

Maple 2018.2 Integration Test Results  
on the problems in "7 Inverse hyperbolic functions/7.4 Inverse hyperbolic cotangent"

Test results for the 80 problems in "7.4.1 Inverse hyperbolic cotangent functions.txt"

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

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

Optimal(type 3, 48 leaves, 5 steps):

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

Result(type 3, 154 leaves):

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

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

$$\int \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 58 leaves, 5 steps):

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

Result(type 4, 121 leaves):

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

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

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{x} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 93 leaves, 6 steps):

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

Result (type 4, 486 leaves):

$$\ln(ax) \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2 + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{\frac{ax+1}{ax-1} - 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(1 + \frac{ax+1}{ax-1}\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(1 + \frac{ax+1}{ax-1}\right)}{\frac{ax+1}{ax-1} - 1}\right) \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{\frac{ax+1}{ax-1} - 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(1 + \frac{ax+1}{ax-1}\right)}{\frac{ax+1}{ax-1} - 1}\right) \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}\left(1 + \frac{ax+1}{ax-1}\right)\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(1 + \frac{ax+1}{ax-1}\right)}{\frac{ax+1}{ax-1} - 1}\right) \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(1 + \frac{ax+1}{ax-1}\right)}{\frac{ax+1}{ax-1} - 1}\right) \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{2} + \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2 \ln\left(\frac{ax+1}{ax-1} - 1\right) - \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}\right) - 2 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}\right) + 2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}\right) - \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2 \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}\right) - 2 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}\right) + 2 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}\right) + \operatorname{arccoth}(ax) \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{ax+1}{ax-1}\right) - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{ax+1}{ax-1}\right)}{2}$$

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

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 55 leaves, 4 steps):

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

Result (type 4, 158 leaves):

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

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

$$\int x^5 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^3 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 160 leaves, 33 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{19x}{60a^5} + \frac{x^3}{60a^3} + \frac{4x^2 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)}{15a^4} + \frac{x^4 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)}{20a^2} + \frac{23 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{30a^6} + \frac{x \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{2a^5} + \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{6a^3} + \frac{x^5 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{10a} - \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^3}{6a^6} \\ & + \frac{x^6 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^3}{6} - \frac{19 \operatorname{arctanh}(ax)}{60a^6} - \frac{23 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-ax+1}\right)}{15a^6} - \frac{23 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{-ax+1}\right)}{30a^6} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 1140 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{23 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{30a^6} - \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^3}{6a^6} + \frac{x^6 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^3}{6} + \frac{4x^2 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)}{15a^4} + \frac{x^4 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)}{20a^2} + \frac{x \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{2a^5} + \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{6a^3} + \frac{x^5 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{10a} \\ & - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{ax-1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{(ax-1)\left(\frac{ax+1}{ax-1}-1\right)}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{\frac{ax+1}{ax-1}-1}\right) \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{8a^6} + \frac{x}{80a^5 \left(\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} ax + \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} + ax\right)} \\ & - \frac{23 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}\right)}{15a^6} - \frac{41 \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}{120a^6 \left(\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} - 1\right)} - \frac{41 \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}{120a^6 \left(\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} + 1\right)} + \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2 \ln(ax-1)}{4a^6} \\ & - \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2 \ln(ax+1)}{4a^6} - \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2 \ln\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)}{4a^6} + \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}{120a^6 \left(2 \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} ax + \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} - 2ax + 1\right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}{120 a^6 \left( 2 \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} ax + \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} + 2 ax - 1 \right)} - \frac{x}{80 a^5 \left( \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} ax + \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} - ax \right)} + \frac{1}{80 a^6 \left( \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} ax + \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} - ax \right)} \\
& - \frac{1}{80 a^6 \left( \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} ax + \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} + ax \right)} - \frac{23 \operatorname{dilog}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}\right)}{15 a^6} + \frac{23 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}\right)}{15 a^6} - \frac{19 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)}{60 a^6} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{ax-1}\right)^3 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{8 a^6} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{(ax-1)\left(\frac{ax+1}{ax-1}-1\right)}\right)^3 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{8 a^6} \\
& - \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} x}{120 a^5 \left( 2 \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} ax + \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} - 2 ax + 1 \right)} - \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} x}{120 a^5 \left( 2 \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} ax + \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} + 2 ax - 1 \right)} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{ax-1}\right)^2 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{4 a^6} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{ax-1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{(ax-1)\left(\frac{ax+1}{ax-1}-1\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{8 a^6} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{(ax-1)\left(\frac{ax+1}{ax-1}-1\right)}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{ax-1}\right) \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{8 a^6} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(ax+1)}{ax-1}\right) \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^2}{8 a^6}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(ax)^3}{x} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 138 leaves, 8 steps):

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

Result(type 4, 563 leaves):

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

Problem 13: Result is not expressed in closed-form.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(ax)}{dx^2 + c} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 280 leaves, 27 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{x\sqrt{d}}{\sqrt{c}}\right) \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)}{2\sqrt{c}\sqrt{d}} + \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{x\sqrt{d}}{\sqrt{c}}\right) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)}{2\sqrt{c}\sqrt{d}} + \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{x\sqrt{d}}{\sqrt{c}}\right) \ln\left(-\frac{2(-ax+1)\sqrt{c}\sqrt{d}}{(Ia\sqrt{c}-\sqrt{d})(\sqrt{c}-Ix\sqrt{d})}\right)}{2\sqrt{c}\sqrt{d}} \\
& - \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{x\sqrt{d}}{\sqrt{c}}\right) \ln\left(\frac{2(ax+1)\sqrt{c}\sqrt{d}}{(Ia\sqrt{c}+\sqrt{d})(\sqrt{c}-Ix\sqrt{d})}\right)}{2\sqrt{c}\sqrt{d}} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 + \frac{2(-ax+1)\sqrt{c}\sqrt{d}}{(Ia\sqrt{c}-\sqrt{d})(\sqrt{c}-Ix\sqrt{d})}\right)}{4\sqrt{c}\sqrt{d}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{\text{Ipolylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2(ax+1)\sqrt{c}\sqrt{d}}{(Ia\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{d})(\sqrt{c} - Ix\sqrt{d})}\right)}{4\sqrt{c}\sqrt{d}}$$

Result(type 7, 117 leaves):

$$-a \left( \sum_{\substack{R1=\text{RootOf}(ca^2+d) \\ Z^4+(-2ca^2+2d)Z^2+ca^2+d}} \text{arccoth}(ax) \ln\left(\frac{-R1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}}{R1}\right) + \text{dilog}\left(\frac{-R1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}}{R1}\right) \right)$$

Problem 14: Result is not expressed in closed-form.

$$\int \frac{\text{arccoth}(ax)}{(dx^2+c)^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 493 leaves, 23 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a}{8c(ca^2+d)(dx^2+c)} + \frac{x \text{arccoth}(ax)}{4c(dx^2+c)^2} + \frac{3x \text{arccoth}(ax)}{8c^2(dx^2+c)} + \frac{a(5ca^2+3d)\ln(-a^2x^2+1)}{16c^2(ca^2+d)^2} - \frac{a(5ca^2+3d)\ln(dx^2+c)}{16c^2(ca^2+d)^2} \\ & + \frac{3 \text{arccoth}(ax) \arctan\left(\frac{x\sqrt{d}}{\sqrt{c}}\right)}{8c^5/2\sqrt{d}} - \frac{3 \text{Iln}\left(-\frac{(ax+1)\sqrt{d}}{Ia\sqrt{c}-\sqrt{d}}\right) \ln\left(1 - \frac{Ix\sqrt{d}}{\sqrt{c}}\right)}{32c^5/2\sqrt{d}} + \frac{3 \text{Iln}\left(\frac{(-ax+1)\sqrt{d}}{Ia\sqrt{c}+\sqrt{d}}\right) \ln\left(1 - \frac{Ix\sqrt{d}}{\sqrt{c}}\right)}{32c^5/2\sqrt{d}} \\ & - \frac{3 \text{Iln}\left(-\frac{(-ax+1)\sqrt{d}}{Ia\sqrt{c}-\sqrt{d}}\right) \ln\left(1 + \frac{Ix\sqrt{d}}{\sqrt{c}}\right)}{32c^5/2\sqrt{d}} + \frac{3 \text{Iln}\left(\frac{(ax+1)\sqrt{d}}{Ia\sqrt{c}+\sqrt{d}}\right) \ln\left(1 + \frac{Ix\sqrt{d}}{\sqrt{c}}\right)}{32c^5/2\sqrt{d}} + \frac{3 \text{Ipolylog}\left(2, \frac{a(\sqrt{c}-Ix\sqrt{d})}{a\sqrt{c}-I\sqrt{d}}\right)}{32c^5/2\sqrt{d}} \\ & - \frac{3 \text{Ipolylog}\left(2, \frac{a(\sqrt{c}-Ix\sqrt{d})}{a\sqrt{c}+I\sqrt{d}}\right)}{32c^5/2\sqrt{d}} + \frac{3 \text{Ipolylog}\left(2, \frac{a(\sqrt{c}+Ix\sqrt{d})}{a\sqrt{c}-I\sqrt{d}}\right)}{32c^5/2\sqrt{d}} - \frac{3 \text{Ipolylog}\left(2, \frac{a(\sqrt{c}+Ix\sqrt{d})}{a\sqrt{c}+I\sqrt{d}}\right)}{32c^5/2\sqrt{d}} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type ?, 2849 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 15: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\text{arccoth}(ax)}{(dx^2+c)^{5/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 108 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{x \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)}{3c(dx^2+c)^{3/2}} - \frac{(3ca^2+2d) \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{a\sqrt{dx^2+c}}{\sqrt{ca^2+d}}\right)}{3c^2(ca^2+d)^{3/2}} + \frac{a}{3c(ca^2+d)\sqrt{dx^2+c}} + \frac{2x \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)}{3c^2\sqrt{dx^2+c}}$$

Result(type 8, 16 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(ax)}{(dx^2+c)^{5/2}} dx$$

Problem 16: Unable to integrate problem.

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

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

$$\frac{a}{35c(ca^2+d)(dx^2+c)^{5/2}} + \frac{a(11ca^2+6d)}{105c^2(ca^2+d)^2(dx^2+c)^{3/2}} + \frac{x \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)}{7c(dx^2+c)^{7/2}} + \frac{6x \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)}{35c^2(dx^2+c)^{5/2}} + \frac{8x \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)}{35c^3(dx^2+c)^{3/2}}$$

$$- \frac{(35c^3a^6+70a^4c^2d+56a^2cd^2+16d^3) \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{a\sqrt{dx^2+c}}{\sqrt{ca^2+d}}\right)}{35c^4(ca^2+d)^{7/2}} + \frac{a(19c^2a^4+22ca^2d+8d^2)}{35c^3(ca^2+d)^3\sqrt{dx^2+c}} + \frac{16x \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)}{35c^4\sqrt{dx^2+c}}$$

Result(type 8, 16 leaves):

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

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

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

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

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

Result(type 4, 74 leaves):

$$-\frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(x) \ln(-1+x)}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(x) \ln(1+x)}{2} - \frac{\ln(-1+x)^2}{8} + \frac{\operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{\ln(-1+x) \ln\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4}$$

$$- \frac{\left(\ln(1+x) - \ln\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \ln\left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{4} + \frac{\ln(1+x)^2}{8}$$

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

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

Optimal(type 3, 32 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-\frac{1}{4(-x^2 + 1)} + \frac{x \operatorname{arccoth}(x)}{2(-x^2 + 1)} + \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(x)^2}{4}$$

Result(type 3, 98 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(x)}{4(1+x)} + \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(x) \ln(1+x)}{4} - \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(x)}{4(-1+x)} - \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(x) \ln(-1+x)}{4} - \frac{\ln(-1+x)^2}{16} + \frac{1}{8(-1+x)} + \frac{\ln(-1+x) \ln\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8} \\ & + \frac{\left(\ln(1+x) - \ln\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \ln\left(-\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{8} - \frac{\ln(1+x)^2}{16} - \frac{1}{8(1+x)} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

Optimal(type 4, 190 leaves, 15 steps):

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

Result(type 4, 728 leaves):

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



$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\ln(bx+a-1)a}{b^3} - \frac{\ln(bx+a+1)a}{b^3} - \frac{5 \operatorname{arccoth}(bx+a)a^2}{3b^3} + \frac{a}{3b^3} - \frac{\ln(bx+a+1)^2}{12b^3} + \frac{\ln(bx+a-1)^2}{12b^3} - \frac{\operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{3b^3} \\
& + \frac{\ln(bx+a-1)}{6b^3} - \frac{\ln(bx+a+1)}{6b^3} - \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(bx+a)\ln(bx+a-1)a^3}{3b^3} + \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(bx+a)\ln(bx+a-1)a^2}{b^3} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(bx+a)\ln(bx+a-1)a}{b^3} + \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(bx+a)\ln(bx+a+1)a^3}{3b^3} + \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(bx+a)\ln(bx+a+1)a^2}{b^3} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(bx+a)\ln(bx+a+1)a}{b^3} - \frac{a^3 \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{6b^3} + \frac{a^3 \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(bx+a+1)}{6b^3} \\
& + \frac{a \ln(bx+a-1) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2b^3} - \frac{a^2 \ln(bx+a-1) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2b^3} + \frac{a^3 \ln(bx+a-1) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{6b^3} \\
& - \frac{a \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2b^3} + \frac{a \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(bx+a+1)}{2b^3} - \frac{a^2 \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2b^3} \\
& + \frac{a^2 \ln\left(-\frac{bx}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(bx+a+1)}{2b^3} - \frac{4 \operatorname{arccoth}(bx+a)xa}{3b^2}
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

