

Maple 2018.2 Integration Test Results
on the problems in "7 Inverse hyperbolic functions/7.3 Inverse hyperbolic tangent"

Test results for the 71 problems in "7.3.2 (d x)^m (a+b arctanh(c x^n))^p.txt"

Problem 3: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{x} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 22 leaves, 1 step):

$$a \ln(x) - \frac{b \operatorname{polylog}(2, -cx)}{2} + \frac{b \operatorname{polylog}(2, cx)}{2}$$

Result(type 4, 46 leaves):

$$a \ln(cx) + b \ln(cx) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) - \frac{b \operatorname{dilog}(cx+1)}{2} - \frac{b \ln(cx) \ln(cx+1)}{2} - \frac{b \operatorname{dilog}(cx)}{2}$$

Problem 5: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 99 leaves, 11 steps):

$$\frac{a b x}{2 c^3} + \frac{b^2 x^2}{12 c^2} + \frac{b^2 x \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{2 c^3} + \frac{b x^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{6 c} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{4 c^4} + \frac{x^4 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{4} + \frac{b^2 \ln(-c^2 x^2 + 1)}{3 c^4}$$

Result(type 3, 277 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x^4 a^2}{4} + \frac{b^2 x^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{4} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) x^3}{6 c} + \frac{b^2 x \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{2 c^3} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx-1)}{4 c^4} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx+1)}{4 c^4} + \frac{b^2 \ln(cx-1)}{3 c^4} \\ & + \frac{b^2 \ln(cx+1)}{3 c^4} + \frac{b^2 x^2}{12 c^2} + \frac{b^2 \ln(cx-1)^2}{16 c^4} - \frac{b^2 \ln(cx-1) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8 c^4} + \frac{b^2 \ln(cx+1)^2}{16 c^4} - \frac{b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(cx+1)}{8 c^4} \\ & + \frac{b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8 c^4} + \frac{a b x^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{2} + \frac{x^3 a b}{6 c} + \frac{a b x}{2 c^3} + \frac{a b \ln(cx-1)}{4 c^4} - \frac{a b \ln(cx+1)}{4 c^4} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 6: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 116 leaves, 9 steps):

$$\frac{b^2 x}{3 c^2} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{3 c^3} + \frac{b x^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{3 c} + \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{3 c^3} + \frac{x^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{3} - \frac{2 b (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{3 c^3}$$

$$-\frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{3c^3}$$

Result (type 4, 269 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x^3 a^2}{3} + \frac{x^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{3} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) x^2}{3c} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx-1)}{3c^3} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx+1)}{3c^3} + \frac{b^2 x}{3c^2} + \frac{b^2 \ln(cx-1)}{6c^3} - \frac{b^2 \ln(cx+1)}{6c^3} \\ & + \frac{b^2 \ln(cx-1)^2}{12c^3} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{3c^3} - \frac{b^2 \ln(cx-1) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{6c^3} - \frac{b^2 \ln(cx+1)^2}{12c^3} + \frac{b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(cx+1)}{6c^3} \\ & - \frac{b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{6c^3} + \frac{2x^3 a b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{3} + \frac{a b x^2}{3c} + \frac{a b \ln(cx-1)}{3c^3} + \frac{a b \ln(cx+1)}{3c^3} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 7: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 69 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{a b x}{c} + \frac{b^2 x \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{c} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2c^2} + \frac{x^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2} + \frac{b^2 \ln(-c^2 x^2 + 1)}{2c^2}$$

Result (type 3, 238 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x^2 a^2}{2} + \frac{b^2 x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2} + \frac{b^2 x \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{c} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx-1)}{2c^2} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx+1)}{2c^2} + \frac{b^2 \ln(cx-1)^2}{8c^2} \\ & - \frac{b^2 \ln(cx-1) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4c^2} + \frac{b^2 \ln(cx-1)}{2c^2} + \frac{b^2 \ln(cx+1)}{2c^2} + \frac{b^2 \ln(cx+1)^2}{8c^2} - \frac{b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(cx+1)}{4c^2} \\ & + \frac{b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4c^2} + x^2 a b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) + \frac{a b x}{c} + \frac{a b \ln(cx-1)}{2c^2} - \frac{a b \ln(cx+1)}{2c^2} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 9: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{x} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 113 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(-1 + \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right) - b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right) + b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right) \\ & + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{2} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 700 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& a^2 \ln(cx) + b^2 \ln(cx) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 - b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right) + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)}{2} - b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1} - 1\right) \\
& + b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2+1}}\right) + 2b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2+1}}\right) - 2b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2+1}}\right) + b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln\left(1 - \frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2+1}}\right) \\
& + 2b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2+1}}\right) - 2b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2+1}}\right) \\
& - \frac{I b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1} - 1\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2} + \frac{I b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1} - 1\right)\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2} \\
& + \frac{I b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1} - 1\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2} \\
& - \frac{I b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2} - ab \ln(cx) \ln(cx+1) + 2ab \ln(cx) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) - ab \operatorname{dilog}(cx+1) \\
& - ab \operatorname{dilog}(cx)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 10: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{x^5} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 103 leaves, 13 steps):

$$-\frac{b^2 c^2}{12x^2} - \frac{bc(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{6x^3} - \frac{bc^3(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{2x} + \frac{c^4(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{4} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{4x^4} + \frac{2b^2 c^4 \ln(x)}{3} - \frac{b^2 c^4 \ln(-c^2x^2+1)}{3}$$

Result(type 3, 289 leaves):

$$-\frac{a^2}{4x^4} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{4x^4} - \frac{cb^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{6x^3} - \frac{c^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{2x} + \frac{c^4 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx+1)}{4} - \frac{c^4 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx-1)}{4} - \frac{b^2 c^2}{12x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{2c^4 b^2 \ln(cx)}{3} - \frac{c^4 b^2 \ln(cx+1)}{3} - \frac{c^4 b^2 \ln(cx-1)}{3} - \frac{c^4 b^2 \ln(cx-1)^2}{16} + \frac{c^4 b^2 \ln(cx-1) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8} - \frac{c^4 b^2 \ln(cx+1)^2}{16} \\
& + \frac{c^4 b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(cx+1)}{8} - \frac{c^4 b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8} - \frac{ab \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{2x^4} - \frac{cab}{6x^3} - \frac{c^3 ab}{2x} + \frac{c^4 ab \ln(cx+1)}{4} \\
& - \frac{c^4 ab \ln(cx-1)}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 11: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 106 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{c} + x(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3 - \frac{3b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{c} - \frac{3b^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{c} \\
& + \frac{3b^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{2c}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 260 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& a^3 x + b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^3 x + \frac{b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^3}{c} - \frac{3b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}\right)}{c} - \frac{3b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}\right)}{c} \\
& + \frac{3b^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}\right)}{2c} + 3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 x a b^2 + \frac{3a b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{c} - \frac{6 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln\left(1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}\right) a b^2}{c} \\
& - \frac{3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}\right) a b^2}{c} + 3a^2 b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) x + \frac{3a^2 b \ln(-c^2 x^2 + 1)}{2c}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 15: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int (dx)^m (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) dx$$

Optimal (type 5, 70 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{(dx)^{1+m} (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{d(1+m)} - \frac{bc(dx)^{2+m} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, 1 + \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[2 + \frac{m}{2}\right], c^2 x^2\right)}{d^2(1+m)(2+m)}$$

Result (type 8, 16 leaves):

$$\int (dx)^m (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) dx$$

Problem 20: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^7 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 111 leaves, 12 steps):

$$\frac{abx^2}{4c^3} + \frac{b^2x^4}{24c^2} + \frac{b^2x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2)}{4c^3} + \frac{bx^6 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))}{12c} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^2}{8c^4} + \frac{x^8 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^2}{8} + \frac{b^2 \ln(-c^2x^4 + 1)}{6c^4}$$

Result(type 3, 297 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{b^2(x^8c^4 - 1) \ln(cx^2 + 1)^2}{32c^4} + \frac{b(-3x^8b \ln(-cx^2 + 1)c^4 + 6ac^4x^8 + 2bc^3x^6 + 6bcx^2 + 3b \ln(-cx^2 + 1)) \ln(cx^2 + 1)}{48c^4} + \frac{b^2x^8 \ln(-cx^2 + 1)^2}{32} \\ & - \frac{abx^8 \ln(-cx^2 + 1)}{8} + \frac{a^2x^8}{8} - \frac{b^2x^6 \ln(-cx^2 + 1)}{24c} + \frac{abx^6}{12c} + \frac{b^2x^4}{24c^2} - \frac{b^2x^2 \ln(-cx^2 + 1)}{8c^3} + \frac{abx^2}{4c^3} - \frac{b^2 \ln(-cx^2 + 1)^2}{32c^4} + \frac{b \ln(-cx^2 + 1)a}{8c^4} \\ & + \frac{b^2 \ln(-cx^2 + 1)}{6c^4} - \frac{b \ln(-cx^2 - 1)a}{8c^4} + \frac{b^2 \ln(-cx^2 - 1)}{6c^4} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 21: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^5 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 132 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{b^2x^2}{6c^2} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2)}{6c^3} + \frac{bx^4 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))}{6c} + \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^2}{6c^3} + \frac{x^6 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^2}{6} - \frac{b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2)) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx^2 + 1}\right)}{3c^3} \\ & - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx^2 + 1}\right)}{6c^3} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int x^5 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^2 dx$$

Problem 22: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 81 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{abx^2}{2c} + \frac{b^2x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2)}{2c} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^2}{4c^2} + \frac{x^4 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^2}{4} + \frac{b^2 \ln(-c^2x^4 + 1)}{4c^2}$$

Result(type 3, 246 leaves):

$$\frac{b^2 (c^2 x^4 - 1) \ln(cx^2 + 1)^2}{16 c^2} + \frac{b (-b x^4 \ln(-c x^2 + 1) c^2 + 2 a c^2 x^4 + 2 b c x^2 + b \ln(-c x^2 + 1)) \ln(cx^2 + 1)}{8 c^2} + \frac{b^2 x^4 \ln(-c x^2 + 1)^2}{16} - \frac{a b x^4 \ln(-c x^2 + 1)}{4} \\ + \frac{x^4 a^2}{4} - \frac{b^2 x^2 \ln(-c x^2 + 1)}{4 c} + \frac{a b x^2}{2 c} - \frac{b^2 \ln(-c x^2 + 1)^2}{16 c^2} + \frac{b \ln(-c x^2 + 1) a}{4 c^2} + \frac{b^2 \ln(-c x^2 + 1)}{4 c^2} - \frac{b \ln(-c x^2 - 1) a}{4 c^2} + \frac{b^2 \ln(-c x^2 - 1)}{4 c^2}$$

Problem 23: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x^2))^2}{x^5} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 80 leaves, 9 steps):

$$-\frac{b c (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x^2))}{2 x^2} + \frac{c^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x^2))^2}{4} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x^2))^2}{4 x^4} + b^2 c^2 \ln(x) - \frac{b^2 c^2 \ln(-c^2 x^4 + 1)}{4}$$

Result(type 3, 256 leaves):

$$\frac{b^2 (c^2 x^4 - 1) \ln(cx^2 + 1)^2}{16 x^4} - \frac{b (b x^4 \ln(-c x^2 + 1) c^2 + 2 b c x^2 - b \ln(-c x^2 + 1) + 2 a) \ln(cx^2 + 1)}{8 x^4} - \frac{1}{16 x^4} (-b^2 c^2 x^4 \ln(-c x^2 + 1)^2 + 4 b c^2 \ln(cx^2 - 1) x^4 a + 4 b^2 c^2 \ln(cx^2 - 1) x^4 - 4 b c^2 \ln(cx^2 + 1) x^4 a + 4 b^2 c^2 \ln(cx^2 + 1) x^4 - 16 b^2 c^2 \ln(x) x^4 - 4 b^2 c x^2 \ln(-c x^2 + 1) + 8 a b c x^2 + b^2 \ln(-c x^2 + 1)^2 - 4 b \ln(-c x^2 + 1) a + 4 a^2)$$

Problem 24: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 4, 115 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{c (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x^2))^3}{2} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x^2))^3}{2 x^2} + \frac{3 b c (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x^2))^2 \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{c x^2 + 1}\right)}{2} \\ - \frac{3 b^2 c (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x^2)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{c x^2 + 1}\right)}{2} - \frac{3 b^3 c \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{c x^2 + 1}\right)}{4}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

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

Problem 25: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^3}{x^5} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 127 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3bc^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^2}{4} - \frac{3bc(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^2}{4x^2} + \frac{c^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^3}{4} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^3}{4x^4} \\ & + \frac{3b^2c^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2)) \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{cx^2 + 1}\right)}{2} - \frac{3b^3c^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{cx^2 + 1}\right)}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^3}{x^5} dx$$

Problem 34: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^{11} (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 111 leaves, 12 steps):

$$\frac{abx^3}{6c^3} + \frac{b^2x^6}{36c^2} + \frac{b^2x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3)}{6c^3} + \frac{bx^9(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))}{18c} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2}{12c^4} + \frac{x^{12}(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2}{12} + \frac{b^2 \ln(-c^2x^6 + 1)}{9c^4}$$

Result(type 3, 297 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{b^2(x^{12}c^4 - 1) \ln(cx^3 + 1)^2}{48c^4} + \frac{b(-3x^{12}b \ln(-cx^3 + 1)c^4 + 6ac^4x^{12} + 2b^2c^3x^9 + 6bcx^3 + 3b \ln(-cx^3 + 1)) \ln(cx^3 + 1)}{72c^4} + \frac{b^2x^{12} \ln(-cx^3 + 1)^2}{48} \\ & - \frac{abx^{12} \ln(-cx^3 + 1)}{12} + \frac{a^2x^{12}}{12} - \frac{b^2x^9 \ln(-cx^3 + 1)}{36c} + \frac{abx^9}{18c} + \frac{b^2x^6}{36c^2} - \frac{b^2x^3 \ln(-cx^3 + 1)}{12c^3} + \frac{abx^3}{6c^3} - \frac{b^2 \ln(-cx^3 + 1)^2}{48c^4} - \frac{b \ln(-cx^3 - 1)a}{12c^4} \\ & + \frac{b^2 \ln(-cx^3 - 1)}{9c^4} + \frac{b \ln(-cx^3 + 1)a}{12c^4} + \frac{b^2 \ln(-cx^3 + 1)}{9c^4} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 35: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^8 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 132 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{b^2x^3}{9c^2} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3)}{9c^3} + \frac{bx^6(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))}{9c} + \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2}{9c^3} + \frac{x^9(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2}{9} - \frac{2b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3)) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx^3 + 1}\right)}{9c^3} \\ & - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx^3 + 1}\right)}{9c^3} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int x^8 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2 dx$$

Problem 37: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2}{x^4} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 82 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{c(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2}{3} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2}{3x^3} + \frac{2bc(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3)) \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{cx^3 + 1}\right)}{3} - \frac{b^2c \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{cx^3 + 1}\right)}{3}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2}{x^4} dx$$

Problem 38: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2}{x^{10}} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 130 leaves, 9 steps):

$$-\frac{b^2c^2}{9x^3} + \frac{b^2c^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3)}{9} - \frac{bc(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))}{9x^6} + \frac{c^3(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2}{9} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2}{9x^9} + \frac{2bc^3(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3)) \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{cx^3 + 1}\right)}{9} - \frac{b^2c^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{cx^3 + 1}\right)}{9}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2}{x^{10}} dx$$

Problem 39: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 1, 1 leaves, 47 steps):

0

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2}{x^2} dx$$

Problem 40: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^5 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 129 leaves, 9 steps):

$$\frac{b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2}{2c^2} + \frac{bx^3(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^2}{2c} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^3}{6c^2} + \frac{x^6(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^3}{6} - \frac{b^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3)) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx^3 + 1}\right)}{c^2} - \frac{b^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx^3 + 1}\right)}{2c^2}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int x^5 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^3 dx$$

Problem 41: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^3}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 1, 1 leaves, 47 steps):

0

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3))^3}{x^2} dx$$

Problem 44: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{a + b \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)}{x} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 26 leaves, 2 steps):

$$a \ln(x) + \frac{b \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{c}{x}\right)}{2} - \frac{b \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{c}{x}\right)}{2}$$

Result(type 4, 62 leaves):

$$-a \ln\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) - b \ln\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) + \frac{b \operatorname{dilog}\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)}{2} + \frac{b \ln\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) \ln\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)}{2} + \frac{b \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)}{2}$$

Problem 46: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^3 \left(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) \right)^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 109 leaves, 14 steps):

$$\frac{b^2 c^2 x^2}{12} + \frac{b c^3 x \left(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) \right)}{2} + \frac{b c x^3 \left(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) \right)}{6} - \frac{c^4 \left(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) \right)^2}{4} + \frac{x^4 \left(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) \right)^2}{4} + \frac{b^2 c^4 \ln\left(1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}\right)}{3} + \frac{2 b^2 c^4 \ln(x)}{3}$$

Result(type 3, 327 leaves):

$$\frac{x^4 a^2}{4} + \frac{b^2 x^4 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{4} + \frac{c b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) x^3}{6} + \frac{c^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) x}{2} - \frac{c^4 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) \ln\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)}{4} + \frac{c^4 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) \ln\left(\frac{c}{x} - 1\right)}{4} + \frac{b^2 c^2 x^2}{12} - \frac{2 c^4 b^2 \ln\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)}{3} + \frac{c^4 b^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)}{3} + \frac{c^4 b^2 \ln\left(\frac{c}{x} - 1\right)}{3} + \frac{c^4 b^2 \ln\left(\frac{c}{x} - 1\right)^2}{16} - \frac{c^4 b^2 \ln\left(\frac{c}{x} - 1\right) \ln\left(\frac{c}{2x} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8} + \frac{c^4 b^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{16} - \frac{c^4 b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{c}{2x} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)}{8} + \frac{c^4 b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{c}{2x} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{c}{2x} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8} + \frac{a b x^4 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)}{2} + \frac{a b c x^3}{6} + \frac{c^3 a b x}{2} - \frac{c^4 a b \ln\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)}{4} + \frac{c^4 a b \ln\left(\frac{c}{x} - 1\right)}{4}$$

Problem 47: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x \left(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) \right)^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 125 leaves, 8 steps):

$$-\frac{3 b c^2 \left(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) \right)^2}{2} + \frac{3 b c x \left(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) \right)^2}{2} - \frac{c^2 \left(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) \right)^3}{2} + \frac{x^2 \left(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) \right)^3}{2} - 3 b^2 c^2 \left(a$$

$$+ b \operatorname{arccoth}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{1 + \frac{c}{x}}\right) + \frac{3 b^3 c^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{1 + \frac{c}{x}}\right)}{2}$$

Result(type ?, 5589 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 48: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\left(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)\right)^3}{x} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 196 leaves, 9 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \left(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right)\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(-1 + \frac{2}{1 - \frac{c}{x}}\right) + \frac{3 b \left(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right)\right)^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{1 - \frac{c}{x}}\right)}{2} \\ & - \frac{3 b \left(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right)\right)^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{1 - \frac{c}{x}}\right)}{2} - \frac{3 b^2 \left(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right)\right) \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{1 - \frac{c}{x}}\right)}{2} \\ & + \frac{3 b^2 \left(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}\left(\frac{x}{c}\right)\right) \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{1 - \frac{c}{x}}\right)}{2} + \frac{3 b^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(4, 1 - \frac{2}{1 - \frac{c}{x}}\right)}{4} - \frac{3 b^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(4, -1 + \frac{2}{1 - \frac{c}{x}}\right)}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 1630 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -b^3 \ln\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)^3 + b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)^3 \ln\left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}} - 1\right) + \frac{3 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}}\right)}{2} \\ & - \frac{3 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}}\right)}{2} - b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)^3 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1 + \frac{c}{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}}}\right) - 3 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{1 + \frac{c}{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + 6 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{1+\frac{c}{x}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{c^2}{x^2}}}\right) - b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)^3 \ln\left(1 - \frac{1+\frac{c}{x}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{c^2}{x^2}}}\right) - 3 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1+\frac{c}{x}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{c^2}{x^2}}}\right) \\
& + 6 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{1+\frac{c}{x}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{c^2}{x^2}}}\right) - \frac{3 a b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{\left(1+\frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1-\frac{c^2}{x^2}}\right)}{2} + 6 a b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{1+\frac{c}{x}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{c^2}{x^2}}}\right) + 6 a b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{1+\frac{c}{x}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{c^2}{x^2}}}\right) \\
& + \frac{3 a^2 b \operatorname{dilog}\left(1+\frac{c}{x}\right)}{2} + \frac{3 a^2 b \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)}{2} - 3 a b^2 \ln\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)^2 + 3 a b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{\left(1+\frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1-\frac{c^2}{x^2}}\right) \\
& + 3 a b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)^2 \ln\left(\frac{\left(1+\frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1-\frac{c^2}{x^2}} - 1\right) - 3 a b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1+\frac{c}{x}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{c^2}{x^2}}}\right) - 6 a b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{1+\frac{c}{x}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{c^2}{x^2}}}\right) \\
& - 3 a b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)^2 \ln\left(1 - \frac{1+\frac{c}{x}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{c^2}{x^2}}}\right) - 6 a b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1+\frac{c}{x}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{c^2}{x^2}}}\right) - 3 a^2 b \ln\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) + \frac{3 a^2 b \ln\left(\frac{c}{x}\right) \ln\left(1+\frac{c}{x}\right)}{2} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} b^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{\left(1+\frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1-\frac{c^2}{x^2}} - 1\right)}{1+\frac{\left(1+\frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1-\frac{c^2}{x^2}}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x}\right)^3}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1 b^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\operatorname{I} \left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}} - 1 \right) \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{\operatorname{I} \left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}} \right)}{1 + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}}} \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{\operatorname{I} \left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}} - 1 \right)}{1 + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}}} \right) \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{c}{x} \right)^3}{2} \\
& + \frac{3 \operatorname{I} a b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\operatorname{I} \left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}} - 1 \right) \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{\operatorname{I} \left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}} - 1 \right)}{1 + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}}} \right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{c}{x} \right)^2}{2} \\
& + \frac{3 \operatorname{I} a b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{\operatorname{I} \left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}} \right)}{1 + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}}} \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{\operatorname{I} \left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}} - 1 \right)}{1 + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}}} \right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{c}{x} \right)^2}{2} + \frac{3 b^3 \operatorname{polylog} \left(4, -\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}} \right)}{4} - 6 b^3 \operatorname{polylog} \left(4, -\frac{1 + \frac{c}{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}}} \right) \\
& - 6 b^3 \operatorname{polylog} \left(4, \frac{1 + \frac{c}{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}}} \right) - a^3 \ln \left(\frac{c}{x} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
- \\
\frac{3 I a b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(I \left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}} - 1 \right) \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}}} \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I \left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}} - 1 \right)}{1 + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}}} \right) \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{c}{x} \right)^2}{2} \\
+ \\
\frac{I b^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(I \left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}} - 1 \right) \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I \left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}} - 1 \right)}{1 + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}}} \right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{c}{x} \right)^3}{2} \\
+ \\
\frac{I b^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}}} \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I \left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}} - 1 \right)}{1 + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}}} \right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{c}{x} \right)^3}{2} - \frac{3 I a b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I \left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}} - 1 \right)}{1 + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{c}{x}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{c^2}{x^2}}} \right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{c}{x} \right)^2}{2}
\end{array}$$

Problem 49: Attempted integration timed out after 120 seconds.

$$\int \frac{\left(a + b \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{c}{x^2} \right) \right)^2}{x^5} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 87 leaves, 7 steps):

$$-\frac{a b}{2 c x^2} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arccoth} \left(\frac{x^2}{c} \right)}{2 c x^2} + \frac{\left(a + b \operatorname{arccoth} \left(\frac{x^2}{c} \right) \right)^2}{4 c^2} - \frac{\left(a + b \operatorname{arccoth} \left(\frac{x^2}{c} \right) \right)^2}{4 x^4} - \frac{b^2 \ln \left(1 - \frac{c^2}{x^4} \right)}{4 c^2}$$

Result(type 1, 1 leaves):???

Problem 50: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 4, 895 leaves, 80 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{I b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, -1 + \frac{2\sqrt{c}}{-Ix + \sqrt{c}} \right)}{3} + \frac{I b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, 1 - \frac{(1+I)(-x + \sqrt{c})}{-Ix + \sqrt{c}} \right)}{6} + \frac{2 b^2 c x \ln \left(1 + \frac{c}{x^2} \right)}{3} + \frac{a b x^3 \ln \left(1 + \frac{c}{x^2} \right)}{3} \\ & - \frac{b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctan} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right) \ln \left(1 + \frac{c}{x^2} \right)}{3} - \frac{b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right) \ln \left(1 + \frac{c}{x^2} \right)}{3} - \frac{b^2 x^3 \ln \left(1 - \frac{c}{x^2} \right) \ln \left(1 + \frac{c}{x^2} \right)}{6} \\ & + \frac{2 b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctan} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right) \ln \left(\frac{2\sqrt{c}}{-Ix + \sqrt{c}} \right)}{3} - \frac{b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctan} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right) \ln \left(\frac{(1+I)(-x + \sqrt{c})}{-Ix + \sqrt{c}} \right)}{3} - \frac{2 b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right) \ln \left(\frac{2\sqrt{c}}{x + \sqrt{c}} \right)}{3} \\ & + \frac{b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right) \ln \left(\frac{2(-x + \sqrt{-c})\sqrt{c}}{(\sqrt{-c} - \sqrt{c})(x + \sqrt{c})} \right)}{3} - \frac{b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctan} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right) \ln \left(\frac{(1-I)(x + \sqrt{c})}{-Ix + \sqrt{c}} \right)}{3} \\ & + \frac{b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right) \ln \left(\frac{2(x + \sqrt{-c})\sqrt{c}}{(x + \sqrt{c})(\sqrt{-c} + \sqrt{c})} \right)}{3} - \frac{2 b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctan} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right) \ln \left(2 - \frac{2\sqrt{c}}{-Ix + \sqrt{c}} \right)}{3} \\ & + \frac{2 b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right) \ln \left(2 - \frac{2\sqrt{c}}{x + \sqrt{c}} \right)}{3} - \frac{I b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, \frac{Ix}{\sqrt{c}} \right)}{3} - \frac{I b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, 1 - \frac{2\sqrt{c}}{-Ix + \sqrt{c}} \right)}{3} - \frac{2 a b c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctan} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right)}{3} \\ & - \frac{2 b^2 c x \ln \left(1 - \frac{c}{x^2} \right)}{3} + \frac{b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctan} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right) \ln \left(1 - \frac{c}{x^2} \right)}{3} - \frac{b c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right) \left(2 a - b \ln \left(1 - \frac{c}{x^2} \right) \right)}{3} + \frac{4 b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctan} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right)}{3} \\ & - \frac{4 b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right)}{3} + \frac{b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right)^2}{3} + \frac{b^2 x^3 \ln \left(1 + \frac{c}{x^2} \right)^2}{12} + \frac{b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, -\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right)}{3} - \frac{b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, \frac{x}{\sqrt{c}} \right)}{3} \\ & + \frac{b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, 1 - \frac{2\sqrt{c}}{x + \sqrt{c}} \right)}{3} - \frac{b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, -1 + \frac{2\sqrt{c}}{x + \sqrt{c}} \right)}{3} - \frac{b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, 1 - \frac{2(-x + \sqrt{-c})\sqrt{c}}{(\sqrt{-c} - \sqrt{c})(x + \sqrt{c})} \right)}{6} \\ & - \frac{b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, 1 - \frac{2(x + \sqrt{-c})\sqrt{c}}{(x + \sqrt{c})(\sqrt{-c} + \sqrt{c})} \right)}{6} + \frac{x^3 \left(2 a - b \ln \left(1 - \frac{c}{x^2} \right) \right)^2}{12} + \frac{I b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, 1 + \frac{(-1+I)(x + \sqrt{c})}{-Ix + \sqrt{c}} \right)}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{1 b^2 c^3 / 2 \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{c}}\right)^2}{3} + \frac{1 b^2 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{-Ix}{\sqrt{c}}\right)}{3} + \frac{4 a b c x}{3}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

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

Problem 51: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 5, 69 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{(dx)^{1+m} \left(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c}{x^2}\right) \right)}{d(1+m)} - \frac{2 b c d (dx)^{-1+m} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{1}{4} - \frac{m}{4}\right], \left[\frac{5}{4} - \frac{m}{4}\right], \frac{c^2}{x^4}\right)}{-m^2 + 1}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

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

Problem 55: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^3 \left(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \right)^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 167 leaves, 22 steps):

$$\frac{71 b^2 x}{420 c^6} + \frac{3 b^2 x^2}{70 c^4} + \frac{b^2 x^3}{84 c^2} + \frac{b x^3 / 2 \left(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \right)}{6 c^5} + \frac{b x^5 / 2 \left(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \right)}{10 c^3} + \frac{b x^7 / 2 \left(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \right)}{14 c}$$

$$- \frac{\left(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \right)^2}{4 c^8} + \frac{x^4 \left(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \right)^2}{4} + \frac{44 b^2 \ln(-c^2 x + 1)}{105 c^8} + \frac{a b \sqrt{x}}{2 c^7} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \sqrt{x}}{2 c^7}$$

Result(type 3, 395 leaves):

$$\frac{x^4 a^2}{4} + \frac{a b \sqrt{x}}{2 c^7} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \sqrt{x}}{2 c^7} + \frac{71 b^2 x}{420 c^6} + \frac{3 b^2 x^2}{70 c^4} + \frac{b^2 x^3}{84 c^2} + \frac{x^3 / 2 a b}{6 c^5} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) x^3 / 2}{6 c^5} + \frac{b^2 x^7 / 2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})}{14 c}$$

$$+ \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) x^5 / 2}{10 c^3} + \frac{a b \ln(c\sqrt{x} - 1)}{4 c^8} - \frac{a b \ln(1 + c\sqrt{x})}{4 c^8} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \ln(1 + c\sqrt{x})}{4 c^8} - \frac{b^2 \ln(c\sqrt{x} - 1) \ln\left(\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8 c^8}$$

$$- \frac{b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(1 + c\sqrt{x})}{8 c^8} + \frac{b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8 c^8} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \ln(c\sqrt{x} - 1)}{4 c^8} + \frac{a b x^5 / 2}{10 c^3} + \frac{x^7 / 2 a b}{14 c}$$

$$+ \frac{abx^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})}{2} + \frac{b^2x^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{4} + \frac{44b^2 \ln(c\sqrt{x}-1)}{105c^8} + \frac{44b^2 \ln(1+c\sqrt{x})}{105c^8} + \frac{b^2 \ln(c\sqrt{x}-1)^2}{16c^8} + \frac{b^2 \ln(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{16c^8}$$

Problem 56: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^3 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 194 leaves, 19 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})}{2c^4} + \frac{b^2x(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))}{2c^2} + \frac{2b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^2}{c^4} + \frac{bx^{3/2}(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^2}{2c} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^3}{2c^4} \\ & + \frac{x^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^3}{2} - \frac{4b^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})) \ln\left(\frac{2}{1-c\sqrt{x}}\right)}{c^4} - \frac{2b^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{1-c\sqrt{x}}\right)}{c^4} + \frac{b^3\sqrt{x}}{2c^3} \\ & + \frac{3b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^2\sqrt{x}}{2c^3} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 1347 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{3ab^2 \ln(c\sqrt{x}-1) \ln\left(\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4c^4} + \frac{3ab^2 \ln\left(-\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4c^4} - \frac{3ab^2 \ln\left(-\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(1+c\sqrt{x})}{4c^4} + \frac{3ab^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})\sqrt{x}}{c^3} \\ & + \frac{ab^2x^{3/2} \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})}{c} - \frac{3Ib^3\pi \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{4c^4} + \frac{3ab^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \ln(c\sqrt{x}-1)}{2c^4} - \frac{3ab^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \ln(1+c\sqrt{x})}{2c^4} \\ & - \frac{b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^3}{2c^4} - \frac{4b^3 \operatorname{dilog}\left(1 - \frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{-c^2x+1}}\right)}{c^4} - \frac{4b^3 \operatorname{dilog}\left(1 + \frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{-c^2x+1}}\right)}{c^4} + \frac{2b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{c^4} + \frac{b^3x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^3}{2} \\ & + \frac{b^3\sqrt{x}}{2c^3} - \frac{b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})}{2c^4} - \frac{b^3}{2c^4} \\ & - \frac{3Ib^3\pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{(-c^2x+1)\left(1 + \frac{(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}\right)}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{8c^4} - \frac{3a^2b \ln(1+c\sqrt{x})}{4c^4} \\ & + \frac{3ab^2 \ln(c\sqrt{x}-1)^2}{8c^4} + \frac{2ab^2 \ln(1+c\sqrt{x})}{c^4} + \frac{a^2bx^{3/2}}{2c} + \frac{3a^2b\sqrt{x}}{2c^3} + \frac{3b^3\sqrt{x} \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{2c^3} + \frac{b^3x^{3/2} \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{2c} \\ & + \frac{b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})x}{2c^2} + \frac{ab^2x}{2c^2} + \frac{3a^2bx^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})}{2} + \frac{3ab^2x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{2} + \frac{2ab^2 \ln(c\sqrt{x}-1)}{c^4} + \frac{3ab^2 \ln(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{8c^4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{3a^2 b \ln(c\sqrt{x} - 1)}{4c^4} - \frac{4b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \ln\left(1 - \frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{-c^2x+1}}\right)}{c^4} - \frac{4b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \ln\left(1 + \frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{-c^2x+1}}\right)}{c^4} \\
& + \frac{3b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2 \ln\left(\frac{1+c\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{-c^2x+1}}\right)}{2c^4} - \frac{3b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2 \ln(1+c\sqrt{x})}{4c^4} + \frac{3b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2 \ln(c\sqrt{x} - 1)}{4c^4} + \frac{a^3 x^2}{2} \\
& + \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{(-c^2x+1)\left(1 + \frac{(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{8c^4} \\
& + \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{-c^2x+1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{4c^4} - \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{-c^2x+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{8c^4} \\
& + \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{(-c^2x+1)\left(1 + \frac{(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{8c^4} \\
& - \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{(-c^2x+1)\left(1 + \frac{(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}\right)}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{8c^4} - \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{4c^4} \\
& + \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{4c^4} - \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{8c^4}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 57: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^3}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 126 leaves, 8 steps):

$$3 b c^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^2 + c^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^3 - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^3}{x} + 6 b^2 c^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})) \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{1 + c\sqrt{x}}\right) - 3 b^3 c^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{1 + c\sqrt{x}}\right) - \frac{3 b c (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^2}{\sqrt{x}}$$

Result(type ?, 5252 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 58: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^3}{x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 194 leaves, 17 steps):

$$\frac{b^3 c^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})}{2} - \frac{b^2 c^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))}{2x} + 2 b c^4 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^2 - \frac{b c (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^2}{2x^{3/2}} + \frac{c^4 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^3}{2} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^3}{2x^2} + 4 b^2 c^4 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})) \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{1 + c\sqrt{x}}\right) - 2 b^3 c^4 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{1 + c\sqrt{x}}\right) - \frac{b^3 c^3}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3 b c^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^2}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

Result(type 4, 1373 leaves):

$$\frac{b^3 c^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})}{2} - \frac{a^3}{2x^2} - \frac{b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^3}{2x^2} + \frac{c^4 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^3}{2} - 2 c^4 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2 + 4 c^4 b^3 \operatorname{dilog}\left(1 + \frac{1 + c\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{-c^2 x + 1}}\right) - 4 c^4 b^3 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{1 + c\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{-c^2 x + 1}}\right) + \frac{3 I c^4 b^3 \pi \operatorname{csign}\left(\frac{I(1 + c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2 x + 1}\right) \operatorname{csign}\left(\frac{I(1 + c\sqrt{x})^2}{(-c^2 x + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(1 + c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2 x + 1}\right)}\right) \operatorname{csign}\left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(1 + c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2 x + 1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{8} + \frac{3 c^4 a^2 b \ln(1 + c\sqrt{x})}{4} - \frac{3 c^4 a b^2 \ln(c\sqrt{x} - 1)^2}{8} - 2 c^4 a b^2 \ln(1 + c\sqrt{x}) - \frac{3 c^3 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3 c^3 a^2 b}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{c^4 b^3 \sqrt{-c^2 x + 1}}{2(-\sqrt{-c^2 x + 1} + c\sqrt{x} + 1)} + \frac{c^4 b^3 \sqrt{-c^2 x + 1}}{2(\sqrt{-c^2 x + 1} + c\sqrt{x} + 1)} - \frac{c a^2 b}{2x^{3/2}} - \frac{c b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{2x^{3/2}} - \frac{c^2 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})}{2x} - \frac{3 a^2 b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})}{2x^2} - \frac{3 a b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{2x^2} - \frac{c^2 a b^2}{2x} + 4 c^4 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1 + c\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{-c^2 x + 1}}\right) + 4 c^4 a b^2 \ln(c\sqrt{x}) - 2 c^4 a b^2 \ln(c\sqrt{x} - 1) - \frac{3 c^4 a b^2 \ln(1 + c\sqrt{x})^2}{8} - \frac{3 c^4 a^2 b \ln(c\sqrt{x} - 1)}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{3 c^4 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2 \ln\left(\frac{1+c\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{-c^2x+1}}\right)}{2} + \frac{3 c^4 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2 \ln(1+c\sqrt{x})}{4} - \frac{3 c^4 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2 \ln(c\sqrt{x}-1)}{4} \\
& - \frac{3 I c^4 b^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{(-c^2x+1)\left(1+\frac{(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1+\frac{(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{8} \\
& - \frac{3 I c^4 b^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{-c^2x+1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{4} - \frac{3 c^3 a b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{3 c^4 a b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \ln(1+c\sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& - \frac{3 c^4 a b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \ln(c\sqrt{x}-1)}{2} + \frac{3 c^4 a b^2 \ln(c\sqrt{x}-1) \ln\left(\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4} - \frac{3 c^4 a b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4} \\
& + \frac{3 c^4 a b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(1+c\sqrt{x})}{4} - \frac{c a b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})}{x^{3/2}} + \frac{3 I c^4 b^3 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{4} \\
& + \frac{3 I c^4 b^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1+\frac{(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{4} - \frac{3 I c^4 b^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1+\frac{(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{4} \\
& + \frac{3 I c^4 b^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{8} + \frac{3 I c^4 b^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{(-c^2x+1)\left(1+\frac{(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}\right)}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{8} \\
& + \frac{3 I c^4 b^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{-c^2x+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{8} \\
& - \frac{3 I c^4 b^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{(-c^2x+1)\left(1+\frac{(1+c\sqrt{x})^2}{-c^2x+1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})^2}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 61: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3/2)}{x} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 26 leaves, 2 steps):

$$a \ln(x) - \frac{b \operatorname{polylog}(2, -cx^3/2)}{3} + \frac{b \operatorname{polylog}(2, cx^3/2)}{3}$$

Result (type 4, 62 leaves):

$$\frac{2a \ln(cx^3/2)}{3} + \frac{2b \ln(cx^3/2) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3/2)}{3} - \frac{b \operatorname{dilog}(1 + cx^3/2)}{3} - \frac{b \ln(cx^3/2) \ln(1 + cx^3/2)}{3} - \frac{b \operatorname{dilog}(cx^3/2)}{3}$$

