

Maple 2018.2 Integration Test Results
on the problems in "4 Trig functions/4.7 Miscellaneous"

Test results for the 69 problems in "4.7.1 (c trig)^m (d trig)^n.txt"

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

$$\int \sin(bx + a) \sin(2bx + 2a)^7 dx$$

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

$$\frac{128 \sin(bx + a)^9}{9b} - \frac{384 \sin(bx + a)^{11}}{11b} + \frac{384 \sin(bx + a)^{13}}{13b} - \frac{128 \sin(bx + a)^{15}}{15b}$$

Result(type 3, 110 leaves):

$$\frac{35 \sin(bx + a)}{128b} - \frac{35 \sin(3bx + 3a)}{384b} - \frac{21 \sin(5bx + 5a)}{640b} + \frac{3 \sin(7bx + 7a)}{128b} + \frac{7 \sin(9bx + 9a)}{1152b} - \frac{7 \sin(11bx + 11a)}{1408b} - \frac{\sin(13bx + 13a)}{1664b} + \frac{\sin(15bx + 15a)}{1920b}$$

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

$$\int \sin(bx + a) \sin(2bx + 2a)^5 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 40 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{32 \sin(bx + a)^7}{7b} - \frac{64 \sin(bx + a)^9}{9b} + \frac{32 \sin(bx + a)^{11}}{11b}$$

Result(type 3, 82 leaves):

$$\frac{5 \sin(bx + a)}{16b} - \frac{5 \sin(3bx + 3a)}{48b} - \frac{\sin(5bx + 5a)}{32b} + \frac{5 \sin(7bx + 7a)}{224b} + \frac{\sin(9bx + 9a)}{288b} - \frac{\sin(11bx + 11a)}{352b}$$

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

$$\int \sin(bx + a)^2 \sin(2bx + 2a)^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 27 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{4 \sin(bx + a)^6}{3b} - \frac{\sin(bx + a)^8}{b}$$

Result(type 3, 57 leaves):

$$-\frac{3 \cos(2bx + 2a)}{16b} + \frac{\cos(4bx + 4a)}{32b} + \frac{\cos(6bx + 6a)}{48b} - \frac{\cos(8bx + 8a)}{128b}$$

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

$$\int \sin(bx+a)^2 \sin(2bx+2a) dx$$

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

$$\frac{\sin(bx+a)^4}{2b}$$

Result(type 3, 29 leaves):

$$-\frac{\cos(2bx+2a)}{4b} + \frac{\cos(4bx+4a)}{16b}$$

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

$$\int \sin(bx+a)^3 \sin(2bx+2a)^5 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 40 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{32 \sin(bx+a)^9}{9b} - \frac{64 \sin(bx+a)^{11}}{11b} + \frac{32 \sin(bx+a)^{13}}{13b}$$

Result(type 3, 96 leaves):

$$\frac{5 \sin(bx+a)}{32b} - \frac{25 \sin(3bx+3a)}{384b} - \frac{\sin(5bx+5a)}{128b} + \frac{\sin(7bx+7a)}{64b} - \frac{\sin(9bx+9a)}{576b} - \frac{3 \sin(11bx+11a)}{1408b} + \frac{\sin(13bx+13a)}{1664b}$$

Problem 24: Attempted integration timed out after 120 seconds.

$$\int \frac{\sin(bx+a)}{\sin(2bx+2a)^9} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 89 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{\sin(bx+a)}{7b \sin(2bx+2a)^7} - \frac{6 \cos(bx+a)}{35b \sin(2bx+2a)^5} + \frac{8 \sin(bx+a)}{35b \sin(2bx+2a)^3} - \frac{16 \cos(bx+a)}{35b \sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)}}$$

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

Problem 25: Attempted integration timed out after 120 seconds.

$$\int \sin(bx+a)^2 \sin(2bx+2a)^7 dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 109 leaves, 4 steps):

$$-\frac{5 \sqrt{\sin\left(a + \frac{\pi}{4} + bx\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\cos\left(a + \frac{\pi}{4} + bx\right), \sqrt{2}\right)}{42 \sin\left(a + \frac{\pi}{4} + bx\right) b} - \frac{\cos(2bx+2a) \sin(2bx+2a)^5}{14b} - \frac{\sin(2bx+2a)^9}{18b} - \frac{5 \cos(2bx+2a) \sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)}}{42b}$$

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

Problem 26: Humongous result has more than 20000 leaves.

$$\int \frac{\sin(bx+a)^3}{\sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 74 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-\frac{3 \arcsin(\cos(bx+a) - \sin(bx+a))}{8b} - \frac{3 \ln(\cos(bx+a) + \sin(bx+a) + \sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)})}{8b} - \frac{\sin(bx+a) \sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)}}{4b}$$

Result(type ?, 155738893 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 27: Humongous result has more than 20000 leaves.

$$\int \frac{\sin(bx+a)^3}{\sin(2bx+2a)^{3/2}} dx$$

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

$$\frac{\arcsin(\cos(bx+a) - \sin(bx+a))}{4b} - \frac{\ln(\cos(bx+a) + \sin(bx+a) + \sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)})}{4b} + \frac{\sin(bx+a)}{b\sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)}}$$

Result(type ?, 149376344 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 28: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions and more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \csc(bx+a) \sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 51 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-\frac{\arcsin(\cos(bx+a) - \sin(bx+a))}{b} + \frac{\ln(\cos(bx+a) + \sin(bx+a) + \sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)})}{b}$$

Result(type 4, 156 leaves):

$$\left(2 \sqrt{-\frac{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1} \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)\right)^2 - 1} \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1} \sqrt{-2 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 2} \sqrt{-\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \right) / \left(b \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right)} \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^3 - \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \right)$$

Problem 29: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions and more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\csc(bx+a)}{\sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 22 leaves, 1 step):

$$\frac{\csc(bx+a) \sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)}}{b}$$

Result(type 4, 307 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{b \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^3 - \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1}} \left(2 \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1} \sqrt{-2 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 2} \right. \right. \\ \left. \sqrt{-\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right)} \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \right. \\ \left. - \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1} \sqrt{-2 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 2} \sqrt{-\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right)} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1}, \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^3 - \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^3 - \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \right)$$

Problem 30: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions and more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\csc(bx+a)}{\sin(2bx+2a)^{3/2}} dx$$

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

$$-\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)}{3 b \sin(2bx+2a)^{3/2}} + \frac{4 \sin(bx+a)}{3 b \sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)}}$$

Result(type 4, 193 leaves):

$$-\left(\sqrt{\frac{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1}} \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - 1 \right) \left(2 \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1} \sqrt{-2 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 2} \sqrt{-\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^4 + 1 \right) \right) / \left(12 b \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right)} \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^3 - \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \right)$$

Problem 31: Attempted integration timed out after 120 seconds.

$$\int \frac{\csc(bx+a)^2}{\sin(2bx+2a)^{7/2}} dx$$

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

$$\frac{14 \sqrt{\sin\left(a + \frac{\pi}{4} + bx\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\cos\left(a + \frac{\pi}{4} + bx\right), \sqrt{2}\right)}{15 \sin\left(a + \frac{\pi}{4} + bx\right) b} - \frac{14 \cos(2bx+2a)}{45 b \sin(2bx+2a)^{5/2}} - \frac{\csc(bx+a)^2}{9 b \sin(2bx+2a)^{5/2}} - \frac{14 \cos(2bx+2a)}{15 b \sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)}}$$

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

Problem 32: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions and more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \csc(bx+a)^3 \sin(2bx+2a)^{5/2} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 119 leaves, 5 steps):

$$-\frac{3 \arcsin(\cos(bx+a) - \sin(bx+a))}{b} + \frac{3 \ln(\cos(bx+a) + \sin(bx+a) + \sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)})}{b} + \frac{4 \sin(bx+a) \sin(2bx+2a)^{3/2}}{b} + \frac{\csc(bx+a)^3 \sin(2bx+2a)^{7/2}}{b} - \frac{6 \cos(bx+a) \sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)}}{b}$$

Result (type 4, 242 leaves):

$$\left(16 \sqrt{\frac{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1}} \left(\sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1} \sqrt{-2 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 2} \sqrt{-\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1} \sqrt{-2 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 2} \sqrt{-\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^3 - \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \right) \right) / \left(3 \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^3 - \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right)} b \right)$$

Problem 33: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions and more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \csc(bx+a)^3 \sin(2bx+2a)^3 dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 98 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{2 \arcsin(\cos(bx+a) - \sin(bx+a))}{b} + \frac{2 \ln(\cos(bx+a) + \sin(bx+a) + \sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)})}{b} - \frac{\csc(bx+a)^3 \sin(2bx+2a)^{5/2}}{b}$$

$$\frac{4 \sin(bx + a) \sqrt{\sin(2bx + 2a)}}{b}$$

Result (type 4, 541 leaves):

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1}} \left(4 \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1} \sqrt{-2 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 2} \sqrt{-\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right)} \right. \right. \\ \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) - 1\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1\right)} \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \\ - 2 \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1} \sqrt{-2 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 2} \sqrt{-\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right)} \\ \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) - 1\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1\right)} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \\ + \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^3 - \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) - 1\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1\right)} \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \\ + \frac{a}{2} \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right)} \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^3 - \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \\ \left. - \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^3 - \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) - 1\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1\right)} \right) \Big/ \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^3 - \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) - 1\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1\right)} b \right)$$

Problem 34: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions and more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \csc(bx + a)^3 \sqrt{\sin(2bx + 2a)} \, dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 24 leaves, 1 step):

$$\frac{\csc(bx + a)^3 \sin(2bx + 2a)^{3/2}}{3b}$$

Result (type 4, 191 leaves):

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1}} \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \right)^2 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -1) \left(4 \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1} \sqrt{-2 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 2} \sqrt{-\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \right. \\
& \left. + \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^4 - 1 \right) \Bigg/ \left(3 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right)} \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^3 - \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} b \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 35: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions and more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\csc(bx+a)^3}{\sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)}} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 47 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-\frac{4 \csc(bx+a) \sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)}}{5b} - \frac{\csc(bx+a)^3 \sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)}}{5b}$$

Result (type 4, 481 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{20 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^3 \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^3 - \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} b \left(\sqrt{\frac{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1}} \left(16 \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right)} \right. \right. \\
& \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1} \sqrt{-2 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 2} \sqrt{-\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \\
& - 8 \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right)} \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1} \sqrt{-2 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 2} \sqrt{-\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\right. \\
& \left. \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 1}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right)} \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^6 + \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{a}{2}\right)^4 \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right)} + 8 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^4 \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^3 - \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \\
& \left. + \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right)} \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 8 \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^3 - \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)} \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \right. \\
& \left. - \sqrt{\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right)} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 36: Attempted integration timed out after 120 seconds.

$$\int \frac{\csc(bx+a)^3}{\sin(2bx+2a)^{5/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 91 leaves, 5 steps):

$$-\frac{8 \cos(bx+a)}{15 b \sin(2bx+2a)^{5/2}} - \frac{\csc(bx+a)^3}{9 b \sin(2bx+2a)^3 / 2} + \frac{32 \sin(bx+a)}{45 b \sin(2bx+2a)^3 / 2} - \frac{64 \cos(bx+a)}{45 b \sqrt{\sin(2bx+2a)}}$$

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

Problem 37: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \sin(bx+a)^2 \sin(2bx+2a)^m dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 74 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{(\cos(bx+a)^2)^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{m}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{m}{2}, \frac{3}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[\frac{5}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], \sin(bx+a)^2\right) \sin(bx+a)^2 \sin(2bx+2a)^m \tan(bx+a)}{b(3+m)}$$

Result(type 8, 22 leaves):

$$\int \sin(bx+a)^2 \sin(2bx+2a)^m dx$$

Problem 38: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \csc(bx+a) \sin(2bx+2a)^m dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 62 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{(\cos(bx+a)^2)^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{m}{2}} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{m}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[1 + \frac{m}{2}\right], \sin(bx+a)^2\right) \sec(bx+a) \sin(2bx+2a)^m}{b m}$$

Result(type 8, 20 leaves):

$$\int \csc(bx+a) \sin(2bx+2a)^m dx$$

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

$$\int \cos(bx+a) \sin(2bx+2a)^5 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 40 leaves, 4 steps):

$$-\frac{32 \cos(bx+a)^7}{7 b} + \frac{64 \cos(bx+a)^9}{9 b} - \frac{32 \cos(bx+a)^{11}}{11 b}$$

Result(type 3, 82 leaves):

$$-\frac{5 \cos(bx+a)}{16 b} - \frac{5 \cos(3bx+3a)}{48 b} + \frac{\cos(5bx+5a)}{32 b} + \frac{5 \cos(7bx+7a)}{224 b} - \frac{\cos(9bx+9a)}{288 b} - \frac{\cos(11bx+11a)}{352 b}$$

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

$$\int \cos(bx + a)^3 \sin(2bx + 2a) dx$$

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

$$-\frac{2 \cos(bx + a)^5}{5b}$$

Result(type 3, 40 leaves):

$$-\frac{\cos(bx + a)}{4b} - \frac{\cos(3bx + 3a)}{8b} - \frac{\cos(5bx + 5a)}{40b}$$

Problem 47: Humongous result has more than 20000 leaves.

$$\int \frac{\cos(bx + a)}{\sin(2bx + 2a)^3 \sqrt{2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 22 leaves, 1 step):

$$-\frac{\cos(bx + a)}{b \sqrt{\sin(2bx + 2a)}}$$

Result(type ?, 55916573 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 48: Attempted integration timed out after 120 seconds.

$$\int \frac{\cos(bx + a)}{\sin(2bx + 2a)^7 \sqrt{2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 67 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{\cos(bx + a)}{5b \sin(2bx + 2a)^5 \sqrt{2}} + \frac{4 \sin(bx + a)}{15b \sin(2bx + 2a)^3 \sqrt{2}} - \frac{8 \cos(bx + a)}{15b \sqrt{\sin(2bx + 2a)}}$$

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

Problem 49: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \cos(bx + a)^2 \sin(2bx + 2a)^m dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 75 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-\frac{\cos(bx + a)^2 \cot(bx + a) \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{m}{2}, \frac{3}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[\frac{5}{2} + \frac{m}{2}\right], \cos(bx + a)^2\right) (\sin(bx + a)^2)^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{m}{2}} \sin(2bx + 2a)^m}{b(3 + m)}$$

Result(type 8, 22 leaves):

$$\int \cos(bx + a)^2 \sin(2bx + 2a)^m dx$$

Problem 51: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \csc(bx+c)^3 \sin(bx+a) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 37 leaves, 5 steps):

$$-\frac{\cos(a-c) \cot(bx+c)}{b} - \frac{\csc(bx+c)^2 \sin(a-c)}{2b}$$

Result(type 3, 119 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{b} \left(-\frac{1}{(\cos(a)\cos(c) + \sin(a)\sin(c))^2 (\tan(bx+a)\cos(a)\cos(c) + \tan(bx+a)\sin(a)\sin(c) + \cos(a)\sin(c) - \sin(a)\cos(c))} - \frac{\sin(a)\cos(c) - \cos(a)\sin(c)}{2(\cos(a)\cos(c) + \sin(a)\sin(c))^2 (\tan(bx+a)\cos(a)\cos(c) + \tan(bx+a)\sin(a)\sin(c) + \cos(a)\sin(c) - \sin(a)\cos(c))^2} \right)$$

Problem 52: Humongous result has more than 20000 leaves.

$$\int \csc(bx+c)^6 \sin(bx+a) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 86 leaves, 6 steps):

$$-\frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\cos(bx+c)) \cos(a-c)}{8b} - \frac{3 \cos(a-c) \cot(bx+c) \csc(bx+c)}{8b} - \frac{\cos(a-c) \cot(bx+c) \csc(bx+c)^3}{4b} - \frac{\csc(bx+c)^5 \sin(a-c)}{5b}$$

Result(type ?, 97947 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 53: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \sin(bx+a)^3 \sin(dx+c)^n dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 540 leaves, 18 steps):

$$\frac{2^{-3-n} e^{I(-cn+3a)+I(-nd+3b)x+In(dx+c)} \left(\frac{I}{e^{I(dx+c)}} - I e^{I(dx+c)} \right)^n \operatorname{hypergeom} \left(\left[-n, \frac{3b}{2d} - \frac{n}{2} \right], \left[1 + \frac{3b}{2d} - \frac{n}{2} \right], e^{2I(dx+c)} \right)}{(1 - e^{2Ic+2Idx})^n (-nd+3b)}$$

$$- \frac{3 \cdot 2^{-3-n} e^{I(-cn+a)+I(-nd+b)x+In(dx+c)} \left(\frac{I}{e^{I(dx+c)}} - I e^{I(dx+c)} \right)^n \operatorname{hypergeom} \left(\left[-n, \frac{-nd+b}{2d} \right], \left[1 + \frac{b}{2d} - \frac{n}{2} \right], e^{2I(dx+c)} \right)}{(1 - e^{2Ic+2Idx})^n (-nd+b)}$$

$$- \frac{3 \cdot 2^{-3-n} e^{-I(cn+a)-I(nd+b)x+In(dx+c)} \left(\frac{I}{e^{I(dx+c)}} - I e^{I(dx+c)} \right)^n \operatorname{hypergeom} \left(\left[-n, \frac{-nd-b}{2d} \right], \left[1 + \frac{-nd-b}{2d} \right], e^{2I(dx+c)} \right)}{(1 - e^{2Ic+2Idx})^n (nd+b)}$$

$$+ \frac{2^{-3-n} e^{-I(cn+3a)-I(nd+3b)x+In(dx+c)} \left(\frac{I}{e^{I(dx+c)}} - I e^{I(dx+c)} \right)^n \operatorname{hypergeom} \left(\left[-n, \frac{-nd-3b}{2d} \right], \left[1 - \frac{3b}{2d} - \frac{n}{2} \right], e^{2I(dx+c)} \right)}{(1 - e^{2Ic+2Idx})^n (nd+3b)}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int \sin(bx+a)^3 \sin(dx+c)^n dx$$

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

$$\int \sec(bx+c)^5 \sin(bx+a) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 55 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{\cos(a-c) \sec(bx+c)^4}{4b} + \frac{\sin(a-c) \tan(bx+c)}{b} + \frac{\sin(a-c) \tan(bx+c)^3}{3b}$$

Result(type 3, 380 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{b} \left(-(-3 \cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 - 4 \cos(a) \sin(a) \cos(c) \sin(c) - \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - 3 \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \sin(a) \cos(c) \right)^3 (\sin(a) \cos(c) - \cos(a) \sin(c)) (-\tan(bx+a) \cos(a) \sin(c) + \tan(bx+a) \sin(a) \cos(c) + \cos(a) \cos(c) \\ & \quad + \sin(a) \sin(c))^3 - ((\cos(a) \cos(c) + \sin(a) \sin(c)) (\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2)) \Big| \\ & (4 (\cos(a) \sin(c) - \sin(a) \cos(c))^3 (\sin(a) \cos(c) - \cos(a) \sin(c)) (-\tan(bx+a) \cos(a) \sin(c) + \tan(bx+a) \sin(a) \cos(c) + \cos(a) \cos(c) \\ & \quad + \sin(a) \sin(c))^4 + (-3 \cos(a) \cos(c) - 3 \sin(a) \sin(c)) \Big| (2 (\cos(a) \sin(c) - \sin(a) \cos(c))^3 (\sin(a) \cos(c) - \cos(a) \sin(c)) (-\tan(bx+a) \cos(a) \sin \\ & \quad + \sin(a) \sin(c))^2 + 1 \Big| ((\cos(a) \sin(c) - \sin(a) \cos(c))^3 (\sin(a) \cos(c) - \cos(a) \sin(c)) (-\tan(bx+a) \cos(a) \sin(c) + \tan(bx \\ & \quad + a) \sin(a) \cos(c) + \cos(a) \cos(c) + \sin(a) \sin(c))) \Big) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int \frac{\cos(bx+a)}{\sin(bx+c)^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 35 leaves, 4 steps):

$$-\frac{\cos(a-c) \csc(bx+c)}{b} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(\cos(bx+c)) \sin(a-c)}{b}$$

Result(type 3, 1055 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 \right) \Big/ \left(b \left(-\frac{\cos(a) \sin(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\sin(a) \cos(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2}{2} + \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \cos(a) \cos(c) \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. + \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \sin(a) \sin(c) + \frac{\cos(a) \sin(c)}{2} - \frac{\sin(a) \cos(c)}{2} \right) (\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2) (\cos(a) \sin(c) - \sin(a) \cos(c)) \right) - \left(2 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \cos(a) \sin(a) \cos(c) \sin(c) \right) \Big/ \left(b \left(\right. \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\cos(a) \sin(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\sin(a) \cos(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2}{2} + \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \cos(a) \cos(c) + \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \sin(a) \sin(c) + \frac{\cos(a) \sin(c)}{2} \\
& - \frac{\sin(a) \cos(c)}{2} \left(\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 \right) (\cos(a) \sin(c) - \sin(a) \cos(c)) \Big) - \left(\tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{a}{2}\right) \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 \right) / \left(b \left(- \frac{\cos(a) \sin(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\sin(a) \cos(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2}{2} + \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \cos(a) \cos(c) + \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{a}{2}\right) \sin(a) \sin(c) + \frac{\cos(a) \sin(c)}{2} - \frac{\sin(a) \cos(c)}{2} \right) \left(\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 \right) (\cos(a) \sin(c) \\
& - \sin(a) \cos(c)) \Big) - (\cos(a) \cos(c)) / \left(b \left(- \frac{\cos(a) \sin(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\sin(a) \cos(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2}{2} + \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{a}{2}\right) \cos(a) \cos(c) + \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \sin(a) \sin(c) + \frac{\cos(a) \sin(c)}{2} - \frac{\sin(a) \cos(c)}{2} \right) \left(\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 \right. \\
& \left. + \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 \right) - (\sin(a) \sin(c)) / \left(b \left(- \frac{\cos(a) \sin(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\sin(a) \cos(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2}{2} + \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{a}{2}\right) \cos(a) \cos(c) + \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \sin(a) \sin(c) + \frac{\cos(a) \sin(c)}{2} - \frac{\sin(a) \cos(c)}{2} \right) \left(\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 \right. \\
& \left. + \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 \right) \Big) \\
& + \left(2 \arctan \left(\frac{2(-2 \cos(a) \sin(c) + 2 \sin(a) \cos(c)) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 4 \cos(a) \cos(c) + 4 \sin(a) \sin(c)}{4 \sqrt{-\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 - \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2}} \right) \cos(a) \sin(c) \right) / \\
& \left(b \left(\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 \right) \sqrt{-\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 - \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2} \right) \\
& - \left(2 \arctan \left(\frac{2(-2 \cos(a) \sin(c) + 2 \sin(a) \cos(c)) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 4 \cos(a) \cos(c) + 4 \sin(a) \sin(c)}{4 \sqrt{-\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 - \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2}} \right) \sin(a) \cos(c) \right) / \\
& \left(b \left(\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 \right) \sqrt{-\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 - \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int \sin(bx + a) \tan(bx + c)^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 68 leaves, 9 steps):

$$-\frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\sin(bx + c)) \cos(a - c)}{2b} + \frac{\sec(bx + c) \sin(a - c)}{b} + \frac{\sin(bx + a)}{b} + \frac{\cos(a - c) \sec(bx + c) \tan(bx + c)}{2b}$$

Result(type 3, 185 leaves):

$$-\frac{\operatorname{I}e^{I(bx+a)}}{2b} + \frac{\operatorname{I}e^{-I(bx+a)}}{2b} - \frac{\operatorname{I}(3e^{I(3bx+5a+2c)} - e^{I(3bx+3a+4c)} + e^{I(bx+5a)} - 3e^{I(bx+3a+2c)})}{2b(e^{2I(bx+a+c)} + e^{2Ia})^2} + \frac{3 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - \operatorname{I}e^{I(a-c)}) \cos(a - c)}{2b}$$

$$-\frac{3 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + \operatorname{I}e^{I(a-c)}) \cos(a - c)}{2b}$$

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

$$\int \sin(bx + a) \tan(bx + c)^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 44 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{\cos(bx + a)}{b} + \frac{\cos(a - c) \sec(bx + c)}{b} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(\sin(bx + c)) \sin(a - c)}{b}$$

Result(type 3, 142 leaves):

$$\frac{e^{I(bx+a)}}{2b} + \frac{e^{-I(bx+a)}}{2b} + \frac{e^{I(bx+3a)} + e^{I(bx+a+2c)}}{b(e^{2I(bx+a+c)} + e^{2Ia})} + \frac{\ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + \operatorname{I}e^{I(a-c)}) \sin(a - c)}{b} - \frac{\ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - \operatorname{I}e^{I(a-c)}) \sin(a - c)}{b}$$

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

$$\int \cot(bx + c) \sin(bx + a) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 29 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(\cos(bx + c)) \sin(a - c)}{b} + \frac{\sin(bx + a)}{b}$$

