Computer Algebra Independent Integration Tests

Summer 2024

6-Hyperbolic-functions/6.1-Hyperbolic-sine/297-6.1.7.1

Nasser M. Abbasi

May 18, 2024 Compiled on May 18, 2024 at 5:54am

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 [**43**]. This is test number [297].

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 (43)	0.00 (0)
Mathematica	100.00 (43)	0.00 (0)
Maple	100.00 (43)	0.00 (0)
Fricas	81.40 (35)	18.60 (8)
Giac	62.79 (27)	37.21 (16)
Mupad	51.16 (22)	48.84 (21)
Maxima	37.21 (16)	62.79 (27)
Sympy	30.23 (13)	69.77 (30)
Reduce	25.58 (11)	74.42 (32)

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.

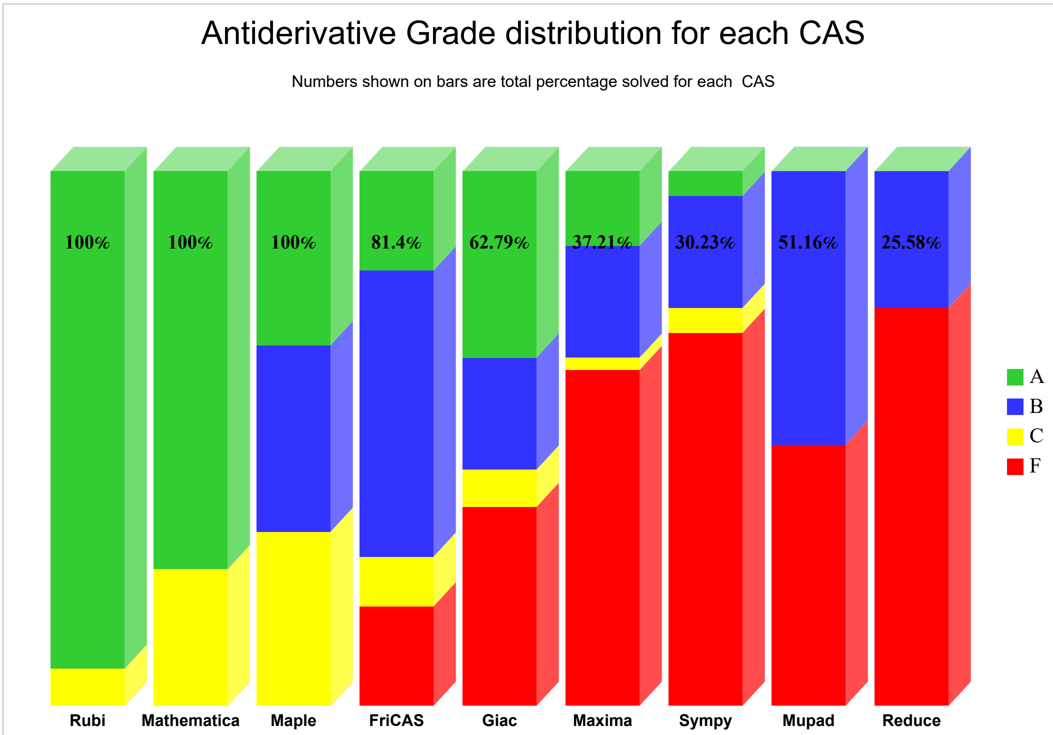
Table 1.2: Description of grading applied to integration result

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

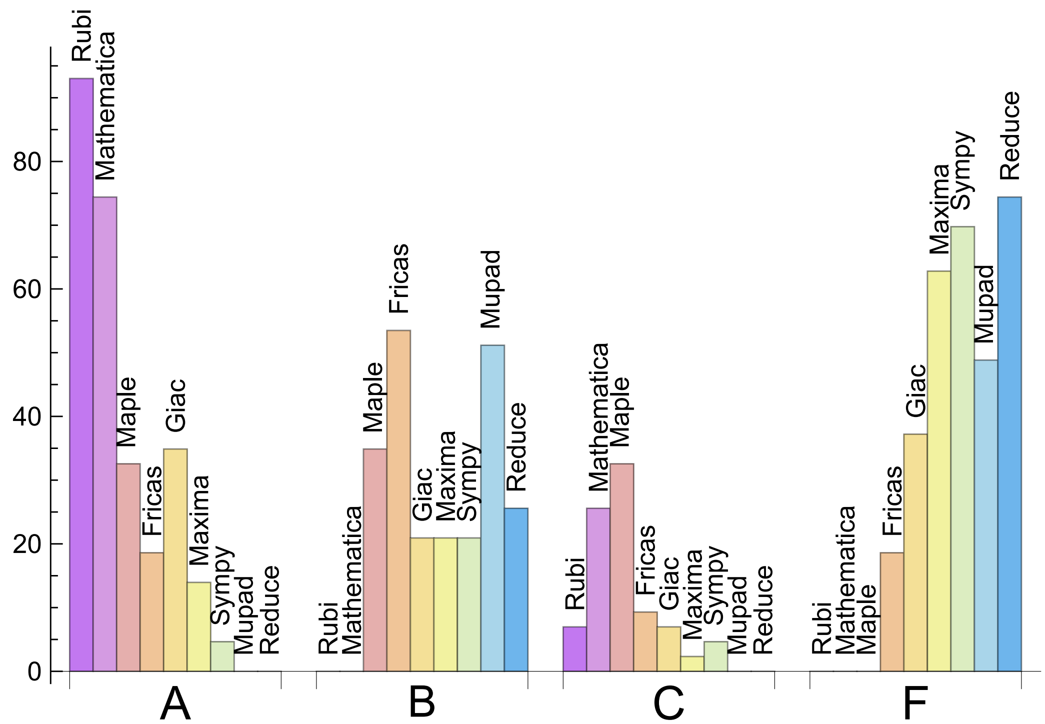
System	% A grade	% B grade	% C grade	% F grade
Rubi	93.023	0.000	6.977	0.000
Mathematica	74.419	0.000	25.581	0.000
Giac	34.884	20.930	6.977	37.209
Maple	32.558	34.884	32.558	0.000
Fricas	18.605	53.488	9.302	18.605
Maxima	13.953	20.930	2.326	62.791
Sympy	4.651	20.930	4.651	69.767
Mupad	0.000	51.163	0.000	48.837
Reduce	0.000	25.581	0.000	74.419

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
Maple	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fricas	8	87.50	0.00	12.50
Giac	16	100.00	0.00	0.00
Mupad	21	0.00	100.00	0.00
Maxima	27	96.30	0.00	3.70
Sympy	30	80.00	20.00	0.00
Reduce	32	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)
Maxima	0.11
Reduce	0.15
Fricas	0.25
Giac	0.36
Rubi	0.45
Maple	0.89
Mathematica	1.61
Mupad	5.04
Sympy	9.19

Table 1.5: Time performance for each CAS

System	Mean size	Normalized mean	Median size	Normalized median
Maxima	45.88	2.24	39.50	1.76
Mathematica	82.93	0.93	45.00	1.00
Maple	86.00	1.46	61.00	1.22
Rubi	99.70	1.03	42.00	1.00
Reduce	100.36	3.81	45.00	3.00
Mupad	238.00	2.37	94.50	1.88
Giac	477.78	2.84	37.00	1.18
Sympy	2778.00	60.96	260.00	13.93
Fricas	20214.31	85.87	160.00	3.28

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.

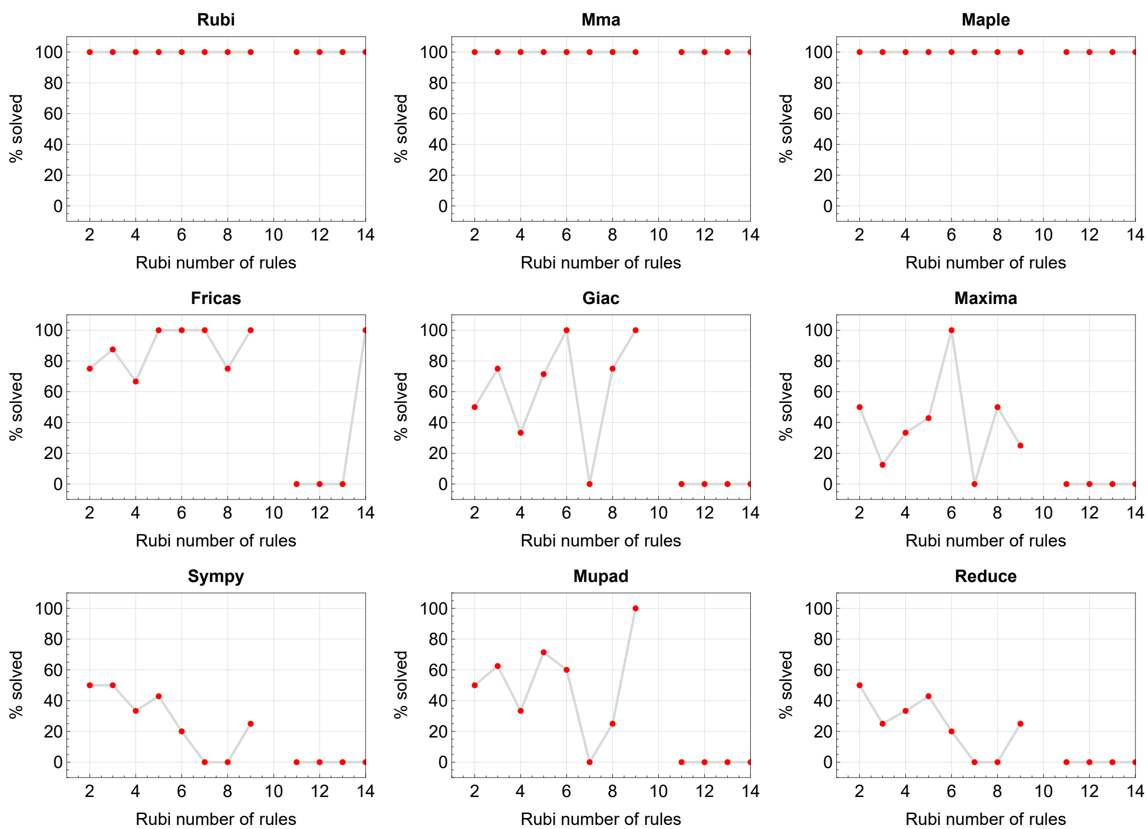


Figure 1.1: Solving statistics per number of Rubi rules used

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.

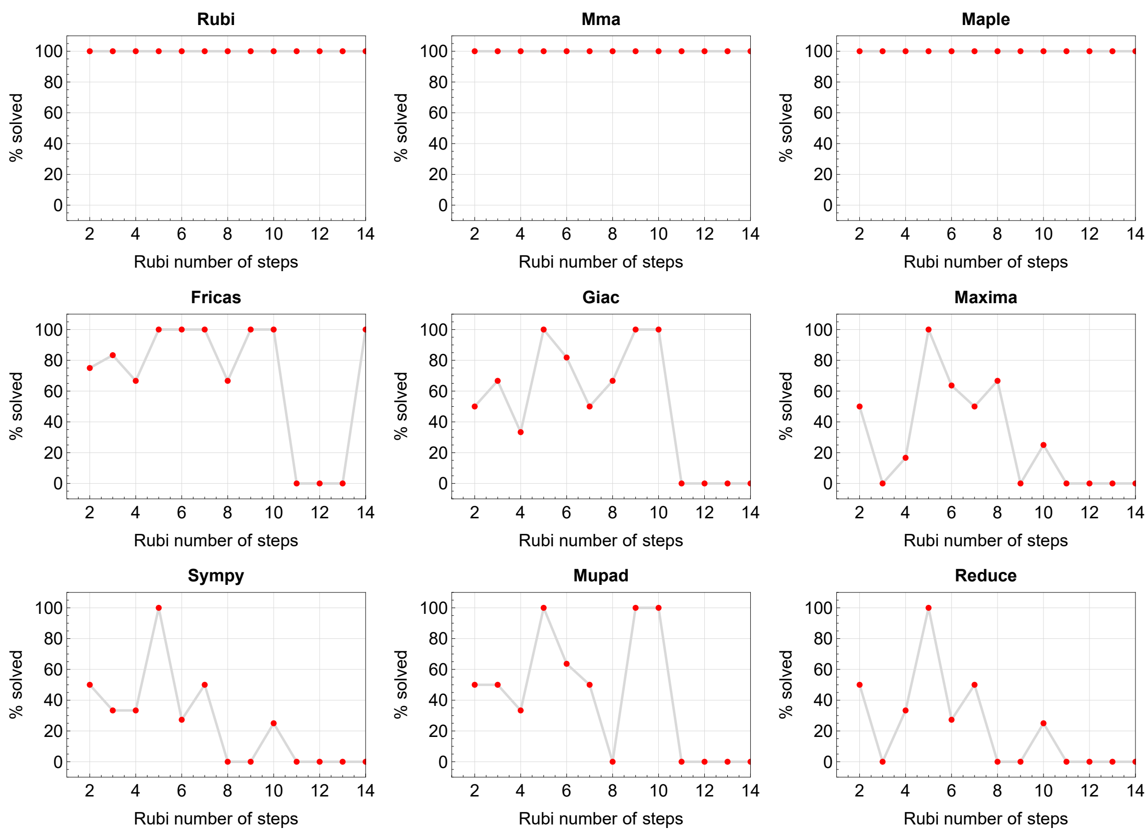


Figure 1.2: Solving statistics per number of Rubi steps used

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.

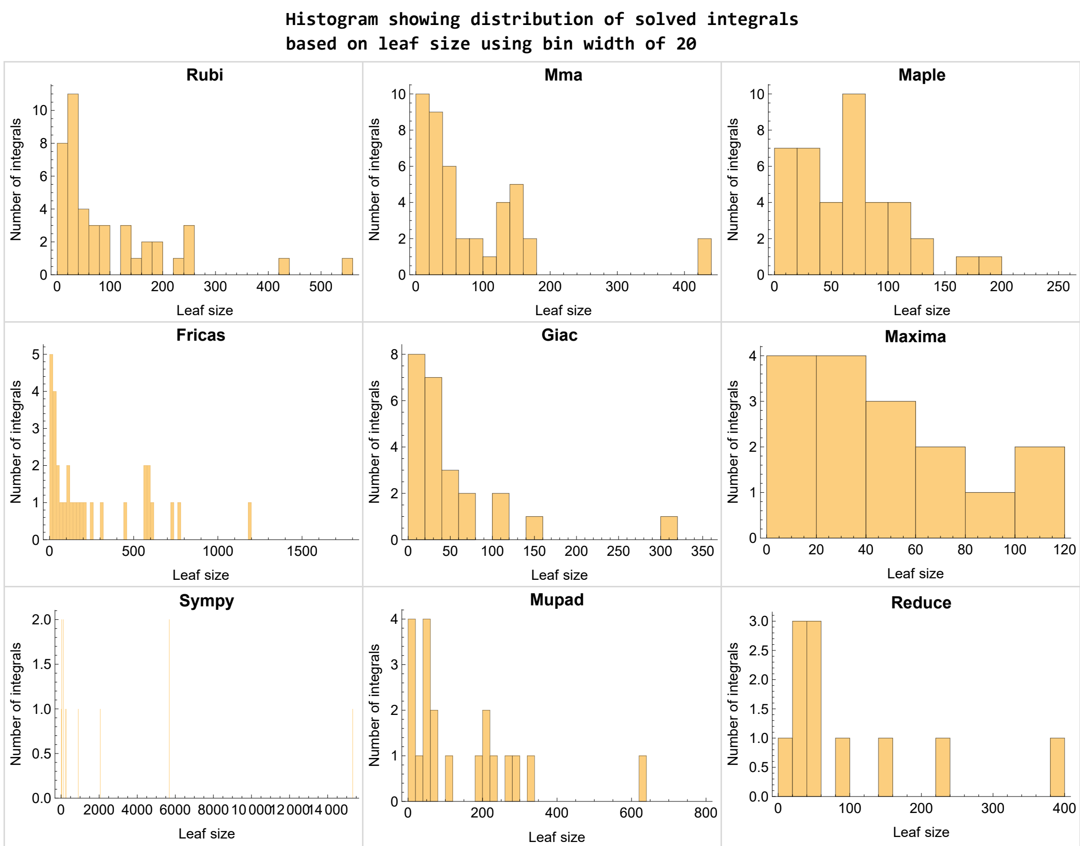


Figure 1.3: Solved integrals based on leaf size distribution

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.

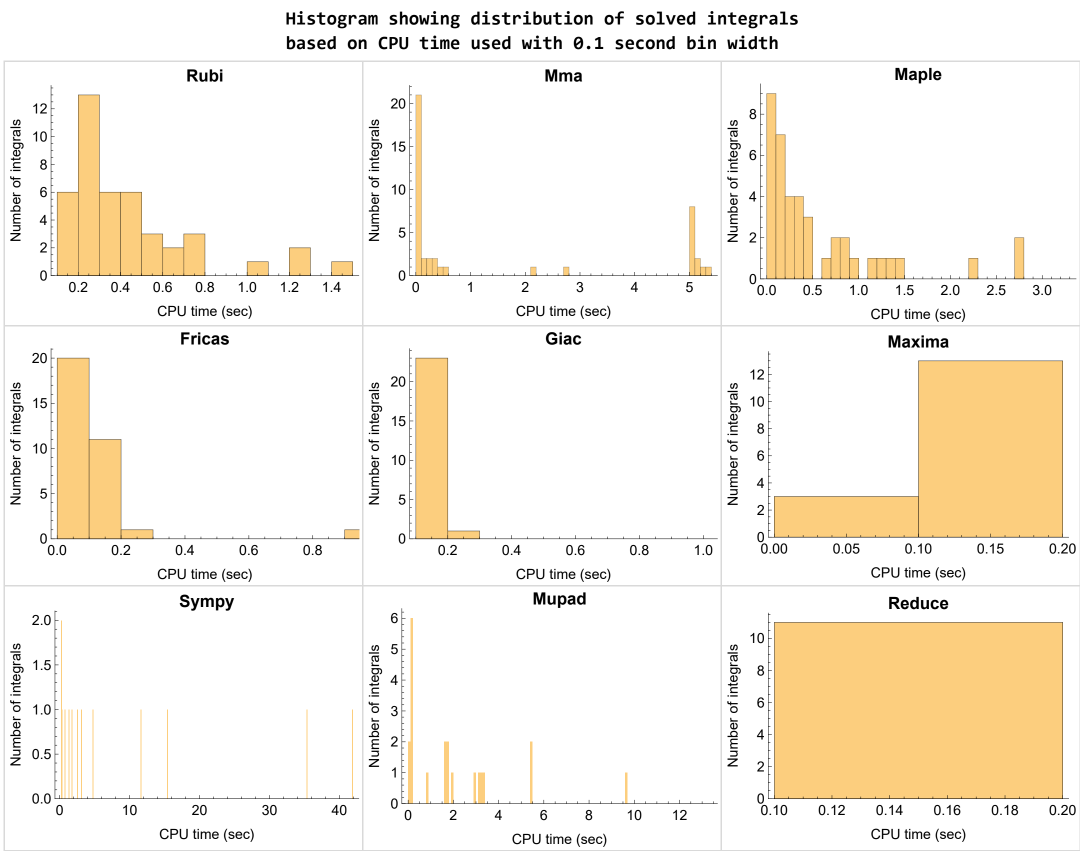


Figure 1.4: Solved integrals histogram based on CPU time used

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.

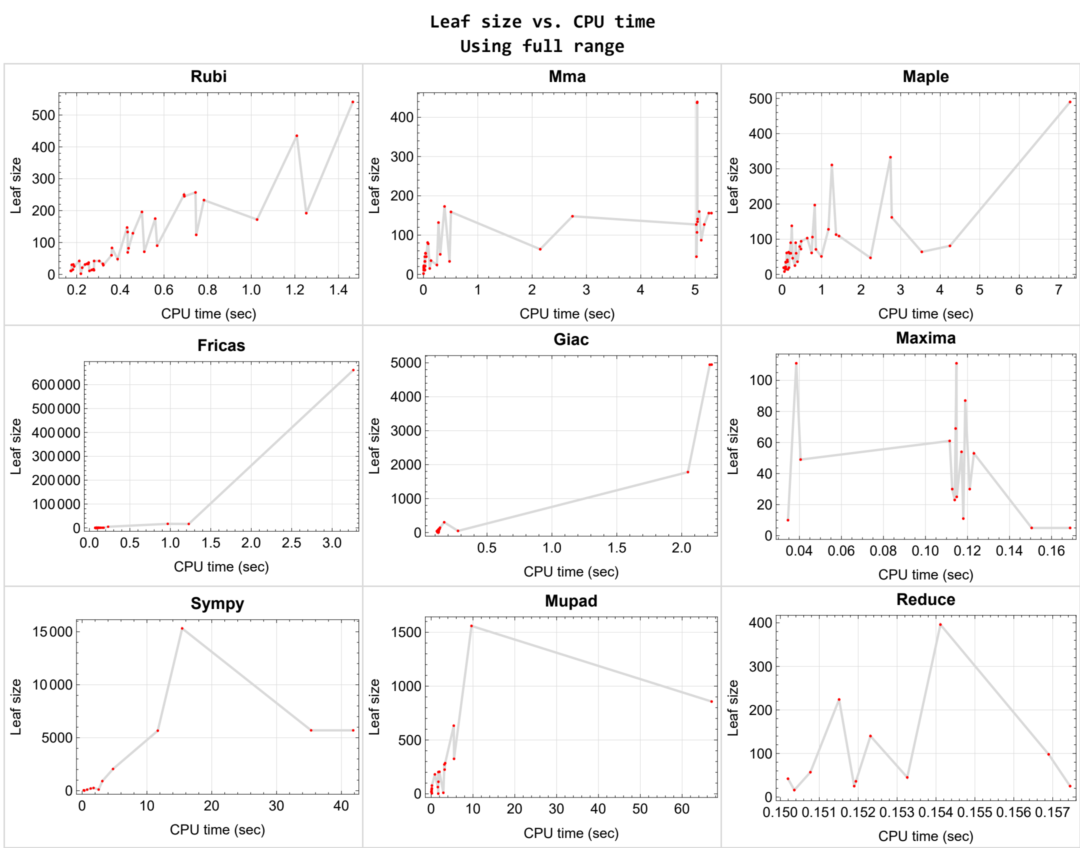


Figure 1.5: Leaf size vs. CPU time. Full range

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 {}

Mathematica {}

Maple {}

Maxima Verification phase not currently implemented.

Fricas Verification phase not currently implemented.

Sympy Verification phase not currently implemented.

Giac Verification phase not currently implemented.

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

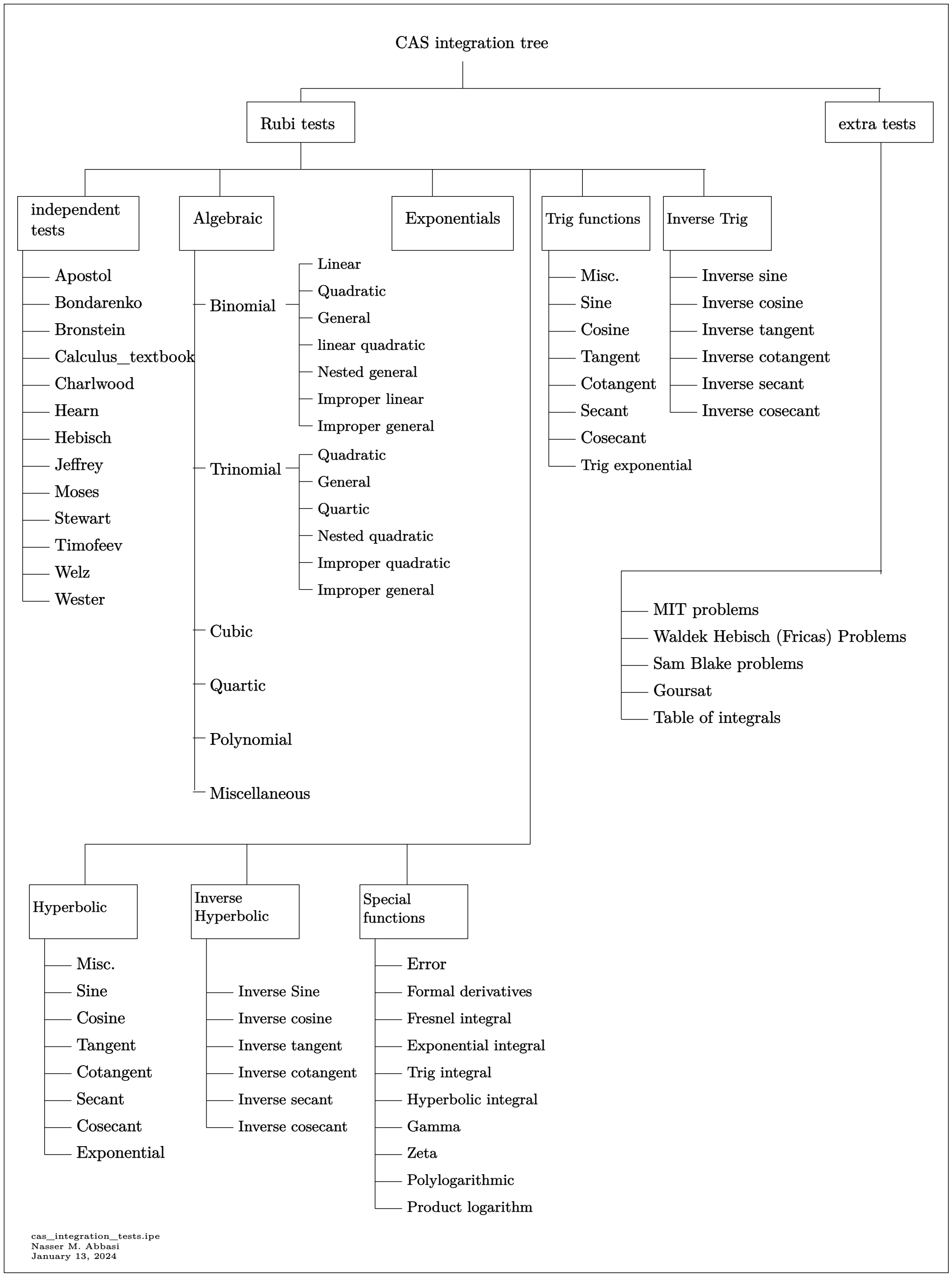
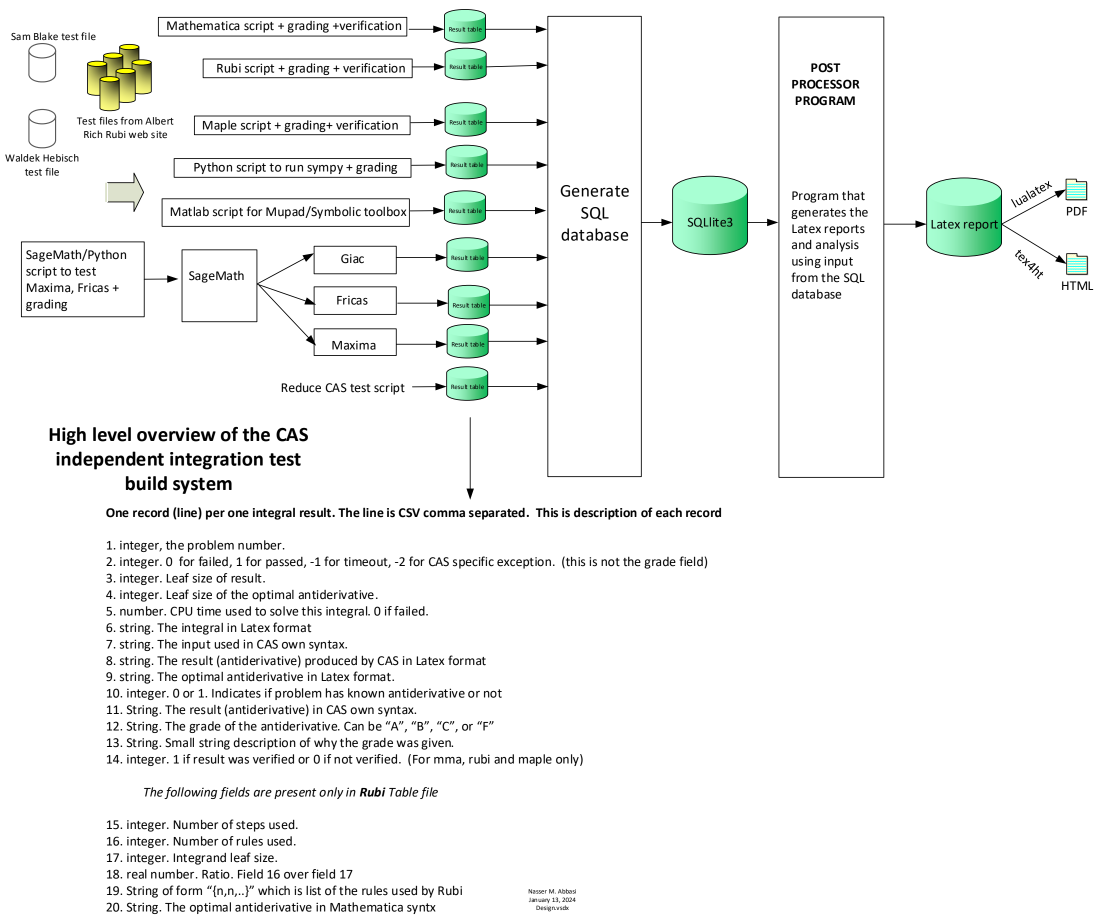


Figure 1.6: CAS integration tests tree

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, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 }

B grade { }

C grade { 4, 22, 23 }

F normal fail { }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { }

Mma

A grade { 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 }

B grade { }

C grade { 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21 }

F normal fail { }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { }

Maple

A grade { 5, 12, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 33, 34, 41, 43 }

B grade { 1, 2, 8, 15, 24, 28, 29, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42 }

C grade { 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21 }

F normal fail { }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { }

Fricas

A grade { 5, 6, 12, 13, 26, 30, 34, 36 }

B grade { 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 35, 41, 42, 43 }

C grade { 17, 27, 31, 37 }

F normal fail { 28, 29, 32, 33, 38, 39, 40 }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { 21 }

Maxima

A grade { 5, 12, 19, 26, 30, 34 }

B grade { 1, 2, 8, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 31 }

C grade { 37 }

F normal fail { 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { 15 }

Giac

A grade { 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 34 }

B grade { 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 14, 16, 24 }

C grade { 27, 31, 37 }

F normal fail { 17, 18, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 }

F(-1) timedout fail { }

F(-2) exception fail { }

Mupad

A grade { }

B grade { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 }

C grade { }

F normal fail { }

F(-1) timedout fail { 7, 11, 14, 18, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 }

F(-2) exception fail { }

Sympy

A grade { 5, 12 }

B grade { 1, 2, 8, 13, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25 }

C grade { 6, 19 }

F normal fail { 7, 11, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 }

F(-1) timedout fail { 3, 4, 9, 10, 16, 38 }

F(-2) exception fail { }

Reduce

A grade { }

B grade { 1, 2, 5, 8, 12, 15, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25 }

C grade { }

F normal fail { 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 }

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	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	15	15	15	36	61	66	209	37	45	50
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	2.40	4.07	4.40	13.93	2.47	3.00	3.33
time (sec)	N/A	0.182	0.115	0.137	0.112	0.085	1.319	0.120	0.153	0.150

Problem 2	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	25	25	24	46	69	113	908	48	140	63
N.S.	1	1.00	0.96	1.84	2.76	4.52	36.32	1.92	5.60	2.52
time (sec)	N/A	0.188	0.247	0.267	0.114	0.092	3.116	0.129	0.152	1.606

Problem 3	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	C	F	B	F(-1)	B	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	75	83	127	71	0	247	0	143	273	285
N.S.	1	1.11	1.69	0.95	0.00	3.29	0.00	1.91	3.64	3.80
time (sec)	N/A	0.361	5.168	0.855	0.000	0.094	0.000	0.138	0.167	3.350

Problem 4	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	C	C	C	F	B	F(-1)	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	159	69	64	81	0	618	0	48	767	273
N.S.	1	0.43	0.40	0.51	0.00	3.89	0.00	0.30	4.82	1.72
time (sec)	N/A	0.434	2.149	4.246	0.000	0.115	0.000	0.276	0.183	3.164

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	31	31	21	19	30	38	39	33	25	40
N.S.	1	1.00	0.68	0.61	0.97	1.23	1.26	1.06	0.81	1.29
time (sec)	N/A	0.184	0.029	0.040	0.121	0.084	0.273	0.125	0.157	0.121

Problem 6	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	C	F	A	C	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	133	133	156	60	0	158	5697	106	155	225
N.S.	1	1.00	1.17	0.45	0.00	1.19	42.83	0.80	1.17	1.69
time (sec)	N/A	0.433	5.252	0.220	0.000	0.106	41.815	0.135	0.158	3.219

Problem 7	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	C	F	B	F	B	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	233	233	437	90	0	591	0	4948	12	0
N.S.	1	1.00	1.88	0.39	0.00	2.54	0.00	21.24	0.05	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.783	5.037	0.217	0.000	0.176	0.000	2.230	0.152	0.000

Problem 8	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	2	2	2	8	10	20	14	10	16	10
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	4.00	5.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	8.00	5.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.219	0.001	0.059	0.035	0.076	0.332	0.120	0.150	2.917

Problem 9	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	C	F	B	F(-1)	B	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	135	196	45	36	0	443	0	303	10	205
N.S.	1	1.45	0.33	0.27	0.00	3.28	0.00	2.24	0.07	1.52
time (sec)	N/A	0.499	5.025	0.389	0.000	0.113	0.000	0.170	0.168	1.977

Problem 10	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	C	F	B	F(-1)	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	151	71	87	47	0	564	0	10	451	325
N.S.	1	0.47	0.58	0.31	0.00	3.74	0.00	0.07	2.99	2.15
time (sec)	N/A	0.510	5.113	2.235	0.000	0.134	0.000	0.123	0.166	5.465

Problem 11	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	C	F	B	F	A	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	411	129	127	64	0	729	0	1	10	0
N.S.	1	0.31	0.31	0.16	0.00	1.77	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.457	5.021	3.534	0.000	0.134	0.000	0.125	0.158	0.000

Problem 12	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	21	19	30	36	39	29	25	40
N.S.	1	1.00	0.70	0.63	1.00	1.20	1.30	0.97	0.83	1.33
time (sec)	N/A	0.177	0.030	0.054	0.113	0.077	0.268	0.125	0.152	0.123

Problem 13	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	C	F	A	B	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	139	147	156	60	0	160	5697	102	155	203
N.S.	1	1.06	1.12	0.43	0.00	1.15	40.99	0.73	1.12	1.46
time (sec)	N/A	0.431	5.301	0.355	0.000	0.098	35.323	0.128	0.159	1.731

Problem 14	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	C	F	B	F	B	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	245	245	439	90	0	589	0	4946	10	0
N.S.	1	1.00	1.79	0.37	0.00	2.40	0.00	20.19	0.04	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.693	5.039	0.343	0.000	0.156	0.000	2.216	0.148	0.000

Problem 15	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	B	F(-2)	B	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	33	33	33	138	0	312	15319	39	98	181
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	4.18	0.00	9.45	464.21	1.18	2.97	5.48
time (sec)	N/A	0.247	0.480	0.245	0.000	0.088	15.432	0.114	0.157	0.889

Problem 16	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	C	F	B	F(-1)	B	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	352	541	148	94	0	779	0	1781	12	1559
N.S.	1	1.54	0.42	0.27	0.00	2.21	0.00	5.06	0.03	4.43
time (sec)	N/A	1.466	2.743	0.481	0.000	0.122	0.000	2.048	0.153	9.649

Problem 17	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	C	F	C	F	F	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	175	175	134	128	0	16401	0	0	12	857
N.S.	1	1.00	0.77	0.73	0.00	93.72	0.00	0.00	0.07	4.90
time (sec)	N/A	0.560	5.044	1.173	0.000	1.228	0.000	0.000	0.156	67.055

Problem 18	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	C	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	245	257	160	162	0	661332	0	0	12	0
N.S.	1	1.05	0.65	0.66	0.00	2699.31	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.744	5.075	2.774	0.000	3.262	0.000	0.000	0.180	0.000

Problem 19	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	37	42	45	35	54	111	110	56	42	49
N.S.	1	1.14	1.22	0.95	1.46	3.00	2.97	1.51	1.14	1.32
time (sec)	N/A	0.211	0.025	0.090	0.117	0.087	2.549	0.125	0.150	0.161

Problem 20	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	C	F	B	F	F	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	250	250	107	79	0	16934	0	0	12	633
N.S.	1	1.00	0.43	0.32	0.00	67.74	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.53
time (sec)	N/A	0.692	5.035	0.444	0.000	0.968	0.000	0.000	0.153	5.407

Problem 21	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	C	C	F	F(-2)	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	435	435	141	113	0	0	0	0	12	0
N.S.	1	1.00	0.32	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	1.209	5.046	1.365	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.149	0.000

Problem 22	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	C	A	A	B	B	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	11	21	11	19	49	84	104	18	36	18
N.S.	1	1.91	1.00	1.73	4.45	7.64	9.45	1.64	3.27	1.64
time (sec)	N/A	0.225	0.004	0.174	0.041	0.072	0.778	0.118	0.152	0.067

Problem 23	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	C	A	A	B	B	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	19	31	19	25	111	185	260	24	57	24
N.S.	1	1.63	1.00	1.32	5.84	9.74	13.68	1.26	3.00	1.26
time (sec)	N/A	0.238	0.004	0.325	0.039	0.071	1.769	0.122	0.151	0.080

Problem 24	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	37	37	35	60	87	216	2052	62	224	77
N.S.	1	1.00	0.95	1.62	2.35	5.84	55.46	1.68	6.05	2.08
time (sec)	N/A	0.255	0.139	0.191	0.119	0.085	4.769	0.119	0.152	0.187

Problem 25	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	B	B	A	B	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	55	60	51	72	111	575	5666	74	396	112
N.S.	1	1.09	0.93	1.31	2.02	10.45	103.02	1.35	7.20	2.04
time (sec)	N/A	0.359	0.309	0.477	0.115	0.087	11.672	0.125	0.154	1.738

Problem 26	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	F	A	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	11	11	11	14	11	2	0	11	9	2
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.27	1.00	0.18	0.00	1.00	0.82	0.18
time (sec)	N/A	0.258	0.017	0.146	0.118	0.085	0.000	0.121	0.153	1.698

Problem 27	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	C	F	C	F	B
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	13	13	13	15	25	14	0	11	11	5
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.92	1.08	0.00	0.85	0.85	0.38
time (sec)	N/A	0.279	0.016	0.099	0.115	0.096	0.000	0.119	0.152	0.176

Problem 28	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	B	F	F	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	11	11	11	51	0	0	0	0	11	0
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	4.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.175	0.020	0.994	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.151	0.000

Problem 29	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	B	F	F	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	33	33	33	61	0	0	0	0	9	0
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.250	0.024	0.747	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.152	0.000

Problem 30	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	F	A	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	29	29	20	21	23	17	0	25	24	0
N.S.	1	1.00	0.69	0.72	0.79	0.59	0.00	0.86	0.83	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.322	0.007	0.084	0.114	0.100	0.000	0.117	0.159	0.000

Problem 31	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	B	C	F	C	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	33	33	22	21	53	26	0	25	27	0
N.S.	1	1.00	0.67	0.64	1.61	0.79	0.00	0.76	0.82	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.320	0.006	0.091	0.123	0.106	0.000	0.123	0.154	0.000

Problem 32	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	B	F	F	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	45	48	45	103	0	0	0	0	30	0
N.S.	1	1.07	1.00	2.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.387	0.051	0.635	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.156	0.000

Problem 33	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	F	F	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	87	90	78	106	0	0	0	0	26	0
N.S.	1	1.03	0.90	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.569	0.088	0.768	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.157	0.000

Problem 34	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	A	A	F	A	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	14	14	15	15	5	8	0	5	18	0
N.S.	1	1.00	1.07	1.07	0.36	0.57	0.00	0.36	1.29	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.269	0.006	0.084	0.151	0.075	0.000	0.124	0.152	0.000

Problem 35	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	B	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	11	11	11	41	0	42	0	0	22	0
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	3.73	0.00	3.82	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.172	0.027	0.133	0.000	0.105	0.000	0.000	0.154	0.000

Problem 36	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	B	F	A	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	33	33	33	61	0	42	0	0	18	0
N.S.	1	1.00	1.00	1.85	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.253	0.029	0.116	0.000	0.099	0.000	0.000	0.151	0.000

Problem 37	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	B	C	C	F	C	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	16	16	17	34	5	13	0	5	21	0
N.S.	1	1.00	1.06	2.12	0.31	0.81	0.00	0.31	1.31	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.277	0.005	0.095	0.169	0.081	0.000	0.127	0.151	0.000

Problem 38	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	B	F	F	F(-1)	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	168	172	173	490	0	0	0	0	56	0
N.S.	1	1.02	1.03	2.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	1.027	0.388	7.285	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.164	0.000

Problem 39	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	B	F	F	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	125	124	132	333	0	0	0	0	32	0
N.S.	1	0.99	1.06	2.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.748	0.276	2.742	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.156	0.000

Problem 40	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	B	F	F	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	43	42	54	109	0	0	0	0	11	0
N.S.	1	0.98	1.26	2.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.280	0.037	1.440	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.152	0.000

Problem 41	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	43	42	53	63	0	136	0	0	22	0
N.S.	1	0.98	1.23	1.47	0.00	3.16	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.303	0.040	0.165	0.000	0.097	0.000	0.000	0.153	0.000

Problem 42	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	B	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	83	82	81	197	0	1183	0	0	34	0
N.S.	1	0.99	0.98	2.37	0.00	14.25	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	0.437	0.076	0.826	0.000	0.108	0.000	0.000	0.151	0.000

Problem 43	Optimal	Rubi	MMA	Maple	Maxima	Fricas	Sympy	Giac	Reduce	Mupad
grade	N/A	A	A	A	F	B	F	F	F	F(-1)
verified	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
size	187	192	159	311	0	4717	0	0	46	0
N.S.	1	1.03	0.85	1.66	0.00	25.22	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
time (sec)	N/A	1.252	0.506	1.259	0.000	0.231	0.000	0.000	0.150	0.000

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 [33] had the largest ratio of [1.19999999999999996]

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	4	3	1.00	10	0.300
2	A	5	4	1.00	10	0.400
3	A	6	5	1.11	10	0.500
4	C	10	9	0.43	10	0.900
5	A	2	2	1.00	8	0.250
6	A	3	3	1.00	10	0.300
7	A	3	3	1.00	10	0.300
8	A	6	5	1.00	8	0.625
9	A	9	8	1.45	8	1.000
10	A	10	9	0.47	8	1.125
11	A	6	5	0.31	8	0.625
12	A	2	2	1.00	6	0.333
13	A	3	3	1.06	8	0.375
14	A	3	3	1.00	8	0.375
15	A	4	3	1.00	10	0.300
16	A	10	9	1.54	10	0.900
17	A	6	5	1.00	10	0.500
18	A	6	5	1.05	10	0.500
19	A	5	4	1.14	8	0.500
20	A	3	3	1.00	10	0.300
21	A	3	3	1.00	10	0.300

Continued on next page

Table 2.1 – continued from previous page

#	grade	number of steps used	number of unique rules	normalized antiderivative leaf size	integrand leaf size	$\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand leaf size}}$
22	C	6	5	1.91	8	0.625
23	C	6	5	1.63	8	0.625
24	A	7	6	1.00	10	0.600
25	A	10	9	1.09	10	0.900
26	A	6	6	1.00	10	0.600
27	A	6	6	1.00	12	0.500
28	A	2	2	1.00	12	0.167
29	A	4	4	1.00	10	0.400
30	A	8	8	1.00	10	0.800
31	A	8	8	1.00	12	0.667
32	A	8	8	1.07	12	0.667
33	A	12	12	1.03	10	1.200
34	A	6	6	1.00	10	0.600
35	A	2	2	1.00	12	0.167
36	A	4	4	1.00	10	0.400
37	A	6	6	1.00	12	0.500
38	A	13	13	1.02	12	1.083
39	A	11	11	0.99	12	0.917
40	A	4	4	0.98	12	0.333
41	A	4	4	0.98	12	0.333
42	A	7	7	0.99	12	0.583
43	A	14	14	1.03	12	1.167

CHAPTER 3

Listing of integrals

3.1 $\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 15

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

output
```
1/2*arctanh(2^(1/2)*tanh(x))*2^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - Sinh[x]^2)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
ArcTanh[Sqrt[2]*Tanh[x]]/Sqrt[2]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.300$, Rules used = {3042, 3660, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^2(x)}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sin(ix)^2}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3660}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{1-2\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{219}$$
$$\frac{\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

input
```
Int[(1 - Sinh[x]^2)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
ArcTanh[Sqrt[2]*Tanh[x]]/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 3660
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff =
FreeFactors[Tan[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[ff/f   Subst[Int[1/(a + (a + b)*ff^2*x^
2), x], x, Tan[e + f*x]/ff], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x]
```

Maple [B] (verified)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 35 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.40

method	result	size
risch	$\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(e^{2x}-3+2\sqrt{2}\right)}{4}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(e^{2x}-3-2\sqrt{2}\right)}{4}$	36
default	$\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\left(2\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2\right)\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\left(2\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+2\right)\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)}{2}$	40

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(2*x)-3+2*2^(1/2))-1/4*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(2*x)-3-2*2^(1/2))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 66 vs. $2(12) = 24$.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 66, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.40

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx$$
$$=\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{3\left(2\sqrt{2}-3\right)\cosh\left(x\right)^{2}-4\left(3\sqrt{2}-4\right)\cosh\left(x\right)\sinh\left(x\right)+3\left(2\sqrt{2}-3\right)\sinh\left(x\right)^{2}-2\sqrt{2}+3}{\cosh\left(x\right)^{2}+\sinh\left(x\right)^{2}-3}\right.$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*sqrt(2)*log(-(3*(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*cosh(x)^2 - 4*(3*sqrt(2) - 4)*cosh(x)*
sinh(x) + 3*(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*sinh(x)^2 - 2*sqrt(2) + 3)/(cosh(x)^2 + sinh(x
)^2 - 3))
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 209 vs. $2(15) = 30$.

Time = 1.32 (sec) , antiderivative size = 209, normalized size of antiderivative = 13.93

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \frac{816\log\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1+\sqrt{2}\right)}{1632\sqrt{2}+2308} + \frac{577\sqrt{2}\log\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1+\sqrt{2}\right)}{1632\sqrt{2}+2308} + \frac{816\log\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1+\sqrt{2}\right)}{1632\sqrt{2}+2308} + \frac{577\sqrt{2}\log\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1+\sqrt{2}\right)}{1632\sqrt{2}+2308} - \frac{577\sqrt{2}\log\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sqrt{2}-1\right)}{1632\sqrt{2}+2308} - \frac{816\log\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sqrt{2}-1\right)}{1632\sqrt{2}+2308} - \frac{577\sqrt{2}\log\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sqrt{2}+1\right)}{1632\sqrt{2}+2308} - \frac{816\log\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sqrt{2}+1\right)}{1632\sqrt{2}+2308}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)**2),x)
```

output
```
816*log(tanh(x/2) - 1 + sqrt(2))/(1632*sqrt(2) + 2308) + 577*sqrt(2)*log(t
anh(x/2) - 1 + sqrt(2))/(1632*sqrt(2) + 2308) + 816*log(tanh(x/2) + 1 + sq
rt(2))/(1632*sqrt(2) + 2308) + 577*sqrt(2)*log(tanh(x/2) + 1 + sqrt(2))/(1
632*sqrt(2) + 2308) - 577*sqrt(2)*log(tanh(x/2) - sqrt(2) - 1)/(1632*sqrt(
2) + 2308) - 816*log(tanh(x/2) - sqrt(2) - 1)/(1632*sqrt(2) + 2308) - 577*
sqrt(2)*log(tanh(x/2) - sqrt(2) + 1)/(1632*sqrt(2) + 2308) - 816*log(tanh(
x/2) - sqrt(2) + 1)/(1632*sqrt(2) + 2308)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 61 vs. 2(12) = 24.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 61, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.07

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}-e^{(-x)}+1}{\sqrt{2}+e^{(-x)}-1}\right)-\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}-e^{(-x)}-1}{\sqrt{2}+e^{(-x)}+1}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/4*sqrt(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^(-x) + 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^(-x) - 1)) - 1/4*sqrt
(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^(-x) - 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^(-x) + 1))
```

Giac [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 = 2.47

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}\log\left(\frac{\left|-4\sqrt{2}+2e^{(2x)}-6\right|}{\left|4\sqrt{2}+2e^{(2x)}-6\right|}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/4*sqrt(2)*log(abs(-4*sqrt(2) + 2*e^(2*x) - 6)/abs(4*sqrt(2) + 2*e^(2*x)
 - 6))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 50, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.33

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\left(\ln\left(4\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\,(12\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}-4)}{4}\right)-\ln\left(4\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}+\frac{\sqrt{2}\,(12\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}-4)}{4}\right)\right)}{4}$$

input
```
int(-1/(sinh(x)^2 - 1),x)
```

output
```
-(2^(1/2)*(log(4*exp(2*x) - (2^(1/2)*(12*exp(2*x) - 4))/4) - log(4*exp(2*x
) + (2^(1/2)*(12*exp(2*x) - 4))/4)))/4
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 45, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.00

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}\left(-\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}-1\right)+\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}+1\right)+\log\left(e^x+\sqrt{2}-1\right)-\log\left(e^x+\sqrt{2}+1\right)\right)}{4}$$

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^2),x)
```

output
```
(sqrt(2)*( - log(e**x - sqrt(2) - 1) + log(e**x - sqrt(2) + 1) + log(e**x
+ sqrt(2) - 1) - log(e**x + sqrt(2) + 1)))/4
```

3.2 $\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^4(x)} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 25

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^4(x)} dx = \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\tanh(x)}{2}$$

output
```
1/4*arctanh(2^(1/2)*tanh(x))*2^(1/2)+1/2*tanh(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.96

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^4(x)} dx = \frac{1}{4}\left(\sqrt{2}\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right) + 2\tanh(x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - Sinh[x]^4)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(Sqrt[2]*ArcTanh[Sqrt[2]*Tanh[x]] + 2*Tanh[x])/4
```

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, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.400, Rules used = {3042, 3688, 299, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^4(x)}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(ix)^4}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3688}$$

$$\int \frac{1-\tanh^2(x)}{1-2\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 299}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{1-2\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)+\frac{\tanh(x)}{2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 219}$$

$$\frac{\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{2\sqrt{2}}+\frac{\tanh(x)}{2}$$

input
```
Int[(1 - Sinh[x]^4)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
ArcTanh[Sqrt[2]*Tanh[x]]/(2*Sqrt[2]) + Tanh[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 299
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(p_)*((c_) + (d_.)*(x_)^2), x_Symbol] :> Simp[d*x
*((a + b*x^2)^(p + 1)/(b*(2*p + 3))), x] - Simp[(a*d - b*c*(2*p + 3))/(b*(2
*p + 3))   Int[(a + b*x^2)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && NeQ[b*c -
 a*d, 0] && NeQ[2*p + 3, 0]
```