Problem 64: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3/2)^2 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 2622 leaves, 200 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{(-1)^2/3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^2/3(1+c^1/3\sqrt{x})}{1+(-1)^2/3}\right) \ln(1-(-1)^2/3c^1/3\sqrt{x})}{2c^2/3} - \frac{(-1)^2/3 \ln(1-(-1)^2/3c^1/3\sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{(-1)^2/3c^1/3\sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2c^2/3} \\ & + \frac{(-1)^2/3 \ln(1-cx^3/2) \ln(1+(-1)^2/3c^1/3\sqrt{x})}{2c^2/3} - \frac{(-1)^2/3 \ln(1+cx^3/2) \ln(1+(-1)^2/3c^1/3\sqrt{x})}{2c^2/3} \\ & - \frac{(-1)^2/3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^2/3(1-c^1/3\sqrt{x})}{1+(-1)^2/3}\right) \ln(1+(-1)^2/3c^1/3\sqrt{x})}{2c^2/3} + \frac{(-1)^2/3 \ln\left(-\frac{(-1)^2/3(1+c^1/3\sqrt{x})}{1-(-1)^2/3}\right) \ln(1+(-1)^2/3c^1/3\sqrt{x})}{2c^2/3} \\ & - \frac{(-1)^2/3 \ln(-(-1)^2/3+c^1/3\sqrt{x}) \ln(1+(-1)^2/3c^1/3\sqrt{x})}{2c^2/3} - \frac{(-1)^2/3 \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{(-1)^2/3c^1/3\sqrt{x}}{2}\right) \ln(1+(-1)^2/3c^1/3\sqrt{x})}{2c^2/3} \\ & + \frac{(-1)^2/3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1/3-(-1)^2/3c^1/3\sqrt{x}}{1+(-1)^1/3}\right) \ln(1+(-1)^2/3c^1/3\sqrt{x})}{2c^2/3} \\ & - \frac{(-1)^2/3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1/3-(-1)^2/3c^1/3\sqrt{x}}{1+(-1)^1/3}\right) \ln\left(\frac{1+(-1)^2/3c^1/3\sqrt{x}}{1+(-1)^1/3}\right)}{2c^2/3} \\ & - \frac{(-1)^1/3 \ln(1-(-1)^1/3c^1/3\sqrt{x}) \ln\left(-\frac{(-1)^2/3(1+(-1)^2/3c^1/3\sqrt{x})}{1-(-1)^2/3}\right)}{2c^2/3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 \ln(1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1 / 3 + (-1)^2 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 / 3}\right)}{2 c^2 / 3} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 \ln\left(\frac{1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 / 3}\right) \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1 / 3 + (-1)^2 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 / 3}\right)}{2 c^2 / 3} - \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 \ln(1 - c x^3 / 2) \ln(1 - (-1)^1 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{2 c^2 / 3} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 \ln(1 + c x^3 / 2) \ln(1 - (-1)^1 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{2 c^2 / 3} + \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 \ln\left(-\frac{(-1)^1 / 3 (1 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{1 - (-1)^1 / 3}\right) \ln(1 - (-1)^1 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{2 c^2 / 3} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1 / 3 (1 + c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{1 + (-1)^1 / 3}\right) \ln(1 - (-1)^1 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{2 c^2 / 3} + \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 \ln((-1)^1 / 3 + c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}) \ln(1 - (-1)^1 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{2 c^2 / 3} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 \ln(1 - (-1)^1 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2 c^2 / 3} + \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 \ln(1 - c x^3 / 2) \ln(1 + (-1)^1 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{2 c^2 / 3} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 \ln(1 + c x^3 / 2) \ln(1 + (-1)^1 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{2 c^2 / 3} - \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1 / 3 (1 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{1 + (-1)^1 / 3}\right) \ln(1 + (-1)^1 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{2 c^2 / 3} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 \ln((-1)^1 / 3 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}) \ln(1 + (-1)^1 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{2 c^2 / 3} + \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 \ln\left(-\frac{(-1)^1 / 3 (1 + c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{1 - (-1)^1 / 3}\right) \ln(1 + (-1)^1 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{2 c^2 / 3} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 \ln\left(-\frac{(-1)^1 / 3 ((-1)^1 / 3 + c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{1 - (-1)^2 / 3}\right) \ln(1 + (-1)^1 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{2 c^2 / 3} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{2}\right) \ln(1 + (-1)^1 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{2 c^2 / 3} - \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 \ln(1 - c x^3 / 2) \ln(1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{2 c^2 / 3} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 \ln(1 + c x^3 / 2) \ln(1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{2 c^2 / 3} + \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 \ln\left(-\frac{(-1)^2 / 3 (1 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{1 - (-1)^2 / 3}\right) \ln(1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{2 c^2 / 3} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 \ln(-(-1)^2 / 3 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}) \ln(1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{2 c^2 / 3} + \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2 c^2 / 3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{(-1)^{1/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2c^2/3} - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2c^2/3} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2c^2/3} + \frac{(-1)^{1/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2c^2/3} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^{1/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2c^2/3} - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2c^2/3} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2c^2/3} - \frac{(-1)^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{(-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2c^2/3} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - (-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2c^2/3} - \frac{(-1)^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - (-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2c^2/3} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{(-1)^{1/3} - (-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2c^2/3} - \frac{(-1)^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2c^2/3} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + (-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2c^2/3} + \frac{(-1)^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + (-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2c^2/3} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + (-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2c^2/3} - \frac{(-1)^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{(-1)^{1/3} + (-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2c^2/3} - \frac{x \ln(1 - cx^3/2) \ln(1 + cx^3/2)}{2} \\
& - \frac{\ln(1 - cx^3/2) \ln(1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2c^2/3} + \frac{\ln(1 + cx^3/2) \ln(1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2c^2/3} - \frac{\ln(1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{-(-1)^{1/3} + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2c^2/3} \\
& + \frac{\ln(1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{-(-1)^{2/3} + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2c^2/3} - \frac{\ln(1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2c^2/3} + \frac{\ln(1 - cx^3/2) \ln(1 + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2c^2/3} \\
& - \frac{\ln(1 + cx^3/2) \ln(1 + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2c^2/3} - \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{2}\right) \ln(1 + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2c^2/3} + \frac{\ln\left(\frac{(-1)^{1/3} - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{1/3}}\right) \ln(1 + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2c^2/3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\ln\left(\frac{(-1)^{2/3} - c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{2/3}}\right) \ln(1 + c^{1/3}\sqrt{x})}{2c^{2/3}} - \frac{\ln(1 + c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{-(-1)^{1/3} - c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2c^{2/3}} + \frac{\ln(1 - c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^{1/3} + c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2c^{2/3}} \\
& + \frac{\ln(1 + c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{-(-1)^{2/3} - c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2c^{2/3}} - \frac{\ln(1 - c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^{2/3} + c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2c^{2/3}} - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} \ln(1 - (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3}\sqrt{x})^2}{4c^{2/3}} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} \ln(1 + (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3}\sqrt{x})^2}{4c^{2/3}} + \frac{(-1)^{2/3} \ln(1 - (-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3}\sqrt{x})^2}{4c^{2/3}} + \frac{(-1)^{2/3} \ln(1 + (-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3}\sqrt{x})^2}{4c^{2/3}} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^{1/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{1 + (-1)^{2/3}} - c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}\right)}{2c^{2/3}} - \frac{(-1)^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{1 - (-1)^{1/3}} + c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}\right)}{2c^{2/3}} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^{1/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{1 + (-1)^{2/3}} + c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}\right)}{2c^{2/3}} + \frac{x \ln(1 - cx^3/2)^2}{4} + \frac{x \ln(1 + cx^3/2)^2}{4} + \frac{\ln(1 - c^{1/3}\sqrt{x})^2}{4c^{2/3}} + \frac{\ln(1 + c^{1/3}\sqrt{x})^2}{4c^{2/3}} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2c^{2/3}} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2c^{2/3}} + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2c^{2/3}} + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2c^{2/3}} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2c^{2/3}} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2c^{2/3}} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2c^{2/3}} + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2c^{2/3}} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2c^{2/3}} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + c^{1/3}\sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2c^{2/3}}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 10 leaves):

$$\int \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3/2)^2 dx$$

Problem 65: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(cx^3/2)^2}{x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 2777 leaves, 196 steps):

$$- \frac{\ln(1 - cx^3/2)^2}{8x^2} - \frac{\ln(1 + cx^3/2)^2}{8x^2} - \frac{3c^{4/3} \ln(1 - c^{1/3}\sqrt{x})}{2} - \frac{c^{4/3} \ln(1 - c^{1/3}\sqrt{x})^2}{8} + \frac{3c^{4/3} \ln(1 + c^{2/3}x - c^{1/3}\sqrt{x})}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{3c^4/3 \ln(1 + c^1/3 \sqrt{x})}{2} - \frac{c^4/3 \ln(1 + c^1/3 \sqrt{x})^2}{8} + \frac{3c^4/3 \ln(1 + c^2/3 x + c^1/3 \sqrt{x})}{4} + \frac{c^4/3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{c^1/3 \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{4} \\
& + \frac{c^4/3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - c^1/3 \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^1/3}\right)}{4} - \frac{c^4/3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - c^1/3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1/3}\right)}{4} - \frac{c^4/3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - c^1/3 \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^2/3}\right)}{4} + \frac{c^4/3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - c^1/3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^2/3}\right)}{4} \\
& + \frac{c^4/3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{c^1/3 \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{4} + \frac{c^4/3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + c^1/3 \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^1/3}\right)}{4} - \frac{c^4/3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + c^1/3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1/3}\right)}{4} - \frac{c^4/3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + c^1/3 \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^2/3}\right)}{4} \\
& + \frac{c^4/3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + c^1/3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^2/3}\right)}{4} + \frac{(-1)^2/3 c^4/3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^2/3 (1 - c^1/3 \sqrt{x})}{1 + (-1)^2/3}\right) \ln(1 + (-1)^2/3 c^1/3 \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^2/3 c^4/3 \ln\left(-\frac{(-1)^2/3 (1 + c^1/3 \sqrt{x})}{1 - (-1)^2/3}\right) \ln(1 + (-1)^2/3 c^1/3 \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2/3 c^4/3 \ln(-(-1)^2/3 + c^1/3 \sqrt{x}) \ln(1 + (-1)^2/3 c^1/3 \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2/3 c^4/3 \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{(-1)^2/3 c^1/3 \sqrt{x}}{2}\right) \ln(1 + (-1)^2/3 c^1/3 \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^2/3 c^4/3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1/3 - (-1)^2/3 c^1/3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1/3}\right) \ln(1 + (-1)^2/3 c^1/3 \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2/3 c^4/3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1/3 - (-1)^2/3 c^1/3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1/3}\right) \ln\left(\frac{1 + (-1)^2/3 c^1/3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1/3}\right)}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^1/3 c^4/3 \ln(1 - (-1)^1/3 c^1/3 \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(-\frac{(-1)^2/3 (1 + (-1)^2/3 c^1/3 \sqrt{x})}{1 - (-1)^2/3}\right)}{4} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^2/3 c^4/3 \ln(1 - (-1)^2/3 c^1/3 \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1/3 + (-1)^2/3 c^1/3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1/3}\right)}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2/3 c^4/3 \ln\left(\frac{1 - (-1)^2/3 c^1/3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1/3}\right) \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1/3 + (-1)^2/3 c^1/3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1/3}\right)}{4} + \frac{(-1)^1/3 c^4/3 \ln(1 - cx^3/2) \ln(1 - (-1)^1/3 c^1/3 \sqrt{x})}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^4 / 3 \ln(1 + cx^3 / 2) \ln(1 - (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{4} - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^4 / 3 \ln\left(-\frac{(-1)^{1/3} (1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{1 - (-1)^{1/3}}\right) \ln(1 - (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^4 / 3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^{1/3} (1 + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{1 + (-1)^{1/3}}\right) \ln(1 - (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^4 / 3 \ln((-1)^{1/3} + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln(1 - (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{4} - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^4 / 3 \ln(1 - (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{4} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^4 / 3 \ln(1 - cx^3 / 2) \ln(1 + (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{4} + \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^4 / 3 \ln(1 + cx^3 / 2) \ln(1 + (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^4 / 3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^{1/3} (1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{1 + (-1)^{1/3}}\right) \ln(1 + (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^4 / 3 \ln((-1)^{1/3} - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln(1 + (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^4 / 3 \ln\left(-\frac{(-1)^{1/3} (1 + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{1 - (-1)^{1/3}}\right) \ln(1 + (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^4 / 3 \ln\left(-\frac{(-1)^{1/3} ((-1)^{1/3} + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{1 - (-1)^2 / 3}\right) \ln(1 + (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^4 / 3 \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{2}\right) \ln(1 + (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{4} + \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 c^4 / 3 \ln(1 - cx^3 / 2) \ln(1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 c^4 / 3 \ln(1 + cx^3 / 2) \ln(1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{4} - \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 c^4 / 3 \ln\left(-\frac{(-1)^2 / 3 (1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{1 - (-1)^2 / 3}\right) \ln(1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 c^4 / 3 \ln(-(-1)^2 / 3 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln(1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 c^4 / 3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^2 / 3 (1 + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{1 + (-1)^2 / 3}\right) \ln(1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 c^4 / 3 \ln(1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{4} - \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 c^4 / 3 \ln(1 - cx^3 / 2) \ln(1 + (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^4 /3 \ln(1 + c x^3 /2) \ln(1 + (-1)^2 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{4} - \frac{e^4 /3 \ln(1 - c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1 /3 + c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 /3}\right)}{4} \\
& - \frac{c^4 /3 \ln(1 + c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{-(-1)^2 /3 - c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^2 /3}\right)}{4} + \frac{c^4 /3 \ln(1 - c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^2 /3 + c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^2 /3}\right)}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^4 /3 \ln(1 - (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})^2}{8} + \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^4 /3 \ln(1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})^2}{8} - \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^4 /3 \ln(1 - (-1)^2 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})^2}{8} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^4 /3 \ln(1 + (-1)^2 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})^2}{8} - \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^4 /3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{1 + (-1)^2 /3} - c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}\right)}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^4 /3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{1 - (-1)^1 /3} + c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}\right)}{4} - \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^4 /3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{1 + (-1)^2 /3} + c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}\right)}{4} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^4 /3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{4} - \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^4 /3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^1 /3}\right)}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^4 /3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 /3}\right)}{4} + \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^4 /3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^2 /3}\right)}{4} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^4 /3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{4} - \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^4 /3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^1 /3}\right)}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^4 /3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 /3}\right)}{4} + \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^4 /3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^2 /3}\right)}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^4 /3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{4} - \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^4 /3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - (-1)^2 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^2 /3}\right)}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^4 /3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - (-1)^2 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^2 /3}\right)}{4} + \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^4 /3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{(-1)^1 /3 - (-1)^2 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 /3}\right)}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^4 /3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{4} + \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^4 /3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + (-1)^2 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^1 /3}\right)}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 c^4 / 3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + (-1)^2 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^2 / 3}\right)}{4} + \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 c^4 / 3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + (-1)^2 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^2 / 3}\right)}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 c^4 / 3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 + (-1)^2 / 3 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 / 3}\right)}{4} - \frac{3 c^4 / 3 \arctan\left(\frac{(1 - 2 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}) \sqrt{3}}{3}\right) \sqrt{3}}{2} \\
& - \frac{3 c^4 / 3 \arctan\left(\frac{(1 + 2 c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}) \sqrt{3}}{3}\right) \sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3 c \ln(1 - c x^3 / 2)}{2 \sqrt{x}} - \frac{3 c \ln(1 + c x^3 / 2)}{2 \sqrt{x}} + \frac{\ln(1 - c x^3 / 2) \ln(1 + c x^3 / 2)}{4 x^2} \\
& + \frac{c^4 / 3 \ln(1 - c x^3 / 2) \ln(1 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{4} - \frac{c^4 / 3 \ln(1 + c x^3 / 2) \ln(1 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{4} + \frac{c^4 / 3 \ln(1 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{-(-1)^1 / 3 + c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^1 / 3}\right)}{4} \\
& - \frac{c^4 / 3 \ln(1 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{-(-1)^2 / 3 + c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^2 / 3}\right)}{4} + \frac{c^4 / 3 \ln(1 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{4} - \frac{c^4 / 3 \ln(1 - c x^3 / 2) \ln(1 + c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& + \frac{c^4 / 3 \ln(1 + c x^3 / 2) \ln(1 + c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{4} + \frac{c^4 / 3 \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{2}\right) \ln(1 + c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{4} - \frac{c^4 / 3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1 / 3 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 / 3}\right) \ln(1 + c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{4} \\
& + \frac{c^4 / 3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^2 / 3 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^2 / 3}\right) \ln(1 + c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})}{4} + \frac{c^4 / 3 \ln(1 + c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{-(-1)^1 / 3 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^1 / 3}\right)}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 14 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(c x^3 / 2)^2}{x^3} dx$$

Problem 66: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(c x^3 / 2)^2}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 2632 leaves, 160 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{c^2 / 3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^2 / 3}\right)}{2} - \frac{\ln(1 - c x^3 / 2)^2}{4 x} - \frac{\ln(1 + c x^3 / 2)^2}{4 x} - \frac{c^2 / 3 \ln(-1 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})^2}{4} - \frac{c^2 / 3 \ln(1 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x})^2}{4} \\
& + \frac{c^2 / 3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{c^2 / 3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^1 / 3}\right)}{2} - \frac{c^2 / 3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 / 3}\right)}{2} - \frac{c^2 / 3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - c^1 / 3 \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^2 / 3}\right)}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{c^2 / 3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^2 / 3}\right)}{2} + \frac{c^2 / 3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{c^2 / 3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^1 / 3}\right)}{2} - \frac{c^2 / 3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 / 3}\right)}{2} \\
& - \frac{c^2 / 3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^2 / 3}\right)}{2} + \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 c^2 / 3 \ln(1 - cx^3 / 2) \ln(-1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 c^2 / 3 \ln(1 + cx^3 / 2) \ln(-1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2} - \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 c^2 / 3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^2 / 3 (1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{1 + (-1)^2 / 3}\right) \ln(-1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 c^2 / 3 \ln\left(-\frac{(-1)^2 / 3 (1 + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{1 - (-1)^2 / 3}\right) \ln(-1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 c^2 / 3 \ln(-(-1)^2 / 3 + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln(-1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 c^2 / 3 \ln(-1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2} - \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 c^2 / 3 \ln(1 - cx^3 / 2) \ln(1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 c^2 / 3 \ln(1 + cx^3 / 2) \ln(1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2} + \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 c^2 / 3 \ln\left(-\frac{(-1)^2 / 3 (1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{1 - (-1)^2 / 3}\right) \ln(1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 c^2 / 3 \ln(-(-1)^2 / 3 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln(1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 c^2 / 3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^2 / 3 (1 + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{1 + (-1)^2 / 3}\right) \ln(1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 c^2 / 3 \ln(-1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1 / 3 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 / 3}\right)}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 c^2 / 3 \ln(1 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{(-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^1 / 3 c^2 / 3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1 / 3 - (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 / 3}\right) \ln\left(\frac{1 + (-1)^2 / 3 c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 / 3}\right)}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^2 /3 \ln(-1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{-(-1)^2 /3 (1 + (-1)^2 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{1 - (-1)^2 /3}\right)}{2} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^2 /3 \ln(1 - (-1)^2 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1 /3 + (-1)^2 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 /3}\right)}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^2 /3 \ln\left(\frac{1 - (-1)^2 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 /3}\right) \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1 /3 + (-1)^2 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 /3}\right)}{2} - \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^2 /3 \ln(1 - cx^3 /2) \ln(-1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^2 /3 \ln(1 + cx^3 /2) \ln(-1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{2} + \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^2 /3 \ln\left(\frac{-(-1)^1 /3 (1 - c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{1 - (-1)^1 /3}\right) \ln(-1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^2 /3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1 /3 (1 + c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{1 + (-1)^1 /3}\right) \ln(-1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^2 /3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1 /3 + c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 /3}\right) \ln(-1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^2 /3 \ln(-1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^2 /3 \ln(1 - cx^3 /2) \ln(1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^2 /3 \ln(1 + cx^3 /2) \ln(1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{2} - \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^2 /3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1 /3 (1 - c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{1 + (-1)^1 /3}\right) \ln(1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^2 /3 \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^1 /3 - c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^1 /3}\right) \ln(1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^2 /3 \ln\left(\frac{-(-1)^1 /3 (1 + c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{1 - (-1)^1 /3}\right) \ln(1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^2 /3 \ln\left(\frac{-(-1)^1 /3 ((-1)^1 /3 + c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{1 - (-1)^2 /3}\right) \ln(1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^2 /3 \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x}}{2}\right) \ln(1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})}{2} - \frac{(-1)^2 /3 c^2 /3 \ln(1 + (-1)^1 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})^2}{4} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^2 /3 \ln(-1 - (-1)^2 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})^2}{4} + \frac{(-1)^1 /3 c^2 /3 \ln(1 - (-1)^2 /3 c^1 /3 \sqrt{x})^2}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{1 - (-1)^{1/3}} - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}\right)}{2} + \frac{(-1)^{2/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{1 + (-1)^{2/3}} - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}\right)}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{1 - (-1)^{1/3}} + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}\right)}{2} + \frac{(-1)^{2/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{1 + (-1)^{2/3}} + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}\right)}{2} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^{2/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{(-1)^{2/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{2/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2} - \frac{(-1)^{2/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2} \\
& + \frac{(-1)^{2/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{(-1)^{2/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{2/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2} - \frac{(-1)^{2/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{(-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - (-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 - (-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2} - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{(-1)^{1/3} - (-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + (-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2} \\
& - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1 + (-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2} - \frac{(-1)^{1/3} c^{2/3} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{(-1)^{1/3} + (-1)^{2/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2} \\
& + \frac{\ln(1 - cx^3/2) \ln(1 + cx^3/2)}{2x} - \frac{c^{2/3} \ln(1 - cx^3/2) \ln(-1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2} + \frac{c^{2/3} \ln(1 + cx^3/2) \ln(-1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2} \\
& + \frac{c^{2/3} \ln(-1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{c^{2/3} \ln(1 - cx^3/2) \ln(1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2} - \frac{c^{2/3} \ln(1 + cx^3/2) \ln(1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{c^{2/3} \ln(1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{-(-1)^{1/3} + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2} - \frac{c^{2/3} \ln(-1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^{1/3} - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2} \\
& - \frac{c^{2/3} \ln(1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{-(-1)^{2/3} + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2} + \frac{c^{2/3} \ln(-1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^{2/3} - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2} \\
& + \frac{c^{2/3} \ln(1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{c^{2/3} \ln(-1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{-(-1)^{1/3} - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2} \\
& - \frac{c^{2/3} \ln(1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^{1/3} + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{1/3}}\right)}{2} - \frac{c^{2/3} \ln(-1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{-(-1)^{2/3} - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 - (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2} \\
& + \frac{c^{2/3} \ln(1 - c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}) \ln\left(\frac{(-1)^{2/3} + c^{1/3} \sqrt{x}}{1 + (-1)^{2/3}}\right)}{2} - \frac{(-1)^{2/3} c^{2/3} \ln(-1 + (-1)^{1/3} c^{1/3} \sqrt{x})^2}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 14 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(cx^{3/2})^2}{x^2} dx$$

Problem 67: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^n)) dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 60 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{x^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^n))}{3} - \frac{bcn x^{3+n} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{3+n}{2n}\right], \left[\frac{3(1+n)}{2n}\right], c^2 x^{2n}\right)}{3(3+n)}$$

Result(type 8, 16 leaves):

$$\int x^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^n)) dx$$

Problem 68: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^n)}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 63 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{-a - b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^n)}{x} - \frac{bcn x^{-1+n} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{-1+n}{2n}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2n}\right], c^2 x^{2n}\right)}{1-n}$$

Result(type 8, 16 leaves):

$$\int \frac{a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^n)}{x^2} dx$$

Test results for the 17 problems in "7.3.3 (d+e x)^m (a+b arctanh(c x^n))^p.txt"

Problem 1: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (ex + d)^4 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 137 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{bde(2c^2d^2 + e^2)x}{c^3} + \frac{be^2(10c^2d^2 + e^2)x^2}{10c^3} + \frac{bde^3x^3}{3c} + \frac{be^4x^4}{20c} + \frac{(ex + d)^5(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{5e} + \frac{b(dc + e)^5 \ln(-cx + 1)}{10c^5e} - \frac{b(dc - e)^5 \ln(cx + 1)}{10c^5e}$$

Result(type 3, 394 leaves):

$$\frac{ad^5}{5e} + \frac{be^4x^2}{10c^3} + \frac{be^4 \ln(cx + 1)}{10c^5} + \frac{be^4 \ln(cx - 1)}{10c^5} + \frac{b \ln(cx + 1)d^4}{2c} + \frac{b \ln(cx - 1)d^4}{2c} + \frac{be^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)x^5}{5} + \frac{b \ln(cx - 1)d^5}{10e} + \frac{b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)d^5}{5e} - \frac{b \ln(cx + 1)d^5}{10e} + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)xd^4 + ae^3x^4d + 2ae^2x^3d^2 + 2aex^2d^3 + \frac{ae^4x^5}{5} + axd^4 + \frac{be^2x^2d^2}{c} - \frac{be^3 \ln(cx + 1)d}{2c^4} + \frac{be \ln(cx - 1)d^3}{c^2} + \frac{be^2 \ln(cx - 1)d^2}{c^3} + \frac{be^3 \ln(cx - 1)d}{2c^4} - \frac{be \ln(cx + 1)d^3}{c^2} + \frac{be^2 \ln(cx + 1)d^2}{c^3} + be^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)x^4d + 2be^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)x^3d^2 + 2be \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)x^2d^3 + \frac{2bed^3x}{c} + \frac{be^3dx}{c^3} + \frac{bde^3x^3}{3c} + \frac{be^4x^4}{20c}$$

Problem 2: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (ex + d)^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 88 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{bdex}{c} + \frac{be^2x^2}{6c} + \frac{(ex + d)^3(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{3e} + \frac{b(dc + e)^3 \ln(-cx + 1)}{6c^3e} - \frac{b(dc - e)^3 \ln(cx + 1)}{6c^3e}$$

Result(type 3, 217 leaves):

$$\frac{ae^2x^3}{3} + aex^2d + axd^2 + \frac{ad^3}{3e} + \frac{be^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)x^3}{3} + be \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)x^2d + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)xd^2 + \frac{b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)d^3}{3e} + \frac{be^2x^2}{6c} + \frac{bdex}{c} + \frac{b \ln(cx - 1)d^3}{6e} + \frac{b \ln(cx - 1)d^2}{2c} + \frac{be \ln(cx - 1)d}{2c^2} + \frac{be^2 \ln(cx - 1)}{6c^3} - \frac{b \ln(cx + 1)d^3}{6e} + \frac{b \ln(cx + 1)d^2}{2c} - \frac{be \ln(cx + 1)d}{2c^2} + \frac{be^2 \ln(cx + 1)}{6c^3}$$

Problem 4: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (ex + d)^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 241 leaves, 15 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2abdex}{c} + \frac{b^2 e^2 x}{3c^2} - \frac{b^2 e^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{3c^3} + \frac{2b^2 dex \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{c} + \frac{b^2 e^2 x^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{3c} + \frac{(3c^2 d^2 + e^2) (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{3c^3} \\ & - \frac{d \left(d^2 + \frac{3e^2}{c^2} \right) (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{3e} + \frac{(ex + d)^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{3e} - \frac{2b(3c^2 d^2 + e^2) (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right)}{3c^3} \\ & + \frac{b^2 de \ln(-c^2 x^2 + 1)}{c^2} - \frac{b^2 (3c^2 d^2 + e^2) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right)}{3c^3} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 1049 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2abdex}{c} + \frac{2b^2 dex \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{c} - \frac{b^2 ed \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(cx + 1)}{2c^2} + \frac{b^2 e \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx - 1) d}{c^2} - \frac{b^2 e \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx + 1) d}{c^2} \\ & + \frac{abe \ln(cx - 1) d}{c^2} - \frac{abe \ln(cx + 1) d}{c^2} - \frac{b^2 ed \ln(cx - 1) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2c^2} + \frac{b^2 ed \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2c^2} + 2abe \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) x^2 d \\ & + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx + 1) d^2}{c} + \frac{ab \ln(cx - 1) d^2}{c} + \frac{ab \ln(cx + 1) d^2}{c} + \frac{ab e^2 x^2}{3c} - \frac{b^2 d^3 \ln(cx - 1) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{6e} \\ & + \frac{b^2 d^3 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{6e} - \frac{b^2 d^3 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(cx + 1)}{6e} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx - 1) d^3}{3e} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx + 1) d^3}{3e} \\ & + \frac{2ab e^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) x^3}{3} + b^2 e \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 x^2 d - \frac{ab \ln(cx + 1) d^3}{3e} + \frac{2ab \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) d^3}{3e} + \frac{ab \ln(cx - 1) d^3}{3e} - \frac{b^2 e^2 \ln(cx - 1) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{6c^3} \\ & - \frac{b^2 e^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{6c^3} + \frac{b^2 e^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(cx + 1)}{6c^3} + \frac{b^2 e^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx - 1)}{3c^3} + \frac{b^2 e^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx + 1)}{3c^3} \\ & + \frac{ab e^2 \ln(cx - 1)}{3c^3} + \frac{ab e^2 \ln(cx + 1)}{3c^3} + \frac{b^2 e \ln(cx + 1) d}{c^2} + \frac{b^2 e \ln(cx - 1) d}{c^2} + \frac{b^2 ed \ln(cx + 1)^2}{4c^2} + \frac{b^2 ed \ln(cx - 1)^2}{4c^2} + \frac{b^2 e^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) x^2}{3c} \\ & - \frac{b^2 d^2 \ln(cx - 1) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2c} - \frac{b^2 d^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2c} + \frac{b^2 d^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(cx + 1)}{2c} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx - 1) d^2}{c} \\ & + 2ab \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) x d^2 + a^2 e x^2 d + \frac{b^2 e^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 x^3}{3} - \frac{b^2 e^2 \ln(cx + 1)}{6c^3} + \frac{b^2 e^2 \ln(cx - 1)^2}{12c^3} - \frac{b^2 e^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{3c^3} - \frac{b^2 e^2 \ln(cx + 1)^2}{12c^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{b^2 e^2 \ln(cx-1)}{6c^3} - \frac{b^2 d^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{c} - \frac{b^2 d^2 \ln(cx+1)^2}{4c} + \frac{b^2 d^2 \ln(cx-1)^2}{4c} + b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 x d^2 + \frac{b^2 d^3 \ln(cx+1)^2}{12e} \\
& + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 d^3}{3e} + \frac{b^2 d^3 \ln(cx-1)^2}{12e} + \frac{a^2 d^3}{3e} + \frac{b^2 e^2 x}{3c^2} + a^2 x d^2 + \frac{a^2 e^2 x^3}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 5: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (ex+d)^3 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 580 leaves, 29 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{3ab^2 d e^2 x}{c^2} + \frac{b^3 e^3 x}{4c^3} - \frac{b^3 e^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{4c^4} + \frac{3b^3 d e^2 x \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{c^2} + \frac{b^2 e^3 x^2 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{4c^2} - \frac{3bd e^2 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2c^3} \\
& + \frac{b e^3 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{4c^4} + \frac{3be (6c^2 d^2 + e^2) (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{4c^4} + \frac{3be (6c^2 d^2 + e^2) x (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{4c^3} \\
& + \frac{3bd e^2 x^2 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2c} + \frac{b e^3 x^3 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{4c} + \frac{d (c^2 d^2 + e^2) (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{c^3} \\
& - \frac{(c^4 d^4 + 6c^2 d^2 e^2 + e^4) (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{4c^4 e} + \frac{(ex+d)^4 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{4e} - \frac{b^2 e^3 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{2c^4} \\
& - \frac{3b^2 e (6c^2 d^2 + e^2) (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{2c^4} - \frac{3bd (c^2 d^2 + e^2) (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{c^3} + \frac{3b^3 d e^2 \ln(-c^2 x^2 + 1)}{2c^3} \\
& - \frac{b^3 e^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{4c^4} - \frac{3b^3 e (6c^2 d^2 + e^2) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{4c^4} \\
& - \frac{3b^2 d (c^2 d^2 + e^2) (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{c^3} + \frac{3b^3 d (c^2 d^2 + e^2) \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{2c^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 6148 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 6: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (ex+d)^2 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 373 leaves, 20 steps):

$$\frac{a b^2 e^2 x}{c^2} + \frac{b^3 e^2 x \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{c^2} + \frac{3bd e (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{c^2} - \frac{b e^2 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2c^3} + \frac{3bd e x (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{c}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{b e^2 x^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2c} + \frac{(3c^2 d^2 + e^2)(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{3c^3} - \frac{d \left(d^2 + \frac{3e^2}{c^2} \right) (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{3e} + \frac{(ex + d)^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{3e} \\
& - \frac{6b^2 de (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right)}{c^2} - \frac{b(3c^2 d^2 + e^2)(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right)}{c^3} + \frac{b^3 e^2 \ln(-c^2 x^2 + 1)}{2c^3} \\
& - \frac{3b^3 de \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right)}{c^2} - \frac{b^2(3c^2 d^2 + e^2)(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right)}{c^3} + \frac{b^3(3c^2 d^2 + e^2) \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right)}{2c^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type ?, 4635 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 7: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (ex + d)(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 232 leaves, 14 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{3be(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2c^2} + \frac{3bex(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2c} + \frac{d(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{c} - \frac{\left(d^2 + \frac{e^2}{c^2} \right) (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{2e} \\
& + \frac{(ex + d)^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{2e} - \frac{3b^2 e (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right)}{c^2} - \frac{3bd(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right)}{c} \\
& - \frac{3b^3 e \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right)}{2c^2} - \frac{3b^2 d (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right)}{c} + \frac{3b^3 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right)}{2c}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type ?, 12529 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 8: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{ex + d} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 260 leaves, 1 step):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3 \ln\left(\frac{2}{cx + 1}\right)}{e} + \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3 \ln\left(\frac{2c(ex + d)}{(dc + e)(cx + 1)}\right)}{e} + \frac{3b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{cx + 1}\right)}{2e} \\
& - \frac{3b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2c(ex + d)}{(dc + e)(cx + 1)}\right)}{2e} + \frac{3b^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{cx + 1}\right)}{2e} \\
& - \frac{3b^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2c(ex + d)}{(dc + e)(cx + 1)}\right)}{2e} + \frac{3b^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(4, 1 - \frac{2}{cx + 1}\right)}{4e} - \frac{3b^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(4, 1 - \frac{2c(ex + d)}{(dc + e)(cx + 1)}\right)}{4e}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type ?, 2366 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 9: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{(ex + d)^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 501 leaves, 9 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{e(ex + d)} + \frac{3bc(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right)}{2e(dc + e)} - \frac{3bc(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{cx + 1}\right)}{2(dc - e)e} + \frac{3bc(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{cx + 1}\right)}{c^2 d^2 - e^2} \\ & - \frac{3bc(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln\left(\frac{2c(ex + d)}{(dc + e)(cx + 1)}\right)}{c^2 d^2 - e^2} + \frac{3b^2 c(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right)}{2e(dc + e)} \\ & + \frac{3b^2 c(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{cx + 1}\right)}{2(dc - e)e} - \frac{3b^2 c(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{cx + 1}\right)}{c^2 d^2 - e^2} \\ & + \frac{3b^2 c(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2c(ex + d)}{(dc + e)(cx + 1)}\right)}{c^2 d^2 - e^2} - \frac{3b^3 c \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right)}{4e(dc + e)} + \frac{3b^3 c \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{cx + 1}\right)}{4(dc - e)e} \\ & - \frac{3b^3 c \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{cx + 1}\right)}{2(c^2 d^2 - e^2)} + \frac{3b^3 c \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2c(ex + d)}{(dc + e)(cx + 1)}\right)}{2(c^2 d^2 - e^2)} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 3719 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 11: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int (ex + d)(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^2 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 900 leaves, 77 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{e(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^2}{2c} + \frac{ex^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^2}{2} - \frac{Ib^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{(1 + I)(1 - x\sqrt{c})}{1 - Ix\sqrt{c}}\right)}{2\sqrt{c}} - \frac{Ib^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 + \frac{(-1 + I)(1 + x\sqrt{c})}{1 - Ix\sqrt{c}}\right)}{2\sqrt{c}} \\ & - \frac{b^2 dx \ln(-cx^2 + 1) \ln(cx^2 + 1)}{2} + \frac{2abd \arctan(x\sqrt{c})}{\sqrt{c}} - \frac{2abd \operatorname{arctanh}(x\sqrt{c})}{\sqrt{c}} + \frac{2b^2 d \operatorname{arctanh}(x\sqrt{c}) \ln\left(\frac{2}{1 - x\sqrt{c}}\right)}{\sqrt{c}} \\ & - \frac{2b^2 d \arctan(x\sqrt{c}) \ln\left(\frac{2}{1 - Ix\sqrt{c}}\right)}{\sqrt{c}} + \frac{2b^2 d \arctan(x\sqrt{c}) \ln\left(\frac{2}{1 + Ix\sqrt{c}}\right)}{\sqrt{c}} - \frac{2b^2 d \operatorname{arctanh}(x\sqrt{c}) \ln\left(\frac{2}{1 + x\sqrt{c}}\right)}{\sqrt{c}} \\ & - \frac{b^2 d \arctan(x\sqrt{c}) \ln(-cx^2 + 1)}{\sqrt{c}} + \frac{b^2 d \operatorname{arctanh}(x\sqrt{c}) \ln(-cx^2 + 1)}{\sqrt{c}} + \frac{b^2 d \arctan(x\sqrt{c}) \ln(cx^2 + 1)}{\sqrt{c}} - \frac{b^2 d \operatorname{arctanh}(x\sqrt{c}) \ln(cx^2 + 1)}{\sqrt{c}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{b^2 d \arctan(x\sqrt{c}) \ln\left(\frac{(1+I)(1-x\sqrt{c})}{1-Ix\sqrt{c}}\right)}{\sqrt{c}} + \frac{b^2 d \operatorname{arctanh}(x\sqrt{c}) \ln\left(-\frac{2(1-x\sqrt{-c})\sqrt{c}}{(\sqrt{-c}-\sqrt{c})(1+x\sqrt{c})}\right)}{\sqrt{c}} \\
& + \frac{b^2 d \operatorname{arctanh}(x\sqrt{c}) \ln\left(\frac{2(1+x\sqrt{-c})\sqrt{c}}{(\sqrt{-c}+\sqrt{c})(1+x\sqrt{c})}\right)}{\sqrt{c}} + \frac{b^2 d \arctan(x\sqrt{c}) \ln\left(\frac{(1-I)(1+x\sqrt{c})}{1-Ix\sqrt{c}}\right)}{\sqrt{c}} + \frac{I b^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{1-Ix\sqrt{c}}\right)}{\sqrt{c}} \\
& + \frac{I b^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{1+Ix\sqrt{c}}\right)}{\sqrt{c}} - \frac{b e (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2)) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx^2+1}\right)}{c} - a b d x \ln(-cx^2+1) + a b d x \ln(cx^2+1) + \frac{I b^2 d \arctan(x\sqrt{c})^2}{\sqrt{c}} \\
& + \frac{b^2 d x \ln(-cx^2+1)^2}{4} + \frac{b^2 d x \ln(cx^2+1)^2}{4} - \frac{b^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 + \frac{2(1-x\sqrt{-c})\sqrt{c}}{(\sqrt{-c}-\sqrt{c})(1+x\sqrt{c})}\right)}{2\sqrt{c}} \\
& - \frac{b^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2(1+x\sqrt{-c})\sqrt{c}}{(\sqrt{-c}+\sqrt{c})(1+x\sqrt{c})}\right)}{2\sqrt{c}} - \frac{b^2 d \operatorname{arctanh}(x\sqrt{c})^2}{\sqrt{c}} + \frac{b^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{1-x\sqrt{c}}\right)}{\sqrt{c}} + \frac{b^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{1+x\sqrt{c}}\right)}{\sqrt{c}} \\
& - \frac{b^2 e \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx^2+1}\right)}{2c} + a^2 dx
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 20 leaves):

$$\int (ex + d) (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx^2))^2 dx$$

Problem 13: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})}{-c^2 x + 1} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 70 leaves, 5 steps):

$$-\frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^2}{b c^2} + \frac{2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})) \ln\left(\frac{2}{1-c\sqrt{x}}\right)}{c^2} + \frac{b \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{1-c\sqrt{x}}\right)}{c^2}$$

Result(type 4, 185 leaves):

$$-\frac{a \ln(c\sqrt{x}-1)}{c^2} - \frac{a \ln(1+c\sqrt{x})}{c^2} - \frac{b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \ln(c\sqrt{x}-1)}{c^2} - \frac{b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \ln(1+c\sqrt{x})}{c^2} - \frac{b \ln(c\sqrt{x}-1)^2}{4c^2} + \frac{b \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{c^2}$$

$$+ \frac{b \ln(c\sqrt{x} - 1) \ln\left(\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2c^2} + \frac{b \ln(1 + c\sqrt{x})^2}{4c^2} + \frac{b \ln\left(-\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2c^2} - \frac{b \ln\left(-\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(1 + c\sqrt{x})}{2c^2}$$

Problem 14: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})}{x^2(-c^2x + 1)} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 105 leaves, 9 steps):

$$b c^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) + \frac{-a - b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})}{x} + \frac{c^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}))^2}{b} + 2c^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})) \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{1 + c\sqrt{x}}\right) - b c^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{1 + c\sqrt{x}}\right) - \frac{bc}{\sqrt{x}}$$

Result (type 4, 314 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{a}{x} + 2c^2 a \ln(c\sqrt{x}) - c^2 a \ln(1 + c\sqrt{x}) - c^2 a \ln(c\sqrt{x} - 1) - \frac{b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x})}{x} + 2c^2 b \ln(c\sqrt{x}) \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) - c^2 b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \ln(1 + c\sqrt{x}) \\ & - c^2 b \operatorname{arctanh}(c\sqrt{x}) \ln(c\sqrt{x} - 1) + \frac{c^2 b \ln(1 + c\sqrt{x})}{2} - \frac{c^2 b \ln(c\sqrt{x} - 1)}{2} - \frac{bc}{\sqrt{x}} - c^2 b \operatorname{dilog}(1 + c\sqrt{x}) - c^2 b \ln(c\sqrt{x}) \ln(1 + c\sqrt{x}) \\ & - c^2 b \operatorname{dilog}(c\sqrt{x}) - \frac{c^2 b \ln(c\sqrt{x} - 1)^2}{4} + c^2 b \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{c^2 b \ln(c\sqrt{x} - 1) \ln\left(\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{c^2 b \ln(1 + c\sqrt{x})^2}{4} \\ & + \frac{c^2 b \ln\left(-\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2} - \frac{c^2 b \ln\left(-\frac{c\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(1 + c\sqrt{x})}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Test results for the 143 problems in "7.3.4 u (a+b arctanh(c x))^p.txt"

Problem 10: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (dxc + d)^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 78 leaves, 4 steps):

$$b d^3 x + \frac{b d^3 (cx + 1)^2}{4c} + \frac{b d^3 (cx + 1)^3}{12c} + \frac{d^3 (cx + 1)^4 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{4c} + \frac{2 b d^3 \ln(-cx + 1)}{c}$$

Result (type 3, 161 leaves):

$$\frac{c^3 x^4 a d^3}{4} + c^2 x^3 a d^3 + \frac{3 c x^2 a d^3}{2} + a x d^3 + \frac{d^3 a}{4c} + \frac{c^3 b d^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) x^4}{4} + c^2 b d^3 x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) + \frac{3 c b d^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) x^2}{2} + b d^3 x \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)$$

$$+ \frac{b d^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{4c} + \frac{c^2 b d^3 x^3}{12} + \frac{c b d^3 x^2}{2} + \frac{7 b d^3 x}{4} + \frac{2 b d^3 \ln(cx-1)}{c}$$

Problem 16: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{x(dx+c+d)} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 44 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{d} - \frac{b \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{2d}$$