Optimal (type 3, 156 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{bf(6d^2e^2 - 12cdef + (6c^2+1)f^2)x}{4d^3} + \frac{bf^2(-fc+de)(dx+c)^2}{2d^4} + \frac{bf^3(dx+c)^3}{12d^4} + \frac{(fx+e)^4(a+b \operatorname{arccoth}(dx+c))}{4f} \\
& + \frac{b(-fc+de+f)^4 \ln(-dx-c+1)}{8d^4f} - \frac{b(-fc+de-f)^4 \ln(dx+c+1)}{8d^4f}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 785 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{af^3x^4}{4} + axe^3 + \frac{ae^4}{4f} + \frac{13bf^3c^3}{12d^4} + \frac{bf^3c}{4d^4} + \frac{bf^3x^3}{12d} + \frac{bf^3 \ln(dx+c-1)}{8d^4} - \frac{bf^3 \ln(dx+c+1)}{8d^4} + \frac{b \ln(dx+c-1)e^3}{2d} + \frac{b \ln(dx+c+1)e^3}{2d} \\
& + \frac{bf^3 \operatorname{arccoth}(dx+c)x^4}{4} + \operatorname{arccoth}(dx+c)xb e^3 + \frac{b \ln(dx+c-1)e^4}{8f} - \frac{b \ln(dx+c+1)e^4}{8f} + \frac{b \operatorname{arccoth}(dx+c)e^4}{4f} + \frac{bf^3x}{4d^3} + af^2x^3e \\
& + \frac{3afx^2e^2}{2} + \frac{b \ln(dx+c+1)ce^3}{2d} + \frac{bf^2 \ln(dx+c+1)e}{2d^3} + \frac{3bf^3 \ln(dx+c-1)c^2}{4d^4} + bf^2 \operatorname{arccoth}(dx+c)ex^3 + \frac{3bf \operatorname{arccoth}(dx+c)e^2x^2}{2} \\
& + \frac{3bf^3c^2x}{4d^3} + \frac{3bfe^2x}{2d} + \frac{3bfe^2c}{2d^2} - \frac{5bf^2e^2c}{2d^3} - \frac{bf^3x^2c}{4d^2} - \frac{bf^3 \ln(dx+c-1)c}{2d^4} - \frac{bf^3 \ln(dx+c+1)c^4}{8d^4} - \frac{bf^3 \ln(dx+c+1)c^3}{2d^4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{3bf^3 \ln(dx+c+1)c^2}{4d^4} - \frac{bf^3 \ln(dx+c+1)c}{2d^4} + \frac{3bf \ln(dx+c-1)e^2}{4d^2} + \frac{bf^2 \ln(dx+c-1)e}{2d^3} - \frac{3bf \ln(dx+c+1)e^2}{4d^2} \\
& + \frac{bf^3 \ln(dx+c-1)c^4}{8d^4} - \frac{bf^3 \ln(dx+c-1)c^3}{2d^4} - \frac{b \ln(dx+c-1)ce^3}{2d} + \frac{bf^2 ex^2}{2d} - \frac{3bf \ln(dx+c+1)ce^2}{2d^2} + \frac{3bf^2 \ln(dx+c+1)ce}{2d^3} \\
& - \frac{bf^2 \ln(dx+c-1)c^3e}{2d^3} + \frac{3bf \ln(dx+c-1)c^2e^2}{4d^2} + \frac{3bf^2 \ln(dx+c-1)c^2e}{2d^3} - \frac{3bf \ln(dx+c-1)ce^2}{2d^2} - \frac{3bf^2 \ln(dx+c-1)ce}{2d^3} \\
& + \frac{bf^2 \ln(dx+c+1)c^3e}{2d^3} - \frac{3bf \ln(dx+c+1)c^2e^2}{4d^2} + \frac{3bf^2 \ln(dx+c+1)c^2e}{2d^3} - \frac{2bf^2 cex}{d^2}
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

Optimal (type 4, 478 leaves, 24 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}(dx+c))^2}{f(fx+e)} + \frac{b^2 d \operatorname{arccoth}(dx+c) \ln\left(\frac{2}{-dx-c+1}\right)}{f(-fc+de+f)} - \frac{abd \ln(-dx-c+1)}{f(-fc+de+f)} - \frac{b^2 d \operatorname{arccoth}(dx+c) \ln\left(\frac{2}{dx+c+1}\right)}{f(-fc+de-f)} \\
& + \frac{2b^2 d \operatorname{arccoth}(dx+c) \ln\left(\frac{2}{dx+c+1}\right)}{(-fc+de+f)(de-(1+c)f)} + \frac{abd \ln(dx+c+1)}{f(-fc+de-f)} + \frac{2abd \ln(fx+e)}{f^2 - (-fc+de)^2} - \frac{2b^2 d \operatorname{arccoth}(dx+c) \ln\left(\frac{2d(fx+e)}{(-fc+de+f)(dx+c+1)}\right)}{(-fc+de+f)(de-(1+c)f)} \\
& + \frac{b^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{-dx-c-1}{-dx-c+1}\right)}{2f(-fc+de+f)} + \frac{b^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{dx+c+1}\right)}{2f(-fc+de-f)} - \frac{b^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2}{dx+c+1}\right)}{(-fc+de+f)(de-(1+c)f)} \\
& + \frac{b^2 d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2d(fx+e)}{(-fc+de+f)(dx+c+1)}\right)}{(-fc+de+f)(de-(1+c)f)}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 1285 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{db^2 \ln(dx+c+1)^2}{4(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} - \frac{db^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{(dx+c)f-f}{fc-de-f}\right)}{(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} + \frac{db^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{(dx+c)f+f}{fc-de+f}\right)}{(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} + \frac{db^2 \ln(dx+c-1)^2}{4(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} \\
& - \frac{db^2 \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} - \frac{db^2 \operatorname{arccoth}(dx+c)^2}{(dfx+de)f} - \frac{db^2 c \ln(dx+c-1) \ln\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} \\
& + \frac{db^2 c \ln\left(-\frac{dx}{2} - \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} - \frac{db^2 c \ln\left(-\frac{dx}{2} - \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(dx+c+1)}{2(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} - \frac{d^2 b^2 e \ln(dx+c+1)^2}{4f(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} \\
& - \frac{d^2 b^2 e \ln(dx+c-1)^2}{4f(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} + \frac{db^2 c \ln(dx+c-1)^2}{4(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} + \frac{db^2 c \ln(dx+c+1)^2}{4(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} - \frac{2dab \ln(dx+c+1)}{f(2fc-2de+2f)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{2 d a b \ln(dx+c-1)}{f(2fc-2de-2f)} - \frac{2 d a b \ln((dx+c)f-fc+de)}{(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} - \frac{2 d b^2 \operatorname{arccoth}(dx+c) \ln(dx+c+1)}{f(2fc-2de+2f)} + \frac{2 d b^2 \operatorname{arccoth}(dx+c) \ln(dx+c-1)}{f(2fc-2de-2f)} \\
& - \frac{2 d b^2 \operatorname{arccoth}(dx+c) \ln((dx+c)f-fc+de)}{(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} - \frac{d b^2 \ln((dx+c)f-fc+de) \ln\left(\frac{(dx+c)f-f}{fc-de-f}\right)}{(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} \\
& + \frac{d b^2 \ln((dx+c)f-fc+de) \ln\left(\frac{(dx+c)f+f}{fc-de+f}\right)}{(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} - \frac{d b^2 \ln(dx+c-1) \ln\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} - \frac{d b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{dx}{2} - \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} \\
& + \frac{d b^2 \ln\left(-\frac{dx}{2} - \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(dx+c+1)}{2(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} - \frac{2 d a b \operatorname{arccoth}(dx+c)}{(dfx+de)f} - \frac{d a^2}{(dfx+de)f} + \frac{d^2 b^2 e \ln\left(-\frac{dx}{2} - \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln(dx+c+1)}{2f(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} \\
& + \frac{d^2 b^2 e \ln(dx+c-1) \ln\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2f(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)} - \frac{d^2 b^2 e \ln\left(-\frac{dx}{2} - \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2f(fc-de-f)(fc-de+f)}
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

Optimal (type 4, 296 leaves, 2 steps):

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

Result (type ?, 3795 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

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

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

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

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

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

Result(type ?, 5130 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 34: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int (f x+e)^m (a+b \operatorname{arccoth}(d x+c)) d x$$

Optimal(type 5, 162 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{(f x+e)^{1+m} (a+b \operatorname{arccoth}(d x+c))}{f(1+m)} + \frac{b d (f x+e)^{2+m} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left([1, 2+m], [3+m], \frac{d(f x+e)}{-f c+d e-f}\right)}{2 f(d e-(1+c) f)(1+m)(2+m)} \\
& - \frac{b d (f x+e)^{2+m} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left([1, 2+m], [3+m], \frac{d(f x+e)}{-f c+d e+f}\right)}{2 f(-f c+d e+f)(1+m)(2+m)}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 20 leaves):

$$\int (f x+e)^m (a+b \operatorname{arccoth}(d x+c)) d x$$

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

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

Optimal (type 4, 258 leaves, 7 steps):

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

Result (type 4, 695 leaves):

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

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

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

$$\int \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a)) \, dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 14 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a))^2}{2b}$$

Result (type 3, 31 leaves):

$$\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a)) \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a)) - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(\tanh(bx+a))^2}{2}}{b}$$

Problem 41: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

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

$$2b^2x - \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a))^2}{x} - 2b(bx - \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a)))\ln(x)$$

Result(type 3, 1098 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2b^2x + I\pi\ln(x) b \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{bx+a}) \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{2bx+2a})^2 - \frac{I\pi\ln(e^{bx+a}) \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{2bx+2a}) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{Ie^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^2}{2x} \\
& - \frac{I\pi\ln(e^{bx+a}) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{Ie^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^2}{2x} + \frac{I\pi\ln(e^{bx+a}) \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{bx+a})^2 \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{2bx+2a})}{2x} \\
& - \frac{I\pi\ln(e^{bx+a}) \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{bx+a}) \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{2bx+2a})^2}{x} + \frac{I\pi\ln(e^{bx+a}) \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{2bx+2a})^3}{2x} + \frac{I\pi\ln(e^{bx+a}) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{Ie^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^3}{2x} \\
& - \frac{I\pi\ln(x) b \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{2bx+2a})^3}{2} - \frac{I\pi\ln(x) b \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{Ie^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^3}{2} + \frac{I\pi\ln(x) b \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{Ie^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^2}{2} \\
& - \frac{I\pi\ln(x) b \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{bx+a})^2 \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{2bx+2a})}{2} + \frac{I\pi\ln(x) b \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{2bx+2a}) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{Ie^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^2}{2} + \frac{I\pi\ln(e^{bx+a}) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^3}{x} \\
& - I\pi\ln(x) b \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^3 + I\pi\ln(x) b \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^2 - \frac{I\pi\ln(e^{bx+a}) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^2}{x} - 2\ln(x)xb^2 + 2\ln(e^{bx+a})\ln(x)b \\
& - I\pi\ln(x)b + \frac{I\pi\ln(e^{bx+a})}{x} - \frac{\ln(e^{bx+a})^2}{x} - \frac{I\pi\ln(x)b \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{2bx+2a}) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{Ie^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)}{2} \\
& + \frac{I\pi\ln(e^{bx+a}) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{2bx+2a}) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{Ie^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)}{2x} + \frac{1}{16x} \left( \pi^2 \left( 2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right) \right)^2 \right. \\
& - 2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^3 - \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{2bx+2a}) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{Ie^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right) + \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{I}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{Ie^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^2 \\
& - \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{bx+a})^2 \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{2bx+2a}) + 2 \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{bx+a}) \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{2bx+2a})^2 - \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{2bx+2a})^3 + \operatorname{csgn}(Ie^{2bx+2a}) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{Ie^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^2 \\
& \left. - \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{Ie^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^3 - 2 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 42: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^4 \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a))^3 dx$$

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

$$-\frac{b^3 x^8}{280} + \frac{b^2 x^7 \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a))}{35} - \frac{b x^6 \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a))^2}{10} + \frac{x^5 \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a))^3}{5}$$

Result(type ?, 18110 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 43: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^3 \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a))^3 dx$$

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

$$-\frac{b^3 x^7}{140} + \frac{b^2 x^6 \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a))}{20} - \frac{3 b x^5 \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a))^2}{20} + \frac{x^4 \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a))^3}{4}$$

Result(type ?, 18110 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 44: Humongous result has more than 20000 leaves.

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

Optimal(type 3, 73 leaves, 4 steps):

$$bx(bx - \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a)))^2 - \frac{(bx - \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a))) \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a))^2}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a))^3}{3} - (bx - \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a)))^3 \ln(x)$$

Result(type ?, 21847 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

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

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a))^3}{x^4} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 51 leaves, 4 steps):

$$-\frac{b^2 \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a))}{x} - \frac{b \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a))^2}{2x^2} - \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a))^3}{3x^3} + b^3 \ln(x)$$

Result(type ?, 17236 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

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

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a))^3}{x^5} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 29 leaves, 1 step):

$$\frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a))^4}{4x^4 (bx - \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx + a)))}$$

Result(type ?, 17234 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!



Problem 47: Attempted integration timed out after 120 seconds.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3 \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a))} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 90 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{b}{x(bx - \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a)))^2} + \frac{1}{2x^2(bx - \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a)))} - \frac{b^2 \ln(x)}{(bx - \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a)))^3} + \frac{b^2 \ln(\operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a)))}{(bx - \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a)))^3}$$

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

Problem 48: Humongous result has more than 20000 leaves.

$$\int \frac{x^4}{\operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a))^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 96 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{4x^3}{3b^2} + \frac{2x^2(bx - \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a)))}{b^3} + \frac{4x(bx - \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a)))^2}{b^4} - \frac{x^4}{b \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a))} + \frac{4(bx - \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a)))^3 \ln(\operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a)))}{b^5}$$

Result(type ?, 131084 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 49: Humongous result has more than 20000 leaves.

$$\int x \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a))^n dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 48 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{x \operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a))^{1+n}}{b(1+n)} - \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a))^{2+n}}{b^2(1+n)(2+n)}$$

Result(type ?, 71610 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 50: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a))^n}{x} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 66 leaves, 1 step):

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

Result(type 8, 15 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{arccoth}(\tanh(bx+a))^n}{x} dx$$

Problem 52: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x \operatorname{arccoth}(\sinh(x)) \, dx$$

Optimal(type 1, 1 leaves, 8 steps):

0

Result(type 8, 7 leaves):

$$\int x \operatorname{arccoth}(\sinh(x)) \, dx$$

Problem 53: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x \operatorname{arccoth}(c + d \tanh(bx + a)) \, dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 211 leaves, 9 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x^2 \operatorname{arccoth}(c + d \tanh(bx + a))}{2} + \frac{x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{(1-c-d)e^{2bx+2a}}{1-c+d}\right)}{4} - \frac{x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{(1+c+d)e^{2bx+2a}}{1+c-d}\right)}{4} + \frac{x \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(1-c-d)e^{2bx+2a}}{1-c+d}\right)}{4b} \\ & - \frac{x \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(1+c+d)e^{2bx+2a}}{1+c-d}\right)}{4b} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{(1-c-d)e^{2bx+2a}}{1-c+d}\right)}{8b^2} + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{(1+c+d)e^{2bx+2a}}{1+c-d}\right)}{8b^2} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type ?, 4989 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