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

rule 3688
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^4)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff =
 FreeFactors[Tan[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[ff/f   Subst[Int[(a + 2*a*ff^2*x^2 + (
a + b)*ff^4*x^4)^p/(1 + ff^2*x^2)^(2*p + 1), x], x, Tan[e + f*x]/ff], x]] /
; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && IntegerQ[p]
```

Maple [B] (verified)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 45 vs. $2(17) = 34$.

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 46, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.84

method	result	size
risch	$-\frac{1}{{\mathrm e}^{2 x}+1}+\frac{\sqrt{2}\, \ln \left({\mathrm e}^{2 x}-3+2 \sqrt{2}\right)}{8}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\, \ln \left({\mathrm e}^{2 x}-3-2 \sqrt{2}\right)}{8}$	46
default	$\frac{\tanh \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tanh \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}+1}+\frac{\sqrt{2}\, \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\left(2 \tanh \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2\right) \sqrt{2}}{4}\right)}{4}+\frac{\sqrt{2}\, \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\left(2 \tanh \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+2\right) \sqrt{2}}{4}\right)}{4}$	55

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^4),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/(exp(2*x)+1)+1/8*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(2*x)-3+2*2^(1/2))-1/8*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(2*
x)-3-2*2^(1/2))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 113 vs. $2(17) = 34$.

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 113, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.52

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^4(x)}\,dx = \frac{\left(\sqrt{2}\cosh(x)^2 + 2\sqrt{2}\cosh(x)\sinh(x) + \sqrt{2}\sinh(x)^2 + \sqrt{2}\right)\log\left(-\frac{3\left(2\sqrt{2}-3\right)\cosh(x)^2-4\left(3\sqrt{2}-4\right)\cosh(x)\sinh(}{\cosh(x)^2+\sinh(x)}\right.}{8\left(\cosh(x)^2 + 2\cosh(x)\sinh(x) + \sinh(x)^2 + 1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^4),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/8*((sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*sqrt(2)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sqrt(2)*sinh(x)^2 +
sqrt(2))*log(-(3*(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*cosh(x)^2 - 4*(3*sqrt(2) - 4)*cosh(x)*sin
h(x) + 3*(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*sinh(x)^2 - 2*sqrt(2) + 3)/(cosh(x)^2 + sinh(x)^2
 - 3)) - 8)/(cosh(x)^2 + 2*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sinh(x)^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 908 vs. $2(20) = 40$.

Time = 3.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 908, normalized size of antiderivative = 36.32

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^4(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)**4),x)
```

output
```
3064704*log(tanh(x/2) - 1 + sqrt(2))*tanh(x/2)**2/(12258816*sqrt(2)*tanh(x
/2)**2 + 17336584*tanh(x/2)**2 + 12258816*sqrt(2) + 17336584) + 2167073*sq
rt(2)*log(tanh(x/2) - 1 + sqrt(2))*tanh(x/2)**2/(12258816*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2
)**2 + 17336584*tanh(x/2)**2 + 12258816*sqrt(2) + 17336584) + 3064704*log(
tanh(x/2) - 1 + sqrt(2))/(12258816*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**2 + 17336584*tanh(x/
2)**2 + 12258816*sqrt(2) + 17336584) + 2167073*sqrt(2)*log(tanh(x/2) - 1 +
 sqrt(2))/(12258816*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**2 + 17336584*tanh(x/2)**2 + 1225881
6*sqrt(2) + 17336584) + 3064704*log(tanh(x/2) + 1 + sqrt(2))*tanh(x/2)**2/
(12258816*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**2 + 17336584*tanh(x/2)**2 + 12258816*sqrt(2)
+ 17336584) + 2167073*sqrt(2)*log(tanh(x/2) + 1 + sqrt(2))*tanh(x/2)**2/(1
2258816*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**2 + 17336584*tanh(x/2)**2 + 12258816*sqrt(2) +
17336584) + 3064704*log(tanh(x/2) + 1 + sqrt(2))/(12258816*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/
2)**2 + 17336584*tanh(x/2)**2 + 12258816*sqrt(2) + 17336584) + 2167073*sqr
t(2)*log(tanh(x/2) + 1 + sqrt(2))/(12258816*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**2 + 1733658
4*tanh(x/2)**2 + 12258816*sqrt(2) + 17336584) - 2167073*sqrt(2)*log(tanh(x
/2) - sqrt(2) - 1)*tanh(x/2)**2/(12258816*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**2 + 17336584*
tanh(x/2)**2 + 12258816*sqrt(2) + 17336584) - 3064704*log(tanh(x/2) - sqrt
(2) - 1)*tanh(x/2)**2/(12258816*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**2 + 17336584*tanh(x/2)*
*2 + 12258816*sqrt(2) + 17336584) - 2167073*sqrt(2)*log(tanh(x/2) - sqrt(2
) - 1)/(12258816*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**2 + 17336584*tanh(x/2)**2 + 1225881...
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 69 vs. $2(17) = 34$.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 69, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.76

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^4(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}-e^{(-x)}+1}{\sqrt{2}+e^{(-x)}-1}\right) - \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}-e^{(-x)}-1}{\sqrt{2}+e^{(-x)}+1}\right) + \frac{1}{e^{(-2x)}+1}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^4),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/8*sqrt(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^(-x) + 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^(-x) - 1)) - 1/8*sqrt
(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^(-x) - 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^(-x) + 1)) + 1/(e^(-2*x) + 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 48 vs. $2(17) = 34$.

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 48, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.92

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^4(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{2}\log\left(\frac{\left|-4\sqrt{2}+2e^{(2x)}-6\right|}{\left|4\sqrt{2}+2e^{(2x)}-6\right|}\right) - \frac{1}{e^{(2x)}+1}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^4),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/8*sqrt(2)*log(abs(-4*sqrt(2) + 2*e^(2*x) - 6)/abs(4*sqrt(2) + 2*e^(2*x)
 - 6)) - 1/(e^(2*x) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 1.61 (sec) , antiderivative size = 63, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.52

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^4(x)}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(2\,e^{2x}+\frac{\sqrt{2}\,(12\,e^{2x}-4)}{8}\right)}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(2\,e^{2x}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\,(12\,e^{2x}-4)}{8}\right)}{8} - \frac{1}{e^{2x}+1}$$

input
```
int(-1/(sinh(x)^4 - 1),x)
```

output
```
(2^(1/2)*log(2*exp(2*x) + (2^(1/2)*(12*exp(2*x) - 4))/8))/8 - (2^(1/2)*log
(2*exp(2*x) - (2^(1/2)*(12*exp(2*x) - 4))/8))/8 - 1/(exp(2*x) + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 140, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.60

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^4(x)}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{-e^{2x}\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}-1\right)+e^{2x}\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}+1\right)+e^{2x}\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x+\sqrt{2}-1\right)-e^{2x}\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x+\sqrt{2}\right.}{8e}$$

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^4),x)
```

output
```
( - e**(2*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) - 1) + e**(2*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x -
 sqrt(2) + 1) + e**(2*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) - 1) - e**(2*x)*sqrt(2
)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) + 1) + 8*e**(2*x) - sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) - 1) +
 sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) + 1) + sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) - 1) - sqrt(
2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) + 1))/(8*(e**(2*x) + 1))
```

3.3 $\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^6(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 75

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^6(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{6}\arctan\left(\sqrt{3}-2\tanh(x)\right)+\frac{1}{6}\arctan\left(\sqrt{3}+2\tanh(x)\right)+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{3\sqrt{2}}+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}\tanh(x)}{1+\tanh^2(x)}\right)}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

output
```
1/6*arctan(-3^(1/2)+2*tanh(x))+1/6*arctan(3^(1/2)+2*tanh(x))+1/6*arctanh(2
^(1/2)*tanh(x))*2^(1/2)+1/6*arctanh(3^(1/2)*tanh(x)/(1+tanh(x)^2))*3^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 5.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 127, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.69

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^6(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\left(\sqrt{7-4\sqrt{3}}\left(2+\sqrt{3}\right)\arctan\left(\frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{7-4\sqrt{3}}}\right)-\left(-2+\sqrt{3}\right)\sqrt{7+4\sqrt{3}}\arctan\left(\frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{7+4\sqrt{3}}}\right)-\sqrt{3}\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{7+e^{4x}}{4\sqrt{3}}\right)+\sqrt{2}\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - Sinh[x]^6)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(Sqrt[7 - 4*Sqrt[3]]*(2 + Sqrt[3])*ArcTan[E^(2*x)/Sqrt[7 - 4*Sqrt[3]]] - (
-2 + Sqrt[3])*Sqrt[7 + 4*Sqrt[3]]*ArcTan[E^(2*x)/Sqrt[7 + 4*Sqrt[3]]] - Sq
rt[3]*ArcTanh[(7 + E^(4*x))/(4*Sqrt[3])] + Sqrt[2]*ArcTanh[Sqrt[2]*Tanh[x]
])/6
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.36 (sec) , antiderivative size = 83, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.11, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.500$, Rules used = {3042, 3690, 3042, 3660, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^6(x)}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sin(ix)^6}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3690}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^2(x)}dx+\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{-1}\sinh^2(x)+1}dx+\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{1-(-1)^{2/3}\sinh^2(x)}dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{\sin(ix)^2+1}dx+\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{1-\sqrt[3]{-1}\sin(ix)^2}dx+\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{(-1)^{2/3}\sin(ix)^2+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3660}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{1-2\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)+\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{1-\left(1-\sqrt[3]{-1}\right)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)+\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{1-\left(1+(-1)^{2/3}\right)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{219}$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{3\sqrt{2}}+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1-\sqrt[3]{-1}}\tanh(x)\right)}{3\sqrt{1-\sqrt[3]{-1}}}+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+(-1)^{2/3}}\tanh(x)\right)}{3\sqrt{1+(-1)^{2/3}}}$$

input
```
Int[(1 - Sinh[x]^6)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
ArcTanh[Sqrt[2]*Tanh[x]]/(3*Sqrt[2]) + ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 - (-1)^(1/3)]*Tanh[x
]]/(3*Sqrt[1 - (-1)^(1/3)]) + ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 + (-1)^(2/3)]*Tanh[x]]/(3*Sqr
t[1 + (-1)^(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 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 3660
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff =
FreeFactors[Tan[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[ff/f   Subst[Int[1/(a + (a + b)*ff^2*x^
2), x], x, Tan[e + f*x]/ff], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x]
```

rule 3690
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_))^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Module[{
k}, Simp[2/(a*n)   Sum[Int[1/(1 - Sin[e + f*x]^2/((-1)^(4*(k/n))*Rt[-a/b, n
/2])), x], {k, 1, n/2}], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && IntegerQ[n/2]
```

Maple [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3.

Time = 0.86 (sec) , antiderivative size = 71, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

method	result
risch	$\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{2x}-3+2\sqrt{2}\right)}{12}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{2x}-3-2\sqrt{2}\right)}{12}+\left(\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}(1296\_Z^4-36\_Z^2+1)}\_R\ln\left(432\_R^3-72\_R^2+\mathrm{e}\right.\right.$
default	$\frac{\left(\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}(\_Z^4+2\_Z^3+2\_Z^2-2\_Z+1)}\frac{\left(-\_R^2-\_R+1\right)\ln\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\_R\right)}{2\_R^3+3\_R^2+2\_R-1}\right)}{3}+\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\mathrm{arctanh}\left(\frac{\left(2\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2\right)\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)}{6}+$

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^6),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/12*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(2*x)-3+2*2^(1/2))-1/12*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(2*x)-3-2*2^(1/2)
)+sum(_R*ln(432*_R^3-72*_R^2+exp(2*x)+1),_R=RootOf(1296*_Z^4-36*_Z^2+1))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 247 vs. 2(57) = 114.

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 247, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.29

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^6(x)}\,dx =$$

$$-\frac{1}{12}\sqrt{3}\log\left(\frac{4\left(\left(\sqrt{3}+2\right)\cosh\left(x\right)^2-\left(2\sqrt{3}+3\right)\cosh\left(x\right)\sinh\left(x\right)+\left(\sqrt{3}+2\right)\sinh\left(x\right)^2\right)}{\cosh\left(x\right)^2-2\cosh\left(x\right)\sinh\left(x\right)+\sinh\left(x\right)^2}\right)$$

$$+\frac{1}{12}\sqrt{3}\log\left(-\frac{4\left(\left(\sqrt{3}-2\right)\cosh\left(x\right)^2-\left(2\sqrt{3}-3\right)\cosh\left(x\right)\sinh\left(x\right)+\left(\sqrt{3}-2\right)\sinh\left(x\right)^2\right)}{\cosh\left(x\right)^2-2\cosh\left(x\right)\sinh\left(x\right)+\sinh\left(x\right)^2}\right)$$

$$+\frac{1}{12}\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{3\left(2\sqrt{2}-3\right)\cosh\left(x\right)^2-4\left(3\sqrt{2}-4\right)\cosh\left(x\right)\sinh\left(x\right)+3\left(2\sqrt{2}-3\right)\sinh\left(x\right)^2-2\sqrt{2}}{\cosh\left(x\right)^2+\sinh\left(x\right)^2-3}\right.$$

$$-\frac{1}{6}\arctan\left(-\frac{\left(\sqrt{3}+2\right)\cosh\left(x\right)+\left(\sqrt{3}+2\right)\sinh\left(x\right)}{\cosh\left(x\right)-\sinh\left(x\right)}\right)$$

$$+\frac{1}{6}\arctan\left(-\frac{\left(\sqrt{3}-2\right)\cosh\left(x\right)+\left(\sqrt{3}-2\right)\sinh\left(x\right)}{\cosh\left(x\right)-\sinh\left(x\right)}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^6),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/12*sqrt(3)*log(4*((sqrt(3) + 2)*cosh(x)^2 - (2*sqrt(3) + 3)*cosh(x)*sin
h(x) + (sqrt(3) + 2)*sinh(x)^2)/(cosh(x)^2 - 2*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sinh(x)^2
)) + 1/12*sqrt(3)*log(-4*((sqrt(3) - 2)*cosh(x)^2 - (2*sqrt(3) - 3)*cosh(x
)*sinh(x) + (sqrt(3) - 2)*sinh(x)^2)/(cosh(x)^2 - 2*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sinh
(x)^2)) + 1/12*sqrt(2)*log(-(3*(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*cosh(x)^2 - 4*(3*sqrt(2) -
4)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + 3*(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*sinh(x)^2 - 2*sqrt(2) + 3)/(cosh(x)
^2 + sinh(x)^2 - 3)) - 1/6*arctan(-((sqrt(3) + 2)*cosh(x) + (sqrt(3) + 2)*
sinh(x))/(cosh(x) - sinh(x))) + 1/6*arctan(-((sqrt(3) - 2)*cosh(x) + (sqrt
(3) - 2)*sinh(x))/(cosh(x) - sinh(x)))
```

Sympy [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^6(x)}\,dx = \text{Timed out}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)**6),x)
```

output
```
Timed out
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^6(x)}\,dx = \int -\frac{1}{\sinh\left(x\right)^6-1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^6),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/12*sqrt(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^x + 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^x - 1)) + 1/12*sqrt(2)
*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^x - 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^x + 1)) + integrate(1/3*(e^(3*x) +
4*e^(2*x) - e^x)/(e^(4*x) + 2*e^(3*x) + 2*e^(2*x) - 2*e^x + 1), x) - integ
rate(1/3*(e^(3*x) - 4*e^(2*x) - e^x)/(e^(4*x) - 2*e^(3*x) + 2*e^(2*x) + 2*
e^x + 1), x)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 143 vs. $2(57) = 114$.

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 143, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.91

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^6(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{36}\left(\left(2\sqrt{3}-3\right)e^{(4x)}+2\sqrt{3}-3\right)\arctan\left(\frac{e^{(2x)}}{\sqrt{3}+2}\right) + \frac{1}{36}\left(\left(2\sqrt{3}+3\right)e^{(4x)}+2\sqrt{3}+3\right)\arctan\left(-\frac{e^{(2x)}}{\sqrt{3}-2}\right) - \frac{1}{12}\sqrt{3}\log\left(\left(\sqrt{3}+2\right)^2+e^{(4x)}\right) + \frac{1}{12}\sqrt{3}\log\left(\left(\sqrt{3}-2\right)^2+e^{(4x)}\right) - \frac{1}{12}\sqrt{2}\log\left(\frac{\left|-4\sqrt{2}+2e^{(2x)}-6\right|}{\left|4\sqrt{2}+2e^{(2x)}-6\right|}\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^6),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/36*((2*sqrt(3) - 3)*e^(4*x) + 2*sqrt(3) - 3)*arctan(e^(2*x)/(sqrt(3) +
2)) + 1/36*((2*sqrt(3) + 3)*e^(4*x) + 2*sqrt(3) + 3)*arctan(-e^(2*x)/(sqrt
(3) - 2)) - 1/12*sqrt(3)*log((sqrt(3) + 2)^2 + e^(4*x)) + 1/12*sqrt(3)*log
((sqrt(3) - 2)^2 + e^(4*x)) - 1/12*sqrt(2)*log(abs(-4*sqrt(2) + 2*e^(2*x)
- 6)/abs(4*sqrt(2) + 2*e^(2*x) - 6))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 3.35 (sec) , antiderivative size = 285, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.80

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^6(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
int(-1/(sinh(x)^6 - 1),x)
```

output
```
(log(exp(2*x)*(14009449395540459520 + 6177144285775790080i) + 3^(1/2)*(955
607545932677120 - 2167269359741829120i) - 3^(1/2)*exp(2*x)*(80883593776411
44320 + 3566375915854233600i) - (1655160823988879360 - 3753820658157486080
i))*1i)/12 - (log(exp(2*x)*(14009449395540459520 - 6177144285775790080i) +
 3^(1/2)*(955607545932677120 + 2167269359741829120i) - 3^(1/2)*exp(2*x)*(8
088359377641144320 - 3566375915854233600i) - (1655160823988879360 + 375382
0658157486080i))*1i)/12 + atan((14009449395540459520*exp(2*x) - 9556075459
32677120*3^(1/2) + 8088359377641144320*3^(1/2)*exp(2*x) - 1655160823988879
360)/(6177144285775790080*exp(2*x) + 2167269359741829120*3^(1/2) + 3566375
915854233600*3^(1/2)*exp(2*x) + 3753820658157486080))/6 - (3^(1/2)*log((61
77144285775790080*exp(2*x) - 2167269359741829120*3^(1/2) - 356637591585423
3600*3^(1/2)*exp(2*x) + 3753820658157486080)^2 + (14009449395540459520*exp
(2*x) + 955607545932677120*3^(1/2) - 8088359377641144320*3^(1/2)*exp(2*x)
- 1655160823988879360)^2))/12 + (3^(1/2)*log((6177144285775790080*exp(2*x)
 + 2167269359741829120*3^(1/2) + 3566375915854233600*3^(1/2)*exp(2*x) + 37
53820658157486080)^2 + (14009449395540459520*exp(2*x) - 955607545932677120
*3^(1/2) + 8088359377641144320*3^(1/2)*exp(2*x) - 1655160823988879360)^2))
/12 + (2^(1/2)*log(17674880313941032960*exp(2*x) - 2144322552070144000*2^(
1/2) + 12498027726650736640*2^(1/2)*exp(2*x) - 3032530035220152320))/12 -
(2^(1/2)*log(17674880313941032960*exp(2*x) + 2144322552070144000*2^(1/2...
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^6(x)}\,dx = -2\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}-1\right)+2\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}+1\right) +2\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x+\sqrt{2}-1\right)-2\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x+\sqrt{2}+1\right) +\frac{960\left(\int\frac{e^{4x}}{e^{12x}-6e^{10x}+15e^{8x}-84e^{6x}+15e^{4x}-6e^{2x}+1}dx\right)}{7} +\frac{64\left(\int\frac{e^{2x}}{e^{12x}-6e^{10x}+15e^{8x}-84e^{6x}+15e^{4x}-6e^{2x}+1}dx\right)}{7} +\frac{64\left(\int\frac{1}{e^{12x}-6e^{10x}+15e^{8x}-84e^{6x}+15e^{4x}-6e^{2x}+1}dx\right)}{7} -\frac{4\log(e^{8x}+14e^{4x}+1)}{21}+\frac{8\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}-1\right)}{3} +\frac{8\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}+1\right)}{3}+\frac{8\log\left(e^x+\sqrt{2}-1\right)}{3} +\frac{8\log\left(e^x+\sqrt{2}+1\right)}{3}-\frac{64x}{7}$$

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^6),x)
```

output
```
(2*( - 21*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) - 1) + 21*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2)
+ 1) + 21*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) - 1) - 21*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2)
+ 1) + 1440*int(e**(4*x)/(e**(12*x) - 6*e**(10*x) + 15*e**(8*x) - 84*e**(6
*x) + 15*e**(4*x) - 6*e**(2*x) + 1),x) + 96*int(e**(2*x)/(e**(12*x) - 6*e*
*(10*x) + 15*e**(8*x) - 84*e**(6*x) + 15*e**(4*x) - 6*e**(2*x) + 1),x) + 9
6*int(1/(e**(12*x) - 6*e**(10*x) + 15*e**(8*x) - 84*e**(6*x) + 15*e**(4*x)
 - 6*e**(2*x) + 1),x) - 2*log(e**(8*x) + 14*e**(4*x) + 1) + 28*log(e**x -
sqrt(2) - 1) + 28*log(e**x - sqrt(2) + 1) + 28*log(e**x + sqrt(2) - 1) + 2
8*log(e**x + sqrt(2) + 1) - 96*x))/21
```

3.4 $\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^8(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 159

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^8(x)}\,dx = &-\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{-1+\sqrt{2}}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}-2\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{-1+\sqrt{2}}}\right)\\ &+\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{-1+\sqrt{2}}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}+2\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{-1+\sqrt{2}}}\right)\\ &+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{2}}\\ &+\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}\tanh(x)}{1+\sqrt{2}\tanh^2(x)}\right)+\frac{\tanh(x)}{4}\end{aligned}$$

output
```
-1/8*(2^(1/2)-1)^(1/2)*arctan(((1+2^(1/2))^(1/2)-2*tanh(x))/(2^(1/2)-1)^(1
/2))+1/8*(2^(1/2)-1)^(1/2)*arctan(((1+2^(1/2))^(1/2)+2*tanh(x))/(2^(1/2)-1
)^(1/2))+1/8*arctanh(2^(1/2)*tanh(x))*2^(1/2)+1/8*(1+2^(1/2))^(1/2)*arctan
h((2+2*2^(1/2))^(1/2)*tanh(x)/(1+2^(1/2)*tanh(x)^2))+1/4*tanh(x)
```

Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 2.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 64, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.40

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^8(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{8}\left(\frac{2\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1-i}\tanh(x)\right)}{\sqrt{1-i}}+\frac{2\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+i}\tanh(x)\right)}{\sqrt{1+i}} + \sqrt{2}\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)+2\tanh(x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - Sinh[x]^8)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
((2*ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 - I]*Tanh[x]])/Sqrt[1 - I] + (2*ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 + I]*Tan
h[x]])/Sqrt[1 + I] + Sqrt[2]*ArcTanh[Sqrt[2]*Tanh[x]] + 2*Tanh[x])/8
```

Rubi [C] (verified)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.43 (sec) , antiderivative size = 69, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.43, number of steps used = 10, number of rules used = 9, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.900, Rules used = {3042, 3690, 3042, 3654, 3042, 3660, 219, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^8(x)}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3042$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(ix)^8}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3690$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^2(x)}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-i\sinh^2(x)}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{i\sinh^2(x)+1}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{\sinh^2(x)+1}dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(ix)^2}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-i\sin(ix)^2}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{i\sin(ix)^2+1}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{\sin(ix)^2+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3654}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-i\sin(ix)^2}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{i\sin(ix)^2+1}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{\sin(ix)^2+1}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \operatorname{sech}^2(x)dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-i\sin(ix)^2}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{i\sin(ix)^2+1}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{\sin(ix)^2+1}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \csc\left(ix+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3660}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \csc\left(ix+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-2\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-(1+i)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-(1-i)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{219}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \csc\left(ix+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1-i}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{1-i}}+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+i}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{1+i}}+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4254}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}i\int 1d(-i\tanh(x))+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1-i}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{1-i}}+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+i}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{1+i}}+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{24}$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1-i}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{1-i}}+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+i}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{1+i}}+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{2}}+\frac{\tanh(x)}{4}$$

input
```
Int[(1 - Sinh[x]^8)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 - I]*Tanh[x]]/(4*Sqrt[1 - I]) + ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 + I]*Tanh[x]
]/(4*Sqrt[1 + I]) + ArcTanh[Sqrt[2]*Tanh[x]]/(4*Sqrt[2]) + Tanh[x]/4
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, 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 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, 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 3660
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff =
FreeFactors[Tan[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[ff/f   Subst[Int[1/(a + (a + b)*ff^2*x^
2), x], x, Tan[e + f*x]/ff], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x]
```

rule 3690
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_))^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Module[{
k}, Simp[2/(a*n)   Sum[Int[1/(1 - Sin[e + f*x]^2/((-1)^(4*(k/n))*Rt[-a/b, n
/2])), x], {k, 1, n/2}], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && IntegerQ[n/2]
```

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 [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3.

Time = 4.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 81, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.51

method	result
risch	$-\frac{1}{2(e^{2x}+1)}+\left(\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}(8192\_Z^4-128\_Z^2+1)}\_R\ln\left(2048\_R^3-256\_R^2+e^{2x}+1\right)\right)+\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(e^{2x}-3\right.}{16}$
default	$\frac{\left(\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(2\_Z^4-2\_Z^2+1\right)}\_R\ln\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+\left(-4\_R^3+4\_R\right)\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)\right)}{8}+\frac{\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+2}+\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\mathrm{arctanh}\left(\frac{\left(2\tan\right.}{}\right.}{8}$

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^8),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2/(exp(2*x)+1)+sum(_R*ln(2048*_R^3-256*_R^2+exp(2*x)+1),_R=RootOf(8192*
_Z^4-128*_Z^2+1))+1/16*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(2*x)-3+2*2^(1/2))-1/16*2^(1/2)*ln(ex
p(2*x)-3-2*2^(1/2))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 618 vs. 2(111) = 222.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 618, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.89

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^8(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^8),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/16*(2*(cosh(x)^2 + 2*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sinh(x)^2 + 1)*sqrt(sqrt(2) - 1)*
arctan(((sqrt(2) + 1)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(sqrt(2) + 1)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + (sqrt(
2) + 1)*sinh(x)^2)*sqrt(sqrt(2) + 1)*sqrt(sqrt(2) - 1) + 1/2*((3*sqrt(2) +
 4)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(3*sqrt(2) + 4)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + (3*sqrt(2) + 4)*sinh(x
)^2 - sqrt(2))*sqrt(sqrt(2) - 1)) - 2*(cosh(x)^2 + 2*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sin
h(x)^2 + 1)*sqrt(sqrt(2) - 1)*arctan(((sqrt(2) + 1)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(sqrt(2)
 + 1)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + (sqrt(2) + 1)*sinh(x)^2)*sqrt(sqrt(2) + 1)*sqrt(sq
rt(2) - 1) - 1/2*((3*sqrt(2) + 4)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(3*sqrt(2) + 4)*cosh(x)*si
nh(x) + (3*sqrt(2) + 4)*sinh(x)^2 - sqrt(2))*sqrt(sqrt(2) - 1)) - (cosh(x)
^2 + 2*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sinh(x)^2 + 1)*sqrt(sqrt(2) + 1)*log(cosh(x)^4 +
4*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^3 + sinh(x)^4 + 2*(3*cosh(x)^2 - 1)*sinh(x)^2 - 2*cosh(x
)^2 + 4*(cosh(x)^3 - cosh(x))*sinh(x) + 2*((sqrt(2) - 2)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(sq
rt(2) - 2)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + (sqrt(2) - 2)*sinh(x)^2 + sqrt(2) + 2)*sqrt(s
qrt(2) + 1) + 4*sqrt(2) + 5) + (cosh(x)^2 + 2*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sinh(x)^2
+ 1)*sqrt(sqrt(2) + 1)*log(cosh(x)^4 + 4*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^3 + sinh(x)^4 + 2
*(3*cosh(x)^2 - 1)*sinh(x)^2 - 2*cosh(x)^2 + 4*(cosh(x)^3 - cosh(x))*sinh(
x) - 2*((sqrt(2) - 2)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(sqrt(2) - 2)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + (sqrt(
2) - 2)*sinh(x)^2 + sqrt(2) + 2)*sqrt(sqrt(2) + 1) + 4*sqrt(2) + 5) + (sqr
t(2)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*sqrt(2)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sqrt(2)*sinh(x)^2 + sqrt(2))*
log(-(3*(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*cosh(x)^2 - 4*(3*sqrt(2) - 4)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) +...
```

Sympy [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^8(x)}\,dx = \text{Timed out}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)**8),x)
```

output
```
Timed out
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^8(x)}\,dx = \int -\frac{1}{\sinh(x)^8-1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^8),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/16*sqrt(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^x + 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^x - 1)) + 1/16*sqrt(2)
*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^x - 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^x + 1)) - 1/2/(e^(2*x) + 1) + 8*int
egrate(e^(4*x)/(e^(8*x) - 4*e^(6*x) + 22*e^(4*x) - 4*e^(2*x) + 1), x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.28 (sec) , antiderivative size = 48, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.30

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^8(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{16}\sqrt{2}\log\left(\frac{\left|-4\sqrt{2}+2e^{(2x)}-6\right|}{\left|4\sqrt{2}+2e^{(2x)}-6\right|}\right) - \frac{1}{2\left(e^{(2x)}+1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^8),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/16*sqrt(2)*log(abs(-4*sqrt(2) + 2*e^(2*x) - 6)/abs(4*sqrt(2) + 2*e^(2*x
) - 6)) - 1/2/(e^(2*x) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 3.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 273, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.72

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^8(x)}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(582732658686033920\,e^{2x} - 70697326355677184\,\sqrt{2} + 412054214575915008\,\sqrt{2}\,e^{2x} - 99981117\right.}{16}$$
$$- \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(582732658686033920\,e^{2x} + 70697326355677184\,\sqrt{2} - 412054214575915008\,\sqrt{2}\,e^{2x} - 9998111\right.}{16}$$
$$- \frac{1}{2\,(e^{2x}+1)}$$
$$- \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1-i}\,\ln\left(e^{2x}\,(155613434002538496 + 429723297714798592i) + \sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1-i}\,(-546848292827299\right.}{}$$
$$+ \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1-i}\,\ln\left(e^{2x}\,(155613434002538496 + 429723297714798592i) + \sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1-i}\,(54684829282729984\right.}{}$$
$$- \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1+1i}\,\ln\left(e^{2x}\,(155613434002538496 - 429723297714798592i) + \sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1+1i}\,(-5468482928272\right.}{}$$
$$+ \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1+1i}\,\ln\left(e^{2x}\,(155613434002538496 - 429723297714798592i) + \sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1+1i}\,(546848292827299\right.}{}$$

input

```
int(-1/(sinh(x)^8 - 1),x)
```

output
```
(2^(1/2)*log(582732658686033920*exp(2*x) - 70697326355677184*2^(1/2) + 412
054214575915008*2^(1/2)*exp(2*x) - 99981117754441728))/16 - (2^(1/2)*log(5
82732658686033920*exp(2*x) + 70697326355677184*2^(1/2) - 41205421457591500
8*2^(1/2)*exp(2*x) - 99981117754441728))/16 - 1/(2*(exp(2*x) + 1)) - (2^(1
/2)*(1 - 1i)^(1/2)*log(exp(2*x)*(155613434002538496 + 429723297714798592i)
 - 2^(1/2)*(1 - 1i)^(1/2)*(54684829282729984 - 21956972328779776i) + 2^(1/
2)*(1 - 1i)^(1/2)*exp(2*x)*(122963539294945528 - 271474128182050816i) + (70
836483296067584 - 69311013991743488i)))/16 + (2^(1/2)*(1 - 1i)^(1/2)*log(e
xp(2*x)*(155613434002538496 + 429723297714798592i) + 2^(1/2)*(1 - 1i)^(1/2
)*(54684829282729984 - 21956972328779776i) - 2^(1/2)*(1 - 1i)^(1/2)*exp(2*
x)*(122963539294945528 - 271474128182050816i) + (70836483296067584 - 693110
139917434488i)))/16 - (2^(1/2)*(1 + 1i)^(1/2)*log(exp(2*x)*(155613434002538
496 - 429723297714798592i) - 2^(1/2)*(1 + 1i)^(1/2)*(54684829282729984 + 2
1956972328779776i) + 2^(1/2)*(1 + 1i)^(1/2)*exp(2*x)*(122963539294945528 +
271474128182050816i) + (70836483296067584 + 693110139917434488i)))/16 + (2^
(1/2)*(1 + 1i)^(1/2)*log(exp(2*x)*(155613434002538496 - 429723297714798592
i) + 2^(1/2)*(1 + 1i)^(1/2)*(54684829282729984 + 21956972328779776i) - 2^(
1/2)*(1 + 1i)^(1/2)*exp(2*x)*(122963539294945528 + 271474128182050816i) + (
70836483296067584 + 693110139917434488i)))/16
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^8(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^8),x)
```

output

```
(2*( - 337*e**(2*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) - 1) + 337*e**(2*x)*sqrt(2)
*log(e**x - sqrt(2) + 1) + 337*e**(2*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) - 1) -
337*e**(2*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) + 1) + 51968*e**(2*x)*int(e**(4*x)
/(e**(16*x) - 8*e**(14*x) + 28*e**(12*x) - 56*e**(10*x) - 186*e**(8*x) - 5
6*e**(6*x) + 28*e**(4*x) - 8*e**(2*x) + 1),x) - 9216*e**(2*x)*int(e**(2*x)
/(e**(16*x) - 8*e**(14*x) + 28*e**(12*x) - 56*e**(10*x) - 186*e**(8*x) - 5
6*e**(6*x) + 28*e**(4*x) - 8*e**(2*x) + 1),x) + 2432*e**(2*x)*int(1/(e**(1
6*x) - 8*e**(14*x) + 28*e**(12*x) - 56*e**(10*x) - 186*e**(8*x) - 56*e**(6
*x) + 28*e**(4*x) - 8*e**(2*x) + 1),x) - 2*e**(2*x)*log(e**(8*x) - 4*e**(6
*x) + 22*e**(4*x) - 4*e**(2*x) + 1) + 276*e**(2*x)*log(e**(2*x) + 1) + 474
*e**(2*x)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) - 1) + 474*e**(2*x)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) + 1) +
 474*e**(2*x)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) - 1) + 474*e**(2*x)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) +
1) - 2432*e**(2*x)*x + 136*e**(2*x) - 337*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) - 1)
+ 337*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) + 1) + 337*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) - 1
) - 337*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) + 1) + 51968*int(e**(4*x)/(e**(16*x) -
8*e**(14*x) + 28*e**(12*x) - 56*e**(10*x) - 186*e**(8*x) - 56*e**(6*x) + 2
8*e**(4*x) - 8*e**(2*x) + 1),x) - 9216*int(e**(2*x)/(e**(16*x) - 8*e**(14*
x) + 28*e**(12*x) - 56*e**(10*x) - 186*e**(8*x) - 56*e**(6*x) + 28*e**(4*x
) - 8*e**(2*x) + 1),x) + 2432*int(1/(e**(16*x) - 8*e**(14*x) + 28*e**(12*x
) - 56*e**(10*x) - 186*e**(8*x) - 56*e**(6*x) + 28*e**(4*x) - 8*e**(2*x...
```

3.5 $\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh(x)} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 31

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh(x)} \, dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\cosh(x)}{1+\sqrt{2}-\sinh(x)}\right)$$

output
```
1/2*x*2^(1/2)+2^(1/2)*arctanh(cosh(x)/(1+2^(1/2)-sinh(x)))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.68

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh(x)} \, dx = \sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1+\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

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

output
```
Sqrt[2]*ArcTanh[(1 + Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[2]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, 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, 3136}

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh(x)}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{1+i\sin(ix)}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3136}$$
$$\sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\cosh(x)}{-\sinh(x)+\sqrt{2}+1}\right)+\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

output
```
x/Sqrt[2] + Sqrt[2]*ArcTanh[Cosh[x]/(1 + Sqrt[2] - Sinh[x])]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3136
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{q = Rt[
a^2 - b^2, 2]}, Simp[x/q, x] + Simp[(2/(d*q))*ArcTan[b*(Cos[c + d*x]/(a + q
 + b*Sin[c + d*x]))], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[a^2 - b^2, 0] &&
 PosQ[a]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.61

method	result	size
default	$\sqrt{2}\, \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\left(2 \tanh \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+2\right) \sqrt{2}}{4}\right)$	19
risch	$\frac{\sqrt{2}\, \ln \left({\mathrm e}^{x}+\sqrt{2}-1\right)}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\, \ln \left({\mathrm e}^{x}-1-\sqrt{2}\right)}{2}$	30

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

output
```
2^(1/2)*arctanh(1/4*(2*tanh(1/2*x)+2)*2^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 38, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.23

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh(x)}\, dx = \frac{1}{2}\, \sqrt{2} \log \left(-\frac{\left(\sqrt{2} - 2\right) \cosh \left(x\right) - \left(\sqrt{2} - 1\right) \sinh \left(x\right) - \sqrt{2} + 1}{\sinh \left(x\right) - 1}\right)$$

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

output
```
1/2*sqrt(2)*log(-((sqrt(2) - 2)*cosh(x) - (sqrt(2) - 1)*sinh(x) - sqrt(2)
+ 1)/(sinh(x) - 1))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.26

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh(x)}\, dx = \frac{\sqrt{2} \log \left(\tanh \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 1 + \sqrt{2}\right)}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2} \log \left(\tanh \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \sqrt{2} + 1\right)}{2}$$

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

output
```
sqrt(2)*log(tanh(x/2) + 1 + sqrt(2))/2 - sqrt(2)*log(tanh(x/2) - sqrt(2) +
 1)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.97

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}-e^{(-x)}-1}{\sqrt{2}+e^{(-x)}+1}\right)$$

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

output
```
-1/2*sqrt(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^(-x) - 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^(-x) + 1))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\log\left(\frac{\left|-2\sqrt{2}+2e^{x}-2\right|}{\left|2\sqrt{2}+2e^{x}-2\right|}\right)$$

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

output
```
-1/2*sqrt(2)*log(abs(-2*sqrt(2) + 2*e^x - 2)/abs(2*sqrt(2) + 2*e^x - 2))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 40, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.29

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh(x)}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(2\,\mathrm{e}^x+\sqrt{2}\,(\mathrm{e}^x+1)\right)}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(2\,\mathrm{e}^x-\sqrt{2}\,(\mathrm{e}^x+1)\right)}{2}$$

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

output
```
(2^(1/2)*log(2*exp(x) + 2^(1/2)*(exp(x) + 1)))/2 - (2^(1/2)*log(2*exp(x) -
 2^(1/2)*(exp(x) + 1)))/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh(x)}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}\left(-\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}-1\right)+\log\left(e^x+\sqrt{2}-1\right)\right)}{2}$$

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

output
```
(sqrt(2)*( - log(e**x - sqrt(2) - 1) + log(e**x + sqrt(2) - 1)))/2
```

3.6 $\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^3(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 133

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^3(x)}\,dx = \frac{2(-1)^{5/6}\arctan\left(\frac{i-(-1)^{5/6}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{1+(-1)^{2/3}}}\right)}{3\sqrt{1+(-1)^{2/3}}} + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1+\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \frac{1}{3}(-1)^{5/6}\log\left(1+(-1)^{5/6}+(-1)^{2/3}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) + \frac{1}{3}(-1)^{5/6}\log\left(1+\sqrt[6]{-\right.$$

output
```
2/3*(-1)^(5/6)*arctan((I-(-1)^(5/6)*tanh(1/2*x))/(1+(-1)^(2/3))^(1/2))/(1+
(-1)^(2/3))^(1/2)+1/3*2^(1/2)*arctanh(1/2*(1+tanh(1/2*x))*2^(1/2))-1/3*(-1
)^(5/6)*ln(1+(-1)^(5/6)+(-1)^(2/3)*tanh(1/2*x))+1/3*(-1)^(5/6)*ln(1+(-1)^(
1/6)+(-1)^(5/6)*tanh(1/2*x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 5.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 156, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.17

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^3(x)}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{-1+i\sqrt{3}}(1+i\sqrt{3})\arctan\left(\frac{2+\left(-1-i\sqrt{3}\right)\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{-2-2i\sqrt{3}}}\right) + \sqrt{-1-i\sqrt{3}}(1-i\sqrt{3})\arctan\left(\frac{2+i\left(i+\sqrt{3}\right)\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{-2+2i\sqrt{3}}}\right)}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - Sinh[x]^3)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(Sqrt[-1 + I*Sqrt[3]]*(1 + I*Sqrt[3])*ArcTan[(2 + (-1 - I*Sqrt[3])*Tanh[x/
2])/Sqrt[-2 - (2*I)*Sqrt[3]]] + Sqrt[-1 - I*Sqrt[3]]*(1 - I*Sqrt[3])*ArcTa
n[(2 + I*(I + Sqrt[3])*Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[-2 + (2*I)*Sqrt[3]]] + 2*ArcTanh[(1
 + Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[2]])/(3*Sqrt[2])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.43 (sec) , antiderivative size = 133, 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, 3692, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^3(x)}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1-i\sin(ix)^3}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3692}$$

$$\int \left(-\frac{(-1)^{5/6}}{3\left(\sqrt[6]{-1}\sinh(x)-(-1)^{5/6}\right)}-\frac{(-1)^{5/6}}{3\left((-1)^{5/6}\sinh(x)-(-1)^{5/6}\right)}-\frac{(-1)^{5/6}}{3\left(-(-1)^{5/6}-i\sinh(x)\right)}\right)dx$$

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

$$\frac{2(-1)^{5/6}\arctan\left(\frac{-(-1)^{5/6}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+i}{\sqrt{1+(-1)^{2/3}}}\right)}{3\sqrt{1+(-1)^{2/3}}}+\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)-\frac{1}{3}(-1)^{5/6}\log\left((-1)^{2/3}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+(-1)^{5/6}+1\right)+\frac{1}{3}(-1)^{5/6}\log\left((-1)^{5/6}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\sqrt[6]{-1}+1\right)$$

input
```
Int[(1 - Sinh[x]^3)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(2*(-1)^(5/6)*ArcTan[(I - (-1)^(5/6)*Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[1 + (-1)^(2/3)]])/(3*
Sqrt[1 + (-1)^(2/3)]) + (Sqrt[2]*ArcTanh[(1 + Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[2]])/3 - ((-
1)^(5/6)*Log[1 + (-1)^(5/6) + (-1)^(2/3)*Tanh[x/2]])/3 + ((-1)^(5/6)*Log[1
 + (-1)^(1/6) + (-1)^(5/6)*Tanh[x/2]])/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 3692
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*((c_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :>
Int[ExpandTrig[(a + b*(c*sin[e + f*x])^n)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, e, f
, n}, x] && (IGtQ[p, 0] || (EqQ[p, -1] && IntegerQ[n]))
```

Maple [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3.

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 60, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.45

method	result	si
risch	$\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}+\sqrt{2}-1\right)}{6}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}-1-\sqrt{2}\right)}{6}+\left(\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(81\_Z^{4}-9\_Z^{2}+1\right)}\_R\ln\left(9\_R^{2}-3\_R+\mathrm{e}^{x}\right)\right)$	60
default	$\frac{2\left(\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{4}-2\_Z^{3}+2\_Z^{2}+2\_Z+1\right)}\frac{\left(-\_R^{2}+\_R+1\right)\ln\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\_R\right)}{2\_R^{3}-3\_R^{2}+2\_R+1}\right)}{3}+\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\left(2\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+2\right)\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)}{3}$	80

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^3),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/6*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(x)+2^(1/2)-1)-1/6*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(x)-1-2^(1/2))+sum(_R*l
n(9*_R^2-3*_R+exp(x)),_R=RootOf(81*_Z^4-9*_Z^2+1))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 158, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.19

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^3(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{3}\log\left(\frac{(\sqrt{3}+3)\cosh(x)-(\sqrt{3}+1)\sinh(x)+\sqrt{3}+1}{\cosh(x)-\sinh(x)}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{3}\log\left(-\frac{(\sqrt{3}-3)\cosh(x)-(\sqrt{3}-1)\sinh(x)+\sqrt{3}-1}{\cosh(x)-\sinh(x)}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{(\sqrt{2}-2)\cosh(x)-(\sqrt{2}-1)\sinh(x)-\sqrt{2}+1}{\sinh(x)-1}\right) + \frac{1}{3}\arctan\left(\left(\sqrt{3}+1\right)\cosh(x)+\left(\sqrt{3}+1\right)\sinh(x)-1\right) - \frac{1}{3}\arctan\left(\left(\sqrt{3}-1\right)\cosh(x)+\left(\sqrt{3}-1\right)\sinh(x)+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^3),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/6*sqrt(3)*log(((sqrt(3) + 3)*cosh(x) - (sqrt(3) + 1)*sinh(x) + sqrt(3)
+ 1)/(cosh(x) - sinh(x))) + 1/6*sqrt(3)*log(-((sqrt(3) - 3)*cosh(x) - (sqr
t(3) - 1)*sinh(x) + sqrt(3) - 1)/(cosh(x) - sinh(x))) + 1/6*sqrt(2)*log(-(
(sqrt(2) - 2)*cosh(x) - (sqrt(2) - 1)*sinh(x) - sqrt(2) + 1)/(sinh(x) - 1)
) + 1/3*arctan((sqrt(3) + 1)*cosh(x) + (sqrt(3) + 1)*sinh(x) - 1) - 1/3*ar
ctan((sqrt(3) - 1)*cosh(x) + (sqrt(3) - 1)*sinh(x) + 1)
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 41.81 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5697, normalized size of antiderivative = 42.83

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^3(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)**3),x)
```

output
```
1993064208509905040030222651967612223670550485947450269720751264236*sqrt(1
 + sqrt(3)*I)*log(tanh(x/2) + 1 + sqrt(2))/(-1380835388754482505936500486
70179166982382068319622001807473872588840 + 976398067090657147495138524480
15990616395345985506319298307157515 30*sqrt(2) - 845585530306531772145617860
9505793922179731446324180990310407413822*sqrt(1 + sqrt(3)*I) - 199306420850
9905040030222651967612223670550485947450269720751264236*sqrt(6)*I*sqrt(1 +
 sqrt(3)*I) + 28186184343551059071520595365019313073932438154413936634368
02471274*sqrt(3)*I*sqrt(1 + sqrt(3)*I) + 597919262552971512009066795590283
6671011651457842350809162253792708*sqrt(2)*sqrt(1 + sqrt(3)*I)) + 469769739
0591843178586765894169885512322073025735656105728004118 79*sqrt(6)*I*sqrt(1
 + sqrt(3)*I)*log(tanh(x/2) + 1 + sqrt(2))/(-1380835388754482505936500486
70179166982382068319622001807473872588840 + 976398067090657147495138524480
15990616395345985506319298307157515 30*sqrt(2) - 845585530306531772145617860
9505793922179731446324180990310407413822*sqrt(1 + sqrt(3)*I) - 199306420850
9905040030222651967612223670550485947450269720751264236*sqrt(6)*I*sqrt(1 +
 sqrt(3)*I) + 28186184343551059071520595365019313073932438154413936634368
02471274*sqrt(3)*I*sqrt(1 + sqrt(3)*I) + 597919262552971512009066795590283
6671011651457842350809162253792708*sqrt(2)*sqrt(1 + sqrt(3)*I)) + 325466022
3635523824983795081600533020546511532850210643276905250510*log(tanh(x/2) +
 1 + sqrt(2))/(-1380835388754482505936500486701791669823820683196220018...
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^3(x)}\,dx = \int -\frac{1}{\sinh(x)^3-1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^3),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/6*sqrt(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^x + 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^x - 1)) + integrate(2/3
*(e^(3*x) + 4*e^(2*x) - e^x)/(e^(4*x) + 2*e^(3*x) + 2*e^(2*x) - 2*e^x + 1)
, x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 106, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.80

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^3(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{6}\,\pi - \frac{1}{6}\,\sqrt{3}\log\left(\left(\sqrt{3}+e^{x}+1\right)^{2}+e^{(2\,x)}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\,\sqrt{3}\log\left(\left(\sqrt{3}-e^{x}-1\right)^{2}+e^{(2\,x)}\right) - \frac{1}{6}\,\sqrt{2}\log\left(\frac{\left|-2\,\sqrt{2}+2\,e^{x}-2\right|}{\left|2\,\sqrt{2}+2\,e^{x}-2\right|}\right) - \frac{1}{3}\,\arctan\left(-\left(\sqrt{3}+1\right)e^{x}+1\right) - \frac{1}{3}\,\arctan\left(\left(\sqrt{3}-1\right)e^{x}+1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^3),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/6*pi - 1/6*sqrt(3)*log((sqrt(3) + e^x + 1)^2 + e^(2*x)) + 1/6*sqrt(3)*l
og((sqrt(3) - e^x - 1)^2 + e^(2*x)) - 1/6*sqrt(2)*log(abs(-2*sqrt(2) + 2*e
^x - 2)/abs(2*sqrt(2) + 2*e^x - 2)) - 1/3*arctan(-(sqrt(3) + 1)*e^x + 1) -
 1/3*arctan((sqrt(3) - 1)*e^x + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 3.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 225, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.69

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^3(x)}\,dx = \frac{\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{77824\,\mathrm{e}^{x}+32768\,\sqrt{3}-45056\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{e}^{x}-57344}{77824\,\mathrm{e}^{x}-45056\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{e}^{x}}\right)}{3} + \frac{\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{77824\,\mathrm{e}^{x}-32768\,\sqrt{3}+45056\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{e}^{x}-57344}{77824\,\mathrm{e}^{x}+45056\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{e}^{x}}\right)}{3} + \frac{\pi\,\mathrm{sign}\left(77824\,\mathrm{e}^{x}+32768\,\sqrt{3}-45056\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{e}^{x}-57344\right)}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(59392\,\mathrm{e}^{x}-17408\,\sqrt{2}-41984\,\sqrt{2}\,\mathrm{e}^{x}+24576\right)}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(59392\,\mathrm{e}^{x}+17408\,\sqrt{2}+41984\,\sqrt{2}\,\mathrm{e}^{x}+24576\right)}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\,\ln\left(\left(77824\,\mathrm{e}^{x}-32768\,\sqrt{3}+45056\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{e}^{x}-57344\right)^{2}+\left(77824\,\mathrm{e}^{x}+45056\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{e}^{x}\right)^{2}\right)}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\,\ln\left(\left(77824\,\mathrm{e}^{x}+32768\,\sqrt{3}-45056\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{e}^{x}-57344\right)^{2}+\left(77824\,\mathrm{e}^{x}-45056\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{e}^{x}\right)^{2}\right)}{6}$$

input
```
int(-1/(sinh(x)^3 - 1),x)
```

output
```
atan((77824*exp(x) + 32768*3^(1/2) - 45056*3^(1/2)*exp(x) - 57344)/(77824*
exp(x) - 45056*3^(1/2)*exp(x)))/3 + atan((77824*exp(x) - 32768*3^(1/2) + 4
5056*3^(1/2)*exp(x) - 57344)/(77824*exp(x) + 45056*3^(1/2)*exp(x)))/3 + (p
i*sign(77824*exp(x) + 32768*3^(1/2) - 45056*3^(1/2)*exp(x) - 57344))/3 - (
2^(1/2)*log(59392*exp(x) - 17408*2^(1/2) - 41984*2^(1/2)*exp(x) + 24576))/
6 + (2^(1/2)*log(59392*exp(x) + 17408*2^(1/2) + 41984*2^(1/2)*exp(x) + 245
76))/6 + (3^(1/2)*log((77824*exp(x) - 32768*3^(1/2) + 45056*3^(1/2)*exp(x)
 - 57344)^2 + (77824*exp(x) + 45056*3^(1/2)*exp(x))^2))/6 - (3^(1/2)*log((
77824*exp(x) + 32768*3^(1/2) - 45056*3^(1/2)*exp(x) - 57344)^2 + (77824*ex
p(x) - 45056*3^(1/2)*exp(x))^2))/6
```

Reduce [F]

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^3(x)}\,dx = &-\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}-1\right)+\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x+\sqrt{2}-1\right)\\&-16\left(\int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{6x}-3e^{4x}-8e^{3x}+3e^{2x}-1}dx\right)\\&+8\left(\int \frac{e^{x}}{e^{6x}-3e^{4x}-8e^{3x}+3e^{2x}-1}dx\right)\\&-\frac{2\log(e^{4x}+2e^{3x}+2e^{2x}-2e^x+1)}{3}\\&+\frac{4\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}-1\right)}{3}+\frac{4\log\left(e^x+\sqrt{2}-1\right)}{3}\end{aligned}$$

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^3),x)
```

output
```
( - 3*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) - 1) + 3*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) - 1)
- 48*int(e**(2*x)/(e**(6*x) - 3*e**(4*x) - 8*e**(3*x) + 3*e**(2*x) - 1),x)
 + 24*int(e**x/(e**(6*x) - 3*e**(4*x) - 8*e**(3*x) + 3*e**(2*x) - 1),x) -
2*log(e**(4*x) + 2*e**(3*x) + 2*e**(2*x) - 2*e**x + 1) + 4*log(e**x - sqrt
(2) - 1) + 4*log(e**x + sqrt(2) - 1))/3
```

3.7 $\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^5(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 233

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^5(x)}\,dx =& -\frac{2\sqrt[10]{-1}\arctan\left(\frac{i+\sqrt[10]{-1}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt[5]{-1}}}\right)}{5\sqrt{1-\sqrt[5]{-1}}}\\ &+\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1+\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{2}}\right)+\frac{2\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{(-1)^{4/5}+\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{1-(-1)^{3/5}}}\right)}{5\sqrt{1-(-1)^{3/5}}}\\ &-\frac{2\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{(-1)^{3/5}\left(1+(-1)^{2/5}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt[5]{-1}}}\right)}{5\sqrt{1-\sqrt[5]{-1}}}\\ &-\frac{2\sqrt[10]{-1}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{(-1)^{3/10}\left(1+(-1)^{4/5}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{\sqrt{\sqrt[5]{-1}+(-1)^{3/5}}}\right)}{5\sqrt{\sqrt[5]{-1}+(-1)^{3/5}}}\end{aligned}$$

output
```
-2/5*(-1)^(1/10)*arctan((I+(-1)^(1/10)*tanh(1/2*x))/(1-(-1)^(1/5))^(1/2))/
(1-(-1)^(1/5))^(1/2)+1/5*2^(1/2)*arctanh(1/2*(1+tanh(1/2*x))*2^(1/2))+2/5*
arctanh(((-1)^(4/5)+tanh(1/2*x))/(1-(-1)^(3/5))^(1/2))/(1-(-1)^(3/5))^(1/2
)-2/5*arctanh((-1)^(3/5)*(1+(-1)^(2/5)*tanh(1/2*x))/(1-(-1)^(1/5))^(1/2))/
(1-(-1)^(1/5))^(1/2)-2/5*(-1)^(1/10)*arctanh((-1)^(3/10)*(1+(-1)^(4/5)*tan
h(1/2*x))/((-1)^(1/5)+(-1)^(3/5))^(1/2))/((-1)^(1/5)+(-1)^(3/5))^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3 in optimal.