Result(type 4, 155 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a \ln(cx)}{d} - \frac{a \ln(cx+1)}{d} + \frac{b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx)}{d} - \frac{b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx+1)}{d} + \frac{b \ln(cx+1)^2}{4d} + \frac{b \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2d} \\ & - \frac{b \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(cx+1)}{2d} + \frac{b \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2d} - \frac{b \operatorname{dilog}(cx+1)}{2d} - \frac{b \ln(cx) \ln(cx+1)}{2d} - \frac{b \operatorname{dilog}(cx)}{2d} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 17: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{x^3(dx+c+d)} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 139 leaves, 12 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{bc}{2dx} + \frac{b c^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{2d} + \frac{-a - b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{2x^2 d} + \frac{c(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{dx} - \frac{b c^2 \ln(x)}{d} + \frac{b c^2 \ln(-c^2 x^2 + 1)}{2d} + \frac{c^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{d} \\ & - \frac{b c^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{2d} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 285 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{a}{2dx^2} + \frac{c^2 a \ln(cx)}{d} + \frac{ca}{dx} - \frac{c^2 a \ln(cx+1)}{d} - \frac{b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{2dx^2} + \frac{c^2 b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx)}{d} + \frac{cb \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{dx} - \frac{c^2 b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx+1)}{d} \\ & + \frac{3c^2 b \ln(cx+1)}{4d} + \frac{c^2 b \ln(cx-1)}{4d} - \frac{bc}{2dx} - \frac{c^2 b \ln(cx)}{d} - \frac{c^2 b \operatorname{dilog}(cx+1)}{2d} - \frac{c^2 b \ln(cx) \ln(cx+1)}{2d} - \frac{c^2 b \operatorname{dilog}(cx)}{2d} + \frac{c^2 b \ln(cx+1)^2}{4d} \\ & + \frac{c^2 b \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2d} - \frac{c^2 b \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(cx+1)}{2d} + \frac{c^2 b \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2d} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 24: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(dxc + d)^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{x} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 268 leaves, 19 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & abcd^2x + b^2cd^2x \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) + \frac{3d^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2} + 2cd^2x(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 + \frac{c^2d^2x^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2} - 2d^2(a \\ & + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(-1 + \frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right) - 4bd^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right) + \frac{b^2d^2 \ln(-c^2x^2 + 1)}{2} - 2b^2d^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right) \\ & - b^2d^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right) + b^2d^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right) + \frac{b^2d^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right)}{2} \\ & - \frac{b^2d^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{-cx + 1}\right)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 1081 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d^2a^2c^2x^2}{2} + d^2b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln(cx) - d^2b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln\left(\frac{(cx + 1)^2}{-c^2x^2 + 1} - 1\right) + d^2b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{cx + 1}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2 + 1}}\right) \\ & + 2d^2b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{cx + 1}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2 + 1}}\right) + d^2b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln\left(1 - \frac{cx + 1}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2 + 1}}\right) + 2d^2b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{cx + 1}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2 + 1}}\right) \\ & - d^2b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(cx + 1)^2}{-c^2x^2 + 1}\right) - 4d^2b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln\left(1 + \frac{I(cx + 1)}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2 + 1}}\right) - 4d^2b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln\left(1 - \frac{I(cx + 1)}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2 + 1}}\right) - d^2ab \operatorname{dilog}(cx \\ & + 1) - d^2ab \operatorname{dilog}(cx) + \frac{5ab \ln(cx - 1)d^2}{2} + \frac{3ab \ln(cx + 1)d^2}{2} + 2a^2cx d^2 \\ & - \frac{I d^2 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(I\left(\frac{(cx + 1)^2}{-c^2x^2 + 1} - 1\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\frac{(cx + 1)^2}{-c^2x^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(cx + 1)^2}{-c^2x^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2} \\ & - \frac{I d^2 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(cx + 1)^2}{-c^2x^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\frac{(cx + 1)^2}{-c^2x^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(cx + 1)^2}{-c^2x^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2} + 2d^2ab \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{I d^2 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I \left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} - 1 \right)}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}} \right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2} + d^2 a b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) c^2 x^2 + 4 a b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) c x d^2 - d^2 a b \ln(cx) \ln(cx+1) \\
& + \frac{d^2 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 c^2 x^2}{2} + 2 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 c x d^2 + a b c d^2 x + b^2 c d^2 x \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \\
& + \frac{I d^2 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(I \left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} - 1 \right) \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}} \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I \left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} - 1 \right)}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}} \right) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2} + d^2 a^2 \ln(cx) - 2 d^2 b^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(3, \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}} \right) - 2 d^2 b^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(3, \frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}} \right) + \frac{d^2 b^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(3, -\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} \right)}{2} + \frac{3 d^2 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2} - 4 d^2 b^2 \operatorname{dilog} \left(1 + \frac{I (cx+1)}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}} \right) \\
& - 4 d^2 b^2 \operatorname{dilog} \left(1 - \frac{I (cx+1)}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}} \right) + d^2 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) - d^2 b^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 25: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal (type 4, 283 leaves, 17 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2 c d^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x))^2 - \frac{d^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x))^2}{x} + c^2 d^2 x (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x))^2 - 4 c d^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x))^2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(-1 + \frac{2}{-c x + 1} \right) - 2 b c d^2 (a \\
& + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x)) \ln \left(\frac{2}{-c x + 1} \right) + 2 b c d^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x)) \ln \left(2 - \frac{2}{c x + 1} \right) - b^2 c d^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-c x + 1} \right) - 2 b c d^2 (a \\
& + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x)) \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-c x + 1} \right) + 2 b c d^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x)) \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{-c x + 1} \right) - b^2 c d^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{c x + 1} \right) \\
& + b^2 c d^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{-c x + 1} \right) - b^2 c d^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{-c x + 1} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 6038 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 26: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(c d x + d)^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x))^2}{x^4} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 374 leaves, 28 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{b^2 c^2 d^3}{3x} + \frac{b^2 c^3 d^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{3} - \frac{bc d^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{3x^2} - \frac{3b c^2 d^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{x} + \frac{29 c^3 d^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{6} \\
& - \frac{d^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{3x^3} - \frac{3c d^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2x^2} - \frac{3c^2 d^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{x} - 2c^3 d^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(-1 + \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right) \\
& + 3b^2 c^3 d^3 \ln(x) - \frac{3b^2 c^3 d^3 \ln(-c^2 x^2 + 1)}{2} + \frac{20b c^3 d^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{3} - b c^3 d^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right) \\
& + b c^3 d^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right) - \frac{10b^2 c^3 d^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{3} + \frac{b^2 c^3 d^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{2} \\
& - \frac{b^2 c^3 d^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 1336 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{I c^3 d^3 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} - 1\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2} \\
& - \frac{I c^3 d^3 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2} - \frac{3c^2 d^3 a b}{x} - \frac{c d^3 a b}{3x^2} - \frac{3c d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2x^2} \\
& - \frac{c d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{3x^2} - \frac{3c^2 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{x} - \frac{3c^2 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{x} + 2c^3 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right) \\
& + c^3 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln\left(1 - \frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right) - c^3 d^3 a b \operatorname{dilog}(cx) + \frac{20c^3 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln\left(1 + \frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right)}{3} - \frac{c^3 d^3 b^2 \sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}{3(-\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1} + cx + 1)} \\
& + \frac{c^3 d^3 b^2 \sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}{3(\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1} + cx + 1)} + c^3 d^3 b^2 \ln(cx) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 + c^3 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right) - c^3 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}\right) - c^3 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} - 1\right) + 2c^3 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right) + \frac{20c^3 d^3 a b \ln(cx)}{3} \\
& - \frac{11c^3 d^3 a b \ln(cx+1)}{6} - \frac{29c^3 d^3 a b \ln(cx-1)}{6} - c^3 d^3 a b \operatorname{dilog}(cx+1) - \frac{2d^3 a b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{3x^3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{I c^3 d^3 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}-1\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}-1\right)}{1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2} \\
& + \frac{I c^3 d^3 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}-1\right)}{1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2} - \frac{3 c d^3 a^2}{2 x^2} - \frac{3 c^2 d^3 a^2}{x} - \frac{d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{3 x^3} + 3 c^3 d^3 b^2 \ln\left(1+\frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right) \\
& - 2 c^3 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right) + \frac{c^3 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}\right)}{2} - 2 c^3 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right) - \frac{20 c^3 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right)}{3} \\
& + \frac{20 c^3 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(1+\frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right)}{3} + 3 c^3 d^3 b^2 \ln\left(\frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2+1}}-1\right) - \frac{11 c^3 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{6} + c^3 d^3 a^2 \ln(cx) - \frac{d^3 a^2}{3 x^3} \\
& + 2 c^3 d^3 a b \ln(cx) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) - c^3 d^3 a b \ln(cx) \ln(cx+1) - \frac{3 c d^3 a b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{x^2} - \frac{6 c^2 d^3 a b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{x} - \frac{8 b^2 c^3 d^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 27: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(cdx+d)^3 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{x^5} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 259 leaves, 18 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{b^2 c^2 d^3}{12 x^2} - \frac{b^2 c^3 d^3}{x} + b^2 c^4 d^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) - \frac{b c d^3 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{6 x^3} - \frac{b c^2 d^3 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{x^2} - \frac{7 b c^3 d^3 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{2 x} \\
& - \frac{d^3 (cx+1)^4 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{4 x^4} + 4 a b c^4 d^3 \ln(x) + \frac{11 b^2 c^4 d^3 \ln(x)}{3} + 4 b c^4 d^3 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx+1}\right) - \frac{11 b^2 c^4 d^3 \ln(-c^2 x^2+1)}{6} \\
& - 2 b^2 c^4 d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -cx) + 2 b^2 c^4 d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, cx) + 2 b^2 c^4 d^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1-\frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 645 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{c d^3 a b}{6 x^3} - \frac{7 c^3 d^3 a b}{2 x} - \frac{c^2 d^3 a b}{x^2} - \frac{c d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{6 x^3} - \frac{3 c^2 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2 x^2} - \frac{c^2 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{x^2} - \frac{7 c^3 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{2 x} - \frac{c^3 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{x} \\
& - \frac{c d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{x^3} + 4 c^4 d^3 b^2 \ln(cx) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) - \frac{c^4 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx+1)}{4} - \frac{15 c^4 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx-1)}{4} - 2 c^4 d^3 b^2 \ln(cx) \ln(cx)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + 1) + \frac{15c^4 d^3 b^2 \ln(cx-1) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8} - \frac{c^4 d^3 b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(cx+1)}{8} + \frac{c^4 d^3 b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8} + 4c^4 d^3 ab \ln(cx) \\
& - \frac{c^4 d^3 ab \ln(cx+1)}{4} - \frac{15c^4 d^3 ab \ln(cx-1)}{4} - \frac{d^3 ab \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{2x^4} - \frac{d^3 a^2}{4x^4} - \frac{7c^4 d^3 b^2 \ln(cx-1)}{3} - 2c^4 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{dilog}(cx+1) - 2c^4 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{dilog}(cx) \\
& - \frac{15c^4 d^3 b^2 \ln(cx-1)^2}{16} + 2c^4 d^3 b^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{c^4 d^3 b^2 \ln(cx+1)^2}{16} - \frac{cd^3 a^2}{x^3} - \frac{3c^2 d^3 a^2}{2x^2} - \frac{c^3 d^3 a^2}{x} - \frac{d^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{4x^4} \\
& + \frac{11c^4 d^3 b^2 \ln(cx)}{3} - \frac{4c^4 d^3 b^2 \ln(cx+1)}{3} - \frac{2cd^3 ab \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{x^3} - \frac{3c^2 d^3 ab \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{x^2} - \frac{2c^3 d^3 ab \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{x} - \frac{b^2 c^2 d^3}{12x^2} - \frac{b^2 c^3 d^3}{x}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 28: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{x^2 (cdx + d)} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 160 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{c(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{d} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{dx} + \frac{2bc(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{d} - \frac{c(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{d} \\
& - \frac{b^2 c \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{d} + \frac{bc(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{d} + \frac{b^2 c \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{2d}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 7285 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 29: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{x^3 (cdx + d)} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 242 leaves, 17 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{bc(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{dx} - \frac{c^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2d} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2x^2 d} + \frac{c(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{dx} + \frac{b^2 c^2 \ln(x)}{d} - \frac{b^2 c^2 \ln(-c^2 x^2 + 1)}{2d} \\
& - \frac{2bc^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{d} + \frac{c^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{d} + \frac{b^2 c^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{d} \\
& - \frac{bc^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{d} - \frac{b^2 c^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{2d}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 1849 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{I c^2 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I (cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2 d} - \frac{I c^2 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I (cx+1)^2}{(-c^2 x^2+1)\left(1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}\right)}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2 d} \\
& + \frac{I c^2 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}-1\right)}{1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2 d} + \frac{I c^2 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I (cx+1)}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I (cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{d} - \frac{a^2}{2 d x^2} - \frac{c a b}{d x} \\
& + \frac{I c^2 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I (cx+1)^2}{(-c^2 x^2+1)\left(1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2 d} \\
& - \frac{I c^2 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}-1\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}-1\right)}{1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2 d} \\
& + \frac{I c^2 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I (cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I (cx+1)^2}{(-c^2 x^2+1)\left(1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2 d} \\
& - \frac{I c^2 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I (cx+1)}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I (cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2 d} - \frac{I c^2 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}-1\right)}{1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2 d} \\
& + \frac{c a^2}{d x} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2 d x^2} - \frac{2 c^2 b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right)}{d} - \frac{2 c^2 b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right)}{d} + \frac{2 c^2 b^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right)}{d} \\
& - \frac{2 c^2 b^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(1+\frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right)}{d} + \frac{3 c^2 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2 d} - \frac{2 c^2 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^3}{3 d} + \frac{c^2 a^2 \ln(cx)}{d} - \frac{c^2 a^2 \ln(cx+1)}{d} + \frac{c^2 b^2 \ln\left(\frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2+1}}-1\right)}{d} \\
& + \frac{c^2 b^2 \ln\left(1+\frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2+1}}\right)}{d} - \frac{c^2 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{d} - \frac{c b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{d x} + \frac{c b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{d x} - \frac{c^2 a b \operatorname{dilog}(cx+1)}{d} - \frac{c^2 a b \operatorname{dilog}(cx)}{d}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{c^2 a b \ln(cx+1)^2}{2d} + \frac{c^2 a b \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{d} + \frac{c^2 b^2 \ln(cx) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{d} + \frac{c^2 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right)}{d} \\
& - \frac{c^2 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{d} + \frac{2 c^2 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right)}{d} + \frac{2 c^2 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right)}{d} \\
& + \frac{c^2 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln\left(1 - \frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right)}{d} - \frac{2 c^2 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln\left(1 + \frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right)}{d} - \frac{c^2 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln(cx+1)}{d} \\
& + \frac{2 c^2 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln\left(\frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right)}{d} + \frac{c^2 b^2 \ln(2) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{d} - \frac{2 c^2 a b \ln(cx)}{d} + \frac{3 c^2 a b \ln(cx+1)}{2d} + \frac{c^2 a b \ln(cx-1)}{2d} - \frac{a b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{d x^2} \\
& + \frac{I c^2 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} - 1\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2d} \\
& - \frac{I c^2 b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{(-c^2 x^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}\right)}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2d} - \frac{2 c^2 a b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx+1)}{d} \\
& - \frac{c^2 a b \ln(cx) \ln(cx+1)}{d} - \frac{c^2 a b \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(cx+1)}{d} + \frac{c^2 a b \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{d} + \frac{2 c^2 a b \ln(cx) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{d} \\
& + \frac{2 c a b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{d x}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 30: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{x^4 (cdx + d)} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 314 leaves, 26 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{b^2 c^2}{3dx} + \frac{b^2 c^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{3d} - \frac{bc(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{3x^2 d} + \frac{b c^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{dx} + \frac{5 c^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{6d} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{3x^3 d} \\
& + \frac{c(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2x^2 d} - \frac{c^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{dx} - \frac{b^2 c^3 \ln(x)}{d} + \frac{b^2 c^3 \ln(-c^2 x^2 + 1)}{2d} + \frac{8 b c^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{3d}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{c^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{d} - \frac{4b^2 c^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{3d} + \frac{bc^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{d} \\
& + \frac{b^2 c^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{2d}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type ?, 2018 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 31: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{(cdx + d)^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 249 leaves, 26 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{b^2}{16c^3 d^3 (cx+1)^2} + \frac{13b^2}{16c^3 d^3 (cx+1)} - \frac{13b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{16d^3 c^3} - \frac{b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{4c^3 d^3 (cx+1)^2} + \frac{7b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{4c^3 d^3 (cx+1)} - \frac{7(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{8d^3 c^3} \\
& - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2c^3 d^3 (cx+1)^2} + \frac{2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{c^3 d^3 (cx+1)} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{d^3 c^3} + \frac{b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{d^3 c^3} \\
& + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{2d^3 c^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 1249 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{I b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{c^3 d^3} - \frac{I b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{(-c^2 x^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2c^3 d^3} \\
& - \frac{I b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{(-c^2 x^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2c^3 d^3} - \frac{a^2}{2c^3 d^3 (cx+1)^2} + \frac{2a^2}{c^3 d^3 (cx+1)} + \frac{a^2 \ln(cx+1)}{c^3 d^3} \\
& + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}\right)}{2c^3 d^3} - \frac{7b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{8c^3 d^3} + \frac{2b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^3}{3c^3 d^3} \\
& + \frac{I b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{(-c^2 x^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2c^3 d^3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{I b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I (cx+1)^2}{(-c^2 x^2 + 1) \left(1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} \right)} \right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2 c^3 d^3} + \frac{I b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I (cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} \right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2 c^3 d^3} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) x^2}{16 c d^3 (cx+1)^2} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) x}{8 c^2 d^3 (cx+1)^2} \\
& - \frac{3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) x}{4 c^2 d^3 (cx+1)} - \frac{a b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{c^3 d^3 (cx+1)^2} + \frac{4 a b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{c^3 d^3 (cx+1)} + \frac{a b \ln \left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln(cx+1)}{c^3 d^3} - \frac{a b \ln \left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln \left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)}{c^3 d^3} \\
& + \frac{2 a b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx+1)}{c^3 d^3} + \frac{I b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I (cx+1)}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}} \right)^2 \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I (cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} \right) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2 c^3 d^3} - \frac{b^2}{64 c^3 d^3 (cx+1)^2} + \frac{3 b^2}{8 c^3 d^3 (cx+1)} \\
& + \frac{7 a b}{4 c^3 d^3 (cx+1)} - \frac{3 b^2 x}{8 c^2 d^3 (cx+1)} - \frac{b^2 x^2}{64 c d^3 (cx+1)^2} + \frac{b^2 x}{32 c^2 d^3 (cx+1)^2} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln(cx+1)}{c^3 d^3} \\
& - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, -\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} \right)}{c^3 d^3} - \frac{2 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln \left(\frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2 x^2 + 1}} \right)}{c^3 d^3} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{2 c^3 d^3 (cx+1)^2} + \frac{2 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{c^3 d^3 (cx+1)} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{16 c^3 d^3 (cx+1)^2} \\
& + \frac{3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{4 c^3 d^3 (cx+1)} + \frac{7 a b \ln(cx-1)}{8 c^3 d^3} - \frac{7 a b \ln(cx+1)}{8 c^3 d^3} - \frac{a b \ln(cx+1)^2}{2 c^3 d^3} - \frac{a b \operatorname{dilog} \left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)}{c^3 d^3} - \frac{b^2 \ln(2) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{c^3 d^3} - \frac{a b}{4 c^3 d^3 (cx+1)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 32: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{x^2 (cdx + d)^3} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 428 leaves, 36 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{b^2 c}{16 d^3 (cx+1)^2} - \frac{19 b^2 c}{16 d^3 (cx+1)} + \frac{19 b^2 c \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{16 d^3} - \frac{b c (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{4 d^3 (cx+1)^2} - \frac{9 b c (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{4 d^3 (cx+1)} + \frac{17 c (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{8 d^3} \\
& - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{x d^3} - \frac{c (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2 d^3 (cx+1)^2} - \frac{2 c (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{d^3 (cx+1)} + \frac{6 c (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(-1 + \frac{2}{-cx+1} \right)}{d^3} \\
& - \frac{3 c (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln \left(\frac{2}{cx+1} \right)}{d^3} + \frac{2 b c (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln \left(2 - \frac{2}{cx+1} \right)}{d^3} + \frac{3 b c (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx+1} \right)}{d^3} \\
& - \frac{3 b c (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{-cx+1} \right)}{d^3} + \frac{3 b c (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{cx+1} \right)}{d^3} - \frac{b^2 c \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{cx+1} \right)}{d^3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{3b^2c \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{2d^3} + \frac{3b^2c \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{2d^3} + \frac{3b^2c \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{2d^3}$$

Result(type ?, 7646 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 33: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{(cx+1)^4} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 158 leaves, 18 steps):

$$-\frac{b^2}{54c(cx+1)^3} - \frac{5b^2}{144c(cx+1)^2} - \frac{11b^2}{144c(cx+1)} + \frac{11b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{144c} - \frac{b(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{9c(cx+1)^3} - \frac{b(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{12c(cx+1)^2} - \frac{b(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{12c(cx+1)} \\ + \frac{(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{24c} - \frac{(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{3c(cx+1)^3}$$

Result(type 3, 385 leaves):

$$-\frac{a^2}{3c(cx+1)^3} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{3c(cx+1)^3} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{9c(cx+1)^3} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{12c(cx+1)^2} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{12c(cx+1)} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx+1)}{24c} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx-1)}{24c} \\ - \frac{b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{48c} + \frac{b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(cx+1)}{48c} + \frac{b^2 \ln(cx-1) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{48c} - \frac{b^2 \ln(cx+1)^2}{96c} - \frac{b^2 \ln(cx-1)^2}{96c} \\ + \frac{11b^2 \ln(cx+1)}{288c} - \frac{11b^2 \ln(cx-1)}{288c} - \frac{11b^2}{144c(cx+1)} - \frac{5b^2}{144c(cx+1)^2} - \frac{b^2}{54c(cx+1)^3} - \frac{2ab \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{3c(cx+1)^3} - \frac{ab}{9c(cx+1)^3} \\ - \frac{ab}{12c(cx+1)^2} - \frac{ab}{12c(cx+1)} + \frac{ab \ln(cx+1)}{24c} - \frac{ab \ln(cx-1)}{24c}$$

Problem 34: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{-acx^2 + cx} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 65 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{-ax+1}\right)}{c} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{-ax+1}\right)}{c} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{-ax+1}\right)}{2c}$$

Result(type 4, 716 leaves):

$$\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln(ax)}{c} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln(ax-1)}{c} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2a^2+1} - 1\right)}{c} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)}{c}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{c} - \frac{2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{c} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(1 - \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{c} \\
& + \frac{2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{c} - \frac{2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{c} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{c} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2c} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{c} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^3 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{c} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2c} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^3 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2c} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2c} \\
& + \frac{\ln(2) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{c}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 35: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (cx+1)^3 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 288 leaves, 26 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& 3ab^2x + \frac{b^3x}{4} - \frac{b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{4c} + 3b^3x \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) + \frac{b^2cx^2(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{4} + \frac{4b(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{c} + \frac{21bx(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{4} \\
& + \frac{3bcx^2(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2} + \frac{b^2cx^3(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{4} + \frac{(cx+1)^4(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{4c} - \frac{11b^2(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{c} \\
& - \frac{6b(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{c} + \frac{3b^3 \ln(-c^2x^2+1)}{2c} - \frac{11b^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{2c}
\end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{6b^2(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))\operatorname{polylog}\left(2,1-\frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{c}+\frac{3b^3\operatorname{polylog}\left(3,1-\frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{c}$$

Result(type 4, 962 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} &-\frac{6ab^2\ln(cx-1)\ln\left(\frac{cx}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{c}+\frac{c^2ab^2x^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{2}+\frac{9ca^2b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)x^2}{2}+\frac{9cab^2\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2x^2}{2}+3cab^2\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)x^2 \\ &+3c^2x^3ab^2\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2+3c^2x^3a^2b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)+\frac{3c^3a^2bx^4\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{4}+\frac{3c^3ab^2x^4\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{4}-\frac{6Ib^3\pi\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{c} \\ &+\frac{12ab^2\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)\ln(cx-1)}{c}+c^2x^3a^3+\frac{3cx^2a^3}{2}+\frac{c^3x^4a^3}{4}+\frac{4b^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{c}-\frac{3b^3\ln\left(1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)}{c}+\frac{b^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^3}{4c} \\ &+\frac{3b^3\operatorname{polylog}\left(3,-\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)}{c}-\frac{11b^3\operatorname{dilog}\left(1-\frac{I(cx+1)}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)}{c}-\frac{11b^3\operatorname{dilog}\left(1+\frac{I(cx+1)}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)}{c}+\frac{21b^3x\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{4}+b^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^3x \\ &+\frac{21a^2bx}{4}-\frac{13ab^2}{4c}-\frac{b^3}{4c}+\frac{3ca^2bx^2}{2}+\frac{c^2a^2bx^3}{4}+\frac{cab^2x^2}{4}+\frac{21a^2b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)x}{2}+3a^2b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)x+3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2xab^2 \\ &+\frac{6b^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2\ln(cx-1)}{c}-\frac{6b^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)\operatorname{polylog}\left(2,-\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)}{c}-\frac{11b^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)\ln\left(1-\frac{I(cx+1)}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)}{c} \\ &-\frac{11b^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)\ln\left(1+\frac{I(cx+1)}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)}{c}+\frac{3ab^2\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{4c}+\frac{3a^2b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{4c}-\frac{6ab^2\operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{cx}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{c}-\frac{6b^3\ln(2)\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{c} \\ &+\frac{6a^2b\ln(cx-1)}{c}+\frac{3ab^2\ln^2(cx-1)}{c}+\frac{4ab^2\ln(cx+1)}{c}+\frac{7ab^2\ln(cx-1)}{c}+c^2x^3b^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^3+\frac{c^2b^3x^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{4} \\ &+\frac{c^3b^3x^4\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^3}{4}+\frac{cb^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)x^2}{4}+\frac{3cb^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2x^2}{2}+\frac{3cb^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^3x^2}{2}+\frac{a^3}{4c}+a^3x \\ &-\frac{6Ib^3\pi\operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{c}+\frac{6Ib^3\pi\operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)^2\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{c}+3ab^2x+\frac{11b^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{4c}+3b^3x\operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \\ &+\frac{b^3x}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 36: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (cx+1)(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 181 leaves, 11 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3b(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2c} + \frac{3bx(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2} + \frac{(cx+1)^2(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{2c} - \frac{3b^2(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))\ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{c} \\ & - \frac{3b(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2\ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{c} - \frac{3b^3\operatorname{polylog}\left(2,1-\frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{2c} - \frac{3b^2(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))\operatorname{polylog}\left(2,1-\frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{c} \\ & + \frac{3b^3\operatorname{polylog}\left(3,1-\frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{2c} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type ?, 6502 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 37: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{(cx+1)^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 127 leaves, 11 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{3b^3}{4c(cx+1)} + \frac{3b^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{4c} - \frac{3b^2(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{2c(cx+1)} + \frac{3b(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{4c} - \frac{3b(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{2c(cx+1)} + \frac{(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{2c} \\ & - \frac{(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^3}{c(cx+1)} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 3, 1912 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{3Ib^3\pi\operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{(-c^2x^2+1)\left(1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)}\right)^2\operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2x}{8(cx+1)} + \frac{3ab^2\ln(cx-1)\ln\left(\frac{cx}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{4c} \\ & - \frac{3ab^2\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)\ln(cx-1)}{2c} - \frac{3b^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2\ln(cx-1)}{4c} - \frac{3a^2b\ln(cx-1)}{4c} - \frac{3ab^2\ln(cx-1)^2}{8c} + \frac{3ab^2\ln(cx+1)}{4c} - \frac{3ab^2\ln(cx-1)}{4c} \\ & - \frac{3b^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2\ln\left(\frac{cx+1}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)}{2c} + \frac{3b^3\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2\ln(cx+1)}{4c} + \frac{3a^2b\ln(cx+1)}{4c} - \frac{3ab^2\ln(cx+1)^2}{8c} \\ & + \frac{3Ib^3\pi\operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)\operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{(-c^2x^2+1)\left(1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)}\right)\operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{8c(cx+1)} \\ & + \frac{3Ib^3\pi\operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)\operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{(-c^2x^2+1)\left(1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)}\right)\operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)\operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2x}{8(cx+1)} - \frac{3ab^2}{2c(cx+1)} - \frac{3a^2b}{2c(cx+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{3b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{4c(cx+1)} - \frac{3b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{4c(cx+1)} - \frac{b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^3}{2c(cx+1)} + \frac{b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^3 x}{2(cx+1)} + \frac{3b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 x}{4(cx+1)} + \frac{3b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) x}{4(cx+1)} \\
& + \frac{3ab^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \ln(cx+1)}{2c} - \frac{3ab^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4c} + \frac{3ab^2 \ln\left(-\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(cx+1)}{4c} \\
& - \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 x}{4(cx+1)} \\
& - \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{(-c^2x^2+1)\left(1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 x}{8(cx+1)} \\
& + \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 x}{8(cx+1)} - \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{4c(cx+1)} \\
& - \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{(-c^2x^2+1)\left(1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{8c(cx+1)} \\
& + \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)}{\sqrt{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{8c(cx+1)} \\
& - \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{(-c^2x^2+1)\left(1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{8c(cx+1)} - \frac{3b^3}{8c(cx+1)} - \frac{3ab^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{c(cx+1)} - \frac{3a^2 b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{c(cx+1)} \\
& - \frac{3ab^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{c(cx+1)} + \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 x}{4(cx+1)} + \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 x}{8(cx+1)} \\
& + \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(cx+1)^2}{(-c^2x^2+1)\left(1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 x}{8(cx+1)} - \frac{3Ib^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1+\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 x}{4(cx+1)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{3 I b^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I (c x + 1)^2}{(-c^2 x^2 + 1) \left(1 + \frac{(c x + 1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} \right)} \right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c x)^2}{8 c (c x + 1)} - \frac{3 I b^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(c x + 1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}} \right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c x)^2}{4 c (c x + 1)} \\
& + \frac{3 I b^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(c x + 1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1}} \right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c x)^2}{4 c (c x + 1)} + \frac{3 I b^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I (c x + 1)^2}{-c^2 x^2 + 1} \right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c x)^2}{8 c (c x + 1)} + \frac{3 I b^3 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(c x)^2 x}{4 (c x + 1)} + \frac{3 I b^3 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(c x)^2}{4 c (c x + 1)} \\
& - \frac{a^3}{c (c x + 1)} + \frac{3 b^3 x}{8 (c x + 1)}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 38: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x))^3}{(c x + 1)^4} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 249 leaves, 42 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{b^3}{108 c (c x + 1)^3} - \frac{19 b^3}{576 c (c x + 1)^2} - \frac{85 b^3}{576 c (c x + 1)} + \frac{85 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c x)}{576 c} - \frac{b^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x))}{18 c (c x + 1)^3} - \frac{5 b^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x))}{48 c (c x + 1)^2} \\
& - \frac{11 b^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x))}{48 c (c x + 1)} + \frac{11 b (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x))^2}{96 c} - \frac{b (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x))^2}{6 c (c x + 1)^3} - \frac{b (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x))^2}{8 c (c x + 1)^2} - \frac{b (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x))^2}{8 c (c x + 1)} \\
& + \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x))^3}{24 c} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(c x))^3}{3 c (c x + 1)^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 3672 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 39: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(a x)^3}{a c x^2 + c x} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 87 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(a x)^3 \ln \left(2 - \frac{2}{a x + 1} \right)}{c} - \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(a x)^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{a x + 1} \right)}{2 c} - \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(a x) \operatorname{polylog} \left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{a x + 1} \right)}{2 c} - \frac{3 \operatorname{polylog} \left(4, -1 + \frac{2}{a x + 1} \right)}{4 c}$$

Result (type 4, 1225 leaves):

$$- \frac{I \operatorname{arctanh}(a x)^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I (a x + 1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1) \left(1 + \frac{(a x + 1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} \right)} \right)^3}{2 c} + \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I \left(\frac{(a x + 1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1 \right)}{1 + \frac{(a x + 1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(a x)^3}{2 c} - \frac{I \operatorname{arctanh}(a x)^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I (a x + 1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} \right)^3}{2 c}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln(ax)}{c} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)^2}{c} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{2c} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^2}{2c} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{2c} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}{2c} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{2c} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln(ax+1)}{c} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln\left(1 + \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{c} \\
& + \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{c} - \frac{6 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{c} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln\left(1 - \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{c} \\
& + \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{c} - \frac{6 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{c} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{c} \\
& + \frac{2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{c} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln(2)}{c} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^4}{2c} + \frac{6 \operatorname{polylog}\left(4, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{c} + \frac{6 \operatorname{polylog}\left(4, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{c} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{2c}
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(I \left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1 \right) \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I \left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1 \right)}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{2c}$$

Problem 40: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{x^3 (acx+c)} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 287 leaves, 18 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2c} - \frac{3a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2cx} - \frac{a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{2c} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{2cx^2} + \frac{a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{cx} + \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln \left(2 - \frac{2}{ax+1} \right)}{c} \\ & - \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln \left(2 - \frac{2}{ax+1} \right)}{c} + \frac{a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln \left(2 - \frac{2}{ax+1} \right)}{c} - \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1} \right)}{2c} \\ & + \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1} \right)}{c} - \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1} \right)}{2c} + \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1} \right)}{2c} \\ & - \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog} \left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1} \right)}{2c} - \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(4, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1} \right)}{4c} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 663 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)}{c} - \frac{6a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)}{c} - \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln \left(1 - \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)}{c} \\ & - \frac{6a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)}{c} + \frac{6a^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(3, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)}{c} + \frac{6a^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(3, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)}{c} \\ & + \frac{a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln \left(1 + \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)}{c} + \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)}{c} - \frac{6a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog} \left(3, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)}{c} \\ & + \frac{a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln \left(1 - \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)}{c} + \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)}{c} - \frac{6a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog} \left(3, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)}{c} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^4}{2c} + \frac{6a^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(4, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)}{c} + \frac{6a^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(4, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)}{c} + \frac{a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{cx} - \frac{3a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2cx} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{2cx^2} \\
& -\frac{3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2c} + \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)}{c} + \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)}{c} + \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{2c} \\
& + \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln\left(1 - \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)}{c} + \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln\left(1 + \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)}{c}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 45: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{ex + d} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 275 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{ec} + \frac{x(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{e} - \frac{2b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{ec} + \frac{d(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{e^2} \\
& - \frac{d(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln\left(\frac{2c(ex+d)}{(dc+e)(cx+1)}\right)}{e^2} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-cx+1}\right)}{ec} - \frac{bd(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{e^2} \\
& + \frac{bd(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2c(ex+d)}{(dc+e)(cx+1)}\right)}{e^2} - \frac{b^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{2e^2} + \frac{b^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2c(ex+d)}{(dc+e)(cx+1)}\right)}{2e^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 13911 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 46: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{ex + d} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 184 leaves, 1 step):

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{e} + \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2 \ln\left(\frac{2c(ex+d)}{(dc+e)(cx+1)}\right)}{e} + \frac{b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{e} \\
& - \frac{b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2c(ex+d)}{(dc+e)(cx+1)}\right)}{e} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{cx+1}\right)}{2e} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2c(ex+d)}{(dc+e)(cx+1)}\right)}{2e}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 1169 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{a^2 \ln(cex + dc)}{e} + \frac{b^2 \ln(cex + dc) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2}{e} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln\left(\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1} - 1\right) e + dc \left(1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)\right)}{e} \\
& - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)}{e} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)}{2e} \\
& + \frac{I b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1} - 1\right) e + dc \left(1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)\right)}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)^3}{2e} \\
& - \frac{I b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1} - 1\right) e + dc \left(1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)\right)}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(I\left(\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1} - 1\right) e + dc \left(1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)\right)\right)}{2e} \\
& + \frac{1}{2e} \left(I b^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1} - 1\right) e + dc \left(1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)\right)}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(I\left(\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1} - 1\right) e + dc \left(1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)\right)\right) \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1} \right) - \frac{I b^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I\left(\left(\frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1} - 1\right) e + dc \left(1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)\right)}{1 + \frac{(cx+1)^2}{-c^2x^2+1}}\right)^2}{2e} \\
& + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln\left(1 - \frac{(dc+e)(cx+1)^2}{(-c^2x^2+1)(-dc+e)}\right)}{dc+e} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{(dc+e)(cx+1)^2}{(-c^2x^2+1)(-dc+e)}\right)}{dc+e} \\
& - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{(dc+e)(cx+1)^2}{(-c^2x^2+1)(-dc+e)}\right)}{2(dc+e)} + \frac{cb^2 d \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)^2 \ln\left(1 - \frac{(dc+e)(cx+1)^2}{(-c^2x^2+1)(-dc+e)}\right)}{e(dc+e)} \\
& + \frac{cb^2 d \operatorname{arctanh}(cx) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{(dc+e)(cx+1)^2}{(-c^2x^2+1)(-dc+e)}\right)}{e(dc+e)} - \frac{cb^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{(dc+e)(cx+1)^2}{(-c^2x^2+1)(-dc+e)}\right)}{2e(dc+e)} + \frac{2ab \ln(cex + dc) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{e}
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{ab \ln(cex + dc) \ln\left(\frac{cex - e}{-dc - e}\right)}{e} + \frac{ab \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{cex - e}{-dc - e}\right)}{e} - \frac{ab \ln(cex + dc) \ln\left(\frac{cex + e}{-dc + e}\right)}{e} - \frac{ab \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{cex + e}{-dc + e}\right)}{e}$$

Problem 55: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{x} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 170 leaves, 23 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x^2 a^2}{12} - \frac{3ax \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{2} + \frac{a^3 x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{6} + \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4} - a^2 x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 + \frac{a^4 x^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4} - 2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(-1 + \frac{2}{-ax + 1}\right) \\ & - \frac{2 \ln(-x^2 a^2 + 1)}{3} - \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-ax + 1}\right) + \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{-ax + 1}\right) + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{-ax + 1}\right)}{2} \\ & - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{-ax + 1}\right)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 727 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(ax - 3)(ax + 1) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{2} + \frac{(x^2 a^2 - 4ax + 7)(ax + 1) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{6} \\ & - \frac{\pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax + 1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax + 1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(ax + 1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} + \frac{\pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax + 1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(ax + 1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} - 2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{ax + 1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) - 2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{ax + 1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) - \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(\frac{(ax + 1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right) + \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{ax + 1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \\ & + 2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{ax + 1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) + \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(1 - \frac{ax + 1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) + 2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{ax + 1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) + \frac{x^2 a^2}{12} - (ax \\ & + 1) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) + \ln(ax) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 - \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(ax + 1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right) - \frac{1}{12} \\ & - \frac{\pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax + 1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax + 1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(ax + 1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} + \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4} + \frac{4 \ln\left(1 + \frac{(ax + 1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}{3} + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{(ax + 1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$-a^2 x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 + \frac{a^4 x^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{2} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2$$

Problem 56: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 223 leaves, 12 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x^2 a^2 - 1}{20 a} - x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) - \frac{x(-x^2 a^2 + 1) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{10} + \frac{2(-x^2 a^2 + 1) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{5 a} + \frac{3(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{20 a} + \frac{8 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{15 a} \\ & + \frac{8 x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{15} + \frac{4 x(-x^2 a^2 + 1) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{15} + \frac{x(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{5} - \frac{8 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{-ax+1}\right)}{5 a} - \frac{\ln(-x^2 a^2 + 1)}{2 a} \\ & - \frac{8 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-ax+1}\right)}{5 a} + \frac{4 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{-ax+1}\right)}{5 a} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 891 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{20 a} + \frac{2 \operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^3}{5 a} + \frac{4 \operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{5 a} - \frac{7 a x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{10} \\ & - \frac{2 a^2 x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{3} + \frac{3 a^3 x^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{20} + \frac{a^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 x^5}{5} + \frac{a^2 x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{10} + \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}{a} + \frac{4 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}{5 a} \\ & - \frac{4 \operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{5 a} + \frac{2 \operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2}{5 a} \\ & - \frac{2 \operatorname{I} \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^2}{5 a} \\ & - \frac{2 \operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^2}{5 a} + \frac{2 \operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)^3}{5 a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{4 \operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{5a} \\
& + \frac{2 \operatorname{I} \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{\operatorname{I} (ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{\operatorname{I} (ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1) \left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} \right)} \right)}{5a} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{a} - \frac{4 \operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{5a} \\
& - \frac{8 \ln(2) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{5a} - \frac{8 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, -\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} \right)}{5a} + \frac{4 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln(ax+1)}{5a} + \frac{4 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln(ax-1)}{5a} \\
& - \frac{8 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln \left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)}{5a} + \frac{ax^2}{20} - \frac{11x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{10} + \frac{11 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{20a} + \frac{8 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{15a} + x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 60: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 38 leaves, 4 steps):

$$-\frac{x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{a^2} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2a^3} - \frac{\ln(-x^2 a^2 + 1)}{2a^3}$$

Result (type 3, 144 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{a^2} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln(ax-1)}{2a^3} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln(ax+1)}{2a^3} - \frac{\ln(ax-1)^2}{8a^3} + \frac{\ln(ax-1) \ln \left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)}{4a^3} - \frac{\ln(ax-1)}{2a^3} - \frac{\ln(ax+1)}{2a^3} \\
& - \frac{\ln(ax+1)^2}{8a^3} - \frac{\ln \left(-\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln \left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)}{4a^3} + \frac{\ln \left(-\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln(ax+1)}{4a^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 62: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{x(-x^2 a^2 + 1)} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 41 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} + \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln \left(2 - \frac{2}{ax+1} \right) - \frac{\operatorname{polylog} \left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1} \right)}{2}$$

Result(type 4, 129 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(ax) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln(ax+1)}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln(ax-1)}{2} - \frac{\ln(ax-1)^2}{8} + \frac{\operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{\ln(ax-1) \ln\left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4} \\ + \frac{\ln(ax+1)^2}{8} - \frac{\left(\ln(ax+1) - \ln\left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \ln\left(-\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4} - \frac{\operatorname{dilog}(ax+1)}{2} - \frac{\ln(ax) \ln(ax+1)}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{dilog}(ax)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 63: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{x^3 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 74 leaves, 7 steps):

$$-\frac{a}{2x} + \frac{a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{2x^2} + \frac{a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} + a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{ax+1}\right) - \frac{a^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1}\right)}{2}$$

Result(type 4, 208 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{2x^2} + a^2 \ln(ax) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) - \frac{a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln(ax+1)}{2} - \frac{a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln(ax-1)}{2} + \frac{a^2 \ln(ax+1)}{4} - \frac{a^2 \ln(ax-1)}{4} - \frac{a}{2x} \\ - \frac{a^2 \ln(ax-1)^2}{8} + \frac{a^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{a^2 \ln(ax-1) \ln\left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4} + \frac{a^2 \ln(ax+1)^2}{8} + \frac{a^2 \ln\left(-\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4} \\ - \frac{a^2 \ln\left(-\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(ax+1)}{4} - \frac{a^2 \operatorname{dilog}(ax+1)}{2} - \frac{a^2 \ln(ax) \ln(ax+1)}{2} - \frac{a^2 \operatorname{dilog}(ax)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 64: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{x (-x^2 a^2 + 1)} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 62 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{3} + \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{ax+1}\right) - \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1}\right) - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1}\right)}{2}$$

Result(type 4, 1196 leaves):

$$\frac{\pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 - \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) - 2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) + \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) + 2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) \\
& + \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(1 - \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) + 2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) + \ln(ax) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 - \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1} - 1\right) \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} + \ln(2) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln(ax+1)}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln(ax-1)}{2} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2+1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4} + \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2+1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1} - 1\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2+1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}\right)}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2+1)\left(1+\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}\right)}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1+\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4}$$

Problem 65: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{x^2(-x^2 a^2+1)} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 64 leaves, 6 steps):

$$a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{x} + \frac{a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{3} + 2a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{ax+1}\right) - a \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1}\right)$$

Result (type ?, 4502 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 66: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{-x^2 a^2+1} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 99 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{-\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{a^3} - \frac{x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{a^2} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^4}{4a^3} + \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{-ax+1}\right)}{a^3} + \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-ax+1}\right)}{a^3}}{2a^3}$$

Result (type 4, 796 leaves):

$$\frac{-\frac{x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{a^2} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln(ax-1)}{2a^3} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln(ax+1)}{2a^3} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right)}{a^3} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^4}{4a^3} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{a^3}}{2a^3} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}\right)^2 + \operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1+\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{2a^3}}{2a^3} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1+\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 + \operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}\right)}{4a^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\text{I arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \text{csgn}\left(\frac{\text{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^3}{4 a^3} + \frac{\text{I arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \text{csgn}\left(\frac{\text{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)^3}{4 a^3} \\
& - \frac{\text{I arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \text{csgn}\left(\frac{\text{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^2 \text{csgn}\left(\frac{\text{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{4 a^3} \\
& + \frac{\text{I arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \text{csgn}\left(\frac{\text{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right) \text{csgn}\left(\frac{\text{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right) \text{csgn}\left(\frac{\text{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{4 a^3} \\
& - \frac{\text{I arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \text{csgn}\left(\frac{\text{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right) \text{csgn}\left(\frac{\text{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^2}{4 a^3} + \frac{\text{I} \pi \text{arctanh}(ax)^3}{2 a^3} + \frac{3 \text{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}{a^3} \\
& + \frac{3 \text{arctanh}(ax) \text{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}{a^3} - \frac{3 \text{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}{2 a^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 67: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x \text{arctanh}(ax)^3}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 100 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\text{arctanh}(ax)^4}{4 a^2} + \frac{\text{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln\left(\frac{2}{-ax+1}\right)}{a^2} + \frac{3 \text{arctanh}(ax)^2 \text{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-ax+1}\right)}{2 a^2} - \frac{3 \text{arctanh}(ax) \text{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{-ax+1}\right)}{2 a^2} \\
& + \frac{3 \text{polylog}\left(4, 1 - \frac{2}{-ax+1}\right)}{4 a^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 784 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\text{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln(ax-1)}{2 a^2} - \frac{\text{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln(ax+1)}{2 a^2} + \frac{\text{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a^2} - \frac{\text{arctanh}(ax)^4}{4 a^2} - \frac{\text{I} \pi \text{csgn}\left(\frac{\text{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \text{arctanh}(ax)^3}{2 a^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 - \operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^3}{2 a^2} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{4 a^2} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{2 a^2} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right) - \operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)^3}{4 a^2} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^2}{4 a^2} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) + \operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)^2}{4 a^2} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln(2)}{a^2} + \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}{2 a^2} - \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}{2 a^2} + \frac{3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(4, -\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}{4 a^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 68: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{x^3 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 182 leaves, 13 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{3 a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} - \frac{3 a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2 x} + \frac{a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{2 x^2} + \frac{a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^4}{4} + 3 a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{ax+1}\right) + a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{ax+1}\right) \\
& - \frac{3 a^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1}\right)}{2} - \frac{3 a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1}\right)}{2} - \frac{3 a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1}\right)}{2} \\
& - \frac{3 a^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(4, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1}\right)}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 405 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^4}{4} + \frac{a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{2} - \frac{3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} - \frac{3a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2x} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{2x^2} + a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln\left(1 + \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \\
& + 3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) - 6a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) + 6a^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(4, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \\
& + a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \ln\left(1 - \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) + 3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) - 6a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \\
& + 6a^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(4, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) + 3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln\left(1 - \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) + 3a^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) + 3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln\left(1 + \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \\
& + 3a^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 71: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 99 leaves, 8 steps):

$$-\frac{x}{4a^3(-x^2 a^2 + 1)} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{4a^4} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{2a^4(-x^2 a^2 + 1)} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2a^4} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-ax+1}\right)}{a^4} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-ax+1}\right)}{2a^4}$$