Result(type 3, 94 leaves):

$$-\frac{\operatorname{I}e^{I(bx+a)}}{2b} + \frac{\operatorname{I}e^{-I(bx+a)}}{2b} + \frac{\ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - e^{I(a-c)}) \sin(a - c)}{b} - \frac{\ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + e^{I(a-c)}) \sin(a - c)}{b}$$

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

$$\int \cos(bx + a) \sec(bx + c)^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 35 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(\sin(bx + c)) \cos(a - c)}{b} - \frac{\sec(bx + c) \sin(a - c)}{b}$$

Result(type 3, 1048 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(2 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 \right) / \left(b \left(\cos(a) \cos(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \sin(a) \sin(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \cos(a) \sin(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. - 2 \sin(a) \cos(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) - \cos(a) \cos(c) - \sin(a) \sin(c) \right) (\cos(a) \cos(c) + \sin(a) \sin(c)) (\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2) \right) - \left(4 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \cos(a) \sin(a) \cos(c) \sin(c) \right) / \left(b \left(\cos(a) \cos(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. + \sin(a) \sin(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \cos(a) \sin(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) - 2 \sin(a) \cos(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) - \cos(a) \cos(c) - \sin(a) \sin(c) \right) (\cos(a) \cos(c) \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \sin(a) \sin(c)) (\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2) \right) + \left(2 \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 \right) / \\
& \left(b \left(\cos(a) \cos(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \sin(a) \sin(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \cos(a) \sin(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) - 2 \sin(a) \cos(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. - \cos(a) \cos(c) - \sin(a) \sin(c) \right) (\cos(a) \cos(c) + \sin(a) \sin(c)) (\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2) \right) \\
& - \left(2 \cos(a) \sin(c) \right) / \left(b \left(\cos(a) \cos(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \sin(a) \sin(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \cos(a) \sin(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) - 2 \sin(a) \cos(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. + \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2) \right) + \left(2 \sin(a) \cos(c) \right) / \left(b \left(\cos(a) \cos(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \sin(a) \sin(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \cos(a) \sin(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. + \frac{a}{2} \right) - 2 \sin(a) \cos(c) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) - \cos(a) \cos(c) - \sin(a) \sin(c) \right) (\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2) \right) \\
& - \left(2 \arctan\left(\frac{2 (\cos(a) \cos(c) + \sin(a) \sin(c)) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 2 \cos(a) \sin(c) - 2 \sin(a) \cos(c)}{2 \sqrt{-\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 - \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2}} \right) \cos(a) \cos(c) \right) / \left(b (\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2) \sqrt{-\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 - \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2} \right) \\
& - \left(2 \arctan\left(\frac{2 (\cos(a) \cos(c) + \sin(a) \sin(c)) \tan\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + 2 \cos(a) \sin(c) - 2 \sin(a) \cos(c)}{2 \sqrt{-\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 - \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2}} \right) \sin(a) \sin(c) \right) / \left(b (\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 + \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2) \sqrt{-\cos(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - \cos(a)^2 \sin(c)^2 - \sin(a)^2 \cos(c)^2 - \sin(a)^2 \sin(c)^2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int \cos(bx + a) \tan(bx + c)^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 68 leaves, 9 steps):

$$\frac{\cos(bx + a)}{b} + \frac{\cos(a - c) \sec(bx + c)}{b} + \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\sin(bx + c)) \sin(a - c)}{2b} - \frac{\sec(bx + c) \sin(a - c) \tan(bx + c)}{2b}$$

Result(type 3, 180 leaves):

$$\frac{e^{I(bx+a)}}{2b} + \frac{e^{-I(bx+a)}}{2b} + \frac{3e^{I(3bx+5a+2c)} + e^{I(3bx+3a+4c)} + e^{I(bx+5a)} + 3e^{I(bx+3a+2c)}}{2b(e^{2I(bx+a+c)} + e^{2Ia})^2} - \frac{3\ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - Ie^{I(a-c)})\sin(a-c)}{2b}$$

$$+ \frac{3\ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + Ie^{I(a-c)})\sin(a-c)}{2b}$$

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

$$\int \cos(bx+a) \cot(bx+c) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 29 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(\cos(bx+c))\cos(a-c)}{b} + \frac{\cos(bx+a)}{b}$$

Result(type 3, 92 leaves):

$$\frac{e^{I(bx+a)}}{2b} + \frac{e^{-I(bx+a)}}{2b} - \frac{\ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + e^{I(a-c)})\cos(a-c)}{b} + \frac{\ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - e^{I(a-c)})\cos(a-c)}{b}$$

Test results for the 78 problems in "4.7.2 trig^m (a trig+b trig)^n.txt"

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

$$\int \frac{\sin(x)^2}{(a \cos(x) + b \sin(x))^3} dx$$

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

$$-\frac{(a^2 - 2b^2) \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{-b + a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right)}{(a^2 + b^2)^{5/2}} + \frac{a(3ab \cos(x) + (a^2 + 4b^2) \sin(x))}{2(a^2 + b^2)^2 (a \cos(x) + b \sin(x))^2}$$

Result(type 3, 211 leaves):

$$-\frac{8 \left(-\frac{a(a^2 - 2b^2) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3}{8(a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4)} + \frac{3b(a^2 - 2b^2) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{8(a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4)} - \frac{(a^2 + 10b^2)a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{8(a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4)} - \frac{3a^2b}{8(a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4)} \right)}{\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b - a \right)^2}$$

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

Problem 11: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{(a \cos(dx + c) + I a \sin(dx + c))^n}{\sin(dx + c)^n} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 60 leaves, 1 step):

$$\frac{-\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left([1, n], [1 + n], -\frac{1}{2} (I + \cot(dx + c))\right) (a \cos(dx + c) + I a \sin(dx + c))^n}{d n \sin(dx + c)^n}$$

Result(type 8, 34 leaves):

$$\int \frac{(a \cos(dx + c) + I a \sin(dx + c))^n}{\sin(dx + c)^n} dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{\sec(dx + c)^2}{a \cos(dx + c) + b \sin(dx + c)} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 76 leaves, 4 steps):

$$-\frac{a \operatorname{arctanh}(\sin(dx + c))}{b^2 d} + \frac{\sec(dx + c)}{b d} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{b \cos(dx + c) - a \sin(dx + c)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right) \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b^2 d}$$

Result(type 3, 173 leaves):

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{\sec(dx + c)^4}{a \cos(dx + c) + b \sin(dx + c)} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 143 leaves, 7 steps):

$$-\frac{a \operatorname{arctanh}(\sin(dx + c))}{2 b^2 d} - \frac{a (a^2 + b^2) \operatorname{arctanh}(\sin(dx + c))}{b^4 d} - \frac{(a^2 + b^2)^{3/2} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{b \cos(dx + c) - a \sin(dx + c)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right)}{b^4 d} + \frac{(a^2 + b^2) \sec(dx + c)}{b^3 d}$$

$$+ \frac{\sec(dx+c)^3}{3bd} - \frac{a \sec(dx+c) \tan(dx+c)}{2b^2d}$$

Result (type 3, 487 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{1}{3db \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 1 \right)^3} - \frac{a}{2db^2 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 1 \right)^2} - \frac{1}{2db \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 1 \right)^2} - \frac{a^2}{db^3 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 1 \right)} \\ & - \frac{a}{2db^2 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 1 \right)} - \frac{3}{2db \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 1 \right)} + \frac{a^3 \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 1\right)}{db^4} + \frac{3a \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 1\right)}{2db^2} \\ & + \frac{1}{3db \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) + 1 \right)^3} + \frac{a}{2db^2 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) + 1 \right)^2} - \frac{1}{2db \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) + 1 \right)^2} + \frac{a^2}{db^3 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) + 1 \right)} \\ & - \frac{a}{2db^2 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) + 1 \right)} + \frac{3}{2db \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) + 1 \right)} - \frac{a^3 \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) + 1\right)}{db^4} - \frac{3a \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) + 1\right)}{2db^2} \\ & + \frac{2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{2a \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 2b}{2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right) a^4}{db^4 \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} + \frac{4 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{2a \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 2b}{2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right) a^2}{db^2 \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} + \frac{2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{2a \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 2b}{2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right)}{d \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int \frac{\cos(dx+c)^4}{(a \cos(dx+c) + b \sin(dx+c))^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 141 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(a^4 + 6a^2b^2 - 3b^4)x}{2(a^2 + b^2)^3} + \frac{b^4}{a(a^2 + b^2)^2 d(b + a \cot(dx+c))} + \frac{4ab^3 \ln(a \cos(dx+c) + b \sin(dx+c))}{(a^2 + b^2)^3 d} \\ & - \frac{(2ab - (a^2 - b^2) \cot(dx+c)) \sin(dx+c)^2}{2(a^2 + b^2)^2 d} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 291 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\tan(dx+c) a^4}{2d(a^2 + b^2)^3 (\tan(dx+c)^2 + 1)} - \frac{\tan(dx+c) b^4}{2d(a^2 + b^2)^3 (\tan(dx+c)^2 + 1)} + \frac{a^3 b}{d(a^2 + b^2)^3 (\tan(dx+c)^2 + 1)} + \frac{ab^3}{d(a^2 + b^2)^3 (\tan(dx+c)^2 + 1)} \\ & - \frac{2ab^3 \ln(\tan(dx+c)^2 + 1)}{d(a^2 + b^2)^3} + \frac{3 \operatorname{arctan}(\tan(dx+c)) a^2 b^2}{d(a^2 + b^2)^3} - \frac{3 \operatorname{arctan}(\tan(dx+c)) b^4}{2d(a^2 + b^2)^3} + \frac{\operatorname{arctan}(\tan(dx+c)) a^4}{2d(a^2 + b^2)^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{b^3}{d(a^2+b^2)^2(a+b\tan(dx+c))} + \frac{4b^3a \ln(a+b\tan(dx+c))}{d(a^2+b^2)^3}$$

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

$$\int \frac{\cos(dx+c)^2}{(a\cos(dx+c)+b\sin(dx+c))^3} dx$$

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

$$\frac{(2a^2-b^2) \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{-b+a\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2}+\frac{c}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)^{5/2}d} - \frac{b((4a^2+b^2)\cos(dx+c)+3ab\sin(dx+c))}{2(a^2+b^2)^2 d(a\cos(dx+c)+b\sin(dx+c))^2}$$

Result (type 3, 279 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{2 \left(-\frac{b^2(5a^2+2b^2)\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2}+\frac{c}{2}\right)^3}{2(a^4+2a^2b^2+b^4)a} - \frac{b(4a^4-7a^2b^2-2b^4)\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2}+\frac{c}{2}\right)^2}{2(a^4+2a^2b^2+b^4)a^2} + \frac{b^2(11a^2+2b^2)\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2}+\frac{c}{2}\right)}{2(a^4+2a^2b^2+b^4)a} + \frac{b(4a^2+b^2)}{2(a^4+2a^2b^2+b^4)} \right)}{\left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2}+\frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2}+\frac{c}{2}\right) b - a \right)^2} + \frac{(2a^2-b^2) \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{2a\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2}+\frac{c}{2}\right)-2b}{2\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)}{(a^4+2a^2b^2+b^4)\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \right)$$

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

$$\int \frac{\cos(dx+c)^3}{(a\cos(dx+c)+b\sin(dx+c))^4} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 151 leaves, ? steps):

$$\frac{a(2a^2-3b^2) \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{-b+a\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2}+\frac{c}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)^{7/2}d} + \frac{-3(3a^4b-a^2b^3+b^5)\cos(2dx+2c) + \frac{b(-9a^2+b^2)(2a^2+2b^2+3ab\sin(2dx+2c))}{2}}{6(a^2+b^2)^3 d(a\cos(dx+c)+b\sin(dx+c))^3}$$

Result (type 3, 493 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{d} \left(-\frac{1}{\left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a \right)^3} \left(2 \left(-\frac{b^2 (9a^4 + 6a^2b^2 + 2b^4) \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^5}{2a (a^6 + 3a^4b^2 + 3a^2b^4 + b^6)} \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{b (6a^6 - 27a^4b^2 - 12a^2b^4 - 4b^6) \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^4}{2a^2 (a^6 + 3a^4b^2 + 3a^2b^4 + b^6)} + \frac{b^2 (54a^6 - 21a^4b^2 - 4a^2b^4 - 4b^6) \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^3}{3a^3 (a^6 + 3a^4b^2 + 3a^2b^4 + b^6)} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{b (6a^6 - 20a^4b^2 - 3a^2b^4 - 2b^6) \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2}{a^2 (a^6 + 3a^4b^2 + 3a^2b^4 + b^6)} - \frac{b^2 (27a^4 + 4a^2b^2 + 2b^4) \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)}{2a (a^6 + 3a^4b^2 + 3a^2b^4 + b^6)} - \frac{b (18a^4 + 5a^2b^2 + 2b^4)}{6 (a^6 + 3a^4b^2 + 3a^2b^4 + b^6)} \right) \right) \\ \left. + \frac{a (2a^2 - 3b^2) \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{2a \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 2b}{2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right)}{(a^6 + 3a^4b^2 + 3a^2b^4 + b^6)\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right)$$

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

$$\int \frac{\sec(dx+c)^3}{(a \cos(dx+c) + b \sin(dx+c))^4} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 382 leaves, 32 steps):

$$\frac{8a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(\sin(dx+c))}{b^6 d} + \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(\sin(dx+c))}{2b^4 d} + \frac{2(a^2 + b^2) \operatorname{arctanh}(\sin(dx+c))}{b^6 d} - \frac{4a \sec(dx+c)}{b^5 d} + \frac{-a^2 - b^2}{3b^3 d (a \cos(dx+c) + b \sin(dx+c))^3} \\ + \frac{3a (b \cos(dx+c) - a \sin(dx+c))}{2b^4 d (a \cos(dx+c) + b \sin(dx+c))^2} - \frac{4a^2}{b^5 d (a \cos(dx+c) + b \sin(dx+c))} - \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{b^5 d (a \cos(dx+c) + b \sin(dx+c))} \\ + \frac{4a^3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{b \cos(dx+c) - a \sin(dx+c)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right)}{b^6 d \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} + \frac{3a \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{b \cos(dx+c) - a \sin(dx+c)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right)}{2b^4 d \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \\ + \frac{6a \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{b \cos(dx+c) - a \sin(dx+c)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right) \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b^6 d} + \frac{\sec(dx+c) \tan(dx+c)}{2b^4 d}$$

Result (type 3, 1254 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)}{d \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3} + \frac{2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^5}{d \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3} \\
& + \frac{8 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^3}{3 d \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3} + \frac{4 a}{d b^5 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 1\right)} - \frac{10 \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 1\right) a^2}{d b^6} \\
& - \frac{4 a}{d b^5 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) + 1\right)} + \frac{10 \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) + 1\right) a^2}{d b^6} + \frac{18 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2}{d b \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3} \\
& + \frac{12 a^4}{d b^5 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3} + \frac{5 a^2}{3 d b^3 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3} \\
& + \frac{4 b \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2}{d \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3} + \frac{63 a^3 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)}{d b^4 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3} \\
& + \frac{10 a \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)}{d b^2 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3} - \frac{20 a^3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{2 a \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 2 b}{2 \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right)}{d b^6 \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} - \frac{15 a \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{2 a \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 2 b}{2 \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right)}{d b^4 \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \\
& + \frac{9 a^3 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^5}{d b^4 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3} + \frac{12 a^4 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^4}{d b^5 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3} \\
& - \frac{39 a^2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^4}{d b^3 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3} - \frac{4 b \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^4}{d \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3} \\
& - \frac{72 a^3 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^3}{d b^4 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3} + \frac{38 a \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^3}{d b^2 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{8b^2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^3}{3d \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3 a^3} - \frac{24a^4 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2}{db^5 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3} \\
& + \frac{100a^2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2}{db^3 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3} + \frac{1}{2db^4 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 1\right)^2} + \frac{1}{2db^4 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 1\right)} \\
& - \frac{5 \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 1\right)}{2db^4} - \frac{1}{2db^4 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) + 1\right)^2} + \frac{1}{2db^4 \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) + 1\right)} + \frac{5 \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) + 1\right)}{2db^4} \\
& + \frac{2}{3db \left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 50: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sec(x) + \tan(x)} dx$$

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

$$x + \cos(x)$$

Result(type 3, 14 leaves):

$$\frac{2}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + 1} + x$$

Problem 51: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sec(x) - \tan(x)} dx$$

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

$$x - \cos(x)$$

Result(type 3, 14 leaves):

$$-\frac{2}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + 1} + x$$

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

$$\int \frac{\tan(x)}{\cot(x) + \csc(x)} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 7 leaves, 4 steps):

$$-x + \operatorname{arctanh}(\sin(x))$$

Result(type 3, 20 leaves):

$$-\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 1\right) + \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 1\right) - x$$

Problem 76: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)^3 \sin(x)^2}{a \cos(x) + b \sin(x)} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 161 leaves, 13 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a^3 b^2 x}{(a^2 + b^2)^3} - \frac{a b^2 x}{2(a^2 + b^2)^2} + \frac{a x}{8(a^2 + b^2)} - \frac{b \cos(x)^4}{4(a^2 + b^2)} + \frac{a^2 b^3 \ln(a \cos(x) + b \sin(x))}{(a^2 + b^2)^3} - \frac{a b^2 \cos(x) \sin(x)}{2(a^2 + b^2)^2} + \frac{a \cos(x) \sin(x)}{8(a^2 + b^2)} - \frac{a \cos(x)^3 \sin(x)}{4(a^2 + b^2)} \\ & - \frac{a^2 b \sin(x)^2}{2(a^2 + b^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 3, 362 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\tan(x)^3 a^5}{8(a^2 + b^2)^3 (\tan(x)^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{\tan(x)^3 a^3 b^2}{4(a^2 + b^2)^3 (\tan(x)^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{3 \tan(x)^3 a b^4}{8(a^2 + b^2)^3 (\tan(x)^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{\tan(x)^2 a^4 b}{2(a^2 + b^2)^3 (\tan(x)^2 + 1)^2} \\ & + \frac{\tan(x)^2 a^2 b^3}{2(a^2 + b^2)^3 (\tan(x)^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{3 \tan(x) a^3 b^2}{4(a^2 + b^2)^3 (\tan(x)^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{5 \tan(x) a b^4}{8(a^2 + b^2)^3 (\tan(x)^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{\tan(x) a^5}{8(a^2 + b^2)^3 (\tan(x)^2 + 1)^2} \\ & + \frac{a^4 b}{4(a^2 + b^2)^3 (\tan(x)^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{b^5}{4(a^2 + b^2)^3 (\tan(x)^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{a^2 b^3 \ln(\tan(x)^2 + 1)}{2(a^2 + b^2)^3} + \frac{\arctan(\tan(x)) a^5}{8(a^2 + b^2)^3} + \frac{3 \arctan(\tan(x)) a^3 b^2}{4(a^2 + b^2)^3} \\ & - \frac{3 \arctan(\tan(x)) a b^4}{8(a^2 + b^2)^3} + \frac{b^3 a^2 \ln(\tan(x) b + a)}{(a^2 + b^2)^3} \end{aligned}$$

Test results for the 107 problems in "4.7.3 (c+d x)^m trig^n trig^p.txt"

Problem 1: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int (dx + c)^m \cos(bx + a) \sin(bx + a) dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 131 leaves, 5 steps):

$$-\frac{2^{-3-m} e^{2I\left(a-\frac{bc}{d}\right)} (dx+c)^m \Gamma\left(1+m, \frac{-2Ib(dx+c)}{d}\right)}{b\left(\frac{-Ib(dx+c)}{d}\right)^m} - \frac{2^{-3-m} (dx+c)^m \Gamma\left(1+m, \frac{2Ib(dx+c)}{d}\right)}{b e^{2I\left(a-\frac{bc}{d}\right)} \left(\frac{Ib(dx+c)}{d}\right)^m}$$

Result(type 8, 22 leaves):

$$\int (dx+c)^m \cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a) dx$$

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

$$\int (dx+c)^3 \cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 108 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{3d^3x}{8b^3} - \frac{(dx+c)^3}{4b} - \frac{3d^3 \cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{8b^4} + \frac{3d(dx+c)^2 \cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{4b^2} - \frac{3d^2(dx+c) \sin(bx+a)^2}{4b^3} + \frac{(dx+c)^3 \sin(bx+a)^2}{2b}$$

Result(type 3, 465 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{b^3} \left(d^3 \left(-\frac{(bx+a)^3 \cos(bx+a)^2}{2} + \frac{3(bx+a)^2 \left(\frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right)}{2} + \frac{3(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^2}{4} \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. - \frac{3 \cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{8} - \frac{3bx}{8} - \frac{3a}{8} - \frac{(bx+a)^3}{2} \right) \right) \right) \\ & - \frac{3ad^3 \left(-\frac{(bx+a)^2 \cos(bx+a)^2}{2} + (bx+a) \left(\frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) - \frac{(bx+a)^2}{4} - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^2}{4} \right)}{b^3} \\ & + \frac{3cd^2 \left(-\frac{(bx+a)^2 \cos(bx+a)^2}{2} + (bx+a) \left(\frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) - \frac{(bx+a)^2}{4} - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^2}{4} \right)}{b^2} \\ & + \frac{3a^2 d^3 \left(-\frac{(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^2}{2} + \frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{bx}{4} + \frac{a}{4} \right)}{b^3} \\ & - \frac{6acd^2 \left(-\frac{(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^2}{2} + \frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{bx}{4} + \frac{a}{4} \right)}{b^2} \\ & + \frac{3c^2 d \left(-\frac{(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^2}{2} + \frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{bx}{4} + \frac{a}{4} \right)}{b} + \frac{a^3 d^3 \cos(bx+a)^2}{2b^3} - \frac{3a^2 c d^2 \cos(bx+a)^2}{2b^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \left. \frac{3 a c^2 d \cos(bx+a)^2}{2b} - \frac{c^3 \cos(bx+a)^2}{2} \right)$$

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

$$\int (dx+c)^3 \cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^2 dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 137 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{14 d^3 \cos(bx+a)}{9 b^4} + \frac{2 d (dx+c)^2 \cos(bx+a)}{3 b^2} + \frac{2 d^3 \cos(bx+a)^3}{27 b^4} - \frac{4 d^2 (dx+c) \sin(bx+a)}{3 b^3} + \frac{d (dx+c)^2 \cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^2}{3 b^2} \\ & - \frac{2 d^2 (dx+c) \sin(bx+a)^3}{9 b^3} + \frac{(dx+c)^3 \sin(bx+a)^3}{3 b} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 446 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{b^3} \left(d^3 \left(\frac{(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)^3}{3} + \frac{(bx+a)^2 (2 + \sin(bx+a)^2) \cos(bx+a)}{3} - \frac{4 \cos(bx+a)}{3} - \frac{4 \sin(bx+a) (bx+a)}{3} \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{2 (bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^3}{9} - \frac{2 (2 + \sin(bx+a)^2) \cos(bx+a)}{27} \right) \right) \\ & - \frac{3 a d^3 \left(\frac{(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a)^3}{3} + \frac{2 (bx+a) (2 + \sin(bx+a)^2) \cos(bx+a)}{9} - \frac{2 \sin(bx+a)^3}{27} - \frac{4 \sin(bx+a)}{9} \right)}{b^3} \\ & + \frac{3 c d^2 \left(\frac{(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a)^3}{3} + \frac{2 (bx+a) (2 + \sin(bx+a)^2) \cos(bx+a)}{9} - \frac{2 \sin(bx+a)^3}{27} - \frac{4 \sin(bx+a)}{9} \right)}{b^2} \\ & + \frac{3 a^2 d^3 \left(\frac{(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^3}{3} + \frac{(2 + \sin(bx+a)^2) \cos(bx+a)}{9} \right)}{b^3} - \frac{6 a c d^2 \left(\frac{(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^3}{3} + \frac{(2 + \sin(bx+a)^2) \cos(bx+a)}{9} \right)}{b^2} \\ & + \frac{3 c^2 d \left(\frac{(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^3}{3} + \frac{(2 + \sin(bx+a)^2) \cos(bx+a)}{9} \right)}{b} - \frac{a^3 d^3 \sin(bx+a)^3}{3 b^3} + \frac{a^2 c d^2 \sin(bx+a)^3}{b^2} - \frac{a c^2 d \sin(bx+a)^3}{b} \\ & \left. + \frac{c^3 \sin(bx+a)^3}{3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx+c)^2 \cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 93 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{4d(dx+c)\cos(bx+a)}{9b^2} - \frac{4d^2\sin(bx+a)}{9b^3} + \frac{2d(dx+c)\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)^2}{9b^2} - \frac{2d^2\sin(bx+a)^3}{27b^3} + \frac{(dx+c)^2\sin(bx+a)^3}{3b}$$

Result(type 3, 203 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{d^2 \left(\frac{(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a)^3}{3} + \frac{2(bx+a)(2+\sin(bx+a)^2)\cos(bx+a)}{9} - \frac{2\sin(bx+a)^3}{27} - \frac{4\sin(bx+a)}{9} \right)}{b^2} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{2ad^2 \left(\frac{(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)^3}{3} + \frac{(2+\sin(bx+a)^2)\cos(bx+a)}{9} \right)}{b^2} + \frac{2cd \left(\frac{(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)^3}{3} + \frac{(2+\sin(bx+a)^2)\cos(bx+a)}{9} \right)}{b} \right) \\ + \frac{a^2 d^2 \sin(bx+a)^3}{3b^2} - \frac{2acd\sin(bx+a)^3}{3b} + \frac{c^2 \sin(bx+a)^3}{3}$$