Time = 5.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 437, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.88

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^5(x)}\,dx$$
$$=\frac{1}{10}\left(2\sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1+\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{2}}\right)+\text{RootSum}\left[1-2\#1-2\#1^3+14\#1^4+2\#1^5+2\#1^7\right.\right.$$
$$+\#1^8\&,\frac{-x-2\log\left(-\cosh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sinh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\cosh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\#1-\sinh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\#1\right)+4x\#1+8\log\left(-\cosh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right.}{}$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - Sinh[x]^5)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(2*Sqrt[2]*ArcTanh[(1 + Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[2]] + RootSum[1 - 2*#1 - 2*#1^3 +
14*#1^4 + 2*#1^5 + 2*#1^7 + #1^8 & , (-x - 2*Log[-Cosh[x/2] - Sinh[x/2] +
Cosh[x/2]*#1 - Sinh[x/2]*#1] + 4*x*#1 + 8*Log[-Cosh[x/2] - Sinh[x/2] + Cos
h[x/2]*#1 - Sinh[x/2]*#1]*#1 - 9*x*#1^2 - 18*Log[-Cosh[x/2] - Sinh[x/2] +
Cosh[x/2]*#1 - Sinh[x/2]*#1]*#1^2 + 24*x*#1^3 + 48*Log[-Cosh[x/2] - Sinh[x
/2] + Cosh[x/2]*#1 - Sinh[x/2]*#1]*#1^3 + 9*x*#1^4 + 18*Log[-Cosh[x/2] - S
inh[x/2] + Cosh[x/2]*#1 - Sinh[x/2]*#1]*#1^4 + 4*x*#1^5 + 8*Log[-Cosh[x/2]
 - Sinh[x/2] + Cosh[x/2]*#1 - Sinh[x/2]*#1]*#1^5 + x*#1^6 + 2*Log[-Cosh[x/
2] - Sinh[x/2] + Cosh[x/2]*#1 - Sinh[x/2]*#1]*#1^6)/(-1 - 3*#1^2 + 28*#1^3
 + 5*#1^4 + 7*#1^6 + 4*#1^7) & ])/10
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.78 (sec) , antiderivative size = 233, 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, 3692, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^5(x)}\,dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1+i\sin(ix)^5}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3692}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{\sqrt[10]{-1}}{5\left(\sqrt[10]{-1}-\sqrt[10]{-1}\sinh(x)\right)}+\frac{\sqrt[10]{-1}}{5\left((-1)^{3/10}\sinh(x)+\sqrt[10]{-1}\right)}+\frac{\sqrt[10]{-1}}{5\left((-1)^{7/10}\sinh(x)+\sqrt[10]{-1}\right)}+\frac{\sqrt[10]{}}{5\left(\sqrt[10]{-1}-(\cdot\right.}\right.$$

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

$$-\frac{2\sqrt[10]{-1}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt[10]{-1}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+i}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt[5]{-1}}}\right)}{5\sqrt{1-\sqrt[5]{-1}}}+\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)+\frac{2\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+(-1)^{4/5}}{\sqrt{1-(-1)^{3/5}}}\right)}{5\sqrt{1-(-1)^{3/5}}}-\frac{2\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{(-1)^{3/5}\left((-1)^{2/5}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt[5]{-1}}}\right)}{5\sqrt{1-\sqrt[5]{-1}}}-\frac{2\sqrt[10]{-1}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{(-1)^{3/10}\left((-1)^{4/5}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)}{\sqrt{\sqrt[5]{-1}+(-1)^{3/5}}}\right)}{5\sqrt{\sqrt[5]{-1}+(-1)^{3/5}}}$$

input
```
Int[(1 - Sinh[x]^5)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(-2*(-1)^(1/10)*ArcTan[(I + (-1)^(1/10)*Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[1 - (-1)^(1/5)]])/
(5*Sqrt[1 - (-1)^(1/5)]) + (Sqrt[2]*ArcTanh[(1 + Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[2]])/5 +
(2*ArcTanh[((-1)^(4/5) + Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[1 - (-1)^(3/5)]])/(5*Sqrt[1 - (-1
)^(3/5)]) - (2*ArcTanh[((-1)^(3/5)*(1 + (-1)^(2/5)*Tanh[x/2]))/Sqrt[1 - (-
1)^(1/5)]])/(5*Sqrt[1 - (-1)^(1/5)]) - (2*(-1)^(1/10)*ArcTanh[((-1)^(3/10)
*(1 + (-1)^(4/5)*Tanh[x/2]))/Sqrt[(-1)^(1/5) + (-1)^(3/5)]])/(5*Sqrt[(-1)^
(1/5) + (-1)^(3/5)])
```

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 3692
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*((c_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :>
Int[ExpandTrig[(a + b*(c*sin[e + f*x])^n)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, e, f
, n}, x] && (IGtQ[p, 0] || (EqQ[p, -1] && IntegerQ[n]))
```

Maple [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3.

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 90, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.39

method	result
risch	$\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}+\sqrt{2}-1\right)}{10}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}-1-\sqrt{2}\right)}{10}+\left(\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(390625\_Z^{8}-31250\_Z^{6}+2500\_Z^{4}-75\_Z^{2}+1\right)}\_R\ln\left(15625\right.\right.$
default	$\frac{2\left(\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{8}-2\_Z^{7}-2\_Z^{5}+14\_Z^{4}+2\_Z^{3}+2\_Z+1\right)}\frac{\left(-2\_R^{6}+3\_R^{5}+2\_R^{4}-2\_R^{3}-2\_R^{2}+3\_R+2\right)\ln\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\_\right.}{4\_R^{7}-7\_R^{6}-5\_R^{4}+28\_R^{3}+3\_R^{2}+1}\right.}{5}$

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^5),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/10*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(x)+2^(1/2)-1)-1/10*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(x)-1-2^(1/2))+sum(_R
*ln(15625*_R^6-3125*_R^5-625*_R^4+125*_R^3+50*_R^2-10*_R+exp(x)),_R=RootOf
(390625*_Z^8-31250*_Z^6+2500*_Z^4-75*_Z^2+1))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 591 vs. $2(156) = 312$.

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 591, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.54

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^5),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/10*sqrt(2*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2)*log(sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5)*(sqrt(5) + 1
) + (sqrt(5) + 1)*sqrt(2*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2) + sqrt(5) + 4*cosh(x) +
4*sinh(x) + 1) + 1/10*sqrt(2*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2)*log(sqrt(2*sqrt(5) -
 5)*(sqrt(5) + 1) - (sqrt(5) + 1)*sqrt(2*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2) + sqrt(5
) + 4*cosh(x) + 4*sinh(x) + 1) - 1/10*sqrt(-2*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2)*log
(-sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5)*(sqrt(5) + 1) + (sqrt(5) + 1)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(2*sqrt(5)
 - 5) + 2) + sqrt(5) + 4*cosh(x) + 4*sinh(x) + 1) + 1/10*sqrt(-2*sqrt(2*sq
rt(5) - 5) + 2)*log(-sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5)*(sqrt(5) + 1) - (sqrt(5) + 1)*sqr
t(-2*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2) + sqrt(5) + 4*cosh(x) + 4*sinh(x) + 1) + 1/1
0*sqrt(-2*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2)*log((sqrt(5) - 1)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5)
 + (sqrt(5) - 1)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2) - sqrt(5) + 4*cosh(x) +
 4*sinh(x) + 1) - 1/10*sqrt(-2*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2)*log((sqrt(5) - 1)
*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) - (sqrt(5) - 1)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2) -
sqrt(5) + 4*cosh(x) + 4*sinh(x) + 1) + 1/10*sqrt(2*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) +
2)*log(-(sqrt(5) - 1)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) + (sqrt(5) - 1)*sqrt(2*sqrt(-2*
sqrt(5) - 5) + 2) - sqrt(5) + 4*cosh(x) + 4*sinh(x) + 1) - 1/10*sqrt(2*sqr
t(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2)*log(-(sqrt(5) - 1)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) - (sqrt(5)
- 1)*sqrt(2*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2) - sqrt(5) + 4*cosh(x) + 4*sinh(x) +
1) + 1/10*sqrt(2)*log(-((sqrt(2) - 2)*cosh(x) - (sqrt(2) - 1)*sinh(x) - sq
rt(2) + 1)/(sinh(x) - 1))
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = -\int \frac{1}{\sinh^5(x)-1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)**5),x)
```

output
```
-Integral(1/(sinh(x)**5 - 1), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \int -\frac{1}{\sinh(x)^5-1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^5),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/10*sqrt(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^x + 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^x - 1)) + integrate(2/
5*(e^(7*x) + 4*e^(6*x) + 9*e^(5*x) + 24*e^(4*x) - 9*e^(3*x) + 4*e^(2*x) -
e^x)/(e^(8*x) + 2*e^(7*x) + 2*e^(5*x) + 14*e^(4*x) - 2*e^(3*x) - 2*e^x + 1
), x)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 4948 vs. $2(156) = 312$.

Time = 2.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4948, normalized size of antiderivative = 21.24

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^5),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-8/25*5^(3/4)*sqrt(-1/32*sqrt(5) + 5/64)*arctan(5*(5^(3/4) + sqrt(5) + 5^(
1/4) + 4*e^x + 1)/(5^(3/4)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) + 5) + 5*sqrt(5)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5
) + 5) + 5*5^(1/4)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) + 5) + 5*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) + 5))) + 8/25*
5^(3/4)*sqrt(-1/32*sqrt(5) + 5/64)*arctan(5*(5^(3/4) - sqrt(5) + 5^(1/4) -
 4*e^x - 1)/(5^(3/4)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) + 5) - 5*sqrt(5)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) + 5)
 + 5*5^(1/4)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) + 5) - 5*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) + 5))) - 1/10*sqrt(s
qrt(5) + 2)*log((302427386195713850867712*sqrt(5)*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)^3 + 1728
156492546936290672644*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)^(7/2) + 226820539646785388150784*sqrt
(5)*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)^(5/2)*sqrt(sqrt(5) + 2) + 151213693097856925433856*(2*
sqrt(5) + 5)^3*sqrt(sqrt(5) + 2) + 708814186396204337971 20*sqrt(5)*(2*sqrt
(5) + 5)^2*(sqrt(5) + 2) + 567051349116963470376 96*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)^(5/2)*(
sqrt(5) + 2) + 118135697732700722995 20*sqrt(5)*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)^(3/2)*(sqrt
(5) + 2)^(3/2) + 118135697732700722995 20*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)^2*(sqrt(5) + 2)^(
3/2) + 110752216624406927808 0*sqrt(5)*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)*(sqrt(5) + 2)^2 + 14
766962216587590374 40*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)^(3/2)*(sqrt(5) + 2)^2 + 5537610831220
3463904*sqrt(5)*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) + 5)*(sqrt(5) + 2)^(5/2) + 110752216624406 9
27808*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)*(sqrt(5) + 2)^(5/2) + 1153668923170905498*sqrt(5)*(s
qrt(5) + 2)^3 + 4614675692683621992*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) + 5)*(sqrt(5) + 2)^3 +
824049230836361 07*(sqrt(5) + 2)^(7/2) - 622619531678741564620800*sqrt(5)*(
2*sqrt(5) + 5)^(5/2) - 415079687785827709747200*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)^3 - 389...
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \text{Hanged}$$

input
```
int(-1/(sinh(x)^5 - 1),x)
```

output
```
\text{Hanged}
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = -\left(\int \frac{1}{\sinh(x)^5-1}dx\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^5),x)
```

output
```
- int(1/(sinh(x)**5 - 1),x)
```

3.8 $\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^2(x)} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 2

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^2(x)} dx = \tanh(x)$$

output
```
tanh(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^2(x)} dx = \tanh(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + Sinh[x]^2)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
Tanh[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.625$, Rules used = {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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sinh^2(x)+1} dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(ix)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3654$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech}^2(x)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

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

$$\Big\downarrow \; 4254$$

$$i\int 1d(-i\tanh(x))$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 24$$

$$\tanh(x)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + Sinh[x]^2)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
Tanh[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 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 [B] (verified)

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

Time = 0.06 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.00

method	result	size
parallelrisch	$\frac{\sinh(x)}{\cosh(x)}$	8
risch	$-\frac{2}{e^{2x}+1}$	11
default	$\frac{2\tanh(\frac{x}{2})}{\tanh(\frac{x}{2})^2+1}$	17

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
sinh(x)/cosh(x)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 20 vs. $2(2) = 4$.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 10.00

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = -\frac{2}{\cosh{(x)}^2 + 2\,\cosh{(x)}\sinh{(x)} + \sinh{(x)}^2 + 1}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-2/(cosh(x)^2 + 2*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sinh(x)^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 14 vs. $2(2) = 4$.

Time = 0.33 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 7.00

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \frac{2\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tanh^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 1}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)**2),x)
```

output
```
2*tanh(x/2)/(tanh(x/2)**2 + 1)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 10 vs. $2(2) = 4$.

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.00

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \frac{2}{e^{(-2\,x)} + 1}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2/(e^(-2*x) + 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 10 vs. $2(2) = 4$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.00

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = -\frac{2}{e^{(2\,x)}+1}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-2/(e^(2*x) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 2.92 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.00

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = -\frac{2}{\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}+1}$$

input
```
int(1/(sinh(x)^2 + 1),x)
```

output
```
-2/(exp(2*x) + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 8.00

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+1}$$

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^2),x)
```

output
```
(2*e**(2*x))/(e**(2*x) + 1)
```

3.9 $\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^4(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 135

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^4(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{-1+\sqrt{2}}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}-2\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{-1+\sqrt{2}}}\right) + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{-1+\sqrt{2}}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}+2\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{-1+\sqrt{2}}}\right) + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}\tanh(x)}{1+\sqrt{2}\tanh^2(x)}\right)$$

output
```
-1/4*(2^(1/2)-1)^(1/2)*arctan(((1+2^(1/2))^(1/2)-2*tanh(x))/(2^(1/2)-1)^(1
/2))+1/4*(2^(1/2)-1)^(1/2)*arctan(((1+2^(1/2))^(1/2)+2*tanh(x))/(2^(1/2)-1
)^(1/2))+1/4*(1+2^(1/2))^(1/2)*arctanh((2+2*2^(1/2))^(1/2)*tanh(x)/(1+2^(1
/2)*tanh(x)^2))
```

Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 5.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 45, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.33

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^4(x)}\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1-i}\tanh(x)\right)}{2\sqrt{1-i}} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+i}\tanh(x)\right)}{2\sqrt{1+i}}$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + Sinh[x]^4)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 - I]*Tanh[x]]/(2*Sqrt[1 - I]) + ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 + I]*Tanh[x]
]/(2*Sqrt[1 + I])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.50 (sec) , antiderivative size = 196, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.45, number of steps used = 9, number of rules used = 8, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 1.000$, Rules used = {3042, 3688, 1483, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sinh^4(x)+1}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3042$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sin(ix)^4}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3688$$

$$\int \frac{1-\tanh^2(x)}{2\tanh^4(x)-2\tanh^2(x)+1}d\tanh(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 1483$$

$$\frac{\int \frac{2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}-\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)\tanh(x)}{2\tanh^2(x)-2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\tanh(x)+\sqrt{2}}d\tanh(x)}{2\sqrt{2\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}} + \frac{\int \frac{\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)\tanh(x)+2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}}{2\tanh^2(x)+2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\tanh(x)+\sqrt{2}}d\tanh(x)}{2\sqrt{2\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1142}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)}\int \frac{1}{2\tanh^2(x)-2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\tanh(x)+\sqrt{2}}d\tanh(x)-\frac{1}{4}\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)\int -\frac{2\left(\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}-2\tanh(x)\right)}{2\tanh^2(x)-2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\tanh(x)+\sqrt{2}}d\tanh(x)}{2\sqrt{2\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}}+\frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)}\int \frac{1}{2\tanh^2(x)+2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\tanh(x)+\sqrt{2}}d\tanh(x)+\frac{1}{4}\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)\int \frac{2\left(2\tanh(x)+\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)}{2\tanh^2(x)+2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\tanh(x)+\sqrt{2}}d\tanh(x)}{2\sqrt{2\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{27}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)}\int \frac{1}{2\tanh^2(x)-2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\tanh(x)+\sqrt{2}}d\tanh(x)+\frac{1}{2}\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}-2\tanh(x)}{2\tanh^2(x)-2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\tanh(x)+\sqrt{2}}d\tanh(x)}{2\sqrt{2\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}}+\frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)}\int \frac{1}{2\tanh^2(x)+2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\tanh(x)+\sqrt{2}}d\tanh(x)+\frac{1}{2}\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)\int \frac{2\tanh(x)+\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}}{2\tanh^2(x)+2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\tanh(x)+\sqrt{2}}d\tanh(x)}{2\sqrt{2\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1083}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}-2\tanh(x)}{2\tanh^2(x)-2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\tanh(x)+\sqrt{2}}d\tanh(x)-\sqrt{2\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)}\int \frac{1}{4\left(1-\sqrt{2}\right)-\left(4\tanh(x)-2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}d\left(4\tanh(x)-\right.}{2\sqrt{2\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}}$$
$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)\int \frac{2\tanh(x)+\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}}{2\tanh^2(x)+2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\tanh(x)+\sqrt{2}}d\tanh(x)-\sqrt{2\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)}\int \frac{1}{4\left(1-\sqrt{2}\right)-\left(4\tanh(x)+2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}d\left(4\tanh(x)+\right.}{2\sqrt{2\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{217}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}-2\tanh(x)}{2\tanh^2(x)-2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\tanh(x)+\sqrt{2}}d\tanh(x)+\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{4\tanh(x)-2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}}{2\sqrt{\sqrt{2}-1}}\right)}{\sqrt{2}}}{2\sqrt{2\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}}+\frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)\int \frac{2\tanh(x)+\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}}{2\tanh^2(x)+2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\tanh(x)+\sqrt{2}}d\tanh(x)+\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{4\tanh(x)+2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}}{2\sqrt{\sqrt{2}-1}}\right)}{\sqrt{2}}}{2\sqrt{2\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{1103}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{4\tanh(x)-2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}}{2\sqrt{\sqrt{2}-1}}\right)}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{1}{4}(2+\sqrt{2})\log\left(2\tanh^2(x)-2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}\tanh(x)+\sqrt{2}\right)}{2\sqrt{2\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}}+\frac{\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{4\tanh(x)+2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}}{2\sqrt{\sqrt{2}-1}}\right)}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{1}{4}(2+\sqrt{2})\log\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh^2(x)+\sqrt{2\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}\tanh(x)+1\right)}{2\sqrt{2\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}}$$

input
```
Int[(1 + Sinh[x]^4)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(ArcTan[(-2*Sqrt[1 + Sqrt[2]] + 4*Tanh[x])/(2*Sqrt[-1 + Sqrt[2]])]/Sqrt[2]
 - ((2 + Sqrt[2])*Log[Sqrt[2] - 2*Sqrt[1 + Sqrt[2]]*Tanh[x] + 2*Tanh[x]^2]
)/4)/(2*Sqrt[2*(1 + Sqrt[2])]) + (ArcTan[(2*Sqrt[1 + Sqrt[2]] + 4*Tanh[x])
/(2*Sqrt[-1 + Sqrt[2]])]/Sqrt[2] + ((2 + Sqrt[2])*Log[1 + Sqrt[2*(1 + Sqrt
[2])]*Tanh[x] + Sqrt[2]*Tanh[x]^2])/4)/(2*Sqrt[2*(1 + Sqrt[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 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 1483
```
Int[((d_) + (e_.)*(x_)^2)/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2 + (c_.)*(x_)^4), x_Symbol] :
> With[{q = Rt[a/c, 2]}, With[{r = Rt[2*q - b/c, 2]}, Simp[1/(2*c*q*r)   In
t[(d*r - (d - e*q)*x)/(q - r*x + x^2), x], x] + Simp[1/(2*c*q*r)   Int[(d*r
 + (d - e*q)*x)/(q + r*x + x^2), x], x]]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x] && N
eQ[b^2 - 4*a*c, 0] && NeQ[c*d^2 - b*d*e + a*e^2, 0] && NegQ[b^2 - 4*a*c]
```

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

rule 3688
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^4)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff =
 FreeFactors[Tan[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[ff/f   Subst[Int[(a + 2*a*ff^2*x^2 + (
a + b)*ff^4*x^4)^p/(1 + ff^2*x^2)^(2*p + 1), x], x, Tan[e + f*x]/ff], x]] /
; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && IntegerQ[p]
```

Maple [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3.

Time = 0.39 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.27

method	result	size
risch	$\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(512\_Z^4-32\_Z^2+1\right)}\_R\ln\left(256\_R^3-64\_R^2+\mathrm{e}^{2x}+1\right)$	36
default	$\frac{\left(\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(2\_Z^4-2\_Z^2+1\right)}\_R\ln\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+\left(-4\_R^3+4\_R\right)\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)\right)}{4}$	44

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^4),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
sum(_R*ln(256*_R^3-64*_R^2+exp(2*x)+1),_R=RootOf(512*_Z^4-32*_Z^2+1))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 443 vs. $2(95) = 190$.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 443, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.28

$$\int \frac{1}{1 + \sinh^4(x)} dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^4),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*sqrt(sqrt(2) - 1)*arctan(((sqrt(2) + 1)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(sqrt(2) + 1)*co
sh(x)*sinh(x) + (sqrt(2) + 1)*sinh(x)^2)*sqrt(sqrt(2) + 1)*sqrt(sqrt(2) -
1) + 1/2*((3*sqrt(2) + 4)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(3*sqrt(2) + 4)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) +
(3*sqrt(2) + 4)*sinh(x)^2 - sqrt(2))*sqrt(sqrt(2) - 1)) - 1/4*sqrt(sqrt(2)
 - 1)*arctan(((sqrt(2) + 1)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(sqrt(2) + 1)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) +
(sqrt(2) + 1)*sinh(x)^2)*sqrt(sqrt(2) + 1)*sqrt(sqrt(2) - 1) - 1/2*((3*sqr
t(2) + 4)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(3*sqrt(2) + 4)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + (3*sqrt(2) + 4)*
sinh(x)^2 - sqrt(2))*sqrt(sqrt(2) - 1)) - 1/8*sqrt(sqrt(2) + 1)*log(cosh(x
)^4 + 4*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^3 + sinh(x)^4 + 2*(3*cosh(x)^2 - 1)*sinh(x)^2 - 2*
cosh(x)^2 + 4*(cosh(x)^3 - cosh(x))*sinh(x) + 2*((sqrt(2) - 2)*cosh(x)^2 +
 2*(sqrt(2) - 2)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + (sqrt(2) - 2)*sinh(x)^2 + sqrt(2) + 2)*
sqrt(sqrt(2) + 1) + 4*sqrt(2) + 5) + 1/8*sqrt(sqrt(2) + 1)*log(cosh(x)^4 +
 4*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^3 + sinh(x)^4 + 2*(3*cosh(x)^2 - 1)*sinh(x)^2 - 2*cosh(
x)^2 + 4*(cosh(x)^3 - cosh(x))*sinh(x) - 2*((sqrt(2) - 2)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(s
qrt(2) - 2)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + (sqrt(2) - 2)*sinh(x)^2 + sqrt(2) + 2)*sqrt(
sqrt(2) + 1) + 4*sqrt(2) + 5)
```

Sympy [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{1 + \sinh^4(x)} dx = \text{Timed out}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)**4),x)
```

output
```
Timed out
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^4(x)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sinh(x)^4+1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^4),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate(1/(sinh(x)^4 + 1), x)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 303 vs. 2(95) = 190.

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 303, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.24

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^4(x)}\,dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{\sqrt{2}+1}\log\left(\left(10\sqrt{2}e^{(2x)}+5\sqrt{2}\sqrt{10\sqrt{2}-14}-7\sqrt{10\sqrt{2}-14}-14e^{(2x)}\right)^2\right. \\
&\qquad \left.+\left(5\sqrt{2}e^{(2x)}-25\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{10\sqrt{2}-14}-7e^{(2x)}+35\right)^2\right) \\
&\quad +\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{\sqrt{2}+1}\log\left(\left(10\sqrt{2}e^{(2x)}-5\sqrt{2}\sqrt{10\sqrt{2}-14}+7\sqrt{10\sqrt{2}-14}-14e^{(2x)}\right)^2\right. \\
&\qquad \left.+\left(5\sqrt{2}e^{(2x)}-25\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{10\sqrt{2}-14}-7e^{(2x)}+35\right)^2\right) \\
&\quad -\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)+\arctan\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(5\sqrt{2}\sqrt{10\sqrt{2}-14}+2\sqrt{2}+7\sqrt{10\sqrt{2}-14}+2\right)e^{(2x)}+\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}-2}\right)}{4\sqrt{\sqrt{2}+1}} \\
&\quad +\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)+\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(5\sqrt{2}\sqrt{10\sqrt{2}-14}-2\sqrt{2}+7\sqrt{10\sqrt{2}-14}-2\right)e^{(2x)}-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}-2}\right)}{4\sqrt{\sqrt{2}+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^4),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/8*sqrt(sqrt(2) + 1)*log((10*sqrt(2)*e^(2*x) + 5*sqrt(2)*sqrt(10*sqrt(2)
 - 14) - 7*sqrt(10*sqrt(2) - 14) - 14*e^(2*x))^2 + (5*sqrt(2)*e^(2*x) - 25
*sqrt(2) - sqrt(10*sqrt(2) - 14) - 7*e^(2*x) + 35)^2) + 1/8*sqrt(sqrt(2) +
 1)*log((10*sqrt(2)*e^(2*x) - 5*sqrt(2)*sqrt(10*sqrt(2) - 14) + 7*sqrt(10*
sqrt(2) - 14) - 14*e^(2*x))^2 + (5*sqrt(2)*e^(2*x) - 25*sqrt(2) + sqrt(10*
sqrt(2) - 14) - 7*e^(2*x) + 35)^2) - 1/4*(arctan(1/2) + arctan(-1/2*(5*sqr
t(2)*sqrt(10*sqrt(2) - 14) + 2*sqrt(2) + 7*sqrt(10*sqrt(2) - 14) + 2)*e^(2
*x) + 1/2*sqrt(2*sqrt(2) - 2)))/sqrt(sqrt(2) + 1) + 1/4*(arctan(1/2) + arc
tan(1/2*(5*sqrt(2)*sqrt(10*sqrt(2) - 14) - 2*sqrt(2) + 7*sqrt(10*sqrt(2) -
 14) - 2)*e^(2*x) - 1/2*sqrt(2*sqrt(2) - 2)))/sqrt(sqrt(2) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 1.98 (sec) , antiderivative size = 205, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.52

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^4(x)}\,dx = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1-\mathrm{i}}\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}\,(436273152+91291648\mathrm{i})+\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1-\mathrm{i}}\,(-9830400+56623104\mathrm{i})+\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1-\mathrm{i}}\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}\,(\right.}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1-\mathrm{i}}\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}\,(436273152+91291648\mathrm{i})+\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1-\mathrm{i}}\,(9830400-56623104\mathrm{i})+\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1-\mathrm{i}}\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}\,(21\right.}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1+1\mathrm{i}}\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}\,(436273152-91291648\mathrm{i})+\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1+1\mathrm{i}}\,(-9830400-56623104\mathrm{i})+\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1+1\mathrm{i}}\,\mathrm{e}^{2\right.}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1+1\mathrm{i}}\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}\,(436273152-91291648\mathrm{i})+\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1+1\mathrm{i}}\,(9830400+56623104\mathrm{i})+\sqrt{2}\,\sqrt{1+1\mathrm{i}}\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}\right.}{8}$$

input
```
int(1/(sinh(x)^4 + 1),x)
```

output
```
(2^(1/2)*(1 - 1i)^(1/2)*log(exp(2*x)*(436273152 + 91291648i) + 2^(1/2)*(1
- 1i)^(1/2)*(9830400 - 56623104i) + 2^(1/2)*(1 - 1i)^(1/2)*exp(2*x)*(21889
0240 + 149422080i) - (21168128 + 94306304i)))/8 - (2^(1/2)*(1 - 1i)^(1/2)*
log(exp(2*x)*(436273152 + 91291648i) - 2^(1/2)*(1 - 1i)^(1/2)*(9830400 - 5
6623104i) - 2^(1/2)*(1 - 1i)^(1/2)*exp(2*x)*(218890240 + 149422080i) - (21
168128 + 94306304i)))/8 - (2^(1/2)*(1 + 1i)^(1/2)*log(exp(2*x)*(436273152
- 91291648i) - 2^(1/2)*(1 + 1i)^(1/2)*(9830400 + 56623104i) - 2^(1/2)*(1 +
 1i)^(1/2)*exp(2*x)*(218890240 - 149422080i) - (21168128 - 94306304i)))/8
+ (2^(1/2)*(1 + 1i)^(1/2)*log(exp(2*x)*(436273152 - 91291648i) + 2^(1/2)*(
1 + 1i)^(1/2)*(9830400 + 56623104i) + 2^(1/2)*(1 + 1i)^(1/2)*exp(2*x)*(218
890240 - 149422080i) - (21168128 - 94306304i)))/8
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^4(x)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sinh(x)^4+1}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^4),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(sinh(x)**4 + 1),x)
```

3.10 $\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^6(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 151

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^6(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}\left(-3+2\sqrt{3}\right)}\arctan\left(2+\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{3}}\tanh(x)\right) + \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}\left(-3+2\sqrt{3}\right)}\arctan\left(2+\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{3}}\tanh(x)\right) + \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}\left(3+2\sqrt{3}\right)}\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{3}}\tanh(x)}{1+\sqrt{3}\tanh^2(x)}\right) + \frac{\tanh(x)}{3}$$

output
```
-1/18*(-9+6*3^(1/2))^(1/2)*arctan(2+3^(1/2)-2*(3+2*3^(1/2))^(1/2)*tanh(x))
+1/18*(-9+6*3^(1/2))^(1/2)*arctan(2+3^(1/2)+2*(3+2*3^(1/2))^(1/2)*tanh(x))
+1/18*(9+6*3^(1/2))^(1/2)*arctanh((3+2*3^(1/2))^(1/2)*tanh(x)/(1+3^(1/2)*t
anh(x)^2))+1/3*tanh(x)
```

Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 5.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 87, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.58

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^6(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{18}\left(\sqrt[4]{-3}\left(\left(-3-i\sqrt{3}\right)\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt[4]{-3}\left(1+i\sqrt{3}\right)\tanh(x)\right)\right.\right.$$
$$\left.\left.-\left(3i+\sqrt{3}\right)\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt[4]{-\frac{1}{3}}\left(3+i\sqrt{3}\right)\tanh(x)\right)\right)+6\tanh(x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + Sinh[x]^6)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
((-3)^(1/4)*((-3 - I*Sqrt[3])*ArcTan[((-3)^(1/4)*(1 + I*Sqrt[3])*Tanh[x])/
2] - (3*I + Sqrt[3])*ArcTan[((-1/3)^(1/4)*(3 + I*Sqrt[3])*Tanh[x])/2]) + 6
*Tanh[x])/18
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.51 (sec) , antiderivative size = 71, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.47, number of steps used = 10, number of rules used = 9, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 1.125$, Rules used = {3042, 3690, 3042, 3654, 3042, 3660, 219, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sinh^6(x)+1}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(ix)^6}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3690}$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{\sinh^2(x)+1}dx+\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{1-\sqrt[3]{-1}\sinh^2(x)}dx+\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{(-1)^{2/3}\sinh^2(x)+1}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(ix)^2}dx+\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{-1}\sin(ix)^2+1}dx+\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{1-(-1)^{2/3}\sin(ix)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3654}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{-1}\sin(ix)^2+1}dx+\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{1-(-1)^{2/3}\sin(ix)^2}dx+\frac{1}{3}\int \operatorname{sech}^2(x)dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{-1}\sin(ix)^2+1}dx+\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{1-(-1)^{2/3}\sin(ix)^2}dx+\frac{1}{3}\int \csc\left(ix+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3660}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\int \csc\left(ix+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx+\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{1-\left(1+\sqrt[3]{-1}\right)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)+\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{1-\left(1-(-1)^{2/3}\right)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 219}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\int \csc\left(ix+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2dx+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{-1}}\tanh(x)\right)}{3\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{-1}}}+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1-(-1)^{2/3}}\tanh(x)\right)}{3\sqrt{1-(-1)^{2/3}}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4254}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}i\int 1d(-i\tanh(x))+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{-1}}\tanh(x)\right)}{3\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{-1}}}+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1-(-1)^{2/3}}\tanh(x)\right)}{3\sqrt{1-(-1)^{2/3}}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 24}$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{-1}}\tanh(x)\right)}{3\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{-1}}}+\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1-(-1)^{2/3}}\tanh(x)\right)}{3\sqrt{1-(-1)^{2/3}}}+\frac{\tanh(x)}{3}$$

input
```
Int[(1 + Sinh[x]^6)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 + (-1)^(1/3)]*Tanh[x]]/(3*Sqrt[1 + (-1)^(1/3)]) + ArcTanh[S
qrt[1 - (-1)^(2/3)]*Tanh[x]]/(3*Sqrt[1 - (-1)^(2/3)]) + Tanh[x]/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 24
```
Int[a_, x_Symbol] :> Simp[a*x, x] /; FreeQ[a, 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 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, 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 3660
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff =
FreeFactors[Tan[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[ff/f   Subst[Int[1/(a + (a + b)*ff^2*x^
2), x], x, Tan[e + f*x]/ff], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x]
```

rule 3690
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_))^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Module[{
k}, Simp[2/(a*n)   Sum[Int[1/(1 - Sin[e + f*x]^2/((-1)^(4*(k/n))*Rt[-a/b, n
/2])), x], {k, 1, n/2}], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && IntegerQ[n/2]
```

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 [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3.

Time = 2.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 47, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.31

method	result	size
risch	$-\frac{2}{3(e^{2x}+1)}+\left(\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}(3888\_Z^4-108\_Z^2+1)}\_R\ln\left(1296\_R^3-216\_R^2+e^{2x}+1\right)\right)$	47
default	$\frac{2\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{3\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+1\right)}+\frac{\left(\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(3\_Z^4-3\_Z^2+1\right)}\_R\ln\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+\left(-6\_R^3+6\_R\right)\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)\right)}{6}$	61

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^6),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-2/3/(exp(2*x)+1)+sum(_R*ln(1296*_R^3-216*_R^2+exp(2*x)+1),_R=RootOf(3888*
_Z^4-108*_Z^2+1))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 564 vs. 2(101) = 202.

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 564, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.74

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^6(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^6),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/12*(2*(cosh(x)^2 + 2*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sinh(x)^2 + 1)*sqrt(2/3*sqrt(3) -
 1)*arctan(((2*sqrt(3) + 3)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(2*sqrt(3) + 3)*cosh(x)*sinh(x)
+ (2*sqrt(3) + 3)*sinh(x)^2)*sqrt(2/3*sqrt(3) + 1)*sqrt(2/3*sqrt(3) - 1) +
 ((3*sqrt(3) + 5)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(3*sqrt(3) + 5)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + (3*sqrt(
3) + 5)*sinh(x)^2 - sqrt(3) - 1)*sqrt(2/3*sqrt(3) - 1)) - 2*(cosh(x)^2 + 2
*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sinh(x)^2 + 1)*sqrt(2/3*sqrt(3) - 1)*arctan(((2*sqrt(3)
 + 3)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(2*sqrt(3) + 3)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + (2*sqrt(3) + 3)*sinh
(x)^2)*sqrt(2/3*sqrt(3) + 1)*sqrt(2/3*sqrt(3) - 1) - ((3*sqrt(3) + 5)*cosh
(x)^2 + 2*(3*sqrt(3) + 5)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + (3*sqrt(3) + 5)*sinh(x)^2 - sq
rt(3) - 1)*sqrt(2/3*sqrt(3) - 1)) - (cosh(x)^2 + 2*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sinh(
x)^2 + 1)*sqrt(2/3*sqrt(3) + 1)*log(cosh(x)^4 + 4*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^3 + sinh
(x)^4 + 2*(3*cosh(x)^2 - 2)*sinh(x)^2 - 4*cosh(x)^2 + 4*(cosh(x)^3 - 2*cos
h(x))*sinh(x) + 2*((sqrt(3) - 3)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(sqrt(3) - 3)*cosh(x)*sinh(
x) + (sqrt(3) - 3)*sinh(x)^2 + sqrt(3) + 3)*sqrt(2/3*sqrt(3) + 1) + 4*sqrt
(3) + 7) + (cosh(x)^2 + 2*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sinh(x)^2 + 1)*sqrt(2/3*sqrt(3
) + 1)*log(cosh(x)^4 + 4*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^3 + sinh(x)^4 + 2*(3*cosh(x)^2 -
2)*sinh(x)^2 - 4*cosh(x)^2 + 4*(cosh(x)^3 - 2*cosh(x))*sinh(x) - 2*((sqrt(
3) - 3)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(sqrt(3) - 3)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + (sqrt(3) - 3)*sinh(x
)^2 + sqrt(3) + 3)*sqrt(2/3*sqrt(3) + 1) + 4*sqrt(3) + 7) - 8)/(cosh(x)^2
+ 2*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sinh(x)^2 + 1)
```

Sympy [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^6(x)}\,dx = \text{Timed out}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)**6),x)
```

output
```
Timed out
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^6(x)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\sinh(x)^6+1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^6),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-2/3/(e^(2*x) + 1) - integrate(4/3*(e^(6*x) - 10*e^(4*x) + e^(2*x))/(e^(8*
x) - 8*e^(6*x) + 30*e^(4*x) - 8*e^(2*x) + 1), x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 10, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.07

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^6(x)}\,dx=-\frac{2}{3\,(e^{(2\,x)}+1)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^6),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-2/3/(e^(2*x) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 5.47 (sec) , antiderivative size = 325, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.15

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^6(x)}\,dx=\text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
int(1/(sinh(x)^6 + 1),x)
```

output
```
log((1061158912*exp(2*x))/27 - (1/72 - (3^(1/2)*1i)/216)^(1/2)*((1/72 - (3
^(1/2)*1i)/216)^(1/2)*((21515730944*exp(2*x))/9 + (1/72 - (3^(1/2)*1i)/216
)^(1/2)*(19788726272*exp(2*x) - 2864709632) - 3870294016/9) - (2539651072*
exp(2*x))/9 + 548405248/27) - 351797248/81)*(1/72 - (3^(1/2)*1i)/216)^(1/2
) - log((1061158912*exp(2*x))/27 + ((3^(1/2)*1i)/216 + 1/72)^(1/2)*(((3^(1
/2)*1i)/216 + 1/72)^(1/2)*(((3^(1/2)*1i)/216 + 1/72)^(1/2)*(19788726272*ex
p(2*x) - 2864709632) - (21515730944*exp(2*x))/9 + 3870294016/9) - (2539651
072*exp(2*x))/9 + 548405248/27) - 351797248/81)*((3^(1/2)*1i)/216 + 1/72)^
(1/2) - log((1061158912*exp(2*x))/27 + (1/72 - (3^(1/2)*1i)/216)^(1/2)*((1
/72 - (3^(1/2)*1i)/216)^(1/2)*((1/72 - (3^(1/2)*1i)/216)^(1/2)*(1978872627
2*exp(2*x) - 2864709632) - (21515730944*exp(2*x))/9 + 3870294016/9) - (253
9651072*exp(2*x))/9 + 548405248/27) - 351797248/81)*(1/72 - (3^(1/2)*1i)/2
16)^(1/2) + log((1061158912*exp(2*x))/27 - ((3^(1/2)*1i)/216 + 1/72)^(1/2)
*(((3^(1/2)*1i)/216 + 1/72)^(1/2)*((21515730944*exp(2*x))/9 + ((3^(1/2)*1i
)/216 + 1/72)^(1/2)*(19788726272*exp(2*x) - 2864709632) - 3870294016/9) -
(2539651072*exp(2*x))/9 + 548405248/27) - 351797248/81)*((3^(1/2)*1i)/216
+ 1/72)^(1/2) - 2/(3*(exp(2*x) + 1))
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^6(x)}\,dx = \frac{-4416e^{2x}\left(\int \frac{e^{4x}}{e^{12x}-6e^{10x}+15e^{8x}+44e^{6x}+15e^{4x}-6e^{2x}+1}dx\right)+1344e^{2x}\left(\int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{12x}-6e^{10x}+15e^{8x}+44e^{6x}+15e^{4x}-6e^{2x}+1}dx\right)-1}{}$$

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^6),x)
```

output
```
(4*( - 1104*e**(2*x)*int(e**(4*x)/(e**(12*x) - 6*e**(10*x) + 15*e**(8*x) +
 44*e**(6*x) + 15*e**(4*x) - 6*e**(2*x) + 1),x) + 336*e**(2*x)*int(e**(2*x
)/(e**(12*x) - 6*e**(10*x) + 15*e**(8*x) + 44*e**(6*x) + 15*e**(4*x) - 6*e
**(2*x) + 1),x) - 48*e**(2*x)*int(1/(e**(12*x) - 6*e**(10*x) + 15*e**(8*x)
 + 44*e**(6*x) + 15*e**(4*x) - 6*e**(2*x) + 1),x) - e**(2*x)*log(e**(8*x)
- 8*e**(6*x) + 30*e**(4*x) - 8*e**(2*x) + 1) - 20*e**(2*x)*log(e**(2*x) +
1) + 48*e**(2*x)*x - 12*e**(2*x) - 1104*int(e**(4*x)/(e**(12*x) - 6*e**(10
*x) + 15*e**(8*x) + 44*e**(6*x) + 15*e**(4*x) - 6*e**(2*x) + 1),x) + 336*i
nt(e**(2*x)/(e**(12*x) - 6*e**(10*x) + 15*e**(8*x) + 44*e**(6*x) + 15*e**(
4*x) - 6*e**(2*x) + 1),x) - 48*int(1/(e**(12*x) - 6*e**(10*x) + 15*e**(8*x
) + 44*e**(6*x) + 15*e**(4*x) - 6*e**(2*x) + 1),x) - log(e**(8*x) - 8*e**(
6*x) + 30*e**(4*x) - 8*e**(2*x) + 1) - 20*log(e**(2*x) + 1) + 48*x))/(21*(
e**(2*x) + 1))
```

3.11 $\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^8(x)} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 411

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^8(x)}\,dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{-1+\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{2}}}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{2}}}-2\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{-1+\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{2}}}}\right)$$
$$-\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{-1+\sqrt{2\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)}}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)}}-2\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{-1+\sqrt{2\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)}}}\right)$$
$$+\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{-1+\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{2}}}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{2}}}+2\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{-1+\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{2}}}}\right)$$
$$+\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{-1+\sqrt{2\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)}}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)}}+2\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{-1+\sqrt{2\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)}}}\right)$$
$$+\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{1+\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{2}}}\,\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{2}}}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left(2-\sqrt{2}\right)}+\tanh^2(x)}\right)$$
$$+\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)}}\,\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)}}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)}+\tanh^2(x)}\right)$$

output
```
-1/8*(-1+(4-2*2^(1/2))^(1/2))^(1/2)*arctan(((1+(4-2*2^(1/2))^(1/2))^(1/2)-
2*tanh(x))/(-1+(4-2*2^(1/2))^(1/2))^(1/2))-1/8*(-1+(4+2*2^(1/2))^(1/2))^(1
/2)*arctan(((1+(4+2*2^(1/2))^(1/2))^(1/2)-2*tanh(x))/(-1+(4+2*2^(1/2))^(1/
2))^(1/2))+1/8*(-1+(4-2*2^(1/2))^(1/2))^(1/2)*arctan(((1+(4-2*2^(1/2))^(1/
2))^(1/2)+2*tanh(x))/(-1+(4-2*2^(1/2))^(1/2))^(1/2))+1/8*(-1+(4+2*2^(1/2))
^(1/2))^(1/2)*arctan(((1+(4+2*2^(1/2))^(1/2))^(1/2)+2*tanh(x))/(-1+(4+2*2^
(1/2))^(1/2))^(1/2))+1/8*(1+(4-2*2^(1/2))^(1/2))^(1/2)*arctanh((1+(4-2*2^(
1/2))^(1/2))^(1/2)*tanh(x)/(1/2*(4-2*2^(1/2))^(1/2)+tanh(x)^2))+1/8*(1+(4+
2*2^(1/2))^(1/2))^(1/2)*arctanh((1+(4+2*2^(1/2))^(1/2))^(1/2)*tanh(x)/(1/2
*(4+2*2^(1/2))^(1/2)+tanh(x)^2))
```

Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3 in optimal.

Time = 5.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 127, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.31

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^8(x)}\,dx = 16\text{RootSum}\left[1-8\#1+28\#1^2-56\#1^3+326\#1^4-56\#1^5+28\#1^6-8\#1^7 + \#1^8\&, \frac{x\#1^3+\log(-\cosh(x)-\sinh(x)+\cosh(x)\#1-\sinh(x)\#1)\#1^3}{-1+7\#1-21\#1^2+163\#1^3-35\#1^4+21\#1^5-7\#1^6+\#1^7}\&\right]$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + Sinh[x]^8)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
16*RootSum[1 - 8*#1 + 28*#1^2 - 56*#1^3 + 326*#1^4 - 56*#1^5 + 28*#1^6 - 8
*#1^7 + #1^8 & , (x*#1^3 + Log[-Cosh[x] - Sinh[x] + Cosh[x]*#1 - Sinh[x]*#
1]*#1^3)/(-1 + 7*#1 - 21*#1^2 + 163*#1^3 - 35*#1^4 + 21*#1^5 - 7*#1^6 + #1
^7) & ]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.46 (sec) , antiderivative size = 129, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.31, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.625$, Rules used = {3042, 3690, 3042, 3660, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sinh^8(x)+1}\,dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sin(ix)^8}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3690}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-\sqrt[4]{-1}\sinh^2(x)}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{-1}\sinh^2(x)+1}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-(-1)^{3/4}\sinh^2(x)}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{(-1)^{3/4}\sinh^2(x)+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3042$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-\sqrt[4]{-1}\sin(ix)^2}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{-1}\sin(ix)^2+1}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-(-1)^{3/4}\sin(ix)^2}dx+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{(-1)^{3/4}\sin(ix)^2+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3660$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-\left(1-\sqrt[4]{-1}\right)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-\left(1+\sqrt[4]{-1}\right)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-\left(1-(-1)^{3/4}\right)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)+\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-\left(1+(-1)^{3/4}\right)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 219$$

$$\frac{\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1-\sqrt[4]{-1}}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{1-\sqrt[4]{-1}}}+\frac{\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+\sqrt[4]{-1}}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{1+\sqrt[4]{-1}}}+\frac{\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1-(-1)^{3/4}}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{1-(-1)^{3/4}}}+\frac{\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1+(-1)^{3/4}}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{1+(-1)^{3/4}}}$$

input
```
Int[(1 + Sinh[x]^8)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 - (-1)^(1/4)]*Tanh[x]]/(4*Sqrt[1 - (-1)^(1/4)]) + ArcTanh[S
qrt[1 + (-1)^(1/4)]*Tanh[x]]/(4*Sqrt[1 + (-1)^(1/4)]) + ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 - (
-1)^(3/4)]*Tanh[x]]/(4*Sqrt[1 - (-1)^(3/4)]) + ArcTanh[Sqrt[1 + (-1)^(3/4)
]*Tanh[x]]/(4*Sqrt[1 + (-1)^(3/4)])
```

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 3660
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff =
FreeFactors[Tan[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[ff/f   Subst[Int[1/(a + (a + b)*ff^2*x^
2), x], x, Tan[e + f*x]/ff], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x]
```

rule 3690
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_))^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Module[{
k}, Simp[2/(a*n)   Sum[Int[1/(1 - Sin[e + f*x]^2/((-1)^(4*(k/n))*Rt[-a/b, n
/2])), x], {k, 1, n/2}], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && IntegerQ[n/2]
```

Maple [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3.

Time = 3.53 (sec) , antiderivative size = 64, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.16

method	result
default	$\frac{\left(\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(2\_Z^{8}-4\_Z^{6}+6\_Z^{4}-4\_Z^{2}+1\right)}\_R\ln\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}+\left(-4\_R^{7}+8\_R^{5}-12\_R^{3}+8\_R\right)\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)\right)}{8}$
risch	$\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(33554432\_Z^{8}-1048576\_Z^{6}+24576\_Z^{4}-256\_Z^{2}+1\right)}\_R\ln\left(8388608\_R^{7}-1048576\_R^{6}-13107\right.$

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^8),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/8*sum(_R*ln(tanh(1/2*x)^2+(-4*_R^7+8*_R^5-12*_R^3+8*_R)*tanh(1/2*x)+1),_
R=RootOf(2*_Z^8-4*_Z^6+6*_Z^4-4*_Z^2+1))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 729 vs. 2(295) = 590.

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 729, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.77

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^8(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^8),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/8*sqrt(-1/2*sqrt(2*sqrt(2) - 3) + 1/2)*log(cosh(x)^2 + 2*cosh(x)*sinh(x
) + sinh(x)^2 + sqrt(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*(sqrt(2) + 2) + (sqrt(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*(
sqrt(2) + 2) - sqrt(2) - 2)*sqrt(-1/2*sqrt(2*sqrt(2) - 3) + 1/2) - sqrt(2)
 - 1) + 1/8*sqrt(-1/2*sqrt(2*sqrt(2) - 3) + 1/2)*log(cosh(x)^2 + 2*cosh(x)
*sinh(x) + sinh(x)^2 + sqrt(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*(sqrt(2) + 2) - (sqrt(2*sqrt(2)
 - 3)*(sqrt(2) + 2) - sqrt(2) - 2)*sqrt(-1/2*sqrt(2*sqrt(2) - 3) + 1/2) -
sqrt(2) - 1) + 1/8*sqrt(1/2*sqrt(2*sqrt(2) - 3) + 1/2)*log(cosh(x)^2 + 2*c
osh(x)*sinh(x) + sinh(x)^2 - sqrt(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*(sqrt(2) + 2) + (sqrt(2*s
qrt(2) - 3)*(sqrt(2) + 2) + sqrt(2) + 2)*sqrt(1/2*sqrt(2*sqrt(2) - 3) + 1/
2) - sqrt(2) - 1) - 1/8*sqrt(1/2*sqrt(2*sqrt(2) - 3) + 1/2)*log(cosh(x)^2
+ 2*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sinh(x)^2 - sqrt(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*(sqrt(2) + 2) - (sqr
t(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*(sqrt(2) + 2) + sqrt(2) + 2)*sqrt(1/2*sqrt(2*sqrt(2) - 3)
 + 1/2) - sqrt(2) - 1) - 1/8*sqrt(1/2*sqrt(-2*sqrt(2) - 3) + 1/2)*log(cosh
(x)^2 + 2*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sinh(x)^2 + (sqrt(2) - 2)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(2) - 3)
 + ((sqrt(2) - 2)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(2) - 3) + sqrt(2) - 2)*sqrt(1/2*sqrt(-2*sqr
t(2) - 3) + 1/2) + sqrt(2) - 1) + 1/8*sqrt(1/2*sqrt(-2*sqrt(2) - 3) + 1/2)
*log(cosh(x)^2 + 2*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sinh(x)^2 + (sqrt(2) - 2)*sqrt(-2*sqr
t(2) - 3) - ((sqrt(2) - 2)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(2) - 3) + sqrt(2) - 2)*sqrt(1/2*sq
rt(-2*sqrt(2) - 3) + 1/2) + sqrt(2) - 1) + 1/8*sqrt(-1/2*sqrt(-2*sqrt(2) -
 3) + 1/2)*log(cosh(x)^2 + 2*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + sinh(x)^2 - (sqrt(2) - 2...
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^8(x)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\sinh^8(x)+1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)**8),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(sinh(x)**8 + 1), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^8(x)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\sinh(x)^8+1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^8),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate(1/(sinh(x)^8 + 1), x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 1, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.00

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^8(x)}\,dx=0$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^8),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
0
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^8(x)}\,dx = \text{Hanged}$$

input
```
int(1/(sinh(x)^8 + 1),x)
```

output
```
\text{Hanged}
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^8(x)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sinh(x)^8+1}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^8),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(sinh(x)**8 + 1),x)
```

3.12 $\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh(x)} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 6, antiderivative size = 30

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh(x)}\,dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\cosh(x)}{1+\sqrt{2}+\sinh(x)}\right)$$

output
```
1/2*x*2^(1/2)-2^(1/2)*arctanh(cosh(x)/(1+2^(1/2)+sinh(x)))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.70