Result(type 4, 202 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{4a^4(ax+1)} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln(ax+1)}{2a^4} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{4a^4(ax-1)} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln(ax-1)}{2a^4} + \frac{1}{8a^4(ax+1)} - \frac{\ln(ax+1)}{8a^4} + \frac{1}{8a^4(ax-1)} + \frac{\ln(ax-1)}{8a^4} \\
& + \frac{\ln(ax-1)^2}{8a^4} - \frac{\operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2a^4} - \frac{\ln(ax-1) \ln\left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4a^4} - \frac{\ln\left(-\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4a^4} + \frac{\ln\left(-\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(ax+1)}{4a^4} - \frac{\ln(ax+1)^2}{8a^4}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 72: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{x^2(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 74 leaves, 10 steps):

$$-\frac{a}{4(-x^2 a^2 + 1)} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{x} + \frac{a^2 x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{2(-x^2 a^2 + 1)} + \frac{3a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4} + a \ln(x) - \frac{a \ln(-x^2 a^2 + 1)}{2}$$

Result(type 3, 179 leaves):

$$-\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{x} - \frac{a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{4(ax+1)} + \frac{3a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln(ax+1)}{4} - \frac{a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{4(ax-1)} - \frac{3a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln(ax-1)}{4} + a \ln(ax) - \frac{a}{8(ax+1)} - \frac{a \ln(ax+1)}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{a}{8(ax-1)} - \frac{a \ln(ax-1)}{2} - \frac{3a \ln(ax-1)^2}{16} + \frac{3a \ln(ax-1) \ln\left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8} - \frac{3a \ln\left(-\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8} \\
& + \frac{3a \ln\left(-\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(ax+1)}{8} - \frac{3a \ln(ax+1)^2}{16}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 73: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 84 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{x}{4a^2(-x^2 a^2 + 1)} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{4a^3} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{2a^3(-x^2 a^2 + 1)} + \frac{x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2a^2(-x^2 a^2 + 1)} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{6a^3}$$

Result (type 3, 1739 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi x^2}{4a(ax-1)(ax+1)} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4a^3(ax-1)(ax+1)} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)^3}{8a^3(ax-1)(ax+1)} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^3}{8a^3(ax-1)(ax+1)} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4a^3(ax-1)(ax+1)} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln(ax+1)}{4a^3} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln(ax-1)}{4a^3} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{2a^3} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4a^3(ax+1)} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4a^3(ax-1)} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^2 x^2}{8a(ax-1)(ax+1)} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) x^2}{4a(ax-1)(ax+1)} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^2 x^2}{8a(ax-1)(ax+1)} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2 x^2}{8a(ax-1)(ax+1)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)}{8 a^3 (ax-1)(ax+1)} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4 a^3 (ax-1)(ax+1)} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 x^2}{6 a (ax-1)(ax+1)} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^3 x^2}{8 a (ax-1)(ax+1)} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi x^2}{4 a (ax-1)(ax+1)} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^2}{8 a^3 (ax-1)(ax+1)} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{4 a^3 (ax-1)(ax+1)} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right)^2}{8 a^3 (ax-1)(ax+1)} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^2}{8 a^3 (ax-1)(ax+1)} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)^3 x^2}{8 a (ax-1)(ax+1)} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi x^2}{4 a (ax-1)(ax+1)} - \frac{x}{4 a^2 (ax-1)(ax+1)} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{6 a^3 (ax-1)(ax+1)} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{4 a^3 (ax-1)(ax+1)} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax) x^2}{4 a (ax-1)(ax+1)} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)\left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}\right) x^2}{8 a (ax-1)(ax+1)}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 74: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{x^2 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 177 leaves, 12 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{3 a}{8 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)} + \frac{3 a^2 x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{4 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)} + \frac{3 a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{8} - \frac{3 a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)} + a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{x} + \frac{a^2 x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{2 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)} + \frac{3 a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^4}{8} \\
& + 3 a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{ax+1}\right) - 3 a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1}\right) - \frac{3 a \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1}\right)}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 441 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{3a}{32(ax+1)} + \frac{3a}{32(ax-1)} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 a^2 x}{8(ax-1)} + \frac{3a^2 x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{16(ax-1)} - \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) a^2 x}{16(ax-1)} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 a^2 x}{8(ax+1)} + \frac{3a^2 x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{16(ax+1)} \\
& + \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) a^2 x}{16(ax+1)} - 6a \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) - 6a \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) - \frac{3a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{16(ax+1)} - \frac{3a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{16(ax-1)} + \frac{3a^2 x}{32(ax-1)} \\
& + \frac{3a^2 x}{32(ax+1)} + 3a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(1 - \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) + 3a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) + 6a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \\
& + 6a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) - \frac{a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{8(ax-1)} - \frac{a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{8(ax+1)} - \frac{3a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{16(ax+1)} + \frac{3a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{16(ax-1)} - a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \\
& + \frac{3a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^4}{8} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{x}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 82: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 147 leaves, 13 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{x}{32a^2(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{x}{64a^2(-x^2 a^2 + 1)} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{64a^3} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{8a^3(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{8a^3(-x^2 a^2 + 1)} + \frac{x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4a^2(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{8a^2(-x^2 a^2 + 1)} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{24a^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type ?, 2597 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 83: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{x(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 178 leaves, 13 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{32(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{11}{32(-x^2 a^2 + 1)} - \frac{ax \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{8(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{11ax \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{16(-x^2 a^2 + 1)} - \frac{11 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{32} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2(-x^2 a^2 + 1)} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{3} \\
& + \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(2 - \frac{2}{ax+1}\right) - \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1}\right) - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{ax+1}\right)}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 1400 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}-1\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}-1\right)}{1+\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1+\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}-1\right)}{1+\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} \\
& - 2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) - 2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) + \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(1+\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) + 2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) \\
& + \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(1-\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) + 2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) + \ln(ax) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 - \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}-1\right) \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}-1\right)}{1+\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{16(ax-1)^2} + \ln(2) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln(ax+1)}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln(ax-1)}{2} \\
& + \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \ln\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} - \frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{16(ax-1)} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2+1)\left(1+\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2+1)\left(1+\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1+\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}\right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{16(ax+1)^2} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}-1\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{1+\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}-1\right)}{1+\frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} + \frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{16(ax+1)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I (ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} \right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4} - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I (ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1) \left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} \right)} \right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4} - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} \\
& + \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{2} + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{512 (ax-1)^2} - \frac{3 (ax+1)}{32 (ax-1)} - \frac{3 (ax-1)}{32 (ax+1)} + \frac{(ax-1)^2}{512 (ax+1)^2} - \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) (ax-1)}{16 (ax+1)} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax) (ax-1)^2}{128 (ax+1)^2} + \frac{3 (ax+1) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{16 (ax-1)} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax) (ax+1)^2}{128 (ax-1)^2} - \frac{11 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{32} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{3} \\
& - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I (ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I (ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1) \left(1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} \right)} \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(ax+1)^2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 84: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^3} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 170 leaves, 9 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{3x}{128 a (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{45x}{256 a (-x^2 a^2 + 1)} - \frac{45 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{256 a^2} + \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{32 a^2 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{9 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{32 a^2 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)} - \frac{3x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{16 a (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{9x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{32 a (-x^2 a^2 + 1)} \\
& - \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{32 a^2} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{4 a^2 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 2608 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 93: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^4} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 120 leaves, 4 steps):

$$- \frac{1}{36 a (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^3} - \frac{5}{96 a (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{5}{32 a (-x^2 a^2 + 1)} + \frac{x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{6 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^3} + \frac{5x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{24 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{5x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{16 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)} + \frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{32 a}$$

Result (type 3, 280 leaves):

$$- \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{48 a (ax+1)^3} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{16 a (ax+1)^2} - \frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{32 a (ax+1)} + \frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln(ax+1)}{32 a} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{48 a (ax-1)^3} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{16 a (ax-1)^2} - \frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{32 a (ax-1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \ln(ax-1)}{32a} - \frac{5 \ln\left(-\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{64a} + \frac{5 \ln\left(-\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(ax+1)}{64a} + \frac{5 \ln(ax-1) \ln\left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{64a} - \frac{5 \ln(ax+1)^2}{128a} \\
& - \frac{5 \ln(ax-1)^2}{128a} - \frac{37}{384a(ax+1)} + \frac{37}{384a(ax-1)} + \frac{1}{288a(ax-1)^3} - \frac{7}{384a(ax+1)^2} - \frac{1}{288a(ax+1)^3} - \frac{7}{384a(ax-1)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 94: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{(-x^2a^2+1)^4} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 263 leaves, 13 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{1}{216a(-x^2a^2+1)^3} - \frac{65}{2304a(-x^2a^2+1)^2} - \frac{245}{768a(-x^2a^2+1)} + \frac{x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{36(-x^2a^2+1)^3} + \frac{65x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{576(-x^2a^2+1)^2} + \frac{245x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{384(-x^2a^2+1)} + \frac{245 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{768a} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{12a(-x^2a^2+1)^3} - \frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{32a(-x^2a^2+1)^2} - \frac{15 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{32a(-x^2a^2+1)} + \frac{x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{6(-x^2a^2+1)^3} + \frac{5x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{24(-x^2a^2+1)^2} + \frac{5x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{16(-x^2a^2+1)} + \frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^4}{64a}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type ?, 3585 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 95: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{(-x^2a^2+1)^4} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 188 leaves, 21 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 / 2}{24a} + \frac{\operatorname{erf}\left(\sqrt{6} \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}\right) \sqrt{6} \sqrt{\pi}}{4608a} - \frac{\operatorname{erfi}\left(\sqrt{6} \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}\right) \sqrt{6} \sqrt{\pi}}{4608a} + \frac{15 \operatorname{erf}\left(\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}\right) \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\pi}}{512a} \\
& - \frac{15 \operatorname{erfi}\left(\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}\right) \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\pi}}{512a} + \frac{3 \operatorname{erf}\left(2 \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}\right) \sqrt{\pi}}{512a} - \frac{3 \operatorname{erfi}\left(2 \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}\right) \sqrt{\pi}}{512a} + \frac{15 \sinh(2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)) \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{64a} \\
& + \frac{3 \sinh(4 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)) \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{64a} + \frac{\sinh(6 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)) \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{192a}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{(-x^2a^2+1)^4} dx$$

Problem 100: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 79 leaves, 1 step):

$$\frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{a} - \frac{\operatorname{I polylog}\left(2, \frac{-\operatorname{I}\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right)}{a} + \frac{\operatorname{I polylog}\left(2, \frac{\operatorname{I}\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right)}{a}$$

Result (type 4, 365 leaves):

$$\frac{\operatorname{I arctanh}(ax) \ln\left(-\frac{\operatorname{I}}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} - \frac{\operatorname{I} ax}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{2a} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \ln\left((1 - \operatorname{I}) \cosh\left(\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{2}\right) + (1 + \operatorname{I}) \sinh\left(\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{2}\right)\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{a}$$

$$- \frac{\operatorname{I arctanh}(ax) \ln\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + \frac{\operatorname{I} ax}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{2a} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \ln\left((1 + \operatorname{I}) \cosh\left(\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{2}\right) + (1 - \operatorname{I}) \sinh\left(\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{2}\right)\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{a}$$

$$+ \frac{\operatorname{I} \ln\left((1 - \operatorname{I}) \cosh\left(\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{2}\right) + (1 + \operatorname{I}) \sinh\left(\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{2}\right)\right) \ln\left(-\frac{\operatorname{I}}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} - \frac{\operatorname{I} ax}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a}$$

$$- \frac{\operatorname{I} \ln\left((1 + \operatorname{I}) \cosh\left(\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{2}\right) + (1 - \operatorname{I}) \sinh\left(\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{2}\right)\right) \ln\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + \frac{\operatorname{I} ax}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a}$$

$$+ \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{dilog}\left(-\frac{\operatorname{I}}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} - \frac{\operatorname{I} ax}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + \frac{\operatorname{I} ax}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a}$$

Problem 102: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 253 leaves, 21 steps):

$$\frac{\arcsin(ax)}{a^4} + \frac{5 \arctan\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{a^4} - \frac{5 \operatorname{I arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{-\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a^4} + \frac{5 \operatorname{I arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a^4}$$

$$+ \frac{5 \operatorname{I polylog}\left(3, \frac{-\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a^4} - \frac{5 \operatorname{I polylog}\left(3, \frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a^4} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{a^4} - \frac{x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{2a^3}$$

$$- \frac{2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{3a^4} - \frac{x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{3a^2}$$

Result (type 8, 24 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} dx$$

Problem 103: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 174 leaves, 9 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{6 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{a^2} - \frac{6 \operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{-\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a^2} + \frac{6 \operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a^2} \\ & + \frac{6 \operatorname{I} \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{-\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a^2} - \frac{6 \operatorname{I} \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a^2} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{a^2} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 22 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} dx$$

Problem 104: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 219 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{a} - \frac{3 \operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{-\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a} + \frac{3 \operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a} \\ & + \frac{6 \operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{-\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a} - \frac{6 \operatorname{I} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a} - \frac{6 \operatorname{I} \operatorname{polylog}\left(4, \frac{-\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a} \\ & + \frac{6 \operatorname{I} \operatorname{polylog}\left(4, \frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} dx$$

Problem 105: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 68 leaves, 5 steps):

$$-\frac{\arcsin(ax)}{a^4} - \frac{x}{a^3 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{a^4 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{a^4}$$

Result(type 3, 143 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{(\operatorname{arctanh}(ax) - 1) \sqrt{-(ax - 1)(ax + 1)}}{2a^4(ax - 1)} + \frac{(\operatorname{arctanh}(ax) + 1) \sqrt{-(ax - 1)(ax + 1)}}{2a^4(ax + 1)} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \sqrt{-(ax - 1)(ax + 1)}}{a^4} \\ & + \frac{\operatorname{I} \ln\left(\frac{ax + 1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} - 1\right)}{a^4} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \ln\left(\frac{ax + 1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + 1\right)}{a^4} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 120: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 231 leaves, 11 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -2a \arctan\left(\frac{ax + 1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 - 4a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-ax + 1}}{\sqrt{ax + 1}}\right) + 2 \operatorname{I} a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{-1(ax + 1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \\ & - 2 \operatorname{I} a \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1(ax + 1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) + 2a \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{\sqrt{-ax + 1}}{\sqrt{ax + 1}}\right) - 2a \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{\sqrt{-ax + 1}}{\sqrt{ax + 1}}\right) - 2 \operatorname{I} a \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{-1(ax + 1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) \\ & + 2 \operatorname{I} a \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{1(ax + 1)}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{x} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 24 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{x^2} dx$$

Problem 129: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 200 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\arcsin(ax)}{a} + \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2}{a} - \frac{\operatorname{I arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{-\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)}{a} + \frac{\operatorname{I arctanh}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)}{a} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I polylog}\left(3, \frac{-\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)}{a} - \frac{\operatorname{I polylog}\left(3, \frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)}{a} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}{a} + \frac{x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int \sqrt{-x^2a^2+1} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 dx$$

Problem 136: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{1}{(-x^2a^2+1)^{5/2} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 67 leaves, 12 steps):

$$-\frac{1}{2a(-x^2a^2+1)^{3/2} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2} - \frac{3x}{2(-x^2a^2+1)^{3/2} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} + \frac{3 \operatorname{Chi}(\operatorname{arctanh}(ax))}{8a} + \frac{9 \operatorname{Chi}(3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax))}{8a}$$

Result(type 4, 179 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{8a(x^2a^2-1) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2} \left(3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \operatorname{Chi}(\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)) x^2a^2 + 9 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \operatorname{Chi}(3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)) x^2a^2 - 3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) \sinh(3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)) x^2a^2 \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \cosh(3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)) x^2a^2 + 3 \sqrt{-x^2a^2+1} \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) ax - 3 \operatorname{Chi}(\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 - 9 \operatorname{Chi}(3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)^2 \right. \\
& \quad \left. + 3 \sinh(3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)) \operatorname{arctanh}(ax) + 3 \sqrt{-x^2a^2+1} + \cosh(3 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 138: Result is not expressed in closed-form.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(x)}{bx^2+a} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 293 leaves, 17 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\ln(1-x) \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{-a}-x\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{-a}-\sqrt{b}}\right)}{4\sqrt{-a}\sqrt{b}} + \frac{\ln(1+x) \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{-a}-x\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{-a}+\sqrt{b}}\right)}{4\sqrt{-a}\sqrt{b}} - \frac{\ln(1+x) \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{-a}+x\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{-a}-\sqrt{b}}\right)}{4\sqrt{-a}\sqrt{b}} + \frac{\ln(1-x) \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{-a}+x\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{-a}+\sqrt{b}}\right)}{4\sqrt{-a}\sqrt{b}} \\
& -\frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(1-x)\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{-a}-\sqrt{b}}\right)}{4\sqrt{-a}\sqrt{b}} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(1+x)\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{-a}-\sqrt{b}}\right)}{4\sqrt{-a}\sqrt{b}} + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{(1-x)\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{-a}+\sqrt{b}}\right)}{4\sqrt{-a}\sqrt{b}} + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{(1+x)\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{-a}+\sqrt{b}}\right)}{4\sqrt{-a}\sqrt{b}}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 7, 89 leaves):

$$\sum_{\substack{RI = \text{RootOf}((a+b)Z^4 + (2a-2b)Z^2 + a+b)}} \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(x) \ln\left(\frac{-RI - \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}}{RI}\right) + \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{-RI - \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}}{RI}\right)}{-RI^2 a + RI^2 b + a - b}$$

Problem 139: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{(dx^2 + c)^{9/2}} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 247 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a}{35c(a^2c + d)(dx^2 + c)^{5/2}} + \frac{a(11a^2c + 6d)}{105c^2(a^2c + d)^2(dx^2 + c)^{3/2}} + \frac{x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{7c(dx^2 + c)^{7/2}} + \frac{6x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{35c^2(dx^2 + c)^{5/2}} + \frac{8x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{35c^3(dx^2 + c)^{3/2}} \\ & - \frac{(35a^6c^3 + 70a^4c^2d + 56a^2cd^2 + 16d^3) \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{a\sqrt{dx^2 + c}}{\sqrt{a^2c + d}}\right)}{35c^4(a^2c + d)^{7/2}} + \frac{a(19a^4c^2 + 22a^2cd + 8d^2)}{35c^3(a^2c + d)^3\sqrt{dx^2 + c}} + \frac{16x \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{35c^4\sqrt{dx^2 + c}} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 8, 16 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{(dx^2 + c)^{9/2}} dx$$

Problem 140: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) (d + e \ln(-c^2x^2 + 1)) dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 201 leaves, 14 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{b(2d - 3e)x}{8c^3} - \frac{2bex}{3c^3} + \frac{b(2d - e)x^3}{24c} - \frac{bex^3}{18c} - \frac{b(2d - 3e) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{8c^4} + \frac{2be \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{3c^4} - \frac{ex^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{4c^2} \\ & - \frac{ex^4(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{8} + \frac{bex \ln(-c^2x^2 + 1)}{4c^3} + \frac{bex^3 \ln(-c^2x^2 + 1)}{12c} - \frac{e(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) \ln(-c^2x^2 + 1)}{4c^4} \\ & + \frac{x^4(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))(d + e \ln(-c^2x^2 + 1))}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 3783 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 141: Maple result simpler than optimal antiderivative, IF it can be verified!

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx))(d + e \ln(-c^2x^2 + 1))}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 101 leaves, 6 steps):

$$-\frac{ce(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{b} - \frac{(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))(d+e\ln(-c^2x^2+1))}{x} + \frac{bc(d+e\ln(-c^2x^2+1))\ln\left(1-\frac{1}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)}{2}$$

$$-\frac{bc\operatorname{epolylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)}{2}$$

Result(type 3, 63 leaves):

$$-\frac{\left(a-\frac{1b\pi}{2}\right)e\ln(-c^2x^2+1)}{x} + \frac{\left(a-\frac{1b\pi}{2}\right)(ce\ln(-cx+1)x-ce\ln(-cx-1)x-d)}{x}$$

Problem 142: Maple result simpler than optimal antiderivative, IF it can be verified!

$$\int \frac{(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))(d+e\ln(-c^2x^2+1))}{x^4} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 183 leaves, 15 steps):

$$\frac{2c^2e(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))}{3x} - \frac{c^3e(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))^2}{3b} - bc^3e\ln(x) + \frac{bc^3e\ln(-c^2x^2+1)}{3} - \frac{bc(-c^2x^2+1)(d+e\ln(-c^2x^2+1))}{6x^2}$$

$$-\frac{(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))(d+e\ln(-c^2x^2+1))}{3x^3} + \frac{bc^3(d+e\ln(-c^2x^2+1))\ln\left(1-\frac{1}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)}{6} - \frac{bc^3\operatorname{epolylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{-c^2x^2+1}\right)}{6}$$

Result(type 3, 81 leaves):

$$-\frac{\left(a-\frac{1b\pi}{2}\right)e\ln(-c^2x^2+1)}{3x^3} + \frac{\left(a-\frac{1b\pi}{2}\right)(c^3e\ln(-cx+1)x^3-c^3e\ln(-cx-1)x^3+2ec^2x^2-d)}{3x^3}$$

Problem 143: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))(d+e\ln(gx^2+f))}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 493 leaves, 28 steps):

$$-\frac{(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(cx))(d+e\ln(gx^2+f))}{x} + \frac{bc\ln\left(-\frac{gx^2}{f}\right)(d+e\ln(gx^2+f))}{2} - \frac{bc\ln\left(\frac{g(-c^2x^2+1)}{fc^2+g}\right)(d+e\ln(gx^2+f))}{2}$$

$$-\frac{bc\operatorname{epolylog}\left(2, \frac{c^2(gx^2+f)}{fc^2+g}\right)}{2} + \frac{bc\operatorname{epolylog}\left(2, 1+\frac{gx^2}{f}\right)}{2} - \frac{be\ln(-cx+1)\ln\left(\frac{c(\sqrt{-f}-x\sqrt{g})}{c\sqrt{-f}-\sqrt{g}}\right)\sqrt{g}}{2\sqrt{-f}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{b e \ln(cx+1) \ln\left(\frac{c(\sqrt{-f}-x\sqrt{g})}{c\sqrt{-f}+\sqrt{g}}\right) \sqrt{g}}{2\sqrt{-f}} - \frac{b e \ln(cx+1) \ln\left(\frac{c(\sqrt{-f}+x\sqrt{g})}{c\sqrt{-f}-\sqrt{g}}\right) \sqrt{g}}{2\sqrt{-f}} + \frac{b e \ln(-cx+1) \ln\left(\frac{c(\sqrt{-f}+x\sqrt{g})}{c\sqrt{-f}+\sqrt{g}}\right) \sqrt{g}}{2\sqrt{-f}} \\
& - \frac{b e \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(-cx+1)\sqrt{g}}{c\sqrt{-f}-\sqrt{g}}\right) \sqrt{g}}{2\sqrt{-f}} - \frac{b e \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(cx+1)\sqrt{g}}{c\sqrt{-f}-\sqrt{g}}\right) \sqrt{g}}{2\sqrt{-f}} + \frac{b e \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{(-cx+1)\sqrt{g}}{c\sqrt{-f}+\sqrt{g}}\right) \sqrt{g}}{2\sqrt{-f}} \\
& + \frac{b e \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{(cx+1)\sqrt{g}}{c\sqrt{-f}+\sqrt{g}}\right) \sqrt{g}}{2\sqrt{-f}} + \frac{2 a e \arctan\left(\frac{x\sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{f}}\right) \sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{f}}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)) (d + e \ln(gx^2 + f))}{x^2} dx$$

Test results for the 19 problems in "7.3.5 u (a+b arctanh(c+d x))^p.txt"

Problem 1: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 251 leaves, 19 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{ax}{b^3} + \frac{(bx+a)^2}{12b^4} + \frac{a \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)}{b^4} + \frac{(6a^2+1)(bx+a) \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)}{2b^4} - \frac{a(bx+a)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)}{b^4} + \frac{(bx+a)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)}{6b^4} \\
& - \frac{a(a^2+1) \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)^2}{b^4} - \frac{(a^4+6a^2+1) \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)^2}{4b^4} + \frac{x^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)^2}{4} + \frac{2a(a^2+1) \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-bx-a+1}\right)}{b^4} \\
& + \frac{\ln(1-(bx+a)^2)}{12b^4} + \frac{(6a^2+1) \ln(1-(bx+a)^2)}{4b^4} + \frac{a(a^2+1) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{-bx-a-1}{-bx-a+1}\right)}{b^4}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 966 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{11a^2}{12b^4} + \frac{x^2}{12b^2} + \frac{\ln(bx+a-1)}{3b^4} + \frac{\ln(bx+a+1)}{3b^4} + \frac{\ln(bx+a+1)^2}{16b^4} + \frac{\ln(bx+a-1)^2}{16b^4} - \frac{\ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(bx+a+1)}{8b^4} \\
& + \frac{\ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8b^4} + \frac{13 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) a^3}{6b^4} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) x}{2b^3} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) x^3}{6b} + \frac{3a^2 \ln(bx+a-1)^2}{8b^4} \\
& - \frac{a^3 \ln(bx+a-1)^2}{4b^4} + \frac{a^3 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{b^4} + \frac{a^4 \ln(bx+a-1)^2}{16b^4} + \frac{x^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)^2}{4} + \frac{3a^2 \ln(bx+a+1)^2}{8b^4} + \frac{a^3 \ln(bx+a+1)^2}{4b^4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{a \ln(bx+a-1)}{2b^4} + \frac{a \ln(bx+a+1)}{2b^4} + \frac{3 \ln(bx+a+1) a^2}{2b^4} + \frac{3 \ln(bx+a-1) a^2}{2b^4} - \frac{a \ln(bx+a-1)^2}{4b^4} + \frac{a \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{b^4} \\
& + \frac{a \ln(bx+a+1)^2}{4b^4} + \frac{a^4 \ln(bx+a+1)^2}{16b^4} - \frac{\ln(bx+a-1) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8b^4} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln(bx+a-1)}{4b^4} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln(bx+a+1)}{4b^4} - \frac{5ax}{6b^3} + \frac{a^3 \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2b^4} - \frac{a^4 \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(bx+a+1)}{8b^4} \\
& + \frac{a^4 \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8b^4} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) x^2 a}{2b^2} + \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) x a^2}{2b^3} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln(bx+a-1) a^4}{4b^4} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln(bx+a-1) a^3}{b^4} + \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln(bx+a-1) a^2}{2b^4} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln(bx+a-1) a}{b^4} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln(bx+a+1) a^4}{4b^4} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln(bx+a+1) a^3}{b^4} - \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln(bx+a+1) a^2}{2b^4} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln(bx+a+1) a}{b^4} + \frac{a \ln(bx+a-1) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2b^4} - \frac{a \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(bx+a+1)}{2b^4} \\
& + \frac{a \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2b^4} - \frac{3a^2 \ln(bx+a-1) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4b^4} + \frac{a^3 \ln(bx+a-1) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2b^4} \\
& - \frac{a^4 \ln(bx+a-1) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8b^4} - \frac{3a^2 \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(bx+a+1)}{4b^4} + \frac{3a^2 \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4b^4} \\
& - \frac{a^3 \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(bx+a+1)}{2b^4} + \frac{a \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)}{2b^4}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 2: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)^2 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 132 leaves, 12 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{(bx+a) \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)}{b^2} - \frac{a \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)^2}{b^2} - \frac{(a^2+1) \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)^2}{2b^2} + \frac{x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)^2}{2} + \frac{2a \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-bx-a+1}\right)}{b^2} \\
& + \frac{\ln(1-(bx+a)^2)}{2b^2} + \frac{a \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{-bx-a-1}{-bx-a+1}\right)}{b^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 364 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)^2}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)^2 a^2}{2b^2} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)x}{b} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)a}{b^2} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln(bx+a-1)a}{b^2} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln(bx+a-1)}{2b^2} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln(bx+a+1)a}{b^2} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln(bx+a+1)}{2b^2} + \frac{\ln(bx+a-1)^2}{8b^2} \\
& - \frac{\ln(bx+a-1) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4b^2} + \frac{\ln(bx+a-1)}{2b^2} + \frac{\ln(bx+a+1)}{2b^2} + \frac{\ln(bx+a+1)^2}{8b^2} - \frac{\ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(bx+a+1)}{4b^2} \\
& + \frac{\ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4b^2} - \frac{a \ln(bx+a-1)^2}{4b^2} + \frac{a \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{b^2} + \frac{a \ln(bx+a-1) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2b^2} \\
& + \frac{a \ln(bx+a+1)^2}{4b^2} - \frac{a \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(bx+a+1)}{2b^2} + \frac{a \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2b^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 3: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)^2}{x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 358 leaves, 21 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{b \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)}{(-a^2+1)x} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)^2}{2x^2} + \frac{b^2 \ln(x)}{(-a^2+1)^2} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-bx-a+1}\right)}{2(1-a)^2} - \frac{b^2 \ln(-bx-a+1)}{2(1-a)^2(1+a)} \\
& - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln\left(\frac{2}{bx+a+1}\right)}{2(1+a)^2} - \frac{2ab^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln\left(\frac{2}{bx+a+1}\right)}{(-a^2+1)^2} + \frac{2ab^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln\left(\frac{2bx}{(1-a)(bx+a+1)}\right)}{(-a^2+1)^2} \\
& - \frac{b^2 \ln(bx+a+1)}{2(1-a)(1+a)^2} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{-bx-a-1}{-bx-a+1}\right)}{4(1-a)^2} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{bx+a+1}\right)}{4(1+a)^2} + \frac{ab^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{bx+a+1}\right)}{(-a^2+1)^2} \\
& - \frac{ab^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2bx}{(1-a)(bx+a+1)}\right)}{(-a^2+1)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 1612 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{3b^2 a \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} + \frac{b^2 a \ln(bx+a+1)^2}{4(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)} - \frac{2b^2 a \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{bx+a-1}{-1+a}\right)}{(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} - \frac{2b^2 a \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{bx+a+1}{1+a}\right)}{(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{b^2 \ln(bx+a-1) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)} + \frac{2b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) a \ln(bx)}{(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2} - \frac{b^2 a^3 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} - \frac{b^2 a^3 \ln(bx+a+1)^2}{4(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)} \\
& - \frac{b^2 a^2 \ln(bx+a-1)^2}{4(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} + \frac{3b^2 a^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)} + \frac{b^2 a \ln(bx+a-1)^2}{4(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} + \frac{3b^2 a \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)} \\
& + \frac{b^2 a^2 \ln(bx+a+1)}{(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)} + \frac{b \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)}{(-1+a)(1+a)x} - \frac{b^2 \ln(bx+a+1)}{(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)} \\
& + \frac{b^2 \ln(bx+a-1)}{(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} + \frac{b^2 a^2 \ln(bx)}{(-1+a)^3(1+a)^3} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} - \frac{b^2 \ln(bx+a+1)^2}{4(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)^2}{2x^2} - \frac{2b^2 a \ln(bx) \ln\left(\frac{bx+a-1}{-1+a}\right)}{(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} - \frac{2b^2 a \ln(bx) \ln\left(\frac{bx+a+1}{1+a}\right)}{(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)} + \frac{3b^2 a \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(bx+a+1)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} \\
& - \frac{3b^2 a \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} + \frac{b^2 a^3 \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(bx+a+1)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} - \frac{b^2 a^3 \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} \\
& + \frac{3b^2 a^2 \ln(bx+a-1) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)} + \frac{3b^2 a \ln(bx+a-1) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)} + \frac{b^2 a^3 \ln(bx+a-1) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)} \\
& + \frac{2b^2 a^2 \ln(bx) \ln\left(\frac{bx+a-1}{-1+a}\right)}{(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} - \frac{2b^2 a^2 \ln(bx) \ln\left(\frac{bx+a+1}{1+a}\right)}{(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)} - \frac{3b^2 a^2 \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(bx+a+1)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} \\
& + \frac{3b^2 a^2 \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} + \frac{b^2 \ln(bx+a-1)^2}{4(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} - \frac{b^2 a^2 \ln(bx+a-1)}{(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} \\
& + \frac{2b^2 a^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{bx+a-1}{-1+a}\right)}{(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} - \frac{2b^2 a^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{bx+a+1}{1+a}\right)}{(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)} - \frac{b^2 a^3 \ln(bx+a-1)^2}{4(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} + \frac{b^2 a^3 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)} \\
& - \frac{b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(bx+a+1)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} + \frac{b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} + \frac{3b^2 a^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(-2+2a)} \\
& + \frac{b^2 a^2 \ln(bx+a+1)^2}{4(-1+a)^2(1+a)^2(2+2a)} - \frac{b^2 \ln(bx)}{(-1+a)^3(1+a)^3} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln(bx+a-1)}{2(-1+a)^2} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a) \ln(bx+a+1)}{2(1+a)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 4: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (dex+ce)^2 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 63 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{b e^2 (dx+c)^2}{6d} + \frac{e^2 (dx+c)^3 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))}{3d} + \frac{b e^2 \ln(1-(dx+c)^2)}{6d}$$

Result(type 3, 173 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d^2 x^3 a e^2}{3} + dx^2 a c e^2 + x a c^2 e^2 + \frac{a c^3 e^2}{3d} + \frac{d^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) x^3 b e^2}{3} + d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) x^2 b c e^2 + \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) x b c^2 e^2 + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) b c^3 e^2}{3d} \\ & + \frac{d b e^2 x^2}{6} + \frac{x b c e^2}{3} + \frac{b c^2 e^2}{6d} + \frac{b e^2 \ln(dx+c-1)}{6d} + \frac{b e^2 \ln(dx+c+1)}{6d} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 5: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (dex+ce)^3 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 145 leaves, 13 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a b e^3 x}{2} + \frac{b^2 e^3 (dx+c)^2}{12d} + \frac{b^2 e^3 (dx+c) \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)}{2d} + \frac{b e^3 (dx+c)^3 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))}{6d} - \frac{e^3 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^2}{4d} \\ & + \frac{e^3 (dx+c)^4 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^2}{4d} + \frac{b^2 e^3 \ln(1-(dx+c)^2)}{3d} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 3, 731 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & 2d^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) x^3 a b c e^3 + 3d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) x^2 a b c^2 e^3 + d^2 x^3 a^2 c e^3 + \frac{a b c^3 e^3}{6d} + \frac{a b c e^3}{2d} + \frac{3dx^2 a^2 c^2 e^3}{2} + \frac{d^2 x^3 a b e^3}{6} \\ & + \frac{d^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2 x^4 b^2 e^3}{4} + \frac{d^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) x^3 b^2 e^3}{6} + \frac{e^3 a b \ln(dx+c-1)}{4d} - \frac{e^3 a b \ln(dx+c+1)}{4d} \\ & - \frac{e^3 b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{dx}{2} - \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(dx+c+1)}{8d} + \frac{e^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) \ln(dx+c-1)}{4d} - \frac{e^3 b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) \ln(dx+c+1)}{4d} \\ & - \frac{e^3 b^2 \ln(dx+c-1) \ln\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8d} + \frac{e^3 b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{dx}{2} - \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8d} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2 b^2 c^4 e^3}{4d} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) b^2 c^3 e^3}{6d} \\ & + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) b^2 c^3 e^3}{2d} + \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2 x b^2 c^3 e^3 + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) x b^2 c^2 e^3}{2} + \frac{x a b c^2 e^3}{2} + 2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) x a b c^3 e^3 \\ & + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) a b c^4 e^3}{2d} + \frac{d^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) x^4 a b e^3}{2} + d^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2 x^3 b^2 c e^3 + \frac{3d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2 x^2 b^2 c^2 e^3}{2} \\ & + \frac{d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) x^2 b^2 c e^3}{2} + \frac{d x^2 a b c e^3}{2} + \frac{a b e^3 x}{2} + \frac{a^2 c^4 e^3}{4d} + \frac{b^2 c^2 e^3}{12d} + x a^2 c^3 e^3 + \frac{x b^2 c e^3}{6} + \frac{d^3 x^4 a^2 e^3}{4} + \frac{d x^2 b^2 e^3}{12} \\ & + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) x b^2 e^3}{2} + \frac{e^3 b^2 \ln(dx+c-1)}{3d} + \frac{e^3 b^2 \ln(dx+c+1)}{3d} + \frac{e^3 b^2 \ln(dx+c-1)^2}{16d} + \frac{e^3 b^2 \ln(dx+c+1)^2}{16d} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 6: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (dex + ce)^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))^2 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 167 leaves, 11 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{b^2 e^2 x}{3} - \frac{b^2 e^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)}{3d} + \frac{b e^2 (dx + c)^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))}{3d} + \frac{e^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))^2}{3d} + \frac{e^2 (dx + c)^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))^2}{3d} \\ & - \frac{2 b e^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-dx - c + 1}\right)}{3d} - \frac{b^2 e^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{-dx - c - 1}{-dx - c + 1}\right)}{3d} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 582 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) b^2 c^2 e^2}{3d} + \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 x b^2 c^2 e^2 + \frac{2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) x b^2 c e^2}{3} + \frac{dx^2 a b e^2}{3} + dx^2 a^2 c e^2 + \frac{d^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 x^3 b^2 e^2}{3} \\ & + \frac{d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) x^2 b^2 e^2}{3} + \frac{a b e^2 \ln(dx + c - 1)}{3d} + \frac{a b e^2 \ln(dx + c + 1)}{3d} + \frac{b^2 e^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) \ln(dx + c - 1)}{3d} \\ & + \frac{b^2 e^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) \ln(dx + c + 1)}{3d} + \frac{b^2 e^2 \ln\left(-\frac{dx}{2} - \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(dx + c + 1)}{6d} - \frac{b^2 e^2 \ln(dx + c - 1) \ln\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{6d} \\ & - \frac{b^2 e^2 \ln\left(-\frac{dx}{2} - \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{6d} + \frac{2 x a b c e^2}{3} + \frac{a b c^2 e^2}{3d} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 b^2 c^3 e^2}{3d} + \frac{2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) a b c^3 e^2}{3d} \\ & + d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 x^2 b^2 c e^2 + \frac{2 d^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) x^3 a b e^2}{3} + 2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) x a b c^2 e^2 + \frac{a^2 c^3 e^2}{3d} + \frac{b^2 c e^2}{3d} + x a^2 c^2 e^2 + \frac{d^2 x^3 a^2 e^2}{3} \\ & + \frac{b^2 e^2 \ln(dx + c - 1)}{6d} - \frac{b^2 e^2 \ln(dx + c + 1)}{6d} + \frac{b^2 e^2 \ln(dx + c - 1)^2}{12d} - \frac{b^2 e^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{3d} - \frac{b^2 e^2 \ln(dx + c + 1)^2}{12d} + \frac{b^2 e^2 x}{3} \\ & + 2 d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) x^2 a b c e^2 \end{aligned}$$

Problem 7: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (dex + ce) (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))^2 dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 89 leaves, 8 steps):

$$a b e x + \frac{b^2 e (dx + c) \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)}{d} - \frac{e (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))^2}{2d} + \frac{e (dx + c)^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))^2}{2d} + \frac{b^2 e \ln(1 - (dx + c)^2)}{2d}$$

Result (type 3, 389 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{dx^2 a^2 e}{2} + x a^2 c e + \frac{a^2 c^2 e}{2d} + \frac{d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 x^2 b^2 e}{2} + \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 x b^2 c e + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 b^2 c^2 e}{2d} + \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) x b^2 e \\ & + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) b^2 c e}{d} + \frac{e b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) \ln(dx + c - 1)}{2d} - \frac{e b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) \ln(dx + c + 1)}{2d} + \frac{e b^2 \ln(dx + c - 1)^2}{8d} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{eb^2 \ln(dx+c-1) \ln\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4d} + \frac{eb^2 \ln(dx+c-1)}{2d} + \frac{eb^2 \ln(dx+c+1)}{2d} + \frac{eb^2 \ln(dx+c+1)^2}{8d} \\
& - \frac{eb^2 \ln\left(-\frac{dx}{2} - \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(dx+c+1)}{4d} + \frac{eb^2 \ln\left(-\frac{dx}{2} - \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4d} + d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) x^2 abe + 2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) x abce \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) abc^2 e}{d} + abex + \frac{abce}{d} + \frac{eab \ln(dx+c-1)}{2d} - \frac{eab \ln(dx+c+1)}{2d}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 8: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^2}{dex+ce} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 164 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(-1 + \frac{2}{-dx-c+1}\right)}{ed} - \frac{b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-dx-c+1}\right)}{ed} \\
& + \frac{b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{-dx-c+1}\right)}{ed} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{-dx-c+1}\right)}{2ed} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -1 + \frac{2}{-dx-c+1}\right)}{2ed}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 892 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{a^2 \ln(dx+c)}{de} + \frac{b^2 \ln(dx+c) \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2}{de} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}\right)}{de} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}\right)}{2de} \\
& - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2 \ln\left(\frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2} - 1\right)}{de} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{dx+c+1}{\sqrt{1-(dx+c)^2}}\right)}{de} \\
& + \frac{2b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{dx+c+1}{\sqrt{1-(dx+c)^2}}\right)}{de} - \frac{2b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{dx+c+1}{\sqrt{1-(dx+c)^2}}\right)}{de} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2 \ln\left(1 - \frac{dx+c+1}{\sqrt{1-(dx+c)^2}}\right)}{de} \\
& + \frac{2b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{dx+c+1}{\sqrt{1-(dx+c)^2}}\right)}{de} - \frac{2b^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{dx+c+1}{\sqrt{1-(dx+c)^2}}\right)}{de} \\
& + \frac{1b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{1\left(\frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2} - 1\right)}{1 + \frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}}\right)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2}{2de}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{I b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(I \left(\frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2} - 1 \right) \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}} \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I \left(\frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2} - 1 \right)}{1 + \frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}} \right) \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2}{2de} \\
& - \frac{I b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(I \left(\frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2} - 1 \right) \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I \left(\frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2} - 1 \right)}{1 + \frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}} \right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2}{2de} \\
& - \frac{I b^2 \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}} \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left(\frac{I \left(\frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2} - 1 \right)}{1 + \frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}} \right)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2}{2de} + \frac{2ab \ln(dx+c) \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)}{de} - \frac{ab \operatorname{dilog}(dx+c+1)}{de} \\
& - \frac{ab \ln(dx+c) \ln(dx+c+1)}{de} - \frac{ab \operatorname{dilog}(dx+c)}{de}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 9: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^2}{(dex+ce)^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 104 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^2}{de^2} - \frac{(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^2}{de^2(dx+c)} + \frac{2b(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)) \ln \left(2 - \frac{2}{dx+c+1} \right)}{de^2} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, -1 + \frac{2}{dx+c+1} \right)}{de^2}$$