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

$$\int (dx+c)^4 \cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 236 leaves, 9 steps):

$$\frac{45cd^3x}{64b^3} + \frac{45d^4x^2}{128b^3} - \frac{3(dx+c)^4}{32b} - \frac{45d^3(dx+c)\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{64b^4} + \frac{3d(dx+c)^3\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{8b^2} + \frac{45d^4\sin(bx+a)^2}{128b^5} \\ - \frac{9d^2(dx+c)^2\sin(bx+a)^2}{16b^3} - \frac{3d^3(dx+c)\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)^3}{32b^4} + \frac{d(dx+c)^3\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)^3}{4b^2} + \frac{3d^4\sin(bx+a)^4}{128b^5} \\ - \frac{3d^2(dx+c)^2\sin(bx+a)^4}{16b^3} + \frac{(dx+c)^4\sin(bx+a)^4}{4b}$$

Result(type 3, 1142 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{b^4} \left(d^4 \left(\frac{(bx+a)^4 \sin(bx+a)^4}{4} - (bx+a)^3 \left(-\frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right) - \frac{3(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a)^4}{16} \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{3(bx+a) \left(-\frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right)}{8} + \frac{27(bx+a)^2}{128} + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)^4}{128} + \frac{45\sin(bx+a)^2}{128} \right) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{9 (bx+a)^2 \cos(bx+a)^2}{16} - \frac{9 (bx+a) \left(\frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) + \frac{9 (bx+a)^4}{32} \Bigg) \\
& - \frac{1}{b^4} \left(4 a d^4 \left(\frac{(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)^4}{4} - \frac{3 (bx+a)^2 \left(- \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3 bx}{8} + \frac{3 a}{8} \right)}{4} \right) \right. \\
& - \frac{3 (bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^4}{32} - \frac{3 \left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{128} - \frac{27 bx}{256} - \frac{27 a}{256} + \frac{9 (bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^2}{32} \\
& \left. - \frac{9 \cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{64} + \frac{3 (bx+a)^3}{16} \right) + \frac{1}{b^3} \left(4 c d^3 \left(\frac{(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)^4}{4} \right. \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{3 (bx+a)^2 \left(- \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3 bx}{8} + \frac{3 a}{8} \right)}{4} - \frac{3 (bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^4}{32} \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{3 \left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{128} - \frac{27 bx}{256} - \frac{27 a}{256} + \frac{9 (bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^2}{32} - \frac{9 \cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{64} + \frac{3 (bx+a)^3}{16} \right) \Bigg) \\
& + \frac{1}{b^4} \left(6 a^2 d^4 \left(\frac{(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a)^4}{4} - \frac{(bx+a) \left(- \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3 bx}{8} + \frac{3 a}{8} \right)}{2} + \frac{3 (bx+a)^2}{32} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^4}{32} - \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)^2}{32} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{b^3} \left(12 a c d^3 \left(\frac{(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a)^4}{4} \right. \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{(bx+a) \left(- \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right) + \frac{3(bx+a)^2}{32} - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^4}{32} - \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)^2}{32}}{2} \Bigg) \\
& + \frac{1}{b^2} \left(6c^2 d^2 \left(\frac{(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a)^4}{4} - \frac{(bx+a) \left(- \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right) + \frac{3(bx+a)^2}{32}}{2} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^4}{32} - \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)^2}{32} \right) \right) - \frac{4a^3 d^4 \left(\frac{(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^4}{4} + \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{16} - \frac{3bx}{32} - \frac{3a}{32} \right)}{b^4} \\
& + \frac{12a^2 c d^3 \left(\frac{(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^4}{4} + \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{16} - \frac{3bx}{32} - \frac{3a}{32} \right)}{b^3} \\
& - \frac{12a c^2 d^2 \left(\frac{(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^4}{4} + \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{16} - \frac{3bx}{32} - \frac{3a}{32} \right)}{b^2} \\
& + \frac{4c^3 d \left(\frac{(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^4}{4} + \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{16} - \frac{3bx}{32} - \frac{3a}{32} \right)}{b} + \frac{a^4 d^4 \sin(bx+a)^4}{4b^4} - \frac{a^3 c d^3 \sin(bx+a)^4}{b^3} \\
& + \left. \frac{3a^2 c^2 d^2 \sin(bx+a)^4}{2b^2} - \frac{a c^3 d \sin(bx+a)^4}{b} + \frac{c^4 \sin(bx+a)^4}{4} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx+c) \cos(bx+a) \csc(bx+a) dx$$

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

$$-\frac{I(dx+c)^2}{2d} + \frac{(dx+c) \ln(1 - e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b} - \frac{I d \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2b^2}$$

Result (type 4, 214 leaves):

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

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

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

$$\int (dx + c)^4 \cos(bx + a) \csc(bx + a)^2 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 190 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} &-\frac{8 d (dx + c)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{(dx + c)^4 \csc(bx + a)}{b} + \frac{12 I d^2 (dx + c)^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{12 I d^2 (dx + c)^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} \\ &-\frac{24 d^3 (dx + c) \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} + \frac{24 d^3 (dx + c) \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} - \frac{24 I d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^5} + \frac{24 I d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(4, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^5} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 715 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} &-\frac{2 I (d^4 x^4 + 4 c d^3 x^3 + 6 c^2 d^2 x^2 + 4 c^3 dx + c^4) e^{I(bx+a)}}{b (e^{2I(bx+a)} - 1)} - \frac{12 I d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)}) x^2}{b^3} + \frac{12 I d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)}) x^2}{b^3} \\ &-\frac{12 I d^2 c^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{12 I d^2 c^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{24 I d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(4, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^5} - \frac{24 I d^3 c \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^3} \\ &+\frac{24 I d^3 c \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^3} + \frac{24 d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^4} - \frac{8 d c^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} + \frac{8 d^4 a^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^5} \\ &+\frac{24 d^3 c \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} - \frac{24 d^3 c \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} - \frac{24 d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^4} - \frac{12 d^2 c^2 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) x}{b^2} \\ &-\frac{12 d^2 c^2 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) a}{b^3} + \frac{12 d^2 c^2 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^2} + \frac{12 d^2 c^2 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) a}{b^3} + \frac{12 d^3 c a^2 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1)}{b^4} - \frac{12 d^3 c a^2 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} \\ &+\frac{12 d^3 c \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) x^2}{b^2} - \frac{12 d^3 c \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) x^2}{b^2} - \frac{4 d^4 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) x^3}{b^2} - \frac{4 d^4 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) a^3}{b^5} + \frac{4 d^4 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) x^3}{b^2} \\ &+\frac{4 d^4 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) a^3}{b^5} - \frac{24 d^3 a^2 c \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} + \frac{24 d^2 a c^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{24 I d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^5} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx + c)^2 \cos(bx + a) \csc(bx + a)^2 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 82 leaves, 6 steps):

$$-\frac{4 d (dx + c) \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{(dx + c)^2 \csc(bx + a)}{b} + \frac{2 I d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{2 I d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3}$$

Result (type 4, 211 leaves):

$$-\frac{2 I (x^2 d^2 + 2 c dx + c^2) e^{I(bx+a)}}{b (e^{2I(bx+a)} - 1)} - \frac{4 d c \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} + \frac{2 d^2 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^2} + \frac{2 d^2 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) a}{b^3} - \frac{2 I d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3}$$

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

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

$$\int (dx+c)^3 \cos(bx+a) \csc(bx+a)^3 dx$$

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

$$-\frac{3Id(dx+c)^2}{2b^2} - \frac{3d(dx+c)^2 \cot(bx+a)}{2b^2} - \frac{(dx+c)^3 \csc(bx+a)^2}{2b} + \frac{3d^2(dx+c) \ln(1 - e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{3Id^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2b^4}$$

Result (type 4, 408 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{b^2 (e^{2I(bx+a)} - 1)^2} (2bd^3x^3 e^{2I(bx+a)} - 3Id^3x^2 e^{2I(bx+a)} + 6bcd^2x^2 e^{2I(bx+a)} - 6Icd^2x e^{2I(bx+a)} + 6bc^2dx e^{2I(bx+a)} - 3Ic^2d e^{2I(bx+a)} + 3Id^3x^2 + 2bc^3e^{2I(bx+a)} + 6Icd^2x + 3Ic^2d) - \frac{6d^2c \ln(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{3d^2c \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - 1)}{b^3} + \frac{3d^2c \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1)}{b^3} - \frac{3Id^3x^2}{b^2} - \frac{6Id^3ax}{b^3} - \frac{3Id^3a^2}{b^4} + \frac{3d^3 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)})x}{b^3} + \frac{3d^3 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)})a}{b^4} - \frac{3Id^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} + \frac{3d^3 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1)x}{b^3} - \frac{3Id^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} + \frac{6d^3a \ln(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} - \frac{3d^3a \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - 1)}{b^4}$$

Problem 23: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int (dx+c)^m \cos(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 247 leaves, 8 steps):

$$-\frac{e^{I\left(a - \frac{bc}{d}\right)} (dx+c)^m \Gamma\left(1+m, \frac{-Ib(dx+c)}{d}\right)}{8b \left(\frac{-Ib(dx+c)}{d}\right)^m} - \frac{(dx+c)^m \Gamma\left(1+m, \frac{Ib(dx+c)}{d}\right)}{8be^{I\left(a - \frac{bc}{d}\right)} \left(\frac{Ib(dx+c)}{d}\right)^m} - \frac{3^{-1-m} e^{3I\left(a - \frac{bc}{d}\right)} (dx+c)^m \Gamma\left(1+m, \frac{-3Ib(dx+c)}{d}\right)}{8b \left(\frac{-Ib(dx+c)}{d}\right)^m} - \frac{3^{-1-m} (dx+c)^m \Gamma\left(1+m, \frac{3Ib(dx+c)}{d}\right)}{8be^{3I\left(a - \frac{bc}{d}\right)} \left(\frac{Ib(dx+c)}{d}\right)^m}$$

Result (type 8, 24 leaves):

$$\int (dx+c)^m \cos(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a) dx$$

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

$$\int (dx+c)^4 \cos(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a)^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 119 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{(dx+c)^5}{40d} + \frac{3d^3(dx+c)\cos(4bx+4a)}{256b^4} - \frac{d(dx+c)^3\cos(4bx+4a)}{32b^2} - \frac{3d^4\sin(4bx+4a)}{1024b^5} + \frac{3d^2(dx+c)^2\sin(4bx+4a)}{128b^3} - \frac{(dx+c)^4\sin(4bx+4a)}{32b}$$

Result(type 3, 1914 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{b^4} \left(d^4 \left((bx+a)^4 \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) - \frac{(bx+a)^3\cos(bx+a)^2}{4} + \frac{3(bx+a)^2 \left(\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right)}{4} \right. \right. \right. \\ & + \frac{3(bx+a)\cos(bx+a)^2}{32} - \frac{3\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{64} - \frac{21bx}{256} - \frac{21a}{256} - \frac{7(bx+a)^3}{16} - \frac{(bx+a)^5}{10} - (bx+a)^4 \left(\right. \\ & - \left. \left. \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right) - \frac{(bx+a)^3\sin(bx+a)^4}{4} \right. \\ & + \left. \frac{3(bx+a)^2 \left(-\frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right)}{4} + \frac{3(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)^4}{32} \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. + \frac{3 \left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{128} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{b^4} \left(4ad^4 \left((bx+a)^3 \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) \right. \right. \right. \\ & - \frac{3(bx+a)^2\cos(bx+a)^2}{16} + \frac{3(bx+a) \left(\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right)}{8} - \frac{21(bx+a)^2}{128} - \frac{3\sin(bx+a)^2}{128} - \frac{3(bx+a)^4}{32} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - (bx+a)^3 \left(-\frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2}\right)\cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right) - \frac{3(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a)^4}{16} \\
& + \frac{3(bx+a) \left(-\frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2}\right)\cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right) + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)^4}{128}}{8} \Bigg) + \frac{1}{b^3} \left(4cd^3 \left((bx+a)^3 \left(\right. \right. \right. \\
& - \frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \Bigg) - \frac{3(bx+a)^2 \cos(bx+a)^2}{16} + \frac{3(bx+a) \left(\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right)}{8} - \frac{21(bx+a)^2}{128} \\
& - \frac{3\sin(bx+a)^2}{128} - \frac{3(bx+a)^4}{32} - (bx+a)^3 \left(-\frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2}\right)\cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right) - \frac{3(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a)^4}{16} \\
& + \frac{3(bx+a) \left(-\frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2}\right)\cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right) + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)^4}{128}}{8} \Bigg) + \frac{1}{b^4} \left(6a^2 d^4 \left((bx+a)^2 \left(\right. \right. \right. \\
& - \frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \Bigg) - \frac{(bx+a)\cos(bx+a)^2}{8} + \frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{16} + \frac{7bx}{64} + \frac{7a}{64} - \frac{(bx+a)^3}{12} - (bx+a)^2 \left(\right. \\
& - \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2}\right)\cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \Bigg) - \frac{(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)^4}{8} \\
& - \left. \left. \left. \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2}\right)\cos(bx+a)}{32} \right) \right) \right) - \frac{1}{b^3} \left(12acd^3 \left((bx+a)^2 \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) \right. \right. \right. \\
& - \frac{(bx+a)\cos(bx+a)^2}{8} + \frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{16} + \frac{7bx}{64} + \frac{7a}{64} - \frac{(bx+a)^3}{12} - (bx+a)^2 \left(\right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \left(\frac{\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2}}{4} \cos(bx+a) + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right) - \frac{(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)^4}{8} \\
& - \left(\frac{\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2}}{32} \cos(bx+a) \right) \Bigg) + \frac{1}{b^2} \left(6c^2 d^2 \left((bx+a)^2 \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) \right. \right. \\
& - \frac{(bx+a)\cos(bx+a)^2}{8} + \frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{16} + \frac{7bx}{64} + \frac{7a}{64} - \frac{(bx+a)^3}{12} - (bx+a)^2 \left(\right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2}}{4} \cos(bx+a) + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right) - \frac{(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)^4}{8} \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2}}{32} \cos(bx+a) \right) \right) - \frac{1}{b^4} \left(4a^3 d^4 \left((bx+a) \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) - \frac{(bx+a)^2}{16} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{\sin(bx+a)^2}{16} - (bx+a) \left(-\frac{\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2}}{4} \cos(bx+a) + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right) - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^4}{16} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{b^3} \left(12a^2 c d^3 \left((bx \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + a) \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) - \frac{(bx+a)^2}{16} + \frac{\sin(bx+a)^2}{16} - (bx+a) \left(-\frac{\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2}}{4} \cos(bx+a) \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right) - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^4}{16} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{b^2} \left(12a c^2 d^2 \left((bx+a) \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) - \frac{(bx+a)^2}{16} + \frac{\sin(bx+a)^2}{16} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - (bx+a) \left(-\frac{\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2}}{4} \cos(bx+a) + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right) - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^4}{16} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{b} \left(4c^3 d \left((bx+a) \left(\right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) - \frac{(bx+a)^2}{16} + \frac{\sin(bx+a)^2}{16} - (bx+a) \left(-\frac{\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)}{2}}{4} \cos(bx+a) + \frac{3bx}{8} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{3a}{8} \right) - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^4}{16} \right) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{3a}{8} \left) - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^4}{16} \right) \Bigg) + \frac{a^4 d^4 \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{8} + \frac{bx}{8} + \frac{a}{8} \right)}{b^4} \\
& - \frac{4a^3 c d^3 \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{8} + \frac{bx}{8} + \frac{a}{8} \right)}{b^3} \\
& + \frac{6a^2 c^2 d^2 \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{8} + \frac{bx}{8} + \frac{a}{8} \right)}{b^2} \\
& - \frac{4a c^3 d \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{8} + \frac{bx}{8} + \frac{a}{8} \right)}{b} + c^4 \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{8} \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{bx}{8} + \frac{a}{8} \right) \Bigg)
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx+c)^3 \cos(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a)^2 dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 95 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{(dx+c)^4}{32d} + \frac{3d^3 \cos(4bx+4a)}{1024b^4} - \frac{3d(dx+c)^2 \cos(4bx+4a)}{128b^2} + \frac{3d^2(dx+c) \sin(4bx+4a)}{256b^3} - \frac{(dx+c)^3 \sin(4bx+4a)}{32b}$$

Result (type 3, 1073 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{b^3} \left(d^3 \left((bx+a)^3 \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) - \frac{3(bx+a)^2 \cos(bx+a)^2}{16} \right. \right. \right. \\
& + \frac{3(bx+a) \left(\frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right)}{8} - \frac{21(bx+a)^2}{128} - \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)^2}{128} - \frac{3(bx+a)^4}{32} - (bx+a)^3 \left(\right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right) - \frac{3(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a)^4}{16} \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{3(bx+a) \left(-\frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right)}{8} + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)^4}{128} \right) \right) \Bigg) - \frac{1}{b^3} \left(3ad^3 \left((bx+a)^2 \left(\right. \right. \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \Big) - \frac{(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^2}{8} + \frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{16} + \frac{7bx}{64} + \frac{7a}{64} - \frac{(bx+a)^3}{12} - (bx+a)^2 \Bigg(\\
& - \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \Big) - \frac{(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^4}{8} \\
& - \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{32} \Bigg) + \frac{1}{b^2} \left(3cd^2 \left((bx+a)^2 \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) \right. \right. \\
& - \frac{(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^2}{8} + \frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{16} + \frac{7bx}{64} + \frac{7a}{64} - \frac{(bx+a)^3}{12} - (bx+a)^2 \Bigg(\\
& - \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \Big) - \frac{(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^4}{8} \\
& - \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{32} \Bigg) + \frac{1}{b^3} \left(3a^2d^3 \left((bx+a) \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) - \frac{(bx+a)^2}{16} \right. \right. \\
& + \frac{\sin(bx+a)^2}{16} - (bx+a) \left(-\frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right) - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^4}{16} \Bigg) - \frac{1}{b^2} \left(6acd^2 \left((bx \right. \right. \\
& + a) \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) - \frac{(bx+a)^2}{16} + \frac{\sin(bx+a)^2}{16} - (bx+a) \left(-\frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} \right. \\
& + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \Big) - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^4}{16} \Bigg) + \frac{1}{b} \left(3c^2d \left((bx+a) \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) - \frac{(bx+a)^2}{16} + \frac{\sin(bx+a)^2}{16} - (bx \right. \right. \\
& + a) \left(-\frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \Big) - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^4}{16} \Bigg) \Bigg)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{a^3 d^3 \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{8} + \frac{bx}{8} + \frac{a}{8} \right)}{b^3} \\
& + \frac{3 a^2 c d^2 \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{8} + \frac{bx}{8} + \frac{a}{8} \right)}{b^2} \\
& - \frac{3 a c^2 d \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{8} + \frac{bx}{8} + \frac{a}{8} \right)}{b} + c^3 \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{8} \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{bx}{8} + \frac{a}{8} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx+c)^2 \cos(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a)^3 dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 166 leaves, 11 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d^2 \cos(bx+a)}{4 b^3} - \frac{(dx+c)^2 \cos(bx+a)}{8 b} + \frac{d^2 \cos(3bx+3a)}{216 b^3} - \frac{(dx+c)^2 \cos(3bx+3a)}{48 b} - \frac{d^2 \cos(5bx+5a)}{1000 b^3} + \frac{(dx+c)^2 \cos(5bx+5a)}{80 b} \\
& + \frac{d(dx+c) \sin(bx+a)}{4 b^2} + \frac{d(dx+c) \sin(3bx+3a)}{72 b^2} - \frac{d(dx+c) \sin(5bx+5a)}{200 b^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 465 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{b^2} \left(d^2 \left(-\frac{(bx+a)^2 (2 + \sin(bx+a)^2) \cos(bx+a)}{3} + \frac{4 \cos(bx+a)}{15} + \frac{4 \sin(bx+a) (bx+a)}{15} + \frac{2 (bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^3}{45} \right. \right. \right. \\
& + \frac{2 (2 + \sin(bx+a)^2) \cos(bx+a)}{135} + \frac{(bx+a)^2 \left(\frac{8}{3} + \sin(bx+a)^4 + \frac{4 \sin(bx+a)^2}{3} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{5} - \frac{2 (bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^5}{25} \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{2 \left(\frac{8}{3} + \sin(bx+a)^4 + \frac{4 \sin(bx+a)^2}{3} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{125} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{b^2} \left(2 a d^2 \left(-\frac{(bx+a) (2 + \sin(bx+a)^2) \cos(bx+a)}{3} + \frac{\sin(bx+a)^3}{45} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{2 \sin(bx+a)}{15} + \frac{(bx+a) \left(\frac{8}{3} + \sin(bx+a)^4 + \frac{4 \sin(bx+a)^2}{3} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{5} - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^5}{25} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{b} \left(2 c d \left(\right. \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{(bx+a)(2+\sin(bx+a)^2)\cos(bx+a)}{3} + \frac{\sin(bx+a)^3}{45} + \frac{2\sin(bx+a)}{15} + \frac{(bx+a)\left(\frac{8}{3} + \sin(bx+a)^4 + \frac{4\sin(bx+a)^2}{3}\right)\cos(bx+a)}{5} \\
& - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^5}{25} \Bigg) + \frac{a^2 d^2 \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)^2}{5} - \frac{2\cos(bx+a)^3}{15} \right)}{b^2} - \frac{2acd \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)^2}{5} - \frac{2\cos(bx+a)^3}{15} \right)}{b} \\
& + c^2 \left(-\frac{\cos(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)^2}{5} - \frac{2\cos(bx+a)^3}{15} \right) \Bigg)
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx+c)^2 \cos(bx+a) \cot(bx+a) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 159 leaves, 11 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{2(dx+c)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b} - \frac{2d^2 \cos(bx+a)}{b^3} + \frac{(dx+c)^2 \cos(bx+a)}{b} + \frac{2Id(dx+c) \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} \\
& - \frac{2Id(dx+c) \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{2d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{2d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{2d(dx+c) \sin(bx+a)}{b^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 478 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{(d^2 x^2 b^2 + 2b^2 c dx + b^2 c^2 + 2Ibd^2 x - 2d^2 + 2Ibcd) e^{I(bx+a)}}{2b^3} + \frac{(d^2 x^2 b^2 + 2b^2 c dx + b^2 c^2 - 2Ibd^2 x - 2d^2 - 2Ibcd) e^{-I(bx+a)}}{2b^3} \\
& - \frac{2a^2 d^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{2Icd \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} + \frac{2d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{2d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{2cd \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1)x}{b} \\
& - \frac{2cd \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1)a}{b^2} + \frac{2cd \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)})x}{b} + \frac{2cd \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)})a}{b^2} + \frac{d^2 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)})x^2}{b} - \frac{d^2 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)})a^2}{b^3} \\
& + \frac{2Id^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})x}{b^2} - \frac{d^2 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1)x^2}{b} + \frac{d^2 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1)a^2}{b^3} - \frac{2Id^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})x}{b^2} - \frac{2c^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b} \\
& + \frac{4acd \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{2Icd \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx+c) \cos(bx+a) \cot(bx+a) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 86 leaves, 8 steps):

$$- \frac{2(dx+c) \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b} + \frac{(dx+c) \cos(bx+a)}{b} + \frac{Id \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{Id \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{d \sin(bx+a)}{b^2}$$

Result(type 4, 202 leaves):

$$\frac{(bdx + cb + Id) e^{I(bx+a)}}{2b^2} + \frac{(bdx + cb - Id) e^{-I(bx+a)}}{2b^2} - \frac{2c \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b} + \frac{d \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b} + \frac{d \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) a}{b^2}$$

$$- \frac{Id \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{d \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) x}{b} - \frac{d \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) a}{b^2} + \frac{Id \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} + \frac{2ad \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2}$$

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

$$\int (dx + c)^3 \cot(bx + a)^2 \csc(bx + a) dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 274 leaves, 25 steps):

$$- \frac{6d^2 (dx + c) \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{(dx + c)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b} - \frac{3d(dx + c)^2 \csc(bx + a)}{2b^2} - \frac{(dx + c)^3 \cot(bx + a) \csc(bx + a)}{2b}$$

$$+ \frac{3Id^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} - \frac{3Id(dx + c)^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{2b^2} - \frac{3Id^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} + \frac{3Id(dx + c)^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})}{2b^2}$$

$$+ \frac{3d^2(dx + c) \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{3d^2(dx + c) \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{3Id^3 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} - \frac{3Id^3 \operatorname{polylog}(4, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4}$$