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh(x)}\,dx = \sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{-1+\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

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

output
```
Sqrt[2]*ArcTanh[(-1 + Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[2]]
```

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, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.333, Rules used = {3042, 3136}

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sinh(x)+1} \, dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1-i\sin(ix)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3136}$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}-\sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\cosh(x)}{\sinh(x)+\sqrt{2}+1}\right)$$

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

output
```
x/Sqrt[2] - Sqrt[2]*ArcTanh[Cosh[x]/(1 + Sqrt[2] + Sinh[x])]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3136
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)])^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{q = Rt[
a^2 - b^2, 2]}, Simp[x/q, x] + Simp[(2/(d*q))*ArcTan[b*(Cos[c + d*x]/(a + q
 + b*Sin[c + d*x]))], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d}, x] && GtQ[a^2 - b^2, 0] &&
 PosQ[a]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.63

method	result	size
default	$\sqrt{2}\,\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\left(2\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2\right)\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)$	19
risch	$\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}+1-\sqrt{2}\right)}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}+1+\sqrt{2}\right)}{2}$	30

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

output
```
2^(1/2)*arctanh(1/4*(2*tanh(1/2*x)-2)*2^(1/2))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.20

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{\left(\sqrt{2}-2\right)\cosh\left(x\right)-\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)\sinh\left(x\right)+\sqrt{2}-1}{\sinh\left(x\right)+1}\right)$$

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

output
```
1/2*sqrt(2)*log(-((sqrt(2) - 2)*cosh(x) - (sqrt(2) - 1)*sinh(x) + sqrt(2)
- 1)/(sinh(x) + 1))
```

Sympy [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.30

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh(x)}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}\log\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1+\sqrt{2}\right)}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\log\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sqrt{2}-1\right)}{2}$$

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

output
```
sqrt(2)*log(tanh(x/2) - 1 + sqrt(2))/2 - sqrt(2)*log(tanh(x/2) - sqrt(2) -
 1)/2
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 30, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}-e^{(-x)}+1}{\sqrt{2}+e^{(-x)}-1}\right)$$

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

output
```
1/2*sqrt(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^(-x) + 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^(-x) - 1))
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.97

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\,\sqrt{2}\log\left(\frac{\left|-2\,\sqrt{2}+2\,e^{x}+2\right|}{2\,\left(\sqrt{2}+e^{x}+1\right)}\right)$$

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

output
```
1/2*sqrt(2)*log(1/2*abs(-2*sqrt(2) + 2*e^x + 2)/(sqrt(2) + e^x + 1))
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 40, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.33

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh(x)}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(-2\,\mathrm{e}^x-\sqrt{2}\,(\mathrm{e}^x-1)\right)}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(\sqrt{2}\,(\mathrm{e}^x-1)-2\,\mathrm{e}^x\right)}{2}$$

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

output
```
(2^(1/2)*log(- 2*exp(x) - 2^(1/2)*(exp(x) - 1)))/2 - (2^(1/2)*log(2^(1/2)*
(exp(x) - 1) - 2*exp(x)))/2
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.83

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh(x)}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}\left(\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}+1\right)-\log\left(e^x+\sqrt{2}+1\right)\right)}{2}$$

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

output
```
(sqrt(2)*(log(e**x - sqrt(2) + 1) - log(e**x + sqrt(2) + 1)))/2
```

3.13 $\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^3(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 139

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^3(x)}\,dx = -\frac{2\sqrt[6]{-1}\arctan\left(\frac{i+\sqrt[6]{-1}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt[3]{-1}}}\right)}{3\sqrt{1-\sqrt[3]{-1}}}-\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1-\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{2}}\right)-\frac{1}{3}\sqrt[6]{-1}\log\left(1+(-1)^{5/6}-\sqrt[6]{-1}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)+\frac{1}{3}\sqrt[6]{-1}\log\left(1+\sqrt[6]{-1}+\sqrt[3]{-1}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

output
```
-2/3*(-1)^(1/6)*arctan((I+(-1)^(1/6)*tanh(1/2*x))/(1-(-1)^(1/3))^(1/2))/(1
-(-1)^(1/3))^(1/2)-1/3*2^(1/2)*arctanh(1/2*(1-tanh(1/2*x))*2^(1/2))-1/3*(-
1)^(1/6)*ln(1+(-1)^(5/6)-(-1)^(1/6)*tanh(1/2*x))+1/3*(-1)^(1/6)*ln(1+(-1)^
(1/6)+(-1)^(1/3)*tanh(1/2*x))
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 5.30 (sec) , antiderivative size = 156, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.12

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^3(x)}\,dx$$
$$=\frac{i\sqrt{-1-i\sqrt{3}}(i+\sqrt{3})\arctan\left(\frac{2+\left(1-i\sqrt{3}\right)\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{-2+2i\sqrt{3}}}\right)+\left(-1-i\sqrt{3}\right)\sqrt{-1+i\sqrt{3}}\arctan\left(\frac{2+\left(1+i\sqrt{3}\right)\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{-2-2i\sqrt{3}}}\right.}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + Sinh[x]^3)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(I*Sqrt[-1 - I*Sqrt[3]]*(I + Sqrt[3])*ArcTan[(2 + (1 - I*Sqrt[3])*Tanh[x/2
])/Sqrt[-2 + (2*I)*Sqrt[3]]] + (-1 - I*Sqrt[3])*Sqrt[-1 + I*Sqrt[3]]*ArcTa
n[(2 + (1 + I*Sqrt[3])*Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[-2 - (2*I)*Sqrt[3]]] + 2*ArcTanh[(-
1 + Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[2]])/(3*Sqrt[2])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.43 (sec) , antiderivative size = 147, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.375$, Rules used = {3042, 3692, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sinh^3(x)+1}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{1+i\sin(ix)^3}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3692}$$
$$\int \left(\frac{\sqrt[6]{-1}}{3\left(\sqrt[6]{-1}\sinh(x)+\sqrt[6]{-1}\right)}+\frac{\sqrt[6]{-1}}{3\left((-1)^{5/6}\sinh(x)+\sqrt[6]{-1}\right)}+\frac{\sqrt[6]{-1}}{3\left(\sqrt[6]{-1}-i\sinh(x)\right)}\right)dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{2009}$$

$$-\frac{2\sqrt[6]{-1}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt[6]{-1}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+i}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt[3]{-1}}}\right)}{3\sqrt{1-\sqrt[3]{-1}}}-\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1-\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{2}}\right)+\frac{1}{3}\sqrt[6]{-1}\log\left(\sqrt[3]{-1}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\sqrt[6]{-1}+1\right)-\frac{1}{3}\sqrt[6]{-1}\log\left(-\left(\left(\sqrt{3}+i\right)\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)-\sqrt{3}+(2+i)\right)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + Sinh[x]^3)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(-2*(-1)^(1/6)*ArcTan[(I + (-1)^(1/6)*Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[1 - (-1)^(1/3)]])/(3
*Sqrt[1 - (-1)^(1/3)]) - (Sqrt[2]*ArcTanh[(1 - Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[2]])/3 + ((
-1)^(1/6)*Log[1 + (-1)^(1/6) + (-1)^(1/3)*Tanh[x/2]])/3 - ((-1)^(1/6)*Log[
(2 + I) - Sqrt[3] - (I + Sqrt[3])*Tanh[x/2]])/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 3692
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*((c_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :>
Int[ExpandTrig[(a + b*(c*sin[e + f*x])^n)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, e, f
, n}, x] && (IGtQ[p, 0] || (EqQ[p, -1] && IntegerQ[n]))
```

Maple [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3.

Time = 0.36 (sec) , antiderivative size = 60, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.43

method	result	si
risch	$\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(e^{x}+1-\sqrt{2}\right)}{6}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(e^{x}+1+\sqrt{2}\right)}{6}+\left(\sum_{\_R=\operatorname{RootOf}(81\_Z^{4}-9\_Z^{2}+1)}\_R\ln\left(-9\_R^{2}+3\_R+e^{x}\right)\right)$	6
default	$\frac{2\left(\sum_{\_R=\operatorname{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{4}+2\_Z^{3}+2\_Z^{2}-2\_Z+1\right)}\frac{\left(-\_R^{2}-\_R+1\right)\ln\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\_R\right)}{2\_R^{3}+3\_R^{2}+2\_R-1}\right)}{3}+\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\left(2\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2\right)\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)}{3}$	8

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^3),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/6*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(x)+1-2^(1/2))-1/6*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(x)+1+2^(1/2))+sum(_R*l
n(-9*_R^2+3*_R+exp(x)),_R=RootOf(81*_Z^4-9*_Z^2+1))
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 160, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.15

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^3(x)}\,dx =& -\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{3}\log\left(\frac{(\sqrt{3}+3)\cosh(x)-(\sqrt{3}+1)\sinh(x)-\sqrt{3}-1}{\cosh(x)-\sinh(x)}\right)\\ &+\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{3}\log\left(-\frac{(\sqrt{3}-3)\cosh(x)-(\sqrt{3}-1)\sinh(x)-\sqrt{3}+1}{\cosh(x)-\sinh(x)}\right)\\ &+\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{(\sqrt{2}-2)\cosh(x)-(\sqrt{2}-1)\sinh(x)+\sqrt{2}-1}{\sinh(x)+1}\right)\\ &-\frac{1}{3}\arctan\left(\left(\sqrt{3}+1\right)\cosh(x)+\left(\sqrt{3}+1\right)\sinh(x)+1\right)\\ &+\frac{1}{3}\arctan\left(\left(\sqrt{3}-1\right)\cosh(x)+\left(\sqrt{3}-1\right)\sinh(x)-1\right)\end{aligned}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^3),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/6*sqrt(3)*log(((sqrt(3) + 3)*cosh(x) - (sqrt(3) + 1)*sinh(x) - sqrt(3)
- 1)/(cosh(x) - sinh(x))) + 1/6*sqrt(3)*log(-((sqrt(3) - 3)*cosh(x) - (sqr
t(3) - 1)*sinh(x) - sqrt(3) + 1)/(cosh(x) - sinh(x))) + 1/6*sqrt(2)*log(-(
(sqrt(2) - 2)*cosh(x) - (sqrt(2) - 1)*sinh(x) + sqrt(2) - 1)/(sinh(x) + 1)
) - 1/3*arctan((sqrt(3) + 1)*cosh(x) + (sqrt(3) + 1)*sinh(x) + 1) + 1/3*ar
ctan((sqrt(3) - 1)*cosh(x) + (sqrt(3) - 1)*sinh(x) - 1)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 5697 vs. $2(133) = 266$.

Time = 35.32 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5697, normalized size of antiderivative = 40.99

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^3(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)**3),x)
```

output
```
-2730935734518397297302171298494629987458472657311991598275400*sqrt(3)*I*s
qrt(1 + sqrt(3)*I)*log(tanh(x/2) - 1 + sqrt(2))/(567614333269554149506871
1547884217702675164237235096719281544 + 4013639441941715127028842203182095
0068139251222039410549591998*sqrt(2) - 11586379061175742792768711092190588
955898140233336817863353300*sqrt(3)*I*sqrt(1 + sqrt(3)*I) - 81928072035551
91891906513895483889962375417971935974794826200*sqrt(6)*I*sqrt(1 + sqrt(3)
*I) + 34759137183527228378306133276571766867694420700010453590059900*sqrt(
1 + sqrt(3)*I) + 245784216106655756757195416864516698871262539158079243844
78600*sqrt(2)*sqrt(1 + sqrt(3)*I)) - 1931063176862623798794785182031764825
983023372222802977225550*sqrt(6)*I*sqrt(1 + sqrt(3)*I)*log(tanh(x/2) - 1 +
 sqrt(2))/(5676143332695541495068711547884217702675164237235096719281544
+ 40136394419417151270288422031820950068139251222039410549591998*sqrt(2) -
 11586379061175742792768711092190588955898140233336817863353300*sqrt(3)*I*
sqrt(1 + sqrt(3)*I) - 8192807203555191891906513895483889962375417971935974
794826200*sqrt(6)*I*sqrt(1 + sqrt(3)*I) + 34759137183527228378306133276571
766867694420700010453590059900*sqrt(1 + sqrt(3)*I) + 245784216106655756757
19541686451669887126253915807924384478600*sqrt(2)*sqrt(1 + sqrt(3)*I)) + 1
3378798139805717090096140677273650022713083740679803516530666*log(tanh(x/2
) - 1 + sqrt(2))/(5676143332695541495068711547884217702675164237235096719
281544 + 40136394419417151270288422031820950068139251222039410549591998...
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^3(x)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sinh(x)^3+1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^3),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/6*sqrt(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^x - 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^x + 1)) - integrate(2/3*
(e^(3*x) - 4*e^(2*x) - e^x)/(e^(4*x) - 2*e^(3*x) + 2*e^(2*x) + 2*e^x + 1),
 x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 102, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^3(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{6}\,\pi + \frac{1}{6}\,\sqrt{3}\log\left(\left(\sqrt{3}+e^x-1\right)^2 + e^{(2\,x)}\right) - \frac{1}{6}\,\sqrt{3}\log\left(\left(\sqrt{3}-e^x+1\right)^2 + e^{(2\,x)}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\,\sqrt{2}\log\left(\frac{\left|-2\,\sqrt{2}+2\,e^x+2\right|}{2\,\left(\sqrt{2}+e^x+1\right)}\right) + \frac{1}{3}\,\arctan\left(-\left(\sqrt{3}+1\right)e^x-1\right) + \frac{1}{3}\,\arctan\left(\left(\sqrt{3}-1\right)e^x-1\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^3),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/6*pi + 1/6*sqrt(3)*log((sqrt(3) + e^x - 1)^2 + e^(2*x)) - 1/6*sqrt(3)*lo
g((sqrt(3) - e^x + 1)^2 + e^(2*x)) + 1/6*sqrt(2)*log(1/2*abs(-2*sqrt(2) +
2*e^x + 2)/(sqrt(2) + e^x + 1)) + 1/3*arctan(-(sqrt(3) + 1)*e^x - 1) + 1/3
*arctan((sqrt(3) - 1)*e^x - 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 1.73 (sec) , antiderivative size = 203, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.46

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^3(x)}\,dx = \frac{\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{77824\,\mathrm{e}^x-32768\,\sqrt{3}-45056\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{e}^x+57344}{77824\,\mathrm{e}^x-45056\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{e}^x}\right)}{3} - \frac{\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{77824\,\mathrm{e}^x+45056\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{e}^x}{77824\,\mathrm{e}^x+32768\,\sqrt{3}+45056\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{e}^x+57344}\right)}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(41984\,\sqrt{2}\,\mathrm{e}^x-17408\,\sqrt{2}-59392\,\mathrm{e}^x+24576\right)}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(17408\,\sqrt{2}-59392\,\mathrm{e}^x-41984\,\sqrt{2}\,\mathrm{e}^x+24576\right)}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\,\ln\left({\left(77824\,\mathrm{e}^x-32768\,\sqrt{3}-45056\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{e}^x+57344\right)}^2+{\left(77824\,\mathrm{e}^x-45056\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{e}^x\right)}^2\right)}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\,\ln\left({\left(77824\,\mathrm{e}^x+32768\,\sqrt{3}+45056\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{e}^x+57344\right)}^2+{\left(77824\,\mathrm{e}^x+45056\,\sqrt{3}\,\mathrm{e}^x\right)}^2\right)}{6}$$

input
```
int(1/(sinh(x)^3 + 1),x)
```

output
```
atan((77824*exp(x) - 32768*3^(1/2) - 45056*3^(1/2)*exp(x) + 57344)/(77824*
exp(x) - 45056*3^(1/2)*exp(x)))/3 - atan((77824*exp(x) + 45056*3^(1/2)*exp
(x))/(77824*exp(x) + 32768*3^(1/2) + 45056*3^(1/2)*exp(x) + 57344))/3 - (2
^(1/2)*log(41984*2^(1/2)*exp(x) - 17408*2^(1/2) - 59392*exp(x) + 24576))/6
 + (2^(1/2)*log(17408*2^(1/2) - 59392*exp(x) - 41984*2^(1/2)*exp(x) + 2457
6))/6 - (3^(1/2)*log((77824*exp(x) - 32768*3^(1/2) - 45056*3^(1/2)*exp(x)
+ 57344)^2 + (77824*exp(x) - 45056*3^(1/2)*exp(x))^2))/6 + (3^(1/2)*log((7
7824*exp(x) + 32768*3^(1/2) + 45056*3^(1/2)*exp(x) + 57344)^2 + (77824*exp
(x) + 45056*3^(1/2)*exp(x))^2))/6
```

Reduce [F]

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^3(x)}\,dx &= \sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}+1\right)-\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x+\sqrt{2}+1\right)\\ &\quad -16\left(\int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{6x}-3e^{4x}+8e^{3x}+3e^{2x}-1}dx\right)\\ &\quad -8\left(\int \frac{e^{x}}{e^{6x}-3e^{4x}+8e^{3x}+3e^{2x}-1}dx\right)\\ &\quad -\frac{2\log(e^{4x}-2e^{3x}+2e^{2x}+2e^{x}+1)}{3}\\ &\quad +\frac{4\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}+1\right)}{3}+\frac{4\log\left(e^x+\sqrt{2}+1\right)}{3}\end{aligned}$$

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^3),x)
```

output
```
(3*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) + 1) - 3*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) + 1) - 4
8*int(e**(2*x)/(e**(6*x) - 3*e**(4*x) + 8*e**(3*x) + 3*e**(2*x) - 1),x) -
24*int(e**x/(e**(6*x) - 3*e**(4*x) + 8*e**(3*x) + 3*e**(2*x) - 1),x) - 2*l
og(e**(4*x) - 2*e**(3*x) + 2*e**(2*x) + 2*e**x + 1) + 4*log(e**x - sqrt(2)
 + 1) + 4*log(e**x + sqrt(2) + 1))/3
```

3.14 $\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^5(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 245

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \frac{2(-1)^{9/10}\arctan\left(\frac{i-(-1)^{9/10}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{1+(-1)^{4/5}}}\right)}{5\sqrt{1+(-1)^{4/5}}} - \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{2}\,\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1-\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \frac{2\sqrt[10]{-1}\,\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{i-\sqrt[10]{-1}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{-1+\sqrt[5]{-1}}}\right)}{5\sqrt{-1+\sqrt[5]{-1}}} + \frac{2(-1)^{9/10}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{(-1)^{7/10}\left(1+\sqrt[5]{-\cdots}\right.}{\sqrt{-(-1)^{2/5}(1-\cdots}}\right.}{5\sqrt{-(-1)^{2/5}\left(1+(-1)^{2\cdots}\right.}}$$

output
```
2/5*(-1)^(9/10)*arctan((I-(-1)^(9/10)*tanh(1/2*x))/(1+(-1)^(4/5))^(1/2))/(
1+(-1)^(4/5))^(1/2)-1/5*2^(1/2)*arctanh(1/2*(1-tanh(1/2*x))*2^(1/2))-2/5*(
-1)^(1/10)*arctanh((I-(-1)^(1/10)*tanh(1/2*x))/(-1+(-1)^(1/5))^(1/2))/(-1+
(-1)^(1/5))^(1/2)+2/5*(-1)^(9/10)*arctanh((-1)^(7/10)*(1+(-1)^(1/5)*tanh(1
/2*x))/(-(-1)^(2/5)*(1+(-1)^(2/5)))^(1/2))/(-(-1)^(2/5)*(1+(-1)^(2/5)))^(1
/2)-2/5*(-1)^(4/5)*arctanh((1-(-1)^(4/5)*tanh(1/2*x))/(1-(-1)^(3/5))^(1/2)
)/(1-(-1)^(3/5))^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3 in optimal.

Time = 5.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 439, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.79

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{10}\left(2\sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{-1+\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \text{RootSum}\left[1+2\#1+2\#1^3+14\#1^4-2\#1^5-2\#1^7 +\#1^8\&, \frac{-x-2\log\left(-\cosh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sinh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\cosh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\#1-\sinh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\#1\right)-4x\#1-8\log\left(-\cosh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right.}{}\right.\right.$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + Sinh[x]^5)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(2*Sqrt[2]*ArcTanh[(-1 + Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[2]] - RootSum[1 + 2*#1 + 2*#1^3 +
 14*#1^4 - 2*#1^5 - 2*#1^7 + #1^8 & , (-x - 2*Log[-Cosh[x/2] - Sinh[x/2] +
 Cosh[x/2]*#1 - Sinh[x/2]*#1] - 4*x*#1 - 8*Log[-Cosh[x/2] - Sinh[x/2] + Co
sh[x/2]*#1 - Sinh[x/2]*#1]*#1 - 9*x*#1^2 - 18*Log[-Cosh[x/2] - Sinh[x/2] +
 Cosh[x/2]*#1 - Sinh[x/2]*#1]*#1^2 - 24*x*#1^3 - 48*Log[-Cosh[x/2] - Sinh[
x/2] + Cosh[x/2]*#1 - Sinh[x/2]*#1]*#1^3 + 9*x*#1^4 + 18*Log[-Cosh[x/2] -
Sinh[x/2] + Cosh[x/2]*#1 - Sinh[x/2]*#1]*#1^4 - 4*x*#1^5 - 8*Log[-Cosh[x/2
] - Sinh[x/2] + Cosh[x/2]*#1 - Sinh[x/2]*#1]*#1^5 + x*#1^6 + 2*Log[-Cosh[x
/2] - Sinh[x/2] + Cosh[x/2]*#1 - Sinh[x/2]*#1]*#1^6)/(1 + 3*#1^2 + 28*#1^3
 - 5*#1^4 - 7*#1^6 + 4*#1^7) & ])/10
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.69 (sec) , antiderivative size = 245, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 3, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.375$, Rules used = {3042, 3692, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sinh^5(x)+1}dx$$

$\big\downarrow$ 3042

$$\int \frac{1}{1-i\sin(ix)^5}dx$$

$\big\downarrow$ 3692

$$\int \left(-\frac{(-1)^{9/10}}{5\left(-\sqrt[10]{-1}\sinh(x)-(-1)^{9/10}\right)}-\frac{(-1)^{9/10}}{5\left((-1)^{3/10}\sinh(x)-(-1)^{9/10}\right)}-\frac{(-1)^{9/10}}{5\left((-1)^{7/10}\sinh(x)-(-1)^{9/10}\right)}-\frac{}{5}\right.$$

$\big\downarrow$ 2009

$$\frac{2(-1)^{9/10}\arctan\left(\frac{-(-1)^{9/10}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+i}{\sqrt{1+(-1)^{4/5}}}\right)}{5\sqrt{1+(-1)^{4/5}}}-\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{2}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1-\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{2}}\right)-\frac{2\sqrt[10]{-1}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{-\sqrt[10]{-1}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+i}{\sqrt{\sqrt[5]{-1}-1}}\right)}{5\sqrt{\sqrt[5]{-1}-1}}+\frac{2(-1)^{9/10}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{(-1)^{7/10}\left(\sqrt[5]{-1}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)}{\sqrt{-(-1)^{2/5}\left(1+(-1)^{2/5}\right)}}\right)}{5\sqrt{-(-1)^{2/5}\left(1+(-1)^{2/5}\right)}}-\frac{2(-1)^{4/5}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{1-(-1)^{4/5}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{1-(-1)^{3/5}}}\right)}{5\sqrt{1-(-1)^{3/5}}}$$

input
```
Int[(1 + Sinh[x]^5)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(2*(-1)^(9/10)*ArcTan[(I - (-1)^(9/10)*Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[1 + (-1)^(4/5)]])/(
5*Sqrt[1 + (-1)^(4/5)]) - (Sqrt[2]*ArcTanh[(1 - Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[2]])/5 - (
2*(-1)^(1/10)*ArcTanh[(I - (-1)^(1/10)*Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[-1 + (-1)^(1/5)]])/
(5*Sqrt[-1 + (-1)^(1/5)]) + (2*(-1)^(9/10)*ArcTanh[((-1)^(7/10)*(1 + (-1)^
(1/5)*Tanh[x/2]))/Sqrt[-((-1)^(2/5)*(1 + (-1)^(2/5)))]])/(5*Sqrt[-((-1)^(2
/5)*(1 + (-1)^(2/5)))]) - (2*(-1)^(4/5)*ArcTanh[(1 - (-1)^(4/5)*Tanh[x/2])
/Sqrt[1 - (-1)^(3/5)]])/(5*Sqrt[1 - (-1)^(3/5)])
```

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 3692
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*((c_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :>
Int[ExpandTrig[(a + b*(c*sin[e + f*x])^n)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, e, f
, n}, x] && (IGtQ[p, 0] || (EqQ[p, -1] && IntegerQ[n]))
```

Maple [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3.

Time = 0.34 (sec) , antiderivative size = 90, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.37

method	result
risch	$\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(e^{x}+1-\sqrt{2}\right)}{10}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(e^{x}+1+\sqrt{2}\right)}{10}+\left(\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(390625\_Z^{8}-31250\_Z^{6}+2500\_Z^{4}-75\_Z^{2}+1\right)}\_R\ln\left(-1562\right.\right.$
default	$\frac{2\left(\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(\_Z^{8}+2\_Z^{7}+2\_Z^{5}+14\_Z^{4}-2\_Z^{3}-2\_Z+1\right)}\frac{\left(-2\_R^{6}-3\_R^{5}+2\_R^{4}+2\_R^{3}-2\_R^{2}-3\_R+2\right)\ln\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\_\right.}{4\_R^{7}+7\_R^{6}+5\_R^{4}+28\_R^{3}-3\_R^{2}-1}\right.}{5}$

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^5),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/10*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(x)+1-2^(1/2))-1/10*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(x)+1+2^(1/2))+sum(_R
*ln(-15625*_R^6+3125*_R^5+625*_R^4-125*_R^3-50*_R^2+10*_R+exp(x)),_R=RootO
f(390625*_Z^8-31250*_Z^6+2500*_Z^4-75*_Z^2+1))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 589 vs. $2(162) = 324$.

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 589, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.40

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^5),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/10*sqrt(-2*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2)*log(sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5)*(sqrt(5) + 1
) + (sqrt(5) + 1)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2) - sqrt(5) + 4*cosh(x) +
 4*sinh(x) - 1) - 1/10*sqrt(-2*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2)*log(sqrt(2*sqrt(5)
 - 5)*(sqrt(5) + 1) - (sqrt(5) + 1)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2) - sqr
t(5) + 4*cosh(x) + 4*sinh(x) - 1) + 1/10*sqrt(2*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2)*l
og(-sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5)*(sqrt(5) + 1) + (sqrt(5) + 1)*sqrt(2*sqrt(2*sqrt(5
) - 5) + 2) - sqrt(5) + 4*cosh(x) + 4*sinh(x) - 1) - 1/10*sqrt(2*sqrt(2*sq
rt(5) - 5) + 2)*log(-sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5)*(sqrt(5) + 1) - (sqrt(5) + 1)*sqr
t(2*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2) - sqrt(5) + 4*cosh(x) + 4*sinh(x) - 1) - 1/10
*sqrt(2*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2)*log((sqrt(5) - 1)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) +
 (sqrt(5) - 1)*sqrt(2*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2) + sqrt(5) + 4*cosh(x) + 4*
sinh(x) - 1) + 1/10*sqrt(2*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2)*log((sqrt(5) - 1)*sqr
t(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) - (sqrt(5) - 1)*sqrt(2*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2) + sqrt(
5) + 4*cosh(x) + 4*sinh(x) - 1) - 1/10*sqrt(-2*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2)*l
og(-(sqrt(5) - 1)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) + (sqrt(5) - 1)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(-2*sqr
t(5) - 5) + 2) + sqrt(5) + 4*cosh(x) + 4*sinh(x) - 1) + 1/10*sqrt(-2*sqrt(
-2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2)*log(-(sqrt(5) - 1)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) - (sqrt(5) -
1)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) - 5) + 2) + sqrt(5) + 4*cosh(x) + 4*sinh(x) - 1
) + 1/10*sqrt(2)*log(-((sqrt(2) - 2)*cosh(x) - (sqrt(2) - 1)*sinh(x) + sqr
t(2) - 1)/(sinh(x) + 1))
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{(\sinh(x)+1)\left(\sinh^4(x)-\sinh^3(x)+\sinh^2(x)-\sinh(x)+1\right)}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)**5),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/((sinh(x) + 1)*(sinh(x)**4 - sinh(x)**3 + sinh(x)**2 - sinh(x)
+ 1)), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sinh(x)^5+1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^5),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/10*sqrt(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^x - 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^x + 1)) - integrate(2/5
*(e^(7*x) - 4*e^(6*x) + 9*e^(5*x) - 24*e^(4*x) - 9*e^(3*x) - 4*e^(2*x) - e
^x)/(e^(8*x) - 2*e^(7*x) - 2*e^(5*x) + 14*e^(4*x) + 2*e^(3*x) + 2*e^x + 1)
, x)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 4946 vs. $2(162) = 324$.

Time = 2.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4946, normalized size of antiderivative = 20.19

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^5),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
8/25*5^(3/4)*sqrt(-1/32*sqrt(5) + 5/64)*arctan(-5*(5^(3/4) + sqrt(5) + 5^(
1/4) - 4*e^x + 1)/(5^(3/4)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) + 5) + 5*sqrt(5)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5
) + 5) + 5*5^(1/4)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) + 5) + 5*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) + 5))) - 8/25*
5^(3/4)*sqrt(-1/32*sqrt(5) + 5/64)*arctan(-5*(5^(3/4) - sqrt(5) + 5^(1/4)
+ 4*e^x - 1)/(5^(3/4)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) + 5) - 5*sqrt(5)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) + 5
) + 5*5^(1/4)*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) + 5) - 5*sqrt(-2*sqrt(5) + 5))) - 1/10*sqrt(
sqrt(5) + 2)*log((302427386195713850867712*sqrt(5)*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)^3 + 172
815649254693629067264*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)^(7/2) + 226820539646785388150784*sqr
t(5)*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)^(5/2)*sqrt(sqrt(5) + 2) + 151213693097856925433856*(2
*sqrt(5) + 5)^3*sqrt(sqrt(5) + 2) + 70881418639620433797120*sqrt(5)*(2*sqr
t(5) + 5)^2*(sqrt(5) + 2) + 56705134911696347037696*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)^(5/2)*
(sqrt(5) + 2) + 11813569773270072299520*sqrt(5)*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)^(3/2)*(sqr
t(5) + 2)^(3/2) + 11813569773270072299520*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)^2*(sqrt(5) + 2)^
(3/2) + 1107522166244069278080*sqrt(5)*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)*(sqrt(5) + 2)^2 + 1
476696221658759037440*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)^(3/2)*(sqrt(5) + 2)^2 + 553761083122
03463904*sqrt(5)*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) + 5)*(sqrt(5) + 2)^(5/2) + 110752216624406
927808*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)*(sqrt(5) + 2)^(5/2) + 1153668923170905498*sqrt(5)*(
sqrt(5) + 2)^3 + 4614675692683621992*sqrt(2*sqrt(5) + 5)*(sqrt(5) + 2)^3 +
 82404923083636107*(sqrt(5) + 2)^(7/2) - 622619531678741564620800*sqrt(5)*
(2*sqrt(5) + 5)^(5/2) - 415079687785827709747200*(2*sqrt(5) + 5)^3 - 38...
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \text{Hanged}$$

input
```
int(1/(sinh(x)^5 + 1),x)
```

output
```
\text{Hanged}
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sinh(x)^5+1}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^5),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(sinh(x)**5 + 1),x)
```

3.15 $\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 33

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx=\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a-b}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{a}}\right)}{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a-b}}$$

output
```
arctanh((a-b)^(1/2)*tanh(x)/a^(1/2))/a^(1/2)/(a-b)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.48 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx=\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a-b}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{a}}\right)}{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a-b}}$$

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

output
```
ArcTanh[(Sqrt[a - b]*Tanh[x])/Sqrt[a]]/(Sqrt[a]*Sqrt[a - b])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 3, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.300, Rules used = {3042, 3660, 221}

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

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{a-b\sin(ix)^2}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3660}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{a-(a-b)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{221}$$
$$\frac{\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a-b}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{a}}\right)}{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a-b}}$$

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

output
```
ArcTanh[(Sqrt[a - b]*Tanh[x])/Sqrt[a]]/(Sqrt[a]*Sqrt[a - b])
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

rule 221
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(Rt[-a/b, 2]/a)*ArcTanh[x
/Rt[-a/b, 2]], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b}, x] && NegQ[a/b]
```

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

rule 3660
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff =
FreeFactors[Tan[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[ff/f   Subst[Int[1/(a + (a + b)*ff^2*x^
2), x], x, Tan[e + f*x]/ff], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x]
```

Maple [B] (verified)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 137 vs. $2(25) = 50$.

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 138, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.18

method	result	siz
risch	$\frac{\ln\left(e^{2x}+\frac{2a\sqrt{a^2-ab}-b\sqrt{a^2-ab}-2a^2+2ab}{b\sqrt{a^2-ab}}\right)}{2\sqrt{a^2-ab}}-\frac{\ln\left(e^{2x}+\frac{2a\sqrt{a^2-ab}-b\sqrt{a^2-ab}+2a^2-2ab}{b\sqrt{a^2-ab}}\right)}{2\sqrt{a^2-ab}}$	13
default	$2a\left(-\frac{\left(-\sqrt{-b(a-b)}+b\right)\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{a\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(2\sqrt{-b(a-b)}+a-2b\right)a}}\right)}{2a\sqrt{-b(a-b)}\sqrt{\left(2\sqrt{-b(a-b)}+a-2b\right)a}}+\frac{\left(-\sqrt{-b(a-b)}-b\right)\arctan\left(\frac{a\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(2\sqrt{-b(a-b)}-a+2b\right)a}}\right)}{2a\sqrt{-b(a-b)}\sqrt{\left(2\sqrt{-b(a-b)}-a+2b\right)a}}\right)$	16

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/2/(a^2-a*b)^(1/2)*ln(exp(2*x)+(2*a*(a^2-a*b)^(1/2)-b*(a^2-a*b)^(1/2)-2*a
^2+2*a*b)/b/(a^2-a*b)^(1/2))-1/2/(a^2-a*b)^(1/2)*ln(exp(2*x)+(2*a*(a^2-a*b
)^(1/2)-b*(a^2-a*b)^(1/2)+2*a^2-2*a*b)/b/(a^2-a*b)^(1/2))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 73 vs. $2(25) = 50$.

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 312, normalized size of antiderivative = 9.45

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

$$= \left[\frac{\log\left(\frac{b^2\cosh(x)^4 + 4\,b^2\cosh(x)\sinh(x)^3 + b^2\sinh(x)^4 + 2\,(2\,ab - b^2)\cosh(x)^2 + 2\,\left(3\,b^2\cosh(x)^2 + 2\,ab - b^2\right)\sinh(x)^2 + 8\,a^2 - 8\,ab + b^2 + 4\,\left(b^2\cos\right.}{b\cosh(x)^4 + 4\,b\cosh(x)\sinh(x)^3 + b\sinh(x)^4 + 2\,(2\,a - b)\cosh(x)^2 + 2\,\left(3\,b\cosh(x)^2 + 2\,a - b\right)}\right.}{2\,\sqrt{a^2 - ab}} \right.$$

$$\left. -\frac{\sqrt{-a^2 + ab}\arctan\left(-\frac{\left(b\cosh(x)^2 + 2\,b\cosh(x)\sinh(x) + b\sinh(x)^2 + 2\,a - b\right)\sqrt{-a^2 + ab}}{2\,(a^2 - ab)}\right)}{a^2 - ab}\right]$$

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

output
```
[1/2*log((b^2*cosh(x)^4 + 4*b^2*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^3 + b^2*sinh(x)^4 + 2*(2*a
*b - b^2)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(3*b^2*cosh(x)^2 + 2*a*b - b^2)*sinh(x)^2 + 8*a^2
- 8*a*b + b^2 + 4*(b^2*cosh(x)^3 + (2*a*b - b^2)*cosh(x))*sinh(x) - 4*(b*c
osh(x)^2 + 2*b*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + b*sinh(x)^2 + 2*a - b)*sqrt(a^2 - a*b))/(
b*cosh(x)^4 + 4*b*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^3 + b*sinh(x)^4 + 2*(2*a - b)*cosh(x)^2
+ 2*(3*b*cosh(x)^2 + 2*a - b)*sinh(x)^2 + 4*(b*cosh(x)^3 + (2*a - b)*cosh(
x))*sinh(x) + b))/sqrt(a^2 - a*b), -sqrt(-a^2 + a*b)*arctan(-1/2*(b*cosh(x
)^2 + 2*b*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + b*sinh(x)^2 + 2*a - b)*sqrt(-a^2 + a*b)/(a^2 -
 a*b))/(a^2 - a*b)]
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 15319 vs. $2(27) = 54$.

Time = 15.43 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15319, normalized size of antiderivative = 464.21

$$\int \frac{1}{a + b\sinh^2(x)}\, dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)**2),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((zoo*(-tanh(x/2)/2 - 1/(2*tanh(x/2))), Eq(a, 0) & Eq(b, 0)), ((-
tanh(x/2)/2 - 1/(2*tanh(x/2)))/b, Eq(a, 0)), (2*tanh(x/2)/(b*tanh(x/2)**2
+ b), Eq(a, b)), (x/a, Eq(b, 0)), (-6*a**3*b*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a - 2*sqrt(-a*b
+ b**2)/a)*log(-sqrt(1 - 2*b/a + 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)/a) + tanh(x/2))/(10*a
**4*b*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a - 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)/a)*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a + 2*sqrt(-a*b
 + b**2)/a) - 2*a**4*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a - 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2
)/a)*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a + 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)/a) - 50*a**3*b**2*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a
 - 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)/a)*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a + 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)/a) + 26*a**
3*b*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a - 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)/a)*sqrt(1 - 2*b
/a + 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)/a) + 72*a**2*b**3*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a - 2*sqrt(-a*b +
b**2)/a)*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a + 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)/a) - 56*a**2*b**2*sqrt(-a*b
+ b**2)*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a - 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)/a)*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a + 2*sqrt(-a
*b + b**2)/a) - 32*a*b**4*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a - 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)/a)*sqrt(1 -
 2*b/a + 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)/a) + 32*a*b**3*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)*sqrt(1 - 2*b
/a - 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)/a)*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a + 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)/a)) + 6*a
**3*b*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a - 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)/a)*log(sqrt(1 - 2*b/a + 2*sqrt(
-a*b + b**2)/a) + tanh(x/2))/(10*a**4*b*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a - 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**
2)/a)*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a + 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)/a) - 2*a**4*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)*s
qrt(1 - 2*b/a - 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)/a)*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a + 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2
)/a) - 50*a**3*b**2*sqrt(1 - 2*b/a - 2*sqrt(-a*b + b**2)/a)*sqrt(1 - 2*...
```

Maxima [F(-2)]

Exception generated.

$$\int \frac{1}{a + b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \text{Exception raised: ValueError}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
Exception raised: ValueError >> Computation failed since Maxima requested
additional constraints; using the 'assume' command before evaluation *may*
 help (example of legal syntax is 'assume(b-a>0)', see `assume?` for more
details)Is
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 39, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.18

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx=\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{be^{(2x)}+2a-b}{2\sqrt{-a^2+ab}}\right)}{\sqrt{-a^2+ab}}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
arctan(1/2*(b*e^(2*x) + 2*a - b)/sqrt(-a^2 + a*b))/sqrt(-a^2 + a*b)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.89 (sec) , antiderivative size = 181, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.48

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx=$$
$$-\frac{\ln\left(\frac{4\,\left(2\,a\,b+8\,a^2\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}+b^2\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}-b^2-8\,a\,b\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}\right)}{a\,b^2\,\left(a-b\right)}-\frac{8\,\left(b+4\,a\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}-2\,b\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}\right)}{\sqrt{a}\,b^2\,\sqrt{a-b}}\right)-\ln\left(\frac{4\,\left(2\,a\,b+8\,a^2\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}+b^2\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}-b^2-8\,a\,b\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}\right)}{a\,b^2\,\left(a-b\right)}+\frac{8\,\left(b+4\,a\,\mathrm{e}^{2}\ldots}{\sqrt{a}\,b^2\ldots}\right.}{2\,\sqrt{a}\,\sqrt{a-b}}$$

input
```
int(1/(a + b*sinh(x)^2),x)
```

output
```
-(log((4*(2*a*b + 8*a^2*exp(2*x) + b^2*exp(2*x) - b^2 - 8*a*b*exp(2*x)))/(
a*b^2*(a - b)) - (8*(b + 4*a*exp(2*x) - 2*b*exp(2*x)))/(a^(1/2)*b^2*(a - b
)^(1/2))) - log((4*(2*a*b + 8*a^2*exp(2*x) + b^2*exp(2*x) - b^2 - 8*a*b*ex
p(2*x)))/(a*b^2*(a - b)) + (8*(b + 4*a*exp(2*x) - 2*b*exp(2*x)))/(a^(1/2)*
b^2*(a - b)^(1/2))))/(2*a^(1/2)*(a - b)^(1/2))
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 98, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.97

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{a}\,\sqrt{a-b}\left(\log\left(-\sqrt{2\sqrt{a}\,\sqrt{a-b}-2a+b}+e^x\sqrt{b}\right)+\log\left(\sqrt{2\sqrt{a}\,\sqrt{a-b}-2a+b}+e^x\sqrt{b}\right)-\log(2\sqrt{}\right.}{2a\,(a-b)}$$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2),x)
```

output
```
(sqrt(a)*sqrt(a - b)*(log( - sqrt(2*sqrt(a)*sqrt(a - b) - 2*a + b) + e**x*
sqrt(b)) + log(sqrt(2*sqrt(a)*sqrt(a - b) - 2*a + b) + e**x*sqrt(b)) - log
(2*sqrt(a)*sqrt(a - b) + e**(2*x)*b + 2*a - b)))/(2*a*(a - b))
```

3.16 $\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^4(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 352