Result (type 4, 395 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{a^2}{de^2(dx+c)} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2}{de^2(dx+c)} + \frac{2b^2 \ln(dx+c) \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)}{de^2} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) \ln(dx+c+1)}{de^2} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) \ln(dx+c-1)}{de^2} \\
& - \frac{b^2 \ln(dx+c-1)^2}{4de^2} + \frac{b^2 \operatorname{dilog} \left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)}{de^2} + \frac{b^2 \ln(dx+c-1) \ln \left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)}{2de^2} + \frac{b^2 \ln(dx+c+1)^2}{4de^2} \\
& - \frac{b^2 \ln \left(-\frac{dx}{2} - \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln(dx+c+1)}{2de^2} + \frac{b^2 \ln \left(-\frac{dx}{2} - \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln \left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)}{2de^2} - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{dilog}(dx+c+1)}{de^2} - \frac{b^2 \ln(dx+c) \ln(dx+c+1)}{de^2} \\
& - \frac{b^2 \operatorname{dilog}(dx+c)}{de^2} - \frac{2ab \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)}{de^2(dx+c)} + \frac{2ab \ln(dx+c)}{de^2} - \frac{ab \ln(dx+c+1)}{de^2} - \frac{ab \ln(dx+c-1)}{de^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 10: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (dex + ce)^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))^3 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 251 leaves, 14 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & ab^2 e^2 x + \frac{b^3 e^2 (dx + c) \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)}{d} - \frac{b e^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))^2}{2d} + \frac{b e^2 (dx + c)^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))^2}{2d} + \frac{e^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))^3}{3d} \\ & + \frac{e^2 (dx + c)^3 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))^3}{3d} - \frac{b e^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{-dx - c + 1}\right)}{d} + \frac{b^3 e^2 \ln(1 - (dx + c)^2)}{2d} \\ & - \frac{b^2 e^2 (a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-dx - c + 1}\right)}{d} + \frac{b^3 e^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{-dx - c + 1}\right)}{2d} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 1785 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{e^2 a b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{dx}{2} - \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2d} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 a b^2 c^3 e^2}{d} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) a b^2 c^2 e^2}{d} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) a^2 b c^3 e^2}{d} + 3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx \\ & + c)^2 x a b^2 c^2 e^2 + 2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) x a b^2 c e^2 + 3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) x a^2 b c^2 e^2 - \frac{1 e^2 b^3 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2}{2d} + d^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 x^3 a b^2 e^2 + d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx \\ & + c) x^2 a b^2 e^2 + d^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) x^3 a^2 b e^2 + d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^3 x^2 b^3 c e^2 + \frac{e^2 a b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) \ln(dx + c - 1)}{d} \\ & + \frac{e^2 a b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) \ln(dx + c + 1)}{d} - \frac{e^2 a b^2 \ln(dx + c - 1) \ln\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2d} + \frac{e^2 a b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{dx}{2} - \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(dx + c + 1)}{2d} + \frac{a b^2 c e^2}{d} \\ & + \frac{a^2 b c^2 e^2}{2d} + d x^2 a^3 c e^2 + \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^3 x b^3 c^2 e^2 + \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 x b^3 c e^2 + \frac{d^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^3 x^3 b^3 e^2}{3} + \frac{d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 x^2 b^3 e^2}{2} \\ & + \frac{a^2 b e^2 \ln(dx + c + 1)}{2d} + \frac{e^2 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 \ln(dx + c - 1)}{2d} + \frac{e^2 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 \ln(dx + c + 1)}{2d} \\ & - \frac{e^2 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 \ln\left(\frac{dx + c + 1}{\sqrt{1 - (dx + c)^2}}\right)}{d} - \frac{e^2 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(dx + c + 1)^2}{1 - (dx + c)^2}\right)}{d} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) b^3 c e^2}{d} \\ & + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^3 b^3 c^3 e^2}{3d} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 b^3 c^2 e^2}{2d} - \frac{e^2 b^3 \ln(2) \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2}{d} + \frac{e^2 a b^2 \ln(dx + c - 1)}{2d} \\ & - \frac{1 e^2 b^3 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{(dx + c + 1)^2}{1 - (dx + c)^2}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{1 (dx + c + 1)^2}{(1 - (dx + c)^2) \left(1 + \frac{(dx + c + 1)^2}{1 - (dx + c)^2}\right)}\right)^2}{4d} - \frac{e^2 a b^2 \ln(dx + c + 1)}{2d} \\ & + \frac{e^2 a b^2 \ln(dx + c - 1)^2}{4d} - \frac{e^2 a b^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{d} - \frac{e^2 a b^2 \ln(dx + c + 1)^2}{4d} + \frac{a^2 b e^2 \ln(dx + c - 1)}{2d} + \frac{a^2 b x^2 d e^2}{2} + a b^2 e^2 x + \frac{d^2 x^3 a^3 e^2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) x b^3 e^2 + \frac{e^2 b^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}\right)}{2d} + \frac{e^2 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^3}{3d} - \frac{e^2 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2}{2d} + \frac{e^2 b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)}{d} \\
& - \frac{e^2 b^3 \ln\left(1 + \frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}\right)}{d} + \frac{a^3 c^3 e^2}{3d} + x a^3 c^2 e^2 \\
& + \frac{I e^2 b^3 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(dx+c+1)^2}{(1-(dx+c)^2)\left(1 + \frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}\right)}\right)}{4d} \\
& + 3d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2 x^2 a b^2 c e^2 + 3d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) x^2 a^2 b c e^2 - \frac{I e^2 b^3 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}}\right)^3}{2d} \\
& + \frac{I e^2 b^3 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}\right)^3}{4d} + \frac{I e^2 b^3 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(dx+c+1)^2}{(1-(dx+c)^2)\left(1 + \frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}\right)}\right)^3}{4d} \\
& + \frac{I e^2 b^3 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{1 + \frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}}\right)^2}{2d} - \frac{I e^2 b^3 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(dx+c+1)}{\sqrt{1-(dx+c)^2}}\right)}{2d} \\
& - \frac{I e^2 b^3 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(dx+c+1)^2}{(1-(dx+c)^2)\left(1 + \frac{(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}\right)}\right)^2}{4d} \\
& + \frac{I e^2 b^3 \pi \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(dx+c+1)^2}{1-(dx+c)^2}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(dx+c+1)}{\sqrt{1-(dx+c)^2}}\right)^2}{4d} + x a^2 b c e^2
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 13: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (fx+e)^2 (a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^2 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 360 leaves, 16 steps):

$$\frac{b^2 f^2 x}{3d^2} + \frac{2abf(-cf+ed)x}{d^2} - \frac{b^2 f^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)}{3d^3} + \frac{2b^2 f(-cf+ed)(dx+c) \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)}{d^3} + \frac{bf^2(dx+c)^2(a+b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))}{3d^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{(-cf+ed)(d^2e^2-2cdef+(c^2+3)f^2)(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^2}{3d^3f} + \frac{(3d^2e^2-6cdef+(3c^2+1)f^2)(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^2}{3d^3} \\
& + \frac{(fx+e)^3(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^2}{3f} - \frac{2b(3d^2e^2-6cdef+(3c^2+1)f^2)(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))\ln\left(\frac{2}{-dx-c+1}\right)}{3d^3} \\
& + \frac{b^2f(-cf+ed)\ln(1-(dx+c)^2)}{d^3} - \frac{b^2(3d^2e^2-6cdef+(3c^2+1)f^2)\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{-dx-c-1}{-dx-c+1}\right)}{3d^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type ?, 2693 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 15: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (fx+e)^2(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 534 leaves, 21 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{ab^2f^2x}{d^2} + \frac{b^3f^2(dx+c)\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c)}{d^3} - \frac{bf^2(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^2}{2d^3} + \frac{3bf(-cf+ed)(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^2}{d^3} \\
& + \frac{3bf(-cf+ed)(dx+c)(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^2}{d^3} + \frac{bf^2(dx+c)^2(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^2}{2d^3} \\
& - \frac{(-cf+ed)(d^2e^2-2cdef+(c^2+3)f^2)(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^3}{3d^3f} + \frac{(3d^2e^2-6cdef+(3c^2+1)f^2)(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^3}{3d^3} \\
& + \frac{(fx+e)^3(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^3}{3f} - \frac{6b^2f(-cf+ed)(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))\ln\left(\frac{2}{-dx-c+1}\right)}{d^3} \\
& - \frac{b(3d^2e^2-6cdef+(3c^2+1)f^2)(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^2\ln\left(\frac{2}{-dx-c+1}\right)}{d^3} + \frac{b^3f^2\ln(1-(dx+c)^2)}{2d^3} \\
& - \frac{3b^3f(-cf+ed)\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{-dx-c-1}{-dx-c+1}\right)}{d^3} - \frac{b^2(3d^2e^2-6cdef+(3c^2+1)f^2)(a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1-\frac{2}{-dx-c+1}\right)}{d^3} \\
& + \frac{b^3(3d^2e^2-6cdef+(3c^2+1)f^2)\operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1-\frac{2}{-dx-c+1}\right)}{2d^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type ?, 12290 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 16: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (a+b\operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c))^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 130 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))^3}{d} + \frac{(dx + c)(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))^3}{d} - \frac{3b(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{-dx - c + 1}\right)}{d}$$

$$- \frac{3b^2(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-dx - c + 1}\right)}{d} + \frac{3b^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{-dx - c + 1}\right)}{2d}$$

Result(type 4, 345 leaves):

$$a^3 x + \frac{a^3 c}{d} + \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^3 x b^3 + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^3 b^3 c}{d} + \frac{b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^3}{d} - \frac{3b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{(dx + c + 1)^2}{1 - (dx + c)^2}\right)}{d}$$

$$- \frac{3b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(dx + c + 1)^2}{1 - (dx + c)^2}\right)}{d} + \frac{3b^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{(dx + c + 1)^2}{1 - (dx + c)^2}\right)}{2d} + 3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 x a b^2 + \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 a b^2 c}{d}$$

$$+ \frac{3 a b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2}{d} - \frac{6 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) \ln\left(1 + \frac{(dx + c + 1)^2}{1 - (dx + c)^2}\right) a b^2}{d} - \frac{3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(dx + c + 1)^2}{1 - (dx + c)^2}\right) a b^2}{d} + 3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) x a^2 b$$

$$+ \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) a^2 b c}{d} + \frac{3 a^2 b \ln(1 - (dx + c)^2)}{2d}$$

Problem 17: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))^3}{(fx + e)^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 1067 leaves, 33 steps):

$$- \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c))^3}{f(fx + e)} + \frac{3 a b^2 d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-dx - c + 1}\right)}{f(-cf + ed + f)} + \frac{3 b^3 d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{-dx - c + 1}\right)}{2f(-cf + ed + f)} - \frac{3 a^2 b d \ln(-dx - c + 1)}{2f(-cf + ed + f)}$$

$$- \frac{3 a b^2 d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) \ln\left(\frac{2}{dx + c + 1}\right)}{f(-cf + ed - f)} + \frac{6 a b^2 d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) \ln\left(\frac{2}{dx + c + 1}\right)}{(-cf + ed + f)(ed - (c + 1)f)} - \frac{3 b^3 d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{dx + c + 1}\right)}{2f(-cf + ed - f)}$$

$$+ \frac{3 b^3 d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 \ln\left(\frac{2}{dx + c + 1}\right)}{(-cf + ed + f)(ed - (c + 1)f)} + \frac{3 a^2 b d \ln(dx + c + 1)}{2f(-cf + ed - f)} + \frac{3 a^2 b d \ln(fx + e)}{f^2 - (-cf + ed)^2}$$

$$- \frac{6 a b^2 d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) \ln\left(\frac{2d(fx + e)}{(-cf + ed + f)(dx + c + 1)}\right)}{(-cf + ed + f)(ed - (c + 1)f)} - \frac{3 b^3 d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c)^2 \ln\left(\frac{2d(fx + e)}{(-cf + ed + f)(dx + c + 1)}\right)}{(-cf + ed + f)(ed - (c + 1)f)}$$

$$+ \frac{3 a b^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{-dx - c - 1}{-dx - c + 1}\right)}{2f(-cf + ed + f)} + \frac{3 b^3 d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx + c) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-dx - c + 1}\right)}{2f(-cf + ed + f)} + \frac{3 a b^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{dx + c + 1}\right)}{2f(-cf + ed - f)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{3 a b^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{dx+c+1}\right)}{(-cf+ed+f)(ed-(c+1)f)} + \frac{3 b^3 d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{dx+c+1}\right)}{2f(-cf+ed-f)} - \frac{3 b^3 d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{dx+c+1}\right)}{(-cf+ed+f)(ed-(c+1)f)} \\
& + \frac{3 a b^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2 d (fx+e)}{(-cf+ed+f)(dx+c+1)}\right)}{(-cf+ed+f)(ed-(c+1)f)} + \frac{3 b^3 d \operatorname{arctanh}(dx+c) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2 d (fx+e)}{(-cf+ed+f)(dx+c+1)}\right)}{(-cf+ed+f)(ed-(c+1)f)} \\
& - \frac{3 b^3 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{-dx-c+1}\right)}{4f(-cf+ed+f)} + \frac{3 b^3 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{dx+c+1}\right)}{4f(-cf+ed-f)} - \frac{3 b^3 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2}{dx+c+1}\right)}{2(-cf+ed+f)(ed-(c+1)f)} \\
& + \frac{3 b^3 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, 1 - \frac{2 d (fx+e)}{(-cf+ed+f)(dx+c+1)}\right)}{2(-cf+ed+f)(ed-(c+1)f)}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type ?, 6293 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Test results for the 351 problems in "7.3.6 Exponentials of inverse hyperbolic tangent functions.txt"

Problem 12: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x^2 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{a x + 1} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 61 leaves, 7 steps):

$$-\frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{3 a^3} + \frac{\arcsin(ax)}{2 a^3} + \frac{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{a^3} - \frac{x \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{2 a^2}$$

Result(type 3, 133 leaves):

$$-\frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{3 a^3} + \frac{\sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2 a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)}}{a^3} + \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2 a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)}}\right)}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2}} - \frac{x \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{2 a^2} - \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{2 a^2 \sqrt{a^2}}$$

Problem 13: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{(a x + 1) x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 33 leaves, 5 steps):

$$a \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{x}$$

Result(type 3, 161 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{x} - \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1} x a^2 - \frac{a^2 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2}} + a \sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)} \\
& + \frac{a^2 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2}} + a \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) - a \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 14: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{(ax + 1)x^4} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 74 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{a^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1})}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{3x^3} + \frac{a\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{2x^2} - \frac{2a^2\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{3x}$$

Result(type 3, 206 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{3x^3} - \frac{a^2 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{x} - a^4 x \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1} - \frac{a^4 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2}} + a^3 \sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)} \\
& + \frac{a^4 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2}} + \frac{a(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{2x^2} + \frac{a^3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{2} - \frac{a^3 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 18: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{(ax + 1)^3 x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 56 leaves, 8 steps):

$$3a \operatorname{arctanh}(\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}) - \frac{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{x} - \frac{4a\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{ax + 1}$$

Result(type 3, 260 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{5/2}}{x} - a^2 x (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2} - \frac{3\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1} x a^2}{2} - \frac{3 a^2 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{2\sqrt{a^2}} - \frac{\left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2 a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{5/2}}{a^2 \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^3} - a (-x^2 a^2 \\
& + 1)^{3/2} + 3 a \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) - 3 a \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1} + a \left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2 a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{3/2} + \frac{3 a^2 \sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2 a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)} x}{2} \\
& + \frac{3 a^2 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2 a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)}}\right)}{2\sqrt{a^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 19: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{(a x + 1)^3 x^5} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 117 leaves, 19 steps):

$$- \frac{51 a^4 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{4 x^4} + \frac{a \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{x^3} - \frac{19 a^2 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{8 x^2} + \frac{6 a^3 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{x} + \frac{4 a^4 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{a x + 1}$$

Result (type 3, 358 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{5/2}}{4 x^4} - \frac{23 a^2 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{5/2}}{8 x^2} + \frac{17 a^4 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{8} + \frac{51 a^4 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{8} - \frac{51 a^4 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{8} + \frac{a (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{5/2}}{x^3} \\
& + \frac{8 a^3 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{5/2}}{x} + 8 a^5 x (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2} + 12 a^5 x \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1} + \frac{12 a^5 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2}} + \frac{a \left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2 a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{5/2}}{\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^3} \\
& - \frac{3 a^2 \left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2 a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{5/2}}{\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2} - 8 a^4 \left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2 a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{3/2} - 12 a^5 \sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2 a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)} x
\end{aligned}$$

$$- \frac{12 a^5 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2 a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2}}$$

Problem 20: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}}}{x} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 180 leaves, 17 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -2 \arctan\left(\frac{(ax+1)^{1/4}}{(-ax+1)^{1/4}}\right) - 2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^{1/4}}{(-ax+1)^{1/4}}\right) - \frac{\ln\left(1 - \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right) \sqrt{2}}{2} \\ & + \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right) \sqrt{2}}{2} - \arctan\left(-1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}}\right) \sqrt{2} - \arctan\left(1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}}\right) \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}}}{x} dx$$

Problem 21: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}}}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 61 leaves, 6 steps):

$$- \frac{(-ax+1)^{3/4} (ax+1)^{1/4}}{x} - a \arctan\left(\frac{(ax+1)^{1/4}}{(-ax+1)^{1/4}}\right) - a \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^{1/4}}{(-ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}}}{x^2} dx$$

Problem 22: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}}}{x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 86 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{a(-ax+1)^{3/4}(ax+1)^{1/4}}{4x} - \frac{(-ax+1)^{3/4}(ax+1)^{5/4}}{2x^2} - \frac{a^2 \arctan\left(\frac{(ax+1)^{1/4}}{(-ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)}{4} - \frac{a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^{1/4}}{(-ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)}{4}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}}}{x^3} dx$$

Problem 23: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)^{3/2} x^m dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 27 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{x^{1+m} \operatorname{AppellF1}\left(1+m, \frac{3}{4}, -\frac{3}{4}, 2+m, ax, -ax\right)}{1+m}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)^{3/2} x^m dx$$

Problem 24: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)^{5/2} x^m dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 27 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{x^{1+m} \text{AppellF1}\left(1+m, \frac{5}{4}, -\frac{5}{4}, 2+m, ax, -ax\right)}{1+m}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)^{5/2} x^m dx$$

Problem 25: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)^{5/2} x^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 246 leaves, 16 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{475 (-ax+1)^{3/4} (ax+1)^{1/4}}{64 a^4} + \frac{4x^3 (ax+1)^{5/4}}{a (-ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{17x^2 (-ax+1)^{3/4} (ax+1)^{5/4}}{4a^2} + \frac{(-ax+1)^{3/4} (ax+1)^{5/4} (452ax+521)}{96 a^4} \\ & + \frac{475 \arctan\left(-1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}}\right) \sqrt{2}}{128 a^4} + \frac{475 \arctan\left(1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}}\right) \sqrt{2}}{128 a^4} + \frac{475 \ln\left(1 - \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right) \sqrt{2}}{256 a^4} \\ & - \frac{475 \ln\left(1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right) \sqrt{2}}{256 a^4} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)^{5/2} x^3 dx$$

Problem 26: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 223 leaves, 15 steps):

$$-\frac{11 (-ax+1)^{1/4} (ax+1)^{3/4}}{64 a^4} - \frac{x^2 (-ax+1)^{5/4} (ax+1)^{3/4}}{4 a^2} - \frac{(-4ax+25) (-ax+1)^{5/4} (ax+1)^{3/4}}{96 a^4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{11 \arctan\left(-1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{128a^4} + \frac{11 \arctan\left(1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{128a^4} - \frac{11 \ln\left(1 - \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{256a^4} \\
& + \frac{11 \ln\left(1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{256a^4}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}}} dx$$

Problem 27: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 215 leaves, 15 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{3(-ax+1)^{1/4}(ax+1)^{3/4}}{8a^3} + \frac{(-ax+1)^{5/4}(ax+1)^{3/4}}{12a^3} - \frac{x(-ax+1)^{5/4}(ax+1)^{3/4}}{3a^2} - \frac{3 \arctan\left(-1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{16a^3} \\
& - \frac{3 \arctan\left(1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{16a^3} + \frac{3 \ln\left(1 - \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{32a^3} - \frac{3 \ln\left(1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{32a^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}}} dx$$

Problem 28: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x^m}{\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 27 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{x^{1+m} \text{AppellF1}\left(1+m, -\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, 2+m, ax, -ax\right)}{1+m}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x^m}{\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)^{3/2}} dx$$

Problem 29: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 223 leaves, 15 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{41(-ax+1)^{3/4}(ax+1)^{1/4}}{64a^4} - \frac{x^2(-ax+1)^{7/4}(ax+1)^{1/4}}{4a^2} - \frac{(-4ax+11)(-ax+1)^{7/4}(ax+1)^{1/4}}{32a^4} \\ & + \frac{123 \arctan\left(-1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{128a^4} + \frac{123 \arctan\left(1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{128a^4} + \frac{123 \ln\left(1 - \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{256a^4} \\ & - \frac{123 \ln\left(1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{256a^4} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)^{3/2}} dx$$

Problem 30: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 215 leaves, 15 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{17(-ax+1)^{3/4}(ax+1)^{1/4}}{24a^3} + \frac{(-ax+1)^{7/4}(ax+1)^{1/4}}{4a^3} - \frac{x(-ax+1)^{7/4}(ax+1)^{1/4}}{3a^2} - \frac{17 \arctan\left(-1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{16a^3} \\ & - \frac{17 \arctan\left(1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{16a^3} - \frac{17 \ln\left(1 - \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{32a^3} \\ & + \frac{17 \ln\left(1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{32a^3} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)^{3/2}} dx$$

Problem 31: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)^{5/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 214 leaves, 15 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2(-ax+1)^{9/4}}{a^2(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{25(-ax+1)^{1/4}(ax+1)^{3/4}}{4a^2} + \frac{5(-ax+1)^{5/4}(ax+1)^{3/4}}{2a^2} - \frac{25 \arctan\left(-1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{8a^2} \\ & - \frac{25 \arctan\left(1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{8a^2} + \frac{25 \ln\left(1 - \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{16a^2} \\ & - \frac{25 \ln\left(1 + \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}\sqrt{2}}{(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{16a^2} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 24 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)^{5/2}} dx$$

Problem 32: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)^{5/2} x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 106 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\frac{25a^2(-ax+1)^{1/4}}{2(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{5a(-ax+1)^{5/4}}{4x(ax+1)^{1/4}} - \frac{(-ax+1)^{9/4}}{2x^2(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{25a^2 \arctan\left(\frac{(ax+1)^{1/4}}{(-ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)}{4} - \frac{25a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^{1/4}}{(-ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)}{4}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)^{5/2} x^3} dx$$

Problem 33: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)^{5/2} x^4} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 129 leaves, 10 steps):

$$-\frac{287a^3(-ax+1)^{1/4}}{24(ax+1)^{1/4}} - \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}}{3x^3(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{13a(-ax+1)^{1/4}}{12x^2(ax+1)^{1/4}} - \frac{61a^2(-ax+1)^{1/4}}{24x(ax+1)^{1/4}} - \frac{55a^3 \arctan\left(\frac{(ax+1)^{1/4}}{(-ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)}{8} + \frac{55a^3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^{1/4}}{(-ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)}{8}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)^{5/2} x^4} dx$$

Problem 34: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)^{5/2} x^5} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 152 leaves, 11 steps):

$$\frac{2467a^4(-ax+1)^{1/4}}{192(ax+1)^{1/4}} - \frac{(-ax+1)^{1/4}}{4x^4(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{17a(-ax+1)^{1/4}}{24x^3(ax+1)^{1/4}} - \frac{113a^2(-ax+1)^{1/4}}{96x^2(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{521a^3(-ax+1)^{1/4}}{192x(ax+1)^{1/4}} + \frac{475a^4 \arctan\left(\frac{(ax+1)^{1/4}}{(-ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)}{64} - \frac{475a^4 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{(ax+1)^{1/4}}{(-ax+1)^{1/4}}\right)}{64}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)^{5/2} x^5} dx$$

Problem 35: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}\right)^{1/3} x^m dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 24 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{x^{1+m} \operatorname{AppellF1}\left(1+m, \frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}, 2+m, x, -x\right)}{1+m}$$

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int \left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}\right)^{1/3} x^m dx$$

Problem 36: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}} \right)^{1/3} x dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 164 leaves, 15 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{(1-x)^{5/6}(1+x)^{1/6}}{6} - \frac{(1-x)^{5/6}(1+x)^{7/6}}{2} - \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{(1-x)^{1/6}}{(1+x)^{1/6}}\right)}{9} - \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{2(1-x)^{1/6}}{(1+x)^{1/6}} - \sqrt{3}\right)}{18} - \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{2(1-x)^{1/6}}{(1+x)^{1/6}} + \sqrt{3}\right)}{18} \\ & - \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{(1-x)^{1/3}}{(1+x)^{1/3}} - \frac{(1-x)^{1/6}\sqrt{3}}{(1+x)^{1/6}}\right)\sqrt{3}}{36} + \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{(1-x)^{1/3}}{(1+x)^{1/3}} + \frac{(1-x)^{1/6}\sqrt{3}}{(1+x)^{1/6}}\right)\sqrt{3}}{36} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int \left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}} \right)^{1/3} x dx$$

Problem 37: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}} \right)^{1/3}}{x} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 268 leaves, 25 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -2 \arctan\left(\frac{(1-x)^{1/6}}{(1+x)^{1/6}}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{2(1-x)^{1/6}}{(1+x)^{1/6}} - \sqrt{3}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{2(1-x)^{1/6}}{(1+x)^{1/6}} + \sqrt{3}\right) - 2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{(1+x)^{1/6}}{(1-x)^{1/6}}\right) \\ & + \frac{\ln\left(1 - \frac{(1+x)^{1/6}}{(1-x)^{1/6}} + \frac{(1+x)^{1/3}}{(1-x)^{1/3}}\right)}{2} - \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{(1+x)^{1/6}}{(1-x)^{1/6}} + \frac{(1+x)^{1/3}}{(1-x)^{1/3}}\right)}{2} + \arctan\left(\frac{\left(1 - \frac{2(1+x)^{1/6}}{(1-x)^{1/6}}\right)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\sqrt{3} \\ & - \arctan\left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{2(1+x)^{1/6}}{(1-x)^{1/6}}\right)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\sqrt{3} - \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{(1-x)^{1/3}}{(1+x)^{1/3}} - \frac{(1-x)^{1/6}\sqrt{3}}{(1+x)^{1/6}}\right)\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{(1-x)^{1/3}}{(1+x)^{1/3}} + \frac{(1-x)^{1/6}\sqrt{3}}{(1+x)^{1/6}}\right)\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}} \right)^{1/3}}{x} dx$$

Problem 38: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}\right)^{1/3}}{x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 168 leaves, 14 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{(1-x)^{5/6}(1+x)^{1/6}}{6x} - \frac{(1-x)^{5/6}(1+x)^{7/6}}{2x^2} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{(1+x)^{1/6}}{(1-x)^{1/6}}\right)}{9} + \frac{\ln\left(1 - \frac{(1+x)^{1/6}}{(1-x)^{1/6}} + \frac{(1+x)^{1/3}}{(1-x)^{1/3}}\right)}{36} \\ & - \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{(1+x)^{1/6}}{(1-x)^{1/6}} + \frac{(1+x)^{1/3}}{(1-x)^{1/3}}\right)}{36} + \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\left(1 - \frac{2(1+x)^{1/6}}{(1-x)^{1/6}}\right)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\sqrt{3}}{18} - \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{2(1+x)^{1/6}}{(1-x)^{1/6}}\right)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\sqrt{3}}{18} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}\right)^{1/3}}{x^3} dx$$

Problem 39: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}\right)^{2/3}}{x} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 104 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{\ln(x)}{2} + \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2} + \frac{3\ln\left(1 + \frac{(1-x)^{1/3}}{(1+x)^{1/3}}\right)}{2} + \frac{3\ln\left(\frac{(1-x)^{1/3}}{(1+x)^{1/3}} - \frac{(1+x)^{1/3}}{(1-x)^{1/3}}\right)}{2} - \arctan\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{2(1-x)^{1/3}\sqrt{3}}{3(1+x)^{1/3}}\right)\sqrt{3} + \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{2(1-x)^{1/3}\sqrt{3}}{3(1+x)^{1/3}}\right)\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}\right)^{2/3}}{x} dx$$

Problem 40: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}\right)^{2/\sqrt{3}}}{x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 86 leaves, 4 steps):

$$-\frac{(1-x)^{2/\sqrt{3}}(1+x)^{1/\sqrt{3}}}{3x} - \frac{(1-x)^{2/\sqrt{3}}(1+x)^{4/\sqrt{3}}}{2x^2} - \frac{\ln(x)}{9} + \frac{\ln((1-x)^{1/\sqrt{3}} - (1+x)^{1/\sqrt{3}})}{3} + \frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{2(1-x)^{1/\sqrt{3}}\sqrt{3}}{3(1+x)^{1/\sqrt{3}}}\right)\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\left(\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}\right)^{2/\sqrt{3}}}{x^3} dx$$

Problem 42: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x^m (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{(ax+1)^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 134 leaves, 9 steps):

$$-\frac{3x^{1+m} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], x^2 a^2\right)}{1+m} + \frac{ax^{2+m} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}, 1 + \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[2 + \frac{m}{2}\right], x^2 a^2\right)}{2+m}$$

$$+ \frac{4x^{1+m} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], x^2 a^2\right)}{1+m} - \frac{4ax^{2+m} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{3}{2}, 1 + \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[2 + \frac{m}{2}\right], x^2 a^2\right)}{2+m}$$

Result(type 8, 25 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x^m (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{(ax+1)^3} dx$$

Problem 43: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} x^m dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 31 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{x^{1+m} \operatorname{AppellF1}\left(1+m, \frac{n}{2}, -\frac{n}{2}, 2+m, ax, -ax\right)}{1+m}$$

Result(type 8, 13 leaves):

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} x^n dx$$

Problem 44: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 53 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{2^{1+\frac{n}{2}} (-ax+1)^{1-\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{n}{2}, 1-\frac{n}{2}\right], \left[2-\frac{n}{2}\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{a(2-n)}$$

Result(type 8, 9 leaves):

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} dx$$

Problem 45: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 93 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{(-ax+1)^{1-\frac{n}{2}} (ax+1)^{1+\frac{n}{2}}}{2x^2} - \frac{2a^2n(-ax+1)^{1-\frac{n}{2}} (ax+1)^{-1+\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[2, 1-\frac{n}{2}\right], \left[2-\frac{n}{2}\right], \frac{-ax+1}{ax+1}\right)}{2-n}$$

Result(type 8, 13 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{x^3} dx$$

Problem 46: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{x^4} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 127 leaves, 5 steps):

$$-\frac{(-ax+1)^{1-\frac{n}{2}} (ax+1)^{1+\frac{n}{2}}}{3x^3} - \frac{an(-ax+1)^{1-\frac{n}{2}} (ax+1)^{1+\frac{n}{2}}}{6x^2} - \frac{2a^3(n^2+2)(-ax+1)^{1-\frac{n}{2}} (ax+1)^{-1+\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[2, 1-\frac{n}{2}\right], \left[2-\frac{n}{2}\right], \frac{-ax+1}{ax+1}\right)}{3(2-n)}$$

Result(type 8, 13 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{x^4} dx$$

Problem 51: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(-acx+c)^p \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{ax+1} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 53 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{(-acx+c)^{1+p} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}+p\right], \left[\frac{5}{2}+p\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \sqrt{2} \sqrt{-ax+1}}{ac(3+2p)}$$

Result(type 8, 31 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(-acx+c)^p \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{ax+1} dx$$

Problem 52: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(-acx+c) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{ax+1} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 53 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{3c \arcsin(ax)}{2a} + \frac{3c \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{2a} + \frac{c(-ax+1) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{2a}$$

Result(type 3, 113 leaves):

$$-\frac{cx \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{2} - \frac{c \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{2\sqrt{a^2}} + \frac{2c \sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)}}{a} + \frac{2c \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2}}$$

Problem 57: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{(ax+1)^3 (-acx+c)} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 39 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{\arcsin(ax)}{ca} - \frac{2(-ax+1)}{ac \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}$$

Result(type 3, 291 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\left(-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{3/2}}{24ca} + \frac{\sqrt{-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)} x}{16c} + \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)}}\right)}{16c\sqrt{a^2}} \\
& - \frac{\left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{5/2}}{2ca^4\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^3} - \frac{3\left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{5/2}}{4ca^3\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2} - \frac{17\left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{3/2}}{24ca} \\
& - \frac{17\sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)} x}{16c} - \frac{17\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)}}\right)}{16c\sqrt{a^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 74: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} (-acx + c)^{7/2} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 65 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2^{1+\frac{n}{2}} (-acx + c)^{9/2} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{n}{2}, \frac{9}{2} - \frac{n}{2}\right], \left[\frac{11}{2} - \frac{n}{2}\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{ac(9-n)(-ax+1)^{\frac{n}{2}}}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} (-acx + c)^{7/2} dx$$

Problem 75: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} \sqrt{-acx + c} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 65 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2^{1+\frac{n}{2}} (-acx + c)^{3/2} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{n}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - \frac{n}{2}\right], \left[\frac{5}{2} - \frac{n}{2}\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{ac(3-n)(-ax+1)^{\frac{n}{2}}}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} \sqrt{-acx + c} dx$$

Problem 76: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(a x)}}{\sqrt{-a c x + c}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 65 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2^{1+\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{n}{2}\right], -\frac{a x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \sqrt{-a c x + c}}{a c (1 - n) (-a x + 1)^{\frac{n}{2}}}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(a x)}}{\sqrt{-a c x + c}} dx$$

Problem 77: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(a x)}}{(-a c x + c)^{5/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 62 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2^{1+\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{n}{2}, -\frac{3}{2} - \frac{n}{2}\right], \left[-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2}\right], -\frac{a x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{a c (3 + n) (-a x + 1)^{\frac{n}{2}} (-a c x + c)^{3/2}}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(a x)}}{(-a c x + c)^{5/2}} dx$$

Problem 102: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}} dx$$

Optimal(type 2, 9 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-2\sqrt{1-x}$$

Result(type 2, 19 leaves):

$$\frac{2(-1+x)\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}}$$

Problem 103: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{-x^2+1} \sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 24 leaves, 5 steps):

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

Result(type 3, 51 leaves):

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

Problem 118: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(-acx+c)^p}{e^{2p \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 59 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{(-ax+1)^p (-acx+c)^{1+p} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left([p, 1+2p], [2+2p], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2^p ac(1+2p)}$$

Result(type 8, 22 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(-acx+c)^p}{e^{2p \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}} dx$$

Problem 119: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} (-acx+c)^p dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 72 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2^{1+\frac{n}{2}} (-acx+c)^{1+p} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{n}{2}, 1-\frac{n}{2}+p\right], \left[2-\frac{n}{2}+p\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{ac(2-n+2p) (-ax+1)^{\frac{n}{2}}}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} (-acx+c)^p dx$$

Problem 121: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1) \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^p}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 56 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^p x \operatorname{AppellF1}\left(1-p, \frac{1}{2}, -p, -\frac{1}{2}, 2-p, ax, -ax\right)}{(1-p)(-ax+1)^p}$$

Result(type 8, 33 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(ax+1) \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^p}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} dx$$

Problem 128: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^3 \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 63 leaves, 9 steps):

$$-\frac{c^2 \arcsin(ax)}{a} - \frac{c^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}{a} - \frac{c^2 (-ax+1) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{x a^2}$$

Result(type 3, 132 leaves):

$$-\frac{c^2}{a^2 x \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + \frac{c^2 x}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + \frac{c^2}{a \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} - \frac{c^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{a} - \frac{c^2 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2}} - \frac{c^2 a x^2}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}$$

Problem 131: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^4 \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^p}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 95 leaves, 7 steps):

$$-\frac{c(5-p) \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{-1+p}}{a(1-p)} + c \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{-1+p} x + \frac{(4-p) \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^p \operatorname{hypergeom}\left([1, p], [1+p], 1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)}{ap}$$

Result(type 8, 35 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^4 \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^p}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

Problem 133: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^p \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{ax+1} dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 56 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^p x \operatorname{AppellF1}\left(1-p, -\frac{1}{2}, -p, \frac{1}{2}, 2-p, ax, -ax\right)}{(1-p)(-ax+1)^p}$$

Result(type 8, 35 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^p \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{ax+1} dx$$

Problem 134: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{(ax+1) \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 84 leaves, 7 steps):

$$-\frac{(ax+1)^2}{3ac^3(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}} - \frac{2 \arcsin(ax)}{ac^3} + \frac{8(ax+1)}{3ac^3 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + \frac{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{ac^3}$$

Result(type 3, 241 leaves):

$$\frac{5 \left(-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{3/2}}{4a^3 c^3 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2} + \frac{17 \sqrt{-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)}}{8ac^3} - \frac{17 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)}}\right)}{8c^3 \sqrt{a^2}}$$

$$+ \frac{\sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)}}{8ac^3} + \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2}x}{\sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)}}\right)}{8c^3\sqrt{a^2}} + \frac{\left(-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{3/2}}{6a^4c^3\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^3}$$

Problem 135: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 5, 114 leaves, 8 steps):

$$-\frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{2+p} x}{c^2} - \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{2+p} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left([1, 2+p], [3+p], \frac{a - \frac{1}{x}}{2a}\right)}{2ac^2(2+p)} + \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{2+p} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left([1, 2+p], [3+p], 1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)}{ac^2}$$

Result(type 8, 33 leaves):

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

Problem 137: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{(ax + 1)^3 \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 61 leaves, 5 steps):

$$-\frac{2 \arcsin(ax)}{ca} - \frac{(-ax + 1)^2}{ac\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} - \frac{2\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{ca}$$

Result(type 3, 291 leaves):

$$\frac{\left(-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{3/2}}{24ca} - \frac{\sqrt{-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)} x}{16c} - \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2}x}{\sqrt{-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)}}\right)}{16c\sqrt{a^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{5/2}}{2ca^4\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^3} - \frac{5\left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{5/2}}{4ca^3\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2} - \frac{31\left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{3/2}}{24ca} \\
& - \frac{31\sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)}x}{16c} - \frac{31\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2}x}{\sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)}}\right)}{16c\sqrt{a^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 138: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{(ax + 1)^3 \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^5} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 111 leaves, 8 steps):

$$- \frac{(ax + 1)^2}{5ac^5(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{5/2}} + \frac{22(ax + 1)}{15ac^5(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}} + \frac{2\arcsin(ax)}{ac^5} - \frac{2(23ax + 30)}{15ac^5\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} - \frac{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{ac^5}$$

Result (type 3, 467 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\left(-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{5/2}}{40a^6 c^5 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^5} + \frac{7\left(-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{5/2}}{48a^5 c^5 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^4} + \frac{31\left(-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{5/2}}{48a^4 c^5 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^3} \\
& - \frac{139\left(-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{5/2}}{96a^3 c^5 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2} - \frac{187\left(-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{3/2}}{128ac^5} + \frac{561\sqrt{-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)}x}{256c^5} \\
& + \frac{561\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2}x}{\sqrt{-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)}}\right)}{256c^5\sqrt{a^2}} - \frac{\left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{5/2}}{32a^4 c^5 \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^3} - \frac{9\left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{5/2}}{64a^3 c^5 \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{49 \left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right) \right)^{3/2}}{384 a c^5} - \frac{49 \sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right) x}}{256 c^5} - \frac{49 \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right) x}} \right)}{256 c^5 \sqrt{a^2}}$$

Problem 140: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1) \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 61 leaves, 8 steps):

$$-\frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}}{\sqrt{c}} \right)}{a \sqrt{c}} + \frac{5}{a \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}}$$

Result (type 3, 196 leaves):

$$-\frac{1}{2 \sqrt{(ax-1)x} c a^3 / 2 (ax-1)^2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{c(ax-1)}{ax}} x \left(10 a^7 / 2 \sqrt{(ax-1)x} x^2 - 8 a^5 / 2 ((ax-1)x)^3 / 2 + 5 \ln \left(\frac{2 \sqrt{(ax-1)x} \sqrt{a} + 2ax-1}{2 \sqrt{a}} \right) x^2 a^3 \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - 20 a^5 / 2 \sqrt{(ax-1)x} x - 10 \ln \left(\frac{2 \sqrt{(ax-1)x} \sqrt{a} + 2ax-1}{2 \sqrt{a}} \right) x a^2 + 10 \sqrt{(ax-1)x} a^3 / 2 + 5 \ln \left(\frac{2 \sqrt{(ax-1)x} \sqrt{a} + 2ax-1}{2 \sqrt{a}} \right) a \right) \right)$$

Problem 146: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{3/2} (-x^2 a^2 + 1)}{(ax+1)^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 94 leaves, 11 steps):

$$-\left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{3/2} x + \frac{7 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}}{\sqrt{c}} \right)}{a} - \frac{8 c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}} \sqrt{2}}{2 \sqrt{c}} \right) \sqrt{2}}{a} + \frac{c \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}}{a}$$

Result (type 3, 222 leaves):

$$-\frac{1}{2xa\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}}\left(\sqrt{\frac{c(ax-1)}{ax}}c\left(5\sqrt{a}\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{ax^2-x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)x^2\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}-12\sqrt{a}\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)x^2\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}\right.\right. \\ \left.\left.-10a\sqrt{ax^2-x}x^2\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}+8a\sqrt{(ax-1)x}x^2\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}-8\sqrt{2}\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}\sqrt{(ax-1)x}a-3ax+1}{ax+1}\right)x^2+4(ax^2-x)^{3/2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}\right)\right)$$

Problem 147: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{-x^2 a^2 + 1}{(ax + 1)^2 \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{9/2}} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 142 leaves, 13 steps):

$$\frac{6}{5ac^2\left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{5/2}} + \frac{11}{6ac^3\left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{3/2}} - \frac{x}{c^2\left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{5/2}} - \frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\frac{c - \frac{c}{ax}}{\sqrt{c}}}}{\sqrt{c}}\right)}{ac^9/2} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\frac{c - \frac{c}{ax}}{\sqrt{2}}}}{2\sqrt{c}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{8ac^9/2} + \frac{21}{4ac^4\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}}$$

Result (type 3, 627 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{240a^{13/2}\sqrt{(ax-1)x}c^5(ax-1)^4\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}}\left(\sqrt{\frac{c(ax-1)}{ax}}x\left(-1260\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}a^{21/2}\sqrt{(ax-1)x}x^4\right.\right. \\ \left.+15\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}\sqrt{(ax-1)x}a-3ax+1}{ax+1}\right)a^{19/2}\sqrt{2}x^4+1020\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}a^{19/2}\left((ax-1)x\right)^{3/2}x^2+5040\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}a^{19/2}\sqrt{(ax-1)x}x^3\right. \\ \left.-60\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}\sqrt{(ax-1)x}a-3ax+1}{ax+1}\right)a^{17/2}\sqrt{2}x^3-1792\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}a^{17/2}\left((ax-1)x\right)^{3/2}x-7560\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}a^{17/2}\sqrt{(ax-1)x}x^2\right. \\ \left.+90\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}\sqrt{(ax-1)x}a-3ax+1}{ax+1}\right)a^{15/2}\sqrt{2}x^2+820a^{15/2}\left((ax-1)x\right)^{3/2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}\right. \\ \left.-600\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)x^4a^{10}+5040\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}a^{15/2}\sqrt{(ax-1)x}x\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -60 \ln \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \sqrt{(ax-1)x} a - 3ax + 1}{ax+1} \right) a^{13/2} \sqrt{2} x + 2400 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \ln \left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x} \sqrt{a} + 2ax - 1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right) x^3 a^9 - 1260 \sqrt{(ax-1)x} a^{13/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \\
& + 15\sqrt{2} \ln \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \sqrt{(ax-1)x} a - 3ax + 1}{ax+1} \right) a^{11/2} - 3600 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \ln \left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x} \sqrt{a} + 2ax - 1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right) x^2 a^8 \\
& + 2400 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \ln \left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x} \sqrt{a} + 2ax - 1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right) x a^7 - 600 \ln \left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x} \sqrt{a} + 2ax - 1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right) a^6 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \Big)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 159: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}} (-x^2 a^2 + 1)}{(ax+1)^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 97 leaves, 11 steps):

$$-\frac{23 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}}{\sqrt{c}} \right) \sqrt{c}}{4a^2} + \frac{4 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}} \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{c}} \right) \sqrt{2} \sqrt{c}}{a^2} + \frac{9x \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}}{4a} - \frac{x^2 \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}}{2}$$

