*arctan(1/3*x*3^(1/2))*3^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{3+2x}{3x+x^3} \, dx = \frac{2\arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}} + \log(x) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(3+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(3 + 2*x)/(3*x + x^3),x]
```

output
```
(2*ArcTan[x/Sqrt[3]])/Sqrt[3] + Log[x] - Log[3 + x^2]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.200, Rules used = {2026, 523, 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.

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{x^3+3x}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2026}$$
$$\int \frac{2x+3}{x(x^2+3)}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 523}$$
$$\int \left(\frac{2-x}{x^2+3}+\frac{1}{x}\right)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2009}$$
$$\frac{2\arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}}-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+3\right)+\log(x)$$

input
```
Int[(3 + 2*x)/(3*x + x^3),x]
```

output
```
(2*ArcTan[x/Sqrt[3]])/Sqrt[3] + Log[x] - Log[3 + x^2]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 523
```
Int[((x_)^(m_.)*((c_) + (d_.)*(x_)))/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> In
t[ExpandIntegrand[x^m*((c + d*x)/(a + b*x^2)), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}
, x] && IntegerQ[m]
```

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

rule 2026
```
Int[(Fx_.)*(Px_)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{r = Expon[Px, x, Min]}, Int[x^(p
*r)*ExpandToSum[Px/x^r, x]^p*Fx, x] /; IGtQ[r, 0]] /; PolyQ[Px, x] && Integ
erQ[p] &&  !MonomialQ[Px, x] && (ILtQ[p, 0] ||  !PolyQ[u, x])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

method	result	size
default	$\ln(x)-\frac{\ln(x^2+3)}{2}+\frac{2\arctan\left(\frac{x\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\sqrt{3}}{3}$	24
risch	$\ln(x)-\frac{\ln(x^2+3)}{2}+\frac{2\arctan\left(\frac{x\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\sqrt{3}}{3}$	24
meijerg	$\ln(x)-\frac{\ln(3)}{2}-\frac{\ln\left(\frac{x^2}{3}+1\right)}{2}+\frac{2\arctan\left(\frac{x\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\sqrt{3}}{3}$	30

input
```
int((3+2*x)/(x^3+3*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
ln(x)-1/2*ln(x^2+3)+2/3*arctan(1/3*x*3^(1/2))*3^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{3+2x}{3x+x^3}\,dx=\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}x\right)-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+3\right)+\log(x)$$

input
```
integrate((3+2*x)/(x^3+3*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*x) - 1/2*log(x^2 + 3) + log(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.04

$$\int \frac{3+2x}{3x+x^3}\,dx = \log(x) - \frac{\log(x^2+3)}{2} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{3}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate((3+2*x)/(x**3+3*x),x)
```

output
```
log(x) - log(x**2 + 3)/2 + 2*sqrt(3)*atan(sqrt(3)*x/3)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{3+2x}{3x+x^3}\,dx = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}x\right) - \frac{1}{2}\log(x^2+3) + \log(x)$$

input
```
integrate((3+2*x)/(x^3+3*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*x) - 1/2*log(x^2 + 3) + log(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \frac{3+2x}{3x+x^3}\,dx = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}x\right) - \frac{1}{2}\log(x^2+3) + \log(|x|)$$

input
```
integrate((3+2*x)/(x^3+3*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*x) - 1/2*log(x^2 + 3) + log(abs(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 55, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.96

$$\int \frac{3+2x}{3x+x^3}\,dx = \ln(x) - \frac{\ln\left(x+\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}\right)}{2} - \frac{\ln\left(x-\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}\right)}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\,\ln\left(x-\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}\right)\,1\mathrm{i}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\,\ln\left(x+\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}\right)\,1\mathrm{i}}{3}$$

input
```
int((2*x + 3)/(3*x + x^3),x)
```

output
```
log(x) - log(x + 3^(1/2)*1i)/2 - log(x - 3^(1/2)*1i)/2 - (3^(1/2)*log(x -
3^(1/2)*1i)*1i)/3 + (3^(1/2)*log(x + 3^(1/2)*1i)*1i)/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{3+2x}{3x+x^3}\,dx = \frac{2\sqrt{3}\,atan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{3} - \frac{\log(x^2+3)}{2} + \log(x)$$

input
```
int((3+2*x)/(x^3+3*x),x)
```

output
```
(4*sqrt(3)*atan(x/sqrt(3)) - 3*log(x**2 + 3) + 6*log(x))/6
```

3.203 $\int \frac{1}{-1+x^3}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 41

$$\int \frac{1}{-1+x^3}\,dx=-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{1}{3}\log(1-x)-\frac{1}{6}\log\left(1+x+x^2\right)$$

output
```
1/3*ln(1-x)-1/6*ln(x^2+x+1)-1/3*arctan(1/3*(1+2*x)*3^(1/2))*3^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{-1+x^3}\,dx=-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{1}{3}\log(1-x)-\frac{1}{6}\log\left(1+x+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-1 + x^3)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
-(ArcTan[(1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[3]]/Sqrt[3]) + Log[1 - x]/3 - Log[1 + x + x^2]/6
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12, number of steps used = 8, number of rules used = 7, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.000, Rules used = {750, 16, 25, 1142, 1083, 217, 1103}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3-1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{750}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\int -\frac{x+2}{x^2+x+1}dx+\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{x-1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{16}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\int -\frac{x+2}{x^2+x+1}dx+\frac{1}{3}\log(1-x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\log(1-x)-\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{x+2}{x^2+x+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1142}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{3}{2}\int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1}dx-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1}dx\right)+\frac{1}{3}\log(1-x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1083}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(3\int \frac{1}{-(2x+1)^2-3}d(2x+1)-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1}dx\right)+\frac{1}{3}\log(1-x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{217}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1}dx-\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right)+\frac{1}{3}\log(1-x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1103}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(-\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+x+1\right)\right)+\frac{1}{3}\log(1-x)$$

input
```
Int[(-1 + x^3)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 - x]/3 + (-(Sqrt[3]*ArcTan[(1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[3]]) - Log[1 + x + x^2]/2)
/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 16
```
Int[(c_.)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(Log[RemoveContent[a +
b*x, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 217
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2])^(
-1))*ArcTan[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] &
& (LtQ[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 750
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^3)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(3*Rt[a, 3]^2)   Int[1/
(Rt[a, 3] + Rt[b, 3]*x), x], x] + Simp[1/(3*Rt[a, 3]^2)   Int[(2*Rt[a, 3] -
 Rt[b, 3]*x)/(Rt[a, 3]^2 - Rt[a, 3]*Rt[b, 3]*x + Rt[b, 3]^2*x^2), x], x] /;
 FreeQ[{a, b}, x]
```

rule 1083
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-2   Subst[I
nt[1/Simp[b^2 - 4*a*c - x^2, x], x], x, b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c},
x]
```

rule 1103
```
Int[((d_) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[d*(Log[RemoveContent[a + b*x + c*x^2, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d,
e}, x] && EqQ[2*c*d - b*e, 0]
```

rule 1142
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[(2*c*d - b*e)/(2*c)   Int[1/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] + Simp[e/(2*c)
Int[(b + 2*c*x)/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

method	result	size
risch	$\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{3}-\frac{\ln(x^2+x+1)}{6}-\frac{\sqrt{3}\,\arctan\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}\,(x+\frac{1}{2})}{3}\right)}{3}$	31
default	$\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{3}-\frac{\ln(x^2+x+1)}{6}-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{(1+2x)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\sqrt{3}}{3}$	33
meijerg	$\frac{x\left(\ln\left(1-(x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)-\frac{\ln\left(1+(x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}+(x^3)^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)}{2}-\sqrt{3}\,\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}\,(x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{2+(x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right)\right)}{3(x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$	62

input
```
int(1/(x^3-1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*ln(-1+x)-1/6*ln(x^2+x+1)-1/3*3^(1/2)*arctan(2/3*3^(1/2)*(x+1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{1}{-1+x^3}\,dx=-\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}(2x+1)\right)-\frac{1}{6}\log\left(x^2+x+1\right)+\frac{1}{3}\log\left(x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^3-1),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x + 1)) - 1/6*log(x^2 + x + 1) + 1/3*lo
g(x - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{-1+x^3} dx = \frac{\log(x-1)}{3} - \frac{\log(x^2+x+1)}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}x}{3}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x**3-1),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1)/3 - log(x**2 + x + 1)/6 - sqrt(3)*atan(2*sqrt(3)*x/3 + sqrt(3)/
3)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{1}{-1+x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}(2x+1)\right) - \frac{1}{6}\log\left(x^2+x+1\right) + \frac{1}{3}\log(x-1)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^3-1),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x + 1)) - 1/6*log(x^2 + x + 1) + 1/3*lo
g(x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{1}{-1+x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}(2x+1)\right) - \frac{1}{6}\log\left(x^2+x+1\right) + \frac{1}{3}\log(|x-1|)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^3-1),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x + 1)) - 1/6*log(x^2 + x + 1) + 1/3*lo
g(abs(x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int \frac{1}{-1+x^3}\,dx = \frac{\ln(x-1)}{3} + \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{6}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}}{6}\right) - \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{6}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}}{6}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(x^3 - 1),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1)/3 + log(x - (3^(1/2)*1i)/2 + 1/2)*((3^(1/2)*1i)/6 - 1/6) - log(
x + (3^(1/2)*1i)/2 + 1/2)*((3^(1/2)*1i)/6 + 1/6)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{1}{-1+x^3}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{3}\,atan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{3} - \frac{\log(x^2+x+1)}{6} + \frac{\log(x-1)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/(x^3-1),x)
```

output
```
( - 2*sqrt(3)*atan((2*x + 1)/sqrt(3)) - log(x**2 + x + 1) + 2*log(x - 1))/
6
```

3.204 $\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^3} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 41

$$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^3} \, dx = x + \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{1-2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{3}\log(1+x) + \frac{1}{6}\log\left(1-x+x^2\right)$$

output
```
x-1/3*ln(1+x)+1/6*ln(x^2-x+1)+1/3*arctan(1/3*(1-2*x)*3^(1/2))*3^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.02

$$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^3} \, dx = x - \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{-1+2x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{3}\log(1+x) + \frac{1}{6}\log\left(1-x+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^3/(1 + x^3),x]
```

output
```
x - ArcTan[(-1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[3]]/Sqrt[3] - Log[1 + x]/3 + Log[1 - x + x^2]/6
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 47, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.15, number of steps used = 9, number of rules used = 8, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.727, Rules used = {843, 750, 16, 1142, 25, 1083, 217, 1103}

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.

$$\int \frac{x^3}{x^3+1} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 843}$$

$$x-\int \frac{1}{x^3+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 750}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{2-x}{x^2-x+1}dx-\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{x+1}dx+x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 16}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{2-x}{x^2-x+1}dx+x-\frac{1}{3}\log(x+1)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1142}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\int -\frac{1-2x}{x^2-x+1}dx-\frac{3}{2}\int \frac{1}{x^2-x+1}dx\right)+x-\frac{1}{3}\log(x+1)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 25}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{3}{2}\int \frac{1}{x^2-x+1}dx-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1-2x}{x^2-x+1}dx\right)+x-\frac{1}{3}\log(x+1)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1083}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(3\int \frac{1}{-(2x-1)^2-3}d(2x-1)-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1-2x}{x^2-x+1}dx\right)+x-\frac{1}{3}\log(x+1)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 217}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1-2x}{x^2-x+1}dx-\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right)+x-\frac{1}{3}\log(x+1)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1103}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2-x+1\right)-\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right)+x-\frac{1}{3}\log(x+1)$$

input
```
Int[x^3/(1 + x^3),x]
```

output
```
x - Log[1 + x]/3 + (-(Sqrt[3]*ArcTan[(-1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[3]]) + Log[1 - x + x^
2]/2)/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 16
```
Int[(c_.)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(Log[RemoveContent[a +
b*x, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 217
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2])^(
-1))*ArcTan[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] &
& (LtQ[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 750
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^3)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(3*Rt[a, 3]^2)   Int[1/
(Rt[a, 3] + Rt[b, 3]*x), x], x] + Simp[1/(3*Rt[a, 3]^2)   Int[(2*Rt[a, 3] -
 Rt[b, 3]*x)/(Rt[a, 3]^2 - Rt[a, 3]*Rt[b, 3]*x + Rt[b, 3]^2*x^2), x], x] /;
 FreeQ[{a, b}, x]
```

rule 843
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c^(n
 - 1)*(c*x)^(m - n + 1)*((a + b*x^n)^(p + 1)/(b*(m + n*p + 1))), x] - Simp[
a*c^n*((m - n + 1)/(b*(m + n*p + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m - n)*(a + b*x^n)^p, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p}, x] && IGtQ[n, 0] && GtQ[m, n - 1] && NeQ[m + n*
p + 1, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c, n, m, p, x]
```

rule 1083
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-2   Subst[I
nt[1/Simp[b^2 - 4*a*c - x^2, x], x], x, b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c},
x]
```

rule 1103
```
Int[((d_) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[d*(Log[RemoveContent[a + b*x + c*x^2, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d,
e}, x] && EqQ[2*c*d - b*e, 0]
```

rule 1142
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[(2*c*d - b*e)/(2*c)   Int[1/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] + Simp[e/(2*c)
Int[(b + 2*c*x)/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

method	result	size
risch	$x-\frac{\ln(1+x)}{3}+\frac{\ln(x^2-x+1)}{6}-\frac{\sqrt{3}\,\arctan\left(\frac{2\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)}{3}$	34
default	$x-\frac{\ln(1+x)}{3}+\frac{\ln(x^2-x+1)}{6}-\frac{\sqrt{3}\,\arctan\left(\frac{(2x-1)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)}{3}$	36
meijerg	$x-\frac{x\left(\frac{\ln\left(1+\left(x^3\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)}{\left(x^3\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}-\frac{\ln\left(1-\left(x^3\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}+\left(x^3\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)}{2\left(x^3\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}\left(x^3\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{2-\left(x^3\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right)}{\left(x^3\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right)}{3}$	74

input
```
int(x^3/(x^3+1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
x-1/3*ln(1+x)+1/6*ln(x^2-x+1)-1/3*3^(1/2)*arctan(2/3*(x-1/2)*3^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^3}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}(2x-1)\right)+x+\frac{1}{6}\log\left(x^2-x+1\right)-\frac{1}{3}\log\left(x+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(x^3+1),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x - 1)) + x + 1/6*log(x^2 - x + 1) - 1/
3*log(x + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.02

$$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^3}\,dx = x-\frac{\log\left(x+1\right)}{3}+\frac{\log\left(x^2-x+1\right)}{6}-\frac{\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}x}{3}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(x**3/(x**3+1),x)
```

output
```
x - log(x + 1)/3 + log(x**2 - x + 1)/6 - sqrt(3)*atan(2*sqrt(3)*x/3 - sqrt
(3)/3)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^3}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}(2x-1)\right)+x+\frac{1}{6}\log\left(x^2-x+1\right)-\frac{1}{3}\log\left(x+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(x^3+1),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x - 1)) + x + 1/6*log(x^2 - x + 1) - 1/
3*log(x + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^3}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\,\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\,\sqrt{3}(2\,x-1)\right)+x+\frac{1}{6}\,\log\left(x^2-x+1\right)-\frac{1}{3}\,\log\left(|x+1|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(x^3+1),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x - 1)) + x + 1/6*log(x^2 - x + 1) - 1/
3*log(abs(x + 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 47, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.15

$$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^3}\,dx = x-\frac{\ln(x+1)}{3}+\ln\left(x-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1i}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{6}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1i}{6}\right)-\ln\left(x-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1i}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{6}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1i}{6}\right)$$

input
```
int(x^3/(x^3 + 1),x)
```

output
```
x - log(x + 1)/3 + log(x - (3^(1/2)*1i)/2 - 1/2)*((3^(1/2)*1i)/6 + 1/6) -
log(x + (3^(1/2)*1i)/2 - 1/2)*((3^(1/2)*1i)/6 - 1/6)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^3}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{3}\,atan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{3}+\frac{\log(x^2-x+1)}{6}-\frac{\log(x+1)}{3}+x$$

input
```
int(x^3/(x^3+1),x)
```

output
```
( - 2*sqrt(3)*atan((2*x - 1)/sqrt(3)) + log(x**2 - x + 1) - 2*log(x + 1) +
 6*x)/6
```

3.205 $\int \frac{-1-2x+x^2}{(-1+x)^2(1+x^2)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 21, antiderivative size = 24

$$\int \frac{-1-2x+x^2}{(-1+x)^2(1+x^2)}\,dx=\frac{1}{-1+x}+\arctan(x)+\log(1-x)-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(1+x^2\right)$$

output
```
1/(-1+x)+arctan(x)+ln(1-x)-1/2*ln(x^2+1)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

$$\int \frac{-1-2x+x^2}{(-1+x)^2(1+x^2)}\,dx=\frac{1}{-1+x}+\arctan(x)+\log(-1+x)-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(1+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-1 - 2*x + x^2)/((-1 + x)^2*(1 + x^2)),x]
```

output
```
(-1 + x)^(-1) + ArcTan[x] + Log[-1 + x] - Log[1 + x^2]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.095, Rules used = {2160, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^2-2x-1}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2160}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1-x}{x^2+1}+\frac{1}{x-1}-\frac{1}{(x-1)^2}\right)dx$$

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

$$\arctan(x)-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+1\right)+\frac{1}{x-1}+\log(1-x)$$

input
```
Int[(-1 - 2*x + x^2)/((-1 + x)^2*(1 + x^2)),x]
```

output
```
(-1 + x)^(-1) + ArcTan[x] + Log[1 - x] - Log[1 + x^2]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2160
```
Int[(Pq_)*((d_) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol]
:> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(d + e*x)^m*Pq*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b,
 d, e, m}, x] && PolyQ[Pq, x] && IGtQ[p, -2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

method	result	s
default	$-\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{2}+\arctan(x)+\ln(-1+x)+\frac{1}{-1+x}$	2
risch	$-\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{2}+\arctan(x)+\ln(-1+x)+\frac{1}{-1+x}$	2
parallelrisch	$-\frac{i\ln(x-i)x-i\ln(x+i)x-i\ln(x-i)+i\ln(x+i)-2\ln(-1+x)x+\ln(x-i)x+\ln(x+i)x-2+2\ln(-1+x)-\ln(x-i)-\ln(x+i)}{2(-1+x)}$	8

input
```
int((x^2-2*x-1)/(-1+x)^2/(x^2+1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2*ln(x^2+1)+arctan(x)+ln(-1+x)+1/(-1+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

$$\int \frac{-1-2x+x^2}{(-1+x)^2(1+x^2)}\,dx = \frac{2(x-1)\arctan(x)-(x-1)\log(x^2+1)+2(x-1)\log(x-1)+2}{2(x-1)}$$

input
```
integrate((x^2-2*x-1)/(-1+x)^2/(x^2+1),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*(2*(x - 1)*arctan(x) - (x - 1)*log(x^2 + 1) + 2*(x - 1)*log(x - 1) + 2
)/(x - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{-1-2x+x^2}{(-1+x)^2(1+x^2)}\,dx = \log(x-1) - \frac{\log(x^2+1)}{2} + \operatorname{atan}(x) + \frac{1}{x-1}$$

input
```
integrate((x**2-2*x-1)/(-1+x)**2/(x**2+1),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1) - log(x**2 + 1)/2 + atan(x) + 1/(x - 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{-1-2x+x^2}{(-1+x)^2(1+x^2)}\,dx = \frac{1}{x-1} + \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+1\right) + \log(x-1)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2-2*x-1)/(-1+x)^2/(x^2+1),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/(x - 1) + arctan(x) - 1/2*log(x^2 + 1) + log(x - 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 47 vs. 2(22) = 44.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 47, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.96

$$\int \frac{-1-2x+x^2}{(-1+x)^2(1+x^2)}\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\pi - \pi\left\lfloor \frac{\pi+4\arctan(x)}{4\pi} + \frac{1}{2}\right\rfloor + \frac{1}{x-1} + \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{2}{(x-1)^2} + 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2-2*x-1)/(-1+x)^2/(x^2+1),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/4*pi - pi*floor(1/4*(pi + 4*arctan(x))/pi + 1/2) + 1/(x - 1) + arctan(x)
 - 1/2*log(2/(x - 1) + 2/(x - 1)^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \frac{-1-2x+x^2}{(-1+x)^2(1+x^2)}\,dx = \ln(x-1)+\frac{1}{x-1}+\ln(x-\mathrm{i})\left(-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{i}\right)+\ln(x+1\mathrm{i})\left(-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\mathrm{i}\right)$$

input
```
int(-(2*x - x^2 + 1)/((x^2 + 1)*(x - 1)^2),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1) - log(x - 1i)*(1/2 + 1i/2) - log(x + 1i)*(1/2 - 1i/2) + 1/(x -
1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 49, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.04

$$\int \frac{-1-2x+x^2}{(-1+x)^2(1+x^2)}\,dx = \frac{2atan(x)\,x-2atan(x)-\log(x^2+1)\,x+\log(x^2+1)+2\log(x-1)\,x-2\log(x-1)+2x}{2x-2}$$

input
```
int((x^2-2*x-1)/(-1+x)^2/(x^2+1),x)
```

output
```
(2*atan(x)*x - 2*atan(x) - log(x**2 + 1)*x + log(x**2 + 1) + 2*log(x - 1)*
x - 2*log(x - 1) + 2*x)/(2*(x - 1))
```

3.206 $\int \frac{x^4}{-1+x^4} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 14

$$\int \frac{x^4}{-1+x^4} \, dx = x - \frac{\arctan(x)}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(x)}{2}$$

output
```
x-1/2*arctan(x)-1/2*arctanh(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.86

$$\int \frac{x^4}{-1+x^4} \, dx = x - \frac{\arctan(x)}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\log(1-x) - \frac{1}{4}\log(1+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^4/(-1 + x^4),x]
```

output
```
x - ArcTan[x]/2 + Log[1 - x]/4 - Log[1 + x]/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.364, Rules used = {843, 756, 216, 219}

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.

$$\int \frac{x^4}{x^4-1} dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{843}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^4-1}dx+x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{756}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{1-x^2}dx-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{x^2+1}dx+x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{216}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{1-x^2}dx-\frac{\arctan (x)}{2}+x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{219}$$

$$-\frac{\arctan (x)}{2}-\frac{\text{arctanh}(x)}{2}+x$$

input
```
Int[x^4/(-1 + x^4),x]
```

output
```
x - ArcTan[x]/2 - ArcTanh[x]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 219
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2]))*
ArcTanh[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] && (Gt
Q[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 756
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^4)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{r = Numerator[Rt[-a/b, 2
]], s = Denominator[Rt[-a/b, 2]]}, Simp[r/(2*a)   Int[1/(r - s*x^2), x], x]
 + Simp[r/(2*a)   Int[1/(r + s*x^2), x], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] &&  !GtQ[a
/b, 0]
```

rule 843
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c^(n
 - 1)*(c*x)^(m - n + 1)*((a + b*x^n)^(p + 1)/(b*(m + n*p + 1))), x] - Simp[
a*c^n*((m - n + 1)/(b*(m + n*p + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m - n)*(a + b*x^n)^p, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p}, x] && IGtQ[n, 0] && GtQ[m, n - 1] && NeQ[m + n*
p + 1, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c, n, m, p, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.36

method	result	size
default	$x+\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{4}-\frac{\ln(1+x)}{4}-\frac{\arctan(x)}{2}$	19
risch	$x+\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{4}-\frac{\ln(1+x)}{4}-\frac{\arctan(x)}{2}$	19
parallelrisch	$x+\frac{i\ln(x-i)}{4}-\frac{i\ln(x+i)}{4}-\frac{\ln(1+x)}{4}+\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{4}$	31
meijerg	$-\frac{(-1)^{\frac{3}{4}}\left(4(-1)^{\frac{1}{4}}x+\frac{x(-1)^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\ln\left(1-\left(x^{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)-\ln\left(1+\left(x^{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)-2\arctan\left(\left(x^{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)\right)}{\left(x^{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}}\right)}{4}$	52

input
```
int(x^4/(x^4-1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
x+1/4*ln(-1+x)-1/4*ln(1+x)-1/2*arctan(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29

$$\int \frac{x^4}{-1+x^4} \, dx = x - \frac{1}{2} \arctan{(x)} - \frac{1}{4} \log{(x+1)} + \frac{1}{4} \log{(x-1)}$$

input
```
integrate(x^4/(x^4-1),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
x - 1/2*arctan(x) - 1/4*log(x + 1) + 1/4*log(x - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.36

$$\int \frac{x^4}{-1+x^4} \, dx = x + \frac{\log{(x-1)}}{4} - \frac{\log{(x+1)}}{4} - \frac{\operatorname{atan}{(x)}}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(x**4/(x**4-1),x)
```

output
```
x + log(x - 1)/4 - log(x + 1)/4 - atan(x)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29

$$\int \frac{x^4}{-1+x^4} \, dx = x - \frac{1}{2} \arctan{(x)} - \frac{1}{4} \log{(x+1)} + \frac{1}{4} \log{(x-1)}$$

input
```
integrate(x^4/(x^4-1),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
x - 1/2*arctan(x) - 1/4*log(x + 1) + 1/4*log(x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.43

$$\int \frac{x^4}{-1+x^4}\,dx = x - \frac{1}{2}\arctan(x) - \frac{1}{4}\log(|x+1|) + \frac{1}{4}\log(|x-1|)$$

input
```
integrate(x^4/(x^4-1),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x - 1/2*arctan(x) - 1/4*log(abs(x + 1)) + 1/4*log(abs(x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{x^4}{-1+x^4}\,dx = x - \frac{\operatorname{atan}(x)}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{atanh}(x)}{2}$$

input
```
int(x^4/(x^4 - 1),x)
```

output
```
x - atan(x)/2 - atanh(x)/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29

$$\int \frac{x^4}{-1+x^4}\,dx = -\frac{atan(x)}{2} + \frac{\log(x-1)}{4} - \frac{\log(x+1)}{4} + x$$

input
```
int(x^4/(x^4-1),x)
```

output
```
( - 2*atan(x) + log(x - 1) - log(x + 1) + 4*x)/4
```

3.207 $\int \frac{-4+6x-x^2+3x^3}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 30, antiderivative size = 29

$$\int \frac{-4+6x-x^2+3x^3}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2)}\,dx = -3\arctan(x)+\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)+\frac{3}{2}\log\left(1+x^2\right)$$

output
```
-3*arctan(x)+3/2*ln(x^2+1)+arctan(1/2*x*2^(1/2))*2^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-4+6x-x^2+3x^3}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2)}\,dx = -3\arctan(x)+\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)+\frac{3}{2}\log\left(1+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-4 + 6*x - x^2 + 3*x^3)/((1 + x^2)*(2 + x^2)),x]
```

output
```
-3*ArcTan[x] + Sqrt[2]*ArcTan[x/Sqrt[2]] + (3*Log[1 + x^2])/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.067, Rules used = {7276, 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.

$$\int \frac{3x^3-x^2+6x-4}{(x^2+1)(x^2+2)}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{7276}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{3(x-1)}{x^2+1}+\frac{2}{x^2+2}\right)dx$$

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

$$-3\arctan(x)+\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)+\frac{3}{2}\log\left(x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
Int[(-4 + 6*x - x^2 + 3*x^3)/((1 + x^2)*(2 + x^2)),x]
```

output
```
-3*ArcTan[x] + Sqrt[2]*ArcTan[x/Sqrt[2]] + (3*Log[1 + x^2])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 7276
```
Int[(u_)/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_)), x_Symbol] :> With[{v = RationalFunctionE
xpand[u/(a + b*x^n), x]}, Int[v, x] /; SumQ[v]] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && IGtQ
[n, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

method	result	size
default	$-3\arctan\left(x\right)+\frac{3\ln\left(x^{2}+1\right)}{2}+\arctan\left(\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\sqrt{2}$	25
risch	$-3\arctan\left(x\right)+\frac{3\ln\left(x^{2}+1\right)}{2}+\arctan\left(\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\sqrt{2}$	25

input
```
int((3*x^3-x^2+6*x-4)/(x^2+1)/(x^2+2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-3*arctan(x)+3/2*ln(x^2+1)+arctan(1/2*x*2^(1/2))*2^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{-4+6x-x^2+3x^3}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2)}\,dx = \sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}x\right) - 3\arctan\left(x\right) + \frac{3}{2}\log\left(x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((3*x^3-x^2+6*x-4)/(x^2+1)/(x^2+2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
sqrt(2)*arctan(1/2*sqrt(2)*x) - 3*arctan(x) + 3/2*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-4+6x-x^2+3x^3}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2)}\,dx = \frac{3\log\left(x^2+1\right)}{2} - 3\,\mathrm{atan}\left(x\right) + \sqrt{2}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((3*x**3-x**2+6*x-4)/(x**2+1)/(x**2+2),x)
```

output
```
3*log(x**2 + 1)/2 - 3*atan(x) + sqrt(2)*atan(sqrt(2)*x/2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{-4+6x-x^2+3x^3}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2)}\,dx = \sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}x\right) - 3\arctan(x) + \frac{3}{2}\log\left(x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((3*x^3-x^2+6*x-4)/(x^2+1)/(x^2+2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
sqrt(2)*arctan(1/2*sqrt(2)*x) - 3*arctan(x) + 3/2*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{-4+6x-x^2+3x^3}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2)}\,dx = \sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}x\right) - 3\arctan(x) + \frac{3}{2}\log\left(x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((3*x^3-x^2+6*x-4)/(x^2+1)/(x^2+2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
sqrt(2)*arctan(1/2*sqrt(2)*x) - 3*arctan(x) + 3/2*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 51, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.76

$$\int \frac{-4+6x-x^2+3x^3}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2)}\,dx = -\sqrt{2}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{24\sqrt{2}}{24x-64} + \frac{32\sqrt{2}\,x}{24x-64}\right) + \ln(x-\mathrm{i})\left(\frac{3}{2}+\frac{3}{2}\mathrm{i}\right) + \ln(x+1\mathrm{i})\left(\frac{3}{2}-\frac{3}{2}\mathrm{i}\right)$$

input
```
int((6*x - x^2 + 3*x^3 - 4)/((x^2 + 1)*(x^2 + 2)),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1i)*(3/2 + 3i/2) + log(x + 1i)*(3/2 - 3i/2) - 2^(1/2)*atan((24*2^(
1/2))/(24*x - 64) + (32*2^(1/2)*x)/(24*x - 64))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{-4+6x-x^2+3x^3}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2)}\,dx = \sqrt{2}\,atan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)-3atan(x)+\frac{3\log(x^2+1)}{2}$$

input
```
int((3*x^3-x^2+6*x-4)/(x^2+1)/(x^2+2),x)
```

output
```
(2*sqrt(2)*atan(x/sqrt(2)) - 6*atan(x) + 3*log(x**2 + 1))/2
```

3.208 $\int \frac{1+x-2x^2+x^3}{4+5x^2+x^4} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 24, antiderivative size = 23

$$\int \frac{1+x-2x^2+x^3}{4+5x^2+x^4} \, dx = -\frac{3}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\arctan(x)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(4+x^2\right)$$

output
```
-3/2*arctan(1/2*x)+arctan(x)+1/2*ln(x^2+4)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1+x-2x^2+x^3}{4+5x^2+x^4} \, dx = -\frac{3}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\arctan(x)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(4+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + x - 2*x^2 + x^3)/(4 + 5*x^2 + x^4),x]
```

output
```
(-3*ArcTan[x/2])/2 + ArcTan[x] + Log[4 + x^2]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.208, Rules used = {2202, 1387, 240, 1480, 216}

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.

$$\int \frac{x^3-2x^2+x+1}{x^4+5x^2+4}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2202$$

$$\int \frac{1-2x^2}{x^4+5x^2+4}dx+\int \frac{x\left(x^2+1\right)}{x^4+5x^2+4}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 1387$$

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2+4}dx+\int \frac{1-2x^2}{x^4+5x^2+4}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 240$$

$$\int \frac{1-2x^2}{x^4+5x^2+4}dx+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+4\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 1480$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+1}dx-3\int \frac{1}{x^2+4}dx+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+4\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 216$$

$$-\frac{3}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\arctan(x)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+4\right)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + x - 2*x^2 + x^3)/(4 + 5*x^2 + x^4),x]
```

output
```
(-3*ArcTan[x/2])/2 + ArcTan[x] + Log[4 + x^2]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 240
```
Int[(x_)/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Log[RemoveContent[a + b*x
^2, x]]/(2*b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x]
```

rule 1387
```
Int[(u_.)*((a_) + (c_.)*(x_)^(n2_.) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_.)*((d_) + (e_.)*
(x_)^(n_))^(q_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[u*(d + e*x^n)^(p + q)*(a/d + (c/e)*x^n)^
p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, n, p, q}, x] && EqQ[n2, 2*n] && EqQ[c*d^2 -
b*d*e + a*e^2, 0] && (IntegerQ[p] || (GtQ[a, 0] && GtQ[d, 0] && LtQ[c, 0]))
```

rule 1480
```
Int[((d_) + (e_.)*(x_)^2)/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2 + (c_.)*(x_)^4), x_Symbol] :
> With[{q = Rt[b^2 - 4*a*c, 2]}, Simp[(e/2 + (2*c*d - b*e)/(2*q))   Int[1/(
b/2 - q/2 + c*x^2), x], x] + Simp[(e/2 - (2*c*d - b*e)/(2*q))   Int[1/(b/2
+ q/2 + c*x^2), x], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x] && NeQ[b^2 - 4*a*c, 0]
 && NeQ[c*d^2 - a*e^2, 0] && PosQ[b^2 - 4*a*c]
```

rule 2202
```
Int[(Pn_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2 + (c_.)*(x_)^4)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Module[{n
 = Expon[Pn, x], k}, Int[Sum[Coeff[Pn, x, 2*k]*x^(2*k), {k, 0, n/2}]*(a + b
*x^2 + c*x^4)^p, x] + Int[x*Sum[Coeff[Pn, x, 2*k + 1]*x^(2*k), {k, 0, (n -
1)/2}]*(a + b*x^2 + c*x^4)^p, x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p}, x] && PolyQ[Pn, x]
 &&  !PolyQ[Pn, x^2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{3\arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2}+\arctan\left(x\right)+\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}+4\right)}{2}$	18
risch	$-\frac{3\arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2}+\arctan\left(x\right)+\frac{\ln\left(x^{2}+4\right)}{2}$	18
parallelrisch	$-\frac{i\ln(x-i)}{2}+\frac{\ln(x-2i)}{2}+\frac{3i\ln(x-2i)}{4}+\frac{i\ln(x+i)}{2}+\frac{\ln(x+2i)}{2}-\frac{3i\ln(x+2i)}{4}$	48

input
```
int((x^3-2*x^2+x+1)/(x^4+5*x^2+4),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-3/2*arctan(1/2*x)+arctan(x)+1/2*ln(x^2+4)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{1+x-2x^2+x^3}{4+5x^2+x^4}\,dx = -\frac{3}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)+\arctan(x)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+4\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3-2*x^2+x+1)/(x^4+5*x^2+4),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-3/2*arctan(1/2*x) + arctan(x) + 1/2*log(x^2 + 4)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{1+x-2x^2+x^3}{4+5x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(x^2+4\right)}{2}-\frac{3\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2}+\mathrm{atan}(x)$$

input
```
integrate((x**3-2*x**2+x+1)/(x**4+5*x**2+4),x)
```

output
```
log(x**2 + 4)/2 - 3*atan(x/2)/2 + atan(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{1+x-2x^2+x^3}{4+5x^2+x^4}\,dx = -\frac{3}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)+\arctan(x)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+4\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3-2*x^2+x+1)/(x^4+5*x^2+4),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-3/2*arctan(1/2*x) + arctan(x) + 1/2*log(x^2 + 4)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{1+x-2x^2+x^3}{4+5x^2+x^4}\,dx = -\frac{3}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)+\arctan(x)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+4\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3-2*x^2+x+1)/(x^4+5*x^2+4),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-3/2*arctan(1/2*x) + arctan(x) + 1/2*log(x^2 + 4)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.43

$$\int \frac{1+x-2x^2+x^3}{4+5x^2+x^4}\,dx = -\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{1305}{4\,(144\,x-162)}+\frac{9}{8}\right) + \ln(x-2\mathrm{i})\,\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{4}\mathrm{i}\right)+\ln(x+2\mathrm{i})\,\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{4}\mathrm{i}\right)$$

input
```
int((x - 2*x^2 + x^3 + 1)/(5*x^2 + x^4 + 4),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 2i)*(1/2 + 3i/4) + log(x + 2i)*(1/2 - 3i/4) - atan(1305/(4*(144*x
- 162)) + 9/8)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{1+x-2x^2+x^3}{4+5x^2+x^4}\,dx = -\frac{3atan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2}+atan(x)+\frac{\log(x^2+4)}{2}$$

input
```
int((x^3-2*x^2+x+1)/(x^4+5*x^2+4),x)
```

output
```
( - 3*atan(x/2) + 2*atan(x) + log(x**2 + 4))/2
```

3.209 $\int \frac{-3+x}{(4+2x+x^2)^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 39

$$\int \frac{-3+x}{(4+2x+x^2)^2} \, dx = \frac{-7-4x}{6(4+2x+x^2)} - \frac{2\arctan\left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

output
```
1/6*(-7-4*x)/(x^2+2*x+4)-2/9*arctan(1/3*(1+x)*3^(1/2))*3^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-3+x}{(4+2x+x^2)^2} \, dx = \frac{-7-4x}{6(4+2x+x^2)} - \frac{2\arctan\left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

input
```
Integrate[(-3 + x)/(4 + 2*x + x^2)^2,x]
```

output
```
(-7 - 4*x)/(6*(4 + 2*x + x^2)) - (2*ArcTan[(1 + x)/Sqrt[3]])/(3*Sqrt[3])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.13, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.214, Rules used = {1159, 1083, 217}

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.

$$\int \frac{x-3}{(x^2+2x+4)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1159}$$

$$-\frac{2}{3}\int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+4}dx-\frac{4x+7}{6(x^2+2x+4)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1083}$$

$$\frac{4}{3}\int \frac{1}{-(2x+2)^2-12}d(2x+2)-\frac{4x+7}{6(x^2+2x+4)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{217}$$

$$-\frac{2\arctan\left(\frac{2x+2}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)}{3\sqrt{3}}-\frac{4x+7}{6(x^2+2x+4)}$$

input
```
Int[(-3 + x)/(4 + 2*x + x^2)^2,x]
```

output
```
-1/6*(7 + 4*x)/(4 + 2*x + x^2) - (2*ArcTan[(2 + 2*x)/(2*Sqrt[3])])/(3*Sqrt
[3])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 217
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2])^(
-1))*ArcTan[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] &
& (LtQ[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 1083
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-2   Subst[I
nt[1/Simp[b^2 - 4*a*c - x^2, x], x], x, b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c},
x]
```

rule 1159
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[((b*d - 2*a*e + (2*c*d - b*e)*x)/((p + 1)*(b^2 - 4*a*c)))*(a + b*
x + c*x^2)^(p + 1), x] - Simp[(2*p + 3)*((2*c*d - b*e)/((p + 1)*(b^2 - 4*a*
c)))   Int[(a + b*x + c*x^2)^(p + 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x] &
& LtQ[p, -1] && NeQ[p, -3/2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
risch	$\frac{-\frac{2x}{3}-\frac{7}{6}}{x^2+2x+4}-\frac{2\arctan\left(\frac{(1+x)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\sqrt{3}}{9}$	32
default	$\frac{-8x-14}{12x^2+24x+48}-\frac{2\sqrt{3}\,\arctan\left(\frac{(2x+2)\sqrt{3}}{6}\right)}{9}$	35

input
```
int((-3+x)/(x^2+2*x+4)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(-2/3*x-7/6)/(x^2+2*x+4)-2/9*arctan(1/3*(1+x)*3^(1/2))*3^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-3+x}{(4+2x+x^2)^2}\,dx = -\frac{4\sqrt{3}(x^2+2\,x+4)\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}(x+1)\right)+12\,x+21}{18\,(x^2+2\,x+4)}$$

input
```
integrate((-3+x)/(x^2+2*x+4)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/18*(4*sqrt(3)*(x^2 + 2*x + 4)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(x + 1)) + 12*x + 21)/
(x^2 + 2*x + 4)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05

$$\int \frac{-3+x}{(4+2x+x^2)^2}\,dx = \frac{-4x-7}{6x^2+12x+24} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{3}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)}{9}$$

input
```
integrate((-3+x)/(x**2+2*x+4)**2,x)
```

output
```
(-4*x - 7)/(6*x**2 + 12*x + 24) - 2*sqrt(3)*atan(sqrt(3)*x/3 + sqrt(3)/3)/
9
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{-3+x}{(4+2x+x^2)^2}\,dx = -\frac{2}{9}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}(x+1)\right) - \frac{4\,x+7}{6\,(x^2+2\,x+4)}$$

input
```
integrate((-3+x)/(x^2+2*x+4)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-2/9*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(x + 1)) - 1/6*(4*x + 7)/(x^2 + 2*x + 4)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{-3+x}{(4+2x+x^2)^2}\,dx = -\frac{2}{9}\,\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\,\sqrt{3}(x+1)\right) - \frac{4\,x+7}{6\,(x^2+2\,x+4)}$$

input
```
integrate((-3+x)/(x^2+2*x+4)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-2/9*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(x + 1)) - 1/6*(4*x + 7)/(x^2 + 2*x + 4)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

$$\int \frac{-3+x}{(4+2x+x^2)^2}\,dx = -\frac{\frac{2\,x}{3}+\frac{7}{6}}{x^2+2\,x+4} - \frac{2\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}\,x}{3}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)}{9}$$

input
```
int((x - 3)/(2*x + x^2 + 4)^2,x)
```

output
```
- ((2*x)/3 + 7/6)/(2*x + x^2 + 4) - (2*3^(1/2)*atan((3^(1/2)*x)/3 + 3^(1/2
)/3))/9
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 63, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.62

$$\int \frac{-3+x}{(4+2x+x^2)^2}\,dx = \frac{-4\sqrt{3}\,atan\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)x^2 - 8\sqrt{3}\,atan\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)x - 16\sqrt{3}\,atan\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + 6x^2 + 3}{18x^2+36x+72}$$

input
```
int((-3+x)/(x^2+2*x+4)^2,x)
```

output
```
( - 4*sqrt(3)*atan((x + 1)/sqrt(3))*x**2 - 8*sqrt(3)*atan((x + 1)/sqrt(3))
*x - 16*sqrt(3)*atan((x + 1)/sqrt(3)) + 6*x**2 + 3)/(18*(x**2 + 2*x + 4))
```

3.210 $\int \frac{1+x^4}{x(1+x^2)^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 10

$$\int \frac{1+x^4}{x\,(1+x^2)^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \log(x)$$

output
```
1/(x^2+1)+ln(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1+x^4}{x\,(1+x^2)^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \log(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + x^4)/(x*(1 + x^2)^2),x]
```

output
```
(1 + x^2)^(-1) + Log[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.80, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.188, Rules used = {1579, 522, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^4+1}{x\left(x^2+1\right)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1579}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{x^4+1}{x^2\left(x^2+1\right)^2}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{522}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \left(\frac{1}{x^2}-\frac{2}{\left(x^2+1\right)^2}\right)dx^2$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2}{x^2+1}+\log\left(x^2\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + x^4)/(x*(1 + x^2)^2),x]
```

output
```
(2/(1 + x^2) + Log[x^2])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 522
```
Int[((e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.
), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(e*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n*(a + b*x^2)^p, x],
x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, m, n}, x] && IGtQ[p, 0]
```

rule 1579
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((d_) + (e_.)*(x_)^2)^(q_.)*((a_) + (c_.)*(x_)^4)^(p_.), x_S
ymbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[Int[x^((m - 1)/2)*(d + e*x)^q*(a + c*x^2)^p, x],
 x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, c, d, e, p, q}, x] && IntegerQ[(m + 1)/2]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10

method	result	size
default	$\frac{1}{x^2+1}+\ln(x)$	11
norman	$\frac{1}{x^2+1}+\ln(x)$	11
risch	$\frac{1}{x^2+1}+\ln(x)$	11
parallelrisch	$\frac{x^2\ln(x)+1+\ln(x)}{x^2+1}$	19
meijerg	$-\frac{x^2}{2(x^2+1)}+\frac{1}{2}+\ln(x)-\frac{x^2}{2x^2+2}$	31

input
```
int((x^4+1)/x/(x^2+1)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/(x^2+1)+ln(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.80

$$\int \frac{1+x^4}{x(1+x^2)^2}\,dx=\frac{(x^2+1)\log(x)+1}{x^2+1}$$

input
```
integrate((x^4+1)/x/(x^2+1)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
((x^2 + 1)*log(x) + 1)/(x^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{1+x^4}{x\left(1+x^2\right)^2}\,dx = \log\left(x\right) + \frac{1}{x^2+1}$$

input
```
integrate((x**4+1)/x/(x**2+1)**2,x)
```

output
```
log(x) + 1/(x**2 + 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.40

$$\int \frac{1+x^4}{x\left(1+x^2\right)^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^4+1)/x/(x^2+1)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/(x^2 + 1) + 1/2*log(x^2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.40

$$\int \frac{1+x^4}{x\left(1+x^2\right)^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^4+1)/x/(x^2+1)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/(x^2 + 1) + 1/2*log(x^2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

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

input
```
int((x^4 + 1)/(x*(x^2 + 1)^2),x)
```

output
```
log(x) + 1/(x^2 + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.20

$$\int \frac{1+x^4}{x\left(1+x^2\right)^2}\,dx = \frac{\log(x)\,x^2+\log(x)-x^2}{x^2+1}$$

input
```
int((x^4+1)/x/(x^2+1)^2,x)
```

output
```
(log(x)*x**2 + log(x) - x**2)/(x**2 + 1)
```

3.211 $\int \frac{\cos(x)(-3+2\sin(x))}{2-3\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 21, antiderivative size = 11

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)(-3+2\sin(x))}{2-3\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \log\left(2-3\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)\right)$$

output
```
ln(2-3*sin(x)+sin(x)^2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.55

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)(-3+2\sin(x))}{2-3\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = 2(\text{arctanh}(3-2\sin(x))+\log(1-\sin(x)))$$

input
```
Integrate[(Cos[x]*(-3 + 2*Sin[x]))/(2 - 3*Sin[x] + Sin[x]^2),x]
```

output
```
2*(ArcTanh[3 - 2*Sin[x]] + Log[1 - Sin[x]])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.190, Rules used = {3042, 4834, 25, 1103}

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.

$$\int \frac{(2\sin(x)-3)\cos(x)}{\sin^2(x)-3\sin(x)+2}\,dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{(2\sin(x)-3)\cos(x)}{\sin(x)^2-3\sin(x)+2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4834}$$

$$\int -\frac{3-2\sin(x)}{\sin^2(x)-3\sin(x)+2}d\sin(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 25}$$

$$-\int \frac{3-2\sin(x)}{\sin^2(x)-3\sin(x)+2}d\sin(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1103}$$

$$\log\left(\sin^2(x)-3\sin(x)+2\right)$$

input
```
Int[(Cos[x]*(-3 + 2*Sin[x]))/(2 - 3*Sin[x] + Sin[x]^2),x]
```

output
```
Log[2 - 3*Sin[x] + Sin[x]^2]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 1103
```
Int[((d_) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[d*(Log[RemoveContent[a + b*x + c*x^2, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d,
e}, x] && EqQ[2*c*d - b*e, 0]
```

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

rule 4834
```
Int[(u_)*(F_)[(c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))], x_Symbol] :> With[{d = FreeFacto
rs[Sin[c*(a + b*x)], x]}, Simp[d/(b*c)   Subst[Int[SubstFor[1, Sin[c*(a + b
*x)]/d, u, x], x], x, Sin[c*(a + b*x)]/d], x] /; FunctionOfQ[Sin[c*(a + b*x
)]/d, u, x, True]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && (EqQ[F, Cos] || EqQ[F, cos])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.09

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\ln\left(2-3\sin\left(x\right)+\sin\left(x\right)^{2}\right)$	12
default	$\ln\left(2-3\sin\left(x\right)+\sin\left(x\right)^{2}\right)$	12
risch	$-2ix+2\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{ix}-i\right)+\ln\left(-4i\,\mathrm{e}^{ix}+\mathrm{e}^{2ix}-1\right)$	33
parallelrisch	$2\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)-2\ln\left(\sec\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)+\ln\left(-\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\sec\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)$	34
norman	$2\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)-2\ln\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)+\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}-\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)$	37

input
```
int(cos(x)*(-3+2*sin(x))/(2-3*sin(x)+sin(x)^2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
ln(2-3*sin(x)+sin(x)^2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.36

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)(-3+2\sin(x))}{2-3\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \log\left(-\frac{1}{2}\,\sin\left(x\right)+1\right)+\log\left(-\sin\left(x\right)+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*(-3+2*sin(x))/(2-3*sin(x)+sin(x)^2),x, algorithm="fricas"
)
```

output
```
log(-1/2*sin(x) + 1) + log(-sin(x) + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.09

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)(-3+2\sin(x))}{2-3\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \log\left(\sin\left(x\right)-2\right)+\log\left(\sin\left(x\right)-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*(-3+2*sin(x))/(2-3*sin(x)+sin(x)**2),x)
```

output
```
log(sin(x) - 2) + log(sin(x) - 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)(-3+2\sin(x))}{2-3\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \log\left(\sin\left(x\right)^2-3\,\sin\left(x\right)+2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*(-3+2*sin(x))/(2-3*sin(x)+sin(x)^2),x, algorithm="maxima"
)
```

output
```
log(sin(x)^2 - 3*sin(x) + 2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.36

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)(-3+2\sin(x))}{2-3\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \log\left(-\sin\left(x\right)+2\right)+\log\left(-\sin\left(x\right)+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*(-3+2*sin(x))/(2-3*sin(x)+sin(x)^2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
log(-sin(x) + 2) + log(-sin(x) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)(-3+2\sin(x))}{2-3\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \ln\left(\sin\left(x\right)^2-3\,\sin\left(x\right)+2\right)$$

input
```
int((cos(x)*(2*sin(x) - 3))/(sin(x)^2 - 3*sin(x) + 2),x)
```

output
```
log(sin(x)^2 - 3*sin(x) + 2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)(-3+2\sin(x))}{2-3\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \log(\sin\left(x\right)-2)+\log(\sin\left(x\right)-1)$$

input
```
int(cos(x)*(-3+2*sin(x))/(2-3*sin(x)+sin(x)^2),x)
```

output
```
log(sin(x) - 2) + log(sin(x) - 1)
```

3.212 $\int \frac{\cos^2(x)\sin(x)}{5+\cos^2(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int \frac{\cos^2(x)\sin(x)}{5+\cos^2(x)}\,dx=\sqrt{5}\arctan\left(\frac{\cos(x)}{\sqrt{5}}\right)-\cos(x)$$

output
```
-cos(x)+arctan(1/5*cos(x)*5^(1/2))*5^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 82 vs. 2(20) = 40.

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 82, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.10

$$\int \frac{\cos^2(x)\sin(x)}{5+\cos^2(x)}\,dx=\frac{1}{20}\left(-\sqrt{5}\arctan\left(\frac{\cos(x)}{\sqrt{5}}\right)+21\sqrt{5}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}-\sqrt{\frac{6}{5}}\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)+21\sqrt{5}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}+\sqrt{\frac{6}{5}}\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)-20\cos(x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(Cos[x]^2*Sin[x])/(5 + Cos[x]^2),x]
```

output
```
(-(Sqrt[5]*ArcTan[Cos[x]/Sqrt[5]]) + 21*Sqrt[5]*ArcTan[1/Sqrt[5] - Sqrt[6/
5]*Tan[x/2]] + 21*Sqrt[5]*ArcTan[1/Sqrt[5] + Sqrt[6/5]*Tan[x/2]] - 20*Cos[
x])/20
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.267$, Rules used = {3042, 4835, 262, 216}

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.

$$\int \frac{\sin(x)\cos^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)+5}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{\sin(x)\cos(x)^2}{\cos(x)^2+5}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4835}$$

$$-\int \frac{\cos^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)+5}d\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 262}$$

$$5\int \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)+5}d\cos(x)-\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 216}$$

$$\sqrt{5}\arctan\left(\frac{\cos(x)}{\sqrt{5}}\right)-\cos(x)$$

input
```
Int[(Cos[x]^2*Sin[x])/(5 + Cos[x]^2),x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[5]*ArcTan[Cos[x]/Sqrt[5]] - Cos[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 262
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(c*x)
^(m - 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(b*(m + 2*p + 1))), x] - Simp[a*c^2*((m - 1)/
(b*(m + 2*p + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m - 2)*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b
, c, p}, x] && GtQ[m, 2 - 1] && NeQ[m + 2*p + 1, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c
, 2, m, p, x]
```

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

rule 4835
```
Int[(u_)*(F_)[(c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))], x_Symbol] :> With[{d = FreeFacto
rs[Cos[c*(a + b*x)], x]}, Simp[-d/(b*c)   Subst[Int[SubstFor[1, Cos[c*(a +
b*x)]/d, u, x], x], x, Cos[c*(a + b*x)]/d], x] /; FunctionOfQ[Cos[c*(a + b*
x)]/d, u, x, True]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && (EqQ[F, Sin] || EqQ[F, sin])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\cos\left(x\right)+\arctan\left(\frac{\cos\left(x\right)\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)\sqrt{5}$	18
default	$-\cos\left(x\right)+\arctan\left(\frac{\cos\left(x\right)\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)\sqrt{5}$	18
risch	$-\frac{{\rm e}^{i x}}{2}-\frac{{\rm e}^{-i x}}{2}-\frac{i\sqrt{5}\,\ln\left({\rm e}^{2 i x}-2 i\sqrt{5}\,{\rm e}^{i x}+1\right)}{2}+\frac{i\sqrt{5}\,\ln\left({\rm e}^{2 i x}+2 i\sqrt{5}\,{\rm e}^{i x}+1\right)}{2}$	66

input
```
int(cos(x)^2*sin(x)/(5+cos(x)^2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-cos(x)+arctan(1/5*cos(x)*5^(1/2))*5^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{\cos^2(x)\sin(x)}{5+\cos^2(x)}\,dx = \sqrt{5}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{5}\cos(x)\right) - \cos(x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*sin(x)/(5+cos(x)^2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
sqrt(5)*arctan(1/5*sqrt(5)*cos(x)) - cos(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int \frac{\cos^2(x)\sin(x)}{5+\cos^2(x)}\,dx = -\cos(x) + \sqrt{5}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}\cos(x)}{5}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**2*sin(x)/(5+cos(x)**2),x)
```

output
```
-cos(x) + sqrt(5)*atan(sqrt(5)*cos(x)/5)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{\cos^2(x)\sin(x)}{5+\cos^2(x)}\,dx = \sqrt{5}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{5}\cos(x)\right) - \cos(x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*sin(x)/(5+cos(x)^2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
sqrt(5)*arctan(1/5*sqrt(5)*cos(x)) - cos(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{\cos^2(x)\sin(x)}{5+\cos^2(x)}\,dx = \sqrt{5}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{5}\cos(x)\right) - \cos(x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*sin(x)/(5+cos(x)^2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
sqrt(5)*arctan(1/5*sqrt(5)*cos(x)) - cos(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{\cos^2(x)\sin(x)}{5+\cos^2(x)}\,dx = \sqrt{5}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}\,\cos(x)}{5}\right) - \cos(x)$$

input
```
int((cos(x)^2*sin(x))/(cos(x)^2 + 5),x)
```

output
```
5^(1/2)*atan((5^(1/2)*cos(x))/5) - cos(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{\cos^2(x)\sin(x)}{5+\cos^2(x)}\,dx = \sqrt{5}\,atan\left(\frac{\cos(x)}{\sqrt{5}}\right) - \cos(x)$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^2*sin(x)/(5+cos(x)^2),x)
```

output
```
sqrt(5)*atan(cos(x)/sqrt(5)) - cos(x)
```

3.213 $\int \frac{1}{-3+2x+x^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 19

$$\int \frac{1}{-3+2x+x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{4}\log(1-x) - \frac{1}{4}\log(3+x)$$

output
```
1/4*ln(1-x)-1/4*ln(3+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{-3+2x+x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{4}\log(1-x) - \frac{1}{4}\log(3+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-3 + 2*x + x^2)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 - x]/4 - Log[3 + x]/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.200$, Rules used = {1081, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+2x-3}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1081}$$
$$\int \left(-\frac{1}{4(x+3)}-\frac{1}{4(1-x)}\right)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2009}$$
$$\frac{1}{4}\log(1-x)-\frac{1}{4}\log(x+3)$$

input
```
Int[(-3 + 2*x + x^2)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 - x]/4 - Log[3 + x]/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 1081
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{q = Rt[b^2
- 4*a*c, 2]}, Simp[c   Int[ExpandIntegrand[1/((b/2 - q/2 + c*x)*(b/2 + q/2
+ c*x)), x], x], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && NiceSqrtQ[b^2 - 4*a*c]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\ln(3+x)}{4}+\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{4}$	14
norman	$-\frac{\ln(3+x)}{4}+\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{4}$	14
risch	$-\frac{\ln(3+x)}{4}+\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{4}$	14
parallelrisch	$-\frac{\ln(3+x)}{4}+\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{4}$	14

input
```
int(1/(x^2+2*x-3),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/4*ln(3+x)+1/4*ln(-1+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int \frac{1}{-3+2x+x^2}\,dx=-\frac{1}{4}\,\log{(x+3)}+\frac{1}{4}\,\log{(x-1)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2+2*x-3),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/4*log(x + 3) + 1/4*log(x - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{1}{-3+2x+x^2}\,dx=\frac{\log{(x-1)}}{4}-\frac{\log{(x+3)}}{4}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x**2+2*x-3),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1)/4 - log(x + 3)/4
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int \frac{1}{-3+2x+x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\log\left(x+3\right)+\frac{1}{4}\log\left(x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2+2*x-3),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/4*log(x + 3) + 1/4*log(x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{1}{-3+2x+x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\log\left(|x+3|\right)+\frac{1}{4}\log\left(|x-1|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2+2*x-3),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/4*log(abs(x + 3)) + 1/4*log(abs(x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.42

$$\int \frac{1}{-3+2x+x^2}\,dx = -\frac{\operatorname{atanh}\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(1/(2*x + x^2 - 3),x)
```

output
```
-atanh(x/2 + 1/2)/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int \frac{1}{-3+2x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{\log(x-1)}{4} - \frac{\log(x+3)}{4}$$

input
```
int(1/(x^2+2*x-3),x)
```

output
```
(log(x - 1) - log(x + 3))/4
```

3.214 $\int \frac{1}{-2x+x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \frac{1}{-2x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\log(2-x) - \frac{\log(x)}{2}$$

output
```
1/2*ln(2-x)-1/2*ln(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{-2x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\log(2-x) - \frac{\log(x)}{2}$$

input
```
Integrate[(-2*x + x^2)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
Log[2 - x]/2 - Log[x]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.222, Rules used = {1080, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2-2x} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1080}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{2(x-2)}-\frac{1}{2x}\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\log(2-x)-\frac{\log(x)}{2}$$

input
```
Int[(-2*x + x^2)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
Log[2 - x]/2 - Log[x]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 1080
```
Int[((b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[x^p*
(b + c*x)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c}, x] && IntegerQ[p]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\ln(x)}{2}+\frac{\ln(-2+x)}{2}$	12
norman	$-\frac{\ln(x)}{2}+\frac{\ln(-2+x)}{2}$	12
risch	$-\frac{\ln(x)}{2}+\frac{\ln(-2+x)}{2}$	12
parallelrisch	$-\frac{\ln(x)}{2}+\frac{\ln(-2+x)}{2}$	12
meijerg	$-\frac{\ln(x)}{2}+\frac{\ln(2)}{2}-\frac{i\pi}{2}+\frac{\ln(1-\frac{x}{2})}{2}$	22

input
```
int(1/(x^2-2*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2*ln(x)+1/2*ln(-2+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \frac{1}{-2x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\log(x-2) - \frac{1}{2}\log(x)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2-2*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*log(x - 2) - 1/2*log(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

$$\int \frac{1}{-2x+x^2}\,dx=-\frac{\log{(x)}}{2}+\frac{\log{(x-2)}}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x**2-2*x),x)
```

output
```
-log(x)/2 + log(x - 2)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \frac{1}{-2x+x^2}\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\,\log{(x-2)}-\frac{1}{2}\,\log{(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2-2*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*log(x - 2) - 1/2*log(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{1}{-2x+x^2}\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\,\log{(|x-2|)}-\frac{1}{2}\,\log{(|x|)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^2-2*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*log(abs(x - 2)) - 1/2*log(abs(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.35

$$\int \frac{1}{-2x+x^2} \, dx = -\text{atanh}(x-1)$$

input
```
int(-1/(2*x - x^2),x)
```

output
```
-atanh(x - 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \frac{1}{-2x+x^2} \, dx = \frac{\log(x-2)}{2} - \frac{\log(x)}{2}$$

input
```
int(1/(x^2-2*x),x)
```

output
```
(log(x - 2) - log(x))/2
```

3.215 $\int \frac{1+2x}{-7+12x+4x^2} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 18, antiderivative size = 21

$$\int \frac{1+2x}{-7+12x+4x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{8}\log(1-2x) + \frac{3}{8}\log(7+2x)$$

output
```
1/8*ln(1-2*x)+3/8*ln(7+2*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1+2x}{-7+12x+4x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{8}\log(1-2x) + \frac{3}{8}\log(7+2x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + 2*x)/(-7 + 12*x + 4*x^2),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 - 2*x]/8 + (3*Log[7 + 2*x])/8
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.111, Rules used = {1141, 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.

$$\int \frac{2x+1}{4x^2+12x-7}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{1141}$$
$$4\int \left(\frac{3}{16(2x+7)}-\frac{1}{16(1-2x)}\right)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$
$$4\left(\frac{1}{32}\log(1-2x)+\frac{3}{32}\log(2x+7)\right)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + 2*x)/(-7 + 12*x + 4*x^2),x]
```

output
```
4*(Log[1 - 2*x]/32 + (3*Log[7 + 2*x])/32)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 1141
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_
Symbol] :> With[{q = Rt[b^2 - 4*a*c, 2]}, Simp[1/c^p   Int[ExpandIntegrand[
(d + e*x)^m*(b/2 - q/2 + c*x)^p*(b/2 + q/2 + c*x)^p, x], x], x] /; EqQ[p, -
1] ||  !FractionalPowerFactorQ[q]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x] && ILtQ[p,
0] && IntegerQ[m] && NiceSqrtQ[b^2 - 4*a*c]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{8}+\frac{3\ln\left(x+\frac{7}{2}\right)}{8}$	14
default	$\frac{3\ln(7+2x)}{8}+\frac{\ln(2x-1)}{8}$	18
norman	$\frac{3\ln(7+2x)}{8}+\frac{\ln(2x-1)}{8}$	18
risch	$\frac{3\ln(7+2x)}{8}+\frac{\ln(2x-1)}{8}$	18

input
```
int((1+2*x)/(4*x^2+12*x-7),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/8*ln(x-1/2)+3/8*ln(x+7/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{1+2x}{-7+12x+4x^2}\,dx=\frac{3}{8}\,\log\left(2\,x+7\right)+\frac{1}{8}\,\log\left(2\,x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+2*x)/(4*x^2+12*x-7),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
3/8*log(2*x + 7) + 1/8*log(2*x - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{1+2x}{-7+12x+4x^2}\,dx=\frac{\log\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{8}+\frac{3\log\left(x+\frac{7}{2}\right)}{8}$$

input
```
integrate((1+2*x)/(4*x**2+12*x-7),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1/2)/8 + 3*log(x + 7/2)/8
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{1+2x}{-7+12x+4x^2}\,dx = \frac{3}{8}\,\log\left(2\,x+7\right)+\frac{1}{8}\,\log\left(2\,x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+2*x)/(4*x^2+12*x-7),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3/8*log(2*x + 7) + 1/8*log(2*x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{1+2x}{-7+12x+4x^2}\,dx = \frac{3}{8}\,\log\left(|2\,x+7|\right)+\frac{1}{8}\,\log\left(|2\,x-1|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+2*x)/(4*x^2+12*x-7),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
3/8*log(abs(2*x + 7)) + 1/8*log(abs(2*x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \frac{1+2x}{-7+12x+4x^2}\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{8}+\frac{3\,\ln\left(x+\frac{7}{2}\right)}{8}$$

input
```
int((2*x + 1)/(12*x + 4*x^2 - 7),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 1/2)/8 + (3*log(x + 7/2))/8
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{1+2x}{-7+12x+4x^2}\,dx = \frac{\log(2x-1)}{8} + \frac{3\log(2x+7)}{8}$$

input
```
int((1+2*x)/(4*x^2+12*x-7),x)
```

output
```
(log(2*x - 1) + 3*log(2*x + 7))/8
```

3.216 $\int \frac{x}{-1+x+x^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 49

$$\int \frac{x}{-1+x+x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{10}\left(5-\sqrt{5}\right) \log \left(1-\sqrt{5}+2x\right)+\frac{1}{10}\left(5+\sqrt{5}\right) \log \left(1+\sqrt{5}+2x\right)$$

output
```
1/10*ln(1-5^(1/2)+2*x)*(5-5^(1/2))+1/10*ln(1+5^(1/2)+2*x)*(5+5^(1/2))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{x}{-1+x+x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{10}\left(-\left(\left(-5+\sqrt{5}\right) \log \left(-1+\sqrt{5}-2x\right)\right) + \left(5+\sqrt{5}\right) \log \left(1+\sqrt{5}+2x\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(-1 + x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
(-((-5 + Sqrt[5])*Log[-1 + Sqrt[5] - 2*x]) + (5 + Sqrt[5])*Log[1 + Sqrt[5]
 + 2*x])/10
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 49, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.200, Rules used = {1141, 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.

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2+x-1}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 1141$$
$$\int \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}x+\sqrt{5}+5}+\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{5\left(2x-\sqrt{5}+1\right)}\right)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 2009$$
$$\frac{1}{10}\left(5-\sqrt{5}\right)\log\left(2x-\sqrt{5}+1\right)+\frac{1}{10}\left(5+\sqrt{5}\right)\log\left(2x+\sqrt{5}+1\right)$$

input
```
Int[x/(-1 + x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
((5 - Sqrt[5])*Log[1 - Sqrt[5] + 2*x])/10 + ((5 + Sqrt[5])*Log[1 + Sqrt[5]
 + 2*x])/10
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 1141
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_
Symbol] :> With[{q = Rt[b^2 - 4*a*c, 2]}, Simp[1/c^p   Int[ExpandIntegrand[
(d + e*x)^m*(b/2 - q/2 + c*x)^p*(b/2 + q/2 + c*x)^p, x], x], x] /; EqQ[p, -
1] ||  !FractionalPowerFactorQ[q]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x] && ILtQ[p,
0] && IntegerQ[m] && NiceSqrtQ[b^2 - 4*a*c]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.55

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\ln(x^2+x-1)}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{5}\,\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{(1+2x)\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)}{5}$	27
risch	$\frac{\ln\left(1+\sqrt{5}+2x\right)}{2}+\frac{\ln\left(1+\sqrt{5}+2x\right)\sqrt{5}}{10}+\frac{\ln\left(1-\sqrt{5}+2x\right)}{2}-\frac{\ln\left(1-\sqrt{5}+2x\right)\sqrt{5}}{10}$	56

input
```
int(x/(x^2+x-1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*ln(x^2+x-1)+1/5*5^(1/2)*arctanh(1/5*(1+2*x)*5^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{x}{-1+x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{10}\sqrt{5}\log\left(\frac{2\,x^2+\sqrt{5}(2\,x+1)+2\,x+3}{x^2+x-1}\right)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+x-1),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/10*sqrt(5)*log((2*x^2 + sqrt(5)*(2*x + 1) + 2*x + 3)/(x^2 + x - 1)) + 1/
2*log(x^2 + x - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int \frac{x}{-1+x+x^2}\,dx = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}+\frac{1}{2}\right)\log\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)+\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}\right)\log\left(x-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x**2+x-1),x)
```

output
```
(sqrt(5)/10 + 1/2)*log(x + 1/2 + sqrt(5)/2) + (1/2 - sqrt(5)/10)*log(x - s
qrt(5)/2 + 1/2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{x}{-1+x+x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{10}\,\sqrt{5}\log\left(\frac{2\,x-\sqrt{5}+1}{2\,x+\sqrt{5}+1}\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(x^2+x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+x-1),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/10*sqrt(5)*log((2*x - sqrt(5) + 1)/(2*x + sqrt(5) + 1)) + 1/2*log(x^2 +
 x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 40, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{x}{-1+x+x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{10}\,\sqrt{5}\log\left(\frac{\left|2\,x-\sqrt{5}+1\right|}{\left|2\,x+\sqrt{5}+1\right|}\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(\left|x^2+x-1\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+x-1),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/10*sqrt(5)*log(abs(2*x - sqrt(5) + 1)/abs(2*x + sqrt(5) + 1)) + 1/2*log
(abs(x^2 + x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{x}{-1+x+x^2} \, dx = \ln\left(x+\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}+\frac{1}{2}\right)-\ln\left(x-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

input
```
int(x/(x + x^2 - 1),x)
```

output
```
log(x + 5^(1/2)/2 + 1/2)*(5^(1/2)/10 + 1/2) - log(x - 5^(1/2)/2 + 1/2)*(5^
(1/2)/10 - 1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 49, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{-1+x+x^2} \, dx = -\frac{\sqrt{5}\log(-\sqrt{5}+2x+1)}{10}+\frac{\sqrt{5}\log(\sqrt{5}+2x+1)}{10} + \frac{\log(-\sqrt{5}+2x+1)}{2}+\frac{\log(\sqrt{5}+2x+1)}{2}$$

input
```
int(x/(x^2+x-1),x)
```

output
```
( - sqrt(5)*log( - sqrt(5) + 2*x + 1) + sqrt(5)*log(sqrt(5) + 2*x + 1) + 5
*log( - sqrt(5) + 2*x + 1) + 5*log(sqrt(5) + 2*x + 1))/10
```

3.217 $\int \frac{-32+5x-27x^2+4x^3}{-70-299x-286x^2+50x^3-13x^4+30x^5}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 43, antiderivative size = 63

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{-32+5x-27x^2+4x^3}{-70-299x-286x^2+50x^3-13x^4+30x^5}\,dx &= \frac{3988\arctan\left(\frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{19}}\right)}{13685\sqrt{19}}-\frac{3146\log(7-3x)}{80155}-\frac{334}{323}\log(1+2x)\\&\quad+\frac{4822\log(2+5x)}{4879}+\frac{11049\log\left(5+x+x^2\right)}{260015}\end{aligned}$$

output
```
-3146/80155*ln(7-3*x)-334/323*ln(1+2*x)+4822/4879*ln(2+5*x)+11049/260015*l
n(x^2+x+5)+3988/260015*arctan(1/19*(1+2*x)*19^(1/2))*19^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 57, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{-32+5x-27x^2+4x^3}{-70-299x-286x^2+50x^3-13x^4+30x^5}\,dx = \frac{163508\sqrt{19}\arctan\left(\frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{19}}\right)-418418\log(7-3x)-11023670\log(1+2x)+10536070\log(2+5x)+453\ldots}{10660615}$$

input
```
Integrate[(-32 + 5*x - 27*x^2 + 4*x^3)/(-70 - 299*x - 286*x^2 + 50*x^3 - 1
3*x^4 + 30*x^5),x]
```

output
```
(163508*Sqrt[19]*ArcTan[(1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[19]] - 418418*Log[7 - 3*x] - 110236
70*Log[1 + 2*x] + 10536070*Log[2 + 5*x] + 453009*Log[5 + x + x^2])/1066061
5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 63, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.047$, Rules used = {2462, 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.

$$\int \frac{4x^3-27x^2+5x-32}{30x^5-13x^4+50x^3-286x^2-299x-70} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2462}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{22098x+48935}{260015(x^2+x+5)}-\frac{668}{323(2x+1)}-\frac{9438}{80155(3x-7)}+\frac{24110}{4879(5x+2)}\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{3988\arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{19}}\right)}{13685\sqrt{19}}+\frac{11049\log(x^2+x+5)}{260015}-\frac{3146\log(7-3x)}{80155}-\frac{334}{323}\log(2x+1)+\frac{4822\log(5x+2)}{4879}$$

input
```
Int[(-32 + 5*x - 27*x^2 + 4*x^3)/(-70 - 299*x - 286*x^2 + 50*x^3 - 13*x^4
+ 30*x^5),x]
```

output
```
(3988*ArcTan[(1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[19]])/(13685*Sqrt[19]) - (3146*Log[7 - 3*x])/8
0155 - (334*Log[1 + 2*x])/323 + (4822*Log[2 + 5*x])/4879 + (11049*Log[5 +
x + x^2])/260015
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2462
```
Int[(u_.)*(Px_)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{Qx = Factor[Px]}, Int[ExpandIntegr
and[u*Qx^p, x], x] /;  !SumQ[NonfreeFactors[Qx, x]]] /; PolyQ[Px, x] && GtQ
[Expon[Px, x], 2] &&  !BinomialQ[Px, x] &&  !TrinomialQ[Px, x] && ILtQ[p, 0
] && RationalFunctionQ[u, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 51, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

method	result
default	$\frac{11049 \ln(x^2+x+5)}{260015}+\frac{3988 \arctan\left(\frac{(1+2x)\sqrt{19}}{19}\right)\sqrt{19}}{260015}+\frac{4822 \ln(2+5x)}{4879}-\frac{3146 \ln(3x-7)}{80155}-\frac{334 \ln(1+2x)}{323}$
risch	$-\frac{3146 \ln(3x-7)}{80155}+\frac{4822 \ln(2+5x)}{4879}+\frac{11049 \ln(15904144x^2+15904144x+79520720)}{260015}+\frac{3988\sqrt{19}\ \arctan\left(\frac{(3988x+1994)\sqrt{19}}{37886}\right)}{260015}-$

input
```
int((4*x^3-27*x^2+5*x-32)/(30*x^5-13*x^4+50*x^3-286*x^2-299*x-70),x,method
=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
11049/260015*ln(x^2+x+5)+3988/260015*arctan(1/19*(1+2*x)*19^(1/2))*19^(1/2
)+4822/4879*ln(2+5*x)-3146/80155*ln(3*x-7)-334/323*ln(1+2*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 50, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{-32+5x-27x^2+4x^3}{-70-299x-286x^2+50x^3-13x^4+30x^5}\,dx = \frac{3988}{260015}\sqrt{19}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{19}\sqrt{19}(2x+1)\right)+\frac{11049}{260015}\log\left(x^2+x+5\right) + \frac{4822}{4879}\log(5x+2)-\frac{3146}{80155}\log(3x-7)-\frac{334}{323}\log(2x+1)$$

input
```
integrate((4*x^3-27*x^2+5*x-32)/(30*x^5-13*x^4+50*x^3-286*x^2-299*x-70),x,
 algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
3988/260015*sqrt(19)*arctan(1/19*sqrt(19)*(2*x + 1)) + 11049/260015*log(x^
2 + x + 5) + 4822/4879*log(5*x + 2) - 3146/80155*log(3*x - 7) - 334/323*lo
g(2*x + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 68, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

$$\int \frac{-32+5x-27x^2+4x^3}{-70-299x-286x^2+50x^3-13x^4+30x^5}\,dx = -\frac{3146\log\left(x-\frac{7}{3}\right)}{80155}+\frac{4822\log\left(x+\frac{2}{5}\right)}{4879}-\frac{334\log\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{323} + \frac{11049\log\left(x^2+x+5\right)}{260015}+\frac{3988\sqrt{19}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{19}x}{19}+\frac{\sqrt{19}}{19}\right)}{260015}$$

input
```
integrate((4*x**3-27*x**2+5*x-32)/(30*x**5-13*x**4+50*x**3-286*x**2-299*x-
70),x)
```

output
```
-3146*log(x - 7/3)/80155 + 4822*log(x + 2/5)/4879 - 334*log(x + 1/2)/323 +
 11049*log(x**2 + x + 5)/260015 + 3988*sqrt(19)*atan(2*sqrt(19)*x/19 + sqr
t(19)/19)/260015
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 50, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{-32+5x-27x^2+4x^3}{-70-299x-286x^2+50x^3-13x^4+30x^5}\,dx = \frac{3988}{260015}\sqrt{19}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{19}\sqrt{19}(2x+1)\right)+\frac{11049}{260015}\log\left(x^2+x+5\right) + \frac{4822}{4879}\log\left(5x+2\right)-\frac{3146}{80155}\log\left(3x-7\right)-\frac{334}{323}\log\left(2x+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((4*x^3-27*x^2+5*x-32)/(30*x^5-13*x^4+50*x^3-286*x^2-299*x-70),x,
 algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3988/260015*sqrt(19)*arctan(1/19*sqrt(19)*(2*x + 1)) + 11049/260015*log(x^
2 + x + 5) + 4822/4879*log(5*x + 2) - 3146/80155*log(3*x - 7) - 334/323*lo
g(2*x + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 53, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int \frac{-32+5x-27x^2+4x^3}{-70-299x-286x^2+50x^3-13x^4+30x^5}\,dx = \frac{3988}{260015}\sqrt{19}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{19}\sqrt{19}(2x+1)\right)+\frac{11049}{260015}\log\left(x^2+x+5\right) + \frac{4822}{4879}\log\left(|5x+2|\right)-\frac{3146}{80155}\log\left(|3x-7|\right)-\frac{334}{323}\log\left(|2x+1|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((4*x^3-27*x^2+5*x-32)/(30*x^5-13*x^4+50*x^3-286*x^2-299*x-70),x,
 algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
3988/260015*sqrt(19)*arctan(1/19*sqrt(19)*(2*x + 1)) + 11049/260015*log(x^
2 + x + 5) + 4822/4879*log(abs(5*x + 2)) - 3146/80155*log(abs(3*x - 7)) -
334/323*log(abs(2*x + 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 58, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

$$\int \frac{-32+5x-27x^2+4x^3}{-70-299x-286x^2+50x^3-13x^4+30x^5}\,dx = \frac{4822\ln\left(x+\frac{2}{5}\right)}{4879}-\frac{334\ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{323}-\frac{3146\ln\left(x-\frac{7}{3}\right)}{80155} - \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{19}\,1\mathrm{i}}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{11049}{260015}+\frac{\sqrt{19}\,1994\mathrm{i}}{260015}\right) + \ln\left(x+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{19}\,1\mathrm{i}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{11049}{260015}+\frac{\sqrt{19}\,1994\mathrm{i}}{260015}\right)$$

input
```
int(-(5*x - 27*x^2 + 4*x^3 - 32)/(299*x + 286*x^2 - 50*x^3 + 13*x^4 - 30*x
^5 + 70),x)
```

output
```
(4822*log(x + 2/5))/4879 - (334*log(x + 1/2))/323 - (3146*log(x - 7/3))/80
155 - log(x - (19^(1/2)*1i)/2 + 1/2)*((19^(1/2)*1994i)/260015 - 11049/2600
15) + log(x + (19^(1/2)*1i)/2 + 1/2)*((19^(1/2)*1994i)/260015 + 11049/2600
15)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 49, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{-32+5x-27x^2+4x^3}{-70-299x-286x^2+50x^3-13x^4+30x^5}\,dx = \frac{3988\sqrt{19}\,atan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{19}}\right)}{260015}+\frac{11049\log(x^2+x+5)}{260015} + \frac{4822\log(5x+2)}{4879}-\frac{3146\log(3x-7)}{80155}-\frac{334\log(2x+1)}{323}$$

input
```
int((4*x^3-27*x^2+5*x-32)/(30*x^5-13*x^4+50*x^3-286*x^2-299*x-70),x)
```

output
```
(163508*sqrt(19)*atan((2*x + 1)/sqrt(19)) + 453009*log(x**2 + x + 5) + 105
36070*log(5*x + 2) - 418418*log(3*x - 7) - 11023670*log(2*x + 1))/10660615
```

3.218 $\int \frac{8-13x^2-7x^3+12x^5}{4-20x+41x^2-80x^3+116x^4-80x^5+100x^6}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 50, antiderivative size = 86

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{8-13x^2-7x^3+12x^5}{4-20x+41x^2-80x^3+116x^4-80x^5+100x^6}\,dx\\
&=\frac{5828}{9075(2-5x)}-\frac{313+502x}{1452(1+2x^2)}-\frac{251\arctan\left(\sqrt{2}x\right)}{726\sqrt{2}}\\
&\quad+\frac{272\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\sqrt{2}x\right)}{1331}-\frac{59096\log(2-5x)}{99825}+\frac{2843\log(1+2x^2)}{7986}
\end{aligned}$$

output
```
5828/9075/(2-5*x)+1/1452*(-313-502*x)/(2*x^2+1)-59096/99825*ln(2-5*x)+2843
/7986*ln(2*x^2+1)+503/15972*arctan(x*2^(1/2))*2^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 67, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{8-13x^2-7x^3+12x^5}{4-20x+41x^2-80x^3+116x^4-80x^5+100x^6}\,dx\\
&=\frac{-\frac{33(2554+4675x+36458x^2)}{-2+5x-4x^2+10x^3}+12575\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\sqrt{2}x\right)-236384\log(2-5x)+142150\log(1+2x^2)}{399300}
\end{aligned}$$

input
```
Integrate[(8 - 13*x^2 - 7*x^3 + 12*x^5)/(4 - 20*x + 41*x^2 - 80*x^3 + 116*
x^4 - 80*x^5 + 100*x^6),x]
```

output
```
((-33*(2554 + 4675*x + 36458*x^2))/(-2 + 5*x - 4*x^2 + 10*x^3) + 12575*Sqr
t[2]*ArcTan[Sqrt[2]*x] - 236384*Log[2 - 5*x] + 142150*Log[1 + 2*x^2])/3993
00
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 86, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.040$, Rules used = {2462, 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.

$$\int \frac{12x^5-7x^3-13x^2+8}{100x^6-80x^5+116x^4-80x^3+41x^2-20x+4}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2462}$$
$$\int \left(\frac{313x-251}{363\left(2x^2+1\right)^2}+\frac{2(2843x+816)}{3993\left(2x^2+1\right)}-\frac{59096}{19965(5x-2)}+\frac{5828}{1815(5x-2)^2}\right)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$
$$\frac{272\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\sqrt{2}x\right)}{1331}-\frac{251\arctan\left(\sqrt{2}x\right)}{726\sqrt{2}}-\frac{502x+313}{1452\left(2x^2+1\right)}+\frac{2843\log\left(2x^2+1\right)}{7986}+\frac{5828}{9075(2-5x)}-\frac{59096\log(2-5x)}{99825}$$

input
```
Int[(8 - 13*x^2 - 7*x^3 + 12*x^5)/(4 - 20*x + 41*x^2 - 80*x^3 + 116*x^4 -
80*x^5 + 100*x^6),x]
```

output
```
5828/(9075*(2 - 5*x)) - (313 + 502*x)/(1452*(1 + 2*x^2)) - (251*ArcTan[Sqr
t[2]*x])/(726*Sqrt[2]) + (272*Sqrt[2]*ArcTan[Sqrt[2]*x])/1331 - (59096*Log
[2 - 5*x])/99825 + (2843*Log[1 + 2*x^2])/7986
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2462
```
Int[(u_.)*(Px_)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{Qx = Factor[Px]}, Int[ExpandIntegr
and[u*Qx^p, x], x] /;  !SumQ[NonfreeFactors[Qx, x]]] /; PolyQ[Px, x] && GtQ
[Expon[Px, x], 2] &&  !BinomialQ[Px, x] &&  !TrinomialQ[Px, x] && ILtQ[p, 0
] && RationalFunctionQ[u, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 54, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

method	result	size
default	$\frac{-\frac{2761x}{4}-\frac{3443}{8}}{3993x^2+\frac{3993}{2}}+\frac{2843\ln\left(2x^2+1\right)}{7986}+\frac{503\arctan\left(x\sqrt{2}\right)\sqrt{2}}{15972}-\frac{5828}{9075(5x-2)}-\frac{59096\ln\left(5x-2\right)}{99825}$	54
risch	$\frac{-\frac{18229}{60500}x^2-\frac{17}{440}x-\frac{1277}{60500}}{x^3-\frac{2}{5}x^2+\frac{1}{2}x-\frac{1}{5}}-\frac{59096\ln\left(5x-2\right)}{99825}+\frac{2843\ln\left(\frac{253009}{2}+253009x^2\right)}{7986}+\frac{503\arctan\left(x\sqrt{2}\right)\sqrt{2}}{15972}$	57

input
```
int((12*x^5-7*x^3-13*x^2+8)/(100*x^6-80*x^5+116*x^4-80*x^3+41*x^2-20*x+4),
x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3993*(-2761/4*x-3443/8)/(x^2+1/2)+2843/7986*ln(2*x^2+1)+503/15972*arctan
(x*2^(1/2))*2^(1/2)-5828/9075/(5*x-2)-59096/99825*ln(5*x-2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 103, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

$$\int \frac{8-13x^2-7x^3+12x^5}{4-20x+41x^2-80x^3+116x^4-80x^5+100x^6}\,dx$$
$$=\frac{12575\sqrt{2}(10\,x^3-4\,x^2+5\,x-2)\arctan\left(\sqrt{2}x\right)-1203114\,x^2+142150\,(10\,x^3-4\,x^2+5\,x-2)\log\left(2\,x^2\right.}{399300\,(10\,x^3-4\,x^2+5\,x-2)}$$

input
```
integrate((12*x^5-7*x^3-13*x^2+8)/(100*x^6-80*x^5+116*x^4-80*x^3+41*x^2-20
*x+4),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/399300*(12575*sqrt(2)*(10*x^3 - 4*x^2 + 5*x - 2)*arctan(sqrt(2)*x) - 120
3114*x^2 + 142150*(10*x^3 - 4*x^2 + 5*x - 2)*log(2*x^2 + 1) - 236384*(10*x
^3 - 4*x^2 + 5*x - 2)*log(5*x - 2) - 154275*x - 84282)/(10*x^3 - 4*x^2 + 5
*x - 2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 65, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{8-13x^2-7x^3+12x^5}{4-20x+41x^2-80x^3+116x^4-80x^5+100x^6}\,dx$$
$$=\frac{-36458x^2-4675x-2554}{121000x^3-48400x^2+60500x-24200}-\frac{59096\log\left(x-\frac{2}{5}\right)}{99825}$$
$$+\frac{2843\log\left(x^2+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{7986}+\frac{503\sqrt{2}\operatorname{atan}\left(\sqrt{2}x\right)}{15972}$$

input
```
integrate((12*x**5-7*x**3-13*x**2+8)/(100*x**6-80*x**5+116*x**4-80*x**3+41
*x**2-20*x+4),x)
```

output
```
(-36458*x**2 - 4675*x - 2554)/(121000*x**3 - 48400*x**2 + 60500*x - 24200)
 - 59096*log(x - 2/5)/99825 + 2843*log(x**2 + 1/2)/7986 + 503*sqrt(2)*atan
(sqrt(2)*x)/15972
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 59, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int \frac{8-13x^2-7x^3+12x^5}{4-20x+41x^2-80x^3+116x^4-80x^5+100x^6}\,dx$$
$$=\frac{503}{15972}\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\sqrt{2}x\right)-\frac{36458\,x^2+4675\,x+2554}{12100\,(10\,x^3-4\,x^2+5\,x-2)}$$
$$+\frac{2843}{7986}\log\left(2\,x^2+1\right)-\frac{59096}{99825}\log\left(5\,x-2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((12*x^5-7*x^3-13*x^2+8)/(100*x^6-80*x^5+116*x^4-80*x^3+41*x^2-20
*x+4),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
503/15972*sqrt(2)*arctan(sqrt(2)*x) - 1/12100*(36458*x^2 + 4675*x + 2554)/
(10*x^3 - 4*x^2 + 5*x - 2) + 2843/7986*log(2*x^2 + 1) - 59096/99825*log(5*
x - 2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 59, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int \frac{8-13x^2-7x^3+12x^5}{4-20x+41x^2-80x^3+116x^4-80x^5+100x^6}\,dx = \frac{503}{15972}\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\sqrt{2}x\right)-\frac{36458\,x^2+4675\,x+2554}{12100\,(2\,x^2+1)(5\,x-2)} + \frac{2843}{7986}\log\left(2\,x^2+1\right)-\frac{59096}{99825}\log\left(|5\,x-2|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((12*x^5-7*x^3-13*x^2+8)/(100*x^6-80*x^5+116*x^4-80*x^3+41*x^2-20
*x+4),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
503/15972*sqrt(2)*arctan(sqrt(2)*x) - 1/12100*(36458*x^2 + 4675*x + 2554)/
((2*x^2 + 1)*(5*x - 2)) + 2843/7986*log(2*x^2 + 1) - 59096/99825*log(abs(5
*x - 2))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 71, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{8-13x^2-7x^3+12x^5}{4-20x+41x^2-80x^3+116x^4-80x^5+100x^6}\,dx = -\frac{59096\,\ln\left(x-\frac{2}{5}\right)}{99825}-\frac{\frac{18229\,x^2}{60500}+\frac{17\,x}{440}+\frac{1277}{60500}}{x^3-\frac{2\,x^2}{5}+\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{5}} - \ln\left(x-\frac{\sqrt{2}\,1\mathrm{i}}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{2843}{7986}+\frac{\sqrt{2}\,503\mathrm{i}}{31944}\right)+\ln\left(x+\frac{\sqrt{2}\,1\mathrm{i}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2843}{7986}+\frac{\sqrt{2}\,503\mathrm{i}}{31944}\right)$$

input
```
int(-(13*x^2 + 7*x^3 - 12*x^5 - 8)/(41*x^2 - 20*x - 80*x^3 + 116*x^4 - 80*
x^5 + 100*x^6 + 4),x)
```

output
```
log(x + (2^(1/2)*1i)/2)*((2^(1/2)*503i)/31944 + 2843/7986) - ((17*x)/440 +
 (18229*x^2)/60500 + 1277/60500)/(x/2 - (2*x^2)/5 + x^3 - 1/5) - log(x - (
2^(1/2)*1i)/2)*((2^(1/2)*503i)/31944 - 2843/7986) - (59096*log(x - 2/5))/9
9825
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 169, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.97

$$\int \frac{8-13x^2-7x^3+12x^5}{4-20x+41x^2-80x^3+116x^4-80x^5+100x^6}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{251500\sqrt{2}\,atan\left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)x^3-100600\sqrt{2}\,atan\left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)x^2+125750\sqrt{2}\,atan\left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)x-50300\sqrt{2}\,atan\left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)-47}{}$$

input
```
int((12*x^5-7*x^3-13*x^2+8)/(100*x^6-80*x^5+116*x^4-80*x^3+41*x^2-20*x+4),
x)
```

output
```
(251500*sqrt(2)*atan((2*x)/sqrt(2))*x**3 - 100600*sqrt(2)*atan((2*x)/sqrt(
2))*x**2 + 125750*sqrt(2)*atan((2*x)/sqrt(2))*x - 50300*sqrt(2)*atan((2*x)
/sqrt(2)) - 4727680*log(5*x - 2)*x**3 + 1891072*log(5*x - 2)*x**2 - 236384
0*log(5*x - 2)*x + 945536*log(5*x - 2) + 2843000*log(2*x**2 + 1)*x**3 - 11
37200*log(2*x**2 + 1)*x**2 + 1421500*log(2*x**2 + 1)*x - 568600*log(2*x**2
 + 1) - 6015570*x**3 - 3316335*x + 1034550)/(798600*(10*x**3 - 4*x**2 + 5*
x - 2))
```

3.219 $\int \frac{\sqrt{4+x}}{x} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 24

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4+x}}{x} \, dx = 2\sqrt{4+x} - 4\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{4+x}}{2}\right)$$

output
```
-4*arctanh(1/2*(4+x)^(1/2))+2*(4+x)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4+x}}{x} \, dx = 2\sqrt{4+x} - 4\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{4+x}}{2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[4 + x]/x,x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[4 + x] - 4*ArcTanh[Sqrt[4 + x]/2]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.273$, Rules used = {60, 73, 220}

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.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x+4}}{x} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 60$$

$$4 \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x+4}} dx + 2\sqrt{x+4}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 73$$

$$8 \int \frac{1}{x} d\sqrt{x+4} + 2\sqrt{x+4}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 220$$

$$2\sqrt{x+4} - 4\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x+4}}{2}\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[4 + x]/x,x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[4 + x] - 4*ArcTanh[Sqrt[4 + x]/2]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 60
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[
(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*((c + d*x)^n/(b*(m + n + 1))), x] + Simp[n*((b*c - a*d)/(
b*(m + n + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^(n - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b,
 c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 0] && NeQ[m + n + 1, 0] &&  !(IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !Integer
Q[n] || (GtQ[m, 0] && LtQ[m - n, 0]))) &&  !ILtQ[m + n + 2, 0] && IntLinear
Q[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 220
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[b, 2])^(-
1))*ArcTanh[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] &&
 (LtQ[a, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

method	result	size
trager	$2\sqrt{x+4}+2\ln\left(\frac{-8-x+4\sqrt{x+4}}{x}\right)$	28
derivativedivides	$2\sqrt{x+4}+2\ln\left(\sqrt{x+4}-2\right)-2\ln\left(\sqrt{x+4}+2\right)$	29
default	$2\sqrt{x+4}+2\ln\left(\sqrt{x+4}-2\right)-2\ln\left(\sqrt{x+4}+2\right)$	29
meijerg	$-\frac{-2(2-4\ln(2)+\ln(x))\sqrt{\pi}+4\sqrt{\pi}-4\sqrt{\pi}\,\sqrt{\frac{x}{4}+1}+4\sqrt{\pi}\,\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{\frac{x}{4}+1}}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	54

input
```
int((x+4)^(1/2)/x,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2*(x+4)^(1/2)+2*ln((-8-x+4*(x+4)^(1/2))/x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4+x}}{x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x+4}-2\log\left(\sqrt{x+4}+2\right)+2\log\left(\sqrt{x+4}-2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((4+x)^(1/2)/x,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x + 4) - 2*log(sqrt(x + 4) + 2) + 2*log(sqrt(x + 4) - 2)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 42 vs. $2(19) = 38$.

Time = 0.45 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.75

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4+x}}{x}\,dx = \begin{cases} 2\sqrt{x+4} - 4\,\mathrm{acoth}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x+4}}{2}\right) & \text{for } |x+4| > 4 \\ 2\sqrt{x+4} - 4\,\mathrm{atanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x+4}}{2}\right) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate((4+x)**(1/2)/x,x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((2*sqrt(x + 4) - 4*acoth(sqrt(x + 4)/2), Abs(x + 4) > 4), (2*sqr
t(x + 4) - 4*atanh(sqrt(x + 4)/2), True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4+x}}{x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x+4} - 2\log\left(\sqrt{x+4}+2\right) + 2\log\left(\sqrt{x+4}-2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((4+x)^(1/2)/x,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x + 4) - 2*log(sqrt(x + 4) + 2) + 2*log(sqrt(x + 4) - 2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.21

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4+x}}{x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x+4} - 2\log\left(\sqrt{x+4}+2\right) + 2\log\left(\left|\sqrt{x+4}-2\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((4+x)^(1/2)/x,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x + 4) - 2*log(sqrt(x + 4) + 2) + 2*log(abs(sqrt(x + 4) - 2))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4+x}}{x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x+4} - 4\,\mathrm{atanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x+4}}{2}\right)$$

input
```
int((x + 4)^(1/2)/x,x)
```

output
```
2*(x + 4)^(1/2) - 4*atanh((x + 4)^(1/2)/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.04

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4+x}}{x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x+4} + 2\log\left(\sqrt{x+4}-2\right) - 2\log\left(\sqrt{x+4}+2\right)$$

input
```
int((4+x)^(1/2)/x,x)
```

output
```
2*(sqrt(x + 4) + log(sqrt(x + 4) - 2) - log(sqrt(x + 4) + 2))
```

3.220 $\int \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 200

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx &= 2\sqrt{x}+\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{2\left(5-\sqrt{5}\right)}\arctan\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}+4\sqrt[6]{x}}{\sqrt{2\left(5+\sqrt{5}\right)}}\right)\\ &\quad-\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{2\left(5+\sqrt{5}\right)}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{10}\left(5+\sqrt{5}\right)}\left(1+\sqrt{5}+4\sqrt[6]{x}\right)\right)\\ &\quad+\frac{6}{5}\log\left(1-\sqrt[6]{x}\right)-\frac{3}{10}\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)\log\left(2+\sqrt[6]{x}-\sqrt{5}\sqrt[6]{x}+2\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\\ &\quad-\frac{3}{10}\left(1-\sqrt{5}\right)\log\left(2+\sqrt[6]{x}+\sqrt{5}\sqrt[6]{x}+2\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\end{aligned}$$

output
```
6/5*ln(1-x^(1/6))-3/10*ln(2+x^(1/6)+2*x^(1/3)+x^(1/6)*5^(1/2))*(-5^(1/2)+1
)-3/10*ln(2+x^(1/6)+2*x^(1/3)-x^(1/6)*5^(1/2))*(5^(1/2)+1)+2*x^(1/2)+3/5*a
rctan((1+4*x^(1/6)-5^(1/2))/(10+2*5^(1/2))^(1/2))*(10-2*5^(1/2))^(1/2)-3/5
*arctan(1/20*(1+4*x^(1/6)+5^(1/2))*(50+10*5^(1/2))^(1/2))*(10+2*5^(1/2))^(
1/2)
```

Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3 in optimal.