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

$$\int x^3 \operatorname{arccoth}(1 + d + d \tanh(bx + a)) \, dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 136 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{bx^5}{20} + \frac{x^4 \operatorname{arccoth}(1 + d + d \tanh(bx + a))}{4} - \frac{x^4 \ln(1 + (1+d)e^{2bx+2a})}{8} - \frac{x^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -(1+d)e^{2bx+2a})}{4b} + \frac{3x^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -(1+d)e^{2bx+2a})}{8b^2} \\ & - \frac{3x \operatorname{polylog}(4, -(1+d)e^{2bx+2a})}{8b^3} + \frac{3 \operatorname{polylog}(5, -(1+d)e^{2bx+2a})}{16b^4} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 1735 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{bx^5}{20} + \frac{a^4 \ln(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1})}{2b^4(1+d)} + \frac{a^4 \ln(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1})}{2b^4(1+d)} + \frac{a^3 \operatorname{dilog}(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1})}{2b^4(1+d)} + \frac{a^3 \operatorname{dilog}(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1})}{2b^4(1+d)} \\ & - \frac{3 \ln(1 + (1+d)e^{2bx+2a}) a^4}{8b^4(1+d)} - \frac{d \ln(1 + (1+d)e^{2bx+2a}) x^4}{8(1+d)} + \frac{x^4 \ln(e^{2bx+2a} d + e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{8} - \frac{x^4 \ln(e^{bx+a})}{4} - \frac{\ln(d) x^4}{8} \\ & + \frac{d a^3 \operatorname{dilog}(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1})}{2b^4(1+d)} + \frac{d a^3 \operatorname{dilog}(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1})}{2b^4(1+d)} - \frac{\ln(1 + (1+d)e^{2bx+2a}) x a^3}{2b^3(1+d)} - \frac{3 d a^4 \ln(1 + (1+d)e^{2bx+2a})}{8b^4(1+d)} \\ & + \frac{d a^4 \ln(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1})}{2b^4(1+d)} + \frac{d a^4 \ln(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1})}{2b^4(1+d)} + \frac{a^3 \ln(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1}) x}{2b^3(1+d)} - \frac{\ln(1 + (1+d)e^{2bx+2a}) x^4}{8(1+d)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \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^4}{16} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \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) x^4}{16} + \frac{da^3 \ln\left(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1}\right) x}{2b^3(1+d)} + \frac{da^3 \ln\left(1 - e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1}\right) x}{2b^3(1+d)} \\
& - \frac{da^3 \ln\left(1 + (1+d)e^{2bx+2a}\right) x}{2b^3(1+d)} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}d e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^3 x^4}{16} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}e^{2bx+2a}\right)^3 x^4}{16} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^3 x^4}{16} \\
& - \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^4}{16} - \frac{3d \operatorname{polylog}\left(4, (-d-1)e^{2bx+2a}\right) x}{8b^3(1+d)} - \frac{da^3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, (-d-1)e^{2bx+2a}\right)}{4b^4(1+d)} \\
& - \frac{da^4 \ln\left(e^{2bx+2a}d + e^{2bx+2a} + 1\right)}{8b^4(1+d)} - \frac{d \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, (-d-1)e^{2bx+2a}\right) x^3}{4b(1+d)} + \frac{3d \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, (-d-1)e^{2bx+2a}\right) x^2}{8b^2(1+d)} + \frac{a^3 \ln\left(1 + e^{bx+a} \sqrt{-d-1}\right) x}{2b^3(1+d)} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \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 x^4}{16} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}e^{bx+a}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}e^{2bx+2a}\right)^2 x^4}{8} - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}e^{2bx+2a}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^2 x^4}{16} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \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 x^4}{16} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}\left(e^{2bx+2a}d + e^{2bx+2a} + 1\right)}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^2 x^4}{16} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}e^{bx+a}\right)^2 \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}e^{2bx+2a}\right) x^4}{16} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \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)^2 x^4}{16} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, (-d-1)e^{2bx+2a}\right) x^3}{4b(1+d)} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(2, (-d-1)e^{2bx+2a}\right) a^3}{4b^4(1+d)} + \frac{3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(3, (-d-1)e^{2bx+2a}\right) x^2}{8b^2(1+d)} - \frac{a^4 \ln\left(e^{2bx+2a}d + e^{2bx+2a} + 1\right)}{8b^4(1+d)} \\
& + \frac{3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(5, (-d-1)e^{2bx+2a}\right)}{16b^4(1+d)} + \frac{3d \operatorname{polylog}\left(5, (-d-1)e^{2bx+2a}\right)}{16b^4(1+d)} - \frac{3 \operatorname{polylog}\left(4, (-d-1)e^{2bx+2a}\right) x}{8b^3(1+d)} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}d\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}d e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right)^2 x^4}{16} + \frac{\operatorname{I} \pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\operatorname{I}d\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}d e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a}+1}\right) x^4}{16}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int \operatorname{arccoth}(c + d \coth(bx + a)) \, dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 138 leaves, 7 steps):

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

Result(type 4, 305 leaves):

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

Problem 59: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \operatorname{arccoth}(1 + d + d \coth(bx + a)) dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 61 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{bx^2}{2} + x \operatorname{arccoth}(1 + d + d \coth(bx + a)) - \frac{x \ln(1 - (1 + d) e^{2bx + 2a})}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}(2, (1 + d) e^{2bx + 2a})}{4b}$$

Result(type 4, 246 leaves):

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

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

$$\int x^2 \operatorname{arccoth}(1-d-d \coth(bx+a)) dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 121 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{bx^4}{12} + \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arccoth}(1-d-d \coth(bx+a))}{3} - \frac{x^3 \ln(1-(1-d)e^{2bx+2a})}{6} - \frac{x^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, (1-d)e^{2bx+2a})}{4b} + \frac{x \operatorname{polylog}(3, (1-d)e^{2bx+2a})}{4b^2} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}(4, (1-d)e^{2bx+2a})}{8b^3}$$

Result(type 4, 1778 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{bx^4}{12} + \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^3 \ln(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{6b^3(d-1)} \\ & - \frac{d \operatorname{polylog}(4, (1-d)e^{2bx+2a})}{8b^3(d-1)} - \frac{\ln(1+(d-1)e^{2bx+2a})xa^2}{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{polylog}(4, (1-d)e^{2bx+2a})}{8b^3(d-1)} + \frac{\operatorname{I}\pi x^3 \operatorname{csgn}(\operatorname{I}e^{2bx+2a})^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 \ln(1+(d-1)e^{2bx+2a})x^3}{6(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{a^3 \ln(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{a^2 \operatorname{dilog}(1-e^{bx+a}\sqrt{1-d})}{2b^3(d-1)} + \frac{da^3 \ln(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{6b^3(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 \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{\operatorname{I}\pi \operatorname{csgn}(\operatorname{I}(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} + 1)) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{e^{2bx+2a} - 1}\right)^2 x^3}{12} \\ & - \frac{\operatorname{I}\pi \operatorname{csgn}(\operatorname{I}e^{2bx+2a}) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} - 1}\right)^2 x^3}{12} - \frac{\operatorname{I}\pi \operatorname{csgn}(\operatorname{I}d) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}d e^{2bx+2a}}{e^{2bx+2a} - 1}\right)^2 x^3}{12} \\ & + \frac{\operatorname{I}\pi \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}}{e^{2bx+2a} - 1}\right) \operatorname{csgn}\left(\frac{\operatorname{I}(e^{2bx+2a}d - e^{2bx+2a} + 1)}{e^{2bx+2a} - 1}\right)^2 x^3}{12} - \frac{\operatorname{I}\pi \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 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)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left( \frac{I d e^{2 b x+2 a}}{e^{2 b x+2 a}-1} \right)^2 x^3}{6} + \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left( \frac{I \left( e^{2 b x+2 a} d - e^{2 b x+2 a} + 1 \right)}{e^{2 b x+2 a}-1} \right)^3 x^3}{12} + \frac{d \ln \left( 1 + (d-1) e^{2 b x+2 a} \right) a^3}{3 b^3 (d-1)} - \frac{x^3 \ln \left( e^{b x+a} \right)}{3} - \frac{\ln(d) x^3}{6} \\
& + \frac{\ln \left( 1 + (d-1) e^{2 b x+2 a} \right) x^3}{6 (d-1)} + \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left( \frac{I e^{2 b x+2 a}}{e^{2 b x+2 a}-1} \right)^3 x^3}{12} - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left( \frac{I e^{2 b x+2 a}}{e^{2 b x+2 a}-1} \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left( \frac{I d e^{2 b x+2 a}}{e^{2 b x+2 a}-1} \right)^2 x^3}{12} \\
& + \frac{d \ln \left( 1 + (d-1) e^{2 b x+2 a} \right) x a^2}{2 b^2 (d-1)} - \frac{d a^2 \ln \left( 1 + e^{b x+a} \sqrt{1-d} \right) x}{2 b^2 (d-1)} - \frac{d a^2 \ln \left( 1 - e^{b x+a} \sqrt{1-d} \right) x}{2 b^2 (d-1)} \\
& + \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left( I e^{2 b x+2 a} \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left( \frac{I}{e^{2 b x+2 a}-1} \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left( \frac{I e^{2 b x+2 a}}{e^{2 b x+2 a}-1} \right) x^3}{12} + \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn} (I d) \operatorname{csgn} \left( \frac{I e^{2 b x+2 a}}{e^{2 b x+2 a}-1} \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left( \frac{I d e^{2 b x+2 a}}{e^{2 b x+2 a}-1} \right) x^3}{12} \\
& - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn} \left( \frac{I}{e^{2 b x+2 a}-1} \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left( I \left( e^{2 b x+2 a} d - e^{2 b x+2 a} + 1 \right) \right) \operatorname{csgn} \left( \frac{I \left( e^{2 b x+2 a} d - e^{2 b x+2 a} + 1 \right)}{e^{2 b x+2 a}-1} \right) x^3}{12}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int \operatorname{arccoth} \left( 1 - d - d \coth(bx + a) \right) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 68 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{b x^2}{2} + x \operatorname{arccoth} \left( 1 - d - d \coth(bx + a) \right) - \frac{x \ln \left( 1 - (1-d) e^{2 b x+2 a} \right)}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog} \left( 2, (1-d) e^{2 b x+2 a} \right)}{4 b}$$

Result (type 4, 270 leaves):

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

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

$$\int (fx + e)^2 \operatorname{arccoth} \left( \tan(bx + a) \right) dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 193 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\frac{(fx + e)^3 \operatorname{arccoth}(\tan(bx + a))}{3f} + \frac{I(fx + e)^3 \arctan(e^{2I(bx+a)})}{3f} - \frac{I(fx + e)^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{4b} + \frac{I(fx + e)^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{4b}$$

$$+ \frac{f(fx + e) \operatorname{polylog}(3, -Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{4b^2} - \frac{f(fx + e) \operatorname{polylog}(3, Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{4b^2} + \frac{If^2 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{8b^3} - \frac{If^2 \operatorname{polylog}(4, Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{8b^3}$$

Result(type ?, 5542 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

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

$$\int x \operatorname{arccoth}(c + d \tan(bx + a)) dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 249 leaves, 9 steps):

$$\frac{x^2 \operatorname{arccoth}(c + d \tan(bx + a))}{2} + \frac{x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{(1 - c + Id) e^{2Ia + 2Ibx}}{1 - c - Id}\right)}{4} - \frac{x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{(1 + c - Id) e^{2Ia + 2Ibx}}{1 + c + Id}\right)}{4}$$

$$- \frac{Ix \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(1 - c + Id) e^{2Ia + 2Ibx}}{1 - c - Id}\right)}{4b} + \frac{Ix \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(1 + c - Id) e^{2Ia + 2Ibx}}{1 + c + Id}\right)}{4b} + \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{(1 - c + Id) e^{2Ia + 2Ibx}}{1 - c - Id}\right)}{8b^2}$$

$$- \frac{\operatorname{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{(1 + c - Id) e^{2Ia + 2Ibx}}{1 + c + Id}\right)}{8b^2}$$

Result(type ?, 6445 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

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

$$\int \operatorname{arccoth}(c + d \tan(bx + a)) dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 164 leaves, 7 steps):

$$x \operatorname{arccoth}(c + d \tan(bx + a)) + \frac{x \ln\left(1 + \frac{(1 - c + Id) e^{2Ia + 2Ibx}}{1 - c - Id}\right)}{2} - \frac{x \ln\left(1 + \frac{(1 + c - Id) e^{2Ia + 2Ibx}}{1 + c + Id}\right)}{2} - \frac{I \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(1 - c + Id) e^{2Ia + 2Ibx}}{1 - c - Id}\right)}{4b}$$

$$+ \frac{I \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{(1 + c - Id) e^{2Ia + 2Ibx}}{1 + c + Id}\right)}{4b}$$

Result(type 4, 611 leaves):

$$\frac{\arctan(\tan(bx + a)) \operatorname{arccoth}(c + d \tan(bx + a))}{b} + \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{c + d \tan(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right) \ln\left(d \left(\frac{c + d \tan(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right) + c - 1\right)}{2b}$$

$$- \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{c + d \tan(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right) \ln\left(d \left(\frac{c + d \tan(bx + a)}{d} - \frac{c}{d}\right) + c + 1\right)}{2b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\operatorname{Iln}\left(d\left(\frac{c+d\tan(bx+a)}{d}-\frac{c}{d}\right)+c-1\right)\ln\left(\frac{\operatorname{Id}-d\left(\frac{c+d\tan(bx+a)}{d}-\frac{c}{d}\right)}{\operatorname{Id}+c-1}\right)}{4b} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{Iln}\left(d\left(\frac{c+d\tan(bx+a)}{d}-\frac{c}{d}\right)+c-1\right)\ln\left(\frac{\operatorname{Id}+d\left(\frac{c+d\tan(bx+a)}{d}-\frac{c}{d}\right)}{1-c+\operatorname{Id}}\right)}{4b} + \frac{\operatorname{Idilog}\left(\frac{\operatorname{Id}-d\left(\frac{c+d\tan(bx+a)}{d}-\frac{c}{d}\right)}{\operatorname{Id}+c-1}\right)}{4b} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{Idilog}\left(\frac{\operatorname{Id}+d\left(\frac{c+d\tan(bx+a)}{d}-\frac{c}{d}\right)}{1-c+\operatorname{Id}}\right)}{4b} - \frac{\operatorname{Iln}\left(d\left(\frac{c+d\tan(bx+a)}{d}-\frac{c}{d}\right)+c+1\right)\ln\left(\frac{\operatorname{Id}-d\left(\frac{c+d\tan(bx+a)}{d}-\frac{c}{d}\right)}{1+c+\operatorname{Id}}\right)}{4b} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{Iln}\left(d\left(\frac{c+d\tan(bx+a)}{d}-\frac{c}{d}\right)+c+1\right)\ln\left(\frac{\operatorname{Id}+d\left(\frac{c+d\tan(bx+a)}{d}-\frac{c}{d}\right)}{\operatorname{Id}-c-1}\right)}{4b} - \frac{\operatorname{Idilog}\left(\frac{\operatorname{Id}-d\left(\frac{c+d\tan(bx+a)}{d}-\frac{c}{d}\right)}{1+c+\operatorname{Id}}\right)}{4b} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{Idilog}\left(\frac{\operatorname{Id}+d\left(\frac{c+d\tan(bx+a)}{d}-\frac{c}{d}\right)}{\operatorname{Id}-c-1}\right)}{4b}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int x \operatorname{arccoth}(1 - \operatorname{Id} + d \tan(bx + a)) \, dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 108 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\operatorname{Ibx}^3}{6} + \frac{x^2 \operatorname{arccoth}(1 - \operatorname{Id} + d \tan(bx + a))}{2} - \frac{x^2 \ln(1 + (1 - \operatorname{Id}) e^{2\operatorname{Id}a + 2\operatorname{Id}bx})}{4} + \frac{\operatorname{Ix} \operatorname{polylog}(2, -(1 - \operatorname{Id}) e^{2\operatorname{Id}a + 2\operatorname{Id}bx})}{4b} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}(3, -(1 - \operatorname{Id}) e^{2\operatorname{Id}a + 2\operatorname{Id}bx})}{8b^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 2248 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