Result(type 4, 1055 leaves):

$$\frac{3Id^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} - \frac{3 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) c^2 dx}{2b} - \frac{3 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) a c^2 d}{2b^2} - \frac{3c^2 da \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} + \frac{d^3 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) x^3}{2b}$$

$$+ \frac{d^3 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) a^3}{2b^4} - \frac{d^3 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) x^3}{2b} - \frac{d^3 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) a^3}{2b^4} + \frac{3cd^2 a^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{3 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) c^2 dx}{2b}$$

$$+ \frac{3 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) a c^2 d}{2b^2} - \frac{3 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) c d^2 x^2}{2b} + \frac{3 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) c d^2 x^2}{2b} + \frac{3 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) a^2 c d^2}{2b^3} - \frac{3 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) a^2 c d^2}{2b^3}$$

$$+ \frac{3Ic^2 d \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})}{2b^2} - \frac{3Ic^2 d \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{2b^2} + \frac{3Id^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)}) x^2}{2b^2} - \frac{3Id^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)}) x^2}{2b^2}$$

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

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

$$+ \frac{3d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^3} - \frac{3d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^3} - \frac{6cd^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{3cd^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{3cd^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3}$$

$$+ \frac{6d^3 a \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} - \frac{d^3 a^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} + \frac{c^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b} + \frac{1}{b^2 (e^{2I(bx+a)} - 1)^2} (x^3 d^3 b e^{3I(bx+a)} + 3cd^2 x^2 b e^{3I(bx+a)}$$

$$+ 3c^2 dx b e^{3I(bx+a)} + x^3 d^3 b e^{I(bx+a)} + c^3 b e^{3I(bx+a)} + 3cd^2 x^2 b e^{I(bx+a)} - 3Id^3 x^2 e^{3I(bx+a)} + 3c^2 dx b e^{I(bx+a)} - 6Icd^2 x e^{3I(bx+a)} + c^3 b e^{I(bx+a)}$$

$$- 3Ic^2 d e^{3I(bx+a)} + 3Id^3 x^2 e^{I(bx+a)} + 6Icd^2 x e^{I(bx+a)} + 3Ic^2 d e^{I(bx+a)})$$

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

$$\int (dx+c)^3 \cos(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 235 leaves, 14 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{3d^3 \cos(bx+a)}{4b^4} + \frac{3d(dx+c)^2 \cos(bx+a)}{8b^2} + \frac{d^3 \cos(3bx+3a)}{216b^4} - \frac{d(dx+c)^2 \cos(3bx+3a)}{48b^2} + \frac{3d^3 \cos(5bx+5a)}{5000b^4} \\ & - \frac{3d(dx+c)^2 \cos(5bx+5a)}{400b^2} - \frac{3d^2(dx+c) \sin(bx+a)}{4b^3} + \frac{(dx+c)^3 \sin(bx+a)}{8b} + \frac{d^2(dx+c) \sin(3bx+3a)}{72b^3} \\ & - \frac{(dx+c)^3 \sin(3bx+3a)}{48b} + \frac{3d^2(dx+c) \sin(5bx+5a)}{1000b^3} - \frac{(dx+c)^3 \sin(5bx+5a)}{80b} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 3, 1015 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{b^3} \left(d^3 \left(\frac{(bx+a)^3 (2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{3} + \frac{2(bx+a)^2 \cos(bx+a)}{5} - \frac{856 \cos(bx+a)}{1125} - \frac{4 \sin(bx+a)(bx+a)}{5} \right. \right. \right. \\ & + \frac{(bx+a)^2 \cos(bx+a)^3}{15} - \frac{2(bx+a)(2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{45} + \frac{22 \cos(bx+a)^3}{3375} \\ & - \frac{(bx+a)^3 \left(\frac{8}{3} + \cos(bx+a)^4 + \frac{4 \cos(bx+a)^2}{3} \right) \sin(bx+a)}{5} - \frac{3(bx+a)^2 \cos(bx+a)^5}{25} \\ & \left. \left. \left. + \frac{6(bx+a) \left(\frac{8}{3} + \cos(bx+a)^4 + \frac{4 \cos(bx+a)^2}{3} \right) \sin(bx+a)}{125} + \frac{6 \cos(bx+a)^5}{625} \right) \right) \right) \\ & - \frac{1}{b^3} \left(3ad^3 \left(\frac{(bx+a)^2 (2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{3} - \frac{4 \sin(bx+a)}{15} + \frac{4(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)}{15} + \frac{2(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^3}{45} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{2(2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{135} - \frac{(bx+a)^2 \left(\frac{8}{3} + \cos(bx+a)^4 + \frac{4 \cos(bx+a)^2}{3} \right) \sin(bx+a)}{5} - \frac{2(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^5}{25} \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{2 \left(\frac{8}{3} + \cos(bx+a)^4 + \frac{4 \cos(bx+a)^2}{3} \right) \sin(bx+a)}{125} \Bigg) + \frac{1}{b^2} \left(3cd^2 \left(\frac{(bx+a)^2 (2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{3} - \frac{4 \sin(bx+a)}{15} \right. \right. \\
& + \frac{4(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)}{15} + \frac{2(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^3}{45} - \frac{2(2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{135} \\
& - \frac{(bx+a)^2 \left(\frac{8}{3} + \cos(bx+a)^4 + \frac{4 \cos(bx+a)^2}{3} \right) \sin(bx+a)}{5} - \frac{2(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^5}{25} \\
& + \frac{2 \left(\frac{8}{3} + \cos(bx+a)^4 + \frac{4 \cos(bx+a)^2}{3} \right) \sin(bx+a)}{125} \Bigg) + \frac{1}{b^3} \left(3a^2d^3 \left(\frac{(bx+a) (2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{3} + \frac{\cos(bx+a)^3}{45} \right. \right. \\
& + \frac{2 \cos(bx+a)}{15} - \frac{(bx+a) \left(\frac{8}{3} + \cos(bx+a)^4 + \frac{4 \cos(bx+a)^2}{3} \right) \sin(bx+a)}{5} - \frac{\cos(bx+a)^5}{25} \Bigg) \\
& - \frac{1}{b^2} \left(6acd^2 \left(\frac{(bx+a) (2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{3} + \frac{\cos(bx+a)^3}{45} + \frac{2 \cos(bx+a)}{15} \right. \right. \\
& - \frac{(bx+a) \left(\frac{8}{3} + \cos(bx+a)^4 + \frac{4 \cos(bx+a)^2}{3} \right) \sin(bx+a)}{5} - \frac{\cos(bx+a)^5}{25} \Bigg) \\
& + \frac{1}{b} \left(3c^2d \left(\frac{(bx+a) (2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{3} + \frac{\cos(bx+a)^3}{45} + \frac{2 \cos(bx+a)}{15} \right. \right. \\
& - \frac{(bx+a) \left(\frac{8}{3} + \cos(bx+a)^4 + \frac{4 \cos(bx+a)^2}{3} \right) \sin(bx+a)}{5} - \frac{\cos(bx+a)^5}{25} \Bigg) \\
& - \frac{a^3d^3 \left(-\frac{\sin(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^4}{5} + \frac{(2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{15} \right)}{b^3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{3 a^2 c d^2 \left(-\frac{\sin(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^4}{5} + \frac{(2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{15} \right)}{b^2} \\
& - \frac{3 a c^2 d \left(-\frac{\sin(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^4}{5} + \frac{(2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{15} \right)}{b} + c^3 \left(-\frac{\sin(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^4}{5} \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{(2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{15} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx+c)^2 \cos(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)^2 dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 166 leaves, 11 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d(dx+c) \cos(bx+a)}{4b^2} - \frac{d(dx+c) \cos(3bx+3a)}{72b^2} - \frac{d(dx+c) \cos(5bx+5a)}{200b^2} - \frac{d^2 \sin(bx+a)}{4b^3} + \frac{(dx+c)^2 \sin(bx+a)}{8b} + \frac{d^2 \sin(3bx+3a)}{216b^3} \\
& - \frac{(dx+c)^2 \sin(3bx+3a)}{48b} + \frac{d^2 \sin(5bx+5a)}{1000b^3} - \frac{(dx+c)^2 \sin(5bx+5a)}{80b}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 483 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{b^2} \left(d^2 \left(\frac{(bx+a)^2 (2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{3} - \frac{4 \sin(bx+a)}{15} + \frac{4 (bx+a) \cos(bx+a)}{15} + \frac{2 (bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^3}{45} \right. \right. \right. \\
& - \frac{2 (2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{135} - \frac{(bx+a)^2 \left(\frac{8}{3} + \cos(bx+a)^4 + \frac{4 \cos(bx+a)^2}{3} \right) \sin(bx+a)}{5} - \frac{2 (bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^5}{25} \\
& \left. \left. \left. + \frac{2 \left(\frac{8}{3} + \cos(bx+a)^4 + \frac{4 \cos(bx+a)^2}{3} \right) \sin(bx+a)}{125} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{b^2} \left(2 a d^2 \left(\frac{(bx+a) (2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{3} + \frac{\cos(bx+a)^3}{45} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{2 \cos(bx+a)}{15} - \frac{(bx+a) \left(\frac{8}{3} + \cos(bx+a)^4 + \frac{4 \cos(bx+a)^2}{3} \right) \sin(bx+a)}{5} - \frac{\cos(bx+a)^5}{25} \right) \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{b} \left(2 c d \left(\frac{(bx+a) (2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{3} + \frac{\cos(bx+a)^3}{45} + \frac{2 \cos(bx+a)}{15} \right) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{(bx+a) \left(\frac{8}{3} + \cos(bx+a)^4 + \frac{4 \cos(bx+a)^2}{3} \right) \sin(bx+a) - \frac{\cos(bx+a)^5}{25}}{5} \Bigg) \\
& + \frac{a^2 d^2 \left(-\frac{\sin(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^4}{5} + \frac{(2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{15} \right)}{b^2} \\
& - \frac{2acd \left(-\frac{\sin(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^4}{5} + \frac{(2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{15} \right)}{b} + c^2 \left(-\frac{\sin(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^4}{5} \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{(2 + \cos(bx+a)^2) \sin(bx+a)}{15} \right) \Bigg)
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx+c)^4 \cos(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)^3 dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 213 leaves, 12 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{9d^4 \cos(2bx+2a)}{128b^5} + \frac{9d^2(dx+c)^2 \cos(2bx+2a)}{64b^3} - \frac{3(dx+c)^4 \cos(2bx+2a)}{64b} + \frac{d^4 \cos(6bx+6a)}{10368b^5} - \frac{d^2(dx+c)^2 \cos(6bx+6a)}{576b^3} \\
& + \frac{(dx+c)^4 \cos(6bx+6a)}{192b} - \frac{9d^3(dx+c) \sin(2bx+2a)}{64b^4} + \frac{3d(dx+c)^3 \sin(2bx+2a)}{32b^2} + \frac{d^3(dx+c) \sin(6bx+6a)}{1728b^4} \\
& - \frac{d(dx+c)^3 \sin(6bx+6a)}{288b^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 2060 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

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

$$\int (dx+c)^3 \cos(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)^3 dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 165 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{9d^2(dx+c) \cos(2bx+2a)}{128b^3} - \frac{3(dx+c)^3 \cos(2bx+2a)}{64b} - \frac{d^2(dx+c) \cos(6bx+6a)}{1152b^3} + \frac{(dx+c)^3 \cos(6bx+6a)}{192b} - \frac{9d^3 \sin(2bx+2a)}{256b^4} \\
& + \frac{9d(dx+c)^2 \sin(2bx+2a)}{128b^2} + \frac{d^3 \sin(6bx+6a)}{6912b^4} - \frac{d(dx+c)^2 \sin(6bx+6a)}{384b^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 1099 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{b^3} \left(d^3 \left(\frac{(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)^4}{4} - \frac{3(bx+a)^2 \left(-\frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right)}{4} - \frac{(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^4}{24} \right. \right. \right. \\
& - \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{96} - \frac{bx}{18} - \frac{a}{18} + \frac{(bx+a) \cos(bx+a)^2}{8} - \frac{\cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{16} + \frac{(bx+a)^3}{12} \\
& - \frac{(bx+a)^3 \sin(bx+a)^6}{6} + \frac{(bx+a)^2 \left(-\frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^5 + \frac{5 \sin(bx+a)^3}{4} + \frac{15 \sin(bx+a)}{8} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{6} + \frac{5bx}{16} + \frac{5a}{16} \right)}{2} \\
& \left. \left. \left. + \frac{(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^6}{36} + \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^5 + \frac{5 \sin(bx+a)^3}{4} + \frac{15 \sin(bx+a)}{8} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{216} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{b^3} \left(3ad^3 \left(\frac{(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a)^4}{4} \right. \right. \right. \\
& - \frac{(bx+a) \left(-\frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right)}{2} + \frac{(bx+a)^2}{24} - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^4}{72} - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^2}{24} \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a)^6}{6} + \frac{(bx+a) \left(-\frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^5 + \frac{5 \sin(bx+a)^3}{4} + \frac{15 \sin(bx+a)}{8} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{6} + \frac{5bx}{16} + \frac{5a}{16} \right)}{3} + \frac{\sin(bx+a)^6}{108} \right) \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{b^2} \left(3cd^2 \left(\frac{(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a)^4}{4} - \frac{(bx+a) \left(-\frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{4} + \frac{3bx}{8} + \frac{3a}{8} \right)}{2} + \frac{(bx+a)^2}{24} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^4}{72} - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^2}{24} - \frac{(bx+a)^2 \sin(bx+a)^6}{6} \right) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{(bx+a) \left(-\frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^5 + \frac{5 \sin(bx+a)^3}{4} + \frac{15 \sin(bx+a)}{8} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{6} + \frac{5bx}{16} + \frac{5a}{16} \right) + \frac{\sin(bx+a)^6}{108}}{3} \\
& + \frac{1}{b^3} \left(3a^2 d^3 \left(\frac{(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^4}{4} + \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{16} - \frac{bx}{24} - \frac{a}{24} - \frac{(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^6}{6} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^5 + \frac{5 \sin(bx+a)^3}{4} + \frac{15 \sin(bx+a)}{8} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{36} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{b^2} \left(6ac d^2 \left(\frac{(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^4}{4} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{16} - \frac{bx}{24} - \frac{a}{24} - \frac{(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^6}{6} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^5 + \frac{5 \sin(bx+a)^3}{4} + \frac{15 \sin(bx+a)}{8} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{36} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{b} \left(3c^2 d \left(\frac{(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^4}{4} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^3 + \frac{3 \sin(bx+a)}{2} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{16} - \frac{bx}{24} - \frac{a}{24} - \frac{(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^6}{6} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{\left(\sin(bx+a)^5 + \frac{5 \sin(bx+a)^3}{4} + \frac{15 \sin(bx+a)}{8} \right) \cos(bx+a)}{36} \right) \right) - \frac{a^3 d^3 \left(-\frac{\sin(bx+a)^2 \cos(bx+a)^4}{6} - \frac{\cos(bx+a)^4}{12} \right)}{b^3} \\
& + \frac{3a^2 c d^2 \left(-\frac{\sin(bx+a)^2 \cos(bx+a)^4}{6} - \frac{\cos(bx+a)^4}{12} \right)}{b^2} - \frac{3ac^2 d \left(-\frac{\sin(bx+a)^2 \cos(bx+a)^4}{6} - \frac{\cos(bx+a)^4}{12} \right)}{b} + c^3 \left(\right. \\
& \left. - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^2 \cos(bx+a)^4}{6} - \frac{\cos(bx+a)^4}{12} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx+c)^3 \cos(bx+a)^2 \cot(bx+a) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 215 leaves, 12 steps):

$$-\frac{3d^3x}{8b^3} + \frac{(dx+c)^3}{4b} - \frac{I(dx+c)^4}{4d} + \frac{(dx+c)^3 \ln(1-e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b} - \frac{3Id(dx+c)^2 \text{polylog}(2, e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2b^2} + \frac{3d^2(dx+c) \text{polylog}(3, e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2b^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{3 I d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(4, e^{2 I(b x+a)})}{4 b^4} + \frac{3 d^3 \cos(b x+a) \sin(b x+a)}{8 b^4} - \frac{3 d(d x+c)^2 \cos(b x+a) \sin(b x+a)}{4 b^2} + \frac{3 d^2(d x+c) \sin(b x+a)^2}{4 b^3} \\
& - \frac{(d x+c)^3 \sin(b x+a)^2}{2 b}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 1000 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{(4 d^3 x^3 b^3 + 6 I b^2 d^3 x^2 + 12 b^3 c d^2 x^2 + 12 I b^2 c d^2 x + 12 b^3 c^2 d x + 6 I c^2 d b^2 + 4 b^3 c^3 - 6 b d^3 x - 3 I d^3 - 6 c d^2 b) e^{2 I(b x+a)}}{32 b^4} \\
& + \frac{(4 d^3 x^3 b^3 - 6 I b^2 d^3 x^2 + 12 b^3 c d^2 x^2 - 12 I b^2 c d^2 x + 12 b^3 c^2 d x - 6 I c^2 d b^2 + 4 b^3 c^3 - 6 b d^3 x + 3 I d^3 - 6 c d^2 b) e^{-2 I(b x+a)}}{32 b^4} + I c^3 x \\
& + \frac{6 a c^2 d \ln(e^{I(b x+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{3 a c^2 d \ln(e^{I(b x+a)} - 1)}{b^2} - \frac{6 a^2 c d^2 \ln(e^{I(b x+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{3 a^2 c d^2 \ln(e^{I(b x+a)} - 1)}{b^3} - \frac{I d^3 x^4}{4} - \frac{2 c^3 \ln(e^{I(b x+a)})}{b} \\
& + \frac{c^3 \ln(e^{I(b x+a)} - 1)}{b} + \frac{c^3 \ln(e^{I(b x+a)} + 1)}{b} - I c d^2 x^3 - \frac{3 I c^2 d x^2}{2} + \frac{3 \ln(1 - e^{I(b x+a)}) c^2 d x}{b} + \frac{3 \ln(1 - e^{I(b x+a)}) a c^2 d}{b^2} + \frac{d^3 \ln(e^{I(b x+a)} + 1) x^3}{b} \\
& + \frac{d^3 \ln(1 - e^{I(b x+a)}) x^3}{b} + \frac{d^3 \ln(1 - e^{I(b x+a)}) a^3}{b^4} + \frac{3 \ln(e^{I(b x+a)} + 1) c^2 d x}{b} + \frac{3 \ln(1 - e^{I(b x+a)}) c d^2 x^2}{b} + \frac{3 \ln(e^{I(b x+a)} + 1) c d^2 x^2}{b} \\
& - \frac{3 \ln(1 - e^{I(b x+a)}) a^2 c d^2}{b^3} + \frac{6 I d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(4, e^{I(b x+a)})}{b^4} + \frac{2 a^3 d^3 \ln(e^{I(b x+a)})}{b^4} - \frac{a^3 d^3 \ln(e^{I(b x+a)} - 1)}{b^4} - \frac{3 I a^4 d^3}{2 b^4} + \frac{6 I d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -e^{I(b x+a)})}{b^4} \\
& - \frac{3 I c^2 d \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(b x+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{3 I c^2 d \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(b x+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{3 I c^2 d a^2}{b^2} - \frac{3 I d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(b x+a)}) x^2}{b^2} - \frac{3 I d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(b x+a)}) x^2}{b^2} \\
& + \frac{4 I c d^2 a^3}{b^3} - \frac{2 I d^3 a^3 x}{b^3} - \frac{6 I c d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(b x+a)}) x}{b^2} + \frac{6 I c d^2 a^2 x}{b^2} - \frac{6 I c d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(b x+a)}) x}{b^2} - \frac{6 I c^2 d a x}{b} \\
& + \frac{6 d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{I(b x+a)}) x}{b^3} + \frac{6 d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{I(b x+a)}) x}{b^3} + \frac{6 c d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{I(b x+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{6 c d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{I(b x+a)})}{b^3}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (d x+c) \cos(b x+a)^2 \cot(b x+a) d x$$

Optimal(type 4, 98 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\frac{d x}{4 b} - \frac{I(d x+c)^2}{2 d} + \frac{(d x+c) \ln(1 - e^{2 I(b x+a)})}{b} - \frac{I d \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{2 I(b x+a)})}{2 b^2} - \frac{d \cos(b x+a) \sin(b x+a)}{4 b^2} - \frac{(d x+c) \sin(b x+a)^2}{2 b}$$

Result(type 4, 270 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{I d x^2}{2} - \frac{2 I d a x}{b} + \frac{(2 b d x + I d + 2 c b) e^{2 I(b x+a)}}{16 b^2} + \frac{(2 b d x - I d + 2 c b) e^{-2 I(b x+a)}}{16 b^2} - \frac{2 c \ln(e^{I(b x+a)})}{b} + \frac{c \ln(e^{I(b x+a)} - 1)}{b} + \frac{c \ln(e^{I(b x+a)} + 1)}{b} \\
& - \frac{I d \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(b x+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{I d a^2}{b^2} - \frac{I d \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(b x+a)})}{b^2} + \frac{d \ln(1 - e^{I(b x+a)}) x}{b} + \frac{d \ln(1 - e^{I(b x+a)}) a}{b^2} + I c x + \frac{d \ln(e^{I(b x+a)} + 1) x}{b}
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{2ad \ln(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{ad \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - 1)}{b^2}$$

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

$$\int (dx+c)^2 \sec(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 169 leaves, 11 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{2I(dx+c)^2 \arctan(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b} - \frac{2d(dx+c) \cos(bx+a)}{b^2} + \frac{2Id(dx+c) \operatorname{polylog}(2, -Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{2Id(dx+c) \operatorname{polylog}(2, Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} \\ & - \frac{2d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{2d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{2d^2 \sin(bx+a)}{b^3} - \frac{(dx+c)^2 \sin(bx+a)}{b} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 511 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2Icd \operatorname{polylog}(2, -Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} + \frac{2Id^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -Ie^{I(bx+a)})x}{b^2} - \frac{a^2 d^2 \ln(1 - Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{2cd \ln(1 - Ie^{I(bx+a)})a}{b^2} + \frac{a^2 d^2 \ln(1 + Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} \\ & + \frac{d^2 \ln(1 - Ie^{I(bx+a)})x^2}{b} - \frac{2d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{2cd \ln(1 + Ie^{I(bx+a)})a}{b^2} + \frac{4Iacd \arctan(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{2Id^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, Ie^{I(bx+a)})x}{b^2} \\ & - \frac{2cd \ln(1 + Ie^{I(bx+a)})x}{b} - \frac{2Icd \operatorname{polylog}(2, Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{2Ia^2 d^2 \arctan(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{2Ic^2 \arctan(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b} + \frac{2d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} \\ & + \frac{2cd \ln(1 - Ie^{I(bx+a)})x}{b} - \frac{I(d^2 x^2 b^2 + 2b^2 c dx + b^2 c^2 - 2Ib d^2 x - 2d^2 - 2Ibcd) e^{-I(bx+a)}}{2b^3} - \frac{d^2 \ln(1 + Ie^{I(bx+a)})x^2}{b} \\ & + \frac{I(d^2 x^2 b^2 + 2b^2 c dx + b^2 c^2 + 2Ib d^2 x - 2d^2 + 2Ibcd) e^{I(bx+a)}}{2b^3} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx+c)^4 \csc(bx+a) \sec(bx+a) dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 221 leaves, 12 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{2(dx+c)^4 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b} + \frac{2Id(dx+c)^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{2Id(dx+c)^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^2} \\ & - \frac{3d^2(dx+c)^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{3d^2(dx+c)^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{3Id^3(dx+c) \operatorname{polylog}(4, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^4} \\ & + \frac{3Id^3(dx+c) \operatorname{polylog}(4, e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^4} + \frac{3d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(5, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2b^5} - \frac{3d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(5, e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2b^5} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 1241 leaves):

$$\frac{4c^3 d \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)})x}{b} + \frac{6a^2 c^2 d^2 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - 1)}{b^3} - \frac{4ac^3 d \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - 1)}{b^2} - \frac{4a^3 c d^3 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - 1)}{b^4} + \frac{d^4 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1)x^4}{b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{d^4 \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1) x^4}{b} + \frac{d^4 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) x^4}{b} - \frac{4 c d^3 \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1) x^3}{b} + \frac{4 c d^3 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) x^3}{b} + \frac{4 c d^3 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) x^3}{b} \\
& + \frac{4 c d^3 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) a^3}{b^4} + \frac{3 d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(5, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2 b^5} - \frac{3 I c d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^4} + \frac{24 I c d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} \\
& - \frac{4 I d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)}) x^3}{b^2} - \frac{4 I d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)}) x^3}{b^2} - \frac{4 I c^3 d \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} + \frac{2 I c^3 d \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^2} \\
& - \frac{4 I c^3 d \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} + \frac{24 I d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^4} + \frac{24 I d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(4, e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^4} + \frac{2 I d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{2I(bx+a)}) x^3}{b^2} \\
& - \frac{3 I d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -e^{2I(bx+a)}) x}{b^4} + \frac{24 I c d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(4, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} + \frac{6 I c^2 d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{2I(bx+a)}) x}{b^2} - \frac{12 I c^2 d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^2} \\
& + \frac{6 I c d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{2I(bx+a)}) x^2}{b^2} - \frac{12 I c d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)}) x^2}{b^2} - \frac{12 I c d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)}) x^2}{b^2} - \frac{12 I c^2 d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^2} \\
& - \frac{d^4 a^4 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^5} + \frac{12 d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{I(bx+a)}) x^2}{b^3} + \frac{12 d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{I(bx+a)}) x^2}{b^3} - \frac{3 d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{2I(bx+a)}) x^2}{b^3} + \frac{d^4 d^4 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - 1)}{b^5} \\
& + \frac{12 c^2 d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{3 c^2 d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{12 c^2 d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{24 d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(5, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^5} \\
& - \frac{24 d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(5, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^5} - \frac{c^4 \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1)}{b} + \frac{c^4 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - 1)}{b} + \frac{c^4 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1)}{b} + \frac{4 c^3 d \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) a}{b^2} \\
& + \frac{6 c^2 d^2 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) x^2}{b} - \frac{6 c d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{2I(bx+a)}) x}{b^3} + \frac{4 c^3 d \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) x}{b} - \frac{6 c^2 d^2 a^2 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} \\
& + \frac{24 c d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^3} + \frac{6 c^2 d^2 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) x^2}{b} - \frac{6 c^2 d^2 \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1) x^2}{b} - \frac{4 c^3 d \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1) x}{b} \\
& + \frac{24 c d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^3}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx + c)^2 \csc(bx + a) \sec(bx + a) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 111 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{2 (dx + c)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b} + \frac{I d (dx + c) \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{I d (dx + c) \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2 b^3} \\
& + \frac{d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2 b^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 468 leaves):

$$- \frac{d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2 b^3} + \frac{2 c d \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) x}{b} + \frac{2 c d \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b} + \frac{2 c d \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) a}{b^2} + \frac{I d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{2I(bx+a)}) x}{b^2}$$