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 126, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x}+\frac{6}{5}\log\left(-1+\sqrt[6]{x}\right)-\frac{6}{5}\text{RootSum}\Big[1+\#1+\#1^2+\#1^3 +\#1^4\&,\frac{-\log\left(\sqrt[6]{x}-\#1\right)-2\log\left(\sqrt[6]{x}-\#1\right)\#1+2\log\left(\sqrt[6]{x}-\#1\right)\#1^2+\log\left(\sqrt[6]{x}-\#1\right)\#1^3}{1+2\#1+3\#1^2+4\#1^3}\&\Big]$$

input
```
Integrate[(-x^(-1/3) + Sqrt[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[x] + (6*Log[-1 + x^(1/6)])/5 - (6*RootSum[1 + #1 + #1^2 + #1^3 + #1
^4 & , (-Log[x^(1/6) - #1] - 2*Log[x^(1/6) - #1]*#1 + 2*Log[x^(1/6) - #1]*
#1^2 + Log[x^(1/6) - #1]*#1^3)/(1 + 2*#1 + 3*#1^2 + 4*#1^3) & ])/5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.40 (sec) , antiderivative size = 205, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.02, number of steps used = 12, number of rules used = 11, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.733$, Rules used = {2027, 864, 25, 843, 823, 16, 27, 1142, 1083, 217, 1103}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2027}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x^{5/6}-1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{864}$$

$$6\int -\frac{x^{7/6}}{1-x^{5/6}}d\sqrt[6]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$-6\int \frac{x^{7/6}}{1-x^{5/6}}d\sqrt[6]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{843}$$

$$6\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{3}-\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{1-x^{5/6}}d\sqrt[6]{x}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{823}$$

$$6\left(-\frac{1}{5}\int \frac{1}{1-\sqrt[6]{x}}d\sqrt[6]{x}-\frac{2}{5}\int -\frac{-\left(\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)\sqrt[6]{x}\right)+\sqrt{5}+1}{2\left(2\sqrt[3]{x}+\left(1-\sqrt{5}\right)\sqrt[6]{x}+2\right)}d\sqrt[6]{x}-\frac{2}{5}\int -\frac{-\left(\left(1-\sqrt{5}\right)\sqrt[6]{x}\right)-\sqrt{5}+1}{2\left(2\sqrt[3]{x}+\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)\sqrt[6]{x}+2\right)}d\sqrt[6]{x}+\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{16}$$

$$6\left(-\frac{2}{5}\int -\frac{-\left(\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)\sqrt[6]{x}\right)+\sqrt{5}+1}{2\left(2\sqrt[3]{x}+\left(1-\sqrt{5}\right)\sqrt[6]{x}+2\right)}d\sqrt[6]{x}-\frac{2}{5}\int -\frac{-\left(\left(1-\sqrt{5}\right)\sqrt[6]{x}\right)-\sqrt{5}+1}{2\left(2\sqrt[3]{x}+\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)\sqrt[6]{x}+2\right)}d\sqrt[6]{x}+\frac{\sqrt{x}}{3}+\frac{1}{5}\log\left(1-\sqrt[6]{x}\right.\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{27}$$

$$6\left(\frac{1}{5}\int \frac{-\left(\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)\sqrt[6]{x}\right)+\sqrt{5}+1}{2\sqrt[3]{x}+\left(1-\sqrt{5}\right)\sqrt[6]{x}+2}d\sqrt[6]{x}+\frac{1}{5}\int \frac{-\left(\left(1-\sqrt{5}\right)\sqrt[6]{x}\right)-\sqrt{5}+1}{2\sqrt[3]{x}+\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)\sqrt[6]{x}+2}d\sqrt[6]{x}+\frac{\sqrt{x}}{3}+\frac{1}{5}\log\left(1-\sqrt[6]{x}\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1142}$$

$$6\left(\frac{1}{5}\left(\sqrt{5}\int \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{x}+\left(1-\sqrt{5}\right)\sqrt[6]{x}+2}d\sqrt[6]{x}-\frac{1}{4}\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)\int \frac{4\sqrt[6]{x}-\sqrt{5}+1}{2\sqrt[3]{x}+\left(1-\sqrt{5}\right)\sqrt[6]{x}+2}d\sqrt[6]{x}\right)+\frac{1}{5}\left(-\sqrt{5}\int \frac{}{2\sqrt[3]{x}}\right.\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1083}$$

$$6\left(\frac{1}{5}\left(-2\sqrt{5}\int \frac{1}{-\sqrt[3]{x}-2\left(5+\sqrt{5}\right)}d\left(4\sqrt[6]{x}-\sqrt{5}+1\right)-\frac{1}{4}\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)\int \frac{4\sqrt[6]{x}-\sqrt{5}+1}{2\sqrt[3]{x}+\left(1-\sqrt{5}\right)\sqrt[6]{x}+2}d\sqrt[6]{x}\right)+\frac{1}{5}\left(2\right.\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{217}$$

$$6\left(\frac{1}{5}\left(\sqrt{\frac{10}{5+\sqrt{5}}}\arctan\left(\frac{4\sqrt[6]{x}-\sqrt{5}+1}{\sqrt{2\left(5+\sqrt{5}\right)}}\right)-\frac{1}{4}\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)\int \frac{4\sqrt[6]{x}-\sqrt{5}+1}{2\sqrt[3]{x}+\left(1-\sqrt{5}\right)\sqrt[6]{x}+2}d\sqrt[6]{x}\right)+\frac{1}{5}\left(-\frac{1}{4}\left(1-\sqrt{5}\right.\right.\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1103}$$

$$6\left(\frac{1}{5}\left(\sqrt{\frac{10}{5+\sqrt{5}}}\arctan\left(\frac{4\sqrt[6]{x}-\sqrt{5}+1}{\sqrt{2\left(5+\sqrt{5}\right)}}\right)-\frac{1}{4}\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)\log\left(2\sqrt[3]{x}+\left(1-\sqrt{5}\right)\sqrt[6]{x}+2\right)\right)+\frac{1}{5}\left(-\sqrt{\frac{10}{5-\sqrt{5}}}\right.\right.$$

input
```
Int[(-x^(-1/3) + Sqrt[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
6*(Sqrt[x]/3 + Log[1 - x^(1/6)]/5 + (Sqrt[10/(5 + Sqrt[5])]*ArcTan[(1 - Sq
rt[5] + 4*x^(1/6))/Sqrt[2*(5 + Sqrt[5])]] - ((1 + Sqrt[5])*Log[2 + (1 - Sq
rt[5])*x^(1/6) + 2*x^(1/3)])/4)/5 + (-(Sqrt[10/(5 - Sqrt[5])]*ArcTan[(1 +
Sqrt[5] + 4*x^(1/6))/Sqrt[2*(5 - Sqrt[5])]]) - ((1 - Sqrt[5])*Log[2 + (1 +
 Sqrt[5])*x^(1/6) + 2*x^(1/3)])/4)/5)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 16
```
Int[(c_.)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(Log[RemoveContent[a +
b*x, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 27
```
Int[(a_)*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a   Int[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] &&  !Ma
tchQ[Fx, (b_)*(Gx_) /; FreeQ[b, x]]
```

rule 217
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2])^(
-1))*ArcTan[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] &
& (LtQ[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 823
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_)), x_Symbol] :> Module[{r = Numerator
[Rt[-a/b, n]], s = Denominator[Rt[-a/b, n]], k, u}, Simp[u = Int[(r*Cos[(2*
k - 1)*m*(Pi/n)] + s*Cos[(2*k - 1)*(m + 1)*(Pi/n)]*x)/(r^2 + 2*r*s*Cos[(2*k
 - 1)*(Pi/n)]*x + s^2*x^2), x]; r^(m + 1)/(a*n*s^m)   Int[1/(r - s*x), x] -
 2*((-r)^(m + 1)/(a*n*s^m))   Sum[u, {k, 1, (n - 1)/2}], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b
}, x] && IGtQ[(n - 1)/2, 0] && IGtQ[m, 0] && LtQ[m, n - 1] && NegQ[a/b]
```

rule 843
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c^(n
 - 1)*(c*x)^(m - n + 1)*((a + b*x^n)^(p + 1)/(b*(m + n*p + 1))), x] - Simp[
a*c^n*((m - n + 1)/(b*(m + n*p + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m - n)*(a + b*x^n)^p, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p}, x] && IGtQ[n, 0] && GtQ[m, n - 1] && NeQ[m + n*
p + 1, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c, n, m, p, x]
```

rule 864
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{k = Denomi
nator[n]}, Simp[k   Subst[Int[x^(k*(m + 1) - 1)*(a + b*x^(k*n))^p, x], x, x
^(1/k)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && FractionQ[n]
```

rule 1083
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-2   Subst[I
nt[1/Simp[b^2 - 4*a*c - x^2, x], x], x, b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c},
x]
```

rule 1103
```
Int[((d_) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[d*(Log[RemoveContent[a + b*x + c*x^2, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d,
e}, x] && EqQ[2*c*d - b*e, 0]
```

rule 1142
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[(2*c*d - b*e)/(2*c)   Int[1/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] + Simp[e/(2*c)
Int[(b + 2*c*x)/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x]
```

rule 2027
```
Int[(Fx_.)*((a_.)*(x_)^(r_.) + (b_.)*(x_)^(s_.))^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[x^
(p*r)*(a + b*x^(s - r))^p*Fx, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, r, s}, x] && IntegerQ[p] &
& PosQ[s - r] &&  !(EqQ[p, 1] && EqQ[u, 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 124, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

method	result
meijerg	$-\frac{6(-1)^{\frac{2}{5}}\left(\frac{5\sqrt{x}\,(-1)^{\frac{3}{5}}}{3}+(-1)^{\frac{3}{5}}\left(\ln\left(1-x^{\frac{1}{6}}\right)-\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right)\ln\left(1-2\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)x^{\frac{1}{6}}+x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)+2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right)\arctan\left(\frac{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)x^{\frac{1}{6}}}{1-\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)x^{\frac{1}{6}}}\right)+\cdots}{5}$
derivativedivides	$2\sqrt{x}+\frac{6\ln\left(x^{\frac{1}{6}}-1\right)}{5}+\frac{3\left(\sqrt{5}-1\right)\ln\left(2+x^{\frac{1}{6}}+2x^{\frac{1}{3}}+x^{\frac{1}{6}}\sqrt{5}\right)}{10}+\frac{12\left(-\sqrt{5}+1-\frac{\left(\sqrt{5}-1\right)\left(\sqrt{5}+1\right)}{4}\right)\arctan\left(\frac{1+4x^{\frac{1}{6}}+\cdots}{\sqrt{10-2\cdots}}\right.}{5\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}$
default	$2\sqrt{x}+\frac{6\ln\left(x^{\frac{1}{6}}-1\right)}{5}+\frac{3\left(\sqrt{5}-1\right)\ln\left(2+x^{\frac{1}{6}}+2x^{\frac{1}{3}}+x^{\frac{1}{6}}\sqrt{5}\right)}{10}+\frac{12\left(-\sqrt{5}+1-\frac{\left(\sqrt{5}-1\right)\left(\sqrt{5}+1\right)}{4}\right)\arctan\left(\frac{1+4x^{\frac{1}{6}}+\cdots}{\sqrt{10-2\cdots}}\right.}{5\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}$

input

```
int(1/(-1/x^(1/3)+x^(1/2)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output

```
-6/5*(-1)^(2/5)*(5/3*x^(1/2)*(-1)^(3/5)+(-1)^(3/5)*(ln(1-x^(1/6))-cos(1/5*
Pi)*ln(1-2*cos(2/5*Pi)*x^(1/6)+x^(1/3))+2*sin(1/5*Pi)*arctan(sin(2/5*Pi)*x
^(1/6)/(1-cos(2/5*Pi)*x^(1/6)))+cos(2/5*Pi)*ln(1+2*cos(1/5*Pi)*x^(1/6)+x^(
1/3))-2*sin(2/5*Pi)*arctan(sin(1/5*Pi)*x^(1/6)/(1+cos(1/5*Pi)*x^(1/6)))))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 147, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = &-\frac{6}{5}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\sqrt{\sqrt{5}+5}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{10}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\left(4\sqrt{5}x^{\frac{1}{6}}+\sqrt{5}+5\right)\sqrt{\sqrt{5}+5}\right)\\ &+\frac{3}{10}\left(\sqrt{5}-1\right)\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{6}}\left(\sqrt{5}+1\right)+2\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}+2\right)\\ &-\frac{3}{10}\left(\sqrt{5}+1\right)\log\left(-x^{\frac{1}{6}}\left(\sqrt{5}-1\right)+2\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}+2\right)\\ &+\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{-\frac{9}{2}\sqrt{5}+\frac{45}{2}}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{30}\left(\sqrt{5}-5\right)\sqrt{-\frac{9}{2}\sqrt{5}+\frac{45}{2}}\right.\\ &\left.+\frac{2}{15}\sqrt{5}x^{\frac{1}{6}}\sqrt{-\frac{9}{2}\sqrt{5}+\frac{45}{2}}\right)+2\sqrt{x}+\frac{6}{5}\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{6}}-1\right)\end{aligned}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1/x^(1/3)+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-6/5*sqrt(1/2)*sqrt(sqrt(5) + 5)*arctan(1/10*sqrt(1/2)*(4*sqrt(5)*x^(1/6)
+ sqrt(5) + 5)*sqrt(sqrt(5) + 5)) + 3/10*(sqrt(5) - 1)*log(x^(1/6)*(sqrt(5
) + 1) + 2*x^(1/3) + 2) - 3/10*(sqrt(5) + 1)*log(-x^(1/6)*(sqrt(5) - 1) +
2*x^(1/3) + 2) + 2/5*sqrt(-9/2*sqrt(5) + 45/2)*arctan(1/30*(sqrt(5) - 5)*s
qrt(-9/2*sqrt(5) + 45/2) + 2/15*sqrt(5)*x^(1/6)*sqrt(-9/2*sqrt(5) + 45/2))
 + 2*sqrt(x) + 6/5*log(x^(1/6) - 1)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx=\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{\left(\sqrt[6]{x}-1\right)\left(\sqrt[6]{x}+x^{\frac{2}{3}}+\sqrt[3]{x}+\sqrt{x}+1\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1/x**(1/3)+x**(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**(1/3)/((x**(1/6) - 1)*(x**(1/6) + x**(2/3) + x**(1/3) + sqrt(x
) + 1)), x)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 272 vs. $2(133) = 266$.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 272, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.36

$$\int \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = -\frac{6}{5}(-1)^{\frac{3}{5}}\log\left((-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}+x^{\frac{1}{6}}\right) - \frac{6\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{3}{5}}\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}+(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}\sqrt{2\sqrt{5}-10}+(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}-4x^{\frac{1}{6}}}{\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}-(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}\sqrt{2\sqrt{5}-10}+(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}-4x^{\frac{1}{6}}}\right)}{5\sqrt{2\sqrt{5}-10}} + \frac{6\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{3}{5}}\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}-(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}\sqrt{-2\sqrt{5}-10}-(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}+4x^{\frac{1}{6}}}{\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}+(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}\sqrt{-2\sqrt{5}-10}-(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}+4x^{\frac{1}{6}}}\right)}{5\sqrt{-2\sqrt{5}-10}} + 2\sqrt{x} + \frac{6\log\left(-x^{\frac{1}{6}}\left(\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}+(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}\right)+2(-1)^{\frac{2}{5}}+2x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)}{5\left(\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{2}{5}}+(-1)^{\frac{2}{5}}\right)} - \frac{6\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{6}}\left(\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}-(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}\right)+2(-1)^{\frac{2}{5}}+2x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)}{5\left(\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{2}{5}}-(-1)^{\frac{2}{5}}\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1/x^(1/3)+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-6/5*(-1)^(3/5)*log((-1)^(1/5) + x^(1/6)) - 6/5*sqrt(5)*(-1)^(3/5)*log((sq
rt(5)*(-1)^(1/5) + (-1)^(1/5)*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 10) + (-1)^(1/5) - 4*x^(1/6
))/(sqrt(5)*(-1)^(1/5) - (-1)^(1/5)*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 10) + (-1)^(1/5) - 4*
x^(1/6)))/sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 10) + 6/5*sqrt(5)*(-1)^(3/5)*log((sqrt(5)*(-1)^
(1/5) - (-1)^(1/5)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 10) - (-1)^(1/5) + 4*x^(1/6))/(sqrt(5
)*(-1)^(1/5) + (-1)^(1/5)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 10) - (-1)^(1/5) + 4*x^(1/6)))
/sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 10) + 2*sqrt(x) + 6/5*log(-x^(1/6)*(sqrt(5)*(-1)^(1/5)
+ (-1)^(1/5)) + 2*(-1)^(2/5) + 2*x^(1/3))/(sqrt(5)*(-1)^(2/5) + (-1)^(2/5)
) - 6/5*log(x^(1/6)*(sqrt(5)*(-1)^(1/5) - (-1)^(1/5)) + 2*(-1)^(2/5) + 2*x
^(1/3))/(sqrt(5)*(-1)^(2/5) - (-1)^(2/5))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 139, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{-2\sqrt{5}+10}\arctan\left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}-4x^{\frac{1}{6}}-1}{\sqrt{2\sqrt{5}+10}}\right) - \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{2\sqrt{5}+10}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+4x^{\frac{1}{6}}+1}{\sqrt{-2\sqrt{5}+10}}\right) + \frac{3}{10}\sqrt{5}\log\left(\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{6}}\left(\sqrt{5}+1\right)+x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1\right) - \frac{3}{10}\sqrt{5}\log\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{6}}\left(\sqrt{5}-1\right)+x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1\right) + 2\sqrt{x} - \frac{3}{10}\log\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}}+\sqrt{x}+x^{\frac{1}{3}}+x^{\frac{1}{6}}+1\right) + \frac{6}{5}\log\left(\left|x^{\frac{1}{6}}-1\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1/x^(1/3)+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
3/5*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) + 10)*arctan(-(sqrt(5) - 4*x^(1/6) - 1)/sqrt(2*sqrt(5)
 + 10)) - 3/5*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) + 10)*arctan((sqrt(5) + 4*x^(1/6) + 1)/sqrt(-
2*sqrt(5) + 10)) + 3/10*sqrt(5)*log(1/2*x^(1/6)*(sqrt(5) + 1) + x^(1/3) +
1) - 3/10*sqrt(5)*log(-1/2*x^(1/6)*(sqrt(5) - 1) + x^(1/3) + 1) + 2*sqrt(x
) - 3/10*log(x^(2/3) + sqrt(x) + x^(1/3) + x^(1/6) + 1) + 6/5*log(abs(x^(1
/6) - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 223, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = \frac{6\ln\left(1296\,x^{1/6}-1296\right)}{5}-\ln\left(-750\,x^{1/6}\left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}\sqrt{-\sqrt{5}-5}}{10}-\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10}+\frac{3}{10}\right)^3-1296\right)\left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}\sqrt{-\sqrt{5}-5}}{10}-\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10}+\frac{3}{10}\right)+\ln\left(750\,x^{1/6}\left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}\sqrt{-\sqrt{5}-5}}{10}+\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10}-\frac{3}{10}\right)^3-1296\right)\left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}\sqrt{-\sqrt{5}-5}}{10}+\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10}-\frac{3}{10}\right)-\ln\left(-7\right.$$

input
```
int(1/(x^(1/2) - 1/x^(1/3)),x)
```

output
```
(6*log(1296*x^(1/6) - 1296))/5 - log(- 750*x^(1/6)*((3*2^(1/2)*(- 5^(1/2)
- 5)^(1/2))/10 - (3*5^(1/2))/10 + 3/10)^3 - 1296)*((3*2^(1/2)*(- 5^(1/2) -
 5)^(1/2))/10 - (3*5^(1/2))/10 + 3/10) + log(750*x^(1/6)*((3*2^(1/2)*(- 5^
(1/2) - 5)^(1/2))/10 + (3*5^(1/2))/10 - 3/10)^3 - 1296)*((3*2^(1/2)*(- 5^(
1/2) - 5)^(1/2))/10 + (3*5^(1/2))/10 - 3/10) - log(- 750*x^(1/6)*((3*5^(1/
2))/10 - (3*2^(1/2)*(5^(1/2) - 5)^(1/2))/10 + 3/10)^3 - 1296)*((3*5^(1/2))
/10 - (3*2^(1/2)*(5^(1/2) - 5)^(1/2))/10 + 3/10) - log(- 750*x^(1/6)*((3*5
^(1/2))/10 + (3*2^(1/2)*(5^(1/2) - 5)^(1/2))/10 + 3/10)^3 - 1296)*((3*5^(1
/2))/10 + (3*2^(1/2)*(5^(1/2) - 5)^(1/2))/10 + 3/10) + 2*x^(1/2)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x}-\left(\int -\frac{x^{\frac{1}{6}}}{\sqrt{x}\,x-x^{\frac{2}{3}}}dx\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(-1/x^(1/3)+x^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x) - int(( - x**(1/6))/(sqrt(x)*x - x**(2/3)),x)
```

3.221 $\int \frac{1}{-4\cos(x)+3\sin(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{1}{-4\cos(x)+3\sin(x)}\,dx=-\frac{1}{5}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{5}(3\cos(x)+4\sin(x))\right)$$

output
```
-1/5*arctanh(3/5*cos(x)+4/5*sin(x))
```

Mathematica [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 41 vs. 2(18) = 36.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.28

$$\int \frac{1}{-4\cos(x)+3\sin(x)}\,dx=\frac{1}{5}\log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)-\frac{1}{5}\log\left(2\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-4*Cos[x] + 3*Sin[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
Log[Cos[x/2] - 2*Sin[x/2]]/5 - Log[2*Cos[x/2] + Sin[x/2]]/5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.273$, Rules used = {3042, 3553, 219}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{3\sin(x)-4\cos(x)}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{3\sin(x)-4\cos(x)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3553}$$

$$-\int \frac{1}{25-(3\cos(x)+4\sin(x))^2}d(3\cos(x)+4\sin(x))$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 219}$$

$$-\frac{1}{5}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{5}(4\sin(x)+3\cos(x))\right)$$

input
```
Int[(-4*Cos[x] + 3*Sin[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
-1/5*ArcTanh[(3*Cos[x] + 4*Sin[x])/5]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 219
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2]))*
ArcTanh[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] && (Gt
Q[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

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

rule 3553
```
Int[(cos[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]*(a_.) + (b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(-1), x
_Symbol] :> Simp[-d^(-1)   Subst[Int[1/(a^2 + b^2 - x^2), x], x, b*Cos[c +
d*x] - a*Sin[c + d*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.22

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+2\right)}{5}+\frac{\ln\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)}{5}$	22
norman	$-\frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+2\right)}{5}+\frac{\ln\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)}{5}$	22
parallelrisch	$\ln\left(\frac{1}{\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+4\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}}\right)+\ln\left(\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}\right)$	24
risch	$\frac{\ln\left(e^{ix}-\frac{3}{5}-\frac{4i}{5}\right)}{5}-\frac{\ln\left(e^{ix}+\frac{3}{5}+\frac{4i}{5}\right)}{5}$	26

input
```
int(1/(-4*cos(x)+3*sin(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/5*ln(tan(1/2*x)+2)+1/5*ln(2*tan(1/2*x)-1)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 27 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

$$\int \frac{1}{-4\cos(x)+3\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{10}\log\left(\frac{3}{2}\cos(x)+2\sin(x)+\frac{5}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{10}\log\left(-\frac{3}{2}\cos(x)-2\sin(x)+\frac{5}{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-4*cos(x)+3*sin(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/10*log(3/2*cos(x) + 2*sin(x) + 5/2) + 1/10*log(-3/2*cos(x) - 2*sin(x) +
 5/2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{1}{-4\cos(x)+3\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+2\right)}{5} + \frac{\log\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)}{5}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-4*cos(x)+3*sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
-log(tan(x/2) + 2)/5 + log(2*tan(x/2) - 1)/5
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 30 vs. 2(12) = 24.

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.67

$$\int \frac{1}{-4\cos(x)+3\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{5}\log\left(\frac{2\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+1}-1\right) - \frac{1}{5}\log\left(\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+1}+2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-4*cos(x)+3*sin(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/5*log(2*sin(x)/(cos(x) + 1) - 1) - 1/5*log(sin(x)/(cos(x) + 1) + 2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.28

$$\int \frac{1}{-4\cos(x)+3\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{5}\log\left(\left|2\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)-1\right|\right) - \frac{1}{5}\log\left(\left|\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)+2\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-4*cos(x)+3*sin(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/5*log(abs(2*tan(1/2*x) - 1)) - 1/5*log(abs(tan(1/2*x) + 2))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.30 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.61

$$\int \frac{1}{-4\cos(x)+3\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{2\,\mathrm{atanh}\left(\frac{4\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{5}+\frac{3}{5}\right)}{5}$$

input
```
int(-1/(4*cos(x) - 3*sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
-(2*atanh((4*tan(x/2))/5 + 3/5))/5
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \frac{1}{-4\cos(x)+3\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+2\right)}{5}+\frac{\log\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)}{5}$$

input
```
int(1/(-4*cos(x)+3*sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
( - log(tan(x/2) + 2) + log(2*tan(x/2) - 1))/5
```

3.222 $\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x} - 2\log\left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)$$

output
```
-2*ln(1+x^(1/2))+2*x^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x} - 2\log\left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + Sqrt[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[x] - 2*Log[1 + Sqrt[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.333, Rules used = {774, 49, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{774}$$

$$2\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}+1}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{49}$$

$$2\int \left(1+\frac{1}{-\sqrt{x}-1}\right)d\sqrt{x}$$

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

$$2\left(\sqrt{x}-\log \left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + Sqrt[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
2*(Sqrt[x] - Log[1 + Sqrt[x]])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

rule 774
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{k = Denominator[n]},
Simp[k   Subst[Int[x^(k - 1)*(a + b*x^(k*n))^p, x], x, x^(1/k)], x]] /; Fre
eQ[{a, b, p}, x] && FractionQ[n]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-2\ln\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)+2\sqrt{x}$	15
meijerg	$-2\ln\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)+2\sqrt{x}$	15
trager	$2\sqrt{x}-\ln\left(2\sqrt{x}+1+x\right)$	18
default	$2\sqrt{x}+\ln\left(\sqrt{x}-1\right)-\ln\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)-\ln\left(-1+x\right)$	27

input
```
int(1/(x^(1/2)+1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-2*ln(x^(1/2)+1)+2*x^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x} - 2\log\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x) - 2*log(sqrt(x) + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x} - 2\log\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+x**(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x) - 2*log(sqrt(x) + 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x} - 2\log\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right) + 2$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x) - 2*log(sqrt(x) + 1) + 2
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x} - 2\log\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x) - 2*log(sqrt(x) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x} - 2\ln\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(x^(1/2) + 1),x)
```

output
```
2*x^(1/2) - 2*log(x^(1/2) + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x} - 2\log\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(1+x^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*(sqrt(x) - log(sqrt(x) + 1))
```

3.223 $\int \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 32

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}} dx = 3\sqrt[3]{x} - \frac{3x^{2/3}}{2} + x - 3\log\left(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\right) - \log(x)$$

output
```
3*x^(1/3)-3/2*x^(2/3)+x-3*ln(1+1/x^(1/3))-ln(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}} dx = 3\sqrt[3]{x} - \frac{3x^{2/3}}{2} + x - 3\log\left(1+\sqrt[3]{x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + x^(-1/3))^(-1),x]
```

output
```
3*x^(1/3) - (3*x^(2/3))/2 + x - 3*Log[1 + x^(1/3)]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.444, Rules used = {774, 795, 49, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{774}$$

$$3\int \frac{x^{2/3}}{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{795}$$

$$3\int \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{x}+1}d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{49}$$

$$3\int \left(x^{2/3}-\sqrt[3]{x}+\frac{1}{-\sqrt[3]{x}-1}+1\right)d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

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

$$3\left(-\frac{x^{2/3}}{2}+\frac{x}{3}+\sqrt[3]{x}-\log\left(\sqrt[3]{x}+1\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + x^(-1/3))^(-1),x]
```

output
```
3*(x^(1/3) - x^(2/3)/2 + x/3 - Log[1 + x^(1/3)])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

rule 774
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{k = Denominator[n]},
Simp[k   Subst[Int[x^(k - 1)*(a + b*x^(k*n))^p, x], x, x^(1/k)], x]] /; Fre
eQ[{a, b, p}, x] && FractionQ[n]
```

rule 795
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Int[x^(m + n*p)*
(b + a/x^n)^p, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, n}, x] && IntegerQ[p] && NegQ[n]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.66

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$x-\frac{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}+3x^{\frac{1}{3}}-3\ln\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1\right)$	21
default	$x-\frac{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}+3x^{\frac{1}{3}}-3\ln\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1\right)$	21
meijerg	$\frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}\left(4x^{\frac{2}{3}}-6x^{\frac{1}{3}}+12\right)}{4}-3\ln\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1\right)$	27
trager	$-1+x+3x^{\frac{1}{3}}-\frac{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}-\ln\left(-3x^{\frac{2}{3}}-3x^{\frac{1}{3}}-x-1\right)$	32

input
```
int(1/(1+1/x^(1/3)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
x-3/2*x^(2/3)+3*x^(1/3)-3*ln(x^(1/3)+1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}\,dx = x - \frac{3}{2}\,x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3\,x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 3\,\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+1/x^(1/3)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
x - 3/2*x^(2/3) + 3*x^(1/3) - 3*log(x^(1/3) + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}\,dx = -\frac{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2} + 3\sqrt[3]{x} + x - 3\log\left(\sqrt[3]{x} + 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+1/x**(1/3)),x)
```

output
```
-3*x**(2/3)/2 + 3*x**(1/3) + x - 3*log(x**(1/3) + 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\,x\left(\frac{3}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} - \frac{6}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} - 2\right) - \log\left(x\right) - 3\,\log\left(\frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} + 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+1/x^(1/3)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2*x*(3/x^(1/3) - 6/x^(2/3) - 2) - log(x) - 3*log(1/x^(1/3) + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}\,dx = x - \frac{3}{2}\,x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3\,x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 3\,\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+1/x^(1/3)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x - 3/2*x^(2/3) + 3*x^(1/3) - 3*log(x^(1/3) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}\,dx = x - 3\,\ln\left(x^{1/3}+1\right) + 3\,x^{1/3} - \frac{3\,x^{2/3}}{2}$$

input
```
int(1/(1/x^(1/3) + 1),x)
```

output
```
x - 3*log(x^(1/3) + 1) + 3*x^(1/3) - (3*x^(2/3))/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}\,dx = -\frac{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2} + 3x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 3\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1\right) + x$$

input
```
int(1/(1+1/x^(1/3)),x)
```

output
```
( - 3*x**(2/3) + 6*x**(1/3) - 6*log(x**(1/3) + 1) + 2*x)/2
```

3.224 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 16

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x} \, dx = 2\sqrt{x} - 2\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

output
```
-2*arctan(x^(1/2))+2*x^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x} \, dx = 2\sqrt{x} - 2\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[x]/(1 + x),x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[x] - 2*ArcTan[Sqrt[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.273, Rules used = {60, 73, 216}

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.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 60$$

$$2\sqrt{x}-\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(x+1)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 73$$

$$2\sqrt{x}-2\int \frac{1}{x+1}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 216$$

$$2\sqrt{x}-2\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[x]/(1 + x),x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[x] - 2*ArcTan[Sqrt[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 60
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[
(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*((c + d*x)^n/(b*(m + n + 1))), x] + Simp[n*((b*c - a*d)/(
b*(m + n + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^(n - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b,
 c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 0] && NeQ[m + n + 1, 0] &&  !(IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !Integer
Q[n] || (GtQ[m, 0] && LtQ[m - n, 0]))) &&  !ILtQ[m + n + 2, 0] && IntLinear
Q[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$2\sqrt{x}-2\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$	13
default	$2\sqrt{x}-2\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$	13
meijerg	$2\sqrt{x}-2\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$	13
risch	$2\sqrt{x}-2\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$	13
trager	$2\sqrt{x}-\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\ln\left(\frac{2\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\sqrt{x}+x-1}{1+x}\right)$	36

input
```
int(x^(1/2)/(1+x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2*x^(1/2)-2*arctan(x^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x} - 2\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^(1/2)/(1+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x) - 2*arctan(sqrt(x))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x} - 2\operatorname{atan}\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x**(1/2)/(1+x),x)
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x) - 2*atan(sqrt(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x} - 2\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^(1/2)/(1+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x) - 2*arctan(sqrt(x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x}\,dx = 2\,\sqrt{x} - 2\,\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^(1/2)/(1+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x) - 2*arctan(sqrt(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x}\,dx = 2\,\sqrt{x} - 2\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
int(x^(1/2)/(x + 1),x)
```

output
```
2*x^(1/2) - 2*atan(x^(1/2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x}\,dx = -2atan\left(\sqrt{x}\right) + 2\sqrt{x}$$

input
```
int(x^(1/2)/(1+x),x)
```

output
```
2*( - atan(sqrt(x)) + sqrt(x))
```

3.225 $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 10

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = -2\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+x}\right)$$

output
```
-2*arctanh((1+x)^(1/2))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = -2\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x*Sqrt[1 + x]),x]
```

output
```
-2*ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 + x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.182$, Rules used = {73, 220}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x+1}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{73}$$

$$2\int \frac{1}{x}d\sqrt{x+1}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{220}$$

$$-2\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{x+1}\right)$$

input
```
Int[1/(x*Sqrt[1 + x]),x]
```

output
```
-2*ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 + x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 220
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[b, 2])^(-
1))*ArcTanh[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] &&
 (LtQ[a, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-2\,\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+x}\right)$	9
default	$-2\,\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+x}\right)$	9
trager	$-\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{1+x}+2+x}{x}\right)$	18
meijerg	$\frac{(\ln(x)-2\ln(2))\sqrt{\pi}-2\sqrt{\pi}\,\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	32

input
```
int(1/x/(1+x)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-2*arctanh((1+x)^(1/2))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 19 vs. 2(8) = 16.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.90

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = -\log\left(\sqrt{x+1}+1\right)+\log\left(\sqrt{x+1}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(1+x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-log(sqrt(x + 1) + 1) + log(sqrt(x + 1) - 1)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 26 vs. $2(10) = 20$.

Time = 0.29 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.60

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = \begin{cases} -2\operatorname{acoth}\left(\sqrt{x+1}\right) & \text{for } |x+1| > 1 \\ -2\operatorname{atanh}\left(\sqrt{x+1}\right) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(1+x)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((-2*acoth(sqrt(x + 1)), Abs(x + 1) > 1), (-2*atanh(sqrt(x + 1)),
 True))
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 19 vs. $2(8) = 16$.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.90

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = -\log\left(\sqrt{x+1}+1\right) + \log\left(\sqrt{x+1}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(1+x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-log(sqrt(x + 1) + 1) + log(sqrt(x + 1) - 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 20 vs. $2(8) = 16$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = -\log\left(\sqrt{x+1}+1\right) + \log\left(\left|\sqrt{x+1}-1\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(1+x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-log(sqrt(x + 1) + 1) + log(abs(sqrt(x + 1) - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = -2\,\mathrm{atanh}\left(\sqrt{x+1}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(x*(x + 1)^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
-2*atanh((x + 1)^(1/2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.70

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = \log\left(\sqrt{x+1}-1\right)-\log\left(\sqrt{x+1}+1\right)$$

input
```
int(1/x/(1+x)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
log(sqrt(x + 1) - 1) - log(sqrt(x + 1) + 1)
```

3.226 $\int \frac{1}{-\sqrt[3]{x}+x} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 14

$$\int \frac{1}{-\sqrt[3]{x}+x} \, dx = \frac{3}{2} \log \left(1-x^{2/3}\right)$$

output
```
3/2*ln(1-x^(2/3))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.79

$$\int \frac{1}{-\sqrt[3]{x}+x} \, dx = \frac{3}{2} \log \left(-1+\sqrt[3]{x}\right)+\frac{3}{2} \log \left(1+\sqrt[3]{x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-x^(1/3) + x)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(3*Log[-1 + x^(1/3)])/2 + (3*Log[1 + x^(1/3)])/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.182, Rules used = {2027, 792}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x-\sqrt[3]{x}} \, dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \ 2027$$
$$\int \frac{1}{\left(x^{2/3}-1\right)\sqrt[3]{x}}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \ 792$$
$$\frac{3}{2}\log\left(1-x^{2/3}\right)$$

input
```
Int[(-x^(1/3) + x)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(3*Log[1 - x^(2/3)])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 792
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Log[RemoveConten
t[a + b*x^n, x]]/(b*n), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, n}, x] && EqQ[m, n - 1]
```

rule 2027
```
Int[(Fx_.)*((a_.)*(x_)^(r_.) + (b_.)*(x_)^(s_.))^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[x^
(p*r)*(a + b*x^(s - r))^p*Fx, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, r, s}, x] && IntegerQ[p] &
& PosQ[s - r] &&  !(EqQ[p, 1] && EqQ[u, 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

method	result	size
meijerg	$\frac{3\ln\left(1-x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)}{2}$	11
derivativedivides	$\frac{3\ln\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}-1\right)}{2}+\frac{3\ln\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1\right)}{2}$	18
trager	$\frac{\ln\left(3x^{\frac{2}{3}}-3x^{\frac{4}{3}}+x^{2}-1\right)}{2}$	19
default	$\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{2}+\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2}-\frac{\ln\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}}+x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1\right)}{2}+\ln\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}-1\right)-\frac{\ln\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}}-x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1\right)}{2}+\ln\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1\right)$	50

input
```
int(1/(-x^(1/3)+x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
3/2*ln(1-x^(2/3))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.57

$$\int \frac{1}{-\sqrt[3]{x}+x}\,dx=\frac{3}{2}\log\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-x^(1/3)+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
3/2*log(x^(2/3) - 1)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 22 vs. $2(10) = 20$.

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.57

$$\int \frac{1}{-\sqrt[3]{x}+x}\,dx = \frac{3\log\left(\sqrt[3]{x}-1\right)}{2} + \frac{3\log\left(\sqrt[3]{x}+1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-x**(1/3)+x),x)
```

output
```
3*log(x**(1/3) - 1)/2 + 3*log(x**(1/3) + 1)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.21

$$\int \frac{1}{-\sqrt[3]{x}+x}\,dx = \frac{3}{2}\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1\right) + \frac{3}{2}\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-x^(1/3)+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3/2*log(x^(1/3) + 1) + 3/2*log(x^(1/3) - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29

$$\int \frac{1}{-\sqrt[3]{x}+x}\,dx = \frac{3}{2}\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1\right) + \frac{3}{2}\log\left(\left|x^{\frac{1}{3}}-1\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-x^(1/3)+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
3/2*log(x^(1/3) + 1) + 3/2*log(abs(x^(1/3) - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.57

$$\int \frac{1}{-\sqrt[3]{x}+x}\,dx = \frac{3\ \ln\left(x^{2/3}-1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(1/(x - x^(1/3)),x)
```

output
```
(3*log(x^(2/3) - 1))/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.21

$$\int \frac{1}{-\sqrt[3]{x}+x}\,dx = \frac{3\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}-1\right)}{2}+\frac{3\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(1/(-x^(1/3)+x),x)
```

output
```
(3*(log(x**(1/3) - 1) + log(x**(1/3) + 1)))/2
```

3.227 $\int \frac{1}{x-\sqrt{2+x}} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 31

$$\int \frac{1}{x-\sqrt{2+x}} \, dx = \frac{4}{3}\log\left(2-\sqrt{2+x}\right)+\frac{2}{3}\log\left(1+\sqrt{2+x}\right)$$

output
```
4/3*ln(2-(2+x)^(1/2))+2/3*ln(1+(2+x)^(1/2))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int \frac{1}{x-\sqrt{2+x}} \, dx = \frac{4}{3}\log\left(-2+\sqrt{2+x}\right)+\frac{2}{3}\log\left(1+\sqrt{2+x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(x - Sqrt[2 + x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(4*Log[-2 + Sqrt[2 + x]])/3 + (2*Log[1 + Sqrt[2 + x]])/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.308$, Rules used = {7267, 25, 1141, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x-\sqrt{x+2}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{7267}$$

$$2\int -\frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{x+2}-x}d\sqrt{x+2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$-2\int \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{x+2}-x}d\sqrt{x+2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1141}$$

$$2\int \left(\frac{1}{3\left(\sqrt{x+2}+1\right)}-\frac{2}{3\left(2-\sqrt{x+2}\right)}\right)d\sqrt{x+2}$$

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

$$2\left(\frac{2}{3}\log\left(2-\sqrt{x+2}\right)+\frac{1}{3}\log\left(\sqrt{x+2}+1\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[(x - Sqrt[2 + x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
2*((2*Log[2 - Sqrt[2 + x]])/3 + Log[1 + Sqrt[2 + x]]/3)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 1141
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_
Symbol] :> With[{q = Rt[b^2 - 4*a*c, 2]}, Simp[1/c^p   Int[ExpandIntegrand[
(d + e*x)^m*(b/2 - q/2 + c*x)^p*(b/2 + q/2 + c*x)^p, x], x], x] /; EqQ[p, -
1] ||  !FractionalPowerFactorQ[q]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x] && ILtQ[p,
0] && IntegerQ[m] && NiceSqrtQ[b^2 - 4*a*c]
```

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

rule 7267
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> With[{lst = SubstForFractionalPowerOfLinear[u, x]}, Si
mp[lst[[2]]*lst[[4]]   Subst[Int[lst[[1]], x], x, lst[[3]]^(1/lst[[2]])], x
] /;  !FalseQ[lst] && SubstForFractionalPowerQ[u, lst[[3]], x]]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{2\ln\left(1+\sqrt{2+x}\right)}{3}+\frac{4\ln\left(\sqrt{2+x}-2\right)}{3}$	22
trager	$\frac{\ln\left(6\sqrt{2+x}\,x^{2}-x^{3}+16\sqrt{2+x}\,x-15x^{2}+8\sqrt{2+x}-24x-12\right)}{3}$	44
default	$\frac{2\ln\left(-2+x\right)}{3}+\frac{\ln\left(1+x\right)}{3}+\frac{2\ln\left(\sqrt{2+x}-2\right)}{3}-\frac{\ln\left(\sqrt{2+x}-1\right)}{3}-\frac{2\ln\left(\sqrt{2+x}+2\right)}{3}+\frac{\ln\left(1+\sqrt{2+x}\right)}{3}$	54

input
```
int(1/(x-(2+x)^(1/2)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2/3*ln(1+(2+x)^(1/2))+4/3*ln((2+x)^(1/2)-2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int \frac{1}{x-\sqrt{2+x}}\,dx=\frac{2}{3}\,\log\left(\sqrt{x+2}+1\right)+\frac{4}{3}\,\log\left(\sqrt{x+2}-2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x-(2+x)^(1/2)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2/3*log(sqrt(x + 2) + 1) + 4/3*log(sqrt(x + 2) - 2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.64 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.16

$$\int \frac{1}{x-\sqrt{2+x}}\,dx=\log\left(x-\sqrt{x+2}\right)+\frac{\log\left(2\sqrt{x+2}-4\right)}{3}-\frac{\log\left(2\sqrt{x+2}+2\right)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x-(2+x)**(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
log(x - sqrt(x + 2)) + log(2*sqrt(x + 2) - 4)/3 - log(2*sqrt(x + 2) + 2)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int \frac{1}{x-\sqrt{2+x}}\,dx=\frac{2}{3}\,\log\left(\sqrt{x+2}+1\right)+\frac{4}{3}\,\log\left(\sqrt{x+2}-2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x-(2+x)^(1/2)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2/3*log(sqrt(x + 2) + 1) + 4/3*log(sqrt(x + 2) - 2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{1}{x-\sqrt{2+x}}\,dx = \frac{2}{3}\log\left(\sqrt{x+2}+1\right)+\frac{4}{3}\log\left(\left|\sqrt{x+2}-2\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x-(2+x)^(1/2)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2/3*log(sqrt(x + 2) + 1) + 4/3*log(abs(sqrt(x + 2) - 2))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{1}{x-\sqrt{2+x}}\,dx = \frac{2\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{x+2}}{3}+\frac{2}{3}\right)}{3}+\frac{4\ln\left(\frac{4}{3}-\frac{2\sqrt{x+2}}{3}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/(x - (x + 2)^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
(2*log((2*(x + 2)^(1/2))/3 + 2/3))/3 + (4*log(4/3 - (2*(x + 2)^(1/2))/3))/
3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.61

$$\int \frac{1}{x-\sqrt{2+x}}\,dx = \frac{4\log\left(\sqrt{x+2}-2\right)}{3}+\frac{2\log\left(\sqrt{x+2}+1\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/(x-(2+x)^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
(2*(2*log(sqrt(x + 2) - 2) + log(sqrt(x + 2) + 1)))/3
```

3.228 $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{-1+x}} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 32

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{-1+x}} dx = 2\sqrt{-1+x} + \frac{4}{3}(-1+x)^{3/2} + \frac{2}{5}(-1+x)^{5/2}$$

output
```
4/3*(-1+x)^(3/2)+2/5*(-1+x)^(5/2)+2*(-1+x)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.66

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{-1+x}} dx = \frac{2}{15}\sqrt{-1+x}(8+4x+3x^2)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2/Sqrt[-1 + x],x]
```

output
```
(2*Sqrt[-1 + x]*(8 + 4*x + 3*x^2))/15
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.182, Rules used = {53, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x-1}} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 53}$$

$$\int \left((x-1)^{3/2}+2\sqrt{x-1}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{2}{5}(x-1)^{5/2}+\frac{4}{3}(x-1)^{3/2}+2\sqrt{x-1}$$

input
```
Int[x^2/Sqrt[-1 + x],x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[-1 + x] + (4*(-1 + x)^(3/2))/3 + (2*(-1 + x)^(5/2))/5
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 53
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n},
x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !IntegerQ[n] || (EqQ[c, 0] && LeQ[7*m + 4*n + 4, 0])
|| LtQ[9*m + 5*(n + 1), 0] || GtQ[m + n + 2, 0])
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.53

method	result	size
trager	$\left(\frac{2}{5}x^{2}+\frac{8}{15}x+\frac{16}{15}\right)\sqrt{-1+x}$	17
gosper	$\frac{2\sqrt{-1+x}\,(3x^{2}+4x+8)}{15}$	18
risch	$\frac{2\sqrt{-1+x}\,(3x^{2}+4x+8)}{15}$	18
orering	$\frac{2\sqrt{-1+x}\,(3x^{2}+4x+8)}{15}$	18
derivativedivides	$\frac{4(-1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}+\frac{2(-1+x)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5}+2\sqrt{-1+x}$	23
default	$\frac{4(-1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}+\frac{2(-1+x)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5}+2\sqrt{-1+x}$	23
meijerg	$-\frac{\sqrt{-\operatorname{signum}(-1+x)}\left(-\frac{16\sqrt{\pi}}{15}+\frac{\sqrt{\pi}\left(6x^{2}+8x+16\right)\sqrt{1-x}}{15}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}\sqrt{\operatorname{signum}(-1+x)}}$	48

input
```
int(x^2/(-1+x)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(2/5*x^2+8/15*x+16/15)*(-1+x)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.53

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{-1+x}}\,dx=\frac{2}{15}\left(3\,x^2+4\,x+8\right)\sqrt{x-1}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(-1+x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2/15*(3*x^2 + 4*x + 8)*sqrt(x - 1)
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.61 (sec) , antiderivative size = 76, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.38

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{-1+x}}\,dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2x^2\sqrt{x-1}}{5} + \frac{8x\sqrt{x-1}}{15} + \frac{16\sqrt{x-1}}{15} & \text{for } |x| > 1 \\ \frac{2ix^2\sqrt{1-x}}{5} + \frac{8ix\sqrt{1-x}}{15} + \frac{16i\sqrt{1-x}}{15} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(x**2/(-1+x)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((2*x**2*sqrt(x - 1)/5 + 8*x*sqrt(x - 1)/15 + 16*sqrt(x - 1)/15,
Abs(x) > 1), (2*I*x**2*sqrt(1 - x)/5 + 8*I*x*sqrt(1 - x)/15 + 16*I*sqrt(1
- x)/15, True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{-1+x}}\,dx = \frac{2}{5}\,(x-1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{4}{3}\,(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2\sqrt{x-1}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(-1+x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2/5*(x - 1)^(5/2) + 4/3*(x - 1)^(3/2) + 2*sqrt(x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{-1+x}}\,dx = \frac{2}{5}\,(x-1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{4}{3}\,(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2\sqrt{x-1}$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(-1+x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2/5*(x - 1)^(5/2) + 4/3*(x - 1)^(3/2) + 2*sqrt(x - 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{-1+x}}\,dx = \frac{2\,\sqrt{x-1}\,\left(10\,x+3\,{\left(x-1\right)}^2+5\right)}{15}$$

input
```
int(x^2/(x - 1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(2*(x - 1)^(1/2)*(10*x + 3*(x - 1)^2 + 5))/15
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{-1+x}}\,dx = \frac{2\sqrt{x-1}\,(3x^2+4x+8)}{15}$$

input
```
int(x^2/(-1+x)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(2*sqrt(x - 1)*(3*x**2 + 4*x + 8))/15
```

3.229 $\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+x}}{1+x} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 31

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+x}}{1+x} \, dx = 2\sqrt{-1+x} - 2\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1+x}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

output
```
-2*arctan(1/2*(-1+x)^(1/2)*2^(1/2))*2^(1/2)+2*(-1+x)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+x}}{1+x} \, dx = 2\sqrt{-1+x} - 2\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1+x}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[-1 + x]/(1 + x),x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[-1 + x] - 2*Sqrt[2]*ArcTan[Sqrt[-1 + x]/Sqrt[2]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.231$, Rules used = {60, 73, 216}

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.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x+1} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 60$$

$$2\sqrt{x-1} - 2\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}(x+1)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 73$$

$$2\sqrt{x-1} - 4\int \frac{1}{x+1}d\sqrt{x-1}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 216$$

$$2\sqrt{x-1} - 2\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[-1 + x]/(1 + x),x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[-1 + x] - 2*Sqrt[2]*ArcTan[Sqrt[-1 + x]/Sqrt[2]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 60
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[
(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*((c + d*x)^n/(b*(m + n + 1))), x] + Simp[n*((b*c - a*d)/(
b*(m + n + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^(n - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b,
 c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 0] && NeQ[m + n + 1, 0] &&  !(IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !Integer
Q[n] || (GtQ[m, 0] && LtQ[m - n, 0]))) &&  !ILtQ[m + n + 2, 0] && IntLinear
Q[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

method	result	siz
derivativedivides	$-2\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1+x}\,\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{-1+x}$	25
default	$-2\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1+x}\,\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{-1+x}$	25
risch	$-2\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1+x}\,\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{-1+x}$	25
trager	$2\sqrt{-1+x}-\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+2\right)\ln\left(-\frac{\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+2\right)x-3\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+2\right)-4\sqrt{-1+x}}{1+x}\right)$	49

input
```
int((-1+x)^(1/2)/(1+x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-2*arctan(1/2*(-1+x)^(1/2)*2^(1/2))*2^(1/2)+2*(-1+x)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+x}}{1+x}\,dx = -2\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x-1}\right)+2\sqrt{x-1}$$

input
```
integrate((-1+x)^(1/2)/(1+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-2*sqrt(2)*arctan(1/2*sqrt(2)*sqrt(x - 1)) + 2*sqrt(x - 1)
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.67 (sec) , antiderivative size = 75, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.42

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+x}}{1+x}\,dx = \begin{cases} 2\sqrt{x-1}+2\sqrt{2}\operatorname{asin}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{x+1}}\right) & \text{for } |x+1|>2 \\ 2i\sqrt{1-x}+\sqrt{2}i\log\left(x+1\right)-2\sqrt{2}i\log\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{x}{2}}+1\right) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate((-1+x)**(1/2)/(1+x),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((2*sqrt(x - 1) + 2*sqrt(2)*asin(sqrt(2)/sqrt(x + 1)), Abs(x + 1)
 > 2), (2*I*sqrt(1 - x) + sqrt(2)*I*log(x + 1) - 2*sqrt(2)*I*log(sqrt(1/2
- x/2) + 1), True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+x}}{1+x}\,dx = -2\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x-1}\right) + 2\sqrt{x-1}$$

input
```
integrate((-1+x)^(1/2)/(1+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-2*sqrt(2)*arctan(1/2*sqrt(2)*sqrt(x - 1)) + 2*sqrt(x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+x}}{1+x}\,dx = -2\sqrt{2}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x-1}\right) + 2\sqrt{x-1}$$

input
```
integrate((-1+x)^(1/2)/(1+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-2*sqrt(2)*arctan(1/2*sqrt(2)*sqrt(x - 1)) + 2*sqrt(x - 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+x}}{1+x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x-1} - 2\sqrt{2}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x-1}}{2}\right)$$

input
```
int((x - 1)^(1/2)/(x + 1),x)
```

output
```
2*(x - 1)^(1/2) - 2*2^(1/2)*atan((2^(1/2)*(x - 1)^(1/2))/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+x}}{1+x} \, dx = -2\sqrt{2}\, atan\left(\frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + 2\sqrt{x-1}$$

input
```
int((-1+x)^(1/2)/(1+x),x)
```

output
```
2*( - sqrt(2)*atan(sqrt(x - 1)/sqrt(2)) + sqrt(x - 1))
```

3.230 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 29

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \, dx = -4\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}} + \frac{4}{3}\left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)^{3/2}$$

output
```
4/3*(1+x^(1/2))^(3/2)-4*(1+x^(1/2))^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \, dx = \frac{4}{3}\left(-2+\sqrt{x}\right)\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}$$

input
```
Integrate[1/Sqrt[1 + Sqrt[x]],x]
```

output
```
(4*(-2 + Sqrt[x])*Sqrt[1 + Sqrt[x]])/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.273, Rules used = {774, 53, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 774}$$

$$2\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 53}$$

$$2\int \left(\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}}\right)d\sqrt{x}$$

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

$$2\left(\frac{2}{3}\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)^{3/2}-2\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}\right)$$

input
```
Int[1/Sqrt[1 + Sqrt[x]],x]
```

output
```
2*(-2*Sqrt[1 + Sqrt[x]] + (2*(1 + Sqrt[x])^(3/2))/3)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 53
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n},
x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !IntegerQ[n] || (EqQ[c, 0] && LeQ[7*m + 4*n + 4, 0])
|| LtQ[9*m + 5*(n + 1), 0] || GtQ[m + n + 2, 0])
```

rule 774
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{k = Denominator[n]},
Simp[k   Subst[Int[x^(k - 1)*(a + b*x^(k*n))^p, x], x, x^(1/k)], x]] /; Fre
eQ[{a, b, p}, x] && FractionQ[n]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{4(\sqrt{x}+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}-4\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}$	20
default	$\frac{4(\sqrt{x}+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}-4\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}$	20
meijerg	$\frac{\frac{8\sqrt{\pi}}{3}-\frac{\sqrt{\pi}\,(-4\sqrt{x}+8)\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}}{3}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	31

input
```
int(1/(x^(1/2)+1)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
4/3*(x^(1/2)+1)^(3/2)-4*(x^(1/2)+1)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.48

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}\,dx = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}\left(\sqrt{x}-2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+x^(1/2))^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
4/3*sqrt(sqrt(x) + 1)*(sqrt(x) - 2)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 117 vs. 2(24) = 48.

Time = 0.44 (sec) , antiderivative size = 117, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.03

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}\,dx = -\frac{4x^{\frac{5}{2}}\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}}{3x^{\frac{5}{2}}+3x^2} + \frac{8x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{3x^{\frac{5}{2}}+3x^2} + \frac{4x^3\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}}{3x^{\frac{5}{2}}+3x^2} - \frac{8x^2\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}}{3x^{\frac{5}{2}}+3x^2} + \frac{8x^2}{3x^{\frac{5}{2}}+3x^2}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+x**(1/2))**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
-4*x**(5/2)*sqrt(sqrt(x) + 1)/(3*x**(5/2) + 3*x**2) + 8*x**(5/2)/(3*x**(5/
2) + 3*x**2) + 4*x**3*sqrt(sqrt(x) + 1)/(3*x**(5/2) + 3*x**2) - 8*x**2*sqr
t(sqrt(x) + 1)/(3*x**(5/2) + 3*x**2) + 8*x**2/(3*x**(5/2) + 3*x**2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.66

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}\,dx = \frac{4}{3}\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+x^(1/2))^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
4/3*(sqrt(x) + 1)^(3/2) - 4*sqrt(sqrt(x) + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.66

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}\,dx = \frac{4}{3}\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+x^(1/2))^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
4/3*(sqrt(x) + 1)^(3/2) - 4*sqrt(sqrt(x) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.41

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}\,dx = x\,{}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{2},2;\ 3;\ -\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(x^(1/2) + 1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
x*hypergeom([1/2, 2], 3, -x^(1/2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.38

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}\,dx = \frac{4\sqrt{\sqrt{x}+1}\left(\sqrt{x}-2\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/(1+x^(1/2))^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(4*sqrt(sqrt(x) + 1)*(sqrt(x) - 2))/3
```

3.231 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+x^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+x^2} \, dx = 2\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

output
```
2*arctan(x^(1/2))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+x^2} \, dx = 2\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[x]/(x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
2*ArcTan[Sqrt[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.231$, Rules used = {9, 73, 216}

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.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2+x}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{9}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(x+1)}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{73}$$
$$2\int \frac{1}{x+1}d\sqrt{x}$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{216}$$
$$2\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[x]/(x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
2*ArcTan[Sqrt[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 9
```
Int[(u_.)*(Px_)^(p_.)*((e_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{r = Expon[Px,
x, Min]}, Simp[1/e^(p*r)   Int[u*(e*x)^(m + p*r)*ExpandToSum[Px/x^r, x]^p,
x], x] /; IGtQ[r, 0]] /; FreeQ[{e, m}, x] && PolyQ[Px, x] && IntegerQ[p] &&
  !MonomialQ[Px, x]
```

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$2\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$	7
default	$2\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$	7
meijerg	$2\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$	7
trager	$\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\ln\left(\frac{2\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\sqrt{x}+x-1}{1+x}\right)$	29

input
```
int(x^(1/2)/(x^2+x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2*arctan(x^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+x^2}\,dx = 2\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^(1/2)/(x^2+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*arctan(sqrt(x))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x + x^2}\, dx = 2 \operatorname{atan}\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x**(1/2)/(x**2+x),x)
```

output
```
2*atan(sqrt(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x + x^2}\, dx = 2 \arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^(1/2)/(x^2+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*arctan(sqrt(x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x + x^2}\, dx = 2 \arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^(1/2)/(x^2+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*arctan(sqrt(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+x^2}\,dx = 2\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
int(x^(1/2)/(x + x^2),x)
```

output
```
2*atan(x^(1/2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+x^2}\,dx = 2atan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
int(x^(1/2)/(x^2+x),x)
```

output
```
2*atan(sqrt(x))
```

3.232 $\int \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{-1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 17, antiderivative size = 21

$$\int \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{-1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 4\sqrt{x}+x+4\log\left(1-\sqrt{x}\right)$$

output
```
x+4*ln(1-x^(1/2))+4*x^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{-1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 4\sqrt{x}+x+4\log\left(-1+\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + Sqrt[x])/(-1 + Sqrt[x]),x]
```

output
```
4*Sqrt[x] + x + 4*Log[-1 + Sqrt[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.235$, Rules used = {900, 25, 86, 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.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{900}$$

$$2\int -\frac{\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)\sqrt{x}}{1-\sqrt{x}}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$-2\int \frac{\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)\sqrt{x}}{1-\sqrt{x}}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{86}$$

$$-2\int \left(-\sqrt{x}-\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}-1}-2\right)d\sqrt{x}$$

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

$$2\left(\frac{x}{2}+2\sqrt{x}+2\log\left(1-\sqrt{x}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + Sqrt[x])/(-1 + Sqrt[x]),x]
```

output
```
2*(2*Sqrt[x] + x/2 + 2*Log[1 - Sqrt[x]])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 86
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))*((c_) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))^(p_
.), x_] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)*(c + d*x)^n*(e + f*x)^p, x], x] /;
 FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, n}, x] && ((ILtQ[n, 0] && ILtQ[p, 0]) || EqQ[p, 1
] || (IGtQ[p, 0] && ( !IntegerQ[n] || LeQ[9*p + 5*(n + 2), 0] || GeQ[n + p
+ 1, 0] || (GeQ[n + p + 2, 0] && RationalQ[a, b, c, d, e, f]))))
```

rule 900
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_.)*((c_) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(q_.), x_Symbol
] :> With[{g = Denominator[n]}, Simp[g   Subst[Int[x^(g - 1)*(a + b*x^(g*n)
)^p*(c + d*x^(g*n))^q, x], x, x^(1/g)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, p, q}, x]
 && NeQ[b*c - a*d, 0] && FractionQ[n]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$x+4\sqrt{x}+4\ln\left(\sqrt{x}-1\right)$	16
default	$x+4\sqrt{x}+4\ln\left(\sqrt{x}-1\right)$	16
trager	$-2+x+4\sqrt{x}+2\ln\left(2\sqrt{x}-1-x\right)$	22
meijerg	$2\sqrt{x}+4\ln\left(1-\sqrt{x}\right)+\frac{\sqrt{x}\,(3\sqrt{x}+6)}{3}$	29

input
```
int((x^(1/2)+1)/(x^(1/2)-1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
x+4*x^(1/2)+4*ln(x^(1/2)-1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{-1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = x+4\,\sqrt{x}+4\,\log\left(\sqrt{x}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+x^(1/2))/(-1+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
x + 4*sqrt(x) + 4*log(sqrt(x) - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{-1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 4\sqrt{x}+x+4\log\left(\sqrt{x}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+x**(1/2))/(-1+x**(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
4*sqrt(x) + x + 4*log(sqrt(x) - 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{-1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = x+4\,\sqrt{x}+4\,\log\left(\sqrt{x}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+x^(1/2))/(-1+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
x + 4*sqrt(x) + 4*log(sqrt(x) - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{-1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = x+4\,\sqrt{x}+4\,\log\left(\left|\sqrt{x}-1\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+x^(1/2))/(-1+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x + 4*sqrt(x) + 4*log(abs(sqrt(x) - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{-1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = x+4\,\ln\left(\sqrt{x}-1\right)+4\,\sqrt{x}$$

input
```
int((x^(1/2) + 1)/(x^(1/2) - 1),x)
```

output
```
x + 4*log(x^(1/2) - 1) + 4*x^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{-1+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 4\sqrt{x}+4\log\left(\sqrt{x}-1\right)+x$$

input
```
int((1+x^(1/2))/(-1+x^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
4*sqrt(x) + 4*log(sqrt(x) - 1) + x
```

3.233 $\int \frac{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}{-1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 17, antiderivative size = 30

$$\int \frac{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}{-1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}\,dx = -6\sqrt[3]{x}-3x^{2/3}-x-6\log\left(1-\sqrt[3]{x}\right)$$

output
```
-6*x^(1/3)-3*x^(2/3)-x-6*ln(1-x^(1/3))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

$$\int \frac{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}{-1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}\,dx = -6\sqrt[3]{x}-3x^{2/3}-x-6\log\left(-1+\sqrt[3]{x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + x^(-1/3))/(-1 + x^(-1/3)),x]
```

output
```
-6*x^(1/3) - 3*x^(2/3) - x - 6*Log[-1 + x^(1/3)]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.13, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.235, Rules used = {898, 900, 86, 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.

$$\int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}-1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{898}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}+1}{1-\sqrt[3]{x}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{900}$$

$$3\int \frac{\left(\sqrt[3]{x}+1\right)x^{2/3}}{1-\sqrt[3]{x}}d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{86}$$

$$3\int \left(-x^{2/3}-2\sqrt[3]{x}-\frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}-2\right)d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

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

$$3\left(-x^{2/3}-\frac{x}{3}-2\sqrt[3]{x}-2\log\left(1-\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + x^(-1/3))/(-1 + x^(-1/3)),x]
```

output
```
3*(-2*x^(1/3) - x^(2/3) - x/3 - 2*Log[1 - x^(1/3)])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 86
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))*((c_) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))^(p_
.), x_] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)*(c + d*x)^n*(e + f*x)^p, x], x] /;
 FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, n}, x] && ((ILtQ[n, 0] && ILtQ[p, 0]) || EqQ[p, 1
] || (IGtQ[p, 0] && ( !IntegerQ[n] || LeQ[9*p + 5*(n + 2), 0] || GeQ[n + p
+ 1, 0] || (GeQ[n + p + 2, 0] && RationalQ[a, b, c, d, e, f]))))
```

rule 898
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_.)*((c_) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(q_.), x_Symbol
] :> Int[x^(n*(p + q))*(b + a/x^n)^p*(d + c/x^n)^q, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d
, n}, x] && NeQ[b*c - a*d, 0] && IntegersQ[p, q] && NegQ[n]
```

rule 900
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_.)*((c_) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(q_.), x_Symbol
] :> With[{g = Denominator[n]}, Simp[g   Subst[Int[x^(g - 1)*(a + b*x^(g*n)
)^p*(c + d*x^(g*n))^q, x], x, x^(1/g)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, p, q}, x]
 && NeQ[b*c - a*d, 0] && FractionQ[n]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-x-3x^{\frac{2}{3}}-6x^{\frac{1}{3}}-6\ln\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}-1\right)$	23
default	$-x-3x^{\frac{2}{3}}-6x^{\frac{1}{3}}-6\ln\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}-1\right)$	23
trager	$2-x-6x^{\frac{1}{3}}-3x^{\frac{2}{3}}-2\ln\left(-3x^{\frac{2}{3}}+3x^{\frac{1}{3}}+x-1\right)$	32
meijerg	$-\frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}\left(4x^{\frac{2}{3}}+6x^{\frac{1}{3}}+12\right)}{4}-6\ln\left(1-x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)-\frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}\left(3x^{\frac{1}{3}}+6\right)}{2}$	41

input
```
int((1+1/x^(1/3))/(-1+1/x^(1/3)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-x-3*x^(2/3)-6*x^(1/3)-6*ln(x^(1/3)-1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}{-1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}\,dx = -x-3\,x^{\frac{2}{3}}-6\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}-6\,\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+1/x^(1/3))/(-1+1/x^(1/3)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-x - 3*x^(2/3) - 6*x^(1/3) - 6*log(x^(1/3) - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}{-1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}\,dx = -3x^{\frac{2}{3}}-6\sqrt[3]{x}-x-6\log\left(\sqrt[3]{x}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+1/x**(1/3))/(-1+1/x**(1/3)),x)
```

output
```
-3*x**(2/3) - 6*x**(1/3) - x - 6*log(x**(1/3) - 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}{-1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}\,dx = -x-3\,x^{\frac{2}{3}}-6\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}-6\,\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+1/x^(1/3))/(-1+1/x^(1/3)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-x - 3*x^(2/3) - 6*x^(1/3) - 6*log(x^(1/3) - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}{-1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}\,dx = -x-3\,x^{\frac{2}{3}}-6\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}-6\,\log\left(\left|x^{\frac{1}{3}}-1\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+1/x^(1/3))/(-1+1/x^(1/3)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-x - 3*x^(2/3) - 6*x^(1/3) - 6*log(abs(x^(1/3) - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}{-1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}\,dx = -x-6\,\ln\left(x^{1/3}-1\right)-6\,x^{1/3}-3\,x^{2/3}$$

input
```
int((1/x^(1/3) + 1)/(1/x^(1/3) - 1),x)
```

output
```
- x - 6*log(x^(1/3) - 1) - 6*x^(1/3) - 3*x^(2/3)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}{-1+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}\,dx = -3x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 6x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 6\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1\right) - x$$

input
```
int((1+1/x^(1/3))/(-1+1/x^(1/3)),x)
```

output
```
- 3*x**(2/3) - 6*x**(1/3) - 6*log(x**(1/3) - 1) - x
```

3.234 $\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 27

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{3}{4}\left(1+x^2\right)^{2/3}+\frac{3}{10}\left(1+x^2\right)^{5/3}$$

output
```
-3/4*(x^2+1)^(2/3)+3/10*(x^2+1)^(5/3)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{3}{20}\left(1+x^2\right)^{2/3}\left(-3+2x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^3/(1 + x^2)^(1/3),x]
```

output
```
(3*(1 + x^2)^(2/3)*(-3 + 2*x^2))/20
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.15, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.231, Rules used = {243, 53, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 243}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 53}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \left(\left(x^2+1\right)^{2/3}-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}\right)dx^2$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{3}{5}\left(x^2+1\right)^{5/3}-\frac{3}{2}\left(x^2+1\right)^{2/3}\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^3/(1 + x^2)^(1/3),x]
```

output
```
((-3*(1 + x^2)^(2/3))/2 + (3*(1 + x^2)^(5/3))/5)/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 53
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n},
x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !IntegerQ[n] || (EqQ[c, 0] && LeQ[7*m + 4*n + 4, 0])
|| LtQ[9*m + 5*(n + 1), 0] || GtQ[m + n + 2, 0])
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

method	result	size
trager	$\left(\frac{3x^2}{10}-\frac{9}{20}\right)\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$	16
gosper	$\frac{3\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\left(2x^2-3\right)}{20}$	17
meijerg	$\frac{x^4\,\text{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{1}{3},2\right],[3],-x^2\right)}{4}$	17
risch	$\frac{3\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\left(2x^2-3\right)}{20}$	17
pseudoelliptic	$\frac{3\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\left(2x^2-3\right)}{20}$	17
orering	$\frac{3\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\left(2x^2-3\right)}{20}$	17

input
```
int(x^3/(x^2+1)^(1/3),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(3/10*x^2-9/20)*(x^2+1)^(2/3)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}}\,dx=\frac{3}{20}\left(2\,x^2-3\right)\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(x^2+1)^(1/3),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
3/20*(2*x^2 - 3)*(x^2 + 1)^(2/3)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.45 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{3x^2(x^2+1)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{10} - \frac{9(x^2+1)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{20}$$

input
```
integrate(x**3/(x**2+1)**(1/3),x)
```

output
```
3*x**2*(x**2 + 1)**(2/3)/10 - 9*(x**2 + 1)**(2/3)/20
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{3}{10}\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{3}{4}\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(x^2+1)^(1/3),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3/10*(x^2 + 1)^(5/3) - 3/4*(x^2 + 1)^(2/3)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{3}{10}\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{3}{4}\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(x^2+1)^(1/3),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
3/10*(x^2 + 1)^(5/3) - 3/4*(x^2 + 1)^(2/3)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}}\,dx = \frac{3\,{\left(x^2+1\right)}^{2/3}\,\left(2\,x^2-3\right)}{20}$$

input
```
int(x^3/(x^2 + 1)^(1/3),x)
```

output
```
(3*(x^2 + 1)^(2/3)*(2*x^2 - 3))/20
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}}\,dx = \int \frac{x^3}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}}dx$$

input
```
int(x^3/(x^2+1)^(1/3),x)
```

output
```
int(x**3/(x**2 + 1)**(1/3),x)
```

3.235 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 21, antiderivative size = 201

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}} \, dx = {} & 6\sqrt[6]{x}+x-\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{2\left(5+\sqrt{5}\right)}\arctan\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}+4\sqrt[6]{x}}{\sqrt{2\left(5+\sqrt{5}\right)}}\right)\\
&-\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{2\left(5-\sqrt{5}\right)}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{10}\left(5+\sqrt{5}\right)}\left(1+\sqrt{5}+4\sqrt[6]{x}\right)\right)\\
&+\frac{6}{5}\log\left(1-\sqrt[6]{x}\right)-\frac{3}{10}\left(1-\sqrt{5}\right)\log\left(2+\sqrt[6]{x}-\sqrt{5}\sqrt[6]{x}+2\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\\
&-\frac{3}{10}\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)\log\left(2+\sqrt[6]{x}+\sqrt{5}\sqrt[6]{x}+2\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\end{aligned}$$

output
```
6*x^(1/6)+x+6/5*ln(1-x^(1/6))-3/10*ln(2+x^(1/6)+2*x^(1/3)-x^(1/6)*5^(1/2))
*(-5^(1/2)+1)-3/10*ln(2+x^(1/6)+2*x^(1/3)+x^(1/6)*5^(1/2))*(5^(1/2)+1)-3/5
*arctan(1/20*(1+4*x^(1/6)+5^(1/2))*(50+10*5^(1/2))^(1/2))*(10-2*5^(1/2))^(
1/2)-3/5*arctan((1+4*x^(1/6)-5^(1/2))/(10+2*5^(1/2))^(1/2))*(10+2*5^(1/2))
^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3 in optimal.

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 127, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 6\sqrt[6]{x}+x+\frac{6}{5}\log\left(-1+\sqrt[6]{x}\right)-\frac{6}{5}\text{RootSum}\left[1+\#1+\#1^2+\#1^3+\#1^4\&,\frac{4\log\left(\sqrt[6]{x}-\#1\right)+3\log\left(\sqrt[6]{x}-\#1\right)\#1+2\log\left(\sqrt[6]{x}-\#1\right)\#1^2+\log\left(\sqrt[6]{x}-\#1\right)\#1^3}{1+2\#1+3\#1^2+4\#1^3}\&\right]$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[x]/(-x^(-1/3) + Sqrt[x]),x]
```

output
```
6*x^(1/6) + x + (6*Log[-1 + x^(1/6)])/5 - (6*RootSum[1 + #1 + #1^2 + #1^3
+ #1^4 & , (4*Log[x^(1/6) - #1] + 3*Log[x^(1/6) - #1]*#1 + 2*Log[x^(1/6) -
 #1]*#1^2 + Log[x^(1/6) - #1]*#1^3)/(1 + 2*#1 + 3*#1^2 + 4*#1^3) & ])/5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.40 (sec) , antiderivative size = 208, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.03, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.238$, Rules used = {10, 25, 864, 831, 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.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{10}$$

$$\int -\frac{x^{5/6}}{1-x^{5/6}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$-\int \frac{x^{5/6}}{1-x^{5/6}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 864$$

$$-6\int \frac{x^{5/3}}{1-x^{5/6}}d\sqrt[6]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 831$$

$$-6\int \left(-x^{5/6}+\frac{1}{1-x^{5/6}}-1\right)d\sqrt[6]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2009$$

$$-6\left(\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left(5+\sqrt{5}\right)}\arctan\left(\frac{4\sqrt[6]{x}-\sqrt{5}+1}{\sqrt{2\left(5+\sqrt{5}\right)}}\right)+\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left(5-\sqrt{5}\right)}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{10}\left(5+\sqrt{5}\right)}\left(4\sqrt[6]{x}+\sqrt{5}+1\right)\right)\right.$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[x]/(-x^(-1/3) + Sqrt[x]),x]
```

output
```
-6*(-x^(1/6) - x/6 + (Sqrt[(5 + Sqrt[5])/2]*ArcTan[(1 - Sqrt[5] + 4*x^(1/6
))/Sqrt[2*(5 + Sqrt[5])]])/5 + (Sqrt[(5 - Sqrt[5])/2]*ArcTan[(Sqrt[(5 + Sq
rt[5])/10]*(1 + Sqrt[5] + 4*x^(1/6)))/2])/5 - Log[1 - x^(1/6)]/5 + ((1 - S
qrt[5])*Log[1 + ((1 - Sqrt[5])*x^(1/6))/2 + x^(1/3)])/20 + ((1 + Sqrt[5])*
Log[1 + ((1 + Sqrt[5])*x^(1/6))/2 + x^(1/3)])/20)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 10
```
Int[(u_.)*((e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_.)*(x_)^(r_.) + (b_.)*(x_)^(s_.))^(p_.), x
_Symbol] :> Simp[1/e^(p*r)   Int[u*(e*x)^(m + p*r)*(a + b*x^(s - r))^p, x],
 x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, m, r, s}, x] && IntegerQ[p] && (IntegerQ[p*r] || GtQ
[e, 0]) && PosQ[s - r]
```

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 831
```
Int[(x_)^(m_)/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_)), x_Symbol] :> Int[PolynomialDivide[x
^m, a + b*x^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[n, 0] && Gt
Q[m, 2*n - 1]
```

rule 864
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{k = Denomi
nator[n]}, Simp[k   Subst[Int[x^(k*(m + 1) - 1)*(a + b*x^(k*n))^p, x], x, x
^(1/k)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && FractionQ[n]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 132, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.66

method	result
meijerg	$\frac{6(-1)^{\frac{4}{5}}\left(-\frac{5x^{\frac{1}{6}}(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}\left(11x^{\frac{5}{6}}+66\right)}{66}-(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}\left(\ln\left(1-x^{\frac{1}{6}}\right)+\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)\ln\left(1-2\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)x^{\frac{1}{6}}+x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)-2\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)\arctan\left(\frac{\sin(\cdots}{1-\cos\cdots}\cdots\right.\right.\right.}{5}$
derivativedivides	$x+6x^{\frac{1}{6}}-\frac{3\ln\left(2+x^{\frac{1}{6}}+2x^{\frac{1}{3}}-x^{\frac{1}{6}}\sqrt{5}\right)\left(-\sqrt{5}+1\right)}{10}-\frac{12\left(4-\frac{\left(-\sqrt{5}+1\right)^{2}}{4}\right)\arctan\left(\frac{1+4x^{\frac{1}{6}}-\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}\right)}{5\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}+\frac{3\left(-\sqrt{5}-1\right)\cdots}{\cdots}$
default	$x+6x^{\frac{1}{6}}-\frac{3\ln\left(2+x^{\frac{1}{6}}+2x^{\frac{1}{3}}-x^{\frac{1}{6}}\sqrt{5}\right)\left(-\sqrt{5}+1\right)}{10}-\frac{12\left(4-\frac{\left(-\sqrt{5}+1\right)^{2}}{4}\right)\arctan\left(\frac{1+4x^{\frac{1}{6}}-\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}\right)}{5\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}+\frac{3\left(-\sqrt{5}-1\right)\cdots}{\cdots}$

input
```
int(x^(1/2)/(-1/x^(1/3)+x^(1/2)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
6/5*(-1)^(4/5)*(-5/66*x^(1/6)*(-1)^(1/5)*(11*x^(5/6)+66)-(-1)^(1/5)*(ln(1-
x^(1/6))+cos(2/5*Pi)*ln(1-2*cos(2/5*Pi)*x^(1/6)+x^(1/3))-2*sin(2/5*Pi)*arc
tan(sin(2/5*Pi)*x^(1/6)/(1-cos(2/5*Pi)*x^(1/6)))-cos(1/5*Pi)*ln(1+2*cos(1/
5*Pi)*x^(1/6)+x^(1/3))-2*sin(1/5*Pi)*arctan(sin(1/5*Pi)*x^(1/6)/(1+cos(1/5
*Pi)*x^(1/6)))))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 156, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = \frac{6}{5}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\sqrt{\sqrt{5}+5}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{10}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\left(2\,x^{\frac{1}{6}}\left(\sqrt{5}-5\right)+3\,\sqrt{5}-5\right)\sqrt{\sqrt{5}+5}\right) - \frac{3}{10}\left(\sqrt{5}+1\right)\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{6}}\left(\sqrt{5}+1\right)+2\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}+2\right) + \frac{3}{10}\left(\sqrt{5}-1\right)\log\left(-x^{\frac{1}{6}}\left(\sqrt{5}-1\right)+2\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}+2\right) - \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{-\frac{9}{2}\sqrt{5}+\frac{45}{2}}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{15}\,x^{\frac{1}{6}}\left(\sqrt{5}+5\right)\sqrt{-\frac{9}{2}\sqrt{5}+\frac{45}{2}} + \frac{1}{30}\left(3\,\sqrt{5}+5\right)\sqrt{-\frac{9}{2}\sqrt{5}+\frac{45}{2}}\right) + x + 6\,x^{\frac{1}{6}} + \frac{6}{5}\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{6}}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^(1/2)/(-1/x^(1/3)+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
6/5*sqrt(1/2)*sqrt(sqrt(5) + 5)*arctan(1/10*sqrt(1/2)*(2*x^(1/6)*(sqrt(5)
- 5) + 3*sqrt(5) - 5)*sqrt(sqrt(5) + 5)) - 3/10*(sqrt(5) + 1)*log(x^(1/6)*
(sqrt(5) + 1) + 2*x^(1/3) + 2) + 3/10*(sqrt(5) - 1)*log(-x^(1/6)*(sqrt(5)
- 1) + 2*x^(1/3) + 2) - 2/5*sqrt(-9/2*sqrt(5) + 45/2)*arctan(1/15*x^(1/6)*
(sqrt(5) + 5)*sqrt(-9/2*sqrt(5) + 45/2) + 1/30*(3*sqrt(5) + 5)*sqrt(-9/2*s
qrt(5) + 45/2)) + x + 6*x^(1/6) + 6/5*log(x^(1/6) - 1)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = \int \frac{x^{\frac{5}{6}}}{\left(\sqrt[6]{x}-1\right)\left(\sqrt[6]{x}+x^{\frac{2}{3}}+\sqrt[3]{x}+\sqrt{x}+1\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(x**(1/2)/(-1/x**(1/3)+x**(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
Integral(x**(5/6)/((x**(1/6) - 1)*(x**(1/6) + x**(2/3) + x**(1/3) + sqrt(x
) + 1)), x)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 293 vs. $2(134) = 268$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 293, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.46

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = -\frac{3\,\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}\left(\sqrt{5}-1\right)\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}+(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}\sqrt{2\,\sqrt{5}-10}+(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}-4\,x^{\frac{1}{6}}}{\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}-(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}\sqrt{2\,\sqrt{5}-10}+(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}-4\,x^{\frac{1}{6}}}\right)}{5\,\sqrt{2\,\sqrt{5}-10}} - \frac{3\,\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}\left(\sqrt{5}+1\right)\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}-(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}\sqrt{-2\,\sqrt{5}-10}-(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}+4\,x^{\frac{1}{6}}}{\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}+(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}\sqrt{-2\,\sqrt{5}-10}-(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}+4\,x^{\frac{1}{6}}}\right)}{5\,\sqrt{-2\,\sqrt{5}-10}} - \frac{6}{5}\,(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}\log\left((-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}+x^{\frac{1}{6}}\right) + x - \frac{3\left(\sqrt{5}+3\right)\log\left(-x^{\frac{1}{6}}\left(\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}+(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}\right)+2\,(-1)^{\frac{2}{5}}+2\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)}{5\left(\sqrt{5}\,(-1)^{\frac{4}{5}}+(-1)^{\frac{4}{5}}\right)} - \frac{3\left(\sqrt{5}-3\right)\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{6}}\left(\sqrt{5}(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}-(-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}\right)+2\,(-1)^{\frac{2}{5}}+2\,x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)}{5\left(\sqrt{5}\,(-1)^{\frac{4}{5}}-(-1)^{\frac{4}{5}}\right)} + 6\,x^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

input
```
integrate(x^(1/2)/(-1/x^(1/3)+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-3/5*sqrt(5)*(-1)^(1/5)*(sqrt(5) - 1)*log((sqrt(5)*(-1)^(1/5) + (-1)^(1/5)
*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 10) + (-1)^(1/5) - 4*x^(1/6))/(sqrt(5)*(-1)^(1/5) - (-1)
^(1/5)*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 10) + (-1)^(1/5) - 4*x^(1/6)))/sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 10
) - 3/5*sqrt(5)*(-1)^(1/5)*(sqrt(5) + 1)*log((sqrt(5)*(-1)^(1/5) - (-1)^(1
/5)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 10) - (-1)^(1/5) + 4*x^(1/6))/(sqrt(5)*(-1)^(1/5) +
(-1)^(1/5)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 10) - (-1)^(1/5) + 4*x^(1/6)))/sqrt(-2*sqrt(5
) - 10) - 6/5*(-1)^(1/5)*log((-1)^(1/5) + x^(1/6)) + x - 3/5*(sqrt(5) + 3)
*log(-x^(1/6)*(sqrt(5)*(-1)^(1/5) + (-1)^(1/5)) + 2*(-1)^(2/5) + 2*x^(1/3)
)/(sqrt(5)*(-1)^(4/5) + (-1)^(4/5)) - 3/5*(sqrt(5) - 3)*log(x^(1/6)*(sqrt(
5)*(-1)^(1/5) - (-1)^(1/5)) + 2*(-1)^(2/5) + 2*x^(1/3))/(sqrt(5)*(-1)^(4/5
) - (-1)^(4/5)) + 6*x^(1/6)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 140, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = -\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{2\sqrt{5}+10}\arctan\left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}-4x^{\frac{1}{6}}-1}{\sqrt{2\sqrt{5}+10}}\right) - \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{-2\sqrt{5}+10}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+4x^{\frac{1}{6}}+1}{\sqrt{-2\sqrt{5}+10}}\right) - \frac{3}{10}\sqrt{5}\log\left(\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{6}}\left(\sqrt{5}+1\right)+x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1\right) + \frac{3}{10}\sqrt{5}\log\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{6}}\left(\sqrt{5}-1\right)+x^{\frac{1}{3}}+1\right) + x + 6x^{\frac{1}{6}} - \frac{3}{10}\log\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}}+\sqrt{x}+x^{\frac{1}{3}}+x^{\frac{1}{6}}+1\right) + \frac{6}{5}\log\left(\left|x^{\frac{1}{6}}-1\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^(1/2)/(-1/x^(1/3)+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-3/5*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) + 10)*arctan(-(sqrt(5) - 4*x^(1/6) - 1)/sqrt(2*sqrt(5)
 + 10)) - 3/5*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) + 10)*arctan((sqrt(5) + 4*x^(1/6) + 1)/sqrt(
-2*sqrt(5) + 10)) - 3/10*sqrt(5)*log(1/2*x^(1/6)*(sqrt(5) + 1) + x^(1/3) +
 1) + 3/10*sqrt(5)*log(-1/2*x^(1/6)*(sqrt(5) - 1) + x^(1/3) + 1) + x + 6*x
^(1/6) - 3/10*log(x^(2/3) + sqrt(x) + x^(1/3) + x^(1/6) + 1) + 6/5*log(abs
(x^(1/6) - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 208, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.03

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = x+\frac{6\,\ln\left(1296\,x^{1/6}-1296\right)}{5}-\ln\left(270\,\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{-\sqrt{5}-5}-270\,\sqrt{5}+1080\,x^{1/6}+270\right)\,\left(\frac{3\,\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{-\sqrt{5}-5}}{10}-\frac{3\,\sqrt{5}}{10}+\frac{3}{10}\right)+\ln\left(270\,\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{-\sqrt{5}-5}+270\,\sqrt{5}-1080\,x^{1/6}-270\right)\,\left(\frac{3\,\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{-\sqrt{5}-5}}{10}+\frac{3\,\sqrt{5}}{10}-\frac{3}{10}\right)+6\,x^{1/6}-\ln\left(27\right.$$

input
```
int(x^(1/2)/(x^(1/2) - 1/x^(1/3)),x)
```

output
```
x + (6*log(1296*x^(1/6) - 1296))/5 - log(270*2^(1/2)*(- 5^(1/2) - 5)^(1/2)
 - 270*5^(1/2) + 1080*x^(1/6) + 270)*((3*2^(1/2)*(- 5^(1/2) - 5)^(1/2))/10
 - (3*5^(1/2))/10 + 3/10) + log(270*2^(1/2)*(- 5^(1/2) - 5)^(1/2) + 270*5^
(1/2) - 1080*x^(1/6) - 270)*((3*2^(1/2)*(- 5^(1/2) - 5)^(1/2))/10 + (3*5^(
1/2))/10 - 3/10) + 6*x^(1/6) - log(270*5^(1/2) + 1080*x^(1/6) - 270*2^(1/2
)*(5^(1/2) - 5)^(1/2) + 270)*((3*5^(1/2))/10 - (3*2^(1/2)*(5^(1/2) - 5)^(1
/2))/10 + 3/10) - log(270*5^(1/2) + 1080*x^(1/6) + 270*2^(1/2)*(5^(1/2) -
5)^(1/2) + 270)*((3*5^(1/2))/10 + (3*2^(1/2)*(5^(1/2) - 5)^(1/2))/10 + 3/1
0)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 6x^{\frac{1}{6}}-\left(\int \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}-x^{2}}dx\right)-\left(\int \frac{1}{x^{\frac{5}{6}}-\sqrt{x}\,x^{2}}dx\right)+x$$

input
```
int(x^(1/2)/(-1/x^(1/3)+x^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
6*x**(1/6) - int(x**(1/3)/(x**(1/3) - x**2),x) - int(1/(x**(5/6) - sqrt(x)
*x**2),x) + x
```

3.236 $\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}+\sqrt{x}} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 62

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}+\sqrt{x}} \, dx = 2\sqrt{x}+\frac{4\arctan\left(\frac{1-2\sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{4}{3}\log\left(1+\sqrt[4]{x}\right)-\frac{2}{3}\log\left(1-\sqrt[4]{x}+\sqrt{x}\right)$$

output
```
4/3*ln(1+x^(1/4))-2/3*ln(1-x^(1/4)+x^(1/2))+4/3*arctan(1/3*(1-2*x^(1/4))*3
^(1/2))*3^(1/2)+2*x^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 62, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}+\sqrt{x}} \, dx = \frac{2}{3}\left(3\sqrt{x}+2\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1-2\sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)+2\log\left(1+\sqrt[4]{x}\right) - \log\left(1-\sqrt[4]{x}+\sqrt{x}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(x^(-1/4) + Sqrt[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(2*(3*Sqrt[x] + 2*Sqrt[3]*ArcTan[(1 - 2*x^(1/4))/Sqrt[3]] + 2*Log[1 + x^(1
/4)] - Log[1 - x^(1/4) + Sqrt[x]]))/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 71, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.15, number of steps used = 11, number of rules used = 10, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.769$, Rules used = {2027, 864, 843, 821, 16, 1142, 25, 1083, 217, 1103}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2027}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt[4]{x}}{x^{3/4}+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{864}$$

$$4\int \frac{x}{x^{3/4}+1}d\sqrt[4]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{843}$$

$$4\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}-\int \frac{\sqrt[4]{x}}{x^{3/4}+1}d\sqrt[4]{x}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{821}$$

$$4\left(\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}+1}d\sqrt[4]{x}-\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{\sqrt[4]{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt[4]{x}+1}d\sqrt[4]{x}+\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{16}$$

$$4\left(-\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{\sqrt[4]{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt[4]{x}+1}d\sqrt[4]{x}+\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}+\frac{1}{3}\log\left(\sqrt[4]{x}+1\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1142}$$

$$4\left(\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{3}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt[4]{x}+1}d\sqrt[4]{x}-\frac{1}{2}\int -\frac{1-2\sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt[4]{x}+1}d\sqrt[4]{x}\right)+\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}+\frac{1}{3}\log\left(\sqrt[4]{x}+1\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$4\left(\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1-2\sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt[4]{x}+1}d\sqrt[4]{x}-\frac{3}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt[4]{x}+1}d\sqrt[4]{x}\right)+\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}+\frac{1}{3}\log\left(\sqrt[4]{x}+1\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1083}$$

$$4\left(\frac{1}{3}\left(3\int \frac{1}{-\sqrt{x}-3}d(2\sqrt[4]{x}-1)+\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1-2\sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt[4]{x}+1}d\sqrt[4]{x}\right)+\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}+\frac{1}{3}\log\left(\sqrt[4]{x}+1\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{217}$$

$$4\left(\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1-2\sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt[4]{x}+1}d\sqrt[4]{x}-\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{2\sqrt[4]{x}-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right)+\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}+\frac{1}{3}\log\left(\sqrt[4]{x}+1\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1103}$$

$$4\left(\frac{1}{3}\left(-\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{2\sqrt[4]{x}-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt[4]{x}+1\right)\right)+\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}+\frac{1}{3}\log\left(\sqrt[4]{x}+1\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[(x^(-1/4) + Sqrt[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
4*(Sqrt[x]/2 + Log[1 + x^(1/4)]/3 + (-(Sqrt[3]*ArcTan[(-1 + 2*x^(1/4))/Sqr
t[3]]) - Log[1 - x^(1/4) + Sqrt[x]]/2)/3)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 16
```
Int[(c_.)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(Log[RemoveContent[a +
b*x, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 217
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2])^(
-1))*ArcTan[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] &
& (LtQ[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 821
```
Int[(x_)/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^3), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-(3*Rt[a, 3]*Rt[b, 3])^(-
1)   Int[1/(Rt[a, 3] + Rt[b, 3]*x), x], x] + Simp[1/(3*Rt[a, 3]*Rt[b, 3])
 Int[(Rt[a, 3] + Rt[b, 3]*x)/(Rt[a, 3]^2 - Rt[a, 3]*Rt[b, 3]*x + Rt[b, 3]^2
*x^2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x]
```

rule 843
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c^(n
 - 1)*(c*x)^(m - n + 1)*((a + b*x^n)^(p + 1)/(b*(m + n*p + 1))), x] - Simp[
a*c^n*((m - n + 1)/(b*(m + n*p + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m - n)*(a + b*x^n)^p, x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p}, x] && IGtQ[n, 0] && GtQ[m, n - 1] && NeQ[m + n*
p + 1, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c, n, m, p, x]
```

rule 864
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{k = Denomi
nator[n]}, Simp[k   Subst[Int[x^(k*(m + 1) - 1)*(a + b*x^(k*n))^p, x], x, x
^(1/k)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && FractionQ[n]
```

rule 1083
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-2   Subst[I
nt[1/Simp[b^2 - 4*a*c - x^2, x], x], x, b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c},
x]
```

rule 1103
```
Int[((d_) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[d*(Log[RemoveContent[a + b*x + c*x^2, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d,
e}, x] && EqQ[2*c*d - b*e, 0]
```

rule 1142
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[(2*c*d - b*e)/(2*c)   Int[1/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] + Simp[e/(2*c)
Int[(b + 2*c*x)/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x]
```

rule 2027
```
Int[(Fx_.)*((a_.)*(x_)^(r_.) + (b_.)*(x_)^(s_.))^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[x^
(p*r)*(a + b*x^(s - r))^p*Fx, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, r, s}, x] && IntegerQ[p] &
& PosQ[s - r] &&  !(EqQ[p, 1] && EqQ[u, 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$2\sqrt{x}+\frac{4\ln\left(1+x^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)}{3}-\frac{2\ln\left(1-x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\sqrt{x}\right)}{3}-\frac{4\sqrt{3}\,\arctan\left(\frac{\left(2x^{\frac{1}{4}}-1\right)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)}{3}$	46
default	$2\sqrt{x}+\frac{4\ln\left(1+x^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)}{3}-\frac{2\ln\left(1-x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\sqrt{x}\right)}{3}-\frac{4\sqrt{3}\,\arctan\left(\frac{\left(2x^{\frac{1}{4}}-1\right)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)}{3}$	46
meijerg	$2\sqrt{x}-\frac{4\sqrt{x}\left(-\frac{\ln\left(1+x^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}+\frac{\ln\left(1-x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\sqrt{x}\right)}{2\sqrt{x}}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}\,x^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2-x^{\frac{1}{4}}}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}\right)}{3}$	65

input
```
int(1/(1/x^(1/4)+x^(1/2)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2*x^(1/2)+4/3*ln(1+x^(1/4))-2/3*ln(1-x^(1/4)+x^(1/2))-4/3*3^(1/2)*arctan(1
/3*(2*x^(1/4)-1)*3^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 47, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = -\frac{4}{3}\,\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{2}{3}\,\sqrt{3}x^{\frac{1}{4}}-\frac{1}{3}\,\sqrt{3}\right)+2\,\sqrt{x} -\frac{2}{3}\,\log\left(\sqrt{x}-x^{\frac{1}{4}}+1\right)+\frac{4}{3}\,\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{4}}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1/x^(1/4)+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-4/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(2/3*sqrt(3)*x^(1/4) - 1/3*sqrt(3)) + 2*sqrt(x) - 2/3*l
og(sqrt(x) - x^(1/4) + 1) + 4/3*log(x^(1/4) + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 68, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x}+\frac{4\log\left(\sqrt[4]{x}+1\right)}{3}-\frac{2\log\left(-4\sqrt[4]{x}+4\sqrt{x}+4\right)}{3} - \frac{4\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}\sqrt[4]{x}}{3}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1/x**(1/4)+x**(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x) + 4*log(x**(1/4) + 1)/3 - 2*log(-4*x**(1/4) + 4*sqrt(x) + 4)/3 -
 4*sqrt(3)*atan(2*sqrt(3)*x**(1/4)/3 - sqrt(3)/3)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 45, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = -\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}\left(2x^{\frac{1}{4}}-1\right)\right)+2\sqrt{x} - \frac{2}{3}\log\left(\sqrt{x}-x^{\frac{1}{4}}+1\right)+\frac{4}{3}\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{4}}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1/x^(1/4)+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-4/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x^(1/4) - 1)) + 2*sqrt(x) - 2/3*log(sqr
t(x) - x^(1/4) + 1) + 4/3*log(x^(1/4) + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 45, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = -\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}\left(2\,x^{\frac{1}{4}}-1\right)\right)+2\sqrt{x} - \frac{2}{3}\log\left(\sqrt{x}-x^{\frac{1}{4}}+1\right)+\frac{4}{3}\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{4}}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1/x^(1/4)+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-4/3*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(2*x^(1/4) - 1)) + 2*sqrt(x) - 2/3*log(sqr
t(x) - x^(1/4) + 1) + 4/3*log(x^(1/4) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 73, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.18

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx = \frac{4\ln\left(16\,x^{1/4}+16\right)}{3} + \ln\left(9\left(-\frac{2}{3}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,2\mathrm{i}}{3}\right)^2+16\,x^{1/4}\right)\left(-\frac{2}{3}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,2\mathrm{i}}{3}\right) - \ln\left(9\left(\frac{2}{3}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,2\mathrm{i}}{3}\right)^2+16\,x^{1/4}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,2\mathrm{i}}{3}\right)+2\sqrt{x}$$

input
```
int(1/(x^(1/2) + 1/x^(1/4)),x)
```

output
```
(4*log(16*x^(1/4) + 16))/3 + log(9*((3^(1/2)*2i)/3 - 2/3)^2 + 16*x^(1/4))*
((3^(1/2)*2i)/3 - 2/3) - log(9*((3^(1/2)*2i)/3 + 2/3)^2 + 16*x^(1/4))*((3^
(1/2)*2i)/3 + 2/3) + 2*x^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx=-\frac{4\sqrt{3}\,atan\left(\frac{2x^{\frac{1}{4}}-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{3}+2\sqrt{x}+\frac{4\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{4}}+1\right)}{3}-\frac{2\log\left(-x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\sqrt{x}+1\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/(1/x^(1/4)+x^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
(2*( - 2*sqrt(3)*atan((2*x**(1/4) - 1)/sqrt(3)) + 3*sqrt(x) + 2*log(x**(1/
4) + 1) - log( - x**(1/4) + sqrt(x) + 1)))/3
```

3.237 $\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 130

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}} dx = 12\sqrt[12]{x}-6\sqrt[6]{x}+4\sqrt[4]{x}-3\sqrt[3]{x}+\frac{12x^{5/12}}{5}-2\sqrt{x}+\frac{12x^{7/12}}{7}-\frac{3x^{2/3}}{2}+\frac{4x^{3/4}}{3} -\frac{6x^{5/6}}{5}+\frac{12x^{11/12}}{11}-x+\frac{12x^{13/12}}{13}-\frac{6x^{7/6}}{7}+\frac{4x^{5/4}}{5}-12\log\left(1+\sqrt[12]{x}\right)$$

output
```
12*x^(1/12)-6*x^(1/6)+4*x^(1/4)-3*x^(1/3)+12/5*x^(5/12)+12/7*x^(7/12)-3/2*
x^(2/3)+4/3*x^(3/4)-6/5*x^(5/6)+12/11*x^(11/12)-x+12/13*x^(13/12)-6/7*x^(7
/6)+4/5*x^(5/4)-12*ln(1+x^(1/12))-2*x^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 117, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}} dx = \frac{360360\sqrt[12]{x}-180180\sqrt[6]{x}+120120\sqrt[4]{x}-90090\sqrt[3]{x}+72072x^{5/12}-60060\sqrt{x}+51480x^{7/12}-45045x^{2/3}}{30030} - 12\log\left(1+\sqrt[12]{x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(x^(-1/3) + x^(-1/4))^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(360360*x^(1/12) - 180180*x^(1/6) + 120120*x^(1/4) - 90090*x^(1/3) + 72072
*x^(5/12) - 60060*Sqrt[x] + 51480*x^(7/12) - 45045*x^(2/3) + 40040*x^(3/4)
 - 36036*x^(5/6) + 32760*x^(11/12) - 30030*x + 27720*x^(13/12) - 25740*x^(
7/6) + 24024*x^(5/4))/30030 - 12*Log[1 + x^(1/12)]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 140, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.308$, Rules used = {2027, 798, 49, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2027}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt[12]{x}+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{798}$$

$$12\int \frac{x^{5/4}}{\sqrt[12]{x}+1}d\sqrt[12]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{49}$$

$$12\int \left(x^{7/6}-x^{13/12}+x-x^{11/12}+x^{5/6}-x^{3/4}+x^{2/3}-x^{7/12}+\sqrt{x}-x^{5/12}+\sqrt[3]{x}-\sqrt[4]{x}+\sqrt[6]{x}-\sqrt[12]{x}+\frac{1}{-\sqrt[12]{x}}\right.$$