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

$$\int \operatorname{arccoth}(1 - \operatorname{Id} + d \tan(bx + a)) \, dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 76 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{\operatorname{Ibx}^2}{2} + x \operatorname{arccoth}(1 - \operatorname{Id} + d \tan(bx + a)) - \frac{x \ln(1 + (1 - \operatorname{Id}) e^{2\operatorname{Id}a + 2\operatorname{Id}bx})}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{Ipolylog}(2, -(1 - \operatorname{Id}) e^{2\operatorname{Id}a + 2\operatorname{Id}bx})}{4b}$$

Result (type 4, 291 leaves):

$$- \frac{\operatorname{Iarccoth}(1 - \operatorname{Id} + d \tan(bx + a)) \ln(-\operatorname{Id} + d \tan(bx + a))}{2b} + \frac{\operatorname{Iarccoth}(1 - \operatorname{Id} + d \tan(bx + a)) \ln(\operatorname{Id} + d \tan(bx + a))}{2b} - \frac{\operatorname{Iln}(-\operatorname{Id} + d \tan(bx + a))^2}{8b}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\operatorname{Idilog}\left(1 - \frac{Id}{2} + \frac{d \tan(bx+a)}{2}\right)}{4b} + \frac{\operatorname{Iln}(-Id + d \tan(bx+a)) \ln\left(1 - \frac{Id}{2} + \frac{d \tan(bx+a)}{2}\right)}{4b} - \frac{\operatorname{Idilog}\left(\frac{2 - Id + d \tan(bx+a)}{-2Id + 2}\right)}{4b} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{Iln}(Id + d \tan(bx+a)) \ln\left(\frac{2 - Id + d \tan(bx+a)}{-2Id + 2}\right)}{4b} + \frac{\operatorname{Idilog}\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}(-Id + d \tan(bx+a))}{d}\right)}{4b} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{Iln}(Id + d \tan(bx+a)) \ln\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}(-Id + d \tan(bx+a))}{d}\right)}{4b}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int \operatorname{arccoth}(1 + Id - d \tan(bx+a)) \, dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 77 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{Ibx^2}{2} + x \operatorname{arccoth}(1 + Id - d \tan(bx+a)) - \frac{x \ln(1 + (1 + Id) e^{2Ia + 2Ibx})}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{Ipolylog}(2, -(1 + Id) e^{2Ia + 2Ibx})}{4b}$$

Result (type 4, 296 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\operatorname{Iarccoth}(1 + Id - d \tan(bx+a)) \ln(Id - d \tan(bx+a))}{2b} + \frac{\operatorname{Iarccoth}(1 + Id - d \tan(bx+a)) \ln(Id + d \tan(bx+a))}{2b} - \frac{\operatorname{Iln}(Id - d \tan(bx+a))^2}{8b} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{Idilog}\left(1 + \frac{Id}{2} - \frac{d \tan(bx+a)}{2}\right)}{4b} + \frac{\operatorname{Iln}(Id - d \tan(bx+a)) \ln\left(1 + \frac{Id}{2} - \frac{d \tan(bx+a)}{2}\right)}{4b} - \frac{\operatorname{Idilog}\left(\frac{-2 - Id + d \tan(bx+a)}{-2Id - 2}\right)}{4b} \\
& - \frac{\operatorname{Iln}(Id + d \tan(bx+a)) \ln\left(\frac{-2 - Id + d \tan(bx+a)}{-2Id - 2}\right)}{4b} + \frac{\operatorname{Idilog}\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}(-Id + d \tan(bx+a))}{d}\right)}{4b} \\
& + \frac{\operatorname{Iln}(Id + d \tan(bx+a)) \ln\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}(-Id + d \tan(bx+a))}{d}\right)}{4b}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 69: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (fx + e)^2 \operatorname{arccoth}(\cot(bx+a)) \, dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 193 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\frac{(fx + e)^3 \operatorname{arccoth}(\cot(bx+a))}{3f} + \frac{\operatorname{I}(fx + e)^3 \operatorname{arctan}(e^{2I(bx+a)})}{3f} - \frac{\operatorname{I}(fx + e)^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{4b} + \frac{\operatorname{I}(fx + e)^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, Ie^{2I(bx+a)})}{4b}$$

$$+ \frac{f(fx + e) \operatorname{polylog}(3, -Ie^{21(bx+a)})}{4b^2} - \frac{f(fx + e) \operatorname{polylog}(3, Ie^{21(bx+a)})}{4b^2} + \frac{If^2 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -Ie^{21(bx+a)})}{8b^3} - \frac{If^2 \operatorname{polylog}(4, Ie^{21(bx+a)})}{8b^3}$$

Result(type ?, 5542 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 70: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^2 \operatorname{arccoth}(1 + Id + d \cot(bx + a)) dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 136 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{Ibx^4}{12} + \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arccoth}(1 + Id + d \cot(bx + a))}{3} - \frac{x^3 \ln(1 - (1 + Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{6} + \frac{Ix^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, (1 + Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{4b}$$

$$- \frac{x \operatorname{polylog}(3, (1 + Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{4b^2} - \frac{I \operatorname{polylog}(4, (1 + Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{8b^3}$$

Result(type ?, 2448 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

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

$$\int x \operatorname{arccoth}(1 + Id + d \cot(bx + a)) dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 107 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{Ibx^3}{6} + \frac{x^2 \operatorname{arccoth}(1 + Id + d \cot(bx + a))}{2} - \frac{x^2 \ln(1 - (1 + Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{4} + \frac{Ix \operatorname{polylog}(2, (1 + Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{4b} - \frac{\operatorname{polylog}(3, (1 + Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{8b^2}$$

Result(type ?, 2350 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

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

$$\int \operatorname{arccoth}(1 - Id - d \cot(bx + a)) dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 77 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{Ibx^2}{2} + x \operatorname{arccoth}(1 - Id - d \cot(bx + a)) - \frac{x \ln(1 - (1 - Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{2} + \frac{I \operatorname{polylog}(2, (1 - Id) e^{21a+21bx})}{4b}$$

Result(type 4, 303 leaves):

$$- \frac{I \operatorname{arccoth}(1 - Id - d \cot(bx + a)) \ln(-Id - d \cot(bx + a))}{2b} + \frac{I \operatorname{arccoth}(1 - Id - d \cot(bx + a)) \ln(Id - d \cot(bx + a))}{2b} - \frac{I \ln(-Id - d \cot(bx + a))^2}{8b}$$

$$+ \frac{I \operatorname{dilog}\left(1 - \frac{Id}{2} - \frac{d \cot(bx + a)}{2}\right)}{4b} + \frac{I \ln(-Id - d \cot(bx + a)) \ln\left(1 - \frac{Id}{2} - \frac{d \cot(bx + a)}{2}\right)}{4b} - \frac{I \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{2 - Id - d \cot(bx + a)}{-2Id + 2}\right)}{4b}$$

$$- \frac{I \ln(Id - d \cot(bx + a)) \ln\left(\frac{2 - Id - d \cot(bx + a)}{-2Id + 2}\right)}{4b} + \frac{I \operatorname{dilog}\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}(-Id - d \cot(bx + a))}{d}\right)}{4b}$$

$$+ \frac{\ln(\ln(1d - d \cot(bx + a))) \ln\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}(-1d - d \cot(bx + a))}{d}\right)}{4b}$$

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

$$\int x^5 (a + b \operatorname{arccoth}(cx)) (d + e \ln(-x^2 c^2 + 1)) dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 265 leaves, 18 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{b(6d - 11e)x}{36c^5} - \frac{23bex}{45c^5} + \frac{b(6d - 5e)x^3}{108c^3} - \frac{8bex^3}{135c^3} + \frac{b(3d - e)x^5}{90c} - \frac{bex^5}{75c} - \frac{ex^2(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}(cx))}{6c^4} - \frac{ex^4(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}(cx))}{12c^2} \\ & - \frac{ex^6(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}(cx))}{18} - \frac{b(6d - 11e) \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{36c^6} + \frac{23be \operatorname{arctanh}(cx)}{45c^6} + \frac{bex \ln(-x^2 c^2 + 1)}{6c^5} + \frac{bex^3 \ln(-x^2 c^2 + 1)}{18c^3} + \frac{bex^5 \ln(-x^2 c^2 + 1)}{30c} \\ & - \frac{e(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}(cx)) \ln(-x^2 c^2 + 1)}{6c^6} + \frac{x^6(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}(cx))(d + e \ln(-x^2 c^2 + 1))}{6} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 4033 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 74: Maple result simpler than optimal antiderivative, IF it can be verified!

$$\int \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}(cx)) (d + e \ln(-x^2 c^2 + 1))}{x^6} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 234 leaves, 24 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{7bc^3e}{60x^2} + \frac{2c^2e(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}(cx))}{15x^3} + \frac{2c^4e(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}(cx))}{5x} - \frac{c^5e(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}(cx))^2}{5b} - \frac{5bc^5e \ln(x)}{6} + \frac{19bc^5e \ln(-x^2 c^2 + 1)}{60} \\ & - \frac{bc(d + e \ln(-x^2 c^2 + 1))}{20x^4} - \frac{bc^3(-x^2 c^2 + 1)(d + e \ln(-x^2 c^2 + 1))}{10x^2} - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}(cx))(d + e \ln(-x^2 c^2 + 1))}{5x^5} \\ & + \frac{bc^5(d + e \ln(-x^2 c^2 + 1)) \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{-x^2 c^2 + 1}\right)}{10} - \frac{bc^5e \operatorname{polylog}\left(2, \frac{1}{-x^2 c^2 + 1}\right)}{10} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 79 leaves):

$$- \frac{ae \ln(-x^2 c^2 + 1)}{5x^5} + \frac{a(3c^5e \ln(-cx + 1)x^5 - 3c^5e \ln(-cx - 1)x^5 + 6c^4ex^4 + 2ec^2x^2 - 3d)}{15x^5}$$

Problem 76: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal (type 4, 442 leaves, 38 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{(a + b \operatorname{arccoth}(cx)) (d + e \ln(gx^2 + f))}{x} + \frac{bc \ln\left(-\frac{gx^2}{f}\right) (d + e \ln(gx^2 + f))}{2} - \frac{bc \ln\left(\frac{g(-x^2c^2 + 1)}{fc^2 + g}\right) (d + e \ln(gx^2 + f))}{2} \\
& - \frac{bc \operatorname{epolylog}\left(2, \frac{c^2(gx^2 + f)}{fc^2 + g}\right)}{2} + \frac{bc \operatorname{epolylog}\left(2, 1 + \frac{gx^2}{f}\right)}{2} + \frac{2ae \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{f}}\right) \sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{f}} - \frac{be \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{f}}\right) \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{cx}\right) \sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{f}} \\
& + \frac{be \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{f}}\right) \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{cx}\right) \sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{f}} + \frac{be \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{f}}\right) \ln\left(-\frac{2(-cx + 1)\sqrt{f}\sqrt{g}}{(Ic\sqrt{f} - \sqrt{g})(\sqrt{f} - Ix\sqrt{g})}\right) \sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{f}} \\
& - \frac{be \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{x\sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{f}}\right) \ln\left(\frac{2(cx + 1)\sqrt{f}\sqrt{g}}{(Ic\sqrt{f} + \sqrt{g})(\sqrt{f} - Ix\sqrt{g})}\right) \sqrt{g}}{\sqrt{f}} - \frac{Ib \operatorname{epolylog}\left(2, 1 + \frac{2(-cx + 1)\sqrt{f}\sqrt{g}}{(Ic\sqrt{f} - \sqrt{g})(\sqrt{f} - Ix\sqrt{g})}\right) \sqrt{g}}{2\sqrt{f}} \\
& + \frac{Ib \operatorname{epolylog}\left(2, 1 - \frac{2(cx + 1)\sqrt{f}\sqrt{g}}{(Ic\sqrt{f} + \sqrt{g})(\sqrt{f} - Ix\sqrt{g})}\right) \sqrt{g}}{2\sqrt{f}}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

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

Problem 79: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int x^{-1+n} \operatorname{arccoth}(a + bx^n) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 45 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{(a + bx^n) \operatorname{arccoth}(a + bx^n)}{bn} + \frac{\ln(1 - (a + bx^n)^2)}{2bn}$$

Result(type 3, 117 leaves):

$$\frac{x^n \ln(a + bx^n + 1)}{2n} - \frac{x^n \ln(a + bx^n - 1)}{2n} + \frac{\ln\left(x^n + \frac{1+a}{b}\right) a}{2bn} - \frac{\ln\left(x^n + \frac{a-1}{b}\right) a}{2bn} + \frac{\ln\left(x^n + \frac{1+a}{b}\right)}{2bn} + \frac{\ln\left(x^n + \frac{a-1}{b}\right)}{2bn}$$

Test results for the 242 problems in "7.4.2 Exponentials of inverse hyperbolic cotangent functions.txt"

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

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

Optimal (type 3, 94 leaves, 8 steps):

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

Result (type 3, 192 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{24 \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} a^4 \sqrt{a^2}} \left( (ax-1) \left( -6x(a^2x^2-1)^{3/2} a \sqrt{a^2} - 15x \sqrt{a^2x^2-1} a \sqrt{a^2} - 8((ax-1)(ax+1))^3 / 2 \sqrt{a^2} \right) + 15 \ln \left( \frac{a^2x + \sqrt{a^2x^2-1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) a - 24 \ln \left( \frac{a^2x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) a - 24 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \right)$$

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

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

Optimal (type 3, 53 leaves, 6 steps):

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

Result (type 3, 151 leaves):

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

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

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

Optimal(type 3, 32 leaves, 3 steps):

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

Result(type 3, 256 leaves):

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

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

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

Optimal(type 3, 100 leaves, 14 steps):

$$\frac{11 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}\right)}{2a^3} - \frac{4 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}}{a^2 \left(a - \frac{1}{x}\right)} + \frac{14x \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}}{3a^2} + \frac{3x^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}}{2a} + \frac{x^3 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}}{3}$$

Result(type 3, 470 leaves):

$$-\frac{1}{6a^3 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} (ax+1)} \left( \frac{ax-1}{ax+1} \right)^{3/2} \left( -9a^3 x^3 \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2} - 2\sqrt{a^2} ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} x^2 a^2 \right. \\ \left. + 9a^3 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^2 - 42a^3 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^2 + 18a^2 \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2} x^2 + 4\sqrt{a^2} ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} xa \right. \\ \left. - 42a^2 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^2 - 18 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) xa^2 + 84 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) xa^2 \right. \\ \left. - 9x \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} a \sqrt{a^2} + 10((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} + 84 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} xa + 9 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) a \right)$$

$$-42 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) a - 42 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}$$