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

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

$$\int (dx + c) \csc(bx + a) \sec(bx + a) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 59 leaves, 6 steps):

$$- \frac{2(dx + c) \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{2 I(bx+a)})}{b} + \frac{I d \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{2 I(bx+a)})}{2 b^2} - \frac{I d \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{2 I(bx+a)})}{2 b^2}$$

Result (type 4, 207 leaves):

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

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

$$\int (dx + c)^2 \csc(bx + a)^3 \sec(bx + a) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 181 leaves, 17 steps):

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

Result (type 4, 631 leaves):

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

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{d^2 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) x^2}{b} - \frac{2cd \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1) x}{b} - \frac{2acd \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - 1)}{b^2} + \frac{Icd \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^2} + \frac{Id^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{2I(bx+a)}) x}{b^2} \\
& + \frac{2(bd^2 x^2 e^{2I(bx+a)} + 2bcdx e^{2I(bx+a)} + bc^2 e^{2I(bx+a)} - Id^2 x e^{2I(bx+a)} - Icd e^{2I(bx+a)} + Id^2 x + Icd)}{b^2 (e^{2I(bx+a)} - 1)^2} - \frac{c^2 \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1)}{b} \\
& + \frac{c^2 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - 1)}{b} + \frac{c^2 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1)}{b} - \frac{2Icd \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{2Id^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^2}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx + c) \csc(bx + a)^3 \sec(bx + a) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 123 leaves, 11 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{dx}{2b} - \frac{2dx \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b} - \frac{d \cot(bx + a)}{2b^2} - \frac{(dx + c) \cot(bx + a)^2}{2b} - \frac{dx \ln(\tan(bx + a))}{b} + \frac{(dx + c) \ln(\tan(bx + a))}{b} \\
& + \frac{Id \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2b^2} - \frac{Id \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2b^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 269 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{2e^{2I(bx+a)} b dx - Id e^{2I(bx+a)} + 2e^{2I(bx+a)} bc + Id}{b^2 (e^{2I(bx+a)} - 1)^2} - \frac{c \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1)}{b} + \frac{c \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - 1)}{b} + \frac{c \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1)}{b} + \frac{d \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b} \\
& + \frac{d \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)}) a}{b^2} - \frac{Id \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{d \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1) x}{b} + \frac{Id \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2b^2} + \frac{d \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1) x}{b} \\
& - \frac{Id \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{ad \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - 1)}{b^2}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx + c)^4 \sec(bx + a) \tan(bx + a) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 202 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{8Id(dx + c)^3 \operatorname{arctan}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{12Id^2(dx + c)^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{12Id^2(dx + c)^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} \\
& + \frac{24d^3(dx + c) \operatorname{polylog}(3, -Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} - \frac{24d^3(dx + c) \operatorname{polylog}(3, Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} + \frac{24Id^4 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^5} - \frac{24Id^4 \operatorname{polylog}(4, Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^5} \\
& + \frac{(dx + c)^4 \sec(bx + a)}{b}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 766 leaves):

$$- \frac{24Id^4 \operatorname{polylog}(4, Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^5} - \frac{24Id^3 c \operatorname{polylog}(2, -Ie^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^3} + \frac{24Id^3 c \operatorname{polylog}(2, Ie^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^3} + \frac{24Id^3 a^2 c \operatorname{arctan}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{24 I d^2 a c^2 \arctan(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{24 I d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^5} + \frac{2 e^{I(bx+a)} (d^4 x^4 + 4 c d^3 x^3 + 6 c^2 d^2 x^2 + 4 c^3 d x + c^4)}{(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1) b} \\
& - \frac{24 d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(3, I e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^4} - \frac{4 d^4 a^3 \ln(1 - I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^5} + \frac{24 d^3 c \operatorname{polylog}(3, -I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} + \frac{24 d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -I e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^4} \\
& + \frac{4 d^4 a^3 \ln(1 + I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^5} + \frac{4 d^4 \ln(1 + I e^{I(bx+a)}) x^3}{b^2} - \frac{4 d^4 \ln(1 - I e^{I(bx+a)}) x^3}{b^2} - \frac{24 d^3 c \operatorname{polylog}(3, I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} + \frac{12 d^2 c^2 \ln(1 + I e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^2} \\
& + \frac{12 d^2 c^2 \ln(1 + I e^{I(bx+a)}) a}{b^3} - \frac{12 d^2 c^2 \ln(1 - I e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^2} - \frac{12 d^2 c^2 \ln(1 - I e^{I(bx+a)}) a}{b^3} - \frac{12 d^3 a^2 c \ln(1 + I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} \\
& + \frac{12 d^3 a^2 c \ln(1 - I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} + \frac{12 d^3 c \ln(1 + I e^{I(bx+a)}) x^2}{b^2} - \frac{12 d^3 c \ln(1 - I e^{I(bx+a)}) x^2}{b^2} - \frac{12 I d^2 c^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} \\
& + \frac{12 I d^2 c^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{8 I d c^3 \arctan(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{8 I d^4 a^3 \arctan(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^5} - \frac{12 I d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -I e^{I(bx+a)}) x^2}{b^3} \\
& + \frac{12 I d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(2, I e^{I(bx+a)}) x^2}{b^3}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx + c)^3 \csc(bx + a) \sec(bx + a)^2 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 308 leaves, 23 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{6 I d (dx + c)^2 \arctan(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{2 (dx + c)^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b} + \frac{3 I d (dx + c)^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{6 I d^2 (dx + c) \operatorname{polylog}(2, -I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} \\
& + \frac{6 I d^2 (dx + c) \operatorname{polylog}(2, I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{3 I d (dx + c)^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{6 d^2 (dx + c) \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{6 d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} \\
& - \frac{6 d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(3, I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} + \frac{6 d^2 (dx + c) \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{6 I d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} + \frac{6 I d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(4, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} \\
& + \frac{(dx + c)^3 \sec(bx + a)}{b}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 1151 leaves):

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

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

Problem 80: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (dx + c)^2 \sec(bx + a) \tan(bx + a)^2 dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 174 leaves, 17 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{I(dx + c)^2 \arctan(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b} + \frac{d^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(\sin(bx + a))}{b^3} - \frac{I d(dx + c) \operatorname{polylog}(2, -I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} + \frac{I d(dx + c) \operatorname{polylog}(2, I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} \\
& + \frac{d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{d(dx + c) \sec(bx + a)}{b^2} + \frac{(dx + c)^2 \sec(bx + a) \tan(bx + a)}{2b}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 583 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{I c d \operatorname{polylog}(2, -I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{d^2 \ln(1 - I e^{I(bx+a)}) x^2}{2b} - \frac{a^2 d^2 \ln(1 + I e^{I(bx+a)})}{2b^3} + \frac{d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{a^2 d^2 \ln(1 - I e^{I(bx+a)})}{2b^3} \\
& - \frac{2 I d^2 \arctan(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{I d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -I e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^2} - \frac{2 I a c d \arctan(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} + \frac{I d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, I e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^2} + \frac{I c d \operatorname{polylog}(2, I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} \\
& - \frac{c d \ln(1 - I e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b} - \frac{1}{(e^{2 I(bx+a)} + 1)^2 b^2} (I(x^2 d^2 b e^{3 I(bx+a)} + 2 c d x b e^{3 I(bx+a)} + c^2 b e^{3 I(bx+a)} - x^2 d^2 b e^{I(bx+a)} - 2 c d x b e^{I(bx+a)} \\
& - 2 I d^2 x e^{3 I(bx+a)} - c^2 b e^{I(bx+a)} - 2 I c d e^{3 I(bx+a)} - 2 I d^2 x e^{I(bx+a)} - 2 I c d e^{I(bx+a)})) + \frac{I c^2 \arctan(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b} + \frac{I a^2 d^2 \arctan(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} \\
& + \frac{c d \ln(1 + I e^{I(bx+a)}) a}{b^2} - \frac{c d \ln(1 - I e^{I(bx+a)}) a}{b^2} + \frac{d^2 \ln(1 + I e^{I(bx+a)}) x^2}{2b} - \frac{d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, I e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{c d \ln(1 + I e^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx + c)^2 \csc(bx + a) \sec(bx + a)^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 181 leaves, 17 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{cdx}{b} + \frac{d^2 x^2}{2b} - \frac{2(dx+c)^2 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b} - \frac{d^2 \ln(\cos(bx+a))}{b^3} + \frac{Id(dx+c) \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{Id(dx+c) \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^2} \\ & - \frac{d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2b^3} + \frac{d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2b^3} - \frac{d(dx+c) \tan(bx+a)}{b^2} + \frac{(dx+c)^2 \tan(bx+a)^2}{2b} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 613 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2b^3} + \frac{2cd \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1)x}{b} + \frac{2cd \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)})x}{b} + \frac{2cd \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)})a}{b^2} - \frac{2Id^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})x}{b^2} \\ & - \frac{2Icd \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{d^2 \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1)}{b^3} + \frac{a^2 d^2 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - 1)}{b^3} - \frac{d^2 \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1)x^2}{b} + \frac{2d^2 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} \\ & + \frac{2d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{2d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{d^2 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)})x^2}{b} - \frac{d^2 \ln(1 - e^{I(bx+a)})a^2}{b^3} + \frac{d^2 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1)x^2}{b} \\ & - \frac{2cd \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1)x}{b} - \frac{2acd \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - 1)}{b^2} + \frac{Icd \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^2} + \frac{Id^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{2I(bx+a)})x}{b^2} - \frac{c^2 \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1)}{b} \\ & + \frac{c^2 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} - 1)}{b} + \frac{c^2 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)} + 1)}{b} \\ & + \frac{2(bd^2 x^2 e^{2I(bx+a)} + 2bcdx e^{2I(bx+a)} + bc^2 e^{2I(bx+a)} - Id^2 x e^{2I(bx+a)} - Icd e^{2I(bx+a)} - Id^2 x - Icd)}{(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1)^2 b^2} - \frac{2Icd \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} \\ & - \frac{2Id^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I(bx+a)})x}{b^2} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 86: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x \sin(bx + a) \sqrt{\cos(bx + a)} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 76 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{2x \cos(bx+a)^3}{3b} + \frac{4 \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right), \sqrt{2}\right)}{9 \cos\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) b^2} + \frac{4 \sin(bx+a) \sqrt{\cos(bx+a)}}{9b^2}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int x \sin(bx + a) \sqrt{\cos(bx + a)} dx$$

Problem 87: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x \sin(bx + a)}{\cos(bx + a)^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 57 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-\frac{4 \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right), \sqrt{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) b^2} + \frac{2x}{b \sqrt{\cos(bx + a)}}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x \sin(bx + a)}{\cos(bx + a)^{3/2}} dx$$

Problem 88: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x \sin(bx + a)}{\cos(bx + a)^{5/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 76 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2x}{3b \cos(bx + a)^{3/2}} + \frac{4 \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\sin\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right), \sqrt{2}\right)}{3 \cos\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) b^2} - \frac{4 \sin(bx + a)}{3 b^2 \sqrt{\cos(bx + a)}}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x \sin(bx + a)}{\cos(bx + a)^{5/2}} dx$$

Problem 89: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x \sin(bx + a)}{\cos(bx + a)^{9/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 95 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{2x}{7b \cos(bx + a)^{7/2}} + \frac{12 \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\sin\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right), \sqrt{2}\right)}{35 \cos\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) b^2} - \frac{4 \sin(bx + a)}{35 b^2 \cos(bx + a)^{5/2}} - \frac{12 \sin(bx + a)}{35 b^2 \sqrt{\cos(bx + a)}}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x \sin(bx + a)}{\cos(bx + a)^{9/2}} dx$$

Problem 90: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x \sec(bx + a)^{7/2} \sin(bx + a) \, dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 92 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{2x \sec(bx + a)^{5/2}}{5b} - \frac{4 \sec(bx + a)^{3/2} \sin(bx + a)}{15b^2} - \frac{4 \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right), \sqrt{2}\right) \sqrt{\cos(bx + a)} \sqrt{\sec(bx + a)}}{15 \cos\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) b^2}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int x \sec(bx + a)^{7/2} \sin(bx + a) \, dx$$

Problem 91: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x \sec(bx + a)^{3/2} \sin(bx + a) \, dx$$

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

$$\frac{2x \sqrt{\sec(bx + a)}}{b} - \frac{4 \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right), \sqrt{2}\right) \sqrt{\cos(bx + a)} \sqrt{\sec(bx + a)}}{\cos\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) b^2}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int x \sec(bx + a)^{3/2} \sin(bx + a) \, dx$$

Problem 92: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x \sin(bx + a)}{\sec(bx + a)^{5/2}} \, dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 111 leaves, 5 steps):

$$-\frac{2x}{7b \sec(bx + a)^{7/2}} + \frac{4 \sin(bx + a)}{49b^2 \sec(bx + a)^{5/2}} + \frac{20 \sin(bx + a)}{147b^2 \sqrt{\sec(bx + a)}} + \frac{20 \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right), \sqrt{2}\right) \sqrt{\cos(bx + a)} \sqrt{\sec(bx + a)}}{147 \cos\left(\frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) b^2}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x \sin(bx + a)}{\sec(bx + a)^{5/2}} \, dx$$

Problem 93: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x \cos(bx + a) \sin(bx + a)^3 / 2 \, dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 85 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{12 \sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{bx}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{bx}{2}\right), \sqrt{2}\right)}{25 \sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{bx}{2}\right) b^2} + \frac{4 \cos(bx + a) \sin(bx + a)^3 / 2}{25 b^2} + \frac{2x \sin(bx + a)^5 / 2}{5b}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int x \cos(bx + a) \sin(bx + a)^3 / 2 \, dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{x \cos(bx + a)}{\sqrt{\sin(bx + a)}} \, dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 66 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{4 \sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{bx}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{bx}{2}\right), \sqrt{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{bx}{2}\right) b^2} + \frac{2x \sqrt{\sin(bx + a)}}{b}$$

Result(type 4, 307 leaves):

$$\frac{-\frac{I(bx+2I)\left((e^{I(bx+a)})^2-1\right)\sqrt{2}}{b^2 \sqrt{\frac{-I\left((e^{I(bx+a)})^2-1\right)}{e^{I(bx+a)}}} e^{I(bx+a)}} - \frac{1}{b^2 \sqrt{\frac{-I\left((e^{I(bx+a)})^2-1\right)}{e^{I(bx+a)}}} e^{I(bx+a)}} \left(2 \left(\frac{2I\left(1-I\left(e^{I(bx+a)}\right)^2\right)}{\sqrt{e^{I(bx+a)}\left(1-I\left(e^{I(bx+a)}\right)^2\right)}} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{\sqrt{e^{I(bx+a)}+1} \sqrt{-2e^{I(bx+a)}+2} \sqrt{-e^{I(bx+a)}} \left(-2 \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\sqrt{e^{I(bx+a)}+1}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sqrt{e^{I(bx+a)}+1}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \right) \right)}{\sqrt{-I\left(e^{I(bx+a)}\right)^3+Ie^{I(bx+a)}}} \right)}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{-I\left((e^{I(bx+a)})^2-1\right)} e^{I(bx+a)}} \right)$$

Problem 95: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x \cos(bx + a)}{\sin(bx + a)^3 / 2} \, dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 66 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{4 \sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{bx}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{bx}{2}\right), \sqrt{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{bx}{2}\right) b^2} - \frac{2x}{b \sqrt{\sin(bx+a)}}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x \cos(bx+a)}{\sin(bx+a)^{3/2}} dx$$

Problem 96: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x \cos(bx+a)}{\sin(bx+a)^{5/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 85 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{4 \sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{bx}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{bx}{2}\right), \sqrt{2}\right)}{3 \sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{bx}{2}\right) b^2} - \frac{2x}{3 b \sin(bx+a)^{3/2}} - \frac{4 \cos(bx+a)}{3 b^2 \sqrt{\sin(bx+a)}}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x \cos(bx+a)}{\sin(bx+a)^{5/2}} dx$$

Problem 97: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x \cos(bx+a) \csc(bx+a)^{5/2} dx$$

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

$$-\frac{2x \csc(bx+a)^{3/2}}{3b} - \frac{4 \cos(bx+a) \sqrt{\csc(bx+a)}}{3b^2} + \frac{4 \sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{bx}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{bx}{2}\right), \sqrt{2}\right) \sqrt{\csc(bx+a)} \sqrt{\sin(bx+a)}}{3 \sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{bx}{2}\right) b^2}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int x \cos(bx+a) \csc(bx+a)^{5/2} dx$$

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

$$\int (dx+c)^3 \csc(bx+a) \sin(3bx+3a) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 157 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{3cd^2x}{2b^2} - \frac{3d^3x^2}{4b^2} + \frac{(dx+c)^4}{4d} - \frac{9d^3\cos(bx+a)^2}{8b^4} + \frac{9d(dx+c)^2\cos(bx+a)^2}{4b^2} - \frac{3d^2(dx+c)\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{b^3} \\ & + \frac{2(dx+c)^3\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{b} + \frac{3d^3\sin(bx+a)^2}{8b^4} - \frac{3d(dx+c)^2\sin(bx+a)^2}{4b^2} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 3, 579 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -c^3x - \frac{d^3x^4}{4} + \frac{4c^3\left(\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)}{b} - \frac{3c^2dx^2}{2} - cd^2x^3 + \frac{1}{b^4}\left(4d^3\left((bx+a)^3\left(\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)\right.\right. \\ & + \frac{3(bx+a)^2\cos(bx+a)^2}{4} - \frac{3(bx+a)\left(\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{3(bx+a)^2}{8} + \frac{3\sin(bx+a)^2}{8} - \frac{3(bx+a)^4}{8} \\ & \left.\left. - 3a\left((bx+a)^2\left(\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + \frac{(bx+a)\cos(bx+a)^2}{2} - \frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{4} - \frac{bx}{4} - \frac{a}{4} - \frac{(bx+a)^3}{3}\right)\right.\right. \\ & \left.\left. + 3a^2\left((bx+a)\left(\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) - \frac{(bx+a)^2}{4} - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^2}{4}\right) - a^3\left(\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)\right)\right) \\ & + \frac{12c^2d\left((bx+a)\left(\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) - \frac{(bx+a)^2}{4} - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^2}{4} - a\left(\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right)\right)}{b^2} \\ & + \frac{1}{b^3}\left(12cd^2\left((bx+a)^2\left(\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) + \frac{(bx+a)\cos(bx+a)^2}{2} - \frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{4} - \frac{bx}{4} - \frac{a}{4}\right.\right. \\ & \left.\left. - \frac{(bx+a)^3}{3} - 2a\left((bx+a)\left(\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\right) - \frac{(bx+a)^2}{4} - \frac{\sin(bx+a)^2}{4}\right) + a^2\left(\frac{\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{2} + \frac{bx}{2}\right.\right.\right. \\ & \left.\left.\left. + \frac{a}{2}\right)\right)\right) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx+c)^4 \sec(bx+a) \sin(3bx+3a) dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 282 leaves, 20 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{6cd^3x}{b^3} + \frac{3d^4x^2}{b^3} - \frac{(dx+c)^4}{b} - \frac{I(dx+c)^5}{5d} + \frac{(dx+c)^4 \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1)}{b} - \frac{2Id(dx+c)^3 \text{polylog}(2, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^2} \\ & + \frac{3d^2(dx+c)^2 \text{polylog}(3, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{3Id^3(dx+c) \text{polylog}(4, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b^4} - \frac{3d^4 \text{polylog}(5, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2b^5} \\ & - \frac{6d^3(dx+c)\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{b^4} + \frac{4d(dx+c)^3\cos(bx+a)\sin(bx+a)}{b^2} + \frac{3d^4\sin(bx+a)^2}{b^5} - \frac{6d^2(dx+c)^2\sin(bx+a)^2}{b^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{2(dx+c)^4 \sin(bx+a)^2}{b}$$