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

$$12\left(\frac{x^{5/4}}{15}-\frac{x^{7/6}}{14}+\frac{x^{13/12}}{13}+\frac{x^{11/12}}{11}-\frac{x^{5/6}}{10}+\frac{x^{3/4}}{9}-\frac{x^{2/3}}{8}+\frac{x^{7/12}}{7}+\frac{x^{5/12}}{5}-\frac{x}{12}-\frac{\sqrt{x}}{6}-\frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{4}+\frac{\sqrt[4]{x}}{3}-\frac{\sqrt[6]{x}}{2}+\right.$$

input
```
Int[(x^(-1/3) + x^(-1/4))^(-1),x]
```

output
```
12*(x^(1/12) - x^(1/6)/2 + x^(1/4)/3 - x^(1/3)/4 + x^(5/12)/5 - Sqrt[x]/6
+ x^(7/12)/7 - x^(2/3)/8 + x^(3/4)/9 - x^(5/6)/10 + x^(11/12)/11 - x/12 +
x^(13/12)/13 - x^(7/6)/14 + x^(5/4)/15 - Log[1 + x^(1/12)])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

rule 798
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/n   Subst
[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a,
b, m, n, p}, x] && IntegerQ[Simplify[(m + 1)/n]]
```

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

rule 2027
```
Int[(Fx_.)*((a_.)*(x_)^(r_.) + (b_.)*(x_)^(s_.))^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[x^
(p*r)*(a + b*x^(s - r))^p*Fx, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, r, s}, x] && IntegerQ[p] &
& PosQ[s - r] &&  !(EqQ[p, 1] && EqQ[u, 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 83, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.64

method	result
derivativedivides	$12x^{\frac{1}{12}}-6x^{\frac{1}{6}}+4x^{\frac{1}{4}}-3x^{\frac{1}{3}}+\frac{12x^{\frac{5}{12}}}{5}+\frac{12x^{\frac{7}{12}}}{7}-\frac{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}+\frac{4x^{\frac{3}{4}}}{3}-\frac{6x^{\frac{5}{6}}}{5}+\frac{12x^{\frac{11}{12}}}{11}-x+\frac{12x^{\frac{13}{12}}}{13}-$
default	$12x^{\frac{1}{12}}-6x^{\frac{1}{6}}+4x^{\frac{1}{4}}-3x^{\frac{1}{3}}+\frac{12x^{\frac{5}{12}}}{5}+\frac{12x^{\frac{7}{12}}}{7}-\frac{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}+\frac{4x^{\frac{3}{4}}}{3}-\frac{6x^{\frac{5}{6}}}{5}+\frac{12x^{\frac{11}{12}}}{11}-x+\frac{12x^{\frac{13}{12}}}{13}-$
meijerg	$\frac{x^{\frac{1}{12}}\left(48048x^{\frac{7}{6}}-51480x^{\frac{13}{12}}+55440x-60060x^{\frac{11}{12}}+65520x^{\frac{5}{6}}-72072x^{\frac{3}{4}}+80080x^{\frac{2}{3}}-90090x^{\frac{7}{12}}+102960\sqrt{x}-120120x^{\frac{5}{12}}\right.}{60060}$

input
```
int(1/(1/x^(1/3)+1/x^(1/4)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
12*x^(1/12)-6*x^(1/6)+4*x^(1/4)-3*x^(1/3)+12/5*x^(5/12)+12/7*x^(7/12)-3/2*
x^(2/3)+4/3*x^(3/4)-6/5*x^(5/6)+12/11*x^(11/12)-x+12/13*x^(13/12)-6/7*x^(7
/6)+4/5*x^(5/4)-12*ln(1+x^(1/12))-2*x^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 76, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}}\,dx = \frac{4}{5}\,(x+5)x^{\frac{1}{4}} - \frac{6}{7}\,(x+7)x^{\frac{1}{6}} + \frac{12}{13}\,(x+13)x^{\frac{1}{12}} - x + \frac{12}{11}\,x^{\frac{11}{12}} - \frac{6}{5}\,x^{\frac{5}{6}} + \frac{4}{3}\,x^{\frac{3}{4}} - \frac{3}{2}\,x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{12}{7}\,x^{\frac{7}{12}} - 2\,\sqrt{x} + \frac{12}{5}\,x^{\frac{5}{12}} - 3\,x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 12\,\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{12}}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1/x^(1/3)+1/x^(1/4)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
4/5*(x + 5)*x^(1/4) - 6/7*(x + 7)*x^(1/6) + 12/13*(x + 13)*x^(1/12) - x +
12/11*x^(11/12) - 6/5*x^(5/6) + 4/3*x^(3/4) - 3/2*x^(2/3) + 12/7*x^(7/12)
- 2*sqrt(x) + 12/5*x^(5/12) - 3*x^(1/3) - 12*log(x^(1/12) + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 1.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 121, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}}\,dx = \frac{12x^{\frac{13}{12}}}{13} + \frac{12x^{\frac{11}{12}}}{11} + \frac{12x^{\frac{7}{12}}}{7} + \frac{12x^{\frac{5}{12}}}{5} + 12\sqrt[12]{x} - \frac{6x^{\frac{7}{6}}}{7} - \frac{6x^{\frac{5}{6}}}{5} - 6\sqrt[6]{x} + \frac{4x^{\frac{5}{4}}}{5} + \frac{4x^{\frac{3}{4}}}{3} + 4\sqrt[4]{x} - \frac{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2} - 3\sqrt[3]{x} - 2\sqrt{x} - x - 12\log\left(\sqrt[12]{x}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1/x**(1/3)+1/x**(1/4)),x)
```

output
```
12*x**(13/12)/13 + 12*x**(11/12)/11 + 12*x**(7/12)/7 + 12*x**(5/12)/5 + 12
*x**(1/12) - 6*x**(7/6)/7 - 6*x**(5/6)/5 - 6*x**(1/6) + 4*x**(5/4)/5 + 4*x
**(3/4)/3 + 4*x**(1/4) - 3*x**(2/3)/2 - 3*x**(1/3) - 2*sqrt(x) - x - 12*lo
g(x**(1/12) + 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 82, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}}\,dx = \frac{4}{5}\,x^{\frac{5}{4}} - \frac{6}{7}\,x^{\frac{7}{6}} + \frac{12}{13}\,x^{\frac{13}{12}} - x + \frac{12}{11}\,x^{\frac{11}{12}} - \frac{6}{5}\,x^{\frac{5}{6}} + \frac{4}{3}\,x^{\frac{3}{4}} - \frac{3}{2}\,x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{12}{7}\,x^{\frac{7}{12}} - 2\,\sqrt{x} + \frac{12}{5}\,x^{\frac{5}{12}} - 3\,x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 4\,x^{\frac{1}{4}} - 6\,x^{\frac{1}{6}} + 12\,x^{\frac{1}{12}} - 12\,\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{12}} + 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1/x^(1/3)+1/x^(1/4)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
4/5*x^(5/4) - 6/7*x^(7/6) + 12/13*x^(13/12) - x + 12/11*x^(11/12) - 6/5*x^
(5/6) + 4/3*x^(3/4) - 3/2*x^(2/3) + 12/7*x^(7/12) - 2*sqrt(x) + 12/5*x^(5/
12) - 3*x^(1/3) + 4*x^(1/4) - 6*x^(1/6) + 12*x^(1/12) - 12*log(x^(1/12) +
1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 82, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}}\,dx = \frac{4}{5}\,x^{\frac{5}{4}} - \frac{6}{7}\,x^{\frac{7}{6}} + \frac{12}{13}\,x^{\frac{13}{12}} - x + \frac{12}{11}\,x^{\frac{11}{12}} - \frac{6}{5}\,x^{\frac{5}{6}} + \frac{4}{3}\,x^{\frac{3}{4}} - \frac{3}{2}\,x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{12}{7}\,x^{\frac{7}{12}} - 2\,\sqrt{x} + \frac{12}{5}\,x^{\frac{5}{12}} - 3\,x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 4\,x^{\frac{1}{4}} - 6\,x^{\frac{1}{6}} + 12\,x^{\frac{1}{12}} - 12\,\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{12}} + 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1/x^(1/3)+1/x^(1/4)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
4/5*x^(5/4) - 6/7*x^(7/6) + 12/13*x^(13/12) - x + 12/11*x^(11/12) - 6/5*x^
(5/6) + 4/3*x^(3/4) - 3/2*x^(2/3) + 12/7*x^(7/12) - 2*sqrt(x) + 12/5*x^(5/
12) - 3*x^(1/3) + 4*x^(1/4) - 6*x^(1/6) + 12*x^(1/12) - 12*log(x^(1/12) +
1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 82, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}}\,dx = 4\,x^{1/4}-12\,\ln\left(x^{1/12}+1\right)-2\,\sqrt{x}-3\,x^{1/3}-x-\frac{3\,x^{2/3}}{2}-6\,x^{1/6}+\frac{4\,x^{3/4}}{3}+\frac{4\,x^{5/4}}{5}-\frac{6\,x^{5/6}}{5}+12\,x^{1/12}-\frac{6\,x^{7/6}}{7}+\frac{12\,x^{5/12}}{5}+\frac{12\,x^{7/12}}{7}+\frac{12\,x^{11/12}}{11}+\frac{12\,x^{13/12}}{13}$$

input
```
int(1/(1/x^(1/3) + 1/x^(1/4)),x)
```

output
```
4*x^(1/4) - 12*log(x^(1/12) + 1) - 2*x^(1/2) - 3*x^(1/3) - x - (3*x^(2/3))
/2 - 6*x^(1/6) + (4*x^(3/4))/3 + (4*x^(5/4))/5 - (6*x^(5/6))/5 + 12*x^(1/1
2) - (6*x^(7/6))/7 + (12*x^(5/12))/5 + (12*x^(7/12))/7 + (12*x^(11/12))/11
 + (12*x^(13/12))/13
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 81, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}}\,dx = \frac{12x^{\frac{11}{12}}}{11}+\frac{12x^{\frac{7}{12}}}{7}+\frac{12x^{\frac{5}{12}}}{5}+\frac{12x^{\frac{13}{12}}}{13}+12x^{\frac{1}{12}}-\frac{6x^{\frac{5}{6}}}{5}-\frac{6x^{\frac{7}{6}}}{7}-6x^{\frac{1}{6}}+\frac{4x^{\frac{3}{4}}}{3}+\frac{4x^{\frac{5}{4}}}{5}+4x^{\frac{1}{4}}-\frac{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}-3x^{\frac{1}{3}}-2\sqrt{x}-12\log\left(x^{\frac{1}{12}}+1\right)-x$$

input
```
int(1/(1/x^(1/3)+1/x^(1/4)),x)
```

output
```
(32760*x**(11/12) + 51480*x**(7/12) + 72072*x**(5/12) + 27720*x**(1/12)*x
+ 360360*x**(1/12) - 36036*x**(5/6) - 25740*x**(1/6)*x - 180180*x**(1/6) +
 40040*x**(3/4) + 24024*x**(1/4)*x + 120120*x**(1/4) - 45045*x**(2/3) - 90
090*x**(1/3) - 60060*sqrt(x) - 360360*log(x**(1/12) + 1) - 30030*x)/30030
```

3.238 $\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 24

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}\,dx = \sqrt{-1+\frac{1}{x}}x - \arctan\left(\sqrt{-1+\frac{1}{x}}\right)$$

output
```
-arctan((-1+1/x)^(1/2))+x*(-1+1/x)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}\,dx = \sqrt{-1+\frac{1}{x}}x - \arctan\left(\sqrt{-1+\frac{1}{x}}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[(1 - x)/x],x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[-1 + x^(-1)]*x - ArcTan[Sqrt[-1 + x^(-1)]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.385, Rules used = {2072, 773, 51, 73, 216}

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.

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2072}$$

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 773}$$

$$-\int \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1}x^2d\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 51}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1}x-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1}}d\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 73}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1}x-\int \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}d\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 216}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1}x-\arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1}\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[(1 - x)/x],x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[-1 + x^(-1)]*x - ArcTan[Sqrt[-1 + x^(-1)]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 51
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[
(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*((c + d*x)^n/(b*(m + 1))), x] - Simp[d*(n/(b*(m + 1)))
Int[(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*(c + d*x)^(n - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n}, x
] && ILtQ[m, -1] && FractionQ[n] && GtQ[n, 0]
```

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 773
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> -Subst[Int[(a + b/x^n)^p/x^
2, x], x, 1/x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, p}, x] && ILtQ[n, 0] &&  !IntegerQ[p]
```

rule 2072
```
Int[(u_)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandToSum[u, x]^p, x] /; FreeQ[p, x] && B
inomialQ[u, x] &&  !BinomialMatchQ[u, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 40, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.67

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\sqrt{-\frac{-1+x}{x}}\, x \left(2\sqrt{-x^{2}+x}+\arcsin \left(2 x -1\right)\right)}{2 \sqrt{-x \left(-1+x \right)}}$	40
risch	$\sqrt{-\frac{-1+x}{x}}\, x -\frac{\arcsin \left(2 x -1\right) \sqrt{-\frac{-1+x}{x}}\, \sqrt{-x \left(-1+x \right)}}{2 \left(-1+x \right)}$	45
trager	$\sqrt{-\frac{-1+x}{x}}\, x -\frac{\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{2}+1\right) \ln \left(2 \operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{2}+1\right) x +2 \sqrt{-\frac{-1+x}{x}}\, x -\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{2}+1\right)\right)}{2}$	54

input
```
int(((1-x)/x)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*(-(-1+x)/x)^(1/2)*x*(2*(-x^2+x)^(1/2)+arcsin(2*x-1))/(-x*(-1+x))^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}\, dx = x\sqrt{-\frac{x-1}{x}} - \arctan\left(\sqrt{-\frac{x-1}{x}}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(((1-x)/x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
x*sqrt(-(x - 1)/x) - arctan(sqrt(-(x - 1)/x))
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}\, dx = \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}\, dx$$

input
```
integrate(((1-x)/x)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral(sqrt((1 - x)/x), x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.54

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}\, dx = -\frac{\sqrt{-\frac{x-1}{x}}}{\frac{x-1}{x}-1} - \arctan\left(\sqrt{-\frac{x-1}{x}}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(((1-x)/x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-sqrt(-(x - 1)/x)/((x - 1)/x - 1) - arctan(sqrt(-(x - 1)/x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}\, dx = \frac{1}{4}\,\pi\mathrm{sgn}(x) + \frac{1}{2}\,\arcsin\left(2\,x-1\right)\mathrm{sgn}(x) + \sqrt{-x^2+x}\mathrm{sgn}(x)$$

input
```
integrate(((1-x)/x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/4*pi*sgn(x) + 1/2*arcsin(2*x - 1)*sgn(x) + sqrt(-x^2 + x)*sgn(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}\, dx = x\,\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1} - \mathrm{atan}\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1}\right)$$

input
```
int((-(x - 1)/x)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
x*(1/x - 1)^(1/2) - atan((1/x - 1)^(1/2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.04

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}\,dx = \sqrt{x}\,\sqrt{1-x} - \log\left(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x}\,i\right) i$$

input

```
int(((1-x)/x)^(1/2),x)
```

output

```
sqrt(x)*sqrt( - x + 1) - log(sqrt( - x + 1) + sqrt(x)*i)*i
```

3.239 $\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 11

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \log(\sin(x)) - \log(1+\sin(x))$$

output
```
ln(sin(x))-ln(1+sin(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \log(\sin(x)) - \log(1+\sin(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]/(Sin[x] + Sin[x]^2),x]
```

output
```
Log[Sin[x]] - Log[1 + Sin[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.333, Rules used = {3042, 3739, 1080, 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.

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin^2(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)^2+\sin(x)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3739}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2(x)+\sin(x)}d\sin(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1080}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{-\sin(x)-1}+\csc(x)\right)d\sin(x)$$

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

$$\log(\sin(x))-\log(\sin(x)+1)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]/(Sin[x] + Sin[x]^2),x]
```

output
```
Log[Sin[x]] - Log[1 + Sin[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 1080
```
Int[((b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[x^p*
(b + c*x)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c}, x] && IntegerQ[p]
```

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 3739
```
Int[cos[(d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)]^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*((f_.)*sin[(d_.) + (e_.)*(
x_)])^(n_.) + (c_.)*((f_.)*sin[(d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)])^(n2_.))^(p_.), x_Symbol
] :> Module[{g = FreeFactors[Sin[d + e*x], x]}, Simp[g/e   Subst[Int[(1 - g
^2*x^2)^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*(f*g*x)^n + c*(f*g*x)^(2*n))^p, x], x, Sin[d + e
*x]/g], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, n, p}, x] && EqQ[n2, 2*n] && Intege
rQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.09

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\ln(\sin(x)) - \ln(\sin(x) + 1)$	12
default	$\ln(\sin(x)) - \ln(\sin(x) + 1)$	12
norman	$-2\ln\left(1 + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) + \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$	16
parallelrisch	$-2\ln\left(1 + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) + \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$	16
risch	$-2\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{ix} + i\right) + \ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{2ix} - 1\right)$	21

input
```
int(cos(x)/(sin(x)^2+sin(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
ln(sin(x))-ln(sin(x)+1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.18

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\right) - \log(\sin(x)+1)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)/(sin(x)+sin(x)^2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
log(1/2*sin(x)) - log(sin(x) + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = -\log(\sin(x)+1) + \log(\sin(x))$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)/(sin(x)+sin(x)**2),x)
```

output
```
-log(sin(x) + 1) + log(sin(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = -\log(\sin(x)+1) + \log(\sin(x))$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)/(sin(x)+sin(x)^2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-log(sin(x) + 1) + log(sin(x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.09

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = -\log\left(\sin\left(x\right)+1\right)+\log\left(\left|\sin\left(x\right)\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)/(sin(x)+sin(x)^2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-log(sin(x) + 1) + log(abs(sin(x)))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = -2\,\mathrm{atanh}(2\,\sin\left(x\right)+1)$$

input
```
int(cos(x)/(sin(x) + sin(x)^2),x)
```

output
```
-2*atanh(2*sin(x) + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = -\log(\sin\left(x\right)+1)+\log(\sin\left(x\right))$$

input
```
int(cos(x)/(sin(x)+sin(x)^2),x)
```

output
```
 - log(sin(x) + 1) + log(sin(x))
```

3.240 $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{2+3e^x+e^{2x}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{2+3e^x+e^{2x}}\,dx = -\log(1+e^x)+2\log(2+e^x)$$

output
```
-ln(1+exp(x))+2*ln(2+exp(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{2+3e^x+e^{2x}}\,dx = -\log(1+e^x)+2\log(2+e^x)$$

input
```
Integrate[E^(2*x)/(2 + 3*E^x + E^(2*x)),x]
```

output
```
-Log[1 + E^x] + 2*Log[2 + E^x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.150$, Rules used = {2720, 1141, 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.

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{3e^x+e^{2x}+2}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2720}$$
$$\int \frac{e^x}{3e^x+e^{2x}+2}de^x$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1141}$$
$$\int \left(\frac{2}{e^x+2}+\frac{1}{-e^x-1}\right)de^x$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2009}$$
$$2\log\left(e^x+2\right)-\log\left(e^x+1\right)$$

input
```
Int[E^(2*x)/(2 + 3*E^x + E^(2*x)),x]
```

output
```
-Log[1 + E^x] + 2*Log[2 + E^x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 1141
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_
Symbol] :> With[{q = Rt[b^2 - 4*a*c, 2]}, Simp[1/c^p   Int[ExpandIntegrand[
(d + e*x)^m*(b/2 - q/2 + c*x)^p*(b/2 + q/2 + c*x)^p, x], x], x] /; EqQ[p, -
1] ||  !FractionalPowerFactorQ[q]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x] && ILtQ[p,
0] && IntegerQ[m] && NiceSqrtQ[b^2 - 4*a*c]
```

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

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]]]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

method	result	size
default	$-\ln\left(1+{\mathrm e}^{x}\right)+2\ln\left(2+{\mathrm e}^{x}\right)$	16
norman	$-\ln\left(1+{\mathrm e}^{x}\right)+2\ln\left(2+{\mathrm e}^{x}\right)$	16
risch	$-\ln\left(1+{\mathrm e}^{x}\right)+2\ln\left(2+{\mathrm e}^{x}\right)$	16

input
```
int(exp(2*x)/(2+3*exp(x)+exp(2*x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-ln(1+exp(x))+2*ln(2+exp(x))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{2+3e^x+e^{2x}}\,dx = 2\,\log\left(e^{x}+2\right)-\log\left(e^{x}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(2*x)/(2+3*exp(x)+exp(2*x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*log(e^x + 2) - log(e^x + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{2+3e^x+e^{2x}}\,dx = -\log\left(e^x+1\right)+2\log\left(e^x+2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(2*x)/(2+3*exp(x)+exp(2*x)),x)
```

output
```
-log(exp(x) + 1) + 2*log(exp(x) + 2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{2+3e^x+e^{2x}}\,dx = 2\,\log\left(e^x+2\right)-\log\left(e^x+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(2*x)/(2+3*exp(x)+exp(2*x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*log(e^x + 2) - log(e^x + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{2+3e^x+e^{2x}}\,dx = 2\,\log\left(e^x+2\right)-\log\left(e^x+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(2*x)/(2+3*exp(x)+exp(2*x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*log(e^x + 2) - log(e^x + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{2+3e^x+e^{2x}}\,dx = 2\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^x+2\right)-\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^x+1\right)$$

input
```
int(exp(2*x)/(exp(2*x) + 3*exp(x) + 2),x)
```

output
```
2*log(exp(x) + 2) - log(exp(x) + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{2+3e^x+e^{2x}}\,dx = 2\log(e^x+2)-\log(e^x+1)$$

input
```
int(exp(2*x)/(2+3*exp(x)+exp(2*x)),x)
```

output
```
2*log(e**x + 2) - log(e**x + 1)
```

3.241 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 12

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}}\,dx = -2\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+e^x}\right)$$

output
```
-2*arctanh((1+exp(x))^(1/2))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}}\,dx = -2\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+e^x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/Sqrt[1 + E^x],x]
```

output
```
-2*ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 + E^x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.333$, Rules used = {2720, 73, 220}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x+1}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2720}$$

$$\int \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{e^x+1}}de^x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 73}$$

$$2\int \frac{1}{-1+e^{2x}}d\sqrt{1+e^x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 220}$$

$$-2\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{e^x+1}\right)$$

input
```
Int[1/Sqrt[1 + E^x],x]
```

output
```
-2*ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 + E^x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 220
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[b, 2])^(-
1))*ArcTanh[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] &&
 (LtQ[a, 0] || GtQ[b, 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]]]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-2\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+e^{x}}\right)$	10
default	$-2\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+e^{x}}\right)$	10

input
```
int(1/(1+exp(x))^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-2*arctanh((1+exp(x))^(1/2))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 21 vs. $2(9) = 18$.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.75

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}}\,dx = -\log\left(\sqrt{e^x+1}+1\right)+\log\left(\sqrt{e^x+1}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+exp(x))^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-log(sqrt(e^x + 1) + 1) + log(sqrt(e^x + 1) - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.83

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}}\,dx = \log\left(\sqrt{e^x+1}-1\right) - \log\left(\sqrt{e^x+1}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+exp(x))**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
log(sqrt(exp(x) + 1) - 1) - log(sqrt(exp(x) + 1) + 1)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 21 vs. 2(9) = 18.

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.75

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}}\,dx = -\log\left(\sqrt{e^x+1}+1\right) + \log\left(\sqrt{e^x+1}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+exp(x))^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-log(sqrt(e^x + 1) + 1) + log(sqrt(e^x + 1) - 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 21 vs. 2(9) = 18.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.75

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}}\,dx = -\log\left(\sqrt{e^x+1}+1\right) + \log\left(\sqrt{e^x+1}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+exp(x))^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-log(sqrt(e^x + 1) + 1) + log(sqrt(e^x + 1) - 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}}\,dx = -2\,\text{atanh}\left(\sqrt{\mathrm{e}^x+1}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(exp(x) + 1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
-2*atanh((exp(x) + 1)^(1/2))
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}}\,dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{e^x+1}}{e^x+1}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(1+exp(x))^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt(e**x + 1)/(e**x + 1),x)
```

3.242 $\int \sqrt{1-e^x}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 28

$$\int \sqrt{1-e^x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{1-e^x} - 2\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1-e^x}\right)$$

output
```
-2*arctanh((1-exp(x))^(1/2))+2*(1-exp(x))^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sqrt{1-e^x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{1-e^x} - 2\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1-e^x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[1 - E^x],x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[1 - E^x] - 2*ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 - E^x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.364$, Rules used = {2720, 60, 73, 219}

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.

$$\int \sqrt{1-e^x}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2720}$$

$$\int e^{-x}\sqrt{1-e^x}de^x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 60}$$

$$\int \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{1-e^x}}de^x+2\sqrt{1-e^x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 73}$$

$$2\sqrt{1-e^x}-2\int \frac{1}{1-e^{2x}}d\sqrt{1-e^x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 219}$$

$$2\sqrt{1-e^x}-2\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1-e^x}\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[1 - E^x],x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[1 - E^x] - 2*ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 - E^x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 60
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[
(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*((c + d*x)^n/(b*(m + n + 1))), x] + Simp[n*((b*c - a*d)/(
b*(m + n + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^(n - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b,
 c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 0] && NeQ[m + n + 1, 0] &&  !(IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !Integer
Q[n] || (GtQ[m, 0] && LtQ[m - n, 0]))) &&  !ILtQ[m + n + 2, 0] && IntLinear
Q[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 219
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2]))*
ArcTanh[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] && (Gt
Q[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 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]]]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

method	result	size
risch	$-\frac{2(e^{x}-1)}{\sqrt{1-e^{x}}}-2\,\mathrm{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1-e^{x}}\right)$	27
derivativedivides	$2\sqrt{1-e^{x}}+\ln\left(\sqrt{1-e^{x}}-1\right)-\ln\left(\sqrt{1-e^{x}}+1\right)$	36
default	$2\sqrt{1-e^{x}}+\ln\left(\sqrt{1-e^{x}}-1\right)-\ln\left(\sqrt{1-e^{x}}+1\right)$	36

input
```
int((1-exp(x))^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-2*(exp(x)-1)/(1-exp(x))^(1/2)-2*arctanh((1-exp(x))^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.25

$$\int \sqrt{1-e^x}\, dx = 2\sqrt{-e^x+1} - \log\left(\sqrt{-e^x+1}+1\right) + \log\left(\sqrt{-e^x+1}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1-exp(x))^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(-e^x + 1) - log(sqrt(-e^x + 1) + 1) + log(sqrt(-e^x + 1) - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.38 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \sqrt{1-e^x}\, dx = 2\sqrt{1-e^x} + \log\left(\sqrt{1-e^x}-1\right) - \log\left(\sqrt{1-e^x}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1-exp(x))**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
2*sqrt(1 - exp(x)) + log(sqrt(1 - exp(x)) - 1) - log(sqrt(1 - exp(x)) + 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.25

$$\int \sqrt{1-e^x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{-e^x+1} - \log\left(\sqrt{-e^x+1}+1\right) + \log\left(\sqrt{-e^x+1}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1-exp(x))^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(-e^x + 1) - log(sqrt(-e^x + 1) + 1) + log(sqrt(-e^x + 1) - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.32

$$\int \sqrt{1-e^x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{-e^x+1} - \log\left(\sqrt{-e^x+1}+1\right) + \log\left(-\sqrt{-e^x+1}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1-exp(x))^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(-e^x + 1) - log(sqrt(-e^x + 1) + 1) + log(-sqrt(-e^x + 1) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 40, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.43

$$\int \sqrt{1-e^x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{1-\mathrm{e}^x} + \frac{2\,\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{x}{2}}\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{x}{2}}\right)\,\sqrt{1-\mathrm{e}^x}}{\sqrt{1-\mathrm{e}^{-x}}}$$

input
```
int((1 - exp(x))^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
2*(1 - exp(x))^(1/2) + (2*exp(-x/2)*asin(exp(-x/2))*(1 - exp(x))^(1/2))/(1
 - exp(-x))^(1/2)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \sqrt{1-e^x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{-e^x+1} - \left(\int \frac{\sqrt{-e^x+1}}{e^x-1}dx\right)$$

input
```
int((1-exp(x))^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
2*sqrt( - e**x + 1) - int(sqrt( - e**x + 1)/(e**x - 1),x)
```

3.243 $\int \frac{1}{3-5\sin(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 43

$$\int \frac{1}{3-5\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-3\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)+\frac{1}{4}\log\left(3\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

output
```
-1/4*ln(cos(1/2*x)-3*sin(1/2*x))+1/4*ln(3*cos(1/2*x)-sin(1/2*x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{3-5\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-3\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)+\frac{1}{4}\log\left(3\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(3 - 5*Sin[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
-1/4*Log[Cos[x/2] - 3*Sin[x/2]] + Log[3*Cos[x/2] - Sin[x/2]]/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.500, Rules used = {3042, 3139, 1081, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{3-5\sin(x)}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{3-5\sin(x)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3139}$$

$$2\int \frac{1}{3\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-10\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+3}d\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1081}$$

$$6\int \left(\frac{1}{8\left(1-3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}-\frac{1}{24\left(3-\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}\right)d\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

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

$$6\left(\frac{1}{24}\log\left(3-\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)-\frac{1}{24}\log\left(1-3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[(3 - 5*Sin[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
6*(-1/24*Log[1 - 3*Tan[x/2]] + Log[3 - Tan[x/2]]/24)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 1081
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{q = Rt[b^2
- 4*a*c, 2]}, Simp[c   Int[ExpandIntegrand[1/((b/2 - q/2 + c*x)*(b/2 + q/2
+ c*x)), x], x], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && NiceSqrtQ[b^2 - 4*a*c]
```

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 3139
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{e = Fre
eFactors[Tan[(c + d*x)/2], x]}, Simp[2*(e/d)   Subst[Int[1/(a + 2*b*e*x + a
*e^2*x^2), x], x, Tan[(c + d*x)/2]/e], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && NeQ
[a^2 - b^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.51

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-3\right)}{4}-\frac{\ln\left(3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)}{4}$	22
norman	$\frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-3\right)}{4}-\frac{\ln\left(3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)}{4}$	22
parallelrisch	$\ln\left(\left(3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-9\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)+\ln\left(\frac{1}{\left(3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}}\right)$	24
risch	$-\frac{\ln\left(-\frac{4}{5}-\frac{3i}{5}+e^{ix}\right)}{4}+\frac{\ln\left(e^{ix}+\frac{4}{5}-\frac{3i}{5}\right)}{4}$	26

input
```
int(1/(3-5*sin(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4*ln(tan(1/2*x)-3)-1/4*ln(3*tan(1/2*x)-1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{1}{3-5\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{8}\log\left(4\cos\left(x\right)-3\sin\left(x\right)+5\right)-\frac{1}{8}\log\left(-4\cos\left(x\right)-3\sin\left(x\right)+5\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(3-5*sin(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/8*log(4*cos(x) - 3*sin(x) + 5) - 1/8*log(-4*cos(x) - 3*sin(x) + 5)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.47

$$\int \frac{1}{3-5\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-3\right)}{4}-\frac{\log\left(3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)}{4}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(3-5*sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
log(tan(x/2) - 3)/4 - log(3*tan(x/2) - 1)/4
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int \frac{1}{3-5\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\log\left(\frac{3\sin\left(x\right)}{\cos\left(x\right)+1}-1\right)+\frac{1}{4}\log\left(\frac{\sin\left(x\right)}{\cos\left(x\right)+1}-3\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(3-5*sin(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/4*log(3*sin(x)/(cos(x) + 1) - 1) + 1/4*log(sin(x)/(cos(x) + 1) - 3)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.53

$$\int \frac{1}{3-5\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\log\left(\left|3\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)-1\right|\right)+\frac{1}{4}\log\left(\left|\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)-3\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(3-5*sin(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/4*log(abs(3*tan(1/2*x) - 1)) + 1/4*log(abs(tan(1/2*x) - 3))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.26

$$\int \frac{1}{3-5\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{\operatorname{atanh}\left(\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{4}-\frac{5}{4}\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(-1/(5*sin(x) - 3),x)
```

output
```
-atanh((3*tan(x/2))/4 - 5/4)/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.49

$$\int \frac{1}{3-5\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-3\right)}{4}-\frac{\log\left(3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)}{4}$$

input
```
int(1/(3-5*sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
(log(tan(x/2) - 3) - log(3*tan(x/2) - 1))/4
```

3.244 $\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 21

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx=-\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\cos(x)-\sin(x)}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

output
```
-1/2*arctanh(1/2*(cos(x)-sin(x))*2^(1/2))*2^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx=(-1-i)(-1)^{3/4}\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{-1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(Cos[x] + Sin[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(-1 - I)*(-1)^(3/4)*ArcTanh[(-1 + Tan[x/2])/Sqrt[2]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.429$, Rules used = {3042, 3553, 219}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)+\cos(x)}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)+\cos(x)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3553}$$

$$-\int \frac{1}{2-(\cos(x)-\sin(x))^2}d(\cos(x)-\sin(x))$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{219}$$

$$-\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\cos(x)-\sin(x)}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

input
```
Int[(Cos[x] + Sin[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
-(ArcTanh[(Cos[x] - Sin[x])/Sqrt[2]]/Sqrt[2])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 219
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2]))*
ArcTanh[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] && (Gt
Q[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

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

rule 3553
```
Int[(cos[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]*(a_.) + (b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(-1), x
_Symbol] :> Simp[-d^(-1)   Subst[Int[1/(a^2 + b^2 - x^2), x], x, b*Cos[c +
d*x] - a*Sin[c + d*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

method	result	size
default	$\sqrt{2}\,\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2\right)\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)$	19
risch	$\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{ix}-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}+\frac{i\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{ix}+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}-\frac{i\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{2}$	48

input
```
int(1/(cos(x)+sin(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2^(1/2)*arctanh(1/4*(2*tan(1/2*x)-2)*2^(1/2))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 38 vs. 2(18) = 36.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.81

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}\log\left(\frac{2\left(\sqrt{2}-\cos\left(x\right)\right)\sin\left(x\right)-2\sqrt{2}\cos\left(x\right)+3}{2\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(x\right)+1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(cos(x)+sin(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*sqrt(2)*log((2*(sqrt(2) - cos(x))*sin(x) - 2*sqrt(2)*cos(x) + 3)/(2*co
s(x)*sin(x) + 1))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.86

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1+\sqrt{2}\right)}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sqrt{2}-1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(cos(x)+sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
sqrt(2)*log(tan(x/2) - 1 + sqrt(2))/2 - sqrt(2)*log(tan(x/2) - sqrt(2) - 1
)/2
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 39 vs. 2(18) = 36.

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.86

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}-\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+1}+1}{\sqrt{2}+\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+1}-1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(cos(x)+sin(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2*sqrt(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - sin(x)/(cos(x) + 1) + 1)/(sqrt(2) + sin(x)/(c
os(x) + 1) - 1))
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 37 vs. 2(18) = 36.

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.76

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\log\left(\frac{\left|-2\sqrt{2}+2\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)-2\right|}{\left|2\sqrt{2}+2\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)-2\right|}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(cos(x)+sin(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*sqrt(2)*log(abs(-2*sqrt(2) + 2*tan(1/2*x) - 2)/abs(2*sqrt(2) + 2*tan(
1/2*x) - 2))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = -\sqrt{2}\,\mathrm{atanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(cos(x) + sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
-2^(1/2)*atanh(2^(1/2)/2 - (2^(1/2)*tan(x/2))/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}\left(-\log\left(-\sqrt{2}+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)+\log\left(\sqrt{2}+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(1/(cos(x)+sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
(sqrt(2)*( - log( - sqrt(2) + tan(x/2) - 1) + log(sqrt(2) + tan(x/2) - 1))
)/2
```

3.245 $\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)+\sin(x)} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 11

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)+\sin(x)} \, dx = -\log\left(1+\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

output
```
-ln(1+cot(1/2*x))
```

Mathematica [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 24 vs. 2(11) = 22.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.18

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)+\sin(x)} \, dx = \log\left(\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)-\log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - Cos[x] + Sin[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
Log[Sin[x/2]] - Log[Cos[x/2] + Sin[x/2]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.300, Rules used = {3042, 3600, 16}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)-\cos(x)+1}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)-\cos(x)+1}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3600}$$
$$-\int \frac{1}{\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1}d\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{16}$$
$$-\log\left(\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)$$

input
```
Int[(1 - Cos[x] + Sin[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
-Log[1 + Cot[x/2]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 16
```
Int[(c_.)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(Log[RemoveContent[a + 
b*x, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

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

rule 3600
```
Int[(cos[(d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)]*(b_.) + (a_) + (c_.)*sin[(d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)])^
(-1), x_Symbol] :> Module[{f = FreeFactors[Cot[(d + e*x)/2], x]}, Simp[-f/e
   Subst[Int[1/(a + c*f*x), x], x, Cot[(d + e*x)/2]/f], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b,
 c, d, e}, x] && EqQ[a + b, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.45

method	result	size
default	$-\ln\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)+\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$	16
norman	$-\ln\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)+\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$	16
parallelrisch	$-\ln\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)+\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$	16
risch	$\ln\left(e^{ix}-1\right)-\ln\left(e^{ix}+i\right)$	21

input
```
int(1/(1-cos(x)+sin(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-ln(1+tan(1/2*x))+ln(tan(1/2*x))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.55

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\log\left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos\left(x\right)+\frac{1}{2}\right)-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(\sin\left(x\right)+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-cos(x)+sin(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*log(-1/2*cos(x) + 1/2) - 1/2*log(sin(x) + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.27

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = -\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)+\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-cos(x)+sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
-log(tan(x/2) + 1) + log(tan(x/2))
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 25 vs. $2(9) = 18$.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.27

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = -\log\left(\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+1}+1\right)+\log\left(\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-cos(x)+sin(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-log(sin(x)/(cos(x) + 1) + 1) + log(sin(x)/(cos(x) + 1))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.55

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = -\log\left(\left|\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)+1\right|\right)+\log\left(\left|\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-cos(x)+sin(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-log(abs(tan(1/2*x) + 1)) + log(abs(tan(1/2*x)))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = -2\,\mathrm{atanh}\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(sin(x) - cos(x) + 1),x)
```

output
```
-2*atanh(2*tan(x/2) + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.36

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = -\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)+\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(1-cos(x)+sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
- log(tan(x/2) + 1) + log(tan(x/2))
```

3.246 $\int \frac{1}{4\cos(x)+3\sin(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{1}{4\cos(x)+3\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{5}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{5}(3\cos(x)-4\sin(x))\right)$$

output
```
-1/5*arctanh(3/5*cos(x)-4/5*sin(x))
```

Mathematica [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 43 vs. 2(18) = 36.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.39

$$\int \frac{1}{4\cos(x)+3\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{5}\log\left(2\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)+\frac{1}{5}\log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+2\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(4*Cos[x] + 3*Sin[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
-1/5*Log[2*Cos[x/2] - Sin[x/2]] + Log[Cos[x/2] + 2*Sin[x/2]]/5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.273$, Rules used = {3042, 3553, 219}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{3\sin(x)+4\cos(x)}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{3\sin(x)+4\cos(x)}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3553}$$
$$-\int \frac{1}{25-(3\cos(x)-4\sin(x))^2}d(3\cos(x)-4\sin(x))$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{219}$$
$$-\frac{1}{5}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{5}(3\cos(x)-4\sin(x))\right)$$

input
```
Int[(4*Cos[x] + 3*Sin[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
-1/5*ArcTanh[(3*Cos[x] - 4*Sin[x])/5]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 219
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2]))*
ArcTanh[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] && (Gt
Q[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

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

rule 3553
```
Int[(cos[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]*(a_.) + (b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(-1), x
_Symbol] :> Simp[-d^(-1)   Subst[Int[1/(a^2 + b^2 - x^2), x], x, b*Cos[c +
d*x] - a*Sin[c + d*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.22

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2\right)}{5}+\frac{\ln\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)}{5}$	22
norman	$-\frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2\right)}{5}+\frac{\ln\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)}{5}$	22
parallelrisch	$\ln\left(\frac{1}{\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-4\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}}\right)+\ln\left(\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}\right)$	24
risch	$\frac{\ln\left(e^{ix}-\frac{3}{5}+\frac{4i}{5}\right)}{5}-\frac{\ln\left(e^{ix}+\frac{3}{5}-\frac{4i}{5}\right)}{5}$	26

input
```
int(1/(4*cos(x)+3*sin(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/5*ln(tan(1/2*x)-2)+1/5*ln(2*tan(1/2*x)+1)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 27 vs. 2(12) = 24.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

$$\int \frac{1}{4\cos(x)+3\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{10}\log\left(\frac{3}{2}\cos(x)-2\sin(x)+\frac{5}{2}\right)+\frac{1}{10}\log\left(-\frac{3}{2}\cos(x)+2\sin(x)+\frac{5}{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(4*cos(x)+3*sin(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/10*log(3/2*cos(x) - 2*sin(x) + 5/2) + 1/10*log(-3/2*cos(x) + 2*sin(x) +
 5/2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{1}{4\cos(x)+3\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2\right)}{5}+\frac{\log\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)}{5}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(4*cos(x)+3*sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
-log(tan(x/2) - 2)/5 + log(2*tan(x/2) + 1)/5
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 30 vs. 2(12) = 24.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.67

$$\int \frac{1}{4\cos(x)+3\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{5}\log\left(\frac{2\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+1}+1\right)-\frac{1}{5}\log\left(\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+1}-2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(4*cos(x)+3*sin(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/5*log(2*sin(x)/(cos(x) + 1) + 1) - 1/5*log(sin(x)/(cos(x) + 1) - 2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.28

$$\int \frac{1}{4\cos(x)+3\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{5}\log\left(\left|2\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)+1\right|\right)-\frac{1}{5}\log\left(\left|\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)-2\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(4*cos(x)+3*sin(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/5*log(abs(2*tan(1/2*x) + 1)) - 1/5*log(abs(tan(1/2*x) - 2))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.28 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.61

$$\int \frac{1}{4\cos(x) + 3\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{2\,\mathrm{atanh}\left(\frac{4\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{5} - \frac{3}{5}\right)}{5}$$

input
```
int(1/(4*cos(x) + 3*sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
(2*atanh((4*tan(x/2))/5 - 3/5))/5
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \frac{1}{4\cos(x) + 3\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 2\right)}{5} + \frac{\log\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 1\right)}{5}$$

input
```
int(1/(4*cos(x)+3*sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
( - log(tan(x/2) - 2) + log(2*tan(x/2) + 1))/5
```

3.247 $\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)+\tan(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 24

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)+\tan(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\cos(x))+\frac{1}{2}\cot(x)\csc(x)-\frac{\csc^2(x)}{2}$$

output
```
-1/2*arctanh(cos(x))+1/2*cot(x)*csc(x)-1/2*csc(x)^2
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.46

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)+\tan(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)-\frac{1}{4}\sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(Sin[x] + Tan[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
-1/2*Log[Cos[x/2]] + Log[Sin[x/2]]/2 - Sec[x/2]^2/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.35 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 14, number of rules used = 13, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 1.857$, Rules used = {3042, 4897, 3042, 25, 3185, 25, 3042, 25, 3086, 15, 3091, 3042, 4257}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)+\tan(x)}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)+\tan(x)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4897}$$

$$\int \frac{\cot(x)}{\cos(x)+1}dx$$

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

$$\int -\frac{\tan\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{1-\sin\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$-\int \frac{\tan\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{1-\sin\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3185}$$

$$-\int \cot^2(x)\csc(x)dx-\int -\cot(x)\csc^2(x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$\int \cot(x)\csc^2(x)dx-\int \cot^2(x)\csc(x)dx$$

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

$$\int -\sec\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2\tan\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx-\int \sec\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\tan\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$-\int \sec\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2\tan\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx-\int \sec\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\tan\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3086}$$

$$-\int \csc(x)d\csc(x)-\int \sec\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\tan\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{15}$$

$$-\int \sec\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\tan\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx-\frac{1}{2}\csc^2(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3091}$$

$$\frac{\int \csc(x)dx}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\csc^2(x)+\frac{1}{2}\cot(x)\csc(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\int \csc(x)dx}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\csc^2(x)+\frac{1}{2}\cot(x)\csc(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4257}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\cos(x))-\frac{1}{2}\csc^2(x)+\frac{1}{2}\cot(x)\csc(x)$$

input
```
Int[(Sin[x] + Tan[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
-1/2*ArcTanh[Cos[x]] + (Cot[x]*Csc[x])/2 - Csc[x]^2/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 15
```
Int[(a_.)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*(x^(m + 1)/(m + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[
{a, m}, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

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

rule 3086
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a/f   Subst[Int[(a*x)^(m - 1)*(-1 + x^2)^((n - 1)/2
), x], x, Sec[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2
] &&  !(IntegerQ[m/2] && LtQ[0, m, n + 1])
```

rule 3091
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b*(a*Sec[e + f*x])^m*((b*Tan[e + f*x])^(n - 1)/(f*(m
 + n - 1))), x] - Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/(m + n - 1))   Int[(a*Sec[e + f*x])^m*(
b*Tan[e + f*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, m}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] &
& NeQ[m + n - 1, 0] && IntegersQ[2*m, 2*n]
```

rule 3185
```
Int[((g_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(p_.)/((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(
x_)]), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/a   Int[Sec[e + f*x]^2*(g*Tan[e + f*x])^p, x], x
] - Simp[1/(b*g)   Int[Sec[e + f*x]*(g*Tan[e + f*x])^(p + 1), x], x] /; Fre
eQ[{a, b, e, f, g, p}, x] && EqQ[a^2 - b^2, 0] && NeQ[p, -1]
```

rule 4257
```
Int[csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-ArcTanh[Cos[c + d*x]]/d, x]
 /; FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 4897
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[TrigSimplify[u], x] /; TrigSimplifyQ[u]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\ln(-1+\cos(x))}{4}-\frac{1}{2(1+\cos(x))}-\frac{\ln(1+\cos(x))}{4}$	24
risch	$-\frac{e^{ix}}{(1+e^{ix})^2}+\frac{\ln(e^{ix}-1)}{2}-\frac{\ln(1+e^{ix})}{2}$	38

input
```
int(1/(sin(x)+tan(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4*ln(-1+cos(x))-1/2/(1+cos(x))-1/4*ln(1+cos(x))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.46

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)+\tan(x)}\,dx = -\frac{(\cos(x)+1)\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\cos(x)+\frac{1}{2}\right)-(\cos(x)+1)\log\left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos(x)+\frac{1}{2}\right)+2}{4\,(\cos(x)+1)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(sin(x)+tan(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/4*((cos(x) + 1)*log(1/2*cos(x) + 1/2) - (cos(x) + 1)*log(-1/2*cos(x) +
1/2) + 2)/(cos(x) + 1)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)+\tan(x)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin(x)+\tan(x)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(sin(x)+tan(x)),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(sin(x) + tan(x)), x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.04

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)+\tan(x)}\,dx = -\frac{\sin(x)^2}{4\,(\cos(x)+1)^2}+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(sin(x)+tan(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/4*sin(x)^2/(cos(x) + 1)^2 + 1/2*log(sin(x)/(cos(x) + 1))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)+\tan(x)}\,dx = \frac{\cos(x)-1}{4(\cos(x)+1)} + \frac{1}{4}\log\left(-\frac{\cos(x)-1}{\cos(x)+1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(sin(x)+tan(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/4*(cos(x) - 1)/(cos(x) + 1) + 1/4*log(-(cos(x) - 1)/(cos(x) + 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

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

input
```
int(1/(sin(x) + tan(x)),x)
```

output
```
log(tan(x/2))/2 - tan(x/2)^2/4
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)+\tan(x)}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{2} - \frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{4}$$

input
```
int(1/(sin(x)+tan(x)),x)
```

output
```
(2*log(tan(x/2)) - tan(x/2)**2)/4
```

3.248 $\int \frac{1}{2\sin(x)+\sin(2x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 24

$$\int \frac{1}{2\sin(x)+\sin(2x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)+\frac{1}{8}\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

output
```
1/4*ln(tan(1/2*x))+1/8*tan(1/2*x)^2
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.62

$$\int \frac{1}{2\sin(x)+\sin(2x)}\,dx = \frac{1-2\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\left(\log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)-\log\left(\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)\right)}{4(1+\cos(x))}$$

input
```
Integrate[(2*Sin[x] + Sin[2*x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(1 - 2*Cos[x/2]^2*(Log[Cos[x/2]] - Log[Sin[x/2]]))/(4*(1 + Cos[x]))
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.455$, Rules used = {3042, 4826, 27, 244, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{2\sin(x)+\sin(2x)}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{2\sin(x)+\sin(2x)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4826}$$

$$2\int \frac{1}{8}\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\left(\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)d\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{27}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\left(\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)d\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{244}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \left(\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)d\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{2}\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[(2*Sin[x] + Sin[2*x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(Log[Tan[x/2]] + Tan[x/2]^2/2)/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 27
```
Int[(a_)*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a   Int[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] &&  !Ma
tchQ[Fx, (b_)*(Gx_) /; FreeQ[b, x]]
```

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 4826
```
Int[((a_.)*sin[(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))] + (b_.)*sin[(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)
*(x_))])^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[2/d   Subst[Int[Simplify[TrigExpand[a*Sin[
2*m*ArcTan[x]] + b*Sin[2*n*ArcTan[x]]]]^p/(1 + x^2), x], x, Tan[(1/2)*(c +
d*x)]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && ILtQ[p, 0] && IntegerQ[m/2] && Inte
gerQ[(n - 1)/2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

method	result	size
default	$\frac{1}{4\cos(x)+4}-\frac{\ln(1+\cos(x))}{8}+\frac{\ln(-1+\cos(x))}{8}$	24
risch	$\frac{e^{ix}}{2(1+e^{ix})^2}+\frac{\ln(e^{ix}-1)}{4}-\frac{\ln(1+e^{ix})}{4}$	38

input
```
int(1/(2*sin(x)+sin(2*x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4/(1+cos(x))-1/8*ln(1+cos(x))+1/8*ln(-1+cos(x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 35 vs. $2(16) = 32$.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.46

$$\int \frac{1}{2\sin(x)+\sin(2x)}\,dx = -\frac{(\cos(x)+1)\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\cos(x)+\frac{1}{2}\right)-(\cos(x)+1)\log\left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos(x)+\frac{1}{2}\right)-2}{8\,(\cos(x)+1)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(2*sin(x)+sin(2*x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/8*((cos(x) + 1)*log(1/2*cos(x) + 1/2) - (cos(x) + 1)*log(-1/2*cos(x) +
1/2) - 2)/(cos(x) + 1)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{2\sin(x)+\sin(2x)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{2\sin(x)+\sin(2x)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(2*sin(x)+sin(2*x)),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(2*sin(x) + sin(2*x)), x)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 220 vs. $2(16) = 32$.

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 220, normalized size of antiderivative = 9.17

$$\int \frac{1}{2\sin(x)+\sin(2x)}\,dx = \frac{4\cos(2x)\cos(x)+8\cos(x)^2-\left(2\,(2\cos(x)+1)\cos(2x)+\cos(2x)^2+4\cos(x)^2+\sin(2x)^2+4\sin}{}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(2*sin(x)+sin(2*x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/8*(4*cos(2*x)*cos(x) + 8*cos(x)^2 - (2*(2*cos(x) + 1)*cos(2*x) + cos(2*x
)^2 + 4*cos(x)^2 + sin(2*x)^2 + 4*sin(2*x)*sin(x) + 4*sin(x)^2 + 4*cos(x)
+ 1)*log(cos(x)^2 + sin(x)^2 + 2*cos(x) + 1) + (2*(2*cos(x) + 1)*cos(2*x)
+ cos(2*x)^2 + 4*cos(x)^2 + sin(2*x)^2 + 4*sin(2*x)*sin(x) + 4*sin(x)^2 +
4*cos(x) + 1)*log(cos(x)^2 + sin(x)^2 - 2*cos(x) + 1) + 4*sin(2*x)*sin(x)
+ 8*sin(x)^2 + 4*cos(x))/(2*(2*cos(x) + 1)*cos(2*x) + cos(2*x)^2 + 4*cos(x
)^2 + sin(2*x)^2 + 4*sin(2*x)*sin(x) + 4*sin(x)^2 + 4*cos(x) + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \frac{1}{2\sin(x)+\sin(2x)}\,dx = -\frac{\cos(x)-1}{8(\cos(x)+1)} + \frac{1}{8}\log\left(-\frac{\cos(x)-1}{\cos(x)+1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(2*sin(x)+sin(2*x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/8*(cos(x) - 1)/(cos(x) + 1) + 1/8*log(-(cos(x) - 1)/(cos(x) + 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{2\sin(x)+\sin(2x)}\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{4} + \frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{8}$$

input
```
int(1/(sin(2*x) + 2*sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
log(tan(x/2))/4 + tan(x/2)^2/8
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{2\sin(x)+\sin(2x)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin(2x)+2\sin(x)}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(2*sin(x)+sin(2*x)),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(sin(2*x) + 2*sin(x)),x)
```

3.249 $\int \frac{\sec(x)}{1+\sin(x)} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{\sec(x)}{1+\sin(x)} \, dx = \frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\sin(x)) - \frac{1}{2(1+\sin(x))}$$

output
```
1/2*arctanh(sin(x))-1/2/(1+sin(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\sec(x)}{1+\sin(x)} \, dx = \frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\sin(x)) - \frac{1}{2(1+\sin(x))}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]/(1 + Sin[x]),x]
```

output
```
ArcTanh[Sin[x]]/2 - 1/(2*(1 + Sin[x]))
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.444, Rules used = {3042, 3146, 54, 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.

$$\int \frac{\sec(x)}{\sin(x)+1}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{(\sin(x)+1)\cos(x)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3146}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(1-\sin(x))(\sin(x)+1)^2}d\sin(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{54}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{2(\sin(x)+1)^2}-\frac{1}{2\left(\sin^2(x)-1\right)}\right)d\sin(x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\sin(x))-\frac{1}{2(\sin(x)+1)}$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]/(1 + Sin[x]),x]
```

output
```
ArcTanh[Sin[x]]/2 - 1/(2*(1 + Sin[x]))
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 54
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[E
xpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] &&
 ILtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[n] &&  !(IGtQ[n, 0] && LtQ[m + n + 2, 0])
```

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 3146
```
Int[cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(p_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(b^p*f)   Subst[Int[(a + x)^(m + (p - 1)/2)*(a - x
)^((p - 1)/2), x], x, b*Sin[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, m}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(p - 1)/2] && EqQ[a^2 - b^2, 0] && (GeQ[p, -1] ||  !IntegerQ[m + 1/
2])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.33

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{1}{2(\sin(x)+1)}+\frac{\ln(\sin(x)+1)}{4}-\frac{\ln(\sin(x)-1)}{4}$	24
norman	$\frac{\tan(\frac{x}{2})}{(1+\tan(\frac{x}{2}))^2}-\frac{\ln(\tan(\frac{x}{2})-1)}{2}+\frac{\ln(1+\tan(\frac{x}{2}))}{2}$	33
parallelrisch	$\frac{(\sin(x)+1)\ln(1+\tan(\frac{x}{2}))+(-\sin(x)-1)\ln(\tan(\frac{x}{2})-1)+\sin(x)}{2+2\sin(x)}$	39
risch	$-\frac{i e^{ix}}{(e^{ix}+i)^2}-\frac{\ln(e^{ix}-i)}{2}+\frac{\ln(e^{ix}+i)}{2}$	42

input
```
int(sec(x)/(sin(x)+1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2/(sin(x)+1)+1/4*ln(sin(x)+1)-1/4*ln(sin(x)-1)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 33 vs. $2(14) = 28$.

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.83

$$\int \frac{\sec(x)}{1+\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{(\sin(x)+1)\log(\sin(x)+1) - (\sin(x)+1)\log(-\sin(x)+1) - 2}{4(\sin(x)+1)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)/(1+sin(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*((sin(x) + 1)*log(sin(x) + 1) - (sin(x) + 1)*log(-sin(x) + 1) - 2)/(si
n(x) + 1)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{\sec(x)}{1+\sin(x)}\,dx = \int \frac{\sec(x)}{\sin(x)+1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)/(1+sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
Integral(sec(x)/(sin(x) + 1), x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.28

$$\int \frac{\sec(x)}{1+\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2(\sin(x)+1)} + \frac{1}{4}\log(\sin(x)+1) - \frac{1}{4}\log(\sin(x)-1)$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)/(1+sin(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2/(sin(x) + 1) + 1/4*log(sin(x) + 1) - 1/4*log(sin(x) - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.39

$$\int \frac{\sec(x)}{1+\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2(\sin(x)+1)} + \frac{1}{4}\log(\sin(x)+1) - \frac{1}{4}\log(-\sin(x)+1)$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)/(1+sin(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2/(sin(x) + 1) + 1/4*log(sin(x) + 1) - 1/4*log(-sin(x) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.22

$$\int \frac{\sec(x)}{1+\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)}{2} - \frac{1}{2\,(\sin(x)+1)}$$

input
```
int(1/(cos(x)*(sin(x) + 1)),x)
```

output
```
log(tan(x/2 + pi/4))/2 - 1/(2*(sin(x) + 1))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 48, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.67

$$\int \frac{\sec(x)}{1+\sin(x)}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{-\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)\sin(x) - \log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right) + \log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)\sin(x) + \log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right) - 1}{2\sin(x)+2}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)/(1+sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
( - log(tan(x/2) - 1)*sin(x) - log(tan(x/2) - 1) + log(tan(x/2) + 1)*sin(x
) + log(tan(x/2) + 1) - 1)/(2*(sin(x) + 1))
```

3.250 $\int \frac{1}{b\cos(x)+a\sin(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 36

$$\int \frac{1}{b\cos(x)+a\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{a\cos(x)-b\sin(x)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

output
```
-arctanh((a*cos(x)-b*sin(x))/(a^2+b^2)^(1/2))/(a^2+b^2)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

$$\int \frac{1}{b\cos(x)+a\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{2\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{-a+b\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

input
```
Integrate[(b*Cos[x] + a*Sin[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(2*ArcTanh[(-a + b*Tan[x/2])/Sqrt[a^2 + b^2]])/Sqrt[a^2 + b^2]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.273$, Rules used = {3042, 3553, 219}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{a\sin(x)+b\cos(x)}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{a\sin(x)+b\cos(x)}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3553}$$
$$-\int \frac{1}{a^2+b^2-(a\cos(x)-b\sin(x))^2}d(a\cos(x)-b\sin(x))$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{219}$$
$$-\frac{\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{a\cos(x)-b\sin(x)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

input
```
Int[(b*Cos[x] + a*Sin[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
-(ArcTanh[(a*Cos[x] - b*Sin[x])/Sqrt[a^2 + b^2]]/Sqrt[a^2 + b^2])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 219
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2]))*
ArcTanh[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] && (Gt
Q[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

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

rule 3553
```
Int[(cos[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]*(a_.) + (b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(-1), x
_Symbol] :> Simp[-d^(-1)   Subst[Int[1/(a^2 + b^2 - x^2), x], x, b*Cos[c +
d*x] - a*Sin[c + d*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && NeQ[a^2 + b^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.97

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{2\,\mathrm{arctanh}\left(\frac{-2b\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+2a}{2\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$	35
risch	$\frac{\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{ix}+\frac{ib-a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}-\frac{\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{ix}-\frac{ib-a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$	74

input
```
int(1/(b*cos(x)+a*sin(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-2/(a^2+b^2)^(1/2)*arctanh(1/2*(-2*b*tan(1/2*x)+2*a)/(a^2+b^2)^(1/2))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 98 vs. $2(32) = 64$.

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 98, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.72

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

input
```
integrate(1/(b*cos(x)+a*sin(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*log(-(2*a*b*cos(x)*sin(x) - (a^2 - b^2)*cos(x)^2 - a^2 - 2*b^2 + 2*sqr
t(a^2 + b^2)*(a*cos(x) - b*sin(x)))/(2*a*b*cos(x)*sin(x) - (a^2 - b^2)*cos
(x)^2 + a^2))/sqrt(a^2 + b^2)
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 1.40 (sec) , antiderivative size = 121, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.36

$$\int \frac{1}{b\cos(x) + a\sin(x)}\,dx = \begin{cases} \tilde{\infty}\left(-\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)+\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)\right) & \text{for } a=0 \wedge b=0 \\ \frac{\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{a} & \text{for } b=0 \\ -\frac{i}{-ib\sin(x)+b\cos(x)} & \text{for } a=-ib \\ \frac{i}{ib\sin(x)+b\cos(x)} & \text{for } a=ib \\ -\frac{\log\left(-\frac{a}{b}+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{b}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}+\frac{\log\left(-\frac{a}{b}+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{b}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(b*cos(x)+a*sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((zoo*(-log(tan(x/2) - 1) + log(tan(x/2) + 1)), Eq(a, 0) & Eq(b,
0)), (log(tan(x/2))/a, Eq(b, 0)), (-I/(-I*b*sin(x) + b*cos(x)), Eq(a, -I*b
)), (I/(I*b*sin(x) + b*cos(x)), Eq(a, I*b)), (-log(-a/b + tan(x/2) - sqrt(
a**2 + b**2)/b)/sqrt(a**2 + b**2) + log(-a/b + tan(x/2) + sqrt(a**2 + b**2
)/b)/sqrt(a**2 + b**2), True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 61, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.69

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

input
```
integrate(1/(b*cos(x)+a*sin(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

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

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 61, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.69

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

input
```
integrate(1/(b*cos(x)+a*sin(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

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

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.44 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \frac{1}{b\cos(x)+a\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{2\,\mathrm{atanh}\left(\frac{a-b\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

input
```
int(1/(b*cos(x) + a*sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
-(2*atanh((a - b*tan(x/2))/(a^2 + b^2)^(1/2)))/(a^2 + b^2)^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.22

$$\int \frac{1}{b\cos(x)+a\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{2\sqrt{a^2+b^2}\,atan\left(\frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)bi-ai}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)i}{a^2+b^2}$$

input
```
int(1/(b*cos(x)+a*sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
( - 2*sqrt(a**2 + b**2)*atan((tan(x/2)*b*i - a*i)/sqrt(a**2 + b**2))*i)/(a
**2 + b**2)
```

3.251 $\int \frac{1}{b^2 \cos^2(x)+a^2 \sin^2(x)} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 19, antiderivative size = 15

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

output
```
arctan(a*tan(x)/b)/a/b
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

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

input
```
Integrate[(b^2*Cos[x]^2 + a^2*Sin[x]^2)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
ArcTan[(a*Tan[x])/b]/(a*b)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.158$, Rules used = {3042, 4889, 218}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2\sin^2(x)+b^2\cos^2(x)}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2\sin(x)^2+b^2\cos(x)^2}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{4889}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2\tan^2(x)+b^2}d\tan(x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{218}$$
$$\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{a\tan(x)}{b}\right)}{ab}$$

input
```
Int[(b^2*Cos[x]^2 + a^2*Sin[x]^2)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
ArcTan[(a*Tan[x])/b]/(a*b)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 218
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(Rt[a/b, 2]/a)*ArcTan[x/R
t[a/b, 2]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b]
```

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

rule 4889
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> With[{v = FunctionOfTrig[u, x]}, With[{d = FreeFactors
[Tan[v], x]}, Simp[d/Coefficient[v, x, 1]   Subst[Int[SubstFor[1/(1 + d^2*x
^2), Tan[v]/d, u, x], x], x, Tan[v]/d], x]] /;  !FalseQ[v] && FunctionOfQ[N
onfreeFactors[Tan[v], x], u, x]] /; InverseFunctionFreeQ[u, x] &&  !MatchQ[
u, (v_.)*((c_.)*tan[w_]^(n_.)*tan[z_]^(n_.))^(p_.) /; FreeQ[{c, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[n] && LinearQ[w, x] && EqQ[z, 2*w]]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.34 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{a\tan(x)}{b}\right)}{ab}$	16
parallelrisch	$\frac{i\left(\ln\left(2ia\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\sec\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}b-2b\right)-\ln\left(-2ia\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\sec\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}b-2b\right)\right)}{2ab}$	55
risch	$-\frac{i\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{2ix}-\frac{a-b}{a+b}\right)}{2ab}+\frac{i\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{2ix}-\frac{a+b}{a-b}\right)}{2ab}$	58

input
```
int(1/(b^2*cos(x)^2+a^2*sin(x)^2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
arctan(a*tan(x)/b)/a/b
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 43 vs. $2(15) = 30$.

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.87

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

input
```
integrate(1/(b^2*cos(x)^2+a^2*sin(x)^2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*arctan(1/2*((a^2 + b^2)*cos(x)^2 - a^2)/(a*b*cos(x)*sin(x)))/(a*b)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 71839 vs. $2(10) = 20$.

Time = 14.48 (sec) , antiderivative size = 71839, normalized size of antiderivative = 4789.27

$$\int \frac{1}{b^2\cos^2(x)+a^2\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input

```
integrate(1/(b**2*cos(x)**2+a**2*sin(x)**2),x)
```

output

```
Piecewise((zoo*tan(x/2)/(tan(x/2)**2 - 1), Eq(a, 0) & Eq(b, 0)), ((tan(x/2
)/2 - 1/(2*tan(x/2)))/a**2, Eq(b, 0)), (-2*tan(x/2)/(b**2*(tan(x/2)**2 - 1
)), Eq(a, 0)), (x/(b**2*sin(x)**2 + b**2*cos(x)**2), Eq(a, b) | Eq(a, -b))
, (8192*a**15*sqrt(-2*a**2/b**2 - 2*a*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)/b**2 + 1)*log(-sqr
t(-2*a**2/b**2 + 2*a*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)/b**2 + 1) + tan(x/2))/(8192*a**15*b
**2*sqrt(-2*a**2/b**2 - 2*a*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)/b**2 + 1)*sqrt(-2*a**2/b**2
+ 2*a*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)/b**2 + 1) - 8192*a**14*b**2*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)*sqrt
(-2*a**2/b**2 - 2*a*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)/b**2 + 1)*sqrt(-2*a**2/b**2 + 2*a*sq
rt(a**2 - b**2)/b**2 + 1) - 30720*a**13*b**4*sqrt(-2*a**2/b**2 - 2*a*sqrt(
a**2 - b**2)/b**2 + 1)*sqrt(-2*a**2/b**2 + 2*a*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)/b**2 + 1)
 + 26624*a**12*b**4*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)*sqrt(-2*a**2/b**2 - 2*a*sqrt(a**2 -
b**2)/b**2 + 1)*sqrt(-2*a**2/b**2 + 2*a*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)/b**2 + 1) + 4556
8*a**11*b**6*sqrt(-2*a**2/b**2 - 2*a*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)/b**2 + 1)*sqrt(-2*a
**2/b**2 + 2*a*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)/b**2 + 1) - 33280*a**10*b**6*sqrt(a**2 -
b**2)*sqrt(-2*a**2/b**2 - 2*a*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)/b**2 + 1)*sqrt(-2*a**2/b**
2 + 2*a*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)/b**2 + 1) - 33792*a**9*b**8*sqrt(-2*a**2/b**2 -
2*a*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)/b**2 + 1)*sqrt(-2*a**2/b**2 + 2*a*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)/
b**2 + 1) + 19968*a**8*b**8*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)*sqrt(-2*a**2/b**2 - 2*a*sqrt
(a**2 - b**2)/b**2 + 1)*sqrt(-2*a**2/b**2 + 2*a*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)/b**2 + 1
) + 12992*a**7*b**10*sqrt(-2*a**2/b**2 - 2*a*sqrt(a**2 - b**2)/b**2 + 1...
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

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

input
```
integrate(1/(b^2*cos(x)^2+a^2*sin(x)^2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
arctan(a*tan(x)/b)/(a*b)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.73

$$\int \frac{1}{b^2\cos^2(x)+a^2\sin^2(x)}\,dx=\frac{\pi\left\lfloor\frac{x}{\pi}+\frac{1}{2}\right\rfloor+\arctan\left(\frac{a\tan(x)}{b}\right)}{ab}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(b^2*cos(x)^2+a^2*sin(x)^2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
(pi*floor(x/pi + 1/2) + arctan(a*tan(x)/b))/(a*b)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.29 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{b^2\cos^2(x)+a^2\sin^2(x)}\,dx=\frac{\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{a\tan(x)}{b}\right)}{a\,b}$$

input
```
int(1/(b^2*cos(x)^2 + a^2*sin(x)^2),x)
```

output
```
atan((a*tan(x))/b)/(a*b)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{b^2\cos^2(x)+a^2\sin^2(x)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)^2 b^2+\sin(x)^2 a^2}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(b^2*cos(x)^2+a^2*sin(x)^2),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(cos(x)**2*b**2 + sin(x)**2*a**2),x)
```

3.252 $\int \frac{x}{-1+x^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 12

$$\int \frac{x}{-1+x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(1-x^2\right)$$

output
```
1/2*ln(-x^2+1)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{x}{-1+x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(-1+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(-1 + x^2),x]
```

output
```
Log[-1 + x^2]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.111, Rules used = $\{240\}$

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.

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2-1} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 240$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\log\left(1-x^2\right)$$

input
```
Int[x/(-1 + x^2),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 - x^2]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 240
```
Int[(x_)/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Log[RemoveContent[a + b*x
^2, x]]/(2*b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\ln(x^2-1)}{2}$	9
risch	$\frac{\ln(x^2-1)}{2}$	9
meijerg	$\frac{\ln(-x^2+1)}{2}$	11
default	$\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{2}+\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2}$	14
norman	$\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{2}+\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2}$	14
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln(-1+x)}{2}+\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2}$	14

input
```
int(x/(x^2-1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*ln(x^2-1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{x}{-1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2-1),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*log(x^2 - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int \frac{x}{-1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{\log(x^2-1)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x**2-1),x)
```

output
```
log(x**2 - 1)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{x}{-1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\log(x^2-1)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2-1),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*log(x^2 - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{x}{-1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\log(|x^2-1|)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2-1),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*log(abs(x^2 - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{x}{-1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{\ln(x^2-1)}{2}$$

input
```
int(x/(x^2 - 1),x)
```

output
```
log(x^2 - 1)/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

$$\int \frac{x}{-1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{\log(x-1)}{2}+\frac{\log(x+1)}{2}$$

input
```
int(x/(x^2-1),x)
```

output
```
(log(x - 1) + log(x + 1))/2
```

3.253 $\int \left(1+\sqrt{x}\right) \sqrt{x} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \left(1+\sqrt{x}\right) \sqrt{x} \, dx = \frac{2x^{3/2}}{3}+\frac{x^2}{2}$$

output
```
2/3*x^(3/2)+1/2*x^2
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \left(1+\sqrt{x}\right) \sqrt{x} \, dx = \frac{2x^{3/2}}{3}+\frac{x^2}{2}$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + Sqrt[x])*Sqrt[x],x]
```

output
```
(2*x^(3/2))/3 + x^2/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.154$, Rules used = {802, 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.

$$\int \left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)\sqrt{x}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{802}$$

$$\int \left(x+\sqrt{x}\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{2x^{3/2}}{3}+\frac{x^2}{2}$$

input
```
Int[(1 + Sqrt[x])*Sqrt[x],x]
```

output
```
(2*x^(3/2))/3 + x^2/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 802
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Exp
andIntegrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^n)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m, n}, x] &&
IGtQ[p, 0]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}+\frac{x^{2}}{2}$	12
default	$\frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}+\frac{x^{2}}{2}$	12
trager	$\frac{(-1+x)(1+x)}{2}+\frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}$	15
orering	$\frac{5x^{\frac{3}{2}}(\sqrt{x}+1)}{6}-\frac{x^{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{2\sqrt{x}}+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{3}$	29

input
```
int(x^(1/2)*(x^(1/2)+1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2/3*x^(3/2)+1/2*x^2
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int (1+\sqrt{x})\,\sqrt{x}\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\,x^{2}+\frac{2}{3}\,x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(x^(1/2)*(1+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2 + 2/3*x^(3/2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)\sqrt{x}\,dx=\frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}+\frac{x^2}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(x**(1/2)*(1+x**(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*x**(3/2)/3 + x**2/2
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 26 vs. 2(11) = 22.

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.53

$$\int \left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)\sqrt{x}\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)^4-\frac{4}{3}\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)^3+\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)^2$$

input
```
integrate(x^(1/2)*(1+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*(sqrt(x) + 1)^4 - 4/3*(sqrt(x) + 1)^3 + (sqrt(x) + 1)^2
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)\sqrt{x}\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\,x^2+\frac{2}{3}\,x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(x^(1/2)*(1+x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2 + 2/3*x^(3/2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)\sqrt{x}\,dx=\frac{x^2}{2}+\frac{2\,x^{3/2}}{3}$$

input
```
int(x^(1/2)*(x^(1/2) + 1),x)
```

output
```
x^2/2 + (2*x^(3/2))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)\sqrt{x}\,dx=\frac{x\left(4\sqrt{x}+3x\right)}{6}$$

input
```
int(x^(1/2)*(1+x^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
(x*(4*sqrt(x) + 3*x))/6
```

3.254 $\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 12

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)}\,dx = -\frac{\sin(x)}{1-\cos(x)}$$

output
```
-sin(x)/(1-cos(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)}\,dx = -\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - Cos[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
-Cot[x/2]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.250$, Rules used = {3042, 3127}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3127}$$
$$-\frac{\sin(x)}{1-\cos(x)}$$

input
```
Int[(1 - Cos[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
-(Sin[x]/(1 - Cos[x]))
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3127
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-Cos[c +
 d*x]/(d*(b + a*Sin[c + d*x])), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && EqQ[a^2 - b
^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$-\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$	7
default	$-\frac{1}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$	9
norman	$-\frac{1}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$	9
risch	$-\frac{2i}{e^{ix}-1}$	13

input
```
int(1/(1-cos(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-cot(1/2*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)}\,dx = -\frac{\cos\left(x\right)+1}{\sin\left(x\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-cos(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-(cos(x) + 1)/sin(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-cos(x)),x)
```

output
```
-1/tan(x/2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)}\,dx = -\frac{\cos\left(x\right)+1}{\sin\left(x\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-cos(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-(cos(x) + 1)/sin(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-cos(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/tan(1/2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)}\,dx = -\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

input
```
int(-1/(cos(x) - 1),x)
```

output
```
-cot(x/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$$

input
```
int(1/(1-cos(x)),x)
```

output
```
( - 1)/tan(x/2)
```

3.255 $\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 16

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\sin(x)) + \frac{1}{2}\sec(x)\tan(x)$$

output
```
-1/2*arctanh(sin(x))+1/2*sec(x)*tan(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\sin(x)) + \frac{1}{2}\sec(x)\tan(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]*Tan[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-1/2*ArcTanh[Sin[x]] + (Sec[x]*Tan[x])/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.571, Rules used = {3042, 3091, 3042, 4257}

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.

$$\int \tan^2(x)\sec(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)^2\sec(x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3091}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\tan(x)\sec(x)-\frac{\int \sec(x)dx}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\tan(x)\sec(x)-\frac{1}{2}\int \csc\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4257}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\tan(x)\sec(x)-\frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\sin(x))$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]*Tan[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-1/2*ArcTanh[Sin[x]] + (Sec[x]*Tan[x])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3091
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b*(a*Sec[e + f*x])^m*((b*Tan[e + f*x])^(n - 1)/(f*(m
 + n - 1))), x] - Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/(m + n - 1))   Int[(a*Sec[e + f*x])^m*(
b*Tan[e + f*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, m}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] &
& NeQ[m + n - 1, 0] && IntegersQ[2*m, 2*n]
```

rule 4257
```
Int[csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-ArcTanh[Cos[c + d*x]]/d, x]
 /; FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\sin(x)^3}{2\cos(x)^2}+\frac{\sin(x)}{2}-\frac{\ln(\tan(x)+\sec(x))}{2}$	24
risch	$-\frac{i(e^{3ix}-e^{ix})}{(e^{2ix}+1)^2}-\frac{\ln(e^{ix}+i)}{2}+\frac{\ln(e^{ix}-i)}{2}$	49

input
```
int(sec(x)*tan(x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*sin(x)^3/cos(x)^2+1/2*sin(x)-1/2*ln(tan(x)+sec(x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 34 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.12

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(x)^2\log(\sin(x)+1) - \cos(x)^2\log(-\sin(x)+1) - 2\sin(x)}{4\cos(x)^2}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)*tan(x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/4*(cos(x)^2*log(sin(x) + 1) - cos(x)^2*log(-sin(x) + 1) - 2*sin(x))/cos
(x)^2
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.69

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\log(\sin(x)-1)}{4} - \frac{\log(\sin(x)+1)}{4} - \frac{\sin(x)}{2\sin^2(x)-2}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)*tan(x)**2,x)
```

output
```
log(sin(x) - 1)/4 - log(sin(x) + 1)/4 - sin(x)/(2*sin(x)**2 - 2)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 27 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.69

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{\sin(x)}{2\left(\sin(x)^2-1\right)} - \frac{1}{4}\log(\sin(x)+1) + \frac{1}{4}\log(\sin(x)-1)$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)*tan(x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2*sin(x)/(sin(x)^2 - 1) - 1/4*log(sin(x) + 1) + 1/4*log(sin(x) - 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 29 vs. 2(12) = 24.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.81

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{\sin(x)}{2\left(\sin(x)^2-1\right)} - \frac{1}{4}\log(\sin(x)+1) + \frac{1}{4}\log(-\sin(x)+1)$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)*tan(x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*sin(x)/(sin(x)^2 - 1) - 1/4*log(sin(x) + 1) + 1/4*log(-sin(x) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.88

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2-1\right)^2} - \operatorname{atanh}\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^2/cos(x),x)
```

output
```
(tan(x/2) + tan(x/2)^3)/(tan(x/2)^2 - 1)^2 - atanh(tan(x/2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 57, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.56

$$\int \sec(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx$$
$$= \frac{\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)\sin(x)^2-\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)-\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)\sin(x)^2+\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)-\sin(x)}{2\sin(x)^2-2}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)*tan(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
(log(tan(x/2) - 1)*sin(x)**2 - log(tan(x/2) - 1) - log(tan(x/2) + 1)*sin(x
)**2 + log(tan(x/2) + 1) - sin(x))/(2*(sin(x)**2 - 1))
```

3.256 $\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sec^3(x) + \frac{\sec^5(x)}{5}$$

output
```
-1/3*sec(x)^3+1/5*sec(x)^5
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sec^3(x) + \frac{\sec^5(x)}{5}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]^3*Tan[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/3*Sec[x]^3 + Sec[x]^5/5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.556$, Rules used = {3042, 3086, 25, 244, 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.

$$\int \tan^3(x)\sec^3(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)^3\sec(x)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3086}$$

$$\int -\sec^2(x)\left(1-\sec^2(x)\right)d\sec(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$-\int \sec^2(x)\left(1-\sec^2(x)\right)d\sec(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{244}$$

$$-\int \left(\sec^2(x)-\sec^4(x)\right)d\sec(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\sec^5(x)}{5}-\frac{\sec^3(x)}{3}$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]^3*Tan[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/3*Sec[x]^3 + Sec[x]^5/5
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3086
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a/f   Subst[Int[(a*x)^(m - 1)*(-1 + x^2)^((n - 1)/2
), x], x, Sec[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2
] &&  !(IntegerQ[m/2] && LtQ[0, m, n + 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.64 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\sec(x)^3}{3}+\frac{\sec(x)^5}{5}$	14
default	$-\frac{\sec(x)^3}{3}+\frac{\sec(x)^5}{5}$	14
risch	$-\frac{8\left(5\,{\rm e}^{7ix}-2\,{\rm e}^{5ix}+5\,{\rm e}^{3ix}\right)}{15\left({\rm e}^{2ix}+1\right)^5}$	34

input
```
int(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/3*sec(x)^3+1/5*sec(x)^5
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{5\cos(x)^2 - 3}{15\cos(x)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/15*(5*cos(x)^2 - 3)/cos(x)^5
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = \frac{3 - 5\cos^2(x)}{15\cos^5(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)**3*tan(x)**3,x)
```

output
```
(3 - 5*cos(x)**2)/(15*cos(x)**5)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{5\cos(x)^2 - 3}{15\cos(x)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/15*(5*cos(x)^2 - 3)/cos(x)^5
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{5\cos(x)^2-3}{15\cos(x)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/15*(5*cos(x)^2 - 3)/cos(x)^5
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{5\cos(x)^5} - \frac{1}{3\cos(x)^3}$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^3/cos(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
1/(5*cos(x)^5) - 1/(3*cos(x)^3)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^3(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = \frac{\sec(x)^3\,(3\tan(x)^2-2)}{15}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)^3*tan(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
(sec(x)**3*(3*tan(x)**2 - 2))/15
```

3.257 $\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 24

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = -2e^{\sqrt{x}} + 2e^{\sqrt{x}}\sqrt{x}$$

output
```
-2*exp(x^(1/2))+2*exp(x^(1/2))*x^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2e^{\sqrt{x}}\left(-1+\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[E^Sqrt[x],x]
```

output
```
2*E^Sqrt[x]*(-1 + Sqrt[x])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.04, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.429$, Rules used = {2636, 2607, 2624}

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.

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2636}$$

$$2\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\sqrt{x}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$

$$2\left(e^{\sqrt{x}}\sqrt{x}-\int e^{\sqrt{x}}d\sqrt{x}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2624}$$

$$2\left(e^{\sqrt{x}}\sqrt{x}-e^{\sqrt{x}}\right)$$

input
```
Int[E^Sqrt[x],x]
```

output
```
2*(-E^Sqrt[x] + E^Sqrt[x]*Sqrt[x])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2607
```
Int[((b_.)*(F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^m*((b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/(f*g*n*Log[F])),
x] - Simp[d*(m/(f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*(b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^
n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[2*
m] &&  !TrueQ[$UseGamma]
```

rule 2624
```
Int[((F_)^(v_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(F^v)^n/(n*Log[F]*D[v, x]), x] /;
FreeQ[{F, n}, x] && LinearQ[v, x]
```

rule 2636
```
Int[(F_)^((a_.) + (b_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_)), x_Symbol] :> With[{k =
Denominator[n]}, Simp[k/d   Subst[Int[x^(k - 1)*F^(a + b*x^(k*n)), x], x, (
c + d*x)^(1/k)], x]] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d}, x] && IntegerQ[2/n] &&  !Int
egerQ[n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

method	result	size
meijerg	$2-\left(-2\sqrt{x}+2\right)\mathrm{e}^{\sqrt{x}}$	16
derivativedivides	$-2\,\mathrm{e}^{\sqrt{x}}+2\,\mathrm{e}^{\sqrt{x}}\sqrt{x}$	17
default	$-2\,\mathrm{e}^{\sqrt{x}}+2\,\mathrm{e}^{\sqrt{x}}\sqrt{x}$	17

input
```
int(exp(x^(1/2)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2-(-2*x^(1/2)+2)*exp(x^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.46

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx=2\left(\sqrt{x}-1\right)e^{\sqrt{x}}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*(sqrt(x) - 1)*e^sqrt(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x}e^{\sqrt{x}} - 2e^{\sqrt{x}}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x**(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x)*exp(sqrt(x)) - 2*exp(sqrt(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.46

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\left(\sqrt{x} - 1\right)e^{\sqrt{x}}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*(sqrt(x) - 1)*e^sqrt(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.46

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\left(\sqrt{x} - 1\right)e^{\sqrt{x}}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*(sqrt(x) - 1)*e^sqrt(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.46

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\,\mathrm{e}^{\sqrt{x}}\,\left(\sqrt{x}-1\right)$$

input
```
int(exp(x^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*exp(x^(1/2))*(x^(1/2) - 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.42

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2e^{\sqrt{x}}\left(\sqrt{x}-1\right)$$

input
```
int(exp(x^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*e**sqrt(x)*(sqrt(x) - 1)
```

3.258 $\int \frac{1+x^5}{-10x-3x^2+x^3} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 20, antiderivative size = 42

$$\int \frac{1+x^5}{-10x-3x^2+x^3} \, dx = 19x+\frac{3x^2}{2}+\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{3126}{35}\log(5-x)-\frac{\log(x)}{10}-\frac{31}{14}\log(2+x)$$

output
```
19*x+3/2*x^2+1/3*x^3+3126/35*ln(5-x)-1/10*ln(x)-31/14*ln(2+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1+x^5}{-10x-3x^2+x^3} \, dx = 19x+\frac{3x^2}{2}+\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{3126}{35}\log(5-x)-\frac{\log(x)}{10}-\frac{31}{14}\log(2+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + x^5)/(-10*x - 3*x^2 + x^3),x]
```

output
```
19*x + (3*x^2)/2 + x^3/3 + (3126*Log[5 - x])/35 - Log[x]/10 - (31*Log[2 +
x])/14
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.150$, Rules used = {2026, 2159, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^5+1}{x^3-3x^2-10x} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2026}$$

$$\int \frac{x^5+1}{x\left(x^2-3x-10\right)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2159}$$

$$\int \left(x^2+3x+\frac{3126}{35(x-5)}-\frac{31}{14(x+2)}-\frac{1}{10x}+19\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{3x^2}{2}+19x+\frac{3126}{35}\log(5-x)-\frac{\log(x)}{10}-\frac{31}{14}\log(x+2)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + x^5)/(-10*x - 3*x^2 + x^3),x]
```

output
```
19*x + (3*x^2)/2 + x^3/3 + (3126*Log[5 - x])/35 - Log[x]/10 - (31*Log[2 +
x])/14
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2026
```
Int[(Fx_.)*(Px_)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{r = Expon[Px, x, Min]}, Int[x^(p
*r)*ExpandToSum[Px/x^r, x]^p*Fx, x] /; IGtQ[r, 0]] /; PolyQ[Px, x] && Integ
erQ[p] && !MonomialQ[Px, x] && (ILtQ[p, 0] || !PolyQ[u, x])
```

rule 2159
```
Int[(Pq_)*((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p
_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(d + e*x)^m*Pq*(a + b*x + c*x^2)^p, x
], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, m}, x] && PolyQ[Pq, x] && IGtQ[p, -2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

method	result	size
default	$\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{3x^2}{2}+19x+\frac{3126\ln(x-5)}{35}-\frac{\ln(x)}{10}-\frac{31\ln(2+x)}{14}$	31
norman	$\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{3x^2}{2}+19x+\frac{3126\ln(x-5)}{35}-\frac{\ln(x)}{10}-\frac{31\ln(2+x)}{14}$	31
risch	$\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{3x^2}{2}+19x+\frac{3126\ln(x-5)}{35}-\frac{\ln(x)}{10}-\frac{31\ln(2+x)}{14}$	31
parallelrisch	$\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{3x^2}{2}+19x+\frac{3126\ln(x-5)}{35}-\frac{\ln(x)}{10}-\frac{31\ln(2+x)}{14}$	31

input
```
int((x^5+1)/(x^3-3*x^2-10*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*x^3+3/2*x^2+19*x+3126/35*ln(x-5)-1/10*ln(x)-31/14*ln(2+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{1+x^5}{-10x-3x^2+x^3}\,dx=\frac{1}{3}\,x^3+\frac{3}{2}\,x^2+19\,x-\frac{31}{14}\,\log\left(x+2\right)+\frac{3126}{35}\,\log\left(x-5\right)-\frac{1}{10}\,\log\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^5+1)/(x^3-3*x^2-10*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3 + 3/2*x^2 + 19*x - 31/14*log(x + 2) + 3126/35*log(x - 5) - 1/10*lo
g(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \frac{1+x^5}{-10x-3x^2+x^3}\,dx=\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{3x^2}{2}+19x-\frac{\log(x)}{10}+\frac{3126\log(x-5)}{35}-\frac{31\log(x+2)}{14}$$

input
```
integrate((x**5+1)/(x**3-3*x**2-10*x),x)
```

output
```
x**3/3 + 3*x**2/2 + 19*x - log(x)/10 + 3126*log(x - 5)/35 - 31*log(x + 2)/
14
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{1+x^5}{-10x-3x^2+x^3}\,dx=\frac{1}{3}\,x^3+\frac{3}{2}\,x^2+19\,x-\frac{31}{14}\,\log(x+2)+\frac{3126}{35}\,\log(x-5)-\frac{1}{10}\,\log(x)$$

input
```
integrate((x^5+1)/(x^3-3*x^2-10*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3 + 3/2*x^2 + 19*x - 31/14*log(x + 2) + 3126/35*log(x - 5) - 1/10*lo
g(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{1+x^5}{-10x-3x^2+x^3}\,dx=\frac{1}{3}\,x^3+\frac{3}{2}\,x^2+19\,x-\frac{31}{14}\,\log(|x+2|)+\frac{3126}{35}\,\log(|x-5|)-\frac{1}{10}\,\log(|x|)$$

input
```
integrate((x^5+1)/(x^3-3*x^2-10*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3 + 3/2*x^2 + 19*x - 31/14*log(abs(x + 2)) + 3126/35*log(abs(x - 5))
 - 1/10*log(abs(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{1+x^5}{-10x-3x^2+x^3}\,dx = 19\,x - \frac{31\,\ln\left(x+2\right)}{14} + \frac{3126\,\ln\left(x-5\right)}{35} - \frac{\ln\left(x\right)}{10} + \frac{3\,x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}$$

input
```
int(-(x^5 + 1)/(10*x + 3*x^2 - x^3),x)
```

output
```
19*x - (31*log(x + 2))/14 + (3126*log(x - 5))/35 - log(x)/10 + (3*x^2)/2 +
 x^3/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{1+x^5}{-10x-3x^2+x^3}\,dx = \frac{3126\log(x-5)}{35} - \frac{31\log(x+2)}{14} - \frac{\log(x)}{10} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} + 19x$$

input
```
int((x^5+1)/(x^3-3*x^2-10*x),x)
```

output
```
(18756*log(x - 5) - 465*log(x + 2) - 21*log(x) + 70*x**3 + 315*x**2 + 3990
*x)/210
```

3.259 $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\log(x)}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\log(x)}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{\log(x)}$$

output
```
2*ln(x)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\log(x)}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{\log(x)}$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x*Sqrt[Log[x]]),x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[Log[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.200, Rules used = {2739, 15}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\log(x)}}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2739}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\log(x)}}d\log(x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{15}$$
$$2\sqrt{\log(x)}$$

input
```
Int[1/(x*Sqrt[Log[x]]),x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[Log[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 15
```
Int[(a_.)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*(x^(m + 1)/(m + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[
{a, m}, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

rule 2739
```
Int[((a_.) + Log[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]*(b_.))^(p_.)/(x_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(
b*n)   Subst[Int[x^p, x], x, a + b*Log[c*x^n]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, n, p}
, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$2\sqrt{\ln(x)}$	7
default	$2\sqrt{\ln(x)}$	7

input
```
int(1/x/ln(x)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2*ln(x)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\log(x)}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{\log(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/log(x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(log(x))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\log(x)}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{\log(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/ln(x)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
2*sqrt(log(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\log(x)}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{\log(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/log(x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(log(x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\log(x)}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{\log(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/log(x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(log(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\log(x)}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{\ln(x)}$$

input
```
int(1/(x*log(x)^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*log(x)^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\log(x)}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{\log{(x)}}$$

input
```
int(1/x/log(x)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
2*sqrt(log(x))
```