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

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

Optimal (type 3, 80 leaves, 12 steps):

$$\frac{9 \operatorname{arctanh} \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}} \right)}{2 a^2} - \frac{4 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}}{a \left( a - \frac{1}{x} \right)} + \frac{3x \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}}{a} + \frac{x^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}}{2}$$

Result (type 3, 420 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{1}{2 a^2 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} (ax+1) \left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/2}} \left( -a^3 x^3 \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2} + a^3 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) \right) x^2 \\ & - 10 a^3 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^2 + 2 a^2 \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2} x^2 - 10 a^2 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^2 - 2 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x a^2 \\ & + 20 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x a^2 - x \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} a \sqrt{a^2} + 4 ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} + 20 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} x a \\ & + \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) a - 10 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) a - 10 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

Optimal (type 3, 79 leaves, 9 steps):

$$-\frac{a^5 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}\right)^{5/2}}{\left(a - \frac{1}{x}\right)^3} - \frac{3 a^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}\right)^{3/2}}{2 \left(a - \frac{1}{x}\right)} + \frac{9 a^2 \operatorname{arccsc}(ax)}{2} - \frac{9 a^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}}{2}$$

Result (type 3, 640 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2} x^2 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} (ax+1) \left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/2}} \left( -6\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} x^5 a^5 + 9 \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}}\right) \sqrt{a^2} x^4 a^4 \right. \\
& + 6 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^4 a^5 - 6 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^4 a^5 + 6\sqrt{a^2} (a^2 x^2 - 1)^{3/2} x^3 a^3 + 21\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} x^4 a^4 \\
& - 6\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} x^4 a^4 - 18 \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}}\right) \sqrt{a^2} x^3 a^3 - 12 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^3 a^4 \\
& + 12 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^3 a^4 - 11\sqrt{a^2} (a^2 x^2 - 1)^{3/2} x^2 a^2 - 24 a^3 x^3 \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2} - 4\sqrt{a^2} ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} x^2 a^2 \\
& + 12\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} x^3 a^3 + 9 a^2 \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}}\right) \sqrt{a^2} x^2 + 6 a^3 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^2 \\
& - 6 a^3 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^2 + 4x (a^2 x^2 - 1)^{3/2} a \sqrt{a^2} + 9 a^2 \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2} x^2 - 6 a^2 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^2 \\
& \left. + (a^2 x^2 - 1)^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

Optimal (type 3, 54 leaves, 6 steps):

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

Result (type 3, 151 leaves):

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

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



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

Optimal (type 3, 34 leaves, 3 steps):

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

Result (type 3, 256 leaves):

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

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

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}{x^5} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 74 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{3a^4 \operatorname{arccsc}(ax)}{8} + \frac{a^3 \left(16a - \frac{9}{x}\right) \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}}{24} - \frac{a \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}}{4x^3} + \frac{a^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}}{3x^2}$$

Result (type 3, 307 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{24\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}x^4\sqrt{a^2}} \left( \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} (ax+1) \left( 24\sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{a^2x^2-1}x^5a^5 + 9 \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2x^2-1}}\right) \sqrt{a^2}x^4a^4 \right) \right. \\ & \left. - 24 \ln\left(\frac{a^2x + \sqrt{a^2x^2-1}\sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^4a^5 + 24 \ln\left(\frac{a^2x + \sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^4a^5 - 24\sqrt{a^2}(a^2x^2-1)^{3/2}x^3a^3 + 9\sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{a^2x^2-1}x^4a^4 \right. \\ & \left. - 24\sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}x^4a^4 + 15\sqrt{a^2}(a^2x^2-1)^{3/2}x^2a^2 - 8x(a^2x^2-1)^{3/2}a\sqrt{a^2} + 6(a^2x^2-1)^{3/2}\sqrt{a^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

Optimal(type 3, 75 leaves, 9 steps):

$$-\frac{a^5 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}\right)^{5/2}}{\left(a + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3} - \frac{3a^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}\right)^{3/2}}{2\left(a + \frac{1}{x}\right)} - \frac{9a^2 \operatorname{arccsc}(ax)}{2} - \frac{9a^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}}{2}$$

Result(type 3, 640 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 x^2} (ax-1) \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}} \left( \left( 6\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} x^5 a^5 + 9 \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}}\right) \sqrt{a^2} x^4 a^4 - 6 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^4 a^5 \right. \right. \\ & + 6 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^4 a^5 - 6\sqrt{a^2} (a^2 x^2 - 1)^{3/2} x^3 a^3 + 21\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} x^4 a^4 - 6\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} x^4 a^4 \\ & + 18 \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}}\right) \sqrt{a^2} x^3 a^3 - 12 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^3 a^4 + 12 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^3 a^4 - 11\sqrt{a^2} (a^2 x^2 \\ & - 1)^{3/2} x^2 a^2 + 24a^3 x^3 \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2} - 4\sqrt{a^2} ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} x^2 a^2 - 12\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} x^3 a^3 \\ & + 9a^2 \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}}\right) \sqrt{a^2} x^2 - 6a^3 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^2 + 6a^3 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^2 - 4x (a^2 x^2 - 1)^{3/2} a \sqrt{a^2} \\ & \left. + 9a^2 \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2} x^2 - 6a^2 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^2 + (a^2 x^2 - 1)^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} \right) \left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/2} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 19: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 3, 211 leaves, 11 steps):

$$\frac{611 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} x}{1920 a^4} + \frac{269 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} x^2}{960 a^3} + \frac{11 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} x^3}{48 a^2}$$

$$+ \frac{9 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} x^4}{40a} + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} x^5}{5} + \frac{31 \arctan \left( \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} \right)}{128a^5} + \frac{31 \operatorname{arctanh} \left( \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} \right)}{128a^5}$$

Result(type 8, 116 leaves):

$$\frac{(384x^4a^4 + 432a^3x^3 + 440a^2x^2 + 538ax + 611)(ax-1)}{1920a^5 \left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/4}} + \frac{\left(\int \frac{31}{256a^4 \left((ax-1)(ax+1)^3\right)^{1/4}} dx\right) \left((ax-1)(ax+1)^3\right)^{1/4}}{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/4} (ax+1)}$$

Problem 20: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 3, 242 leaves, 17 steps):

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

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

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

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

Problem 21: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 3, 219 leaves, 13 steps):

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

$$+ \frac{a \ln \left( 1 - \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{ax}}} \right) \sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{a \ln \left( 1 + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{ax}}} \right) \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

Result(type 8, 86 leaves):

$$\frac{ax-1}{x \left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/4}} + \frac{\left( \int \frac{a}{2x \left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/4} (ax+1)^3} dx \right) \left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/4} (ax+1)}{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/4} (ax+1)}$$

Problem 22: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/4} x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 258 leaves, 14 steps):

$$\frac{a^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}}{4} + \frac{a^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{5/4}}{2} + \frac{a^2 \arctan \left( -1 + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} \right) \sqrt{2}}{8}$$

$$+ \frac{a^2 \arctan \left( 1 + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} \right) \sqrt{2}}{8} + \frac{a^2 \ln \left( 1 - \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{ax}}} \right) \sqrt{2}}{16}$$

$$- \frac{a^2 \ln \left( 1 + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{ax}}} \right) \sqrt{2}}{16}$$

Result(type 8, 95 leaves):

$$\frac{(ax-1)(3ax+2)}{4x^2 \left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/4}} + \frac{\left(\int \frac{a^2}{8x((ax-1)(ax+1)^3)^{1/4}} dx\right) ((ax-1)(ax+1)^3)^{1/4}}{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/4} (ax+1)}$$

Problem 23: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/4}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 149 leaves, 9 steps):

$$\frac{23 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/4} x}{24a^2} + \frac{7 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/4} x^2}{12a} + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/4} x^3}{3} - \frac{17 \arctan \left( \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} \right)}{8a^3} + \frac{17 \operatorname{arctanh} \left( \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} \right)}{8a^3}$$

Result(type 8, 100 leaves):

$$\frac{(8a^2x^2 + 14ax + 23)(ax-1)}{24a^3 \left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/4}} + \frac{\left(\int \frac{17}{16a^2((ax-1)^3(ax+1))^{1/4}} dx\right) ((ax-1)^3(ax+1))^{1/4}}{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/4} (ax+1)}$$

Problem 24: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 3, 146 leaves, 8 steps):

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

Result(type 8, 107 leaves):

$$\frac{(2ax+11)(ax-1)}{4a^2 \left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/4}} + \frac{\left( \int \frac{-25ax-7}{8a^2 \left(\frac{1}{a}-x\right) \left((ax-1)(ax+1)^3\right)^{1/4}} dx \right) \left((ax-1)(ax+1)^3\right)^{1/4}}{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/4} (ax+1)}$$

Problem 25: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 3, 114 leaves, 7 steps):

$$-\frac{10 \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}}{a \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{5/4} x}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} + \frac{5 \arctan \left( \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} \right)}{a} + \frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh} \left( \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} \right)}{a}$$

Result(type 8, 100 leaves):

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

Problem 26: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 3, 244 leaves, 17 steps):

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

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

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

Problem 27: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 3, 220 leaves, 13 steps):

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

Result(type 8, 87 leaves):

$$-\frac{(ax+1)\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/4}}{x} + \frac{\left(\int \frac{a}{2x((ax-1)^3(ax+1))^{1/4}} dx\right)\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/4}((ax-1)^3(ax+1))^{1/4}}{ax-1}$$

Problem 28: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/4}}{x} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 244 leaves, 17 steps):

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

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

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/4}}{x} dx$$

Problem 29: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/4}}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 220 leaves, 13 steps):



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

Result(type 8, 87 leaves):

$$-\frac{(ax+1) \left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/4}}{x} + \frac{\left(\int \frac{3a}{2x((ax-1)(ax+1)^3)^{1/4}} dx\right) \left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/4} ((ax-1)(ax+1)^3)^{1/4}}{ax-1}$$

Problem 30: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/4}}{x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 258 leaves, 14 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{3a^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}}{4} + \frac{a^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{7/4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}}{2} - \frac{9a^2 \arctan \left( -1 + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} \right) \sqrt{2}}{8} \\
& - \frac{9a^2 \arctan \left( 1 + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} \right) \sqrt{2}}{8} - \frac{9a^2 \ln \left( 1 - \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{ax}}} \right) \sqrt{2}}{16} \\
& + \frac{9a^2 \ln \left( 1 + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{2}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{ax}}} \right) \sqrt{2}}{16}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 95 leaves):

$$\frac{(ax+1)(5ax-2)\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/4}}{4x^2} + \frac{\left(\int -\frac{9a^2}{8x((ax-1)(ax+1)^3)^{1/4}} dx\right)\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/4}((ax-1)(ax+1)^3)^{1/4}}{ax-1}$$

Problem 31: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(\frac{-1+x}{1+x}\right)^{1/6}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 223 leaves, 16 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{11\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/6}\left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{5/6}x}{27} + \frac{7\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/6}\left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{5/6}x^2}{18} + \frac{\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/6}\left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{5/6}x^3}{3} + \frac{19 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/6}}{\left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{1/6}}\right)}{81} \\ & - \frac{19 \ln\left(1 + \frac{\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/3}}{\left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{1/3}} - \frac{\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/6}}{\left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{1/6}}\right)}{324} + \frac{19 \ln\left(1 + \frac{\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/3}}{\left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{1/3}} + \frac{\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/6}}{\left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{1/6}}\right)}{324} \\ & - \frac{19 \arctan\left(\frac{\left(1 - \frac{2\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/6}}{\left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{1/6}}\right)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\sqrt{3}}{162} + \frac{19 \arctan\left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{2\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/6}}{\left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{1/6}}\right)\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)\sqrt{3}}{162} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 70 leaves):

$$\frac{(18x^2+21x+22)(-1+x)}{54\left(\frac{-1+x}{1+x}\right)^{1/6}} + \frac{\left(\int \frac{19}{162\left((-1+x)(1+x)^5\right)^{1/6}} dx\right)\left((-1+x)(1+x)^5\right)^{1/6}}{\left(\frac{-1+x}{1+x}\right)^{1/6}(1+x)}$$

Problem 32: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{-1+x}{1+x}\right)^{1/6}x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 181 leaves, 14 steps):

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

Result(type 8, 65 leaves):

$$\frac{-1+x}{x \left(\frac{-1+x}{1+x}\right)^{1/6}} + \frac{\left(\int \frac{1}{3x \left(\frac{-1+x}{1+x}\right)^{1/6}} dx\right) \left(\frac{-1+x}{1+x}\right)^{5/6}}{\left(\frac{-1+x}{1+x}\right)^{1/6} (1+x)}$$

Problem 33: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{-1+x}{1+x}\right)^{1/6} x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 200 leaves, 15 steps):

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

Result(type 8, 71 leaves):

$$\frac{(-1+x)(3+4x)}{6x^2 \left(\frac{-1+x}{1+x}\right)^{1/6}} + \frac{\left(\int \frac{1}{18x((-1+x)(1+x)^5)^{1/6}} dx\right) ((-1+x)(1+x)^5)^{1/6}}{\left(\frac{-1+x}{1+x}\right)^{1/6} (1+x)}$$

Problem 34: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{-1+x}{1+x}\right)^{1/6} x^4} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 221 leaves, 16 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{19 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/6} \left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{5/6}}{54} + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{7/6} \left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{5/6}}{18} + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{7/6} \left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{5/6}}{3x} + \frac{19 \arctan\left(\frac{\left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{1/6}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/6}}\right)}{81} \\ & + \frac{19 \arctan\left(\frac{2\left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{1/6}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/6}} - \sqrt{3}\right)}{162} + \frac{19 \arctan\left(\frac{2\left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{1/6}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/6}} + \sqrt{3}\right)}{162} + \frac{19 \ln\left(1 + \frac{\left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{1/3}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/3}} - \frac{\left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{1/6} \sqrt{3}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/6}}\right) \sqrt{3}}{324} \\ & - \frac{19 \ln\left(1 + \frac{\left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{1/3}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/3}} + \frac{\left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{1/6} \sqrt{3}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/6}}\right) \sqrt{3}}{324} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 76 leaves):

$$\frac{(-1+x)(22x^2+21x+18)}{54x^3 \left(\frac{-1+x}{1+x}\right)^{1/6}} + \frac{\left(\int \frac{19}{162x((-1+x)(1+x)^5)^{1/6}} dx\right) ((-1+x)(1+x)^5)^{1/6}}{\left(\frac{-1+x}{1+x}\right)^{1/6} (1+x)}$$

Problem 35: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 3, 121 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{14 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{2/3} x}{27} + \frac{4 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{2/3} x^2}{9} + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{2/3} x^3}{3} - \frac{11 \ln\left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/3} - \left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{1/3}\right)}{27}$$

$$- \frac{11 \ln(x)}{81} - \frac{22 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{2 \left(\frac{-1+x}{x}\right)^{1/3} \sqrt{3}}{3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{1/3}}\right) \sqrt{3}}{81}$$

Result(type 8, 70 leaves):

$$\frac{(9x^2 + 12x + 14) (-1+x)}{27 \left(\frac{-1+x}{1+x}\right)^{1/3}} + \frac{\left(\int \frac{22}{81 \left((-1+x)(1+x)^2\right)^{1/3}} dx\right) \left((-1+x)(1+x)^2\right)^{1/3}}{\left(\frac{-1+x}{1+x}\right)^{1/3} (1+x)}$$

Problem 36: Unable to integrate problem.