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^4(x)}\,dx = \frac{\left(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a+b}\right)\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+b+\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}-\sqrt{2}(a+b)^{3/4}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+b-\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}}\right)}{2\sqrt{2}a^{3/4}\sqrt[4]{a+b}\sqrt{a+b-\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}} - \frac{\left(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a+b}\right)\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+b+\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}+\sqrt{2}(a+b)^{3/4}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+b-\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}}\right)}{2\sqrt{2}a^{3/4}\sqrt[4]{a+b}\sqrt{a+b-\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}} + \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{a+b}}\,\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{a+b}}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{a+b}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}+\tanh^2(x)\right)}\right)}{2\sqrt{2}a^{3/4}\sqrt{a+b}}$$

output
```
1/4*(a^(1/2)-(a+b)^(1/2))*arctan((a^(1/4)*(a+b+a^(1/2)*(a+b)^(1/2))^(1/2)-
2^(1/2)*(a+b)^(3/4)*tanh(x))/a^(1/4)/(a+b-a^(1/2)*(a+b)^(1/2))^(1/2))*2^(1
/2)/a^(3/4)/(a+b)^(1/4)/(a+b-a^(1/2)*(a+b)^(1/2))^(1/2)-1/4*(a^(1/2)-(a+b)
^(1/2))*arctan((a^(1/4)*(a+b+a^(1/2)*(a+b)^(1/2))^(1/2)+2^(1/2)*(a+b)^(3/4
)*tanh(x))/a^(1/4)/(a+b-a^(1/2)*(a+b)^(1/2))^(1/2))*2^(1/2)/a^(3/4)/(a+b)^
(1/4)/(a+b-a^(1/2)*(a+b)^(1/2))^(1/2)+1/4*(a^(1/2)+(a+b)^(1/2))^(1/2)*arct
anh(2^(1/2)*a^(1/4)*(a^(1/2)+(a+b)^(1/2))^(1/2)*tanh(x)/(a+b)^(1/2)/(a^(1/
2)/(a+b)^(1/2)+tanh(x)^2))*2^(1/2)/a^(3/4)/(a+b)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 2.74 (sec) , antiderivative size = 148, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.42

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^4(x)}\,dx = \frac{-\left(\left(\sqrt{a}+i\sqrt{b}\right)\sqrt{-a+i\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-a+i\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{a}}\right)\right)+\left(\sqrt{a}-i\sqrt{b}\right)\sqrt{a+i\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{}}{}\right.}{2a(a+b)}$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Sinh[x]^4)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(-((Sqrt[a] + I*Sqrt[b])*Sqrt[-a + I*Sqrt[a]*Sqrt[b]]*ArcTan[(Sqrt[-a + I*
Sqrt[a]*Sqrt[b]]*Tanh[x])/Sqrt[a]]) + (Sqrt[a] - I*Sqrt[b])*Sqrt[a + I*Sqr
t[a]*Sqrt[b]]*ArcTanh[(Sqrt[a + I*Sqrt[a]*Sqrt[b]]*Tanh[x])/Sqrt[a]])/(2*a
*(a + b))
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 1.47 (sec) , antiderivative size = 541, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.54, number of steps used = 10, number of rules used = 9, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.900$, Rules used = {3042, 3688, 1483, 1142, 25, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^4(x)}\,dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sin(ix)^4}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3688}$$

$$\int \frac{1-\tanh^2(x)}{(a+b)\tanh^4(x)-2a\tanh^2(x)+a}d\tanh(x)$$

$\downarrow$ 1483

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{a+b}\int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}}{(a+b)^{3/4}}-\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}+1\right)\tanh(x)}{\tanh^2(x)-\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}\tanh(x)}{(a+b)^{3/4}}+\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}}d\tanh(x)}{2\sqrt{2}a^{3/4}\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}+\frac{\sqrt[4]{a+b}\int \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}+1\right)\tanh(x)+\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}}{(a+b)^{3/4}}}{\tanh^2(x)+\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}\tanh(x)}{(a+b)^{3/4}}+\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}}d\tanh(x)}{2\sqrt{2}a^{3/4}\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}$$

$\downarrow$ 1142

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{a+b}\left(-\frac{\sqrt[4]{a}\left(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a+b}\right)\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}\int \frac{1}{\tanh^2(x)-\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}\tanh(x)}{(a+b)^{3/4}}+\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}}d\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{2}(a+b)^{5/4}}-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}+1\right)\int -\frac{\sqrt{2}\ldots}{\tanh^2(\ldots}\right.}{2\sqrt{2}a^{3/4}\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{a+b}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}+1\right)\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)+\frac{\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}}{(a+b)^{3/4}}\right)}{\tanh^2(x)+\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}\tanh(x)}{(a+b)^{3/4}}+\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}}d\tanh(x)-\frac{\sqrt[4]{a}\left(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a+b}\right)\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}\int \ldots}{\sqrt{2}(\ldots}\right.}{2\sqrt{2}a^{3/4}\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}$$

$\downarrow$ 25

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{a+b}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}+1\right)\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}}{(a+b)^{3/4}}-\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{\tanh^2(x)-\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}\tanh(x)}{(a+b)^{3/4}}+\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}}d\tanh(x)-\frac{\sqrt[4]{a}\left(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a+b}\right)\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}\int \ldots}{\sqrt{2}(\ldots}\right.}{2\sqrt{2}a^{3/4}\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{a+b}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}+1\right)\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)+\frac{\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}}{(a+b)^{3/4}}\right)}{\tanh^2(x)+\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}\tanh(x)}{(a+b)^{3/4}}+\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}}d\tanh(x)-\frac{\sqrt[4]{a}\left(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a+b}\right)\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}\int \ldots}{\sqrt{2}(\ldots}\right.}{2\sqrt{2}a^{3/4}\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}$$

$\downarrow$ 27

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{a+b}\left(\frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}+1\right)\int \frac{\frac{\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}}{(a+b)^{3/4}}-\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)}{\tanh^2(x)-\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}\tanh(x)}{(a+b)^{3/4}}+\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}}d\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{\sqrt[4]{a}\left(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a+b}\right)\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}\int \frac{\cdots}{\tanh^2(x)-\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\cdots}{\cdots}}}{\sqrt{2}(a+b)^{5/4}}\cdots\right.}{2\sqrt{2}a^{3/4}\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{a+b}\left(\frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}+1\right)\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)+\frac{\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}}{(a+b)^{3/4}}}{\tanh^2(x)+\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}\tanh(x)}{(a+b)^{3/4}}+\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}}d\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{\sqrt[4]{a}\left(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a+b}\right)\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}\int \frac{\cdots}{\tanh^2(x)+\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\cdots}{\cdots}}}{\sqrt{2}(a+b)^{5/4}}\cdots\right.}{2\sqrt{2}a^{3/4}\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1083}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{a+b}\left(\frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}+1\right)\int \frac{\frac{\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}}{(a+b)^{3/4}}-\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)}{\tanh^2(x)-\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}\tanh(x)}{(a+b)^{3/4}}+\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}}d\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\left(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a+b}\right)\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}\int \frac{\cdots}{-\left(2\tanh(x)-\cdots\right.}}{\cdots}\cdots\right.}{2\sqrt{2}a^{3/4}\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{a+b}\left(\frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}+1\right)\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)+\frac{\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}}{(a+b)^{3/4}}}{\tanh^2(x)+\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}\tanh(x)}{(a+b)^{3/4}}+\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}}d\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\left(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a+b}\right)\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}\int \frac{\cdots}{-\left(2\tanh(x)+\cdots\right.}}{\cdots}\cdots\right.}{2\sqrt{2}a^{3/4}\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 217}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{a+b}\left(\frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}+1\right)\int \frac{\frac{\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}}{(a+b)^{3/4}}-\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)}{\tanh^2(x)-\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}\tanh(x)}{(a+b)^{3/4}}+\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}}d\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a+b})\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}\arctan\left(\frac{(a+b)^{3/4}\left(2\tanh(\right.}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{}}\right.}{\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{-\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}\right.}{2\sqrt{2}a^{3/4}\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{a+b}\left(\frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}+1\right)\int \frac{\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)+\frac{\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}}{(a+b)^{3/4}}}{\tanh^2(x)+\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{a+\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{a}+b}\tanh(x)}{(a+b)^{3/4}}+\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}}d\tanh(x)}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a+b})\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}\arctan\left(\frac{(a+b)^{3/4}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{}}{}\right.}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{}}\right.}{\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{-\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}\right.}{2\sqrt{2}a^{3/4}\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}$$

$\downarrow$ 1103

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{a+b}\left(-\frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a+b})\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}\arctan\left(\frac{(a+b)^{3/4}\left(2\tanh(x)-\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}{(a+b)^{3/4}}\right)}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{-\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}\right)}{\sqrt{a+b}\sqrt{-\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}+1\right)\log\left((a+b)^{3/4}\mathrm{t}\right.\right.}{2\sqrt{2}a^{3/4}\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{a+b}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b}}+1\right)\log\left((a+b)^{3/4}\tanh^2(x)+\sqrt{2}\sqrt[4]{a}\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}\tanh(x)+\sqrt{a}\sqrt[4]{a+b}\right)-\frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a-}}{}\right.}{2\sqrt{2}a^{3/4}\sqrt{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}+a+b}}$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Sinh[x]^4)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
((a + b)^(1/4)*(-(((Sqrt[a] - Sqrt[a + b])*Sqrt[a + b + Sqrt[a]*Sqrt[a + b
]]*ArcTan[((a + b)^(3/4)*(-((Sqrt[2]*a^(1/4)*Sqrt[a + b + Sqrt[a]*Sqrt[a +
 b]])/(a + b)^(3/4)) + 2*Tanh[x]))/(Sqrt[2]*a^(1/4)*Sqrt[a + b - Sqrt[a]*S
qrt[a + b]])])/(Sqrt[a + b]*Sqrt[a + b - Sqrt[a]*Sqrt[a + b]])) - ((1 + Sq
rt[a]/Sqrt[a + b])*Log[Sqrt[a]*(a + b)^(1/4) - Sqrt[2]*a^(1/4)*Sqrt[a + b
+ Sqrt[a]*Sqrt[a + b]]*Tanh[x] + (a + b)^(3/4)*Tanh[x]^2])/2))/(2*Sqrt[2]*
a^(3/4)*Sqrt[a + b + Sqrt[a]*Sqrt[a + b]]) + ((a + b)^(1/4)*(-(((Sqrt[a] -
 Sqrt[a + b])*Sqrt[a + b + Sqrt[a]*Sqrt[a + b]]*ArcTan[((a + b)^(3/4)*((Sq
rt[2]*a^(1/4)*Sqrt[a + b + Sqrt[a]*Sqrt[a + b]])/(a + b)^(3/4) + 2*Tanh[x]
))/(Sqrt[2]*a^(1/4)*Sqrt[a + b - Sqrt[a]*Sqrt[a + b]])])/(Sqrt[a + b]*Sqrt
[a + b - Sqrt[a]*Sqrt[a + b]])) + ((1 + Sqrt[a]/Sqrt[a + b])*Log[Sqrt[a]*(
a + b)^(1/4) + Sqrt[2]*a^(1/4)*Sqrt[a + b + Sqrt[a]*Sqrt[a + b]]*Tanh[x] +
 (a + b)^(3/4)*Tanh[x]^2])/2))/(2*Sqrt[2]*a^(3/4)*Sqrt[a + b + Sqrt[a]*Sqr
t[a + b]])
```

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 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 1483
```
Int[((d_) + (e_.)*(x_)^2)/((a_) + (b_.)*(x_)^2 + (c_.)*(x_)^4), x_Symbol] :
> With[{q = Rt[a/c, 2]}, With[{r = Rt[2*q - b/c, 2]}, Simp[1/(2*c*q*r)   In
t[(d*r - (d - e*q)*x)/(q - r*x + x^2), x], x] + Simp[1/(2*c*q*r)   Int[(d*r
 + (d - e*q)*x)/(q + r*x + x^2), x], x]]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, d, e}, x] && N
eQ[b^2 - 4*a*c, 0] && NeQ[c*d^2 - b*d*e + a*e^2, 0] && NegQ[b^2 - 4*a*c]
```

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

rule 3688
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^4)^(p_.), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff =
 FreeFactors[Tan[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[ff/f   Subst[Int[(a + 2*a*ff^2*x^2 + (
a + b)*ff^4*x^4)^p/(1 + ff^2*x^2)^(2*p + 1), x], x, Tan[e + f*x]/ff], x]] /
; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && IntegerQ[p]
```

Maple [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3.

Time = 0.48 (sec) , antiderivative size = 94, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.27

method	result
default	$\frac{\left(\sum_{\_R=\operatorname{RootOf}\left(a\_Z^8-4a\_Z^6+(6a+16b)\_Z^4-4a\_Z^2+a\right)}\frac{\left(-\_R^6+3\_R^4-3\_R^2+1\right)\ln\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\_R\right)}{\_R^7a-3\_R^5a+3\_R^3a+8\_R^3b-\_Ra}\right)}{4}$
risch	$\sum_{\_R=\operatorname{RootOf}\left(1+(256a^4+256a^3b)\_Z^4-32a^2\_Z^2\right)}\_R\ln\left(e^{2x}+\left(\frac{128a^4}{b}+128a^3\right)\_R^3+\left(-\frac{32a^3}{b}-32a^2\right)\_R$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^4),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/4*sum((-_R^6+3*_R^4-3*_R^2+1)/(_R^7*a-3*_R^5*a+3*_R^3*a+8*_R^3*b-_R*a)*l
n(tanh(1/2*x)-_R),_R=RootOf(a*_Z^8-4*a*_Z^6+(6*a+16*b)*_Z^4-4*a*_Z^2+a))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 779 vs. $2(247) = 494$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 779, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.21

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^4(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^4),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/4*sqrt(((a^2 + a*b)*sqrt(-b/(a^5 + 2*a^4*b + a^3*b^2)) + 1)/(a^2 + a*b))
*log(b*cosh(x)^2 + 2*b*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + b*sinh(x)^2 + 2*(a*b + (a^4 + a^3
*b)*sqrt(-b/(a^5 + 2*a^4*b + a^3*b^2)))*sqrt(((a^2 + a*b)*sqrt(-b/(a^5 + 2
*a^4*b + a^3*b^2)) + 1)/(a^2 + a*b)) - 2*(a^3 + a^2*b)*sqrt(-b/(a^5 + 2*a^
4*b + a^3*b^2)) - b) - 1/4*sqrt(((a^2 + a*b)*sqrt(-b/(a^5 + 2*a^4*b + a^3*
b^2)) + 1)/(a^2 + a*b))*log(b*cosh(x)^2 + 2*b*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + b*sinh(x)^
2 - 2*(a*b + (a^4 + a^3*b)*sqrt(-b/(a^5 + 2*a^4*b + a^3*b^2)))*sqrt(((a^2
+ a*b)*sqrt(-b/(a^5 + 2*a^4*b + a^3*b^2)) + 1)/(a^2 + a*b)) - 2*(a^3 + a^2
*b)*sqrt(-b/(a^5 + 2*a^4*b + a^3*b^2)) - b) + 1/4*sqrt(-((a^2 + a*b)*sqrt(
-b/(a^5 + 2*a^4*b + a^3*b^2)) - 1)/(a^2 + a*b))*log(b*cosh(x)^2 + 2*b*cosh
(x)*sinh(x) + b*sinh(x)^2 + 2*(a*b - (a^4 + a^3*b)*sqrt(-b/(a^5 + 2*a^4*b
+ a^3*b^2)))*sqrt(-((a^2 + a*b)*sqrt(-b/(a^5 + 2*a^4*b + a^3*b^2)) - 1)/(a
^2 + a*b)) + 2*(a^3 + a^2*b)*sqrt(-b/(a^5 + 2*a^4*b + a^3*b^2)) - b) - 1/4
*sqrt(-((a^2 + a*b)*sqrt(-b/(a^5 + 2*a^4*b + a^3*b^2)) - 1)/(a^2 + a*b))*l
og(b*cosh(x)^2 + 2*b*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + b*sinh(x)^2 - 2*(a*b - (a^4 + a^3*b
)*sqrt(-b/(a^5 + 2*a^4*b + a^3*b^2)))*sqrt(-((a^2 + a*b)*sqrt(-b/(a^5 + 2*
a^4*b + a^3*b^2)) - 1)/(a^2 + a*b)) + 2*(a^3 + a^2*b)*sqrt(-b/(a^5 + 2*a^4
*b + a^3*b^2)) - b)
```

Sympy [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^4(x)}\,dx = \text{Timed out}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)**4),x)
```

output
```
Timed out
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^4(x)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{b\sinh\left(x\right)^4+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^4),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate(1/(b*sinh(x)^4 + a), x)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 1781 vs. $2(247) = 494$.

Time = 2.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 1781, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.06

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^4(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^4),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/4*sqrt((a^2 + sqrt(-a*b)*a)/(a^4 + a^3*b))*log(abs(60*a^4*b*e^(2*x) + 68
*a^3*b^2*e^(2*x) - 16*a^2*b^3*e^(2*x) + 24*sqrt(-a*b)*a^4*e^(2*x) + 48*sqr
t(a^2 - sqrt(-a*b)*a)*a^3*b*e^(2*x) - 16*sqrt(-a*b)*a^3*b*e^(2*x) + 61*sqr
t(a^2 - sqrt(-a*b)*a)*a^2*b^2*e^(2*x) - 64*sqrt(-a*b)*a^2*b^2*e^(2*x) - 4*
sqrt(a^2 - sqrt(-a*b)*a)*a*b^3*e^(2*x) - 6*a^4*b - 2*a^3*b^2 + 8*a^2*b^3 +
 24*sqrt(a^2 - sqrt(-a*b)*a)*sqrt(-a*b)*a^3*e^(2*x) + 5*sqrt(a^2 - sqrt(-a
*b)*a)*sqrt(-a*b)*a^2*b*e^(2*x) - 36*sqrt(a^2 - sqrt(-a*b)*a)*sqrt(-a*b)*a
*b^2*e^(2*x) - 6*sqrt(a^2 - sqrt(-a*b)*a)*a^3*b + 12*sqrt(-a*b)*a^3*b - 5*
sqrt(a^2 - sqrt(-a*b)*a)*a^2*b^2 + 16*sqrt(-a*b)*a^2*b^2 + 4*sqrt(a^2 - sq
rt(-a*b)*a)*a*b^3 + 9*sqrt(a^2 - sqrt(-a*b)*a)*sqrt(-a*b)*a^2*b + 12*sqrt(
a^2 - sqrt(-a*b)*a)*sqrt(-a*b)*a*b^2)) - 1/4*sqrt((a^2 + sqrt(-a*b)*a)/(a^
4 + a^3*b))*log(abs(60*a^4*b*e^(2*x) + 68*a^3*b^2*e^(2*x) - 16*a^2*b^3*e^(
2*x) + 24*sqrt(-a*b)*a^4*e^(2*x) - 48*sqrt(a^2 - sqrt(-a*b)*a)*a^3*b*e^(2*
x) - 16*sqrt(-a*b)*a^3*b*e^(2*x) - 61*sqrt(a^2 - sqrt(-a*b)*a)*a^2*b^2*e^(
2*x) - 64*sqrt(-a*b)*a^2*b^2*e^(2*x) + 4*sqrt(a^2 - sqrt(-a*b)*a)*a*b^3*e^
(2*x) - 6*a^4*b - 2*a^3*b^2 + 8*a^2*b^3 - 24*sqrt(a^2 - sqrt(-a*b)*a)*sqrt
(-a*b)*a^3*e^(2*x) - 5*sqrt(a^2 - sqrt(-a*b)*a)*sqrt(-a*b)*a^2*b*e^(2*x) +
 36*sqrt(a^2 - sqrt(-a*b)*a)*sqrt(-a*b)*a*b^2*e^(2*x) + 6*sqrt(a^2 - sqrt(
-a*b)*a)*a^3*b + 12*sqrt(-a*b)*a^3*b + 5*sqrt(a^2 - sqrt(-a*b)*a)*a^2*b^2
+ 16*sqrt(-a*b)*a^2*b^2 - 4*sqrt(a^2 - sqrt(-a*b)*a)*a*b^3 - 9*sqrt(a^2...
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 9.65 (sec) , antiderivative size = 1559, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.43

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^4(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
int(1/(a + b*sinh(x)^4),x)
```

output
```
log(((((4194304*(b^4*exp(2*x) + 253*a*b^3 + 1184*a^3*b + 512*a^4 - b^4 +
930*a^2*b^2 - 1392*a^2*b^2*exp(2*x) - 627*a*b^3*exp(2*x) - 768*a^3*b*exp(2
*x)))/(b^6*(a + b)^2) - (8388608*a*((a^2 + (-a^3*b)^(1/2))/(a^3*(a + b)))^
(1/2)*(512*a^3*exp(2*x) - 6*b^3*exp(2*x) - 181*a*b^2 - 432*a^2*b - 256*a^3
 + 5*b^3 + 622*a*b^2*exp(2*x) + 1152*a^2*b*exp(2*x)))/(b^6*(a + b)))*((a^2
 + (-a^3*b)^(1/2))/(a^3*(a + b)))^(1/2))/4 - (2097152*(176*a*b - 1536*a^2*
exp(2*x) + 134*b^2*exp(2*x) + 256*a^2 - 75*b^2 - 1408*a*b*exp(2*x)))/(b^6*
(a + b)))*((a^2 + (-a^3*b)^(1/2))/(a^3*(a + b)))^(1/2))/4 + (524288*(1024*
a^3*exp(2*x) - 35*b^3*exp(2*x) - 185*a*b^2 - 464*a^2*b - 256*a^3 + 24*b^3
+ 988*a*b^2*exp(2*x) + 2048*a^2*b*exp(2*x)))/(a*b^6*(a + b)^2))*((a^2 + (-
a^3*b)^(1/2))/(16*(a^3*b + a^4)))^(1/2) - log((((((4194304*(b^4*exp(2*x) +
 253*a*b^3 + 1184*a^3*b + 512*a^4 - b^4 + 930*a^2*b^2 - 1392*a^2*b^2*exp(2
*x) - 627*a*b^3*exp(2*x) - 768*a^3*b*exp(2*x)))/(b^6*(a + b)^2) + (8388608
*a*((a^2 + (-a^3*b)^(1/2))/(a^3*(a + b)))^(1/2)*(512*a^3*exp(2*x) - 6*b^3*
exp(2*x) - 181*a*b^2 - 432*a^2*b - 256*a^3 + 5*b^3 + 622*a*b^2*exp(2*x) +
1152*a^2*b*exp(2*x)))/(b^6*(a + b)))*((a^2 + (-a^3*b)^(1/2))/(a^3*(a + b))
)^(1/2))/4 + (2097152*(176*a*b - 1536*a^2*exp(2*x) + 134*b^2*exp(2*x) + 25
6*a^2 - 75*b^2 - 1408*a*b*exp(2*x)))/(b^6*(a + b)))*((a^2 + (-a^3*b)^(1/2)
)/(a^3*(a + b)))^(1/2))/4 + (524288*(1024*a^3*exp(2*x) - 35*b^3*exp(2*x) -
 185*a*b^2 - 464*a^2*b - 256*a^3 + 24*b^3 + 988*a*b^2*exp(2*x) + 2048*a...
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^4(x)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\sinh{(x)}^4 b+a}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^4),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(sinh(x)**4*b + a),x)
```

3.17 $\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^6(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 175

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^6(x)}\,dx = \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{a}-\sqrt[3]{b}}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt[6]{a}}\right)}{3a^{5/6}\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{a}-\sqrt[3]{b}}} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{a}+\sqrt[3]{-1}\sqrt[3]{b}}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt[6]{a}}\right)}{3a^{5/6}\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{a}+\sqrt[3]{-1}\sqrt[3]{b}}} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{a}-(-1)^{2/3}\sqrt[3]{b}}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt[6]{a}}\right)}{3a^{5/6}\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{a}-(-1)^{2/3}\sqrt[3]{b}}}$$

output
```
1/3*arctanh((a^(1/3)-b^(1/3))^(1/2)*tanh(x)/a^(1/6))/a^(5/6)/(a^(1/3)-b^(1
/3))^(1/2)+1/3*arctanh((a^(1/3)+(-1)^(1/3)*b^(1/3))^(1/2)*tanh(x)/a^(1/6))
/a^(5/6)/(a^(1/3)+(-1)^(1/3)*b^(1/3))^(1/2)+1/3*arctanh((a^(1/3)-(-1)^(2/3
)*b^(1/3))^(1/2)*tanh(x)/a^(1/6))/a^(5/6)/(a^(1/3)-(-1)^(2/3)*b^(1/3))^(1/
2)
```

Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3 in optimal.

Time = 5.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 134, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.77

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^6(x)}\,dx = \frac{16}{3}\text{RootSum}\left[b-6b\#1+15b\#1^2+64a\#1^3-20b\#1^3+15b\#1^4-6b\#1^5+b\#1^6\&,\frac{x\#1^2+\log(-\cosh(x)-\sinh(x)+\cosh(x)\#1-\sinh(x)\#1)\#1^2}{-b+5b\#1+32a\#1^2-10b\#1^2+10b\#1^3-5b\#1^4+b\#1^5}\&\right]$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Sinh[x]^6)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(16*RootSum[b - 6*b*#1 + 15*b*#1^2 + 64*a*#1^3 - 20*b*#1^3 + 15*b*#1^4 - 6
*b*#1^5 + b*#1^6 & , (x*#1^2 + Log[-Cosh[x] - Sinh[x] + Cosh[x]*#1 - Sinh[
x]*#1]*#1^2)/(-b + 5*b*#1 + 32*a*#1^2 - 10*b*#1^2 + 10*b*#1^3 - 5*b*#1^4 +
 b*#1^5) & ])/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.56 (sec) , antiderivative size = 175, 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 = {3042, 3690, 3042, 3660, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^6(x)}\,dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{a-b\sin(ix)^6}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3690}$$

$$\frac{\int \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt[3]{b}\sinh^2(x)}{\sqrt[3]{a}}+1}dx}{3a}+\frac{\int \frac{1}{1-\frac{\sqrt[3]{-1}\sqrt[3]{b}\sinh^2(x)}{\sqrt[3]{a}}}dx}{3a}+\frac{\int \frac{1}{\frac{(-1)^{2/3}\sqrt[3]{b}\sinh^2(x)}{\sqrt[3]{a}}+1}dx}{3a}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3042$$

$$\frac{\int \frac{1}{1-\frac{\sqrt[3]{b}\sin(ix)^2}{\sqrt[3]{a}}}dx}{3a}+\frac{\int \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt[3]{-1}\sqrt[3]{b}\sin(ix)^2}{\sqrt[3]{a}}+1}dx}{3a}+\frac{\int \frac{1}{1-\frac{(-1)^{2/3}\sqrt[3]{b}\sin(ix)^2}{\sqrt[3]{a}}}dx}{3a}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3660$$

$$\frac{\int \frac{1}{1-\left(1-\frac{\sqrt[3]{b}}{\sqrt[3]{a}}\right)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)}{3a}+\frac{\int \frac{1}{1-\left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{-1}\sqrt[3]{b}}{\sqrt[3]{a}}+1\right)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)}{3a}+\frac{\int \frac{1}{1-\left(1-\frac{(-1)^{2/3}\sqrt[3]{b}}{\sqrt[3]{a}}\right)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)}{3a}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 219$$

$$\frac{\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{a}-\sqrt[3]{b}}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt[6]{a}}\right)}{3a^{5/6}\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{a}-\sqrt[3]{b}}}+\frac{\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{a}+\sqrt[3]{-1}\sqrt[3]{b}}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt[6]{a}}\right)}{3a^{5/6}\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{a}+\sqrt[3]{-1}\sqrt[3]{b}}}+\frac{\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{a}-(-1)^{2/3}\sqrt[3]{b}}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt[6]{a}}\right)}{3a^{5/6}\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{a}-(-1)^{2/3}\sqrt[3]{b}}}$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Sinh[x]^6)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
ArcTanh[(Sqrt[a^(1/3) - b^(1/3)]*Tanh[x])/a^(1/6)]/(3*a^(5/6)*Sqrt[a^(1/3)
 - b^(1/3)]) + ArcTanh[(Sqrt[a^(1/3) + (-1)^(1/3)*b^(1/3)]*Tanh[x])/a^(1/6
)]/(3*a^(5/6)*Sqrt[a^(1/3) + (-1)^(1/3)*b^(1/3)]) + ArcTanh[(Sqrt[a^(1/3)
- (-1)^(2/3)*b^(1/3)]*Tanh[x])/a^(1/6)]/(3*a^(5/6)*Sqrt[a^(1/3) - (-1)^(2/
3)*b^(1/3)])
```

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

rule 3660
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff =
FreeFactors[Tan[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[ff/f   Subst[Int[1/(a + (a + b)*ff^2*x^
2), x], x, Tan[e + f*x]/ff], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x]
```

rule 3690
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_))^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Module[{
k}, Simp[2/(a*n)   Sum[Int[1/(1 - Sin[e + f*x]^2/((-1)^(4*(k/n))*Rt[-a/b, n
/2])), x], {k, 1, n/2}], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && IntegerQ[n/2]
```

Maple [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3.

Time = 1.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 128, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.73

method	result
default	$\frac{\left(\sum_{\_R=\operatorname{RootOf}\left(a\_Z^{12}-6a\_Z^{10}+15a\_Z^{8}+(-20a+64b)\_Z^{6}+15a\_Z^{4}-6a\_Z^{2}+a\right)} \frac{\left(-\_R^{10}+5\_R^{8}-10\_R^{6}+10\_R^{4}-5\_R^{2}+1\right)}{\_R^{11}a-5\_R^{9}a+10\_R^{7}a-10\_R^{5}a+32\_R^{5}}\right.}{6}$
risch	$\sum_{\_R=\operatorname{RootOf}\left(-1+(46656a^{6}-46656a^{5}b)\_Z^{6}-3888a^{4}\_Z^{4}+108a^{2}\_Z^{2}\right)} \_R\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{2x}+\left(-\frac{15552a^{6}}{b}+15552a^{5}\right)\_R^{5}+\right.$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^6),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/6*sum((-_R^10+5*_R^8-10*_R^6+10*_R^4-5*_R^2+1)/(_R^11*a-5*_R^9*a+10*_R^7
*a-10*_R^5*a+32*_R^5*b+5*_R^3*a-_R*a)*ln(tanh(1/2*x)-_R),_R=RootOf(a*_Z^12
-6*a*_Z^10+15*a*_Z^8+(-20*a+64*b)*_Z^6+15*a*_Z^4-6*a*_Z^2+a))
```

Fricas [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 1.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16401, normalized size of antiderivative = 93.72

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^6(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^6),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
Too large to include
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^6(x)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^6{(x)}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)**6),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(a + b*sinh(x)**6), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^6(x)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{b\sinh(x)^6+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^6),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate(1/(b*sinh(x)^6 + a), x)
```

Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^6(x)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{b\sinh(x)^6+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^6),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
sage0*x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 67.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 857, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.90

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^6(x)}\,dx=\text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
int(1/(a + b*sinh(x)^6),x)
```

output
```
symsum(log(root(46656*a^5*b*d^6 - 46656*a^6*d^6 + 3888*a^4*d^4 - 108*a^2*d
^2 + 1, d, k)*(root(46656*a^5*b*d^6 - 46656*a^6*d^6 + 3888*a^4*d^4 - 108*a
^2*d^2 + 1, d, k)*(root(46656*a^5*b*d^6 - 46656*a^6*d^6 + 3888*a^4*d^4 - 1
08*a^2*d^2 + 1, d, k)*(root(46656*a^5*b*d^6 - 46656*a^6*d^6 + 3888*a^4*d^4
 - 108*a^2*d^2 + 1, d, k)*((1459166279268040704*(327680*a^7*exp(2*x) + 298
496*a^6*b - 65536*a^7 + 158*a^2*b^5 - 91315*a^3*b^4 + 348176*a^4*b^3 - 489
952*a^5*b^2 - 196*a^2*b^5*exp(2*x) + 274019*a^3*b^4*exp(2*x) - 1132876*a^4
*b^3*exp(2*x) + 1770440*a^5*b^2*exp(2*x) - 1239040*a^6*b*exp(2*x)))/(b^10*
(a - b)^3) + (1750999535121648848*root(46656*a^5*b*d^6 - 46656*a^6*d^6 +
3888*a^4*d^4 - 108*a^2*d^2 + 1, d, k)*(262144*a^7*exp(2*x) + 203520*a^6*b
- 65536*a^7 - 453*a^3*b^4 + 72022*a^4*b^3 - 209472*a^5*b^2 + 630*a^3*b^4*e
xp(2*x) - 254512*a^4*b^3*exp(2*x) + 767508*a^5*b^2*exp(2*x) - 775680*a^6*b
*exp(2*x)))/(b^10*(a - b)^2)) - (486388759756013568*(655360*a^5*exp(2*x) +
 9*a*b^4 + 370176*a^4*b - 196608*a^5 - 24408*a^2*b^3 - 149088*a^3*b^2 + 63
676*a^2*b^3*exp(2*x) + 526248*a^3*b^2*exp(2*x) - 10*a*b^4*exp(2*x) - 12451
84*a^4*b*exp(2*x)))/(b^10*(a - b)^2)) - (405323966463344 64*(655360*a^5*exp
(2*x) + b^5*exp(2*x) + 24677*a*b^4 + 773120*a^4*b - 262144*a^5 - b^5 + 198
071*a^2*b^3 - 733696*a^3*b^2 - 477713*a^2*b^3*exp(2*x) + 1770640*a^3*b^2*e
xp(2*x) - 53861*a*b^4*exp(2*x) - 1894400*a^4*b*exp(2*x)))/(b^10*(a - b)^3)
) + (135107988821114888*(655360*a^3*exp(2*x) - 11382*b^3*exp(2*x) - 1444...
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^6(x)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\sinh(x)^6 b+a}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^6),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(sinh(x)**6*b + a),x)
```

3.18 $\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^8(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 245

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^8(x)}\,dx = -\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt[4]{-a}-\sqrt[4]{b}}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt[8]{-a}}\right)}{4(-a)^{7/8}\sqrt{\sqrt[4]{-a}-\sqrt[4]{b}}} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt[4]{-a}-i\sqrt[4]{b}}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt[8]{-a}}\right)}{4(-a)^{7/8}\sqrt{\sqrt[4]{-a}-i\sqrt[4]{b}}} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt[4]{-a}+i\sqrt[4]{b}}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt[8]{-a}}\right)}{4(-a)^{7/8}\sqrt{\sqrt[4]{-a}+i\sqrt[4]{b}}} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt[4]{-a}+\sqrt[4]{b}}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt[8]{-a}}\right)}{4(-a)^{7/8}\sqrt{\sqrt[4]{-a}+\sqrt[4]{b}}}$$

output
```
-1/4*arctanh(((-a)^(1/4)-b^(1/4))^(1/2)*tanh(x)/(-a)^(1/8))/(-a)^(7/8)/((-
a)^(1/4)-b^(1/4))^(1/2)-1/4*arctanh(((-a)^(1/4)-I*b^(1/4))^(1/2)*tanh(x)/(
-a)^(1/8))/(-a)^(7/8)/((-a)^(1/4)-I*b^(1/4))^(1/2)-1/4*arctanh(((-a)^(1/4)
+I*b^(1/4))^(1/2)*tanh(x)/(-a)^(1/8))/(-a)^(7/8)/((-a)^(1/4)+I*b^(1/4))^(1
/2)-1/4*arctanh(((-a)^(1/4)+b^(1/4))^(1/2)*tanh(x)/(-a)^(1/8))/(-a)^(7/8)/
((-a)^(1/4)+b^(1/4))^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3 in optimal.

Time = 5.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 160, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.65

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^8(x)}\,dx = 16\text{RootSum}\Big[b-8b\#1+28b\#1^2-56b\#1^3+256a\#1^4+70b\#1^4 -56b\#1^5+28b\#1^6-8b\#1^7 +b\#1^8\&,\frac{x\#1^3+\log(-\cosh(x)-\sinh(x)+\cosh(x)\#1-\sinh(x)\#1)\#1^3}{-b+7b\#1-21b\#1^2+128a\#1^3+35b\#1^3-35b\#1^4+21b\#1^5-7b\#1^6+b\#1^7}\&\Big]$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Sinh[x]^8)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
16*RootSum[b - 8*b*#1 + 28*b*#1^2 - 56*b*#1^3 + 256*a*#1^4 + 70*b*#1^4 - 5
6*b*#1^5 + 28*b*#1^6 - 8*b*#1^7 + b*#1^8 & , (x*#1^3 + Log[-Cosh[x] - Sinh
[x] + Cosh[x]*#1 - Sinh[x]*#1]*#1^3)/(-b + 7*b*#1 - 21*b*#1^2 + 128*a*#1^3
 + 35*b*#1^3 - 35*b*#1^4 + 21*b*#1^5 - 7*b*#1^6 + b*#1^7) & ]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.74 (sec) , antiderivative size = 257, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.05, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.500$, Rules used = {3042, 3690, 3042, 3660, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^8(x)}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sin(ix)^8}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3690}$$

$$\frac{\int \frac{1}{1-\frac{\sqrt[4]{b}\sinh^2(x)}{\sqrt[4]{-a}}}dx}{4a}+\frac{\int \frac{1}{1-\frac{i\sqrt[4]{b}\sinh^2(x)}{\sqrt[4]{-a}}}dx}{4a}+\frac{\int \frac{1}{\frac{i\sqrt[4]{b}\sinh^2(x)}{\sqrt[4]{-a}}+1}dx}{4a}+\frac{\int \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt[4]{b}\sinh^2(x)}{\sqrt[4]{-a}}+1}dx}{4a}$$

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

$$\frac{\int \frac{1}{1-\frac{\sqrt[4]{b}\sin(ix)^2}{\sqrt[4]{-a}}}dx}{4a}+\frac{\int \frac{1}{1-\frac{i\sqrt[4]{b}\sin(ix)^2}{\sqrt[4]{-a}}}dx}{4a}+\frac{\int \frac{1}{\frac{i\sqrt[4]{b}\sin(ix)^2}{\sqrt[4]{-a}}+1}dx}{4a}+\frac{\int \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt[4]{b}\sin(ix)^2}{\sqrt[4]{-a}}+1}dx}{4a}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3660}$$

$$\frac{\int \frac{1}{1-\left(1-\frac{\sqrt[4]{b}}{\sqrt[4]{-a}}\right)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)}{4a}+\frac{\int \frac{1}{1-\left(1-\frac{i\sqrt[4]{b}}{\sqrt[4]{-a}}\right)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)}{4a}+\frac{\int \frac{1}{1-\left(\frac{i\sqrt[4]{b}}{\sqrt[4]{-a}}+1\right)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)}{4a}+\frac{\int \frac{1}{1-\left(1-\frac{a\sqrt[4]{b}}{(-a)^{5/4}}\right)\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)}{4a}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 219}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[8]{-a}\,\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt[4]{-a}-i\sqrt[4]{b}}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt[8]{-a}}\right)}{4a\sqrt{\sqrt[4]{-a}-i\sqrt[4]{b}}}+\frac{\sqrt[8]{-a}\,\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt[4]{-a}+i\sqrt[4]{b}}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt[8]{-a}}\right)}{4a\sqrt{\sqrt[4]{-a}+i\sqrt[4]{b}}}+\frac{\sqrt[8]{-a}\,\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt[4]{-a}+\sqrt[4]{b}}\tanh(x)}{\sqrt[8]{-a}}\right)}{4a\sqrt{\sqrt[4]{-a}+\sqrt[4]{b}}}+\frac{(-a)^{5/8}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a\sqrt[4]{b}+(-a)^{5/4}}\tanh(x)}{(-a)^{5/8}}\right)}{4a\sqrt{a\sqrt[4]{b}+(-a)^{5/4}}}$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Sinh[x]^8)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
((-a)^(1/8)*ArcTanh[(Sqrt[(-a)^(1/4) - I*b^(1/4)]*Tanh[x])/(-a)^(1/8)])/(4
*a*Sqrt[(-a)^(1/4) - I*b^(1/4)]) + ((-a)^(1/8)*ArcTanh[(Sqrt[(-a)^(1/4) +
I*b^(1/4)]*Tanh[x])/(-a)^(1/8)])/(4*a*Sqrt[(-a)^(1/4) + I*b^(1/4)]) + ((-a
)^(1/8)*ArcTanh[(Sqrt[(-a)^(1/4) + b^(1/4)]*Tanh[x])/(-a)^(1/8)])/(4*a*Sqr
t[(-a)^(1/4) + b^(1/4)]) + ((-a)^(5/8)*ArcTanh[(Sqrt[(-a)^(5/4) + a*b^(1/4
)]*Tanh[x])/(-a)^(5/8)])/(4*a*Sqrt[(-a)^(5/4) + a*b^(1/4)])
```

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 3660
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff =
FreeFactors[Tan[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[ff/f   Subst[Int[1/(a + (a + b)*ff^2*x^
2), x], x, Tan[e + f*x]/ff], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x]
```

rule 3690
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_))^(-1), x_Symbol] :> Module[{
k}, Simp[2/(a*n)   Sum[Int[1/(1 - Sin[e + f*x]^2/((-1)^(4*(k/n))*Rt[-a/b, n
/2])), x], {k, 1, n/2}], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && IntegerQ[n/2]
```

Maple [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3.

Time = 2.77 (sec) , antiderivative size = 162, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.66

method	result
default	$\frac{\left(\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(a\_Z^{16}-8a\_Z^{14}+28a\_Z^{12}-56a\_Z^{10}+(70a+256b)\_Z^{8}-56a\_Z^{6}+28a\_Z^{4}-8a\_Z^{2}+a\right)} \frac{\left(-\_R^{14}+7\_R^{12}-21\_R^{10}\right.}{\_R^{15}a-7\_R^{13}a+21\_R^{11}}\right.}{8}$
risch	$\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(1+(16777216a^{8}+16777216a^{7}b)\_Z^{8}-1048576a^{6}\_Z^{6}+24576a^{4}\_Z^{4}-256a^{2}\_Z^{2}\right)} \_R\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{2x}+\left(\frac{4194304a^{8}}{b}+\right.\right.$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^8),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/8*sum((-_R^14+7*_R^12-21*_R^10+35*_R^8-35*_R^6+21*_R^4-7*_R^2+1)/(_R^15*
a-7*_R^13*a+21*_R^11*a-35*_R^9*a+35*_R^7*a+128*_R^7*b-21*_R^5*a+7*_R^3*a-_
R*a)*ln(tanh(1/2*x)-_R),_R=RootOf(a*_Z^16-8*a*_Z^14+28*a*_Z^12-56*a*_Z^10+
(70*a+256*b)*_Z^8-56*a*_Z^6+28*a*_Z^4-8*a*_Z^2+a))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 661332 vs. 2(165) = 330.

Time = 3.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 661332, normalized size of antiderivative = 2699.31

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^8(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^8),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
Too large to include
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^8(x)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^8{(x)}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)**8),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(a + b*sinh(x)**8), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^8(x)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{b\sinh{(x)}^8+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^8),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate(1/(b*sinh(x)^8 + a), x)
```

Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^8(x)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{b\sinh{(x)}^8+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^8),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
sage0*x
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^8(x)}\,dx=\text{Hanged}$$

input
```
int(1/(a + b*sinh(x)^8),x)
```

output
```
\text{Hanged}
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^8(x)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\sinh(x)^8 b+a}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^8),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(sinh(x)**8*b + a),x)
```

3.19 $\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 37

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh(x)}\,dx = -\frac{2\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{b-a\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

output
```
-2*arctanh((b-a*tanh(1/2*x))/(a^2+b^2)^(1/2))/(a^2+b^2)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 45, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.22

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh(x)}\,dx = \frac{2\arctan\left(\frac{b-a\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{-a^2-b^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{-a^2-b^2}}$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Sinh[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(2*ArcTan[(b - a*Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[-a^2 - b^2]])/Sqrt[-a^2 - b^2]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14, number of steps used = 5, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.500, Rules used = {3042, 3139, 1083, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh(x)}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{a-ib\sin(ix)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3139}$$

$$2\int \frac{1}{-a\tanh^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+2b\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+a}d\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 1083}$$

$$-4\int \frac{1}{4\left(a^2+b^2\right)-\left(2b-2a\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)^2}d\left(2b-2a\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 219}$$

$$-\frac{2\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{2b-2a\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Sinh[x])^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(-2*ArcTanh[(2*b - 2*a*Tanh[x/2])/(2*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 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 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 = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

method	result	size
default	$\frac{2\,\mathrm{arctanh}\left(\frac{2a\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2b}{2\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$	35
risch	$\frac{\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}+\frac{a\sqrt{a^2+b^2}-a^2-b^2}{b\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}-\frac{\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}+\frac{a\sqrt{a^2+b^2}+a^2+b^2}{b\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$	97

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
2/(a^2+b^2)^(1/2)*arctanh(1/2*(2*a*tanh(1/2*x)-2*b)/(a^2+b^2)^(1/2))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 111 vs. $2(33) = 66$.

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 111, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.00

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh(x)}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(\frac{b^2\cosh(x)^2+b^2\sinh(x)^2+2\,ab\cosh(x)+2\,a^2+b^2+2\,(b^2\cosh(x)+ab)\sinh(x)-2\,\sqrt{a^2+b^2}(b\cosh(x)+b\sinh(x)+a)}{b\cosh(x)^2+b\sinh(x)^2+2\,a\cosh(x)+2\,(b\cosh(x)+a)\sinh(x)-b}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
log((b^2*cosh(x)^2 + b^2*sinh(x)^2 + 2*a*b*cosh(x) + 2*a^2 + b^2 + 2*(b^2*
cosh(x) + a*b)*sinh(x) - 2*sqrt(a^2 + b^2)*(b*cosh(x) + b*sinh(x) + a))/(b
*cosh(x)^2 + b*sinh(x)^2 + 2*a*cosh(x) + 2*(b*cosh(x) + a)*sinh(x) - b))/s
qrt(a^2 + b^2)
```

Sympy [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 2.55 (sec) , antiderivative size = 110, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.97

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh(x)}\,dx = \begin{cases} \tilde{\infty}\log\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) & \text{for}\ a=0 \wedge b=0 \\ \frac{\log\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{b} & \text{for}\ a=0 \\ \frac{2i}{b\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-ib} & \text{for}\ a=-ib \\ -\frac{2i}{b\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+ib} & \text{for}\ a=ib \\ -\frac{\log\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\frac{b}{a}-\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}+\frac{\log\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\frac{b}{a}+\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)),x)
```

output
```
Piecewise((zoo*log(tanh(x/2)), Eq(a, 0) & Eq(b, 0)), (log(tanh(x/2))/b, Eq
(a, 0)), (2*I/(b*tanh(x/2) - I*b), Eq(a, -I*b)), (-2*I/(b*tanh(x/2) + I*b)
, Eq(a, I*b)), (-log(tanh(x/2) - b/a - sqrt(a**2 + b**2)/a)/sqrt(a**2 + b*
*2) + log(tanh(x/2) - b/a + sqrt(a**2 + b**2)/a)/sqrt(a**2 + b**2), True))
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 54, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.46

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh(x)}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(\frac{be^{(-x)}-a-\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{be^{(-x)}-a+\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
log((b*e^(-x) - a - sqrt(a^2 + b^2))/(b*e^(-x) - a + sqrt(a^2 + b^2)))/sqr
t(a^2 + b^2)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 56, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.51

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh(x)}\,dx = \frac{\log\left(\frac{\left|2\,be^x+2\,a-2\,\sqrt{a^2+b^2}\right|}{\left|2\,be^x+2\,a+2\,\sqrt{a^2+b^2}\right|}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
log(abs(2*b*e^x + 2*a - 2*sqrt(a^2 + b^2))/abs(2*b*e^x + 2*a + 2*sqrt(a^2
+ b^2)))/sqrt(a^2 + b^2)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 49, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.32

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh(x)}\,dx = \frac{2\,\mathrm{atan}\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{-a^2-b^2}}+\frac{b\,\mathrm{e}^x}{\sqrt{-a^2-b^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{-a^2-b^2}}$$

input
```
int(1/(a + b*sinh(x)),x)
```

output
```
(2*atan(a/(- a^2 - b^2)^(1/2) + (b*exp(x))/(- a^2 - b^2)^(1/2)))/(- a^2 -
b^2)^(1/2)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.14

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh(x)}\,dx = \frac{2\sqrt{a^2+b^2}\;atan\left(\frac{e^x bi+ai}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)i}{a^2+b^2}$$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)),x)
```

output
```
(2*sqrt(a**2 + b**2)*atan((e**x*b*i + a*i)/sqrt(a**2 + b**2))*i)/(a**2 + b
**2)
```

3.20 $\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^3(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 250

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^3(x)}\,dx = -\frac{2\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{b}-\sqrt[3]{a}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a^{2/3}+b^{2/3}}}\right)}{3a^{2/3}\sqrt{a^{2/3}+b^{2/3}}} + \frac{2\sqrt[6]{-1}\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{i\sqrt[3]{b}+\sqrt[6]{-1}\sqrt[3]{a}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{-1}a^{2/3}-b^{2/3}}}\right)}{3a^{2/3}\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{-1}a^{2/3}-b^{2/3}}} - \frac{2\sqrt[6]{-1}\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{(-1)^{5/6}\left(\sqrt[3]{b}+\sqrt[3]{-1}\sqrt[3]{a}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{-1}a^{2/3}-(-1)^{2/3}b^{2/3}}}\right)}{3a^{2/3}\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{-1}a^{2/3}-(-1)^{2/3}b^{2/3}}}$$

output
```
-2/3*arctanh((b^(1/3)-a^(1/3)*tanh(1/2*x))/(a^(2/3)+b^(2/3))^(1/2))/a^(2/3
)/(a^(2/3)+b^(2/3))^(1/2)+2/3*(-1)^(1/6)*arctanh((I*b^(1/3)+(-1)^(1/6)*a^(
1/3)*tanh(1/2*x))/((-1)^(1/3)*a^(2/3)-b^(2/3))^(1/2))/a^(2/3)/((-1)^(1/3)*
a^(2/3)-b^(2/3))^(1/2)-2/3*(-1)^(1/6)*arctanh((-1)^(5/6)*(b^(1/3)+(-1)^(1/
3)*a^(1/3)*tanh(1/2*x))/((-1)^(1/3)*a^(2/3)-(-1)^(2/3)*b^(2/3))^(1/2))/a^(
2/3)/((-1)^(1/3)*a^(2/3)-(-1)^(2/3)*b^(2/3))^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3 in optimal.

Time = 5.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 107, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.43

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^3(x)}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{2}{3}\text{RootSum}\Bigg[-b+3b\#1^2+8a\#1^3-3b\#1^4 + b\#1^6\&, \frac{x\#1+2\log\left(-\cosh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sinh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\cosh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\#1-\sinh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\#1\right)\#1}{b+4a\#1-2b\#1^2+b\#1^4}\&\Bigg]$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Sinh[x]^3)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(2*RootSum[-b + 3*b*#1^2 + 8*a*#1^3 - 3*b*#1^4 + b*#1^6 & , (x*#1 + 2*Log[
-Cosh[x/2] - Sinh[x/2] + Cosh[x/2]*#1 - Sinh[x/2]*#1]*#1)/(b + 4*a*#1 - 2*
b*#1^2 + b*#1^4) & ])/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.69 (sec) , antiderivative size = 250, 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, 3692, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^3(x)}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3042}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{a+ib\sin(ix)^3}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{3692}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{\sqrt[6]{-1}}{3a^{2/3}\left(\sqrt[6]{-1}\sqrt[3]{a} - i\sqrt[3]{b}\sinh(x)\right)} + \frac{\sqrt[6]{-1}}{3a^{2/3}\left(\sqrt[6]{-1}\sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[6]{-1}\sqrt[3]{b}\sinh(x)\right)} + \frac{\sqrt[6]{-1}}{3a^{2/3}\left(\sqrt[6]{-1}\sqrt[3]{a} + (-1)^{5/6}\sqrt[3]{b}\sinh\right.}\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 2009$$

$$-\frac{2\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{b}-\sqrt[3]{a}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a^{2/3}+b^{2/3}}}\right)}{3a^{2/3}\sqrt{a^{2/3}+b^{2/3}}} + \frac{2\sqrt[6]{-1}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt[6]{-1}\sqrt[3]{a}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+i\sqrt[3]{b}}{\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{-1}a^{2/3}-b^{2/3}}}\right)}{3a^{2/3}\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{-1}a^{2/3}-b^{2/3}}} - \frac{2\sqrt[6]{-1}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{(-1)^{5/6}\left(\sqrt[3]{-1}\sqrt[3]{a}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\sqrt[3]{b}\right)}{\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{-1}a^{2/3}-(-1)^{2/3}b^{2/3}}}\right)}{3a^{2/3}\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{-1}a^{2/3}-(-1)^{2/3}b^{2/3}}}$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Sinh[x]^3)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(-2*ArcTanh[(b^(1/3) - a^(1/3)*Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[a^(2/3) + b^(2/3)]])/(3*a^(
2/3)*Sqrt[a^(2/3) + b^(2/3)]) + (2*(-1)^(1/6)*ArcTanh[(I*b^(1/3) + (-1)^(1
/6)*a^(1/3)*Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[(-1)^(1/3)*a^(2/3) - b^(2/3)]])/(3*a^(2/3)*Sqr
t[(-1)^(1/3)*a^(2/3) - b^(2/3)]) - (2*(-1)^(1/6)*ArcTanh[((-1)^(5/6)*(b^(1
/3) + (-1)^(1/3)*a^(1/3)*Tanh[x/2]))/Sqrt[(-1)^(1/3)*a^(2/3) - (-1)^(2/3)*
b^(2/3)]])/(3*a^(2/3)*Sqrt[(-1)^(1/3)*a^(2/3) - (-1)^(2/3)*b^(2/3)])
```

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 3692
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*((c_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :>
Int[ExpandTrig[(a + b*(c*sin[e + f*x])^n)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, e, f
, n}, x] && (IGtQ[p, 0] || (EqQ[p, -1] && IntegerQ[n]))
```

Maple [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3.

Time = 0.44 (sec) , antiderivative size = 79, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.32

method	result
default	$\frac{\left(\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(a\_Z^{6}-3a\_Z^{4}-8b\_Z^{3}+3a\_Z^{2}-a\right)}\frac{\left(-\_R^{4}+2\_R^{2}-1\right)\ln\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\_R\right)}{\_R^{5}a-2\_R^{3}a-4\_R^{2}b+\_Ra}\right)}{3}$
risch	$\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(-1+\left(729a^{6}+729a^{4}b^{2}\right)\_Z^{6}-243a^{4}\_Z^{4}+27a^{2}\_Z^{2}\right)}\_R\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}+\left(-\frac{486a^{6}}{b}-486a^{4}b\right)\_R^{5}+\left(\frac{81a^{5}}{b}\right.\right.$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^3),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*sum((-_R^4+2*_R^2-1)/(_R^5*a-2*_R^3*a-4*_R^2*b+_R*a)*ln(tanh(1/2*x)-_R
),_R=RootOf(_Z^6*a-3*_Z^4*a-8*_Z^3*b+3*_Z^2*a-a))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 16934 vs. 2(162) = 324.

Time = 0.97 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16934, normalized size of antiderivative = 67.74

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^3(x)}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^3),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
Too large to include
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^3(x)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^3{(x)}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)**3),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(a + b*sinh(x)**3), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^3(x)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{b\sinh{(x)}^3+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^3),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate(1/(b*sinh(x)^3 + a), x)
```

Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^3(x)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{b\sinh{(x)}^3+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^3),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/(b*sinh(x)^3 + a), x)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 5.41 (sec) , antiderivative size = 633, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.53

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^3(x)}\,dx$$
$$=\sum_{k=1}^{6}\ln\left(\frac{\left(-4\,\mathrm{e}^x+\mathrm{root}(729\,a^4\,b^2\,d^6+729\,a^6\,d^6-243\,a^4\,d^4+27\,a^2\,d^2-1,d,k)\,b+\mathrm{root}(729\,a^4\,b^2\,d^6+72\right.}{}\right.$$
$$+\,729\,a^6\,d^6-243\,a^4\,d^4+27\,a^2\,d^2-1,d,k\big)$$

input
```
int(1/(a + b*sinh(x)^3),x)
```

output
```
symsum(log((24576*(root(729*a^4*b^2*d^6 + 729*a^6*d^6 - 243*a^4*d^4 + 27*a
^2*d^2 - 1, d, k)*b - 4*exp(x) + 54*root(729*a^4*b^2*d^6 + 729*a^6*d^6 - 2
43*a^4*d^4 + 27*a^2*d^2 - 1, d, k)^3*a^2*b + 108*root(729*a^4*b^2*d^6 + 72
9*a^6*d^6 - 243*a^4*d^4 + 27*a^2*d^2 - 1, d, k)^4*a^3*b + 81*root(729*a^4*
b^2*d^6 + 729*a^6*d^6 - 243*a^4*d^4 + 27*a^2*d^2 - 1, d, k)^5*a^4*b + 24*r
oot(729*a^4*b^2*d^6 + 729*a^6*d^6 - 243*a^4*d^4 + 27*a^2*d^2 - 1, d, k)^2*
a^2*exp(x) + 216*root(729*a^4*b^2*d^6 + 729*a^6*d^6 - 243*a^4*d^4 + 27*a^2
*d^2 - 1, d, k)^3*a^3*exp(x) + 108*root(729*a^4*b^2*d^6 + 729*a^6*d^6 - 24
3*a^4*d^4 + 27*a^2*d^2 - 1, d, k)^4*a^4*exp(x) - 324*root(729*a^4*b^2*d^6
+ 729*a^6*d^6 - 243*a^4*d^4 + 27*a^2*d^2 - 1, d, k)^5*a^5*exp(x) + 12*root
(729*a^4*b^2*d^6 + 729*a^6*d^6 - 243*a^4*d^4 + 27*a^2*d^2 - 1, d, k)^2*a*b
 - 20*root(729*a^4*b^2*d^6 + 729*a^6*d^6 - 243*a^4*d^4 + 27*a^2*d^2 - 1, d
, k)*a*exp(x) - 27*root(729*a^4*b^2*d^6 + 729*a^6*d^6 - 243*a^4*d^4 + 27*a
^2*d^2 - 1, d, k)^4*a^2*b^2*exp(x) - 405*root(729*a^4*b^2*d^6 + 729*a^6*d^
6 - 243*a^4*d^4 + 27*a^2*d^2 - 1, d, k)^5*a^3*b^2*exp(x)))/b^5)*root(729*a
^4*b^2*d^6 + 729*a^6*d^6 - 243*a^4*d^4 + 27*a^2*d^2 - 1, d, k), k, 1, 6)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^3(x)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\sinh(x)^3 b+a}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^3),x)
```

output

```
int(1/(sinh(x)**3*b + a),x)
```

3.21 $\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^5(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 435

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = &-\frac{2\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt[5]{b}-\sqrt[5]{a}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a^{2/5}+b^{2/5}}}\right)}{5a^{4/5}\sqrt{a^{2/5}+b^{2/5}}}\\
&+\frac{2(-1)^{9/10}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{(-1)^{9/10}\left(\sqrt[5]{-1}\sqrt[5]{b}+\sqrt[5]{a}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{\sqrt{-(-1)^{4/5}a^{2/5}+\sqrt[5]{-1}b^{2/5}}}\right)}{5a^{4/5}\sqrt{-(-1)^{4/5}a^{2/5}+\sqrt[5]{-1}b^{2/5}}}\\
&+\frac{2\sqrt[5]{-1}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt[5]{b}+\sqrt[5]{-1}\sqrt[5]{a}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{(-1)^{2/5}a^{2/5}+b^{2/5}}}\right)}{5a^{4/5}\sqrt{(-1)^{2/5}a^{2/5}+b^{2/5}}}\\
&+\frac{2(-1)^{9/10}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{(-1)^{3/10}\left(\sqrt[5]{b}+(-1)^{3/5}\sqrt[5]{a}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{\sqrt{-(-1)^{4/5}a^{2/5}+(-1)^{3/5}b^{2/5}}}\right)}{5a^{4/5}\sqrt{-(-1)^{4/5}a^{2/5}+(-1)^{3/5}b^{2/5}}}\\
&-\frac{2(-1)^{9/10}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{i\sqrt[5]{b}-(-1)^{9/10}\sqrt[5]{a}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{-(-1)^{4/5}a^{2/5}-b^{2/5}}}\right)}{5a^{4/5}\sqrt{-(-1)^{4/5}a^{2/5}-b^{2/5}}}\end{aligned}$$

output
```
-2/5*arctanh((b^(1/5)-a^(1/5)*tanh(1/2*x))/(a^(2/5)+b^(2/5))^(1/2))/a^(4/5
)/(a^(2/5)+b^(2/5))^(1/2)+2/5*(-1)^(9/10)*arctanh((-1)^(9/10)*((-1)^(1/5)*
b^(1/5)+a^(1/5)*tanh(1/2*x))/(-(-1)^(4/5)*a^(2/5)+(-1)^(1/5)*b^(2/5))^(1/2
))/a^(4/5)/(-(-1)^(4/5)*a^(2/5)+(-1)^(1/5)*b^(2/5))^(1/2)+2/5*(-1)^(1/5)*a
rctanh((b^(1/5)+(-1)^(1/5)*a^(1/5)*tanh(1/2*x))/((-1)^(2/5)*a^(2/5)+b^(2/5
))^(1/2))/a^(4/5)/((-1)^(2/5)*a^(2/5)+b^(2/5))^(1/2)+2/5*(-1)^(9/10)*arcta
nh((-1)^(3/10)*(b^(1/5)+(-1)^(3/5)*a^(1/5)*tanh(1/2*x))/(-(-1)^(4/5)*a^(2/
5)+(-1)^(3/5)*b^(2/5))^(1/2))/a^(4/5)/(-(-1)^(4/5)*a^(2/5)+(-1)^(3/5)*b^(2
/5))^(1/2)-2/5*(-1)^(9/10)*arctanh((I*b^(1/5)-(-1)^(9/10)*a^(1/5)*tanh(1/2
*x))/(-(-1)^(4/5)*a^(2/5)-b^(2/5))^(1/2))/a^(4/5)/(-(-1)^(4/5)*a^(2/5)-b^(
2/5))^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3 in optimal.

Time = 5.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 141, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.32

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \frac{8}{5}\text{RootSum}\Big[-b+5b\#1^2-10b\#1^4+32a\#1^5+10b\#1^6-5b\#1^8 +b\#1^{10}\&,\frac{x\#1^3+2\log\left(-\cosh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sinh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\cosh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\#1-\sinh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\#1\right)\#1^3}{b-4b\#1^2+16a\#1^3+6b\#1^4-4b\#1^6+b\#1^8}\&\Big]$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Sinh[x]^5)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(8*RootSum[-b + 5*b*#1^2 - 10*b*#1^4 + 32*a*#1^5 + 10*b*#1^6 - 5*b*#1^8 +
b*#1^10 & , (x*#1^3 + 2*Log[-Cosh[x/2] - Sinh[x/2] + Cosh[x/2]*#1 - Sinh[x
/2]*#1]*#1^3)/(b - 4*b*#1^2 + 16*a*#1^3 + 6*b*#1^4 - 4*b*#1^6 + b*#1^8) &
])/5
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 1.21 (sec) , antiderivative size = 435, 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, 3692, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^5(x)}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a-ib\sin(ix)^5}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3692$$

$$\int \left(-\frac{(-1)^{9/10}}{5a^{4/5}\left(-(-1)^{9/10}\sqrt[5]{a}-i\sqrt[5]{b}\sinh(x)\right)}-\frac{(-1)^{9/10}}{5a^{4/5}\left(-(-1)^{9/10}\sqrt[5]{a}-\sqrt[10]{-1}\sqrt[5]{b}\sinh(x)\right)}-\frac{(-}{5a^{4/5}\left((-1)^{3/10}\sqrt[5]{b}\,s\right.}\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 2009$$

$$-\frac{2\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt[5]{b}-\sqrt[5]{a}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a^{2/5}+b^{2/5}}}\right)}{5a^{4/5}\sqrt{a^{2/5}+b^{2/5}}}+\frac{2(-1)^{9/10}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{(-1)^{9/10}\left(\sqrt[5]{a}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\sqrt[5]{-1}\sqrt[5]{b}\right)}{\sqrt{\sqrt[5]{-1}b^{2/5}-(-1)^{4/5}a^{2/5}}}\right)}{5a^{4/5}\sqrt{\sqrt[5]{-1}b^{2/5}-(-1)^{4/5}a^{2/5}}}+\frac{2\sqrt[5]{-1}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt[5]{-1}\sqrt[5]{a}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\sqrt[5]{b}}{\sqrt{(-1)^{2/5}a^{2/5}+b^{2/5}}}\right)}{5a^{4/5}\sqrt{(-1)^{2/5}a^{2/5}+b^{2/5}}}+\frac{2(-1)^{9/10}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{(-1)^{3/10}\left((-1)^{3/5}\sqrt[5]{a}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\sqrt[5]{b}\right)}{\sqrt{(-1)^{3/5}b^{2/5}-(-1)^{4/5}a^{2/5}}}\right)}{5a^{4/5}\sqrt{(-1)^{3/5}b^{2/5}-(-1)^{4/5}a^{2/5}}}-\frac{2(-1)^{9/10}\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{-(-1)^{9/10}\sqrt[5]{a}\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+i\sqrt[5]{b}}{\sqrt{-(-1)^{4/5}a^{2/5}-b^{2/5}}}\right)}{5a^{4/5}\sqrt{-(-1)^{4/5}a^{2/5}-b^{2/5}}}$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Sinh[x]^5)^(-1),x]
```

output
```
(-2*ArcTanh[(b^(1/5) - a^(1/5)*Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[a^(2/5) + b^(2/5)]])/(5*a^(
4/5)*Sqrt[a^(2/5) + b^(2/5)]) + (2*(-1)^(9/10)*ArcTanh[((-1)^(9/10)*((-1)^
(1/5)*b^(1/5) + a^(1/5)*Tanh[x/2]))/Sqrt[-((-1)^(4/5)*a^(2/5)) + (-1)^(1/5
)*b^(2/5)]])/(5*a^(4/5)*Sqrt[-((-1)^(4/5)*a^(2/5)) + (-1)^(1/5)*b^(2/5)])
+ (2*(-1)^(1/5)*ArcTanh[(b^(1/5) + (-1)^(1/5)*a^(1/5)*Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[(-1)
^(2/5)*a^(2/5) + b^(2/5)]])/(5*a^(4/5)*Sqrt[(-1)^(2/5)*a^(2/5) + b^(2/5)])
 + (2*(-1)^(9/10)*ArcTanh[((-1)^(3/10)*(b^(1/5) + (-1)^(3/5)*a^(1/5)*Tanh[
x/2]))/Sqrt[-((-1)^(4/5)*a^(2/5)) + (-1)^(3/5)*b^(2/5)]])/(5*a^(4/5)*Sqrt[
-((-1)^(4/5)*a^(2/5)) + (-1)^(3/5)*b^(2/5)]) - (2*(-1)^(9/10)*ArcTanh[(I*b
^(1/5) - (-1)^(9/10)*a^(1/5)*Tanh[x/2])/Sqrt[-((-1)^(4/5)*a^(2/5)) - b^(2/
5)]])/(5*a^(4/5)*Sqrt[-((-1)^(4/5)*a^(2/5)) - b^(2/5)])
```

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 3692
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*((c_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)])^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :>
Int[ExpandTrig[(a + b*(c*sin[e + f*x])^n)^p, x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, c, e, f
, n}, x] && (IGtQ[p, 0] || (EqQ[p, -1] && IntegerQ[n]))
```

Maple [C] (verified)

Result contains higher order function than in optimal. Order 9 vs. order 3.

Time = 1.36 (sec) , antiderivative size = 113, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.26

method	result
default	$\frac{\left(\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(a\_Z^{10}-5a\_Z^{8}+10a\_Z^{6}-32b\_Z^{5}-10a\_Z^{4}+5a\_Z^{2}-a\right)}\frac{\left(-\_R^{8}+4\_R^{6}-6\_R^{4}+4\_R^{2}-1\right)\ln\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\_R\right)}{\_R^{9}a-4\_R^{7}a+6\_R^{5}a-16\_R^{4}b-4\_R^{3}a+\_Ra}}{5}$
risch	$\sum_{\_R=\mathrm{RootOf}\left(-1+\left(9765625a^{10}+9765625a^{8}b^{2}\right)\_Z^{10}-1953125a^{8}\_Z^{8}+156250a^{6}\_Z^{6}-6250a^{4}\_Z^{4}+125a^{2}\_Z^{2}\right)}\_R\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}+\right.$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^5),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/5*sum((-_R^8+4*_R^6-6*_R^4+4*_R^2-1)/(_R^9*a-4*_R^7*a+6*_R^5*a-16*_R^4*b
-4*_R^3*a+_R*a)*ln(tanh(1/2*x)-_R),_R=RootOf(_Z^10*a-5*_Z^8*a+10*_Z^6*a-32
*_Z^5*b-10*_Z^4*a+5*_Z^2*a-a))
```

Fricas [F(-2)]

Exception generated.

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \text{Exception raised: RuntimeError}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^5),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
Exception raised: RuntimeError >> no explicit roots found
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^5{(x)}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)**5),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/(a + b*sinh(x)**5), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{b\sinh{(x)}^5 + a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^5),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate(1/(b*sinh(x)^5 + a), x)
```

Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{b\sinh{(x)}^5 + a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^5),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/(b*sinh(x)^5 + a), x)
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^5(x)}\,dx = \text{Hanged}$$

input
```
int(1/(a + b*sinh(x)^5),x)
```

output
```
\text{Hanged}
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{a+b\sinh^5(x)}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\sinh(x)^5 b+a}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^5),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(sinh(x)**5*b + a),x)
```

3.22 $\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 11

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^2} \, dx = \tanh(x) - \frac{\tanh^3(x)}{3}$$

output
```
tanh(x)-1/3*tanh(x)^3
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^2} \, dx = \tanh(x) - \frac{\tanh^3(x)}{3}$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + Sinh[x]^2)^(-2),x]
```

output
```
Tanh[x] - Tanh[x]^3/3
```

Rubi [C] (verified)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.22 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.91, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.625$, Rules used = {3042, 3654, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(\sinh^2(x)+1\right)^2}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{(1-\sin(ix)^2)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3654}$$

$$\int \text{sech}^4(x)dx$$

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

$$\int \csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+ix\right)^4dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4254}$$

$$i\int \left(1-\tanh^2(x)\right)d(-i\tanh(x))$$

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

$$i\left(\frac{1}{3}i\tanh^3(x)-i\tanh(x)\right)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + Sinh[x]^2)^(-2),x]
```

output
```
I*((-I)*Tanh[x] + (I/3)*Tanh[x]^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 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 = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.73

method	result	size
risch	$-\frac{4(3\,{e}^{2x}+1)}{3({e}^{2x}+1)^{3}}$	19
parallelrisch	$\frac{2\sinh(3x)+6\sinh(x)}{3\cosh(3x)+9\cosh(x)}$	26
default	$-\frac{2\left(-\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{5}-\frac{2\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}}{3}-\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}+1\right)^{3}}$	36

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^2)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-4/3*(3*exp(2*x)+1)/(exp(2*x)+1)^3
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 84 vs. $2(9) = 18$.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 84, normalized size of antiderivative = 7.64

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}\,dx =$$

$$-\frac{8\left(2\cosh\left(x\right)+\sinh}{3\left(\cosh\left(x\right)^5+5\cosh\left(x\right)\sinh\left(x\right)^4+\sinh\left(x\right)^5+\left(10\cosh\left(x\right)^2+3\right)\sinh\left(x\right)^3+3\cosh\left(x\right)^3+\left(10\cosh\right.\right.}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^2)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-8/3*(2*cosh(x) + sinh(x))/(cosh(x)^5 + 5*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^4 + sinh(x)^5 +
(10*cosh(x)^2 + 3)*sinh(x)^3 + 3*cosh(x)^3 + (10*cosh(x)^3 + 9*cosh(x))*si
nh(x)^2 + (5*cosh(x)^4 + 9*cosh(x)^2 + 2)*sinh(x) + 4*cosh(x))
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 104 vs. $2(8) = 16$.

Time = 0.78 (sec) , antiderivative size = 104, normalized size of antiderivative = 9.45

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}\,dx = \frac{6\tanh^5\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{3\tanh^6\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+9\tanh^4\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+9\tanh^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+3} + \frac{4\tanh^3\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{3\tanh^6\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+9\tanh^4\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+9\tanh^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+3} + \frac{6\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{3\tanh^6\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+9\tanh^4\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+9\tanh^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+3}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)**2)**2,x)
```

output
```
6*tanh(x/2)**5/(3*tanh(x/2)**6 + 9*tanh(x/2)**4 + 9*tanh(x/2)**2 + 3) + 4*
tanh(x/2)**3/(3*tanh(x/2)**6 + 9*tanh(x/2)**4 + 9*tanh(x/2)**2 + 3) + 6*ta
nh(x/2)/(3*tanh(x/2)**6 + 9*tanh(x/2)**4 + 9*tanh(x/2)**2 + 3)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 49 vs. $2(9) = 18$.

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 49, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.45

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}\,dx = \frac{4\,e^{(-2\,x)}}{3\,e^{(-2\,x)}+3\,e^{(-4\,x)}+e^{(-6\,x)}+1} + \frac{4}{3\,\left(3\,e^{(-2\,x)}+3\,e^{(-4\,x)}+e^{(-6\,x)}+1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^2)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
4*e^(-2*x)/(3*e^(-2*x) + 3*e^(-4*x) + e^(-6*x) + 1) + 4/3/(3*e^(-2*x) + 3*
e^(-4*x) + e^(-6*x) + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.64

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}\,dx = -\frac{4\,\left(3\,e^{(2\,x)}+1\right)}{3\,\left(e^{(2\,x)}+1\right)^3}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^2)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-4/3*(3*e^(2*x) + 1)/(e^(2*x) + 1)^3
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 18, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.64

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}\,dx = -\frac{4\,\left(3\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}+1\right)}{3\,\left(\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}+1\right)^3}$$

input
```
int(1/(sinh(x)^2 + 1)^2,x)
```

output
```
-(4*(3*exp(2*x) + 1))/(3*(exp(2*x) + 1)^3)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 36, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.27

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}\,dx=\frac{-12e^{2x}-4}{3e^{6x}+9e^{4x}+9e^{2x}+3}$$

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^2)^2,x)
```

output
```
(4*( - 3*e**(2*x) - 1))/(3*(e**(6*x) + 3*e**(4*x) + 3*e**(2*x) + 1))
```

3.23 $\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^3}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 8, antiderivative size = 19

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^3}\,dx = \tanh(x) - \frac{2\tanh^3(x)}{3} + \frac{\tanh^5(x)}{5}$$

output
```
tanh(x)-2/3*tanh(x)^3+1/5*tanh(x)^5
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.00 (sec) , antiderivative size = 19, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^3}\,dx = \tanh(x) - \frac{2\tanh^3(x)}{3} + \frac{\tanh^5(x)}{5}$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + Sinh[x]^2)^(-3),x]
```

output
```
Tanh[x] - (2*Tanh[x]^3)/3 + Tanh[x]^5/5
```

Rubi [C] (verified)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.24 (sec) , antiderivative size = 31, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.63, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 5, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.625$, Rules used = {3042, 3654, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(\sinh^2(x)+1\right)^3} \, dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{(1-\sin(ix)^2)^3}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3654}$$

$$\int \text{sech}^6(x)dx$$

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

$$\int \csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+ix\right)^6 dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4254}$$

$$i\int \left(\tanh^4(x)-2\tanh^2(x)+1\right) d(-i\tanh(x))$$

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

$$i\left(-\frac{1}{5}i\tanh^5(x)+\frac{2}{3}i\tanh^3(x)-i\tanh(x)\right)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + Sinh[x]^2)^(-3),x]
```

output
```
I*((-I)*Tanh[x] + ((2*I)/3)*Tanh[x]^3 - (I/5)*Tanh[x]^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 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 = 0.32 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.32

method	result	size
risch	$-\frac{16\left(10\,{\mathrm e}^{4 x}+5\,{\mathrm e}^{2 x}+1\right)}{15\left({\mathrm e}^{2 x}+1\right)^{5}}$	25
parallelrisch	$\frac{8 \sinh \left(5 x \right)+40 \sinh \left(3 x \right)+80 \sinh \left(x \right)}{15 \cosh \left(5 x \right)+75 \cosh \left(3 x \right)+150 \cosh \left(x \right)}$	38
default	$-\frac{2 \left(-\tanh \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{9}-\frac{4 \tanh \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{7}}{3}-\frac{58 \tanh \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{5}}{15}-\frac{4 \tanh \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}}{3}-\tanh \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{\left(\tanh \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}+1\right)^{5}}$	52

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^2)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-16/15*(10*exp(4*x)+5*exp(2*x)+1)/(exp(2*x)+1)^5
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 185 vs. $2(15) = 30$.

Time = 0.07 (sec) , antiderivative size = 185, normalized size of antiderivative = 9.74

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+\sinh^2(x))^3} dx =$$

$$-\frac{}{15\left(\cosh(x)^8 + 8\cosh(x)\sinh(x)^7 + \sinh(x)^8 + \left(28\cosh(x)^2 + 5\right)\sinh(x)^6 + 5\cosh(x)^6 + 2\left(28 c\right.\right.}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^2)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-16/15*(11*cosh(x)^2 + 18*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + 11*sinh(x)^2 + 5)/(cosh(x)^8 +
 8*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^7 + sinh(x)^8 + (28*cosh(x)^2 + 5)*sinh(x)^6 + 5*cosh(x
)^6 + 2*(28*cosh(x)^3 + 15*cosh(x))*sinh(x)^5 + 5*(14*cosh(x)^4 + 15*cosh(
x)^2 + 2)*sinh(x)^4 + 10*cosh(x)^4 + 4*(14*cosh(x)^5 + 25*cosh(x)^3 + 10*c
osh(x))*sinh(x)^3 + (28*cosh(x)^6 + 75*cosh(x)^4 + 60*cosh(x)^2 + 11)*sinh
(x)^2 + 11*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(4*cosh(x)^7 + 15*cosh(x)^5 + 20*cosh(x)^3 + 9*co
sh(x))*sinh(x) + 5)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 260 vs. $2(17) = 34$.

Time = 1.77 (sec) , antiderivative size = 260, normalized size of antiderivative = 13.68

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^3}\,dx = \frac{30\tanh^9\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{15\tanh^{10}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+75\tanh^8\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+150\tanh^6\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+150\tanh^4\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+75\tanh^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+15} + \frac{40\tanh^7\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{15\tanh^{10}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+75\tanh^8\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+150\tanh^6\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+150\tanh^4\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+75\tanh^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+15} + \frac{116\tanh^5\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{15\tanh^{10}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+75\tanh^8\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+150\tanh^6\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+150\tanh^4\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+75\tanh^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+15} + \frac{40\tanh^3\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{15\tanh^{10}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+75\tanh^8\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+150\tanh^6\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+150\tanh^4\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+75\tanh^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+15} + \frac{30\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{15\tanh^{10}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+75\tanh^8\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+150\tanh^6\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+150\tanh^4\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+75\tanh^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+15}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)**2)**3,x)
```

output
```
30*tanh(x/2)**9/(15*tanh(x/2)**10 + 75*tanh(x/2)**8 + 150*tanh(x/2)**6 + 1
50*tanh(x/2)**4 + 75*tanh(x/2)**2 + 15) + 40*tanh(x/2)**7/(15*tanh(x/2)**1
0 + 75*tanh(x/2)**8 + 150*tanh(x/2)**6 + 150*tanh(x/2)**4 + 75*tanh(x/2)**
2 + 15) + 116*tanh(x/2)**5/(15*tanh(x/2)**10 + 75*tanh(x/2)**8 + 150*tanh(
x/2)**6 + 150*tanh(x/2)**4 + 75*tanh(x/2)**2 + 15) + 40*tanh(x/2)**3/(15*t
anh(x/2)**10 + 75*tanh(x/2)**8 + 150*tanh(x/2)**6 + 150*tanh(x/2)**4 + 75*
tanh(x/2)**2 + 15) + 30*tanh(x/2)/(15*tanh(x/2)**10 + 75*tanh(x/2)**8 + 15
0*tanh(x/2)**6 + 150*tanh(x/2)**4 + 75*tanh(x/2)**2 + 15)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 111 vs. 2(15) = 30.

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 111, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.84

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^3}\,dx = \frac{16\,e^{(-2\,x)}}{3\left(5\,e^{(-2\,x)}+10\,e^{(-4\,x)}+10\,e^{(-6\,x)}+5\,e^{(-8\,x)}+e^{(-10\,x)}+1\right)} + \frac{32\,e^{(-4\,x)}}{3\left(5\,e^{(-2\,x)}+10\,e^{(-4\,x)}+10\,e^{(-6\,x)}+5\,e^{(-8\,x)}+e^{(-10\,x)}+1\right)} + \frac{16}{15\left(5\,e^{(-2\,x)}+10\,e^{(-4\,x)}+10\,e^{(-6\,x)}+5\,e^{(-8\,x)}+e^{(-10\,x)}+1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^2)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
16/3*e^(-2*x)/(5*e^(-2*x) + 10*e^(-4*x) + 10*e^(-6*x) + 5*e^(-8*x) + e^(-1
0*x) + 1) + 32/3*e^(-4*x)/(5*e^(-2*x) + 10*e^(-4*x) + 10*e^(-6*x) + 5*e^(-
8*x) + e^(-10*x) + 1) + 16/15/(5*e^(-2*x) + 10*e^(-4*x) + 10*e^(-6*x) + 5*
e^(-8*x) + e^(-10*x) + 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.26

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^3}\, dx = -\frac{16\left(10\, e^{(4\, x)} + 5\, e^{(2\, x)} + 1\right)}{15\, \left(e^{(2\, x)} + 1\right)^5}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^2)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-16/15*(10*e^(4*x) + 5*e^(2*x) + 1)/(e^(2*x) + 1)^5
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 24, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.26

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^3}\, dx = -\frac{16\,\left(5\,{\mathrm{e}}^{2\,x}+10\,{\mathrm{e}}^{4\,x}+1\right)}{15\,{\left({\mathrm{e}}^{2\,x}+1\right)}^5}$$

input
```
int(1/(sinh(x)^2 + 1)^3,x)
```

output
```
-(16*(5*exp(2*x) + 10*exp(4*x) + 1))/(15*(exp(2*x) + 1)^5)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 57, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.00

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^3}\,dx = \frac{-160e^{4x}-80e^{2x}-16}{15e^{10x}+75e^{8x}+150e^{6x}+150e^{4x}+75e^{2x}+15}$$

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^2)^3,x)
```

output
```
(16*( - 10*e**(4*x) - 5*e**(2*x) - 1))/(15*(e**(10*x) + 5*e**(8*x) + 10*e*
*(6*x) + 10*e**(4*x) + 5*e**(2*x) + 1))
```

3.24 $\int \frac{1}{\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 37

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2} \, dx = \frac{3\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\cosh(x)\sinh(x)}{4\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)}$$

output
```
3/8*arctanh(2^(1/2)*tanh(x))*2^(1/2)+cosh(x)*sinh(x)/(4-4*sinh(x)^2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.14 (sec) , antiderivative size = 35, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.95

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2} \, dx = \frac{3\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sinh(2x)}{4(-3+\cosh(2x))}$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - Sinh[x]^2)^(-2),x]
```

output
```
(3*ArcTanh[Sqrt[2]*Tanh[x]])/(4*Sqrt[2]) - Sinh[2*x]/(4*(-3 + Cosh[2*x]))
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 37, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.600$, Rules used = {3042, 3663, 27, 3042, 3660, 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.

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sin(ix)^2\right)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3663}$$

$$\frac{\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{4\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)}-\frac{1}{4}\int -\frac{3}{1-\sinh^2(x)}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 27}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^2(x)}dx+\frac{\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{4\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)}$$

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

$$\frac{\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{4\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)}+\frac{3}{4}\int \frac{1}{\sin(ix)^2+1}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3660}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-2\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)+\frac{\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{4\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 219}$$

$$\frac{3\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{2}}+\frac{\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{4\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)}$$

input
```
Int[(1 - Sinh[x]^2)^(-2),x]
```

output
```
(3*ArcTanh[Sqrt[2]*Tanh[x]])/(4*Sqrt[2]) + (Cosh[x]*Sinh[x])/(4*(1 - Sinh[
x]^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 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 3660
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff =
FreeFactors[Tan[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[ff/f   Subst[Int[1/(a + (a + b)*ff^2*x^
2), x], x, Tan[e + f*x]/ff], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x]
```

rule 3663
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*C
os[e + f*x]*Sin[e + f*x]*((a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p + 1)/(2*a*f*(p + 1)*(a
+ b))), x] + Simp[1/(2*a*(p + 1)*(a + b))   Int[(a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p +
 1)*Simp[2*a*(p + 1) + b*(2*p + 3) - 2*b*(p + 2)*Sin[e + f*x]^2, x], x], x]
 /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && NeQ[a + b, 0] && LtQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [B] (verified)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 59 vs. $2(28) = 56$.

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 60, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.62

method	result
risch	$-\frac{3\,e^{2x}-1}{2(e^{4x}-6\,e^{2x}+1)}+\frac{3\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(e^{2x}-3+2\sqrt{2}\right)}{16}-\frac{3\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(e^{2x}-3-2\sqrt{2}\right)}{16}$
default	$-\frac{-\frac{\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{4}+\frac{1}{4}}{\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}+2\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1}+\frac{3\sqrt{2}\,\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\left(2\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+2\right)\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)}{8}-\frac{-\frac{\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{4}-\frac{1}{4}}{\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}-2\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1}+\frac{3\sqrt{2}\,\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\left(2\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2\right.}{4}\right.}{8}$

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^2)^2,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/2*(3*exp(2*x)-1)/(exp(4*x)-6*exp(2*x)+1)+3/16*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(2*x)-3+2*2
^(1/2))-3/16*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(2*x)-3-2*2^(1/2))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 216 vs. $2(27) = 54$.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 216, normalized size of antiderivative = 5.84

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

$$-\frac{24\cosh(x)^2-3\left(\sqrt{2}\cosh(x)^4+4\sqrt{2}\cosh(x)\sinh(x)^3+\sqrt{2}\sinh(x)^4+6\left(\sqrt{2}\cosh(x)^2-\sqrt{2}\right)\sinh\right.}{16\left(\cosh(x)^4+4\cosh(x\right.}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^2)^2,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-1/16*(24*cosh(x)^2 - 3*(sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^4 + 4*sqrt(2)*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^3 +
 sqrt(2)*sinh(x)^4 + 6*(sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^2 - sqrt(2))*sinh(x)^2 - 6*sqrt(2)
*cosh(x)^2 + 4*(sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^3 - 3*sqrt(2)*cosh(x))*sinh(x) + sqrt(2))*
log(-(3*(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*cosh(x)^2 - 4*(3*sqrt(2) - 4)*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + 3*
(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*sinh(x)^2 - 2*sqrt(2) + 3)/(cosh(x)^2 + sinh(x)^2 - 3)) +
48*cosh(x)*sinh(x) + 24*sinh(x)^2 - 8)/(cosh(x)^4 + 4*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^3 +
sinh(x)^4 + 6*(cosh(x)^2 - 1)*sinh(x)^2 - 6*cosh(x)^2 + 4*(cosh(x)^3 - 3*c
osh(x))*sinh(x) + 1)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 2052 vs. $2(32) = 64$.

Time = 4.77 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2052, normalized size of antiderivative = 55.46

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)**2)**2,x)
```

output
```
525888*log(tanh(x/2) - 1 + sqrt(2))*tanh(x/2)**4/(1402368*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2
)**4 + 1983248*tanh(x/2)**4 - 11899488*tanh(x/2)**2 - 8414208*sqrt(2)*tanh
(x/2)**2 + 1402368*sqrt(2) + 1983248) + 371859*sqrt(2)*log(tanh(x/2) - 1 +
 sqrt(2))*tanh(x/2)**4/(1402368*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**4 + 1983248*tanh(x/2)**
4 - 11899488*tanh(x/2)**2 - 8414208*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**2 + 1402368*sqrt(2)
 + 1983248) - 2231154*sqrt(2)*log(tanh(x/2) - 1 + sqrt(2))*tanh(x/2)**2/(1
402368*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**4 + 1983248*tanh(x/2)**4 - 11899488*tanh(x/2)**2
 - 8414208*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**2 + 1402368*sqrt(2) + 1983248) - 3155328*log
(tanh(x/2) - 1 + sqrt(2))*tanh(x/2)**2/(1402368*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**4 + 198
3248*tanh(x/2)**4 - 11899488*tanh(x/2)**2 - 8414208*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**2 +
 1402368*sqrt(2) + 1983248) + 525888*log(tanh(x/2) - 1 + sqrt(2))/(1402368
*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**4 + 1983248*tanh(x/2)**4 - 11899488*tanh(x/2)**2 - 841
4208*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**2 + 1402368*sqrt(2) + 1983248) + 371859*sqrt(2)*lo
g(tanh(x/2) - 1 + sqrt(2))/(1402368*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**4 + 1983248*tanh(x/
2)**4 - 11899488*tanh(x/2)**2 - 8414208*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**2 + 1402368*sqr
t(2) + 1983248) + 525888*log(tanh(x/2) + 1 + sqrt(2))*tanh(x/2)**4/(140236
8*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**4 + 1983248*tanh(x/2)**4 - 11899488*tanh(x/2)**2 - 84
14208*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**2 + 1402368*sqrt(2) + 1983248) + 371859*sqrt(2)*l
og(tanh(x/2) + 1 + sqrt(2))*tanh(x/2)**4/(1402368*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**4 + 1
983248*tanh(x/2)**4 - 11899488*tanh(x/2)**2 - 8414208*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)...
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 87 vs. $2(27) = 54$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 87, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.35

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}\,dx = \frac{3}{16}\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}-e^{(-x)}+1}{\sqrt{2}+e^{(-x)}-1}\right) - \frac{3}{16}\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}-e^{(-x)}-1}{\sqrt{2}+e^{(-x)}+1}\right) - \frac{3\,e^{(-2\,x)}-1}{2\,\left(6\,e^{(-2\,x)}-e^{(-4\,x)}-1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^2)^2,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3/16*sqrt(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^(-x) + 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^(-x) - 1)) - 3/16*sq
rt(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^(-x) - 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^(-x) + 1)) - 1/2*(3*e^(-2*x
) - 1)/(6*e^(-2*x) - e^(-4*x) - 1)
```

Giac [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 62 vs. $2(27) = 54$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 62, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.68

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}\,dx = -\frac{3}{16}\sqrt{2}\log\left(\frac{\left|-4\sqrt{2}+2\,e^{(2\,x)}-6\right|}{\left|4\sqrt{2}+2\,e^{(2\,x)}-6\right|}\right) - \frac{3\,e^{(2\,x)}-1}{2\,\left(e^{(4\,x)}-6\,e^{(2\,x)}+1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^2)^2,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-3/16*sqrt(2)*log(abs(-4*sqrt(2) + 2*e^(2*x) - 6)/abs(4*sqrt(2) + 2*e^(2*x
) - 6)) - 1/2*(3*e^(2*x) - 1)/(e^(4*x) - 6*e^(2*x) + 1)
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.19 (sec) , antiderivative size = 77, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.08

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}\,dx = \frac{3\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(3\,e^{2\,x}+\frac{3\sqrt{2}\,\left(12\,e^{2\,x}-4\right)}{16}\right)}{16} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(3\,e^{2\,x}-\frac{3\sqrt{2}\,\left(12\,e^{2\,x}-4\right)}{16}\right)}{16} - \frac{\frac{3\,e^{2\,x}}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}{e^{4\,x}-6\,e^{2\,x}+1}$$

input
```
int(1/(sinh(x)^2 - 1)^2,x)
```

output
```
(3*2^(1/2)*log(3*exp(2*x) + (3*2^(1/2)*(12*exp(2*x) - 4))/16))/16 - (3*2^(
1/2)*log(3*exp(2*x) - (3*2^(1/2)*(12*exp(2*x) - 4))/16))/16 - ((3*exp(2*x)
)/2 - 1/2)/(exp(4*x) - 6*exp(2*x) + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 224, normalized size of antiderivative = 6.05

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}\,dx$$
$$= \frac{-3e^{4x}\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}-1\right)+3e^{4x}\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}+1\right)+3e^{4x}\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x+\sqrt{2}-1\right)-3e^{4x}\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x+\right.}{}$$

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^2)^2,x)
```

output
```
( - 3*e**(4*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) - 1) + 3*e**(4*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e*
*x - sqrt(2) + 1) + 3*e**(4*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) - 1) - 3*e**(4*x
)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) + 1) - 4*e**(4*x) + 18*e**(2*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e
**x - sqrt(2) - 1) - 18*e**(2*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) + 1) - 18*e**(
2*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) - 1) + 18*e**(2*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt
(2) + 1) - 3*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) - 1) + 3*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2
) + 1) + 3*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) - 1) - 3*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2)
+ 1) + 4)/(16*(e**(4*x) - 6*e**(2*x) + 1))
```

3.25 $\int \frac{1}{(1-\sinh^2(x))^3} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 55

$$\int \frac{1}{(1-\sinh^2(x))^3} \, dx = \frac{19\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{32\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\cosh(x)\sinh(x)}{8\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2} + \frac{9\cosh(x)\sinh(x)}{32\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)}$$

output
```
19/64*arctanh(2^(1/2)*tanh(x))*2^(1/2)+1/8*cosh(x)*sinh(x)/(1-sinh(x)^2)^2
+9*cosh(x)*sinh(x)/(32-32*sinh(x)^2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.31 (sec) , antiderivative size = 51, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.93

$$\int \frac{1}{(1-\sinh^2(x))^3} \, dx = \frac{19\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{32\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sinh(2x)}{4(-3+\cosh(2x))^2} - \frac{9\sinh(2x)}{32(-3+\cosh(2x))}$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - Sinh[x]^2)^(-3),x]
```

output
```
(19*ArcTanh[Sqrt[2]*Tanh[x]])/(32*Sqrt[2]) + Sinh[2*x]/(4*(-3 + Cosh[2*x])
^2) - (9*Sinh[2*x])/(32*(-3 + Cosh[2*x]))
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.36 (sec) , antiderivative size = 60, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.09, number of steps used = 10, number of rules used = 9, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.900, Rules used = {3042, 3663, 25, 3042, 3652, 27, 3042, 3660, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^3}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1+\sin(ix)^2\right)^3}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3663}$$

$$\frac{\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{8\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}-\frac{1}{8}\int -\frac{2\sinh^2(x)+7}{\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{25}$$

$$\frac{1}{8}\int \frac{2\sinh^2(x)+7}{\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}dx+\frac{\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{8\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}$$

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

$$\frac{\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{8\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}+\frac{1}{8}\int \frac{7-2\sin(ix)^2}{\left(\sin(ix)^2+1\right)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3652}$$

$$\frac{1}{8}\left(\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{19}{1-\sinh^2(x)}dx+\frac{9\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{4\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)}\right)+\frac{\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{8\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{27}$$

$$\frac{1}{8}\left(\frac{19}{4}\int \frac{1}{1-\sinh^2(x)}dx+\frac{9\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{4\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)}\right)+\frac{\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{8\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}$$

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

$$\frac{\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{8\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}+\frac{1}{8}\left(\frac{9\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{4\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)}+\frac{19}{4}\int\frac{1}{\sin(ix)^2+1}dx\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3660}$$

$$\frac{1}{8}\left(\frac{19}{4}\int\frac{1}{1-2\tanh^2(x)}d\tanh(x)+\frac{9\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{4\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)}\right)+\frac{\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{8\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{219}$$

$$\frac{1}{8}\left(\frac{19\text{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{2}\tanh(x)\right)}{4\sqrt{2}}+\frac{9\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{4\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)}\right)+\frac{\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{8\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^2}$$

input
```
Int[(1 - Sinh[x]^2)^(-3),x]
```

output
```
(Cosh[x]*Sinh[x])/(8*(1 - Sinh[x]^2)^2) + ((19*ArcTanh[Sqrt[2]*Tanh[x]])/(
4*Sqrt[2]) + (9*Cosh[x]*Sinh[x])/(4*(1 - Sinh[x]^2)))/8
```

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 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 3652
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_)*((A_.) + (B_.)*sin[(e_.)
+ (f_.)*(x_)]^2), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(A*b - a*B))*Cos[e + f*x]*Sin[e + f*x
]*((a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p + 1)/(2*a*f*(a + b)*(p + 1))), x] - Simp[1/(2*
a*(a + b)*(p + 1))   Int[(a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p + 1)*Simp[a*B - A*(2*a*(
p + 1) + b*(2*p + 3)) + 2*(A*b - a*B)*(p + 2)*Sin[e + f*x]^2, x], x], x] /;
 FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, A, B}, x] && LtQ[p, -1] && NeQ[a + b, 0]
```

rule 3660
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(-1), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff =
FreeFactors[Tan[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[ff/f   Subst[Int[1/(a + (a + b)*ff^2*x^
2), x], x, Tan[e + f*x]/ff], x]] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x]
```

rule 3663
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*C
os[e + f*x]*Sin[e + f*x]*((a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p + 1)/(2*a*f*(p + 1)*(a
+ b))), x] + Simp[1/(2*a*(p + 1)*(a + b))   Int[(a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p +
 1)*Simp[2*a*(p + 1) + b*(2*p + 3) - 2*b*(p + 2)*Sin[e + f*x]^2, x], x], x]
 /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && NeQ[a + b, 0] && LtQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.48 (sec) , antiderivative size = 72, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.31

method	result
risch	$-\frac{19\,\mathrm{e}^{6x}-171\,\mathrm{e}^{4x}+89\,\mathrm{e}^{2x}-9}{16\left(\mathrm{e}^{4x}-6\,\mathrm{e}^{2x}+1\right)^{2}}+\frac{19\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{2x}-3+2\sqrt{2}\right)}{128}-\frac{19\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{2x}-3-2\sqrt{2}\right)}{128}$
default	$-\frac{-\frac{13\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}}{8}-\frac{11\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{8}+\frac{31\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{8}-\frac{11}{8}}{4\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}+2\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)^{2}}+\frac{19\sqrt{2}\,\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\left(2\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+2\right)\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)}{64}-\frac{-\frac{13\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{3}}{8}+\frac{11\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}}{8}+\frac{31\tanh\cdots}{8}\cdots}{4\left(\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2}-2\tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1\right)\cdots}$

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^2)^3,x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-1/16*(19*exp(6*x)-171*exp(4*x)+89*exp(2*x)-9)/(exp(4*x)-6*exp(2*x)+1)^2+1
9/128*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(2*x)-3+2*2^(1/2))-19/128*2^(1/2)*ln(exp(2*x)-3-2*2^(1
/2))
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 575 vs. $2(41) = 82$.