3.260 $\int \frac{5+2x}{-3+x} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 12

$$\int \frac{5+2x}{-3+x} \, dx = 2x + 11 \log(3-x)$$

output
```
2*x+11*ln(3-x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{5+2x}{-3+x} \, dx = 2(-3+x) + 11 \log(-3+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(5 + 2*x)/(-3 + x),x]
```

output
```
2*(-3 + x) + 11*Log[-3 + x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.182$, Rules used = {49, 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.

$$\int \frac{2x+5}{x-3} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{49}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{11}{x-3}+2\right) dx$$

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

$$2x+11\log(3-x)$$

input
```
Int[(5 + 2*x)/(-3 + x),x]
```

output
```
2*x + 11*Log[3 - x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

method	result	size
default	$2x+11\ln\left(-3+x\right)$	11
norman	$2x+11\ln\left(-3+x\right)$	11
risch	$2x+11\ln\left(-3+x\right)$	11
parallelrisch	$2x+11\ln\left(-3+x\right)$	11
meijerg	$11\ln\left(1-\frac{x}{3}\right)+2x$	13

input
```
int((5+2*x)/(-3+x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2*x+11*ln(-3+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{5+2x}{-3+x}\,dx = 2\,x + 11\,\log\left(x-3\right)$$

input
```
integrate((5+2*x)/(-3+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*x + 11*log(x - 3)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{5+2x}{-3+x}\,dx = 2x + 11\log\left(x-3\right)$$

input
```
integrate((5+2*x)/(-3+x),x)
```

output
```
2*x + 11*log(x - 3)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{5+2x}{-3+x}\,dx = 2\,x + 11\,\log\left(x-3\right)$$

input
```
integrate((5+2*x)/(-3+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*x + 11*log(x - 3)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

$$\int \frac{5+2x}{-3+x}\,dx = 2\,x + 11\,\log\left(|x-3|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((5+2*x)/(-3+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*x + 11*log(abs(x - 3))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{5+2x}{-3+x}\,dx = 2\,x + 11\,\ln\left(x-3\right)$$

input
```
int((2*x + 5)/(x - 3),x)
```

output
```
2*x + 11*log(x - 3)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{5+2x}{-3+x}\,dx = 11\log(x-3)+2x$$

input
```
int((5+2*x)/(-3+x),x)
```

output
```
11*log(x - 3) + 2*x
```

3.261 $\int e^{e^x+x}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 5

$$\int e^{e^x+x}\,dx = e^{e^x}$$

output
```
exp(exp(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int e^{e^x+x}\,dx = e^{e^x}$$

input
```
Integrate[E^(E^x + x),x]
```

output
```
E^E^x
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.286, Rules used = {2720, 2624}

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.

$$\int e^{x+e^x} dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2720}$$
$$\int e^{e^x} de^x$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2624}$$
$$e^{e^x}$$

input
```
Int[E^(E^x + x),x]
```

output
```
E^E^x
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2624
```
Int[((F_)^(v_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(F^v)^n/(n*Log[F]*D[v, x]), x] /;
FreeQ[{F, n}, x] && LinearQ[v, x]
```

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]]]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

method	result	size
default	e^{e^x}	4
risch	e^{e^x}	4

input
```
int(exp(exp(x)+x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
exp(exp(x))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

$$\int e^{e^x+x}\,dx = e^{\left(e^x\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(exp(x)+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
e^(e^x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

$$\int e^{e^x+x}\,dx = e^{e^x}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(exp(x)+x),x)
```

output
```
exp(exp(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

$$\int e^{e^x+x}\,dx=e^{(e^x)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(exp(x)+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
e^(e^x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

$$\int e^{e^x+x}\,dx=e^{(e^x)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(exp(x)+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
e^(e^x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

$$\int e^{e^x+x}\,dx=\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{e}^x}$$

input
```
int(exp(x + exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
exp(exp(x))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int e^{e^x+x}\,dx = e^{e^x}$$

input
```
int(exp(exp(x)+x),x)
```

output
```
e**(e**x)
```

3.262 $\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 24

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{x}{8} + \frac{1}{8}\cos(x)\sin(x) - \frac{1}{4}\cos^3(x)\sin(x)$$

output
```
1/8*x+1/8*cos(x)*sin(x)-1/4*cos(x)^3*sin(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{x}{8} - \frac{1}{32}\sin(4x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^2*Sin[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
x/8 - Sin[4*x]/32
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.21, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.556, Rules used = {3042, 3048, 3042, 3115, 24}

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.

$$\int \sin^2(x)\cos^2(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)^2\cos(x)^2dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3048}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \cos^2(x)dx-\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx-\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{\int 1dx}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)-\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)-\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^2*Sin[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-1/4*(Cos[x]^3*Sin[x]) + (x/2 + (Cos[x]*Sin[x])/2)/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3048
```
Int[(cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]*(b_.))^(n_)*((a_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m
_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-a)*(b*Cos[e + f*x])^(n + 1)*((a*Sin[e + f*x])^(m -
1)/(b*f*(m + n))), x] + Simp[a^2*((m - 1)/(m + n))   Int[(b*Cos[e + f*x])^n
*(a*Sin[e + f*x])^(m - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 1]
 && NeQ[m + n, 0] && IntegersQ[2*m, 2*n]
```

rule 3115
```
Int[((b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Sin[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*n)), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/n)   Int[(b*Sin
[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] && IntegerQ[
2*n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.33 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.46

method	result	size
risch	$\frac{x}{8}-\frac{\sin \left(4 x \right)}{32}$	11
parallelrisch	$\frac{x}{8}-\frac{\sin \left(4 x \right)}{32}$	11
default	$\frac{x}{8}+\frac{\cos \left(x \right) \sin \left(x \right)}{8}-\frac{\cos \left(x \right)^{3} \sin \left(x \right)}{4}$	19
orering	$x \sin \left(x \right)^{2} \cos \left(x \right)^{2}-\frac{\cos \left(x \right)^{3} \sin \left(x \right)}{8}+\frac{\cos \left(x \right) \sin \left(x \right)^{3}}{8}+\frac{x \left(-12 \sin \left(x \right)^{2} \cos \left(x \right)^{2}+2 \cos \left(x \right)^{4}+2 \sin \left(x \right)^{4}\right)}{16}$	54
norman	$\frac{\frac{x}{8}+\frac{7 \tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}}{4}-\frac{7 \tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{5}}{4}+\frac{\tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{7}}{4}+\frac{x \tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{2}+\frac{3 x \tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{4}}{4}+\frac{x \tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{6}}{2}+\frac{x \tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{8}}{8}-\frac{\tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{4}}{\left(1+\tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)^{4}}$	82

input
```
int(sin(x)^2*cos(x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/8*x-1/32*sin(4*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{8}\left(2\cos{(x)}^3 - \cos{(x)}\right)\sin{(x)} + \frac{1}{8}\,x$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/8*(2*cos(x)^3 - cos(x))*sin(x) + 1/8*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{x}{8} - \frac{\sin{(2x)}\cos{(2x)}}{16}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**2*sin(x)**2,x)
```

output
```
x/8 - sin(2*x)*cos(2*x)/16
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.42

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{8}\,x - \frac{1}{32}\,\sin{(4\,x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/8*x - 1/32*sin(4*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.42

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{8}\,x - \frac{1}{32}\,\sin\left(4\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/8*x - 1/32*sin(4*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos\left(x\right)\,\sin\left(x\right)^3}{4} - \frac{\cos\left(x\right)\,\sin\left(x\right)}{8} + \frac{x}{8}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
x/8 - (cos(x)*sin(x))/8 + (cos(x)*sin(x)^3)/4
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(x\right)^3}{4} - \frac{\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(x\right)}{8} + \frac{x}{8}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
(2*cos(x)*sin(x)**3 - cos(x)*sin(x) + x)/8
```

3.263 $\int \frac{-\cos(x)+\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int \frac{-\cos(x)+\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)} \, dx = -\log(\cos(x)+\sin(x))$$

output
```
-ln(cos(x)+sin(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-\cos(x)+\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)} \, dx = -\log(\cos(x)+\sin(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[(-Cos[x] + Sin[x])/(Cos[x] + Sin[x]),x]
```

output
```
-Log[Cos[x] + Sin[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.133$, Rules used = {3042, 3612}

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.

$$\int \frac{\sin(x)-\cos(x)}{\sin(x)+\cos(x)}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{\sin(x)-\cos(x)}{\sin(x)+\cos(x)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3612}$$

$$-\log(\sin(x)+\cos(x))$$

input
```
Int[(-Cos[x] + Sin[x])/(Cos[x] + Sin[x]),x]
```

output
```
-Log[Cos[x] + Sin[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3612
```
Int[((A_.) + cos[(d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)]*(B_.) + (C_.)*sin[(d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)])
/((a_.) + cos[(d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)]*(b_.) + (c_.)*sin[(d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)]), x
_Symbol] :> Simp[(b*B + c*C)*(x/(b^2 + c^2)), x] + Simp[(c*B - b*C)*(Log[a
+ b*Cos[d + e*x] + c*Sin[d + e*x]]/(e*(b^2 + c^2))), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c,
d, e, A, B, C}, x] && NeQ[b^2 + c^2, 0] && EqQ[A*(b^2 + c^2) - a*(b*B + c*C
), 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\ln\left(\cos\left(x\right)+\sin\left(x\right)\right)$	9
default	$-\ln\left(\cos\left(x\right)+\sin\left(x\right)\right)$	9
risch	$ix-\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{2ix}+i\right)$	17
parallelrisch	$-\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}-2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)+\ln\left(\sec\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)$	26
norman	$-\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}-2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)+\ln\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)$	28

input
```
int((-cos(x)+sin(x))/(cos(x)+sin(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-ln(cos(x)+sin(x))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.38

$$\int \frac{-\cos(x)+\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(2\,\cos\left(x\right)\sin\left(x\right)+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-cos(x)+sin(x))/(cos(x)+sin(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*log(2*cos(x)*sin(x) + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-\cos(x)+\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = -\log\left(\sin\left(x\right)+\cos\left(x\right)\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-cos(x)+sin(x))/(cos(x)+sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
-log(sin(x) + cos(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-\cos(x)+\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = -\log\left(\cos\left(x\right)+\sin\left(x\right)\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-cos(x)+sin(x))/(cos(x)+sin(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-log(cos(x) + sin(x))
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 18 vs. 2(8) = 16.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.25

$$\int \frac{-\cos(x)+\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\tan\left(x\right)^2+1\right)-\log\left(\left|\tan\left(x\right)+1\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-cos(x)+sin(x))/(cos(x)+sin(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*log(tan(x)^2 + 1) - log(abs(tan(x) + 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.00

$$\int \frac{-\cos(x)+\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = -2\,\mathrm{atanh}\left(\frac{128\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+128}{16\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+32\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+48}-3\right)$$

input
```
int(-(cos(x) - sin(x))/(cos(x) + sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
-2*atanh((128*tan(x/2) + 128)/(32*tan(x/2) + 16*tan(x/2)^2 + 48) - 3)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{-\cos(x)+\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+\sin(x)}\,dx = -\log(\cos(x)+\sin(x))$$

input
```
int((-cos(x)+sin(x))/(cos(x)+sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
 - log(cos(x) + sin(x))
```

3.264 $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 13

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

output
```
-(-x^2+1)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

input
```
Integrate[x/Sqrt[1 - x^2],x]
```

output
```
-Sqrt[1 - x^2]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.077, Rules used = {241}

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.

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 241}$$
$$-\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

input
```
Int[x/Sqrt[1 - x^2],x]
```

output
```
-Sqrt[1 - x^2]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 241
```
Int[(x_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/
(2*b*(p + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, p}, x] && NeQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\sqrt{-x^2+1}$	12
default	$-\sqrt{-x^2+1}$	12
trager	$-\sqrt{-x^2+1}$	12
pseudoelliptic	$-\sqrt{-x^2+1}$	12
risch	$\frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}$	16
gosper	$\frac{(-1+x)(1+x)}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}$	17
orering	$\frac{(-1+x)(1+x)}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}$	17
meijerg	$-\frac{-2\sqrt{\pi}+2\sqrt{\pi}\,\sqrt{-x^2+1}}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$	26

input
```
int(1/(-x^2+1)^(1/2)*x,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-(-x^2+1)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{-x^2+1}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-sqrt(-x^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-x**2+1)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
-sqrt(1 - x**2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{-x^2+1}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-sqrt(-x^2 + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{-x^2+1}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-sqrt(-x^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

input
```
int(x/(1 - x^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
-(1 - x^2)^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{-x^2+1}$$

input
```
int(x/(-x^2+1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
- sqrt( - x**2 + 1)
```

3.265 $\int x^3 \log(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int x^3 \log(x) \, dx = -\frac{x^4}{16} + \frac{1}{4} x^4 \log(x)$$

output
```
-1/16*x^4+1/4*x^4*ln(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x^3 \log(x) \, dx = -\frac{x^4}{16} + \frac{1}{4} x^4 \log(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^3*Log[x],x]
```

output
```
-1/16*x^4 + (x^4*Log[x])/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.167$, Rules used = {2741}

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.

$$\int x^3 \log(x) \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2741}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x^4 \log(x) - \frac{x^4}{16}$$

input
```
Int[x^3*Log[x],x]
```

output
```
-1/16*x^4 + (x^4*Log[x])/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2741
```
Int[((a_.) + Log[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]*(b_.))*((d_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :>
Simp[(d*x)^(m + 1)*((a + b*Log[c*x^n])/(d*(m + 1))), x] - Simp[b*n*((d*x)^(
m + 1)/(d*(m + 1)^2)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m, n}, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{x^4}{16}+\frac{x^4\ln(x)}{4}$	14
norman	$-\frac{x^4}{16}+\frac{x^4\ln(x)}{4}$	14
risch	$-\frac{x^4}{16}+\frac{x^4\ln(x)}{4}$	14
parallelrisch	$-\frac{x^4}{16}+\frac{x^4\ln(x)}{4}$	14
parts	$-\frac{x^4}{16}+\frac{x^4\ln(x)}{4}$	14
orering	$\frac{7x^4\ln(x)}{16}-\frac{x^2(3x^2\ln(x)+x^2)}{16}$	25

input
```
int(x^3*ln(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/16*x^4+1/4*x^4*ln(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int x^3\log(x)\,dx=\frac{1}{4}\,x^4\log\left(x\right)-\frac{1}{16}\,x^4$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*log(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*x^4*log(x) - 1/16*x^4
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int x^3 \log(x)\,dx = \frac{x^4 \log{(x)}}{4} - \frac{x^4}{16}$$

input
```
integrate(x**3*ln(x),x)
```

output
```
x**4*log(x)/4 - x**4/16
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int x^3 \log(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\,x^4 \log{(x)} - \frac{1}{16}\,x^4$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*log(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/4*x^4*log(x) - 1/16*x^4
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int x^3 \log(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\,x^4 \log{(x)} - \frac{1}{16}\,x^4$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*log(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/4*x^4*log(x) - 1/16*x^4
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.53

$$\int x^3 \log(x)\,dx = \frac{x^4\,\left(\ln\left(x\right)-\frac{1}{4}\right)}{4}$$

input
```
int(x^3*log(x),x)
```

output
```
(x^4*(log(x) - 1/4))/4
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int x^3 \log(x)\,dx = \frac{x^4(4\log(x)-1)}{16}$$

input
```
int(x^3*log(x),x)
```

output
```
(x**4*(4*log(x) - 1))/16
```

3.266 $\int \frac{\sqrt{-2+x}}{2+x} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 24

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-2+x}}{2+x} \, dx = 2\sqrt{-2+x} - 4\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2+x}}{2}\right)$$

output
```
-4*arctan(1/2*(-2+x)^(1/2))+2*(-2+x)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-2+x}}{2+x} \, dx = 2\sqrt{-2+x} - 4\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2+x}}{2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[-2 + x]/(2 + x),x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[-2 + x] - 4*ArcTan[Sqrt[-2 + x]/2]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.231, Rules used = {60, 73, 216}

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.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x-2}}{x+2} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 60$$

$$2\sqrt{x-2}-4\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}(x+2)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 73$$

$$2\sqrt{x-2}-8\int \frac{1}{x+2}d\sqrt{x-2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 216$$

$$2\sqrt{x-2}-4\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{x-2}}{2}\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[-2 + x]/(2 + x),x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[-2 + x] - 4*ArcTan[Sqrt[-2 + x]/2]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 60
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[
(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*((c + d*x)^n/(b*(m + n + 1))), x] + Simp[n*((b*c - a*d)/(
b*(m + n + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^(n - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b,
 c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 0] && NeQ[m + n + 1, 0] &&  !(IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !Integer
Q[n] || (GtQ[m, 0] && LtQ[m - n, 0]))) &&  !ILtQ[m + n + 2, 0] && IntLinear
Q[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

method	result	siz
derivativedivides	$-4\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2+x}}{2}\right)+2\sqrt{-2+x}$	19
default	$-4\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2+x}}{2}\right)+2\sqrt{-2+x}$	19
risch	$-4\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2+x}}{2}\right)+2\sqrt{-2+x}$	19
trager	$2\sqrt{-2+x}+2\,\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\ln\left(\frac{\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)x-6\,\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)+4\sqrt{-2+x}}{2+x}\right)$	48

input
```
int((-2+x)^(1/2)/(2+x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-4*arctan(1/2*(-2+x)^(1/2))+2*(-2+x)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-2+x}}{2+x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x-2} - 4\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x-2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-2+x)^(1/2)/(2+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x - 2) - 4*arctan(1/2*sqrt(x - 2))
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.64 (sec) , antiderivative size = 109, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.54

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-2+x}}{2+x}\,dx = \begin{cases} -4i\,\mathrm{acosh}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{x+2}}\right) - \frac{2i\sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{-1+\frac{4}{x+2}}} + \frac{8i}{\sqrt{-1+\frac{4}{x+2}}\sqrt{x+2}} & \text{for } \frac{1}{|x+2|} > \frac{1}{4} \\ 4\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{x+2}}\right) + \frac{2\sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{4}{x+2}}} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{1-\frac{4}{x+2}}\sqrt{x+2}} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate((-2+x)**(1/2)/(2+x),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((-4*I*acosh(2/sqrt(x + 2)) - 2*I*sqrt(x + 2)/sqrt(-1 + 4/(x + 2)
) + 8*I/(sqrt(-1 + 4/(x + 2))*sqrt(x + 2)), 1/Abs(x + 2) > 1/4), (4*asin(2
/sqrt(x + 2)) + 2*sqrt(x + 2)/sqrt(1 - 4/(x + 2)) - 8/(sqrt(1 - 4/(x + 2))
*sqrt(x + 2)), True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-2+x}}{2+x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x-2} - 4\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x-2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-2+x)^(1/2)/(2+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x - 2) - 4*arctan(1/2*sqrt(x - 2))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-2+x}}{2+x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x-2} - 4\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x-2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-2+x)^(1/2)/(2+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x - 2) - 4*arctan(1/2*sqrt(x - 2))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-2+x}}{2+x}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x-2} - 4\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x-2}}{2}\right)$$

input
```
int((x - 2)^(1/2)/(x + 2),x)
```

output
```
2*(x - 2)^(1/2) - 4*atan((x - 2)^(1/2)/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-2+x}}{2+x}\,dx = -4atan\left(\frac{\sqrt{x-2}}{2}\right) + 2\sqrt{x-2}$$

input
```
int((-2+x)^(1/2)/(2+x),x)
```

output
```
2*( - 2*atan(sqrt(x - 2)/2) + sqrt(x - 2))
```

3.267 $\int \frac{x}{(2+x)^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 12

$$\int \frac{x}{(2+x)^2} \, dx = \frac{2}{2+x} + \log(2+x)$$

output
```
2/(2+x)+ln(2+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{(2+x)^2} \, dx = \frac{2}{2+x} + \log(2+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(2 + x)^2,x]
```

output
```
2/(2 + x) + Log[2 + x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.286, Rules used = {49, 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.

$$\int \frac{x}{(x+2)^2} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{49}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{x+2}-\frac{2}{(x+2)^2}\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{2}{x+2}+\log(x+2)$$

input
```
Int[x/(2 + x)^2,x]
```

output
```
2/(2 + x) + Log[2 + x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

method	result	size
default	$\frac{2}{2+x}+\ln\left(2+x\right)$	13
norman	$\frac{2}{2+x}+\ln\left(2+x\right)$	13
risch	$\frac{2}{2+x}+\ln\left(2+x\right)$	13
meijerg	$-\frac{x}{2\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)}+\ln\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)$	18
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln(2+x)x+2+2\ln(2+x)}{2+x}$	21

input
```
int(x/(2+x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2/(2+x)+ln(2+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.33

$$\int \frac{x}{(2+x)^2}\,dx=\frac{(x+2)\log\left(x+2\right)+2}{x+2}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(2+x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
((x + 2)*log(x + 2) + 2)/(x + 2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{x}{(2+x)^2}\,dx = \log(x+2) + \frac{2}{x+2}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(2+x)**2,x)
```

output
```
log(x + 2) + 2/(x + 2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{(2+x)^2}\,dx = \frac{2}{x+2} + \log(x+2)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(2+x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2/(x + 2) + log(x + 2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

$$\int \frac{x}{(2+x)^2}\,dx = \frac{2}{x+2} + \log(|x+2|)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(2+x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2/(x + 2) + log(abs(x + 2))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{(2+x)^2} \, dx = \ln(x+2) + \frac{2}{x+2}$$

input
```
int(x/(x + 2)^2,x)
```

output
```
log(x + 2) + 2/(x + 2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.83

$$\int \frac{x}{(2+x)^2} \, dx = \frac{\log(x+2)\, x + 2\log(x+2) - x}{x+2}$$

input
```
int(x/(2+x)^2,x)
```

output
```
(log(x + 2)*x + 2*log(x + 2) - x)/(x + 2)
```

3.268 $\int \log(1+x^2)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 16

$$\int \log\left(1+x^2\right)\,dx = -2x + 2\arctan(x) + x\log\left(1+x^2\right)$$

output
```
-2*x+2*arctan(x)+x*ln(x^2+1)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \log\left(1+x^2\right)\,dx = -2x + 2\arctan(x) + x\log\left(1+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Log[1 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
-2*x + 2*ArcTan[x] + x*Log[1 + x^2]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.500, Rules used = {2898, 262, 216}

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.

$$\int \log\left(x^2+1\right)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2898}$$

$$x\log\left(x^2+1\right)-2\int \frac{x^2}{x^2+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 262}$$

$$x\log\left(x^2+1\right)-2\left(x-\int \frac{1}{x^2+1}dx\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 216}$$

$$x\log\left(x^2+1\right)-2(x-\arctan(x))$$

input
```
Int[Log[1 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
-2*(x - ArcTan[x]) + x*Log[1 + x^2]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 262
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(c*x)
^(m - 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(b*(m + 2*p + 1))), x] - Simp[a*c^2*((m - 1)/
(b*(m + 2*p + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m - 2)*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b
, c, p}, x] && GtQ[m, 2 - 1] && NeQ[m + 2*p + 1, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c
, 2, m, p, x]
```

rule 2898
```
Int[Log[(c_.)*((d_) + (e_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_.)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[x*Log[c*(d
 + e*x^n)^p], x] - Simp[e*n*p   Int[x^n/(d + e*x^n), x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d,
 e, n, p}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

method	result	size
default	$-2x+2\arctan\left(x\right)+\ln\left(x^{2}+1\right)x$	17
risch	$-2x+2\arctan\left(x\right)+\ln\left(x^{2}+1\right)x$	17
parts	$-2x+2\arctan\left(x\right)+\ln\left(x^{2}+1\right)x$	17
meijerg	$-2x+\frac{2x\arctan\left(\sqrt{x^{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{x^{2}}}+\ln\left(x^{2}+1\right)x$	27
parallelrisch	$-2i\ln\left(x-i\right)+i\ln\left(x^{2}+1\right)+\ln\left(x^{2}+1\right)x-2x$	30

input
```
int(ln(x^2+1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-2*x+2*arctan(x)+ln(x^2+1)*x
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \log\left(1+x^{2}\right)\,dx=x\log\left(x^{2}+1\right)-2\,x+2\,\arctan\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(log(x^2+1),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
x*log(x^2 + 1) - 2*x + 2*arctan(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int \log\left(1+x^2\right)\,dx = x\log\left(x^2+1\right) - 2x + 2\,\text{atan}\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(ln(x**2+1),x)
```

output
```
x*log(x**2 + 1) - 2*x + 2*atan(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

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

$$\int \log\left(1+x^2\right)\,dx = x\log\left(x^2+1\right) - 2\,x + 2\,\arctan\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(log(x^2+1),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
x*log(x^2 + 1) - 2*x + 2*arctan(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \log\left(1+x^2\right)\,dx = x\log\left(x^2+1\right) - 2\,x + 2\,\arctan\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(log(x^2+1),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x*log(x^2 + 1) - 2*x + 2*arctan(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \log \left(1+x^2\right) \, dx = 2 \operatorname{atan}(x) - 2 x + x \ln \left(x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
int(log(x^2 + 1),x)
```

output
```
2*atan(x) - 2*x + x*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \log \left(1+x^2\right) \, dx = 2atan(x) + \log\left(x^2+1\right) x - 2x$$

input
```
int(log(x^2+1),x)
```

output
```
2*atan(x) + log(x**2 + 1)*x - 2*x
```

3.269 $\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\log(x)}}{x\log(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 22

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\log(x)}}{x\log(x)}\,dx = -2\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+\log(x)}\right)+2\sqrt{1+\log(x)}$$

output
```
-2*arctanh((1+ln(x))^(1/2))+2*(1+ln(x))^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\log(x)}}{x\log(x)}\,dx = -2\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+\log(x)}\right)+2\sqrt{1+\log(x)}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[1 + Log[x]]/(x*Log[x]),x]
```

output
```
-2*ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 + Log[x]]] + 2*Sqrt[1 + Log[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.250, Rules used = {2812, 60, 73, 220}

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.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\log(x)+1}}{x\log(x)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2812}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\log(x)+1}}{\log(x)}d\log(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 60}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\log(x)\sqrt{\log(x)+1}}d\log(x)+2\sqrt{\log(x)+1}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 73}$$

$$2\int \frac{1}{\log(x)}d\sqrt{\log(x)+1}+2\sqrt{\log(x)+1}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 220}$$

$$2\sqrt{\log(x)+1}-2\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{\log(x)+1}\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[1 + Log[x]]/(x*Log[x]),x]
```

output
```
-2*ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 + Log[x]]] + 2*Sqrt[1 + Log[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 60
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[
(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*((c + d*x)^n/(b*(m + n + 1))), x] + Simp[n*((b*c - a*d)/(
b*(m + n + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^(n - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b,
 c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 0] && NeQ[m + n + 1, 0] &&  !(IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !Integer
Q[n] || (GtQ[m, 0] && LtQ[m - n, 0]))) &&  !ILtQ[m + n + 2, 0] && IntLinear
Q[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 220
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[b, 2])^(-
1))*ArcTanh[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] &&
 (LtQ[a, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 2812
```
Int[(((a_.) + Log[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]*(b_.))^(p_.)*((d_.) + Log[(c_.)*(x_)^(n
_.)]*(e_.))^(q_.))/(x_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[(a + b*x)^p*(d +
 e*x)^q, x], x, Log[c*x^n]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, n, p, q}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.36

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$2\sqrt{1+\ln\left(x\right)}+\ln\left(\sqrt{1+\ln\left(x\right)}-1\right)-\ln\left(\sqrt{1+\ln\left(x\right)}+1\right)$	30
default	$2\sqrt{1+\ln\left(x\right)}+\ln\left(\sqrt{1+\ln\left(x\right)}-1\right)-\ln\left(\sqrt{1+\ln\left(x\right)}+1\right)$	30

input
```
int((1+ln(x))^(1/2)/x/ln(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2*(1+ln(x))^(1/2)+ln((1+ln(x))^(1/2)-1)-ln((1+ln(x))^(1/2)+1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.32

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\log(x)}}{x\log(x)}\,dx = 2\sqrt{\log(x)+1} - \log\left(\sqrt{\log(x)+1}+1\right) + \log\left(\sqrt{\log(x)+1}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+log(x))^(1/2)/x/log(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(log(x) + 1) - log(sqrt(log(x) + 1) + 1) + log(sqrt(log(x) + 1) - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.52 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.45

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\log(x)}}{x\log(x)}\,dx = 2\sqrt{\log(x)+1} + \log\left(\sqrt{\log(x)+1}-1\right) - \log\left(\sqrt{\log(x)+1}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+ln(x))**(1/2)/x/ln(x),x)
```

output
```
2*sqrt(log(x) + 1) + log(sqrt(log(x) + 1) - 1) - log(sqrt(log(x) + 1) + 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.32

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\log(x)}}{x\log(x)}\,dx = 2\sqrt{\log(x)+1} - \log\left(\sqrt{\log(x)+1}+1\right) + \log\left(\sqrt{\log(x)+1}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+log(x))^(1/2)/x/log(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(log(x) + 1) - log(sqrt(log(x) + 1) + 1) + log(sqrt(log(x) + 1) - 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 268 vs. $2(18) = 36$.

Time = 0.31 (sec) , antiderivative size = 268, normalized size of antiderivative = 12.18

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\log(x)}}{x\log(x)}\,dx = 2\sqrt{\log(x)+1}$$
$$-\log\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\left(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{-\pi^2\mathrm{sgn}(x)+\pi^2+2\log(|x|)^2+4\log(|x|)+2}\right)+\left(-8\pi^2\mathrm{sgn}(x)+8\pi^2+16\right.}\right.$$
$$+\log\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\left(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{-\pi^2\mathrm{sgn}(x)+\pi^2+2\log(|x|)^2+4\log(|x|)+2}\right)-\left(-8\pi^2\mathrm{sgn}(x)+8\pi^2+16\right.}\right.$$

input
```
integrate((1+log(x))^(1/2)/x/log(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(log(x) + 1) - log(sqrt(1/2*sqrt(2)*(sqrt(2) + sqrt(-pi^2*sgn(x) + p
i^2 + 2*log(abs(x))^2 + 4*log(abs(x)) + 2)) + (-8*pi^2*sgn(x) + 8*pi^2 + 1
6*log(abs(x))^2 + 32*log(abs(x)) + 16)^(1/4)*cos(-1/4*pi*sgn(1/2*pi - 1/2*
pi*sgn(x))*sgn(log(abs(x)) + 1) + 1/4*pi*sgn(1/2*pi - 1/2*pi*sgn(x)) + 1/2
*arctan(-1/2*pi*sgn(x)/(log(abs(x)) + 1) + 1/2*pi/(log(abs(x)) + 1)))) +
log(sqrt(1/2*sqrt(2)*(sqrt(2) + sqrt(-pi^2*sgn(x) + pi^2 + 2*log(abs(x))^2
 + 4*log(abs(x)) + 2)) - (-8*pi^2*sgn(x) + 8*pi^2 + 16*log(abs(x))^2 + 32*
log(abs(x)) + 16)^(1/4)*cos(-1/4*pi*sgn(1/2*pi - 1/2*pi*sgn(x))*sgn(log(ab
s(x)) + 1) + 1/4*pi*sgn(1/2*pi - 1/2*pi*sgn(x)) + 1/2*arctan(-1/2*pi*sgn(x
)/(log(abs(x)) + 1) + 1/2*pi/(log(abs(x)) + 1))))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\log(x)}}{x\log(x)}\,dx = 2\sqrt{\ln(x)+1} - 2\,\mathrm{atanh}\left(\sqrt{\ln(x)+1}\right)$$

input
```
int((log(x) + 1)^(1/2)/(x*log(x)),x)
```

output
```
2*(log(x) + 1)^(1/2) - 2*atanh((log(x) + 1)^(1/2))
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\log(x)}}{x\log(x)}\,dx = 2\sqrt{\log(x)+1} + \int \frac{\sqrt{\log(x)+1}}{\log(x)^2 x + \log(x)\,x}dx$$

input
```
int((1+log(x))^(1/2)/x/log(x),x)
```

output
```
2*sqrt(log(x) + 1) + int(sqrt(log(x) + 1)/(log(x)**2*x + log(x)*x),x)
```

3.270 $\int \left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)^8 dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 27

$$\int \left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)^8 dx=-\frac{2}{9}\left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)^9+\frac{1}{5}\left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)^{10}$$

output
```
-2/9*(1+x^(1/2))^9+1/5*(1+x^(1/2))^10
```

Mathematica [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 56 vs. 2(27) = 54.

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 56, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.07

$$\int \left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)^8 dx=\frac{1}{45}\left(45x+240x^{3/2}+630x^2+1008x^{5/2}+1050x^3+720x^{7/2}+315x^4+80x^{9/2}+9x^5\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + Sqrt[x])^8,x]
```

output
```
(45*x + 240*x^(3/2) + 630*x^2 + 1008*x^(5/2) + 1050*x^3 + 720*x^(7/2) + 31
5*x^4 + 80*x^(9/2) + 9*x^5)/45
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.333$, Rules used = {774, 49, 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.

$$\int \left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)^8 dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{774}$$

$$2\int \left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)^8 \sqrt{x}d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{49}$$

$$2\int \left(\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)^9-\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)^8\right)d\sqrt{x}$$

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

$$2\left(\frac{1}{10}\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)^{10}-\frac{1}{9}\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)^9\right)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + Sqrt[x])^8,x]
```

output
```
2*(-1/9*(1 + Sqrt[x])^9 + (1 + Sqrt[x])^10/10)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

rule 774
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{k = Denominator[n]},
Simp[k   Subst[Int[x^(k - 1)*(a + b*x^(k*n))^p, x], x, x^(1/k)], x]] /; Fre
eQ[{a, b, p}, x] && FractionQ[n]
```

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

Maple [B] (verified)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 42 vs. $2(19) = 38$.

Time = 1.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.59

method	result
derivativedivides	$\frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{16x^{\frac{9}{2}}}{9} + 7x^4 + 16x^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{70x^3}{3} + \frac{112x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} + 14x^2 + \frac{16x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + x$
default	$\frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{16x^{\frac{9}{2}}}{9} + 7x^4 + 16x^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{70x^3}{3} + \frac{112x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} + 14x^2 + \frac{16x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + x$
trager	$\frac{(3x^4+108x^3+458x^2+668x+683)(-1+x)}{15} + \frac{16x^{\frac{3}{2}}(5x^3+45x^2+63x+15)}{45}$
orering	$\frac{(17x^8-120x^7+364x^6-616x^5+630x^4+2100x^2+1152x+57)(\sqrt{x}+1)^8}{45(-1+x)^7} - \frac{8(x^8-8x^7+28x^6-56x^5+70x^4+420x^2+384}{45(-1+x)^7}$

input
```
int((x^(1/2)+1)^8,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/5*x^5+16/9*x^(9/2)+7*x^4+16*x^(7/2)+70/3*x^3+112/5*x^(5/2)+14*x^2+16/3*x
^(3/2)+x
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 46 vs. $2(19) = 38$.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.70

$$\int (1+\sqrt{x})^8 \, dx = \frac{1}{5}x^5 + 7x^4 + \frac{70}{3}x^3 + 14x^2 + \frac{16}{45}(5x^4 + 45x^3 + 63x^2 + 15x)\sqrt{x} + x$$

input
```
integrate((1+x^(1/2))^8,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/5*x^5 + 7*x^4 + 70/3*x^3 + 14*x^2 + 16/45*(5*x^4 + 45*x^3 + 63*x^2 + 15*
x)*sqrt(x) + x
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 54 vs. $2(20) = 40$.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 54, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int \left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)^8\, dx = \frac{16x^{\frac{9}{2}}}{9} + 16x^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{112x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} + \frac{16x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + 7x^4 + \frac{70x^3}{3} + 14x^2 + x$$

input
```
integrate((1+x**(1/2))**8,x)
```

output
```
16*x**(9/2)/9 + 16*x**(7/2) + 112*x**(5/2)/5 + 16*x**(3/2)/3 + x**5/5 + 7*
x**4 + 70*x**3/3 + 14*x**2 + x
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int \left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)^8\, dx = \frac{1}{5}\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)^{10} - \frac{2}{9}\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)^9$$

input
```
integrate((1+x^(1/2))^8,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/5*(sqrt(x) + 1)^10 - 2/9*(sqrt(x) + 1)^9
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 42 vs. $2(19) = 38$.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.56

$$\int \left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)^8\, dx = \frac{1}{5}\,x^5 + \frac{16}{9}\,x^{\frac{9}{2}} + 7\,x^4 + 16\,x^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{70}{3}\,x^3 + \frac{112}{5}\,x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 14\,x^2 + \frac{16}{3}\,x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x$$

input
```
integrate((1+x^(1/2))^8,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/5*x^5 + 16/9*x^(9/2) + 7*x^4 + 16*x^(7/2) + 70/3*x^3 + 112/5*x^(5/2) + 1
4*x^2 + 16/3*x^(3/2) + x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.56

$$\int \left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)^8\,dx = x+14\,x^2+\frac{70\,x^3}{3}+7\,x^4+\frac{16\,x^{3/2}}{3}+\frac{x^5}{5}+\frac{112\,x^{5/2}}{5}+16\,x^{7/2}+\frac{16\,x^{9/2}}{9}$$

input
```
int((x^(1/2) + 1)^8,x)
```

output
```
x + 14*x^2 + (70*x^3)/3 + 7*x^4 + (16*x^(3/2))/3 + x^5/5 + (112*x^(5/2))/5
 + 16*x^(7/2) + (16*x^(9/2))/9
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.70

$$\int \left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)^8\,dx = \frac{x\left(80\sqrt{x}\,x^3+720\sqrt{x}\,x^2+1008\sqrt{x}\,x+240\sqrt{x}+9x^4+315x^3+1050x^2+630x+45\right)}{45}$$

input
```
int((1+x^(1/2))^8,x)
```

output
```
(x*(80*sqrt(x)*x**3 + 720*sqrt(x)*x**2 + 1008*sqrt(x)*x + 240*sqrt(x) + 9*
x**4 + 315*x**3 + 1050*x**2 + 630*x + 45))/45
```

3.271 $\int \sec^4(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \sec^4(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\sec^4(x) + \frac{\sec^6(x)}{6}$$

output
```
-1/4*sec(x)^4+1/6*sec(x)^6
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^4(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\sec^4(x) + \frac{\sec^6(x)}{6}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]^4*Tan[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/4*Sec[x]^4 + Sec[x]^6/6
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.556$, Rules used = {3042, 3086, 25, 244, 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.

$$\int \tan^3(x)\sec^4(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)^3\sec(x)^4dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3086}$$

$$\int -\sec^3(x)\left(1-\sec^2(x)\right)d\sec(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 25}$$

$$-\int \sec^3(x)\left(1-\sec^2(x)\right)d\sec(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 244}$$

$$-\int \left(\sec^3(x)-\sec^5(x)\right)d\sec(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\sec^6(x)}{6}-\frac{\sec^4(x)}{4}$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]^4*Tan[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/4*Sec[x]^4 + Sec[x]^6/6
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3086
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a/f   Subst[Int[(a*x)^(m - 1)*(-1 + x^2)^((n - 1)/2
), x], x, Sec[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2
] &&  !(IntegerQ[m/2] && LtQ[0, m, n + 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 1.71 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\sec(x)^4}{4}+\frac{\sec(x)^6}{6}$	14
default	$-\frac{\sec(x)^4}{4}+\frac{\sec(x)^6}{6}$	14
risch	$-\frac{4(3\,e^{8ix}-2\,e^{6ix}+3\,e^{4ix})}{3(e^{2ix}+1)^6}$	34

input
```
int(sec(x)^4*tan(x)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/4*sec(x)^4+1/6*sec(x)^6
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^4(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{3\cos(x)^2-2}{12\cos(x)^6}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^4*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/12*(3*cos(x)^2 - 2)/cos(x)^6
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^4(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = \frac{2-3\cos^2(x)}{12\cos^6(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)**4*tan(x)**3,x)
```

output
```
(2 - 3*cos(x)**2)/(12*cos(x)**6)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 30 vs. 2(13) = 26.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.76

$$\int \sec^4(x)\tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{3\sin(x)^2-1}{12\left(\sin(x)^6-3\sin(x)^4+3\sin(x)^2-1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^4*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/12*(3*sin(x)^2 - 1)/(sin(x)^6 - 3*sin(x)^4 + 3*sin(x)^2 - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^4(x) \tan^3(x) \, dx = -\frac{3 \cos(x)^2 - 2}{12 \cos(x)^6}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^4*tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/12*(3*cos(x)^2 - 2)/cos(x)^6
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^4(x) \tan^3(x) \, dx = \frac{\tan(x)^4 \, (2 \tan(x)^2 + 3)}{12}$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^3/cos(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
(tan(x)^4*(2*tan(x)^2 + 3))/12
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sec^4(x) \tan^3(x) \, dx = \frac{\sec(x)^4 \, (2 \tan(x)^2 - 1)}{12}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)^4*tan(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
(sec(x)**4*(2*tan(x)**2 - 1))/12
```

3.272 $\int \frac{x}{2-2x+x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 22

$$\int \frac{x}{2-2x+x^2}\,dx = -\arctan(1-x) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(2-2x+x^2\right)$$

output
```
arctan(-1+x)+1/2*ln(x^2-2*x+2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{2-2x+x^2}\,dx = -\arctan(1-x) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(2-2x+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(2 - 2*x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
-ArcTan[1 - x] + Log[2 - 2*x + x^2]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.417, Rules used = {1142, 27, 1082, 217, 1103}

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.

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2-2x+2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1142}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2-2x+2}dx+\frac{1}{2}\int -\frac{2(1-x)}{x^2-2x+2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{27}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2-2x+2}dx-\int \frac{1-x}{x^2-2x+2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1082}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{-(1-x)^2-1}d(1-x)-\int \frac{1-x}{x^2-2x+2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{217}$$

$$-\int \frac{1-x}{x^2-2x+2}dx-\arctan(1-x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1103}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2-2x+2\right)-\arctan(1-x)$$

input
```
Int[x/(2 - 2*x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
-ArcTan[1 - x] + Log[2 - 2*x + x^2]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 27
```
Int[(a_)*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a   Int[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] &&  !Ma
tchQ[Fx, (b_)*(Gx_) /; FreeQ[b, x]]
```

rule 217
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2])^(
-1))*ArcTan[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] &
& (LtQ[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 1082
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{q = 1 - 4*S
implify[a*(c/b^2)]}, Simp[-2/b   Subst[Int[1/(q - x^2), x], x, 1 + 2*c*(x/b
)], x] /; RationalQ[q] && (EqQ[q^2, 1] ||  !RationalQ[b^2 - 4*a*c])] /; Fre
eQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

rule 1103
```
Int[((d_) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[d*(Log[RemoveContent[a + b*x + c*x^2, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d,
e}, x] && EqQ[2*c*d - b*e, 0]
```

rule 1142
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[(2*c*d - b*e)/(2*c)   Int[1/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] + Simp[e/(2*c)
Int[(b + 2*c*x)/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

method	result	size
default	$\arctan(-1+x)+\frac{\ln(x^2-2x+2)}{2}$	17
risch	$\arctan(-1+x)+\frac{\ln(x^2-2x+2)}{2}$	17
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln(x-1-i)}{2}-\frac{i\ln(x-1-i)}{2}+\frac{\ln(x-1+i)}{2}+\frac{i\ln(x-1+i)}{2}$	36

input
```
int(x/(x^2-2*x+2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
arctan(-1+x)+1/2*ln(x^2-2*x+2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{x}{2-2x+x^2}\,dx = \arctan\left(x-1\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(x^2-2\,x+2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2-2*x+2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
arctan(x - 1) + 1/2*log(x^2 - 2*x + 2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int \frac{x}{2-2x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(x^2-2x+2\right)}{2}+\operatorname{atan}\left(x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x**2-2*x+2),x)
```

output
```
log(x**2 - 2*x + 2)/2 + atan(x - 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{x}{2-2x+x^2}\,dx = \arctan\left(x-1\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(x^2-2\,x+2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2-2*x+2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
arctan(x - 1) + 1/2*log(x^2 - 2*x + 2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{x}{2-2x+x^2} dx = \arctan(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}\log(x^2-2x+2)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2-2*x+2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
arctan(x - 1) + 1/2*log(x^2 - 2*x + 2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{x}{2-2x+x^2} dx = \mathrm{atan}(x-1) + \frac{\ln(x^2-2x+2)}{2}$$

input
```
int(x/(x^2 - 2*x + 2),x)
```

output
```
atan(x - 1) + log(x^2 - 2*x + 2)/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{x}{2-2x+x^2} dx = atan(x-1) + \frac{\log(x^2-2x+2)}{2}$$

input
```
int(x/(x^2-2*x+2),x)
```

output
```
(2*atan(x - 1) + log(x**2 - 2*x + 2))/2
```

3.273 $\int x \arcsin(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 32

$$\int x \arcsin(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{4} x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{\arcsin(x)}{4} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin(x)$$

output
```
-1/4*arcsin(x)+1/2*x^2*arcsin(x)+1/4*x*(-x^2+1)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int x \arcsin(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \left(x \sqrt{1-x^2} + \left(-1+2x^2\right) \arcsin(x) \right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x*ArcSin[x],x]
```

output
```
(x*Sqrt[1 - x^2] + (-1 + 2*x^2)*ArcSin[x])/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.16, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.750$, Rules used = {5138, 262, 223}

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.

$$\int x \arcsin(x) \, dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 5138}$$
$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 \arcsin(x) - \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 262}$$
$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx\right) + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arcsin(x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 223}$$
$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 \arcsin(x) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{\arcsin(x)}{2}\right)$$

input
```
Int[x*ArcSin[x],x]
```

output
```
((x*Sqrt[1 - x^2])/2 - ArcSin[x]/2)/2 + (x^2*ArcSin[x])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 223
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSin[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[-b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && NegQ[b]
```

rule 262
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(c*x)
^(m - 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(b*(m + 2*p + 1))), x] - Simp[a*c^2*((m - 1)/
(b*(m + 2*p + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m - 2)*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b
, c, p}, x] && GtQ[m, 2 - 1] && NeQ[m + 2*p + 1, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c
, 2, m, p, x]
```

rule 5138
```
Int[((a_.) + ArcSin[(c_.)*(x_)]*(b_.))^(n_.)*((d_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol]
:> Simp[(d*x)^(m + 1)*((a + b*ArcSin[c*x])^n/(d*(m + 1))), x] - Simp[b*c*(n
/(d*(m + 1)))   Int[(d*x)^(m + 1)*((a + b*ArcSin[c*x])^(n - 1)/Sqrt[1 - c^2
*x^2]), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m}, x] && IGtQ[n, 0] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\arcsin(x)}{4}+\frac{\arcsin(x)x^{2}}{2}+\frac{x\sqrt{-x^{2}+1}}{4}$	25
parts	$-\frac{\arcsin(x)}{4}+\frac{\arcsin(x)x^{2}}{2}+\frac{x\sqrt{-x^{2}+1}}{4}$	25
orering	$\frac{(3x^{2}-2)\arcsin(x)}{4}-\frac{(-1+x)(1+x)\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{-x^{2}+1}}+\arcsin(x)\right)}{4}$	35

input
```
int(arcsin(x)*x,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/4*arcsin(x)+1/2*arcsin(x)*x^2+1/4*x*(-x^2+1)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int x\arcsin(x)\,dx=\frac{1}{4}\left(2\,x^{2}-1\right)\arcsin\left(x\right)+\frac{1}{4}\,\sqrt{-x^{2}+1}x$$

input
```
integrate(x*arcsin(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*(2*x^2 - 1)*arcsin(x) + 1/4*sqrt(-x^2 + 1)*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int x \arcsin(x)\,dx = \frac{x^2 \operatorname{asin}(x)}{2} + \frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{4} - \frac{\operatorname{asin}(x)}{4}$$

input
```
integrate(x*asin(x),x)
```

output
```
x**2*asin(x)/2 + x*sqrt(1 - x**2)/4 - asin(x)/4
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int x \arcsin(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,x^2 \arcsin(x) + \frac{1}{4}\,\sqrt{-x^2+1}x - \frac{1}{4}\,\arcsin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(x*arcsin(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2*arcsin(x) + 1/4*sqrt(-x^2 + 1)*x - 1/4*arcsin(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int x \arcsin(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(x^2-1\right)\arcsin(x) + \frac{1}{4}\,\sqrt{-x^2+1}x + \frac{1}{4}\,\arcsin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(x*arcsin(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*(x^2 - 1)*arcsin(x) + 1/4*sqrt(-x^2 + 1)*x + 1/4*arcsin(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int x \arcsin(x) \, dx = \frac{x \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{4} + \frac{\operatorname{asin}(x) \, (2 x^2 - 1)}{4}$$

input
```
int(x*asin(x),x)
```

output
```
(x*(1 - x^2)^(1/2))/4 + (asin(x)*(2*x^2 - 1))/4
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int x \arcsin(x) \, dx = \frac{asin(x) \, x^2}{2} - \frac{asin(x)}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{-x^2 + 1} \, x}{4}$$

input
```
int(x*asin(x),x)
```

output
```
(2*asin(x)*x**2 - asin(x) + sqrt( - x**2 + 1)*x)/4
```

3.274 $\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 30

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x} \, dx = \sqrt{9-x^2} - 3\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{3}\right)$$

output
```
-3*arctanh(1/3*(-x^2+9)^(1/2))+(-x^2+9)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x} \, dx = \sqrt{9-x^2} - 3\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{3}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[9 - x^2]/x,x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[9 - x^2] - 3*ArcTanh[Sqrt[9 - x^2]/3]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.267$, Rules used = {243, 60, 73, 219}

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.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 243$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x^2} dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 60$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(9 \int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx^2 + 2\sqrt{9-x^2}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 73$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(2\sqrt{9-x^2} - 18 \int \frac{1}{9-x^4} d\sqrt{9-x^2}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 219$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(2\sqrt{9-x^2} - 6\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{3}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[9 - x^2]/x,x]
```

output
```
(2*Sqrt[9 - x^2] - 6*ArcTanh[Sqrt[9 - x^2]/3])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 60
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[
(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*((c + d*x)^n/(b*(m + n + 1))), x] + Simp[n*((b*c - a*d)/(
b*(m + n + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^(n - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b,
 c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 0] && NeQ[m + n + 1, 0] &&  !(IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !Integer
Q[n] || (GtQ[m, 0] && LtQ[m - n, 0]))) &&  !ILtQ[m + n + 2, 0] && IntLinear
Q[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 219
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2]))*
ArcTanh[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] && (Gt
Q[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

method	result	size
default	$\sqrt{-x^{2}+9}-3\,\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{-x^{2}+9}}\right)$	25
trager	$\sqrt{-x^{2}+9}+3\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^{2}+9}-3}{x}\right)$	29
pseudoelliptic	$\sqrt{-x^{2}+9}+\frac{3\ln\left(\sqrt{-x^{2}+9}-3\right)}{2}-\frac{3\ln\left(\sqrt{-x^{2}+9}+3\right)}{2}$	39
meijerg	$-\frac{3\left(-2(2-2\ln(2)+2\ln(x)-2\ln(3)+i\pi)\sqrt{\pi}+4\sqrt{\pi}-4\sqrt{\pi}\,\sqrt{1-\frac{x^{2}}{9}}+4\sqrt{\pi}\,\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^{2}}{9}}}{2}\right)\right)}{4\sqrt{\pi}}$	68

input
```
int((-x^2+9)^(1/2)/x,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(-x^2+9)^(1/2)-3*arctanh(3/(-x^2+9)^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x}\,dx = \sqrt{-x^2+9} + 3\,\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+9}-3}{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-x^2+9)^(1/2)/x,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
sqrt(-x^2 + 9) + 3*log((sqrt(-x^2 + 9) - 3)/x)
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.67 (sec) , antiderivative size = 66, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.20

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x}\,dx = \begin{cases} i\sqrt{x^2-9} - 3\log(x) + \frac{3\log(x^2)}{2} + 3i\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{3}{x}\right) & \text{for } |x^2| > 9 \\ \sqrt{9-x^2} + \frac{3\log(x^2)}{2} - 3\log\left(\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{9}}+1\right) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate((-x**2+9)**(1/2)/x,x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((I*sqrt(x**2 - 9) - 3*log(x) + 3*log(x**2)/2 + 3*I*asin(3/x), Ab
s(x**2) > 9), (sqrt(9 - x**2) + 3*log(x**2)/2 - 3*log(sqrt(1 - x**2/9) + 1
), True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x}\,dx = \sqrt{-x^2+9} - 3\log\left(\frac{6\sqrt{-x^2+9}}{|x|} + \frac{18}{|x|}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-x^2+9)^(1/2)/x,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
sqrt(-x^2 + 9) - 3*log(6*sqrt(-x^2 + 9)/abs(x) + 18/abs(x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 40, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.33

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x}\,dx = \sqrt{-x^2+9} - \frac{3}{2}\log\left(\sqrt{-x^2+9}+3\right) + \frac{3}{2}\log\left(-\sqrt{-x^2+9}+3\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-x^2+9)^(1/2)/x,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
sqrt(-x^2 + 9) - 3/2*log(sqrt(-x^2 + 9) + 3) + 3/2*log(-sqrt(-x^2 + 9) + 3
)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x}\,dx = 3\ln\left(\sqrt{\frac{9}{x^2}-1} - 3\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}}\right) + \sqrt{9-x^2}$$

input
```
int((9 - x^2)^(1/2)/x,x)
```

output
```
3*log((9/x^2 - 1)^(1/2) - 3*(1/x^2)^(1/2)) + (9 - x^2)^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x}\,dx = \sqrt{-x^2+9} + 3\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{asin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{2}\right)\right) - 3$$

input
```
int((-x^2+9)^(1/2)/x,x)
```

output
```
sqrt( - x**2 + 9) + 3*log(tan(asin(x/3)/2)) - 3
```

3.275 $\int \frac{x}{2+3x+x^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 13

$$\int \frac{x}{2+3x+x^2} \, dx = -\log(1+x) + 2\log(2+x)$$

output
```
-ln(1+x)+2*ln(2+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{2+3x+x^2} \, dx = -\log(1+x) + 2\log(2+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(2 + 3*x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
-Log[1 + x] + 2*Log[2 + x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.167$, Rules used = {1141, 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.

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2+3x+2}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1141}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{2}{x+2}+\frac{1}{-x-1}\right)dx$$

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

$$2\log(x+2)-\log(x+1)$$

input
```
Int[x/(2 + 3*x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
-Log[1 + x] + 2*Log[2 + x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 1141
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_
Symbol] :> With[{q = Rt[b^2 - 4*a*c, 2]}, Simp[1/c^p   Int[ExpandIntegrand[
(d + e*x)^m*(b/2 - q/2 + c*x)^p*(b/2 + q/2 + c*x)^p, x], x], x] /; EqQ[p, -
1] ||  !FractionalPowerFactorQ[q]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x] && ILtQ[p,
0] && IntegerQ[m] && NiceSqrtQ[b^2 - 4*a*c]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

method	result	size
default	$-\ln(1+x)+2\ln(2+x)$	14
norman	$-\ln(1+x)+2\ln(2+x)$	14
risch	$-\ln(1+x)+2\ln(2+x)$	14
parallelrisch	$-\ln(1+x)+2\ln(2+x)$	14

input
```
int(x/(x^2+3*x+2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-ln(1+x)+2*ln(2+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{2+3x+x^2}\,dx = 2\log(x+2)-\log(x+1)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+3*x+2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*log(x + 2) - log(x + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{x}{2+3x+x^2}\,dx = -\log(x+1)+2\log(x+2)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x**2+3*x+2),x)
```

output
```
-log(x + 1) + 2*log(x + 2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{2+3x+x^2}\,dx = 2\,\log(x+2) - \log(x+1)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+3*x+2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*log(x + 2) - log(x + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.15

$$\int \frac{x}{2+3x+x^2}\,dx = 2\,\log(|x+2|) - \log(|x+1|)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+3*x+2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*log(abs(x + 2)) - log(abs(x + 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{2+3x+x^2}\,dx = 2\,\ln(x+2) - \ln(x+1)$$

input
```
int(x/(3*x + x^2 + 2),x)
```

output
```
2*log(x + 2) - log(x + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{2+3x+x^2}\,dx = 2\log(x+2) - \log(x+1)$$

input
```
int(x/(x^2+3*x+2),x)
```

output
```
2*log(x + 2) - log(x + 1)
```

3.276 $\int x^2 \cosh(x)\, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 16

$$\int x^2 \cosh(x)\, dx = -2x\cosh(x) + 2\sinh(x) + x^2\sinh(x)$$

output
```
-2*x*cosh(x)+2*sinh(x)+x^2*sinh(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int x^2 \cosh(x)\, dx = -2x\cosh(x) + \left(2 + x^2\right)\sinh(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2*Cosh[x],x]
```

output
```
-2*x*Cosh[x] + (2 + x^2)*Sinh[x]
```

Rubi [C] (verified)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.56, number of steps used = 8, number of rules used = 8, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 1.333$, Rules used = {3042, 3777, 26, 3042, 26, 3777, 3042, 3117}

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.

$$\int x^2 \cosh(x) \, dx$$

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

$$\int x^2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + ix\right) dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$x^2 \sinh(x) - 2i \int -ix \sinh(x) dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{26}$$

$$x^2 \sinh(x) - 2 \int x \sinh(x) dx$$

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

$$x^2 \sinh(x) - 2 \int -ix \sin(ix) dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{26}$$

$$x^2 \sinh(x) + 2i \int x \sin(ix) dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$x^2 \sinh(x) + 2i(ix \cosh(x) - i \int \cosh(x) dx)$$

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

$$x^2 \sinh(x) + 2i\left(ix \cosh(x) - i \int \sin\left(ix + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) dx\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3117}$$

$$x^2 \sinh(x) + 2i(ix \cosh(x) - i \sinh(x))$$

input
```
Int[x^2*Cosh[x],x]
```

output
```
(2*I)*(I*x*Cosh[x] - I*Sinh[x]) + x^2*Sinh[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 26
```
Int[(Complex[0, a_])*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(Complex[Identity[0], a])   I
nt[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] && EqQ[a^2, 1]
```

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

rule 3117
```
Int[sin[Pi/2 + (c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sin[c + d*x]/d, x] /;
 FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 3777
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(
-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cos[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*C
os[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

method	result	size
default	$-2x\cosh\left(x\right)+2\sinh\left(x\right)+x^{2}\sinh\left(x\right)$	17
parallelrisch	$-2x\cosh\left(x\right)+2\sinh\left(x\right)+x^{2}\sinh\left(x\right)$	17
parts	$-2x\cosh\left(x\right)+2\sinh\left(x\right)+x^{2}\sinh\left(x\right)$	17
risch	$\left(1-x+\frac{1}{2}x^{2}\right){\mathrm e}^{x}+\left(-1-x-\frac{1}{2}x^{2}\right){\mathrm e}^{-x}$	30
meijerg	$4i\sqrt{\pi}\left(\frac{ix\cosh(x)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}-\frac{i\left(\frac{3x^{2}}{2}+3\right)\sinh(x)}{6\sqrt{\pi}}\right)$	32
orering	$-\frac{4(x^{2}+1)\cosh(x)}{x}+\frac{(x^{2}+2)\left(2x\cosh(x)+x^{2}\sinh(x)\right)}{x^{2}}$	35

input
```
int(x^2*cosh(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-2*x*cosh(x)+2*sinh(x)+x^2*sinh(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int x^2\cosh(x)\,dx=-2\,x\cosh\left(x\right)+\left(x^{2}+2\right)\sinh\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*cosh(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-2*x*cosh(x) + (x^2 + 2)*sinh(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

$$\int x^2 \cosh(x)\,dx = x^2 \sinh(x) - 2x\cosh(x) + 2\sinh(x)$$

input
```
integrate(x**2*cosh(x),x)
```

output
```
x**2*sinh(x) - 2*x*cosh(x) + 2*sinh(x)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 44 vs. 2(16) = 32.

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.75

$$\int x^2 \cosh(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3\cosh(x) - \frac{1}{6}\left(x^3 + 3x^2 + 6x + 6\right)e^{(-x)} - \frac{1}{6}\left(x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 6\right)e^x$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*cosh(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3*cosh(x) - 1/6*(x^3 + 3*x^2 + 6*x + 6)*e^(-x) - 1/6*(x^3 - 3*x^2 +
6*x - 6)*e^x
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.69

$$\int x^2 \cosh(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\left(x^2 + 2x + 2\right)e^{(-x)} + \frac{1}{2}\left(x^2 - 2x + 2\right)e^x$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*cosh(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*(x^2 + 2*x + 2)*e^(-x) + 1/2*(x^2 - 2*x + 2)*e^x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

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

$$\int x^2 \cosh(x)\, dx = 2\sinh(x) + x^2\sinh(x) - 2\,x\cosh(x)$$

input
```
int(x^2*cosh(x),x)
```

output
```
2*sinh(x) + x^2*sinh(x) - 2*x*cosh(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x^2 \cosh(x)\, dx = -2\cosh\left(x\right)x + \sinh\left(x\right)x^2 + 2\sinh\left(x\right)$$

input
```
int(x^2*cosh(x),x)
```

output
```
- 2*cosh(x)*x + sinh(x)*x**2 + 2*sinh(x)
```

3.277 $\int \frac{1+x+x^3}{4x+2x^2+x^4} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 21, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \frac{1+x+x^3}{4x+2x^2+x^4} \, dx = \frac{1}{4}\log\left(4x+2x^2+x^4\right)$$

output
```
1/4*ln(x^4+2*x^2+4*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.18

$$\int \frac{1+x+x^3}{4x+2x^2+x^4} \, dx = \frac{\log(x)}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\log\left(4+2x+x^3\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + x + x^3)/(4*x + 2*x^2 + x^4),x]
```

output
```
Log[x]/4 + Log[4 + 2*x + x^3]/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.048, Rules used = {2020}

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.

$$\int \frac{x^3+x+1}{x^4+2x^2+4x} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2020$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \log \left(x^4+2x^2+4x\right)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + x + x^3)/(4*x + 2*x^2 + x^4),x]
```

output
```
Log[4*x + 2*x^2 + x^4]/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2020
```
Int[(Pp_)/(Qq_), x_Symbol] :> With[{p = Expon[Pp, x], q = Expon[Qq, x]}, Si
mp[Coeff[Pp, x, p]*(Log[RemoveContent[Qq, x]]/(q*Coeff[Qq, x, q])), x] /; E
qQ[p, q - 1] && EqQ[Pp, Simplify[(Coeff[Pp, x, p]/(q*Coeff[Qq, x, q]))*D[Qq
, x]]]] /; PolyQ[Pp, x] && PolyQ[Qq, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\ln(x(x^3+2x+4))}{4}$	14
risch	$\frac{\ln(x^4+2x^2+4x)}{4}$	16
norman	$\frac{\ln(x)}{4}+\frac{\ln(x^3+2x+4)}{4}$	17
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln(x)}{4}+\frac{\ln(x^3+2x+4)}{4}$	17

input
```
int((x^3+x+1)/(x^4+2*x^2+4*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4*ln(x*(x^3+2*x+4))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1+x+x^3}{4x+2x^2+x^4}\,dx=\frac{1}{4}\,\log\left(x^4+2\,x^2+4\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+x+1)/(x^4+2*x^2+4*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*log(x^4 + 2*x^2 + 4*x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{1+x+x^3}{4x+2x^2+x^4}\,dx=\frac{\log\left(x^4+2x^2+4x\right)}{4}$$

input
```
integrate((x**3+x+1)/(x**4+2*x**2+4*x),x)
```

output
```
log(x**4 + 2*x**2 + 4*x)/4
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1+x+x^3}{4x+2x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\,\log\left(x^4+2\,x^2+4\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+x+1)/(x^4+2*x^2+4*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/4*log(x^4 + 2*x^2 + 4*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

$$\int \frac{1+x+x^3}{4x+2x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\,\log\left(4\left|\frac{1}{4}\,x^4+\frac{1}{2}\,x^2+x\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+x+1)/(x^4+2*x^2+4*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/4*log(4*abs(1/4*x^4 + 1/2*x^2 + x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{1+x+x^3}{4x+2x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(x\left(x^3+2\,x+4\right)\right)}{4}$$

input
```
int((x + x^3 + 1)/(4*x + 2*x^2 + x^4),x)
```

output
```
log(x*(2*x + x^3 + 4))/4
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int \frac{1+x+x^3}{4x+2x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{\log(x^3+2x+4)}{4} + \frac{\log(x)}{4}$$

input
```
int((x^3+x+1)/(x^4+2*x^2+4*x),x)
```

output
```
(log(x**3 + 2*x + 4) + log(x))/4
```

3.278 $\int \frac{\cos(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 3

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \arctan(\sin(x))$$

output
```
arctan(sin(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \arctan(\sin(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]/(1 + Sin[x]^2),x]
```

output
```
ArcTan[Sin[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.273$, Rules used = {3042, 3669, 216}

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.

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin^2(x)+1}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)^2+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3669}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2(x)+1}d\sin(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 216}$$

$$\arctan(\sin(x))$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]/(1 + Sin[x]^2),x]
```

output
```
ArcTan[Sin[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

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

rule 3669
```
Int[cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^
(p_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff = FreeFactors[Sin[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[ff/f   S
ubst[Int[(1 - ff^2*x^2)^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*ff^2*x^2)^p, x], x, Sin[e + f*x]
/ff], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, p}, x] && IntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.36 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.33

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\arctan(\sin(x))$	4
default	$\arctan(\sin(x))$	4
parallelrisch	$\frac{i\left(\ln\left(\sec\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2-2i\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)-\ln\left(\sec\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+2i\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)\right)}{2}$	37
risch	$-\frac{i\ln(e^{2ix}+2e^{ix}-1)}{2}+\frac{i\ln(e^{2ix}-2e^{ix}-1)}{2}$	38

input
```
int(cos(x)/(1+sin(x)^2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
arctan(sin(x))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \arctan(\sin(x))$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)/(1+sin(x)^2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
arctan(sin(x))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \operatorname{atan}(\sin(x))$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)/(1+sin(x)**2),x)
```

output
```
atan(sin(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \arctan(\sin(x))$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)/(1+sin(x)^2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
arctan(sin(x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \arctan(\sin(x))$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)/(1+sin(x)^2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
arctan(sin(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = \operatorname{atan}(\sin(x))$$

input
```
int(cos(x)/(sin(x)^2 + 1),x)
```

output
```
atan(sin(x))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)}\,dx = atan(\sin(x))$$

input
```
int(cos(x)/(1+sin(x)^2),x)
```

output
```
atan(sin(x))
```

3.279 $\int \cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 22

$$\int \cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\,dx = 2\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right) + 2\sqrt{x}\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

output
```
2*cos(x^(1/2))+2*sin(x^(1/2))*x^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\,dx = 2\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right) + 2\sqrt{x}\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[Sqrt[x]],x]
```

output
```
2*Cos[Sqrt[x]] + 2*Sqrt[x]*Sin[Sqrt[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.000, Rules used = {3843, 3042, 3777, 25, 3042, 3118}

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.

$$\int \cos \left(\sqrt{x}\right) \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3843}$$

$$2 \int \sqrt{x} \cos \left(\sqrt{x}\right) d\sqrt{x}$$

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

$$2 \int \sqrt{x} \sin \left(\sqrt{x}+\frac{\pi}{2}\right) d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$2 \left(\int -\sin \left(\sqrt{x}\right) d\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x} \sin \left(\sqrt{x}\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$2 \left(\sqrt{x} \sin \left(\sqrt{x}\right)-\int \sin \left(\sqrt{x}\right) d\sqrt{x}\right)$$

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

$$2 \left(\sqrt{x} \sin \left(\sqrt{x}\right)-\int \sin \left(\sqrt{x}\right) d\sqrt{x}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3118}$$

$$2 \left(\sqrt{x} \sin \left(\sqrt{x}\right)+\cos \left(\sqrt{x}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[Sqrt[x]],x]
```

output
```
2*(Cos[Sqrt[x]] + Sqrt[x]*Sin[Sqrt[x]])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

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

rule 3118
```
Int[sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-Cos[c + d*x]/d, x] /; FreeQ
[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 3777
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(
-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cos[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*C
os[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

rule 3843
```
Int[((a_.) + Cos[(c_.) + (d_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))^(n_)]*(b_.))^(p_.), x_S
ymbol] :> Simp[1/(n*f)   Subst[Int[x^(1/n - 1)*(a + b*Cos[c + d*x])^p, x],
x, (e + f*x)^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x] && IGtQ[p, 0] && Intege
rQ[1/n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$2\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)+2\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\sqrt{x}$	17
default	$2\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)+2\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\sqrt{x}$	17
meijerg	$4\sqrt{\pi}\left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{\cos(\sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{\sqrt{x}\,\sin(\sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{\pi}}\right)$	33

input
```
int(cos(x^(1/2)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2*cos(x^(1/2))+2*sin(x^(1/2))*x^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\,dx = 2\,\sqrt{x}\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right) + 2\,\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x)*sin(sqrt(x)) + 2*cos(sqrt(x))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\,dx = 2\sqrt{x}\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right) + 2\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x**(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x)*sin(sqrt(x)) + 2*cos(sqrt(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\,dx = 2\,\sqrt{x}\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right) + 2\,\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x)*sin(sqrt(x)) + 2*cos(sqrt(x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \cos \left(\sqrt{x}\right) \, dx = 2 \sqrt{x} \sin \left(\sqrt{x}\right) + 2 \cos \left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x^(1/2)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x)*sin(sqrt(x)) + 2*cos(sqrt(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \cos \left(\sqrt{x}\right) \, dx = 2 \cos \left(\sqrt{x}\right) + 2 \sqrt{x} \sin \left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
int(cos(x^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*cos(x^(1/2)) + 2*x^(1/2)*sin(x^(1/2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

$$\int \cos \left(\sqrt{x}\right) \, dx = 2 \cos \left(\sqrt{x}\right) + 2\sqrt{x} \sin \left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

input
```
int(cos(x^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*(cos(sqrt(x)) + sqrt(x)*sin(sqrt(x)))
```

3.280 $\int \sin(\pi x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 9

$$\int \sin(\pi x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi}$$

output
```
-cos(Pi*x)/Pi
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin(\pi x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sin[Pi*x],x]
```

output
```
-(Cos[Pi*x]/Pi)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.500, Rules used = {3042, 3118}

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.

$$\int \sin(\pi x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(\pi x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3118}$$

$$-\frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi}$$

input
```
Int[Sin[Pi*x],x]
```

output
```
-(Cos[Pi*x]/Pi)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3118
```
Int[sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-Cos[c + d*x]/d, x] /; FreeQ
[{c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi}$	10
default	$-\frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi}$	10
risch	$-\frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi}$	10
orering	$-\frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi}$	10
parallelrisch	$\frac{-\cos(\pi x)-1}{\pi}$	13
norman	$-\frac{2}{\pi\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)}$	17
meijerg	$\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}-\frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\sqrt{\pi}}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	18

input
```
int(sin(Pi*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-cos(Pi*x)/Pi
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin(\pi x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(pi*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-cos(pi*x)/pi
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \sin(\pi x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(pi*x),x)
```

output
```
-cos(pi*x)/pi
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin(\pi x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(pi*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-cos(pi*x)/pi
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin(\pi x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(pi*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-cos(pi*x)/pi
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin(\pi x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(\Pi\,x)}{\Pi}$$

input
```
int(sin(Pi*x),x)
```

output
```
-cos(Pi*x)/Pi
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin(\pi x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(\pi x)}{\pi}$$

input
```
int(sin(Pi*x),x)
```

output
```
( - cos(pi*x))/pi
```

3.281 $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 12

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} dx = e^x - \log(1+e^x)$$

output
```
exp(x)-ln(1+exp(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} dx = e^x - \log(1+e^x)$$

input
```
Integrate[E^(2*x)/(1 + E^x),x]
```

output
```
E^x - Log[1 + E^x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.231$, Rules used = {2678, 49, 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.

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^x+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2678}$$

$$\int \frac{e^x}{e^x+1}de^x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{49}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{-e^x-1}+1\right)de^x$$

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

$$e^x-\log\left(e^x+1\right)$$

input
```
Int[E^(2*x)/(1 + E^x),x]
```

output
```
E^x - Log[1 + E^x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

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

rule 2678
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(F_)^((e_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))))^(p_.)*(G_)^((h_.)*((f_
.) + (g_.)*(x_))), x_Symbol] :> With[{m = FullSimplify[g*h*(Log[G]/(d*e*Log
[F]))]}, Simp[Denominator[m]*(G^(f*h - c*g*(h/d))/(d*e*Log[F]))   Subst[Int
[x^(Numerator[m] - 1)*(a + b*x^Denominator[m])^p, x], x, F^(e*((c + d*x)/De
nominator[m]))], x] /; LeQ[m, -1] || GeQ[m, 1]] /; FreeQ[{F, G, a, b, c, d,
 e, f, g, h, p}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

method	result	size
default	$e^x - \ln(1 + e^x)$	11
norman	$e^x - \ln(1 + e^x)$	11
risch	$e^x - \ln(1 + e^x)$	11

input
```
int(exp(2*x)/(1+exp(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
exp(x)-ln(1+exp(x))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} \, dx = e^x - \log(e^x + 1)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(2*x)/(1+exp(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
e^x - log(e^x + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x}\,dx = e^x - \log(e^x + 1)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(2*x)/(1+exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
exp(x) - log(exp(x) + 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x}\,dx = e^x - \log(e^x + 1)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(2*x)/(1+exp(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
e^x - log(e^x + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x}\,dx = e^x - \log(e^x + 1)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(2*x)/(1+exp(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
e^x - log(e^x + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} \, dx = \mathrm{e}^x - \ln\left(\mathrm{e}^x + 1\right)$$

input
```
int(exp(2*x)/(exp(x) + 1),x)
```

output
```
exp(x) - log(exp(x) + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} \, dx = e^x - \log(e^x + 1)$$

input
```
int(exp(2*x)/(1+exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
e**x - log(e**x + 1)
```

3.282 $\int e^{3x} \cos(5x)\, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 27

$$\int e^{3x} \cos(5x)\, dx = \frac{3}{34} e^{3x} \cos(5x) + \frac{5}{34} e^{3x} \sin(5x)$$

output
```
3/34*exp(3*x)*cos(5*x)+5/34*exp(3*x)*sin(5*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int e^{3x} \cos(5x)\, dx = \frac{1}{34} e^{3x} (3\cos(5x) + 5\sin(5x))$$

input
```
Integrate[E^(3*x)*Cos[5*x],x]
```

output
```
(E^(3*x)*(3*Cos[5*x] + 5*Sin[5*x]))/34
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.100$, Rules used = {4933}

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.

$$\int e^{3x}\cos(5x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4933}$$

$$\frac{5}{34}e^{3x}\sin(5x)+\frac{3}{34}e^{3x}\cos(5x)$$

input
```
Int[E^(3*x)*Cos[5*x],x]
```

output
```
(3*E^(3*x)*Cos[5*x])/34 + (5*E^(3*x)*Sin[5*x])/34
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4933
```
Int[Cos[(d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)]*(F_)^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))), x_Symbol] :>
 Simp[b*c*Log[F]*F^(c*(a + b*x))*(Cos[d + e*x]/(e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2)), x
] + Simp[e*F^(c*(a + b*x))*(Sin[d + e*x]/(e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2)), x] /; F
reeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e}, x] && NeQ[e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$\frac{e^{3x}(3\cos(5x)+5\sin(5x))}{34}$	20
default	$\frac{3\,e^{3x}\cos(5x)}{34}+\frac{5\,e^{3x}\sin(5x)}{34}$	22
orering	$\frac{3\,e^{3x}\cos(5x)}{34}+\frac{5\,e^{3x}\sin(5x)}{34}$	22
risch	$\frac{3\,e^{(3+5i)x}}{68}-\frac{5ie^{(3+5i)x}}{68}+\frac{3\,e^{(3-5i)x}}{68}+\frac{5ie^{(3-5i)x}}{68}$	36
norman	$\frac{\frac{5\,e^{3x}\tan\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right)}{17}-\frac{3\,e^{3x}\tan\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right)^2}{34}+\frac{3\,e^{3x}}{34}}{1+\tan\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right)^2}$	41

input
```
int(exp(3*x)*cos(5*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/34*exp(3*x)*(3*cos(5*x)+5*sin(5*x))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int e^{3x}\cos(5x)\,dx=\frac{3}{34}\,\cos\left(5\,x\right)e^{(3\,x)}+\frac{5}{34}\,e^{(3\,x)}\sin\left(5\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(3*x)*cos(5*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
3/34*cos(5*x)*e^(3*x) + 5/34*e^(3*x)*sin(5*x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

$$\int e^{3x}\cos(5x)\,dx=\frac{5e^{3x}\sin\left(5x\right)}{34}+\frac{3e^{3x}\cos\left(5x\right)}{34}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(3*x)*cos(5*x),x)
```

output
```
5*exp(3*x)*sin(5*x)/34 + 3*exp(3*x)*cos(5*x)/34
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int e^{3x}\cos(5x)\,dx = \frac{1}{34}\left(3\cos\left(5x\right)+5\sin\left(5x\right)\right)e^{(3x)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(3*x)*cos(5*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/34*(3*cos(5*x) + 5*sin(5*x))*e^(3*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int e^{3x}\cos(5x)\,dx = \frac{1}{34}\left(3\cos\left(5x\right)+5\sin\left(5x\right)\right)e^{(3x)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(3*x)*cos(5*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/34*(3*cos(5*x) + 5*sin(5*x))*e^(3*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int e^{3x}\cos(5x)\,dx = \frac{e^{3x}\left(3\cos\left(5x\right)+5\sin\left(5x\right)\right)}{34}$$

input
```
int(cos(5*x)*exp(3*x),x)
```

output
```
(exp(3*x)*(3*cos(5*x) + 5*sin(5*x)))/34
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int e^{3x}\cos(5x)\,dx = \frac{e^{3x}(3\cos(5x) + 5\sin(5x))}{34}$$

input
```
int(exp(3*x)*cos(5*x),x)
```

output
```
(e**(3*x)*(3*cos(5*x) + 5*sin(5*x)))/34
```

3.283 $\int \cos(3x)\cos(5x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(5x)\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x) + \frac{1}{16}\sin(8x)$$

output
```
1/4*sin(2*x)+1/16*sin(8*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(5x)\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x) + \frac{1}{16}\sin(8x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[3*x]*Cos[5*x],x]
```

output
```
Sin[2*x]/4 + Sin[8*x]/16
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.222$, Rules used = {3042, 4771}

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.

$$\int \cos (3x) \cos (5x) \, dx$$

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

$$\int \cos (3x) \cos (5x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4771}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \sin (2x)+\frac{1}{16} \sin (8x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[3*x]*Cos[5*x],x]
```

output
```
Sin[2*x]/4 + Sin[8*x]/16
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 4771
```
Int[cos[(a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)]*cos[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sin[
a - c + (b - d)*x]/(2*(b - d)), x] + Simp[Sin[a + c + (b + d)*x]/(2*(b + d)
), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && NeQ[b^2 - d^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.49 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\sin(2x)}{4}+\frac{\sin(8x)}{16}$	14
risch	$\frac{\sin(2x)}{4}+\frac{\sin(8x)}{16}$	14
parallelrisch	$\frac{\sin(2x)}{4}+\frac{\sin(8x)}{16}$	14
orering	$-\frac{3\cos(5x)\sin(3x)}{16}+\frac{5\cos(3x)\sin(5x)}{16}$	22
norman	$\frac{\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)\tan\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right)^{2}}{8}-\frac{5\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^{2}\tan\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right)}{8}-\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)}{8}+\frac{5\tan\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right)}{8}}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{5x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)}$	59

input
```
int(cos(3*x)*cos(5*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4*sin(2*x)+1/16*sin(8*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(5x)\,dx = \left(8\,\cos\left(x\right)^{7} - 12\,\cos\left(x\right)^{5} + 5\,\cos\left(x\right)^{3}\right)\sin\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(3*x)*cos(5*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(8*cos(x)^7 - 12*cos(x)^5 + 5*cos(x)^3)*sin(x)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 26 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.53

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(5x)\,dx = -\frac{3\sin(3x)\cos(5x)}{16} + \frac{5\sin(5x)\cos(3x)}{16}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(3*x)*cos(5*x),x)
```

output
```
-3*sin(3*x)*cos(5*x)/16 + 5*sin(5*x)*cos(3*x)/16
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(5x)\,dx = \frac{1}{16}\sin(8x) + \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(3*x)*cos(5*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/16*sin(8*x) + 1/4*sin(2*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(5x)\,dx = \frac{1}{16}\sin(8x) + \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(3*x)*cos(5*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/16*sin(8*x) + 1/4*sin(2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(5x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(2\,x)}{4} + \frac{\sin(8\,x)}{16}$$

input
```
int(cos(3*x)*cos(5*x),x)
```

output
```
sin(2*x)/4 + sin(8*x)/16
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.24

$$\int \cos(3x)\cos(5x)\,dx = -\frac{3\cos(5x)\sin(3x)}{16} + \frac{5\cos(3x)\sin(5x)}{16}$$

input
```
int(cos(3*x)*cos(5*x),x)
```

output
```
( - 3*cos(5*x)*sin(3*x) + 5*cos(3*x)*sin(5*x))/16
```

3.284 $\int \frac{1}{1+x+x^2+x^3} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 25

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x+x^2+x^3} dx = \frac{\arctan(x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\log(1+x) - \frac{1}{4}\log\left(1+x^2\right)$$

output
```
1/2*arctan(x)+1/2*ln(1+x)-1/4*ln(x^2+1)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x+x^2+x^3} dx = \frac{\arctan(x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\log(1+x) - \frac{1}{4}\log\left(1+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + x + x^2 + x^3)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
ArcTan[x]/2 + Log[1 + x]/2 - Log[1 + x^2]/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.182$, Rules used = {2462, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3+x^2+x+1} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2462}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1-x}{2\left(x^2+1\right)}+\frac{1}{2(x+1)}\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{\arctan(x)}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\log\left(x^2+1\right)+\frac{1}{2}\log(x+1)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + x + x^2 + x^3)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
ArcTan[x]/2 + Log[1 + x]/2 - Log[1 + x^2]/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2462
```
Int[(u_.)*(Px_)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{Qx = Factor[Px]}, Int[ExpandIntegr
and[u*Qx^p, x], x] /;  !SumQ[NonfreeFactors[Qx, x]]] /; PolyQ[Px, x] && GtQ
[Expon[Px, x], 2] &&  !BinomialQ[Px, x] &&  !TrinomialQ[Px, x] && ILtQ[p, 0
] && RationalFunctionQ[u, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\arctan(x)}{2}+\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2}-\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{4}$	20
risch	$\frac{\arctan(x)}{2}+\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2}-\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{4}$	20
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2}-\frac{\ln(x-i)}{4}-\frac{i\ln(x-i)}{4}-\frac{\ln(x+i)}{4}+\frac{i\ln(x+i)}{4}$	38

input
```
int(1/(x^3+x^2+x+1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*arctan(x)+1/2*ln(1+x)-1/4*ln(x^2+1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x+x^2+x^3}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\arctan(x)-\frac{1}{4}\log\left(x^2+1\right)+\frac{1}{2}\log(x+1)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^3+x^2+x+1),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*arctan(x) - 1/4*log(x^2 + 1) + 1/2*log(x + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x+x^2+x^3}\,dx = \frac{\log(x+1)}{2}-\frac{\log(x^2+1)}{4}+\frac{\operatorname{atan}(x)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x**3+x**2+x+1),x)
```

output
```
log(x + 1)/2 - log(x**2 + 1)/4 + atan(x)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x+x^2+x^3} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{4} \log\left(x^2+1\right) + \frac{1}{2} \log(x+1)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^3+x^2+x+1),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*arctan(x) - 1/4*log(x^2 + 1) + 1/2*log(x + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x+x^2+x^3} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{4} \log\left(x^2+1\right) + \frac{1}{2} \log(|x+1|)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^3+x^2+x+1),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*arctan(x) - 1/4*log(x^2 + 1) + 1/2*log(abs(x + 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x+x^2+x^3} \, dx = \frac{\ln(x+1)}{2} + \ln(x-\mathrm{i}) \left(-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\mathrm{i}\right) + \ln(x+1\mathrm{i}) \left(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\mathrm{i}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(x + x^2 + x^3 + 1),x)
```

output
```
log(x + 1)/2 - log(x - 1i)*(1/4 + 1i/4) - log(x + 1i)*(1/4 - 1i/4)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x+x^2+x^3}\,dx = \frac{atan(x)}{2} - \frac{\log(x^2+1)}{4} + \frac{\log(x+1)}{2}$$

input
```
int(1/(x^3+x^2+x+1),x)
```

output
```
(2*atan(x) - log(x**2 + 1) + 2*log(x + 1))/4
```

3.285 $\int x^2 \log(1+x)\, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 39

$$\int x^2 \log(1+x)\, dx = -\frac{x}{3} + \frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{x^3}{9} + \frac{1}{3}\log(1+x) + \frac{1}{3}x^3\log(1+x)$$

output
```
-1/3*x+1/6*x^2-1/9*x^3+1/3*ln(1+x)+1/3*x^3*ln(1+x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int x^2 \log(1+x)\, dx = \frac{1}{18}\left(x\left(-6+3x-2x^2\right) + 6\left(1+x^3\right)\log(1+x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2*Log[1 + x],x]
```

output
```
(x*(-6 + 3*x - 2*x^2) + 6*(1 + x^3)*Log[1 + x])/18
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.97, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.375$, Rules used = {2842, 49, 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.

$$\int x^2 \log(x+1) \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2842$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{3}\int \frac{x^3}{x+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 49$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{3}\int \left(x^2 - x + \frac{1}{-x-1} + 1\right) dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2009$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 \log(x+1) + \frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - x + \log(x+1)\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^2*Log[1 + x],x]
```

output
```
(x^3*Log[1 + x])/3 + (-x + x^2/2 - x^3/3 + Log[1 + x])/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

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

rule 2842
```
Int[((a_.) + Log[(c_.)*((d_) + (e_.)*(x_))^(n_.)]*(b_.))*((f_.) + (g_.)*(x_
))^(q_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(f + g*x)^(q + 1)*((a + b*Log[c*(d + e*x)^n])/(
g*(q + 1))), x] - Simp[b*e*(n/(g*(q + 1)))   Int[(f + g*x)^(q + 1)/(d + e*x
), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, n, q}, x] && NeQ[e*f - d*g, 0] &&
NeQ[q, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

method	result	size
meijerg	$-\frac{x(4x^2-6x+12)}{36}+\frac{(4x^3+4)\ln(1+x)}{12}$	28
norman	$-\frac{x}{3}+\frac{x^2}{6}-\frac{x^3}{9}+\frac{\ln(1+x)}{3}+\frac{\ln(1+x)x^3}{3}$	30
risch	$-\frac{x}{3}+\frac{x^2}{6}-\frac{x^3}{9}+\frac{\ln(1+x)}{3}+\frac{\ln(1+x)x^3}{3}$	30
parts	$-\frac{x}{3}+\frac{x^2}{6}-\frac{x^3}{9}+\frac{\ln(1+x)}{3}+\frac{\ln(1+x)x^3}{3}$	30
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln(1+x)x^3}{3}-\frac{x^3}{9}+\frac{x^2}{6}-\frac{x}{3}+\frac{\ln(1+x)}{3}+\frac{1}{3}$	31
derivativedivides	$\frac{(1+x)^3\ln(1+x)}{3}-\frac{(1+x)^3}{9}-\ln(1+x)(1+x)^2+\frac{(1+x)^2}{2}+(1+x)\ln(1+x)-1-x$	50
default	$\frac{(1+x)^3\ln(1+x)}{3}-\frac{(1+x)^3}{9}-\ln(1+x)(1+x)^2+\frac{(1+x)^2}{2}+(1+x)\ln(1+x)-1-x$	50
orering	$\frac{(5x^3-x^2+3x+9)\ln(1+x)}{9}-\frac{(2x^2-3x+6)(1+x)\left(\frac{x^2}{1+x}+2\ln(1+x)x\right)}{18x}$	58

input
```
int(ln(1+x)*x^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/36*x*(4*x^2-6*x+12)+1/12*(4*x^3+4)*ln(1+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.64

$$\int x^2\log(1+x)\,dx=-\frac{1}{9}\,x^3+\frac{1}{6}\,x^2+\frac{1}{3}\,\left(x^3+1\right)\log\left(x+1\right)-\frac{1}{3}\,x$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*log(1+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/9*x^3 + 1/6*x^2 + 1/3*(x^3 + 1)*log(x + 1) - 1/3*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int x^2 \log(1+x)\,dx = \frac{x^3 \log(x+1)}{3} - \frac{x^3}{9} + \frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{x}{3} + \frac{\log(x+1)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(x**2*ln(1+x),x)
```

output
```
x**3*log(x + 1)/3 - x**3/9 + x**2/6 - x/3 + log(x + 1)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int x^2 \log(1+x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\,x^3 \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{9}\,x^3 + \frac{1}{6}\,x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\,x + \frac{1}{3}\,\log(x+1)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*log(1+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3*log(x + 1) - 1/9*x^3 + 1/6*x^2 - 1/3*x + 1/3*log(x + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 49, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.26

$$\int x^2 \log(1+x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\,(x+1)^3 \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{9}\,(x+1)^3 - (x+1)^2 \log(x+1) + \frac{1}{2}\,(x+1)^2 + (x+1)\log(x+1) - x - 1$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*log(1+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/3*(x + 1)^3*log(x + 1) - 1/9*(x + 1)^3 - (x + 1)^2*log(x + 1) + 1/2*(x +
 1)^2 + (x + 1)*log(x + 1) - x - 1
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.64

$$\int x^2 \log(1+x)\,dx = \frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x^3}{9} + \frac{\ln(x+1)\,(x^3+1)}{3}$$

input
```
int(x^2*log(x + 1),x)
```

output
```
x^2/6 - x/3 - x^3/9 + (log(x + 1)*(x^3 + 1))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int x^2 \log(1+x)\,dx = \frac{\log(x+1)\,x^3}{3} + \frac{\log(x+1)}{3} - \frac{x^3}{9} + \frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{x}{3}$$

input
```
int(x^2*log(1+x),x)
```

output
```
(6*log(x + 1)*x**3 + 6*log(x + 1) - 2*x**3 + 3*x**2 - 6*x)/18
```

3.286 $\int e^{-x^3} x^5 \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 26

$$\int e^{-x^3} x^5 \, dx = -\frac{e^{-x^3}}{3} - \frac{1}{3} e^{-x^3} x^3$$

output
```
-1/3/exp(x^3)-1/3*x^3/exp(x^3)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int e^{-x^3} x^5 \, dx = -\frac{1}{3} e^{-x^3} \left(1 + x^3\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^5/E^x^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/3*(1 + x^3)/E^x^3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.182, Rules used = {2641, 2638}

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.

$$\int e^{-x^3}x^5\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2641}$$
$$\int e^{-x^3}x^2dx-\frac{1}{3}e^{-x^3}x^3$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2638}$$
$$-\frac{1}{3}e^{-x^3}x^3-\frac{e^{-x^3}}{3}$$

input
```
Int[x^5/E^x^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/3*1/E^x^3 - x^3/(3*E^x^3)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2638
```
Int[(F_)^((a_.) + (b_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_))*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))^(m_
.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(e + f*x)^n*(F^(a + b*(c + d*x)^n)/(b*f*n*(c + d*x)^n
*Log[F])), x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e, f, n}, x] && EqQ[m, n - 1] && EqQ
[d*e - c*f, 0]
```

rule 2641
```
Int[(F_)^((a_.) + (b_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_))*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_
.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^(m - n + 1)*(F^(a + b*(c + d*x)^n)/(b*d*n*L
og[F])), x] - Simp[(m - n + 1)/(b*n*Log[F])   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - n)*F^(a +
b*(c + d*x)^n), x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d}, x] && IntegerQ[2*((m + 1)/
n)] && LtQ[0, (m + 1)/n, 5] && IntegerQ[n] && (LtQ[0, n, m + 1] || LtQ[m, n
, 0])
```

Maple [A] (warning: unable to verify)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.54

method	result	size
gosper	$-\frac{(x^3+1)e^{-x^3}}{3}$	14
orering	$-\frac{(x^3+1)e^{-x^3}}{3}$	14
norman	$\left(-\frac{x^3}{3}-\frac{1}{3}\right)e^{-x^3}$	15
risch	$\left(-\frac{x^3}{3}-\frac{1}{3}\right)e^{-x^3}$	15
parallelrisch	$\frac{(-x^3-1)e^{-x^3}}{3}$	16
meijerg	$\frac{1}{3}-\frac{(2x^3+2)e^{-x^3}}{6}$	18
derivativedivides	$-\frac{e^{-x^3}}{3}-\frac{x^3e^{-x^3}}{3}$	21
default	$-\frac{e^{-x^3}}{3}-\frac{x^3e^{-x^3}}{3}$	21

input
```
int(x^5/exp(x^3),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/3*(x^3+1)/exp(x^3)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int e^{-x^3}x^5\,dx=-\frac{1}{3}\left(x^3+1\right)e^{(-x^3)}$$

input
```
integrate(x^5/exp(x^3),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/3*(x^3 + 1)*e^(-x^3)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.46

$$\int e^{-x^3}x^5\,dx = \frac{(-x^3-1)\,e^{-x^3}}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(x**5/exp(x**3),x)
```

output
```
(-x**3 - 1)*exp(-x**3)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int e^{-x^3}x^5\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\,(x^3+1)e^{(-x^3)}$$

input
```
integrate(x^5/exp(x^3),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/3*(x^3 + 1)*e^(-x^3)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int e^{-x^3}x^5\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\,(x^3+1)e^{(-x^3)}$$

input
```
integrate(x^5/exp(x^3),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/3*(x^3 + 1)*e^(-x^3)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int e^{-x^3} x^5 \, dx = -\frac{e^{-x^3} \left(x^3+1\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(x^5*exp(-x^3),x)
```

output
```
-(exp(-x^3)*(x^3 + 1))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int e^{-x^3} x^5 \, dx = \frac{-x^3-1}{3e^{x^3}}$$

input
```
int(x^5/exp(x^3),x)
```

output
```
( - (x**3 + 1))/(3*e**(x**3))
```

3.287 $\int \tan^2(4x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 12

$$\int \tan^2(4x)\,dx = -x + \frac{1}{4}\tan(4x)$$

output
```
-x+1/4*tan(4*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

$$\int \tan^2(4x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\arctan(\tan(4x)) + \frac{1}{4}\tan(4x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Tan[4*x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-1/4*ArcTan[Tan[4*x]] + Tan[4*x]/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.500$, Rules used = {3042, 3954, 24}

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.

$$\int \tan^2(4x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(4x)^2dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3954}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\tan(4x) - \int 1dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 24}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\tan(4x) - x$$

input
```
Int[Tan[4*x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-x + Tan[4*x]/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3954
```
Int[((b_.)*tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b*((b*Tan[c + d
*x])^(n - 1)/(d*(n - 1))), x] - Simp[b^2   Int[(b*Tan[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

method	result	size
norman	$-x+\frac{\tan(4x)}{4}$	11
parallelrisch	$-x+\frac{\tan(4x)}{4}$	11
derivativedivides	$\frac{\tan(4x)}{4}-\frac{\arctan(\tan(4x))}{4}$	15
default	$\frac{\tan(4x)}{4}-\frac{\arctan(\tan(4x))}{4}$	15
risch	$-x+\frac{i}{2\,\mathrm{e}^{8ix}+2}$	17

input
```
int(tan(4*x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-x+1/4*tan(4*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

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

input
```
integrate(tan(4*x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-x + 1/4*tan(4*x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \tan^2(4x)\,dx = -x + \frac{\sin(4x)}{4\cos(4x)}$$

input
```
integrate(tan(4*x)**2,x)
```

output
```
-x + sin(4*x)/(4*cos(4*x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \tan^2(4x)\,dx = -x + \frac{1}{4}\tan(4\,x)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(4*x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-x + 1/4*tan(4*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \tan^2(4x)\,dx = -x + \frac{1}{4}\tan(4\,x)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(4*x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-x + 1/4*tan(4*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \tan^2(4x)\,dx = \frac{\tan(4\,x)}{4} - x$$

input
```
int(tan(4*x)^2,x)
```

output
```
tan(4*x)/4 - x
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \tan^2(4x)\,dx = \frac{\tan\left(4x\right)}{4} - x$$

input
```
int(tan(4*x)^2,x)
```

output
```
(tan(4*x) - 4*x)/4
```

3.288 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-5+12x+9x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 25

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-5+12x+9x^2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{2+3x}{\sqrt{-5+12x+9x^2}}\right)$$

output
```
1/3*arctanh((2+3*x)/(9*x^2+12*x-5)^(1/2))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-5+12x+9x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\log\left(-2-3x+\sqrt{-5+12x+9x^2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/Sqrt[-5 + 12*x + 9*x^2],x]
```

output
```
-1/3*Log[-2 - 3*x + Sqrt[-5 + 12*x + 9*x^2]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.143$, Rules used = {1092, 219}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9x^2+12x-5}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1092}$$

$$2\int \frac{1}{36-\frac{36(3x+2)^2}{9x^2+12x-5}}d\frac{6(3x+2)}{\sqrt{9x^2+12x-5}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 219}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{3x+2}{\sqrt{9x^2+12x-5}}\right)$$

input
```
Int[1/Sqrt[-5 + 12*x + 9*x^2],x]
```

output
```
ArcTanh[(2 + 3*x)/Sqrt[-5 + 12*x + 9*x^2]]/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 219
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2]))*
ArcTanh[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] && (Gt
Q[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 1092
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[2   Subst[I
nt[1/(4*c - x^2), x], x, (b + 2*c*x)/Sqrt[a + b*x + c*x^2]], x] /; FreeQ[{a
, b, c}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

method	result	size
trager	$\frac{\ln\left(\sqrt{9x^2+12x-5}+2+3x\right)}{3}$	21
default	$\frac{\ln\left(\frac{(9x+6)\sqrt{9}}{9}+\sqrt{9x^2+12x-5}\right)\sqrt{9}}{9}$	30

input
```
int(1/(9*x^2+12*x-5)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*ln((9*x^2+12*x-5)^(1/2)+2+3*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-5+12x+9x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\,\log\left(-3\,x+\sqrt{9\,x^2+12\,x-5}-2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(9*x^2+12*x-5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/3*log(-3*x + sqrt(9*x^2 + 12*x - 5) - 2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-5+12x+9x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(18x+6\sqrt{9x^2+12x-5}+12\right)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(9*x**2+12*x-5)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
log(18*x + 6*sqrt(9*x**2 + 12*x - 5) + 12)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-5+12x+9x^2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\log\left(18\,x + 6\,\sqrt{9\,x^2+12\,x-5} + 12\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(9*x^2+12*x-5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*log(18*x + 6*sqrt(9*x^2 + 12*x - 5) + 12)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.64

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-5+12x+9x^2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\,\sqrt{9\,x^2+12\,x-5}(3\,x+2) + \frac{3}{2}\log\left(\left|-3\,x+\sqrt{9\,x^2+12\,x-5}-2\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(9*x^2+12*x-5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/6*sqrt(9*x^2 + 12*x - 5)*(3*x + 2) + 3/2*log(abs(-3*x + sqrt(9*x^2 + 12*
x - 5) - 2))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-5+12x+9x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(3\,x+\sqrt{9\,x^2+12\,x-5}+2\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/(12*x + 9*x^2 - 5)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
log(3*x + (12*x + 9*x^2 - 5)^(1/2) + 2)/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-5+12x+9x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{9x^2+12x-5}}{3}+x+\frac{2}{3}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/(9*x^2+12*x-5)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
log((sqrt(9*x**2 + 12*x - 5) + 3*x + 2)/3)/3
```

3.289 $\int x^2 \arctan(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 27

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x) \, dx = -\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan(x) + \frac{1}{6} \log \left(1 + x^2\right)$$

output
```
-1/6*x^2+1/3*x^3*arctan(x)+1/6*ln(x^2+1)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{6} \left(-x^2 + 2x^3 \arctan(x) + \log \left(1 + x^2\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2*ArcTan[x],x]
```

output
```
(-x^2 + 2*x^3*ArcTan[x] + Log[1 + x^2])/6
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.667$, Rules used = {5361, 243, 49, 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.

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x) \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 5361}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 243}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 49}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{6} \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{-x^2-1}\right) dx^2$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan(x) + \frac{1}{6} \left(\log\left(x^2+1\right) - x^2\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^2*ArcTan[x],x]
```

output
```
(x^3*ArcTan[x])/3 + (-x^2 + Log[1 + x^2])/6
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

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

rule 5361
```
Int[((a_.) + ArcTan[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]*(b_.))^(p_.)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol] :>
 Simp[x^(m + 1)*((a + b*ArcTan[c*x^n])^p/(m + 1)), x] - Simp[b*c*n*(p/(m +
1))   Int[x^(m + n)*((a + b*ArcTan[c*x^n])^(p - 1)/(1 + c^2*x^(2*n))), x],
x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m, n}, x] && IGtQ[p, 0] && (EqQ[p, 1] || (EqQ[n, 1] &
& IntegerQ[m])) && NeQ[m, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{x^{2}}{6}+\frac{x^{3} \arctan \left(x \right)}{3}+\frac{\ln \left(x^{2}+1\right)}{6}$	22
parts	$-\frac{x^{2}}{6}+\frac{x^{3} \arctan \left(x \right)}{3}+\frac{\ln \left(x^{2}+1\right)}{6}$	22
parallelrisch	$\frac{x^{3} \arctan \left(x \right)}{3}-\frac{x^{2}}{6}+\frac{\ln \left(x^{2}+1\right)}{6}+\frac{1}{6}$	23
meijerg	$-\frac{x^{2}}{6}+\frac{x^{4} \arctan \left(\sqrt{x^{2}}\right)}{3 \sqrt{x^{2}}}+\frac{\ln \left(x^{2}+1\right)}{6}$	31
risch	$-\frac{i x^{3} \ln \left(i x +1\right)}{6}+\frac{i x^{3} \ln \left(-i x +1\right)}{6}-\frac{x^{2}}{6}+\frac{\ln \left(x^{2}+1\right)}{6}$	41

input
```
int(x^2*arctan(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/6*x^2+1/3*x^3*arctan(x)+1/6*ln(x^2+1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\,x^3 \arctan\left(x\right) - \frac{1}{6}\,x^2 + \frac{1}{6}\,\log\left(x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*arctan(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3*arctan(x) - 1/6*x^2 + 1/6*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x)\,dx = \frac{x^3 \operatorname{atan}\left(x\right)}{3} - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{\log\left(x^2+1\right)}{6}$$

input
```
integrate(x**2*atan(x),x)
```

output
```
x**3*atan(x)/3 - x**2/6 + log(x**2 + 1)/6
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\,x^3 \arctan\left(x\right) - \frac{1}{6}\,x^2 + \frac{1}{6}\,\log\left(x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*arctan(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3*arctan(x) - 1/6*x^2 + 1/6*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\,x^3 \arctan\left(x\right) - \frac{1}{6}\,x^2 + \frac{1}{6}\,\log\left(x^2 + 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*arctan(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3*arctan(x) - 1/6*x^2 + 1/6*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x)\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(x^2+1\right)}{6} + \frac{x^3\,\mathrm{atan}(x)}{3} - \frac{x^2}{6}$$

input
```
int(x^2*atan(x),x)
```

output
```
log(x^2 + 1)/6 + (x^3*atan(x))/3 - x^2/6
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x)\,dx = \frac{atan(x)\,x^3}{3} + \frac{\log(x^2+1)}{6} - \frac{x^2}{6}$$

input
```
int(x^2*atan(x),x)
```

output
```
(2*atan(x)*x**3 + log(x**2 + 1) - x**2)/6
```

3.290 $\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 19

$$\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \frac{3x^{2/3}}{2} - \frac{6x^{7/6}}{7}$$

output
```
3/2*x^(2/3)-6/7*x^(7/6)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \frac{3x^{2/3}}{2} - \frac{6x^{7/6}}{7}$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - Sqrt[x])/x^(1/3),x]
```

output
```
(3*x^(2/3))/2 - (6*x^(7/6))/7
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.133, Rules used = {802, 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.

$$\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{802}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}-\sqrt[6]{x}\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{3x^{2/3}}{2}-\frac{6x^{7/6}}{7}$$

input
```
Int[(1 - Sqrt[x])/x^(1/3),x]
```

output
```
(3*x^(2/3))/2 - (6*x^(7/6))/7
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 802
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Exp
andIntegrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^n)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m, n}, x] &&
IGtQ[p, 0]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}-\frac{6x^{\frac{7}{6}}}{7}$	12
default	$\frac{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}-\frac{6x^{\frac{7}{6}}}{7}$	12
orering	$\frac{15x^{\frac{2}{3}}(1-\sqrt{x})}{14}-\frac{9x^{2}\left(-\frac{1}{2x^{\frac{5}{6}}}-\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{3x^{\frac{4}{3}}}\right)}{7}$	37

input
```
int((1-x^(1/2))/x^(1/3),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
3/2*x^(2/3)-6/7*x^(7/6)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\,dx=-\frac{6}{7}\,x^{\frac{7}{6}}+\frac{3}{2}\,x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

input
```
integrate((1-x^(1/2))/x^(1/3),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-6/7*x^(7/6) + 3/2*x^(2/3)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.32 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\,dx=-\frac{6x^{\frac{7}{6}}}{7}+\frac{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}$$

input
```
integrate((1-x**(1/2))/x**(1/3),x)
```

output
```
-6*x**(7/6)/7 + 3*x**(2/3)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\,dx = -\frac{6}{7}\,x^{\frac{7}{6}} + \frac{3}{2}\,x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

input
```
integrate((1-x^(1/2))/x^(1/3),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-6/7*x^(7/6) + 3/2*x^(2/3)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\,dx = -\frac{6}{7}\,x^{\frac{7}{6}} + \frac{3}{2}\,x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

input
```
integrate((1-x^(1/2))/x^(1/3),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-6/7*x^(7/6) + 3/2*x^(2/3)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\,dx = -\frac{3\,x^{2/3}\,\left(4\,\sqrt{x}-7\right)}{14}$$

input
```
int(-(x^(1/2) - 1)/x^(1/3),x)
```

output
```
-(3*x^(2/3)*(4*x^(1/2) - 7))/14
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\,dx = -\frac{6x^{\frac{7}{6}}}{7} + \frac{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2}$$

input
```
int((1-x^(1/2))/x^(1/3),x)
```

output
```
(3*( - 4*x**(1/6)*x + 7*x**(2/3)))/14
```

3.291 $\int \frac{1}{-e^{-x}+e^x}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 6

$$\int \frac{1}{-e^{-x}+e^x}\,dx = -\text{arctanh}(e^x)$$

output
```
-arctanh(exp(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{-e^{-x}+e^x}\,dx = -\text{arctanh}(e^x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-E^(-x) + E^x)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
-ArcTanh[E^x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.154$, Rules used = {2720, 220}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{e^x-e^{-x}}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2720}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{e^{2x}-1}de^x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 220}$$

$$-\text{arctanh}(e^x)$$

input
```
Int[(-E^(-x) + E^x)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
-ArcTanh[E^x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 220
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[b, 2])^(-
1))*ArcTanh[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] &&
 (LtQ[a, 0] || GtQ[b, 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]]]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}\right)$	6
default	$-\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}\right)$	6
norman	$\frac{\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}-1\right)}{2}-\frac{\ln\left(1+\mathrm{e}^{x}\right)}{2}$	16
risch	$\frac{\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}-1\right)}{2}-\frac{\ln\left(1+\mathrm{e}^{x}\right)}{2}$	16
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}-1\right)}{2}-\frac{\ln\left(1+\mathrm{e}^{x}\right)}{2}$	16

input
```
int(1/(-1/exp(x)+exp(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-arctanh(exp(x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 15 vs. 2(5) = 10.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.50

$$\int \frac{1}{-e^{-x}+e^{x}}\,dx=-\frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(e^{x}+1\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(e^{x}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1/exp(x)+exp(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*log(e^x + 1) + 1/2*log(e^x - 1)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 15 vs. $2(5) = 10$.