Result (type 3, 214 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{8\sqrt{(ax-1)x} a^7/2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{c(ax-1)}{ax}} x \left(-4 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \sqrt{ax^2-x} a^7/2 x + 2 \sqrt{ax^2-x} a^5/2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 16 \sqrt{(ax-1)x} a^5/2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - 16\sqrt{2} \ln \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \sqrt{(ax-1)x} a - 3ax + 1}{ax+1} \right) a^3/2 + \ln \left(\frac{2\sqrt{ax^2-x} \sqrt{a} + 2ax - 1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right) a^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - 24 \ln \left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x} \sqrt{a} + 2ax - 1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right) a^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \right) \Big)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 160: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}} (-x^2 a^2 + 1)}{(ax + 1)^2 x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 67 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\frac{2a \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{3/2}}{3c} - 4a \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}} \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{c}}\right) \sqrt{2} \sqrt{c} + 4a \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}$$

Result(type 3, 243 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{3x^2 \sqrt{(ax-1)x} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{c(ax-1)}{ax}} \left(9a^3/2 \ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{ax^2-x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right) x^3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - 9a^3/2 \ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right) x^3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \right. \right. \\ & \quad - 18a^2 \sqrt{ax^2-x} x^3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 6a^2 \sqrt{(ax-1)x} x^3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - 6a\sqrt{2} \ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}\sqrt{(ax-1)xa-3ax+1}}{ax+1}\right) x^3 + 12a(ax^2-x)^{3/2} x \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \\ & \quad \left. \left. - 2(ax^2-x)^{3/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Problem 161: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}} (-x^2 a^2 + 1)}{(ax + 1)^2 x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 94 leaves, 9 steps):

$$-\frac{2a^2 \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{3/2}}{3c} - \frac{2a^2 \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{5/2}}{5c^2} + 4a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}} \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{c}}\right) \sqrt{2} \sqrt{c} - 4a^2 \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}$$

Result(type 3, 269 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{15x^3 \sqrt{(ax-1)x} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{c(ax-1)}{ax}} \left(45a^5/2 \ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{ax^2-x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right) x^4 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - 45a^5/2 \ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right) x^4 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \right. \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -90 a^3 \sqrt{ax^2 - x} x^4 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 30 a^3 \sqrt{(ax-1)x} x^4 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - 30 a^2 \sqrt{2} \ln \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \sqrt{(ax-1)x} a - 3ax + 1}{ax + 1} \right) x^4 + 60 a^2 (ax^2 - x)^{3/2} x^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \\
& - 16 a (ax^2 - x)^{3/2} x \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 6 (ax^2 - x)^{3/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \Big)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 165: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} \left(c - \frac{c}{ax} \right)^p dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 60 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{ax} \right)^p x \operatorname{AppellF1} \left(1 - p, \frac{n}{2} - p, -\frac{n}{2}, 2 - p, ax, -ax \right)}{(1 - p) (-ax + 1)^p}$$

Result(type 8, 23 leaves):

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} \left(c - \frac{c}{ax} \right)^p dx$$

Problem 166: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{ax} \right)^p}{e^{2p \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}} dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 54 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{ax} \right)^p x \operatorname{AppellF1} (1 - p, -2p, p, 2 - p, ax, -ax)}{(1 - p) (-ax + 1)^p}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{ax} \right)^p}{e^{2p \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}} dx$$

Problem 167: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} \left(c - \frac{c}{ax} \right) dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 163 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{c(-ax+1)^{2-\frac{n}{2}}(ax+1)^{-1+\frac{n}{2}}}{a(2-n)} - \frac{2c(-ax+1)^{1-\frac{n}{2}}(ax+1)^{-1+\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, -1 + \frac{n}{2}\right], \left[\frac{n}{2}\right], \frac{ax+1}{-ax+1}\right)}{a(2-n)}$$

$$+ \frac{2^{\frac{n}{2}} c(1-n)(-ax+1)^{2-\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1 - \frac{n}{2}, 2 - \frac{n}{2}\right], \left[3 - \frac{n}{2}\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{a(2-n)(4-n)}$$

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right) dx$$

Problem 168: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{c - \frac{c}{ax}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 97 leaves, 4 steps):

$$-\frac{(ax+1)^{1+\frac{n}{2}}}{acn(-ax+1)^{\frac{n}{2}}} - \frac{2^{1+\frac{n}{2}}(1+n)(-ax+1)^{1-\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{n}{2}, 1 - \frac{n}{2}\right], \left[2 - \frac{n}{2}\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{ac(2-n)n}$$

Result(type 8, 23 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{c - \frac{c}{ax}} dx$$

Problem 169: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{\left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 121 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{(3+n)(-ax+1)^{-1-\frac{n}{2}}(ax+1)^{1+\frac{n}{2}}}{a^2(2+n)} - \frac{x(-ax+1)^{-1-\frac{n}{2}}(ax+1)^{1+\frac{n}{2}}}{c^2} - \frac{2^{1+\frac{n}{2}}(2+n) \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{n}{2}, -\frac{n}{2}\right], \left[1 - \frac{n}{2}\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{a^2 n (-ax+1)^{\frac{n}{2}}}$$

Result(type 8, 23 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{\left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^2} dx$$

Problem 170: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{3/2} dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 42 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{2 \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{3/2} x \operatorname{AppellF1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{n}{2}, -\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, ax, -ax\right)}{(-ax + 1)^{3/2}}$$

Result(type 8, 23 leaves):

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{3/2} dx$$

Problem 180: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{(ax + 1) \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 114 leaves, 7 steps):

$$-\frac{a^4 x^5 (-ax + 1)}{5 c^3 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{5/2}} + \frac{a^2 x^3 (-6ax + 5)}{15 c^3 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}} + \frac{\arcsin(ax)}{a c^3} - \frac{x(-8ax + 5)}{5 c^3 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + \frac{16 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{5 a c^3}$$

Result(type 3, 355 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{3/2}}{40 a^5 c^3 \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^4} - \frac{43 \left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{3/2}}{240 a^4 c^3 \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^3} + \frac{\left(-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{3/2}}{48 a^4 c^3 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^3} \\ & + \frac{\left(-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)\right)^{3/2}}{4 a^3 c^3 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2} + \frac{19 \sqrt{-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)}}{32 a c^3} - \frac{19 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2a \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)}}\right)}{32 c^3 \sqrt{a^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{15 \left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right) \right)^3 / 2}{16 a^3 c^3 \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2} + \frac{51 \sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)}}{32 a c^3} + \frac{51 \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)}} \right)}{32 c^3 \sqrt{a^2}}$$

Problem 184: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^2 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^3 / 2}{(ax + 1)^3} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 109 leaves, 10 steps):

$$-\frac{c^2 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^3 / 2}{3 a^4 x^3} + \frac{3 c^2 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^3 / 2}{2 a^3 x^2} - \frac{3 c^2 \arcsin(ax)}{a} - \frac{c^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1})}{2 a} - \frac{c^2 (-ax + 6) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{2 x a^2}$$

Result (type 3, 298 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{c^2 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^5 / 2}{3 a^4 x^3} - \frac{10 c^2 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^5 / 2}{3 a^2 x} - \frac{10 c^2 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^3 / 2 x}{3} - 5 c^2 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1} x - \frac{5 c^2 \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)}{\sqrt{a^2}} + \frac{3 c^2 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^5 / 2}{2 a^3 x^2} \\ & + \frac{c^2 (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^3 / 2}{6 a} + \frac{c^2 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{2 a} - \frac{c^2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)}{2 a} + \frac{4 c^2 \left(-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right) \right)^3 / 2}{3 a} \\ & + 2 c^2 \sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)} x + \frac{2 c^2 \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-\left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2a \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)}} \right)}{\sqrt{a^2}} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 189: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax + 1)^2 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^9 / 2}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 396 leaves, 16 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{295 a^4 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{9/2} x^5}{1344 (-ax+1)^4} - \frac{501 a^8 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{9/2} x^9}{128 (-ax+1)^4 (ax+1)^4} + \frac{373 a^7 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{9/2} x^8}{192 (-ax+1)^4 (ax+1)^3} + \frac{501 a^6 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{9/2} x^7}{640 (-ax+1)^4 (ax+1)^2} + \frac{661 a^5 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{9/2} x^6}{1680 (-ax+1)^4 (ax+1)} \\
& - \frac{127 a^3 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{9/2} x^4 (ax+1)}{420 (-ax+1)^4} + \frac{71 a^2 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{9/2} x^3 (ax+1)}{336 (-ax+1)^3} - \frac{a \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{9/2} x^2 (ax+1)}{28 (-ax+1)^2} - \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{9/2} x (ax+1)}{8 (-ax+1)} \\
& + \frac{2 a^8 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{9/2} x^9 \arcsin(ax)}{(-ax+1)^{9/2} (ax+1)^{9/2}} + \frac{245 a^8 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{9/2} x^9 \operatorname{arctanh}(\sqrt{-ax+1} \sqrt{ax+1})}{128 (-ax+1)^{9/2} (ax+1)^{9/2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 964 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{1}{40320 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{9/2} a^2 c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}}} \left(\left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{9/2} x \left(-5040 a^4 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{11/2} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}}\right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + 77175 c^6 \ln \left(\frac{2 \left(\sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} a^2 - c}\right)}{x a^2} \right) x^8 + 22050 c^{11/2} \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{c} \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2} + cx}}{\sqrt{c}} \right) a x^8 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 58590 c^{11/2} \ln \left(x \sqrt{c} \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} \right) a x^8 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 11760 a^7 c^3 \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{5/2} x^9 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 31248 a^7 c^3 x^9 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{5/2} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \\
& \left. + 15435 a^6 c^3 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{5/2} x^8 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 14700 a^5 c^4 \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{3/2} x^9 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 39060 a^5 c^4 x^9 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{3/2} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \\
& \left. - 25725 a^4 c^4 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{3/2} x^8 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 22050 a^3 c^5 \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}} x^9 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 58590 a^3 c^5 x^9 \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \\
& \left. + 77175 c^5 \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} a^2 x^8 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 23808 a^{11} x^9 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{9/2} c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 8960 a^{10} \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{9/2} c x^8 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \\
& \left. + 8575 a^{10} \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{9/2} c x^8 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 10080 a^9 c^2 \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{7/2} x^9 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 26784 a^9 c^2 x^9 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{7/2} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -11025 a^8 c^2 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{7/2} x^8 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 23808 a^{11} \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{11/2} x^7 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 17535 a^{10} \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{11/2} x^6 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \\
& - 13056 a^9 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{11/2} x^5 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 6510 a^8 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{11/2} x^4 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 6912 a^7 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{11/2} x^3 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \\
& - 10920 a^6 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{11/2} x^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 11520 a^5 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{11/2} x \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \Big)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 190: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{3/2}}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 186 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{a \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^2}{-ax+1} + \frac{5 a^2 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^3}{2(-ax+1)(ax+1)} - \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{3/2} x(ax+1)}{2(-ax+1)} - \frac{2 a^2 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^3 \arcsin(ax)}{(-ax+1)^{3/2} (ax+1)^{3/2}} \\
& - \frac{a^2 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\sqrt{-ax+1} \sqrt{ax+1})}{2(-ax+1)^{3/2} (ax+1)^{3/2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 453 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{6 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} c a^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}}} \left(\left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{3/2} x \left(-12 a^5 x^3 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 12 a^5 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{5/2} x \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - 4 a^4 \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^2 c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + a^4 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^2 c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 6 a^3 c^2 \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}} x^3 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + 3 a^4 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{5/2} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 18 a^3 c^2 x^3 \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 6 c^5 / 2 \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{c} \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}} + cx}{\sqrt{c}} \right) \right) x^2 a \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$-18c^5/2 \ln\left(x\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}}\right) x^2 a \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 3c^2 \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}} x^2 a^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 3c^3 \ln\left(\frac{2\left(\sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}} a^2 - c\right)}{xa^2}\right) x^2 \right)$$

Problem 192: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2a^2+1)\left(c-\frac{c}{x^2a^2}\right)^{5/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 181 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\frac{(ax+1)^2}{5a^2\left(c-\frac{c}{x^2a^2}\right)^{5/2}x} - \frac{2(-ax+1)(ax+1)^2}{3a^3\left(c-\frac{c}{x^2a^2}\right)^{5/2}x^2} + \frac{58(-ax+1)^2(ax+1)^2}{15a^4\left(c-\frac{c}{x^2a^2}\right)^{5/2}x^3} + \frac{2(-ax+1)^3(ax+1)^2(43ax+28)}{15a^6\left(c-\frac{c}{x^2a^2}\right)^{5/2}x^5} - \frac{2(-ax+1)^{5/2}(ax+1)^{5/2}\arcsin(ax)}{a^6\left(c-\frac{c}{x^2a^2}\right)^{5/2}x^5}$$

Result(type 3, 465 leaves):

$$-\frac{1}{15\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{3/2}x^5\left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{x^2a^2}\right)^{5/2}a^6c^7/2}\left(\left(15c^7/2\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{3/2}x^5a^5\right.\right. \\ \left.\left.-45x^4c^7/2a^4\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{3/2}-16c^7/2\left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}\right)^{3/2}x^4a^4-60x^3c^7/2a^3\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{3/2}\right.\right. \\ \left.\left.+16c^7/2\left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}\right)^{3/2}x^3a^3+90c^7/2\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{3/2}x^2a^2+24c^7/2\left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}\right)^{3/2}x^2a^2+30\ln\left(x\sqrt{c}\right.\right. \\ \left.\left.+\sqrt{\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}}\right)\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{3/2}\left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}\right)^{3/2}x^4a^4c^2+50c^7/2\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{3/2}xa\right.\right. \\ \left.\left.-24c^7/2\left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}\right)^{3/2}xa-30\ln\left(x\sqrt{c}+\sqrt{\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}}\right)c^2\left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}\right)^{3/2}a^3\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{3/2}\right.\right. \\ \left.\left.-50c^7/2\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{3/2}-6c^7/2\left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}\right)^{3/2}\right)(ax+1)\right)$$

Problem 193: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2a^2+1)\left(c-\frac{c}{x^2a^2}\right)^{7/2}} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 253 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(ax+1)^2}{7a^2\left(c-\frac{c}{x^2a^2}\right)^{7/2}x} - \frac{2(-ax+1)(ax+1)^2}{5a^3\left(c-\frac{c}{x^2a^2}\right)^{7/2}x^2} + \frac{124(-ax+1)^2(ax+1)^2}{105a^4\left(c-\frac{c}{x^2a^2}\right)^{7/2}x^3} - \frac{782(-ax+1)^3(ax+1)^2}{105a^5\left(c-\frac{c}{x^2a^2}\right)^{7/2}x^4} - \frac{142(-ax+1)^4(ax+1)^2}{35a^6\left(c-\frac{c}{x^2a^2}\right)^{7/2}x^5} \\ & - \frac{2(-ax+1)^4(ax+1)^3(107ax+72)}{35a^8\left(c-\frac{c}{x^2a^2}\right)^{7/2}x^7} + \frac{2(-ax+1)^{7/2}(ax+1)^{7/2}\arcsin(ax)}{a^8\left(c-\frac{c}{x^2a^2}\right)^{7/2}x^7} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 575 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{1}{105\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{5/2}x^7\left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{x^2a^2}\right)^{7/2}a^8c^{11/2}} \left(\left(105c^{11/2}\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{5/2}x^7a^7 \right. \right. \\ & - 553x^6c^{11/2}a^6\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{5/2} + 96c^{11/2}\left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}\right)^{5/2}x^6a^6 - 392x^5c^{11/2}a^5\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{5/2} \\ & - 96c^{11/2}\left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}\right)^{5/2}x^5a^5 + 1540c^{11/2}\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{5/2}x^4a^4 - 240c^{11/2}\left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}\right)^{5/2}x^4a^4 \\ & + 350c^{11/2}\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{5/2}x^3a^3 + 240c^{11/2}\left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}\right)^{5/2}x^3a^3 + 210\ln\left(x\sqrt{c}\right) \\ & + \left. \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}} \right) \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2} \right)^{5/2} \left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2} \right)^{5/2} xa^6c^3 - 1470c^{11/2}\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{5/2}x^2a^2 \\ & + 180c^{11/2}\left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}\right)^{5/2}x^2a^2 - 210\ln\left(x\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}}\right)c^3\left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}\right)^{5/2}a^5\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{5/2} \\ & - 42c^{11/2}\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{5/2}xa - 180c^{11/2}\left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}\right)^{5/2}xa + 462c^{11/2}\left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{5/2} \\ & \left. - 30c^{11/2}\left(\frac{c(x^2a^2-1)}{a^2}\right)^{5/2}\right)(ax+1) \end{aligned}$$

Problem 199: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{7/2} (-x^2 a^2 + 1)}{(ax + 1)^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 329 leaves, 14 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{7a^6 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{7/2} x^7}{16(-ax+1)^3(ax+1)^3} - \frac{3a^5 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{7/2} x^6}{8(-ax+1)^3(ax+1)^2} + \frac{a \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{7/2} x^2}{15(ax+1)} + \frac{19a^4 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{7/2} x^5}{16(-ax+1)^3(ax+1)} - \frac{2a^3 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{7/2} x^4}{3(-ax+1)^2(ax+1)} \\ & + \frac{23a^2 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{7/2} x^3}{120(-ax+1)(ax+1)} - \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{7/2} x(-ax+1)}{6(ax+1)} + \frac{2a^6 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{7/2} x^7 \arcsin(ax)}{(-ax+1)^{7/2}(ax+1)^{7/2}} \\ & - \frac{25a^6 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{7/2} x^7 \operatorname{arctanh}(\sqrt{-ax+1}\sqrt{ax+1})}{16(-ax+1)^{7/2}(ax+1)^{7/2}} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 794 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{1680 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{7/2} c a^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}}} \left(\left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{x^2 a^2}\right)^{7/2} x \left(-2016 a^9 x^7 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{7/2} c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 2016 a^9 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{9/2} x^5 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \right. \\ & + 480 a^8 \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{7/2} x^6 c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 375 a^8 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{7/2} x^6 c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 560 a^7 c^2 \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{5/2} x^7 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \\ & - 105 a^8 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{9/2} x^4 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 2352 a^7 c^2 x^7 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{5/2} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 224 a^7 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{9/2} x^3 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \\ & + 525 a^6 c^2 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{5/2} x^6 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 700 a^5 c^3 \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}\right)^{3/2} x^7 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 2940 a^5 c^3 x^7 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{3/2} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \\ & - 630 a^6 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{9/2} x^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 1050 c^9 /2 \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{c} \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}} + cx}{\sqrt{c}} \right) x^6 a \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 4410 c^9 /2 \ln \left(x \sqrt{c} \right. \\ & \left. + \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} \right) x^6 a \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 875 a^4 c^3 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}\right)^{3/2} x^6 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 1050 a^3 c^4 \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}} x^7 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + 672 a^5 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{9/2} x \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 4410 a^3 c^4 x^7 \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 280 a^4 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{9/2} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \\
& + 2625 c^4 \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} x^6 a^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 2625 c^5 \ln \left(\frac{2 \left(\sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} a^2 - c \right)}{x a^2} \right) x^6 \Big)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 200: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{5/2} (-x^2 a^2 + 1)}{(ax+1)^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 257 leaves, 12 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{7 a^4 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{5/2} x^5}{8 (-ax+1)^2 (ax+1)^2} + \frac{a \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{5/2} x^2}{6 (ax+1)} - \frac{2 a^3 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{5/2} x^4}{(-ax+1)^2 (ax+1)} + \frac{7 a^2 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{5/2} x^3}{24 (-ax+1) (ax+1)} - \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{5/2} x (-ax+1)}{4 (ax+1)} \\
& - \frac{2 a^4 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{5/2} x^5 \arcsin(ax)}{(-ax+1)^{5/2} (ax+1)^{5/2}} + \frac{9 a^4 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{5/2} x^5 \operatorname{arctanh}(\sqrt{-ax+1} \sqrt{ax+1})}{8 (-ax+1)^{5/2} (ax+1)^{5/2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 624 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{120 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{5/2} c a^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}}} \left(\left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{5/2} x \left(-80 a^7 x^5 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{5/2} c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 80 a^7 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{7/2} x^3 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - 48 a^6 \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2} \right)^{5/2} x^4 c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 27 a^6 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{5/2} x^4 c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 60 a^5 c^2 \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^5 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + 75 a^6 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{7/2} x^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 100 a^5 c^2 x^5 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 80 a^5 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{7/2} x \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + 45 c^2 a^4 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^4 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 90 c^{7/2} \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{c} \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}} + cx}{\sqrt{c}} \right) x^4 a \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 150 c^{7/2} \ln \left(x \sqrt{c} \right) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} \Big) x^4 a \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 90 a^3 c^3 \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}} x^5 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 150 a^3 c^3 x^5 \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \\
& + 30 a^4 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{7/2} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 135 c^3 \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} x^4 a^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 135 c^4 \ln \left(\frac{2 \left(\sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} a^2 - c \right)}{x a^2} \right) x^4 \Big)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 201: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{-x^2 a^2 + 1}{(ax+1)^2 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{5/2}} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 174 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{(-ax+1)^2}{a^2 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{5/2}} x + \frac{2(-ax+1)^3}{5a^3 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{5/2}} x^2 - \frac{2(-ax+1)^3(ax+1)}{15a^4 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{5/2}} x^3 + \frac{2(-ax+1)^3(ax+1)^2(13ax+28)}{15a^6 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{5/2}} x^5 \\
& + \frac{2(-ax+1)^{5/2}(ax+1)^{5/2} \arcsin(ax)}{a^6 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{5/2}} x^5
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 465 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{1}{15 \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^5 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{x^2 a^2} \right)^{5/2} a^6 c^7 / 2} \left(\left(15 c^7 / 2 \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^5 a^5 \right. \right. \\
& + 45 x^4 c^7 / 2 a^4 \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} + 16 c^7 / 2 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^4 a^4 - 60 x^3 c^7 / 2 a^3 \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} \\
& + 16 c^7 / 2 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^3 a^3 - 90 c^7 / 2 \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^2 a^2 - 24 c^7 / 2 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^2 a^2 - 30 \ln \left(x \sqrt{c} \right. \\
& + \left. \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} \right) \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x a^4 c^2 + 50 c^7 / 2 \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x a \\
& - 24 c^7 / 2 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x a - 30 \ln \left(x \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} \right) c^2 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} a^3 \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} \\
& \left. + 50 c^7 / 2 \left(\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} + 6 c^7 / 2 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} \right) (ax-1) \Big)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 206: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2 \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}}}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1) x^5} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 149 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\frac{6 a^4 \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}}}{5} - \frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}}}{5 x^4} - \frac{a \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}}}{2 x^3} - \frac{3 a^2 \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}}}{5 x^2} - \frac{3 a^3 \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}}}{4 x} - \frac{3 a^5 x \operatorname{arctanh}(\sqrt{-ax+1} \sqrt{ax+1}) \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}}}{4 \sqrt{-ax+1} \sqrt{ax+1}}$$

Result(type 3, 446 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{1}{20 x^4 \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{x^2 a^2}} a^2 \left(40 a^4 x^6 \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 40 a^4 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^4 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \right. \\ & + 40 a^2 c^{3/2} \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{c} \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}} + cx}{\sqrt{c}} \right) x^5 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 40 a^2 c^{3/2} \ln \left(x \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} \right) x^5 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \\ & + 40 a^3 \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}} c x^5 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 15 a^3 \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} c x^5 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 25 a^3 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^3 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \\ & - 15 a c^2 \ln \left(\frac{2 \left(\sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} a^2 - c \right)}{x a^2} \right) x^5 - 16 a^2 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 10 a \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \\ & \left. \left. - 4 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Problem 213: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}} (-x^2 a^2 + 1)}{(ax+1)^2 x} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 100 leaves, 8 steps):

$$-\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}} + \frac{a x \arcsin(ax) \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}}}{\sqrt{-ax+1} \sqrt{ax+1}} + \frac{2 a x \operatorname{arctanh}(\sqrt{-ax+1} \sqrt{ax+1}) \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}}}{\sqrt{-ax+1} \sqrt{ax+1}}$$

Result(type 3, 306 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} c a \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{x^2 a^2}} \left(a^3 x^2 \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - a^3 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + 2 c^3 / 2 \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{c} \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}} + cx}{\sqrt{c}} \right) x a \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - c^3 / 2 \ln \left(x \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} \right) x a \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - 2 a^2 \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}} c x \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 2 a^2 \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} c x \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 2 c^2 \ln \left(\frac{2 \left(\sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} a^2 - c \right)}{x a^2} \right) x \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Problem 214: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}} (-x^2 a^2 + 1)}{(ax+1)^2 x^4} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 128 leaves, 9 steps):

$$\frac{4 a^3 \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}}}{4 x^3} + \frac{2 a \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}}}{3 x^2} - \frac{7 a^2 \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}}}{8 x} - \frac{7 a^4 x \operatorname{arctanh}(\sqrt{-ax+1} \sqrt{ax+1}) \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}}}{8 \sqrt{-ax+1} \sqrt{ax+1}}$$

Result(type 3, 409 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{24 x^3 \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{x^2 a^2}} a^2 \left(48 a^3 \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} c x^5 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 48 a^3 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^3 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + 48 a c^3 / 2 \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{c} \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}} + cx}{\sqrt{c}} \right) x^4 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 48 a c^3 / 2 \ln \left(x \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} \right) x^4 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -48 a^2 \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)(ax+1)c}{a^2}} x^4 c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 21 a^2 \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} x^4 c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 27 a^2 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \\
& + 21 c^2 \ln \left(\frac{2 \left(\sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \sqrt{\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2}} a^2 - c \right)}{x a^2} \right) x^4 - 16 a \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 6 \left(\frac{c(x^2 a^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \Big)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 217: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}} dx$$

Optimal (type 5, 226 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{x(-ax+1)^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{n}{2}}(ax+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{n}{2}} \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}}}{(1-n)\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \\
& + \frac{2x(-ax+1)^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{n}{2}}(ax+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2}\right], \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2}\right], \frac{ax+1}{-ax+1}\right) \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}}}{(1-n)\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \\
& + \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2} n x (-ax+1)^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2}\right], \left[\frac{5}{2} - \frac{n}{2}\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}}}{(n^2 - 4n + 3)\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 8, 23 leaves):

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}} dx$$

Problem 218: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal (type 5, 207 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^p x \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1-p, \frac{1}{2} - p\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} - p\right], x^2 a^2\right)}{(1-2p)(-ax+1)^p(ax+1)^p} + \frac{a^2 \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2}\right)^p x^3 \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1-p, \frac{3}{2} - p\right], \left[\frac{5}{2} - p\right], x^2 a^2\right)}{(3-2p)(-ax+1)^p(ax+1)^p}$$

$$+ \frac{a \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^P x^2 \text{hypergeom}([1-p, 1-p], [2-p], x^2 a^2)}{(1-p) (-ax+1)^P (ax+1)^P}$$

Result(type 8, 35 leaves):

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

Problem 219: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^P \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{ax+1} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 127 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^P x \text{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2} - p, \frac{1}{2} - p\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} - p\right], x^2 a^2\right)}{(1-2p) (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^P} - \frac{a \left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^P x^2 \text{hypergeom}\left(\left[1-p, \frac{1}{2} - p\right], [2-p], x^2 a^2\right)}{2(1-p) (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^P}$$

Result(type 8, 35 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{x^2 a^2} \right)^P \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{ax+1} dx$$

Problem 220: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 4, 134 leaves, 16 steps):

$$-(1-x)^{3/2} \cos(x) - \frac{3 \cos(1) \text{FresnelC}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right) \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\pi}}{2} + \frac{5 \cos(1) \text{FresnelS}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right) \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\pi}}{4}$$

$$- \frac{5 \text{FresnelC}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right) \sin(1) \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\pi}}{4} - \frac{3 \text{FresnelS}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right) \sin(1) \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\pi}}{2} + 3 \cos(x) \sqrt{1-x} - \frac{3 \sin(x) \sqrt{1-x}}{2}$$

Result(type 8, 20 leaves):

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

Problem 221: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x} \sin(x)}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 50 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\cos(1) \operatorname{FresnelS}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right) \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\pi} - \operatorname{FresnelC}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right) \sin(1) \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\pi}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x} \sin(x)}{\sqrt{-x^2+1}} dx$$

Problem 222: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{bx+a+1}{\sqrt{1-(bx+a)^2} x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 140 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{(2a+1)b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-a} \sqrt{bx+a+1}}{\sqrt{1+a} \sqrt{-bx-a+1}}\right)}{(1-a)^2 (1+a) \sqrt{-a^2+1}} - \frac{(bx+a+1)^3 / 2 \sqrt{-bx-a+1}}{2(-a^2+1)x^2} - \frac{(2a+1)b \sqrt{-bx-a+1} \sqrt{bx+a+1}}{2(1-a)^2 (1+a)x}$$

Result(type 3, 452 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{b \sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}{(-a^2 + 1)x} - \frac{3ab^2 \ln\left(\frac{-2a^2 + 2 - 2abx + 2\sqrt{-a^2 + 1} \sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}{x}\right)}{2(-a^2 + 1)^{3/2}} - \frac{\sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}{2(-a^2 + 1)x^2} \\ & - \frac{3ab \sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}{2(-a^2 + 1)^2 x} - \frac{3a^2 b^2 \ln\left(\frac{-2a^2 + 2 - 2abx + 2\sqrt{-a^2 + 1} \sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}{x}\right)}{2(-a^2 + 1)^{5/2}} \\ & - \frac{b^2 \ln\left(\frac{-2a^2 + 2 - 2abx + 2\sqrt{-a^2 + 1} \sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}{x}\right)}{2(-a^2 + 1)^{3/2}} - \frac{a \sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}{2(-a^2 + 1)x^2} - \frac{3a^2 b \sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}{2(-a^2 + 1)^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{3a^3 b^2 \ln\left(\frac{-2a^2 + 2 - 2abx + 2\sqrt{-a^2 + 1}\sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}{x}\right)}{2(-a^2 + 1)^{5/2}}$$

Problem 223: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal (type 3, 77 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{2(1-a)^3 x}{b^4} - \frac{(1-a)^2 x^2}{b^3} - \frac{2(1-a)x^3}{3b^2} - \frac{x^4}{2b} - \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{2(1-a)^4 \ln(-bx - a + 1)}{b^5}$$

Result (type 3, 160 leaves):

$$-\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^4}{2b} + \frac{2ax^3}{3b^2} - \frac{2x^3}{3b^2} - \frac{a^2 x^2}{b^3} + \frac{2x^2 a}{b^3} + \frac{2a^3 x}{b^4} - \frac{x^2}{b^3} - \frac{6xa^2}{b^4} + \frac{6ax}{b^4} - \frac{2x}{b^4} - \frac{2 \ln(bx + a - 1) a^4}{b^5} + \frac{8 \ln(bx + a - 1) a^3}{b^5} \\ - \frac{12 \ln(bx + a - 1) a^2}{b^5} + \frac{8 \ln(bx + a - 1) a}{b^5} - \frac{2 \ln(bx + a - 1)}{b^5}$$

Problem 227: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(bx + a + 1)^3 x}{(1 - (bx + a)^2)^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 103 leaves, 7 steps):

$$-\frac{3(3-2a) \arcsin(bx + a)}{2b^2} + \frac{(1-a)(bx + a + 1)^{5/2}}{b^2 \sqrt{-bx - a + 1}} + \frac{(3-2a)(bx + a + 1)^3 / 2 \sqrt{-bx - a + 1}}{2b^2} + \frac{3(3-2a) \sqrt{-bx - a + 1} \sqrt{bx + a + 1}}{2b^2}$$

Result (type 3, 380 leaves):

$$-\frac{10ax}{b\sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}} + \frac{3a \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2}\left(x + \frac{a}{b}\right)}{\sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}\right)}{b\sqrt{b^2}} - \frac{7a^2}{b^2 \sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}} + \frac{a^2 x}{2b\sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}} \\ + \frac{7}{b^2 \sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}} - \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}} - \frac{bx^3}{2\sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}} - \frac{ax^2}{2\sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}} \\ + \frac{a^3}{2b^2 \sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}} - \frac{a}{2b^2 \sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}} + \frac{9x}{2b\sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}} - \frac{9 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2}\left(x + \frac{a}{b}\right)}{\sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}\right)}{2b\sqrt{b^2}}$$

Problem 228: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(bx+a+1)^3}{(1-(bx+a)^2)^{3/2} x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 116 leaves, 5 steps):

$$-\frac{6(1+a)b \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-a}\sqrt{bx+a+1}}{\sqrt{1+a}\sqrt{-bx-a+1}}\right)}{(1-a)^2\sqrt{-a^2+1}} - \frac{(bx+a+1)^3/2}{(1-a)x\sqrt{-bx-a+1}} + \frac{6b\sqrt{bx+a+1}}{(1-a)^2\sqrt{-bx-a+1}}$$

Result(type 3, 1519 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3a^5b^2x}{(-a^2+1)^2\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} + \frac{9a^4b^2x}{(-a^2+1)^2\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} + \frac{9a^3b^2x}{(-a^2+1)^2\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} \\ & + \frac{5b^2xa^3}{(-a^2+1)\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} + \frac{12b^2xa^2}{(-a^2+1)\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} + \frac{9b^2xa}{(-a^2+1)\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} \\ & + \frac{6ab^2(-2b^2x-2ab)}{(-4b^2(-a^2+1)-4a^2b^2)\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} + \frac{3a^2b^2x}{(-a^2+1)^2\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} + \frac{12a^4b}{(-a^2+1)^2\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} \\ & + \frac{9a^2b}{(-a^2+1)^2\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} + \frac{3a^6b}{(-a^2+1)^2\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} + \frac{9a^5b}{(-a^2+1)^2\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} \\ & - \frac{3a^4b \ln\left(\frac{-2a^2+2-2abx+2\sqrt{-a^2+1}\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}}{x}\right)}{(-a^2+1)^{5/2}} - \frac{9a^3b \ln\left(\frac{-2a^2+2-2abx+2\sqrt{-a^2+1}\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}}{x}\right)}{(-a^2+1)^{5/2}} \\ & - \frac{9a^2b \ln\left(\frac{-2a^2+2-2abx+2\sqrt{-a^2+1}\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}}{x}\right)}{(-a^2+1)^{5/2}} + \frac{5a^4b}{(-a^2+1)\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} \\ & + \frac{12a^3b}{(-a^2+1)\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} + \frac{12a^2b}{(-a^2+1)\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} + \frac{6b^2(-2b^2x-2ab)}{(-4b^2(-a^2+1)-4a^2b^2)\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} \\ & - \frac{3ab \ln\left(\frac{-2a^2+2-2abx+2\sqrt{-a^2+1}\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}}{x}\right)}{(-a^2+1)^{5/2}} - \frac{6ab \ln\left(\frac{-2a^2+2-2abx+2\sqrt{-a^2+1}\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}}{x}\right)}{(-a^2+1)^{3/2}} \\ & - \frac{b^2ax}{\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} - \frac{3b \ln\left(\frac{-2a^2+2-2abx+2\sqrt{-a^2+1}\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}}{x}\right)a^2}{(-a^2+1)^{3/2}} + \frac{3ab}{(-a^2+1)^2\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} \\ & + \frac{12a^3b}{(-a^2+1)^2\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} + \frac{2b^2x}{(-a^2+1)\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} + \frac{8ab}{(-a^2+1)\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{a^3}{(-a^2+1)x\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} - \frac{3a^2}{(-a^2+1)x\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} - \frac{3a}{(-a^2+1)x\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} \\
& - \frac{1}{(-a^2+1)x\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} - \frac{ba^2}{\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} + \frac{3b}{(-a^2+1)\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}} \\
& - \frac{3b \ln\left(\frac{-2a^2+2-2abx+2\sqrt{-a^2+1}\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}}{x}\right)}{(-a^2+1)^{3/2}} + \frac{b}{\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 229: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x^3 \sqrt{1-(bx+a)^2}}{bx+a+1} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 136 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{(8a^3+12a^2+12a+3) \arcsin(bx+a)}{8b^4} - \frac{x^2(-bx-a+1)^{3/2} \sqrt{bx+a+1}}{4b^2} - \frac{(-bx-a+1)^{3/2} (7+10a+18a^2-2(1+6a)bx) \sqrt{bx+a+1}}{24b^4} \\
& - \frac{(8a^3+12a^2+12a+3) \sqrt{-bx-a+1} \sqrt{bx+a+1}}{8b^4}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 808 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{3a^2 \sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}}{2b^3} + \frac{3a^2 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2}\left(x+\frac{a}{b}\right)}{\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}}\right)}{2b^3 \sqrt{b^2}} + \frac{3\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1} xa}{2b^3} \\
& - \frac{\sqrt{-b^2\left(x+\frac{1+a}{b}\right)^2+2b\left(x+\frac{1+a}{b}\right)}}{b^4} - \frac{\sqrt{-b^2\left(x+\frac{1+a}{b}\right)^2+2b\left(x+\frac{1+a}{b}\right)} a^3}{b^4} - \frac{3\sqrt{-b^2\left(x+\frac{1+a}{b}\right)^2+2b\left(x+\frac{1+a}{b}\right)} a^2}{b^4} \\
& - \frac{3\sqrt{-b^2\left(x+\frac{1+a}{b}\right)^2+2b\left(x+\frac{1+a}{b}\right)} a}{b^4} - \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2}\left(x+\frac{1+a}{b}-\frac{1}{b}\right)}{\sqrt{-b^2\left(x+\frac{1+a}{b}\right)^2+2b\left(x+\frac{1+a}{b}\right)}}\right)}{b^3 \sqrt{b^2}} + \frac{3\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1} a^2}{2b^4} \\
& - \frac{x(-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1)^{3/2}}{4b^3} + \frac{3a(-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1)^{3/2}}{4b^4} + \frac{3a^3\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1}}{2b^4} + \frac{5\sqrt{-b^2x^2-2abx-a^2+1} x}{8b^3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{5\sqrt{-b^2x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1} a}{8b^4} + \frac{5 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2}\left(x + \frac{a}{b}\right)}{\sqrt{-b^2x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}\right)}{8b^3\sqrt{b^2}} + \frac{(-b^2x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{3b^4} \\
& + \frac{3a \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2}\left(x + \frac{a}{b}\right)}{\sqrt{-b^2x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}\right)}{2b^3\sqrt{b^2}} - \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2}\left(x + \frac{1+a}{b} - \frac{1}{b}\right)}{\sqrt{-b^2\left(x + \frac{1+a}{b}\right)^2 + 2b\left(x + \frac{1+a}{b}\right)}}\right)}{b^3\sqrt{b^2}} a^3 \\
& - \frac{3 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2}\left(x + \frac{1+a}{b} - \frac{1}{b}\right)}{\sqrt{-b^2\left(x + \frac{1+a}{b}\right)^2 + 2b\left(x + \frac{1+a}{b}\right)}}\right)}{b^3\sqrt{b^2}} a^2 - \frac{3 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2}\left(x + \frac{1+a}{b} - \frac{1}{b}\right)}{\sqrt{-b^2\left(x + \frac{1+a}{b}\right)^2 + 2b\left(x + \frac{1+a}{b}\right)}}\right)}{b^3\sqrt{b^2}} a
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 230: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1 - (bx + a)^2}}{(bx + a + 1)x^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 80 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{2b \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-a}\sqrt{bx+a+1}}{\sqrt{1+a}\sqrt{-bx-a+1}}\right)}{(1+a)\sqrt{-a^2+1}} - \frac{\sqrt{-bx-a+1}\sqrt{bx+a+1}}{(1+a)x}$$

Result (type 3, 564 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{(-b^2x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{(1+a)(-a^2+1)x} - \frac{2ab\sqrt{-b^2x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}{(1+a)(-a^2+1)} + \frac{a^2b^2 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2}\left(x + \frac{a}{b}\right)}{\sqrt{-b^2x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}\right)}{(1+a)(-a^2+1)\sqrt{b^2}} \\
& + \frac{ab \ln\left(\frac{-2a^2 + 2 - 2abx + 2\sqrt{-a^2+1}\sqrt{-b^2x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}{x}\right)}{(1+a)\sqrt{-a^2+1}} - \frac{b^2\sqrt{-b^2x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1} x}{(1+a)(-a^2+1)} - \frac{b^2 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2}\left(x + \frac{a}{b}\right)}{\sqrt{-b^2x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}\right)}{(1+a)(-a^2+1)\sqrt{b^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{b \sqrt{-b^2 \left(x + \frac{1+a}{b}\right)^2 + 2b \left(x + \frac{1+a}{b}\right)}}{(1+a)^2} + \frac{b^2 \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2} \left(x + \frac{1+a}{b} - \frac{1}{b}\right)}{\sqrt{-b^2 \left(x + \frac{1+a}{b}\right)^2 + 2b \left(x + \frac{1+a}{b}\right)}} \right)}{(1+a)^2 \sqrt{b^2}} - \frac{b \sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}{(1+a)^2} \\
& + \frac{b^2 a \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2} \left(x + \frac{a}{b}\right)}{\sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}} \right)}{(1+a)^2 \sqrt{b^2}} + \frac{b \sqrt{-a^2 + 1} \ln \left(\frac{-2a^2 + 2 - 2abx + 2\sqrt{-a^2 + 1} \sqrt{-b^2 x^2 - 2abx - a^2 + 1}}{x} \right)}{(1+a)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 231: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(1 - (bx + a)^2)^{3/2}}{(bx + a + 1)^3 x^3} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 174 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{3(3-2a)b^2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-a} \sqrt{bx+a+1}}{\sqrt{1+a} \sqrt{-bx-a+1}} \right)}{(1+a)^3 \sqrt{-a^2+1}} + \frac{(3-2a)b(-bx-a+1)^{3/2}}{2(1-a)(1+a)^2 x \sqrt{bx+a+1}} - \frac{(-bx-a+1)^{5/2}}{2(-a^2+1)x^2 \sqrt{bx+a+1}} \\
& + \frac{3(3-2a)b^2 \sqrt{-bx-a+1}}{(1-a)(1+a)^3 \sqrt{bx+a+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 2847 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 232: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(1 - (bx + a)^2)^{3/2}}{(bx + a + 1)^3 x^4} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 223 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{(6a^2 - 18a + 11)b^3 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-a} \sqrt{bx+a+1}}{\sqrt{1+a} \sqrt{-bx-a+1}} \right)}{(1-a)(1+a)^4 \sqrt{-a^2+1}} - \frac{(2a^2 - 51a + 52)b^3 \sqrt{-bx-a+1}}{6(1-a)(1+a)^4 \sqrt{bx+a+1}} - \frac{(1-a)\sqrt{-bx-a+1}}{3(1+a)x^3 \sqrt{bx+a+1}} \\
& + \frac{7b\sqrt{-bx-a+1}}{6(1+a)^2 x^2 \sqrt{bx+a+1}} - \frac{(19-16a)b^2 \sqrt{-bx-a+1}}{6(1-a)(1+a)^3 x \sqrt{bx+a+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 4211 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 233: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)} x^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 180 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{x^2 (-bx - a + 1)^{1 - \frac{n}{2}} (bx + a + 1)^{1 + \frac{n}{2}}}{4b^2} - \frac{(-bx - a + 1)^{1 - \frac{n}{2}} (bx + a + 1)^{1 + \frac{n}{2}} (6 + 18a^2 - 10an + n^2 - 2b(6a - n)x)}{24b^4}$$

$$+ \frac{2^{-2 + \frac{n}{2}} (24a^3 - 36a^2n + 12a(n^2 + 2) - n(n^2 + 8)) (-bx - a + 1)^{1 - \frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{n}{2}, 1 - \frac{n}{2}\right], \left[2 - \frac{n}{2}\right], -\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{3b^4(2 - n)}$$