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 575, normalized size of antiderivative = 10.45

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^3}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input

```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^2)^3,x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output

```
-1/128*(152*cosh(x)^6 + 912*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^5 + 152*sinh(x)^6 + 456*(5*cos
h(x)^2 - 3)*sinh(x)^4 - 1368*cosh(x)^4 + 608*(5*cosh(x)^3 - 9*cosh(x))*sin
h(x)^3 + 8*(285*cosh(x)^4 - 1026*cosh(x)^2 + 89)*sinh(x)^2 + 712*cosh(x)^2
 - 19*(sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^8 + 8*sqrt(2)*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^7 + sqrt(2)*sinh(x)^8
 + 4*(7*sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^2 - 3*sqrt(2))*sinh(x)^6 - 12*sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^6 +
8*(7*sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^3 - 9*sqrt(2)*cosh(x))*sinh(x)^5 + 2*(35*sqrt(2)*cosh
(x)^4 - 90*sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^2 + 19*sqrt(2))*sinh(x)^4 + 38*sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^
4 + 8*(7*sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^5 - 30*sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^3 + 19*sqrt(2)*cosh(x))*si
nh(x)^3 + 4*(7*sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^6 - 45*sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^4 + 57*sqrt(2)*cosh(
x)^2 - 3*sqrt(2))*sinh(x)^2 - 12*sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^2 + 8*(sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^7
- 9*sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^5 + 19*sqrt(2)*cosh(x)^3 - 3*sqrt(2)*cosh(x))*sinh(x)
+ sqrt(2))*log(-(3*(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*cosh(x)^2 - 4*(3*sqrt(2) - 4)*cosh(x)*s
inh(x) + 3*(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*sinh(x)^2 - 2*sqrt(2) + 3)/(cosh(x)^2 + sinh(x)
^2 - 3)) + 16*(57*cosh(x)^5 - 342*cosh(x)^3 + 89*cosh(x))*sinh(x) - 72)/(c
osh(x)^8 + 8*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^7 + sinh(x)^8 + 4*(7*cosh(x)^2 - 3)*sinh(x)^6
 - 12*cosh(x)^6 + 8*(7*cosh(x)^3 - 9*cosh(x))*sinh(x)^5 + 2*(35*cosh(x)^4
- 90*cosh(x)^2 + 19)*sinh(x)^4 + 38*cosh(x)^4 + 8*(7*cosh(x)^5 - 30*cosh(x
)^3 + 19*cosh(x))*sinh(x)^3 + 4*(7*cosh(x)^6 - 45*cosh(x)^4 + 57*cosh(x)^2
 - 3)*sinh(x)^2 - 12*cosh(x)^2 + 8*(cosh(x)^7 - 9*cosh(x)^5 + 19*cosh(x)^3
 - 3*cosh(x))*sinh(x) + 1)
```

Sympy [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 5666 vs. $2(51) = 102$.

Time = 11.67 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5666, normalized size of antiderivative = 103.02

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^3}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)**2)**3,x)
```

output
```
10001001174720*log(tanh(x/2) - 1 + sqrt(2))*tanh(x/2)**8/(33687582904320*s
qrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**8 + 47641436627072*tanh(x/2)**8 - 571697239524864*tanh(x
/2)**6 - 404250994851840*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**6 + 1280128150364160*sqrt(2)*t
anh(x/2)**4 + 1810374591828736*tanh(x/2)**4 - 571697239524864*tanh(x/2)**2
 - 404250994851840*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**2 + 33687582904320*sqrt(2) + 4764143
6627072) + 7071775749331*sqrt(2)*log(tanh(x/2) - 1 + sqrt(2))*tanh(x/2)**8
/(33687582904320*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**8 + 47641436627072*tanh(x/2)**8 - 5716
97239524864*tanh(x/2)**6 - 404250994851840*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**6 + 12801281
50364160*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**4 + 1810374591828736*tanh(x/2)**4 - 5716972395
24864*tanh(x/2)**2 - 404250994851840*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**2 + 33687582904320
*sqrt(2) + 47641436627072) - 84861308991972*sqrt(2)*log(tanh(x/2) - 1 + sq
rt(2))*tanh(x/2)**6/(33687582904320*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**8 + 47641436627072*
tanh(x/2)**8 - 571697239524864*tanh(x/2)**6 - 404250994851840*sqrt(2)*tanh
(x/2)**6 + 1280128150364160*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**4 + 1810374591828736*tanh(x
/2)**4 - 571697239524864*tanh(x/2)**2 - 404250994851840*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)*
*2 + 33687582904320*sqrt(2) + 47641436627072) - 120012014096640*log(tanh(x
/2) - 1 + sqrt(2))*tanh(x/2)**6/(33687582904320*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**8 + 476
41436627072*tanh(x/2)**8 - 571697239524864*tanh(x/2)**6 - 404250994851840*
sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**6 + 1280128150364160*sqrt(2)*tanh(x/2)**4 + 18103745918
28736*tanh(x/2)**4 - 571697239524864*tanh(x/2)**2 - 404250994851840*sqr...
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 111 vs. $2(41) = 82$.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 111, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.02

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^3}\,dx = \frac{19}{128}\,\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}-e^{(-x)}+1}{\sqrt{2}+e^{(-x)}-1}\right) - \frac{19}{128}\,\sqrt{2}\log\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}-e^{(-x)}-1}{\sqrt{2}+e^{(-x)}+1}\right) - \frac{89\,e^{(-2\,x)}-171\,e^{(-4\,x)}+19\,e^{(-6\,x)}-9}{16\,\left(12\,e^{(-2\,x)}-38\,e^{(-4\,x)}+12\,e^{(-6\,x)}-e^{(-8\,x)}-1\right)}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^2)^3,x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
19/128*sqrt(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^(-x) + 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^(-x) - 1)) - 19/12
8*sqrt(2)*log(-(sqrt(2) - e^(-x) - 1)/(sqrt(2) + e^(-x) + 1)) - 1/16*(89*e
^(-2*x) - 171*e^(-4*x) + 19*e^(-6*x) - 9)/(12*e^(-2*x) - 38*e^(-4*x) + 12*
e^(-6*x) - e^(-8*x) - 1)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 74, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.35

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^3}\,dx = -\frac{19}{128}\,\sqrt{2}\log\left(\frac{\left|-4\,\sqrt{2}+2\,e^{(2\,x)}-6\right|}{\left|4\,\sqrt{2}+2\,e^{(2\,x)}-6\right|}\right) - \frac{19\,e^{(6\,x)}-171\,e^{(4\,x)}+89\,e^{(2\,x)}-9}{16\,\left(e^{(4\,x)}-6\,e^{(2\,x)}+1\right)^2}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^2)^3,x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-19/128*sqrt(2)*log(abs(-4*sqrt(2) + 2*e^(2*x) - 6)/abs(4*sqrt(2) + 2*e^(2
*x) - 6)) - 1/16*(19*e^(6*x) - 171*e^(4*x) + 89*e^(2*x) - 9)/(e^(4*x) - 6*
e^(2*x) + 1)^2
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 1.74 (sec) , antiderivative size = 112, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.04

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^3}\,dx = \frac{17\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}-3}{38\,\mathrm{e}^{4\,x}-12\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}-12\,\mathrm{e}^{6\,x}+\mathrm{e}^{8\,x}+1} - \frac{19\,\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(\frac{19\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}}{8}-\frac{19\,\sqrt{2}\,\left(12\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}-4\right)}{128}\right)}{128} + \frac{19\,\sqrt{2}\,\ln\left(\frac{19\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}}{8}+\frac{19\,\sqrt{2}\,\left(12\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}-4\right)}{128}\right)}{128} - \frac{\frac{19\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}}{16}-\frac{57}{16}}{\mathrm{e}^{4\,x}-6\,\mathrm{e}^{2\,x}+1}$$

input
```
int(-1/(sinh(x)^2 - 1)^3,x)
```

output
```
(17*exp(2*x) - 3)/(38*exp(4*x) - 12*exp(2*x) - 12*exp(6*x) + exp(8*x) + 1)
 - (19*2^(1/2)*log((19*exp(2*x))/8 - (19*2^(1/2)*(12*exp(2*x) - 4))/128))/
128 + (19*2^(1/2)*log((19*exp(2*x))/8 + (19*2^(1/2)*(12*exp(2*x) - 4))/128
))/128 - ((19*exp(2*x))/16 - 57/16)/(exp(4*x) - 6*exp(2*x) + 1)
```

Reduce [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 396, normalized size of antiderivative = 7.20

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^3}\,dx = \frac{-57e^{8x}\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}-1\right)+57e^{8x}\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x-\sqrt{2}+1\right)+57e^{8x}\sqrt{2}\log\left(e^x+\sqrt{2}-1\right)-57e^{8x}\sqrt{2}\log(}{}$$

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^2)^3,x)
```

output
```
( - 57*e**(8*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) - 1) + 57*e**(8*x)*sqrt(2)*log(
e**x - sqrt(2) + 1) + 57*e**(8*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) - 1) - 57*e**
(8*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) + 1) - 38*e**(8*x) + 684*e**(6*x)*sqrt(2)
*log(e**x - sqrt(2) - 1) - 684*e**(6*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) + 1) -
684*e**(6*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) - 1) + 684*e**(6*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e*
*x + sqrt(2) + 1) - 2166*e**(4*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) - 1) + 2166*e
**(4*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) + 1) + 2166*e**(4*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x +
 sqrt(2) - 1) - 2166*e**(4*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) + 1) + 2660*e**(4
*x) + 684*e**(2*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) - 1) - 684*e**(2*x)*sqrt(2)*
log(e**x - sqrt(2) + 1) - 684*e**(2*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) - 1) + 6
84*e**(2*x)*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) + 1) - 1680*e**(2*x) - 57*sqrt(2)*l
og(e**x - sqrt(2) - 1) + 57*sqrt(2)*log(e**x - sqrt(2) + 1) + 57*sqrt(2)*l
og(e**x + sqrt(2) - 1) - 57*sqrt(2)*log(e**x + sqrt(2) + 1) + 178)/(384*(e
**(8*x) - 12*e**(6*x) + 38*e**(4*x) - 12*e**(2*x) + 1))
```

3.26 $\int \sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 11

$$\int \sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \sqrt{\cosh^2(x)}\tanh(x)$$

output
```
(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*tanh(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

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

$$\int \sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \sqrt{\cosh^2(x)}\tanh(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[1 + Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[Cosh[x]^2]*Tanh[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.600, Rules used = {3042, 3655, 3042, 3686, 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.

$$\int \sqrt{\sinh^2(x)+1}\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sqrt{1-\sin(ix)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3655}$$

$$\int \sqrt{\cosh^2(x)}dx$$

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

$$\int \sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+ix\right)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3686}$$

$$\sqrt{\cosh^2(x)}\text{sech}(x)\int \cosh(x)dx$$

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

$$\sqrt{\cosh^2(x)}\text{sech}(x)\int \sin\left(ix+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3117}$$

$$\sqrt{\cosh^2(x)}\tanh(x)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[1 + Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[Cosh[x]^2]*Tanh[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 3655
```
Int[(u_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Int[A
ctivateTrig[u*(a*cos[e + f*x]^2)^p], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, p}, x] && EqQ
[a + b, 0]
```

rule 3686
```
Int[(u_.)*((b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff
= FreeFactors[Sin[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[(b*ff^n)^IntPart[p]*((b*Sin[e + f*x]^
n)^FracPart[p]/(Sin[e + f*x]/ff)^(n*FracPart[p]))   Int[ActivateTrig[u]*(Si
n[e + f*x]/ff)^(n*p), x], x]] /; FreeQ[{b, e, f, n, p}, x] &&  !IntegerQ[p]
 && IntegerQ[n] && (EqQ[u, 1] || MatchQ[u, ((d_.)*(trig_)[e + f*x])^(m_.) /
; FreeQ[{d, m}, x] && MemberQ[{sin, cos, tan, cot, sec, csc}, trig]])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.27

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\sinh(x)\sqrt{\frac{\cosh(2x)}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}}{\cosh(x)}$	14
risch	$\frac{\sqrt{\left(e^{2x}+1\right)^{2} e^{-2x}}\, e^{2x}}{2\, e^{2x}+2}-\frac{\sqrt{\left(e^{2x}+1\right)^{2} e^{-2x}}}{2\left(e^{2x}+1\right)}$	56

input
```
int((1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
sinh(x)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)/cosh(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.18

$$\int \sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \sinh(x)$$

input
```
integrate((1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
sinh(x)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \int \sqrt{\sinh^2(x)+1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((1+sinh(x)**2)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral(sqrt(sinh(x)**2 + 1), x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

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

$$\int \sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\,e^{(-x)} + \frac{1}{2}\,e^{x}$$

input
```
integrate((1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2*e^(-x) + 1/2*e^x
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

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

$$\int \sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\,e^{(-x)} + \frac{1}{2}\,e^{x}$$

input
```
integrate((1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*e^(-x) + 1/2*e^x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 1.70 (sec) , antiderivative size = 2, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.18

$$\int \sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \sinh(x)$$

input
```
int((sinh(x)^2 + 1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
sinh(x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \int \sqrt{\sinh(x)^2+1}dx$$

input
```
int((1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2 + 1),x)
```

3.27 $\int \sqrt{-1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 13

$$\int \sqrt{-1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \sqrt{-\cosh^2(x)}\tanh(x)$$

output
```
(-cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*tanh(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sqrt{-1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \sqrt{-\cosh^2(x)}\tanh(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[-1 - Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[-Cosh[x]^2]*Tanh[x]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.28 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.500, Rules used = {3042, 3655, 3042, 3686, 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.

$$\int \sqrt{-\sinh^2(x)-1}\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sqrt{-1+\sin(ix)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3655}$$

$$\int \sqrt{-\cosh^2(x)}dx$$

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

$$\int \sqrt{-\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+ix\right)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3686}$$

$$\sqrt{-\cosh^2(x)}\text{sech}(x)\int \cosh(x)dx$$

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

$$\sqrt{-\cosh^2(x)}\text{sech}(x)\int \sin\left(ix+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3117}$$

$$\sqrt{-\cosh^2(x)}\tanh(x)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[-1 - Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
Sqrt[-Cosh[x]^2]*Tanh[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 3655
```
Int[(u_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Int[A
ctivateTrig[u*(a*cos[e + f*x]^2)^p], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, p}, x] && EqQ
[a + b, 0]
```

rule 3686
```
Int[(u_.)*((b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff
= FreeFactors[Sin[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[(b*ff^n)^IntPart[p]*((b*Sin[e + f*x]^
n)^FracPart[p]/(Sin[e + f*x]/ff)^(n*FracPart[p]))   Int[ActivateTrig[u]*(Si
n[e + f*x]/ff)^(n*p), x], x]] /; FreeQ[{b, e, f, n, p}, x] &&  !IntegerQ[p]
 && IntegerQ[n] && (EqQ[u, 1] || MatchQ[u, ((d_.)*(trig_)[e + f*x])^(m_.) /
; FreeQ[{d, m}, x] && MemberQ[{sin, cos, tan, cot, sec, csc}, trig]])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.15

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\cosh(x)\sinh(x)}{\sqrt{-\cosh(x)^{2}}}$	15
risch	$\frac{\sqrt{-\left(\mathrm{e}^{2x}+1\right)^{2}\mathrm{e}^{-2x}}\,\mathrm{e}^{2x}}{2\,\mathrm{e}^{2x}+2}-\frac{\sqrt{-\left(\mathrm{e}^{2x}+1\right)^{2}\mathrm{e}^{-2x}}}{2\left(\mathrm{e}^{2x}+1\right)}$	58

input
```
int((-1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-cosh(x)*sinh(x)/(-cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.08

$$\int \sqrt{-1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(i\,e^{(2\,x)} - i\right)e^{(-x)}$$

input
```
integrate((-1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/2*(I*e^(2*x) - I)*e^(-x)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \sqrt{-1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \int \sqrt{-\sinh^2{(x)}-1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((-1-sinh(x)**2)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral(sqrt(-sinh(x)**2 - 1), x)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 25 vs. 2(11) = 22.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.92

$$\int \sqrt{-1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = -\frac{e^{(-2\,x)}}{2\,\sqrt{-e^{(-2\,x)}}} + \frac{1}{2\,\sqrt{-e^{(-2\,x)}}}$$

input
```
integrate((-1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-1/2*e^(-2*x)/sqrt(-e^(-2*x)) + 1/2/sqrt(-e^(-2*x))
```

Giac [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \sqrt{-1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}i\,e^{(-x)} + \frac{1}{2}i\,e^{x}$$

input
```
integrate((-1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/2*I*e^(-x) + 1/2*I*e^x
```

Mupad [B] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.18 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.38

$$\int \sqrt{-1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \sinh(x)\ 1\mathrm{i}$$

input
```
int((- sinh(x)^2 - 1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
sinh(x)*1i
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \sqrt{-1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \left(\int \sqrt{\sinh(x)^2+1}dx\right)i$$

input
```
int((-1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2 + 1),x)*i
```

3.28 $\int \sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 11

$$\int \sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = -iE(ix|-1)$$

output
```
-I*EllipticE(I*sinh(x),I)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

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

$$\int \sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = -iE(ix|-1)$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[1 - Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
(-I)*EllipticE[I*x, -1]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.167, Rules used = {3042, 3656}

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

$$\int \sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$\int \sqrt{1+\sin(ix)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3656$$

$$-iE(ix|-1)$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[1 - Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
(-I)*EllipticE[I*x, -1]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3656
```
Int[Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(Sqrt[a
]/f)*EllipticE[e + f*x, -b/a], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && GtQ[a, 0]
```

Maple [B] (verified)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 50 vs. $2(11) = 22$.

Time = 0.99 (sec) , antiderivative size = 51, normalized size of antiderivative = 4.64

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\sqrt{-\left(-1+\sinh(x)^2\right)\cosh(x)^2}\,\sqrt{\frac{\cosh(2x)}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}\,(2\,\mathrm{EllipticF}(\sinh(x),i)-\mathrm{EllipticE}(\sinh(x),i))}{\sqrt{1-\sinh(x)^4}\,\cosh(x)}$	51

input
```
int((1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(-(-1+sinh(x)^2)*cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*(2*EllipticF(sinh(x),I
)-EllipticE(sinh(x),I))/(1-sinh(x)^4)^(1/2)/cosh(x)
```

Fricas [F]

$$\int \sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \int \sqrt{-\sinh{(x)}^2+1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(sqrt(-sinh(x)^2 + 1), x)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \int \sqrt{1-\sinh^2{(x)}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((1-sinh(x)**2)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral(sqrt(1 - sinh(x)**2), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \int \sqrt{-\sinh(x)^2+1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate(sqrt(-sinh(x)^2 + 1), x)
```

Giac [F]

$$\int \sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \int \sqrt{-\sinh(x)^2+1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(sqrt(-sinh(x)^2 + 1), x)
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \int \sqrt{1-\sinh(x)^2}\,dx$$

input
```
int((1 - sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int((1 - sinh(x)^2)^(1/2), x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \int \sqrt{-\sinh{(x)}^2+1}dx$$

input
```
int((1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt( - sinh(x)**2 + 1),x)
```

3.29 $\int \sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 33

$$\int \sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx=-\frac{iE(ix|-1)\sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}$$

output
```
-I*EllipticE(I*sinh(x),I)*(-1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)/(1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.02 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx=\frac{i\sqrt{3-\cosh(2x)}E(ix|-1)}{\sqrt{-3+\cosh(2x)}}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[-1 + Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
(I*Sqrt[3 - Cosh[2*x]]*EllipticE[I*x, -1])/Sqrt[-3 + Cosh[2*x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.400, Rules used = {3042, 3657, 3042, 3656}

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

$$\int \sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sqrt{-1-\sin(ix)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3657}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}\int \sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}dx}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}$$

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}\int \sqrt{\sin(ix)^2+1}dx}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3656}$$

$$-\frac{i\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}E(ix|-1)}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[-1 + Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
((-I)*EllipticE[I*x, -1]*Sqrt[-1 + Sinh[x]^2])/Sqrt[1 - Sinh[x]^2]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3656
```
Int[Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(Sqrt[a
]/f)*EllipticE[e + f*x, -b/a], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 3657
```
Int[Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sqrt[a
+ b*Sin[e + f*x]^2]/Sqrt[1 + b*(Sin[e + f*x]^2/a)]   Int[Sqrt[1 + (b*Sin[e
+ f*x]^2)/a], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] &&  !GtQ[a, 0]
```

Maple [B] (verified)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 60 vs. $2(29) = 58$.

Time = 0.75 (sec) , antiderivative size = 61, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.85

method	result	size
default	$\frac{i\sqrt{\left(-1+\sinh\left(x\right)^{2}\right)\cosh\left(x\right)^{2}}\,\sqrt{\frac{\cosh\left(2x\right)}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}\,\sqrt{1-\sinh\left(x\right)^{2}}\,\operatorname{EllipticE}\left(i\sinh\left(x\right),i\right)}{\sqrt{\sinh\left(x\right)^{4}-1}\,\cosh\left(x\right)\sqrt{-1+\sinh\left(x\right)^{2}}}$	61

input
```
int((-1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
I*((-1+sinh(x)^2)*cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*(1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)*E
llipticE(I*sinh(x),I)/(sinh(x)^4-1)^(1/2)/cosh(x)/(-1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [F]

$$\int \sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \int \sqrt{\sinh{(x)}^2 - 1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((-1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral(sqrt(sinh(x)^2 - 1), x)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \int \sqrt{\sinh^2{(x)} - 1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((-1+sinh(x)**2)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral(sqrt(sinh(x)**2 - 1), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \int \sqrt{\sinh{(x)}^2 - 1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((-1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate(sqrt(sinh(x)^2 - 1), x)
```

Giac [F]

$$\int \sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \int \sqrt{\sinh(x)^2 - 1}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((-1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(sqrt(sinh(x)^2 - 1), x)
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \int \sqrt{\sinh(x)^2 - 1}\,dx$$

input
```
int((sinh(x)^2 - 1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int((sinh(x)^2 - 1)^(1/2), x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}\,dx = \int \sqrt{\sinh(x)^2 - 1}dx$$

input
```
int((-1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2 - 1),x)
```

3.30 $\int \left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 29

$$\int \left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\cosh^2(x)}\tanh(x)+\frac{1}{3}\cosh^2(x)^{3/2}\tanh(x)$$

output
```
2/3*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*tanh(x)+1/3*(cosh(x)^2)^(3/2)*tanh(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 20, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.69

$$\int \left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\cosh^2(x)}\left(3+\sinh^2(x)\right)\tanh(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 + Sinh[x]^2)^(3/2),x]
```

output
```
(Sqrt[Cosh[x]^2]*(3 + Sinh[x]^2)*Tanh[x])/3
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.32 (sec) , antiderivative size = 29, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 8, number of rules used = 8, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.800$, Rules used = {3042, 3655, 3042, 3682, 3042, 3686, 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.

$$\int \left(\sinh^2(x)+1\right)^{3/2} \, dx$$

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

$$\int \left(1-\sin(ix)^2\right)^{3/2} dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3655}$$

$$\int \cosh^2(x)^{3/2}dx$$

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

$$\int \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+ix\right)^2\right)^{3/2} dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3682}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\int \sqrt{\cosh^2(x)}dx+\frac{1}{3}\cosh^2(x)^{3/2}\tanh(x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}\cosh^2(x)^{3/2}\tanh(x)+\frac{2}{3}\int \sqrt{\sin\left(ix+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3686}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\cosh^2(x)}\text{sech}(x)\int \cosh(x)dx+\frac{1}{3}\cosh^2(x)^{3/2}\tanh(x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}\cosh^2(x)^{3/2}\tanh(x)+\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\cosh^2(x)}\text{sech}(x)\int \sin\left(ix+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3117}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\cosh^2(x)^{3/2}\tanh(x)+\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\cosh^2(x)}\tanh(x)$$

input
```
Int[(1 + Sinh[x]^2)^(3/2),x]
```

output
```
(2*Sqrt[Cosh[x]^2]*Tanh[x])/3 + ((Cosh[x]^2)^(3/2)*Tanh[x])/3
```

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 3655
```
Int[(u_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Int[A
ctivateTrig[u*(a*cos[e + f*x]^2)^p], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, p}, x] && EqQ
[a + b, 0]
```

rule 3682
```
Int[((b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-Cot[e + f*x
])*((b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^p/(2*f*p)), x] + Simp[b*((2*p - 1)/(2*p))   Int[(b*S
in[e + f*x]^2)^(p - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, e, f}, x] &&  !IntegerQ[p] && G
tQ[p, 1]
```

rule 3686
```
Int[(u_.)*((b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff
= FreeFactors[Sin[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[(b*ff^n)^IntPart[p]*((b*Sin[e + f*x]^
n)^FracPart[p]/(Sin[e + f*x]/ff)^(n*FracPart[p]))   Int[ActivateTrig[u]*(Si
n[e + f*x]/ff)^(n*p), x], x]] /; FreeQ[{b, e, f, n, p}, x] &&  !IntegerQ[p]
 && IntegerQ[n] && (EqQ[u, 1] || MatchQ[u, ((d_.)*(trig_)[e + f*x])^(m_.) /
; FreeQ[{d, m}, x] && MemberQ[{sin, cos, tan, cot, sec, csc}, trig]])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.72

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{\cosh(2x)}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}\,\sinh(x)\left(\sinh(x)^{2}+3\right)}{3\cosh(x)}$	21
risch	$\frac{e^{4x}\sqrt{\left(e^{2x}+1\right)^{2}e^{-2x}}}{24\,e^{2x}+24}+\frac{3\sqrt{\left(e^{2x}+1\right)^{2}e^{-2x}}\,e^{2x}}{8\left(e^{2x}+1\right)}-\frac{3\sqrt{\left(e^{2x}+1\right)^{2}e^{-2x}}}{8\left(e^{2x}+1\right)}-\frac{e^{-2x}\sqrt{\left(e^{2x}+1\right)^{2}e^{-2x}}}{24\left(e^{2x}+1\right)}$	114

input
```
int((1+sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*sinh(x)*(sinh(x)^2+3)/cosh(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.59

$$\int \left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx=\frac{1}{12}\sinh(x)^{3}+\frac{1}{4}\left(\cosh(x)^{2}+3\right)\sinh(x)$$

input
```
integrate((1+sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/12*sinh(x)^3 + 1/4*(cosh(x)^2 + 3)*sinh(x)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx=\int \left(\sinh^{2}(x)+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((1+sinh(x)**2)**(3/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral((sinh(x)**2 + 1)**(3/2), x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 23, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx = \frac{1}{24}e^{(3x)} - \frac{3}{8}e^{(-x)} - \frac{1}{24}e^{(-3x)} + \frac{3}{8}e^{x}$$

input
```
integrate((1+sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
1/24*e^(3*x) - 3/8*e^(-x) - 1/24*e^(-3*x) + 3/8*e^x
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.86

$$\int \left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx = -\frac{1}{24}\left(9e^{(2x)}+1\right)e^{(-3x)} + \frac{1}{24}e^{(3x)} + \frac{3}{8}e^{x}$$

input
```
integrate((1+sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-1/24*(9*e^(2*x) + 1)*e^(-3*x) + 1/24*e^(3*x) + 3/8*e^x
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx = \int \left(\sinh(x)^2+1\right)^{3/2} dx$$

input
```
int((sinh(x)^2 + 1)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
int((sinh(x)^2 + 1)^(3/2), x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \left(1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx = \int \sqrt{\sinh(x)^2+1}dx + \int \sqrt{\sinh(x)^2+1}\sinh(x)^2 dx$$

input
```
int((1+sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2 + 1),x) + int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2 + 1)*sinh(x)**2,x)
```

3.31 $\int \left(-1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 33

$$\int \left(-1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx = -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{-\cosh^2(x)}\tanh(x)+\frac{1}{3}\left(-\cosh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\tanh(x)$$

output
```
-2/3*(-cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*tanh(x)+1/3*(-cosh(x)^2)^(3/2)*tanh(x)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 22, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.67

$$\int \left(-1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{-\cosh^2(x)}\left(3+\sinh^2(x)\right)\tanh(x)$$

input
```
Integrate[(-1 - Sinh[x]^2)^(3/2),x]
```

output
```
-1/3*(Sqrt[-Cosh[x]^2]*(3 + Sinh[x]^2)*Tanh[x])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.32 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 8, number of rules used = 8, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.667$, Rules used = {3042, 3655, 3042, 3682, 3042, 3686, 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.

$$\int \left(-\sinh^2(x)-1\right)^{3/2}dx$$

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

$$\int \left(-1+\sin(ix)^2\right)^{3/2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3655}$$

$$\int \left(-\cosh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}dx$$

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

$$\int \left(-\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+ix\right)^2\right)^{3/2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3682}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(-\cosh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\tanh(x)-\frac{2}{3}\int \sqrt{-\cosh^2(x)}dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(-\cosh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\tanh(x)-\frac{2}{3}\int \sqrt{-\sin\left(ix+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3686}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(-\cosh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\tanh(x)-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{-\cosh^2(x)}\text{sech}(x)\int \cosh(x)dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(-\cosh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\tanh(x)-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{-\cosh^2(x)}\text{sech}(x)\int \sin\left(ix+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3117}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(-\cosh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\tanh(x)-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{-\cosh^2(x)}\tanh(x)$$

input
```
Int[(-1 - Sinh[x]^2)^(3/2),x]
```

output
```
(-2*Sqrt[-Cosh[x]^2]*Tanh[x])/3 + ((-Cosh[x]^2)^(3/2)*Tanh[x])/3
```

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 3655
```
Int[(u_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Int[A
ctivateTrig[u*(a*cos[e + f*x]^2)^p], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, p}, x] && EqQ
[a + b, 0]
```

rule 3682
```
Int[((b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-Cot[e + f*x
])*((b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^p/(2*f*p)), x] + Simp[b*((2*p - 1)/(2*p))   Int[(b*S
in[e + f*x]^2)^(p - 1), x], x] /; FreeQ[{b, e, f}, x] &&  !IntegerQ[p] && G
tQ[p, 1]
```

rule 3686
```
Int[(u_.)*((b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff
= FreeFactors[Sin[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[(b*ff^n)^IntPart[p]*((b*Sin[e + f*x]^
n)^FracPart[p]/(Sin[e + f*x]/ff)^(n*FracPart[p]))   Int[ActivateTrig[u]*(Si
n[e + f*x]/ff)^(n*p), x], x]] /; FreeQ[{b, e, f, n, p}, x] &&  !IntegerQ[p]
 && IntegerQ[n] && (EqQ[u, 1] || MatchQ[u, ((d_.)*(trig_)[e + f*x])^(m_.) /
; FreeQ[{d, m}, x] && MemberQ[{sin, cos, tan, cot, sec, csc}, trig]])
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 21, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.64

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\cosh(x)\sinh(x)\left(\sinh(x)^{2}+3\right)}{3\sqrt{-\cosh(x)^{2}}}$	21
risch	$-\frac{e^{4x}\sqrt{-\left(e^{2x}+1\right)^{2}e^{-2x}}}{24\left(e^{2x}+1\right)}-\frac{3\sqrt{-\left(e^{2x}+1\right)^{2}e^{-2x}}\,e^{2x}}{8\left(e^{2x}+1\right)}+\frac{3\sqrt{-\left(e^{2x}+1\right)^{2}e^{-2x}}}{8\left(e^{2x}+1\right)}+\frac{e^{-2x}\sqrt{-\left(e^{2x}+1\right)^{2}e^{-2x}}}{24\,e^{2x}+24}$	118

input
```
int((-1-sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*cosh(x)*sinh(x)*(sinh(x)^2+3)/(-cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 26, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.79

$$\int \left(-1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx = \frac{1}{24}\left(-i\,e^{(6\,x)}-9i\,e^{(4\,x)}+9i\,e^{(2\,x)}+i\right)e^{(-3\,x)}$$

input
```
integrate((-1-sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
1/24*(-I*e^(6*x) - 9*I*e^(4*x) + 9*I*e^(2*x) + I)*e^(-3*x)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \left(-1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx = \int \left(-\sinh^{2}\left(x\right)-1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((-1-sinh(x)**2)**(3/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral((-sinh(x)**2 - 1)**(3/2), x)
```

Maxima [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 53 vs. $2(25) = 50$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 53, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.61

$$\int \left(-1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx = \frac{3\,e^{(-2\,x)}}{8\,\left(-e^{(-2\,x)}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{3\,e^{(-4\,x)}}{8\,\left(-e^{(-2\,x)}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{e^{(-6\,x)}}{24\,\left(-e^{(-2\,x)}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{1}{24\,\left(-e^{(-2\,x)}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

input
```
integrate((-1-sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
3/8*e^(-2*x)/(-e^(-2*x))^(3/2) - 3/8*e^(-4*x)/(-e^(-2*x))^(3/2) - 1/24*e^(
-6*x)/(-e^(-2*x))^(3/2) + 1/24/(-e^(-2*x))^(3/2)
```

Giac [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 25, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.76

$$\int \left(-1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx = \frac{1}{24}i\left(9\,e^{(2\,x)}+1\right)e^{(-3\,x)} - \frac{1}{24}i\,e^{(3\,x)} - \frac{3}{8}i\,e^{x}$$

input
```
integrate((-1-sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
1/24*I*(9*e^(2*x) + 1)*e^(-3*x) - 1/24*I*e^(3*x) - 3/8*I*e^x
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \left(-1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx = \int \left(-\sinh(x)^2-1\right)^{3/2} dx$$

input
```
int((- sinh(x)^2 - 1)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
int((- sinh(x)^2 - 1)^(3/2), x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \left(-1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx = -i\left(\int \sqrt{\sinh(x)^2+1}dx + \int \sqrt{\sinh(x)^2+1}\,\sinh(x)^2\,dx\right)$$

input
```
int((-1-sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
- i*(int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2 + 1),x) + int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2 + 1)*sinh(x)**2,x)
)
```

3.32 $\int \left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 45

$$\int \left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx = -2iE(ix|-1)+\frac{2}{3}i \operatorname{EllipticF}(ix,-1)-\frac{1}{3}\cosh(x)\sinh(x)\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}$$

output
```
-2*I*EllipticE(I*sinh(x),I)+2/3*I*InverseJacobiAM(I*x,I)-1/3*cosh(x)*sinh(
x)*(1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.05 (sec) , antiderivative size = 45, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx = \frac{1}{12}\left(-24iE(ix|-1)+8i \operatorname{EllipticF}(ix,-1)-\sqrt{6-2\cosh(2x)}\sinh(2x)\right)$$

input
```
Integrate[(1 - Sinh[x]^2)^(3/2),x]
```

output
```
((-24*I)*EllipticE[I*x, -1] + (8*I)*EllipticF[I*x, -1] - Sqrt[6 - 2*Cosh[2
*x]]*Sinh[2*x])/12
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.39 (sec) , antiderivative size = 48, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07, number of steps used = 8, number of rules used = 8, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.667$, Rules used = {3042, 3659, 27, 3042, 3651, 3042, 3656, 3661}

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

$$\int \left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx$$

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

$$\int \left(1+\sin(ix)^2\right)^{3/2} dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3659}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{2\left(2-3\sinh^2(x)\right)}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}dx-\frac{1}{3}\sinh(x)\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\cosh(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{27}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\int \frac{2-3\sinh^2(x)}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}dx-\frac{1}{3}\sinh(x)\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\cosh(x)$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{3}\sinh(x)\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\cosh(x)+\frac{2}{3}\int \frac{3\sin(ix)^2+2}{\sqrt{\sin(ix)^2+1}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3651}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\left(3\int \sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}dx-\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}dx\right)-\frac{1}{3}\sinh(x)\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\cosh(x)$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{3}\sinh(x)\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\cosh(x)+\frac{2}{3}\left(3\int\sqrt{\sin(ix)^2+1}dx-\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin(ix)^2+1}}dx\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3656}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}\sinh(x)\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\cosh(x)+\frac{2}{3}\left(-\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin(ix)^2+1}}dx-3iE(ix|-1)\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3661}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}\sinh(x)\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\cosh(x)+\frac{2}{3}(i\,\text{EllipticF}(ix,-1)-3iE(ix|-1))$$

input
```
Int[(1 - Sinh[x]^2)^(3/2),x]
```

output
```
(2*((-3*I)*EllipticE[I*x, -1] + I*EllipticF[I*x, -1]))/3 - (Cosh[x]*Sinh[x
]*Sqrt[1 - Sinh[x]^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 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 3651
```
Int[((A_.) + (B_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) +
 (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[B/b   Int[Sqrt[a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2], x]
, x] + Simp[(A*b - a*B)/b   Int[1/Sqrt[a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2], x], x] /; Fre
eQ[{a, b, e, f, A, B}, x]
```

rule 3656
```
Int[Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(Sqrt[a
]/f)*EllipticE[e + f*x, -b/a], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 3659
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*C
os[e + f*x]*Sin[e + f*x]*((a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p - 1)/(2*f*p)), x] + Sim
p[1/(2*p)   Int[(a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p - 2)*Simp[a*(b + 2*a*p) + b*(2*a
+ b)*(2*p - 1)*Sin[e + f*x]^2, x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && NeQ[
a + b, 0] && GtQ[p, 1]
```

rule 3661
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(S
qrt[a]*f))*EllipticF[e + f*x, -b/a], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && GtQ[a,
 0]
```

Maple [B] (verified)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 102 vs. $2(38) = 76$.

Time = 0.64 (sec) , antiderivative size = 103, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.29

method	result
default	$\frac{\sqrt{-\left(-1+\sinh(x)^2\right)\cosh(x)^2}\left(\sinh(x)\cosh(x)^4+10\sqrt{-\cosh(x)^2+2}\,\sqrt{\frac{\cosh(2x)}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}\,\mathrm{EllipticF}(\sinh(x),i)-6\sqrt{-\cosh(x)^2+2}\,\sqrt{\frac{\cosh}{}}\right.}{3\sqrt{1-\sinh(x)^4}\,\cosh(x)\sqrt{1-\sinh(x)^2}}$

input
```
int((1-sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*(-(-1+sinh(x)^2)*cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*(sinh(x)*cosh(x)^4+10*(-cosh(x)^2+2)
^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*EllipticF(sinh(x),I)-6*(-cosh(x)^2+2)^(1/2)*(cosh
(x)^2)^(1/2)*EllipticE(sinh(x),I)-2*sinh(x)*cosh(x)^2)/(1-sinh(x)^4)^(1/2)
/cosh(x)/(1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [F]

$$\int \left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} \, dx = \int \left(-\sinh\left(x\right)^2+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx$$

input
```
integrate((1-sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral((-sinh(x)^2 + 1)^(3/2), x)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} \, dx = \int \left(1-\sinh^2\left(x\right)\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx$$

input
```
integrate((1-sinh(x)**2)**(3/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral((1 - sinh(x)**2)**(3/2), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} \, dx = \int \left(-\sinh\left(x\right)^2+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx$$

input
```
integrate((1-sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate((-sinh(x)^2 + 1)^(3/2), x)
```

Giac [F]

$$\int \left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx=\int \left(-\sinh\left(x\right)^2+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((1-sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((-sinh(x)^2 + 1)^(3/2), x)
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx=\int \left(1-\sinh(x)^2\right)^{3/2}\,dx$$

input
```
int((1 - sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
int((1 - sinh(x)^2)^(3/2), x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \left(1-\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx=\int \sqrt{-\sinh\left(x\right)^2+1}dx-\left(\int \sqrt{-\sinh\left(x\right)^2+1}\,\sinh\left(x\right)^2dx\right)$$

input
```
int((1-sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt( - sinh(x)**2 + 1),x) - int(sqrt( - sinh(x)**2 + 1)*sinh(x)**2,x)
```

3.33 $\int \left(-1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 87

$$\int \left(-1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx = \frac{2i\,\text{EllipticF}(ix,-1)\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}{3\sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}} + \frac{1}{3}\cosh(x)\sinh(x)\sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)} + \frac{2iE(ix|-1)\sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}$$

output
```
2/3*I*InverseJacobiAM(I*x,I)*(1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)/(-1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)+1/3*
cosh(x)*sinh(x)*(-1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)+2*I*EllipticE(I*sinh(x),I)*(-1+sinh(x
)^2)^(1/2)/(1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.09 (sec) , antiderivative size = 78, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.90

$$\int (-1 +\sinh^2(x))^{3/2} dx = \frac{-24i\sqrt{3-\cosh(2x)}E(ix|-1) + 8i\sqrt{3-\cosh(2x)}\,\text{EllipticF}(ix,-1) + \frac{-6\sinh(2x)+\sinh(4x}{\sqrt{2}}}{12\sqrt{-3+\cosh(2x)}}$$

input
```
Integrate[(-1 + Sinh[x]^2)^(3/2),x]
```

output
```
((-24*I)*Sqrt[3 - Cosh[2*x]]*EllipticE[I*x, -1] + (8*I)*Sqrt[3 - Cosh[2*x]
]*EllipticF[I*x, -1] + (-6*Sinh[2*x] + Sinh[4*x])/Sqrt[2])/(12*Sqrt[-3 + C
osh[2*x]])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.57 (sec) , antiderivative size = 90, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.03, number of steps used = 12, number of rules used = 12, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 1.200$, Rules used = {3042, 3659, 27, 3042, 3651, 3042, 3657, 3042, 3656, 3662, 3042, 3661}

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

$$\int \left(\sinh^2(x)-1\right)^{3/2} dx$$

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

$$\int \left(-1-\sin(ix)^2\right)^{3/2} dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3659}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{2\left(2-3\sinh^2(x)\right)}{\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}}dx+\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}\sinh(x)\cosh(x)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{27}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\int \frac{2-3\sinh^2(x)}{\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}}dx+\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}\sinh(x)\cosh(x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}\sinh(x)\cosh(x)+\frac{2}{3}\int \frac{3\sin(ix)^2+2}{\sqrt{-\sin(ix)^2-1}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3651}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\left(-\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}}dx-3\int \sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}dx\right)+\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}\sinh(x)\cosh(x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}\sinh(x)\cosh(x)+\frac{2}{3}\left(-\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{-\sin(ix)^2-1}}dx-3\int\sqrt{-\sin(ix)^2-1}dx\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3657}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}\sinh(x)\cosh(x)+\frac{2}{3}\left(-\frac{3\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}\int\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}dx}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}-\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{-\sin(ix)^2-1}}dx\right)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}\sinh(x)\cosh(x)+\frac{2}{3}\left(-\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{-\sin(ix)^2-1}}dx-\frac{3\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}\int\sqrt{\sin(ix)^2+1}dx}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3656}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}\sinh(x)\cosh(x)+\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{3i\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}E(ix|-1)}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}-\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{-\sin(ix)^2-1}}dx\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3662}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}\sinh(x)\cosh(x)+\frac{2}{3}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}dx}{\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}}+\frac{3i\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}E(ix|-1)}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}\right)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}\sinh(x)\cosh(x)+\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{3i\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}E(ix|-1)}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}-\frac{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin(ix)^2+1}}dx}{\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3661}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}\sinh(x)\cosh(x)+\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{i\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,\text{EllipticF}(ix,-1)}{\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}}+\frac{3i\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}E(ix|-1)}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}\right)$$

input
```
Int[(-1 + Sinh[x]^2)^(3/2),x]
```

output
```
(Cosh[x]*Sinh[x]*Sqrt[-1 + Sinh[x]^2])/3 + (2*((I*EllipticF[I*x, -1]*Sqrt[
1 - Sinh[x]^2])/Sqrt[-1 + Sinh[x]^2] + ((3*I)*EllipticE[I*x, -1]*Sqrt[-1 +
 Sinh[x]^2])/Sqrt[1 - Sinh[x]^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 3042
```
Int[u_, x_Symbol] :> Int[DeactivateTrig[u, x], x] /; FunctionOfTrigOfLinear
Q[u, x]
```

rule 3651
```
Int[((A_.) + (B_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) +
 (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[B/b   Int[Sqrt[a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2], x]
, x] + Simp[(A*b - a*B)/b   Int[1/Sqrt[a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2], x], x] /; Fre
eQ[{a, b, e, f, A, B}, x]
```

rule 3656
```
Int[Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(Sqrt[a
]/f)*EllipticE[e + f*x, -b/a], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 3657
```
Int[Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sqrt[a
+ b*Sin[e + f*x]^2]/Sqrt[1 + b*(Sin[e + f*x]^2/a)]   Int[Sqrt[1 + (b*Sin[e
+ f*x]^2)/a], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] &&  !GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 3659
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*C
os[e + f*x]*Sin[e + f*x]*((a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p - 1)/(2*f*p)), x] + Sim
p[1/(2*p)   Int[(a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p - 2)*Simp[a*(b + 2*a*p) + b*(2*a
+ b)*(2*p - 1)*Sin[e + f*x]^2, x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && NeQ[
a + b, 0] && GtQ[p, 1]
```

rule 3661
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(S
qrt[a]*f))*EllipticF[e + f*x, -b/a], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && GtQ[a,
 0]
```

rule 3662
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sqrt[
1 + b*(Sin[e + f*x]^2/a)]/Sqrt[a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2]   Int[1/Sqrt[1 + (b*Si
n[e + f*x]^2)/a], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] &&  !GtQ[a, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.77 (sec) , antiderivative size = 106, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.22

method	result
default	$\frac{\sqrt{\left(-1+\sinh(x)^2\right)\cosh(x)^2}\left(\sinh(x)\cosh(x)^4+2i\sqrt{\frac{\cosh(2x)}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}\,\sqrt{-\cosh(x)^2+2}\ \mathrm{EllipticF}(i\sinh(x),i)-6i\sqrt{\frac{\cosh(2x)}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}\,\sqrt{-\cosh}\right.}{3\sqrt{\sinh(x)^4-1}\,\cosh(x)\sqrt{-1+\sinh(x)^2}}$

input
```
int((-1+sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*((-1+sinh(x)^2)*cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*(sinh(x)*cosh(x)^4+2*I*(cosh(x)^2)^(1
/2)*(-cosh(x)^2+2)^(1/2)*EllipticF(I*sinh(x),I)-6*I*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*(-co
sh(x)^2+2)^(1/2)*EllipticE(I*sinh(x),I)-2*sinh(x)*cosh(x)^2)/(sinh(x)^4-1)
^(1/2)/cosh(x)/(-1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [F]

$$\int \left(-1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx=\int \left(\sinh\left(x\right)^2-1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((-1+sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral((sinh(x)^2 - 1)^(3/2), x)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \left(-1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx=\int \left(\sinh^2\left(x\right)-1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((-1+sinh(x)**2)**(3/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral((sinh(x)**2 - 1)**(3/2), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \left(-1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx=\int \left(\sinh\left(x\right)^2-1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((-1+sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate((sinh(x)^2 - 1)^(3/2), x)
```

Giac [F]

$$\int \left(-1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx = \int \left(\sinh\left(x\right)^2-1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((-1+sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((sinh(x)^2 - 1)^(3/2), x)
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \left(-1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx = \int \left(\sinh(x)^2-1\right)^{3/2}\,dx$$

input
```
int((sinh(x)^2 - 1)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
int((sinh(x)^2 - 1)^(3/2), x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \left(-1+\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx = -\left(\int \sqrt{\sinh\left(x\right)^2-1}dx\right)+\int \sqrt{\sinh\left(x\right)^2-1}\,\sinh\left(x\right)^2dx$$

input
```
int((-1+sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
- int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2 - 1),x) + int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2 - 1)*sinh(x)**2,x)
```

3.34 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 14

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}} dx = \frac{\arctan(\sinh(x))\cosh(x)}{\sqrt{\cosh^2(x)}}$$

output
```
arctan(sinh(x))*cosh(x)/(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}} dx = -\frac{\cot^{-1}(\sinh(x))\cosh(x)}{\sqrt{\cosh^2(x)}}$$

input
```
Integrate[1/Sqrt[1 + Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
-((ArcCot[Sinh[x]]*Cosh[x])/Sqrt[Cosh[x]^2])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.27 (sec) , antiderivative size = 14, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.600, Rules used = {3042, 3655, 3042, 3686, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)+1}}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin(ix)^2}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3655}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cosh^2(x)}}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+ix\right)^2}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3686}$$

$$\frac{\cosh(x)\int \text{sech}(x)dx}{\sqrt{\cosh^2(x)}}$$

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

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

$$\Big\downarrow \text{4257}$$

$$\frac{\cosh(x)\arctan(\sinh(x))}{\sqrt{\cosh^2(x)}}$$

input
```
Int[1/Sqrt[1 + Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
(ArcTan[Sinh[x]]*Cosh[x])/Sqrt[Cosh[x]^2]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3655
```
Int[(u_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Int[A
ctivateTrig[u*(a*cos[e + f*x]^2)^p], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, p}, x] && EqQ
[a + b, 0]
```

rule 3686
```
Int[(u_.)*((b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff
= FreeFactors[Sin[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[(b*ff^n)^IntPart[p]*((b*Sin[e + f*x]^
n)^FracPart[p]/(Sin[e + f*x]/ff)^(n*FracPart[p]))   Int[ActivateTrig[u]*(Si
n[e + f*x]/ff)^(n*p), x], x]] /; FreeQ[{b, e, f, n, p}, x] &&  !IntegerQ[p]
 && IntegerQ[n] && (EqQ[u, 1] || MatchQ[u, ((d_.)*(trig_)[e + f*x])^(m_.) /
; FreeQ[{d, m}, x] && MemberQ[{sin, cos, tan, cot, sec, csc}, trig]])
```

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 = 15, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.07

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{\cosh(2x)}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}\,\arctan(\sinh(x))}{\cosh(x)}$	15
risch	$\frac{i\mathrm{e}^{-x}\left(\mathrm{e}^{2x}+1\right)\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}+i\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\mathrm{e}^{2x}+1\right)^{2}\mathrm{e}^{-2x}}}-\frac{i\mathrm{e}^{-x}\left(\mathrm{e}^{2x}+1\right)\ln\left(\mathrm{e}^{x}-i\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\mathrm{e}^{2x}+1\right)^{2}\mathrm{e}^{-2x}}}$	70

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*arctan(sinh(x))/cosh(x)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 8, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.57

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = 2\arctan\left(\cosh\left(x\right)+\sinh\left(x\right)\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
2*arctan(cosh(x) + sinh(x))
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sinh^2\left(x\right)+1}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)**2)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/sqrt(sinh(x)**2 + 1), x)
```

Maxima [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.15 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.36

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = 2\arctan\left(e^x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
2*arctan(e^x)
```

Giac [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.36

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = 2\arctan(e^x)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
2*arctan(e^x)
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sinh(x)^2+1}}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(sinh(x)^2 + 1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(sinh(x)^2 + 1)^(1/2), x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{\sinh(x)^2+1}}{\sinh(x)^2+1}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2 + 1)/(sinh(x)**2 + 1),x)
```

3.35 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 11

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = -i\,\text{EllipticF}(ix,-1)$$

output
```
-I*InverseJacobiAM(I*x,I)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = -i\,\text{EllipticF}(ix,-1)$$

input
```
Integrate[1/Sqrt[1 - Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
(-I)*EllipticF[I*x, -1]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 11, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 2, number of rules used = 2, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.167$, Rules used = {3042, 3661}

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3042}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sin(ix)^2}}dx$$
$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3661}$$
$$-i\,\text{EllipticF}(ix,-1)$$

input
```
Int[1/Sqrt[1 - Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
(-I)*EllipticF[I*x, -1]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3661
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(S
qrt[a]*f))*EllipticF[e + f*x, -b/a], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && GtQ[a,
 0]
```

Maple [B] (verified)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 40 vs. 2(10) = 20.

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 41, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.73

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\sqrt{-\left(-1+\sinh(x)^{2}\right)\cosh(x)^{2}}\,\sqrt{\frac{\cosh(2x)}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}\;\mathrm{EllipticF}(\sinh(x), i)}{\sqrt{1-\sinh(x)^{4}}\,\cosh(x)}$	41

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(-(-1+sinh(x)^2)*cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)/(1-sinh(x)^4)^(1/2)*El
lipticF(sinh(x),I)/cosh(x)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 42 vs. 2(7) = 14.

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.82

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = -2\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}+3}\left(-2i\sqrt{2}+3i\right)F\left(\arcsin\left(\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}+3}(\cosh(x)+\sinh(x))\right)\mid -12\sqrt{2}+17\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-2*sqrt(2*sqrt(2) + 3)*(-2*I*sqrt(2) + 3*I)*elliptic_f(arcsin(sqrt(2*sqrt(
2) + 3)*(cosh(x) + sinh(x))), -12*sqrt(2) + 17)
```

Sympy [F]

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

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)**2)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/sqrt(1 - sinh(x)**2), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\sinh{(x)}^2+1}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate(1/sqrt(-sinh(x)^2 + 1), x)
```

Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\sinh{(x)}^2+1}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/sqrt(-sinh(x)^2 + 1), x)
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

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

input
```
int(1/(1 - sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(1 - sinh(x)^2)^(1/2), x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = -\left(\int \frac{\sqrt{-\sinh(x)^2+1}}{\sinh(x)^2-1}dx\right)$$

input
```
int(1/(1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
- int(sqrt( - sinh(x)**2 + 1)/(sinh(x)**2 - 1),x)
```

3.36 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}} \, dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 10, antiderivative size = 33

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}} \, dx = -\frac{i \operatorname{EllipticF}(ix,-1)\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}{\sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}}$$

output
```
-I*InverseJacobiAM(I*x,I)*(1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)/(-1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}} \, dx = -\frac{i\sqrt{3-\cosh(2x)} \operatorname{EllipticF}(ix,-1)}{\sqrt{-3+\cosh(2x)}}$$

input
```
Integrate[1/Sqrt[-1 + Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
((-I)*Sqrt[3 - Cosh[2*x]]*EllipticF[I*x, -1])/Sqrt[-3 + Cosh[2*x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 33, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.400, Rules used = {3042, 3662, 3042, 3661}

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1-\sin(ix)^2}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3662}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}}dx}{\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}}$$

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin(ix)^2+1}}dx}{\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3661}$$

$$-\frac{i\sqrt{1-\sinh^2(x)}\,\text{EllipticF}(ix,-1)}{\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}}$$

input
```
Int[1/Sqrt[-1 + Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
((-I)*EllipticF[I*x, -1]*Sqrt[1 - Sinh[x]^2])/Sqrt[-1 + Sinh[x]^2]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3661
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(S
qrt[a]*f))*EllipticF[e + f*x, -b/a], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && GtQ[a,
 0]
```

rule 3662
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sqrt[
1 + b*(Sin[e + f*x]^2/a)]/Sqrt[a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2]   Int[1/Sqrt[1 + (b*Si
n[e + f*x]^2)/a], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] &&  !GtQ[a, 0]
```

Maple [B] (verified)

Both result and optimal contain complex but leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 60 vs. $2(28) = 56$.

Time = 0.12 (sec) , antiderivative size = 61, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.85

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{i\sqrt{\left(-1+\sinh(x)^2\right)\cosh(x)^2}\,\sqrt{\frac{\cosh(2x)}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}\,\sqrt{1-\sinh(x)^2}\,\operatorname{EllipticF}(i\sinh(x),i)}{\sqrt{\sinh(x)^4-1}\,\cosh(x)\sqrt{-1+\sinh(x)^2}}$	61

input
```
int(1/(-1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-I*((-1+sinh(x)^2)*cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*(1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)/
(sinh(x)^4-1)^(1/2)*EllipticF(I*sinh(x),I)/cosh(x)/(-1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [A] (verification not implemented)

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.27

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = -2\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}+3}\left(2\sqrt{2}-3\right)F\left(\arcsin\left(\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}+3}(\cosh(x)+\sinh(x))\right)|-12\sqrt{2}+17\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
-2*sqrt(2*sqrt(2) + 3)*(2*sqrt(2) - 3)*elliptic_f(arcsin(sqrt(2*sqrt(2) +
3)*(cosh(x) + sinh(x))), -12*sqrt(2) + 17)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sinh^2(x)-1}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1+sinh(x)**2)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/sqrt(sinh(x)**2 - 1), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sinh(x)^2-1}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate(1/sqrt(sinh(x)^2 - 1), x)
```

Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sinh(x)^2-1}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/sqrt(sinh(x)^2 - 1), x)
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sinh(x)^2-1}}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(sinh(x)^2 - 1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(sinh(x)^2 - 1)^(1/2), x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1+\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{\sinh(x)^2-1}}{\sinh(x)^2-1}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(-1+sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2 - 1)/(sinh(x)**2 - 1),x)
```

3.37 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1-\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 16

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1-\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = \frac{\arctan(\sinh(x))\cosh(x)}{\sqrt{-\cosh^2(x)}}$$

output
```
arctan(sinh(x))*cosh(x)/(-cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.01 (sec) , antiderivative size = 17, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1-\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = -\frac{\cot^{-1}(\sinh(x))\cosh(x)}{\sqrt{-\cosh^2(x)}}$$

input
```
Integrate[1/Sqrt[-1 - Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
-((ArcCot[Sinh[x]]*Cosh[x])/Sqrt[-Cosh[x]^2])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.28 (sec) , antiderivative size = 16, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.00, number of steps used = 6, number of rules used = 6, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.500, Rules used = {3042, 3655, 3042, 3686, 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.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\sinh^2(x)-1}}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1+\sin(ix)^2}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3655}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\cosh^2(x)}}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+ix\right)^2}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3686}$$

$$\frac{\cosh(x)\int \text{sech}(x)dx}{\sqrt{-\cosh^2(x)}}$$

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

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

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 4257}$$

$$\frac{\cosh(x)\arctan(\sinh(x))}{\sqrt{-\cosh^2(x)}}$$

input
```
Int[1/Sqrt[-1 - Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
(ArcTan[Sinh[x]]*Cosh[x])/Sqrt[-Cosh[x]^2]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3655
```
Int[(u_.)*((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Int[A
ctivateTrig[u*(a*cos[e + f*x]^2)^p], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, p}, x] && EqQ
[a + b, 0]
```

rule 3686
```
Int[(u_.)*((b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^(n_))^(p_), x_Symbol] :> With[{ff
= FreeFactors[Sin[e + f*x], x]}, Simp[(b*ff^n)^IntPart[p]*((b*Sin[e + f*x]^
n)^FracPart[p]/(Sin[e + f*x]/ff)^(n*FracPart[p]))   Int[ActivateTrig[u]*(Si
n[e + f*x]/ff)^(n*p), x], x]] /; FreeQ[{b, e, f, n, p}, x] &&  !IntegerQ[p]
 && IntegerQ[n] && (EqQ[u, 1] || MatchQ[u, ((d_.)*(trig_)[e + f*x])^(m_.) /
; FreeQ[{d, m}, x] && MemberQ[{sin, cos, tan, cot, sec, csc}, trig]])
```

rule 4257
```
Int[csc[(c_.) + (d_.)*(x_)], x_Symbol] :> Simp[-ArcTanh[Cos[c + d*x]]/d, x]
 /; FreeQ[{c, d}, x]
```

Maple [B] (verified)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 33 vs. $2(14) = 28$.

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 34, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.12

method	result	size
default	$-\frac{\cosh(x)\sqrt{-\sinh(x)^2}\,\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-\sinh(x)^2}}\right)}{\sinh(x)\sqrt{-\cosh(x)^2}}$	34
risch	$\frac{i\mathrm{e}^{-x}\left(\mathrm{e}^{2x}+1\right)\ln(\mathrm{e}^{x}+i)}{\sqrt{-\left(\mathrm{e}^{2x}+1\right)^2\mathrm{e}^{-2x}}}-\frac{i\mathrm{e}^{-x}\left(\mathrm{e}^{2x}+1\right)\ln(\mathrm{e}^{x}-i)}{\sqrt{-\left(\mathrm{e}^{2x}+1\right)^2\mathrm{e}^{-2x}}}$	72

input
```
int(1/(-1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
-cosh(x)*(-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)*arctanh(1/(-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2))/sinh(x)/(-cosh(x
)^2)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 13, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.81

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1-\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = \log\left(e^x+i\right)-\log\left(e^x-i\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
log(e^x + I) - log(e^x - I)
```

Sympy [F]

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

input
```
integrate(1/(-1-sinh(x)**2)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/sqrt(-sinh(x)**2 - 1), x)
```

Maxima [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.17 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.31

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1-\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = -2i\arctan\left(e^x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
-2*I*arctan(e^x)
```

Giac [C] (verification not implemented)

Result contains complex when optimal does not.