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.50

$$\int \frac{1}{-e^{-x}+e^x}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(e^x-1\right)}{2} - \frac{\log\left(e^x+1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1/exp(x)+exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
log(exp(x) - 1)/2 - log(exp(x) + 1)/2
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 19 vs. $2(5) = 10$.

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.17

$$\int \frac{1}{-e^{-x}+e^x}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\log\left(e^{(-x)}+1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(e^{(-x)}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1/exp(x)+exp(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2*log(e^(-x) + 1) + 1/2*log(e^(-x) - 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 16 vs. $2(5) = 10$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.67

$$\int \frac{1}{-e^{-x}+e^x}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\log\left(e^x+1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(|e^x-1|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1/exp(x)+exp(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*log(e^x + 1) + 1/2*log(abs(e^x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.50

$$\int \frac{1}{-e^{-x}+e^x}\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^x-1\right)}{2}-\frac{\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^x+1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(-1/(exp(-x) - exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
log(exp(x) - 1)/2 - log(exp(x) + 1)/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.83

$$\int \frac{1}{-e^{-x}+e^x}\,dx = \frac{\log(e^x-1)}{2}-\frac{\log(e^x+1)}{2}$$

input
```
int(1/(-1/exp(x)+exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
(log(e**x - 1) - log(e**x + 1))/2
```

3.292 $\int \frac{x}{10+2x^2+x^4}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 14

$$\int \frac{x}{10+2x^2+x^4}\,dx=\frac{1}{6}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\left(1+x^2\right)\right)$$

output
```
1/6*arctan(1/3*x^2+1/3)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{10+2x^2+x^4}\,dx=\frac{1}{6}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\left(1+x^2\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(10 + 2*x^2 + x^4),x]
```

output
```
ArcTan[(1 + x^2)/3]/6
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.214$, Rules used = {1432, 1083, 217}

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.

$$\int \frac{x}{x^4+2x^2+10}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1432}$$
$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{x^4+2x^2+10}dx^2$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1083}$$
$$-\int \frac{1}{-x^4-36}d(2x^2+2)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 217}$$
$$\frac{1}{6}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{6}(2x^2+2)\right)$$

input
```
Int[x/(10 + 2*x^2 + x^4),x]
```

output
```
ArcTan[(2 + 2*x^2)/6]/6
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 217
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2])^(
-1))*ArcTan[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] &
& (LtQ[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 1083
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-2   Subst[I
nt[1/Simp[b^2 - 4*a*c - x^2, x], x], x, b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c},
x]
```

rule 1432
```
Int[(x_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2 + (c_.)*(x_)^4)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2
 Subst[Int[(a + b*x + c*x^2)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{x^2}{3}+\frac{1}{3}\right)}{6}$	11
risch	$\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{x^2}{3}+\frac{1}{3}\right)}{6}$	11
parallelrisch	$\frac{i\ln\left(x^2+3i+1\right)}{12}-\frac{i\ln\left(x^2-3i+1\right)}{12}$	24

input
```
int(x/(x^4+2*x^2+10),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/6*arctan(1/3*x^2+1/3)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{x}{10+2x^2+x^4}\,dx=\frac{1}{6}\,\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\,x^2+\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^4+2*x^2+10),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/6*arctan(1/3*x^2 + 1/3)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{x}{10+2x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{x^2}{3}+\frac{1}{3}\right)}{6}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x**4+2*x**2+10),x)
```

output
```
atan(x**2/3 + 1/3)/6
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{x}{10+2x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}x^2+\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^4+2*x^2+10),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/6*arctan(1/3*x^2 + 1/3)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{x}{10+2x^2+x^4}\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}x^2+\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^4+2*x^2+10),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/6*arctan(1/3*x^2 + 1/3)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{x}{10+2x^2+x^4}\,dx=\frac{\operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{x^2}{3}+\frac{1}{3}\right)}{6}$$

input
```
int(x/(2*x^2 + x^4 + 10),x)
```

output
```
atan(x^2/3 + 1/3)/6
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 63, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.50

$$\int \frac{x}{10+2x^2+x^4}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{10}+1}\,\sqrt{\sqrt{10}-1}\,\left(atan\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{10}-1}\,\sqrt{2}-2x}{\sqrt{\sqrt{10}+1}\,\sqrt{2}}\right)+atan\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{10}-1}\,\sqrt{2}+2x}{\sqrt{\sqrt{10}+1}\,\sqrt{2}}\right)\right)}{18}$$

input
```
int(x/(x^4+2*x^2+10),x)
```

output
```
( - sqrt(sqrt(10) + 1)*sqrt(sqrt(10) - 1)*(atan((sqrt(sqrt(10) - 1)*sqrt(2
) - 2*x)/(sqrt(sqrt(10) + 1)*sqrt(2))) + atan((sqrt(sqrt(10) - 1)*sqrt(2)
+ 2*x)/(sqrt(sqrt(10) + 1)*sqrt(2)))))/18
```

3.293 $\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+x} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 12

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+x} \, dx = \frac{3}{4} \log \left(1+x^{4/3}\right)$$

output
```
3/4*ln(1+x^(4/3))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+x} \, dx = \frac{3}{4} \log \left(1+x^{4/3}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(x^(-1/3) + x)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(3*Log[1 + x^(4/3)])/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.222$, Rules used = {2027, 792}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2027}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x^{4/3}+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 792}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\log\left(x^{4/3}+1\right)$$

input
```
Int[(x^(-1/3) + x)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(3*Log[1 + x^(4/3)])/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 792
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Log[RemoveConten
t[a + b*x^n, x]]/(b*n), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, n}, x] && EqQ[m, n - 1]
```

rule 2027
```
Int[(Fx_.)*((a_.)*(x_)^(r_.) + (b_.)*(x_)^(s_.))^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[x^
(p*r)*(a + b*x^(s - r))^p*Fx, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, r, s}, x] && IntegerQ[p] &
& PosQ[s - r] &&  !(EqQ[p, 1] && EqQ[u, 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{3\ln\left(1+x^{\frac{4}{3}}\right)}{4}$	9
default	$\frac{3\ln\left(1+x^{\frac{4}{3}}\right)}{4}$	9
meijerg	$\frac{3\ln\left(1+x^{\frac{4}{3}}\right)}{4}$	9
trager	$-\frac{\ln\left(\frac{3x^{\frac{20}{3}}-x^{8}-6x^{\frac{16}{3}}-6x^{\frac{8}{3}}+7x^{4}+3x^{\frac{4}{3}}-1}{\left(x^{4}+1\right)^{3}}\right)}{4}$	44

input
```
int(1/(1/x^(1/3)+x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
3/4*ln(1+x^(4/3))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+x}\,dx = \frac{3}{4}\log\left(x^{\frac{4}{3}}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1/x^(1/3)+x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
3/4*log(x^(4/3) + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+x}\,dx=\frac{3\log\left(x^{\frac{4}{3}}+1\right)}{4}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1/x**(1/3)+x),x)
```

output
```
3*log(x**(4/3) + 1)/4
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+x}\,dx=\frac{3}{4}\log\left(x^{\frac{4}{3}}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1/x^(1/3)+x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3/4*log(x^(4/3) + 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 32 vs. 2(8) = 16.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.67

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+x}\,dx=\frac{3}{4}\log\left(\sqrt{2}x^{\frac{1}{3}}+x^{\frac{2}{3}}+1\right)+\frac{3}{4}\log\left(-\sqrt{2}x^{\frac{1}{3}}+x^{\frac{2}{3}}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1/x^(1/3)+x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
3/4*log(sqrt(2)*x^(1/3) + x^(2/3) + 1) + 3/4*log(-sqrt(2)*x^(1/3) + x^(2/3
) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+x}\,dx=\frac{3\,\ln\left(x^{4/3}+1\right)}{4}$$

input
```
int(1/(x + 1/x^(1/3)),x)
```

output
```
(3*log(x^(4/3) + 1))/4
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.50

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}+x}\,dx=\frac{3\log\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}}-x^{\frac{1}{3}}\sqrt{2}+1\right)}{4}+\frac{3\log\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}}+x^{\frac{1}{3}}\sqrt{2}+1\right)}{4}$$

input
```
int(1/(1/x^(1/3)+x),x)
```

output
```
(3*(log(x**(2/3) - x**(1/3)*sqrt(2) + 1) + log(x**(2/3) + x**(1/3)*sqrt(2)
 + 1)))/4
```

3.294 $\int \cos^4(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 34

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{x}{16} + \frac{1}{16}\cos(x)\sin(x) + \frac{1}{24}\cos^3(x)\sin(x) - \frac{1}{6}\cos^5(x)\sin(x)$$

output
```
1/16*x+1/16*cos(x)*sin(x)+1/24*cos(x)^3*sin(x)-1/6*cos(x)^5*sin(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{x}{16} + \frac{1}{64}\sin(2x) - \frac{1}{64}\sin(4x) - \frac{1}{192}\sin(6x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^4*Sin[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
x/16 + Sin[2*x]/64 - Sin[4*x]/64 - Sin[6*x]/192
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 7, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.778, Rules used = {3042, 3048, 3042, 3115, 3042, 3115, 24}

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.

$$\int \sin^2(x)\cos^4(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)^2\cos(x)^4dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3048}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}\int \cos^4(x)dx-\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{6}\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4dx-\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\int \cos^2(x)dx+\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)\right)-\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx+\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)\right)-\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{\int 1dx}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)+\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)\right)-\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)\cos^3(x)+\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)\right)-\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)\cos^5(x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^4*Sin[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-1/6*(Cos[x]^5*Sin[x]) + ((Cos[x]^3*Sin[x])/4 + (3*(x/2 + (Cos[x]*Sin[x])/
2))/4)/6
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3048
```
Int[(cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]*(b_.))^(n_)*((a_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m
_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-a)*(b*Cos[e + f*x])^(n + 1)*((a*Sin[e + f*x])^(m -
1)/(b*f*(m + n))), x] + Simp[a^2*((m - 1)/(m + n))   Int[(b*Cos[e + f*x])^n
*(a*Sin[e + f*x])^(m - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 1]
 && NeQ[m + n, 0] && IntegersQ[2*m, 2*n]
```

rule 3115
```
Int[((b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Sin[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*n)), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/n)   Int[(b*Sin
[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] && IntegerQ[
2*n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 1.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

method	result
risch	$\frac{x}{16}-\frac{\sin(6x)}{192}-\frac{\sin(4x)}{64}+\frac{\sin(2x)}{64}$
parallelrisch	$\frac{x}{16}-\frac{\sin(6x)}{192}-\frac{\sin(4x)}{64}+\frac{\sin(2x)}{64}$
default	$-\frac{\sin(x)\cos(x)^{5}}{6}+\frac{\left(\cos(x)^{3}+\frac{3\cos(x)}{2}\right)\sin(x)}{24}+\frac{x}{16}$
norman	$\frac{\frac{x}{16}+\frac{47\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}}{24}-\frac{13\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{5}}{4}+\frac{13\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{7}}{4}-\frac{47\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{9}}{24}+\frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{11}}{8}+\frac{3x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{8}+\frac{15x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{4}}{16}+\frac{5x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{6}}{4}+\frac{15x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{8}}{16}+}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)^{6}}$
orering	$x\sin\left(x\right)^{2}\cos\left(x\right)^{4}-\frac{\sin(x)\cos(x)^{5}}{16}+\frac{\sin(x)^{3}\cos(x)^{3}}{6}+\frac{49x\left(2\cos(x)^{6}-22\sin(x)^{2}\cos(x)^{4}+12\sin(x)^{4}\cos(x)^{2}\right)}{144}+$

input
```
int(sin(x)^2*cos(x)^4,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/16*x-1/192*sin(6*x)-1/64*sin(4*x)+1/64*sin(2*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{48}\left(8\cos\left(x\right)^5 - 2\cos\left(x\right)^3 - 3\cos\left(x\right)\right)\sin\left(x\right) + \frac{1}{16}\,x$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/48*(8*cos(x)^5 - 2*cos(x)^3 - 3*cos(x))*sin(x) + 1/16*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{x}{16} - \frac{\sin\left(x\right)\cos^5\left(x\right)}{6} + \frac{\sin\left(x\right)\cos^3\left(x\right)}{24} + \frac{\sin\left(x\right)\cos\left(x\right)}{16}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**4*sin(x)**2,x)
```

output
```
x/16 - sin(x)*cos(x)**5/6 + sin(x)*cos(x)**3/24 + sin(x)*cos(x)/16
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.53

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{48}\sin(2x)^3 + \frac{1}{16}x - \frac{1}{64}\sin(4x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/48*sin(2*x)^3 + 1/16*x - 1/64*sin(4*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{16}x - \frac{1}{192}\sin(6x) - \frac{1}{64}\sin(4x) + \frac{1}{64}\sin(2x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/16*x - 1/192*sin(6*x) - 1/64*sin(4*x) + 1/64*sin(2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = \left(\frac{\cos(x)^3}{6} + \frac{\cos(x)}{8}\right)\sin(x)^3 - \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{16} + \frac{x}{16}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
x/16 - (cos(x)*sin(x))/16 + sin(x)^3*(cos(x)/8 + cos(x)^3/6)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^4(x)\sin^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)^5}{6} + \frac{7\cos(x)\sin(x)^3}{24} - \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{16} + \frac{x}{16}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^4*sin(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
( - 8*cos(x)*sin(x)**5 + 14*cos(x)*sin(x)**3 - 3*cos(x)*sin(x) + 3*x)/48
```

3.295 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 12

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}}\,dx = -\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{3}(-2-x)\right)$$

output
```
arcsin(2/3+1/3*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.92

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}}\,dx = -2\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}}{5+x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/Sqrt[5 - 4*x - x^2],x]
```

output
```
-2*ArcTan[Sqrt[5 - 4*x - x^2]/(5 + x)]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.143$, Rules used = {1090, 223}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{1090}$$
$$-\frac{1}{6}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{36}(-2x-4)^2}}d(-2x-4)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{223}$$
$$-\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{6}(-2x-4)\right)$$

input
```
Int[1/Sqrt[5 - 4*x - x^2],x]
```

output
```
-ArcSin[(-4 - 2*x)/6]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 223
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSin[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[-b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && NegQ[b]
```

rule 1090
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(2*c*(-4*
(c/(b^2 - 4*a*c)))^p)   Subst[Int[Simp[1 - x^2/(b^2 - 4*a*c), x]^p, x], x,
b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p}, x] && GtQ[4*a - b^2/c, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

method	result	size
default	$\arcsin\left(\frac{2}{3}+\frac{x}{3}\right)$	7
trager	$\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\ln\left(-\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)x-2\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)+\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}\right)$	39

input
```
int(1/(-x^2-4*x+5)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
arcsin(2/3+1/3*x)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 29 vs. 2(6) = 12.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.42

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}}\,dx = -\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^2-4\,x+5}(x+2)}{x^2+4\,x-5}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-x^2-4*x+5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-arctan(sqrt(-x^2 - 4*x + 5)*(x + 2)/(x^2 + 4*x - 5))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}}\,dx = \operatorname{asin}\left(\frac{x}{3}+\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-x**2-4*x+5)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
asin(x/3 + 2/3)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}}\,dx = -\arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{3}\,x - \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-x^2-4*x+5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-arcsin(-1/3*x - 2/3)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 26 vs. 2(6) = 12.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.17

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{-x^2-4\,x+5}(x+2) + \frac{9}{2}\,\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{3}\,x + \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-x^2-4*x+5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(-x^2 - 4*x + 5)*(x + 2) + 9/2*arcsin(1/3*x + 2/3)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}}\,dx = \operatorname{asin}\left(\frac{x}{3}+\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(5 - x^2 - 4*x)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
asin(x/3 + 2/3)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}}\,dx = asin\left(\frac{x}{3}+\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(-x^2-4*x+5)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
asin((x + 2)/3)
```

3.296 $\int \frac{x}{1-x^2+\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 22, antiderivative size = 16

$$\int \frac{x}{1-x^2+\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx = -\log\left(1+\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)$$

output
```
-ln(1+(-x^2+1)^(1/2))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{1-x^2+\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx = -\log\left(1+\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(1 - x^2 + Sqrt[1 - x^2]),x]
```

output
```
-Log[1 + Sqrt[1 - x^2]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.136$, Rules used = {2586, 7267, 16}

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.

$$\int \frac{x}{-x^2+\sqrt{1-x^2}+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2586}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{-x^2+\sqrt{1-x^2}+1}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 7267}$$

$$-\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}+1}d\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 16}$$

$$-\log\left(\sqrt{1-x^2}+1\right)$$

input
```
Int[x/(1 - x^2 + Sqrt[1 - x^2]),x]
```

output
```
-Log[1 + Sqrt[1 - x^2]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 16
```
Int[(c_.)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(Log[RemoveContent[a + 
b*x, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

rule 2586
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)/((c_) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_) + (e_.)*Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_)]
), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/n   Subst[Int[x^((m + 1)/n - 1)/(c + d*x + e*Sqrt[a 
+ b*x]), x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, m, n}, x] && EqQ[b*c - a*
d, 0] && IntegerQ[(m + 1)/n]
```

rule 7267
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> With[{lst = SubstForFractionalPowerOfLinear[u, x]}, Si
mp[lst[[2]]*lst[[4]]   Subst[Int[lst[[1]], x], x, lst[[3]]^(1/lst[[2]])], x
] /;  !FalseQ[lst] && SubstForFractionalPowerQ[u, lst[[3]], x]]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

method	result	size
trager	$-\ln\left(1+\sqrt{-x^{2}+1}\right)$	15
default	$-\ln\left(x\right)+\sqrt{-x^{2}+1}-\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^{2}+1}}\right)-\frac{\sqrt{-\left(-1+x\right)^{2}-2x+2}}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{-\left(1+x\right)^{2}+2x+2}}{2}$	59

input
```
int(x/(1-x^2+(-x^2+1)^(1/2)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-ln(1+(-x^2+1)^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.31

$$\int \frac{x}{1-x^2+\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx=-\log\left(x\right)+\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^{2}+1}-1}{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(1-x^2+(-x^2+1)^(1/2)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-log(x) + log((sqrt(-x^2 + 1) - 1)/x)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 48 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 1.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 48, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.00

$$\int \frac{x}{1-x^2+\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(2\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)}{2} - \frac{\log\left(2\sqrt{1-x^2}+2\right)}{2} - \frac{\log\left(2x^2-2\sqrt{1-x^2}-2\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(1-x**2+(-x**2+1)**(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
log(2*sqrt(1 - x**2))/2 - log(2*sqrt(1 - x**2) + 2)/2 - log(2*x**2 - 2*sqr
t(1 - x**2) - 2)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{x}{1-x^2+\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\log\left(\sqrt{-x^2+1}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(1-x^2+(-x^2+1)^(1/2)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-log(sqrt(-x^2 + 1) + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{x}{1-x^2+\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = -\log\left(\sqrt{-x^2+1}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(1-x^2+(-x^2+1)^(1/2)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-log(sqrt(-x^2 + 1) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.31

$$\int \frac{x}{1-x^2+\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx=\ln\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}-1}-\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}}\right)-\ln(x)$$

input
```
int(x/((1 - x^2)^(1/2) - x^2 + 1),x)
```

output
```
log((1/x^2 - 1)^(1/2) - (1/x^2)^(1/2)) - log(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{x}{1-x^2+\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx=-\log\left(\sqrt{-x^2+1}+1\right)$$

input
```
int(x/(1-x^2+(-x^2+1)^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
 - log(sqrt( - x**2 + 1) + 1)
```

3.297 $\int (1+\cos(x))\csc(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 7

$$\int (1+\cos(x))\csc(x)\,dx = \log(1-\cos(x))$$

output
```
ln(1-cos(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29

$$\int (1+\cos(x))\csc(x)\,dx = -\operatorname{arctanh}(\cos(x))+\log(\sin(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + Cos[x])*Csc[x],x]
```

output
```
-ArcTanh[Cos[x]] + Log[Sin[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.429$, Rules used = {3042, 3146, 16}

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.

$$\int (\cos(x)+1)\csc(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1-\sin\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3146}$$

$$-\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)}d\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{16}$$

$$\log(1-\cos(x))$$

input
```
Int[(1 + Cos[x])*Csc[x],x]
```

output
```
Log[1 - Cos[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 16
```
Int[(c_.)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(Log[RemoveContent[a +
b*x, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

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

rule 3146
```
Int[cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(p_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(b^p*f)   Subst[Int[(a + x)^(m + (p - 1)/2)*(a - x
)^((p - 1)/2), x], x, b*Sin[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, m}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(p - 1)/2] && EqQ[a^2 - b^2, 0] && (GeQ[p, -1] ||  !IntegerQ[m + 1/
2])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.86

method	result	size
default	$\ln \left(\csc \left(x\right)-\cot \left(x\right)\right)+\ln \left(\sin \left(x\right)\right)$	13
parts	$-\ln \left(\csc \left(x\right)\right)-\ln \left(\csc \left(x\right)+\cot \left(x\right)\right)$	15
risch	$-i x +2 \ln \left({\mathrm e}^{i x}-1\right)$	16
parallelrisch	$2 \ln \left(\tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)-\ln \left(\sec \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)$	18
norman	$2 \ln \left(\tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)-\ln \left(1+\tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)$	20

input
```
int((1+cos(x))*csc(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
ln(csc(x)-cot(x))+ln(sin(x))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int (1+\cos (x)) \csc (x) \, dx=\log \left(-\frac {1}{2} \, \cos \left (x\right) + \frac {1}{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+cos(x))*csc(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
log(-1/2*cos(x) + 1/2)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 12 vs. $2(5) = 10$.

Time = 0.67 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.71

$$\int (1+\cos(x))\csc(x)\,dx = -\log\left(\cot\left(x\right)+\csc\left(x\right)\right)+\log\left(\sin\left(x\right)\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+cos(x))*csc(x),x)
```

output
```
-log(cot(x) + csc(x)) + log(sin(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int (1+\cos(x))\csc(x)\,dx = \log\left(\cos\left(x\right)-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+cos(x))*csc(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
log(cos(x) - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int (1+\cos(x))\csc(x)\,dx = \log\left(-\cos\left(x\right)+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+cos(x))*csc(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
log(-cos(x) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int (1+\cos(x))\csc(x)\,dx = \ln(\cos(x)-1)$$

input
```
int((cos(x) + 1)/sin(x),x)
```

output
```
log(cos(x) - 1)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int (1+\cos(x))\csc(x)\,dx = \int \cos(x)\csc(x)\,dx + \log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

input
```
int((1+cos(x))*csc(x),x)
```

output
```
int(cos(x)*csc(x),x) + log(tan(x/2))
```

3.298 $\int \frac{e^x}{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 6

$$\int \frac{e^x}{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx = -\text{arctanh}(e^x)$$

output
```
-arctanh(exp(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{e^x}{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx = -\text{arctanh}(e^x)$$

input
```
Integrate[E^x/(-1 + E^(2*x)),x]
```

output
```
-ArcTanh[E^x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.154$, Rules used = {2679, 220}

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.

$$\int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x}-1} \, dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 2679$$
$$\int \frac{1}{e^{2x}-1} de^x$$
$$\Big\downarrow \; 220$$
$$-\text{arctanh}(e^x)$$

input
```
Int[E^x/(-1 + E^(2*x)),x]
```

output
```
-ArcTanh[E^x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 220
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[b, 2])^(-
1))*ArcTanh[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] &&
 (LtQ[a, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 2679
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(F_)^((e_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))))^(p_.)*(G_)^((h_.)*((f_
.) + (g_.)*(x_))), x_Symbol] :> With[{m = FullSimplify[d*e*(Log[F]/(g*h*Log
[G]))]}, Simp[Denominator[m]/(g*h*Log[G])   Subst[Int[x^(Denominator[m] - 1
)*(a + b*F^(c*e - d*e*(f/g))*x^Numerator[m])^p, x], x, G^(h*((f + g*x)/Deno
minator[m]))], x] /; LtQ[m, -1] || GtQ[m, 1]] /; FreeQ[{F, G, a, b, c, d, e
, f, g, h, p}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

method	result	size
default	$-\operatorname{arctanh}\left(e^{x}\right)$	6
norman	$\frac{\ln(e^{x}-1)}{2}-\frac{\ln(1+e^{x})}{2}$	16
risch	$\frac{\ln(e^{x}-1)}{2}-\frac{\ln(1+e^{x})}{2}$	16

input
```
int(exp(x)/(-1+exp(2*x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-arctanh(exp(x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 15 vs. 2(5) = 10.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.50

$$\int \frac{e^{x}}{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\log\left(e^{x}+1\right)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(e^{x}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)/(-1+exp(2*x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*log(e^x + 1) + 1/2*log(e^x - 1)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 15 vs. 2(5) = 10.

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.50

$$\int \frac{e^{x}}{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(e^{x}-1\right)}{2}-\frac{\log\left(e^{x}+1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)/(-1+exp(2*x)),x)
```

output
```
log(exp(x) - 1)/2 - log(exp(x) + 1)/2
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 15 vs. $2(5) = 10$.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.50

$$\int \frac{e^x}{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\log\left(e^x+1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(e^x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)/(-1+exp(2*x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2*log(e^x + 1) + 1/2*log(e^x - 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 16 vs. $2(5) = 10$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.67

$$\int \frac{e^x}{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\log\left(e^x+1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(|e^x-1|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)/(-1+exp(2*x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*log(e^x + 1) + 1/2*log(abs(e^x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.50

$$\int \frac{e^x}{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(e^x-1\right)}{2} - \frac{\ln\left(e^x+1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(exp(x)/(exp(2*x) - 1),x)
```

output
```
log(exp(x) - 1)/2 - log(exp(x) + 1)/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.83

$$\int \frac{e^x}{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx = \frac{\log(e^x-1)}{2} - \frac{\log(e^x+1)}{2}$$

input
```
int(exp(x)/(-1+exp(2*x)),x)
```

output
```
(log(e**x - 1) - log(e**x + 1))/2
```

3.299 $\int \frac{1}{-8+x^3} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 43

$$\int \frac{1}{-8+x^3} \, dx = -\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{4\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{12}\log(2-x) - \frac{1}{24}\log\left(4+2x+x^2\right)$$

output
```
1/12*ln(2-x)-1/24*ln(x^2+2*x+4)-1/12*arctan(1/3*(1+x)*3^(1/2))*3^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{-8+x^3} \, dx = -\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{4\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{12}\log(2-x) - \frac{1}{24}\log\left(4+2x+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-8 + x^3)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
-1/4*ArcTan[(1 + x)/Sqrt[3]]/Sqrt[3] + Log[2 - x]/12 - Log[4 + 2*x + x^2]/
24
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 51, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.19, number of steps used = 9, number of rules used = 8, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.143, Rules used = {750, 16, 25, 1142, 27, 1083, 217, 1103}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3-8} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 750}$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \int -\frac{x+4}{x^2+2x+4}dx+\frac{1}{12} \int \frac{1}{x-2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 16}$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \int -\frac{x+4}{x^2+2x+4}dx+\frac{1}{12} \log(2-x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 25}$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \log(2-x)-\frac{1}{12} \int \frac{x+4}{x^2+2x+4}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1142}$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \left(-3 \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+4}dx-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2(x+1)}{x^2+2x+4}dx\right)+\frac{1}{12} \log(2-x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 27}$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \left(-3 \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+4}dx-\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+4}dx\right)+\frac{1}{12} \log(2-x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1083}$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \left(6 \int \frac{1}{-(2x+2)^2-12}d(2x+2)-\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+4}dx\right)+\frac{1}{12} \log(2-x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 217}$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \left(-\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+4}dx-\sqrt{3} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+2}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)\right)+\frac{1}{12} \log(2-x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1103}$$

$$\frac{1}{12}\left(-\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{2x+2}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)-\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+2x+4\right)\right)+\frac{1}{12}\log(2-x)$$

input
```
Int[(-8 + x^3)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
Log[2 - x]/12 + (-(Sqrt[3]*ArcTan[(2 + 2*x)/(2*Sqrt[3])]) - Log[4 + 2*x +
x^2]/2)/12
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 16
```
Int[(c_.)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(Log[RemoveContent[a +
b*x, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 27
```
Int[(a_)*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a   Int[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] &&  !Ma
tchQ[Fx, (b_)*(Gx_) /; FreeQ[b, x]]
```

rule 217
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2])^(
-1))*ArcTan[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] &
& (LtQ[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 750
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^3)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(3*Rt[a, 3]^2)   Int[1/
(Rt[a, 3] + Rt[b, 3]*x), x], x] + Simp[1/(3*Rt[a, 3]^2)   Int[(2*Rt[a, 3] -
 Rt[b, 3]*x)/(Rt[a, 3]^2 - Rt[a, 3]*Rt[b, 3]*x + Rt[b, 3]^2*x^2), x], x] /;
 FreeQ[{a, b}, x]
```

rule 1083
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-2   Subst[I
nt[1/Simp[b^2 - 4*a*c - x^2, x], x], x, b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c},
x]
```

rule 1103
```
Int[((d_) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[d*(Log[RemoveContent[a + b*x + c*x^2, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d,
e}, x] && EqQ[2*c*d - b*e, 0]
```

rule 1142
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[(2*c*d - b*e)/(2*c)   Int[1/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] + Simp[e/(2*c)
Int[(b + 2*c*x)/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

method	result	size
risch	$-\frac{\ln(x^2+2x+4)}{24}-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{(1+x)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\sqrt{3}}{12}+\frac{\ln(-2+x)}{12}$	33
default	$\frac{\ln(-2+x)}{12}-\frac{\ln(x^2+2x+4)}{24}-\frac{\sqrt{3}\,\arctan\left(\frac{(2x+2)\sqrt{3}}{6}\right)}{12}$	35
meijerg	$\frac{x\left(\ln\left(1-\frac{(x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{2}\right)-\frac{\ln\left(1+\frac{(x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{2}+\frac{(x^3)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{4}\right)}{2}-\sqrt{3}\,\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}\,(x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{4+(x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right)\right)}{12(x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$	66

input
```
int(1/(x^3-8),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/24*ln(x^2+2*x+4)-1/12*arctan(1/3*(1+x)*3^(1/2))*3^(1/2)+1/12*ln(-2+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{1}{-8+x^3}\,dx = -\frac{1}{12}\,\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\,\sqrt{3}(x+1)\right)-\frac{1}{24}\,\log\left(x^2+2\,x+4\right)+\frac{1}{12}\,\log\left(x-2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^3-8),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/12*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(x + 1)) - 1/24*log(x^2 + 2*x + 4) + 1/12
*log(x - 2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int \frac{1}{-8+x^3}\,dx = \frac{\log(x-2)}{12} - \frac{\log(x^2+2x+4)}{24} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{3}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)}{12}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x**3-8),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 2)/12 - log(x**2 + 2*x + 4)/24 - sqrt(3)*atan(sqrt(3)*x/3 + sqrt(3
)/3)/12
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{1}{-8+x^3}\,dx = -\frac{1}{12}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}(x+1)\right) - \frac{1}{24}\log\left(x^2+2x+4\right) + \frac{1}{12}\log(x-2)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^3-8),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/12*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(x + 1)) - 1/24*log(x^2 + 2*x + 4) + 1/12
*log(x - 2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{1}{-8+x^3}\,dx = -\frac{1}{12}\sqrt{3}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}(x+1)\right) - \frac{1}{24}\log\left(x^2+2x+4\right) + \frac{1}{12}\log\left(|x-2|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^3-8),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/12*sqrt(3)*arctan(1/3*sqrt(3)*(x + 1)) - 1/24*log(x^2 + 2*x + 4) + 1/12
*log(abs(x - 2))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07

$$\int \frac{1}{-8+x^3}\,dx = \frac{\ln(x-2)}{12} + \ln\left(x+1-\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{24}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}}{24}\right) - \ln\left(x+1+\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}\right)\left(\frac{1}{24}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\,1\mathrm{i}}{24}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(x^3 - 8),x)
```

output
```
log(x - 2)/12 + log(x - 3^(1/2)*1i + 1)*((3^(1/2)*1i)/24 - 1/24) - log(x +
 3^(1/2)*1i + 1)*((3^(1/2)*1i)/24 + 1/24)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int \frac{1}{-8+x^3}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{3}\,atan\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{12} - \frac{\log(x^2+2x+4)}{24} + \frac{\log(x-2)}{12}$$

input
```
int(1/(x^3-8),x)
```

output
```
( - 2*sqrt(3)*atan((x + 1)/sqrt(3)) - log(x**2 + 2*x + 4) + 2*log(x - 2))/
24
```

3.300 $\int x^5 \cosh(x)\, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 37

$$\int x^5 \cosh(x)\, dx = -120 \cosh(x) - 60x^2 \cosh(x) - 5x^4 \cosh(x) + 120x \sinh(x) + 20x^3 \sinh(x) + x^5 \sinh(x)$$

output
```
-120*cosh(x)-60*x^2*cosh(x)-5*x^4*cosh(x)+120*x*sinh(x)+20*x^3*sinh(x)+x^5
*sinh(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x^5 \cosh(x)\, dx = -5\left(24 + 12x^2 + x^4\right) \cosh(x) + x\left(120 + 20x^2 + x^4\right) \sinh(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^5*Cosh[x],x]
```

output
```
-5*(24 + 12*x^2 + x^4)*Cosh[x] + x*(120 + 20*x^2 + x^4)*Sinh[x]
```

Rubi [C] (verified)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.45 (sec) , antiderivative size = 59, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.59, number of steps used = 18, number of rules used = 18, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 3.000, Rules used = {3042, 3777, 26, 3042, 26, 3777, 3042, 3777, 26, 3042, 26, 3777, 3042, 3777, 26, 3042, 26, 3118}

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.

$$\int x^5 \cosh(x) \, dx$$

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

$$\int x^5 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + ix\right) dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$x^5 \sinh(x) - 5i \int -ix^4 \sinh(x) dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{26}$$

$$x^5 \sinh(x) - 5 \int x^4 \sinh(x) dx$$

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

$$x^5 \sinh(x) - 5 \int -ix^4 \sin(ix) dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{26}$$

$$x^5 \sinh(x) + 5i \int x^4 \sin(ix) dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$x^5 \sinh(x) + 5i\left(ix^4 \cosh(x) - 4i \int x^3 \cosh(x) dx\right)$$

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

$$x^5 \sinh(x) + 5i\left(ix^4 \cosh(x) - 4i \int x^3 \sin\left(ix + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) dx\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$x^5\sinh(x)+5i\left(ix^4\cosh(x)-4i\left(x^3\sinh(x)-3i\int -ix^2\sinh(x)dx\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{26}$$

$$x^5\sinh(x)+5i\left(ix^4\cosh(x)-4i\left(x^3\sinh(x)-3\int x^2\sinh(x)dx\right)\right)$$

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

$$x^5\sinh(x)+5i\left(ix^4\cosh(x)-4i\left(x^3\sinh(x)-3\int -ix^2\sin(ix)dx\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{26}$$

$$x^5\sinh(x)+5i\left(ix^4\cosh(x)-4i\left(x^3\sinh(x)+3i\int x^2\sin(ix)dx\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$x^5\sinh(x)+5i\left(ix^4\cosh(x)-4i\left(x^3\sinh(x)+3i\left(ix^2\cosh(x)-2i\int x\cosh(x)dx\right)\right)\right)$$

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

$$x^5\sinh(x)+5i\left(ix^4\cosh(x)-4i\left(x^3\sinh(x)+3i\left(ix^2\cosh(x)-2i\int x\sin\left(ix+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx\right)\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$x^5\sinh(x)+$$
$$5i\left(ix^4\cosh(x)-4i\left(x^3\sinh(x)+3i\left(ix^2\cosh(x)-2i\left(x\sinh(x)-i\int -i\sinh(x)dx\right)\right)\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{26}$$

$$x^5\sinh(x)+$$
$$5i\left(ix^4\cosh(x)-4i\left(x^3\sinh(x)+3i\left(ix^2\cosh(x)-2i\left(x\sinh(x)-\int \sinh(x)dx\right)\right)\right)\right)$$

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

$$x^5\sinh(x)+$$
$$5i\left(ix^4\cosh(x)-4i\left(x^3\sinh(x)+3i\left(ix^2\cosh(x)-2i\left(x\sinh(x)-\int -i\sin(ix)dx\right)\right)\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{26}$$

$$x^5\sinh(x)+5i\left(ix^4\cosh(x)-4i\left(x^3\sinh(x)+3i\left(ix^2\cosh(x)-2i\left(x\sinh(x)+i\int\sin(ix)dx\right)\right)\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3118$$

$$x^5\sinh(x)+5i(ix^4\cosh(x)-4i(x^3\sinh(x)+3i(ix^2\cosh(x)-2i(x\sinh(x)-\cosh(x)))))$$

input
```
Int[x^5*Cosh[x],x]
```

output
```
x^5*Sinh[x] + (5*I)*(I*x^4*Cosh[x] - (4*I)*(x^3*Sinh[x] + (3*I)*(I*x^2*Cos
h[x] - (2*I)*(-Cosh[x] + x*Sinh[x]))))
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 26
```
Int[(Complex[0, a_])*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(Complex[Identity[0], a])   I
nt[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] && EqQ[a^2, 1]
```

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

rule 3118
```
Int[sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-Cos[c + d*x]/d, x] /; FreeQ
[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 3777
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(
-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cos[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*C
os[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

method	result
parallelrisch	$(-5x^4-60x^2-120)\cosh(x)-120+(x^5+20x^3+120x)\sinh(x)$
default	$-120\cosh(x)-60x^2\cosh(x)-5x^4\cosh(x)+120x\sinh(x)+20x^3\sinh(x)+x^5\sinh(x)$
parts	$-120\cosh(x)-60x^2\cosh(x)-5x^4\cosh(x)+120x\sinh(x)+20x^3\sinh(x)+x^5\sinh(x)$
orering	$-10(x^4+16x^2+72)\cosh(x)+\frac{(x^4+20x^2+120)(5x^4\cosh(x)+x^5\sinh(x))}{x^4}$
meijerg	$-32\sqrt{\pi}\left(-\frac{15}{4\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{(\frac{15}{8}x^4+\frac{45}{2}x^2+45)\cosh(x)}{12\sqrt{\pi}}-\frac{x(\frac{3}{8}x^4+\frac{15}{2}x^2+45)\sinh(x)}{12\sqrt{\pi}}\right)$
risch	$\left(10x^3-30x^2+60x-60-\frac{5}{2}x^4+\frac{1}{2}x^5\right)e^x+\left(-10x^3-30x^2-60x-60-\frac{5}{2}x^4-\frac{1}{2}x^5\right)e^{-x}$

input
```
int(x^5*cosh(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(-5*x^4-60*x^2-120)*cosh(x)-120+(x^5+20*x^3+120*x)*sinh(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int x^5\cosh(x)\,dx=-5\left(x^4+12\,x^2+24\right)\cosh(x)+\left(x^5+20\,x^3+120\,x\right)\sinh(x)$$

input
```
integrate(x^5*cosh(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-5*(x^4 + 12*x^2 + 24)*cosh(x) + (x^5 + 20*x^3 + 120*x)*sinh(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int x^5\cosh(x)\,dx = x^5\sinh(x) - 5x^4\cosh(x) + 20x^3\sinh(x) - 60x^2\cosh(x) + 120x\sinh(x) - 120\cosh(x)$$

input
```
integrate(x**5*cosh(x),x)
```

output
```
x**5*sinh(x) - 5*x**4*cosh(x) + 20*x**3*sinh(x) - 60*x**2*cosh(x) + 120*x*
sinh(x) - 120*cosh(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 74, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int x^5\cosh(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{6}x^6\cosh(x) - \frac{1}{12}\left(x^6 + 6x^5 + 30x^4 + 120x^3 + 360x^2 + 720x + 720\right)e^{(-x)} - \frac{1}{12}\left(x^6 - 6x^5 + 30x^4 - 120x^3 + 360x^2 - 720x + 720\right)e^x$$

input
```
integrate(x^5*cosh(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/6*x^6*cosh(x) - 1/12*(x^6 + 6*x^5 + 30*x^4 + 120*x^3 + 360*x^2 + 720*x +
 720)*e^(-x) - 1/12*(x^6 - 6*x^5 + 30*x^4 - 120*x^3 + 360*x^2 - 720*x + 72
0)*e^x
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 57, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.54

$$\int x^5 \cosh(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\left(x^5 + 5\,x^4 + 20\,x^3 + 60\,x^2 + 120\,x + 120\right)e^{(-x)} + \frac{1}{2}\left(x^5 - 5\,x^4 + 20\,x^3 - 60\,x^2 + 120\,x - 120\right)e^x$$

input
```
integrate(x^5*cosh(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*(x^5 + 5*x^4 + 20*x^3 + 60*x^2 + 120*x + 120)*e^(-x) + 1/2*(x^5 - 5*x
^4 + 20*x^3 - 60*x^2 + 120*x - 120)*e^x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x^5 \cosh(x)\,dx = 20\,x^3 \sinh(x) - 60\,x^2 \cosh(x) - 5\,x^4 \cosh(x) - 120 \cosh(x) + x^5 \sinh(x) + 120\,x \sinh(x)$$

input
```
int(x^5*cosh(x),x)
```

output
```
20*x^3*sinh(x) - 60*x^2*cosh(x) - 5*x^4*cosh(x) - 120*cosh(x) + x^5*sinh(x
) + 120*x*sinh(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x^5 \cosh(x)\,dx = -5 \cosh(x)\,x^4 - 60 \cosh(x)\,x^2 - 120 \cosh(x) + \sinh(x)\,x^5 + 20 \sinh(x)\,x^3 + 120 \sinh(x)\,x$$

input
```
int(x^5*cosh(x),x)
```

output
```
 - 5*cosh(x)*x**4 - 60*cosh(x)*x**2 - 120*cosh(x) + sinh(x)*x**5 + 20*sinh
(x)*x**3 + 120*sinh(x)*x
```

3.301 $\int \csc(x)\log(\tan(x))\sec(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 9

$$\int \csc(x)\log(\tan(x))\sec(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\log^2(\tan(x))$$

output
```
1/2*ln(tan(x))^2
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \csc(x)\log(\tan(x))\sec(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\log^2(\tan(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[Csc[x]*Log[Tan[x]]*Sec[x],x]
```

output
```
Log[Tan[x]]^2/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.125$, Rules used = {7237}

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.

$$\int \csc(x)\sec(x)\log(\tan(x))\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 7237}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\log^2(\tan(x))$$

input
```
Int[Csc[x]*Log[Tan[x]]*Sec[x],x]
```

output
```
Log[Tan[x]]^2/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 7237
```
Int[(u_)*(y_)^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{q = DerivativeDivides[y, u, x]}, Si
mp[q*(y^(m + 1)/(m + 1)), x] /;  !FalseQ[q]] /; FreeQ[m, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.71 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\ln(\tan(x))^2}{2}$	8
default	$\frac{\ln(\tan(x))^2}{2}$	8
risch	Expression too large to display	764

input
```
int(ln(tan(x))/cos(x)/sin(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*ln(tan(x))^2
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.33

$$\int \csc(x)\log(\tan(x))\sec(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}\right)^2$$

input
```
integrate(log(tan(x))/cos(x)/sin(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*log(sin(x)/cos(x))^2
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \csc(x)\log(\tan(x))\sec(x)\,dx = \int \frac{\log(\tan(x))}{\sin(x)\cos(x)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(ln(tan(x))/cos(x)/sin(x),x)
```

output
```
Integral(log(tan(x))/(sin(x)*cos(x)), x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \csc(x)\log(\tan(x))\sec(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\log(\tan(x))^2$$

input
```
integrate(log(tan(x))/cos(x)/sin(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*log(tan(x))^2
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \csc(x)\log(\tan(x))\sec(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\log(\tan(x))^2$$

input
```
integrate(log(tan(x))/cos(x)/sin(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*log(tan(x))^2
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 1.46 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.00

$$\int \csc(x)\log(\tan(x))\sec(x)\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(-\frac{e^{x\,2i}\,1i-i}{e^{x\,2i}+1}\right)^2}{2}$$

input
```
int(log(tan(x))/(cos(x)*sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
log(-(exp(x*2i)*1i - 1i)/(exp(x*2i) + 1))^2/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.33

$$\int \csc(x)\log(\tan(x))\sec(x)\,dx = \frac{\log\left(-\frac{2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2-1}\right)^2}{2}$$

input
```
int(log(tan(x))/cos(x)/sin(x),x)
```

output
```
log(( - 2*tan(x/2))/(tan(x/2)**2 - 1))**2/2
```

3.302 $\int (-2x + x^2 + x^3) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int (-2x + x^2 + x^3) \, dx = -x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4}$$

output
```
-x^2+1/3*x^3+1/4*x^4
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int (-2x + x^2 + x^3) \, dx = -x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4}$$

input
```
Integrate[-2*x + x^2 + x^3,x]
```

output
```
-x^2 + x^3/3 + x^4/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.100$, 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.

$$\int \left(x^3+x^2-2x\right) \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2009$$

$$\frac{x^4}{4}+\frac{x^3}{3}-x^2$$

input
```
Int[-2*x + x^2 + x^3,x]
```

output
```
-x^2 + x^3/3 + x^4/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

method	result	size
gosper	$\frac{x^2(3x^2+4x-12)}{12}$	16
default	$-x^2+\frac{1}{3}x^3+\frac{1}{4}x^4$	17
norman	$-x^2+\frac{1}{3}x^3+\frac{1}{4}x^4$	17
risch	$-x^2+\frac{1}{3}x^3+\frac{1}{4}x^4$	17
parallelrisch	$-x^2+\frac{1}{3}x^3+\frac{1}{4}x^4$	17
parts	$-x^2+\frac{1}{3}x^3+\frac{1}{4}x^4$	17
orering	$\frac{x(3x^2+4x-12)(x^3+x^2-2x)}{12(2+x)(-1+x)}$	34

input
```
int(x^3+x^2-2*x,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/12*x^2*(3*x^2+4*x-12)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \left(-2x+x^2+x^3\right)\,dx=\frac{1}{4}\,x^4+\frac{1}{3}\,x^3-x^2$$

input
```
integrate(x^3+x^2-2*x,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*x^4 + 1/3*x^3 - x^2
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

$$\int (-2x + x^2 + x^3) \, dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2$$

input
```
integrate(x**3+x**2-2*x,x)
```

output
```
x**4/4 + x**3/3 - x**2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int (-2x + x^2 + x^3) \, dx = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2$$

input
```
integrate(x^3+x^2-2*x,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/4*x^4 + 1/3*x^3 - x^2
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int (-2x + x^2 + x^3) \, dx = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2$$

input
```
integrate(x^3+x^2-2*x,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/4*x^4 + 1/3*x^3 - x^2
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \left(-2x+x^2+x^3\right)\,dx=\frac{x^2\,\left(3\,x^2+4\,x-12\right)}{12}$$

input
```
int(x^2 - 2*x + x^3,x)
```

output
```
(x^2*(4*x + 3*x^2 - 12))/12
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \left(-2x+x^2+x^3\right)\,dx=\frac{x^2(3x^2+4x-12)}{12}$$

input
```
int(x^3+x^2-2*x,x)
```

output
```
(x**2*(3*x**2 + 4*x - 12))/12
```

3.303 $\int \frac{1+e^x}{1-e^x} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 12

$$\int \frac{1+e^x}{1-e^x} \, dx = x - 2\log\left(1-e^x\right)$$

output
```
x-2*ln(1-exp(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

$$\int \frac{1+e^x}{1-e^x} \, dx = \log\left(e^x\right) - 2\log\left(-1+e^x\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + E^x)/(1 - E^x),x]
```

output
```
Log[E^x] - 2*Log[-1 + E^x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.25, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.200, Rules used = {2720, 86, 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.

$$\int \frac{e^x+1}{1-e^x}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2720}$$

$$\int \frac{e^{-x}(e^x+1)}{1-e^x}de^x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{86}$$

$$\int \left(e^{-x}-\frac{2}{e^x-1}\right)de^x$$

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

$$\log(e^x)-2\log(1-e^x)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + E^x)/(1 - E^x),x]
```

output
```
Log[E^x] - 2*Log[1 - E^x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 86
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))*((c_) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))^(p_
.), x_] :> Int[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)*(c + d*x)^n*(e + f*x)^p, x], x] /;
 FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, n}, x] && ((ILtQ[n, 0] && ILtQ[p, 0]) || EqQ[p, 1
] || (IGtQ[p, 0] && ( !IntegerQ[n] || LeQ[9*p + 5*(n + 2), 0] || GeQ[n + p
+ 1, 0] || (GeQ[n + p + 2, 0] && RationalQ[a, b, c, d, e, f]))))
```

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

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]]]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

method	result	size
norman	$x-2\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}-1\right)$	10
risch	$x-2\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}-1\right)$	10
parallelrisch	$x-2\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}-1\right)$	10
derivativedivides	$-2\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}-1\right)+\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}\right)$	12
default	$-2\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}-1\right)+\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}\right)$	12

input
```
int((1+exp(x))/(1-exp(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
x-2*ln(exp(x)-1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{1+e^x}{1-e^x}\,dx = x - 2\,\log\left(e^{x} - 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+exp(x))/(1-exp(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
x - 2*log(e^x - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1+e^x}{1-e^x}\,dx = x - 2\log\left(e^x - 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+exp(x))/(1-exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
x - 2*log(exp(x) - 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{1+e^x}{1-e^x}\,dx = x - 2\,\log\left(e^x - 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+exp(x))/(1-exp(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
x - 2*log(e^x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{1+e^x}{1-e^x}\,dx = x - 2\,\log\left(|e^x - 1|\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+exp(x))/(1-exp(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x - 2*log(abs(e^x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{1+e^x}{1-e^x}\,dx = x - 2\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^x - 1\right)$$

input
```
int(-(exp(x) + 1)/(exp(x) - 1),x)
```

output
```
x - 2*log(exp(x) - 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{1+e^x}{1-e^x}\,dx = -2\log(e^x - 1) + x$$

input
```
int((1+exp(x))/(1-exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
 - 2*log(e**x - 1) + x
```

3.304 $\int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 21

$$\int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)}\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\log\left(1+x^2\right) - \frac{1}{6}\log\left(4+x^2\right)$$

output
```
1/6*ln(x^2+1)-1/6*ln(x^2+4)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)}\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\log\left(1+x^2\right) - \frac{1}{6}\log\left(4+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x/((1 + x^2)*(4 + x^2)),x]
```

output
```
Log[1 + x^2]/6 - Log[4 + x^2]/6
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.19, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.188, Rules used = {353, 47, 16}

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.

$$\int \frac{x}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 353}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 47}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{x^2+1}dx^2-\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{x^2+4}dx^2\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 16}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{3}\log\left(x^2+1\right)-\frac{1}{3}\log\left(x^2+4\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[x/((1 + x^2)*(4 + x^2)),x]
```

output
```
(Log[1 + x^2]/3 - Log[4 + x^2]/3)/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 16
```
Int[(c_.)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(Log[RemoveContent[a +
b*x, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

rule 47
```
Int[1/(((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b/(b*c
 - a*d)   Int[1/(a + b*x), x], x] - Simp[d/(b*c - a*d)   Int[1/(c + d*x), x
], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
```

rule 353
```
Int[(x_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.)*((c_) + (d_.)*(x_)^2)^(q_.), x_Symbol]
 :> Simp[1/2   Subst[Int[(a + b*x)^p*(c + d*x)^q, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[
{a, b, c, d, p, q}, x] && NeQ[b*c - a*d, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{6}-\frac{\ln(x^2+4)}{6}$	18
norman	$\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{6}-\frac{\ln(x^2+4)}{6}$	18
risch	$\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{6}-\frac{\ln(x^2+4)}{6}$	18
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{6}-\frac{\ln(x^2+4)}{6}$	18

input
```
int(x/(x^2+1)/(x^2+4),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/6*ln(x^2+1)-1/6*ln(x^2+4)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{6}\log\left(x^2+4\right)+\frac{1}{6}\log\left(x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+1)/(x^2+4),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/6*log(x^2 + 4) + 1/6*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)}\,dx = \frac{\log(x^2+1)}{6} - \frac{\log(x^2+4)}{6}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x**2+1)/(x**2+4),x)
```

output
```
log(x**2 + 1)/6 - log(x**2 + 4)/6
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{6}\log\left(x^2+4\right) + \frac{1}{6}\log\left(x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+1)/(x^2+4),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/6*log(x^2 + 4) + 1/6*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{6}\log\left(x^2+4\right) + \frac{1}{6}\log\left(x^2+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2+1)/(x^2+4),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/6*log(x^2 + 4) + 1/6*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)}\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{atanh}\left(\frac{3x^2}{5x^2+8}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(x/((x^2 + 1)*(x^2 + 4)),x)
```

output
```
atanh((3*x^2)/(5*x^2 + 8))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)(4+x^2)}\,dx = -\frac{\log(x^2+4)}{6} + \frac{\log(x^2+1)}{6}$$

input
```
int(x/(x^2+1)/(x^2+4),x)
```

output
```
( - log(x**2 + 4) + log(x**2 + 1))/6
```

3.305 $\int \frac{1}{4-5\sin(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 43

$$\int \frac{1}{4-5\sin(x)}\,dx=-\frac{1}{3}\log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)+\frac{1}{3}\log\left(2\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

output
```
-1/3*ln(cos(1/2*x)-2*sin(1/2*x))+1/3*ln(2*cos(1/2*x)-sin(1/2*x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{4-5\sin(x)}\,dx=-\frac{1}{3}\log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)+\frac{1}{3}\log\left(2\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(4 - 5*Sin[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
-1/3*Log[Cos[x/2] - 2*Sin[x/2]] + Log[2*Cos[x/2] - Sin[x/2]]/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.500, Rules used = {3042, 3139, 1081, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{4-5\sin(x)}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{4-5\sin(x)}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3139}$$
$$2\int \frac{1}{4\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-10\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+4}d\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{1081}$$
$$8\int \left(\frac{1}{12\left(1-2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}-\frac{1}{24\left(2-\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}\right)d\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$
$$8\left(\frac{1}{24}\log\left(2-\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)-\frac{1}{24}\log\left(1-2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[(4 - 5*Sin[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
8*(-1/24*Log[1 - 2*Tan[x/2]] + Log[2 - Tan[x/2]]/24)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 1081
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{q = Rt[b^2
- 4*a*c, 2]}, Simp[c   Int[ExpandIntegrand[1/((b/2 - q/2 + c*x)*(b/2 + q/2
+ c*x)), x], x], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && NiceSqrtQ[b^2 - 4*a*c]
```

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 3139
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{e = Fre
eFactors[Tan[(c + d*x)/2], x]}, Simp[2*(e/d)   Subst[Int[1/(a + 2*b*e*x + a
*e^2*x^2), x], x, Tan[(c + d*x)/2]/e], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && NeQ
[a^2 - b^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.51

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2\right)}{3}-\frac{\ln\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)}{3}$	22
norman	$\frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2\right)}{3}-\frac{\ln\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)}{3}$	22
parallelrisch	$\ln\left(\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-4\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)+\ln\left(\frac{1}{\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right)$	24
risch	$-\frac{\ln\left(e^{ix}-\frac{3}{5}-\frac{4i}{5}\right)}{3}+\frac{\ln\left(e^{ix}+\frac{3}{5}-\frac{4i}{5}\right)}{3}$	26

input
```
int(1/(4-5*sin(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*ln(tan(1/2*x)-2)-1/3*ln(2*tan(1/2*x)-1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{1}{4-5\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\log\left(\frac{3}{2}\cos(x) - 2\sin(x) + \frac{5}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{6}\log\left(-\frac{3}{2}\cos(x) - 2\sin(x) + \frac{5}{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(4-5*sin(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/6*log(3/2*cos(x) - 2*sin(x) + 5/2) - 1/6*log(-3/2*cos(x) - 2*sin(x) + 5/
2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.47

$$\int \frac{1}{4-5\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 2\right)}{3} - \frac{\log\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 1\right)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(4-5*sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
log(tan(x/2) - 2)/3 - log(2*tan(x/2) - 1)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int \frac{1}{4-5\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\log\left(\frac{2\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+1} - 1\right) + \frac{1}{3}\log\left(\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)+1} - 2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(4-5*sin(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/3*log(2*sin(x)/(cos(x) + 1) - 1) + 1/3*log(sin(x)/(cos(x) + 1) - 2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.53

$$\int \frac{1}{4-5\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\log\left(\left|2\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)-1\right|\right)+\frac{1}{3}\log\left(\left|\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)-2\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(4-5*sin(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/3*log(abs(2*tan(1/2*x) - 1)) + 1/3*log(abs(tan(1/2*x) - 2))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.26

$$\int \frac{1}{4-5\sin(x)}\,dx = -\frac{2\,\mathrm{atanh}\left(\frac{4\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{3}-\frac{5}{3}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(-1/(5*sin(x) - 4),x)
```

output
```
-(2*atanh((4*tan(x/2))/3 - 5/3))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.49

$$\int \frac{1}{4-5\sin(x)}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2\right)}{3}-\frac{\log\left(2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/(4-5*sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
(log(tan(x/2) - 2) - log(2*tan(x/2) - 1))/3
```

3.306 $\int x\sqrt[3]{c+x}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 24

$$\int x\sqrt[3]{c+x}\,dx=-\frac{3}{4}c(c+x)^{4/3}+\frac{3}{7}(c+x)^{7/3}$$

output
```
-3/4*c*(c+x)^(4/3)+3/7*(c+x)^(7/3)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int x\sqrt[3]{c+x}\,dx=\frac{3}{28}(c+x)^{4/3}(-3c+4x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x*(c + x)^(1/3),x]
```

output
```
(3*(c + x)^(4/3)*(-3*c + 4*x))/28
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.222, Rules used = {53, 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.

$$\int x\sqrt[3]{c+x}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 53$$

$$\int \left((c+x)^{4/3}-c\sqrt[3]{c+x}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2009$$

$$\frac{3}{7}(c+x)^{7/3}-\frac{3}{4}c(c+x)^{4/3}$$

input
```
Int[x*(c + x)^(1/3),x]
```

output
```
(-3*c*(c + x)^(4/3))/4 + (3*(c + x)^(7/3))/7
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 53
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n},
x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !IntegerQ[n] || (EqQ[c, 0] && LeQ[7*m + 4*n + 4, 0])
|| LtQ[9*m + 5*(n + 1), 0] || GtQ[m + n + 2, 0])
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

method	result	size
gosper	$-\frac{3(c+x)^{\frac{4}{3}}(3c-4x)}{28}$	15
orering	$-\frac{3(c+x)^{\frac{4}{3}}(3c-4x)}{28}$	15
derivativedivides	$-\frac{3c(c+x)^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4}+\frac{3(c+x)^{\frac{7}{3}}}{7}$	17
default	$-\frac{3c(c+x)^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4}+\frac{3(c+x)^{\frac{7}{3}}}{7}$	17
trager	$\left(-\frac{9}{28}c^{2}+\frac{3}{28}cx+\frac{3}{7}x^{2}\right)(c+x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$	22
risch	$-\frac{3(c+x)^{\frac{1}{3}}(3c^{2}-cx-4x^{2})}{28}$	23

input
```
int(x*(c+x)^(1/3),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-3/28*(c+x)^(4/3)*(3*c-4*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

$$\int x\sqrt[3]{c+x}\,dx=-\frac{3}{28}\left(3c^{2}-cx-4x^{2}\right)(c+x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(c+x)^(1/3),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-3/28*(3*c^2 - c*x - 4*x^2)*(c + x)^(1/3)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 144 vs. $2(20) = 40$.

Time = 0.52 (sec) , antiderivative size = 144, normalized size of antiderivative = 6.00

$$\int x\sqrt[3]{c+x}\,dx = -\frac{9c^{\frac{13}{3}}\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{c}}}{28c^2+28cx} + \frac{9c^{\frac{13}{3}}}{28c^2+28cx} - \frac{6c^{\frac{10}{3}}x\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{c}}}{28c^2+28cx} + \frac{9c^{\frac{10}{3}}x}{28c^2+28cx} + \frac{15c^{\frac{7}{3}}x^2\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{c}}}{28c^2+28cx} + \frac{12c^{\frac{4}{3}}x^3\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{x}{c}}}{28c^2+28cx}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(c+x)**(1/3),x)
```

output
```
-9*c**(13/3)*(1 + x/c)**(1/3)/(28*c**2 + 28*c*x) + 9*c**(13/3)/(28*c**2 +
28*c*x) - 6*c**(10/3)*x*(1 + x/c)**(1/3)/(28*c**2 + 28*c*x) + 9*c**(10/3)*
x/(28*c**2 + 28*c*x) + 15*c**(7/3)*x**2*(1 + x/c)**(1/3)/(28*c**2 + 28*c*x
) + 12*c**(4/3)*x**3*(1 + x/c)**(1/3)/(28*c**2 + 28*c*x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int x\sqrt[3]{c+x}\,dx = \frac{3}{7}(c+x)^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{3}{4}(c+x)^{\frac{4}{3}}c$$

input
```
integrate(x*(c+x)^(1/3),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3/7*(c + x)^(7/3) - 3/4*(c + x)^(4/3)*c
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 43 vs. $2(16) = 32$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.79

$$\int x\sqrt[3]{c+x}\,dx = \frac{3}{7}\,(c+x)^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{3}{2}\,(c+x)^{\frac{4}{3}}c + 3\,(c+x)^{\frac{1}{3}}c^2 + \frac{3}{4}\left((c+x)^{\frac{4}{3}} - 4\,(c+x)^{\frac{1}{3}}c\right)c$$

input
```
integrate(x*(c+x)^(1/3),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
3/7*(c + x)^(7/3) - 3/2*(c + x)^(4/3)*c + 3*(c + x)^(1/3)*c^2 + 3/4*((c +
x)^(4/3) - 4*(c + x)^(1/3)*c)*c
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int x\sqrt[3]{c+x}\,dx = -\frac{3\,(c+x)^{4/3}\,(3\,c-4\,x)}{28}$$

input
```
int(x*(c + x)^(1/3),x)
```

output
```
-(3*(c + x)^(4/3)*(3*c - 4*x))/28
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int x\sqrt[3]{c+x}\,dx = \frac{3(c+x)^{\frac{1}{3}}\,(-3c^2+cx+4x^2)}{28}$$

input
```
int(x*(c+x)^(1/3),x)
```

output
```
(3*(c + x)**(1/3)*( - 3*c**2 + c*x + 4*x**2))/28
```

3.307 $\int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 7, antiderivative size = 38

$$\int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}\,dx = 6e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} - 6e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}\sqrt[3]{x} + 3e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}x^{2/3}$$

output
```
6*exp(x^(1/3))-6*exp(x^(1/3))*x^(1/3)+3*exp(x^(1/3))*x^(2/3)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}\,dx = e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}\left(6 - 6\sqrt[3]{x} + 3x^{2/3}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[E^x^(1/3),x]
```

output
```
E^x^(1/3)*(6 - 6*x^(1/3) + 3*x^(2/3))
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.571, Rules used = {2636, 2607, 2607, 2624}

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.

$$\int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2636}$$

$$3\int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}x^{2/3}d\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2607}$$

$$3\left(e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}x^{2/3}-2\int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}\sqrt[3]{x}d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2607}$$

$$3\left(e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}x^{2/3}-2\left(e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}\sqrt[3]{x}-\int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}d\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2624}$$

$$3\left(e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}x^{2/3}-2\left(e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}\sqrt[3]{x}-e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[E^x^(1/3),x]
```

output
```
3*(-2*(-E^x^(1/3) + E^x^(1/3)*x^(1/3)) + E^x^(1/3)*x^(2/3))
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2607
```
Int[((b_.)*(F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^m*((b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/(f*g*n*Log[F])),
x] - Simp[d*(m/(f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*(b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^
n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[2*
m] &&  !TrueQ[$UseGamma]
```

rule 2624
```
Int[((F_)^(v_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(F^v)^n/(n*Log[F]*D[v, x]), x] /;
FreeQ[{F, n}, x] && LinearQ[v, x]
```

rule 2636
```
Int[(F_)^((a_.) + (b_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_)), x_Symbol] :> With[{k =
Denominator[n]}, Simp[k/d   Subst[Int[x^(k - 1)*F^(a + b*x^(k*n)), x], x, (
c + d*x)^(1/k)], x]] /; FreeQ[{F, a, b, c, d}, x] && IntegerQ[2/n] &&  !Int
egerQ[n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.53

method	result	size
meijerg	$-6+\left(3x^{\frac{2}{3}}-6x^{\frac{1}{3}}+6\right)\mathrm{e}^{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}$	20
derivativedivides	$6\,\mathrm{e}^{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}-6\,\mathrm{e}^{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}x^{\frac{1}{3}}+3\,\mathrm{e}^{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}x^{\frac{2}{3}}$	26
default	$6\,\mathrm{e}^{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}-6\,\mathrm{e}^{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}x^{\frac{1}{3}}+3\,\mathrm{e}^{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}x^{\frac{2}{3}}$	26

input
```
int(exp(x^(1/3)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-6+(3*x^(2/3)-6*x^(1/3)+6)*exp(x^(1/3))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.42

$$\int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}\,dx = 3\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2\,x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2\right)e^{\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x^(1/3)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
3*(x^(2/3) - 2*x^(1/3) + 2)*e^(x^(1/3))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}\,dx = 3x^{\frac{2}{3}}e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} - 6\sqrt[3]{x}e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} + 6e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x**(1/3)),x)
```

output
```
3*x**(2/3)*exp(x**(1/3)) - 6*x**(1/3)*exp(x**(1/3)) + 6*exp(x**(1/3))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.42

$$\int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}\,dx = 3\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2\,x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2\right)e^{\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x^(1/3)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3*(x^(2/3) - 2*x^(1/3) + 2)*e^(x^(1/3))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.42

$$\int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}\,dx = 3\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2\,x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2\right)e^{\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x^(1/3)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
3*(x^(2/3) - 2*x^(1/3) + 2)*e^(x^(1/3))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.55

$$\int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}\,dx = 3\,x\,\mathrm{e}^{x^{1/3}}\left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{1/3}} - \frac{2}{x^{2/3}}\right)$$

input
```
int(exp(x^(1/3)),x)
```

output
```
3*x*exp(x^(1/3))*(2/x + 1/x^(1/3) - 2/x^(2/3))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.45

$$\int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}\,dx = 3e^{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2\right)$$

input
```
int(exp(x^(1/3)),x)
```

output
```
3*e**(x**(1/3))*(x**(2/3) - 2*x**(1/3) + 2)
```

3.308 $\int \frac{1}{4+x+\sqrt{1+x}} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 37

$$\int \frac{1}{4+x+\sqrt{1+x}} \, dx = -\frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{1+2\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{11}}\right)}{\sqrt{11}} + \log\left(4+x+\sqrt{1+x}\right)$$

output
```
ln(4+x+(1+x)^(1/2))-2/11*arctan(1/11*(1+2*(1+x)^(1/2))*11^(1/2))*11^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{4+x+\sqrt{1+x}} \, dx = -\frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{1+2\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{11}}\right)}{\sqrt{11}} + \log\left(4+x+\sqrt{1+x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(4 + x + Sqrt[1 + x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(-2*ArcTan[(1 + 2*Sqrt[1 + x])/Sqrt[11]])/Sqrt[11] + Log[4 + x + Sqrt[1 +
x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.16, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.417, Rules used = {7267, 1142, 1083, 217, 1103}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x+1}+4}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{7267}$$

$$2\int \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x+\sqrt{x+1}+4}d\sqrt{x+1}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1142}$$

$$2\left(\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2\sqrt{x+1}+1}{x+\sqrt{x+1}+4}d\sqrt{x+1}-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x+1}+4}d\sqrt{x+1}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1083}$$

$$2\left(\int \frac{1}{-x-12}d\left(2\sqrt{x+1}+1\right)+\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2\sqrt{x+1}+1}{x+\sqrt{x+1}+4}d\sqrt{x+1}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{217}$$

$$2\left(\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2\sqrt{x+1}+1}{x+\sqrt{x+1}+4}d\sqrt{x+1}-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{2\sqrt{x+1}+1}{\sqrt{11}}\right)}{\sqrt{11}}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1103}$$

$$2\left(\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x+\sqrt{x+1}+4\right)-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{2\sqrt{x+1}+1}{\sqrt{11}}\right)}{\sqrt{11}}\right)$$

input
```
Int[(4 + x + Sqrt[1 + x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
2*(-(ArcTan[(1 + 2*Sqrt[1 + x])/Sqrt[11]]/Sqrt[11]) + Log[4 + x + Sqrt[1 +
 x]]/2)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 217
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2])^(
-1))*ArcTan[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] &
& (LtQ[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 1083
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-2   Subst[I
nt[1/Simp[b^2 - 4*a*c - x^2, x], x], x, b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c},
x]
```

rule 1103
```
Int[((d_) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[d*(Log[RemoveContent[a + b*x + c*x^2, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d,
e}, x] && EqQ[2*c*d - b*e, 0]
```

rule 1142
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[(2*c*d - b*e)/(2*c)   Int[1/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] + Simp[e/(2*c)
Int[(b + 2*c*x)/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x]
```

rule 7267
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> With[{lst = SubstForFractionalPowerOfLinear[u, x]}, Si
mp[lst[[2]]*lst[[4]]   Subst[Int[lst[[1]], x], x, lst[[3]]^(1/lst[[2]])], x
] /;  !FalseQ[lst] && SubstForFractionalPowerQ[u, lst[[3]], x]]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

method	result
derivativedivides	$\ln\left(4+x+\sqrt{1+x}\right)-\frac{2\arctan\left(\frac{(1+2\sqrt{1+x})\sqrt{11}}{11}\right)\sqrt{11}}{11}$
default	$-\frac{\ln\left(x+4-\sqrt{1+x}\right)}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{11}\arctan\left(\frac{(2\sqrt{1+x}-1)\sqrt{11}}{11}\right)}{11}+\frac{\ln\left(4+x+\sqrt{1+x}\right)}{2}-\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{(1+2\sqrt{1+x})\sqrt{11}}{11}\right)\sqrt{11}}{11}+\frac{\sqrt{1}}{}$
trager	$\operatorname{RootOf}\left(11\_Z^2-22\_Z+12\right)\ln\left(4+x+\sqrt{1+x}\right)-\ln\left(-847\operatorname{RootOf}\left(11\_Z^2-22\right.\right.$

input
```
int(1/(4+x+(1+x)^(1/2)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
ln(4+x+(1+x)^(1/2))-2/11*arctan(1/11*(1+2*(1+x)^(1/2))*11^(1/2))*11^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \frac{1}{4+x+\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = -\frac{2}{11}\sqrt{11}\arctan\left(\frac{2}{11}\sqrt{11}\sqrt{x+1}+\frac{1}{11}\sqrt{11}\right) + \log\left(x+\sqrt{x+1}+4\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(4+x+(1+x)^(1/2)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-2/11*sqrt(11)*arctan(2/11*sqrt(11)*sqrt(x + 1) + 1/11*sqrt(11)) + log(x +
 sqrt(x + 1) + 4)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.56 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05

$$\int \frac{1}{4+x+\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = \log\left(x+\sqrt{x+1}+4\right) - \frac{2\sqrt{11}\operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{11}\left(\sqrt{x+1}+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{11}\right)}{11}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(4+x+(1+x)**(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
log(x + sqrt(x + 1) + 4) - 2*sqrt(11)*atan(2*sqrt(11)*(sqrt(x + 1) + 1/2)/
11)/11
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{1}{4+x+\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = -\frac{2}{11}\sqrt{11}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{11}\sqrt{11}\left(2\sqrt{x+1}+1\right)\right) + \log\left(x+\sqrt{x+1}+4\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(4+x+(1+x)^(1/2)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-2/11*sqrt(11)*arctan(1/11*sqrt(11)*(2*sqrt(x + 1) + 1)) + log(x + sqrt(x
+ 1) + 4)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{1}{4+x+\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = -\frac{2}{11}\sqrt{11}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{11}\sqrt{11}\left(2\sqrt{x+1}+1\right)\right) + \log\left(x+\sqrt{x+1}+4\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(4+x+(1+x)^(1/2)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-2/11*sqrt(11)*arctan(1/11*sqrt(11)*(2*sqrt(x + 1) + 1)) + log(x + sqrt(x
+ 1) + 4)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \frac{1}{4+x+\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = \ln\left(x+\sqrt{x+1}+4\right) - \frac{2\sqrt{11}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{11}}{11}+\frac{2\sqrt{11}\sqrt{x+1}}{11}\right)}{11}$$

input
```
int(1/(x + (x + 1)^(1/2) + 4),x)
```

output
```
log(x + (x + 1)^(1/2) + 4) - (2*11^(1/2)*atan(11^(1/2)/11 + (2*11^(1/2)*(x
 + 1)^(1/2))/11))/11
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{1}{4+x+\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = -\frac{2\sqrt{11}\,atan\left(\frac{2\sqrt{x+1}+1}{\sqrt{11}}\right)}{11} + \log\left(\sqrt{x+1}+x+4\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(4+x+(1+x)^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
( - 2*sqrt(11)*atan((2*sqrt(x + 1) + 1)/sqrt(11)) + 11*log(sqrt(x + 1) + x
 + 4))/11
```

3.309 $\int \frac{1+x^3}{-x^2+x^3} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 17, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \frac{1+x^3}{-x^2+x^3} \, dx = \frac{1}{x} + x + 2\log(1-x) - \log(x)$$

output
```
1/x+x+2*ln(1-x)-ln(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1+x^3}{-x^2+x^3} \, dx = \frac{1}{x} + x + 2\log(1-x) - \log(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + x^3)/(-x^2 + x^3),x]
```

output
```
x^(-1) + x + 2*Log[1 - x] - Log[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.176$, Rules used = {2026, 2123, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^3+1}{x^3-x^2} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2026}$$

$$\int \frac{x^3+1}{(x-1)x^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2123}$$

$$\int \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}-\frac{1}{x}+\frac{2}{x-1}+1\right)dx$$

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

$$x+\frac{1}{x}+2\log(1-x)-\log(x)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + x^3)/(-x^2 + x^3),x]
```

output
```
x^(-1) + x + 2*Log[1 - x] - Log[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 2026
```
Int[(Fx_.)*(Px_)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{r = Expon[Px, x, Min]}, Int[x^(p
*r)*ExpandToSum[Px/x^r, x]^p*Fx, x] /; IGtQ[r, 0]] /; PolyQ[Px, x] && Integ
erQ[p] && !MonomialQ[Px, x] && (ILtQ[p, 0] || !PolyQ[u, x])
```

rule 2123
```
Int[(Px_)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol]
:> Int[ExpandIntegrand[Px*(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c
, d, m, n}, x] && PolyQ[Px, x] && (IntegersQ[m, n] || IGtQ[m, -2])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

method	result	size
default	$x+\frac{1}{x}-\ln\left(x\right)+2\ln\left(-1+x\right)$	16
risch	$x+\frac{1}{x}-\ln\left(x\right)+2\ln\left(-1+x\right)$	16
norman	$\frac{x^{2}+1}{x}-\ln\left(x\right)+2\ln\left(-1+x\right)$	21
meijerg	$\frac{1}{x}-\ln\left(x\right)-i\pi+2\ln\left(1-x\right)+x$	22
parallelrisch	$-\frac{x\ln\left(x\right)-2\ln\left(-1+x\right)x-x^{2}-1}{x}$	24

input
```
int((x^3+1)/(x^3-x^2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
x+1/x-ln(x)+2*ln(-1+x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.24

$$\int\frac{1+x^3}{-x^2+x^3}\,dx=\frac{x^2+2\,x\log\left(x-1\right)-x\log\left(x\right)+1}{x}$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+1)/(x^3-x^2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(x^2 + 2*x*log(x - 1) - x*log(x) + 1)/x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{1+x^3}{-x^2+x^3}\,dx = x - \log(x) + 2\log(x-1) + \frac{1}{x}$$

input
```
integrate((x**3+1)/(x**3-x**2),x)
```

output
```
x - log(x) + 2*log(x - 1) + 1/x
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1+x^3}{-x^2+x^3}\,dx = x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\log(x-1) - \log(x)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+1)/(x^3-x^2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
x + 1/x + 2*log(x - 1) - log(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1+x^3}{-x^2+x^3}\,dx = x + \frac{1}{x} + 2\log(|x-1|) - \log(|x|)$$

input
```
integrate((x^3+1)/(x^3-x^2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x + 1/x + 2*log(abs(x - 1)) - log(abs(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int \frac{1+x^3}{-x^2+x^3}\,dx = x+2\,\ln\left(x-1\right)-\ln\left(x\right)+\frac{1}{x}$$

input
```
int(-(x^3 + 1)/(x^2 - x^3),x)
```

output
```
x + 2*log(x - 1) - log(x) + 1/x
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.24

$$\int \frac{1+x^3}{-x^2+x^3}\,dx = \frac{2\log(x-1)\,x-\log(x)\,x+x^2+1}{x}$$

input
```
int((x^3+1)/(x^3-x^2),x)
```

output
```
(2*log(x - 1)*x - log(x)*x + x**2 + 1)/x
```

3.310 $\int (-3+4x+x^2)\sin(2x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 40

$$\int (-3+4x+x^2)\sin(2x)\,dx=\frac{7}{4}\cos(2x)-2x\cos(2x)-\frac{1}{2}x^2\cos(2x)+\sin(2x)+\frac{1}{2}x\sin(2x)$$

output
```
7/4*cos(2*x)-2*x*cos(2*x)-1/2*x^2*cos(2*x)+sin(2*x)+1/2*x*sin(2*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int (-3+4x+x^2)\sin(2x)\,dx=\frac{1}{4}\left((7-8x-2x^2)\cos(2x)+2(2+x)\sin(2x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-3 + 4*x + x^2)*Sin[2*x],x]
```

output
```
((7 - 8*x - 2*x^2)*Cos[2*x] + 2*(2 + x)*Sin[2*x])/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 40, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.154$, Rules used = {7293, 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.

$$\int \left(x^2+4x-3\right)\sin(2x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{7293}$$

$$\int \left(x^2\sin(2x)+4x\sin(2x)-3\sin(2x)\right)dx$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{2}x^2\cos(2x)+\frac{1}{2}x\sin(2x)+\sin(2x)-2x\cos(2x)+\frac{7}{4}\cos(2x)$$

input
```
Int[(-3 + 4*x + x^2)*Sin[2*x],x]
```

output
```
(7*Cos[2*x])/4 - 2*x*Cos[2*x] - (x^2*Cos[2*x])/2 + Sin[2*x] + (x*Sin[2*x])
/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 7293
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> With[{v = ExpandIntegrand[u, x]}, Int[v, x] /; SumQ[v]
]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.29 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

method	result	size
risch	$\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2-2x+\frac{7}{4}\right)\cos\left(2x\right)+\frac{(2+x)\sin(2x)}{2}$	26
derivativedivides	$\frac{7\cos(2x)}{4}-2x\cos\left(2x\right)-\frac{x^2\cos(2x)}{2}+\sin\left(2x\right)+\frac{x\sin(2x)}{2}$	35
default	$\frac{7\cos(2x)}{4}-2x\cos\left(2x\right)-\frac{x^2\cos(2x)}{2}+\sin\left(2x\right)+\frac{x\sin(2x)}{2}$	35
parts	$\frac{7\cos(2x)}{4}-2x\cos\left(2x\right)-\frac{x^2\cos(2x)}{2}+\sin\left(2x\right)+\frac{x\sin(2x)}{2}$	35
parallelrisch	$\frac{(x^2+4x)\tan(x)^2+(2x+4)\tan(x)-x^2-4x+7}{2+2\tan(x)^2}$	42
norman	$\frac{x\tan(x)-2x-\frac{x^2}{2}+2x\tan(x)^2+\frac{x^2\tan(x)^2}{2}+2\tan(x)+\frac{7}{2}}{1+\tan(x)^2}$	44
orering	$\frac{(4x^3+24x^2+19x-26)\sin(2x)}{4x^2+16x-12}-\frac{(2x^2+8x-7)\left((2x+4)\sin(2x)+2(x^2+4x-3)\cos(2x)\right)}{8(x^2+4x-3)}$	80
meijerg	$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}\left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{\left(-2x^2+1\right)\cos(2x)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{x\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)}{2}+2\sqrt{\pi}\left(-\frac{x\cos(2x)}{\sqrt{\pi}}+\frac{\sin(2x)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}\right)-\frac{3\sqrt{\pi}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}-\frac{\cos(2x)}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)}{2}$	81

input
```
int((x^2+4*x-3)*sin(2*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(-1/2*x^2-2*x+7/4)*cos(2*x)+1/2*(2+x)*sin(2*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int\left(-3+4x+x^2\right)\sin(2x)\,dx=-\frac{1}{4}\left(2\,x^2+8\,x-7\right)\cos\left(2\,x\right)+\frac{1}{2}\left(x+2\right)\sin\left(2\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+4*x-3)*sin(2*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/4*(2*x^2 + 8*x - 7)*cos(2*x) + 1/2*(x + 2)*sin(2*x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.98

$$\int (-3+4x+x^2)\sin(2x)\,dx = -\frac{x^2\cos(2x)}{2} + \frac{x\sin(2x)}{2} - 2x\cos(2x) + \sin(2x) + \frac{7\cos(2x)}{4}$$

input
```
integrate((x**2+4*x-3)*sin(2*x),x)
```

output
```
-x**2*cos(2*x)/2 + x*sin(2*x)/2 - 2*x*cos(2*x) + sin(2*x) + 7*cos(2*x)/4
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int (-3+4x+x^2)\sin(2x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\left(2x^2-1\right)\cos(2x) - 2x\cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2}x\sin(2x) + \frac{3}{2}\cos(2x) + \sin(2x)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+4*x-3)*sin(2*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/4*(2*x^2 - 1)*cos(2*x) - 2*x*cos(2*x) + 1/2*x*sin(2*x) + 3/2*cos(2*x) +
 sin(2*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int (-3+4x+x^2)\sin(2x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\left(2x^2+8x-7\right)\cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2}(x+2)\sin(2x)$$

input
```
integrate((x^2+4*x-3)*sin(2*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/4*(2*x^2 + 8*x - 7)*cos(2*x) + 1/2*(x + 2)*sin(2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int (-3+4x+x^2)\sin(2x)\,dx = \frac{7\,\cos(2\,x)}{4}+\sin(2\,x)-2\,x\,\cos(2\,x)+\frac{x\,\sin(2\,x)}{2}-\frac{x^2\,\cos(2\,x)}{2}$$

input
```
int(sin(2*x)*(4*x + x^2 - 3),x)
```

output
```
(7*cos(2*x))/4 + sin(2*x) - 2*x*cos(2*x) + (x*sin(2*x))/2 - (x^2*cos(2*x))
/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int (-3+4x+x^2)\sin(2x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(2x)\,x^2}{2}-2\cos(2x)\,x+\frac{7\cos(2x)}{4}+\frac{\sin(2x)\,x}{2}+\sin(2x)$$

input
```
int((x^2+4*x-3)*sin(2*x),x)
```

output
```
( - 2*cos(2*x)*x**2 - 8*cos(2*x)*x + 7*cos(2*x) + 2*sin(2*x)*x + 4*sin(2*x
))/4
```

3.311 $\int \cos(\cos(x))\sin(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 5

$$\int \cos(\cos(x))\sin(x)\,dx = -\sin(\cos(x))$$

output
```
-sin(cos(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 2.62 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(\cos(x))\sin(x)\,dx = -\sin(\cos(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[Cos[x]]*Sin[x],x]
```

output
```
-Sin[Cos[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.500$, Rules used = {4835, 3042, 3117}

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.

$$\int \sin(x)\cos(\cos(x))\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4835$$

$$-\int \cos(\cos(x))d\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$-\int \sin\left(\cos(x)+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)d\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3117$$

$$-\sin(\cos(x))$$

input
```
Int[Cos[Cos[x]]*Sin[x],x]
```

output
```
-Sin[Cos[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3117
```
Int[sin[Pi/2 + (c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sin[c + d*x]/d, x] /;
 FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 4835
```
Int[(u_)*(F_)[(c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))], x_Symbol] :> With[{d = FreeFacto
rs[Cos[c*(a + b*x)], x]}, Simp[-d/(b*c)   Subst[Int[SubstFor[1, Cos[c*(a +
b*x)]/d, u, x], x], x, Cos[c*(a + b*x)]/d], x] /; FunctionOfQ[Cos[c*(a + b*
x)]/d, u, x, True]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && (EqQ[F, Sin] || EqQ[F, sin])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\sin \left(\cos \left(x \right)\right)$	6
default	$-\sin \left(\cos \left(x \right)\right)$	6
risch	$-\sin \left(\cos \left(x \right)\right)$	6
parallelrisch	$-\sin \left(\cos \left(x \right)\right)$	6
norman	$\frac{-2 \tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2} \tan \left(\frac{1-\tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{2+2 \tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}\right)-2 \tan \left(\frac{1-\tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{2+2 \tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}\right)}{\left(1+\tan \left(\frac{1-\tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{2+2 \tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}\right)^{2}\right) \left(1+\tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)}$	98

input
```
int(cos(cos(x))*sin(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-sin(cos(x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 20 vs. $2(5) = 10$.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.00

$$\int \cos(\cos(x))\sin(x)\,dx = \sin\left(\frac{\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)^2 - 1}{\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)^2 + 1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(cos(x))*sin(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
sin((tan(1/2*x)^2 - 1)/(tan(1/2*x)^2 + 1))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(\cos(x))\sin(x)\,dx = -\sin\left(\cos\left(x\right)\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(cos(x))*sin(x),x)
```

output
```
-sin(cos(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(\cos(x))\sin(x)\,dx = -\sin\left(\cos\left(x\right)\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(cos(x))*sin(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-sin(cos(x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(\cos(x))\sin(x)\,dx = -\sin\left(\cos\left(x\right)\right)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(cos(x))*sin(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-sin(cos(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(\cos(x))\sin(x)\,dx = -\sin(\cos(x))$$

input
```
int(cos(cos(x))*sin(x),x)
```

output
```
-sin(cos(x))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos(\cos(x))\sin(x)\,dx = -\sin(\cos(x))$$

input
```
int(cos(cos(x))*sin(x),x)
```

output
```
 - sin(cos(x))
```

3.312 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 6

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}}\,dx = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$$

output
```
arcsin(1/4*x)
```

Mathematica [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 20 vs. 2(6) = 12.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.33

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}}\,dx = -2\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{16-x^2}}{4+x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/Sqrt[16 - x^2],x]
```

output
```
-2*ArcTan[Sqrt[16 - x^2]/(4 + x)]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.091, Rules used = {223}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{223}$$
$$\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$$

input
```
Int[1/Sqrt[16 - x^2],x]
```

output
```
ArcSin[x/4]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 223
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSin[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[-b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && NegQ[b]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.31 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

method	result	size
default	$\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$	5
meijerg	$\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$	5
pseudoelliptic	$-\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+16}}{x}\right)$	17
trager	$\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\ln\left(\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\sqrt{-x^2+16}+x\right)$	27

input
```
int(1/(-x^2+16)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
arcsin(1/4*x)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 18 vs. $2(4) = 8$.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.00

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}}\,dx = -2\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+16}-4}{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-x^2+16)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-2*arctan((sqrt(-x^2 + 16) - 4)/x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}}\,dx = \operatorname{asin}\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-x**2+16)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
asin(x/4)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}}\,dx = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{4}\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-x^2+16)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
arcsin(1/4*x)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 19 vs. 2(4) = 8.

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.17

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{-x^2+16}x + 8\,\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{4}\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-x^2+16)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(-x^2 + 16)*x + 8*arcsin(1/4*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}}\,dx = \mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(16 - x^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
asin(x/4)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}}\,dx = asin\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(-x^2+16)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
asin(x/4)
```