Result(type 8, 15 leaves):

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)} x^3 dx$$

Problem 234: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)} x dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 96 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{(-bx - a + 1)^{1 - \frac{n}{2}} (bx + a + 1)^{1 + \frac{n}{2}}}{2b^2} + \frac{2^{\frac{n}{2}} (2a - n) (-bx - a + 1)^{1 - \frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{n}{2}, 1 - \frac{n}{2}\right], \left[2 - \frac{n}{2}\right], -\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{b^2(2 - n)}$$

Result(type 8, 13 leaves):

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)} x dx$$

Problem 235: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 59 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-\frac{2^{1 + \frac{n}{2}} (-bx - a + 1)^{1 - \frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{n}{2}, 1 - \frac{n}{2}\right], \left[2 - \frac{n}{2}\right], -\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{b(2 - n)}$$

Result(type 8, 11 leaves):

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)} dx$$

Problem 236: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)}}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 86 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{4b(-bx-a+1)^{1-\frac{n}{2}}(bx+a+1)^{-1+\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[2, 1-\frac{n}{2}\right], \left[2-\frac{n}{2}\right], \frac{(1+a)(-bx-a+1)}{(1-a)(bx+a+1)}\right)}{(1-a)^2(2-n)}$$

Result(type 8, 15 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(bx+a)}}{x^2} dx$$

Problem 239: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)x^6}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}(-a^2cx^2+c)^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 117 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{x^5(ax+1)}{5a^2c^3(-x^2a^2+1)^{5/2}} - \frac{x^3(6ax+5)}{15a^4c^3(-x^2a^2+1)^{3/2}} - \frac{\arcsin(ax)}{a^7c^3} + \frac{x(8ax+5)}{5a^6c^3\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}} + \frac{16\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}{5a^7c^3}$$

Result(type 3, 261 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2}x}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}\right)}{c^3a^6\sqrt{a^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}{a^7c^3} - \frac{\sqrt{-\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2-2a\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)}}{20c^3a^{10}\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^3} - \frac{23\sqrt{-\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2-2a\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)}}{60c^3a^9\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2} \\ & -\frac{493\sqrt{-\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2-2a\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)}}{240c^3a^8\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)} - \frac{\sqrt{-\left(x+\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2+2a\left(x+\frac{1}{a}\right)}}{24c^3a^9\left(x+\frac{1}{a}\right)^2} + \frac{25\sqrt{-\left(x+\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2+2a\left(x+\frac{1}{a}\right)}}{48c^3a^8\left(x+\frac{1}{a}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 254: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)x^m}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}(-a^2cx^2+c)} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 72 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{x^{1+m} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], x^2a^2\right)}{c(1+m)} + \frac{ax^{2+m} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{3}{2}, 1 + \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[2 + \frac{m}{2}\right], x^2a^2\right)}{c(2+m)}$$

Result(type 8, 36 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)x^m}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}(-a^2cx^2+c)} dx$$

Problem 255: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (ax+1)(-x^2a^2+1)x^m dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 54 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{x^{1+m}}{1+m} + \frac{ax^{2+m}}{2+m} - \frac{a^2x^{3+m}}{3+m} - \frac{a^3x^{4+m}}{4+m}$$

Result(type 3, 141 leaves):

$$-\frac{1}{(4+m)(3+m)(2+m)(1+m)}(x^{1+m}(a^3m^3x^3+6a^3m^2x^3+11a^3mx^3+a^2m^3x^2+6a^3x^3+7a^2m^2x^2+14a^2mx^2-am^3x+8x^2a^2-8am^2x-19amx-m^3-12ax-9m^2-26m-24))$$

Problem 257: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)x^m}{-x^2a^2+1} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 24 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{x^{1+m}\text{hypergeom}([1, 1+m], [2+m], ax)}{1+m}$$

Result(type 5, 99 leaves):

$$-\frac{(-a^2)^{-\frac{m}{2}} \left(-\frac{2x^m(-a^2)^{\frac{m}{2}}(-m-2)}{(2+m)m} - x^m(-a^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \text{LerchPhi}\left(x^2a^2, 1, \frac{m}{2}\right) \right)}{2a} + \frac{x^{1+m} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{m}{2} \right) \text{LerchPhi}\left(x^2a^2, 1, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right)}{1+m}$$

Problem 258: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)x^m}{(-x^2a^2+1)^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 66 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{x^{1+m}\text{hypergeom}\left(\left[2, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], x^2a^2\right)}{1+m} + \frac{ax^{2+m}\text{hypergeom}\left(\left[2, 1 + \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[2 + \frac{m}{2}\right], x^2a^2\right)}{2+m}$$

Result(type 5, 176 leaves):

$$-\frac{(-a^2)^{-\frac{m}{2}} \left(\frac{x^m(-a^2)^{\frac{m}{2}}(-m-2)}{(2+m)(-x^2a^2+1)} + \frac{x^m(-a^2)^{\frac{m}{2}}m \text{LerchPhi}\left(x^2a^2, 1, \frac{m}{2}\right)}{2} \right)}{2a}$$

$$+ \frac{(-a^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{m}{2}} \left(-\frac{2x^{1+m}(-a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{m}{2}}(-1-m)}{(1+m)(-2x^2a^2+2)} + \frac{2x^{1+m}(-a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{m}{2}} \left(-\frac{m^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \text{LerchPhi}\left(x^2a^2, 1, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right)}{1+m} \right)}{2}$$

Problem 259: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)x^m}{(-x^2a^2+1)^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 66 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{x^{1+m} \text{hypergeom}\left(\left[3, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], x^2a^2\right)}{1+m} + \frac{ax^{2+m} \text{hypergeom}\left(\left[3, 1 + \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[2 + \frac{m}{2}\right], x^2a^2\right)}{2+m}$$

Result(type 5, 223 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{4} \left((-a^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{m}{2}} \left(\frac{x^{1+m}(-a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{m}{2}} (a^2m^2x^2 - 2a^2mx^2 - 3x^2a^2 - m^2 + 4m + 5)}{2(1+m)(-x^2a^2+1)^2} + \frac{4x^{1+m}(-a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{m}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{16}m^3 - \frac{3}{16}m^2 - \frac{1}{16}m + \frac{3}{16} \right) \text{LerchPhi}\left(x^2a^2, 1, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right)}{1+m} \right) \right) - \frac{(-a^2)^{-\frac{m}{2}} \left(-\frac{x^m(-a^2)^{\frac{m}{2}}(a^2mx^2 - m + 2)}{2(-x^2a^2+1)^2} - \frac{x^m(-a^2)^{\frac{m}{2}}(m-2)m \text{LerchPhi}\left(x^2a^2, 1, \frac{m}{2}\right)}{4} \right)}{4a}$$

Problem 260: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)x^m}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}(-a^2cx^2+c)^3/2} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 122 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{x^{1+m} \text{hypergeom}\left(\left[2, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], x^2a^2\right) \sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}{c(1+m)\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}} + \frac{ax^{2+m} \text{hypergeom}\left(\left[2, 1 + \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[2 + \frac{m}{2}\right], x^2a^2\right) \sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}{c(2+m)\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}$$

Result(type 8, 36 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)x^m}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}} dx$$

Problem 261: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)x^m(-a^2cx^2+c)^p}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 128 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{x^{1+m}(-a^2cx^2+c)^p \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}-p, \frac{1}{2}+\frac{m}{2}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2}+\frac{m}{2}\right], x^2a^2\right)}{(1+m)(-x^2a^2+1)^p} + \frac{ax^{2+m}(-a^2cx^2+c)^p \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1+\frac{m}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-p\right], \left[2+\frac{m}{2}\right], x^2a^2\right)}{(2+m)(-x^2a^2+1)^p}$$

Result(type 8, 36 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)x^m(-a^2cx^2+c)^p}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}} dx$$

Problem 263: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)x^3(-a^2cx^2+c)^p}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 124 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{(-x^2a^2+1)^{3/2}(-a^2cx^2+c)^p}{a^4(3+2p)} + \frac{ax^5(-a^2cx^2+c)^p \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-p\right], \left[\frac{7}{2}\right], x^2a^2\right)}{5(-x^2a^2+1)^p} - \frac{(-a^2cx^2+c)^p \sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}{a^4(1+2p)}$$

Result(type 8, 36 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)x^3(-a^2cx^2+c)^p}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}} dx$$

Problem 264: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)x(-a^2cx^2+c)^p}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 88 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{ax^3(-a^2cx^2+c)^p \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-p\right], \left[\frac{5}{2}\right], x^2a^2\right)}{3(-x^2a^2+1)^p} - \frac{(-a^2cx^2+c)^p \sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}{a^2(1+2p)}$$

Result(type 8, 34 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)x(-a^2cx^2+c)^p}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}} dx$$

Problem 265: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)(-a^2cx^2+c)^p}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 74 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2^{\frac{3}{2}+p} (-ax+1)^{\frac{1}{2}+p} (-a^2cx^2+c)^p \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}+p, -\frac{1}{2}-p\right], \left[\frac{3}{2}+p\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{a(1+2p)(-x^2a^2+1)^p}$$

Result(type 8, 33 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)(-a^2cx^2+c)^p}{\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}} dx$$

Problem 282: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2 \sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{(-x^2a^2+1)x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 64 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{3a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{\sqrt{c}}\right) \sqrt{c}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{2x^2} - \frac{2a\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{x}$$

Result(type 3, 238 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{2cx^2} - \frac{3\sqrt{c} \ln\left(\frac{2c+2\sqrt{c}\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{x}\right) a^2}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c} a^2}{2} - \frac{2a(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{cx} - 2a^3x\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c} \\ & - \frac{2a^3c \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2c}x}{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2c}} - 2a^2 \sqrt{-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac} + \frac{2a^3c \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2c}x}{\sqrt{-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2c}} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 283: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2 x^2 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 112 leaves, 7 steps):

$$-\frac{2x^2(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{5a} - \frac{x^3(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{6} - \frac{(45ax+32)(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{120a^3} + \frac{3c^{3/2} \arctan\left(\frac{ax\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}\right)}{16a^3} + \frac{3cx\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{16a^2}$$

Result (type 3, 243 leaves):

$$\frac{x(-a^2cx^2+c)^{5/2}}{6a^2c} - \frac{13x(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{24a^2} - \frac{13cx\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{16a^2} - \frac{13c^2 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2c}x}{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}\right)}{16a^2\sqrt{a^2c}} + \frac{2(-a^2cx^2+c)^{5/2}}{5a^3c}$$

$$- \frac{2\left(-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{3/2}}{3a^3} + \frac{c\sqrt{-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac}x}{a^2} + \frac{c^2 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2c}x}{\sqrt{-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac}}\right)}{a^2\sqrt{a^2c}}$$

Problem 284: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2 x (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 91 leaves, 6 steps):

$$-\frac{x^2(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{5} - \frac{(15ax+14)(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{30a^2} + \frac{c^{3/2} \arctan\left(\frac{ax\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}\right)}{4a^2} + \frac{cx\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{4a}$$

Result (type 3, 221 leaves):

$$\frac{(-a^2cx^2+c)^{5/2}}{5a^2c} - \frac{x(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{2a} - \frac{3cx\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{4a} - \frac{3c^2 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2c}x}{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}\right)}{4a\sqrt{a^2c}} - \frac{2\left(-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{3/2}}{3a^2}$$

$$+ \frac{c\sqrt{-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac}x}{a} + \frac{c^2 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2c}x}{\sqrt{-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac}}\right)}{a\sqrt{a^2c}}$$

Problem 285: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 87 leaves, 6 steps):

$$-\frac{5(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}}{12a} - \frac{(ax+1)(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}}{4a} + \frac{5c^{3/2} \arctan\left(\frac{ax\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}\right)}{8a} + \frac{5cx\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}{8}$$

Result(type 3, 185 leaves):

$$-\frac{x(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}}{4} - \frac{3cx\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}{8} - \frac{3c^2 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 c} x}{\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}\right)}{8\sqrt{a^2 c}} - \frac{2\left(-c\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{3/2}}{3a}$$

$$+ c\sqrt{-c\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)ac} x + \frac{c^2 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 c} x}{\sqrt{-c\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)ac}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2 c}}$$

Problem 286: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)x^4} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 97 leaves, 9 steps):

$$-\frac{(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}}{3x^3} - a^3 c^{3/2} \arctan\left(\frac{ax\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}\right) + a^3 c^{3/2} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}{\sqrt{c}}\right) - \frac{ac(ax+1)\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}{x^2}$$

Result(type 3, 338 leaves):

$$-\frac{(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}}{3cx^3} - \frac{4a^2(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}}{3cx} - \frac{4a^4 x(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}}{3} - 2a^4 cx\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c} - \frac{2a^4 c^2 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 c} x}{\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2 c}} - \frac{a(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}}{cx^2}$$

$$-\frac{a^3(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}}{3} + a^3 c^{3/2} \ln\left(\frac{2c + 2\sqrt{c}\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}{x}\right) - a^3 c\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c} - \frac{2a^3\left(-c\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{3/2}}{3}$$

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

Problem 287: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2 x^2 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 134 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\frac{11 cx (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}}{192 a^2} - \frac{2x^2 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}}{7a} - \frac{x^3 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}}{8} - \frac{(385 ax + 192) (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}}{1680 a^3} + \frac{11 c^{5/2} \arctan\left(\frac{ax\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}\right)}{128 a^3} + \frac{11 c^2 x \sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}{128 a^2}$$

Result(type 3, 305 leaves):

$$\frac{x (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{7/2}}{8 a^2 c} - \frac{17x (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}}{48 a^2} - \frac{85 cx (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}}{192 a^2} - \frac{85 c^2 x \sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}{128 a^2} - \frac{85 c^3 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 c} x}{\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}\right)}{128 a^2 \sqrt{a^2 c}} + \frac{2 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{7/2}}{7 a^3 c} - \frac{2 \left(-c \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right) a c\right)^{5/2}}{5 a^3} + \frac{c \left(-c \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right) a c\right)^{3/2} x}{2 a^2} + \frac{3 c^2 \sqrt{-c \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right) a c} x}{4 a^2} + \frac{3 c^3 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 c} x}{\sqrt{-c \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right) a c}}\right)}{4 a^2 \sqrt{a^2 c}}$$

Problem 288: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2 x (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 113 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{cx(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{12a} - \frac{x^2(-a^2cx^2+c)^{5/2}}{7} - \frac{(35ax+27)(-a^2cx^2+c)^{5/2}}{105a^2} + \frac{c^{5/2} \arctan\left(\frac{ax\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}\right)}{8a^2} + \frac{c^2x\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{8a}$$

Result(type 3, 283 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(-a^2cx^2+c)^{7/2}}{7a^2c} - \frac{x(-a^2cx^2+c)^{5/2}}{3a} - \frac{5cx(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{12a} - \frac{5c^2x\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{8a} - \frac{5c^3 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2c}x}{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}\right)}{8a\sqrt{a^2c}} \\ & - \frac{2\left(-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{5/2}}{5a^2} + \frac{c\left(-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{3/2}x}{2a} + \frac{3c^2\sqrt{-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac}x}{4a} \\ & + \frac{3c^3 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2c}x}{\sqrt{-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac}}\right)}{4a\sqrt{a^2c}} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 289: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2(-a^2cx^2+c)^{5/2}}{-x^2a^2+1} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 106 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{7cx(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{24} - \frac{7(-a^2cx^2+c)^{5/2}}{30a} - \frac{(ax+1)(-a^2cx^2+c)^{5/2}}{6a} + \frac{7c^{5/2} \arctan\left(\frac{ax\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}\right)}{16a} + \frac{7c^2x\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{16}$$

Result(type 3, 241 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{x(-a^2cx^2+c)^{5/2}}{6} - \frac{5cx(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{24} - \frac{5c^2x\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{16} - \frac{5c^3 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2c}x}{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}\right)}{16\sqrt{a^2c}} - \frac{2\left(-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{5/2}}{5a} \\ & + \frac{c\left(-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{3/2}x}{2} + \frac{3c^2\sqrt{-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac}x}{4} + \frac{3c^3 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2c}x}{\sqrt{-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac}}\right)}{4\sqrt{a^2c}} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 290: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1) x^3} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 125 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{ac(ax+12)(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}}{6x} - \frac{(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}}{2x^2} - 3a^2 c^5 /2 \arctan\left(\frac{ax\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}\right) + \frac{a^2 c^5 /2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}{\sqrt{c}}\right)}{2} \\ & - \frac{a^2 c^2 (6ax+1)\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 398 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{7/2}}{2cx^2} - \frac{a^2 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}}{10} - \frac{a^2 c (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}}{6} + \frac{a^2 c^5 /2 \ln\left(\frac{2c+2\sqrt{c}\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}{x}\right)}{2} - \frac{a^2 c^2 \sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}{2} \\ & - \frac{2a(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{7/2}}{cx} - 2a^3 x (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2} - \frac{5a^3 cx (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}}{2} - \frac{15a^3 c^2 x \sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}{4} - \frac{15a^3 c^3 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 c} x}{\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}\right)}{4\sqrt{a^2 c}} \\ & - \frac{2a^2 \left(-c\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{5/2}}{5} + \frac{a^3 c \left(-c\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{3/2} x}{2} + \frac{3a^3 c^2 \sqrt{-c\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)ac} x}{4} \\ & + \frac{3a^3 c^3 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 c} x}{\sqrt{-c\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)ac}}\right)}{4\sqrt{a^2 c}} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 291: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{7/2}}{-x^2 a^2 + 1} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 125 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\frac{15c^2 x (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}}{64} + \frac{3cx (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}}{16} - \frac{9(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{7/2}}{56a} - \frac{(ax+1)(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{7/2}}{8a} + \frac{45c^{7/2} \arctan\left(\frac{ax\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}\right)}{128a}$$

$$+ \frac{45 c^3 x \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{128}$$

Result(type 3, 295 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{x (-a^2 c x^2 + c)^{7/2}}{8} - \frac{7 c x (-a^2 c x^2 + c)^{5/2}}{48} - \frac{35 c^2 x (-a^2 c x^2 + c)^{3/2}}{192} - \frac{35 c^3 x \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{128} - \frac{35 c^4 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 c} x}{\sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}\right)}{128 \sqrt{a^2 c}} \\ & - \frac{2 \left(-c \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right) a c\right)^{7/2}}{7 a} + \frac{c \left(-c \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right) a c\right)^{5/2} x}{3} + \frac{5 c^2 \left(-c \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right) a c\right)^{3/2} x}{12} \\ & + \frac{5 c^3 \sqrt{-c \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right) a c} x}{8} + \frac{5 c^4 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 c} x}{\sqrt{-c \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right) a c}}\right)}{8 \sqrt{a^2 c}} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 295: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a x + 1)^2 x^2}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1) (-a^2 c x^2 + c)^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 79 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{(a x + 1)^2}{3 a^3 (-a^2 c x^2 + c)^{3/2}} + \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{a x \sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}\right)}{a^3 c^{3/2}} - \frac{5 (a x + 1)}{3 a^3 c \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}$$

Result(type 3, 165 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{3 x}{a^2 c \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}} + \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 c} x}{\sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}\right)}{a^2 c \sqrt{a^2 c}} - \frac{2}{a^3 c \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}} - \frac{2}{3 a^4 c \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right) \sqrt{-c \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right) a c}} \\ & + \frac{4 x}{3 a^2 c \sqrt{-c \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 - 2 \left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right) a c}} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 296: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2}{(-x^2a^2+1)x(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 68 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{2(ax+1)}{3(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{\sqrt{c}}\right)}{c^{3/2}} + \frac{4ax+3}{3c\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}$$

Result(type 3, 151 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{c\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}} - \frac{\ln\left(\frac{2c+2\sqrt{c}\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{x}\right)}{c^{3/2}} - \frac{2}{3ca\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)\sqrt{-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac}} - \frac{2\left(-2c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)a^2-2ca\right)}{3ac^2\sqrt{-c\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac}}$$

Problem 298: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2x^m(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{-x^2a^2+1} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 154 leaves, 7 steps):

$$-\frac{x^{1+m}(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{4+m} + \frac{c(5+2m)x^{1+m}\operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], x^2a^2\right)\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{(1+m)(4+m)\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}} + \frac{2acx^{2+m}\operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{1}{2}, 1 + \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[2 + \frac{m}{2}\right], x^2a^2\right)\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{(2+m)\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}$$

Result(type 8, 38 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^2x^m(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{-x^2a^2+1} dx$$

Problem 300: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^3(-a^2cx^2+c)}{(-x^2a^2+1)^{3/2}x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 60 leaves, 8 steps):

$$3ac\arcsin(ax) - 3ac\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}\right) - ac\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1} - \frac{c\sqrt{-x^2a^2+1}}{x}$$

Result(type 3, 121 leaves):

$$\frac{c a^3 x^2}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} - \frac{c a}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} - \frac{c}{x \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + \frac{c a^2 x}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} - 3 c a \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right) + \frac{3 c a^2 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2} x}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2}}$$

Problem 301: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a x + 1)^3 (-a^2 c x^2 + c)}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2} x^5} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 99 leaves, 8 steps):

$$-\frac{15 a^4 c \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}\right)}{8} - \frac{c \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{4 x^4} - \frac{a c \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{x^3} - \frac{15 a^2 c \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{8 x^2} - \frac{3 a^3 c \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{x}$$

Result(type 3, 230 leaves):

$$-c \left(\frac{a^5 x}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{4 x^4 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} - \frac{13 a^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2 x^2 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + \frac{3 a^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} - \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)\right)}{2} \right)}{4} - 3 a \left(-\frac{1}{3 x^3 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{4 a^2 \left(-\frac{1}{x \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + \frac{2 a^2 x}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right)}{3} \right) + 2 a^3 \left(-\frac{1}{x \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + \frac{2 a^2 x}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \right) + 3 a^4 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} - \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}\right)\right) \right)$$

Problem 307: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(a x + 1)^3 x^m \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 126 leaves, 5 steps):

$$-\frac{3 x^{1+m} \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{(1+m) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} - \frac{a x^{2+m} \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{(2+m) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + \frac{4 x^{1+m} \operatorname{hypergeom}([1, 1+m], [2+m], a x) \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{(1+m) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}$$

Result(type 8, 38 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(a x + 1)^3 x^m \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}} dx$$

Problem 308: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^3 x (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 122 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{3 \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{2}+p} (-ax+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}+p} (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{1}{2}+p, -\frac{3}{2}-p\right], \left[\frac{1}{2}+p\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{a^2 (-2p^2 - p + 1) (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^p} - \frac{(ax+1)^3 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p}{2a^2 (1+p) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}$$

Result(type 8, 36 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^3 x (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}} dx$$

Problem 309: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^3 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2} x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 178 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\frac{a^3 (7-6p) x (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}-p\right], \left[\frac{3}{2}\right], x^2 a^2\right)}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^p} - \frac{(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p}{2x^2 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} - \frac{3a (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p}{x \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}$$

$$+ \frac{a^2 (9-2p) (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, -\frac{1}{2}+p\right], \left[\frac{1}{2}+p\right], -x^2 a^2 + 1\right)}{2(1-2p) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}$$

Result(type 8, 38 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^3 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2} x^3} dx$$

Problem 313: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^4 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 61 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2^{2+p} c (ax+1)^{1-p} (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{-1+p} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left([-2-p, -1+p], [p], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{a(1-p)}$$

Result(type 8, 35 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)^4 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p}{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

Problem 320: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^p \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{ax+1} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 47 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{2^{\frac{1}{2}+p} (-ax+1)^{\frac{3}{2}+p} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{3}{2}+p, \frac{1}{2}-p\right], \left[\frac{5}{2}+p\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{a(3+2p)}$$

Result(type 8, 34 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^p \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{ax+1} dx$$

Problem 321: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^p \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{(ax+1)x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 66 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{\operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-p\right], \left[\frac{1}{2}\right], x^2 a^2\right)}{x} + \frac{a(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}+p} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{1}{2}+p\right], \left[\frac{3}{2}+p\right], -x^2 a^2 + 1\right)}{1+2p}$$

Result(type 8, 37 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^p \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{(ax+1)x^2} dx$$

Problem 322: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x^3 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{ax+1} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 124 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^3 / 2 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p}{a^4 (3+2p)} - \frac{ax^5 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-p\right], \left[\frac{7}{2}\right], x^2 a^2\right)}{5(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^p} - \frac{(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{a^4 (1+2p)}$$

Result(type 8, 38 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x^3 (-a^2 c x^2 + c)^p \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{a x + 1} dx$$

Problem 327: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(-a^2 c x^2 + c)^{5/2} (-x^2 a^2 + 1)}{(a x + 1)^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 107 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{7 c x (-a^2 c x^2 + c)^{3/2}}{24} + \frac{7 (-a^2 c x^2 + c)^{5/2}}{30 a} + \frac{(-a x + 1) (-a^2 c x^2 + c)^{5/2}}{6 a} + \frac{7 c^{5/2} \arctan\left(\frac{a x \sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}\right)}{16 a} + \frac{7 c^2 x \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{16}$$

Result(type 3, 225 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{x (-a^2 c x^2 + c)^{5/2}}{6} - \frac{5 c x (-a^2 c x^2 + c)^{3/2}}{24} - \frac{5 c^2 x \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{16} - \frac{5 c^3 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 c} x}{\sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}\right)}{16 \sqrt{a^2 c}} + \frac{2 \left(-c \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2 \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right) a c\right)^{5/2}}{5 a} \\ & + \frac{c \left(-c \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2 \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right) a c\right)^{3/2} x}{2} + \frac{3 c^2 \sqrt{-c \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2 \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right) a c} x}{4} + \frac{3 c^3 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 c} x}{\sqrt{-c \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 a^2 + 2 \left(x + \frac{1}{a}\right) a c}}\right)}{4 \sqrt{a^2 c}} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 334: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x^m \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c} (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{(a x + 1)^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 126 leaves, 5 steps):

$$-\frac{3 x^{1+m} \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{(1+m) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + \frac{a x^{2+m} \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{(2+m) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} + \frac{4 x^{1+m} \operatorname{hypergeom}([1, 1+m], [2+m], -a x) \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{(1+m) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}$$

Result(type 8, 38 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x^m \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c} (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{(a x + 1)^3} dx$$

Problem 335: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{(ax + 1)^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 74 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2^{-\frac{1}{2}+p} (-ax+1)^{\frac{5}{2}+p} (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{5}{2} + p, \frac{3}{2} - p\right], \left[\frac{7}{2} + p\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{a(5+2p)(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^p}$$

Result(type 8, 35 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^p (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{(ax + 1)^3} dx$$

Problem 337: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}}}{(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/4}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 91 leaves, 5 steps):

$$-\frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{1/4} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-ax+1} \sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \sqrt{2}}{2ac(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{1/4}} + \frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{1/4}}{ac(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{1/4} \sqrt{-ax+1}}$$

Result(type 8, 36 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}}}{(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/4}} dx$$

Problem 338: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}}}{x^2 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/4}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 169 leaves, 9 steps):

$$-\frac{a(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{1/4} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{-ax+1}}\right)}{c(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{1/4}} - \frac{a(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{1/4} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-ax+1} \sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \sqrt{2}}{2c(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{1/4}} + \frac{2a(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{1/4}}{c(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{1/4} \sqrt{-ax+1}}$$

$$-\frac{(-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{1/4}}{cx(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{1/4} \sqrt{-ax+1}}$$

Result(type 8, 39 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}}}{x^2 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/4}} dx$$

Problem 339: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}} x^3}{(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{9/8}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 162 leaves, 5 steps):

$$-\frac{4x^2 (ax+1)^{1/8} (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{1/8}}{7a^2 c (-ax+1)^{3/8} (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{1/8}} + \frac{8(-ax+6)(ax+1)^{1/8} (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{1/8}}{21a^4 c (-ax+1)^{3/8} (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{1/8}} + \frac{64 \cdot 2^{1/8} (-ax+1)^{5/8} (-x^2 a^2 + 1)^{1/8} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}\right], \left[\frac{13}{8}\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{105 a^4 c (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{1/8}}$$

Result(type 8, 39 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ax+1}{\sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}} x^3}{(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{9/8}} dx$$

Problem 340: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} x}{-a^2 cx^2 + c} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 82 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{(ax+1)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{a^2 cn (-ax+1)^{\frac{n}{2}}} + \frac{2^{1+\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{n}{2}, -\frac{n}{2}\right], \left[1 - \frac{n}{2}\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{a^2 cn (-ax+1)^{\frac{n}{2}}}$$

Result(type 8, 24 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} x}{-a^2 c x^2 + c} dx$$

Problem 341: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} x^3 \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c} dx$$

Optimal (type 5, 206 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{x^2 (-ax+1)^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{n}{2}} (ax+1)^{\frac{3}{2}+\frac{n}{2}} \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{5 a^2 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} - \frac{(-ax+1)^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{n}{2}} (ax+1)^{\frac{3}{2}+\frac{n}{2}} (3 a n x + n^2 + 8) \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{60 a^4 \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \\ & - \frac{2^{-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{n}{2}} n (n^2 + 11) (-ax+1)^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{3}{2}-\frac{n}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}-\frac{n}{2}\right], \left[\frac{5}{2}-\frac{n}{2}\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{15 a^4 (3-n) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} x^3 \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c} dx$$

Problem 342: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 5, 218 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{(-ax+1)^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{n}{2}} (ax+1)^{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{n}{2}} \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{x \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} - \frac{2 a n (-ax+1)^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{n}{2}} (ax+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{1}{2}-\frac{n}{2}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2}-\frac{n}{2}\right], \frac{-ax+1}{ax+1}\right) \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{(1-n) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \\ & + \frac{2^{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{n}{2}} a (-ax+1)^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}-\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-\frac{n}{2}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2}-\frac{n}{2}\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{(1-n) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}{x^2} dx$$

Problem 343: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 80 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{(-ax+1)^{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{n}{2}} (-ax+1)^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}-\frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-\frac{n}{2}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2}-\frac{n}{2}\right], -\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{a(1-n)\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}$$

Result(type 8, 23 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}} dx$$

Problem 344: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{x^3 \sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 202 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{(-ax+1)^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{n}{2}} (ax+1)^{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{n}{2}} \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{2x^2 \sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}} - \frac{an(-ax+1)^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{n}{2}} (ax+1)^{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{n}{2}} \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{2x \sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}} - \frac{a^2(n^2+1)(-ax+1)^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{n}{2}} (ax+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{1}{2}-\frac{n}{2}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2}-\frac{n}{2}\right], \frac{-ax+1}{ax+1}\right) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{(1-n)\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{x^3 \sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}} dx$$

Problem 347: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{x^2 (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 279 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{a(2+n)(-ax+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{n}{2}} (ax+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{n}{2}} \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{c(1+n)\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}} - \frac{(-ax+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{n}{2}} (ax+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{n}{2}} \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{cx\sqrt{-a^2 cx^2 + c}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{a(n^2 + 2n + 2)(-ax + 1)^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2}}(ax + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2}} \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{c(-n^2 + 1) \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}} \\
& + \frac{2an(-ax + 1)^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2}}(ax + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2}\right], \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2}\right], \frac{ax + 1}{-ax + 1}\right) \sqrt{-x^2 a^2 + 1}}{c(1 - n) \sqrt{-a^2 c x^2 + c}}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}}{x^2 (-a^2 c x^2 + c)^{3/2}} dx$$

Problem 348: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} x^m}{-a^2 c x^2 + c} dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 38 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{x^{1+m} \operatorname{AppellF1}\left(1 + m, 1 + \frac{n}{2}, 1 - \frac{n}{2}, 2 + m, ax, -ax\right)}{c(1 + m)}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} x^m}{-a^2 c x^2 + c} dx$$

Problem 349: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} x^m}{(-a^2 c x^2 + c)^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 38 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{x^{1+m} \operatorname{AppellF1}\left(1 + m, 2 + \frac{n}{2}, 2 - \frac{n}{2}, 2 + m, ax, -ax\right)}{c^2(1 + m)}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)} x^m}{(-a^2 c x^2 + c)^2} dx$$

Test results for the 97 problems in "7.3.7 Inverse hyperbolic tangent functions.txt"

Problem 4: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^4 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 67 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{2d(ex^2+d)^{3/2}}{15e^{5/2}} - \frac{(ex^2+d)^{5/2}}{25e^{5/2}} + \frac{x^5 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right)}{5} - \frac{d^2 \sqrt{ex^2+d}}{5e^{5/2}}$$

Result(type 3, 175 leaves):

$$\frac{x^5 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right)}{5} + \frac{e^3/2 \left(\frac{x^6 \sqrt{ex^2+d}}{7e} - \frac{6d \left(\frac{x^4 \sqrt{ex^2+d}}{5e} - \frac{4d \left(\frac{x^2 \sqrt{ex^2+d}}{3e} - \frac{2d \sqrt{ex^2+d}}{3e^2} \right)}{5e} \right)}{7e} \right)}{5d}$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{e} \left(\frac{x^4 (ex^2+d)^{3/2}}{7e} - \frac{4d \left(\frac{x^2 (ex^2+d)^{3/2}}{5e} - \frac{2d (ex^2+d)^{3/2}}{15e^2} \right)}{7e} \right)}{5d}$$

Problem 6: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^9/2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right) dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 177 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{2x^{11}/2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right)}{11} + \frac{36dx^5/2 \sqrt{ex^2+d}}{847e^{3/2}} - \frac{4x^9/2 \sqrt{ex^2+d}}{121\sqrt{e}} - \frac{60d^2 \sqrt{x} \sqrt{ex^2+d}}{847e^{5/2}}$$

$$+ \frac{30d^{11}/4 \sqrt{\cos\left(2 \arctan\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(2 \arctan\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) (\sqrt{d} + \sqrt{e}x) \sqrt{\frac{ex^2+d}{(\sqrt{d} + \sqrt{e}x)^2}}}{847 \cos\left(2 \arctan\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right) e^{11}/4 \sqrt{ex^2+d}}$$

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int x^9/2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right) dx$$

Problem 7: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^{5/2} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 157 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{2x^{7/2} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right)}{7} - \frac{4x^{5/2} \sqrt{ex^2+d}}{49\sqrt{e}} + \frac{20d\sqrt{x}\sqrt{ex^2+d}}{147e^{3/2}}$$

$$- \frac{10d^{7/4} \sqrt{\cos\left(2\arctan\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(2\arctan\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) (\sqrt{d} + \sqrt{e}x) \sqrt{\frac{ex^2+d}{(\sqrt{d} + \sqrt{e}x)^2}}}{147 \cos\left(2\arctan\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right) e^{7/4} \sqrt{ex^2+d}}$$

Result (type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int x^{5/2} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right) dx$$

Problem 8: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \sqrt{x} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 139 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{2x^{3/2} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right)}{3} - \frac{4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{ex^2+d}}{9\sqrt{e}}$$

$$+ \frac{2d^{3/4} \sqrt{\cos\left(2\arctan\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(2\arctan\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) (\sqrt{d} + \sqrt{e}x) \sqrt{\frac{ex^2+d}{(\sqrt{d} + \sqrt{e}x)^2}}}{9 \cos\left(2\arctan\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right) e^{3/4} \sqrt{ex^2+d}}$$

Result (type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int \sqrt{x} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right) dx$$

Problem 9: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right)}{x^3/2} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 122 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right)}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{2 e^{1/4} \sqrt{\cos\left(2 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(2 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) (\sqrt{d} + \sqrt{e} x) \sqrt{\frac{ex^2+d}{(\sqrt{d} + \sqrt{e} x)^2}}}{\cos\left(2 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right) d^{1/4} \sqrt{ex^2+d}}$$

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right)}{x^3/2} dx$$

Problem 10: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^{7/2} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right) dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 289 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{2x^{9/2} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right)}{9} + \frac{28 d x^3 / 2 \sqrt{ex^2+d}}{405 e^3 / 2} - \frac{4 x^7 / 2 \sqrt{ex^2+d}}{81 \sqrt{e}} - \frac{28 d^2 \sqrt{x} \sqrt{ex^2+d}}{135 e^2 (\sqrt{d} + \sqrt{e} x)}$$

$$+ \frac{28 d^9 / 4 \sqrt{\cos\left(2 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\sin\left(2 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) (\sqrt{d} + \sqrt{e} x) \sqrt{\frac{ex^2+d}{(\sqrt{d} + \sqrt{e} x)^2}}}{135 \cos\left(2 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right) e^9 / 4 \sqrt{ex^2+d}}$$

$$- \frac{14 d^9 / 4 \sqrt{\cos\left(2 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(2 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) (\sqrt{d} + \sqrt{e} x) \sqrt{\frac{ex^2+d}{(\sqrt{d} + \sqrt{e} x)^2}}}{135 \cos\left(2 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{e^{1/4}\sqrt{x}}{d^{1/4}}\right)\right) e^9 / 4 \sqrt{ex^2+d}}$$

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int x^{7/2} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{ex^2+d}}\right) dx$$

Problem 11: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^{-1+n} \operatorname{arctanh}(a+bx^n) dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 45 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{(a+bx^n) \operatorname{arctanh}(a+bx^n)}{nb} + \frac{\ln(1-(a+bx^n)^2)}{2nb}$$

Result (type 3, 120 leaves):

$$\frac{x^n \ln(a+bx^n+1)}{2n} - \frac{x^n \ln(1-a-bx^n)}{2n} - \frac{\ln\left(x^n + \frac{-1+a}{b}\right) a}{2nb} + \frac{\ln\left(x^n + \frac{1+a}{b}\right) a}{2nb} + \frac{\ln\left(x^n + \frac{-1+a}{b}\right)}{2nb} + \frac{\ln\left(x^n + \frac{1+a}{b}\right)}{2nb}$$

Problem 30: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x^m}{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^3} dx$$

Optimal (type 5, 90 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{x^m}{2b \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^2} - \frac{mx^{m-1}}{2b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))} - \frac{mx^{m-1} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left([1, m-1], [m], \frac{bx}{bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}\right)}{2b^2 (bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))}$$

Result (type 8, 838 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \left(2I \left(4I e^{m \ln(x)} x b + \pi m \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{(e^{bx+a})^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^{bx+a})^2) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(e^{bx+a})^2}{(e^{bx+a})^2 + 1}\right) e^{m \ln(x)} \right. \right. \\ & \quad - \pi m \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{(e^{bx+a})^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(e^{bx+a})^2}{(e^{bx+a})^2 + 1}\right)^2 e^{m \ln(x)} + \pi m \operatorname{csgn}(I e^{bx+a})^2 \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^{bx+a})^2) e^{m \ln(x)} \\ & \quad - 2\pi m \operatorname{csgn}(I e^{bx+a}) \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^{bx+a})^2)^2 e^{m \ln(x)} + \pi m \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^{bx+a})^2)^3 e^{m \ln(x)} - \pi m \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^{bx+a})^2) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(e^{bx+a})^2}{(e^{bx+a})^2 + 1}\right)^2 e^{m \ln(x)} \\ & \quad \left. \left. + \pi m \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(e^{bx+a})^2}{(e^{bx+a})^2 + 1}\right)^3 e^{m \ln(x)} + 4Im e^{m \ln(x)} \ln(e^{bx+a}) \right) \right) / \left(\left(\pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{(e^{bx+a})^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^{bx+a})^2) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(e^{bx+a})^2}{(e^{bx+a})^2 + 1}\right) \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{(e^{bx+a})^2 + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(e^{bx+a})^2}{(e^{bx+a})^2 + 1}\right)^2 + \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I e^{bx+a})^2 \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^{bx+a})^2) - 2\pi \operatorname{csgn}(I e^{bx+a}) \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^{bx+a})^2)^2 \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2\right)^3 - \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2}{\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2+1}\right)^2 + \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2}{\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2+1}\right)^3 + 4 \operatorname{I} \ln\left(e^{bx+a}\right) \right)^2 x b^2 \Bigg) + \int \left((-2 \operatorname{I} m e^{m \ln(x)} (m \right. \\
& - 1) \Big) / \left(b^2 x^2 \left(-\pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2}{\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2+1}\right) + \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2}{\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2+1}\right) \right)^2 \right. \\
& - \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I} e^{bx+a}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2\right) + 2 \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I} e^{bx+a}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2\right)^2 - \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2\right)^3 + \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2}{\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2+1}\right) \right)^2 \\
& \left. - \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2}{\left(e^{bx+a}\right)^2+1}\right)^3 - 4 \operatorname{I} \ln\left(e^{bx+a}\right) \right) \Bigg) dx
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 52: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x^5 / 2}{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 90 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{5x^3 / 2}{3b^2} - \frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{b} \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}\right) (bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))^3 / 2}{b^7 / 2} - \frac{x^5 / 2}{b \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))} \\
& + \frac{5 (bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))) \sqrt{x}}{b^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 293 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{2x^3 / 2}{3b^2} - \frac{4a\sqrt{x}}{b^3} - \frac{4 (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a) \sqrt{x}}{b^3} - \frac{\sqrt{x} a^2}{b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))} - \frac{2\sqrt{x} a (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)}{b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))} \\
& - \frac{\sqrt{x} (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)^2}{b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))} + \frac{5 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{b\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{(-bx + \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))) b}}\right) a^2}{b^3 \sqrt{(-bx + \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))) b}} \\
& + \frac{10 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{b\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{(-bx + \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))) b}}\right) a (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)}{b^3 \sqrt{(-bx + \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))) b}} \\
& + \frac{5 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{b\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{(-bx + \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))) b}}\right) (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)^2}{b^3 \sqrt{(-bx + \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))) b}}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 54: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x^7 / 2}{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))^3} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 107 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{35x^3 / 2}{12b^3} - \frac{35 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{b}\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))}}\right) (bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a)))^3 / 2}{4b^9 / 2} - \frac{x^7 / 2}{2b \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))^2} - \frac{7x^5 / 2}{4b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))} + \frac{35 (bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))) \sqrt{x}}{4b^4}$$

Result (type 3, 417 leaves):

$$\frac{2x^3 / 2}{3b^3} - \frac{6a\sqrt{x}}{b^4} - \frac{6 (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a)) - bx - a) \sqrt{x}}{b^4} - \frac{13a^2x^3 / 2}{4b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))^2} - \frac{13x^3 / 2 a (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a)) - bx - a)}{2b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))^2} - \frac{13x^3 / 2 (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a)) - bx - a)^2}{4b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))^2} - \frac{11a^3\sqrt{x}}{4b^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))^2} - \frac{33\sqrt{x} a^2 (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a)) - bx - a)}{4b^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))^2} - \frac{33\sqrt{x} a (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a)) - bx - a)^2}{4b^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))^2} - \frac{11\sqrt{x} (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a)) - bx - a)^3}{4b^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))^2} + \frac{35 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{b\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{(-bx + \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a)))b}}\right) a^2}{4b^4 \sqrt{(-bx + \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a)))b}} + \frac{35 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{b\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{(-bx + \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a)))b}}\right) a (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a)) - bx - a)}{2b^4 \sqrt{(-bx + \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a)))b}} + \frac{35 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{b\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{(-bx + \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a)))b}}\right) (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a)) - bx - a)^2}{4b^4 \sqrt{(-bx + \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a)))b}}$$