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

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

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

Result(type 8, 59 leaves):

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

Problem 37: Unable to integrate problem.

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

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

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

Result(type 8, 65 leaves):

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

Problem 38: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/8}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 351 leaves, 19 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{37\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{7/8} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8} x}{96a^2} + \frac{3\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{7/8} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8} x^2}{8a} + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{7/8} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8} x^3}{3} + \frac{11 \arctan\left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}}\right)}{64a^3} \\ & + \frac{11 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}}\right)}{64a^3} - \frac{11 \arctan\left(1 - \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8} \sqrt{2}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}}\right) \sqrt{2}}{128a^3} + \frac{11 \arctan\left(1 + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8} \sqrt{2}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}}\right) \sqrt{2}}{128a^3} \\ & - \frac{11 \ln\left(1 + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} - \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8} \sqrt{2}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}}\right) \sqrt{2}}{256a^3} + \frac{11 \ln\left(1 + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8} \sqrt{2}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}}\right) \sqrt{2}}{256a^3} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 100 leaves):

$$\frac{(32a^2x^2 + 36ax + 37)(ax-1)}{96a^3\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/8}} + \frac{\left(\int \frac{11}{128a^2((ax-1)(ax+1)^7)^{1/8}} dx\right) ((ax-1)(ax+1)^7)^{1/8}}{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/8} (ax+1)}$$

Problem 39: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/8} x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 575 leaves, 26 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{7/8} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}}{8} + \frac{a^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{7/8} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{9/8}}{2} - \frac{a^2 \arctan \left( \frac{-\frac{2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}} + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}} \right)}{32} \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}} \\ & + \frac{a^2 \arctan \left( \frac{\frac{2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}} + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}} \right)}{32} \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}} + \frac{a^2 \ln \left( 1 + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} - \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8} \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}} \right)}{64} \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}} \\ & - \frac{a^2 \ln \left( 1 + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8} \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}} \right)}{64} \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}} - \frac{a^2 \arctan \left( \frac{-\frac{2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}} + \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}} \right)}{32} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} \\ & + \frac{a^2 \arctan \left( \frac{\frac{2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}} + \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}} \right)}{32} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} + \frac{a^2 \ln \left( 1 + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} - \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}} \right)}{64} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} \\ & - \frac{a^2 \ln \left( 1 + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/4}} + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{1/8}} \right)}{64} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 95 leaves):

$$\frac{(ax-1)(5ax+4)}{8x^2 \left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/8}} + \frac{\left(\int \frac{a^2}{32x((ax-1)(ax+1)^7)^{1/8}} dx\right) ((ax-1)(ax+1)^7)^{1/8}}{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/8} (ax+1)}$$

Problem 40: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 5, 127 leaves, 9 steps):

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

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

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

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

Problem 41: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^m \left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/4} dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 37 leaves, 2 steps):

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

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int x^m \left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/4} dx$$

Problem 42: Unable to integrate problem.



$$\int \frac{x^m}{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/8}} dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 37 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{x^{1+m} \text{AppellF1}\left(-1-m, \frac{1}{8}, -\frac{1}{8}, -m, \frac{1}{ax}, -\frac{1}{ax}\right)}{1+m}$$

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x^m}{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{1/8}} dx$$

Problem 43: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 6, 41 leaves, 2 steps):

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

Result(type 8, 13 leaves):

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

Problem 44: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 5, 115 leaves, 4 steps):

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

Result(type 8, 13 leaves):

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

Problem 45: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(a x)}}{x^4} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 143 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{a^3 n \left(1 - \frac{1}{a x}\right)^{1 - \frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{a x}\right)^{1 + \frac{n}{2}}}{6} + \frac{a^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a x}\right)^{1 - \frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{a x}\right)^{1 + \frac{n}{2}}}{3 x}$$

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

Result(type 8, 13 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(a x)}}{x^4} dx$$

Problem 46: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(a x)}}{x^5} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 159 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{a^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a x}\right)^{1 - \frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{a x}\right)^{1 + \frac{n}{2}} \left(a (n^2 + 6) + \frac{2 n}{x}\right)}{24} + \frac{a^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a x}\right)^{1 - \frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{a x}\right)^{1 + \frac{n}{2}}}{4 x^2}$$

$$+ \frac{2^{-2 + \frac{n}{2}} a^4 n (n^2 + 8) \left(1 - \frac{1}{a x}\right)^{1 - \frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{n}{2}, 1 - \frac{n}{2}\right], \left[2 - \frac{n}{2}\right], \frac{a - \frac{1}{x}}{2 a}\right)}{3 (2 - n)}$$

Result(type 8, 13 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(a x)}}{x^5} dx$$

Problem 51: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 5, 88 leaves, 3 steps):

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

Result (type 8, 27 leaves):

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

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

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

Optimal (type 3, 55 leaves, 7 steps):

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

Result (type 3, 152 leaves):

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

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

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

Optimal (type 3, 134 leaves, 10 steps):

$$-\frac{315c^3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}\right)}{8a} + \frac{32c^3 \left(a - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{a^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}} + 30c^3 x \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}} - \frac{67ac^3 x^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}}{8} + 2a^2 c^3 x^3 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}} - \frac{a^3 c^3 x^4 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}}{4}$$

Result (type 3, 541 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{8a\sqrt{a^2}(ax-1)\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}} \left( \left( -2\sqrt{a^2}(a^2x^2-1)^{3/2}x^3a^3 + 16\sqrt{a^2}((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2}x^2a^2 - 4\sqrt{a^2}(a^2x^2-1)^{3/2}x^2a^2 \right) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -69a^3x^3\sqrt{a^2x^2-1}\sqrt{a^2} + 32\sqrt{a^2}((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2}xa + 384a^2\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}\sqrt{a^2}x^2 - 2x(a^2x^2-1)^{3/2}a\sqrt{a^2} \\
& -138a^2\sqrt{a^2x^2-1}\sqrt{a^2}x^2 + 69a^3\ln\left(\frac{a^2x+\sqrt{a^2x^2-1}\sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right)x^2 - 384a^3\ln\left(\frac{a^2x+\sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right)x^2 - 112((ax-1)(ax \\
& +1))^{3/2}\sqrt{a^2} + 768\sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}xa - 69x\sqrt{a^2x^2-1}a\sqrt{a^2} + 138\ln\left(\frac{a^2x+\sqrt{a^2x^2-1}\sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right)xa^2 \\
& -768\ln\left(\frac{a^2x+\sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right)xa^2 + 384\sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} + 69\ln\left(\frac{a^2x+\sqrt{a^2x^2-1}\sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right)a \\
& -384\ln\left(\frac{a^2x+\sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right)a\left)c^3\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/2}
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

Optimal(type 3, 49 leaves, 6 steps):

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

Result(type 3, 247 leaves):

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

Problem 78: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal(type 3, 41 leaves, 8 steps):

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

Result(type 3, 105 leaves):

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

Problem 79: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x^m \sqrt{-acx + c}}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 57 leaves, 3 steps):

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

Result(type 8, 30 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x^m \sqrt{-acx + c}}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}} dx$$

Problem 89: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^m \sqrt{-acx + c} \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 117 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{2(5+4m)x^m \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}-m\right], \left[\frac{1}{2}-m\right], -\frac{1}{ax}\right) \sqrt{-acx+c}}{a(1+2m)(3+2m)\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{ax}}} + \frac{2x^{1+m}\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{ax}}\sqrt{-acx+c}}{(3+2m)\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{ax}}}$$

Result(type 8, 30 leaves):

$$\int x^m \sqrt{-acx+c} \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} dx$$

Problem 98: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)} (-acx+c)^{-2+\frac{n}{2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 80 leaves, 3 steps):

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

Result(type 8, 23 leaves):

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)} (-acx+c)^{-2+\frac{n}{2}} dx$$

Problem 99: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)} (-acx+c)^p dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 100 leaves, 3 steps):

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

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)} (-acx+c)^p dx$$

Problem 101: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)} dx}{\sqrt{-acx+c}}$$

Optimal(type 5, 86 leaves, 3 steps):

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

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)} dx}{\sqrt{-acx+c}}$$

Problem 102: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\left( c - \frac{c}{ax} \right)^3 dx}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}}$$

Optimal(type 3, 78 leaves, 8 steps):

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

Result(type 3, 199 leaves):

$$-\frac{1}{2 \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} a^3 x^2 \sqrt{a^2}} \left( (ax-1) c^3 \left( -4a^3 x^3 \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2} + 4x (a^2 x^2 - 1)^{3/2} a \sqrt{a^2} - a^2 \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2} x^2 \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + 4a^3 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^2 - a^2 \operatorname{arctan} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}} \right) \sqrt{a^2} x^2 - (a^2 x^2 - 1)^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} \right) \right)$$

Problem 103: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{c - \frac{c}{ax}}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}} dx$$

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

$$\frac{c \operatorname{arccsc}(ax)}{a} + cx \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}$$

Result(type 3, 62 leaves):

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

Problem 104: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} \left( c - \frac{c}{ax} \right)} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 64 leaves, 7 steps):

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

Result(type 3, 249 leaves):

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

Problem 108: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.



$$\int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/2} \left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^4} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 180 leaves, 11 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{16 \left(9a - \frac{5}{x}\right)}{63 a^2 c^4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}\right)^{7/2}} - \frac{64 \left(a + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{9 a^2 c^4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}\right)^{9/2}} - \frac{8 \left(21a + \frac{41}{x}\right)}{105 a^2 c^4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}\right)^{5/2}} + \frac{-735a - \frac{1417}{x}}{315 a^2 c^4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}\right)^{3/2}} + \frac{7 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}\right)}{a c^4} \\ & + \frac{-2205a - \frac{3149}{x}}{315 a^2 c^4 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}} + \frac{x \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}}{c^4} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 621 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{1}{315 a (ax-1)^4 \sqrt{a^2} c^4 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} (ax+1) \left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/2}} \left( -2205 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^6 a^6 \right. \\ & - 2205 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^6 a^7 + 1890 ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} x^4 a^4 + 13230 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^5 a^5 \\ & + 13230 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^5 a^6 - 6376 ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} x^3 a^3 - 33075 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} x^4 a^4 \\ & - 33075 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^4 a^5 + 8646 \sqrt{a^2} ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} x^2 a^2 + 44100 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} x^3 a^3 \\ & + 44100 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^3 a^4 - 5349 \sqrt{a^2} ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} x a - 33075 a^2 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^2 \\ & - 33075 a^3 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^2 + 1259 ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} + 13230 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} x a \\ & \left. + 13230 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x a^2 - 2205 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} - 2205 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) a \right) \end{aligned}$$

Problem 110: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal(type 3, 71 leaves, 8 steps):

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

Result(type 3, 226 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} a^2 x \sqrt{a^2}} \left( \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} (ax+1) c^2 \left( -a^2 \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2 x^2} + 4\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} xa + (a^2 x^2 - 1)^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - 3x \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} a \sqrt{a^2} + \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x a^2 - 4 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x a^2 - 3a \arctan \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}} \right) x \sqrt{a^2} \right) \right)$$

Problem 114: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal(type 3, 121 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\frac{33c^3 \operatorname{arccsc}(ax)}{2a} - \frac{6c^3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}\right)}{a} + \frac{32c^3 \left(a - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{a^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}} + \frac{6c^3 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}}{a} - \frac{c^3 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}}{2a^2 x} + c^3 x \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}$$

Result(type 3, 449 leaves):

$$-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 x^2} a^3 (ax-1) \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}} \left( \left( -12\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} x^5 a^5 + 12\sqrt{a^2} (a^2 x^2 - 1)^{3/2} x^3 a^3 - 57\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} x^4 a^4 \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + 12 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^4 a^5 - 33 \arctan \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}} \right) \sqrt{a^2} x^4 a^4 + 32\sqrt{a^2} ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} x^2 a^2 + 23\sqrt{a^2} (a^2 x^2 - 1)^{3/2} x^2 a^2 \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - 78a^3 x^3 \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2} + 24 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^3 a^4 - 66 \arctan \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}} \right) \sqrt{a^2} x^3 a^3 + 10x (a^2 x^2 - 1)^{3/2} a \sqrt{a^2} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - 33a^2 \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2} x^2 + 12a^3 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^2 - 33a^2 \arctan \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}} \right) \sqrt{a^2} x^2 - (a^2 x^2 - 1)^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} \right) c^3 \left( \frac{ax-1}{ax+1} \right)^{3/2} \right)$$

Problem 115: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal (type 3, 69 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\frac{c \operatorname{arccsc}(ax)}{a} - \frac{4c \operatorname{arctanh} \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}} \right)}{a} + \frac{8c \left( a - \frac{1}{x} \right)}{a^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}} + cx \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}}$$

Result (type 3, 375 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{1}{a \sqrt{a^2} (ax-1) \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}} \left( \left( -4a^2 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2 x^2} - a^2 \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2} x^2 + 4a^3 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) \right) x^2 \right. \\ & \quad - a^2 \arctan \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}} \right) \sqrt{a^2} x^2 + 4((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} - 8\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} xa - 2x \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} a \sqrt{a^2} \\ & \quad + 8 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x a^2 - 2a \arctan \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}} \right) x \sqrt{a^2} - 4\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} - \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} \sqrt{a^2} \\ & \quad \left. + 4 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) a - \arctan \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}} \right) \sqrt{a^2} \right) c \left( \frac{ax-1}{ax+1} \right)^{3/2} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 116: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal (type 3, 68 leaves, 6 steps):

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

Result (type 3, 249 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{1}{2a \sqrt{a^2} c^2 (ax-1) \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}} \left( \left( -3a^2 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^2 + 2a^3 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) \right) x^2 + ((ax-1)(ax \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 1))^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} - 6\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} xa + 4 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x a^2 - 3\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \right. \end{aligned}$$

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

Problem 117: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\left( \frac{ax-1}{ax+1} \right)^{3/2}}{\left( c - \frac{c}{ax} \right)^4} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 97 leaves, 7 steps):