3.313 $\int \frac{x^3}{(1+x)^{10}} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 37

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(1+x)^{10}} dx = \frac{1}{9(1+x)^9} - \frac{3}{8(1+x)^8} + \frac{3}{7(1+x)^7} - \frac{1}{6(1+x)^6}$$

output
```
1/9/(1+x)^9-3/8/(1+x)^8+3/7/(1+x)^7-1/6/(1+x)^6
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(1+x)^{10}} dx = -\frac{1+9x+36x^2+84x^3}{504(1+x)^9}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^3/(1 + x)^10,x]
```

output
```
-1/504*(1 + 9*x + 36*x^2 + 84*x^3)/(1 + x)^9
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.222$, Rules used = {53, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(x+1)^{10}}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 53$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{(x+1)^7}-\frac{3}{(x+1)^8}+\frac{3}{(x+1)^9}-\frac{1}{(x+1)^{10}}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2009$$

$$-\frac{1}{6(x+1)^6}+\frac{3}{7(x+1)^7}-\frac{3}{8(x+1)^8}+\frac{1}{9(x+1)^9}$$

input
```
Int[x^3/(1 + x)^10,x]
```

output
```
1/(9*(1 + x)^9) - 3/(8*(1 + x)^8) + 3/(7*(1 + x)^7) - 1/(6*(1 + x)^6)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 53
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n},
x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !IntegerQ[n] || (EqQ[c, 0] && LeQ[7*m + 4*n + 4, 0])
|| LtQ[9*m + 5*(n + 1), 0] || GtQ[m + n + 2, 0])
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

method	result	size
norman	$\frac{-\frac{1}{6}x^3-\frac{1}{14}x^2-\frac{1}{56}x-\frac{1}{504}}{(1+x)^9}$	22
risch	$\frac{-\frac{1}{6}x^3-\frac{1}{14}x^2-\frac{1}{56}x-\frac{1}{504}}{(1+x)^9}$	22
gosper	$-\frac{84x^3+36x^2+9x+1}{504(1+x)^9}$	23
parallelrisch	$\frac{-84x^3-36x^2-9x-1}{504(1+x)^9}$	23
orering	$-\frac{84x^3+36x^2+9x+1}{504(1+x)^9}$	23
default	$\frac{1}{9(1+x)^9}-\frac{3}{8(1+x)^8}+\frac{3}{7(1+x)^7}-\frac{1}{6(1+x)^6}$	30
meijerg	$\frac{x^4(x^5+9x^4+36x^3+84x^2+126x+126)}{504(1+x)^9}$	34

input
```
int(x^3/(1+x)^10,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/(1+x)^9*(-1/6*x^3-1/14*x^2-1/56*x-1/504)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 62 vs. 2(29) = 58.

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 62, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.68

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(1+x)^{10}}\,dx$$
$$= -\frac{84\,x^3+36\,x^2+9\,x+1}{504\,(x^9+9\,x^8+36\,x^7+84\,x^6+126\,x^5+126\,x^4+84\,x^3+36\,x^2+9\,x+1)}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(1+x)^10,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/504*(84*x^3 + 36*x^2 + 9*x + 1)/(x^9 + 9*x^8 + 36*x^7 + 84*x^6 + 126*x^
5 + 126*x^4 + 84*x^3 + 36*x^2 + 9*x + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 61, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.65

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(1+x)^{10}}\,dx = \frac{-84x^3 - 36x^2 - 9x - 1}{504x^9 + 4536x^8 + 18144x^7 + 42336x^6 + 63504x^5 + 63504x^4 + 42336x^3 + 18144x^2 + 4536x + 504}$$

input
```
integrate(x**3/(1+x)**10,x)
```

output
```
(-84*x**3 - 36*x**2 - 9*x - 1)/(504*x**9 + 4536*x**8 + 18144*x**7 + 42336*
x**6 + 63504*x**5 + 63504*x**4 + 42336*x**3 + 18144*x**2 + 4536*x + 504)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 62 vs. 2(29) = 58.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 62, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.68

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(1+x)^{10}}\,dx = -\frac{84\,x^3 + 36\,x^2 + 9\,x + 1}{504\,(x^9 + 9\,x^8 + 36\,x^7 + 84\,x^6 + 126\,x^5 + 126\,x^4 + 84\,x^3 + 36\,x^2 + 9\,x + 1)}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(1+x)^10,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/504*(84*x^3 + 36*x^2 + 9*x + 1)/(x^9 + 9*x^8 + 36*x^7 + 84*x^6 + 126*x^
5 + 126*x^4 + 84*x^3 + 36*x^2 + 9*x + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(1+x)^{10}}\,dx = -\frac{84\,x^3+36\,x^2+9\,x+1}{504\,(x+1)^9}$$

input
```
integrate(x^3/(1+x)^10,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/504*(84*x^3 + 36*x^2 + 9*x + 1)/(x + 1)^9
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(1+x)^{10}}\,dx = \frac{3}{7\,(x+1)^7}-\frac{1}{6\,(x+1)^6}-\frac{3}{8\,(x+1)^8}+\frac{1}{9\,(x+1)^9}$$

input
```
int(x^3/(x + 1)^10,x)
```

output
```
3/(7*(x + 1)^7) - 1/(6*(x + 1)^6) - 3/(8*(x + 1)^8) + 1/(9*(x + 1)^9)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 63, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.70

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(1+x)^{10}}\,dx = \frac{-84x^3-36x^2-9x-1}{504x^9+4536x^8+18144x^7+42336x^6+63504x^5+63504x^4+42336x^3+18144x^2+4536x+504}$$

input
```
int(x^3/(1+x)^10,x)
```

output
```
( - 84*x**3 - 36*x**2 - 9*x - 1)/(504*(x**9 + 9*x**8 + 36*x**7 + 84*x**6 +
 126*x**5 + 126*x**4 + 84*x**3 + 36*x**2 + 9*x + 1))
```

3.314 $\int \cot^3(2x)\csc^3(2x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 21

$$\int \cot^3(2x)\csc^3(2x)\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\csc^3(2x) - \frac{1}{10}\csc^5(2x)$$

output
```
1/6*csc(2*x)^3-1/10*csc(2*x)^5
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cot^3(2x)\csc^3(2x)\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\csc^3(2x) - \frac{1}{10}\csc^5(2x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cot[2*x]^3*Csc[2*x]^3,x]
```

output
```
Csc[2*x]^3/6 - Csc[2*x]^5/10
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.19, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.462, Rules used = {3042, 25, 3086, 25, 244, 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.

$$\int \cot^3(2x)\csc^3(2x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan\left(2x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3\left(-\sec\left(2x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$-\int \sec\left(2x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3\tan\left(2x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3086}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\int -\csc^2(2x)\left(1-\csc^2(2x)\right)d\csc(2x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \csc^2(2x)\left(1-\csc^2(2x)\right)d\csc(2x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{244}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \left(\csc^2(2x)-\csc^4(2x)\right)d\csc(2x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{3}\csc^3(2x)-\frac{1}{5}\csc^5(2x)\right)$$

input
```
Int[Cot[2*x]^3*Csc[2*x]^3,x]
```

output
```
(Csc[2*x]^3/3 - Csc[2*x]^5/5)/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3086
```
Int[((a_.)*sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(
n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a/f   Subst[Int[(a*x)^(m - 1)*(-1 + x^2)^((n - 1)/2
), x], x, Sec[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2
] &&  !(IntegerQ[m/2] && LtQ[0, m, n + 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\csc(2x)^3}{6}-\frac{\csc(2x)^5}{10}$	18
default	$\frac{\csc(2x)^3}{6}-\frac{\csc(2x)^5}{10}$	18
risch	$-\frac{4i\left(5\,e^{14ix}+2\,e^{10ix}+5\,e^{6ix}\right)}{15\left(e^{4ix}-1\right)^5}$	35

input
```
int(cot(2*x)^3*csc(2*x)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/6*csc(2*x)^3-1/10*csc(2*x)^5
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 36 vs. 2(17) = 34.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.71

$$\int \cot^3(2x)\csc^3(2x)\,dx = -\frac{5\,\cos\left(2\,x\right)^2-2}{30\,\left(\cos\left(2\,x\right)^4-2\,\cos\left(2\,x\right)^2+1\right)\sin\left(2\,x\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(2*x)^3*csc(2*x)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/30*(5*cos(2*x)^2 - 2)/((cos(2*x)^4 - 2*cos(2*x)^2 + 1)*sin(2*x))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \cot^3(2x)\csc^3(2x)\,dx = -\frac{3-5\sin^2{(2x)}}{30\sin^5{(2x)}}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(2*x)**3*csc(2*x)**3,x)
```

output
```
-(3 - 5*sin(2*x)**2)/(30*sin(2*x)**5)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \cot^3(2x)\csc^3(2x)\,dx = \frac{5\,\sin\left(2\,x\right)^2-3}{30\,\sin\left(2\,x\right)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(2*x)^3*csc(2*x)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/30*(5*sin(2*x)^2 - 3)/sin(2*x)^5
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \cot^3(2x)\csc^3(2x)\,dx = \frac{5\,\sin\left(2\,x\right)^2-3}{30\,\sin\left(2\,x\right)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(cot(2*x)^3*csc(2*x)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/30*(5*sin(2*x)^2 - 3)/sin(2*x)^5
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \cot^3(2x)\csc^3(2x)\,dx = \frac{5\sin\left(2\,x\right)^2-3}{30\sin\left(2\,x\right)^5}$$

input
```
int(cot(2*x)^3/sin(2*x)^3,x)
```

output
```
(5*sin(2*x)^2 - 3)/(30*sin(2*x)^5)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \cot^3(2x)\csc^3(2x)\,dx = \frac{\csc\left(2x\right)^3\left(-3\cot\left(2x\right)^2+2\right)}{30}$$

input
```
int(cot(2*x)^3*csc(2*x)^3,x)
```

output
```
(csc(2*x)**3*( - 3*cot(2*x)**2 + 2))/30
```

3.315 $\int (x+\sin(x))^2 \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 30

$$\int (x+\sin(x))^2 \, dx = \frac{x}{2}+\frac{x^3}{3}-2x\cos(x)+2\sin(x)-\frac{1}{2}\cos(x)\sin(x)$$

output
```
1/2*x+1/3*x^3-2*x*cos(x)+2*sin(x)-1/2*cos(x)*sin(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int (x+\sin(x))^2 \, dx = \frac{1}{6}x\left(3+2x^2\right)-2x\cos(x)+2\sin(x)-\frac{1}{4}\sin(2x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(x + Sin[x])^2,x]
```

output
```
(x*(3 + 2*x^2))/6 - 2*x*Cos[x] + 2*Sin[x] - Sin[2*x]/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.333$, Rules used = {7293, 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.

$$\int (x+\sin(x))^2 \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{7293}$$

$$\int \left(x^2+\sin^2(x)+2x\sin(x)\right) dx$$

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

$$\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{x}{2}+2\sin(x)-2x\cos(x)-\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)$$

input
```
Int[(x + Sin[x])^2,x]
```

output
```
x/2 + x^3/3 - 2*x*Cos[x] + 2*Sin[x] - (Cos[x]*Sin[x])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 7293
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> With[{v = ExpandIntegrand[u, x]}, Int[v, x] /; SumQ[v]
]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 8.83 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

method	result
default	$\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x^{3}}{3}-2x\cos\left(x\right)+2\sin\left(x\right)-\frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{2}$
risch	$\frac{x^{3}}{3}+\frac{x}{2}-2x\cos\left(x\right)+2\sin\left(x\right)-\frac{\sin(2x)}{4}$
parallelrisch	$\frac{x^{3}}{3}+\frac{x}{2}-2x\cos\left(x\right)+2\sin\left(x\right)-\frac{\sin(2x)}{4}$
parts	$\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x^{3}}{3}-2x\cos\left(x\right)+2\sin\left(x\right)-\frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{2}$
norman	$\frac{x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}-\frac{3x}{2}+\frac{x^{3}}{3}+5\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}+\frac{5x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{4}}{2}+\frac{2x^{3}\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{3}+\frac{x^{3}\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{4}}{3}+3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)^{2}}$
orering	$\frac{x(9x^{2}+85)(x+\sin(x))^{2}}{27x^{2}-15}-\frac{(69x^{2}+95)(x+\sin(x))(1+\cos(x))}{2(9x^{2}-5)}+\frac{5x(9x^{2}+37)\left(2(1+\cos(x))^{2}-2(x+\sin(x))\sin(x)\right)}{12(9x^{2}-5)}-\frac{5(3$

input
```
int((x+sin(x))^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*x+1/3*x^3-2*x*cos(x)+2*sin(x)-1/2*cos(x)*sin(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int (x+\sin(x))^{2}\,dx=\frac{1}{3}\,x^{3}-2\,x\cos\left(x\right)-\frac{1}{2}\left(\cos\left(x\right)-4\right)\sin\left(x\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,x$$

input
```
integrate((x+sin(x))^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3 - 2*x*cos(x) - 1/2*(cos(x) - 4)*sin(x) + 1/2*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.37

$$\int (x+\sin(x))^2\,dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x\sin^2(x)}{2} + \frac{x\cos^2(x)}{2} - 2x\cos(x) - \frac{\sin(x)\cos(x)}{2} + 2\sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate((x+sin(x))**2,x)
```

output
```
x**3/3 + x*sin(x)**2/2 + x*cos(x)**2/2 - 2*x*cos(x) - sin(x)*cos(x)/2 + 2*
sin(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int (x+\sin(x))^2\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\,x^3 - 2\,x\cos(x) + \frac{1}{2}\,x - \frac{1}{4}\,\sin(2\,x) + 2\,\sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate((x+sin(x))^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3 - 2*x*cos(x) + 1/2*x - 1/4*sin(2*x) + 2*sin(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int (x+\sin(x))^2\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\,x^3 - 2\,x\cos(x) + \frac{1}{2}\,x - \frac{1}{4}\,\sin(2\,x) + 2\,\sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate((x+sin(x))^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3 - 2*x*cos(x) + 1/2*x - 1/4*sin(2*x) + 2*sin(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int (x+\sin(x))^2\,dx=\frac{x}{2}+2\,\sin(x)-\frac{\cos(x)\,\sin(x)}{2}-2\,x\,\cos(x)+\frac{x^3}{3}$$

input
```
int((x + sin(x))^2,x)
```

output
```
x/2 + 2*sin(x) - (cos(x)*sin(x))/2 - 2*x*cos(x) + x^3/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int (x+\sin(x))^2\,dx=-\frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{2}-2\cos(x)\,x+2\sin(x)+\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{x}{2}$$

input
```
int((x+sin(x))^2,x)
```

output
```
( - 3*cos(x)*sin(x) - 12*cos(x)*x + 12*sin(x) + 2*x**3 + 3*x)/6
```

3.316 $\int \frac{e^{\arctan(x)}}{1+x^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 4

$$\int \frac{e^{\arctan(x)}}{1+x^2} \, dx = e^{\arctan(x)}$$

output
```
exp(arctan(x))
```

Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 6.75

$$\int \frac{e^{\arctan(x)}}{1+x^2} \, dx = (1-ix)^{\frac{i}{2}}(1+ix)^{-\frac{i}{2}}$$

input
```
Integrate[E^ArcTan[x]/(1 + x^2),x]
```

output
```
(1 - I*x)^(I/2)/(1 + I*x)^(I/2)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.083, Rules used = {5594}

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.

$$\int \frac{e^{\arctan(x)}}{x^2+1} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 5594}$$

$$e^{\arctan(x)}$$

input
```
Int[E^ArcTan[x]/(1 + x^2),x]
```

output
```
E^ArcTan[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 5594
```
Int[E^(ArcTan[(a_.)*(x_)]*(n_.))/((c_) + (d_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> Simp[E
^(n*ArcTan[a*x])/(a*c*n), x] /; FreeQ[{a, c, d, n}, x] && EqQ[d, a^2*c]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

method	result	size
gosper	$e^{\arctan(x)}$	4
derivativedivides	$e^{\arctan(x)}$	4
default	$e^{\arctan(x)}$	4
parallelrisch	$e^{\arctan(x)}$	4
orering	$e^{\arctan(x)}$	4
risch	$(-ix+1)^{\frac{i}{2}}(ix+1)^{-\frac{i}{2}}$	20

input
```
int(exp(arctan(x))/(x^2+1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
exp(arctan(x))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{e^{\arctan(x)}}{1+x^2}\,dx = e^{\arctan(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(arctan(x))/(x^2+1),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
e^arctan(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{e^{\arctan(x)}}{1+x^2}\,dx = e^{\operatorname{atan}(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(atan(x))/(x**2+1),x)
```

output
```
exp(atan(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{e^{\arctan(x)}}{1+x^2}\,dx = e^{\arctan(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(arctan(x))/(x^2+1),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
e^arctan(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{e^{\arctan(x)}}{1+x^2}\,dx = e^{\arctan(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(arctan(x))/(x^2+1),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
e^arctan(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 3, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \frac{e^{\arctan(x)}}{1+x^2}\,dx = \mathrm{e}^{\operatorname{atan}(x)}$$

input
```
int(exp(atan(x))/(x^2 + 1),x)
```

output
```
exp(atan(x))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{e^{\arctan(x)}}{1+x^2}\,dx = e^{atan(x)}$$

input
```
int(exp(atan(x))/(x^2+1),x)
```

output
```
e**atan(x)
```

3.317 $\int \frac{1}{x(1+x^4)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 13

$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x^4)}\,dx = \log(x) - \frac{1}{4}\log\left(1+x^4\right)$$

output
```
ln(x)-1/4*ln(x^4+1)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x^4)}\,dx = \log(x) - \frac{1}{4}\log\left(1+x^4\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x*(1 + x^4)),x]
```

output
```
Log[x] - Log[1 + x^4]/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.31, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.364$, Rules used = {798, 47, 14, 16}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x(x^4+1)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{798}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{x^4(x^4+1)}dx^4$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{47}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\left(\int \frac{1}{x^4}dx^4 - \int \frac{1}{x^4+1}dx^4\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{14}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\left(\log\left(x^4\right) - \int \frac{1}{x^4+1}dx^4\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{16}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\left(\log\left(x^4\right) - \log\left(x^4+1\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[1/(x*(1 + x^4)),x]
```

output
```
(Log[x^4] - Log[1 + x^4])/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 14
```
Int[(a_.)/(x_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*Log[x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

rule 16
```
Int[(c_.)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(Log[RemoveContent[a +
b*x, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

rule 47
```
Int[1/(((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b/(b*c
 - a*d)   Int[1/(a + b*x), x], x] - Simp[d/(b*c - a*d)   Int[1/(c + d*x), x
], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
```

rule 798
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/n   Subst
[Int[x^(Simplify[(m + 1)/n] - 1)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^n], x] /; FreeQ[{a,
b, m, n, p}, x] && IntegerQ[Simplify[(m + 1)/n]]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

method	result	size
default	$\ln(x) - \frac{\ln(x^4+1)}{4}$	12
norman	$\ln(x) - \frac{\ln(x^4+1)}{4}$	12
meijerg	$\ln(x) - \frac{\ln(x^4+1)}{4}$	12
risch	$\ln(x) - \frac{\ln(x^4+1)}{4}$	12
parallelrisch	$\ln(x) - \frac{\ln(x^4+1)}{4}$	12

input
```
int(1/x/(x^4+1),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
ln(x)-1/4*ln(x^4+1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x^4)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\log\left(x^4+1\right)+\log\left(x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(x^4+1),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/4*log(x^4 + 1) + log(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x^4)}\,dx = \log\left(x\right)-\frac{\log\left(x^4+1\right)}{4}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(x**4+1),x)
```

output
```
log(x) - log(x**4 + 1)/4
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.15

$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x^4)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\log\left(x^4+1\right)+\frac{1}{4}\log\left(x^4\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(x^4+1),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/4*log(x^4 + 1) + 1/4*log(x^4)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.15

$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x^4)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\log\left(x^4+1\right) + \frac{1}{4}\log\left(x^4\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(x^4+1),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/4*log(x^4 + 1) + 1/4*log(x^4)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x^4)}\,dx = \ln(x) - \frac{\ln(x^4+1)}{4}$$

input
```
int(1/(x*(x^4 + 1)),x)
```

output
```
log(x) - log(x^4 + 1)/4
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.15

$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x^4)}\,dx = -\frac{\log\left(-\sqrt{2}\,x+x^2+1\right)}{4} - \frac{\log\left(\sqrt{2}\,x+x^2+1\right)}{4} + \log(x)$$

input
```
int(1/x/(x^4+1),x)
```

output
```
( - log( - sqrt(2)*x + x**2 + 1) - log(sqrt(2)*x + x**2 + 1) + 4*log(x))/4
```

3.318 $\int e^{-2t}t^3\,dt$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 44

$$\int e^{-2t}t^3\,dt = -\frac{3}{8}e^{-2t} - \frac{3}{4}e^{-2t}t - \frac{3}{4}e^{-2t}t^2 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}t^3$$

output
```
-3/8/exp(2*t)-3/4*t/exp(2*t)-3/4*t^2/exp(2*t)-1/2*t^3/exp(2*t)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.55

$$\int e^{-2t}t^3\,dt = -\frac{1}{8}e^{-2t}(3 + 6t + 6t^2 + 4t^3)$$

input
```
Integrate[t^3/E^(2*t),t]
```

output
```
-1/8*(3 + 6*t + 6*t^2 + 4*t^3)/E^(2*t)
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 49, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.444$, Rules used = {2607, 2607, 2607, 2624}

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.

$$\int e^{-2t}t^3\,dt$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}\int e^{-2t}t^2dt-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}t^3$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}\left(\int e^{-2t}tdt-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}t^2\right)-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}t^3$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\int e^{-2t}dt-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}t^2-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}t\right)-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}t^3$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2624}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}t^2-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}t-\frac{e^{-2t}}{4}\right)-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}t^3$$

input
```
Int[t^3/E^(2*t),t]
```

output
```
-1/2*t^3/E^(2*t) + (3*(-1/4*1/E^(2*t) - t/(2*E^(2*t)) - t^2/(2*E^(2*t))))/
2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2607
```
Int[((b_.)*(F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^m*((b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/(f*g*n*Log[F])),
x] - Simp[d*(m/(f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*(b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^
n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[2*
m] &&  !TrueQ[$UseGamma]
```

rule 2624
```
Int[((F_)^(v_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(F^v)^n/(n*Log[F]*D[v, x]), x] /;
FreeQ[{F, n}, x] && LinearQ[v, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.48

method	result	size
risch	$\left(-\frac{1}{2}t^{3}-\frac{3}{4}t^{2}-\frac{3}{4}t-\frac{3}{8}\right)\mathrm{e}^{-2t}$	21
norman	$\left(-\frac{1}{2}t^{3}-\frac{3}{4}t^{2}-\frac{3}{4}t-\frac{3}{8}\right)\mathrm{e}^{-2t}$	23
gosper	$-\frac{\left(4t^{3}+6t^{2}+6t+3\right)\mathrm{e}^{-2t}}{8}$	24
meijerg	$\frac{3}{8}-\frac{\left(32t^{3}+48t^{2}+48t+24\right)\mathrm{e}^{-2t}}{64}$	24
parallelrisch	$\frac{\left(-4t^{3}-6t^{2}-6t-3\right)\mathrm{e}^{-2t}}{8}$	24
orering	$-\frac{\left(4t^{3}+6t^{2}+6t+3\right)\mathrm{e}^{-2t}}{8}$	24
derivativedivides	$-\frac{3\,\mathrm{e}^{-2t}}{8}-\frac{3t\,\mathrm{e}^{-2t}}{4}-\frac{3t^{2}\mathrm{e}^{-2t}}{4}-\frac{t^{3}\mathrm{e}^{-2t}}{2}$	41
default	$-\frac{3\,\mathrm{e}^{-2t}}{8}-\frac{3t\,\mathrm{e}^{-2t}}{4}-\frac{3t^{2}\mathrm{e}^{-2t}}{4}-\frac{t^{3}\mathrm{e}^{-2t}}{2}$	41

input
```
int(t^3/exp(2*t),t,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(-1/2*t^3-3/4*t^2-3/4*t-3/8)*exp(-2*t)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.48

$$\int e^{-2t}t^3\,dt = -\frac{1}{8}\left(4\,t^3+6\,t^2+6\,t+3\right)e^{(-2\,t)}$$

input
```
integrate(t^3/exp(2*t),t, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/8*(4*t^3 + 6*t^2 + 6*t + 3)*e^(-2*t)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int e^{-2t}t^3\,dt = \frac{(-4t^3-6t^2-6t-3)\,e^{-2t}}{8}$$

input
```
integrate(t**3/exp(2*t),t)
```

output
```
(-4*t**3 - 6*t**2 - 6*t - 3)*exp(-2*t)/8
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.48

$$\int e^{-2t}t^3\,dt = -\frac{1}{8}\left(4\,t^3+6\,t^2+6\,t+3\right)e^{(-2\,t)}$$

input
```
integrate(t^3/exp(2*t),t, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/8*(4*t^3 + 6*t^2 + 6*t + 3)*e^(-2*t)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.48

$$\int e^{-2t}t^3\,dt = -\frac{1}{8}\left(4\,t^3+6\,t^2+6\,t+3\right)e^{(-2\,t)}$$

input
```
integrate(t^3/exp(2*t),t, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/8*(4*t^3 + 6*t^2 + 6*t + 3)*e^(-2*t)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.48

$$\int e^{-2t}t^3\,dt = -\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-2\,t}\,\left(8\,t^3+12\,t^2+12\,t+6\right)}{16}$$

input
```
int(t^3*exp(-2*t),t)
```

output
```
-(exp(-2*t)*(12*t + 12*t^2 + 8*t^3 + 6))/16
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.55

$$\int e^{-2t}t^3\,dt = \frac{-4t^3-6t^2-6t-3}{8e^{2t}}$$

input
```
int(t^3/exp(2*t),t)
```

output
```
( - 4*t**3 - 6*t**2 - 6*t - 3)/(8*e**(2*t))
```

3.319 $\int \frac{\sqrt{t}}{1+\sqrt[3]{t}}\,dt$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 41

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{t}}{1+\sqrt[3]{t}}\,dt = -6\sqrt[6]{t}+2\sqrt{t}-\frac{6t^{5/6}}{5}+\frac{6t^{7/6}}{7}+6\arctan\left(\sqrt[6]{t}\right)$$

output
```
-6*t^(1/6)-6/5*t^(5/6)+6/7*t^(7/6)+6*arctan(t^(1/6))+2*t^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.02

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{t}}{1+\sqrt[3]{t}}\,dt = \frac{2}{35}\left(-105\sqrt[6]{t}+35\sqrt{t}-21t^{5/6}+15t^{7/6}\right)+6\arctan\left(\sqrt[6]{t}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[t]/(1 + t^(1/3)),t]
```

output
```
(2*(-105*t^(1/6) + 35*Sqrt[t] - 21*t^(5/6) + 15*t^(7/6)))/35 + 6*ArcTan[t^
(1/6)]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 45, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10, number of steps used = 8, number of rules used = 7, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.467, Rules used = {864, 60, 60, 60, 60, 73, 216}

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.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt[3]{t}+1} dt$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{864}$$

$$3 \int \frac{t^{7/6}}{\sqrt[3]{t}+1}d\sqrt[3]{t}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{60}$$

$$3 \left(\frac{2t^{7/6}}{7}-\int \frac{t^{5/6}}{\sqrt[3]{t}+1}d\sqrt[3]{t}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{60}$$

$$3 \left(\int \frac{\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt[3]{t}+1}d\sqrt[3]{t}+\frac{2t^{7/6}}{7}-\frac{2t^{5/6}}{5}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{60}$$

$$3 \left(-\int \frac{\sqrt[6]{t}}{\sqrt[3]{t}+1}d\sqrt[3]{t}+\frac{2t^{7/6}}{7}-\frac{2t^{5/6}}{5}+\frac{2\sqrt{t}}{3}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{60}$$

$$3 \left(\int \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt[3]{t}+1\right) \sqrt[6]{t}}d\sqrt[3]{t}+\frac{2t^{7/6}}{7}-\frac{2t^{5/6}}{5}+\frac{2\sqrt{t}}{3}-2\sqrt[6]{t}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{73}$$

$$3 \left(2 \int \frac{1}{t^{2/3}+1}d\sqrt[6]{t}+\frac{2t^{7/6}}{7}-\frac{2t^{5/6}}{5}+\frac{2\sqrt{t}}{3}-2\sqrt[6]{t}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{216}$$

$$3\left(2\arctan\left(\sqrt[6]{t}\right)+\frac{2t^{7/6}}{7}-\frac{2t^{5/6}}{5}+\frac{2\sqrt{t}}{3}-2\sqrt[6]{t}\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[t]/(1 + t^(1/3)),t]
```

output
```
3*(-2*t^(1/6) + (2*Sqrt[t])/3 - (2*t^(5/6))/5 + (2*t^(7/6))/7 + 2*ArcTan[t
^(1/6)])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 60
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[
(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*((c + d*x)^n/(b*(m + n + 1))), x] + Simp[n*((b*c - a*d)/(
b*(m + n + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^(n - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b,
 c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 0] && NeQ[m + n + 1, 0] &&  !(IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !Integer
Q[n] || (GtQ[m, 0] && LtQ[m - n, 0]))) &&  !ILtQ[m + n + 2, 0] && IntLinear
Q[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 864
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{k = Denomi
nator[n]}, Simp[k   Subst[Int[x^(k*(m + 1) - 1)*(a + b*x^(k*n))^p, x], x, x
^(1/k)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && FractionQ[n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-6t^{\frac{1}{6}}-\frac{6t^{\frac{5}{6}}}{5}+\frac{6t^{\frac{7}{6}}}{7}+6\arctan\left(t^{\frac{1}{6}}\right)+2\sqrt{t}$	28
default	$-6t^{\frac{1}{6}}-\frac{6t^{\frac{5}{6}}}{5}+\frac{6t^{\frac{7}{6}}}{7}+6\arctan\left(t^{\frac{1}{6}}\right)+2\sqrt{t}$	28
meijerg	$-\frac{2t^{\frac{1}{6}}\left(-45t+63t^{\frac{2}{3}}-105t^{\frac{1}{3}}+315\right)}{105}+6\arctan\left(t^{\frac{1}{6}}\right)$	28

input
```
int(t^(1/2)/(1+t^(1/3)),t,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-6*t^(1/6)-6/5*t^(5/6)+6/7*t^(7/6)+6*arctan(t^(1/6))+2*t^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.61

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{t}}{1+\sqrt[3]{t}}\,dt=\frac{6}{7}\,(t-7)t^{\frac{1}{6}}-\frac{6}{5}\,t^{\frac{5}{6}}+2\,\sqrt{t}+6\,\arctan\left(t^{\frac{1}{6}}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(t^(1/2)/(1+t^(1/3)),t, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
6/7*(t - 7)*t^(1/6) - 6/5*t^(5/6) + 2*sqrt(t) + 6*arctan(t^(1/6))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 1.52 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{t}}{1+\sqrt[3]{t}}\,dt=\frac{6t^{\frac{7}{6}}}{7}-\frac{6t^{\frac{5}{6}}}{5}-6\sqrt[6]{t}+2\sqrt{t}+6\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\sqrt[6]{t}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(t**(1/2)/(1+t**(1/3)),t)
```

output
```
6*t**(7/6)/7 - 6*t**(5/6)/5 - 6*t**(1/6) + 2*sqrt(t) + 6*atan(t**(1/6))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.66

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{t}}{1+\sqrt[3]{t}}\,dt = \frac{6}{7}\,t^{\frac{7}{6}} - \frac{6}{5}\,t^{\frac{5}{6}} + 2\,\sqrt{t} - 6\,t^{\frac{1}{6}} + 6\,\arctan\left(t^{\frac{1}{6}}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(t^(1/2)/(1+t^(1/3)),t, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
6/7*t^(7/6) - 6/5*t^(5/6) + 2*sqrt(t) - 6*t^(1/6) + 6*arctan(t^(1/6))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.66

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{t}}{1+\sqrt[3]{t}}\,dt = \frac{6}{7}\,t^{\frac{7}{6}} - \frac{6}{5}\,t^{\frac{5}{6}} + 2\,\sqrt{t} - 6\,t^{\frac{1}{6}} + 6\,\arctan\left(t^{\frac{1}{6}}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(t^(1/2)/(1+t^(1/3)),t, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
6/7*t^(7/6) - 6/5*t^(5/6) + 2*sqrt(t) - 6*t^(1/6) + 6*arctan(t^(1/6))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.66

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{t}}{1+\sqrt[3]{t}}\,dt = 6\,\mathrm{atan}\left(t^{1/6}\right) + 2\,\sqrt{t} - 6\,t^{1/6} - \frac{6\,t^{5/6}}{5} + \frac{6\,t^{7/6}}{7}$$

input
```
int(t^(1/2)/(t^(1/3) + 1),t)
```

output
```
6*atan(t^(1/6)) + 2*t^(1/2) - 6*t^(1/6) - (6*t^(5/6))/5 + (6*t^(7/6))/7
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{t}}{1+\sqrt[3]{t}}\,dt = 6atan\left(t^{\frac{1}{6}}\right) - \frac{6t^{\frac{5}{6}}}{5} + 2\sqrt{t} + \frac{6t^{\frac{7}{6}}}{7} - 6t^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

input
```
int(t^(1/2)/(1+t^(1/3)),t)
```

output
```
(2*(105*atan(t**(1/6)) - 21*t**(5/6) + 35*sqrt(t) + 15*t**(1/6)*t - 105*t*
*(1/6)))/35
```

3.320 $\int \sin(x)\sin(2x)\sin(3x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 25

$$\int \sin(x)\sin(2x)\sin(3x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{8}\cos(2x) - \frac{1}{16}\cos(4x) + \frac{1}{24}\cos(6x)$$

output
```
-1/8*cos(2*x)-1/16*cos(4*x)+1/24*cos(6*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin(x)\sin(2x)\sin(3x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{8}\cos(2x) - \frac{1}{16}\cos(4x) + \frac{1}{24}\cos(6x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sin[x]*Sin[2*x]*Sin[3*x],x]
```

output
```
-1/8*Cos[2*x] - Cos[4*x]/16 + Cos[6*x]/24
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.273$, Rules used = {3042, 4855, 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.

$$\int \sin(x)\sin(2x)\sin(3x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)\sin(2x)\sin(3x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4855}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{4}\sin(2x)+\frac{1}{4}\sin(4x)-\frac{1}{4}\sin(6x)\right)dx$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{8}\cos(2x)-\frac{1}{16}\cos(4x)+\frac{1}{24}\cos(6x)$$

input
```
Int[Sin[x]*Sin[2*x]*Sin[3*x],x]
```

output
```
-1/8*Cos[2*x] - Cos[4*x]/16 + Cos[6*x]/24
```

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 4855
```
Int[(F_)[(a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)]^(p_.)*(G_)[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]^(q_.)*(H_)[(e_.
) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(r_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[ExpandTrigReduce[ActivateTrig[F[a +
 b*x]^p*G[c + d*x]^q*H[e + f*x]^r], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f}, x]
&& (EqQ[F, sin] || EqQ[F, cos]) && (EqQ[G, sin] || EqQ[G, cos]) && (EqQ[H,
sin] || EqQ[H, cos]) && IGtQ[p, 0] && IGtQ[q, 0] && IGtQ[r, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 1.60 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\cos(2x)}{8}-\frac{\cos(4x)}{16}+\frac{\cos(6x)}{24}$	20
risch	$-\frac{\cos(2x)}{8}-\frac{\cos(4x)}{16}+\frac{\cos(6x)}{24}$	20
parallelrisch	$-\frac{29}{48}+\frac{\cos(6x)}{24}-\frac{\cos(4x)}{16}-\frac{\cos(2x)}{8}$	21
orering	$-\frac{5\cos(x)\sin(2x)\sin(3x)}{48}+\frac{\sin(x)\cos(2x)\sin(3x)}{48}-\frac{11\sin(x)\cos(3x)\sin(2x)}{48}-\frac{7\cos(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)}{48}$	50

input
```
int(sin(x)*sin(2*x)*sin(3*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/8*cos(2*x)-1/16*cos(4*x)+1/24*cos(6*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int \sin(x)\sin(2x)\sin(3x)\,dx=\frac{4}{3}\cos{(x)}^{6}-\frac{5}{2}\cos{(x)}^{4}+\cos{(x)}^{2}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)*sin(2*x)*sin(3*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
4/3*cos(x)^6 - 5/2*cos(x)^4 + cos(x)^2
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 116 vs. 2(19) = 38.

Time = 0.71 (sec) , antiderivative size = 116, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.64

$$\int \sin(x)\sin(2x)\sin(3x)\,dx = \frac{x\sin(x)\sin(2x)\sin(3x)}{4} + \frac{x\sin(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)}{4} + \frac{x\sin(2x)\cos(x)\cos(3x)}{4} - \frac{x\sin(3x)\cos(x)\cos(2x)}{4} - \frac{5\sin(x)\sin(3x)\cos(2x)}{24} - \frac{\sin(2x)\sin(3x)\cos(x)}{3} - \frac{3\cos(x)\cos(2x)\cos(3x)}{8}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)*sin(2*x)*sin(3*x),x)
```

output
```
x*sin(x)*sin(2*x)*sin(3*x)/4 + x*sin(x)*cos(2*x)*cos(3*x)/4 + x*sin(2*x)*c
os(x)*cos(3*x)/4 - x*sin(3*x)*cos(x)*cos(2*x)/4 - 5*sin(x)*sin(3*x)*cos(2*
x)/24 - sin(2*x)*sin(3*x)*cos(x)/3 - 3*cos(x)*cos(2*x)*cos(3*x)/8
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sin(x)\sin(2x)\sin(3x)\,dx = \frac{1}{24}\cos(6x) - \frac{1}{16}\cos(4x) - \frac{1}{8}\cos(2x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)*sin(2*x)*sin(3*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/24*cos(6*x) - 1/16*cos(4*x) - 1/8*cos(2*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.52

$$\int \sin(x)\sin(2x)\sin(3x)\,dx = -\frac{4}{3}\sin(x)^6 + \frac{3}{2}\sin(x)^4$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)*sin(2*x)*sin(3*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-4/3*sin(x)^6 + 3/2*sin(x)^4
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.56

$$\int \sin(x)\sin(2x)\sin(3x)\,dx = -\frac{\sin(x)^4\,(8\sin(x)^2-9)}{6}$$

input
```
int(sin(2*x)*sin(3*x)*sin(x),x)
```

output
```
-(sin(x)^4*(8*sin(x)^2 - 9))/6
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 89, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.56

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin(x)\sin(2x)\sin(3x)\,dx = &-\frac{\cos(3x)\cos(2x)\cos(x)}{24} + \frac{\cos(3x)\cos(2x)\sin(x)\,x}{4} \\ &+ \frac{\cos(3x)\cos(x)\sin(2x)\,x}{4} \\ &- \frac{\cos(3x)\sin(2x)\sin(x)}{3} - \frac{\cos(2x)\cos(x)\sin(3x)\,x}{4} \\ &+ \frac{\cos(2x)\sin(3x)\sin(x)}{8} + \frac{\sin(3x)\sin(2x)\sin(x)\,x}{4}\end{aligned}$$

input
```
int(sin(x)*sin(2*x)*sin(3*x),x)
```

output
```
( - cos(3*x)*cos(2*x)*cos(x) + 6*cos(3*x)*cos(2*x)*sin(x)*x + 6*cos(3*x)*c
os(x)*sin(2*x)*x - 8*cos(3*x)*sin(2*x)*sin(x) - 6*cos(2*x)*cos(x)*sin(3*x)
*x + 3*cos(2*x)*sin(3*x)*sin(x) + 6*sin(3*x)*sin(2*x)*sin(x)*x)/24
```

3.321 $\int \log \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 12

$$\int \log \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx = -x + x \log \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

output
```
-x+x*ln(1/2*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \log \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx = -x + x \log \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Log[x/2],x]
```

output
```
-x + x*Log[x/2]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.167, Rules used = {2732}

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.

$$\int \log \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2732$$

$$x \log \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - x$$

input
```
Int[Log[x/2],x]
```

output
```
-x + x*Log[x/2]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2732
```
Int[Log[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[x*Log[c*x^n], x] - Simp[n*x, x
] /; FreeQ[{c, n}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-x+x\ln\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$	11
default	$-x+x\ln\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$	11
norman	$-x+x\ln\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$	11
risch	$-x+x\ln\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$	11
parallelrisch	$-x+x\ln\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$	11
parts	$-x+x\ln\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$	11
orering	$-x+x\ln\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$	11

input
```
int(ln(1/2*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-x+x*ln(1/2*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \log\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\,dx = x\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right) - x$$

input
```
integrate(log(1/2*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
x*log(1/2*x) - x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int \log\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx = x \log\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - x$$

input
```
integrate(ln(1/2*x),x)
```

output
```
x*log(x/2) - x
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \log\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx = x \log\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) - x$$

input
```
integrate(log(1/2*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
x*log(1/2*x) - x
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \log\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx = x \log\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) - x$$

input
```
integrate(log(1/2*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
x*log(1/2*x) - x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \log\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\,dx = x\left(\ln\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)$$

input
```
int(log(x/2),x)
```

output
```
x*(log(x/2) - 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \log\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\,dx = x\left(\log\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)$$

input
```
int(log(1/2*x),x)
```

output
```
x*(log(x/2) - 1)
```

3.322 $\int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 41

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}\,dx = -\left((1-x)\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}\right) + 2\arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}\right)$$

output
```
2*arctan(((1+x)/(1-x))^(1/2))-(1-x)*((1+x)/(1-x))^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 65, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.59

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x}\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}\left(\sqrt{1-x^2}+2\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{-1+x}\right)\right)}{\sqrt{1+x}}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[(1 + x)/(1 - x)],x]
```

output
```
-((Sqrt[1 - x]*Sqrt[(1 + x)/(1 - x)]*(Sqrt[1 - x^2] + 2*ArcTan[Sqrt[1 - x^
2]/(-1 + x)]))/Sqrt[1 + x])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 57, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.39, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.200, Rules used = {2051, 252, 216}

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.

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2051}$$

$$4\int \frac{x+1}{(1-x)\left(\frac{x+1}{1-x}+1\right)^2}d\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{252}$$

$$4\left(\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{\frac{x+1}{1-x}+1}d\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}}-\frac{\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}}}{2\left(\frac{x+1}{1-x}+1\right)}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{216}$$

$$4\left(\frac{1}{2}\arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}}\right)-\frac{\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}}}{2\left(\frac{x+1}{1-x}+1\right)}\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[(1 + x)/(1 - x)],x]
```

output
```
4*(-1/2*Sqrt[(1 + x)/(1 - x)]/(1 + (1 + x)/(1 - x)) + ArcTan[Sqrt[(1 + x)/
(1 - x)]]/2)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 252
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(c*x
)^(m - 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(2*b*(p + 1))), x] - Simp[c^2*((m - 1)/(2*b*
(p + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m - 2)*(a + b*x^2)^(p + 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c
}, x] && LtQ[p, -1] && GtQ[m, 1] &&  !ILtQ[(m + 2*p + 3)/2, 0] && IntBinomi
alQ[a, b, c, 2, m, p, x]
```

rule 2051
```
Int[(((e_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_.)))/((c_) + (d_.)*(x_)^(n_.)))^(p_), x_
Symbol] :> With[{q = Denominator[p]}, Simp[q*e*((b*c - a*d)/n)   Subst[Int[
x^(q*(p + 1) - 1)*(((-a)*e + c*x^q)^(1/n - 1)/(b*e - d*x^q)^(1/n + 1)), x],
 x, (e*((a + b*x^n)/(c + d*x^n)))^(1/q)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x]
&& FractionQ[p] && IntegerQ[1/n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

method	result
default	$\frac{\sqrt{-\frac{1+x}{-1+x}}\,(-1+x)\left(\sqrt{-x^2+1}-\arcsin(x)\right)}{\sqrt{-(-1+x)(1+x)}}$
risch	$(-1+x)\sqrt{-\frac{1+x}{-1+x}}+\frac{\arcsin(x)\sqrt{-\frac{1+x}{-1+x}}\,\sqrt{-(-1+x)(1+x)}}{1+x}$
trager	$(-1+x)\sqrt{-\frac{1+x}{-1+x}}+\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\ln\left(-\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\sqrt{-\frac{1+x}{-1+x}}\,x+\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2\right.\right.$

input
```
int(((1+x)/(1-x))^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(-(1+x)/(-1+x))^(1/2)*(-1+x)/(-(-1+x)*(1+x))^(1/2)*((-x^2+1)^(1/2)-arcsin(
x))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}\,dx = (x-1)\sqrt{-\frac{x+1}{x-1}} + 2\arctan\left(\sqrt{-\frac{x+1}{x-1}}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(((1+x)/(1-x))^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(x - 1)*sqrt(-(x + 1)/(x - 1)) + 2*arctan(sqrt(-(x + 1)/(x - 1)))
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}\,dx = \int \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(((1+x)/(1-x))**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral(sqrt((x + 1)/(1 - x)), x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}\,dx = \frac{2\sqrt{-\frac{x+1}{x-1}}}{\frac{x+1}{x-1}-1} + 2\arctan\left(\sqrt{-\frac{x+1}{x-1}}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(((1+x)/(1-x))^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(-(x + 1)/(x - 1))/((x + 1)/(x - 1) - 1) + 2*arctan(sqrt(-(x + 1)/(x
 - 1)))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,\pi \mathrm{sgn}(x-1) - \arcsin{(x)}\,\mathrm{sgn}(x-1) + \sqrt{-x^2+1}\mathrm{sgn}(x-1)$$

input
```
integrate(((1+x)/(1-x))^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*pi*sgn(x - 1) - arcsin(x)*sgn(x - 1) + sqrt(-x^2 + 1)*sgn(x - 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}\,dx = 2\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\sqrt{-\frac{x+1}{x-1}}\right) + \frac{2\,\sqrt{-\frac{x+1}{x-1}}}{\frac{x+1}{x-1}-1}$$

input
```
int((-(x + 1)/(x - 1))^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
2*atan((-(x + 1)/(x - 1))^(1/2)) + (2*(-(x + 1)/(x - 1))^(1/2))/((x + 1)/(
x - 1) - 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}\,dx = i\left(\sqrt{x+1}\,\sqrt{x-1} + 2\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{x-1}+\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right)$$

input
```
int(((1+x)/(1-x))^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
i*(sqrt(x + 1)*sqrt(x - 1) + 2*log((sqrt(x - 1) + sqrt(x + 1))/sqrt(2)))
```

3.323 $\int \frac{x\log(x)}{\sqrt{-1+x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 34

$$\int \frac{x\log(x)}{\sqrt{-1+x^2}}\,dx = -\sqrt{-1+x^2}+\arctan\left(\sqrt{-1+x^2}\right)+\sqrt{-1+x^2}\log(x)$$

output
```
arctan((x^2-1)^(1/2))-(x^2-1)^(1/2)+ln(x)*(x^2-1)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{x\log(x)}{\sqrt{-1+x^2}}\,dx = -\arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-1+x^2}}\right)+\sqrt{-1+x^2}(-1+\log(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[(x*Log[x])/Sqrt[-1 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
-ArcTan[1/Sqrt[-1 + x^2]] + Sqrt[-1 + x^2]*(-1 + Log[x])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.21, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.385$, Rules used = {2776, 243, 60, 73, 216}

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.

$$\int \frac{x\log(x)}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2776}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-1}\log(x)-\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 243}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-1}\log(x)-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x^2}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 60}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx^2-2\sqrt{x^2-1}\right)+\sqrt{x^2-1}\log(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 73}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(2\int \frac{1}{x^4+1}d\sqrt{x^2-1}-2\sqrt{x^2-1}\right)+\sqrt{x^2-1}\log(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 216}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(2\arctan\left(\sqrt{x^2-1}\right)-2\sqrt{x^2-1}\right)+\sqrt{x^2-1}\log(x)$$

input
```
Int[(x*Log[x])/Sqrt[-1 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
(-2*Sqrt[-1 + x^2] + 2*ArcTan[Sqrt[-1 + x^2]])/2 + Sqrt[-1 + x^2]*Log[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 60
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[
(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*((c + d*x)^n/(b*(m + n + 1))), x] + Simp[n*((b*c - a*d)/(
b*(m + n + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^(n - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b,
 c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 0] && NeQ[m + n + 1, 0] &&  !(IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !Integer
Q[n] || (GtQ[m, 0] && LtQ[m - n, 0]))) &&  !ILtQ[m + n + 2, 0] && IntLinear
Q[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

rule 2776
```
Int[((a_.) + Log[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]*(b_.))^(p_.)*((f_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((d_) +
(e_.)*(x_)^(r_))^(q_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[f^m*(d + e*x^r)^(q + 1)*((a + b*L
og[c*x^n])^p/(e*r*(q + 1))), x] - Simp[b*f^m*n*(p/(e*r*(q + 1)))   Int[(d +
 e*x^r)^(q + 1)*((a + b*Log[c*x^n])^(p - 1)/x), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d
, e, f, m, n, q, r}, x] && EqQ[m, r - 1] && IGtQ[p, 0] && (IntegerQ[m] || G
tQ[f, 0]) && NeQ[r, n] && NeQ[q, -1]
```

Maple [C] (warning: unable to verify)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 119, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.50

method	result
meijerg	$-\frac{\sqrt{-\operatorname{signum}(x^2-1)}\left(2-2\sqrt{-x^2+1}\right)}{4\sqrt{\operatorname{signum}(x^2-1)}}+\frac{\sqrt{-\operatorname{signum}(x^2-1)}\ln(x)\left(2-2\sqrt{-x^2+1}\right)}{2\sqrt{\operatorname{signum}(x^2-1)}}+\frac{\sqrt{-\operatorname{signum}(x^2-1)}\left(-16+16\sqrt{-x^2+1}-\right.}{32\sqrt{\operatorname{signum}(x^2-1)}}$

input
```
int(x*ln(x)/(x^2-1)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/4/signum(x^2-1)^(1/2)*(-signum(x^2-1))^(1/2)*(2-2*(-x^2+1)^(1/2))+1/2/s
ignum(x^2-1)^(1/2)*(-signum(x^2-1))^(1/2)*ln(x)*(2-2*(-x^2+1)^(1/2))+1/32/
signum(x^2-1)^(1/2)*(-signum(x^2-1))^(1/2)*(-16+16*(-x^2+1)^(1/2)-32*ln(1/
2+1/2*(-x^2+1)^(1/2)))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{x\log(x)}{\sqrt{-1+x^2}}\,dx = \sqrt{x^2-1}(\log{(x)}-1)+2\arctan\left(-x+\sqrt{x^2-1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x*log(x)/(x^2-1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
sqrt(x^2 - 1)*(log(x) - 1) + 2*arctan(-x + sqrt(x^2 - 1))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 1.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{x \log(x)}{\sqrt{-1+x^2}}\,dx = \sqrt{x^2-1}\log(x) - \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2-1} - \operatorname{acos}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{for}\ x > -1 \wedge x < 1 \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(x*ln(x)/(x**2-1)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
sqrt(x**2 - 1)*log(x) - Piecewise((sqrt(x**2 - 1) - acos(1/x), (x > -1) &
(x < 1)))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{x \log(x)}{\sqrt{-1+x^2}}\,dx = \sqrt{x^2-1}\log(x) - \sqrt{x^2-1} - \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{|x|}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x*log(x)/(x^2-1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
sqrt(x^2 - 1)*log(x) - sqrt(x^2 - 1) - arcsin(1/abs(x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{x \log(x)}{\sqrt{-1+x^2}}\,dx = \sqrt{x^2-1}\log(x) - \sqrt{x^2-1} + \arctan\left(\sqrt{x^2-1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x*log(x)/(x^2-1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
sqrt(x^2 - 1)*log(x) - sqrt(x^2 - 1) + arctan(sqrt(x^2 - 1))
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{x\log(x)}{\sqrt{-1+x^2}}\,dx = \int \frac{x\,\ln(x)}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\,dx$$

input
```
int((x*log(x))/(x^2 - 1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int((x*log(x))/(x^2 - 1)^(1/2), x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{x\log(x)}{\sqrt{-1+x^2}}\,dx = 2atan\left(\sqrt{x^2-1}+x\right)+\sqrt{x^2-1}\,\log(x)-\sqrt{x^2-1}$$

input
```
int(x*log(x)/(x^2-1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
2*atan(sqrt(x**2 - 1) + x) + sqrt(x**2 - 1)*log(x) - sqrt(x**2 - 1)
```

3.324 $\int \frac{a+x}{a^2+x^2} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 19

$$\int \frac{a+x}{a^2+x^2} dx = \arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(a^2+x^2\right)$$

output
```
arctan(x/a)+1/2*ln(a^2+x^2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{a+x}{a^2+x^2} dx = \arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(a^2+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + x)/(a^2 + x^2),x]
```

output
```
ArcTan[x/a] + Log[a^2 + x^2]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.231, Rules used = {452, 216, 240}

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.

$$\int \frac{a+x}{a^2+x^2} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 452}$$

$$a \int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2}dx+\int \frac{x}{a^2+x^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 216}$$

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

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 240}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log \left(a^2+x^2\right)+\arctan \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$$

input
```
Int[(a + x)/(a^2 + x^2),x]
```

output
```
ArcTan[x/a] + Log[a^2 + x^2]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 240
```
Int[(x_)/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Log[RemoveContent[a + b*x
^2, x]]/(2*b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x]
```

rule 452
```
Int[((c_) + (d_.)*(x_))/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c   Int[1/
(a + b*x^2), x], x] + Simp[d   Int[x/(a + b*x^2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c,
 d}, x] && NeQ[b*c^2 + a*d^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

method	result	size
default	$\arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)+\frac{\ln\left(a^{2}+x^{2}\right)}{2}$	18
risch	$\arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)+\frac{\ln\left(a^{2}+x^{2}\right)}{2}$	18
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln(-ia+x)}{2}-\frac{i\ln(-ia+x)}{2}+\frac{\ln(ia+x)}{2}+\frac{i\ln(ia+x)}{2}$	40

input
```
int((a+x)/(a^2+x^2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
arctan(x/a)+1/2*ln(a^2+x^2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{a+x}{a^2+x^2}\,dx=\arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(a^2+x^2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((a+x)/(a^2+x^2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
arctan(x/a) + 1/2*log(a^2 + x^2)
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.21

$$\int \frac{a+x}{a^2+x^2}\,dx = \left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{i}{2}\right)\log\left(-a+2a\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{i}{2}\right)+x\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{i}{2}\right)\log\left(-a+2a\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{i}{2}\right)+x\right)$$

input
```
integrate((a+x)/(a**2+x**2),x)
```

output
```
(1/2 - I/2)*log(-a + 2*a*(1/2 - I/2) + x) + (1/2 + I/2)*log(-a + 2*a*(1/2
+ I/2) + x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{a+x}{a^2+x^2}\,dx = \arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(a^2+x^2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((a+x)/(a^2+x^2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
arctan(x/a) + 1/2*log(a^2 + x^2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{a+x}{a^2+x^2}\,dx = \arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(a^2+x^2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((a+x)/(a^2+x^2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
arctan(x/a) + 1/2*log(a^2 + x^2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{a+x}{a^2+x^2}\,dx=\frac{\ln\left(a^2+x^2\right)}{2}+\operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$$

input
```
int((a + x)/(a^2 + x^2),x)
```

output
```
log(a^2 + x^2)/2 + atan(x/a)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{a+x}{a^2+x^2}\,dx=atan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)+\frac{\log(a^2+x^2)}{2}$$

input
```
int((a+x)/(a^2+x^2),x)
```

output
```
(2*atan(x/a) + log(a**2 + x**2))/2
```

3.325 $\int \sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 38

$$\int \sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}(1-2x)\sqrt{1+x-x^2} - \frac{5}{8}\arcsin\left(\frac{1-2x}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

output
```
-5/8*arcsin(1/5*(1-2*x)*5^(1/2))-1/4*(1-2*x)*(-x^2+x+1)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 45, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.18

$$\int \sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{4}(-1+2x)\sqrt{1+x-x^2} + \frac{5}{4}\arctan\left(\frac{x}{-1+\sqrt{1+x-x^2}}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[1 + x - x^2],x]
```

output
```
((-1 + 2*x)*Sqrt[1 + x - x^2])/4 + (5*ArcTan[x/(-1 + Sqrt[1 + x - x^2])])/
4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.250, Rules used = {1087, 1090, 223}

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.

$$\int \sqrt{-x^2+x+1}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 1087$$

$$\frac{5}{8}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2+x+1}}dx-\frac{1}{4}(1-2x)\sqrt{-x^2+x+1}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 1090$$

$$-\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{5}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{5}(1-2x)^2}}d(1-2x)-\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{-x^2+x+1}(1-2x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 223$$

$$-\frac{5}{8}\arcsin\left(\frac{1-2x}{\sqrt{5}}\right)-\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{-x^2+x+1}(1-2x)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[1 + x - x^2],x]
```

output
```
-1/4*((1 - 2*x)*Sqrt[1 + x - x^2]) - (5*ArcSin[(1 - 2*x)/Sqrt[5]])/8
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 223
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSin[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[-b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && NegQ[b]
```

rule 1087
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(b + 2*c*x)
*((a + b*x + c*x^2)^p/(2*c*(2*p + 1))), x] - Simp[p*((b^2 - 4*a*c)/(2*c*(2*
p + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x + c*x^2)^(p - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] &&
GtQ[p, 0] && (IntegerQ[4*p] || IntegerQ[3*p])
```

rule 1090
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(2*c*(-4*
(c/(b^2 - 4*a*c)))^p)   Subst[Int[Simp[1 - x^2/(b^2 - 4*a*c), x]^p, x], x,
b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p}, x] && GtQ[4*a - b^2/c, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

method	result	siz
default	$-\frac{(1-2x)\sqrt{-x^2+x+1}}{4}+\frac{5\arcsin\left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{5}\right)}{8}$	30
risch	$-\frac{(x^2-x-1)(2x-1)}{4\sqrt{-x^2+x+1}}+\frac{5\arcsin\left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{5}\right)}{8}$	38
trager	$\left(-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{x}{2}\right)\sqrt{-x^2+x+1}-\frac{5\,\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\ln\left(2\,\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)x-\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)+2\sqrt{-x^2+x+1}\right)}{8}$	57

input
```
int((-x^2+x+1)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/4*(1-2*x)*(-x^2+x+1)^(1/2)+5/8*arcsin(2/5*5^(1/2)*(x-1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.97

$$\int\sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx=\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{-x^2+x+1}(2\,x-1)-\frac{5}{4}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+x+1}-1}{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-x^2+x+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*sqrt(-x^2 + x + 1)*(2*x - 1) - 5/4*arctan((sqrt(-x^2 + x + 1) - 1)/x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx = \left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\right)\sqrt{-x^2+x+1}+\frac{5\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{5}\right)}{8}$$

input
```
integrate((-x**2+x+1)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(x/2 - 1/4)*sqrt(-x**2 + x + 1) + 5*asin(2*sqrt(5)*(x - 1/2)/5)/8
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.03

$$\int \sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-x^2+x+1}x-\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{-x^2+x+1}-\frac{5}{8}\arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{5}(2x-1)\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-x^2+x+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(-x^2 + x + 1)*x - 1/4*sqrt(-x^2 + x + 1) - 5/8*arcsin(-1/5*sqrt(5
)*(2*x - 1))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{-x^2+x+1}(2x-1)+\frac{5}{8}\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{5}(2x-1)\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-x^2+x+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/4*sqrt(-x^2 + x + 1)*(2*x - 1) + 5/8*arcsin(1/5*sqrt(5)*(2*x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx=\frac{5\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{2\,\sqrt{5}\,\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{5}\right)}{8}+\left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\right)\,\sqrt{-x^2+x+1}$$

input
```
int((x - x^2 + 1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(5*asin((2*5^(1/2)*(x - 1/2))/5))/8 + (x/2 - 1/4)*(x - x^2 + 1)^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.97

$$\int \sqrt{1+x-x^2}\,dx=\frac{5asin\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)}{8}+\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+x+1}\,x}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+x+1}}{4}$$

input
```
int((-x^2+x+1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(5*asin((2*x - 1)/sqrt(5)) + 4*sqrt( - x**2 + x + 1)*x - 2*sqrt( - x**2 +
x + 1))/8
```

3.326 $\int \frac{x^4}{16+x^{10}} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 12

$$\int \frac{x^4}{16+x^{10}} \, dx = \frac{1}{20} \arctan \left(\frac{x^5}{4}\right)$$

output
```
1/20*arctan(1/4*x^5)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x^4}{16+x^{10}} \, dx = \frac{1}{20} \arctan \left(\frac{x^5}{4}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^4/(16 + x^10),x]
```

output
```
ArcTan[x^5/4]/20
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.182, Rules used = {807, 216}

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.

$$\int \frac{x^4}{x^{10}+16} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{807}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{x^{10}+16} dx^5$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{216}$$

$$\frac{1}{20} \arctan\left(\frac{x^5}{4}\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^4/(16 + x^10),x]
```

output
```
ArcTan[x^5/4]/20
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 807
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{k = GCD[m
+ 1, n]}, Simp[1/k   Subst[Int[x^((m + 1)/k - 1)*(a + b*x^(n/k))^p, x], x,
x^k], x] /; k != 1] /; FreeQ[{a, b, p}, x] && IGtQ[n, 0] && IntegerQ[m]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{x^5}{4}\right)}{20}$	9
meijerg	$\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{x^5}{4}\right)}{20}$	9
risch	$\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{x^5}{4}\right)}{20}$	9
parallelrisch	$\frac{i\ln(x^5+4i)}{40}-\frac{i\ln(x^5-4i)}{40}$	22

input
```
int(x^4/(x^10+16),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/20*arctan(1/4*x^5)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{x^4}{16+x^{10}}\,dx=\frac{1}{20}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{4}x^5\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^4/(x^10+16),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/20*arctan(1/4*x^5)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int \frac{x^4}{16+x^{10}}\,dx=\frac{\operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{x^5}{4}\right)}{20}$$

input
```
integrate(x**4/(x**10+16),x)
```

output
```
atan(x**5/4)/20
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{x^4}{16+x^{10}}\,dx=\frac{1}{20}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{4}\,x^5\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^4/(x^10+16),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/20*arctan(1/4*x^5)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{x^4}{16+x^{10}}\,dx=\frac{1}{20}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{4}\,x^5\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^4/(x^10+16),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/20*arctan(1/4*x^5)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{x^4}{16+x^{10}}\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{x^5}{4}\right)}{20}$$

input
```
int(x^4/(x^10 + 16),x)
```

output
```
atan(x^5/4)/20
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{x^4}{16+x^{10}}\,dx = \int \frac{x^4}{x^{10}+16}dx$$

input
```
int(x^4/(x^10+16),x)
```

output
```
int(x**4/(x**10 + 16),x)
```

3.327 $\int \frac{2+x}{2+x+x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 31

$$\int \frac{2+x}{2+x+x^2}\,dx=\frac{3\arctan\left(\frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{7}}\right)}{\sqrt{7}}+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(2+x+x^2\right)$$

output
```
1/2*ln(x^2+x+2)+3/7*arctan(1/7*(1+2*x)*7^(1/2))*7^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{2+x}{2+x+x^2}\,dx=\frac{3\arctan\left(\frac{1+2x}{\sqrt{7}}\right)}{\sqrt{7}}+\frac{1}{2}\log\left(2+x+x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(2 + x)/(2 + x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
(3*ArcTan[(1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[7]])/Sqrt[7] + Log[2 + x + x^2]/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.333, Rules used = {1142, 1083, 217, 1103}

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.

$$\int \frac{x+2}{x^2+x+2} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1142}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+x+2}dx+\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1083}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+2}dx-3 \int \frac{1}{-(2x+1)^2-7}d(2x+1)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{217}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+2}dx+\frac{3 \arctan \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{7}}\right)}{\sqrt{7}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1103}$$

$$\frac{3 \arctan \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{7}}\right)}{\sqrt{7}}+\frac{1}{2} \log \left(x^2+x+2\right)$$

input
```
Int[(2 + x)/(2 + x + x^2),x]
```

output
```
(3*ArcTan[(1 + 2*x)/Sqrt[7]])/Sqrt[7] + Log[2 + x + x^2]/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 217
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2])^(
-1))*ArcTan[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] &
& (LtQ[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 1083
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-2   Subst[I
nt[1/Simp[b^2 - 4*a*c - x^2, x], x], x, b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c},
x]
```

rule 1103
```
Int[((d_) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[d*(Log[RemoveContent[a + b*x + c*x^2, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d,
e}, x] && EqQ[2*c*d - b*e, 0]
```

rule 1142
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> S
imp[(2*c*d - b*e)/(2*c)   Int[1/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] + Simp[e/(2*c)
Int[(b + 2*c*x)/(a + b*x + c*x^2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\ln(x^2+x+2)}{2}+\frac{3\arctan\left(\frac{(1+2x)\sqrt{7}}{7}\right)\sqrt{7}}{7}$	27
risch	$\frac{\ln(4x^2+4x+8)}{2}+\frac{3\arctan\left(\frac{(1+2x)\sqrt{7}}{7}\right)\sqrt{7}}{7}$	31

input
```
int((2+x)/(x^2+x+2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*ln(x^2+x+2)+3/7*arctan(1/7*(1+2*x)*7^(1/2))*7^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int \frac{2+x}{2+x+x^2} \, dx = \frac{3}{7} \sqrt{7} \arctan \left(\frac{1}{7} \sqrt{7}(2 x+1)\right)+\frac{1}{2} \log \left(x^2+x+2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((2+x)/(x^2+x+2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
3/7*sqrt(7)*arctan(1/7*sqrt(7)*(2*x + 1)) + 1/2*log(x^2 + x + 2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.16

$$\int \frac{2+x}{2+x+x^2} \, dx = \frac{\log \left(x^2+x+2\right)}{2}+\frac{3\sqrt{7} \operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{7}x}{7}+\frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}\right)}{7}$$

input
```
integrate((2+x)/(x**2+x+2),x)
```

output
```
log(x**2 + x + 2)/2 + 3*sqrt(7)*atan(2*sqrt(7)*x/7 + sqrt(7)/7)/7
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int \frac{2+x}{2+x+x^2} \, dx = \frac{3}{7} \sqrt{7} \arctan \left(\frac{1}{7} \sqrt{7}(2 x+1)\right)+\frac{1}{2} \log \left(x^2+x+2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((2+x)/(x^2+x+2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3/7*sqrt(7)*arctan(1/7*sqrt(7)*(2*x + 1)) + 1/2*log(x^2 + x + 2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int \frac{2+x}{2+x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{3}{7}\sqrt{7}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{7}\sqrt{7}(2\,x+1)\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+x+2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((2+x)/(x^2+x+2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
3/7*sqrt(7)*arctan(1/7*sqrt(7)*(2*x + 1)) + 1/2*log(x^2 + x + 2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{2+x}{2+x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(x^2+x+2\right)}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{7}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{7}\,x}{7}+\frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}\right)}{7}$$

input
```
int((x + 2)/(x + x^2 + 2),x)
```

output
```
log(x + x^2 + 2)/2 + (3*7^(1/2)*atan((2*7^(1/2)*x)/7 + 7^(1/2)/7))/7
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{2+x}{2+x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{3\sqrt{7}\,atan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{7}}\right)}{7} + \frac{\log(x^2+x+2)}{2}$$

input
```
int((2+x)/(x^2+x+2),x)
```

output
```
(6*sqrt(7)*atan((2*x + 1)/sqrt(7)) + 7*log(x**2 + x + 2))/14
```

3.328 $\int x \sec(x) \tan(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 10

$$\int x \sec(x) \tan(x) \, dx = -\operatorname{arctanh}(\sin(x)) + x \sec(x)$$

output
```
-arctanh(sin(x))+x*sec(x)
```

Mathematica [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 37 vs. $2(10) = 20$.

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.70

$$\int x \sec(x) \tan(x) \, dx = \log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) - \log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) + x \sec(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x*Sec[x]*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
Log[Cos[x/2] - Sin[x/2]] - Log[Cos[x/2] + Sin[x/2]] + x*Sec[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.500$, Rules used = {4244, 3042, 4257}

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.

$$\int x \tan(x) \sec(x) \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4244}$$

$$x \sec(x) - \int \sec(x) dx$$

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

$$x \sec(x) - \int \csc\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4257}$$

$$x \sec(x) - \operatorname{arctanh}(\sin(x))$$

input
```
Int[x*Sec[x]*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
-ArcTanh[Sin[x]] + x*Sec[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 4244
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*Sec[(a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]^(p_.)*Tan[(a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)^(
n_.)]^(q_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[x^(m - n + 1)*(Sec[a + b*x^n]^p/(b*n*p)), x]
 - Simp[(m - n + 1)/(b*n*p)   Int[x^(m - n)*Sec[a + b*x^n]^p, x], x] /; Fre
eQ[{a, b, p}, x] && IntegerQ[n] && GeQ[m, n] && EqQ[q, 1]
```

rule 4257
```
Int[csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-ArcTanh[Cos[c + d*x]]/d, x]
 /; FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.60

method	result	size
default	$\frac{x}{\cos(x)}-\ln\left(\tan\left(x\right)+\sec\left(x\right)\right)$	16
risch	$\frac{2x\,e^{ix}}{e^{2ix}+1}+\ln\left(e^{ix}-i\right)-\ln\left(e^{ix}+i\right)$	39

input
```
int(x*sec(x)*tan(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
x/cos(x)-ln(tan(x)+sec(x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 29 vs. 2(10) = 20.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.90

$$\int x\sec(x)\tan(x)\,dx=-\frac{\cos\left(x\right)\log\left(\sin\left(x\right)+1\right)-\cos\left(x\right)\log\left(-\sin\left(x\right)+1\right)-2\,x}{2\,\cos\left(x\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(x*sec(x)*tan(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*(cos(x)*log(sin(x) + 1) - cos(x)*log(-sin(x) + 1) - 2*x)/cos(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.41 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

$$\int x \sec(x) \tan(x) \, dx = x \sec(x) - \log(\tan(x) + \sec(x))$$

input
```
integrate(x*sec(x)*tan(x),x)
```

output
```
x*sec(x) - log(tan(x) + sec(x))
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 121 vs. 2(10) = 20.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 121, normalized size of antiderivative = 12.10

$$\int x \sec(x) \tan(x) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{4\,x\cos(2\,x)\cos(x) + 4\,x\sin(2\,x)\sin(x) + 4\,x\cos(x) - \left(\cos(2\,x)^2 + \sin(2\,x)^2 + 2\,\cos(2\,x) + 1\right)\log(\mathrm{co}}{2\left(\cos(2\,x)^2 + \right.}$$

input
```
integrate(x*sec(x)*tan(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*(4*x*cos(2*x)*cos(x) + 4*x*sin(2*x)*sin(x) + 4*x*cos(x) - (cos(2*x)^2
+ sin(2*x)^2 + 2*cos(2*x) + 1)*log(cos(x)^2 + sin(x)^2 + 2*sin(x) + 1) + (
cos(2*x)^2 + sin(2*x)^2 + 2*cos(2*x) + 1)*log(cos(x)^2 + sin(x)^2 - 2*sin(
x) + 1))/(cos(2*x)^2 + sin(2*x)^2 + 2*cos(2*x) + 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 150 vs. $2(10) = 20$.

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 150, normalized size of antiderivative = 15.00

$$\int x\sec(x)\tan(x)\,dx =$$

$$-\frac{2\,x\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)^{2}+\log\left(\frac{2\left(\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)^{2}+2\,\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)+1\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)^{2}+1}\right)\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)^{2}-\log\left(\frac{2\left(\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)^{2}-2\,\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)+1\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)^{2}+1}\right)\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)^{2}+}{2\left(\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)^{2}-1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(x*sec(x)*tan(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*(2*x*tan(1/2*x)^2 + log(2*(tan(1/2*x)^2 + 2*tan(1/2*x) + 1)/(tan(1/2*
x)^2 + 1))*tan(1/2*x)^2 - log(2*(tan(1/2*x)^2 - 2*tan(1/2*x) + 1)/(tan(1/2
*x)^2 + 1))*tan(1/2*x)^2 + 2*x - log(2*(tan(1/2*x)^2 + 2*tan(1/2*x) + 1)/(
tan(1/2*x)^2 + 1)) + log(2*(tan(1/2*x)^2 - 2*tan(1/2*x) + 1)/(tan(1/2*x)^2
 + 1)))/(tan(1/2*x)^2 - 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.90

$$\int x\sec(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{x}{\cos(x)} + \mathrm{atan}(\cos(x) + \sin(x)\;1\mathrm{i})\;2\mathrm{i}$$

input
```
int((x*tan(x))/cos(x),x)
```

output
```
atan(cos(x) + sin(x)*1i)*2i + x/cos(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.80

$$\int x\sec(x)\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(x)\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)-\cos(x)\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)+x}{\cos(x)}$$

input
```
int(x*sec(x)*tan(x),x)
```

output
```
(cos(x)*log(tan(x/2) - 1) - cos(x)*log(tan(x/2) + 1) + x)/cos(x)
```

3.329 $\int \frac{x}{-a^4+x^4} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 15

$$\int \frac{x}{-a^4+x^4} dx = -\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)}{2a^2}$$

output
```
-1/2*arctanh(x^2/a^2)/a^2
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{-a^4+x^4} dx = -\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)}{2a^2}$$

input
```
Integrate[x/(-a^4 + x^4),x]
```

output
```
-1/2*ArcTanh[x^2/a^2]/a^2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.154, Rules used = {807, 220}

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.

$$\int \frac{x}{x^4-a^4}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 807}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{x^4-a^4}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 220}$$

$$-\frac{\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)}{2a^2}$$

input
```
Int[x/(-a^4 + x^4),x]
```

output
```
-1/2*ArcTanh[x^2/a^2]/a^2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 220
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[b, 2])^(-
1))*ArcTanh[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] &&
 (LtQ[a, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 807
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{k = GCD[m
+ 1, n]}, Simp[1/k   Subst[Int[x^((m + 1)/k - 1)*(a + b*x^(n/k))^p, x], x,
x^k], x] /; k != 1] /; FreeQ[{a, b, p}, x] && IGtQ[n, 0] && IntegerQ[m]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.80

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$\frac{\ln(-a+x)+\ln(a+x)-\ln(a^2+x^2)}{4a^2}$	27
default	$-\frac{\ln(a^2+x^2)}{4a^2}+\frac{\ln(a^2-x^2)}{4a^2}$	30
risch	$-\frac{\ln(a^2+x^2)}{4a^2}+\frac{\ln(-a^2+x^2)}{4a^2}$	30
norman	$\frac{\ln(a-x)}{4a^2}+\frac{\ln(a+x)}{4a^2}-\frac{\ln(a^2+x^2)}{4a^2}$	35

input
```
int(x/(-a^4+x^4),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4*(ln(-a+x)+ln(a+x)-ln(a^2+x^2))/a^2
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.73

$$\int \frac{x}{-a^4+x^4}\,dx=-\frac{\log(a^2+x^2)-\log(-a^2+x^2)}{4\,a^2}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-a^4+x^4),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/4*(log(a^2 + x^2) - log(-a^2 + x^2))/a^2
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.47

$$\int \frac{x}{-a^4+x^4}\,dx=\frac{\frac{\log(-a^2+x^2)}{4}-\frac{\log(a^2+x^2)}{4}}{a^2}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-a**4+x**4),x)
```

output
```
(log(-a**2 + x**2)/4 - log(a**2 + x**2)/4)/a**2
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 29 vs. $2(13) = 26$.

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.93

$$\int \frac{x}{-a^4 + x^4} \, dx = -\frac{\log(a^2 + x^2)}{4\,a^2} + \frac{\log(-a^2 + x^2)}{4\,a^2}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-a^4+x^4),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/4*log(a^2 + x^2)/a^2 + 1/4*log(-a^2 + x^2)/a^2
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 30 vs. $2(13) = 26$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int \frac{x}{-a^4 + x^4} \, dx = -\frac{\log(a^2 + x^2)}{4\,a^2} + \frac{\log(|-a^2 + x^2|)}{4\,a^2}$$

input
```
integrate(x/(-a^4+x^4),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/4*log(a^2 + x^2)/a^2 + 1/4*log(abs(-a^2 + x^2))/a^2
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.87

$$\int \frac{x}{-a^4+x^4}\,dx=-\frac{\operatorname{atanh}\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)}{2\,a^2}$$

input
```
int(-x/(a^4 - x^4),x)
```

output
```
-atanh(x^2/a^2)/(2*a^2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.73

$$\int \frac{x}{-a^4+x^4}\,dx=\frac{-\log(a^2+x^2)+\log(a-x)+\log(a+x)}{4a^2}$$

input
```
int(x/(-a^4+x^4),x)
```

output
```
( - log(a**2 + x**2) + log(a - x) + log(a + x))/(4*a**2)
```

3.330 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 21

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx=-\frac{2x^{3/2}}{3}+\frac{2}{3}(1+x)^{3/2}$$

output
```
-2/3*x^(3/2)+2/3*(1+x)^(3/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx=-\frac{2x^{3/2}}{3}+\frac{2}{3}(1+x)^{3/2}$$

input
```
Integrate[(Sqrt[x] + Sqrt[1 + x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(-2*x^(3/2))/3 + (2*(1 + x)^(3/2))/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.200, Rules used = {2531, 15, 17}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x+1}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2531$$

$$\int \sqrt{x+1}dx-\int \sqrt{x}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 15$$

$$\int \sqrt{x+1}dx-\frac{2x^{3/2}}{3}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 17$$

$$\frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{3/2}-\frac{2x^{3/2}}{3}$$

input
```
Int[(Sqrt[x] + Sqrt[1 + x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(-2*x^(3/2))/3 + (2*(1 + x)^(3/2))/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 15
```
Int[(a_.)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*(x^(m + 1)/(m + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[
{a, m}, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

rule 17
```
Int[(c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*((a + b*x)^(m + 1
)/(b*(m + 1))), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

rule 2531
```
Int[(u_.)/((d_.)*(x_)^(n_.) + (c_.)*Sqrt[(a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)^(p_.)]), x_Symb
ol] :> Simp[-b/(a*d)   Int[u*x^n, x], x] + Simp[1/(a*c)   Int[u*Sqrt[a + b*
x^(2*n)], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n}, x] && EqQ[p, 2*n] && EqQ[b*c^2 -
 d^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}+\frac{2(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}$	14
meijerg	$-\frac{\frac{4\sqrt{\pi}\,x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}-\frac{2\sqrt{\pi}\,x^{\frac{3}{2}}\left(2+\frac{2}{x}\right)\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}}}{3}}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$	37

input
```
int(1/(x^(1/2)+(1+x)^(1/2)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-2/3*x^(3/2)+2/3*(1+x)^(3/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = \frac{2}{3}\,(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3}\,x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^(1/2)+(1+x)^(1/2)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2/3*(x + 1)^(3/2) - 2/3*x^(3/2)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 63 vs. $2(17) = 34$.

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 63, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.00

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = \frac{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+1}}{3\sqrt{x}+3\sqrt{x+1}} + \frac{4x}{3\sqrt{x}+3\sqrt{x+1}} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{x}+3\sqrt{x+1}}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x**(1/2)+(1+x)**(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x)*sqrt(x + 1)/(3*sqrt(x) + 3*sqrt(x + 1)) + 4*x/(3*sqrt(x) + 3*sqr
t(x + 1)) + 2/(3*sqrt(x) + 3*sqrt(x + 1))
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}+\sqrt{x}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^(1/2)+(1+x)^(1/2)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate(1/(sqrt(x + 1) + sqrt(x)), x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = \frac{2}{3}\,(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3}\,x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(x^(1/2)+(1+x)^(1/2)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2/3*(x + 1)^(3/2) - 2/3*x^(3/2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = \frac{2\,x\,\sqrt{x+1}}{3}+\frac{2\,\sqrt{x+1}}{3}-\frac{2\,x^{3/2}}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/((x + 1)^(1/2) + x^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
(2*x*(x + 1)^(1/2))/3 + (2*(x + 1)^(1/2))/3 - (2*x^(3/2))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{1+x}}\,dx = \frac{2\sqrt{x+1}\,x}{3}+\frac{2\sqrt{x+1}}{3}-\frac{2\sqrt{x}\,x}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/(x^(1/2)+(1+x)^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
(2*(sqrt(x + 1)*x + sqrt(x + 1) - sqrt(x)*x))/3
```

3.331 $\int \frac{1}{1-e^{-x}+2e^x} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 16, antiderivative size = 23

$$\int \frac{1}{1-e^{-x}+2e^x} \, dx = \frac{1}{3}\log\left(1-2e^x\right) - \frac{1}{3}\log\left(1+e^x\right)$$

output
```
1/3*ln(1-2*exp(x))-1/3*ln(1+exp(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{1}{1-e^{-x}+2e^x} \, dx = \frac{2}{3}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{3}-\frac{2e^{-x}}{3}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - E^(-x) + 2*E^x)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(2*ArcTanh[1/3 - 2/(3*E^x)])/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.09, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.188$, Rules used = {2720, 1081, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{-e^{-x}+2e^x+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2720}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{e^x+2e^{2x}-1}de^x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1081}$$

$$2\int \left(-\frac{1}{6(1+e^x)}-\frac{1}{3(1-2e^x)}\right)de^x$$

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

$$2\left(\frac{1}{6}\log(1-2e^x)-\frac{1}{6}\log(e^x+1)\right)$$

input
```
Int[(1 - E^(-x) + 2*E^x)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
2*(Log[1 - 2*E^x]/6 - Log[1 + E^x]/6)
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 1081
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{q = Rt[b^2
- 4*a*c, 2]}, Simp[c   Int[ExpandIntegrand[1/((b/2 - q/2 + c*x)*(b/2 + q/2
+ c*x)), x], x], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && NiceSqrtQ[b^2 - 4*a*c]
```

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

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]]]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

method	result	size
risch	$-\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{3}+\frac{\ln(e^x-\frac{1}{2})}{3}$	16
parallelrisch	$-\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{3}+\frac{\ln(e^x-\frac{1}{2})}{3}$	16
derivativedivides	$\frac{\ln(2\,e^x-1)}{3}-\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{3}$	18
default	$\frac{\ln(2\,e^x-1)}{3}-\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{3}$	18
norman	$\frac{\ln(2\,e^x-1)}{3}-\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{3}$	18

input
```
int(1/(1-1/exp(x)+2*exp(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/3*ln(1+exp(x))+1/3*ln(exp(x)-1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{1}{1-e^{-x}+2e^x}\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\,\log\left(2\,e^x-1\right)-\frac{1}{3}\,\log\left(e^x+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-1/exp(x)+2*exp(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3*log(2*e^x - 1) - 1/3*log(e^x + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{1}{1-e^{-x}+2e^{x}}\,dx=\frac{\log\left(e^{x}-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{3}-\frac{\log\left(e^{x}+1\right)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-1/exp(x)+2*exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
log(exp(x) - 1/2)/3 - log(exp(x) + 1)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{1}{1-e^{-x}+2e^{x}}\,dx=-\frac{1}{3}\log\left(e^{(-x)}+1\right)+\frac{1}{3}\log\left(e^{(-x)}-2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-1/exp(x)+2*exp(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/3*log(e^(-x) + 1) + 1/3*log(e^(-x) - 2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{1}{1-e^{-x}+2e^{x}}\,dx=-\frac{1}{3}\log\left(e^{x}+1\right)+\frac{1}{3}\log\left(\left|2\,e^{x}-1\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-1/exp(x)+2*exp(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/3*log(e^x + 1) + 1/3*log(abs(2*e^x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{1}{1-e^{-x}+2e^x}\,dx=\frac{\ln\left(2\,\mathrm{e}^x-1\right)}{3}-\frac{\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^x+1\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/(2*exp(x) - exp(-x) + 1),x)
```

output
```
log(2*exp(x) - 1)/3 - log(exp(x) + 1)/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{1}{1-e^{-x}+2e^x}\,dx=-\frac{\log(e^x+1)}{3}+\frac{\log(2e^x-1)}{3}$$

input
```
int(1/(1-1/exp(x)+2*exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
( - log(e**x + 1) + log(2*e**x - 1))/3
```

3.332 $\int \frac{\arctan(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int \frac{\arctan(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x}\arctan(\sqrt{x}) - \log(1+x)$$

output
```
-ln(1+x)+2*arctan(x^(1/2))*x^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\arctan(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x}\arctan(\sqrt{x}) - \log(1+x)$$

input
```
Integrate[ArcTan[Sqrt[x]]/Sqrt[x],x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[x]*ArcTan[Sqrt[x]] - Log[1 + x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.167, Rules used = {5361, 16}

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.

$$\int \frac{\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 5361$$

$$2\sqrt{x}\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)-\int \frac{1}{x+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 16$$

$$2\sqrt{x}\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)-\log(x+1)$$

input
```
Int[ArcTan[Sqrt[x]]/Sqrt[x],x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[x]*ArcTan[Sqrt[x]] - Log[1 + x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 16
```
Int[(c_.)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(Log[RemoveContent[a +
b*x, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

rule 5361
```
Int[((a_.) + ArcTan[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]*(b_.))^(p_.)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol] :>
 Simp[x^(m + 1)*((a + b*ArcTan[c*x^n])^p/(m + 1)), x] - Simp[b*c*n*(p/(m +
1))   Int[x^(m + n)*((a + b*ArcTan[c*x^n])^(p - 1)/(1 + c^2*x^(2*n))), x],
x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m, n}, x] && IGtQ[p, 0] && (EqQ[p, 1] || (EqQ[n, 1] &
& IntegerQ[m])) && NeQ[m, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\ln(1+x)+2\arctan(\sqrt{x})\sqrt{x}$	17
default	$-\ln(1+x)+2\arctan(\sqrt{x})\sqrt{x}$	17
meijerg	$-\ln(1+x)+2\arctan(\sqrt{x})\sqrt{x}$	17

input
```
int(arctan(x^(1/2))/x^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-ln(1+x)+2*arctan(x^(1/2))*x^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{\arctan(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x}\arctan(\sqrt{x}) - \log(x+1)$$

input
```
integrate(arctan(x^(1/2))/x^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x)*arctan(sqrt(x)) - log(x + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{\arctan(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x}\,\mathrm{atan}(\sqrt{x}) - \log(x+1)$$

input
```
integrate(atan(x**(1/2))/x**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x)*atan(sqrt(x)) - log(x + 1)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x}\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right) - \log\left(x+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(arctan(x^(1/2))/x^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x)*arctan(sqrt(x)) - log(x + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x}\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right) - \log\left(x+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(arctan(x^(1/2))/x^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x)*arctan(sqrt(x)) - log(x + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x}\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\sqrt{x}\right) - \ln\left(x+1\right)$$

input
```
int(atan(x^(1/2))/x^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
2*x^(1/2)*atan(x^(1/2)) - log(x + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int \frac{\arctan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = 2\sqrt{x}\,atan\left(\sqrt{x}\right) - \log(x+1)$$

input
```
int(atan(x^(1/2))/x^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
2*sqrt(x)*atan(sqrt(x)) - log(x + 1)
```

3.333 $\int \frac{\log(1+x)}{x^2} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{\log(1+x)}{x^2} dx = \log(x) - \log(1+x) - \frac{\log(1+x)}{x}$$

output
```
ln(x)-ln(1+x)-ln(1+x)/x
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\log(1+x)}{x^2} dx = \log(x) - \log(1+x) - \frac{\log(1+x)}{x}$$

input
```
Integrate[Log[1 + x]/x^2,x]
```

output
```
Log[x] - Log[1 + x] - Log[1 + x]/x
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.500$, Rules used = {2842, 47, 14, 16}

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.

$$\int \frac{\log(x+1)}{x^2} \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2842}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x(x+1)}dx - \frac{\log(x+1)}{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 47}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x}dx - \int \frac{1}{x+1}dx - \frac{\log(x+1)}{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 14}$$

$$-\int \frac{1}{x+1}dx + \log(x) - \frac{\log(x+1)}{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 16}$$

$$\log(x) - \frac{\log(x+1)}{x} - \log(x+1)$$

input
```
Int[Log[1 + x]/x^2,x]
```

output
```
Log[x] - Log[1 + x] - Log[1 + x]/x
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 14
```
Int[(a_.)/(x_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*Log[x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

rule 16
```
Int[(c_.)/((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_)), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(Log[RemoveContent[a +
b*x, x]]/b), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x]
```

rule 47
```
Int[1/(((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b/(b*c
 - a*d)   Int[1/(a + b*x), x], x] - Simp[d/(b*c - a*d)   Int[1/(c + d*x), x
], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
```

rule 2842
```
Int[((a_.) + Log[(c_.)*((d_) + (e_.)*(x_))^(n_.)]*(b_.))*((f_.) + (g_.)*(x_
))^(q_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(f + g*x)^(q + 1)*((a + b*Log[c*(d + e*x)^n])/(
g*(q + 1))), x] - Simp[b*e*(n/(g*(q + 1)))   Int[(f + g*x)^(q + 1)/(d + e*x
), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, n, q}, x] && NeQ[e*f - d*g, 0] &&
NeQ[q, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\ln(x)-\frac{\ln(1+x)(1+x)}{x}$	16
default	$\ln(x)-\frac{\ln(1+x)(1+x)}{x}$	16
meijerg	$\ln(x)-\frac{(2x+2)\ln(1+x)}{2x}$	18
risch	$\ln(x)-\ln(1+x)-\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$	19
parts	$\ln(x)-\ln(1+x)-\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$	19
norman	$\frac{-\ln(1+x)x-\ln(1+x)}{x}+\ln(x)$	22
parallelrisch	$\frac{x\ln(x)-\ln(1+x)x-\ln(1+x)}{x}$	23

input
```
int(1/x^2*ln(1+x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
ln(x)-ln(1+x)*(1+x)/x
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

$$\int \frac{\log(1+x)}{x^2}\,dx = -\frac{(x+1)\log(x+1) - x\log(x)}{x}$$

input
```
integrate(log(1+x)/x^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-((x + 1)*log(x + 1) - x*log(x))/x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int \frac{\log(1+x)}{x^2}\,dx = \log(x) - \log(x+1) - \frac{\log(x+1)}{x}$$

input
```
integrate(ln(1+x)/x**2,x)
```

output
```
log(x) - log(x + 1) - log(x + 1)/x
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\log(1+x)}{x^2}\,dx = -\frac{\log(x+1)}{x} - \log(x+1) + \log(x)$$

input
```
integrate(log(1+x)/x^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-log(x + 1)/x - log(x + 1) + log(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{\log(1+x)}{x^2}\,dx = -\frac{\log(x+1)}{x} - \log(|x+1|) + \log(|x|)$$

input
```
integrate(log(1+x)/x^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-log(x + 1)/x - log(abs(x + 1)) + log(abs(x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\log(1+x)}{x^2}\,dx = -\ln\left(\frac{1}{x}+1\right) - \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x}$$

input
```
int(log(x + 1)/x^2,x)
```

output
```
- log(1/x + 1) - log(x + 1)/x
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.22

$$\int \frac{\log(1+x)}{x^2}\,dx = \frac{-\log(x+1)\,x - \log(x+1) + \log(x)\,x}{x}$$

input
```
int(log(1+x)/x^2,x)
```

output
```
( - log(x + 1)*x - log(x + 1) + log(x)*x)/x
```

3.334 $\int \frac{1}{-e^x+e^{3x}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 12

$$\int \frac{1}{-e^x+e^{3x}}\,dx = e^{-x} - \operatorname{arctanh}(e^x)$$

output
```
exp(-x)-arctanh(exp(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{-e^x+e^{3x}}\,dx = e^{-x} - \operatorname{arctanh}(e^x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-E^x + E^(3*x))^(-1),x]
```

output
```
E^(-x) - ArcTanh[E^x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.308, Rules used = {2720, 25, 264, 219}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{e^{3x}-e^x}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2720}$$

$$\int -\frac{e^{-2x}}{1-e^{2x}}de^x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 25}$$

$$-\int \frac{e^{-2x}}{1-e^{2x}}de^x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 264}$$

$$e^{-x}-\int \frac{1}{1-e^{2x}}de^x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 219}$$

$$e^{-x}-\text{arctanh}(e^x)$$

input
```
Int[(-E^x + E^(3*x))^(-1),x]
```

output
```
E^(-x) - ArcTanh[E^x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 219
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2]))*
ArcTanh[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] && (Gt
Q[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 264
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c*x)^(
m + 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(a*c*(m + 1))), x] - Simp[b*((m + 2*p + 3)/(a*c
^2*(m + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m + 2)*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p
}, x] && LtQ[m, -1] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c, 2, m, p, x]
```

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]]]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.67

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\ln(1+\mathrm{e}^{x})}{2}+\frac{\ln(\mathrm{e}^{x}-1)}{2}+\mathrm{e}^{-x}$	20
norman	$-\frac{\ln(1+\mathrm{e}^{x})}{2}+\frac{\ln(\mathrm{e}^{x}-1)}{2}+\mathrm{e}^{-x}$	20
risch	$-\frac{\ln(1+\mathrm{e}^{x})}{2}+\frac{\ln(\mathrm{e}^{x}-1)}{2}+\mathrm{e}^{-x}$	20

input
```
int(1/(-exp(x)+exp(3*x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2*ln(1+exp(x))+1/2*ln(exp(x)-1)+1/exp(x)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 25 vs. 2(10) = 20.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.08

$$\int \frac{1}{-e^x + e^{3x}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\left(e^x\log\left(e^x+1\right) - e^x\log\left(e^x-1\right) - 2\right)e^{(-x)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-exp(x)+exp(3*x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*(e^x*log(e^x + 1) - e^x*log(e^x - 1) - 2)*e^(-x)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 20 vs. 2(8) = 16.

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.67

$$\int \frac{1}{-e^x + e^{3x}}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(e^x-1\right)}{2} - \frac{\log\left(e^x+1\right)}{2} + e^{-x}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-exp(x)+exp(3*x)),x)
```

output
```
log(exp(x) - 1)/2 - log(exp(x) + 1)/2 + exp(-x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.58

$$\int \frac{1}{-e^x + e^{3x}}\,dx = e^{(-x)} - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(e^x+1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(e^x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-exp(x)+exp(3*x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
e^(-x) - 1/2*log(e^x + 1) + 1/2*log(e^x - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.67

$$\int \frac{1}{-e^x + e^{3x}}\,dx = e^{(-x)} - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(e^x + 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(|e^x - 1|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-exp(x)+exp(3*x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
e^(-x) - 1/2*log(e^x + 1) + 1/2*log(abs(e^x - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.58

$$\int \frac{1}{-e^x + e^{3x}}\,dx = \mathrm{e}^{-x} + \frac{\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^x - 1\right)}{2} - \frac{\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^x + 1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(1/(exp(3*x) - exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
exp(-x) + log(exp(x) - 1)/2 - log(exp(x) + 1)/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.50

$$\int \frac{1}{-e^x + e^{3x}}\,dx = \frac{e^x\log(e^x - 1) - e^x\log(e^x + 1) + 2}{2e^x}$$

input
```
int(1/(-exp(x)+exp(3*x)),x)
```

output
```
(e**x*log(e**x - 1) - e**x*log(e**x + 1) + 2)/(2*e**x)
```

3.335 $\int \frac{1+\cos^2(x)}{1-\cos^2(x)} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 17, antiderivative size = 8

$$\int \frac{1+\cos^2(x)}{1-\cos^2(x)} dx = -x - 2\cot(x)$$

output
```
-x-2*cot(x)
```

Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 5 vs. order 3 in optimal.

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.88

$$\int \frac{1+\cos^2(x)}{1-\cos^2(x)} dx = -\cot(x) - \cot(x)\,\text{Hypergeometric2F1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}, -\tan^2(x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + Cos[x]^2)/(1 - Cos[x]^2),x]
```

output
```
-Cot[x] - Cot[x]*Hypergeometric2F1[-1/2, 1, 1/2, -Tan[x]^2]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 8, number of rules used = 7, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.412, Rules used = {3042, 3650, 3042, 3654, 3042, 4254, 24}

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.

$$\int \frac{\cos^2(x)+1}{1-\cos^2(x)}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{\sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2+1}{1-\sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3650}$$

$$2\int \frac{1}{1-\cos^2(x)}dx-x$$

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

$$2\int \frac{1}{1-\sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2}dx-x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3654}$$

$$2\int \csc^2(x)dx-x$$

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

$$2\int \csc(x)^2dx-x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4254}$$

$$-2\int 1d\cot(x)-x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$

$$-x-2\cot(x)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + Cos[x]^2)/(1 - Cos[x]^2),x]
```

output
```
-x - 2*Cot[x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3650
```
Int[((A_.) + (B_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)/((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_
.)*(x_)]^2), x_Symbol] :> Simp[B*(x/b), x] + Simp[(A*b - a*B)/b   Int[1/(a
+ b*Sin[e + f*x]^2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, A, B}, x]
```

rule 3654
```
Int[(u_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[
a^p   Int[ActivateTrig[u*cos[e + f*x]^(2*p)], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f,
p}, x] && EqQ[a + b, 0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

rule 4254
```
Int[csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-d^(-1)   Subst[Int[Exp
andIntegrand[(1 + x^2)^(n/2 - 1), x], x], x, Cot[c + d*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{c,
 d}, x] && IGtQ[n/2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.62

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{2}{\tan(x)}-\arctan\left(\tan\left(x\right)\right)$	13
parallelrisch	$-x+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$	15
risch	$-x-\frac{4i}{\mathrm{e}^{2ix}-1}$	17
norman	$\frac{-1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{4}+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{6}-\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}-2x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}-x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{5}-\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)x}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}\right)^{2}\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$	65

input
```
int((1+cos(x)^2)/(1-cos(x)^2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-2/tan(x)-arctan(tan(x))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.88

$$\int \frac{1+\cos^2(x)}{1-\cos^2(x)}\,dx = -\frac{x\sin{(x)}+2\,\cos{(x)}}{\sin{(x)}}$$

input
```
integrate((1+cos(x)^2)/(1-cos(x)^2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-(x*sin(x) + 2*cos(x))/sin(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.30 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

$$\int \frac{1+\cos^2(x)}{1-\cos^2(x)}\,dx = -x+\tan{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}-\frac{1}{\tan{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}}$$

input
```
integrate((1+cos(x)**2)/(1-cos(x)**2),x)
```

output
```
-x + tan(x/2) - 1/tan(x/2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.25

$$\int \frac{1+\cos^2(x)}{1-\cos^2(x)}\,dx = -x - \frac{2}{\tan(x)}$$

input
```
integrate((1+cos(x)^2)/(1-cos(x)^2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-x - 2/tan(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.00

$$\int \frac{1+\cos^2(x)}{1-\cos^2(x)}\,dx = -x - \frac{1}{\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)} + \tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate((1+cos(x)^2)/(1-cos(x)^2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-x - 1/tan(1/2*x) + tan(1/2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1+\cos^2(x)}{1-\cos^2(x)}\,dx = -x - 2\cot(x)$$

input
```
int(-(cos(x)^2 + 1)/(cos(x)^2 - 1),x)
```

output
```
- x - 2*cot(x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.88

$$\int \frac{1+\cos^2(x)}{1-\cos^2(x)}\,dx = \frac{-2\cos(x)-\sin(x)\,x}{\sin(x)}$$

input
```
int((1+cos(x)^2)/(1-cos(x)^2),x)
```

output
```
( - 2*cos(x) - sin(x)*x)/sin(x)
```

3.336 $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{-25+2x}} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{-25+2x}} \, dx = \frac{2}{5} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{-25+2x}\right)$$

output
```
2/5*arctan(1/5*(-25+2*x)^(1/2))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{-25+2x}} \, dx = \frac{2}{5} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{-25+2x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(x*Sqrt[-25 + 2*x]),x]
```

output
```
(2*ArcTan[Sqrt[-25 + 2*x]/5])/5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.154$, Rules used = {73, 216}

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.

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2x-25}}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{73}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}(2x-25)+\frac{25}{2}}d\sqrt{2x-25}$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{216}$$
$$\frac{2}{5}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{2x-25}\right)$$

input
```
Int[1/(x*Sqrt[-25 + 2*x]),x]
```

output
```
(2*ArcTan[Sqrt[-25 + 2*x]/5])/5
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{2\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-25+2x}}{5}\right)}{5}$	13
default	$\frac{2\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-25+2x}}{5}\right)}{5}$	13
pseudoelliptic	$\frac{2\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-25+2x}}{5}\right)}{5}$	13
trager	$\frac{\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\ln\left(-\frac{\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)x-25\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)-5\sqrt{-25+2x}}{x}\right)}{5}$	41
meijerg	$\frac{\sqrt{-\operatorname{signum}\left(x-\frac{25}{2}\right)}\left(\left(-\ln(2)+\ln(x)-2\ln(5)+i\pi\right)\sqrt{\pi}-2\sqrt{\pi}\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{2x}{25}}}{2}\right)\right)}{5\sqrt{\pi}\sqrt{\operatorname{signum}\left(x-\frac{25}{2}\right)}}$	57

input
```
int(1/x/(-25+2*x)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2/5*arctan(1/5*(-25+2*x)^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{-25+2x}}\,dx = \frac{2}{5}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{2\,x-25}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(-25+2*x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2/5*arctan(1/5*sqrt(2*x - 25))
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.47 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.44

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{-25+2x}}\,dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2i\,\text{acosh}\left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)}{5} & \text{for } \frac{1}{|x|} > \frac{2}{25} \\ -\frac{2\,\text{asin}\left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)}{5} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(-25+2*x)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((2*I*acosh(5*sqrt(2)/(2*sqrt(x)))/5, 1/Abs(x) > 2/25), (-2*asin(
5*sqrt(2)/(2*sqrt(x)))/5, True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{-25+2x}}\,dx = \frac{2}{5}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{2x-25}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(-25+2*x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2/5*arctan(1/5*sqrt(2*x - 25))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{-25+2x}}\,dx = \frac{2}{5}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{2x-25}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/x/(-25+2*x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2/5*arctan(1/5*sqrt(2*x - 25))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{-25+2x}}\,dx = \frac{2\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2\,x-25}}{5}\right)}{5}$$

input
```
int(1/(x*(2*x - 25)^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
(2*atan((2*x - 25)^(1/2)/5))/5
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.61

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{-25+2x}}\,dx = \frac{2atan\left(\frac{\sqrt{2x-25}}{5}\right)}{5}$$

input
```
int(1/x/(-25+2*x)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(2*atan(sqrt(2*x - 25)/5))/5
```

3.337 $\int \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{9-\cos^4(x)}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 17, antiderivative size = 11

$$\int \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{9-\cos^4(x)}}\,dx = -\arcsin\left(\frac{\cos^2(x)}{3}\right)$$

output
```
-arcsin(1/3*cos(x)^2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{9-\cos^4(x)}}\,dx = -\arcsin\left(\frac{\cos^2(x)}{3}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sin[2*x]/Sqrt[9 - Cos[x]^4],x]
```

output
```
-ArcSin[Cos[x]^2/3]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.36, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.353$, Rules used = {3042, 4878, 27, 1432, 1090, 223}

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.

$$\int \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{9-\cos^4(x)}}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{9-\cos(x)^4}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4878}$$

$$\int \frac{2\sin(x)}{\sqrt{-\sin^4(x)+2\sin^2(x)+8}}d\sin(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{27}$$

$$2\int \frac{\sin(x)}{\sqrt{-\sin^4(x)+2\sin^2(x)+8}}d\sin(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1432}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\sin^4(x)+2\sin^2(x)+8}}d\sin^2(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1090}$$

$$-\frac{1}{6}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{\sin^4(x)}{36}}}d(2-2\sin^2(x))$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{223}$$

$$-\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{6}(2-2\sin^2(x))\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sin[2*x]/Sqrt[9 - Cos[x]^4],x]
```

output
```
-ArcSin[(2 - 2*Sin[x]^2)/6]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 27
```
Int[(a_)*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a   Int[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] &&  !Ma
tchQ[Fx, (b_)*(Gx_) /; FreeQ[b, x]]
```

rule 223
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSin[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[-b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && NegQ[b]
```

rule 1090
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(2*c*(-4*
(c/(b^2 - 4*a*c)))^p)   Subst[Int[Simp[1 - x^2/(b^2 - 4*a*c), x]^p, x], x,
b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p}, x] && GtQ[4*a - b^2/c, 0]
```

rule 1432
```
Int[(x_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2 + (c_.)*(x_)^4)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2
 Subst[Int[(a + b*x + c*x^2)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p}, x]
```

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

rule 4878
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> With[{v = FunctionOfTrig[u, x]}, Simp[With[{d = FreeFa
ctors[Sin[v], x]}, d/Coefficient[v, x, 1]   Subst[Int[SubstFor[1, Sin[v]/d,
 u/Cos[v], x], x], x, Sin[v]/d]], x] /;  !FalseQ[v] && FunctionOfQ[NonfreeF
actors[Sin[v], x], u/Cos[v], x]]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.32 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\arcsin\left(\frac{\cos(x)^2}{3}\right)$	10
default	$-\arcsin\left(\frac{\cos(x)^2}{3}\right)$	10

input
```
int(sin(2*x)/(9-cos(x)^4)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-arcsin(1/3*cos(x)^2)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 24 vs. 2(9) = 18.