Result (type 4, 955 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d^4 \ln(e^{21(bx+a)} + 1) x^4}{b} + \frac{4c d^3 \ln(e^{21(bx+a)} + 1) x^3}{b} - \frac{3d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(5, -e^{21(bx+a)})}{2b^5} - Ic d^3 x^4 - 2Ic^2 d^2 x^3 - 2Ic^3 d x^2 - \frac{Id^4 x^5}{5} + \frac{8a^3 c d^3 \ln(e^{1(bx+a)})}{b^4} \\ & - \frac{12a^2 c^2 d^2 \ln(e^{1(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{8a c^3 d \ln(e^{1(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{4Ic^3 d a^2}{b^2} - \frac{6Ia^4 c d^3}{b^4} + \frac{8Ic^2 d^2 a^3}{b^3} + \frac{2Ia^4 d^4 x}{b^4} + \frac{3Ic d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -e^{21(bx+a)})}{b^4} \\ & - \frac{2Ic^3 d \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{21(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{2Id^4 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{21(bx+a)}) x^3}{b^2} + \frac{3Id^4 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -e^{21(bx+a)}) x}{b^4} - \frac{6Ic^2 d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{21(bx+a)}) x}{b^2} \\ & - \frac{6Ic d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{21(bx+a)}) x^2}{b^2} - \frac{8Ic^3 d a x}{b} + \frac{12Ic^2 d^2 a^2 x}{b^2} - \frac{8Ic d^3 a^3 x}{b^3} + \frac{3d^4 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{21(bx+a)}) x^2}{b^3} + \frac{3c^2 d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{21(bx+a)})}{b^3} \\ & + Ic^4 x + \frac{c^4 \ln(e^{21(bx+a)} + 1)}{b} - \frac{2a^4 d^4 \ln(e^{1(bx+a)})}{b^5} + \frac{8Id^4 a^5}{5b^5} - \frac{1}{4b^5} ((2b^4 d^4 x^4 + 4Ib^3 d^4 x^3 + 8b^4 c d^3 x^3 + 12Ib^3 c d^3 x^2 + 12b^4 c^2 d^2 x^2 \\ & + 12Ib^3 c^2 d^2 x + 8b^4 c^3 d x + 4Ib^3 c^3 d + 2b^4 c^4 - 6b^2 d^4 x^2 - 6Ib d^4 x - 12b^2 c d^3 x - 6Ib c d^3 - 6c^2 d^2 b^2 + 3d^4) e^{21(bx+a)}) - \frac{1}{4b^5} ((2b^4 d^4 x^4 \\ & - 4Ib^3 d^4 x^3 + 8b^4 c d^3 x^3 - 12Ib^3 c d^3 x^2 + 12b^4 c^2 d^2 x^2 - 12Ib^3 c^2 d^2 x + 8b^4 c^3 d x - 4Ib^3 c^3 d + 2b^4 c^4 - 6b^2 d^4 x^2 + 6Ib d^4 x - 12b^2 c d^3 x + 6Ib c d^3 \\ & - 6c^2 d^2 b^2 + 3d^4) e^{-21(bx+a)}) + \frac{6c d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{21(bx+a)}) x}{b^3} + \frac{6c^2 d^2 \ln(e^{21(bx+a)} + 1) x^2}{b} + \frac{4c^3 d \ln(e^{21(bx+a)} + 1) x}{b} - \frac{2c^4 \ln(e^{1(bx+a)})}{b} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (dx+c)^3 \sec(bx+a) \sin(3bx+3a) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 219 leaves, 19 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3d^3 x}{2b^3} - \frac{(dx+c)^3}{b} - \frac{I(dx+c)^4}{4d} + \frac{(dx+c)^3 \ln(e^{21(bx+a)} + 1)}{b} - \frac{3Id(dx+c)^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{21(bx+a)})}{2b^2} + \frac{3d^2(dx+c) \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{21(bx+a)})}{2b^3} \\ & + \frac{3Id^3 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -e^{21(bx+a)})}{4b^4} - \frac{3d^3 \cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{2b^4} + \frac{3d(dx+c)^2 \cos(bx+a) \sin(bx+a)}{b^2} - \frac{3d^2(dx+c) \sin(bx+a)^2}{b^3} \\ & + \frac{2(dx+c)^3 \sin(bx+a)^2}{b} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 638 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{(4d^3 x^3 b^3 + 6Ib^2 d^3 x^2 + 12b^3 c d^2 x^2 + 12Ib^2 c d^2 x + 12b^3 c^2 dx + 6Ic^2 d b^2 + 4b^3 c^3 - 6b d^3 x - 3Id^3 - 6c d^2 b) e^{21(bx+a)}}{8b^4} \\ & - \frac{(4d^3 x^3 b^3 - 6Ib^2 d^3 x^2 + 12b^3 c d^2 x^2 - 12Ib^2 c d^2 x + 12b^3 c^2 dx - 6Ic^2 d b^2 + 4b^3 c^3 - 6b d^3 x + 3Id^3 - 6c d^2 b) e^{-21(bx+a)}}{8b^4} + Ic^3 x \\ & + \frac{6a c^2 d \ln(e^{1(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{6a^2 c d^2 \ln(e^{1(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{Id^3 x^4}{4} - \frac{2c^3 \ln(e^{1(bx+a)})}{b} - Ic d^2 x^3 - \frac{3Ic^2 d x^2}{2} - \frac{3Ic d^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{21(bx+a)}) x}{b^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{d^3 \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1) x^3}{b} + \frac{2a^3 d^3 \ln(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^4} - \frac{3Ia^4 d^3}{2b^4} - \frac{3Ic^2 da^2}{b^2} + \frac{4Icd^2 a^3}{b^3} - \frac{2Id^3 a^3 x}{b^3} + \frac{6Icd^2 a^2 x}{b^2} - \frac{6Ic^2 da x}{b} \\
& + \frac{3d^3 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{2I(bx+a)}) x}{2b^3} + \frac{3cd^2 \operatorname{polylog}(3, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2b^3} + \frac{3Id^3 \operatorname{polylog}(4, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{4b^4} + \frac{c^3 \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1)}{b} \\
& + \frac{3cd^2 \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1) x^2}{b} + \frac{3c^2 d \ln(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1) x}{b} - \frac{3Ic^2 d \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{2I(bx+a)})}{2b^2} - \frac{3Id^3 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{2I(bx+a)}) x^2}{2b^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 106: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (dx + c)^2 \sec(bx + a)^2 \sin(3bx + 3a) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 136 leaves, 15 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{4Id(dx+c) \arctan(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} + \frac{8d^2 \cos(bx+a)}{b^3} - \frac{4(dx+c)^2 \cos(bx+a)}{b} + \frac{2Id^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, -Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{2Id^2 \operatorname{polylog}(2, Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} \\
& - \frac{(dx+c)^2 \sec(bx+a)}{b} + \frac{8d(dx+c) \sin(bx+a)}{b^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 4, 344 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{2(d^2 x^2 b^2 + 2b^2 c dx + b^2 c^2 + 2Ibd^2 x - 2d^2 + 2Ibcd) e^{I(bx+a)}}{b^3} - \frac{2(d^2 x^2 b^2 + 2b^2 c dx + b^2 c^2 - 2Ibd^2 x - 2d^2 - 2Ibcd) e^{-I(bx+a)}}{b^3} \\
& - \frac{2(x^2 d^2 + 2c dx + c^2) e^{I(bx+a)}}{b(e^{2I(bx+a)} + 1)} - \frac{4Idc \arctan(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^2} - \frac{2d^2 \ln(1 + Ie^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^2} - \frac{2d^2 \ln(1 + Ie^{I(bx+a)}) a}{b^3} + \frac{2d^2 \ln(1 - Ie^{I(bx+a)}) x}{b^2} \\
& + \frac{2d^2 \ln(1 - Ie^{I(bx+a)}) a}{b^3} + \frac{2Id^2 \operatorname{dilog}(1 + Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} - \frac{2Id^2 \operatorname{dilog}(1 - Ie^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3} + \frac{4Id^2 a \arctan(e^{I(bx+a)})}{b^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Test results for the 3 problems in "4.7.4 x^m (a+b trig^n)^p.txt"

Problem 1: Result is not expressed in closed-form.

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

Optimal (type 4, 153 leaves, 9 steps):

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

Result(type 7, 71 leaves):

$$-\left(\sum_{R1=RootOf(bZ^4+(-4a-2b)Z^2+b)} \frac{Ix \ln\left(\frac{R1 - e^{Ix}}{R1}\right) + \text{dilog}\left(\frac{R1 - e^{Ix}}{R1}\right)}{-R1^2 b + 2a + b} \right)$$

Problem 2: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 4, 311 leaves, 13 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{Ix^3 \ln\left(1 - \frac{b e^{2Ix}}{2a + b - 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}\right)}{2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}} + \frac{Ix^3 \ln\left(1 - \frac{b e^{2Ix}}{2a + b + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}\right)}{2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}} - \frac{3x^2 \text{polylog}\left(2, \frac{b e^{2Ix}}{2a + b - 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}\right)}{4\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}} \\ & + \frac{3x^2 \text{polylog}\left(2, \frac{b e^{2Ix}}{2a + b + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}\right)}{4\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}} - \frac{3Ix \text{polylog}\left(3, \frac{b e^{2Ix}}{2a + b - 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}\right)}{4\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}} + \frac{3Ix \text{polylog}\left(3, \frac{b e^{2Ix}}{2a + b + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}\right)}{4\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}} \\ & + \frac{3 \text{polylog}\left(4, \frac{b e^{2Ix}}{2a + b - 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}\right)}{8\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}} - \frac{3 \text{polylog}\left(4, \frac{b e^{2Ix}}{2a + b + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}\right)}{8\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 16 leaves):

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

Problem 3: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 4, 235 leaves, 11 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{Ix^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{b e^{2Ix}}{2a + b - 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}\right)}{2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}} + \frac{Ix^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{b e^{2Ix}}{2a + b + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}\right)}{2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}} - \frac{x \text{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{b e^{2Ix}}{2a + b - 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}\right)}{2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}} \\ & + \frac{x \text{polylog}\left(2, -\frac{b e^{2Ix}}{2a + b + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}\right)}{2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}} - \frac{I \text{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{b e^{2Ix}}{2a + b - 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}\right)}{4\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}} + \frac{I \text{polylog}\left(3, -\frac{b e^{2Ix}}{2a + b + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}}\right)}{4\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a+b}} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 16 leaves):

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

Test results for the 86 problems in "4.7.5 x^m trig(a+b log(c x^n))^p.txt"

Problem 1: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^2 \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n)) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 57 leaves, 1 step):

$$-\frac{bnx^3 \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{b^2 n^2 + 9} + \frac{3x^3 \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{b^2 n^2 + 9}$$

Result(type 8, 17 leaves):

$$\int x^2 \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n)) dx$$

Problem 2: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n)) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 52 leaves, 1 step):

$$-\frac{bnx \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{b^2 n^2 + 1} + \frac{x \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{b^2 n^2 + 1}$$

Result(type 8, 13 leaves):

$$\int \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n)) dx$$

Problem 3: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^2 \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 95 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{2b^2 n^2 x^3}{3(4b^2 n^2 + 9)} - \frac{2bnx^3 \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n)) \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{4b^2 n^2 + 9} + \frac{3x^3 \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^2}{4b^2 n^2 + 9}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int x^2 \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^2 dx$$

Problem 5: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 149 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-\frac{6b^3n^3x\cos(a+b\ln(cx^n))}{9b^4n^4+10b^2n^2+1} + \frac{6b^2n^2x\sin(a+b\ln(cx^n))}{9b^4n^4+10b^2n^2+1} - \frac{3bnx\cos(a+b\ln(cx^n))\sin(a+b\ln(cx^n))^2}{9b^2n^2+1} + \frac{x\sin(a+b\ln(cx^n))^3}{9b^2n^2+1}$$

Result(type 8, 15 leaves):

$$\int \sin(a+b\ln(cx^n))^3 dx$$

Problem 7: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\sin(a+b\ln(cx^n))^3}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 158 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-\frac{6b^3n^3\cos(a+b\ln(cx^n))}{(9b^4n^4+10b^2n^2+1)x} - \frac{6b^2n^2\sin(a+b\ln(cx^n))}{(9b^4n^4+10b^2n^2+1)x} - \frac{3bn\cos(a+b\ln(cx^n))\sin(a+b\ln(cx^n))^2}{(9b^2n^2+1)x} - \frac{\sin(a+b\ln(cx^n))^3}{(9b^2n^2+1)x}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\sin(a+b\ln(cx^n))^3}{x^2} dx$$

Problem 8: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\sin(a+b\ln(cx^n))^3}{x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 158 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-\frac{6b^3n^3\cos(a+b\ln(cx^n))}{(9b^4n^4+40b^2n^2+16)x^2} - \frac{12b^2n^2\sin(a+b\ln(cx^n))}{(9b^4n^4+40b^2n^2+16)x^2} - \frac{3bn\cos(a+b\ln(cx^n))\sin(a+b\ln(cx^n))^2}{(9b^2n^2+4)x^2} - \frac{2\sin(a+b\ln(cx^n))^3}{(9b^2n^2+4)x^2}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\sin(a+b\ln(cx^n))^3}{x^3} dx$$

Problem 9: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^2 \sin(a+b\ln(cx^n))^4 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 202 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{8b^4n^4x^3}{64b^4n^4+180b^2n^2+81} - \frac{24b^3n^3x^3\cos(a+b\ln(cx^n))\sin(a+b\ln(cx^n))}{64b^4n^4+180b^2n^2+81} + \frac{36b^2n^2x^3\sin(a+b\ln(cx^n))^2}{64b^4n^4+180b^2n^2+81}$$

$$-\frac{4bnx^3 \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n)) \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^3}{16b^2n^2 + 9} + \frac{3x^3 \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^4}{16b^2n^2 + 9}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int x^2 \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^4 dx$$

Problem 10: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^4}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 202 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{24b^4n^4}{(64b^4n^4 + 20b^2n^2 + 1)x} - \frac{24b^3n^3 \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n)) \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{(64b^4n^4 + 20b^2n^2 + 1)x} - \frac{12b^2n^2 \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^2}{(64b^4n^4 + 20b^2n^2 + 1)x} \\ - \frac{4bn \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n)) \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^3}{(16b^2n^2 + 1)x} - \frac{\sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^4}{(16b^2n^2 + 1)x}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^4}{x^2} dx$$

Problem 11: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \sin\left(a + \ln(cx^n) \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}\right) dx$$

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

$$\frac{nx (cx^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{4e^{an \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}} - \frac{e^{an \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}} nx \ln(x) \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{2 (cx^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int \sin\left(a + \ln(cx^n) \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}\right) dx$$

Problem 12: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x \sin\left(a + \ln(cx^n) \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}\right)^2 dx$$

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

$$\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x^2 (cx^n)^{\frac{2}{n}}}{16 e^{2an \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}} - \frac{e^{2an \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}} x^2 \ln(x)}{4 (cx^n)^{\frac{2}{n}}}$$

Result(type 8, 23 leaves):

$$\int x \sin\left(a + \ln(cx^n) \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}\right)^2 dx$$

Problem 13: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\sin\left(a + \ln(cx^n) \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}\right)^2}{x^3} dx$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{4x^2} + \frac{e^{2an \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}} (cx^n)^{\frac{2}{n}} \ln(x)}{16x^2 (cx^n)^{\frac{2}{n}}} - \frac{e^{2an \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}} x^2}{4e^{2an \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}} x^2}$$

Result(type 8, 25 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\sin\left(a + \ln(cx^n) \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}\right)^2}{x^3} dx$$

Problem 14: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^2 \sin\left(a + \ln(cx^n) \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}\right)^3 dx$$

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

$$-\frac{3 e^{an \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}} n x^3 \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{16 (cx^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}} + \frac{3 n x^3 (cx^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{32 e^{an \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}} - \frac{n x^3 (cx^n)^{\frac{3}{n}} \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{48 e^{3an \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}} + \frac{e^{3an \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}} n x^3 \ln(x) \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{8 (cx^n)^{\frac{3}{n}}}$$

Result(type 8, 25 leaves):

$$\int x^2 \sin\left(a + \ln(cx^n) \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}\right)^3 dx$$

Problem 15: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\sin\left(a + \frac{\ln(cx^n) \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{3}\right)^3}{x^2} dx$$

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

$$-\frac{e^{3an\sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}} n \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{16x (cx^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}} + \frac{9e^{an\sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}} n \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{32x (cx^n)^{\frac{1}{3n}}} - \frac{9n (cx^n)^{\frac{1}{3n}} \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{16e^{an\sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}} x} - \frac{n (cx^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \ln(x) \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{8e^{3an\sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}} x}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\sin\left(a + \frac{\ln(cx^n) \sqrt{-\frac{1}{n^2}}}{3}\right)^3}{x^2} dx$$

Problem 16: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^m \sin\left(a + \frac{\ln(cx^2) \sqrt{-(1+m)^2}}{2}\right) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 92 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{\frac{a(1+m)}{e^{\sqrt{-(1+m)^2}} x^{1+m} (cx^2)^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{m}{2}}}}{4\sqrt{-(1+m)^2}} + \frac{e^{\frac{a\sqrt{-(1+m)^2}}{1+m}} (1+m) x^{1+m} (cx^2)^{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{m}{2}} \ln(x)}{2\sqrt{-(1+m)^2}}$$

Result(type 8, 26 leaves):

$$\int x^m \sin\left(a + \frac{\ln(cx^2) \sqrt{-(1+m)^2}}{2}\right) dx$$

Problem 17: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^m \sin\left(a + \frac{\ln(cx^2) \sqrt{-(1+m)^2}}{4}\right)^2 dx$$

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

$$\frac{x^{1+m}}{2(1+m)} - \frac{\frac{2a(1+m)}{e^{\sqrt{-(1+m)^2}} x^{1+m} (cx^2)^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{m}{2}}}}{8(1+m)} - \frac{x^{1+m} (cx^2)^{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{m}{2}} \ln(x)}{4e^{\sqrt{-(1+m)^2}} \frac{2a(1+m)}{e^{\sqrt{-(1+m)^2}}}}$$

Result(type 8, 28 leaves):

$$\int x^m \sin\left(a + \frac{\ln(cx^2) \sqrt{-(1+m)^2}}{4}\right)^2 dx$$

Problem 18: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))}}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 90 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2 \text{ hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2bn}\right], \left[\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2bn}\right], e^{21a} (cx^n)^{21b}\right) \sqrt{\sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))}}{(2 + 1bn) x \sqrt{1 - e^{21a} (cx^n)^{21b}}}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))}}{x^2} dx$$

Problem 19: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2} dx$$

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

$$\frac{2x \text{ hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2bn}\right], \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2bn}\right], e^{21a} (cx^n)^{21b}\right) \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2}}{(2 - 31bn) (1 - e^{21a} (cx^n)^{21b})^{3/2}}$$

Result(type 8, 15 leaves):

$$\int \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2} dx$$

Problem 21: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2}} dx$$

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

$$\frac{2x \left(1 - e^{2Ia} (cx^n)^{2Ib}\right)^{3/2} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{4} - \frac{I}{2bn}\right], \left[\frac{7}{4} - \frac{I}{2bn}\right], e^{2Ia} (cx^n)^{2Ib}\right)}{(2 + 3Ibn) \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2}}$$

Result(type 8, 15 leaves):

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2}} dx$$

Problem 23: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int (ex)^m \sin(d(a + b \ln(cx^n)))^4 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 337 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{24b^4 d^4 n^4 (ex)^{1+m}}{e(1+m) \left((1+m)^2 + 4b^2 d^2 n^2\right) \left((1+m)^2 + 16b^2 d^2 n^2\right)} - \frac{24b^3 d^3 n^3 (ex)^{1+m} \cos(d(a + b \ln(cx^n))) \sin(d(a + b \ln(cx^n)))}{e \left((1+m)^2 + 4b^2 d^2 n^2\right) \left((1+m)^2 + 16b^2 d^2 n^2\right)} \\ & + \frac{12b^2 d^2 (1+m) n^2 (ex)^{1+m} \sin(d(a + b \ln(cx^n)))^2}{e \left((1+m)^2 + 4b^2 d^2 n^2\right) \left((1+m)^2 + 16b^2 d^2 n^2\right)} - \frac{4bdn (ex)^{1+m} \cos(d(a + b \ln(cx^n))) \sin(d(a + b \ln(cx^n)))^3}{e \left((1+m)^2 + 16b^2 d^2 n^2\right)} \\ & + \frac{(1+m) (ex)^{1+m} \sin(d(a + b \ln(cx^n)))^4}{e \left((1+m)^2 + 16b^2 d^2 n^2\right)} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 23 leaves):

$$\int (ex)^m \sin(d(a + b \ln(cx^n)))^4 dx$$

Problem 24: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^2 \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^p dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 102 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{x^3 \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-p, \frac{-3I - bnp}{2bn}\right], \left[1 - \frac{3I}{2bn} - \frac{p}{2}\right], e^{2Ia} (cx^n)^{2Ib}\right) \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^p}{(3 - Ibnp) \left(1 - e^{2Ia} (cx^n)^{2Ib}\right)^p}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int x^2 \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^p dx$$

Problem 25: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^p dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 99 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{x^2 \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-p, -\frac{1}{bn} - \frac{p}{2}\right], \left[1 - \frac{1}{bn} - \frac{p}{2}\right], e^{21a} (cx^n)^{21b}\right) \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^p}{(2 - 1bnp) (1 - e^{21a} (cx^n)^{21b})^p}$$

Result(type 8, 17 leaves):

$$\int x \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))^p dx$$

Problem 26: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^2 \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 95 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{2b^2 n^2 x^3}{3(4b^2 n^2 + 9)} + \frac{3x^3 \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^2}{4b^2 n^2 + 9} + \frac{2bnx^3 \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n)) \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{4b^2 n^2 + 9}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int x^2 \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^2 dx$$

Problem 27: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 92 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{b^2 n^2 x^2}{4(b^2 n^2 + 1)} + \frac{x^2 \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^2}{2(b^2 n^2 + 1)} + \frac{bnx^2 \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n)) \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{2(b^2 n^2 + 1)}$$

Result(type 8, 17 leaves):

$$\int x \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^2 dx$$

Problem 28: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^3}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 158 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-\frac{6b^2 n^2 \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{(9b^4 n^4 + 10b^2 n^2 + 1)x} - \frac{\cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^3}{(9b^2 n^2 + 1)x} + \frac{6b^3 n^3 \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{(9b^4 n^4 + 10b^2 n^2 + 1)x} + \frac{3bn \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^2 \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{(9b^2 n^2 + 1)x}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^3}{x^2} dx$$

Problem 29: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^4 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 191 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{24 b^4 n^4 x}{64 b^4 n^4 + 20 b^2 n^2 + 1} + \frac{12 b^2 n^2 x \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^2}{64 b^4 n^4 + 20 b^2 n^2 + 1} + \frac{x \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^4}{16 b^2 n^2 + 1} + \frac{24 b^3 n^3 x \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n)) \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{64 b^4 n^4 + 20 b^2 n^2 + 1} + \frac{4 b n x \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^3 \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{16 b^2 n^2 + 1}$$

Result(type 8, 15 leaves):

$$\int \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^4 dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{\cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2}}{x} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 93 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2 \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2}\right)}{3 \cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right) b n} + \frac{2 \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n)) \sqrt{\cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))}}{3 b n}$$

Result(type 4, 246 leaves):

$$-\left(2 \sqrt{\left(2 \cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right) \sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^2} \left(4 \cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)\right)^4 + \sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^2} \sqrt{2 \sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^2 - 1} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2}\right) - 2 \sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^2 \cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)\right) / \left(3 n \sqrt{-2 \sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^4 + \sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^2} \sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right) \sqrt{2 \cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^2 - 1} b\right)$$

Problem 32: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions.

$$\int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{\cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))}} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 60 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{2 \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right) b n}$$

Result(type 5, 25 leaves):

$$\frac{2 \operatorname{InverseJacobiAM}\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}, \sqrt{2}\right)}{b n}$$

Problem 33: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2}} dx$$

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

$$\frac{2x \left(1 + e^{21a} (cx^n)^{21b}\right)^{3/2} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2bn}\right], \left[\frac{7}{4} - \frac{1}{2bn}\right], -e^{21a} (cx^n)^{21b}\right)}{(2 + 31bn) \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2}}$$

Result(type 8, 15 leaves):

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2}} dx$$

Problem 35: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{5/2}} dx$$

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

$$\frac{2x \left(1 + e^{21a} (cx^n)^{21b}\right)^{5/2} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{2bn}\right], \left[\frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{2bn}\right], -e^{21a} (cx^n)^{21b}\right)}{(2 + 51bn) \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{5/2}}$$

Result(type 8, 15 leaves):

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{5/2}} dx$$

Problem 36: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(a - 2 \operatorname{I} \ln(cx))^3 / 2} dx$$

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

$$\frac{-1 - c^4 e^{2 \operatorname{I} a} x^4}{2 c^4 e^{2 \operatorname{I} a} x^3 \cos(a - 2 \operatorname{I} \ln(cx))^3 / 2}$$

Result(type 8, 14 leaves):

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(a - 2 \operatorname{I} \ln(cx))^3 / 2} dx$$

Problem 37: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^m \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 201 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{6 b^2 (1+m) n^2 x^{1+m} \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{((1+m)^2 + b^2 n^2) ((1+m)^2 + 9 b^2 n^2)} + \frac{(1+m) x^{1+m} \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^3}{(1+m)^2 + 9 b^2 n^2} + \frac{6 b^3 n^3 x^{1+m} \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{((1+m)^2 + b^2 n^2) ((1+m)^2 + 9 b^2 n^2)} + \frac{3 b n x^{1+m} \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^2 \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{(1+m)^2 + 9 b^2 n^2}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int x^m \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^3 dx$$

Problem 38: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^m \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n)) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 70 leaves, 1 step):

$$\frac{(1+m) x^{1+m} \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{(1+m)^2 + b^2 n^2} + \frac{b n x^{1+m} \sin(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{(1+m)^2 + b^2 n^2}$$

Result(type 8, 17 leaves):

$$\int x^m \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n)) dx$$

Problem 39: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x^m}{\cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^5 / 2} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 111 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2x^{1+m} (1 + e^{2Ia} (cx^n)^{2Ib})^{5/2} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{5}{2}, \frac{-2I - 2Im + 5bn}{4bn}\right], \left[\frac{-2I - 2Im + 9bn}{4bn}\right], -e^{2Ia} (cx^n)^{2Ib}\right)}{(2 + 2m + 5Ibn) \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{5/2}}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x^m}{\cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{5/2}} dx$$

Problem 40: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^p dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 99 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{x^2 \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^p \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-p, -\frac{I}{bn} - \frac{p}{2}\right], \left[1 - \frac{I}{bn} - \frac{p}{2}\right], -e^{2Ia} (cx^n)^{2Ib}\right)}{(2 - Ibn p) (1 + e^{2Ia} (cx^n)^{2Ib})^p}$$

Result(type 8, 17 leaves):

$$\int x \cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))^p dx$$

Problem 41: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\tan(a + I \ln(x))}{x^4} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 40 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{I}{3x^3} - \frac{2I}{e^{2Ia} x} - \frac{2I \arctan\left(\frac{x}{e^{Ia}}\right)}{e^{3Ia}}$$

Result(type 8, 34 leaves):

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

Problem 43: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\tan(a + I \ln(x))^2}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 54 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{e^{2Ia}}{x(e^{2Ia} + x^2)} + \frac{3x}{e^{2Ia} + x^2} + \frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{x}{e^{Ia}}\right)}{e^{Ia}}$$

Result(type 8, 52 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{\left((e^{I(a+I\ln(x))})^2 + 1 \right) x} - \left(\int -\frac{2}{\left((e^{I(a+I\ln(x))})^2 + 1 \right) x^2} dx \right)$$

Problem 44: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int (ex)^m \tan(a + I\ln(x))^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 156 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{I(1-m)mx(ex)^m}{2(1+m)} + \frac{I\left(1 - \frac{e^{2Ia}}{x^2}\right)^2 x(ex)^m}{2\left(1 + \frac{e^{2Ia}}{x^2}\right)^2} + \frac{I\left(e^{2Ia}(3+m) + \frac{e^{4Ia}(1-m)}{x^2}\right)x(ex)^m}{2e^{2Ia}\left(1 + \frac{e^{2Ia}}{x^2}\right)} \\ & - \frac{I(m^2 + 2m + 3)x(ex)^m \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{m}{2}\right], \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{m}{2}\right], -\frac{e^{2Ia}}{x^2}\right)}{1+m} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int (ex)^m \tan(a + I\ln(x))^3 dx$$