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

Result (type 3, 522 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{1}{24 a \sqrt{a^2} c^4 (ax-1)^4 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}} \left( \left( -45 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^5 a^5 - 24 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) \right) x^5 a^6 + 21 \left( (ax \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - 1) (ax+1) \right)^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} x^3 a^3 + 45 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} x^4 a^4 + 24 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^4 a^5 + 11 \sqrt{a^2} \left( (ax-1) (ax \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + 1) \right)^{3/2} x^2 a^2 + 90 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} x^3 a^3 + 48 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^3 a^4 - 5 \sqrt{a^2} \left( (ax-1) (ax+1) \right)^{3/2} x a \\ & \left. - 90 a^2 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^2 - 48 a^3 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^2 - 19 \left( (ax-1) (ax+1) \right)^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} \right. \\ & \left. - 45 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} x a - 24 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x a^2 + 45 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \right. \\ & \left. + 24 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) a \right) \left( \frac{ax-1}{ax+1} \right)^{3/2} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 118: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal(type 3, 122 leaves, 9 steps):

$$-\frac{2\left(a + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{5a^2c^5\left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2x^2}\right)^{5/2}} + \frac{-10a - \frac{13}{x}}{15a^2c^5\left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2x^2}\right)^{3/2}} + \frac{2\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2x^2}}\right)}{ac^5} + \frac{-30a - \frac{41}{x}}{15a^2c^5\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2x^2}}} + \frac{x\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2x^2}}}{c^5}$$

Result(type 3, 614 leaves):

$$-\frac{1}{30a\sqrt{a^2}c^5\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}(ax-1)^5}\left(\left(-75\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}\sqrt{a^2}x^6a^6 - 60\ln\left(\frac{a^2x + \sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right)\right)x^6a^7 + 45((ax-1)(ax+1))^3/2\sqrt{a^2}x^4a^4 + 150\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}\sqrt{a^2}x^5a^5 + 120\ln\left(\frac{a^2x + \sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right)x^5a^6 + 2((ax-1)(ax+1))^3/2\sqrt{a^2}x^3a^3 + 75\sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}x^4a^4 + 60\ln\left(\frac{a^2x + \sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right)x^4a^5 - 64\sqrt{a^2}((ax-1)(ax+1))^3/2x^2a^2 - 300\sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}x^3a^3 - 240\ln\left(\frac{a^2x + \sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right)x^3a^4 - 14\sqrt{a^2}((ax-1)(ax+1))^3/2xa + 75a^2\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}\sqrt{a^2}x^2 + 60a^3\ln\left(\frac{a^2x + \sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right)x^2 + 37((ax-1)(ax+1))^3/2\sqrt{a^2} + 150\sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}xa + 120\ln\left(\frac{a^2x + \sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right)xa^2 - 75\sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} - 60\ln\left(\frac{a^2x + \sqrt{a^2}\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right)a\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/2}\right)$$

Problem 122: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal(type 3, 81 leaves, 10 steps):

$$-\frac{7}{3a\left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{3/2}} + \frac{x}{\left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^{3/2}} + \frac{7\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}}{\sqrt{c}}\right)}{ac^3/2} - \frac{7}{ac\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}}$$

Result(type 3, 264 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{6\sqrt{(ax-1)x}c^2a^5/2(ax-1)^3} \left( \sqrt{\frac{c(ax-1)}{ax}} x \left( 42a^{11}/2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}x^3 - 36a^9/2((ax-1)x)^3/2x - 126a^9/2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}x^2 + 28a^7/2((ax-1)x)^3/2 + 126a^7/2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}x + 21\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)x^3a^5 - 63\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)x^2a^4 - 42\sqrt{(ax-1)x}a^5/2 + 63\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)xa^3 - 21\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)a^2 \right) \right)$$

Problem 123: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal(type 3, 102 leaves, 11 steps):

$$-\frac{9}{5a\left(c-\frac{c}{ax}\right)^{5/2}} - \frac{3}{ac\left(c-\frac{c}{ax}\right)^{3/2}} + \frac{x}{\left(c-\frac{c}{ax}\right)^{5/2}} + \frac{9 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{c-\frac{c}{ax}}}{\sqrt{c}}\right)}{ac^5/2} - \frac{9}{ac^2\sqrt{c-\frac{c}{ax}}}$$

Result(type 3, 332 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{10\sqrt{(ax-1)x}c^3a^7/2(ax-1)^4} \left( \sqrt{\frac{c(ax-1)}{ax}} x \left( 90a^{15}/2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}x^4 - 80a^{13}/2((ax-1)x)^3/2x^2 - 360a^{13}/2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}x^3 + 132a^{11}/2((ax-1)x)^3/2x + 540a^{11}/2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}x^2 - 60a^9/2((ax-1)x)^3/2 + 45\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)x^4a^7 - 360a^9/2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}x - 180\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)x^3a^6 + 90\sqrt{(ax-1)x}a^7/2 + 270\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)x^2a^5 - 180\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)xa^4 + 45\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)a^3 \right) \right)$$

Problem 129: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\left(c-\frac{c}{ax}\right)^{7/2}(ax-1)}{ax+1} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 136 leaves, 14 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{5c^2\left(c-\frac{c}{ax}\right)^{3/2}}{3a} + \frac{3c\left(c-\frac{c}{ax}\right)^{5/2}}{5a} + \left(c-\frac{c}{ax}\right)^{7/2}x - \frac{11c^{7/2}\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{c-\frac{c}{ax}}}{\sqrt{c}}\right)}{a} + \frac{32c^{7/2}\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{c-\frac{c}{ax}}\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{c}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{a} \\
& - \frac{21c^3\sqrt{c-\frac{c}{ax}}}{a}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 3, 275 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{30x^3a^3\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}}\left(\sqrt{\frac{c(ax-1)}{ax}}c^3\left(555a^5/2\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{x^2a-x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)x^4\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}\right.\right. \\
& - 720a^5/2\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)x^4\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - 1110a^3\sqrt{x^2a-x}x^4\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 480a^3\sqrt{(ax-1)x}x^4\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 660a^2(x^2a-x)^{3/2}x^2\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \\
& \left.\left.- 480a^2\sqrt{2}\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}\sqrt{(ax-1)x}a-3ax+1}{ax+1}\right)x^4 - 92a(x^2a-x)^{3/2}x\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 12(x^2a-x)^{3/2}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}\right)\right)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 130: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal(type 3, 115 leaves, 13 steps):

$$\frac{c\left(c-\frac{c}{ax}\right)^{3/2}}{3a} + \left(c-\frac{c}{ax}\right)^{5/2}x - \frac{9c^{5/2}\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{c-\frac{c}{ax}}}{\sqrt{c}}\right)}{a} + \frac{16c^{5/2}\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{c-\frac{c}{ax}}\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{c}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{a} - \frac{7c^2\sqrt{c-\frac{c}{ax}}}{a}$$

Result(type 3, 249 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{6x^2a^2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}}\left(\sqrt{\frac{c(ax-1)}{ax}}c^2\left(45a^3/2\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{x^2a-x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)x^3\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - 72a^3/2\ln\left(\frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x}\sqrt{a}+2ax-1}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)x^3\sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}\right.\right.$$

$$-90 a^2 \sqrt{x^2 a - x} x^3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 48 a^2 \sqrt{(ax-1)x} x^3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 48 a (x^2 a - x)^{3/2} x \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - 48 a \sqrt{2} \ln \left( \frac{2\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \sqrt{(ax-1)x} a - 3ax + 1}{ax + 1} \right) x^3 - 4 (x^2 a - x)^{3/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \Bigg)$$

Problem 131: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}} (ax-1)}{ax+1} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 75 leaves, 11 steps):

$$-\frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh} \left( \frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}}{\sqrt{c}} \right) \sqrt{c}}{a} + \frac{4 \operatorname{arctanh} \left( \frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}} \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{c}} \right) \sqrt{2} \sqrt{c}}{a} + x \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}$$

Result (type 3, 188 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x} a^{3/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}} \left( \sqrt{\frac{c(ax-1)}{ax}} x \left( -2\sqrt{x^2 a - x} a^{3/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 4\sqrt{(ax-1)x} a^{3/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + \ln \left( \frac{2\sqrt{x^2 a - x} \sqrt{a} + 2ax - 1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right) a \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \right) - 6 \ln \left( \frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x} \sqrt{a} + 2ax - 1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right) a \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - 4\sqrt{2} \ln \left( \frac{2\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \sqrt{(ax-1)x} a - 3ax + 1}{ax + 1} \right) \sqrt{a} \right)$$

Problem 139: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^m \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}} \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} dx$$

Optimal (type 5, 114 leaves, 4 steps):

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

Result (type 8, 34 leaves):



$$\int x^m \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}} \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}} dx$$

Problem 141: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal (type 3, 69 leaves, 11 steps):

$$2 \operatorname{arctanh} \left( \frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}}{\sqrt{c}} \right) \sqrt{c} - 4 \operatorname{arctanh} \left( \frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}} \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{c}} \right) \sqrt{2} \sqrt{c} + 2 \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}}$$

Result (type 3, 218 leaves):

$$-\frac{1}{x\sqrt{(ax-1)x} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}} \left( \sqrt{\frac{c(ax-1)}{ax}} \left( 2\sqrt{a} \ln \left( \frac{2\sqrt{x^2 a - x} \sqrt{a} + 2ax - 1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right) x^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - 3\sqrt{a} \ln \left( \frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x} \sqrt{a} + 2ax - 1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right) x^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - 4a\sqrt{x^2 a - x} x^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 2\sqrt{(ax-1)x} ax^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 2(x^2 a - x)^{3/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - 2\sqrt{2} \ln \left( \frac{2\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \sqrt{(ax-1)x} a - 3ax + 1}{ax+1} \right) x^2 \right) \right)$$

Problem 142: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{ax}} (ax-1)}{(ax+1)x^3} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 94 leaves, 10 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):

$$-\frac{1}{15x^3 \sqrt{(ax-1)x} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}} \left( \sqrt{\frac{c(ax-1)}{ax}} \left( 45a^5/2 \ln \left( \frac{2\sqrt{x^2 a - x} \sqrt{a} + 2ax - 1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right) x^4 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - 45a^5/2 \ln \left( \frac{2\sqrt{(ax-1)x} \sqrt{a} + 2ax - 1}{2\sqrt{a}} \right) x^4 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \right. \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -90 a^3 \sqrt{x^2 a - x} x^4 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 30 a^3 \sqrt{(a x - 1) x} x^4 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 60 a^2 (x^2 a - x)^{3/2} x^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} - 30 a^2 \sqrt{2} \ln \left( \frac{2 \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \sqrt{(a x - 1) x} a - 3 a x + 1}{a x + 1} \right) x^4 \\
& - 16 a (x^2 a - x)^{3/2} x \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} + 6 (x^2 a - x)^{3/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \Big)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 146: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(a x)}}{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{a x}}} dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 93 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{a x}\right)^{1 + \frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{AppellF1} \left(1 + \frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2}, 2, 2 + \frac{n}{2}, \frac{a + \frac{1}{x}}{2 a}, 1 + \frac{1}{a x}\right) \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a x}}}{a (2 + n) \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{a x}}}$$

Result(type 8, 23 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(a x)}}{\sqrt{c - \frac{c}{a x}}} dx$$

Problem 147: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{a x}\right)^p}{\sqrt{\frac{a x - 1}{a x + 1}}} dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 76 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2^{\frac{1}{2} + p} \left(1 + \frac{1}{a x}\right)^{3/2} \left(c - \frac{c}{a x}\right)^p \operatorname{AppellF1} \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - p, 2, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{a + \frac{1}{x}}{2 a}, 1 + \frac{1}{a x}\right)}{3 a \left(1 - \frac{1}{a x}\right)^p}$$

Result(type 8, 31 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\left(c - \frac{c}{ax}\right)^p}{\sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}} dx$$

Problem 169: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)(-a^2cx^2+c)^{9/2}}{ax-1} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 144 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{77c^3x(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{384} - \frac{77c^2x(-a^2cx^2+c)^{5/2}}{480} - \frac{11cx(-a^2cx^2+c)^{7/2}}{80} + \frac{11(-a^2cx^2+c)^{9/2}}{90a} + \frac{(ax+1)(-a^2cx^2+c)^{9/2}}{10a} \\ & - \frac{77c^{9/2} \arctan\left(\frac{ax\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}\right)}{256a} - \frac{77c^4x\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{256} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 349 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x(-a^2cx^2+c)^{9/2}}{10} + \frac{9cx(-a^2cx^2+c)^{7/2}}{80} + \frac{21c^2x(-a^2cx^2+c)^{5/2}}{160} + \frac{21c^3x(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{128} + \frac{63c^4x\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{256} \\ & + \frac{63c^5 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{ca^2}x}{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}\right)}{256\sqrt{ca^2}} + \frac{2\left(-\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2c-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{9/2}}{9a} - \frac{c\left(-\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2c-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{7/2}}{4} \\ & - \frac{7c^2\left(-\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2c-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{5/2}x}{24} - \frac{35c^3\left(-\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2c-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{3/2}x}{96} - \frac{35c^4\sqrt{-\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2c-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac}x}{64} \\ & - \frac{35c^5 \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{ca^2}x}{\sqrt{-\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2c-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac}}\right)}{64\sqrt{ca^2}} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 170: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(ax+1)(-a^2cx^2+c)^{7/2}}{ax-1} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 125 leaves, 9 steps):

$$-\frac{15c^2x(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{64} - \frac{3cx(-a^2cx^2+c)^{5/2}}{16} + \frac{9(-a^2cx^2+c)^{7/2}}{56a} + \frac{(ax+1)(-a^2cx^2+c)^{7/2}}{8a} - \frac{45c^{7/2}\arctan\left(\frac{ax\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}\right)}{128a} - \frac{45c^3x\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{128}$$

Result(type 3, 295 leaves):

$$\frac{x(-a^2cx^2+c)^{7/2}}{8} + \frac{7cx(-a^2cx^2+c)^{5/2}}{48} + \frac{35c^2x(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{192} + \frac{35c^3x\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{128} + \frac{35c^4\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{ca^2}x}{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}\right)}{128\sqrt{ca^2}} + \frac{2\left(-\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2c-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{7/2}}{7a} - \frac{c\left(-\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2c-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{5/2}x}{3} - \frac{5c^2\left(-\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2c-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{3/2}x}{12} - \frac{5c^3\sqrt{-\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2c-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac}x}{8} - \frac{5c^4\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{ca^2}x}{\sqrt{-\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2c-2\left(x-\frac{1}{a}\right)ac}}\right)}{8\sqrt{ca^2}}$$

Problem 174: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(-a^2cx^2+c)^{5/2}(ax-1)}{ax+1} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 107 leaves, 8 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, 225 leaves):

$$\frac{x(-a^2cx^2+c)^{5/2}}{6} + \frac{5cx(-a^2cx^2+c)^{3/2}}{24} + \frac{5c^2x\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{16} + \frac{5c^3\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{ca^2}x}{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}\right)}{16\sqrt{ca^2}} - \frac{2\left(-\left(x+\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2c+2\left(x+\frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{5/2}}{5a} - \frac{c\left(-\left(x+\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2c+2\left(x+\frac{1}{a}\right)ac\right)^{3/2}x}{2} - \frac{3c^2\sqrt{-\left(x+\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2c+2\left(x+\frac{1}{a}\right)ac}x}{4} - \frac{3c^3\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{ca^2}x}{\sqrt{-\left(x+\frac{1}{a}\right)^2a^2c+2\left(x+\frac{1}{a}\right)ac}}\right)}{4\sqrt{ca^2}}$$