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.18

$$\int \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{9-\cos^4(x)}}\,dx = \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\cos(x)^4+9}\cos(x)^2}{\cos(x)^4-9}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(2*x)/(9-cos(x)^4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
arctan(sqrt(-cos(x)^4 + 9)*cos(x)^2/(cos(x)^4 - 9))
```

Sympy [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{9-\cos^4(x)}}\,dx = \text{Timed out}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(2*x)/(9-cos(x)**4)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Timed out
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{9-\cos^4(x)}}\,dx = \int \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{-\cos(x)^4+9}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(sin(2*x)/(9-cos(x)^4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate(sin(2*x)/sqrt(-cos(x)^4 + 9), x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{9-\cos^4(x)}}\,dx = -\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{3}\cos(x)^2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(2*x)/(9-cos(x)^4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-arcsin(1/3*cos(x)^2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.64

$$\int \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{9-\cos^4(x)}}\,dx = -\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{\cos(x)^2}{\sqrt{9-\cos(x)^4}}\right)$$

input
```
int(sin(2*x)/(9 - cos(x)^4)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
-atan(cos(x)^2/(9 - cos(x)^4)^(1/2))
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sqrt{9-\cos^4(x)}}\,dx = -\left(\int \frac{\sqrt{-\cos(x)^4+9}\,\sin(2x)}{\cos(x)^4-9}dx\right)$$

input
```
int(sin(2*x)/(9-cos(x)^4)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
- int((sqrt( - cos(x)**4 + 9)*sin(2*x))/(cos(x)**4 - 9),x)
```

3.338 $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-4x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 30

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-4x^2}}\,dx=-\frac{1}{8}x\sqrt{5-4x^2}+\frac{5}{16}\arcsin\left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

output
```
5/16*arcsin(2/5*x*5^(1/2))-1/8*x*(-4*x^2+5)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.53

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-4x^2}}\,dx=-\frac{1}{8}x\sqrt{5-4x^2}-\frac{5}{8}\arctan\left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{5-4x^2}}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2/Sqrt[5 - 4*x^2],x]
```

output
```
-1/8*(x*Sqrt[5 - 4*x^2]) - (5*ArcTan[(2*x)/(Sqrt[5] - Sqrt[5 - 4*x^2])])/8
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.133$, Rules used = {262, 223}

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.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-4x^2}}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 262}$$

$$\frac{5}{8}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-4x^2}}dx-\frac{1}{8}x\sqrt{5-4x^2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 223}$$

$$\frac{5}{16}\arcsin\left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{5}}\right)-\frac{1}{8}x\sqrt{5-4x^2}$$

input
```
Int[x^2/Sqrt[5 - 4*x^2],x]
```

output
```
-1/8*(x*Sqrt[5 - 4*x^2]) + (5*ArcSin[(2*x)/Sqrt[5]])/16
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 223
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSin[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[-b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && NegQ[b]
```

rule 262
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(c*x)
^(m - 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(b*(m + 2*p + 1))), x] - Simp[a*c^2*((m - 1)/
(b*(m + 2*p + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m - 2)*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b
, c, p}, x] && GtQ[m, 2 - 1] && NeQ[m + 2*p + 1, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c
, 2, m, p, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.35 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

method	result	size
default	$\frac{5 \arcsin\left(\frac{2x\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)}{16}-\frac{x\sqrt{-4x^{2}+5}}{8}$	23
risch	$\frac{x(4x^{2}-5)}{8\sqrt{-4x^{2}+5}}+\frac{5 \arcsin\left(\frac{2x\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)}{16}$	30
pseudoelliptic	$-\frac{x\sqrt{-4x^{2}+5}}{8}-\frac{5 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-4x^{2}+5}}{2x}\right)}{16}$	31
meijerg	$\frac{5i\left(\frac{2i\sqrt{\pi}\, x\sqrt{5}\, \sqrt{-\frac{4x^{2}}{5}+1}}{5}-i\sqrt{\pi}\, \arcsin\left(\frac{2x\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)\right)}{16\sqrt{\pi}}$	40
trager	$-\frac{x\sqrt{-4x^{2}+5}}{8}+\frac{5 \operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{2}+1\right) \ln\left(\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{2}+1\right) \sqrt{-4x^{2}+5}+2x\right)}{16}$	43

input
```
int(x^2/(-4*x^2+5)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
5/16*arcsin(2/5*x*5^(1/2))-1/8*x*(-4*x^2+5)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.23

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-4x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{8}\,\sqrt{-4\,x^2+5}x-\frac{5}{16}\,\arctan\left(\frac{2\,\sqrt{-4\,x^2+5}x}{4\,x^2-5}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(-4*x^2+5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/8*sqrt(-4*x^2 + 5)*x - 5/16*arctan(2*sqrt(-4*x^2 + 5)*x/(4*x^2 - 5))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-4x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{x\sqrt{5-4x^2}}{8} + \frac{5\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}x}{5}\right)}{16}$$

input
```
integrate(x**2/(-4*x**2+5)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
-x*sqrt(5 - 4*x**2)/8 + 5*asin(2*sqrt(5)*x/5)/16
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-4x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{-4\,x^2+5}x + \frac{5}{16}\arcsin\left(\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5}x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(-4*x^2+5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/8*sqrt(-4*x^2 + 5)*x + 5/16*arcsin(2/5*sqrt(5)*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-4x^2}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{-4\,x^2+5}x + \frac{5}{16}\arcsin\left(\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5}x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2/(-4*x^2+5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/8*sqrt(-4*x^2 + 5)*x + 5/16*arcsin(2/5*sqrt(5)*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-4x^2}}\,dx = \frac{5\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}\,x}{5}\right)}{16} - \frac{x\,\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}-x^2}}{4}$$

input
```
int(x^2/(5 - 4*x^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(5*asin((2*5^(1/2)*x)/5))/16 - (x*(5/4 - x^2)^(1/2))/4
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-4x^2}}\,dx = \frac{5asin\left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{5}}\right)}{16} - \frac{\sqrt{-4x^2+5}\,x}{8}$$

input
```
int(x^2/(-4*x^2+5)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(5*asin((2*x)/sqrt(5)) - 2*sqrt( - 4*x**2 + 5)*x)/16
```

3.339 $\int x^3 \sin(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 24

$$\int x^3 \sin(x)\,dx = 6x\cos(x) - x^3\cos(x) - 6\sin(x) + 3x^2\sin(x)$$

output
```
6*x*cos(x)-x^3*cos(x)-6*sin(x)+3*x^2*sin(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int x^3 \sin(x)\,dx = -x\left(-6+x^2\right)\cos(x) + 3\left(-2+x^2\right)\sin(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^3*Sin[x],x]
```

output
```
-(x*(-6 + x^2)*Cos[x]) + 3*(-2 + x^2)*Sin[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.30 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12, number of steps used = 9, number of rules used = 9, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 1.500$, Rules used = {3042, 3777, 3042, 3777, 25, 3042, 3777, 3042, 3117}

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.

$$\int x^3 \sin(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int x^3 \sin(x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$3\int x^2 \cos(x)dx - x^3 \cos(x)$$

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

$$3\int x^2 \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx - x^3 \cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$3\left(2\int -x\sin(x)dx + x^2 \sin(x)\right) - x^3 \cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$3\left(x^2 \sin(x) - 2\int x\sin(x)dx\right) - x^3 \cos(x)$$

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

$$3\left(x^2 \sin(x) - 2\int x\sin(x)dx\right) - x^3 \cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$3\left(x^2 \sin(x) - 2(\int \cos(x)dx - x\cos(x))\right) - x^3 \cos(x)$$

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

$$3\left(x^2\sin(x)-2\left(\int\sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx-x\cos(x)\right)\right)-x^3\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3117$$

$$3(x^2\sin(x)-2(\sin(x)-x\cos(x)))-x^3\cos(x)$$

input
```
Int[x^3*Sin[x],x]
```

output
```
-(x^3*Cos[x]) + 3*(x^2*Sin[x] - 2*(-(x*Cos[x]) + Sin[x]))
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

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

rule 3117
```
Int[sin[Pi/2 + (c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sin[c + d*x]/d, x] /;
 FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 3777
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(
-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cos[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*C
os[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

method	result	size
risch	$(-x^3+6x)\cos(x)+3(x^2-2)\sin(x)$	23
default	$6x\cos(x)-x^3\cos(x)-6\sin(x)+3x^2\sin(x)$	25
parallelrisch	$6x\cos(x)-x^3\cos(x)-6\sin(x)+3x^2\sin(x)$	25
parts	$6x\cos(x)-x^3\cos(x)-6\sin(x)+3x^2\sin(x)$	25
orering	$6(x^2-4)\sin(x)-\frac{(x^2-6)(3x^2\sin(x)+x^3\cos(x))}{x^2}$	35
meijerg	$8\sqrt{\pi}\left(\frac{x\left(-\frac{5x^2}{2}+15\right)\cos(x)}{20\sqrt{\pi}}-\frac{\left(-\frac{15x^2}{2}+15\right)\sin(x)}{20\sqrt{\pi}}\right)$	36
norman	$\frac{x^3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+6x-x^3-6x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+6x^2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-12\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}$	55

input
```
int(x^3*sin(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(-x^3+6*x)*cos(x)+3*(x^2-2)*sin(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int x^3\sin(x)\,dx=-\left(x^3-6\,x\right)\cos(x)+3\left(x^2-2\right)\sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*sin(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-(x^3 - 6*x)*cos(x) + 3*(x^2 - 2)*sin(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

$$\int x^3\sin(x)\,dx = -x^3\cos(x) + 3x^2\sin(x) + 6x\cos(x) - 6\sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(x**3*sin(x),x)
```

output
```
-x**3*cos(x) + 3*x**2*sin(x) + 6*x*cos(x) - 6*sin(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int x^3\sin(x)\,dx = -\left(x^3 - 6\,x\right)\cos(x) + 3\,\left(x^2 - 2\right)\sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*sin(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-(x^3 - 6*x)*cos(x) + 3*(x^2 - 2)*sin(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.88

$$\int x^3\sin(x)\,dx = -\left(x^3 - 6\,x\right)\cos(x) + 3\,\left(x^2 - 2\right)\sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*sin(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-(x^3 - 6*x)*cos(x) + 3*(x^2 - 2)*sin(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

$$\int x^3 \sin(x)\,dx = \cos(x)\,\left(6\,x - x^3\right) + \sin(x)\,\left(3\,x^2 - 6\right)$$

input
```
int(x^3*sin(x),x)
```

output
```
cos(x)*(6*x - x^3) + sin(x)*(3*x^2 - 6)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x^3 \sin(x)\,dx = -\cos(x)\,x^3 + 6\cos(x)\,x + 3\sin(x)\,x^2 - 6\sin(x)$$

input
```
int(x^3*sin(x),x)
```

output
```
- cos(x)*x**3 + 6*cos(x)*x + 3*sin(x)*x**2 - 6*sin(x)
```

3.340 $\int x\sqrt{4+2x+x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 50

$$\int x\sqrt{4+2x+x^2}\,dx=-\frac{1}{2}(1+x)\sqrt{4+2x+x^2}+\frac{1}{3}\left(4+2x+x^2\right)^{3/2}-\frac{3}{2}\operatorname{arcsinh}\left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

output
```
1/3*(x^2+2*x+4)^(3/2)-3/2*arcsinh(1/3*(1+x)*3^(1/2))-1/2*(1+x)*(x^2+2*x+4)
^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 47, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int x\sqrt{4+2x+x^2}\,dx=\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{4+2x+x^2}\left(5+x+2x^2\right)+\frac{3}{2}\log\left(-1-x+\sqrt{4+2x+x^2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x*Sqrt[4 + 2*x + x^2],x]
```

output
```
(Sqrt[4 + 2*x + x^2]*(5 + x + 2*x^2))/6 + (3*Log[-1 - x + Sqrt[4 + 2*x + x
^2]])/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 55, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.286$, Rules used = {1160, 1087, 1090, 222}

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.

$$\int x\sqrt{x^2+2x+4}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1160}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(x^2+2x+4\right)^{3/2}-\int \sqrt{x^2+2x+4}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1087}$$

$$-\frac{3}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+4}}dx+\frac{1}{3}\left(x^2+2x+4\right)^{3/2}-\frac{1}{2}(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x+4}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1090}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{12}(2x+2)^2+1}}d(2x+2)+\frac{1}{3}\left(x^2+2x+4\right)^{3/2}-\frac{1}{2}(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x+4}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{222}$$

$$-\frac{3}{2}\text{arcsinh}\left(\frac{2x+2}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)+\frac{1}{3}\left(x^2+2x+4\right)^{3/2}-\frac{1}{2}(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x+4}$$

input
```
Int[x*Sqrt[4 + 2*x + x^2],x]
```

output
```
-1/2*((1 + x)*Sqrt[4 + 2*x + x^2]) + (4 + 2*x + x^2)^(3/2)/3 - (3*ArcSinh[
(2 + 2*x)/(2*Sqrt[3])])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 222
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSinh[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && PosQ[b]
```

rule 1087
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(b + 2*c*x)
*((a + b*x + c*x^2)^p/(2*c*(2*p + 1))), x] - Simp[p*((b^2 - 4*a*c)/(2*c*(2*
p + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x + c*x^2)^(p - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] &&
GtQ[p, 0] && (IntegerQ[4*p] || IntegerQ[3*p])
```

rule 1090
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(2*c*(-4*
(c/(b^2 - 4*a*c)))^p)   Subst[Int[Simp[1 - x^2/(b^2 - 4*a*c), x]^p, x], x,
b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p}, x] && GtQ[4*a - b^2/c, 0]
```

rule 1160
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[e*((a + b*x + c*x^2)^(p + 1)/(2*c*(p + 1))), x] + Simp[(2*c*d - b
*e)/(2*c)   Int[(a + b*x + c*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, p}, x]
 && NeQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.66

method	result	size
risch	$\frac{(2x^2+x+5)\sqrt{x^2+2x+4}}{6}-\frac{3\,\operatorname{arcsinh}\left(\frac{(1+x)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)}{2}$	33
trager	$\left(\frac{1}{3}x^2+\frac{1}{6}x+\frac{5}{6}\right)\sqrt{x^2+2x+4}-\frac{3\ln\left(1+x+\sqrt{x^2+2x+4}\right)}{2}$	39
default	$\frac{(x^2+2x+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}-\frac{(2x+2)\sqrt{x^2+2x+4}}{4}-\frac{3\,\operatorname{arcsinh}\left(\frac{(1+x)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)}{2}$	42

input
```
int(x*(x^2+2*x+4)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/6*(2*x^2+x+5)*(x^2+2*x+4)^(1/2)-3/2*arcsinh(1/3*(1+x)*3^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x\sqrt{4+2x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\left(2\,x^2+x+5\right)\sqrt{x^2+2\,x+4}+\frac{3}{2}\,\log\left(-x+\sqrt{x^2+2\,x+4}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x*(x^2+2*x+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/6*(2*x^2 + x + 5)*sqrt(x^2 + 2*x + 4) + 3/2*log(-x + sqrt(x^2 + 2*x + 4)
 - 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int x\sqrt{4+2x+x^2}\,dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{3}+\frac{x}{6}+\frac{5}{6}\right)\sqrt{x^2+2x+4}-\frac{3\,\mathrm{asinh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}(x+1)}{3}\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(x**2+2*x+4)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(x**2/3 + x/6 + 5/6)*sqrt(x**2 + 2*x + 4) - 3*asinh(sqrt(3)*(x + 1)/3)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 49, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.98

$$\int x\sqrt{4+2x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\left(x^2+2\,x+4\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}-\frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{x^2+2\,x+4}x - \frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{x^2+2\,x+4}-\frac{3}{2}\,\mathrm{arsinh}\left(\frac{1}{3}\,\sqrt{3}(x+1)\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x*(x^2+2*x+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*(x^2 + 2*x + 4)^(3/2) - 1/2*sqrt(x^2 + 2*x + 4)*x - 1/2*sqrt(x^2 + 2*x
 + 4) - 3/2*arcsinh(1/3*sqrt(3)*(x + 1))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 40, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int x\sqrt{4+2x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\left((2\,x+1)x+5\right)\sqrt{x^2+2\,x+4} + \frac{3}{2}\log\left(-x+\sqrt{x^2+2\,x+4}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x*(x^2+2*x+4)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/6*((2*x + 1)*x + 5)*sqrt(x^2 + 2*x + 4) + 3/2*log(-x + sqrt(x^2 + 2*x +
4) - 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x\sqrt{4+2x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2\,x+4}\,(8\,x^2+4\,x+20)}{24} - \frac{3\,\ln\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+2\,x+4}+1\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(x*(2*x + x^2 + 4)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
((2*x + x^2 + 4)^(1/2)*(4*x + 8*x^2 + 20))/24 - (3*log(x + (2*x + x^2 + 4)
^(1/2) + 1))/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 58, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.16

$$\int x\sqrt{4+2x+x^2}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+4}\,x^2}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+4}\,x}{6} + \frac{5\sqrt{x^2+2x+4}}{6} - \frac{3\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+4}+x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{2}$$

input
```
int(x*(x^2+2*x+4)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(2*sqrt(x**2 + 2*x + 4)*x**2 + sqrt(x**2 + 2*x + 4)*x + 5*sqrt(x**2 + 2*x
+ 4) - 9*log((sqrt(x**2 + 2*x + 4) + x + 1)/sqrt(3)))/6
```

3.341 $\int x(5+x^2)^8\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 11

$$\int x(5+x^2)^8\,dx=\frac{1}{18}(5+x^2)^9$$

output
```
1/18*(x^2+5)^9
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int x(5+x^2)^8\,dx=\frac{1}{18}(5+x^2)^9$$

input
```
Integrate[x*(5 + x^2)^8,x]
```

output
```
(5 + x^2)^9/18
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.111$, Rules used = $\{241\}$

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.

$$\int x(x^2+5)^8\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{241}$$

$$\frac{1}{18}(x^2+5)^9$$

input
```
Int[x*(5 + x^2)^8,x]
```

output
```
(5 + x^2)^9/18
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 241
```
Int[(x_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/
(2*b*(p + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, p}, x] && NeQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

method	result
default	$\frac{\left(x^{2}+5\right)^{9}}{18}$
orering	$\frac{x^{2}\left(x^{16}+45x^{14}+900x^{12}+10500x^{10}+78750x^{8}+393750x^{6}+1312500x^{4}+2812500x^{2}+3515625\right)}{18}$
gosper	$\frac{390625}{2}x^{2}+156250x^{4}+\frac{218750}{3}x^{6}+21875x^{8}+4375x^{10}+\frac{1750}{3}x^{12}+50x^{14}+\frac{5}{2}x^{16}+\frac{1}{18}x^{18}$
norman	$\frac{390625}{2}x^{2}+156250x^{4}+\frac{218750}{3}x^{6}+21875x^{8}+4375x^{10}+\frac{1750}{3}x^{12}+50x^{14}+\frac{5}{2}x^{16}+\frac{1}{18}x^{18}$
parallelrisch	$\frac{390625}{2}x^{2}+156250x^{4}+\frac{218750}{3}x^{6}+21875x^{8}+4375x^{10}+\frac{1750}{3}x^{12}+50x^{14}+\frac{5}{2}x^{16}+\frac{1}{18}x^{18}$
risch	$\frac{1}{18}x^{18}+\frac{5}{2}x^{16}+50x^{14}+\frac{1750}{3}x^{12}+4375x^{10}+21875x^{8}+\frac{218750}{3}x^{6}+156250x^{4}+\frac{390625}{2}x^{2}+$

input
```
int(x*(x^2+5)^8,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/18*(x^2+5)^9
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 46 vs. $2(9) = 18$.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.18

$$\int x\left(5+x^{2}\right)^{8}\,dx=\frac{1}{18}\,x^{18}+\frac{5}{2}\,x^{16}+50\,x^{14}+\frac{1750}{3}\,x^{12}+4375\,x^{10}+21875\,x^{8}+\frac{218750}{3}\,x^{6}+156250\,x^{4}+\frac{390625}{2}\,x^{2}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(x^2+5)^8,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/18*x^18 + 5/2*x^16 + 50*x^14 + 1750/3*x^12 + 4375*x^10 + 21875*x^8 + 218
750/3*x^6 + 156250*x^4 + 390625/2*x^2
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 51 vs. $2(7) = 14$.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 51, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.64

$$\int x(5+x^2)^8\,dx = \frac{x^{18}}{18} + \frac{5x^{16}}{2} + 50x^{14} + \frac{1750x^{12}}{3} + 4375x^{10} + 21875x^8 + \frac{218750x^6}{3} + 156250x^4 + \frac{390625x^2}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(x**2+5)**8,x)
```

output
```
x**18/18 + 5*x**16/2 + 50*x**14 + 1750*x**12/3 + 4375*x**10 + 21875*x**8 +
 218750*x**6/3 + 156250*x**4 + 390625*x**2/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int x(5+x^2)^8\,dx = \frac{1}{18}\,(x^2+5)^9$$

input
```
integrate(x*(x^2+5)^8,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/18*(x^2 + 5)^9
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int x(5+x^2)^8\,dx = \frac{1}{18}\,(x^2+5)^9$$

input
```
integrate(x*(x^2+5)^8,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/18*(x^2 + 5)^9
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int x(5+x^2)^8\,dx=\frac{(x^2+5)^9}{18}$$

input
```
int(x*(x^2 + 5)^8,x)
```

output
```
(x^2 + 5)^9/18
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 45, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.09

$$\int x(5+x^2)^8\,dx =\frac{x^2(x^{16}+45x^{14}+900x^{12}+10500x^{10}+78750x^8+393750x^6+1312500x^4+2812500x^2+3515625)}{18}$$

input
```
int(x*(x^2+5)^8,x)
```

output
```
(x**2*(x**16 + 45*x**14 + 900*x**12 + 10500*x**10 + 78750*x**8 + 393750*x*
*6 + 1312500*x**4 + 2812500*x**2 + 3515625))/18
```

3.342 $\int \cos^2(x)\sin^5(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 25

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\cos^3(x)+\frac{2\cos^5(x)}{5}-\frac{\cos^7(x)}{7}$$

output
```
-1/3*cos(x)^3+2/5*cos(x)^5-1/7*cos(x)^7
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.24

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{5\cos(x)}{64}-\frac{1}{192}\cos(3x)+\frac{3}{320}\cos(5x)-\frac{1}{448}\cos(7x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^2*Sin[x]^5,x]
```

output
```
(-5*Cos[x])/64 - Cos[3*x]/192 + (3*Cos[5*x])/320 - Cos[7*x]/448
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.444$, Rules used = {3042, 3045, 244, 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.

$$\int \sin^5(x)\cos^2(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)^5\cos(x)^2dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3045}$$

$$-\int \cos^2(x)\left(1-\cos^2(x)\right)^2d\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 244}$$

$$-\int \left(\cos^6(x)-2\cos^4(x)+\cos^2(x)\right)d\cos(x)$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{7}\cos^7(x)+\frac{2\cos^5(x)}{5}-\frac{\cos^3(x)}{3}$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^2*Sin[x]^5,x]
```

output
```
-1/3*Cos[x]^3 + (2*Cos[x]^5)/5 - Cos[x]^7/7
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3045
```
Int[(cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]*(a_.))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_.), x_
Symbol] :> Simp[-(a*f)^(-1)   Subst[Int[x^m*(1 - x^2/a^2)^((n - 1)/2), x],
x, a*Cos[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2] &&
 !(IntegerQ[(m - 1)/2] && GtQ[m, 0] && LeQ[m, n])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 1.57 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\cos(x)^3}{3}+\frac{2\cos(x)^5}{5}-\frac{\cos(x)^7}{7}$	20
default	$-\frac{\cos(x)^3}{3}+\frac{2\cos(x)^5}{5}-\frac{\cos(x)^7}{7}$	20
risch	$-\frac{5\cos(x)}{64}-\frac{\cos(7x)}{448}+\frac{3\cos(5x)}{320}-\frac{\cos(3x)}{192}$	24
parallelrisch	$\frac{8}{35}+\frac{3\cos(5x)}{320}-\frac{5\cos(x)}{64}-\frac{\cos(3x)}{192}-\frac{\cos(7x)}{448}$	25
orering	$-\frac{\cos(x)^3\sin(x)^4}{3}-\frac{4\cos(x)^5\sin(x)^2}{15}-\frac{8\cos(x)^7}{105}$	28
norman	$\frac{-\frac{32\tan(\frac{x}{2})^8}{3}-\frac{16\tan(\frac{x}{2})^4}{5}-\frac{16\tan(\frac{x}{2})^2}{15}+\frac{16\tan(\frac{x}{2})^6}{3}-\frac{16}{105}}{\left(1+\tan(\frac{x}{2})^2\right)^7}$	46

input
```
int(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^5,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/3*cos(x)^3+2/5*cos(x)^5-1/7*cos(x)^7
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{7}\cos(x)^7 + \frac{2}{5}\cos(x)^5 - \frac{1}{3}\cos(x)^3$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^5,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/7*cos(x)^7 + 2/5*cos(x)^5 - 1/3*cos(x)^3
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos^7(x)}{7} + \frac{2\cos^5(x)}{5} - \frac{\cos^3(x)}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**2*sin(x)**5,x)
```

output
```
-cos(x)**7/7 + 2*cos(x)**5/5 - cos(x)**3/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{7}\cos(x)^7 + \frac{2}{5}\cos(x)^5 - \frac{1}{3}\cos(x)^3$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^5,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/7*cos(x)^7 + 2/5*cos(x)^5 - 1/3*cos(x)^3
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{7}\cos(x)^7 + \frac{2}{5}\cos(x)^5 - \frac{1}{3}\cos(x)^3$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^5,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/7*cos(x)^7 + 2/5*cos(x)^5 - 1/3*cos(x)^3
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(x)^7}{7} + \frac{2\cos(x)^5}{5} - \frac{\cos(x)^3}{3}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^5,x)
```

output
```
(2*cos(x)^5)/5 - cos(x)^3/3 - cos(x)^7/7
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

$$\int \cos^2(x)\sin^5(x)\,dx = \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)^6}{7} - \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)^4}{35} - \frac{4\cos(x)\sin(x)^2}{105} - \frac{8\cos(x)}{105} + \frac{8}{105}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^2*sin(x)^5,x)
```

output
```
(15*cos(x)*sin(x)**6 - 3*cos(x)*sin(x)**4 - 4*cos(x)*sin(x)**2 - 8*cos(x)
+ 8)/105
```

3.343 $\int e^{-3x} \cos(4x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 27

$$\int e^{-3x} \cos(4x) \, dx = -\frac{3}{25} e^{-3x} \cos(4x) + \frac{4}{25} e^{-3x} \sin(4x)$$

output
```
-3/25*cos(4*x)/exp(3*x)+4/25*sin(4*x)/exp(3*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int e^{-3x} \cos(4x) \, dx = \frac{1}{25} e^{-3x} (-3 \cos(4x) + 4 \sin(4x))$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[4*x]/E^(3*x),x]
```

output
```
(-3*Cos[4*x] + 4*Sin[4*x])/(25*E^(3*x))
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.100$, Rules used = {4933}

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.

$$\int e^{-3x}\cos(4x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4933$$

$$\frac{4}{25}e^{-3x}\sin(4x)-\frac{3}{25}e^{-3x}\cos(4x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[4*x]/E^(3*x),x]
```

output
```
(-3*Cos[4*x])/(25*E^(3*x)) + (4*Sin[4*x])/(25*E^(3*x))
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4933
```
Int[Cos[(d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)]*(F_)^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))), x_Symbol] :>
 Simp[b*c*Log[F]*F^(c*(a + b*x))*(Cos[d + e*x]/(e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2)), x
] + Simp[e*F^(c*(a + b*x))*(Sin[d + e*x]/(e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2)), x] /; F
reeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e}, x] && NeQ[e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$-\frac{(3\cos(4x)-4\sin(4x))\,\mathrm{e}^{-3x}}{25}$	20
default	$-\frac{3\,\mathrm{e}^{-3x}\cos(4x)}{25}+\frac{4\,\mathrm{e}^{-3x}\sin(4x)}{25}$	22
orering	$-\frac{3\,\mathrm{e}^{-3x}\cos(4x)}{25}+\frac{4\,\mathrm{e}^{-3x}\sin(4x)}{25}$	26
norman	$\frac{\left(-\frac{3}{25}+\frac{3\tan(2x)^2}{25}+\frac{8\tan(2x)}{25}\right)\mathrm{e}^{-3x}}{1+\tan(2x)^2}$	34
risch	$-\frac{3\,\mathrm{e}^{(-3+4i)x}}{50}-\frac{2i\mathrm{e}^{(-3+4i)x}}{25}-\frac{3\,\mathrm{e}^{(-3-4i)x}}{50}+\frac{2i\mathrm{e}^{(-3-4i)x}}{25}$	36

input
```
int(cos(4*x)/exp(3*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/25*(3*cos(4*x)-4*sin(4*x))*exp(-3*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int e^{-3x}\cos(4x)\,dx = -\frac{3}{25}\cos(4x)\,e^{(-3x)}+\frac{4}{25}\,e^{(-3x)}\sin(4x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(4*x)/exp(3*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-3/25*cos(4*x)*e^(-3*x) + 4/25*e^(-3*x)*sin(4*x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

$$\int e^{-3x}\cos(4x)\,dx = \frac{4e^{-3x}\sin(4x)}{25}-\frac{3e^{-3x}\cos(4x)}{25}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(4*x)/exp(3*x),x)
```

output
```
4*exp(-3*x)*sin(4*x)/25 - 3*exp(-3*x)*cos(4*x)/25
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int e^{-3x}\cos(4x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{25}\left(3\cos(4x) - 4\sin(4x)\right)e^{(-3x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(4*x)/exp(3*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/25*(3*cos(4*x) - 4*sin(4*x))*e^(-3*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int e^{-3x}\cos(4x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{25}\left(3\cos(4x) - 4\sin(4x)\right)e^{(-3x)}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(4*x)/exp(3*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/25*(3*cos(4*x) - 4*sin(4*x))*e^(-3*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int e^{-3x}\cos(4x)\,dx = -\frac{e^{-3x}\left(3\cos(4x) - 4\sin(4x)\right)}{25}$$

input
```
int(cos(4*x)*exp(-3*x),x)
```

output
```
-(exp(-3*x)*(3*cos(4*x) - 4*sin(4*x)))/25
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int e^{-3x}\cos(4x)\,dx = \frac{-3\cos(4x)+4\sin(4x)}{25e^{3x}}$$

input
```
int(cos(4*x)/exp(3*x),x)
```

output
```
( - 3*cos(4*x) + 4*sin(4*x))/(25*e**(3*x))
```

3.344 $\int \csc^3\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 24

$$\int \csc^3\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\,dx=-\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)-\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\csc\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

output
```
-arctanh(cos(1/2*x))-cot(1/2*x)*csc(1/2*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.71

$$\int \csc^3\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\,dx=-\frac{1}{4}\csc^2\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)-\log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)\right)+\log\left(\sin\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)\right)+\frac{1}{4}\sec^2\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Csc[x/2]^3,x]
```

output
```
-1/4*Csc[x/4]^2 - Log[Cos[x/4]] + Log[Sin[x/4]] + Sec[x/4]^2/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.500, Rules used = {3042, 4255, 3042, 4257}

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.

$$\int \csc^3\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)dx$$

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

$$\int \csc\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4255}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \csc\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)dx-\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\csc\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \csc\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)dx-\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\csc\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4257}$$

$$-\text{arctanh}\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)-\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\csc\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

input
```
Int[Csc[x/2]^3,x]
```

output
```
-ArcTanh[Cos[x/2]] - Cot[x/2]*Csc[x/2]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 4255
```
Int[(csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]*(b_.))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Csc[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*(n - 1))), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 2)/(n - 1))
  Int[(b*Csc[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1]
&& IntegerQ[2*n]
```

rule 4257
```
Int[csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-ArcTanh[Cos[c + d*x]]/d, x]
 /; FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$\frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^{2}}{4}+\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)\right)-\frac{\cot\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^{2}}{4}$	23
derivativedivides	$-\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\csc\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\ln\left(\csc\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$	24
default	$-\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\csc\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\ln\left(\csc\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$	24
norman	$\frac{-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{\tan\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^{4}}{4}}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^{2}}+\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)\right)$	24
risch	$\frac{2\,\mathrm{e}^{\frac{3ix}{2}}+2\,\mathrm{e}^{\frac{ix}{2}}}{\left(\mathrm{e}^{ix}-1\right)^{2}}+\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{\frac{ix}{2}}-1\right)-\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{\frac{ix}{2}}+1\right)$	42

input
```
int(csc(1/2*x)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4*tan(1/4*x)^2+ln(tan(1/4*x))-1/4*cot(1/4*x)^2
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 56 vs. $2(18) = 36$.

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 56, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.33

$$\int \csc^3\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\,dx = -\frac{\left(\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)^2-1\right)\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\,\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)+\frac{1}{2}\right)-\left(\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)^2-1\right)\log\left(-\frac{1}{2}\,\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)+\frac{1}{2}\right)-2\,\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)}{2\left(\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)^2-1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(csc(1/2*x)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/2*((cos(1/2*x)^2 - 1)*log(1/2*cos(1/2*x) + 1/2) - (cos(1/2*x)^2 - 1)*lo
g(-1/2*cos(1/2*x) + 1/2) - 2*cos(1/2*x))/(cos(1/2*x)^2 - 1)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 36 vs. $2(17) = 34$.

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

$$\int \csc^3\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\,dx = \frac{\log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)}{2}-\frac{\log\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)}{2}+\frac{2\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2}$$

input
```
integrate(csc(1/2*x)**3,x)
```

output
```
log(cos(x/2) - 1)/2 - log(cos(x/2) + 1)/2 + 2*cos(x/2)/(2*cos(x/2)**2 - 2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.42

$$\int \csc^3\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\,dx = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)^2-1} - \frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)+1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(csc(1/2*x)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
cos(1/2*x)/(cos(1/2*x)^2 - 1) - 1/2*log(cos(1/2*x) + 1) + 1/2*log(cos(1/2*
x) - 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 70 vs. $2(18) = 36$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 70, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.92

$$\int \csc^3\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\,dx = -\frac{\left(\frac{2\left(\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)-1\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)+1}-1\right)\left(\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)+1\right)}{4\left(\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)-1\right)} - \frac{\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)-1}{4\left(\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)+1\right)} + \frac{1}{2}\,\log\left(-\frac{\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)-1}{\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\,x\right)+1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(csc(1/2*x)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/4*(2*(cos(1/2*x) - 1)/(cos(1/2*x) + 1) - 1)*(cos(1/2*x) + 1)/(cos(1/2*x
) - 1) - 1/4*(cos(1/2*x) - 1)/(cos(1/2*x) + 1) + 1/2*log(-(cos(1/2*x) - 1)
/(cos(1/2*x) + 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \csc^3\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\,dx = \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)\right) - \frac{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}$$

input
```
int(1/sin(x/2)^3,x)
```

output
```
log(tan(x/4)) - cos(x/2)/sin(x/2)^2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

$$\int \csc^3\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\,dx = \frac{-\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)\right)\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}$$

input
```
int(csc(1/2*x)^3,x)
```

output
```
( - cos(x/2) + log(tan(x/4))*sin(x/2)**2)/sin(x/2)**2
```

3.345 $\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+9x^2}}{x^2} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 34

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+9x^2}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{-1+9x^2}}{x} + 3\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{3x}{\sqrt{-1+9x^2}}\right)$$

output
```
3*arctanh(3*x/(9*x^2-1)^(1/2))-(9*x^2-1)^(1/2)/x
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.03

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+9x^2}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{-1+9x^2}}{x} - 3\log\left(-3x+\sqrt{-1+9x^2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[-1 + 9*x^2]/x^2,x]
```

output
```
-(Sqrt[-1 + 9*x^2]/x) - 3*Log[-3*x + Sqrt[-1 + 9*x^2]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.200, Rules used = {247, 224, 219}

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.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{9x^2-1}}{x^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{247}$$

$$9\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9x^2-1}}dx-\frac{\sqrt{9x^2-1}}{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{224}$$

$$9\int \frac{1}{1-\frac{9x^2}{9x^2-1}}d\frac{x}{\sqrt{9x^2-1}}-\frac{\sqrt{9x^2-1}}{x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{219}$$

$$3\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{3x}{\sqrt{9x^2-1}}\right)-\frac{\sqrt{9x^2-1}}{x}$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[-1 + 9*x^2]/x^2,x]
```

output
```
-(Sqrt[-1 + 9*x^2]/x) + 3*ArcTanh[(3*x)/Sqrt[-1 + 9*x^2]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 219
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2]))*
ArcTanh[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] && (Gt
Q[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 224
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Subst[Int[1/(1 - b*x^2), x],
x, x/Sqrt[a + b*x^2]] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] &&  !GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 247
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c*x)^
(m + 1)*((a + b*x^2)^p/(c*(m + 1))), x] - Simp[2*b*(p/(c^2*(m + 1)))   Int[
(c*x)^(m + 2)*(a + b*x^2)^(p - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && GtQ[p,
0] && LtQ[m, -1] &&  !ILtQ[(m + 2*p + 3)/2, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c, 2,
m, p, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

method	result	size
trager	$-\frac{\sqrt{9x^2-1}}{x}+3\ln\left(3x+\sqrt{9x^2-1}\right)$	32
risch	$-\frac{\sqrt{9x^2-1}}{x}+\ln\left(\sqrt{9}\,x+\sqrt{9x^2-1}\right)\sqrt{9}$	36
default	$\frac{\left(9x^2-1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x}-9x\sqrt{9x^2-1}+\ln\left(\sqrt{9}\,x+\sqrt{9x^2-1}\right)\sqrt{9}$	47
meijerg	$-\frac{3i\sqrt{\operatorname{signum}(9x^2-1)}\left(-\frac{4i\sqrt{\pi}\,\sqrt{-9x^2+1}}{3x}-4i\sqrt{\pi}\,\arcsin(3x)\right)}{4\sqrt{\pi}\,\sqrt{-\operatorname{signum}(9x^2-1)}}$	58
pseudoelliptic	$\frac{-3\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{9x^2-1}-3x}{x}\right)x+3\ln\left(\frac{3x+\sqrt{9x^2-1}}{x}\right)x-2\sqrt{9x^2-1}}{2x}$	60

input
```
int((9*x^2-1)^(1/2)/x^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-(9*x^2-1)^(1/2)/x+3*ln(3*x+(9*x^2-1)^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.03

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+9x^2}}{x^2}\,dx=-\frac{3\,x\log\left(-3\,x+\sqrt{9\,x^2-1}\right)+3\,x+\sqrt{9\,x^2-1}}{x}$$

input
```
integrate((9*x^2-1)^(1/2)/x^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-(3*x*log(-3*x + sqrt(9*x^2 - 1)) + 3*x + sqrt(9*x^2 - 1))/x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+9x^2}}{x^2}\,dx = 3\log\left(3x+\sqrt{9x^2-1}\right)-\frac{\sqrt{9x^2-1}}{x}$$

input
```
integrate((9*x**2-1)**(1/2)/x**2,x)
```

output
```
3*log(3*x + sqrt(9*x**2 - 1)) - sqrt(9*x**2 - 1)/x
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.97

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+9x^2}}{x^2}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{9\,x^2-1}}{x}+3\,\log\left(18\,x+6\,\sqrt{9\,x^2-1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((9*x^2-1)^(1/2)/x^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-sqrt(9*x^2 - 1)/x + 3*log(18*x + 6*sqrt(9*x^2 - 1))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+9x^2}}{x^2}\,dx = -\frac{6}{\left(3\,x-\sqrt{9\,x^2-1}\right)^2+1}-\frac{3}{2}\,\log\left(\left(3\,x-\sqrt{9\,x^2-1}\right)^2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((9*x^2-1)^(1/2)/x^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-6/((3*x - sqrt(9*x^2 - 1))^2 + 1) - 3/2*log((3*x - sqrt(9*x^2 - 1))^2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+9x^2}}{x^2}\,dx = -\frac{\left(\frac{3\,x\,\mathrm{asin}(3\,x)}{\sqrt{1-9\,x^2}}+1\right)\,\sqrt{9\,x^2-1}}{x}$$

input
```
int((9*x^2 - 1)^(1/2)/x^2,x)
```

output
```
-(((3*x*asin(3*x))/(1 - 9*x^2)^(1/2) + 1)*(9*x^2 - 1)^(1/2))/x
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-1+9x^2}}{x^2}\,dx = \frac{-\sqrt{9x^2-1}+3\log\left(\sqrt{9x^2-1}+3x\right)x-3x}{x}$$

input
```
int((9*x^2-1)^(1/2)/x^2,x)
```

output
```
( - sqrt(9*x**2 - 1) + 3*log(sqrt(9*x**2 - 1) + 3*x)*x - 3*x)/x
```

3.346 $\int \frac{\sqrt{4-3x^2}}{x} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 30

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4-3x^2}}{x} \, dx = \sqrt{4-3x^2} - 2\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4-3x^2}\right)$$

output
```
-2*arctanh(1/2*(-3*x^2+4)^(1/2))+(-3*x^2+4)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4-3x^2}}{x} \, dx = \sqrt{4-3x^2} - 2\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4-3x^2}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[4 - 3*x^2]/x,x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[4 - 3*x^2] - 2*ArcTanh[Sqrt[4 - 3*x^2]/2]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.267, Rules used = {243, 60, 73, 219}

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.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4-3x^2}}{x}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 243}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{\sqrt{4-3x^2}}{x^2}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 60}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(4\int \frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{4-3x^2}}dx^2+2\sqrt{4-3x^2}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 73}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(2\sqrt{4-3x^2}-\frac{8}{3}\int \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}-\frac{x^4}{3}}d\sqrt{4-3x^2}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 219}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(2\sqrt{4-3x^2}-4\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4-3x^2}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[4 - 3*x^2]/x,x]
```

output
```
(2*Sqrt[4 - 3*x^2] - 4*ArcTanh[Sqrt[4 - 3*x^2]/2])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 60
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[
(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*((c + d*x)^n/(b*(m + n + 1))), x] + Simp[n*((b*c - a*d)/(
b*(m + n + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^(n - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b,
 c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 0] && NeQ[m + n + 1, 0] &&  !(IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !Integer
Q[n] || (GtQ[m, 0] && LtQ[m - n, 0]))) &&  !ILtQ[m + n + 2, 0] && IntLinear
Q[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 219
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2]))*
ArcTanh[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] && (Gt
Q[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

method	result	size
default	$\sqrt{-3x^2+4}-2\,\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{-3x^2+4}}\right)$	25
trager	$\sqrt{-3x^2+4}-2\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{-3x^2+4}+2}{x}\right)$	29
pseudoelliptic	$\sqrt{-3x^2+4}+\ln\left(\sqrt{-3x^2+4}-2\right)-\ln\left(\sqrt{-3x^2+4}+2\right)$	37
meijerg	$-\frac{-2(2-4\ln(2)+2\ln(x)+\ln(3)+i\pi)\sqrt{\pi}+4\sqrt{\pi}-4\sqrt{\pi}\,\sqrt{1-\frac{3x^2}{4}}+4\sqrt{\pi}\,\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{3x^2}{4}}}{2}\right)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$	66

input
```
int((-3*x^2+4)^(1/2)/x,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(-3*x^2+4)^(1/2)-2*arctanh(2/(-3*x^2+4)^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4-3x^2}}{x}\,dx = \sqrt{-3\,x^2+4}+2\,\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{-3\,x^2+4}-2}{x}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-3*x^2+4)^(1/2)/x,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
sqrt(-3*x^2 + 4) + 2*log((sqrt(-3*x^2 + 4) - 2)/x)
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.74 (sec) , antiderivative size = 73, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.43

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4-3x^2}}{x}\,dx = \begin{cases} i\sqrt{3x^2-4}-2\log(x)+\log(x^2)+2i\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3x}\right) & \text{for}\ |x^2|>\frac{4}{3} \\ \sqrt{4-3x^2}+\log(x^2)-2\log\left(\sqrt{1-\frac{3x^2}{4}}+1\right) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate((-3*x**2+4)**(1/2)/x,x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((I*sqrt(3*x**2 - 4) - 2*log(x) + log(x**2) + 2*I*asin(2*sqrt(3)/
(3*x)), Abs(x**2) > 4/3), (sqrt(4 - 3*x**2) + log(x**2) - 2*log(sqrt(1 - 3
*x**2/4) + 1), True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4-3x^2}}{x}\,dx = \sqrt{-3\,x^2+4} - 2\,\log\left(\frac{4\,\sqrt{-3\,x^2+4}}{|x|} + \frac{8}{|x|}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-3*x^2+4)^(1/2)/x,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
sqrt(-3*x^2 + 4) - 2*log(4*sqrt(-3*x^2 + 4)/abs(x) + 8/abs(x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.27

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4-3x^2}}{x}\,dx = \sqrt{-3\,x^2+4} - \log\left(\sqrt{-3\,x^2+4}+2\right) + \log\left(-\sqrt{-3\,x^2+4}+2\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-3*x^2+4)^(1/2)/x,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
sqrt(-3*x^2 + 4) - log(sqrt(-3*x^2 + 4) + 2) + log(-sqrt(-3*x^2 + 4) + 2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.23

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4-3x^2}}{x}\,dx = 2\,\ln\left(\sqrt{\frac{4}{3\,x^2}-1} - \frac{2\,\sqrt{3}\,\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{3}\right) + \sqrt{3}\,\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}-x^2}$$

input
```
int((4 - 3*x^2)^(1/2)/x,x)
```

output
```
2*log((4/(3*x^2) - 1)^(1/2) - (2*3^(1/2)*(1/x^2)^(1/2))/3) + 3^(1/2)*(4/3
- x^2)^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4-3x^2}}{x}\,dx = \sqrt{-3x^2+4}+2\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{asin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}\,x}{2}\right)}{2}\right)\right)-2$$

input
```
int((-3*x^2+4)^(1/2)/x,x)
```

output
```
sqrt( - 3*x**2 + 4) + 2*log(tan(asin((sqrt(3)*x)/2)/2)) - 2
```

3.347 $\int e^{3x} x^2 \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 32

$$\int e^{3x} x^2 \, dx = \frac{2e^{3x}}{27} - \frac{2}{9} e^{3x} x + \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} x^2$$

output
```
2/27*exp(3*x)-2/9*exp(3*x)*x+1/3*exp(3*x)*x^2
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

$$\int e^{3x} x^2 \, dx = \frac{1}{27} e^{3x} \left(2 - 6x + 9x^2\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[E^(3*x)*x^2,x]
```

output
```
(E^(3*x)*(2 - 6*x + 9*x^2))/27
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.16, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.333$, Rules used = {2607, 2607, 2624}

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.

$$\int e^{3x}x^2\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}e^{3x}x^2-\frac{2}{3}\int e^{3x}xdx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}e^{3x}x^2-\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{3}e^{3x}x-\frac{\int e^{3x}dx}{3}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2624}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}e^{3x}x^2-\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{3}e^{3x}x-\frac{e^{3x}}{9}\right)$$

input
```
Int[E^(3*x)*x^2,x]
```

output
```
(E^(3*x)*x^2)/3 - (2*(-1/9*E^(3*x) + (E^(3*x)*x)/3))/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2607
```
Int[((b_.)*(F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^m*((b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/(f*g*n*Log[F])),
x] - Simp[d*(m/(f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*(b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^
n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[2*
m] &&  !TrueQ[$UseGamma]
```

rule 2624
```
Int[((F_)^(v_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(F^v)^n/(n*Log[F]*D[v, x]), x] /;
FreeQ[{F, n}, x] && LinearQ[v, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

method	result	size
risch	$\left(\frac{1}{3}x^{2}-\frac{2}{9}x+\frac{2}{27}\right) {\mathrm e}^{3 x}$	16
gosper	$\frac{\left(9 x^{2}-6 x +2\right) {\mathrm e}^{3 x}}{27}$	17
orering	$\frac{\left(9 x^{2}-6 x +2\right) {\mathrm e}^{3 x}}{27}$	17
meijerg	$-\frac{2}{27}+\frac{\left(27 x^{2}-18 x +6\right) {\mathrm e}^{3 x}}{81}$	19
derivativedivides	$\frac{2 \,{\mathrm e}^{3 x}}{27}-\frac{2 \,{\mathrm e}^{3 x} x}{9}+\frac{{\mathrm e}^{3 x} x^{2}}{3}$	24
default	$\frac{2 \,{\mathrm e}^{3 x}}{27}-\frac{2 \,{\mathrm e}^{3 x} x}{9}+\frac{{\mathrm e}^{3 x} x^{2}}{3}$	24
norman	$\frac{2 \,{\mathrm e}^{3 x}}{27}-\frac{2 \,{\mathrm e}^{3 x} x}{9}+\frac{{\mathrm e}^{3 x} x^{2}}{3}$	24
parallelrisch	$\frac{2 \,{\mathrm e}^{3 x}}{27}-\frac{2 \,{\mathrm e}^{3 x} x}{9}+\frac{{\mathrm e}^{3 x} x^{2}}{3}$	24
parts	$\frac{2 \,{\mathrm e}^{3 x}}{27}-\frac{2 \,{\mathrm e}^{3 x} x}{9}+\frac{{\mathrm e}^{3 x} x^{2}}{3}$	24

input
```
int(exp(3*x)*x^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(1/3*x^2-2/9*x+2/27)*exp(3*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int e^{3x}x^2\,dx=\frac{1}{27}\,{\left(9\,x^{2}-6\,x+2\right)}e^{\left(3\,x\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(3*x)*x^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/27*(9*x^2 - 6*x + 2)*e^(3*x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.47

$$\int e^{3x}x^2\,dx = \frac{(9x^2-6x+2)\,e^{3x}}{27}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(3*x)*x**2,x)
```

output
```
(9*x**2 - 6*x + 2)*exp(3*x)/27
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int e^{3x}x^2\,dx = \frac{1}{27}\left(9\,x^2-6\,x+2\right)e^{(3\,x)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(3*x)*x^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/27*(9*x^2 - 6*x + 2)*e^(3*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int e^{3x}x^2\,dx = \frac{1}{27}\left(9\,x^2-6\,x+2\right)e^{(3\,x)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(3*x)*x^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/27*(9*x^2 - 6*x + 2)*e^(3*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

$$\int e^{3x}x^2\,dx = \frac{\mathrm{e}^{3\,x}\,\left(9\,x^2-6\,x+2\right)}{27}$$

input
```
int(x^2*exp(3*x),x)
```

output
```
(exp(3*x)*(9*x^2 - 6*x + 2))/27
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.53

$$\int e^{3x}x^2\,dx = \frac{e^{3x}(9x^2-6x+2)}{27}$$

input
```
int(exp(3*x)*x^2,x)
```

output
```
(e**(3*x)*(9*x**2 - 6*x + 2))/27
```

3.348 $\int \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{\sqrt{1+\sin(x)}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 23

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{\sqrt{1+\sin(x)}}\,dx = -2\sqrt{1+\sin(x)} + \frac{2}{3}(1+\sin(x))^{3/2}$$

output
```
2/3*(1+sin(x))^(3/2)-2*(1+sin(x))^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.35

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{\sqrt{1+\sin(x)}}\,dx = \frac{2\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)^2(-2+\sin(x))}{3\sqrt{1+\sin(x)}}$$

input
```
Integrate[(Cos[x]*Sin[x])/Sqrt[1 + Sin[x]],x]
```

output
```
(2*(Cos[x/2] + Sin[x/2])^2*(-2 + Sin[x]))/(3*Sqrt[1 + Sin[x]])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.308$, Rules used = {3042, 3312, 53, 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.

$$\int \frac{\sin(x)\cos(x)}{\sqrt{\sin(x)+1}}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{\sin(x)\cos(x)}{\sqrt{\sin(x)+1}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3312}$$

$$\int \frac{\sin(x)}{\sqrt{\sin(x)+1}}d\sin(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{53}$$

$$\int \left(\sqrt{\sin(x)+1}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin(x)+1}}\right)d\sin(x)$$

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

$$\frac{2}{3}(\sin(x)+1)^{3/2}-2\sqrt{\sin(x)+1}$$

input
```
Int[(Cos[x]*Sin[x])/Sqrt[1 + Sin[x]],x]
```

output
```
-2*Sqrt[1 + Sin[x]] + (2*(1 + Sin[x])^(3/2))/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 53
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n},
x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !IntegerQ[n] || (EqQ[c, 0] && LeQ[7*m + 4*n + 4, 0])
|| LtQ[9*m + 5*(n + 1), 0] || GtQ[m + n + 2, 0])
```

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 3312
```
Int[cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]*((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*((
c_.) + (d_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(b*f)   Su
bst[Int[(a + x)^m*(c + (d/b)*x)^n, x], x, b*Sin[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a,
b, c, d, e, f, m, n}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{2(\sin(x)+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}-2\sqrt{\sin(x)+1}$	18
default	$\frac{2(\sin(x)+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}-2\sqrt{\sin(x)+1}$	18

input
```
int(cos(x)*sin(x)/(sin(x)+1)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2/3*(sin(x)+1)^(3/2)-2*(sin(x)+1)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.52

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{\sqrt{1+\sin(x)}}\,dx = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\sin(x)+1}(\sin(x)-2)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*sin(x)/(1+sin(x))^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2/3*sqrt(sin(x) + 1)*(sin(x) - 2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.13

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{\sqrt{1+\sin(x)}}\,dx = \frac{2\sqrt{\sin(x)+1}\sin(x)}{3} - \frac{4\sqrt{\sin(x)+1}}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*sin(x)/(1+sin(x))**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
2*sqrt(sin(x) + 1)*sin(x)/3 - 4*sqrt(sin(x) + 1)/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{\sqrt{1+\sin(x)}}\,dx = \frac{2}{3}(\sin(x)+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2\sqrt{\sin(x)+1}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*sin(x)/(1+sin(x))^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2/3*(sin(x) + 1)^(3/2) - 2*sqrt(sin(x) + 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 42 vs. $2(17) = 34$.

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.83

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{\sqrt{1+\sin(x)}}\,dx = \frac{2\left(2\sqrt{2}\cos\left(-\frac{1}{4}\pi+\frac{1}{2}x\right)^3-3\sqrt{2}\cos\left(-\frac{1}{4}\pi+\frac{1}{2}x\right)\right)}{3\,\mathrm{sgn}\left(\cos\left(-\frac{1}{4}\pi+\frac{1}{2}x\right)\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*sin(x)/(1+sin(x))^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2/3*(2*sqrt(2)*cos(-1/4*pi + 1/2*x)^3 - 3*sqrt(2)*cos(-1/4*pi + 1/2*x))/sg
n(cos(-1/4*pi + 1/2*x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.52

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{\sqrt{1+\sin(x)}}\,dx = \frac{2\sqrt{\sin(x)+1}\,(\sin(x)-2)}{3}$$

input
```
int((cos(x)*sin(x))/(sin(x) + 1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(2*(sin(x) + 1)^(1/2)*(sin(x) - 2))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.48

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)}{\sqrt{1+\sin(x)}}\,dx = \frac{2\sqrt{\sin(x)+1}\,(\sin(x)-2)}{3}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)*sin(x)/(1+sin(x))^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(2*sqrt(sin(x) + 1)*(sin(x) - 2))/3
```

3.349 $\int x \arcsin(x^2) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 27

$$\int x \arcsin(x^2) \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^4}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin(x^2)$$

output
```
1/2*x^2*arcsin(x^2)+1/2*(-x^4+1)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int x \arcsin(x^2) \, dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{1-x^4} + x^2 \arcsin(x^2)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x*ArcSin[x^2],x]
```

output
```
(Sqrt[1 - x^4] + x^2*ArcSin[x^2])/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.500, Rules used = {7266, 5130, 241}

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.

$$\int x \arcsin \left(x^2\right) \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 7266}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \arcsin \left(x^2\right) dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 5130}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 \arcsin \left(x^2\right) - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx^2\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 241}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 \arcsin \left(x^2\right) + \sqrt{1-x^4}\right)$$

input
```
Int[x*ArcSin[x^2],x]
```

output
```
(Sqrt[1 - x^4] + x^2*ArcSin[x^2])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 241
```
Int[(x_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/
(2*b*(p + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, p}, x] && NeQ[p, -1]
```

rule 5130
```
Int[((a_.) + ArcSin[(c_.)*(x_)]*(b_.))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[x*(a + b*Ar
cSin[c*x])^n, x] - Simp[b*c*n   Int[x*((a + b*ArcSin[c*x])^(n - 1)/Sqrt[1 -
 c^2*x^2]), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] && GtQ[n, 0]
```

rule 7266
```
Int[(u_)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(m + 1)   Subst[Int[SubstFor[x^(m
+ 1), u, x], x], x, x^(m + 1)], x] /; FreeQ[m, x] && NeQ[m, -1] && Function
OfQ[x^(m + 1), u, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{x^{2} \arcsin\left(x^{2}\right)}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{-x^{4}+1}}{2}$	22
default	$\frac{x^{2} \arcsin\left(x^{2}\right)}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{-x^{4}+1}}{2}$	22
parts	$\frac{x^{2} \arcsin\left(x^{2}\right)}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{-x^{4}+1}}{2}$	22
orering	$\frac{\left(3 x^{4}-1\right) \arcsin\left(x^{2}\right)}{4 x^{2}}-\frac{\left(x^{2}+1\right) \left(-1+x\right) \left(1+x\right) \left(\arcsin\left(x^{2}\right)+\frac{2 x^{2}}{\sqrt{-x^{4}+1}}\right)}{4 x^{2}}$	53

input
```
int(x*arcsin(x^2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*x^2*arcsin(x^2)+1/2*(-x^4+1)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x \arcsin \left(x^2\right) \, dx=\frac{1}{2} \, x^{2} \arcsin \left(x^{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \, \sqrt{-x^{4} + 1}$$

input
```
integrate(x*arcsin(x^2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2*arcsin(x^2) + 1/2*sqrt(-x^4 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int x\arcsin\left(x^2\right)\,dx=\frac{x^2\,\mathrm{asin}\left(x^2\right)}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{1-x^4}}{2}$$

input
```
integrate(x*asin(x**2),x)
```

output
```
x**2*asin(x**2)/2 + sqrt(1 - x**4)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x\arcsin\left(x^2\right)\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\,x^2\arcsin\left(x^2\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{-x^4+1}$$

input
```
integrate(x*arcsin(x^2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2*arcsin(x^2) + 1/2*sqrt(-x^4 + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x\arcsin\left(x^2\right)\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\,x^2\arcsin\left(x^2\right)+\frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{-x^4+1}$$

input
```
integrate(x*arcsin(x^2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*x^2*arcsin(x^2) + 1/2*sqrt(-x^4 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x \arcsin(x^2)\, dx = \frac{x^2 \operatorname{asin}(x^2)}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{1-x^4}}{2}$$

input
```
int(x*asin(x^2),x)
```

output
```
(x^2*asin(x^2))/2 + (1 - x^4)^(1/2)/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int x \arcsin(x^2)\, dx = \frac{asin(x^2)\, x^2}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{-x^4+1}}{2}$$

input
```
int(x*asin(x^2),x)
```

output
```
(asin(x**2)*x**2 + sqrt( - x**4 + 1))/2
```

3.350 $\int x^3 \arcsin(x^2)\, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 38

$$\int x^3 \arcsin(x^2)\, dx = \frac{1}{8}x^2\sqrt{1-x^4} - \frac{\arcsin(x^2)}{8} + \frac{1}{4}x^4 \arcsin(x^2)$$

output
```
-1/8*arcsin(x^2)+1/4*x^4*arcsin(x^2)+1/8*x^2*(-x^4+1)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int x^3 \arcsin(x^2)\, dx = \frac{1}{8}\left(x^2\sqrt{1-x^4} + (-1+2x^4)\arcsin(x^2)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^3*ArcSin[x^2],x]
```

output
```
(x^2*Sqrt[1 - x^4] + (-1 + 2*x^4)*ArcSin[x^2])/8
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.13, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.625, Rules used = {5341, 27, 807, 262, 223}

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.

$$\int x^3 \arcsin\left(x^2\right) dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{5341}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x^4 \arcsin\left(x^2\right)-\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{2x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{27}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x^4 \arcsin\left(x^2\right)-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{807}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x^4 \arcsin\left(x^2\right)-\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{262}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\sqrt{1-x^4}-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}dx^2\right)+\frac{1}{4}x^4 \arcsin\left(x^2\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{223}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x^4 \arcsin\left(x^2\right)+\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\sqrt{1-x^4}-\frac{\arcsin\left(x^2\right)}{2}\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^3*ArcSin[x^2],x]
```

output
```
((x^2*Sqrt[1 - x^4])/2 - ArcSin[x^2]/2)/4 + (x^4*ArcSin[x^2])/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 27
```
Int[(a_)*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a   Int[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] &&  !Ma
tchQ[Fx, (b_)*(Gx_) /; FreeQ[b, x]]
```

rule 223
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSin[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[-b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && NegQ[b]
```

rule 262
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(c*x)
^(m - 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(b*(m + 2*p + 1))), x] - Simp[a*c^2*((m - 1)/
(b*(m + 2*p + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m - 2)*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b
, c, p}, x] && GtQ[m, 2 - 1] && NeQ[m + 2*p + 1, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c
, 2, m, p, x]
```

rule 807
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{k = GCD[m
+ 1, n]}, Simp[1/k   Subst[Int[x^((m + 1)/k - 1)*(a + b*x^(n/k))^p, x], x,
x^k], x] /; k != 1] /; FreeQ[{a, b, p}, x] && IGtQ[n, 0] && IntegerQ[m]
```

rule 5341
```
Int[((a_.) + ArcSin[u_]*(b_.))*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Sim
p[(c + d*x)^(m + 1)*((a + b*ArcSin[u])/(d*(m + 1))), x] - Simp[b/(d*(m + 1)
)   Int[SimplifyIntegrand[(c + d*x)^(m + 1)*(D[u, x]/Sqrt[1 - u^2]), x], x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, m}, x] && NeQ[m, -1] && InverseFunctionFreeQ[u,
x] &&  !FunctionOfQ[(c + d*x)^(m + 1), u, x] &&  !FunctionOfExponentialQ[u,
 x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\arcsin(x^2)}{8}+\frac{x^4\arcsin(x^2)}{4}+\frac{x^2\sqrt{-x^4+1}}{8}$	31
default	$-\frac{\arcsin(x^2)}{8}+\frac{x^4\arcsin(x^2)}{4}+\frac{x^2\sqrt{-x^4+1}}{8}$	31
parts	$-\frac{\arcsin(x^2)}{8}+\frac{x^4\arcsin(x^2)}{4}+\frac{x^2\sqrt{-x^4+1}}{8}$	31
orering	$\frac{(7x^4-5)\arcsin(x^2)}{16}-\frac{(x^2+1)(-1+x)(1+x)\left(3x^2\arcsin(x^2)+\frac{2x^4}{\sqrt{-x^4+1}}\right)}{16x^2}$	55

input
```
int(x^3*arcsin(x^2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/8*arcsin(x^2)+1/4*x^4*arcsin(x^2)+1/8*x^2*(-x^4+1)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int x^3\arcsin\left(x^2\right)\,dx=\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{-x^4+1}x^2+\frac{1}{8}\left(2\,x^4-1\right)\arcsin\left(x^2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*arcsin(x^2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/8*sqrt(-x^4 + 1)*x^2 + 1/8*(2*x^4 - 1)*arcsin(x^2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int x^3 \arcsin\left(x^2\right) \, dx = \frac{x^4 \operatorname{asin}\left(x^2\right)}{4} + \frac{x^2\sqrt{1-x^4}}{8} - \frac{\operatorname{asin}\left(x^2\right)}{8}$$

input
```
integrate(x**3*asin(x**2),x)
```

output
```
x**4*asin(x**2)/4 + x**2*sqrt(1 - x**4)/8 - asin(x**2)/8
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 53, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.39

$$\int x^3 \arcsin\left(x^2\right) \, dx = \frac{1}{4}\, x^4 \arcsin\left(x^2\right) - \frac{\sqrt{-x^4+1}}{8\, x^2 \left(\frac{x^4-1}{x^4} - 1\right)} + \frac{1}{8}\, \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^4+1}}{x^2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*arcsin(x^2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/4*x^4*arcsin(x^2) - 1/8*sqrt(-x^4 + 1)/(x^2*((x^4 - 1)/x^4 - 1)) + 1/8*a
rctan(sqrt(-x^4 + 1)/x^2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.84

$$\int x^3 \arcsin\left(x^2\right) \, dx = \frac{1}{8}\, \sqrt{-x^4+1} x^2 + \frac{1}{4}\, \left(x^4-1\right) \arcsin\left(x^2\right) + \frac{1}{8}\, \arcsin\left(x^2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^3*arcsin(x^2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/8*sqrt(-x^4 + 1)*x^2 + 1/4*(x^4 - 1)*arcsin(x^2) + 1/8*arcsin(x^2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int x^3 \arcsin \left(x^2\right) \, dx = \frac{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^4}}{8} + \frac{\operatorname{asin}(x^2) \, \left(2 x^4-1\right)}{8}$$

input
```
int(x^3*asin(x^2),x)
```

output
```
(x^2*(1 - x^4)^(1/2))/8 + (asin(x^2)*(2*x^4 - 1))/8
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int x^3 \arcsin \left(x^2\right) \, dx = \frac{asin(x^2) \, x^4}{4} - \frac{asin(x^2)}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{-x^4+1}\, x^2}{8}$$

input
```
int(x^3*asin(x^2),x)
```

output
```
(2*asin(x**2)*x**4 - asin(x**2) + sqrt( - x**4 + 1)*x**2)/8
```

3.351 $\int e^x \mathbf{sech}(e^x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 5

$$\int e^x \text{sech}(e^x)\,dx = \arctan(\sinh(e^x))$$

output
```
arctan(sinh(exp(x)))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 7, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.40

$$\int e^x \text{sech}(e^x)\,dx = -\cot^{-1}(\sinh(e^x))$$

input
```
Integrate[E^x*Sech[E^x],x]
```

output
```
-ArcCot[Sinh[E^x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.375, Rules used = {2720, 3042, 4257}

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.

$$\int e^x \operatorname{sech}(e^x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2720}$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech}(e^x)\,de^x$$

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

$$\int \csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+ie^x\right)de^x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4257}$$

$$\arctan(\sinh(e^x))$$

input
```
Int[E^x*Sech[E^x],x]
```

output
```
ArcTan[Sinh[E^x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 4257
```
Int[csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-ArcTanh[Cos[c + d*x]]/d, x]
 /; FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\arctan(\sinh(e^x))$	5
default	$\arctan(\sinh(e^x))$	5
risch	$i\ln\left(e^{e^x}+i\right)-i\ln\left(e^{e^x}-i\right)$	22
parallelrisch	$-i\left(\ln\left(\tanh\left(\frac{e^x}{2}\right)-i\right)-\ln\left(\tanh\left(\frac{e^x}{2}\right)+i\right)\right)$	25

input
```
int(exp(x)*sech(exp(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
arctan(sinh(exp(x)))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 16 vs. $2(4) = 8$.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.20

$$\int e^x \operatorname{sech}(e^x)\, dx = 2 \arctan(\cosh(\cosh(x) + \sinh(x)) + \sinh(\cosh(x) + \sinh(x)))$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*sech(exp(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*arctan(cosh(cosh(x) + sinh(x)) + sinh(cosh(x) + sinh(x)))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.29 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.60

$$\int e^x \operatorname{sech}(e^x) \, dx = 2 \operatorname{atan}\left(\tanh\left(\frac{e^x}{2}\right)\right)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*sech(exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
2*atan(tanh(exp(x)/2))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int e^x \operatorname{sech}(e^x) \, dx = \arctan\left(\sinh\left(e^x\right)\right)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*sech(exp(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
arctan(sinh(e^x))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

$$\int e^x \operatorname{sech}(e^x) \, dx = 2 \arctan\left(e^{(e^x)}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*sech(exp(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*arctan(e^(e^x))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 6, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

$$\int e^x \operatorname{sech}(e^x) \, dx = 2 \operatorname{atan}\left(e^{e^x}\right)$$

input
```
int(exp(x)/cosh(exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
2*atan(exp(exp(x)))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.60

$$\int e^x \operatorname{sech}(e^x) \, dx = 2atan\left(e^{e^x}\right)$$

input
```
int(exp(x)*sech(exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
2*atan(e**(e**x))
```

3.352 $\int x^2 \cos(3x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 29

$$\int x^2 \cos(3x)\,dx = \frac{2}{9}x\cos(3x) - \frac{2}{27}\sin(3x) + \frac{1}{3}x^2\sin(3x)$$

output
```
2/9*x*cos(3*x)-2/27*sin(3*x)+1/3*x^2*sin(3*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int x^2 \cos(3x)\,dx = \frac{2}{9}x\cos(3x) + \frac{1}{27}\left(-2 + 9x^2\right)\sin(3x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2*Cos[3*x],x]
```

output
```
(2*x*Cos[3*x])/9 + ((-2 + 9*x^2)*Sin[3*x])/27
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 7, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.875$, Rules used = {3042, 3777, 25, 3042, 3777, 3042, 3117}

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.

$$\int x^2 \cos(3x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int x^2 \sin\left(3x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\int -x\sin(3x)dx+\frac{1}{3}x^2\sin(3x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^2\sin(3x)-\frac{2}{3}\int x\sin(3x)dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}x^2\sin(3x)-\frac{2}{3}\int x\sin(3x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3777}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^2\sin(3x)-\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{3}\int \cos(3x)dx-\frac{1}{3}x\cos(3x)\right)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}x^2\sin(3x)-\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{3}\int \sin\left(3x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx-\frac{1}{3}x\cos(3x)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3117}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^2\sin(3x)-\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{9}\sin(3x)-\frac{1}{3}x\cos(3x)\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^2*Cos[3*x],x]
```

output
```
(-2*(-1/3*(x*Cos[3*x]) + Sin[3*x]/9))/3 + (x^2*Sin[3*x])/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

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

rule 3117
```
Int[sin[Pi/2 + (c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sin[c + d*x]/d, x] /;
 FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

rule 3777
```
Int[((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(
-(c + d*x)^m)*(Cos[e + f*x]/f), x] + Simp[d*(m/f)   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*C
os[e + f*x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d, e, f}, x] && GtQ[m, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

method	result	size
risch	$\frac{2x\cos(3x)}{9}+\frac{(9x^2-2)\sin(3x)}{27}$	22
derivativedivides	$\frac{2x\cos(3x)}{9}-\frac{2\sin(3x)}{27}+\frac{x^2\sin(3x)}{3}$	24
default	$\frac{2x\cos(3x)}{9}-\frac{2\sin(3x)}{27}+\frac{x^2\sin(3x)}{3}$	24
parallelrisch	$\frac{2x\cos(3x)}{9}-\frac{2\sin(3x)}{27}+\frac{x^2\sin(3x)}{3}$	24
parts	$\frac{2x\cos(3x)}{9}-\frac{2\sin(3x)}{27}+\frac{x^2\sin(3x)}{3}$	24
meijerg	$\frac{4\sqrt{\pi}\left(\frac{3x\cos(3x)}{2\sqrt{\pi}}-\frac{\left(-\frac{27x^2}{2}+3\right)\sin(3x)}{6\sqrt{\pi}}\right)}{27}$	33
norman	$\frac{\frac{2x}{9}+\frac{2x^2\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)}{3}-\frac{2\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^2x}{9}-\frac{4\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)}{27}}{1+\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^2}$	40
orering	$\frac{4(9x^2-1)\cos(3x)}{81x}-\frac{(9x^2-2)(2x\cos(3x)-3x^2\sin(3x))}{81x^2}$	47

input
```
int(x^2*cos(3*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2/9*x*cos(3*x)+1/27*(9*x^2-2)*sin(3*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int x^2\cos(3x)\,dx=\frac{2}{9}\,x\cos\left(3\,x\right)+\frac{1}{27}\left(9\,x^2-2\right)\sin\left(3\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*cos(3*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2/9*x*cos(3*x) + 1/27*(9*x^2 - 2)*sin(3*x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

$$\int x^2 \cos(3x)\,dx = \frac{x^2 \sin(3x)}{3} + \frac{2x \cos(3x)}{9} - \frac{2 \sin(3x)}{27}$$

input
```
integrate(x**2*cos(3*x),x)
```

output
```
x**2*sin(3*x)/3 + 2*x*cos(3*x)/9 - 2*sin(3*x)/27
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int x^2 \cos(3x)\,dx = \frac{2}{9}\,x \cos(3\,x) + \frac{1}{27}\left(9\,x^2 - 2\right) \sin(3\,x)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*cos(3*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2/9*x*cos(3*x) + 1/27*(9*x^2 - 2)*sin(3*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int x^2 \cos(3x)\,dx = \frac{2}{9}\,x \cos(3\,x) + \frac{1}{27}\left(9\,x^2 - 2\right) \sin(3\,x)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*cos(3*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2/9*x*cos(3*x) + 1/27*(9*x^2 - 2)*sin(3*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int x^2 \cos(3x)\,dx = \frac{2\,x\,\cos\left(3\,x\right)}{9} - \frac{2\,\sin\left(3\,x\right)}{27} + \frac{x^2\,\sin\left(3\,x\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(x^2*cos(3*x),x)
```

output
```
(2*x*cos(3*x))/9 - (2*sin(3*x))/27 + (x^2*sin(3*x))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int x^2 \cos(3x)\,dx = \frac{2\cos\left(3x\right)x}{9} + \frac{\sin\left(3x\right)x^2}{3} - \frac{2\sin\left(3x\right)}{27}$$

input
```
int(x^2*cos(3*x),x)
```

output
```
(6*cos(3*x)*x + 9*sin(3*x)*x**2 - 2*sin(3*x))/27
```

3.353 $\int \sqrt{5-4x-x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 14, antiderivative size = 36

$$\int \sqrt{5-4x-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}(2+x)\sqrt{5-4x-x^2} - \frac{9}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{3}(-2-x)\right)$$

output
```
9/2*arcsin(2/3+1/3*x)+1/2*(2+x)*(-x^2-4*x+5)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 45, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.25

$$\int \sqrt{5-4x-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}(2+x)\sqrt{5-4x-x^2} - 9\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}}{5+x}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[5 - 4*x - x^2],x]
```

output
```
((2 + x)*Sqrt[5 - 4*x - x^2])/2 - 9*ArcTan[Sqrt[5 - 4*x - x^2]/(5 + x)]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.214$, Rules used = {1087, 1090, 223}

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.

$$\int \sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1087}$$

$$\frac{9}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}}dx+\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}(x+2)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1090}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(x+2)\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}-\frac{3}{4}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{36}(-2x-4)^2}}d(-2x-4)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 223}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(x+2)\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}-\frac{9}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{6}(-2x-4)\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[5 - 4*x - x^2],x]
```

output
```
((2 + x)*Sqrt[5 - 4*x - x^2])/2 - (9*ArcSin[(-4 - 2*x)/6])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 223
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSin[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[-b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && NegQ[b]
```

rule 1087
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(b + 2*c*x)
*((a + b*x + c*x^2)^p/(2*c*(2*p + 1))), x] - Simp[p*((b^2 - 4*a*c)/(2*c*(2*
p + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x + c*x^2)^(p - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c}, x] &&
GtQ[p, 0] && (IntegerQ[4*p] || IntegerQ[3*p])
```

rule 1090
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/(2*c*(-4*
(c/(b^2 - 4*a*c)))^p)   Subst[Int[Simp[1 - x^2/(b^2 - 4*a*c), x]^p, x], x,
b + 2*c*x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, p}, x] && GtQ[4*a - b^2/c, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

method	result	si
default	$-\frac{(-2x-4)\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}}{4}+\frac{9\arcsin\left(\frac{2}{3}+\frac{x}{3}\right)}{2}$	29
risch	$-\frac{(2+x)\left(x^2+4x-5\right)}{2\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}}+\frac{9\arcsin\left(\frac{2}{3}+\frac{x}{3}\right)}{2}$	35
trager	$\left(1+\frac{x}{2}\right)\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}+\frac{9\,\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)\ln\left(-\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)x-2\,\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^2+1\right)+\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}\right)}{2}$	59

input
```
int((-x^2-4*x+5)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/4*(-2*x-4)*(-x^2-4*x+5)^(1/2)+9/2*arcsin(2/3+1/3*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 47, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.31

$$\int\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-x^2-4\,x+5}(x+2)-\frac{9}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^2-4\,x+5}(x+2)}{x^2+4\,x-5}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-x^2-4*x+5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(-x^2 - 4*x + 5)*(x + 2) - 9/2*arctan(sqrt(-x^2 - 4*x + 5)*(x + 2)
/(x^2 + 4*x - 5))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sqrt{5-4x-x^2}\,dx = \left(\frac{x}{2}+1\right)\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}+\frac{9\,\text{asin}\left(\frac{x}{3}+\frac{2}{3}\right)}{2}$$

input
```
integrate((-x**2-4*x+5)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(x/2 + 1)*sqrt(-x**2 - 4*x + 5) + 9*asin(x/3 + 2/3)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sqrt{5-4x-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-x^2-4\,x+5}x+\sqrt{-x^2-4\,x+5}-\frac{9}{2}\arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{3}\,x-\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-x^2-4*x+5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(-x^2 - 4*x + 5)*x + sqrt(-x^2 - 4*x + 5) - 9/2*arcsin(-1/3*x - 2/
3)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int \sqrt{5-4x-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-x^2-4\,x+5}(x+2)+\frac{9}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{3}\,x+\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-x^2-4*x+5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(-x^2 - 4*x + 5)*(x + 2) + 9/2*arcsin(1/3*x + 2/3)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sqrt{5-4x-x^2}\,dx = \frac{9\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{x}{3}+\frac{2}{3}\right)}{2}+\left(\frac{x}{2}+1\right)\sqrt{-x^2-4\,x+5}$$

input
```
int((5 - x^2 - 4*x)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(9*asin(x/3 + 2/3))/2 + (x/2 + 1)*(5 - x^2 - 4*x)^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

$$\int \sqrt{5-4x-x^2}\,dx = \frac{9asin\left(\frac{x}{3}+\frac{2}{3}\right)}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}\,x}{2}+\sqrt{-x^2-4x+5}$$

input
```
int((-x^2-4*x+5)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(9*asin((x + 2)/3) + sqrt( - x**2 - 4*x + 5)*x + 2*sqrt( - x**2 - 4*x + 5)
)/2
```

3.354 $\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{2}+x^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 28

$$\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{2}+x^2} \, dx = -\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{x^4}{4}+\log\left(\sqrt{2}+x^2\right)$$

output
```
1/4*x^4+ln(x^2+2^(1/2))-1/2*x^2*2^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{2}+x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{4}\left(-6-2\sqrt{2}x^2+x^4+4\log\left(\sqrt{2}+x^2\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^5/(Sqrt[2] + x^2),x]
```

output
```
(-6 - 2*Sqrt[2]*x^2 + x^4 + 4*Log[Sqrt[2] + x^2])/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.21, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.200, Rules used = {243, 49, 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.

$$\int \frac{x^5}{x^2+\sqrt{2}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 243$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{x^4}{x^2+\sqrt{2}}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 49$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \left(x^2+\frac{2}{x^2+\sqrt{2}}-\sqrt{2}\right)dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2009$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x^4}{2}-\sqrt{2}x^2+2\log\left(x^2+\sqrt{2}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^5/(Sqrt[2] + x^2),x]
```

output
```
(-(Sqrt[2]*x^2) + x^4/2 + 2*Log[Sqrt[2] + x^2])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
default	$\frac{x^4}{4}+\ln\left(x^2+\sqrt{2}\right)-\frac{x^2\sqrt{2}}{2}$	23
parallelrisch	$\frac{x^4}{4}+\ln\left(x^2+\sqrt{2}\right)-\frac{x^2\sqrt{2}}{2}$	23
risch	$\frac{x^4}{4}-\frac{x^2\sqrt{2}}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\ln\left(x^2+\sqrt{2}\right)$	24
meijerg	$-\frac{x^2\sqrt{2}\left(-\frac{3x^2\sqrt{2}}{2}+6\right)}{12}+\ln\left(1+\frac{x^2\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$	31

input
```
int(x^5/(x^2+2^(1/2)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4*x^4+ln(x^2+2^(1/2))-1/2*x^2*2^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int\frac{x^5}{\sqrt{2}+x^2}\,dx=\frac{1}{4}\,x^4-\frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{2}x^2+\log\left(x^2+\sqrt{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^5/(x^2+2^(1/2)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*x^4 - 1/2*sqrt(2)*x^2 + log(x^2 + sqrt(2))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{2}+x^2}\,dx = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}x^2}{2} + \log\left(x^2+\sqrt{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x**5/(x**2+2**(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
x**4/4 - sqrt(2)*x**2/2 + log(x**2 + sqrt(2))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{2}+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\,x^4 - \frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{2}x^2 + \log\left(x^2+\sqrt{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^5/(x^2+2^(1/2)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/4*x^4 - 1/2*sqrt(2)*x^2 + log(x^2 + sqrt(2))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{2}+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\,x^4 - \frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{2}x^2 + \log\left(x^2+\sqrt{2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^5/(x^2+2^(1/2)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/4*x^4 - 1/2*sqrt(2)*x^2 + log(x^2 + sqrt(2))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{2}+x^2}\,dx = \ln\left(x^2+\sqrt{2}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{2}\,x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4}$$

input
```
int(x^5/(2^(1/2) + x^2),x)
```

output
```
log(2^(1/2) + x^2) - (2^(1/2)*x^2)/2 + x^4/4
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{2}+x^2}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\,x^2}{2} + \log\left(\sqrt{2}+x^2\right) + \frac{x^4}{4}$$

input
```
int(x^5/(x^2+2^(1/2)),x)
```

output
```
( - 2*sqrt(2)*x**2 + 4*log(sqrt(2) + x**2) + x**4)/4
```

3.355 $\int \sec^5(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 26

$$\int \sec^5(x)\,dx = \frac{3}{8}\text{arctanh}(\sin(x)) + \frac{3}{8}\sec(x)\tan(x) + \frac{1}{4}\sec^3(x)\tan(x)$$

output
```
3/8*arctanh(sin(x))+3/8*sec(x)*tan(x)+1/4*sec(x)^3*tan(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sec^5(x)\,dx = \frac{3}{8}\text{arctanh}(\sin(x)) + \frac{3}{8}\sec(x)\tan(x) + \frac{1}{4}\sec^3(x)\tan(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]^5,x]
```

output
```
(3*ArcTanh[Sin[x]])/8 + (3*Sec[x]*Tan[x])/8 + (Sec[x]^3*Tan[x])/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.19, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.500, Rules used = {3042, 4255, 3042, 4255, 3042, 4257}

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.

$$\int \sec^5(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\int \csc\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^5dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4255$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\int \sec^3(x)dx+\frac{1}{4}\tan(x)\sec^3(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\int \csc\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3dx+\frac{1}{4}\tan(x)\sec^3(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4255$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{\int \sec(x)dx}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\tan(x)\sec(x)\right)+\frac{1}{4}\tan(x)\sec^3(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{2}\int \csc\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx+\frac{1}{2}\tan(x)\sec(x)\right)+\frac{1}{4}\tan(x)\sec^3(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4257$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{2}\text{arctanh}(\sin(x))+\frac{1}{2}\tan(x)\sec(x)\right)+\frac{1}{4}\tan(x)\sec^3(x)$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]^5,x]
```

output
```
(Sec[x]^3*Tan[x])/4 + (3*(ArcTanh[Sin[x]]/2 + (Sec[x]*Tan[x])/2))/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 4255
```
Int[(csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]*(b_.))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Csc[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*(n - 1))), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 2)/(n - 1))
  Int[(b*Csc[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1]
&& IntegerQ[2*n]
```

rule 4257
```
Int[csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-ArcTanh[Cos[c + d*x]]/d, x]
 /; FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.30 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

method	result	size
default	$-\left(-\frac{\sec(x)^{3}}{4}-\frac{3\sec(x)}{8}\right)\tan\left(x\right)+\frac{3\ln(\tan(x)+\sec(x))}{8}$	25
norman	$\frac{\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}}{4}+\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{5}}{4}+\frac{5\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{7}}{4}+\frac{5\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{4}}{\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}-1\right)^{4}}-\frac{3\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)}{8}+\frac{3\ln\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{8}$	62
risch	$-\frac{i(3\,\mathrm{e}^{7ix}+11\,\mathrm{e}^{5ix}-11\,\mathrm{e}^{3ix}-3\,\mathrm{e}^{ix})}{4(\mathrm{e}^{2ix}+1)^{4}}+\frac{3\ln(\mathrm{e}^{ix}+i)}{8}-\frac{3\ln(\mathrm{e}^{ix}-i)}{8}$	65
parallelrisch	$\frac{(9+3\cos(4x)+12\cos(2x))\ln\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)+(-9-3\cos(4x)-12\cos(2x))\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)+22\sin(x)+6\sin(3x)}{24+8\cos(4x)+32\cos(2x)}$	73

input
```
int(sec(x)^5,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-(-1/4*sec(x)^3-3/8*sec(x))*tan(x)+3/8*ln(tan(x)+sec(x))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 43 vs. $2(20) = 40$.