Problem 45: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \tan(a + \ln(x))^p dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 96 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{\left(\frac{I(1 - e^{2Ia}x^{2I})}{1 + e^{2Ia}x^{2I}}\right)^p (1 + e^{2Ia}x^{2I})^p x \operatorname{AppellF1}\left(-\frac{I}{2}, -p, p, 1 - \frac{I}{2}, e^{2Ia}x^{2I}, -e^{2Ia}x^{2I}\right)}{(1 - e^{2Ia}x^{2I})^p}$$

Result(type 8, 9 leaves):

$$\int \tan(a + \ln(x))^p dx$$

Problem 46: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \tan(a + 2\ln(x))^p dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 96 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{\left(\frac{I(1 - e^{2Ia}x^{4I})}{1 + e^{2Ia}x^{4I}}\right)^p (1 + e^{2Ia}x^{4I})^p x \operatorname{AppellF1}\left(-\frac{I}{4}, -p, p, 1 - \frac{I}{4}, e^{2Ia}x^{4I}, -e^{2Ia}x^{4I}\right)}{(1 - e^{2Ia}x^{4I})^p}$$

Result(type 8, 11 leaves):

$$\int \tan(a + 2 \ln(x))^p dx$$

Problem 47: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^3 \tan(d(a + b \ln(cx^n)))^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 145 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{(4I - bdn)x^4}{4bdn} + \frac{Ix^4(1 - e^{2Iad}(cx^n)^{2Ibd})}{bdn(1 + e^{2Iad}(cx^n)^{2Ibd})} - \frac{2Ix^4 \text{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{-2I}{bdn}\right], \left[1 - \frac{2I}{bdn}\right], -e^{2Iad}(cx^n)^{2Ibd}\right)}{bdn}$$

Result(type 8, 196 leaves):

$$-\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{2Ix^4}{dbn \left(\left(\frac{Id \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(Ic)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right)}{e} \right) \right)^2}{+1} \right)} - \left(\int \frac{8Ix^3}{dbn \left(\left(\frac{Id \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(Ic)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right)}{e} \right) \right)^2}{+1} \right)} dx \right)$$

Problem 48: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x \tan(d(a + b \ln(cx^n)))^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 145 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{(2I - bdn)x^2}{2bdn} + \frac{Ix^2(1 - e^{2Iad}(cx^n)^{2Ibd})}{bdn(1 + e^{2Iad}(cx^n)^{2Ibd})} - \frac{2Ix^2 \text{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{-I}{bdn}\right], \left[1 - \frac{I}{bdn}\right], -e^{2Iad}(cx^n)^{2Ibd}\right)}{bdn}$$

Result(type 8, 194 leaves):

$$-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{2Ix^2}{dbn \left(\left(\frac{Id \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(Ic)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right)}{e} \right) \right)^2}{+1} \right)} - \left(\int \frac{4Ix}{dbn \left(\left(\frac{Id \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(Ic)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right)}{e} \right) \right)^2}{+1} \right)} dx \right)$$

Problem 53: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int (ex)^m \cot(a + b \ln(x))^p dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 137 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{(ex)^{1+m} (1 - e^{21a} x^{21b})^p \left(\frac{-1(1 + e^{21a} x^{21b})}{1 - e^{21a} x^{21b}} \right)^p \text{AppellF1} \left(\frac{-\frac{1}{2}(1+m)}{b}, p, -p, 1 - \frac{1(1+m)}{2b}, e^{21a} x^{21b}, -e^{21a} x^{21b} \right)}{e(1+m)(1 + e^{21a} x^{21b})^p}$$

Result(type 8, 17 leaves):

$$\int (ex)^m \cot(a + b \ln(x))^p dx$$

Problem 54: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \cot(a + 2 \ln(x))^p dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 96 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{(1 - e^{21a} x^{41})^p \left(\frac{-1(1 + e^{21a} x^{41})}{1 - e^{21a} x^{41}} \right)^p x \text{AppellF1} \left(-\frac{1}{4}, p, -p, 1 - \frac{1}{4}, e^{21a} x^{41}, -e^{21a} x^{41} \right)}{(1 + e^{21a} x^{41})^p}$$

Result(type 8, 11 leaves):

$$\int \cot(a + 2 \ln(x))^p dx$$

Problem 55: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \cot(a + 3 \ln(x))^p dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 96 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{(1 - e^{21a} x^{61})^p \left(\frac{-1(1 + e^{21a} x^{61})}{1 - e^{21a} x^{61}} \right)^p x \text{AppellF1} \left(-\frac{1}{6}, p, -p, 1 - \frac{1}{6}, e^{21a} x^{61}, -e^{21a} x^{61} \right)}{(1 + e^{21a} x^{61})^p}$$

Result(type 8, 11 leaves):

$$\int \cot(a + 3 \ln(x))^p dx$$

Problem 56: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^2 \cot(d(a + b \ln(cx^n)))^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 144 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{(3I - bdn)x^3}{3bdn} + \frac{Ix^3(1 + e^{2Iad}(cx^n)^{2Ibd})}{bdn(1 - e^{2Iad}(cx^n)^{2Ibd})} - \frac{2Ix^3 \text{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{-3I}{bdn}\right], \left[1 - \frac{3I}{2bdn}\right], e^{2Iad}(cx^n)^{2Ibd}\right)}{bdn}$$

Result(type 8, 196 leaves):

$$\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2Ix^3}{dbn \left(\left(\left(\frac{Id \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(Ic)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right)}{e} \right) \right)^2 - 1 \right) \right)} - \left(\int \frac{-6Ix^2}{dbn \left(\left(\left(\frac{Id \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(Ic)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right)}{e} \right) \right)^2 - 1 \right) \right)} dx \right)$$

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

$$\int \frac{\cot(d(a + b \ln(cx^n)))^2}{x} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 30 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{\cot(ad + bd \ln(cx^n))}{bdn} - \ln(x)$$

Result(type 3, 62 leaves):

$$-\frac{\cot(d(a + b \ln(cx^n)))}{bdn} + \frac{\pi}{2bdn} - \frac{\operatorname{arccot}(\cot(d(a + b \ln(cx^n))))}{bdn}$$

Problem 58: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\cot(d(a + b \ln(cx^n)))^2}{x^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 140 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{1 + \frac{I}{bdn}}{x} + \frac{I(1 + e^{2Iad}(cx^n)^{2Ibd})}{bdnx(1 - e^{2Iad}(cx^n)^{2Ibd})} - \frac{2I \text{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{I}{bdn}\right], \left[1 + \frac{I}{2bdn}\right], e^{2Iad}(cx^n)^{2Ibd}\right)}{bdnx}$$

Result(type 8, 194 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2I}{dbnx \left(\left(\left(\frac{Id \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(Ic)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right)}{e} \right) \right)^2 - 1 \right) \right)} - \left(\int \frac{2I}{dbnx \left(\left(\left(\frac{Id \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(Ic)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right)}{e} \right) \right)^2 - 1 \right) \right)} dx \right)$$

$$\int \frac{2 I}{x^2 b d n \left(\left(\frac{I d \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^t \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^t \ln(x)))}{2} \right) \right) \right)^2 - 1 \right)} dx$$

Problem 60: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int (ex)^m \cot(d(a + b \ln(cx^n)))^3 dx$$

Optimal (type 5, 317 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(I(1+m) - b d n) (1 + m + 2 I b d n) (ex)^{1+m}}{2 b^2 d^2 e (1+m) n^2} + \frac{(ex)^{1+m} (1 + e^{2 I a d} (cx^n)^{2 I b d})^2}{2 b d e n (1 - e^{2 I a d} (cx^n)^{2 I b d})^2} \\ & + \frac{I (ex)^{1+m} \left(\frac{e^{2 I a d} (1 + m - 2 I b d n)}{n} + \frac{e^{4 I a d} (1 + m + 2 I b d n) (cx^n)^{2 I b d}}{n} \right)}{2 b^2 d^2 e e^{2 I a d} n (1 - e^{2 I a d} (cx^n)^{2 I b d})} \\ & - \frac{I (-2 b^2 d^2 n^2 + m^2 + 2 m + 1) (ex)^{1+m} \operatorname{hypergeom} \left(\left[1, \frac{-\frac{1}{2} (1+m)}{b d n} \right], \left[1 - \frac{I (1+m)}{2 b d n} \right], e^{2 I a d} (cx^n)^{2 I b d} \right)}{b^2 d^2 e (1+m) n^2} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 8, 587 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{I x e^m \left(\ln(e) + \ln(x) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I e x) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I e x) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I e x) + \operatorname{csgn}(I x))}{2} \right)}{1+m} \\ & - \left(\frac{I x e^m \left(\ln(e) + \ln(x) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I e x) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I e x) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I e x) + \operatorname{csgn}(I x))}{2} \right)}{2 I \left(\frac{I d \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^t \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^t \ln(x)))}{2} \right) \right)^2 - 1 \right)} \right. \\ & + m \left(\frac{I d \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^t \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^t \ln(x)))}{2} \right) \right)^2}{2} \right) \\ & \left. + \left(\frac{I d \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^t \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^t \ln(x)))}{2} \right) \right)^2}{2} - m - 1 \right) \right) / \\ & \left(d^2 b^2 n^2 \left(\left(\frac{I d \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^t \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^t \ln(x)))}{2} \right) \right)^2}{2} - 1 \right) \right)^2 - 1 \right) - I \left(\left(\left(\frac{I d \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^t \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^t \ln(x)))}{2} \right) \right)^2}{2} - 1 \right) \right)^2 - 1 \right) \right) \\ & - \frac{e^m \left(\ln(e) + \ln(x) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I e x) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I e x) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I e x) + \operatorname{csgn}(I x))}{2} \right) (-2 b^2 d^2 n^2 + m^2 + 2 m + 1)}{d^2 b^2 n^2 \left(\left(\frac{I d \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^t \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^t \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^t \ln(x)))}{2} \right) \right)^2}{2} - 1 \right) \right)^2 - 1 \right)} dx \end{aligned}$$

Problem 61: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int (ex)^m \cot(d(a + b \ln(cx^n)))^p dx$$

Optimal(type 6, 185 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{(ex)^{1+m} (1 - e^{2lad} (cx^n)^{2lbd})^p \left(\frac{-1 (1 + e^{2lad} (cx^n)^{2lbd})}{1 - e^{2lad} (cx^n)^{2lbd}} \right)^p \text{AppellF1} \left(\frac{-\frac{1}{2} (1+m)}{bdn}, p, -p, 1 - \frac{1(1+m)}{2bdn}, e^{2lad} (cx^n)^{2lbd}, -e^{2lad} (cx^n)^{2lbd} \right)}{e(1+m) (1 + e^{2lad} (cx^n)^{2lbd})^p}$$

Result(type 8, 23 leaves):

$$\int (ex)^m \cot(d(a + b \ln(cx^n)))^p dx$$

Problem 64: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x \sec(a + b \ln(cx^n)) dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 72 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2e^{la} x^2 (cx^n)^{lb} \text{hypergeom} \left(\left[1, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{bn} \right], \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{bn} \right], -e^{2la} (cx^n)^{2lb} \right)}{2 + lbn}$$

Result(type 8, 15 leaves):

$$\int x \sec(a + b \ln(cx^n)) dx$$

Problem 65: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \sec(a + b \ln(cx^n)) dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 70 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2e^{la} x (cx^n)^{lb} \text{hypergeom} \left(\left[1, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2bn} \right], \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2bn} \right], -e^{2la} (cx^n)^{2lb} \right)}{1 + lbn}$$

Result(type 8, 13 leaves):

$$\int \sec(a + b \ln(cx^n)) dx$$

Problem 66: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\sec(a + b \ln(cx^n))}{x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 72 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{2 e^{1a} (c x^n)^{1b} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{bn}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{bn}\right], -e^{21a} (c x^n)^{21b}\right)}{(2 - 1bn) x^2}$$

Result(type 8, 17 leaves):

$$\int \frac{\sec(a + b \ln(c x^n))}{x^3} dx$$

Problem 67: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^2 \sec(a + b \ln(c x^n))^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 72 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{4 e^{21a} x^3 (c x^n)^{21b} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[2, 1 - \frac{31}{2bn}\right], \left[2 - \frac{31}{2bn}\right], -e^{21a} (c x^n)^{21b}\right)}{3 + 21bn}$$

Result(type 8, 183 leaves):

$$\frac{2 I x^3}{bn \left(\left(\left(e^{a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2}} \right) \right)^2 + 1 \right) \right)} + 4 \left(\int \frac{-\frac{3I}{2} x^2}{bn \left(\left(\left(e^{a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2}} \right) \right)^2 + 1 \right) \right)} dx \right)$$

Problem 68: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 5, 72 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{4 e^{21a} (c x^n)^{21b} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[2, 1 + \frac{1}{2bn}\right], \left[2 + \frac{1}{2bn}\right], -e^{21a} (c x^n)^{21b}\right)}{(1 - 21bn) x}$$

Result(type 8, 183 leaves):

$$\frac{2 I}{bn x \left(\left(\left(e^{a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2}} \right) \right)^2 + 1 \right) \right)} + 4 \left(\right)$$

$$\int \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x^2 b n \left(\left(\frac{1}{e} \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{1 \pi \operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(1 c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(1 e^n \ln(x))}{2} \right) \right) \right)^2 + 1 \right)} dx$$

Problem 69: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \sec(a + b \ln(cx^n))^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 70 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{8 e^{3 I a} x (c x^n)^{3 I b} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[3, \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2 b n}\right], \left[\frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2 b n}\right], -e^{2 I a} (c x^n)^{2 I b}\right)}{1 + 3 I b n}$$

Result(type 8, 487 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \left(\operatorname{Ixe} \left(\frac{1}{e} \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{1 \pi \operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(1 c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(1 e^n \ln(x))}{2} \right) \right) \right) \right) \\ & \left(\left(\frac{1}{e} \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{1 \pi \operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(1 c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(1 e^n \ln(x))}{2} \right) \right) \right) \right)^2 b n - b n \\ & - \operatorname{I} \left(\frac{1}{e} \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{1 \pi \operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(1 c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(1 e^n \ln(x))}{2} \right) \right) \right)^2 - \operatorname{I} \right) \Big/ \\ & \left(b^2 n^2 \left(\left(\frac{1}{e} \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{1 \pi \operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(1 c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(1 e^n \ln(x))}{2} \right) \right) \right) \right)^2 + 1 \right) \Big) + 8 \left(\right. \\ & \left. \int \frac{\frac{1}{e} \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{1 \pi \operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(1 c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(1 e^n \ln(x))}{2} \right) \right) \right) (b^2 n^2 + 1)}{8 b^2 n^2 \left(\left(\frac{1}{e} \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{1 \pi \operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(1 c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(1 c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(1 e^n \ln(x))}{2} \right) \right) \right) \right)^2 + 1 \right)} dx \right) \end{aligned}$$

Problem 70: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{\sec(a + b \ln(cx^n))^4}{x^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 72 leaves, 3 steps):

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

Result(type 8, 589 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(4 \left(3 I b^2 n^2 \left(e^{\left(a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right)} \right) \right) \right)^2 \right. \\
& + b n \left(e^{\left(a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right)} \right) \right)^4 + I b^2 n^2 \\
& + I \left(e^{\left(a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right)} \right) \right)^4 \\
& + \left(e^{\left(a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right)} \right) \right)^2 b n \\
& + 2 I \left(e^{\left(a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right)} \right) \right)^2 + I \Big) / \\
& \left(3 b^3 n^3 x^2 \left(\left(e^{\left(a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right)} \right) \right)^2 + 1 \right)^3 \Big) + 16 \left(\right. \\
& \left. \int \frac{\frac{I}{6} (b^2 n^2 + 1)}{b^3 n^3 x^3 \left(\left(e^{\left(a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right)} \right) \right)^2 + 1 \right)} dx \right)
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int \left(-(b^2 n^2 + 1) \sec(a + b \ln(c x^n)) + 2 b^2 n^2 \sec(a + b \ln(c x^n))^3 \right) dx$$

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

$$-x \sec(a + b \ln(c x^n)) + b n x \sec(a + b \ln(c x^n)) \tan(a + b \ln(c x^n))$$

Result (type 3, 536 leaves):

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

Problem 72: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \sec\left(a + \frac{\ln(cx^n)}{n(-2+p)}\right)^p dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 92 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{(2-p)x \left(1 + e^{21a} (cx^n)^{\frac{2}{n(2-p)}}\right) \sec\left(a - \frac{\ln(cx^n)}{n(2-p)}\right)^p}{2e^{21a} (1-p) (cx^n)^{\frac{2}{n(2-p)}}$$

Result(type 8, 24 leaves):

$$\int \sec\left(a + \frac{\ln(cx^n)}{n(-2+p)}\right)^p dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\sec(a + b \ln(cx^n))}}{x} dx$$

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

$$\frac{2 \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2}\right) \sqrt{\cos(a + b \ln(cx^n))} \sqrt{\sec(a + b \ln(cx^n))}}{\cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right) b n}$$

Result(type 4, 180 leaves):

$$-\left(2 \sqrt{\left(2 \cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right) \sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^2} \sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^2} \sqrt{-2 \cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^2 + 1} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2}\right)\right) / \left(n \sqrt{-2 \sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^4 + \sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^2} \sin\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right) \sqrt{2 \cos\left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b \ln(cx^n)}{2}\right)^2 - 1} b\right)$$

Problem 74: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^m \sec(a + b \ln(cx^n))^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 91 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{8e^{31a} x^{1+m} (cx^n)^{31b} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[3, \frac{-1(1+m)+3bn}{2bn}\right], \left[\frac{-1(1+m)+5bn}{2bn}\right], -e^{21a} (cx^n)^{21b}\right)}{1+m+31bn}$$

Result(type 8, 577 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \left(x e^{m \ln(x)} e^{\int \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right) \right)} \right) \left(\int \right. \\
& \left. e^{\int \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right) \right)} \right)^2 b n - I b n \\
& + m \left(e^{\int \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right) \right)} \right)^2 \\
& + \left(e^{\int \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right) \right)} \right)^2 + m + 1 \Big) \Big) / \\
& \left(b^2 n^2 \left(\left(e^{\int \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right) \right)} \right)^2 + 1 \right)^2 \right) + 8 \left(\int \right. \\
& \left. \frac{e^{m \ln(x)} e^{\int \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right) \right)} \right) (b^2 n^2 + m^2 + 2 m + 1) dx}{8 b^2 n^2 \left(\left(e^{\int \left(a + b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I \pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right) \right)} \right)^2 + 1 \right)} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 75: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^m \sec(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{5/2} dx$$

Optimal (type 5, 111 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2x^{1+m} (1 + e^{2Ia} (cx^n)^{2Ib})^{5/2} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{5}{2}, \frac{-2I - 2Im + 5bn}{4bn}\right], \left[\frac{-2I - 2Im + 9bn}{4bn}\right], -e^{2Ia} (cx^n)^{2Ib}\right) \sec(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{5/2}}{2 + 2m + 5Ibn}$$

Result (type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int x^m \sec(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{5/2} dx$$

Problem 76: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^m \sec(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2} dx$$

Optimal (type 5, 111 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2x^{1+m} (1 + e^{2Ia} (cx^n)^{2Ib})^{3/2} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{3}{2}, \frac{-2I - 2Im + 3bn}{4bn}\right], \left[\frac{-2I - 2Im + 7bn}{4bn}\right], -e^{2Ia} (cx^n)^{2Ib}\right) \sec(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2}}{2 + 2m + 3Ibn}$$

Result (type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int x^m \sec(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2} dx$$

Problem 77: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x^m}{\sqrt{\sec(a + b \ln(cx^n))}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 111 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2x^{1+m} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{-2I - 2Im - bn}{4bn}\right], \left[\frac{-2I - 2Im + 3bn}{4bn}\right], -e^{2Ia} (cx^n)^{2Ib}\right)}{(2 + 2m - Ibn) \sqrt{1 + e^{2Ia} (cx^n)^{2Ib}} \sqrt{\sec(a + b \ln(cx^n))}}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x^m}{\sqrt{\sec(a + b \ln(cx^n))}} dx$$

Problem 78: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^2 \csc(a + b \ln(cx^n)) dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 71 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2e^{Ia} x^3 (cx^n)^{Ib} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3I}{2bn}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3I}{2bn}\right], e^{2Ia} (cx^n)^{2Ib}\right)}{3I - bn}$$

Result(type 8, 17 leaves):

$$\int x^2 \csc(a + b \ln(cx^n)) dx$$

Problem 79: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \csc(a + b \ln(cx^n))^2 dx$$

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

$$\frac{4e^{2Ia} x (cx^n)^{2Ib} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[2, 1 - \frac{I}{2bn}\right], \left[2 - \frac{I}{2bn}\right], e^{2Ia} (cx^n)^{2Ib}\right)}{1 + 2Ibn}$$

Result(type 8, 178 leaves):

$$-\frac{2Ix}{bn \left(\left(e^{a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{I\pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(Ic)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(Ic e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2} \right)} \right) - 1 \right)} - 4 \left(\right)$$

$$\int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{b n \left(\left(e^{a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{\pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2}} \right) \right)^2 - 1 \right)} dx$$

Problem 80: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \csc(a + b \ln(cx^n))^4 dx$$

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

$$\frac{16 e^{4 I a} x (c x^n)^{4 I b} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[4, 2 - \frac{I}{2 b n}\right], \left[3 - \frac{I}{2 b n}\right], e^{2 I a} (c x^n)^{2 I b}\right)}{1 + 4 I b n}$$

Result(type 8, 587 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(x \left(12 I b^2 n^2 \left(e^{a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{\pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2}} \right) \right)^2 \right. \right. \\ & + 2 b n \left(e^{a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{\pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2}} \right) \right)^4 - 4 I b^2 n^2 \\ & - I \left(e^{a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{\pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2}} \right) \right)^4 \\ & - 2 \left(e^{a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{\pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2}} \right) \right)^2 b n \\ & + 2 I \left(e^{a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{\pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2}} \right) \right)^2 - I \Big) / \\ & \left(3 b^3 n^3 \left(\left(e^{a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{\pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2}} \right) \right)^2 - 1 \right) \right)^3 + 16 \left(\right. \\ & \left. \int \frac{\frac{1}{48} (4 b^2 n^2 + 1)}{b^3 n^3 \left(\left(e^{a+b \left(\ln(c) + \ln(e^n \ln(x)) - \frac{\pi \operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I c)) (-\operatorname{csgn}(I c e^n \ln(x)) + \operatorname{csgn}(I e^n \ln(x)))}{2}} \right) \right)^2 - 1 \right)} dx \right) \end{aligned}$$

Problem 81: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 3, 92 leaves, ? steps):

$$\frac{x^{1+m} \csc\left(a + 2 \ln\left(cx \frac{\sqrt{-(1+m)^2}}{2}\right)\right)}{2(1+m)} - \frac{x^{1+m} \cot\left(a + 2 \ln\left(cx \frac{\sqrt{-(1+m)^2}}{2}\right)\right) \csc\left(a + 2 \ln\left(cx \frac{\sqrt{-(1+m)^2}}{2}\right)\right)}{2\sqrt{-(1+m)^2}}$$

Result(type 8, 29 leaves):

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

Problem 83: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \csc(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{5/2} dx$$

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

$$\frac{2x(1 - e^{21a}(cx^n)^{21b})^{5/2} \csc(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{5/2} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{2bn}\right], \left[\frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{2bn}\right], e^{21a}(cx^n)^{21b}\right)}{2 + 51bn}$$

Result(type 8, 15 leaves):

$$\int \csc(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{5/2} dx$$

Problem 84: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{1}{\csc(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2}} dx$$

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

$$\frac{2x \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2bn}\right], \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2bn}\right], e^{21a}(cx^n)^{21b}\right)}{(2 - 31bn)(1 - e^{21a}(cx^n)^{21b})^{3/2} \csc(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2}}$$

Result(type 8, 15 leaves):

$$\int \frac{1}{\csc(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2}} dx$$

Problem 85: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{x^m}{\csc(a + b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 110 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2x^{1+m} \text{hypergeom}\left(\left[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{-2I-2Im-3bn}{4bn}\right], \left[\frac{-2I-2Im+bn}{4bn}\right], e^{2Ia}(cx^n)^{2Ib}\right)}{(2+2m-3Ibn) \left(1 - e^{2Ia}(cx^n)^{2Ib}\right)^{3/2} \csc(a+b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2}}$$

Result(type 8, 19 leaves):

$$\int \frac{x^m}{\csc(a+b \ln(cx^n))^{3/2}} dx$$

Problem 86: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \csc(a+b \ln(cx^n))^p dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 95 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{x \left(1 - e^{2Ia}(cx^n)^{2Ib}\right)^p \csc(a+b \ln(cx^n))^p \text{hypergeom}\left(\left[p, \frac{-I+bnp}{2bn}\right], \left[1 - \frac{I}{2bn} + \frac{p}{2}\right], e^{2Ia}(cx^n)^{2Ib}\right)}{1+Ibnp}$$

Result(type 8, 15 leaves):

$$\int \csc(a+b \ln(cx^n))^p dx$$

Test results for the 41 problems in "4.7.6 f^(a+b x+c x^2) trig(d+e x+f x^2)^n.txt"