Problem 184: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal(type 3, 83 leaves, 8 steps):

$$a^3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{\sqrt{c}}\right) \sqrt{c} + \frac{\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{3x^3} + \frac{a\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{x^2} + \frac{5a^2\sqrt{-a^2cx^2+c}}{3x}$$

Result(type 3, 260 leaves):

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

Problem 201: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 5, 126 leaves, 5 steps):

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

Result(type 8, 34 leaves):

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

Problem 202: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)} (-a^2cx^2+c)^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 75 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{64 c^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3 - \frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{-3 + \frac{n}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[6, 3 - \frac{n}{2}\right], \left[4 - \frac{n}{2}\right], \frac{a - \frac{1}{x}}{a + \frac{1}{x}}\right)}{a(6 - n)}$$

Result(type 8, 23 leaves):

$$\int e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)} (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^2 dx$$

Problem 206: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)}}{x (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 235 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{a^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}\right)^{3/2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2}} x^3}{(1+n) (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}} + \frac{a^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}\right)^{3/2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2}} x^3}{(-n^2 + 1) (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}} \\ & - \frac{2^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2}} a^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}\right)^{3/2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2}} x^3 \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{n}{2}\right], \frac{a - \frac{1}{x}}{2a}\right)}{(-n + 1) (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)}}{x (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{3/2}} dx$$

Problem 207: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)} x^4}{(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 411 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}\right)^{5/2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{n}{2}} x^5}{(3+n) (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}} - \frac{(6+n) \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}\right)^{5/2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{n}{2}} x^5}{(1+n) (3+n) (-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{(n^2 + 6n + 15) \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}\right)^{5/2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{n}{2}} x^5}{(-n + 1)(1 + n)(3 + n)(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}} \\
& - \frac{(-n^3 - 2n^2 + 7n + 18) \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}\right)^{5/2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{n}{2}} x^5}{(n^4 - 10n^2 + 9)(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}} \\
& - \frac{2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2 x^2}\right)^{5/2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2}} x^5 \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2}\right], \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2}\right], \frac{a + \frac{1}{x}}{a - \frac{1}{x}}\right)}{(-n + 1)(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{e^{n \operatorname{arccoth}(ax)} x^4}{(-a^2 cx^2 + c)^{5/2}} dx$$

Problem 211: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 5, 112 leaves, 3 steps):

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

Result(type 8, 31 leaves):

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

Problem 214: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal (type 3, 216 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{6}{5ac^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{5/2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/2}} - \frac{29}{15ac^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/2}} + \frac{x}{c^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{5/2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/2}} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{ax}}\right)}{ac^3} \\ & - \frac{34}{5ac^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}}} + \frac{21 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}}}{5ac^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/2}} + \frac{16 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}}}{5ac^3 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{ax}}} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 713 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{240a(ax+1)^3 \sqrt{a^2} (ax-1)^3 c^3 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}}} \left( -525 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^7 a^7 \right. \\ & - 240 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^7 a^8 + 285 ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} x^5 a^5 + 525 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^6 a^6 \\ & + 240 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^6 a^7 + 83 ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} x^4 a^4 + 1575 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^5 a^5 \\ & + 720 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^5 a^6 - 218 ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} x^3 a^3 - 1575 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} x^4 a^4 \\ & - 720 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^4 a^5 - 342 \sqrt{a^2} ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} x^2 a^2 - 1575 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} x^3 a^3 \\ & - 720 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^3 a^4 - 3 \sqrt{a^2} ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} xa + 1575 a^2 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^2 \\ & + 720 a^3 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^2 + 243 ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} + 525 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} xa \\ & \left. + 240 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) xa^2 - 525 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} - 240 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) a \right) \end{aligned}$$



Problem 217: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/2} \left(c - \frac{c}{a^2 x^2}\right)^4} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 279 leaves, 12 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{10}{9ac^4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{9/2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/2}} - \frac{29}{21ac^4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{7/2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/2}} - \frac{208}{105ac^4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{5/2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/2}} \\ & - \frac{1147}{315ac^4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/2}} + \frac{x}{c^4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{9/2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/2}} + \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{ax}}\right)}{ac^4} \\ & - \frac{1462}{105ac^4 \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}}} + \frac{2609 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}}}{315ac^4 \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/2}} + \frac{1664 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}}}{315ac^4 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{ax}}} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 765 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{40320a\sqrt{a^2} (ax-1)^4 c^4 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} (ax+1)^4 \left(\frac{ax-1}{ax+1}\right)^{3/2}} \left( -138915 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^9 a^9 \right. \\ & - 120960 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^9 a^{10} + 98595 ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} x^7 a^7 + 416745 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^8 a^8 \\ & + 362880 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^8 a^9 - 75113 ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} x^6 a^6 - 240861 ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} x^5 a^5 \\ & - 1111320 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^6 a^6 - 967680 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^6 a^7 + 178863 ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} x^4 a^4 \\ & + 833490 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^5 a^5 + 725760 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^5 a^6 + 252497 ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} \sqrt{a^2} x^3 a^3 \\ & + 833490 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} x^4 a^4 + 725760 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^4 a^5 - 182307 \sqrt{a^2} ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} x^2 a^2 \\ & \left. - 1111320 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} x^3 a^3 - 967680 \ln\left(\frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}}\right) x^3 a^4 - 101271 \sqrt{a^2} ((ax-1)(ax+1))^{3/2} x a \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$+ 74077 ((ax-1)(ax+1))^3 / 2 \sqrt{a^2} + 416745 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} xa + 362880 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x a^2$$

$$- 138915 \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} - 120960 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) a$$

Problem 223: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal (type 3, 124 leaves, 7 steps):

$$-\frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh} \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{ax}} \right)}{ac} + \frac{5 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}}}{3ac \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/2}} + \frac{x \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}}}{c \left(1 + \frac{1}{ax}\right)^{3/2}} + \frac{14 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{ax}}}{3ac \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{ax}}}$$

Result (type 3, 345 leaves):

$$-\frac{1}{3a\sqrt{a^2}(ax+1)c(ax-1)\sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}} \left( \left( -9\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} x^3 a^3 + 9 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^3 a^4 \right. \right.$$

$$+ 6\sqrt{a^2} ((ax-1)(ax+1))^3 / 2 xa - 27a^2 \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} \sqrt{a^2} x^2 + 27a^3 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x^2 + 5((ax-1)(ax$$

$$+ 1))^3 / 2 \sqrt{a^2} - 27\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)} xa + 27 \ln \left( \frac{a^2 x + \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}}{\sqrt{a^2}} \right) x a^2 - 9\sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{(ax-1)(ax+1)}$$

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

Problem 228: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal (type 3, 185 leaves, 11 steps):

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

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

Result(type 3, 454 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{6 \left( \frac{c(a^2 x^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} c a^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}}} \left( \left( \frac{c(a^2 x^2 - 1)}{a^2 x^2} \right)^{3/2} x \left( 12 a^5 x^3 \left( \frac{c(a^2 x^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 12 a^5 \left( \frac{c(a^2 x^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{5/2} x \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \right.$$

$$+ 4 a^4 \left( \frac{(ax-1)c(ax+1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} c x^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - a^4 \left( \frac{c(a^2 x^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} c x^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 6 a^3 c^2 \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)c(ax+1)}{a^2}} x^3 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}}$$

$$- 3 a^4 \left( \frac{c(a^2 x^2 - 1)}{a^2} \right)^{5/2} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 18 a^3 c^2 x^3 \sqrt{\frac{c(a^2 x^2 - 1)}{a^2}} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 18 c^5 /2 \ln \left( x \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{\frac{c(a^2 x^2 - 1)}{a^2}} \right) x^2 a \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}}$$

$$- 6 c^5 /2 \ln \left( \frac{\sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)c(ax+1)}{a^2}} \sqrt{c} + cx}{\sqrt{c}} \right) x^2 a \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} + 3 c^2 \sqrt{\frac{c(a^2 x^2 - 1)}{a^2}} x^2 a^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}}$$

$$\left. \left. + 3 c^3 \ln \left( \frac{2 \left( \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \sqrt{\frac{c(a^2 x^2 - 1)}{a^2}} a^2 - c \right)}{x a^2} \right) x^2 \right) \right)$$

Problem 229: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal(type 3, 109 leaves, 7 steps):

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

Result(type 3, 325 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{3 \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)c(ax+1)}{a^2}} x^3 \left( \frac{c(a^2x^2-1)}{a^2x^2} \right)^{3/2} a^4 c^{3/2} \left( \left( 3 \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)c(ax+1)}{a^2}} c^{3/2} x^3 a^3 - 15x^2 a^2 \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)c(ax+1)}{a^2}} c^{3/2} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + 4 \sqrt{\frac{c(a^2x^2-1)}{a^2}} c^{3/2} x^2 a^2 + 6 \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)c(ax+1)}{a^2}} \ln \left( x\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{\frac{c(a^2x^2-1)}{a^2}} \right) \sqrt{\frac{c(a^2x^2-1)}{a^2}} x a^2 c - 4 \sqrt{\frac{c(a^2x^2-1)}{a^2}} c^{3/2} x a \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - 6 \ln \left( x\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{\frac{c(a^2x^2-1)}{a^2}} \right) c \sqrt{\frac{c(a^2x^2-1)}{a^2}} a \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)c(ax+1)}{a^2}} + 12 \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)c(ax+1)}{a^2}} c^{3/2} - 2 \sqrt{\frac{c(a^2x^2-1)}{a^2}} c^{3/2} \right) (ax \right. \\ \left. + 1) \right)$$

Problem 237: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal (type 3, 91 leaves, 7 steps):

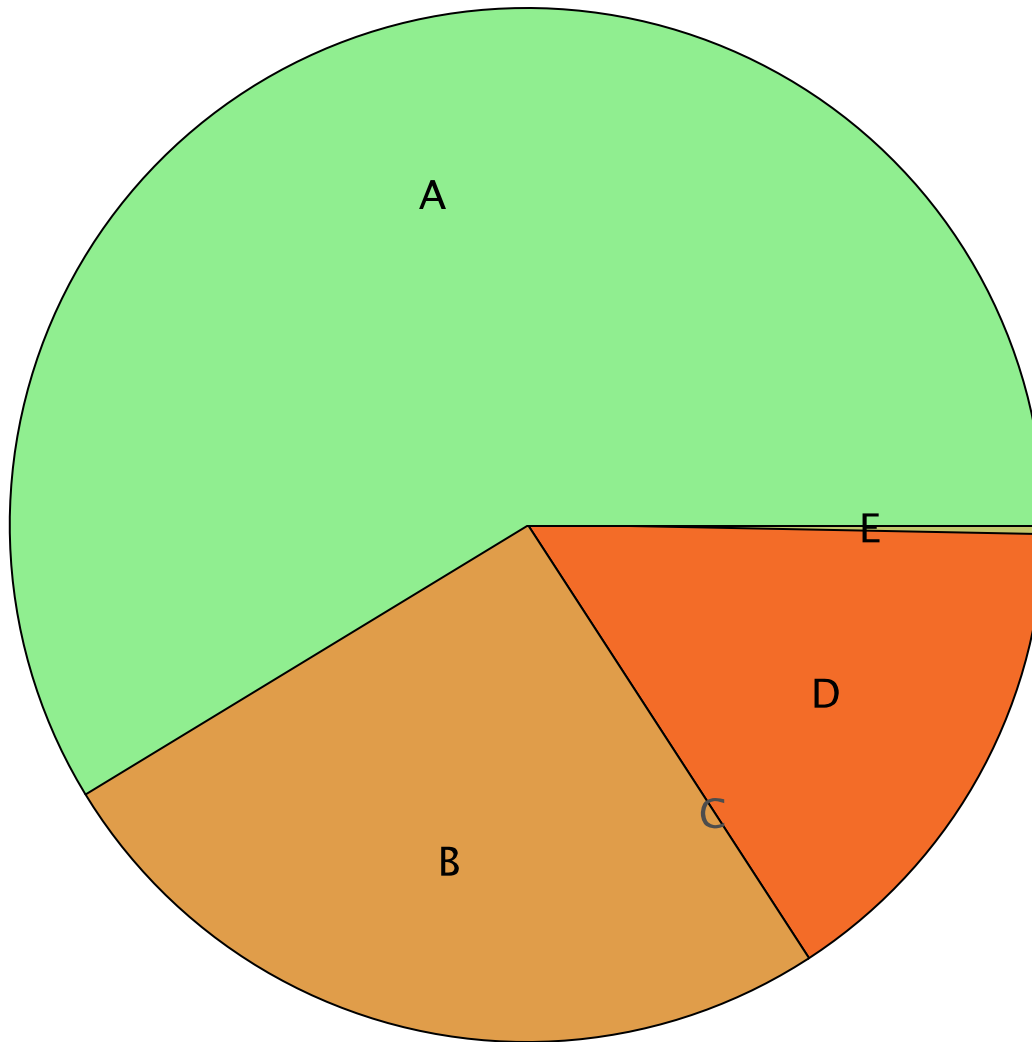
$$\frac{3a \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{a^2x^2}}}{2} + \frac{(ax+1) \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{a^2x^2}}}{2x} + \frac{3a^2 x \operatorname{arctanh}(\sqrt{-ax+1} \sqrt{ax+1}) \sqrt{c - \frac{c}{a^2x^2}}}{2\sqrt{-ax+1} \sqrt{ax+1}}$$

Result (type 3, 347 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{2x \sqrt{\frac{c(a^2x^2-1)}{a^2}} c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \left( \sqrt{\frac{c(a^2x^2-1)}{a^2x^2}} \left( 4a^3x^3 \sqrt{\frac{c(a^2x^2-1)}{a^2}} c \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 4a^3 \left( \frac{c(a^2x^2-1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} x \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + 4a^2 \sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)c(ax+1)}{a^2}} c x^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 4a c^{3/2} \ln \left( x\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{\frac{c(a^2x^2-1)}{a^2}} \right) x^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + 4a c^{3/2} \ln \left( \frac{\sqrt{\frac{(ax-1)c(ax+1)}{a^2}} \sqrt{c} + cx}{\sqrt{c}} \right) x^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - 3 \sqrt{\frac{c(a^2x^2-1)}{a^2}} a^2 c x^2 \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} - a^2 \left( \frac{c(a^2x^2-1)}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - 3c^2 \ln \left( \frac{2 \left( \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a^2}} \sqrt{\frac{c(a^2x^2-1)}{a^2}} a^2 - c \right)}{xa^2} \right) x^2 \right) \right)$$

# Summary of Integration Test Results

322 integration problems



- A - 189 optimal antiderivatives
- B - 82 more than twice size of optimal antiderivatives
- C - 0 unnecessarily complex antiderivatives
- D - 50 unable to integrate problems
- E - 1 integration timeouts