Time = 0.13 (sec) , antiderivative size = 5, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.31

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1-\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = -2i\arctan\left(e^x\right)$$

input
```
integrate(1/(-1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
-2*I*arctan(e^x)
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

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

input
```
int(1/(- sinh(x)^2 - 1)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(- sinh(x)^2 - 1)^(1/2), x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1-\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = -\left(\int \frac{\sqrt{\sinh(x)^2+1}}{\sinh(x)^2+1}dx\right)i$$

input
```
int(1/(-1-sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
- int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2 + 1)/(sinh(x)**2 + 1),x)*i
```

3.38 $\int \left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{5/2}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 168

$$\int \left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{5/2}\,dx = \frac{4}{15}(2a-b)b\cosh(x)\sinh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)} + \frac{1}{5}b\cosh(x)\sinh(x)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} - \frac{i(23a^2-23ab+8b^2)\,E\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}{15\sqrt{\frac{a+b\sinh^2(x)}{a}}} + \frac{4ia(a-b)(2a-b)\,\text{EllipticF}\left(ix,\frac{b}{a}\right)\sqrt{\frac{a+b\sinh^2(x)}{a}}}{15\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}$$

output
```
4/15*(2*a-b)*b*cosh(x)*sinh(x)*(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)+1/5*b*cosh(x)*sinh(x)
*(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(3/2)-1/15*I*(23*a^2-23*a*b+8*b^2)*EllipticE(I*sinh(x),(b
/a)^(1/2))*(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)/((a+b*sinh(x)^2)/a)^(1/2)+4/15*I*a*(a-b)*
(2*a-b)*InverseJacobiAM(I*x,(b/a)^(1/2))*((a+b*sinh(x)^2)/a)^(1/2)/(a+b*si
nh(x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.39 (sec) , antiderivative size = 173, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.03

$$\int (a + b\sinh^2(x))^{5/2}\, dx = \frac{-16ia(23a^2-23ab+8b^2)\sqrt{\frac{2a-b+b\cosh(2x)}{a}}E\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)+64ia(2a^2-3ab+b^2)\sqrt{\frac{2a-b+b\cosh(2x)}{a}}}{240\sqrt{}}$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Sinh[x]^2)^(5/2),x]
```

output
```
((-16*I)*a*(23*a^2 - 23*a*b + 8*b^2)*Sqrt[(2*a - b + b*Cosh[2*x])/a]*Ellip
ticE[I*x, b/a] + (64*I)*a*(2*a^2 - 3*a*b + b^2)*Sqrt[(2*a - b + b*Cosh[2*x
])/a]*EllipticF[I*x, b/a] + Sqrt[2]*b*(88*a^2 - 88*a*b + 25*b^2 + 28*(2*a
- b)*b*Cosh[2*x] + 3*b^2*Cosh[4*x])*Sinh[2*x])/(240*Sqrt[2*a - b + b*Cosh[
2*x]])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 1.03 (sec) , antiderivative size = 172, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.02, number of steps used = 13, number of rules used = 13, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 1.083$, Rules used = {3042, 3659, 3042, 3649, 3042, 3651, 3042, 3657, 3042, 3656, 3662, 3042, 3661}

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

$$\int (a + b\sinh^2(x))^{5/2}\, dx$$

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

$$\int (a - b\sin(ix)^2)^{5/2}\, dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3659}$$

$$\frac{1}{5}\int \sqrt{b\sinh^2(x)+a}\,(4(2a-b)b\sinh^2(x)+a(5a-b))\,dx + \frac{1}{5}b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{5}b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}+$$
$$\frac{1}{5}\int\sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}\left(a(5a-b)-4(2a-b)b\sin(ix)^2\right)dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3649}$$

$$\frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{1}{3}\int\frac{b\left(23a^2-23ba+8b^2\right)\sinh^2(x)+a\left(15a^2-11ba+4b^2\right)}{\sqrt{b\sinh^2(x)+a}}dx+\frac{4}{3}b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\right.$$
$$\frac{1}{5}b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{5}b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}+$$
$$\frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{4}{3}b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}+\frac{1}{3}\int\frac{a\left(15a^2-11ba+4b^2\right)-b\left(23a^2-23ba+8b^2\right)\sin(ix)^2}{\sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}}dx\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3651}$$

$$\frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{1}{3}\left(\left(23a^2-23ab+8b^2\right)\int\sqrt{b\sinh^2(x)+a}dx-4a(a-b)(2a-b)\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{b\sinh^2(x)+a}}dx\right)+\frac{4}{3}b(2a-b)\sinh\right.$$
$$\frac{1}{5}b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{5}b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}+$$
$$\frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{4}{3}b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}+\frac{1}{3}\left(\left(23a^2-23ab+8b^2\right)\int\sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}dx-4a(a-b)(2a-\right.\right.$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3657}$$

$$\frac{1}{5}b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}+$$
$$\frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{4}{3}b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}+\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{\left(23a^2-23ab+8b^2\right)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\int\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}dx}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}-\right.\right.$$

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

$$\frac{1}{5}b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}+\frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{4}{3}b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}+\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{\left(23a^2-23ab+8b^2\right)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\int\sqrt{1-\frac{b\sin(ix)^2}{a}}dx}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}-\right.\right.$$

$\Big\downarrow$ 3656

$$\frac{1}{5}b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}+\frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{4}{3}b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}+\frac{1}{3}\left(-4a(a-b)(2a-b)\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}}dx-\frac{i\left(23a^2-23ab\right.}{}\right.\right.$$

$\Big\downarrow$ 3662

$$\frac{1}{5}b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}+\frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{4}{3}b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}+\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{4a(a-b)(2a-b)\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}dx}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}-\frac{i(23}{}\right.\right.$$

$\Big\downarrow$ 3042

$$\frac{1}{5}b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}+\frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{4}{3}b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}+\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{4a(a-b)(2a-b)\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{b\sin(ix)^2}{a}}}dx}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}-\frac{i(23a}{}\right.\right.$$

$\Big\downarrow$ 3661

$$\frac{1}{5}b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}+\frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{4}{3}b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}+\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{4ia(a-b)(2a-b)\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}\,\text{EllipticF}\left(ix,\frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}-\frac{i(23a}{}\right.\right.$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Sinh[x]^2)^(5/2),x]
```

output
```
(b*Cosh[x]*Sinh[x]*(a + b*Sinh[x]^2)^(3/2))/5 + ((4*(2*a - b)*b*Cosh[x]*Si
nh[x]*Sqrt[a + b*Sinh[x]^2])/3 + (((-I)*(23*a^2 - 23*a*b + 8*b^2)*Elliptic
E[I*x, b/a]*Sqrt[a + b*Sinh[x]^2])/Sqrt[1 + (b*Sinh[x]^2)/a] + ((4*I)*a*(a
 - b)*(2*a - b)*EllipticF[I*x, b/a]*Sqrt[1 + (b*Sinh[x]^2)/a])/Sqrt[a + b*
Sinh[x]^2])/3)/5
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3649
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_)*((A_.) + (B_.)*sin[(e_.)
+ (f_.)*(x_)]^2), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-B)*Cos[e + f*x]*Sin[e + f*x]*((a + b*
Sin[e + f*x]^2)^p/(2*f*(p + 1))), x] + Simp[1/(2*(p + 1))   Int[(a + b*Sin[
e + f*x]^2)^(p - 1)*Simp[a*B + 2*a*A*(p + 1) + (2*A*b*(p + 1) + B*(b + 2*a*
p + 2*b*p))*Sin[e + f*x]^2, x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, A, B}, x] && G
tQ[p, 0]
```

rule 3651
```
Int[((A_.) + (B_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) +
 (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[B/b   Int[Sqrt[a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2], x]
, x] + Simp[(A*b - a*B)/b   Int[1/Sqrt[a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2], x], x] /; Fre
eQ[{a, b, e, f, A, B}, x]
```

rule 3656
```
Int[Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(Sqrt[a
]/f)*EllipticE[e + f*x, -b/a], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 3657
```
Int[Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sqrt[a
+ b*Sin[e + f*x]^2]/Sqrt[1 + b*(Sin[e + f*x]^2/a)]   Int[Sqrt[1 + (b*Sin[e
+ f*x]^2)/a], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] &&  !GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 3659
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*C
os[e + f*x]*Sin[e + f*x]*((a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p - 1)/(2*f*p)), x] + Sim
p[1/(2*p)   Int[(a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p - 2)*Simp[a*(b + 2*a*p) + b*(2*a
+ b)*(2*p - 1)*Sin[e + f*x]^2, x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && NeQ[
a + b, 0] && GtQ[p, 1]
```

rule 3661
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(S
qrt[a]*f))*EllipticF[e + f*x, -b/a], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && GtQ[a,
 0]
```

rule 3662
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sqrt[
1 + b*(Sin[e + f*x]^2/a)]/Sqrt[a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2]   Int[1/Sqrt[1 + (b*Si
n[e + f*x]^2)/a], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] &&  !GtQ[a, 0]
```

Maple [B] (verified)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 489 vs. $2(149) = 298$.

Time = 7.28 (sec) , antiderivative size = 490, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.92

method	result
default	$\frac{3\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}}\,b^3\cosh(x)^6\sinh(x)+\left(14\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}}\,a\,b^2-10\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}}\,b^3\right)\cosh(x)^4\sinh(x)+\left(11\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}}\,a^2b-18\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}}\,a\,b^2+7\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}}\,b^3\right)\cosh(x)^2\sin}{}$

input
```
int((a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(5/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/15*(3*(-b/a)^(1/2)*b^3*cosh(x)^6*sinh(x)+(14*(-b/a)^(1/2)*a*b^2-10*(-b/a
)^(1/2)*b^3)*cosh(x)^4*sinh(x)+(11*(-b/a)^(1/2)*a^2*b-18*(-b/a)^(1/2)*a*b^
2+7*(-b/a)^(1/2)*b^3)*cosh(x)^2*sinh(x)+15*a^3*(b/a*cosh(x)^2+(a-b)/a)^(1/
2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*EllipticF(sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1/2))-34*a^2*
b*(b/a*cosh(x)^2+(a-b)/a)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*EllipticF(sinh(x)*(-b/a)
^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1/2))+27*(b/a*cosh(x)^2+(a-b)/a)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*E
llipticF(sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1/2))*a*b^2-8*(b/a*cosh(x)^2+(a-b)/
a)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*EllipticF(sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1/2))*b
^3+23*a^2*b*(b/a*cosh(x)^2+(a-b)/a)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*EllipticE(sinh
(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1/2))-23*(b/a*cosh(x)^2+(a-b)/a)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^
2)^(1/2)*EllipticE(sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1/2))*a*b^2+8*(b/a*cosh(x
)^2+(a-b)/a)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*EllipticE(sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a
)^(1/2))*b^3)/(-b/a)^(1/2)/cosh(x)/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{5/2}\,dx=\int \left(b\sinh\left(x\right)^2+a\right)^{\frac{5}{2}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(5/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
integral((b^2*sinh(x)^4 + 2*a*b*sinh(x)^2 + a^2)*sqrt(b*sinh(x)^2 + a), x)
```

Sympy [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{5/2}\,dx=\text{Timed out}$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*sinh(x)**2)**(5/2),x)
```

output
```
Timed out
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{5/2}\,dx=\int \left(b\sinh\left(x\right)^2+a\right)^{\frac{5}{2}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(5/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate((b*sinh(x)^2 + a)^(5/2), x)
```

Giac [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{5/2}\,dx=\int \left(b\sinh\left(x\right)^2+a\right)^{\frac{5}{2}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(5/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*sinh(x)^2 + a)^(5/2), x)
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{5/2}\,dx=\int \left(b\sinh(x)^2+a\right)^{5/2}\,dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*sinh(x)^2)^(5/2),x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*sinh(x)^2)^(5/2), x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{5/2} dx = \left(\int \sqrt{\sinh(x)^2 b+a}dx\right)a^2 + \left(\int \sqrt{\sinh(x)^2 b+a}\,\sinh(x)^4\,dx\right)b^2 + 2\left(\int \sqrt{\sinh(x)^2 b+a}\,\sinh(x)^2\,dx\right)ab$$

input
```
int((a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(5/2),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2*b + a),x)*a**2 + int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2*b + a)*sinh(x)**4
,x)*b**2 + 2*int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2*b + a)*sinh(x)**2,x)*a*b
```

3.39 $\int \left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 125

$$\int \left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} dx = \frac{1}{3}b\cosh(x)\sinh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)} - \frac{2i(2a-b)E\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}{3\sqrt{\frac{a+b\sinh^2(x)}{a}}} + \frac{ia(a-b)\,\text{EllipticF}\left(ix,\frac{b}{a}\right)\sqrt{\frac{a+b\sinh^2(x)}{a}}}{3\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}$$

output
```
1/3*b*cosh(x)*sinh(x)*(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)-2/3*I*(2*a-b)*EllipticE(I*sinh
(x),(b/a)^(1/2))*(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)/((a+b*sinh(x)^2)/a)^(1/2)+1/3*I*a*(
a-b)*InverseJacobiAM(I*x,(b/a)^(1/2))*((a+b*sinh(x)^2)/a)^(1/2)/(a+b*sinh(
x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.28 (sec) , antiderivative size = 132, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.06

$$\int (a+b\sinh^2(x))^{3/2} dx = \frac{-8ia(2a-b)\sqrt{\frac{2a-b+b\cosh(2x)}{a}}E\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)+4ia(a-b)\sqrt{\frac{2a-b+b\cosh(2x)}{a}}\,\text{EllipticF}\left(ix,\frac{b}{a}\right)+}{12\sqrt{2a-b+b\cosh(2x)}}$$

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

output
```
((-8*I)*a*(2*a - b)*Sqrt[(2*a - b + b*Cosh[2*x])/a]*EllipticE[I*x, b/a] +
(4*I)*a*(a - b)*Sqrt[(2*a - b + b*Cosh[2*x])/a]*EllipticF[I*x, b/a] + Sqrt
[2]*b*(2*a - b + b*Cosh[2*x])*Sinh[2*x])/(12*Sqrt[2*a - b + b*Cosh[2*x]])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.75 (sec) , antiderivative size = 124, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.99, number of steps used = 11, number of rules used = 11, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.917$, Rules used = {3042, 3659, 3042, 3651, 3042, 3657, 3042, 3656, 3662, 3042, 3661}

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

$$\int \left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}dx$$

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

$$\int \left(a-b\sin(ix)^2\right)^{3/2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3659}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{2(2a-b)b\sinh^2(x)+a(3a-b)}{\sqrt{b\sinh^2(x)+a}}dx+\frac{1}{3}b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3}b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}+\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{a(3a-b)-2(2a-b)b\sin(ix)^2}{\sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3651}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(2(2a-b)\int \sqrt{b\sinh^2(x)+a}dx-a(a-b)\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{b\sinh^2(x)+a}}dx\right)+\frac{1}{3}b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3} b \sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}+$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\left(2(2a-b)\int \sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}dx-a(a-b)\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}}dx\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3657}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} b \sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}+$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{2(2a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\int \sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}dx}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}-a(a-b)\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}}dx\right)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3} b \sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}+$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{2(2a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\int \sqrt{1-\frac{b\sin(ix)^2}{a}}dx}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}-a(a-b)\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}}dx\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3656}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} b \sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}+$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\left(-a(a-b)\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}}dx-\frac{2i(2a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}E\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3662}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} b \sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}+$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{a(a-b)\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}dx}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}-\frac{2i(2a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}E\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}\right)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{3} b \sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}+$$
$$\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{a(a-b)\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{b\sin(ix)^2}{a}}}dx}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}-\frac{2i(2a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}E\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}\right)$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3661}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}+\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{ia(a-b)\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}\,\text{EllipticF}\left(ix,\frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}-\frac{2i(2a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}E\left(ix|\frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}\right)$$

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

output
```
(b*Cosh[x]*Sinh[x]*Sqrt[a + b*Sinh[x]^2])/3 + (((-2*I)*(2*a - b)*EllipticE
[I*x, b/a]*Sqrt[a + b*Sinh[x]^2])/Sqrt[1 + (b*Sinh[x]^2)/a] + (I*a*(a - b)
*EllipticF[I*x, b/a]*Sqrt[1 + (b*Sinh[x]^2)/a])/Sqrt[a + b*Sinh[x]^2])/3
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3651
```
Int[((A_.) + (B_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) +
 (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[B/b   Int[Sqrt[a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2], x]
, x] + Simp[(A*b - a*B)/b   Int[1/Sqrt[a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2], x], x] /; Fre
eQ[{a, b, e, f, A, B}, x]
```

rule 3656
```
Int[Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(Sqrt[a
]/f)*EllipticE[e + f*x, -b/a], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 3657
```
Int[Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sqrt[a
+ b*Sin[e + f*x]^2]/Sqrt[1 + b*(Sin[e + f*x]^2/a)]   Int[Sqrt[1 + (b*Sin[e
+ f*x]^2)/a], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] &&  !GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 3659
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*C
os[e + f*x]*Sin[e + f*x]*((a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p - 1)/(2*f*p)), x] + Sim
p[1/(2*p)   Int[(a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p - 2)*Simp[a*(b + 2*a*p) + b*(2*a
+ b)*(2*p - 1)*Sin[e + f*x]^2, x], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && NeQ[
a + b, 0] && GtQ[p, 1]
```

rule 3661
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(S
qrt[a]*f))*EllipticF[e + f*x, -b/a], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && GtQ[a,
 0]
```

rule 3662
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sqrt[
1 + b*(Sin[e + f*x]^2/a)]/Sqrt[a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2]   Int[1/Sqrt[1 + (b*Si
n[e + f*x]^2)/a], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] &&  !GtQ[a, 0]
```

Maple [B] (verified)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 332 vs. $2(110) = 220$.

Time = 2.74 (sec) , antiderivative size = 333, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.66

method	result
default	$\frac{\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}}\, b^2 \cosh(x)^4 \sinh(x)+\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}}\, ab \cosh(x)^2 \sinh(x)-\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}}\, b^2 \cosh(x)^2 \sinh(x)+3a^2 \sqrt{\frac{b \cosh(x)^2}{a}+\frac{a-b}{a}}\, \sqrt{\frac{\cosh(2x)}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}\ \text{EllipticF}\Big(}{}$

input
```
int((a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/3*((-b/a)^(1/2)*b^2*cosh(x)^4*sinh(x)+(-b/a)^(1/2)*a*b*cosh(x)^2*sinh(x)
-(-b/a)^(1/2)*b^2*cosh(x)^2*sinh(x)+3*a^2*(b/a*cosh(x)^2+(a-b)/a)^(1/2)*(c
osh(x)^2)^(1/2)*EllipticF(sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1/2))-5*a*b*(b/a*c
osh(x)^2+(a-b)/a)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*EllipticF(sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(
1/b*a)^(1/2))+2*(b/a*cosh(x)^2+(a-b)/a)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*EllipticF(
sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1/2))*b^2+4*a*b*(b/a*cosh(x)^2+(a-b)/a)^(1/2
)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*EllipticE(sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1/2))-2*(b/a*c
osh(x)^2+(a-b)/a)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*EllipticE(sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(
1/b*a)^(1/2))*b^2)/(-b/a)^(1/2)/cosh(x)/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} \, dx = \int \left(b\sinh\left(x\right)^{2}+a\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx$$

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

output
```
integral((b*sinh(x)^2 + a)^(3/2), x)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} \, dx = \int \left(a+b\sinh^{2}\left(x\right)\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*sinh(x)**2)**(3/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*sinh(x)**2)**(3/2), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2} \, dx = \int \left(b\sinh\left(x\right)^{2}+a\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx$$

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

output
```
integrate((b*sinh(x)^2 + a)^(3/2), x)
```

Giac [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx=\int \left(b\sinh\left(x\right)^2+a\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\,dx$$

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

output
```
integrate((b*sinh(x)^2 + a)^(3/2), x)
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx=\int \left(b\sinh(x)^2+a\right)^{3/2}\,dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*sinh(x)^2)^(3/2), x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}\,dx=\left(\int \sqrt{\sinh\left(x\right)^2 b+a}dx\right)a+\left(\int \sqrt{\sinh\left(x\right)^2 b+a}\,\sinh\left(x\right)^2 dx\right)b$$

input
```
int((a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2*b + a),x)*a + int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2*b + a)*sinh(x)**2,x)
*b
```

3.40 $\int \sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 43

$$\int \sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx=-\frac{iE\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}{\sqrt{\frac{a+b\sinh^2(x)}{a}}}$$

output
```
-I*EllipticE(I*sinh(x),(b/a)^(1/2))*(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)/((a+b*sinh(x)^2)
/a)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 54, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.26

$$\int \sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx=-\frac{ia\sqrt{\frac{2a-b+b\cosh(2x)}{a}}E\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{2a-b+b\cosh(2x)}}$$

input
```
Integrate[Sqrt[a + b*Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
((-I)*a*Sqrt[(2*a - b + b*Cosh[2*x])/a]*EllipticE[I*x, b/a])/Sqrt[2*a - b
+ b*Cosh[2*x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.28 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.98, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 0.333$, Rules used = {3042, 3657, 3042, 3656}

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

$$\int \sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx$$

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

$$\int \sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3657}$$

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

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\int \sqrt{1-\frac{b\sin(ix)^2}{a}}dx}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3656}$$

$$-\frac{i\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}E\left(ix|\frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}$$

input
```
Int[Sqrt[a + b*Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
((-I)*EllipticE[I*x, b/a]*Sqrt[a + b*Sinh[x]^2])/Sqrt[1 + (b*Sinh[x]^2)/a]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3656
```
Int[Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(Sqrt[a
]/f)*EllipticE[e + f*x, -b/a], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 3657
```
Int[Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sqrt[a
+ b*Sin[e + f*x]^2]/Sqrt[1 + b*(Sin[e + f*x]^2/a)]   Int[Sqrt[1 + (b*Sin[e
+ f*x]^2)/a], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] &&  !GtQ[a, 0]
```

Maple [B] (verified)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 108 vs. $2(40) = 80$.

Time = 1.44 (sec) , antiderivative size = 109, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.53

method	result
default	$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{a+b\sinh(x)^2}{a}}\,\sqrt{\frac{\cosh(2x)}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}\,\left(a\,\mathrm{EllipticF}\left(\sinh(x)\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}},\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}\right)-b\,\mathrm{EllipticF}\left(\sinh(x)\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}},\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}\right)+b\,\mathrm{EllipticE}\left(\sinh(x)\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}},\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}\right.\right.}{\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}}\,\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh(x)^2}}$

input
```
int((a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
((a+b*sinh(x)^2)/a)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*(a*EllipticF(sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1
/2),(1/b*a)^(1/2))-b*EllipticF(sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1/2))+b*Ellip
ticE(sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1/2)))/(-b/a)^(1/2)/cosh(x)/(a+b*sinh(x
)^2)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [F]

$$\int \sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx=\int \sqrt{b\sinh{(x)}^2+a}\,dx$$

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

output
```
integral(sqrt(b*sinh(x)^2 + a), x)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx=\int \sqrt{a+b\sinh^2{(x)}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*sinh(x)**2)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral(sqrt(a + b*sinh(x)**2), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx=\int \sqrt{b\sinh{(x)}^2+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate(sqrt(b*sinh(x)^2 + a), x)
```

Giac [F]

$$\int \sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx=\int \sqrt{b\sinh{(x)}^2+a}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate((a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(sqrt(b*sinh(x)^2 + a), x)
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx=\int \sqrt{b\sinh{(x)}^2+a}\,dx$$

input
```
int((a + b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int((a + b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2), x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\,dx=\int \sqrt{\sinh{(x)}^2 b+a}dx$$

input
```
int((a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2*b + a),x)
```

3.41 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 43

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx=-\frac{i\,\text{EllipticF}\left(ix,\frac{b}{a}\right)\sqrt{\frac{a+b\sinh^2(x)}{a}}}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}$$

output
```
-I*InverseJacobiAM(I*x,(b/a)^(1/2))*((a+b*sinh(x)^2)/a)^(1/2)/(a+b*sinh(x)
^2)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.04 (sec) , antiderivative size = 53, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.23

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx=-\frac{i\sqrt{\frac{2a-b+b\cosh(2x)}{a}}\,\text{EllipticF}\left(ix,\frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{2a-b+b\cosh(2x)}}$$

input
```
Integrate[1/Sqrt[a + b*Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
((-I)*Sqrt[(2*a - b + b*Cosh[2*x])/a]*EllipticF[I*x, b/a])/Sqrt[2*a - b +
b*Cosh[2*x]]
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.30 (sec) , antiderivative size = 42, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.98, number of steps used = 4, number of rules used = 4, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.333, Rules used = {3042, 3662, 3042, 3661}

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3662}$$

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

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{b\sin(ix)^2}{a}}}dx}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3661}$$

$$-\frac{i\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}\,\text{EllipticF}\left(ix,\frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}$$

input
```
Int[1/Sqrt[a + b*Sinh[x]^2],x]
```

output
```
((-I)*EllipticF[I*x, b/a]*Sqrt[1 + (b*Sinh[x]^2)/a])/Sqrt[a + b*Sinh[x]^2]
```

Defintions of rubi rules used

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

rule 3661
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(S
qrt[a]*f))*EllipticF[e + f*x, -b/a], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && GtQ[a,
 0]
```

rule 3662
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sqrt[
1 + b*(Sin[e + f*x]^2/a)]/Sqrt[a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2]   Int[1/Sqrt[1 + (b*Si
n[e + f*x]^2)/a], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] &&  !GtQ[a, 0]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 0.16 (sec) , antiderivative size = 63, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.47

method	result	size
default	$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{a+b\sinh(x)^2}{a}}\sqrt{\frac{\cosh(2x)}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}\ \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sinh(x)\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}}, \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}\right)}{\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}}\ \cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh(x)^2}}$	63

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
1/(-b/a)^(1/2)*((a+b*sinh(x)^2)/a)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*EllipticF(sinh(
x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1/2))/cosh(x)/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 136 vs. 2(37) = 74.

Time = 0.10 (sec) , antiderivative size = 136, normalized size of antiderivative = 3.16

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = -\frac{2\left(2\,b\sqrt{\frac{a^2-ab}{b^2}}+2\,a-b\right)\sqrt{\frac{2\,b\sqrt{\frac{a^2-ab}{b^2}}-2\,a+b}{b}}F(\arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{2\,b\sqrt{\frac{a^2-ab}{b^2}}-2\,a+b}{b}}(\cosh(x)+\sinh(x))\right)\mid\frac{8\,a^2-8\,ab}{}}{b^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

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

output
```
-2*(2*b*sqrt((a^2 - a*b)/b^2) + 2*a - b)*sqrt((2*b*sqrt((a^2 - a*b)/b^2) -
 2*a + b)/b)*elliptic_f(arcsin(sqrt((2*b*sqrt((a^2 - a*b)/b^2) - 2*a + b)/
b)*(cosh(x) + sinh(x))), (8*a^2 - 8*a*b + b^2 + 4*(2*a*b - b^2)*sqrt((a^2
- a*b)/b^2))/b^2)/b^(3/2)
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)**2)**(1/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral(1/sqrt(a + b*sinh(x)**2), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{b\sinh{(x)}^2+a}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate(1/sqrt(b*sinh(x)^2 + a), x)
```

Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{b\sinh{(x)}^2+a}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate(1/sqrt(b*sinh(x)^2 + a), x)
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{b\sinh{(x)}^2+a}}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a + b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(a + b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2), x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}\,dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{\sinh(x)^2 b + a}}{\sinh(x)^2 b + a}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2*b + a)/(sinh(x)**2*b + a),x)
```

3.42 $\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 83

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}\,dx=-\frac{b\cosh(x)\sinh(x)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}-\frac{iE\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}{a(a-b)\sqrt{\frac{a+b\sinh^2(x)}{a}}}$$

output
```
-b*cosh(x)*sinh(x)/a/(a-b)/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)-I*EllipticE(I*sinh(x),(b/
a)^(1/2))*(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)/a/(a-b)/((a+b*sinh(x)^2)/a)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.08 (sec) , antiderivative size = 81, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.98

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}\,dx=\frac{-2ia\sqrt{\frac{2a-b+b\cosh(2x)}{a}}E\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)-\sqrt{2}b\sinh(2x)}{2a(a-b)\sqrt{2a-b+b\cosh(2x)}}$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Sinh[x]^2)^(-3/2),x]
```

output
```
((-2*I)*a*Sqrt[(2*a - b + b*Cosh[2*x])/a]*EllipticE[I*x, b/a] - Sqrt[2]*b*
Sinh[2*x])/(2*a*(a - b)*Sqrt[2*a - b + b*Cosh[2*x]])
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 0.44 (sec) , antiderivative size = 82, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.99, number of steps used = 7, number of rules used = 7, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}}$ = 0.583, Rules used = {3042, 3663, 25, 3042, 3657, 3042, 3656}

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a-b\sin(ix)^2\right)^{3/2}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3663}$$

$$-\frac{\int -\sqrt{b\sinh^2(x)+a}dx}{a(a-b)}-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 25}$$

$$\frac{\int \sqrt{b\sinh^2(x)+a}dx}{a(a-b)}-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}$$

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

$$-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}+\frac{\int \sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}dx}{a(a-b)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3657}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\int \sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}dx}{a(a-b)\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}$$

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

$$-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}+\frac{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\int \sqrt{1-\frac{b\sin(ix)^2}{a}}dx}{a(a-b)\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3656}$$

$$-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}-\frac{i\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}E\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Sinh[x]^2)^(-3/2),x]
```

output
```
-((b*Cosh[x]*Sinh[x])/(a*(a - b)*Sqrt[a + b*Sinh[x]^2])) - (I*EllipticE[I*
x, b/a]*Sqrt[a + b*Sinh[x]^2])/(a*(a - b)*Sqrt[1 + (b*Sinh[x]^2)/a])
```

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 3656
```
Int[Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(Sqrt[a
]/f)*EllipticE[e + f*x, -b/a], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 3657
```
Int[Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sqrt[a
+ b*Sin[e + f*x]^2]/Sqrt[1 + b*(Sin[e + f*x]^2/a)]   Int[Sqrt[1 + (b*Sin[e
+ f*x]^2)/a], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] &&  !GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 3663
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*C
os[e + f*x]*Sin[e + f*x]*((a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p + 1)/(2*a*f*(p + 1)*(a
+ b))), x] + Simp[1/(2*a*(p + 1)*(a + b))   Int[(a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p +
 1)*Simp[2*a*(p + 1) + b*(2*p + 3) - 2*b*(p + 2)*Sin[e + f*x]^2, x], x], x]
 /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && NeQ[a + b, 0] && LtQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [B] (verified)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 196 vs. 2(78) = 156.

Time = 0.83 (sec) , antiderivative size = 197, normalized size of antiderivative = 2.37

method	result
default	$\frac{-\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}}\, b\cosh(x)^2\sinh(x)+\sqrt{\frac{b\cosh(x)^2}{a}+\frac{a-b}{a}}\,\sqrt{\frac{\cosh(2x)}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}\ \mathrm{EllipticF}\left(\sinh(x)\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}},\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}\right)a-b\sqrt{\frac{b\cosh(x)^2}{a}+\frac{a-b}{a}}\,\sqrt{\frac{\cosh(2x)}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}}{a(a-b)\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}}\,\cosh(x)\sqrt{a+b\sinh(x}}$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
(-(-b/a)^(1/2)*b*cosh(x)^2*sinh(x)+(b/a*cosh(x)^2+(a-b)/a)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^
2)^(1/2)*EllipticF(sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1/2))*a-b*(b/a*cosh(x)^2+
(a-b)/a)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*EllipticF(sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1
/2))+b*(b/a*cosh(x)^2+(a-b)/a)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*EllipticE(sinh(x)*(
-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1/2)))/a/(a-b)/(-b/a)^(1/2)/cosh(x)/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(
1/2)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 1183 vs. 2(76) = 152.

Time = 0.11 (sec) , antiderivative size = 1183, normalized size of antiderivative = 14.25

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
(((2*a*b^2 - b^3)*cosh(x)^4 + 4*(2*a*b^2 - b^3)*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^3 + (2*a*b
^2 - b^3)*sinh(x)^4 + 2*a*b^2 - b^3 + 2*(4*a^2*b - 4*a*b^2 + b^3)*cosh(x)^
2 + 2*(4*a^2*b - 4*a*b^2 + b^3 + 3*(2*a*b^2 - b^3)*cosh(x)^2)*sinh(x)^2 +
4*((2*a*b^2 - b^3)*cosh(x)^3 + (4*a^2*b - 4*a*b^2 + b^3)*cosh(x))*sinh(x)
- 2*(b^3*cosh(x)^4 + 4*b^3*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^3 + b^3*sinh(x)^4 + b^3 + 2*(2*
a*b^2 - b^3)*cosh(x)^2 + 2*(3*b^3*cosh(x)^2 + 2*a*b^2 - b^3)*sinh(x)^2 + 4
*(b^3*cosh(x)^3 + (2*a*b^2 - b^3)*cosh(x))*sinh(x))*sqrt((a^2 - a*b)/b^2))
*sqrt(b)*sqrt((2*b*sqrt((a^2 - a*b)/b^2) - 2*a + b)/b)*elliptic_e(arcsin(s
qrt((2*b*sqrt((a^2 - a*b)/b^2) - 2*a + b)/b)*(cosh(x) + sinh(x))), (8*a^2
- 8*a*b + b^2 + 4*(2*a*b - b^2)*sqrt((a^2 - a*b)/b^2))/b^2) - 2*((2*a^2*b
- a*b^2)*cosh(x)^4 + 4*(2*a^2*b - a*b^2)*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^3 + (2*a^2*b - a*
b^2)*sinh(x)^4 + 2*a^2*b - a*b^2 + 2*(4*a^3 - 4*a^2*b + a*b^2)*cosh(x)^2 +
 2*(4*a^3 - 4*a^2*b + a*b^2 + 3*(2*a^2*b - a*b^2)*cosh(x)^2)*sinh(x)^2 + 4
*((2*a^2*b - a*b^2)*cosh(x)^3 + (4*a^3 - 4*a^2*b + a*b^2)*cosh(x))*sinh(x)
 + 2*((a*b^2 - b^3)*cosh(x)^4 + 4*(a*b^2 - b^3)*cosh(x)*sinh(x)^3 + (a*b^2
 - b^3)*sinh(x)^4 + a*b^2 - b^3 + 2*(2*a^2*b - 3*a*b^2 + b^3)*cosh(x)^2 +
2*(2*a^2*b - 3*a*b^2 + b^3 + 3*(a*b^2 - b^3)*cosh(x)^2)*sinh(x)^2 + 4*((a*
b^2 - b^3)*cosh(x)^3 + (2*a^2*b - 3*a*b^2 + b^3)*cosh(x))*sinh(x))*sqrt((a
^2 - a*b)/b^2))*sqrt(b)*sqrt((2*b*sqrt((a^2 - a*b)/b^2) - 2*a + b)/b)*elli
ptic_f(arcsin(sqrt((2*b*sqrt((a^2 - a*b)/b^2) - 2*a + b)/b)*(cosh(x) + ...
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2\left(x\right)\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)**2)**(3/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*sinh(x)**2)**(-3/2), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(b\sinh{(x)}^2+a\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate((b*sinh(x)^2 + a)^(-3/2), x)
```

Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(b\sinh{(x)}^2+a\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*sinh(x)^2 + a)^(-3/2), x)
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}\,dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(b\sinh{(x)}^2+a\right)^{3/2}}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a + b*sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(a + b*sinh(x)^2)^(3/2), x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}\,dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{\sinh(x)^2 b+a}}{\sinh(x)^4 b^2+2\sinh(x)^2 ab+a^2}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(3/2),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2*b + a)/(sinh(x)**4*b**2 + 2*sinh(x)**2*a*b + a**2),x)
```

3.43 $\int \frac{1}{(a+b\sinh^2(x))^{5/2}}\,dx$

Optimal result

Integrand size = 12, antiderivative size = 187

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{5/2}}\,dx =& -\frac{b\cosh(x)\sinh(x)}{3a(a-b)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}} \\ &-\frac{2(2a-b)b\cosh(x)\sinh(x)}{3a^2(a-b)^2\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}-\frac{2i(2a-b)E\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}{3a^2(a-b)^2\sqrt{\frac{a+b\sinh^2(x)}{a}}} \\ &+\frac{i\,\text{EllipticF}\left(ix,\frac{b}{a}\right)\sqrt{\frac{a+b\sinh^2(x)}{a}}}{3a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}\end{aligned}$$

output
```
-1/3*b*cosh(x)*sinh(x)/a/(a-b)/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(3/2)-2/3*(2*a-b)*b*cosh(x)
*sinh(x)/a^2/(a-b)^2/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)-2/3*I*(2*a-b)*EllipticE(I*sinh(
x),(b/a)^(1/2))*(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)/a^2/(a-b)^2/((a+b*sinh(x)^2)/a)^(1/2
)+1/3*I*InverseJacobiAM(I*x,(b/a)^(1/2))*((a+b*sinh(x)^2)/a)^(1/2)/a/(a-b)
/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(1/2)
```

Mathematica [A] (verified)

Time = 0.51 (sec) , antiderivative size = 159, normalized size of antiderivative = 0.85

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{5/2}}\,dx = \frac{-2ia^2(2a-b)\left(\frac{2a-b+b\cosh(2x)}{a}\right)^{3/2}E\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)+ia^2(a-b)\left(\frac{2a-b+b\cosh(2x)}{a}\right)^{3/2}\text{Elli}}{3a^2(a-b)^2(2a-b+}$$

input
```
Integrate[(a + b*Sinh[x]^2)^(-5/2),x]
```

output
```
((-2*I)*a^2*(2*a - b)*((2*a - b + b*Cosh[2*x])/a)^(3/2)*EllipticE[I*x, b/a
] + I*a^2*(a - b)*((2*a - b + b*Cosh[2*x])/a)^(3/2)*EllipticF[I*x, b/a] +
Sqrt[2]*b*(-5*a^2 + 5*a*b - b^2 + b*(-2*a + b)*Cosh[2*x])*Sinh[2*x])/(3*a^
2*(a - b)^2*(2*a - b + b*Cosh[2*x])^(3/2))
```

Rubi [A] (verified)

Time = 1.25 (sec) , antiderivative size = 192, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.03, number of steps used = 14, number of rules used = 14, $\frac{\text{number of rules}}{\text{integrand size}} = 1.167$, Rules used = {3042, 3663, 25, 3042, 3652, 3042, 3651, 3042, 3657, 3042, 3656, 3662, 3042, 3661}

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{5/2}}dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a-b\sin(ix)^2\right)^{5/2}}dx$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 3663}$$

$$-\frac{\int -\frac{-b\sinh^2(x)+3a-2b}{\left(b\sinh^2(x)+a\right)^{3/2}}dx}{3a(a-b)}-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{3a(a-b)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{ 25}$$

$$\frac{\int \frac{-b\sinh^2(x)+3a-2b}{\left(b\sinh^2(x)+a\right)^{3/2}}dx}{3a(a-b)}-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{3a(a-b)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{3a(a-b)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}+\frac{\int \frac{b\sin(ix)^2+3a-2b}{\left(a-b\sin(ix)^2\right)^{3/2}}dx}{3a(a-b)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3652$$

$$\frac{\frac{\int \frac{2(2a-b)b\sinh^2(x)+a(3a-b)}{\sqrt{b\sinh^2(x)+a}}dx}{a(a-b)}-\frac{2b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}}{3a(a-b)}-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{3a(a-b)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{3a(a-b)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}+\frac{-\frac{2b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}+\frac{\int \frac{a(3a-b)-2(2a-b)b\sin(ix)^2}{\sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}}dx}{a(a-b)}}{3a(a-b)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3651$$

$$\frac{\frac{2(2a-b)\int \sqrt{b\sinh^2(x)+a}dx-a(a-b)\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{b\sinh^2(x)+a}}dx}{a(a-b)}-\frac{2b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}}{3a(a-b)}-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{3a(a-b)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3042$$

$$-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{3a(a-b)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}+\frac{-\frac{2b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}+\frac{2(2a-b)\int \sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}dx-a(a-b)\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}}dx}{a(a-b)}}{3a(a-b)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \; 3657$$

$$-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{3a(a-b)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}+\frac{-\frac{2b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}+\frac{\frac{2(2a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\int\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}dx}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}-a(a-b)\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}}dx}{a(a-b)}}{3a(a-b)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3042$$

$$-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{3a(a-b)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}+\frac{-\frac{2b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}+\frac{\frac{2(2a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}\int\sqrt{1-\frac{b\sin(ix)^2}{a}}dx}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}-a(a-b)\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}}dx}{a(a-b)}}{3a(a-b)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3656$$

$$-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{3a(a-b)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}+\frac{-\frac{2b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}+\frac{-a(a-b)\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{a-b\sin(ix)^2}}dx-\frac{2i(2a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}E\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}}{a(a-b)}}{3a(a-b)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3662$$

$$-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{3a(a-b)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}+\frac{-\frac{2b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}+\frac{-\frac{a(a-b)\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}dx}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}-\frac{2i(2a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}E\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}}{a(a-b)}}{3a(a-b)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \ 3042$$

$$-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{3a(a-b)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}+\frac{-\frac{2b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}+\frac{-\frac{a(a-b)\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{b\sin(ix)^2}{a}}}dx}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}-\frac{2i(2a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}E\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}}{a(a-b)}}{3a(a-b)}$$

$$\Big\downarrow \text{3661}$$

$$-\frac{b\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{3a(a-b)\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{3/2}}+\frac{-\frac{2b(2a-b)\sinh(x)\cosh(x)}{a(a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}+\frac{\frac{ia(a-b)\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}\,\text{EllipticF}\left(ix,\frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}}-\frac{2i(2a-b)\sqrt{a+b\sinh^2(x)}E\left(ix\middle|\frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{b\sinh^2(x)}{a}+1}}}{a(a-b)}}{3a(a-b)}$$

input
```
Int[(a + b*Sinh[x]^2)^(-5/2),x]
```

output
```
-1/3*(b*Cosh[x]*Sinh[x])/(a*(a - b)*(a + b*Sinh[x]^2)^(3/2)) + ((-2*(2*a -
 b)*b*Cosh[x]*Sinh[x])/(a*(a - b)*Sqrt[a + b*Sinh[x]^2]) + (((-2*I)*(2*a -
 b)*EllipticE[I*x, b/a]*Sqrt[a + b*Sinh[x]^2])/Sqrt[1 + (b*Sinh[x]^2)/a] +
 (I*a*(a - b)*EllipticF[I*x, b/a]*Sqrt[1 + (b*Sinh[x]^2)/a])/Sqrt[a + b*Si
nh[x]^2])/(a*(a - b)))/(3*a*(a - b))
```

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 3651
```
Int[((A_.) + (B_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) +
 (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[B/b   Int[Sqrt[a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2], x]
, x] + Simp[(A*b - a*B)/b   Int[1/Sqrt[a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2], x], x] /; Fre
eQ[{a, b, e, f, A, B}, x]
```

rule 3652
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_)*((A_.) + (B_.)*sin[(e_.)
+ (f_.)*(x_)]^2), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-(A*b - a*B))*Cos[e + f*x]*Sin[e + f*x
]*((a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p + 1)/(2*a*f*(a + b)*(p + 1))), x] - Simp[1/(2*
a*(a + b)*(p + 1))   Int[(a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p + 1)*Simp[a*B - A*(2*a*(
p + 1) + b*(2*p + 3)) + 2*(A*b - a*B)*(p + 2)*Sin[e + f*x]^2, x], x], x] /;
 FreeQ[{a, b, e, f, A, B}, x] && LtQ[p, -1] && NeQ[a + b, 0]
```

rule 3656
```
Int[Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(Sqrt[a
]/f)*EllipticE[e + f*x, -b/a], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 3657
```
Int[Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sqrt[a
+ b*Sin[e + f*x]^2]/Sqrt[1 + b*(Sin[e + f*x]^2/a)]   Int[Sqrt[1 + (b*Sin[e
+ f*x]^2)/a], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] &&  !GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 3661
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[(1/(S
qrt[a]*f))*EllipticF[e + f*x, -b/a], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && GtQ[a,
 0]
```

rule 3662
```
Int[1/Sqrt[(a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2], x_Symbol] :> Simp[Sqrt[
1 + b*(Sin[e + f*x]^2/a)]/Sqrt[a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2]   Int[1/Sqrt[1 + (b*Si
n[e + f*x]^2)/a], x], x] /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] &&  !GtQ[a, 0]
```

rule 3663
```
Int[((a_) + (b_.)*sin[(e_.) + (f_.)*(x_)]^2)^(p_), x_Symbol] :> Simp[(-b)*C
os[e + f*x]*Sin[e + f*x]*((a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p + 1)/(2*a*f*(p + 1)*(a
+ b))), x] + Simp[1/(2*a*(p + 1)*(a + b))   Int[(a + b*Sin[e + f*x]^2)^(p +
 1)*Simp[2*a*(p + 1) + b*(2*p + 3) - 2*b*(p + 2)*Sin[e + f*x]^2, x], x], x]
 /; FreeQ[{a, b, e, f}, x] && NeQ[a + b, 0] && LtQ[p, -1]
```

Maple [A] (verified)

Time = 1.26 (sec) , antiderivative size = 311, normalized size of antiderivative = 1.66

method	result
default	$\frac{\sqrt{\left(a+b\sinh(x)^2\right)\cosh(x)^2}\left(-\frac{\sinh(x)\sqrt{\left(a+b\sinh(x)^2\right)\cosh(x)^2}}{3ba(a-b)\left(\sinh(x)^2+\frac{a}{b}\right)^2}-\frac{2b\cosh(x)^2\sinh(x)(2a-b)}{3a^2(a-b)^2\sqrt{\left(a+b\sinh(x)^2\right)\cosh(x)^2}}+\frac{(3a-b)\sqrt{\frac{a+b\sinh(x)^2}{a}}\sqrt{\frac{\cosh(2x)}{2}\cdots}}{\left(3a^3-6a^2b+3b^2a\right)\sqrt{-\frac{b}{a}}\cdots}\cdots}{\cosh(x)\sqrt{a\cdots}}$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(5/2),x,method=_RETURNVERBOSE)
```

output
```
((a+b*sinh(x)^2)*cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*(-1/3/b/a/(a-b)*sinh(x)*((a+b*sinh(x)^2)
*cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)/(sinh(x)^2+1/b*a)^2-2/3*b*cosh(x)^2/a^2/(a-b)^2*sinh(x)*
(2*a-b)/((a+b*sinh(x)^2)*cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)+(3*a-b)/(3*a^3-6*a^2*b+3*a*b^2)/
(-b/a)^(1/2)*((a+b*sinh(x)^2)/a)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)/((a+b*sinh(x)^2)*
cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*EllipticF(sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1/2))-2/3*b*(2*a-
b)/a^2/(a-b)^2/(-b/a)^(1/2)*((a+b*sinh(x)^2)/a)^(1/2)*(cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)/((
a+b*sinh(x)^2)*cosh(x)^2)^(1/2)*(EllipticF(sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1
/2))-EllipticE(sinh(x)*(-b/a)^(1/2),(1/b*a)^(1/2))))/cosh(x)/(a+b*sinh(x)^
2)^(1/2)
```

Fricas [B] (verification not implemented)

Leaf count of result is larger than twice the leaf count of optimal. 4717 vs. $2(164) = 328$.

Time = 0.23 (sec) , antiderivative size = 4717, normalized size of antiderivative = 25.22

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{5/2}}\,dx = \text{Too large to display}$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(5/2),x, algorithm="fricas")
```

output
```
Too large to include
```

Sympy [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{5/2}}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2\left(x\right)\right)^{\frac{5}{2}}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)**2)**(5/2),x)
```

output
```
Integral((a + b*sinh(x)**2)**(-5/2), x)
```

Maxima [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{5/2}}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\sinh\left(x\right)^2+a\right)^{\frac{5}{2}}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(5/2),x, algorithm="maxima")
```

output
```
integrate((b*sinh(x)^2 + a)^(-5/2), x)
```

Giac [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{5/2}}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\sinh\left(x\right)^2+a\right)^{\frac{5}{2}}}\,dx$$

input
```
integrate(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(5/2),x, algorithm="giac")
```

output
```
integrate((b*sinh(x)^2 + a)^(-5/2), x)
```

Mupad [F(-1)]

Timed out.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{5/2}}\,dx=\int \frac{1}{\left(b\sinh\left(x\right)^2+a\right)^{5/2}}\,dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a + b*sinh(x)^2)^(5/2),x)
```

output
```
int(1/(a + b*sinh(x)^2)^(5/2), x)
```

Reduce [F]

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(a+b\sinh^2(x)\right)^{5/2}}\,dx=\int \frac{\sqrt{\sinh\left(x\right)^2 b+a}}{\sinh\left(x\right)^6 b^3+3\sinh\left(x\right)^4 a\,b^2+3\sinh\left(x\right)^2 a^2 b+a^3}dx$$

input
```
int(1/(a+b*sinh(x)^2)^(5/2),x)
```

output
```
int(sqrt(sinh(x)**2*b + a)/(sinh(x)**6*b**3 + 3*sinh(x)**4*a*b**2 + 3*sinh
(x)**2*a**2*b + a**3),x)
```

CHAPTER 4

APPENDIX

4.1 Listing of Grading functions

The following are the current version of the grading functions used for grading the quality of the antiderivative with reference to the optimal antiderivative included in the test suite.

There is a version for Maple and for Mathematica/Rubi. There is a version for grading Sympy and version for use with Sagemath.

The following are links to the current source code.

The following are the listings of source code of the grading functions.

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
```

```
    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(expr
    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