Problem 55: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x^5 / 2}{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))^3} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 86 leaves, 4 steps):

$$-\frac{x^5 / 2}{2b \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))^2} - \frac{5x^3 / 2}{4b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))} + \frac{15\sqrt{x}}{4b^3} - \frac{15 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{b}\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))}}\right) \sqrt{bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))}}{4b^7 / 2}$$

Result (type 3, 248 leaves):

$$\frac{2\sqrt{x}}{b^3} + \frac{9x^3 / 2 a}{4b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))^2} + \frac{9x^3 / 2 (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a)) - bx - a)}{4b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))^2} + \frac{7\sqrt{x} a^2}{4b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx + a))^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{7\sqrt{x} a (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)}{2b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^2} + \frac{7\sqrt{x} (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)^2}{4b^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^2} - \frac{15 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{b\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{(-bx + \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))b}}\right) a}{4b^3 \sqrt{(-bx + \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))b}} \\
& - \frac{15 \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{b\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{(-bx + \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))b}}\right) (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)}{4b^3 \sqrt{(-bx + \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))b}}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 59: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^3 / 2}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 79 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{b}\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}\right) (bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))^2}{4\sqrt{b}} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^3 / 2 \sqrt{x}}{2} \\
& - \frac{3 (bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 164 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^3 / 2 \sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{3a\sqrt{x} \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}{4} + \frac{3 \ln(\sqrt{b}\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}) a^2}{4\sqrt{b}} \\
& + \frac{3a \ln(\sqrt{b}\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}) (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)}{2\sqrt{b}} \\
& + \frac{3 (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}{4} \\
& + \frac{3 \ln(\sqrt{b}\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}) (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)^2}{4\sqrt{b}}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 63: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^5 / 2}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 108 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{b} \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}\right) (bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))^3}{8\sqrt{b}} - \frac{5 (bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))) \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^3 / 2 \sqrt{x}}{12}$$

$$+ \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^5 / 2 \sqrt{x}}{3} + \frac{5 (bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))^2 \sqrt{x} \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}{8}$$

Result(type 3, 285 leaves):

$$\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^5 / 2 \sqrt{x}}{3} + \frac{5 a \sqrt{x} \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^3 / 2}{12} + \frac{5 a^2 \sqrt{x} \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}{8} + \frac{5 \ln(\sqrt{b} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}) a^3}{8\sqrt{b}}$$

$$+ \frac{15 a^2 \ln(\sqrt{b} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}) (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)}{8\sqrt{b}}$$

$$+ \frac{5 a (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}{4}$$

$$+ \frac{15 a \ln(\sqrt{b} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}) (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)^2}{8\sqrt{b}}$$

$$+ \frac{5 (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a) \sqrt{x} \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^3 / 2}{12} + \frac{5 (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)^2 \sqrt{x} \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}{8}$$

$$+ \frac{5 \ln(\sqrt{b} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}) (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)^3}{8\sqrt{b}}$$

Problem 66: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x^3 / 2}{\sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 85 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{b} \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}\right) (bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))^2}{4 b^5 / 2} + \frac{x^3 / 2 \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}{2 b}$$

$$+ \frac{3 (bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}{4 b^2}$$

Result(type 3, 173 leaves):

$$\frac{x^3 / 2 \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}{2 b} - \frac{3 a \sqrt{x} \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}{4 b^2} + \frac{3 \ln(\sqrt{b} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}) a^2}{4 b^5 / 2}$$

$$+ \frac{3 a \ln(\sqrt{b} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}) (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)}{2 b^5 / 2}$$

$$- \frac{3 (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}{4b^2}$$

$$+ \frac{3 \ln(\sqrt{b} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}) (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)^2}{4b^5/2}$$

Problem 69: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x^5/2}{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^3/2} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 102 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{15 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{b} \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}\right) (bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))^2}{4b^7/2} - \frac{2x^5/2}{b \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}} + \frac{5x^3/2 \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}{2b^2}$$

$$+ \frac{15 (bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}{4b^3}$$

Result (type 3, 260 leaves):

$$\frac{x^5/2}{2b \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}} - \frac{5ax^3/2}{4b^2 \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}} - \frac{15a^2 \sqrt{x}}{4b^3 \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}} + \frac{15a^2 \ln(\sqrt{b} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))})}{4b^7/2}$$

$$- \frac{15a (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a) \sqrt{x}}{2b^3 \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}} + \frac{15a (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a) \ln(\sqrt{b} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))})}{2b^7/2}$$

$$- \frac{5 (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a) x^3/2}{4b^2 \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}} - \frac{15 (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)^2 \sqrt{x}}{4b^3 \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}$$

$$+ \frac{15 (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)^2 \ln(\sqrt{b} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))})}{4b^7/2}$$

Problem 70: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{x^5/2}{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^5/2} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 87 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{b} \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}\right) (bx - \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))}{b^7/2} - \frac{2x^5/2}{3b \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^3/2} - \frac{10x^3/2}{3b^2 \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}$$

$$+ \frac{5 \sqrt{x} \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}{b^3}$$

Result(type 3, 179 leaves):

$$\frac{x^5/2}{b \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^3/2} + \frac{5ax^3/2}{3b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^3/2} + \frac{5a\sqrt{x}}{b^3 \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}} - \frac{5a \ln(\sqrt{b}\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))})}{b^7/2}$$

$$+ \frac{5(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)x^3/2}{3b^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^3/2} + \frac{5(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)\sqrt{x}}{b^3 \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))}}$$

$$- \frac{5(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a) \ln(\sqrt{b}\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))})}{b^7/2}$$

Problem 73: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^n dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 121 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^{1+n}}{b(1+n)} - \frac{3x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^{2+n}}{b^2(1+n)(2+n)} + \frac{6x \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^{3+n}}{b^3(1+n)(2+n)(3+n)} - \frac{6 \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^{4+n}}{b^4(1+n)(2+n)(3+n)(4+n)}$$

Result(type 3, 491 leaves):

$$\frac{x^4 e^{n \ln(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))}}{4+n} + \frac{n(-bx + \operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))x^3 e^{n \ln(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))}}{b(n^2 + 7n + 12)} - \frac{6e^{n \ln(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))}a^4}{b^4(n^4 + 10n^3 + 35n^2 + 50n + 24)}$$

$$- \frac{24e^{n \ln(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))}a^3(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)}{b^4(n^4 + 10n^3 + 35n^2 + 50n + 24)} - \frac{36e^{n \ln(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))}a^2(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)^2}{b^4(n^4 + 10n^3 + 35n^2 + 50n + 24)}$$

$$- \frac{24e^{n \ln(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))}a(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)^3}{b^4(n^4 + 10n^3 + 35n^2 + 50n + 24)} - \frac{6e^{n \ln(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))}(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)^4}{b^4(n^4 + 10n^3 + 35n^2 + 50n + 24)}$$

$$- \frac{3n(a^2 + 2a(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a) + (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)^2)x^2 e^{n \ln(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))}}{b^2(n^3 + 9n^2 + 26n + 24)}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{b^3(n^4 + 10n^3 + 35n^2 + 50n + 24)}(6n(a^3 + 3a^2(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a) + 3a(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)^2$$

$$+ (\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) - bx - a)^3)x e^{n \ln(\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)))})$$

Problem 75: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x \operatorname{arctanh}(\sinh(x)) dx$$

Optimal(type 1, 1 leaves, 8 steps):

0

Result(type 8, 7 leaves):

$$\int x \operatorname{arctanh}(\sinh(x)) dx$$

Problem 77: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(\cosh(x)) \, dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 66 leaves, 10 steps):

$$-\frac{2x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^x)}{3} + \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\cosh(x))}{3} - x^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^x) + x^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^x) + 2x \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^x) - 2x \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^x) - 2 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -e^x) + 2 \operatorname{polylog}(4, e^x)$$

Result(type 4, 500 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x^3 \ln(1 - e^x)}{3} - \frac{x^3 \ln(e^x - 1)}{3} - 2 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -e^x) + 2 \operatorname{polylog}(4, e^x) + x^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^x) - x^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^x) + \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{-x}) \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{-x}(e^x + 1)^2)^2 x^3}{12} \\ & - \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^x + 1)^2)^3 x^3}{12} + \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^x - 1)^2)^3 x^3}{12} + \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^x + 1)^2) \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{-x}(e^x + 1)^2)^2 x^3}{12} - \frac{I\pi x^3}{6} \\ & + \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{-x}) \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^x - 1)^2) \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{-x}(e^x - 1)^2) x^3}{12} - \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^x - 1)) \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^x - 1)^2)^2 x^3}{6} - \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{-x}) \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{-x}(e^x - 1)^2)^2 x^3}{12} \\ & - \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{-x}) \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^x + 1)^2) \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{-x}(e^x + 1)^2) x^3}{12} + \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^x - 1))^2 \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^x - 1)^2) x^3}{12} + \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^x + 1)) \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^x + 1)^2)^2 x^3}{6} \\ & - \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^x - 1)^2) \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{-x}(e^x - 1)^2)^2 x^3}{12} + \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{-x}(e^x - 1)^2)^2 x^3}{6} - \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^x + 1))^2 \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^x + 1)^2) x^3}{12} \\ & - \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{-x}(e^x + 1)^2)^3 x^3}{12} + 2x \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^x) - 2x \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^x) - \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{-x}(e^x - 1)^2)^3 x^3}{12} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 78: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(1 + d + d \tanh(bx + a)) \, dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 136 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{bx^5}{20} + \frac{x^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(1 + d + d \tanh(bx + a))}{4} - \frac{x^4 \ln(1 + (1 + d)e^{2bx+2a})}{8} - \frac{x^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -(1 + d)e^{2bx+2a})}{4b} + \frac{3x^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -(1 + d)e^{2bx+2a})}{8b^2} \\ & - \frac{3x \operatorname{polylog}(4, -(1 + d)e^{2bx+2a})}{8b^3} + \frac{3 \operatorname{polylog}(5, -(1 + d)e^{2bx+2a})}{16b^4} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 1778 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{I\pi x^4}{8} - \frac{d \operatorname{polylog}(2, (-d - 1)e^{2bx+2a}) a^3}{4b^4(1 + d)} + \frac{x^4 \ln(e^{2bx+2a} d + e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{8} + \frac{3d \operatorname{polylog}(3, (-d - 1)e^{2bx+2a}) x^2}{8b^2(1 + d)} \\ & - \frac{3d \operatorname{polylog}(4, (-d - 1)e^{2bx+2a}) x}{8b^3(1 + d)} + \frac{da^3 \ln(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d - 1}) x}{2b^3(1 + d)} + \frac{da^3 \ln(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d - 1}) x}{2b^3(1 + d)} - \frac{d \ln(1 + (1 + d)e^{2bx+2a}) x a^3}{2b^3(1 + d)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{a^4 \ln(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1})}{2b^4(1+d)} - \frac{3 \ln(1 + (1+d) e^{2bx+2a}) a^4}{8b^4(1+d)} + \frac{a^4 \ln(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1})}{2b^4(1+d)} + \frac{a^3 \operatorname{dilog}(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1})}{2b^4(1+d)} \\
& + \frac{a^3 \operatorname{dilog}(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1})}{2b^4(1+d)} - \frac{d \ln(1 + (1+d) e^{2bx+2a}) x^4}{8(1+d)} + \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I e^{2bx+2a})^3 x^4}{16} + \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right)^3 x^4}{16} \\
& + \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I d e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right)^2 x^4}{8} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}(2, (-d-1) e^{2bx+2a}) x^3}{4b(1+d)} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}(2, (-d-1) e^{2bx+2a}) a^3}{4b^4(1+d)} + \frac{3 \operatorname{polylog}(3, (-d-1) e^{2bx+2a}) x^2}{8b^2(1+d)} \\
& - \frac{3 \operatorname{polylog}(4, (-d-1) e^{2bx+2a}) x}{8b^3(1+d)} - \frac{a^4 \ln(e^{2bx+2a} d + e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{8b^4(1+d)} + \frac{3 d \operatorname{polylog}(5, (-d-1) e^{2bx+2a})}{16b^4(1+d)} \\
& - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(e^{2bx+2a} d + e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right)^3 x^4}{16} - \frac{x^4 \ln(e^{bx+a})}{4} - \frac{\ln(d) x^4}{8} + \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}(I e^{2bx+2a}) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right) x^4}{16} \\
& - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^{2bx+2a} d + e^{2bx+2a} + 1)) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(e^{2bx+2a} d + e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right) x^4}{16} \\
& + \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I d) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I d e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right) x^4}{16} + \frac{d a^4 \ln(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1})}{2b^4(1+d)} + \frac{d a^4 \ln(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1})}{2b^4(1+d)} \\
& + \frac{d a^3 \operatorname{dilog}(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1})}{2b^4(1+d)} + \frac{d a^3 \operatorname{dilog}(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1})}{2b^4(1+d)} + \frac{a^3 \ln(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1}) x}{2b^3(1+d)} - \frac{\ln(1 + (1+d) e^{2bx+2a}) x a^3}{2b^3(1+d)} \\
& + \frac{a^3 \ln(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1}) x}{2b^3(1+d)} - \frac{3 d \ln(1 + (1+d) e^{2bx+2a}) a^4}{8b^4(1+d)} - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I d e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right)^3 x^4}{16} \\
& + \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(e^{2bx+2a} d + e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right)^2 x^4}{16} + \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I e^{bx+a})^2 \operatorname{csgn}(I e^{2bx+2a}) x^4}{16} \\
& + \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^{2bx+2a} d + e^{2bx+2a} + 1)) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(e^{2bx+2a} d + e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right)^2 x^4}{16} - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I e^{bx+a}) \operatorname{csgn}(I e^{2bx+2a})^2 x^4}{8} \\
& - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I e^{2bx+2a}) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right)^2 x^4}{16} - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I d e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right)^2 x^4}{16} - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I d) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I d e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right)^2 x^4}{16}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{1}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{1 e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^2 x^4}{16} + \frac{bx^5}{20} - \frac{\ln(1+(1+d)e^{2bx+2a})x^4}{8(1+d)} + \frac{3 \operatorname{polylog}(5, (-d-1)e^{2bx+2a})}{16b^4(1+d)} \\
& - \frac{da^4 \ln(e^{2bx+2a}d + e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{8b^4(1+d)} - \frac{d \operatorname{polylog}(2, (-d-1)e^{2bx+2a})x^3}{4b(1+d)}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 79: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int -x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(-1+d+d \tanh(bx+a)) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 120 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{bx^4}{12} - \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(-1+d+d \tanh(bx+a))}{3} - \frac{x^3 \ln(1+(1-d)e^{2bx+2a})}{6} - \frac{x^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -(1-d)e^{2bx+2a})}{4b} + \frac{x \operatorname{polylog}(3, -(1-d)e^{2bx+2a})}{4b^2} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}(4, -(1-d)e^{2bx+2a})}{8b^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 1721 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{x^3 \ln(e^{bx+a})}{3} - \frac{\ln(d)x^3}{6} + \frac{\pi x^3 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{1 e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^3}{12} - \frac{\pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{1(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} - 1)}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^2 x^3}{6} + \frac{\ln(1+(1-d)e^{2bx+2a})x^3}{6(d-1)} \\
& + \frac{\pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{1}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{1(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} - 1)}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^2 x^3}{12} \\
& + \frac{\pi \operatorname{csgn}(1(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} - 1)) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{1(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} - 1)}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^2 x^3}{12} + \frac{da^3 \ln(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} - 1)}{6b^3(d-1)} \\
& + \frac{x^3 \ln(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} - 1)}{6} + \frac{d \ln(1+(1-d)e^{2bx+2a})a^3}{3b^3(d-1)} + \frac{\pi x^3}{6} + \frac{\pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{1 d e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^3 x^3}{12} + \frac{\pi x^3 \operatorname{csgn}(1 e^{2bx+2a})^3}{12} \\
& - \frac{d \operatorname{polylog}(4, (d-1)e^{2bx+2a})}{8b^3(d-1)} + \frac{a^2 \operatorname{dilog}(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{d-1})}{2b^3(d-1)} + \frac{a^2 \operatorname{dilog}(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{d-1})}{2b^3(d-1)} + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}(2, (d-1)e^{2bx+2a})x^2}{4b(d-1)} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}(2, (d-1)e^{2bx+2a})a^2}{4b^3(d-1)} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}(3, (d-1)e^{2bx+2a})x}{4b^2(d-1)} + \frac{a^3 \ln(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{d-1})}{2b^3(d-1)} + \frac{a^3 \ln(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{d-1})}{2b^3(d-1)} \\
& + \frac{d \operatorname{polylog}(3, (d-1)e^{2bx+2a})x}{4b^2(d-1)} + \frac{a^2 \ln(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{d-1})x}{2b^2(d-1)} + \frac{a^2 \ln(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{d-1})x}{2b^2(d-1)} - \frac{da^3 \ln(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{d-1})}{2b^3(d-1)} \\
& - \frac{da^3 \ln(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{d-1})}{2b^3(d-1)} - \frac{da^2 \operatorname{dilog}(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{d-1})}{2b^3(d-1)} - \frac{da^2 \operatorname{dilog}(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{d-1})}{2b^3(d-1)} - \frac{d \operatorname{polylog}(2, (d-1)e^{2bx+2a})x^2}{4b(d-1)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, (d-1) e^{2bx+2a}\right) a^2}{4 b^3 (d-1)} - \frac{\ln\left(1 + (1-d) e^{2bx+2a}\right) a^2 x}{2 b^2 (d-1)} - \frac{d a^2 \ln\left(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{d-1}\right) x}{2 b^2 (d-1)} - \frac{d a^2 \ln\left(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{d-1}\right) x}{2 b^2 (d-1)} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(4, (d-1) e^{2bx+2a}\right)}{8 b^3 (d-1)} + \frac{d \ln\left(1 + (1-d) e^{2bx+2a}\right) a^2 x}{2 b^2 (d-1)} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(e^{2bx+2a} d - e^{2bx+2a} - 1\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(e^{2bx+2a} d - e^{2bx+2a} - 1\right)}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right) x^3}{12} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi x^3 \operatorname{csgn}(\operatorname{I} d) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I} e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I} d e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right)}{12} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi x^3 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I} e^{2bx+2a}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I} e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right)}{12} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi x^3 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I} e^{2bx+2a}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I} e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right)^2}{12} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi x^3 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I} e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I} d e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right)^2}{12} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi x^3 \operatorname{csgn}(\operatorname{I} d) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I} d e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right)^2}{12} \\
& - \frac{a^3 \ln\left(e^{2bx+2a} d - e^{2bx+2a} - 1\right)}{6 b^3 (d-1)} - \frac{\ln\left(1 + (1-d) e^{2bx+2a}\right) a^3}{3 b^3 (d-1)} - \frac{d \ln\left(1 + (1-d) e^{2bx+2a}\right) x^3}{6 (d-1)} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(e^{2bx+2a} d - e^{2bx+2a} - 1\right)}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right)^3 x^3}{12} + \frac{b x^4}{12} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi x^3 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I} e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} + 1}\right)^2}{12} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi x^3 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I} e^{bx+a}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I} e^{2bx+2a}\right)}{12} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi x^3 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I} e^{bx+a}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I} e^{2bx+2a}\right)^2}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 80: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c + d \operatorname{coth}(bx + a)) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 277 leaves, 11 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c + d \operatorname{coth}(bx + a))}{3} + \frac{x^3 \ln\left(1 - \frac{(1-c-d) e^{2bx+2a}}{1-c+d}\right)}{6} - \frac{x^3 \ln\left(1 - \frac{(1+c+d) e^{2bx+2a}}{1+c-d}\right)}{6} + \frac{x^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{(1-c-d) e^{2bx+2a}}{1-c+d}\right)}{4b} \\
& - \frac{x^2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{(1+c+d) e^{2bx+2a}}{1+c-d}\right)}{4b} - \frac{x \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{(1-c-d) e^{2bx+2a}}{1-c+d}\right)}{4b^2} + \frac{x \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{(1+c+d) e^{2bx+2a}}{1+c-d}\right)}{4b^2} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(4, \frac{(1-c-d) e^{2bx+2a}}{1-c+d}\right)}{8b^3} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(4, \frac{(1+c+d) e^{2bx+2a}}{1+c-d}\right)}{8b^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 5293 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 82: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int -x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(-1 + d + d \coth(bx + a)) \, dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 118 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{bx^4}{12} - \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(-1 + d + d \coth(bx + a))}{3} - \frac{x^3 \ln(1 - (1-d)e^{2bx+2a})}{6} - \frac{x^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, (1-d)e^{2bx+2a})}{4b} + \frac{x \operatorname{polylog}(3, (1-d)e^{2bx+2a})}{4b^2} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}(4, (1-d)e^{2bx+2a})}{8b^3}$$

Result(type 4, 1749 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{x^3 \ln(e^{bx+a})}{3} - \frac{\ln(d)x^3}{6} + \frac{\ln(1 + (d-1)e^{2bx+2a})x^3}{6(d-1)} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I} d e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right)^3 x^3}{12} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi x^3}{6} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi x^3 \operatorname{csgn}(\operatorname{I} e^{2bx+2a})^3}{12} \\ & - \frac{\ln(1 + (d-1)e^{2bx+2a})a^2 x}{2b^2(d-1)} + \frac{a^2 \ln(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{1-d})x}{2b^2(d-1)} + \frac{a^2 \ln(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{1-d})x}{2b^2(d-1)} - \frac{da^3 \ln(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{1-d})}{2b^3(d-1)} \\ & - \frac{da^3 \ln(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{1-d})}{2b^3(d-1)} - \frac{da^2 \operatorname{dilog}(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{1-d})}{2b^3(d-1)} - \frac{da^2 \operatorname{dilog}(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{1-d})}{2b^3(d-1)} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I} e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right)^3 x^3}{12} \\ & - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right)^2 x^3}{6} - \frac{d \operatorname{polylog}(4, (1-d)e^{2bx+2a})}{8b^3(d-1)} + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}(2, (1-d)e^{2bx+2a})x^2}{4b(d-1)} \\ & - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}(2, (1-d)e^{2bx+2a})a^2}{4b^3(d-1)} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}(3, (1-d)e^{2bx+2a})x}{4b^2(d-1)} + \frac{a^2 \operatorname{dilog}(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{1-d})}{2b^3(d-1)} + \frac{a^2 \operatorname{dilog}(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{1-d})}{2b^3(d-1)} \\ & - \frac{\ln(1 + (d-1)e^{2bx+2a})a^3}{3b^3(d-1)} + \frac{a^3 \ln(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{1-d})}{2b^3(d-1)} - \frac{d \ln(1 + (d-1)e^{2bx+2a})x^3}{6(d-1)} + \frac{a^3 \ln(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{1-d})}{2b^3(d-1)} \\ & - \frac{a^3 \ln(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{6b^3(d-1)} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right)^3 x^3}{12} + \frac{bx^4}{12} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi x^3 \operatorname{csgn}(\operatorname{I} e^{bx+a})^2 \operatorname{csgn}(\operatorname{I} e^{2bx+2a})}{12} \\ & - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi x^3 \operatorname{csgn}(\operatorname{I} e^{bx+a}) \operatorname{csgn}(\operatorname{I} e^{2bx+2a})^2}{6} + \frac{d \ln(1 + (d-1)e^{2bx+2a})a^3}{3b^3(d-1)} + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}(4, (1-d)e^{2bx+2a})}{8b^3(d-1)} + \frac{d \ln(1 + (d-1)e^{2bx+2a})a^2 x}{2b^2(d-1)} \\ & - \frac{da^2 \ln(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{1-d})x}{2b^2(d-1)} - \frac{da^2 \ln(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{1-d})x}{2b^2(d-1)} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}(\operatorname{I} d) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I} e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I} d e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right)^3 x^3}{12} \\ & + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}(\operatorname{I} e^{2bx+2a}) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I} e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right)^3 x^3}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} + 1)) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right) x^3}{12} + \frac{x^3 \ln(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{6} \\
& - \frac{d \operatorname{polylog}(2, (1-d)e^{2bx+2a}) x^2}{4b(d-1)} + \frac{d \operatorname{polylog}(2, (1-d)e^{2bx+2a}) a^2}{4b^3(d-1)} + \frac{d \operatorname{polylog}(3, (1-d)e^{2bx+2a}) x}{4b^2(d-1)} + \frac{da^3 \ln(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{6b^3(d-1)} \\
& + \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} + 1)) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right)^2 x^3}{12} - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{Ie^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{Id e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right)^2 x^3}{12} \\
& - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{2bx+2a}) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{Ie^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right)^2 x^3}{12} + \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right)^2 x^3}{12} \\
& - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{Ie^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right)^2 x^3}{12} - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(Id) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{Id e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}-1}\right)^2 x^3}{12}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 84: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \operatorname{arctanh}(\tan(bx+a)) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 64 leaves, 6 steps):

$$Ix \operatorname{arctan}(e^{2I(bx+a)}) + x \operatorname{arctanh}(\tan(bx+a)) - \frac{I \operatorname{polylog}(2, -Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{4b} + \frac{I \operatorname{polylog}(2, Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{4b}$$

Result (type 4, 515 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\operatorname{arctan}(\tan(bx+a)) \operatorname{arctanh}(\tan(bx+a))}{b} + \frac{\operatorname{arctan}(\tan(bx+a)) \ln\left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \tan(bx+a)}{\sqrt{1 + \tan(bx+a)^2}}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}}\right)}{2b} \\
& - \frac{I \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \tan(bx+a)}{\sqrt{1 + \tan(bx+a)^2}}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}}\right)}{2b} - \frac{\operatorname{arctan}(\tan(bx+a)) \ln\left(\frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \tan(bx+a)}{\sqrt{1 + \tan(bx+a)^2}}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}}\right)}{2b}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\operatorname{Idilog} \left(\frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \tan(bx + a)}{\sqrt{1 + \tan(bx + a)^2}}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right)}{2b} + \frac{\arctan(\tan(bx + a)) \ln \left(\frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \tan(bx + a)}{\sqrt{1 + \tan(bx + a)^2}}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right)}{2b} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{Idilog} \left(\frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \tan(bx + a)}{\sqrt{1 + \tan(bx + a)^2}}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right)}{2b} - \frac{\arctan(\tan(bx + a)) \ln \left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \tan(bx + a)}{\sqrt{1 + \tan(bx + a)^2}}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right)}{2b} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{Idilog} \left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \tan(bx + a)}{\sqrt{1 + \tan(bx + a)^2}}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right)}{2b}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 85: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int -x \operatorname{arctanh}(-1 - Id + d \tan(bx + a)) \, dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 108 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{Ibx^3}{6} - \frac{x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(-1 - Id + d \tan(bx + a))}{2} - \frac{x^2 \ln(1 + (1 + Id) e^{2Ia + 2Ibx})}{4} + \frac{Ix \operatorname{polylog}(2, -(1 + Id) e^{2Ia + 2Ibx})}{4b} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}(3, -(1 + Id) e^{2Ia + 2Ibx})}{8b^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type ?, 2357 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 86: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (fx + e)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\cot(bx + a)) \, dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 251 leaves, 12 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{I(fx + e)^4 \arctan(e^{2I(bx+a)})}{4f} + \frac{(fx + e)^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(\cot(bx + a))}{4f} - \frac{I(fx + e)^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{4b} + \frac{I(fx + e)^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{4b} \\
& + \frac{3f(fx + e)^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{8b^2} - \frac{3f(fx + e)^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{8b^2} + \frac{3If^2(fx + e) \operatorname{polylog}(4, -Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{8b^3} \\
& - \frac{3If^2(fx + e) \operatorname{polylog}(4, Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{8b^3} - \frac{3f^3 \operatorname{polylog}(5, -Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{16b^4} + \frac{3f^3 \operatorname{polylog}(5, Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{16b^4}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type ?, 7428 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 87: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (fx + e) \operatorname{arctanh}(\cot(bx + a)) \, dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 133 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\frac{I(fx + e)^2 \arctan(e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2f} + \frac{(fx + e)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(\cot(bx + a))}{2f} - \frac{I(fx + e) \operatorname{polylog}(2, -Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{4b} + \frac{I(fx + e) \operatorname{polylog}(2, Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{4b}$$

$$+ \frac{f \operatorname{polylog}(3, -Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{8b^2} - \frac{f \operatorname{polylog}(3, Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{8b^2}$$

Result(type ?, 2543 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 88: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \operatorname{arctanh}(\cot(bx + a)) \, dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 64 leaves, 6 steps):

$$Ix \arctan(e^{2I(bx+a)}) + x \operatorname{arctanh}(\cot(bx + a)) - \frac{I \operatorname{polylog}(2, -Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{4b} + \frac{I \operatorname{polylog}(2, Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{4b}$$

Result(type 4, 764 leaves):

$$- \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(\cot(bx + a)) \pi}{2b} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(\cot(bx + a)) \operatorname{arccot}(\cot(bx + a))}{b} - \frac{\ln \left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \cot(bx + a)}{\sqrt{\cot(bx + a)^2 + 1}}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right) \pi}{4b}$$

$$+ \frac{\ln \left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \cot(bx + a)}{\sqrt{\cot(bx + a)^2 + 1}}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right) \operatorname{arccot}(\cot(bx + a))}{2b} + \frac{I \operatorname{dilog} \left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \cot(bx + a)}{\sqrt{\cot(bx + a)^2 + 1}}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right)}{2b}$$

$$+ \frac{\ln \left(\frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \cot(bx + a)}{\sqrt{\cot(bx + a)^2 + 1}}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right) \pi}{4b} - \frac{\ln \left(\frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \cot(bx + a)}{\sqrt{\cot(bx + a)^2 + 1}}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right) \operatorname{arccot}(\cot(bx + a))}{2b}$$

$$- \frac{I \operatorname{dilog} \left(\frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \cot(bx + a)}{\sqrt{\cot(bx + a)^2 + 1}}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right)}{2b} - \frac{\ln \left(\frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \cot(bx + a)}{\sqrt{\cot(bx + a)^2 + 1}}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right) \pi}{4b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\ln \left(\frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \cot(bx+a)}{\sqrt{\cot(bx+a)^2 + 1}}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right) \operatorname{arccot}(\cot(bx+a)) + \operatorname{Idilog} \left(\frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \cot(bx+a)}{\sqrt{\cot(bx+a)^2 + 1}}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right)}{2b} \\
& + \frac{\ln \left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \cot(bx+a)}{\sqrt{\cot(bx+a)^2 + 1}}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right) \pi - \ln \left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \cot(bx+a)}{\sqrt{\cot(bx+a)^2 + 1}}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right) \operatorname{arccot}(\cot(bx+a))}{4b} - \frac{\operatorname{Idilog} \left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1 + I \cot(bx+a)}{\sqrt{\cot(bx+a)^2 + 1}}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right)}{2b}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 89: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(c + d \cot(bx+a)) \, dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 329 leaves, 11 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(c + d \cot(bx+a))}{3} + \frac{x^3 \ln \left(1 - \frac{(1-c-Id) e^{21a+21bx}}{1-c+Id} \right)}{6} - \frac{x^3 \ln \left(1 - \frac{(1+c+Id) e^{21a+21bx}}{1+c-Id} \right)}{6} \\
& - \frac{Ix^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, \frac{(1-c-Id) e^{21a+21bx}}{1-c+Id} \right)}{4b} + \frac{Ix^2 \operatorname{polylog} \left(2, \frac{(1+c+Id) e^{21a+21bx}}{1+c-Id} \right)}{4b} + \frac{x \operatorname{polylog} \left(3, \frac{(1-c-Id) e^{21a+21bx}}{1-c+Id} \right)}{4b^2} \\
& - \frac{x \operatorname{polylog} \left(3, \frac{(1+c+Id) e^{21a+21bx}}{1+c-Id} \right)}{4b^2} + \frac{I \operatorname{polylog} \left(4, \frac{(1-c-Id) e^{21a+21bx}}{1-c+Id} \right)}{8b^3} - \frac{I \operatorname{polylog} \left(4, \frac{(1+c+Id) e^{21a+21bx}}{1+c-Id} \right)}{8b^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 6738 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 90: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \operatorname{arctanh}(c + d \cot(bx+a)) \, dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 164 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& x \operatorname{arctanh}(c + d \cot(bx + a)) + \frac{x \ln\left(1 - \frac{(1 - c - Id) e^{21a + 21bx}}{1 - c + Id}\right)}{2} - \frac{x \ln\left(1 - \frac{(1 + c + Id) e^{21a + 21bx}}{1 + c - Id}\right)}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{Ipolylog}\left(2, \frac{(1 - c - Id) e^{21a + 21bx}}{1 - c + Id}\right)}{4b} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{Ipolylog}\left(2, \frac{(1 + c + Id) e^{21a + 21bx}}{1 + c - Id}\right)}{4b}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 628 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(c + d \cot(bx + a)) \pi}{2b} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(c + d \cot(bx + a)) \operatorname{arccot}(\cot(bx + a))}{b} \\
& - \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{c + d \cot(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right) \ln\left(d\left(\frac{c + d \cot(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right) + c - 1\right)}{2b} \\
& + \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{c + d \cot(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right) \ln\left(d\left(\frac{c + d \cot(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right) + c + 1\right)}{2b} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{Iln}\left(d\left(\frac{c + d \cot(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right) + c + 1\right) \ln\left(\frac{Id - d\left(\frac{c + d \cot(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right)}{1 + c + Id}\right)}{4b} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{Iln}\left(d\left(\frac{c + d \cot(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right) + c + 1\right) \ln\left(\frac{Id + d\left(\frac{c + d \cot(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right)}{Id - c - 1}\right)}{4b} + \frac{\operatorname{Idilog}\left(\frac{Id - d\left(\frac{c + d \cot(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right)}{1 + c + Id}\right)}{4b} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{Idilog}\left(\frac{Id + d\left(\frac{c + d \cot(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right)}{Id - c - 1}\right)}{4b} - \frac{\operatorname{Iln}\left(d\left(\frac{c + d \cot(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right) + c - 1\right) \ln\left(\frac{Id - d\left(\frac{c + d \cot(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right)}{Id + c - 1}\right)}{4b} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{Iln}\left(d\left(\frac{c + d \cot(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right) + c - 1\right) \ln\left(\frac{Id + d\left(\frac{c + d \cot(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right)}{1 - c + Id}\right)}{4b} - \frac{\operatorname{Idilog}\left(\frac{Id - d\left(\frac{c + d \cot(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right)}{Id + c - 1}\right)}{4b} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{Idilog}\left(\frac{Id + d\left(\frac{c + d \cot(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right)}{1 - c + Id}\right)}{4b}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 91: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(1 + Id + d \cot(bx + a)) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 136 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{Ibx^4}{12} + \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(1 + Id + d \cot(bx + a))}{3} - \frac{x^3 \ln(1 - (1 + Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{6} + \frac{Ix^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, (1 + Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{4b}$$

$$- \frac{x \operatorname{polylog}(3, (1 + Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{4b^2} - \frac{I \operatorname{polylog}(4, (1 + Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{8b^3}$$

Result(type ?, 2455 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 92: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int -x^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(-1 + Id + d \cot(bx + a)) dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 136 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{Ibx^4}{12} - \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(-1 + Id + d \cot(bx + a))}{3} - \frac{x^3 \ln(1 - (1 - Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{6} + \frac{Ix^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, (1 - Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{4b}$$

$$- \frac{x \operatorname{polylog}(3, (1 - Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{4b^2} - \frac{I \operatorname{polylog}(4, (1 - Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{8b^3}$$

Result(type ?, 2345 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 93: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int -\operatorname{arctanh}(-1 + Id + d \cot(bx + a)) dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 77 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{Ibx^2}{2} - x \operatorname{arctanh}(-1 + Id + d \cot(bx + a)) - \frac{x \ln(1 - (1 - Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{2} + \frac{I \operatorname{polylog}(2, (1 - Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{4b}$$

Result(type 4, 334 leaves):

$$- \frac{I \operatorname{arctanh}(-1 + Id + d \cot(bx + a)) \ln(Id - d \cot(bx + a))}{2b} + \frac{I \operatorname{arctanh}(-1 + Id + d \cot(bx + a)) \ln(Id + d \cot(bx + a))}{2b}$$

$$+ \frac{I \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{\frac{I}{2}(-Id - d \cot(bx + a))}{d}\right)}{4b} + \frac{I \ln(Id - d \cot(bx + a)) \ln\left(\frac{\frac{I}{2}(-Id - d \cot(bx + a))}{d}\right)}{4b} - \frac{I \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{2 - Id - d \cot(bx + a)}{-2Id + 2}\right)}{4b}$$

$$- \frac{I \ln(Id - d \cot(bx + a)) \ln\left(\frac{2 - Id - d \cot(bx + a)}{-2Id + 2}\right)}{4b} - \frac{I \ln(Id + d \cot(bx + a))^2}{8b} + \frac{I \ln\left(1 - \frac{Id}{2} - \frac{d \cot(bx + a)}{2}\right) \ln(Id + d \cot(bx + a))}{4b}$$

$$- \frac{I \ln\left(1 - \frac{Id}{2} - \frac{d \cot(bx + a)}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{Id}{2} + \frac{d \cot(bx + a)}{2}\right)}{4b} - \frac{I \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{Id}{2} + \frac{d \cot(bx + a)}{2}\right)}{4b}$$

Problem 97: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x \operatorname{arctanh}(a + bf^{dx+c}) dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 195 leaves, 9 steps):

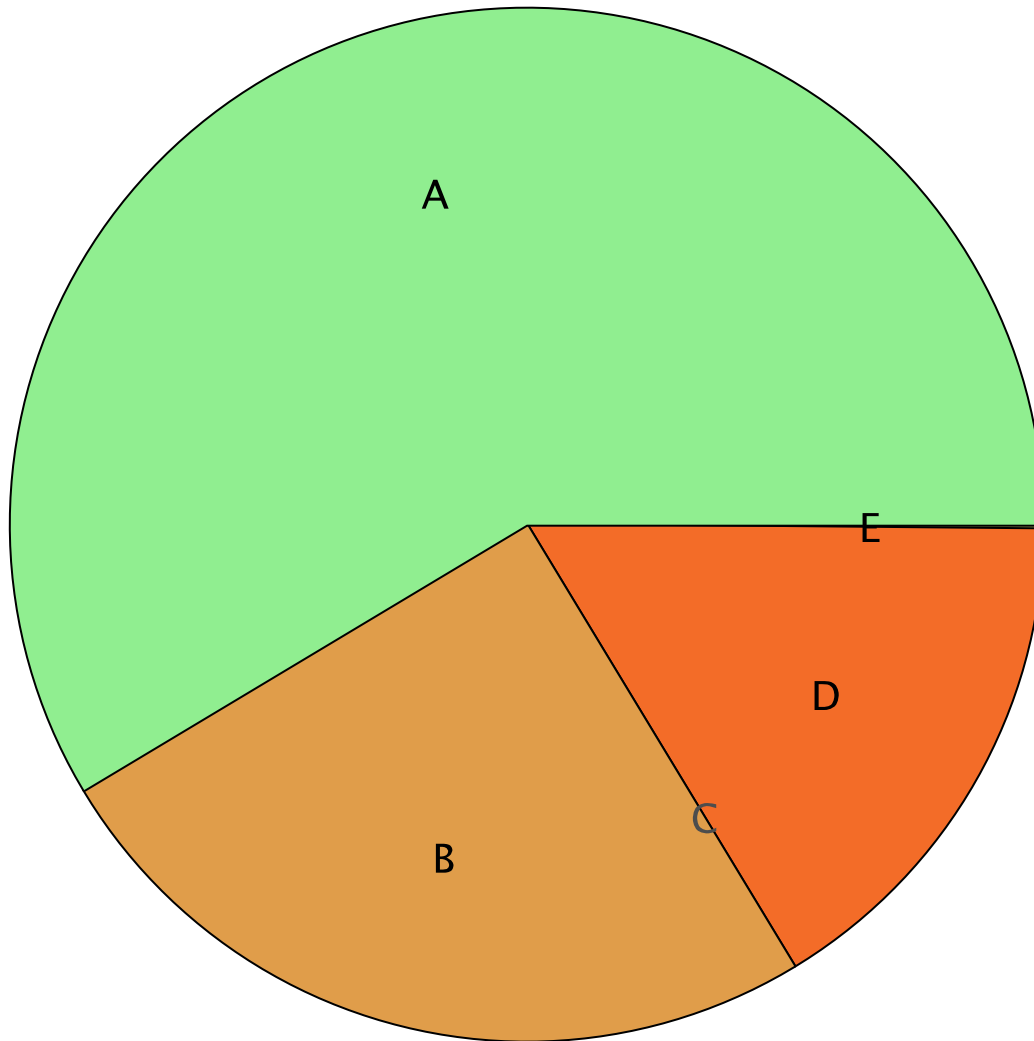
$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{x^2 \ln(1-a-bf^{dx+c})}{4} + \frac{x^2 \ln(1+a+bf^{dx+c})}{4} + \frac{x^2 \ln\left(1-\frac{bf^{dx+c}}{1-a}\right)}{4} - \frac{x^2 \ln\left(1+\frac{bf^{dx+c}}{1+a}\right)}{4} + \frac{x \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{bf^{dx+c}}{1-a}\right)}{2d \ln(f)} - \frac{x \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{bf^{dx+c}}{1+a}\right)}{2d \ln(f)} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{bf^{dx+c}}{1-a}\right)}{2d^2 \ln(f)^2} + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{bf^{dx+c}}{1+a}\right)}{2d^2 \ln(f)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 575 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{x^2 \ln(1+a+bf^{dx+c})}{4} - \frac{x^2 \ln(1-a-bf^{dx+c})}{4} + \frac{x^2 \ln\left(1-\frac{bf^{dx+c}}{1-a}\right)}{4} + \frac{\ln\left(1-\frac{bf^{dx+c}}{1-a}\right)xc}{2d} + \frac{\ln\left(1-\frac{bf^{dx+c}}{1-a}\right)c^2}{4d^2} + \frac{x \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{bf^{dx+c}}{1-a}\right)}{2d \ln(f)} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{bf^{dx+c}}{1-a}\right)c}{2 \ln(f) d^2} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{bf^{dx+c}}{1-a}\right)}{2d^2 \ln(f)^2} + \frac{c^2 \ln(1-a-bf^{dx+c})}{4d^2} - \frac{c \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{bf^{dx+c}+a-1}{-1+a}\right)}{2 \ln(f) d^2} - \frac{c \ln\left(\frac{bf^{dx+c}+a-1}{-1+a}\right)x}{2d} \\
& - \frac{c^2 \ln\left(\frac{bf^{dx+c}+a-1}{-1+a}\right)}{2d^2} - \frac{\ln\left(1-\frac{bf^{dx+c}}{-1-a}\right)x^2}{4} - \frac{\ln\left(1-\frac{bf^{dx+c}}{-1-a}\right)xc}{2d} - \frac{\ln\left(1-\frac{bf^{dx+c}}{-1-a}\right)c^2}{4d^2} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{bf^{dx+c}}{-1-a}\right)x}{2 \ln(f) d} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{bf^{dx+c}}{-1-a}\right)c}{2 \ln(f) d^2} + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{bf^{dx+c}}{-1-a}\right)}{2 \ln(f)^2 d^2} - \frac{c^2 \ln(1+a+bf^{dx+c})}{4d^2} + \frac{c \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{1+a+bf^{dx+c}}{1+a}\right)}{2 \ln(f) d^2} + \frac{c \ln\left(\frac{1+a+bf^{dx+c}}{1+a}\right)x}{2d} \\
& + \frac{c^2 \ln\left(\frac{1+a+bf^{dx+c}}{1+a}\right)}{2d^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Summary of Integration Test Results

698 integration problems



A - 409 optimal antiderivatives
B - 175 more than twice size of optimal antiderivatives
C - 0 unnecessarily complex antiderivatives
D - 113 unable to integrate problems
E - 1 integration timeouts