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 43, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.65

$$\int \sec^5(x)\,dx$$
$$= \frac{3\cos(x)^4\log(\sin(x)+1) - 3\cos(x)^4\log(-\sin(x)+1) + 2\left(3\cos(x)^2+2\right)\sin(x)}{16\cos(x)^4}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^5,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/16*(3*cos(x)^4*log(sin(x) + 1) - 3*cos(x)^4*log(-sin(x) + 1) + 2*(3*cos(
x)^2 + 2)*sin(x))/cos(x)^4
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.77

$$\int \sec^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{3\sin^3(x) - 5\sin(x)}{8\sin^4(x) - 16\sin^2(x) + 8} - \frac{3\log(\sin(x)-1)}{16} + \frac{3\log(\sin(x)+1)}{16}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)**5,x)
```

output
```
-(3*sin(x)**3 - 5*sin(x))/(8*sin(x)**4 - 16*sin(x)**2 + 8) - 3*log(sin(x)
- 1)/16 + 3*log(sin(x) + 1)/16
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 42 vs. $2(20) = 40$.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.62

$$\int \sec^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{3\,\sin(x)^3 - 5\,\sin(x)}{8\,(\sin(x)^4 - 2\,\sin(x)^2 + 1)} + \frac{3}{16}\,\log(\sin(x)+1) - \frac{3}{16}\,\log(\sin(x)-1)$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^5,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/8*(3*sin(x)^3 - 5*sin(x))/(sin(x)^4 - 2*sin(x)^2 + 1) + 3/16*log(sin(x)
 + 1) - 3/16*log(sin(x) - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.46

$$\int \sec^5(x)\,dx = -\frac{3\,\sin(x)^3 - 5\,\sin(x)}{8\,(\sin(x)^2 - 1)^2} + \frac{3}{16}\,\log(\sin(x) + 1) - \frac{3}{16}\,\log(-\sin(x) + 1)$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^5,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/8*(3*sin(x)^3 - 5*sin(x))/(sin(x)^2 - 1)^2 + 3/16*log(sin(x) + 1) - 3/1
6*log(-sin(x) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int \sec^5(x)\,dx = \frac{3\,\ln\left(\frac{\sin(x)+1}{\cos(x)}\right)}{8} + \sin(x)\,\left(\frac{3}{8\cos(x)^2} + \frac{1}{4\cos(x)^4}\right)$$

input
```
int(1/cos(x)^5,x)
```

output
```
(3*log((sin(x) + 1)/cos(x)))/8 + sin(x)*(3/(8*cos(x)^2) + 1/(4*cos(x)^4))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 98, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.77

$$\int \sec^5(x)\,dx$$
$$= \frac{-3\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)\sin(x)^4+6\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)\sin(x)^2-3\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)+3\log\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)\sin}{8\sin(x)^4-16\sin(x)^2+8}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)^5,x)
```

output
```
( - 3*log(tan(x/2) - 1)*sin(x)**4 + 6*log(tan(x/2) - 1)*sin(x)**2 - 3*log(
tan(x/2) - 1) + 3*log(tan(x/2) + 1)*sin(x)**4 - 6*log(tan(x/2) + 1)*sin(x)
**2 + 3*log(tan(x/2) + 1) - 3*sin(x)**3 + 5*sin(x))/(8*(sin(x)**4 - 2*sin(
x)**2 + 1))
```

3.356 $\int \sin^6(2x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 46

$$\int \sin^6(2x)\,dx = \frac{5x}{16} - \frac{5}{32}\cos(2x)\sin(2x) - \frac{5}{48}\cos(2x)\sin^3(2x) - \frac{1}{12}\cos(2x)\sin^5(2x)$$

output
```
5/16*x-5/32*cos(2*x)*sin(2*x)-5/48*cos(2*x)*sin(2*x)^3-1/12*cos(2*x)*sin(2
*x)^5
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \sin^6(2x)\,dx = \frac{5x}{16} - \frac{15}{128}\sin(4x) + \frac{3}{128}\sin(8x) - \frac{1}{384}\sin(12x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sin[2*x]^6,x]
```

output
```
(5*x)/16 - (15*Sin[4*x])/128 + (3*Sin[8*x])/128 - Sin[12*x]/384
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 56, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.22, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 7, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.167, Rules used = {3042, 3115, 3042, 3115, 3042, 3115, 24}

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.

$$\int \sin^6(2x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(2x)^6dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}\int \sin^4(2x)dx-\frac{1}{12}\sin^5(2x)\cos(2x)$$

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

$$\frac{5}{6}\int \sin(2x)^4dx-\frac{1}{12}\sin^5(2x)\cos(2x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\int \sin^2(2x)dx-\frac{1}{8}\sin^3(2x)\cos(2x)\right)-\frac{1}{12}\sin^5(2x)\cos(2x)$$

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

$$\frac{5}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\int \sin(2x)^2dx-\frac{1}{8}\sin^3(2x)\cos(2x)\right)-\frac{1}{12}\sin^5(2x)\cos(2x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{\int 1dx}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\sin(2x)\cos(2x)\right)-\frac{1}{8}\sin^3(2x)\cos(2x)\right)-\frac{1}{12}\sin^5(2x)\cos(2x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}\left(\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\sin(2x)\cos(2x)\right)-\frac{1}{8}\sin^3(2x)\cos(2x)\right)-\frac{1}{12}\sin^5(2x)\cos(2x)$$

input
```
Int[Sin[2*x]^6,x]
```

output
```
-1/12*(Cos[2*x]*Sin[2*x]^5) + (5*(-1/8*(Cos[2*x]*Sin[2*x]^3) + (3*(x/2 - (
Cos[2*x]*Sin[2*x])/4))/4))/6
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3115
```
Int[((b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Sin[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*n)), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/n)   Int[(b*Sin
[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] && IntegerQ[
2*n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 1.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.50

method	result
risch	$\frac{5x}{16}-\frac{\sin(12x)}{384}+\frac{3\sin(8x)}{128}-\frac{15\sin(4x)}{128}$
parallelrisch	$\frac{5x}{16}-\frac{\sin(12x)}{384}+\frac{3\sin(8x)}{128}-\frac{15\sin(4x)}{128}$
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\left(\sin(2x)^5+\frac{5\sin(2x)^3}{4}+\frac{15\sin(2x)}{8}\right)\cos(2x)}{12}+\frac{5x}{16}$
default	$-\frac{\left(\sin(2x)^5+\frac{5\sin(2x)^3}{4}+\frac{15\sin(2x)}{8}\right)\cos(2x)}{12}+\frac{5x}{16}$
norman	$\frac{\frac{5x}{16}-\frac{85\tan(x)^3}{48}-\frac{33\tan(x)^5}{8}+\frac{33\tan(x)^7}{8}+\frac{85\tan(x)^9}{48}+\frac{5\tan(x)^{11}}{16}+\frac{15x\tan(x)^2}{8}+\frac{75x\tan(x)^4}{16}+\frac{25x\tan(x)^6}{4}+\frac{75x\tan(x)^8}{16}+15}{\left(1+\tan(x)^2\right)^6}$
orering	$x\sin(2x)^6-\frac{11\cos(2x)\sin(2x)^5}{32}+\frac{49x\left(-24\sin(2x)^6+120\cos(2x)^2\sin(2x)^4\right)}{576}-\frac{5\cos(2x)^3\sin(2x)^3}{12}+\frac{7x(}{}$

input
```
int(sin(2*x)^6,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
5/16*x-1/384*sin(12*x)+3/128*sin(8*x)-15/128*sin(4*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int \sin^6(2x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{96}\left(8\cos\left(2x\right)^5 - 26\cos\left(2x\right)^3 + 33\cos\left(2x\right)\right)\sin\left(2x\right) + \frac{5}{16}x$$

input
```
integrate(sin(2*x)^6,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/96*(8*cos(2*x)^5 - 26*cos(2*x)^3 + 33*cos(2*x))*sin(2*x) + 5/16*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin^6(2x)\,dx = \frac{5x}{16} - \frac{\sin^5(2x)\cos(2x)}{12} - \frac{5\sin^3(2x)\cos(2x)}{48} - \frac{5\sin(2x)\cos(2x)}{32}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(2*x)**6,x)
```

output
```
5*x/16 - sin(2*x)**5*cos(2*x)/12 - 5*sin(2*x)**3*cos(2*x)/48 - 5*sin(2*x)*
cos(2*x)/32
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.52

$$\int \sin^6(2x)\,dx = \frac{1}{96}\sin\left(4x\right)^3 + \frac{5}{16}x + \frac{3}{128}\sin\left(8x\right) - \frac{1}{8}\sin\left(4x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(2*x)^6,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/96*sin(4*x)^3 + 5/16*x + 3/128*sin(8*x) - 1/8*sin(4*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.48

$$\int \sin^6(2x)\,dx = \frac{5}{16}\,x - \frac{1}{384}\,\sin\left(12\,x\right) + \frac{3}{128}\,\sin\left(8\,x\right) - \frac{15}{128}\,\sin\left(4\,x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(2*x)^6,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
5/16*x - 1/384*sin(12*x) + 3/128*sin(8*x) - 15/128*sin(4*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.48

$$\int \sin^6(2x)\,dx = \frac{5\,x}{16} - \frac{15\,\sin\left(4\,x\right)}{128} + \frac{3\,\sin\left(8\,x\right)}{128} - \frac{\sin\left(12\,x\right)}{384}$$

input
```
int(sin(2*x)^6,x)
```

output
```
(5*x)/16 - (15*sin(4*x))/128 + (3*sin(8*x))/128 - sin(12*x)/384
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \sin^6(2x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos\left(2x\right)\sin\left(2x\right)^5}{12} - \frac{5\cos\left(2x\right)\sin\left(2x\right)^3}{48} - \frac{5\cos\left(2x\right)\sin\left(2x\right)}{32} + \frac{5x}{16}$$

input
```
int(sin(2*x)^6,x)
```

output
```
( - 8*cos(2*x)*sin(2*x)**5 - 10*cos(2*x)*sin(2*x)**3 - 15*cos(2*x)*sin(2*x
) + 30*x)/96
```

3.357 $\int \cos(x)\log(\sin(x))\sin^2(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 20

$$\int \cos(x)\log(\sin(x))\sin^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{9}\sin^3(x) + \frac{1}{3}\log(\sin(x))\sin^3(x)$$

output
```
-1/9*sin(x)^3+1/3*ln(sin(x))*sin(x)^3
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \cos(x)\log(\sin(x))\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{9}(-1 + 3\log(\sin(x)))\sin^3(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]*Log[Sin[x]]*Sin[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
((-1 + 3*Log[Sin[x]])*Sin[x]^3)/9
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.500$, Rules used = {3034, 27, 3042, 3044, 15}

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.

$$\int \sin^2(x)\cos(x)\log(\sin(x))\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3034}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\sin^3(x)\log(\sin(x)) - \int \frac{1}{3}\cos(x)\sin^2(x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{27}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\sin^3(x)\log(\sin(x)) - \frac{1}{3}\int \cos(x)\sin^2(x)dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}\sin^3(x)\log(\sin(x)) - \frac{1}{3}\int \cos(x)\sin(x)^2dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3044}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\sin^3(x)\log(\sin(x)) - \frac{1}{3}\int \sin^2(x)d\sin(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{15}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\sin^3(x)\log(\sin(x)) - \frac{\sin^3(x)}{9}$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]*Log[Sin[x]]*Sin[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
-1/9*Sin[x]^3 + (Log[Sin[x]]*Sin[x]^3)/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 15
```
Int[(a_.)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*(x^(m + 1)/(m + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[
{a, m}, x] && NeQ[m, -1]
```

rule 27
```
Int[(a_)*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a   Int[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] &&  !Ma
tchQ[Fx, (b_)*(Gx_) /; FreeQ[b, x]]
```

rule 3034
```
Int[Log[u_]*(v_), x_Symbol] :> With[{w = IntHide[v, x]}, Simp[Log[u]   w, x
] - Int[SimplifyIntegrand[w*(D[u, x]/u), x], x] /; InverseFunctionFreeQ[w,
x]] /; InverseFunctionFreeQ[u, x]
```

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

rule 3044
```
Int[cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_.)*((a_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.), x_
Symbol] :> Simp[1/(a*f)   Subst[Int[x^m*(1 - x^2/a^2)^((n - 1)/2), x], x, a
*Sin[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2] &&  !(I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2] && LtQ[0, m, n])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.37 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\frac{\sin(x)^3}{9}+\frac{\ln(\sin(x))\sin(x)^3}{3}$	17
default	$-\frac{\sin(x)^3}{9}+\frac{\ln(\sin(x))\sin(x)^3}{3}$	17
parallelrisch	$\frac{(-1+3\ln(\sin(x)))(-\sin(3x)+3\sin(x))}{36}$	21
risch	Expression too large to display	577

input
```
int(cos(x)*ln(sin(x))*sin(x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/9*sin(x)^3+1/3*ln(sin(x))*sin(x)^3
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

$$\int \cos(x)\log(\sin(x))\sin^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{3}\left(\cos(x)^2-1\right)\log(\sin(x))\sin(x) + \frac{1}{9}\left(\cos(x)^2-1\right)\sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*log(sin(x))*sin(x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/3*(cos(x)^2 - 1)*log(sin(x))*sin(x) + 1/9*(cos(x)^2 - 1)*sin(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.60 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \cos(x)\log(\sin(x))\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\log(\sin(x))\sin^3(x)}{3} - \frac{\sin^3(x)}{9}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*ln(sin(x))*sin(x)**2,x)
```

output
```
log(sin(x))*sin(x)**3/3 - sin(x)**3/9
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \cos(x)\log(\sin(x))\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\log\left(\sin\left(x\right)\right)\sin\left(x\right)^3 - \frac{1}{9}\sin\left(x\right)^3$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*log(sin(x))*sin(x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*log(sin(x))*sin(x)^3 - 1/9*sin(x)^3
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \cos(x)\log(\sin(x))\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\log\left(\sin\left(x\right)\right)\sin\left(x\right)^3 - \frac{1}{9}\sin\left(x\right)^3$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)*log(sin(x))*sin(x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/3*log(sin(x))*sin(x)^3 - 1/9*sin(x)^3
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.55

$$\int \cos(x)\log(\sin(x))\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin\left(x\right)^3\left(\ln\left(\sin\left(x\right)\right) - \frac{1}{3}\right)}{3}$$

input
```
int(log(sin(x))*cos(x)*sin(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
(sin(x)^3*(log(sin(x)) - 1/3))/3
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \cos(x)\log(\sin(x))\sin^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin(x)^3\,(3\log(\sin(x))-1)}{9}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)*log(sin(x))*sin(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
(sin(x)**3*(3*log(sin(x)) - 1))/9
```

3.358 $\int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+2e^x} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 21

$$\int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+2e^x} \, dx = -e^{-x} - 2x + 2\log\left(1+2e^x\right)$$

output
```
-1/exp(x)-2*x+2*ln(1+2*exp(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+2e^x} \, dx = -e^{-x} - 2\log\left(e^x\right) + 2\log\left(1+2e^x\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/(E^x*(1 + 2*E^x)),x]
```

output
```
-E^(-x) - 2*Log[E^x] + 2*Log[1 + 2*E^x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.200$, Rules used = {2678, 54, 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.

$$\int \frac{e^{-x}}{2e^x+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2678}$$

$$\int \frac{e^{-2x}}{2e^x+1}de^x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{54}$$

$$\int \left(e^{-2x}-2e^{-x}+\frac{4}{2e^x+1}\right)de^x$$

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

$$-e^{-x}-2\log\left(e^x\right)+2\log\left(2e^x+1\right)$$

input
```
Int[1/(E^x*(1 + 2*E^x)),x]
```

output
```
-E^(-x) - 2*Log[E^x] + 2*Log[1 + 2*E^x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 54
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[E
xpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] &&
 ILtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[n] &&  !(IGtQ[n, 0] && LtQ[m + n + 2, 0])
```

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

rule 2678
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(F_)^((e_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))))^(p_.)*(G_)^((h_.)*((f_
.) + (g_.)*(x_))), x_Symbol] :> With[{m = FullSimplify[g*h*(Log[G]/(d*e*Log
[F]))]}, Simp[Denominator[m]*(G^(f*h - c*g*(h/d))/(d*e*Log[F]))   Subst[Int
[x^(Numerator[m] - 1)*(a + b*x^Denominator[m])^p, x], x, F^(e*((c + d*x)/De
nominator[m]))], x] /; LeQ[m, -1] || GeQ[m, 1]] /; FreeQ[{F, G, a, b, c, d,
 e, f, g, h, p}, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

method	result	size
risch	$-{\rm e}^{-x}-2x+2\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}+{\rm e}^{x}\right)$	18
derivativedivides	$-{\rm e}^{-x}-2\ln\left({\rm e}^{x}\right)+2\ln\left(1+2\,{\rm e}^{x}\right)$	22
default	$-{\rm e}^{-x}-2\ln\left({\rm e}^{x}\right)+2\ln\left(1+2\,{\rm e}^{x}\right)$	22
parallelrisch	$\left(-1+2\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}+{\rm e}^{x}\right){\rm e}^{x}-2\,{\rm e}^{x}x\right){\rm e}^{-x}$	22
norman	$\left(-1-2\,{\rm e}^{x}x\right){\rm e}^{-x}+2\ln\left(1+2\,{\rm e}^{x}\right)$	23

input
```
int(1/exp(x)/(1+2*exp(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-exp(-x)-2*x+2*ln(1/2+exp(x))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+2e^x}\,dx = -(2\,xe^{x} - 2\,e^{x}\log\left(2\,e^{x}+1\right)+1)e^{(-x)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/exp(x)/(1+2*exp(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-(2*x*e^x - 2*e^x*log(2*e^x + 1) + 1)*e^(-x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+2e^x}\,dx = -2x + 2\log\left(e^x + \frac{1}{2}\right) - e^{-x}$$

input
```
integrate(1/exp(x)/(1+2*exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
-2*x + 2*log(exp(x) + 1/2) - exp(-x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+2e^x}\,dx = -e^{(-x)} + 2\,\log\left(e^{(-x)} + 2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/exp(x)/(1+2*exp(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-e^(-x) + 2*log(e^(-x) + 2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+2e^x}\,dx = -2\,x - e^{(-x)} + 2\,\log\left(2\,e^x + 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/exp(x)/(1+2*exp(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-2*x - e^(-x) + 2*log(2*e^x + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+2e^x}\,dx = 2\,\ln\left(2\,\mathrm{e}^x+1\right)-2\,x-\mathrm{e}^{-x}$$

input
```
int(exp(-x)/(2*exp(x) + 1),x)
```

output
```
2*log(2*exp(x) + 1) - 2*x - exp(-x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29

$$\int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+2e^x}\,dx = \frac{2e^x \log(2e^x+1) - 2e^x x - 1}{e^x}$$

input
```
int(1/exp(x)/(1+2*exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
(2*e**x*log(2*e**x + 1) - 2*e**x*x - 1)/e**x
```

3.359 $\int \sqrt{2+3\cos(x)}\tan(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 37

$$\int \sqrt{2+3\cos(x)}\tan(x)\,dx = 2\sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2+3\cos(x)}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)-2\sqrt{2+3\cos(x)}$$

output
```
2*arctanh(1/2*(2+3*cos(x))^(1/2)*2^(1/2))*2^(1/2)-2*(2+3*cos(x))^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \sqrt{2+3\cos(x)}\tan(x)\,dx = 2\sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+\frac{3\cos(x)}{2}}\right)-2\sqrt{2+3\cos(x)}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[2 + 3*Cos[x]]*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[2]*ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 + (3*Cos[x])/2]] - 2*Sqrt[2 + 3*Cos[x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.462, Rules used = {3042, 25, 3200, 60, 73, 220}

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.

$$\int \sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}\tan(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int -\frac{\sqrt{2-3\sin\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}}{\tan\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 25}$$

$$-\int \frac{\sqrt{2-3\sin\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}}{\tan\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3200}$$

$$-\int \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}\sec(x)d(3\cos(x))$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 60}$$

$$-2\int \frac{\sec(x)}{3\sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}}d(3\cos(x))-2\sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 73}$$

$$-4\int \frac{1}{9\cos^2(x)-2}d\sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}-2\sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 220}$$

$$2\sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)-2\sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[2 + 3*Cos[x]]*Tan[x],x]
```

output
```
2*Sqrt[2]*ArcTanh[Sqrt[2 + 3*Cos[x]]/Sqrt[2]] - 2*Sqrt[2 + 3*Cos[x]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 25
```
Int[-(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[Identity[-1]   Int[Fx, x], x]
```

rule 60
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[
(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*((c + d*x)^n/(b*(m + n + 1))), x] + Simp[n*((b*c - a*d)/(
b*(m + n + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^(n - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b,
 c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 0] && NeQ[m + n + 1, 0] &&  !(IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !Integer
Q[n] || (GtQ[m, 0] && LtQ[m - n, 0]))) &&  !ILtQ[m + n + 2, 0] && IntLinear
Q[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 220
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(Rt[-a, 2]*Rt[b, 2])^(-
1))*ArcTanh[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[-a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] &&
 (LtQ[a, 0] || GtQ[b, 0])
```

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

rule 3200
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(p
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/f   Subst[Int[(x^p*(a + x)^m)/(b^2 - x^2)^((p + 1)
/2), x], x, b*Sin[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, m}, x] && NeQ[a^2 - b
^2, 0] && IntegerQ[(p + 1)/2]
```

Maple [B] (verified)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 76 vs. $2(30) = 60$.

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 77, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.08

method	result	size
default	$\sqrt{2}\, \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{6\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{-6\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}+5}}\right)-\sqrt{2}\, \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{6\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{-6\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}+5}}\right)-2\sqrt{-6\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}+5}$	77

input
```
int((2+3*cos(x))^(1/2)*tan(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2^(1/2)*arctanh(1/2/(-6*sin(1/2*x)^2+5)^(1/2)*(6*cos(1/2*x)-2^(1/2)))-2^(1
/2)*arctanh(1/2/(-6*sin(1/2*x)^2+5)^(1/2)*(6*cos(1/2*x)+2^(1/2)))-2*(-6*si
n(1/2*x)^2+5)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 58, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.57

$$\int \sqrt{2+3\cos(x)}\tan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{9\cos(x)^{2}+4\left(3\sqrt{2}\cos(x)+4\sqrt{2}\right)\sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}+48\cos(x)+32}{\cos(x)^{2}}\right) - 2\sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}$$

input
```
integrate((2+3*cos(x))^(1/2)*tan(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*sqrt(2)*log(-(9*cos(x)^2 + 4*(3*sqrt(2)*cos(x) + 4*sqrt(2))*sqrt(3*cos
(x) + 2) + 48*cos(x) + 32)/cos(x)^2) - 2*sqrt(3*cos(x) + 2)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \sqrt{2+3\cos(x)}\tan(x)\,dx = \int \sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}\tan(x)\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((2+3*cos(x))**(1/2)*tan(x),x)
```

output
```
Integral(sqrt(3*cos(x) + 2)*tan(x), x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 47, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.27

$$\int \sqrt{2+3\cos(x)}\tan(x)\,dx = -\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}}\right) - 2\sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}$$

input
```
integrate((2+3*cos(x))^(1/2)*tan(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-sqrt(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - sqrt(3*cos(x) + 2))/(sqrt(2) + sqrt(3*cos(x) + 2)
)) - 2*sqrt(3*cos(x) + 2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 50, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.35

$$\int \sqrt{2+3\cos(x)}\tan(x)\,dx = -\sqrt{2}\log\left(\frac{\left|-2\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}\right|}{2\left(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}\right)}\right) - 2\sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}$$

input
```
integrate((2+3*cos(x))^(1/2)*tan(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-sqrt(2)*log(1/2*abs(-2*sqrt(2) + 2*sqrt(3*cos(x) + 2))/(sqrt(2) + sqrt(3*
cos(x) + 2))) - 2*sqrt(3*cos(x) + 2)
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \sqrt{2+3\cos(x)}\tan(x)\,dx = \int \tan(x)\ \sqrt{3\ \cos(x)+2}\,dx$$

input
```
int(tan(x)*(3*cos(x) + 2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(tan(x)*(3*cos(x) + 2)^(1/2), x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \sqrt{2+3\cos(x)}\tan(x)\,dx = \int \sqrt{3\cos(x)+2}\ \tan(x)\,dx$$

input
```
int((2+3*cos(x))^(1/2)*tan(x),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt(3*cos(x) + 2)*tan(x),x)
```

3.360 $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{-4x+x^2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 28

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{-4x+x^2}}\,dx=\sqrt{-4x+x^2}+4\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{-4x+x^2}}\right)$$

output
```
4*arctanh(x/(x^2-4*x)^(1/2))+(x^2-4*x)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.64

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{-4x+x^2}}\,dx=\frac{(-4+x)x-4\sqrt{-4+x}\sqrt{x}\log\left(\sqrt{-4+x}-\sqrt{x}\right)}{\sqrt{(-4+x)x}}$$

input
```
Integrate[x/Sqrt[-4*x + x^2],x]
```

output
```
((-4 + x)*x - 4*Sqrt[-4 + x]*Sqrt[x]*Log[Sqrt[-4 + x] - Sqrt[x]])/Sqrt[(-4
 + x)*x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.231, Rules used = {1160, 1091, 219}

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.

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-4x}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1160}$$

$$2\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-4x}}dx+\sqrt{x^2-4x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1091}$$

$$4\int \frac{1}{1-\frac{x^2}{x^2-4x}}d\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-4x}}+\sqrt{x^2-4x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{219}$$

$$4\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-4x}}\right)+\sqrt{x^2-4x}$$

input
```
Int[x/Sqrt[-4*x + x^2],x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[-4*x + x^2] + 4*ArcTanh[x/Sqrt[-4*x + x^2]]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 219
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2]))*
ArcTanh[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] && (Gt
Q[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 1091
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[2   Subst[Int[1/(1
 - c*x^2), x], x, x/Sqrt[b*x + c*x^2]], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c}, x]
```

rule 1160
```
Int[((d_.) + (e_.)*(x_))*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_) + (c_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol
] :> Simp[e*((a + b*x + c*x^2)^(p + 1)/(2*c*(p + 1))), x] + Simp[(2*c*d - b
*e)/(2*c)   Int[(a + b*x + c*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e, p}, x]
 && NeQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

method	result	size
default	$\sqrt{x^2-4x}+2\ln\left(-2+x+\sqrt{x^2-4x}\right)$	26
trager	$\sqrt{x^2-4x}+2\ln\left(-2+x+\sqrt{x^2-4x}\right)$	26
risch	$\frac{x(x-4)}{\sqrt{x(x-4)}}+2\ln\left(-2+x+\sqrt{x^2-4x}\right)$	29
pseudoelliptic	$-2\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{x(x-4)}-x}{x}\right)+2\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{x(x-4)}+x}{x}\right)+\sqrt{x\,(x-4)}$	43
meijerg	$\frac{4i\sqrt{-\operatorname{signum}(x-4)}\left(\frac{i\sqrt{\pi}\,\sqrt{x}\,\sqrt{-\frac{x}{4}+1}}{2}-i\sqrt{\pi}\,\arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}\right)\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}\,\sqrt{\operatorname{signum}(x-4)}}$	50

input
```
int(x/(x^2-4*x)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(x^2-4*x)^(1/2)+2*ln(-2+x+(x^2-4*x)^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{-4x+x^2}}\,dx=\sqrt{x^2-4\,x}-2\,\log\left(-x+\sqrt{x^2-4\,x}+2\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2-4*x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
sqrt(x^2 - 4*x) - 2*log(-x + sqrt(x^2 - 4*x) + 2)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.04

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{-4x+x^2}}\,dx = \sqrt{x^2-4x} + 2\log\left(2x+2\sqrt{x^2-4x}-4\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x**2-4*x)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
sqrt(x**2 - 4*x) + 2*log(2*x + 2*sqrt(x**2 - 4*x) - 4)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.04

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{-4x+x^2}}\,dx = \sqrt{x^2-4\,x} + 2\,\log\left(2\,x+2\,\sqrt{x^2-4\,x}-4\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2-4*x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
sqrt(x^2 - 4*x) + 2*log(2*x + 2*sqrt(x^2 - 4*x) - 4)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{-4x+x^2}}\,dx = \sqrt{x^2-4\,x} - 2\,\log\left(\left|-x+\sqrt{x^2-4\,x}+2\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x/(x^2-4*x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
sqrt(x^2 - 4*x) - 2*log(abs(-x + sqrt(x^2 - 4*x) + 2))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{-4x+x^2}}\,dx = 2\,\ln\left(x+\sqrt{x\,\left(x-4\right)}-2\right)+\sqrt{x^2-4\,x}$$

input
```
int(x/(x^2 - 4*x)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
2*log(x + (x*(x - 4))^(1/2) - 2) + (x^2 - 4*x)^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{-4x+x^2}}\,dx = \sqrt{x}\,\sqrt{x-4}+4\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{x-4}}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}\right)$$

input
```
int(x/(x^2-4*x)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
sqrt(x)*sqrt(x - 4) + 4*log((sqrt(x - 4) + sqrt(x))/2)
```

3.361 $\int \cos^5(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 19

$$\int \cos^5(x)\,dx = \sin(x) - \frac{2\sin^3(x)}{3} + \frac{\sin^5(x)}{5}$$

output
```
sin(x)-2/3*sin(x)^3+1/5*sin(x)^5
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos^5(x)\,dx = \sin(x) - \frac{2\sin^3(x)}{3} + \frac{\sin^5(x)}{5}$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^5,x]
```

output
```
Sin[x] - (2*Sin[x]^3)/3 + Sin[x]^5/5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.750, Rules used = {3042, 3113, 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.

$$\int \cos^5(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^5dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3113}$$

$$-\int \left(\sin^4(x)-2\sin^2(x)+1\right)d(-\sin(x))$$

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

$$\frac{\sin^5(x)}{5}-\frac{2\sin^3(x)}{3}+\sin(x)$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^5,x]
```

output
```
Sin[x] - (2*Sin[x]^3)/3 + Sin[x]^5/5
```

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 3113
```
Int[sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)]^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[-d^(-1)   Subst[Int[Exp
and[(1 - x^2)^((n - 1)/2), x], x], x, Cos[c + d*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
 && IGtQ[(n - 1)/2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.68 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\left(\frac{8}{3}+\cos(x)^4+\frac{4\cos(x)^2}{3}\right)\sin(x)}{5}$	17
risch	$\frac{5\sin(x)}{8}+\frac{\sin(5x)}{80}+\frac{5\sin(3x)}{48}$	18
parallelrisch	$\frac{5\sin(x)}{8}+\frac{\sin(5x)}{80}+\frac{5\sin(3x)}{48}$	18
orering	$\sin(x)\cos(x)^4+\frac{4\sin(x)^3\cos(x)^2}{3}+\frac{8\sin(x)^5}{15}$	25

input
```
int(cos(x)^5,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/5*(8/3+cos(x)^4+4/3*cos(x)^2)*sin(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int \cos^5(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{15}\left(3\cos(x)^4+4\cos(x)^2+8\right)\sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^5,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/15*(3*cos(x)^4 + 4*cos(x)^2 + 8)*sin(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \cos^5(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin^5(x)}{5} - \frac{2\sin^3(x)}{3} + \sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**5,x)
```

output
```
sin(x)**5/5 - 2*sin(x)**3/3 + sin(x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \cos^5(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{5}\sin(x)^5 - \frac{2}{3}\sin(x)^3 + \sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^5,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/5*sin(x)^5 - 2/3*sin(x)^3 + sin(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \cos^5(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{5}\sin(x)^5 - \frac{2}{3}\sin(x)^3 + \sin(x)$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^5,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/5*sin(x)^5 - 2/3*sin(x)^3 + sin(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11

$$\int \cos^5(x)\,dx=\frac{\sin(x)\,\cos(x)^4}{5}+\frac{4\,\sin(x)\,\cos(x)^2}{15}+\frac{8\,\sin(x)}{15}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^5,x)
```

output
```
(8*sin(x))/15 + (4*cos(x)^2*sin(x))/15 + (cos(x)^4*sin(x))/5
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int \cos^5(x)\,dx=\frac{\sin(x)\left(3\sin(x)^4-10\sin(x)^2+15\right)}{15}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^5,x)
```

output
```
(sin(x)*(3*sin(x)**4 - 10*sin(x)**2 + 15))/15
```

3.362 $\int e^{-x} x^4 \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 46

$$\int e^{-x} x^4 \, dx = -24e^{-x} - 24e^{-x}x - 12e^{-x}x^2 - 4e^{-x}x^3 - e^{-x}x^4$$

output
```
-24/exp(x)-24*x/exp(x)-12*x^2/exp(x)-4*x^3/exp(x)-x^4/exp(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.57

$$\int e^{-x} x^4 \, dx = e^{-x} \left(-24 - 24x - 12x^2 - 4x^3 - x^4\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^4/E^x,x]
```

output
```
(-24 - 24*x - 12*x^2 - 4*x^3 - x^4)/E^x
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 55, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.556, Rules used = {2607, 2607, 2607, 2607, 2624}

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.

$$\int e^{-x} x^4 \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$

$$4 \int e^{-x} x^3 dx - e^{-x} x^4$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$

$$4 \left(3 \int e^{-x} x^2 dx - e^{-x} x^3\right) - e^{-x} x^4$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$

$$4 \left(3 \left(2 \int e^{-x} x dx - e^{-x} x^2\right) - e^{-x} x^3\right) - e^{-x} x^4$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2607}$$

$$4 \left(3 \left(2 \left(\int e^{-x} dx - e^{-x} x\right) - e^{-x} x^2\right) - e^{-x} x^3\right) - e^{-x} x^4$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2624}$$

$$4(3(2(-e^{-x} x - e^{-x}) - e^{-x} x^2) - e^{-x} x^3) - e^{-x} x^4$$

input
```
Int[x^4/E^x,x]
```

output
```
-(x^4/E^x) + 4*(-(x^3/E^x) + 3*(-(x^2/E^x) + 2*(-E^(-x) - x/E^x)))
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 2607
```
Int[((b_.)*(F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^m*((b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/(f*g*n*Log[F])),
x] - Simp[d*(m/(f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*(b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^
n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[2*
m] &&  !TrueQ[$UseGamma]
```

rule 2624
```
Int[((F_)^(v_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(F^v)^n/(n*Log[F]*D[v, x]), x] /;
FreeQ[{F, n}, x] && LinearQ[v, x]
```

Maple [A] (warning: unable to verify)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.54

method	result	size
gosper	$-\left(x^{4}+4 x^{3}+12 x^{2}+24 x +24\right) {\mathrm e}^{-x}$	25
orering	$-\left(x^{4}+4 x^{3}+12 x^{2}+24 x +24\right) {\mathrm e}^{-x}$	25
norman	$\left(-x^{4}-4 x^{3}-12 x^{2}-24 x -24\right) {\mathrm e}^{-x}$	26
risch	$\left(-x^{4}-4 x^{3}-12 x^{2}-24 x -24\right) {\mathrm e}^{-x}$	26
parallelrisch	$\left(-x^{4}-4 x^{3}-12 x^{2}-24 x -24\right) {\mathrm e}^{-x}$	26
meijerg	$24-\frac{\left(5 x^{4}+20 x^{3}+60 x^{2}+120 x +120\right) {\mathrm e}^{-x}}{5}$	29
default	$-24 \,{\mathrm e}^{-x}-24 x \,{\mathrm e}^{-x}-12 x^{2} {\mathrm e}^{-x}-4 x^{3} {\mathrm e}^{-x}-x^{4} {\mathrm e}^{-x}$	42

input
```
int(x^4/exp(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-(x^4+4*x^3+12*x^2+24*x+24)/exp(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.52

$$\int e^{-x}x^4\,dx = -\left(x^4 + 4\,x^3 + 12\,x^2 + 24\,x + 24\right)e^{(-x)}$$

input
```
integrate(x^4/exp(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-(x^4 + 4*x^3 + 12*x^2 + 24*x + 24)*e^(-x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.48

$$\int e^{-x}x^4\,dx = \left(-x^4 - 4x^3 - 12x^2 - 24x - 24\right)e^{-x}$$

input
```
integrate(x**4/exp(x),x)
```

output
```
(-x**4 - 4*x**3 - 12*x**2 - 24*x - 24)*exp(-x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.52

$$\int e^{-x}x^4\,dx = -\left(x^4 + 4\,x^3 + 12\,x^2 + 24\,x + 24\right)e^{(-x)}$$

input
```
integrate(x^4/exp(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-(x^4 + 4*x^3 + 12*x^2 + 24*x + 24)*e^(-x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.52

$$\int e^{-x}x^4\,dx = -\left(x^4+4\,x^3+12\,x^2+24\,x+24\right)e^{(-x)}$$

input
```
integrate(x^4/exp(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-(x^4 + 4*x^3 + 12*x^2 + 24*x + 24)*e^(-x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.52

$$\int e^{-x}x^4\,dx = -\mathrm{e}^{-x}\,\left(x^4+4\,x^3+12\,x^2+24\,x+24\right)$$

input
```
int(x^4*exp(-x),x)
```

output
```
-exp(-x)*(24*x + 12*x^2 + 4*x^3 + x^4 + 24)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.57

$$\int e^{-x}x^4\,dx = \frac{-x^4-4x^3-12x^2-24x-24}{e^x}$$

input
```
int(x^4/exp(x),x)
```

output
```
( - x**4 - 4*x**3 - 12*x**2 - 24*x - 24)/e**x
```

3.363 $\int \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{-2+x^{10}}} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{-2+x^{10}}} \, dx = \frac{1}{5}\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x^5}{\sqrt{-2+x^{10}}}\right)$$

output
```
1/5*arctanh(x^5/(x^10-2)^(1/2))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{-2+x^{10}}} \, dx = \frac{1}{5}\log\left(x^5+\sqrt{-2+x^{10}}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^4/Sqrt[-2 + x^10],x]
```

output
```
Log[x^5 + Sqrt[-2 + x^10]]/5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.231$, Rules used = {807, 224, 219}

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.

$$\int \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{x^{10}-2}}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{807}$$
$$\frac{1}{5}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{10}-2}}dx^5$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{224}$$
$$\frac{1}{5}\int \frac{1}{1-x^{10}}d\frac{x^5}{\sqrt{x^{10}-2}}$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{219}$$
$$\frac{1}{5}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{x^5}{\sqrt{x^{10}-2}}\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^4/Sqrt[-2 + x^10],x]
```

output
```
ArcTanh[x^5/Sqrt[-2 + x^10]]/5
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 219
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[-b, 2]))*
ArcTanh[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b] && (Gt
Q[a, 0] || LtQ[b, 0])
```

rule 224
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Subst[Int[1/(1 - b*x^2), x],
x, x/Sqrt[a + b*x^2]] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && !GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 807
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{k = GCD[m
+ 1, n]}, Simp[1/k   Subst[Int[x^((m + 1)/k - 1)*(a + b*x^(n/k))^p, x], x,
x^k], x] /; k != 1] /; FreeQ[{a, b, p}, x] && IGtQ[n, 0] && IntegerQ[m]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

method	result	size
trager	$\frac{\ln\left(x^{5}+\sqrt{x^{10}-2}\right)}{5}$	15
pseudoelliptic	$\frac{\ln\left(x^{5}+\sqrt{x^{10}-2}\right)}{5}$	15
meijerg	$\frac{\sqrt{-\operatorname{signum}\left(-1+\frac{x^{10}}{2}\right)}\, \arcsin\left(\frac{x^{5}\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{5\sqrt{\operatorname{signum}\left(-1+\frac{x^{10}}{2}\right)}}$	34

input
```
int(x^4/(x^10-2)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/5*ln(x^5+(x^10-2)^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{-2+x^{10}}}\,dx = -\frac{1}{5}\,\log\left(-x^5+\sqrt{x^{10}-2}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^4/(x^10-2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/5*log(-x^5 + sqrt(x^10 - 2))
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.50 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.78

$$\int \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{-2+x^{10}}}\,dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\operatorname{acosh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x^5}{2}\right)}{5} & \text{for } |x^{10}| > 2 \\ -\frac{i\operatorname{asin}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x^5}{2}\right)}{5} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(x**4/(x**10-2)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((acosh(sqrt(2)*x**5/2)/5, Abs(x**10) > 2), (-I*asin(sqrt(2)*x**5
/2)/5, True))
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 33 vs. 2(14) = 28.

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.83

$$\int \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{-2+x^{10}}}\,dx = \frac{1}{10}\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^{10}-2}}{x^5}+1\right) - \frac{1}{10}\log\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^{10}-2}}{x^5}-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^4/(x^10-2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/10*log(sqrt(x^10 - 2)/x^5 + 1) - 1/10*log(sqrt(x^10 - 2)/x^5 - 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 30 vs. $2(14) = 28$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.67

$$\int \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{-2+x^{10}}}\,dx = \frac{1}{10}\sqrt{x^{10}-2}x^5 + \frac{1}{5}\log\left(\left|-x^5+\sqrt{x^{10}-2}\right|\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^4/(x^10-2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/10*sqrt(x^10 - 2)*x^5 + 1/5*log(abs(-x^5 + sqrt(x^10 - 2)))
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{-2+x^{10}}}\,dx = \int \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{x^{10}-2}}\,dx$$

input
```
int(x^4/(x^10 - 2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(x^4/(x^10 - 2)^(1/2), x)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.61

$$\int \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{-2+x^{10}}}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(\sqrt{x^{10}-2}+x^5\right)}{10} - \frac{\log\left(\sqrt{x^{10}-2}-x^5\right)}{10}$$

input
```
int(x^4/(x^10-2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(log(sqrt(x**10 - 2) + x**5) - log(sqrt(x**10 - 2) - x**5))/10
```

3.364 $\int e^x \cos(4+3x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 27

$$\int e^x \cos(4+3x)\,dx = \frac{1}{10}e^x \cos(4+3x) + \frac{3}{10}e^x \sin(4+3x)$$

output
```
1/10*exp(x)*cos(4+3*x)+3/10*exp(x)*sin(4+3*x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int e^x \cos(4+3x)\,dx = \frac{1}{10}e^x(\cos(4+3x) + 3\sin(4+3x))$$

input
```
Integrate[E^x*Cos[4 + 3*x],x]
```

output
```
(E^x*(Cos[4 + 3*x] + 3*Sin[4 + 3*x]))/10
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.100$, Rules used = {4933}

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.

$$\int e^x \cos(3x+4)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4933}$$

$$\frac{3}{10}e^x \sin(3x+4) + \frac{1}{10}e^x \cos(3x+4)$$

input
```
Int[E^x*Cos[4 + 3*x],x]
```

output
```
(E^x*Cos[4 + 3*x])/10 + (3*E^x*Sin[4 + 3*x])/10
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 4933
```
Int[Cos[(d_.) + (e_.)*(x_)]*(F_)^((c_.)*((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))), x_Symbol] :>
 Simp[b*c*Log[F]*F^(c*(a + b*x))*(Cos[d + e*x]/(e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2)), x
] + Simp[e*F^(c*(a + b*x))*(Sin[d + e*x]/(e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2)), x] /; F
reeQ[{F, a, b, c, d, e}, x] && NeQ[e^2 + b^2*c^2*Log[F]^2, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$\frac{e^{x}(\cos(3x+4)+3\sin(3x+4))}{10}$	20
default	$\frac{e^{x}\cos(3x+4)}{10}+\frac{3\,e^{x}\sin(3x+4)}{10}$	22
orering	$\frac{e^{x}\cos(3x+4)}{10}+\frac{3\,e^{x}\sin(3x+4)}{10}$	22
risch	$\left(\frac{1}{20}-\frac{3i}{20}\right)e^{x}e^{3ix}e^{4i}+\left(\frac{1}{20}+\frac{3i}{20}\right)e^{x}e^{-3ix}e^{-4i}$	30
norman	$\frac{\frac{3\,e^{x}\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}+2\right)}{5}-\frac{e^{x}\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}+2\right)^{2}}{10}+\frac{e^{x}}{10}}{1+\tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}+2\right)^{2}}$	41

input
```
int(exp(x)*cos(3*x+4),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/10*exp(x)*(cos(3*x+4)+3*sin(3*x+4))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int e^{x}\cos(4+3x)\,dx=\frac{1}{10}\cos\left(3\,x+4\right)e^{x}+\frac{3}{10}\,e^{x}\sin\left(3\,x+4\right)$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*cos(4+3*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/10*cos(3*x + 4)*e^x + 3/10*e^x*sin(3*x + 4)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int e^{x}\cos(4+3x)\,dx=\frac{3e^{x}\sin\left(3x+4\right)}{10}+\frac{e^{x}\cos\left(3x+4\right)}{10}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*cos(4+3*x),x)
```

output
```
3*exp(x)*sin(3*x + 4)/10 + exp(x)*cos(3*x + 4)/10
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int e^x \cos(4+3x)\,dx = \frac{1}{10}\left(\cos\left(3\,x+4\right)+3\,\sin\left(3\,x+4\right)\right)e^x$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*cos(4+3*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/10*(cos(3*x + 4) + 3*sin(3*x + 4))*e^x
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int e^x \cos(4+3x)\,dx = \frac{1}{10}\left(\cos\left(3\,x+4\right)+3\,\sin\left(3\,x+4\right)\right)e^x$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*cos(4+3*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/10*(cos(3*x + 4) + 3*sin(3*x + 4))*e^x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int e^x \cos(4+3x)\,dx = \frac{\mathrm{e}^x\left(\cos\left(3\,x+4\right)+3\,\sin\left(3\,x+4\right)\right)}{10}$$

input
```
int(exp(x)*cos(3*x + 4),x)
```

output
```
(exp(x)*(cos(3*x + 4) + 3*sin(3*x + 4)))/10
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int e^x \cos(4+3x)\,dx = \frac{e^x(\cos(3x+4)+3\sin(3x+4))}{10}$$

input
```
int(exp(x)*cos(4+3*x),x)
```

output
```
(e**x*(cos(3*x + 4) + 3*sin(3*x + 4)))/10
```

3.365 $\int e^x \log(1+e^x)\, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 18

$$\int e^x \log(1+e^x)\, dx = -e^x + (1+e^x)\log(1+e^x)$$

output
```
-exp(x)+(1+exp(x))*ln(1+exp(x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int e^x \log(1+e^x)\, dx = -e^x + (1+e^x)\log(1+e^x)$$

input
```
Integrate[E^x*Log[1 + E^x],x]
```

output
```
-E^x + (1 + E^x)*Log[1 + E^x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.22, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.400, Rules used = {3034, 2678, 49, 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.

$$\int e^x \log(e^x+1)\, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3034}$$

$$e^x \log(e^x+1) - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2678}$$

$$e^x \log(e^x+1) - \int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}de^x$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{49}$$

$$e^x \log(e^x+1) - \int \left(1+\frac{1}{-1-e^x}\right)de^x$$

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

$$-e^x + e^x \log(e^x+1) + \log(e^x+1)$$

input
```
Int[E^x*Log[1 + E^x],x]
```

output
```
-E^x + Log[1 + E^x] + E^x*Log[1 + E^x]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

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

rule 2678
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(F_)^((e_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))))^(p_.)*(G_)^((h_.)*((f_
.) + (g_.)*(x_))), x_Symbol] :> With[{m = FullSimplify[g*h*(Log[G]/(d*e*Log
[F]))]}, Simp[Denominator[m]*(G^(f*h - c*g*(h/d))/(d*e*Log[F]))   Subst[Int
[x^(Numerator[m] - 1)*(a + b*x^Denominator[m])^p, x], x, F^(e*((c + d*x)/De
nominator[m]))], x] /; LeQ[m, -1] || GeQ[m, 1]] /; FreeQ[{F, G, a, b, c, d,
 e, f, g, h, p}, x]
```

rule 3034
```
Int[Log[u_]*(v_), x_Symbol] :> With[{w = IntHide[v, x]}, Simp[Log[u]   w, x
] - Int[SimplifyIntegrand[w*(D[u, x]/u), x], x] /; InverseFunctionFreeQ[w,
x]] /; InverseFunctionFreeQ[u, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.94

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$(1+e^{x})\ln(1+e^{x})-1-e^{x}$	17
default	$(1+e^{x})\ln(1+e^{x})-1-e^{x}$	17
norman	$\ln(1+e^{x})e^{x}-e^{x}+\ln(1+e^{x})$	19
risch	$\ln(1+e^{x})e^{x}-e^{x}+\ln(1+e^{x})$	19
parallelrisch	$\ln(1+e^{x})e^{x}-e^{x}+\ln(1+e^{x})+1$	20

input
```
int(ln(1+exp(x))*exp(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(1+exp(x))*ln(1+exp(x))-1-exp(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int e^x \log(1+e^x)\,dx = (e^x+1)\log(e^x+1) - e^x$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*log(1+exp(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(e^x + 1)*log(e^x + 1) - e^x
```

Sympy [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int e^x \log(1+e^x)\,dx = \text{Timed out}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*ln(1+exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
Timed out
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int e^x \log(1+e^x)\,dx = (e^x+1)\log(e^x+1) - e^x - 1$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*log(1+exp(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
(e^x + 1)*log(e^x + 1) - e^x - 1
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int e^x \log(1+e^x)\,dx = (e^x+1)\log(e^x+1) - e^x - 1$$

input
```
integrate(exp(x)*log(1+exp(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
(e^x + 1)*log(e^x + 1) - e^x - 1
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int e^x \log(1+e^x)\,dx = \ln(e^x+1) - e^x + e^x \ln(e^x+1)$$

input
```
int(exp(x)*log(exp(x) + 1),x)
```

output
```
log(exp(x) + 1) - exp(x) + exp(x)*log(exp(x) + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.22

$$\int e^x \log(1+e^x)\,dx = e^x \log(e^x+1) - e^x + \log(e^x+1)$$

input
```
int(exp(x)*log(1+exp(x)),x)
```

output
```
e**x*log(e**x + 1) - e**x + log(e**x + 1)
```

3.366 $\int x^2 \arctan(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 27

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x) \, dx = -\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \arctan(x) + \frac{1}{6} \log \left(1 + x^2\right)$$

output
```
-1/6*x^2+1/3*x^3*arctan(x)+1/6*ln(x^2+1)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{6}\left(-x^2 + 2x^3 \arctan(x) + \log \left(1 + x^2\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2*ArcTan[x],x]
```

output
```
(-x^2 + 2*x^3*ArcTan[x] + Log[1 + x^2])/6
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.667, Rules used = {5361, 243, 49, 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.

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x)\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 5361$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{3}\int \frac{x^3}{x^2+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 243$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{6}\int \frac{x^2}{x^2+1}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 49$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{6}\int \left(1+\frac{1}{-x^2-1}\right)dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2009$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 \arctan(x) + \frac{1}{6}\left(\log\left(x^2+1\right)-x^2\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^2*ArcTan[x],x]
```

output
```
(x^3*ArcTan[x])/3 + (-x^2 + Log[1 + x^2])/6
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 49
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x]
&& IGtQ[m, 0] && IGtQ[m + n + 2, 0]
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

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

rule 5361
```
Int[((a_.) + ArcTan[(c_.)*(x_)^(n_.)]*(b_.))^(p_.)*(x_)^(m_.), x_Symbol] :>
 Simp[x^(m + 1)*((a + b*ArcTan[c*x^n])^p/(m + 1)), x] - Simp[b*c*n*(p/(m +
1))   Int[x^(m + n)*((a + b*ArcTan[c*x^n])^(p - 1)/(1 + c^2*x^(2*n))), x],
x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m, n}, x] && IGtQ[p, 0] && (EqQ[p, 1] || (EqQ[n, 1] &
& IntegerQ[m])) && NeQ[m, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{x^2}{6}+\frac{x^3 \arctan(x)}{3}+\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{6}$	22
parts	$-\frac{x^2}{6}+\frac{x^3 \arctan(x)}{3}+\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{6}$	22
parallelrisch	$\frac{x^3 \arctan(x)}{3}-\frac{x^2}{6}+\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{6}+\frac{1}{6}$	23
meijerg	$-\frac{x^2}{6}+\frac{x^4 \arctan\left(\sqrt{x^2}\right)}{3\sqrt{x^2}}+\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{6}$	31
risch	$-\frac{i x^3 \ln(ix+1)}{6}+\frac{i x^3 \ln(-ix+1)}{6}-\frac{x^2}{6}+\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{6}$	41

input
```
int(x^2*arctan(x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/6*x^2+1/3*x^3*arctan(x)+1/6*ln(x^2+1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x)\, dx = \frac{1}{3}\, x^3 \arctan\left(x\right) - \frac{1}{6}\, x^2 + \frac{1}{6}\, \log\left(x^2 + 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*arctan(x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3*arctan(x) - 1/6*x^2 + 1/6*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x)\, dx = \frac{x^3 \operatorname{atan}\left(x\right)}{3} - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{\log\left(x^2 + 1\right)}{6}$$

input
```
integrate(x**2*atan(x),x)
```

output
```
x**3*atan(x)/3 - x**2/6 + log(x**2 + 1)/6
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x)\, dx = \frac{1}{3}\, x^3 \arctan\left(x\right) - \frac{1}{6}\, x^2 + \frac{1}{6}\, \log\left(x^2 + 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*arctan(x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3*arctan(x) - 1/6*x^2 + 1/6*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\,x^3 \arctan\left(x\right) - \frac{1}{6}\,x^2 + \frac{1}{6}\,\log\left(x^2 + 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*arctan(x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/3*x^3*arctan(x) - 1/6*x^2 + 1/6*log(x^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x)\,dx = \frac{\ln\left(x^2+1\right)}{6} + \frac{x^3\,\mathrm{atan}(x)}{3} - \frac{x^2}{6}$$

input
```
int(x^2*atan(x),x)
```

output
```
log(x^2 + 1)/6 + (x^3*atan(x))/3 - x^2/6
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.78

$$\int x^2 \arctan(x)\,dx = \frac{atan(x)\,x^3}{3} + \frac{\log(x^2+1)}{6} - \frac{x^2}{6}$$

input
```
int(x^2*atan(x),x)
```

output
```
(2*atan(x)*x**3 + log(x**2 + 1) - x**2)/6
```

3.367 $\int \sqrt{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 26

$$\int \sqrt{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx=\sqrt{-1+e^{2x}}-\arctan\left(\sqrt{-1+e^{2x}}\right)$$

output
```
-arctan((-1+exp(2*x))^(1/2))+(-1+exp(2*x))^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sqrt{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx=\sqrt{-1+e^{2x}}-\arctan\left(\sqrt{-1+e^{2x}}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[-1 + E^(2*x)],x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[-1 + E^(2*x)] - ArcTan[Sqrt[-1 + E^(2*x)]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.23, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.364$, Rules used = {2720, 60, 73, 216}

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.

$$\int \sqrt{e^{2x}-1}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{2720}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int e^{-2x}\sqrt{-1+e^{2x}}de^{2x}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{60}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(2\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}-\int \frac{e^{-2x}}{\sqrt{-1+e^{2x}}}de^{2x}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{73}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(2\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}-2\int \frac{1}{1+e^{4x}}d\sqrt{-1+e^{2x}}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{216}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(2\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}-2\arctan\left(\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}\right)\right)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[-1 + E^(2*x)],x]
```

output
```
(2*Sqrt[-1 + E^(2*x)] - 2*ArcTan[Sqrt[-1 + E^(2*x)]])/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 60
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[
(a + b*x)^(m + 1)*((c + d*x)^n/(b*(m + n + 1))), x] + Simp[n*((b*c - a*d)/(
b*(m + n + 1)))   Int[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^(n - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b,
 c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 0] && NeQ[m + n + 1, 0] &&  !(IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !Integer
Q[n] || (GtQ[m, 0] && LtQ[m - n, 0]))) &&  !ILtQ[m + n + 2, 0] && IntLinear
Q[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 73
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_), x_Symbol] :> With[
{p = Denominator[m]}, Simp[p/b   Subst[Int[x^(p*(m + 1) - 1)*(c - a*(d/b) +
 d*(x^p/b))^n, x], x, (a + b*x)^(1/p)], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && Lt
Q[-1, m, 0] && LeQ[-1, n, 0] && LeQ[Denominator[n], Denominator[m]] && IntL
inearQ[a, b, c, d, m, n, x]
```

rule 216
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(Rt[a, 2]*Rt[b, 2]))*A
rcTan[Rt[b, 2]*(x/Rt[a, 2])], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && PosQ[a/b] && (GtQ[a
, 0] || GtQ[b, 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]]]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-\arctan\left(\sqrt{-1+{\mathrm e}^{2 x}}\right)+\sqrt{-1+{\mathrm e}^{2 x}}$	21
default	$-\arctan\left(\sqrt{-1+{\mathrm e}^{2 x}}\right)+\sqrt{-1+{\mathrm e}^{2 x}}$	21
risch	$-\arctan\left(\sqrt{-1+{\mathrm e}^{2 x}}\right)+\sqrt{-1+{\mathrm e}^{2 x}}$	21

input
```
int((-1+exp(2*x))^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-arctan((-1+exp(2*x))^(1/2))+(-1+exp(2*x))^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \sqrt{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx = \sqrt{e^{(2\,x)}-1} - \arctan\left(\sqrt{e^{(2\,x)}-1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-1+exp(2*x))^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
sqrt(e^(2*x) - 1) - arctan(sqrt(e^(2*x) - 1))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \sqrt{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx = \sqrt{e^{2x}-1} - \operatorname{atan}\left(\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-1+exp(2*x))**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
sqrt(exp(2*x) - 1) - atan(sqrt(exp(2*x) - 1))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \sqrt{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx = \sqrt{e^{(2x)}-1} - \arctan\left(\sqrt{e^{(2x)}-1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-1+exp(2*x))^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
sqrt(e^(2*x) - 1) - arctan(sqrt(e^(2*x) - 1))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \sqrt{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx = \sqrt{e^{(2x)}-1} - \arctan\left(\sqrt{e^{(2x)}-1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate((-1+exp(2*x))^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
sqrt(e^(2*x) - 1) - arctan(sqrt(e^(2*x) - 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.19

$$\int \sqrt{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx = \sqrt{\mathrm{e}^{2x}-1}\left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-x}\,\mathrm{asin}(\mathrm{e}^{-x})}{\sqrt{1-\mathrm{e}^{-2x}}}+1\right)$$

input
```
int((exp(2*x) - 1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(exp(2*x) - 1)^(1/2)*((exp(-x)*asin(exp(-x)))/(1 - exp(-2*x))^(1/2) + 1)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \sqrt{-1+e^{2x}}\,dx = \sqrt{e^{2x}-1} - \left(\int \frac{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}}{e^{2x}-1}dx\right)$$

input
```
int((-1+exp(2*x))^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
sqrt(e**(2*x) - 1) - int(sqrt(e**(2*x) - 1)/(e**(2*x) - 1),x)
```

3.368 $\int e^{\sin(x)} \sin(2x)\, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 15

$$\int e^{\sin(x)} \sin(2x)\, dx = -2e^{\sin(x)} + 2e^{\sin(x)} \sin(x)$$

output
```
-2*exp(sin(x))+2*exp(sin(x))*sin(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int e^{\sin(x)} \sin(2x)\, dx = e^{\sin(x)}(-2 + 2\sin(x))$$

input
```
Integrate[E^Sin[x]*Sin[2*x],x]
```

output
```
E^Sin[x]*(-2 + 2*Sin[x])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.444, Rules used = {4878, 27, 2607, 2624}

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.

$$\int e^{\sin(x)} \sin(2x) \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4878}$$

$$\int 2e^{\sin(x)} \sin(x) d\sin(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 27}$$

$$2 \int e^{\sin(x)} \sin(x) d\sin(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2607}$$

$$2 \left(e^{\sin(x)} \sin(x) - \int e^{\sin(x)} d\sin(x)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 2624}$$

$$2 \left(e^{\sin(x)} \sin(x) - e^{\sin(x)}\right)$$

input
```
Int[E^Sin[x]*Sin[2*x],x]
```

output
```
2*(-E^Sin[x] + E^Sin[x]*Sin[x])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 27
```
Int[(a_)*(Fx_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[a   Int[Fx, x], x] /; FreeQ[a, x] &&  !Ma
tchQ[Fx, (b_)*(Gx_) /; FreeQ[b, x]]
```

rule 2607
```
Int[((b_.)*(F_)^((g_.)*((e_.) + (f_.)*(x_))))^(n_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(m
_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c + d*x)^m*((b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^n/(f*g*n*Log[F])),
x] - Simp[d*(m/(f*g*n*Log[F]))   Int[(c + d*x)^(m - 1)*(b*F^(g*(e + f*x)))^
n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{F, b, c, d, e, f, g, n}, x] && GtQ[m, 0] && IntegerQ[2*
m] &&  !TrueQ[$UseGamma]
```

rule 2624
```
Int[((F_)^(v_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(F^v)^n/(n*Log[F]*D[v, x]), x] /;
FreeQ[{F, n}, x] && LinearQ[v, x]
```

rule 4878
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> With[{v = FunctionOfTrig[u, x]}, Simp[With[{d = FreeFa
ctors[Sin[v], x]}, d/Coefficient[v, x, 1]   Subst[Int[SubstFor[1, Sin[v]/d,
 u/Cos[v], x], x], x, Sin[v]/d]], x] /;  !FalseQ[v] && FunctionOfQ[NonfreeF
actors[Sin[v], x], u/Cos[v], x]]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 1.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$-2\,{\mathrm e}^{\sin\left(x\right)}+2\,{\mathrm e}^{\sin\left(x\right)} \sin\left(x\right)$	14
default	$-2\,{\mathrm e}^{\sin\left(x\right)}+2\,{\mathrm e}^{\sin\left(x\right)} \sin\left(x\right)$	14
risch	$-2\,{\mathrm e}^{\sin\left(x\right)}+2\,{\mathrm e}^{\sin\left(x\right)} \sin\left(x\right)$	14

input
```
int(exp(sin(x))*sin(2*x),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-2*exp(sin(x))+2*exp(sin(x))*sin(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

$$\int e^{\sin(x)} \sin(2x)\, dx = 2\,(\sin{(x)} - 1)e^{\sin(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(sin(x))*sin(2*x),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*(sin(x) - 1)*e^sin(x)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.77 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int e^{\sin(x)} \sin(2x)\, dx = 2e^{\sin{(x)}} \sin{(x)} - 2e^{\sin{(x)}}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(sin(x))*sin(2*x),x)
```

output
```
2*exp(sin(x))*sin(x) - 2*exp(sin(x))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

$$\int e^{\sin(x)} \sin(2x)\, dx = 2\,(\sin{(x)} - 1)e^{\sin(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(sin(x))*sin(2*x),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*(sin(x) - 1)*e^sin(x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

$$\int e^{\sin(x)}\sin(2x)\,dx = 2\,(\sin{(x)} - 1)e^{\sin(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(exp(sin(x))*sin(2*x),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*(sin(x) - 1)*e^sin(x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.60

$$\int e^{\sin(x)}\sin(2x)\,dx = 2\,\mathrm{e}^{\sin(x)}\,(\sin{(x)} - 1)$$

input
```
int(sin(2*x)*exp(sin(x)),x)
```

output
```
2*exp(sin(x))*(sin(x) - 1)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int e^{\sin(x)}\sin(2x)\,dx = \int e^{\sin(x)}\sin{(2x)}\,dx$$

input
```
int(exp(sin(x))*sin(2*x),x)
```

output
```
int(e**sin(x)*sin(2*x),x)
```

3.369 $\int x^2\sqrt{5-x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 15, antiderivative size = 47

$$\int x^2\sqrt{5-x^2}\,dx=-\frac{5}{8}x\sqrt{5-x^2}+\frac{1}{4}x^3\sqrt{5-x^2}+\frac{25}{8}\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

output
```
25/8*arcsin(1/5*x*5^(1/2))-5/8*x*(-x^2+5)^(1/2)+1/4*x^3*(-x^2+5)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 50, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

$$\int x^2\sqrt{5-x^2}\,dx=\frac{1}{8}x\sqrt{5-x^2}(-5+2x^2)+\frac{25}{4}\arctan\left(\frac{-\sqrt{5}+x}{\sqrt{5-x^2}}\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2*Sqrt[5 - x^2],x]
```

output
```
(x*Sqrt[5 - x^2]*(-5 + 2*x^2))/8 + (25*ArcTan[(-Sqrt[5] + x)/Sqrt[5 - x^2]
])/4
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 52, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.200$, Rules used = {248, 262, 223}

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.

$$\int x^2\sqrt{5-x^2}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 248}$$

$$\frac{5}{4}\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{5-x^2}}dx+\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{5-x^2}x^3$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 262}$$

$$\frac{5}{4}\left(\frac{5}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-x^2}}dx-\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{5-x^2}\right)+\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{5-x^2}x^3$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 223}$$

$$\frac{5}{4}\left(\frac{5}{2}\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}}\right)-\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{5-x^2}\right)+\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{5-x^2}x^3$$

input
```
Int[x^2*Sqrt[5 - x^2],x]
```

output
```
(x^3*Sqrt[5 - x^2])/4 + (5*(-1/2*(x*Sqrt[5 - x^2]) + (5*ArcSin[x/Sqrt[5]])
/2))/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 223
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[ArcSin[Rt[-b, 2]*(x/Sqrt
[a])]/Rt[-b, 2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && GtQ[a, 0] && NegQ[b]
```

rule 248
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(c*x)^
(m + 1)*((a + b*x^2)^p/(c*(m + 2*p + 1))), x] + Simp[2*a*(p/(m + 2*p + 1))
  Int[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^(p - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && GtQ[
p, 0] && NeQ[m + 2*p + 1, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c, 2, m, p, x]
```

rule 262
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[c*(c*x)
^(m - 1)*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(b*(m + 2*p + 1))), x] - Simp[a*c^2*((m - 1)/
(b*(m + 2*p + 1)))   Int[(c*x)^(m - 2)*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b
, c, p}, x] && GtQ[m, 2 - 1] && NeQ[m + 2*p + 1, 0] && IntBinomialQ[a, b, c
, 2, m, p, x]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.74

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{x\left(-x^{2}+5\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{4}+\frac{5x\sqrt{-x^{2}+5}}{8}+\frac{25\arcsin\left(\frac{x\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)}{8}$	35
risch	$-\frac{x\left(2x^{2}-5\right)\left(x^{2}-5\right)}{8\sqrt{-x^{2}+5}}+\frac{25\arcsin\left(\frac{x\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)}{8}$	35
pseudoelliptic	$-\frac{25\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^{2}+5}}{x}\right)}{8}+\frac{\left(2x^{3}-5x\right)\sqrt{-x^{2}+5}}{8}$	38
meijerg	$-\frac{25i\left(-\frac{i\sqrt{\pi}\,x\sqrt{5}\left(-\frac{6x^{2}}{5}+3\right)\sqrt{-\frac{x^{2}}{5}+1}}{30}+\frac{i\sqrt{\pi}\,\arcsin\left(\frac{x\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)}{2}\right)}{4\sqrt{\pi}}$	47
trager	$\frac{x\left(2x^{2}-5\right)\sqrt{-x^{2}+5}}{8}+\frac{25\,\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{2}+1\right)\ln\left(\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{2}+1\right)\sqrt{-x^{2}+5}+x\right)}{8}$	48

input
```
int(x^2*(-x^2+5)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/4*x*(-x^2+5)^(3/2)+5/8*x*(-x^2+5)^(1/2)+25/8*arcsin(1/5*x*5^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.89

$$\int x^2\sqrt{5-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{8}\left(2\,x^3-5\,x\right)\sqrt{-x^2+5}-\frac{25}{8}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-x^2+5}x}{x^2-5}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(-x^2+5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/8*(2*x^3 - 5*x)*sqrt(-x^2 + 5) - 25/8*arctan(sqrt(-x^2 + 5)*x/(x^2 - 5))
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 1.75 (sec) , antiderivative size = 121, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.57

$$\int x^2\sqrt{5-x^2}\,dx = \begin{cases} \frac{ix^5}{4\sqrt{x^2-5}}-\frac{15ix^3}{8\sqrt{x^2-5}}+\frac{25ix}{8\sqrt{x^2-5}}-\frac{25i\,\mathrm{acosh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}x}{5}\right)}{8} & \text{for } |x^2|>5 \\ -\frac{x^5}{4\sqrt{5-x^2}}+\frac{15x^3}{8\sqrt{5-x^2}}-\frac{25x}{8\sqrt{5-x^2}}+\frac{25\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}x}{5}\right)}{8} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(x**2*(-x**2+5)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((I*x**5/(4*sqrt(x**2 - 5)) - 15*I*x**3/(8*sqrt(x**2 - 5)) + 25*I
*x/(8*sqrt(x**2 - 5)) - 25*I*acosh(sqrt(5)*x/5)/8, Abs(x**2) > 5), (-x**5/
(4*sqrt(5 - x**2)) + 15*x**3/(8*sqrt(5 - x**2)) - 25*x/(8*sqrt(5 - x**2))
+ 25*asin(sqrt(5)*x/5)/8, True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int x^2\sqrt{5-x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\left(-x^2+5\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}x + \frac{5}{8}\sqrt{-x^2+5}x + \frac{25}{8}\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{5}x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(-x^2+5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/4*(-x^2 + 5)^(3/2)*x + 5/8*sqrt(-x^2 + 5)*x + 25/8*arcsin(1/5*sqrt(5)*x
)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int x^2\sqrt{5-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{8}\left(2\,x^2-5\right)\sqrt{-x^2+5}x + \frac{25}{8}\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{5}x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(-x^2+5)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/8*(2*x^2 - 5)*sqrt(-x^2 + 5)*x + 25/8*arcsin(1/5*sqrt(5)*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.64

$$\int x^2\sqrt{5-x^2}\,dx = \frac{25\,\mathrm{asin}\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}\,x}{5}\right)}{8} - \sqrt{5-x^2}\left(\frac{5\,x}{8}-\frac{x^3}{4}\right)$$

input
```
int(x^2*(5 - x^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(25*asin((5^(1/2)*x)/5))/8 - (5 - x^2)^(1/2)*((5*x)/8 - x^3/4)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

$$\int x^2\sqrt{5-x^2}\,dx = \frac{25asin\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}}\right)}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{-x^2+5}\,x^3}{4} - \frac{5\sqrt{-x^2+5}\,x}{8}$$

input
```
int(x^2*(-x^2+5)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(25*asin(x/sqrt(5)) + 2*sqrt( - x**2 + 5)*x**3 - 5*sqrt( - x**2 + 5)*x)/8
```

3.370 $\int x^2(1+x^3)^4\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 11

$$\int x^2\left(1+x^3\right)^4\,dx=\frac{1}{15}\left(1+x^3\right)^5$$

output
```
1/15*(x^3+1)^5
```

Mathematica [B] (verified)

Leaf count is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 36 vs. 2(11) = 22.

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.27

$$\int x^2\left(1+x^3\right)^4\,dx=\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{2x^6}{3}+\frac{2x^9}{3}+\frac{x^{12}}{3}+\frac{x^{15}}{15}$$

input
```
Integrate[x^2*(1 + x^3)^4,x]
```

output
```
x^3/3 + (2*x^6)/3 + (2*x^9)/3 + x^12/3 + x^15/15
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 1, number of rules used = 1, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.091$, Rules used = {793}

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.

$$\int x^2 \left(x^3+1\right)^4 \, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 793$$

$$\frac{1}{15} \left(x^3+1\right)^5$$

input
```
Int[x^2*(1 + x^3)^4,x]
```

output
```
(1 + x^3)^5/15
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 793
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(a + b*x^n)
^(p + 1)/(b*n*(p + 1)), x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, n, p}, x] && EqQ[m, n - 1] &&
 NeQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.91

method	result	size
default	$\frac{(x^3+1)^5}{15}$	10
gosper	$\frac{x^3(x^{12}+5x^9+10x^6+10x^3+5)}{15}$	26
norman	$\frac{1}{3}x^3+\frac{2}{3}x^6+\frac{2}{3}x^9+\frac{1}{3}x^{12}+\frac{1}{15}x^{15}$	27
parallelrisch	$\frac{1}{3}x^3+\frac{2}{3}x^6+\frac{2}{3}x^9+\frac{1}{3}x^{12}+\frac{1}{15}x^{15}$	27
risch	$\frac{1}{15}x^{15}+\frac{1}{3}x^{12}+\frac{2}{3}x^9+\frac{2}{3}x^6+\frac{1}{3}x^3+\frac{1}{15}$	28
orering	$\frac{x^3(x^{12}+5x^9+10x^6+10x^3+5)(x^3+1)^4}{15(1+x)^4(x^2-x+1)^4}$	48

input
```
int(x^2*(x^3+1)^4,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/15*(x^3+1)^5
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 26 vs. 2(9) = 18.

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.36

$$\int x^2(1+x^3)^4\,dx = \frac{1}{15}x^{15}+\frac{1}{3}x^{12}+\frac{2}{3}x^9+\frac{2}{3}x^6+\frac{1}{3}x^3$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(x^3+1)^4,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/15*x^15 + 1/3*x^12 + 2/3*x^9 + 2/3*x^6 + 1/3*x^3
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 27 vs. $2(7) = 14$.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.45

$$\int x^2(1+x^3)^4\,dx = \frac{x^{15}}{15} + \frac{x^{12}}{3} + \frac{2x^9}{3} + \frac{2x^6}{3} + \frac{x^3}{3}$$

input
```
integrate(x**2*(x**3+1)**4,x)
```

output
```
x**15/15 + x**12/3 + 2*x**9/3 + 2*x**6/3 + x**3/3
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int x^2(1+x^3)^4\,dx = \frac{1}{15}\,(x^3+1)^5$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(x^3+1)^4,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/15*(x^3 + 1)^5
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 9, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int x^2(1+x^3)^4\,dx = \frac{1}{15}\,(x^3+1)^5$$

input
```
integrate(x^2*(x^3+1)^4,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/15*(x^3 + 1)^5
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.36

$$\int x^2 (1+x^3)^4 \, dx = \frac{x^{15}}{15} + \frac{x^{12}}{3} + \frac{2\,x^9}{3} + \frac{2\,x^6}{3} + \frac{x^3}{3}$$

input
```
int(x^2*(x^3 + 1)^4,x)
```

output
```
x^3/3 + (2*x^6)/3 + (2*x^9)/3 + x^12/3 + x^15/15
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.27

$$\int x^2 (1+x^3)^4 \, dx = \frac{x^3(x^{12} + 5x^9 + 10x^6 + 10x^3 + 5)}{15}$$

input
```
int(x^2*(x^3+1)^4,x)
```

output
```
(x**3*(x**12 + 5*x**9 + 10*x**6 + 10*x**3 + 5))/15
```

3.371 $\int \cos^3(x) \sin^3(x) \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \cos^3(x) \sin^3(x) \, dx = \frac{\sin^4(x)}{4} - \frac{\sin^6(x)}{6}$$

output
```
1/4*sin(x)^4-1/6*sin(x)^6
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \cos^3(x) \sin^3(x) \, dx = -\frac{3}{64} \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{192} \cos(6x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Cos[x]^3*Sin[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
(-3*Cos[2*x])/64 + Cos[6*x]/192
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.444$, Rules used = {3042, 3044, 244, 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.

$$\int \sin^3(x)\cos^3(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)^3\cos(x)^3 dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3044}$$

$$\int \sin^3(x)\left(1-\sin^2(x)\right)d\sin(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 244}$$

$$\int \left(\sin^3(x)-\sin^5(x)\right)d\sin(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\sin^4(x)}{4}-\frac{\sin^6(x)}{6}$$

input
```
Int[Cos[x]^3*Sin[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
Sin[x]^4/4 - Sin[x]^6/6
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3044
```
Int[cos[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_.)*((a_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(m_.), x_
Symbol] :> Simp[1/(a*f)   Subst[Int[x^m*(1 - x^2/a^2)^((n - 1)/2), x], x, a
*Sin[e + f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, e, f, m}, x] && IntegerQ[(n - 1)/2] &&  !(I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2] && LtQ[0, m, n])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.81 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\sin(x)^4}{4}-\frac{\sin(x)^6}{6}$	14
default	$\frac{\sin(x)^4}{4}-\frac{\sin(x)^6}{6}$	14
risch	$\frac{\cos(6x)}{192}-\frac{3\cos(2x)}{64}$	14
parallelrisch	$\frac{7}{40}+\frac{\cos(6x)}{192}-\frac{3\cos(2x)}{64}$	15
orering	$-\frac{\sin(x)^2\cos(x)^4}{8}+\frac{\sin(x)^4\cos(x)^2}{8}-\frac{\cos(x)^6}{24}+\frac{\sin(x)^6}{24}$	34
norman	$\frac{4\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^4+4\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^8-\frac{8\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^6}{3}}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^6}$	37

input
```
int(sin(x)^3*cos(x)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4*sin(x)^4-1/6*sin(x)^6
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sin^3(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\cos(x)^6 - \frac{1}{4}\cos(x)^4$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^3*sin(x)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/6*cos(x)^6 - 1/4*cos(x)^4
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sin^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{\sin^6(x)}{6} + \frac{\sin^4(x)}{4}$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)**3*sin(x)**3,x)
```

output
```
-sin(x)**6/6 + sin(x)**4/4
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sin^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{6}\sin(x)^6 + \frac{1}{4}\sin(x)^4$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^3*sin(x)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/6*sin(x)^6 + 1/4*sin(x)^4
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sin^3(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\cos{(x)}^6 - \frac{1}{4}\cos{(x)}^4$$

input
```
integrate(cos(x)^3*sin(x)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/6*cos(x)^6 - 1/4*cos(x)^4
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sin^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{\sin{(x)}^4\,\left(2\sin{(x)}^2-3\right)}{12}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^3*sin(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
-(sin(x)^4*(2*sin(x)^2 - 3))/12
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

$$\int \cos^3(x)\sin^3(x)\,dx = \frac{\sin{(x)}^4\,\left(-2\sin{(x)}^2+3\right)}{12}$$

input
```
int(cos(x)^3*sin(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
(sin(x)**4*( - 2*sin(x)**2 + 3))/12
```

3.372 $\int \sec^4(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 9, antiderivative size = 17

$$\int \sec^4(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = \frac{\tan^3(x)}{3} + \frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}$$

output
```
1/3*tan(x)^3+1/5*tan(x)^5
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.59

$$\int \sec^4(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{2\tan(x)}{15} - \frac{1}{15}\sec^2(x)\tan(x) + \frac{1}{5}\sec^4(x)\tan(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sec[x]^4*Tan[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
(-2*Tan[x])/15 - (Sec[x]^2*Tan[x])/15 + (Sec[x]^4*Tan[x])/5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.444, Rules used = {3042, 3087, 244, 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.

$$\int \tan^2(x)\sec^4(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)^2\sec(x)^4dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3087}$$

$$\int \tan^2(x)\left(\tan^2(x)+1\right)d\tan(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{244}$$

$$\int \left(\tan^4(x)+\tan^2(x)\right)d\tan(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\tan^5(x)}{5}+\frac{\tan^3(x)}{3}$$

input
```
Int[Sec[x]^4*Tan[x]^2,x]
```

output
```
Tan[x]^3/3 + Tan[x]^5/5
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 244
```
Int[((c_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> Int[Expand
Integrand[(c*x)^m*(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, m}, x] && IGtQ[p
, 0]
```

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 3087
```
Int[sec[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(m_)*((b_.)*tan[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_.), x_S
ymbol] :> Simp[1/f   Subst[Int[(b*x)^n*(1 + x^2)^(m/2 - 1), x], x, Tan[e +
f*x]], x] /; FreeQ[{b, e, f, n}, x] && IntegerQ[m/2] &&  !(IntegerQ[(n - 1)
/2] && LtQ[0, n, m - 1])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 1.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.82

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\tan(x)^3}{3}+\frac{\tan(x)^5}{5}$	14
default	$\frac{\tan(x)^3}{3}+\frac{\tan(x)^5}{5}$	14
risch	$-\frac{4i\left(15\,\mathrm{e}^{6ix}-5\,\mathrm{e}^{4ix}+5\,\mathrm{e}^{2ix}+1\right)}{15\left(\mathrm{e}^{2ix}+1\right)^5}$	36

input
```
int(sec(x)^4*tan(x)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*tan(x)^3+1/5*tan(x)^5
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.18

$$\int \sec^4(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{\left(2\cos(x)^4+\cos(x)^2-3\right)\sin(x)}{15\cos(x)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^4*tan(x)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/15*(2*cos(x)^4 + cos(x)^2 - 3)*sin(x)/cos(x)^5
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 29 vs. 2(12) = 24.

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.71

$$\int \sec^4(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = -\frac{2\sin(x)}{15\cos(x)} - \frac{\sin(x)}{15\cos^3(x)} + \frac{\sin(x)}{5\cos^5(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)**4*tan(x)**2,x)
```

output
```
-2*sin(x)/(15*cos(x)) - sin(x)/(15*cos(x)**3) + sin(x)/(5*cos(x)**5)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sec^4(x)\tan^2(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{5}\tan(x)^5 + \frac{1}{3}\tan(x)^3$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^4*tan(x)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/5*tan(x)^5 + 1/3*tan(x)^3
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sec^4(x) \tan^2(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{5} \tan{(x)}^5 + \frac{1}{3} \tan{(x)}^3$$

input
```
integrate(sec(x)^4*tan(x)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/5*tan(x)^5 + 1/3*tan(x)^3
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \sec^4(x) \tan^2(x) \, dx = \frac{\tan(x)^5}{5} + \frac{\tan(x)^3}{3}$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^2/cos(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
tan(x)^3/3 + tan(x)^5/5
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 32, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.88

$$\int \sec^4(x) \tan^2(x) \, dx = \frac{\sin{(x)}^3 \left(-2 \sin{(x)}^2 + 5\right)}{15 \cos{(x)} \left(\sin{(x)}^4 - 2 \sin{(x)}^2 + 1\right)}$$

input
```
int(sec(x)^4*tan(x)^2,x)
```

output
```
(sin(x)**3*( - 2*sin(x)**2 + 5))/(15*cos(x)*(sin(x)**4 - 2*sin(x)**2 + 1))
```

3.373 $\int x\sqrt{1+2x}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 11, antiderivative size = 27

$$\int x\sqrt{1+2x}\,dx = -\frac{1}{6}(1+2x)^{3/2}+\frac{1}{10}(1+2x)^{5/2}$$

output
```
-1/6*(1+2*x)^(3/2)+1/10*(1+2*x)^(5/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int x\sqrt{1+2x}\,dx = \frac{1}{15}(1+2x)^{3/2}(-1+3x)$$

input
```
Integrate[x*Sqrt[1 + 2*x],x]
```

output
```
((1 + 2*x)^(3/2)*(-1 + 3*x))/15
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 27, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.182, Rules used = {53, 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.

$$\int x\sqrt{2x+1}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 53$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{2}(2x+1)^{3/2}-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2x+1}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2009$$

$$\frac{1}{10}(2x+1)^{5/2}-\frac{1}{6}(2x+1)^{3/2}$$

input
```
Int[x*Sqrt[1 + 2*x],x]
```

output
```
-1/6*(1 + 2*x)^(3/2) + (1 + 2*x)^(5/2)/10
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 53
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n},
x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !IntegerQ[n] || (EqQ[c, 0] && LeQ[7*m + 4*n + 4, 0])
|| LtQ[9*m + 5*(n + 1), 0] || GtQ[m + n + 2, 0])
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.56

method	result	size
gosper	$\frac{(1+2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}(3x-1)}{15}$	15
orering	$\frac{(1+2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}(3x-1)}{15}$	15
risch	$\frac{(6x^2+x-1)\sqrt{1+2x}}{15}$	18
pseudoelliptic	$\frac{(6x^2+x-1)\sqrt{1+2x}}{15}$	18
trager	$\left(\frac{2}{5}x^2+\frac{1}{15}x-\frac{1}{15}\right)\sqrt{1+2x}$	19
derivativedivides	$-\frac{(1+2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{6}+\frac{(1+2x)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{10}$	20
default	$-\frac{(1+2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{6}+\frac{(1+2x)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{10}$	20
meijerg	$-\frac{-\frac{8\sqrt{\pi}}{15}+\frac{4\sqrt{\pi}\,(1+2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}(-6x+2)}{15}}{8\sqrt{\pi}}$	29

input
```
int(x*(1+2*x)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/15*(1+2*x)^(3/2)*(3*x-1)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

$$\int x\sqrt{1+2x}\,dx = \frac{1}{15}\left(6\,x^2+x-1\right)\sqrt{2\,x+1}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(1+2*x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/15*(6*x^2 + x - 1)*sqrt(2*x + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.50 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.33

$$\int x\sqrt{1+2x}\,dx = \frac{2x^2\sqrt{2x+1}}{5} + \frac{x\sqrt{2x+1}}{15} - \frac{\sqrt{2x+1}}{15}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(1+2*x)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
2*x**2*sqrt(2*x + 1)/5 + x*sqrt(2*x + 1)/15 - sqrt(2*x + 1)/15
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int x\sqrt{1+2x}\,dx = \frac{1}{10}\,(2\,x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{1}{6}\,(2\,x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(1+2*x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/10*(2*x + 1)^(5/2) - 1/6*(2*x + 1)^(3/2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int x\sqrt{1+2x}\,dx = \frac{1}{10}\,(2\,x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{1}{6}\,(2\,x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(x*(1+2*x)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/10*(2*x + 1)^(5/2) - 1/6*(2*x + 1)^(3/2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.52

$$\int x\sqrt{1+2x}\,dx = \frac{(2\,x+1)^{3/2}\,(6\,x-2)}{30}$$

input
```
int(x*(2*x + 1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
((2*x + 1)^(3/2)*(6*x - 2))/30
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

$$\int x\sqrt{1+2x}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{2x+1}\,(6x^2+x-1)}{15}$$

input
```
int(x*(1+2*x)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(sqrt(2*x + 1)*(6*x**2 + x - 1))/15
```

3.374 $\int \sin^4(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 24

$$\int \sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{3x}{8} - \frac{3}{8}\cos(x)\sin(x) - \frac{1}{4}\cos(x)\sin^3(x)$$

output
```
3/8*x-3/8*cos(x)*sin(x)-1/4*cos(x)*sin(x)^3
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.92

$$\int \sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{3x}{8} - \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x) + \frac{1}{32}\sin(4x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sin[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
(3*x)/8 - Sin[2*x]/4 + Sin[4*x]/32
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.20 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.21, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 1.250$, Rules used = {3042, 3115, 3042, 3115, 24}

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.

$$\int \sin^4(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sin(x)^4dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\int \sin^2(x)dx-\frac{1}{4}\sin^3(x)\cos(x)$$

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

$$\frac{3}{4}\int \sin(x)^2dx-\frac{1}{4}\sin^3(x)\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3115}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{\int 1dx}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)-\frac{1}{4}\sin^3(x)\cos(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\sin(x)\cos(x)\right)-\frac{1}{4}\sin^3(x)\cos(x)$$

input
```
Int[Sin[x]^4,x]
```

output
```
-1/4*(Cos[x]*Sin[x]^3) + (3*(x/2 - (Cos[x]*Sin[x])/2))/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, x]
```

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

rule 3115
```
Int[((b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*Cos[c + d*
x]*((b*Sin[c + d*x])^(n - 1)/(d*n)), x] + Simp[b^2*((n - 1)/n)   Int[(b*Sin
[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1] && IntegerQ[
2*n]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.44 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.71

method	result
risch	$\frac{3x}{8}+\frac{\sin(4x)}{32}-\frac{\sin(2x)}{4}$
parallelrisch	$\frac{3x}{8}+\frac{\sin(4x)}{32}-\frac{\sin(2x)}{4}$
default	$-\frac{\left(\sin(x)^3+\frac{3\sin(x)}{2}\right)\cos(x)}{4}+\frac{3x}{8}$
orering	$x\sin\left(x\right)^4-\frac{5\cos(x)\sin(x)^3}{8}+\frac{5x\left(-4\sin(x)^4+12\sin(x)^2\cos(x)^2\right)}{16}-\frac{3\cos(x)^3\sin(x)}{8}+\frac{x\left(40\sin(x)^4-192\sin(x)^2\right.}{64}$
norman	$\frac{\frac{3x}{8}-\frac{11\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3}{4}+\frac{11\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^5}{4}+\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^7}{4}+\frac{3x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{2}+\frac{9x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^4}{4}+\frac{3x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^6}{2}+\frac{3x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^8}{8}-\frac{3\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{4}}{\left(1+\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right)^4}$

input
```
int(sin(x)^4,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
3/8*x+1/32*sin(4*x)-1/4*sin(2*x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{8}\left(2\cos(x)^3 - 5\cos(x)\right)\sin(x) + \frac{3}{8}x$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^4,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/8*(2*cos(x)^3 - 5*cos(x))*sin(x) + 3/8*x
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{3x}{8} - \frac{\sin^3(x)\cos(x)}{4} - \frac{3\sin(x)\cos(x)}{8}$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)**4,x)
```

output
```
3*x/8 - sin(x)**3*cos(x)/4 - 3*sin(x)*cos(x)/8
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{32}\sin(4x) - \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^4,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3/8*x + 1/32*sin(4*x) - 1/4*sin(2*x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{3}{8}\,x + \frac{1}{32}\,\sin(4\,x) - \frac{1}{4}\,\sin(2\,x)$$

input
```
integrate(sin(x)^4,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
3/8*x + 1/32*sin(4*x) - 1/4*sin(2*x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \sin^4(x)\,dx = \frac{3\,x}{8} - \frac{\sin(2\,x)}{4} + \frac{\sin(4\,x)}{32}$$

input
```
int(sin(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
(3*x)/8 - sin(2*x)/4 + sin(4*x)/32
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int \sin^4(x)\,dx = -\frac{\cos(x)\sin(x)^3}{4} - \frac{3\cos(x)\sin(x)}{8} + \frac{3x}{8}$$

input
```
int(sin(x)^4,x)
```

output
```
( - 2*cos(x)*sin(x)**3 - 3*cos(x)*sin(x) + 3*x)/8
```

3.375 $\int \tan^3(x)\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 4, antiderivative size = 12

$$\int \tan^3(x)\,dx = \log(\cos(x)) + \frac{\tan^2(x)}{2}$$

output
```
ln(cos(x))+1/2*tan(x)^2
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \tan^3(x)\,dx = \log(\cos(x)) + \frac{\sec^2(x)}{2}$$

input
```
Integrate[Tan[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
Log[Cos[x]] + Sec[x]^2/2
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 1.000, Rules used = {3042, 3954, 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.

$$\int \tan^3(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int \tan(x)^3dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3954}$$

$$\frac{\tan^2(x)}{2}-\int \tan(x)dx$$

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

$$\frac{\tan^2(x)}{2}-\int \tan(x)dx$$

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

$$\frac{\tan^2(x)}{2}+\log(\cos(x))$$

input
```
Int[Tan[x]^3,x]
```

output
```
Log[Cos[x]] + Tan[x]^2/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3954
```
Int[((b_.)*tan[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(n_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[b*((b*Tan[c + d
*x])^(n - 1)/(d*(n - 1))), x] - Simp[b^2   Int[(b*Tan[c + d*x])^(n - 2), x]
, x] /; FreeQ[{b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[n, 1]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.42

method	result	size
derivativedivides	$\frac{\tan(x)^2}{2}-\frac{\ln\left(1+\tan(x)^2\right)}{2}$	17
default	$\frac{\tan(x)^2}{2}-\frac{\ln\left(1+\tan(x)^2\right)}{2}$	17
norman	$\frac{\tan(x)^2}{2}-\frac{\ln\left(1+\tan(x)^2\right)}{2}$	17
parallelrisch	$\frac{\tan(x)^2}{2}-\frac{\ln\left(1+\tan(x)^2\right)}{2}$	17
risch	$-ix+\frac{2\,e^{2ix}}{(e^{2ix}+1)^2}+\ln\left(e^{2ix}+1\right)$	30

input
```
int(tan(x)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2*tan(x)^2-1/2*ln(1+tan(x)^2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.50

$$\int \tan^3(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\tan(x)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{1}{\tan(x)^2+1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*tan(x)^2 + 1/2*log(1/(tan(x)^2 + 1))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 12, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \tan^3(x)\,dx = \log(\cos(x)) + \frac{1}{2\cos^2(x)}$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)**3,x)
```

output
```
log(cos(x)) + 1/(2*cos(x)**2)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.67

$$\int \tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{1}{2\left(\sin(x)^2-1\right)} + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\sin(x)^2-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2/(sin(x)^2 - 1) + 1/2*log(sin(x)^2 - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.33

$$\int \tan^3(x)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\tan(x)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\tan(x)^2 + 1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(tan(x)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/2*tan(x)^2 - 1/2*log(tan(x)^2 + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.33

$$\int \tan^3(x)\,dx = \ln(\cos(x)) - \frac{\cos(x)^2 - 1}{2\cos(x)^2}$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
log(cos(x)) - (cos(x)^2 - 1)/(2*cos(x)^2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.33

$$\int \tan^3(x)\,dx = -\frac{\log(\tan(x)^2 + 1)}{2} + \frac{\tan(x)^2}{2}$$

input
```
int(tan(x)^3,x)
```

output
```
( - log(tan(x)**2 + 1) + tan(x)**2)/2
```

3.376 $\int x^5\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 13, antiderivative size = 40

$$\int x^5\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx=\frac{1}{3}\left(1+x^2\right)^{3/2}-\frac{2}{5}\left(1+x^2\right)^{5/2}+\frac{1}{7}\left(1+x^2\right)^{7/2}$$

output
```
1/3*(x^2+1)^(3/2)-2/5*(x^2+1)^(5/2)+1/7*(x^2+1)^(7/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.75

$$\int x^5\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx=\frac{1}{105}\sqrt{1+x^2}\left(8-4x^2+3x^4+15x^6\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[x^5*Sqrt[1 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
(Sqrt[1 + x^2]*(8 - 4*x^2 + 3*x^4 + 15*x^6))/105
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 44, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.10, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.231$, Rules used = {243, 53, 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.

$$\int x^5\sqrt{x^2+1}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{243}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int x^4\sqrt{x^2+1}dx^2$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{53}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \left(\left(x^2+1\right)^{5/2}-2\left(x^2+1\right)^{3/2}+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)dx^2$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2}{7}\left(x^2+1\right)^{7/2}-\frac{4}{5}\left(x^2+1\right)^{5/2}+\frac{2}{3}\left(x^2+1\right)^{3/2}\right)$$

input
```
Int[x^5*Sqrt[1 + x^2],x]
```

output
```
((2*(1 + x^2)^(3/2))/3 - (4*(1 + x^2)^(5/2))/5 + (2*(1 + x^2)^(7/2))/7)/2
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 53
```
Int[((a_.) + (b_.)*(x_))^(m_.)*((c_.) + (d_.)*(x_))^(n_.), x_Symbol] :> Int
[ExpandIntegrand[(a + b*x)^m*(c + d*x)^n, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, n},
x] && IGtQ[m, 0] && ( !IntegerQ[n] || (EqQ[c, 0] && LeQ[7*m + 4*n + 4, 0])
|| LtQ[9*m + 5*(n + 1), 0] || GtQ[m + n + 2, 0])
```

rule 243
```
Int[(x_)^(m_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[1/2   Subst[In
t[x^((m - 1)/2)*(a + b*x)^p, x], x, x^2], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, m, p}, x] && I
ntegerQ[(m - 1)/2]
```

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

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.55

method	result	size
gosper	$\frac{\left(x^{2}+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(15 x^{4}-12 x^{2}+8\right)}{105}$	22
pseudoelliptic	$\frac{\left(x^{2}+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(15 x^{4}-12 x^{2}+8\right)}{105}$	22
orering	$\frac{\left(x^{2}+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(15 x^{4}-12 x^{2}+8\right)}{105}$	22
trager	$\left(\frac{1}{7} x^{6}+\frac{1}{35} x^{4}-\frac{4}{105} x^{2}+\frac{8}{105}\right) \sqrt{x^{2}+1}$	26
risch	$\frac{\left(15 x^{6}+3 x^{4}-4 x^{2}+8\right) \sqrt{x^{2}+1}}{105}$	27
default	$\frac{x^{4} \left(x^{2}+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{7}-\frac{4 x^{2} \left(x^{2}+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{35}+\frac{8 \left(x^{2}+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{105}$	35
meijerg	$-\frac{\frac{32 \sqrt{\pi}}{105}-\frac{4 \sqrt{\pi}\, \left(x^{2}+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(15 x^{4}-12 x^{2}+8\right)}{105}}{4 \sqrt{\pi}}$	36

input
```
int(x^5*(x^2+1)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/105*(x^2+1)^(3/2)*(15*x^4-12*x^2+8)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int x^5\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{105}\left(15\,x^6+3\,x^4-4\,x^2+8\right)\sqrt{x^2+1}$$

input
```
integrate(x^5*(x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/105*(15*x^6 + 3*x^4 - 4*x^2 + 8)*sqrt(x^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 53, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.32

$$\int x^5\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{x^6\sqrt{x^2+1}}{7}+\frac{x^4\sqrt{x^2+1}}{35}-\frac{4x^2\sqrt{x^2+1}}{105}+\frac{8\sqrt{x^2+1}}{105}$$

input
```
integrate(x**5*(x**2+1)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
x**6*sqrt(x**2 + 1)/7 + x**4*sqrt(x**2 + 1)/35 - 4*x**2*sqrt(x**2 + 1)/105
 + 8*sqrt(x**2 + 1)/105
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int x^5\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{7}\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}x^4-\frac{4}{35}\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}x^2+\frac{8}{105}\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(x^5*(x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/7*(x^2 + 1)^(3/2)*x^4 - 4/35*(x^2 + 1)^(3/2)*x^2 + 8/105*(x^2 + 1)^(3/2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 28, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int x^5\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{7}\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{1}{3}\left(x^2+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

input
```
integrate(x^5*(x^2+1)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/7*(x^2 + 1)^(7/2) - 2/5*(x^2 + 1)^(5/2) + 1/3*(x^2 + 1)^(3/2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int x^5\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \sqrt{x^2+1}\left(\frac{x^6}{7}+\frac{x^4}{35}-\frac{4\,x^2}{105}+\frac{8}{105}\right)$$

input
```
int(x^5*(x^2 + 1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(x^2 + 1)^(1/2)*(x^4/35 - (4*x^2)/105 + x^6/7 + 8/105)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.62

$$\int x^5\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}\,(15x^6+3x^4-4x^2+8)}{105}$$

input
```
int(x^5*(x^2+1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
(sqrt(x**2 + 1)*(15*x**6 + 3*x**4 - 4*x**2 + 8))/105
```

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.

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,leaf
    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]
```

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 issue
        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
                                   convert(leaf_count_result,string),"$ vs. $2(",
                                   convert(leaf_count_optimal,string),")=",convert(2*leaf_co
            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:
```

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)),Expr
    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 lar
                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(
        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
```

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',
            'weierstrassPInverse','weierstrass','weierstrassP','weierstrassZeta',
            'weierstrassPPrime','weierstrassSigma']

    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
```

```python
    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 isins
      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 ="none"
            else:
                grade = "B"
                grade_annotation ="Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger
        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 ="none"
        else:
            grade = "B"
            grade_annotation ="Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. "+str(lea
else:
    grade = "C"
    grade_annotation ="Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order "+str(expnType_re


print("Before returning. grade=",grade, " grade_annotation=",grade_annotation)

return grade, grade_annotation
```

4.2 Links to plain text integration problems used in this report for each CAS

1. Mathematica integration problems as .m file
2. Maple integration problems as .txt file
3. Sagemath integration problems as .sage file
4. Reduce integration problems as .txt file
5. Mupad integration problems as .txt file
6. Sympy integration problems as .py file