Problem 1: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} \sin(ex+d)^n dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 97 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-\frac{F^{c(bx+a)} \text{hypergeom}\left(\left[-n, \frac{-en-Ibc \ln(F)}{2e}\right], \left[1 - \frac{n}{2} - \frac{Ibc \ln(F)}{2e}\right], e^{2I(ex+d)}\right) \sin(ex+d)^n}{(1 - e^{2I(ex+d)})^n (Ien - bc \ln(F))}$$

Result(type 8, 20 leaves):

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} \sin(ex+d)^n dx$$

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

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} \sin(ex+d)^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 128 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{2e^2 F^{c(bx+a)}}{bc \ln(F) (4e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2)} - \frac{2e F^{c(bx+a)} \cos(ex+d) \sin(ex+d)}{4e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2} + \frac{bc F^{c(bx+a)} \ln(F) \sin(ex+d)^2}{4e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2}$$

Result(type 3, 267 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 + \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)\right)^2} \left(-\frac{4e e^{c(bx+a)\ln(F)} \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)}{4e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2} + \frac{4e e^{c(bx+a)\ln(F)} \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^3}{4e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2} + \frac{2e^2 e^{c(bx+a)\ln(F)}}{bc \ln(F) (4e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2)} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{2e^2 e^{c(bx+a)\ln(F)} \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^4}{bc \ln(F) (4e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2)} + \frac{4(e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2) e^{c(bx+a)\ln(F)} \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2}{bc \ln(F) (4e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2)} \right)$$

Problem 3: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} \csc(ex+d)^3 dx$$

Optimal (type 5, 122 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-\frac{F^{c(bx+a)} \cot(ex+d) \csc(ex+d)}{2e} - \frac{bc F^{c(bx+a)} \csc(ex+d) \ln(F)}{2e^2} \\ - \frac{e^{I(ex+d)} F^{c(bx+a)} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{e - Ibc \ln(F)}{2e}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{Ibc \ln(F)}{2e}\right], e^{2I(ex+d)}\right) (e + Ibc \ln(F))}{e^2}$$

Result (type 8, 142 leaves):

$$-\frac{I e^{c(bx+a)\ln(F)} e^{I(ex+d)} (\ln(F) bc (e^{I(ex+d)})^2 + I (e^{I(ex+d)})^2 e - bc \ln(F) + Ie)}{e^2 ((e^{I(ex+d)})^2 - 1)^2} - 8 I \left(\int -\frac{e^{c(bx+a)\ln(F)} e^{I(ex+d)} (e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2)}{8 e^2 ((e^{I(ex+d)})^2 - 1)} dx \right)$$

Problem 4: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} \cos(ex+d)^n dx$$

Optimal (type 5, 97 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-\frac{F^{c(bx+a)} \cos(ex+d)^n \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-n, \frac{-en - Ibc \ln(F)}{2e}\right], \left[1 - \frac{n}{2} - \frac{Ibc \ln(F)}{2e}\right], -e^{2I(ex+d)}\right)}{(1 + e^{2I(ex+d)})^n (Ien - bc \ln(F))}$$

Result (type 8, 20 leaves):

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} \cos(ex+d)^n dx$$

Problem 5: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} \sec(ex+d)^2 dx$$

Optimal (type 5, 71 leaves, 1 step):

$$\frac{4 e^{2I(ex+d)} F^{c(bx+a)} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[2, 1 - \frac{Ibc \ln(F)}{2e}\right], \left[2 - \frac{Ibc \ln(F)}{2e}\right], -e^{2I(ex+d)}\right)}{2Ie + bc \ln(F)}$$

Result(type 8, 71 leaves):

$$\frac{2I e^{c(bx+a) \ln(F)}}{e \left((e^{I(ex+d)})^2 + 1 \right)} + 4 \left(\int \frac{-\frac{1}{2} bc \ln(F) e^{c(bx+a) \ln(F)}}{e \left((e^{I(ex+d)})^2 + 1 \right)} dx \right)$$

Problem 6: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} \sec(ex+d)^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 126 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{e^{I(ex+d)} F^{c(bx+a)} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{e - Ibc \ln(F)}{2e}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{Ibc \ln(F)}{2e}\right], -e^{2I(ex+d)}\right) (Ie - bc \ln(F))}{e^2} - \frac{bc F^{c(bx+a)} \ln(F) \sec(ex+d)}{2e^2} + \frac{F^{c(bx+a)} \sec(ex+d) \tan(ex+d)}{2e}$$

Result(type 8, 139 leaves):

$$-\frac{e^{c(bx+a) \ln(F)} e^{I(ex+d)} \left(\ln(F) bc (e^{I(ex+d)})^2 + I (e^{I(ex+d)})^2 e + bc \ln(F) - Ie \right)}{e^2 \left((e^{I(ex+d)})^2 + 1 \right)^2} + 8 \left(\int \frac{e^{c(bx+a) \ln(F)} e^{I(ex+d)} (e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2)}{8 e^2 \left((e^{I(ex+d)})^2 + 1 \right)} dx \right)$$

Problem 7: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} \sec(ex+d)^4 dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 128 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{2 e^{2I(ex+d)} F^{c(bx+a)} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[2, 1 - \frac{Ibc \ln(F)}{2e}\right], \left[2 - \frac{Ibc \ln(F)}{2e}\right], -e^{2I(ex+d)}\right) (2Ie - bc \ln(F))}{3e^2} - \frac{bc F^{c(bx+a)} \ln(F) \sec(ex+d)^2}{6e^2} + \frac{F^{c(bx+a)} \sec(ex+d)^2 \tan(ex+d)}{3e}$$

Result(type 8, 204 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{3e^3 \left((e^{I(ex+d)})^2 + 1 \right)^3} \left(I e^{c(bx+a) \ln(F)} \left(\ln(F)^2 b^2 c^2 (e^{I(ex+d)})^4 + 2 \ln(F)^2 b^2 c^2 (e^{I(ex+d)})^2 + 2 I \ln(F) b c e (e^{I(ex+d)})^4 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2 \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + 2 I \ln(F) b c e (e^{I(ex+d)})^2 + 12 e^2 (e^{I(ex+d)})^2 + 4 e^2 \right) \right) + 16 \left(\int \frac{-\frac{1}{48} e^{c(bx+a) \ln(F)} bc \ln(F) (4e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2)}{e^3 \left((e^{I(ex+d)})^2 + 1 \right)} dx \right)$$

Problem 9: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{c(bx+a)} \tan(ex+d)^3 dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 168 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{I e^{c(bx+a)}}{cb} - \frac{6 I e^{c(bx+a)} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{-\frac{1}{2}bc}{e}\right], \left[1 - \frac{Ibc}{2e}\right], -e^{2I(ex+d)}\right)}{cb} + \frac{12 I e^{c(bx+a)} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[2, \frac{-\frac{1}{2}bc}{e}\right], \left[1 - \frac{Ibc}{2e}\right], -e^{2I(ex+d)}\right)}{cb}$$

$$- \frac{8 I e^{c(bx+a)} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[3, \frac{-\frac{1}{2}bc}{e}\right], \left[1 - \frac{Ibc}{2e}\right], -e^{2I(ex+d)}\right)}{cb}$$

Result(type 8, 127 leaves):

$$\frac{I e^{c(bx+a)}}{cb} - \frac{I e^{c(bx+a)} (2I (e^{I(ex+d)})^2 e + bc (e^{I(ex+d)})^2 + cb)}{e^2 ((e^{I(ex+d)})^2 + 1)^2} + I \left(\int -\frac{e^{c(bx+a)} (-b^2 c^2 + 2e^2)}{e^2 ((e^{I(ex+d)})^2 + 1)} dx \right)$$

Problem 10: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int e^{c(bx+a)} \cot(ex+d)^2 dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 111 leaves, 5 steps):

$$-\frac{e^{c(bx+a)}}{cb} + \frac{4 e^{c(bx+a)} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{-\frac{1}{2}bc}{e}\right], \left[1 - \frac{Ibc}{2e}\right], e^{2I(ex+d)}\right)}{cb} - \frac{4 e^{c(bx+a)} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[2, \frac{-\frac{1}{2}bc}{e}\right], \left[1 - \frac{Ibc}{2e}\right], e^{2I(ex+d)}\right)}{cb}$$

Result(type 8, 81 leaves):

$$-\frac{e^{c(bx+a)}}{cb} - \frac{2 I e^{c(bx+a)}}{e ((e^{I(ex+d)})^2 - 1)} - \left(\int \frac{-2 I bc e^{c(bx+a)}}{e ((e^{I(ex+d)})^2 - 1)} dx \right)$$

Problem 13: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} (f - f \cos(ex+d))^n dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 101 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{F^{c(bx+a)} (f - f \cos(ex+d))^n \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[-2n, -n - \frac{Ibc \ln(F)}{e}\right], \left[1 - n - \frac{Ibc \ln(F)}{e}\right], e^{I(ex+d)}\right)}{(1 - e^{I(ex+d)})^{2n} (Ien - bc \ln(F))}$$

Result(type 8, 25 leaves):

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} (f - f \cos(ex+d))^n dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{F^{c(bx+a)} (fx)^m (ex \cos(ex+d) + (m+bcx \ln(F)) \sin(ex+d))}{x} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 22 leaves, 7 steps):

$$F^{bcx+ac} (fx)^m \sin(ex+d)$$

Result (type 3, 198 leaves):

$$-\frac{1}{2} F^{c(bx+a)} \left(\int m x^m e^{Iex} e^{Id} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ifx)^3} m \frac{1}{e^2} \pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ifx)^2 \operatorname{csgn}(If) m \frac{1}{e^2} \pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ifx)^2 \operatorname{csgn}(Ix) m - \frac{1}{2} \pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ifx) \operatorname{csgn}(If) \operatorname{csgn}(Ix) m \right. \\ \left. - \int m x^m e^{-Iex} e^{-Id} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ifx)^3} m \frac{1}{e^2} \pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ifx)^2 \operatorname{csgn}(If) m \frac{1}{e^2} \pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ifx)^2 \operatorname{csgn}(Ix) m - \frac{1}{2} \pi \operatorname{csgn}(Ifx) \operatorname{csgn}(If) \operatorname{csgn}(Ix) m \right)$$

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

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} (e \cos(ex+d) + bc \ln(F) \sin(ex+d)) dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 16 leaves, 1 step):

$$F^{c(bx+a)} \sin(ex+d)$$

Result (type 3, 292 leaves):

$$\frac{ebc \ln(F) e^{(bcx+ac) \ln(F)}}{e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2} + \frac{2e^2 e^{(bcx+ac) \ln(F)} \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)}{e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2} - \frac{ebc \ln(F) e^{(bcx+ac) \ln(F)} \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2}{e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2} \\ + \frac{ebc \ln(F) e^{(bcx+ac) \ln(F)} \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2}{e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2} + \frac{2b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2 e^{(bcx+ac) \ln(F)} \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)}{e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2} - \frac{ebc \ln(F) e^{(bcx+ac) \ln(F)}}{e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2} \\ + \frac{ebc \ln(F) e^{(bcx+ac) \ln(F)}}{e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2} + \frac{2e^2 e^{(bcx+ac) \ln(F)} \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)}{e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2} - \frac{ebc \ln(F) e^{(bcx+ac) \ln(F)} \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2}{e^2 + b^2 c^2 \ln(F)^2}$$

Problem 21: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{F^{bx+a} \cos(dx+c)}{e + e \sin(dx+c)} dx$$

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

$$\frac{IF^{bx+a}}{be \ln(F)} - \frac{2IF^{bx+a} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{-Ib \ln(F)}{d}\right], \left[1 - \frac{Ib \ln(F)}{d}\right], Ie^{I(dx+c)}\right)}{be \ln(F)}$$

Result (type 8, 53 leaves):

$$\frac{I e^{(bx+a) \ln(F)}}{e b \ln(F)} + \int \frac{2 e^{(bx+a) \ln(F)}}{e (e^{I(dx+c)} + I)} dx$$

Problem 22: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \frac{F^{bx+a} \cos(dx+c)}{e - e \sin(dx+c)} dx$$

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

$$-\frac{I F^{bx+a}}{b e \ln(F)} + \frac{2 I F^{bx+a} \text{hypergeom}\left(\left[1, \frac{-I b \ln(F)}{d}\right], \left[1 - \frac{I b \ln(F)}{d}\right], -I e^{I(dx+c)}\right)}{b e \ln(F)}$$

Result(type 8, 53 leaves):

$$-\frac{I e^{(bx+a) \ln(F)}}{e b \ln(F)} + \int \frac{2 e^{(bx+a) \ln(F)}}{e (e^{I(dx+c)} - I)} dx$$

Test results for the 247 problems in "4.7.7 Trig functions.txt"

Problem 13: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 4, 46 leaves, 5 steps):

$$-\frac{3 \text{Si}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right)}{4a} + \frac{\text{Si}\left(\frac{3\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right)}{4a}$$

Result(type 8, 34 leaves):

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

Problem 14: Unable to integrate problem.

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

Optimal(type 4, 22 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-\frac{\text{Si}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-ax+1}}{\sqrt{ax+1}}\right)}{a}$$

Result(type 8, 32 leaves):

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

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

$$\int -\cot(bx-c) \cot(bx+a) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 37 leaves, 4 steps):

$$x - \frac{\cot(a+c) \ln(-\sin(bx-c))}{b} + \frac{\cot(a+c) \ln(\sin(bx+a))}{b}$$

Result(type 3, 148 leaves):

$$x + \frac{\text{Iln}(e^{2I(bx+a)} - 1) e^{2I(a+c)}}{b (e^{2I(a+c)} - 1)} + \frac{\text{Iln}(e^{2I(bx+a)} - 1)}{b (e^{2I(a+c)} - 1)} - \frac{\text{Iln}(-e^{2I(a+c)} + e^{2I(bx+a)}) e^{2I(a+c)}}{b (e^{2I(a+c)} - 1)} - \frac{\text{Iln}(-e^{2I(a+c)} + e^{2I(bx+a)})}{b (e^{2I(a+c)} - 1)}$$

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

$$\int \sqrt{\sin(x) \tan(x)} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 11 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-2 \cot(x) \sqrt{\sin(x) \tan(x)}$$

Result(type 3, 176 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{4 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} \sin(x)^3} \left(\sqrt{4} (\cos(x) - 1) \left(4 \cos(x) \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} + 4 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} + \ln \left(\right. \right. \right.$$

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

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

$$\int (\sin(x) \tan(x))^{3/2} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 23 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{8 \csc(x) \sqrt{\sin(x) \tan(x)}}{3} - \frac{2 \sin(x) \sqrt{\sin(x) \tan(x)}}{3}$$

Result (type 3, 586 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{12 \sin(x)^7} \left(\sqrt{4} (\cos(x) - 1)^2 \left(3 \cos(x)^3 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2} \right)^{3/2} \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \left. \frac{2 \left(2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} + 2 \cos(x) - 1 \right)}{\sin(x)^2} \right) - 3 \cos(x)^3 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2} \right)^{3/2} \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \left. \frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}{\sin(x)^2} \right) + 9 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2} \right)^{3/2} \cos(x)^2 \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \left. \frac{2 \left(2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} + 2 \cos(x) - 1 \right)}{\sin(x)^2} \right) - 9 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2} \right)^{3/2} \cos(x)^2 \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \left. \frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}{\sin(x)^2} \right) + 9 \cos(x) \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2} \right)^{3/2} \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \left. \frac{2 \left(2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} + 2 \cos(x) - 1 \right)}{\sin(x)^2} \right) - 9 \cos(x) \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2} \right)^{3/2} \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \left. \frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}{\sin(x)^2} \right) + 3 \ln \left(\right. \right. \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{2 \left(2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} + 2 \cos(x) - 1 \right)}{\sin(x)^2} \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2} \right)^{3/2} - 3 \ln \left(\right. \\
& - \frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}{\sin(x)^2} \left. \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2} \right)^{3/2} + 4 \cos(x)^3 + 12 \cos(x) \right) (1 \\
& + \cos(x)^2 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)^2 - 1}{\cos(x)} \right)^{3/2} \left. \right)
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int \frac{x \sin(x)}{(a + b \cos(x))^2} dx$$

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

$$\frac{x}{b(a + b \cos(x))} - \frac{2 \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{a-b} \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)}{\sqrt{a+b}} \right)}{b \sqrt{a-b} \sqrt{a+b}}$$

Result (type 3, 153 leaves):

$$\frac{2x e^{Ix}}{b(b e^{2Ix} + 2a e^{Ix} + b)} - \frac{\operatorname{Iln} \left(e^{Ix} + \frac{a \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} + a^2 - b^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} b} \right)}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} b} + \frac{\operatorname{Iln} \left(e^{Ix} + \frac{a \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - a^2 + b^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} b} \right)}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} b}$$

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

$$\int \frac{x \sin(x)}{(a + b \cos(x))^3} dx$$

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

$$- \frac{a \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{a-b} \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)}{\sqrt{a+b}} \right)}{(a-b)^{3/2} b (a+b)^{3/2}} + \frac{x}{2b(a + b \cos(x))^2} + \frac{\sin(x)}{2(a^2 - b^2)(a + b \cos(x))}$$

Result (type 3, 249 leaves):

$$\frac{I(-2Ia^2xe^{2Ix} + 2Ib^2xe^{2Ix} + abe^{3Ix} + 2a^2e^{2Ix} + b^2e^{2Ix} + 3ab e^{Ix} + b^2)}{b(b e^{2Ix} + 2a e^{Ix} + b)^2(a^2 - b^2)} - \frac{Ia \ln\left(e^{Ix} + \frac{a\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} + a^2 - b^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} b}\right)}{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}(a + b)(a - b)b}$$

$$+ \frac{Ia \ln\left(e^{Ix} + \frac{a\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - a^2 + b^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} b}\right)}{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}(a + b)(a - b)b}$$

Problem 47: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^3 \sqrt{a - a \sin(fx + e)} \sqrt{c + c \sin(fx + e)} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 139 leaves, 5 steps):

$$-\frac{6\sqrt{a - a \sin(fx + e)} \sqrt{c + c \sin(fx + e)}}{f^4} + \frac{3x^2 \sqrt{a - a \sin(fx + e)} \sqrt{c + c \sin(fx + e)}}{f^2} - \frac{6x \sqrt{a - a \sin(fx + e)} \sqrt{c + c \sin(fx + e)} \tan(fx + e)}{f^3}$$

$$+ \frac{x^3 \sqrt{a - a \sin(fx + e)} \sqrt{c + c \sin(fx + e)} \tan(fx + e)}{f}$$

Result(type 8, 31 leaves):

$$\int x^3 \sqrt{a - a \sin(fx + e)} \sqrt{c + c \sin(fx + e)} dx$$

Problem 48: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x \sqrt{a - a \sin(fx + e)} \sqrt{c + c \sin(fx + e)} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 66 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{\sqrt{a - a \sin(fx + e)} \sqrt{c + c \sin(fx + e)}}{f^2} + \frac{x \sqrt{a - a \sin(fx + e)} \sqrt{c + c \sin(fx + e)} \tan(fx + e)}{f}$$

Result(type 8, 29 leaves):

$$\int x \sqrt{a - a \sin(fx + e)} \sqrt{c + c \sin(fx + e)} dx$$

Problem 51: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{A + B \sec(x)}{(a + a \cos(x))^3 \sqrt{2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 71 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{2B \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sin(x)\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+a\cos(x)}}\right)}{a^{3/2}} + \frac{(A-B)\sin(x)}{2(a+a\cos(x))^{3/2}} + \frac{(A-5B)\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sin(x)\sqrt{a}\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{a+a\cos(x)}}\right)\sqrt{2}}{4a^{3/2}}$$

Result(type 3, 269 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{4a^{5/2}\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\sqrt{a\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} \left(\sqrt{a\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} \left(A\sqrt{2} \ln\left(\frac{2\left(2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+2a}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 a \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - 5B\sqrt{2} \ln\left(\frac{2\left(2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+2a}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 a + 4B \ln\left(\frac{4\left(a\sqrt{2}\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \sqrt{a}\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2-2a}\right)}{2\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \sqrt{2}}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 a \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + 4B \ln\left(\frac{4\left(a\sqrt{2}\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sqrt{a}\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+2a}\right)}{2\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sqrt{2}}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 a + A\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}\sqrt{a} - B\sqrt{2}\sqrt{a\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}\sqrt{a} \right) \right)$$

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

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

Optimal(type 3, 24 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{\ln(a+b\cos(x))}{b} + \frac{x\sin(x)}{a+b\cos(x)}$$

Result(type 3, 90 leaves):

$$\frac{2x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 2x\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3}{\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + 1\right)\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 b + a + b\right)} + \frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 b + a + b\right)}{b} - \frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + 1\right)}{b}$$

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

$$\int \frac{-1 + \frac{c^2}{d^2} + \sin(x)^2}{c + d\cos(x)} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 14 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{cx}{d^2} - \frac{\sin(x)}{d}$$

Result(type 3, 31 leaves):

$$-\frac{2 \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{d \left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + 1\right)} + \frac{2c \arctan\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{d^2}$$

Problem 56: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int (a \cos(dx + c) + b \sin(dx + c))^n dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 128 leaves, 2 steps):

$$-\frac{1}{d(n+1) \left(\frac{a \cos(dx+c) + b \sin(dx+c)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)^n \sqrt{\sin(c+dx - \arctan(a,b))^2}} \left(\cos(c+dx - \arctan(a,b))^{n+1} \operatorname{hypergeom}\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right], \left[\frac{3}{2} + \frac{n}{2}\right], \cos(c+dx - \arctan(a,b))^2\right) (a \cos(dx+c) + b \sin(dx+c))^n \sin(c+dx - \arctan(a,b)) \right)$$

Result(type 8, 21 leaves):

$$\int (a \cos(dx + c) + b \sin(dx + c))^n dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{(a \cos(dx + c) + b \sin(dx + c))^5} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 146 leaves, 4 steps):

$$-\frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{b \cos(dx+c) - a \sin(dx+c)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)}{8(a^2+b^2)^{5/2}d} + \frac{-b \cos(dx+c) + a \sin(dx+c)}{4(a^2+b^2)d(a \cos(dx+c) + b \sin(dx+c))^4} - \frac{3(b \cos(dx+c) - a \sin(dx+c))}{8(a^2+b^2)^2 d (a \cos(dx+c) + b \sin(dx+c))^2}$$

Result(type 3, 513 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{d} \left[-\frac{1}{\left(\tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 a - 2 \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) b - a\right)^4} \left(2 \left(-\frac{(5a^4 + 16a^2b^2 + 8b^4) \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^7}{8a(a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4)} + \frac{3b(a^4 + 16a^2b^2 + 8b^4) \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^6}{8a^2(a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4)} \right) \right) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{(3a^6 - 36a^4b^2 + 56a^2b^4 + 32b^6) \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^5}{8a^3(a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4)} + \frac{b(15a^6 - 114a^4b^2 - 8a^2b^4 + 16b^6) \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^4}{8a^4(a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4)} \\
& - \frac{(3a^6 + 84a^4b^2 - 56a^2b^4 - 32b^6) \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^3}{8a^3(a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4)} - \frac{b(23a^4 - 64a^2b^2 - 24b^4) \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2}{8a^2(a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4)} - \frac{(5a^4 - 24a^2b^2 - 8b^4) \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)}{8a(a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4)} \\
& + \frac{b(5a^2 + 2b^2)}{8(a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4)} \left) \right) + \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{2a \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right) - 2b}{2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right)}{4(a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4)\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (a \cos(dx + c) + I a \sin(dx + c))^3 dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 27 leaves, 1 step):

$$-\frac{1}{3} \frac{(a \cos(dx + c) + I a \sin(dx + c))^3}{d}$$

Result (type 3, 75 leaves):

$$\frac{I a^3 (2 + \sin(dx + c))^2 \cos(dx + c)}{3} - a^3 \sin(dx + c)^3 - I a^3 \cos(dx + c)^3 + \frac{a^3 (2 + \cos(dx + c))^2 \sin(dx + c)}{3}$$

$$d$$

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

$$\int (\cot(x) + \csc(x))^3 dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 20 leaves, 4 steps):

$$-\frac{2}{1 - \cos(x)} - \ln(1 - \cos(x))$$

Result (type 3, 48 leaves):

$$-\frac{\cot(x)^2}{2} - \ln(\sin(x)) - \frac{3 \cos(x)^3}{2 \sin(x)^2} - \frac{3 \cos(x)}{2} - \ln(\csc(x) - \cot(x)) - \frac{3}{2 \sin(x)^2} - \frac{\cot(x) \csc(x)}{2}$$

Problem 88: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (-\cos(x) + \sec(x))^{7/2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 57 leaves, 6 steps):

$$-\frac{256 \csc(x) \sqrt{\sin(x) \tan(x)}}{35} + \frac{64 \sec(x) \sqrt{\sin(x) \tan(x)} \tan(x)}{35} - \frac{8 \sin(x) \sqrt{\sin(x) \tan(x)} \tan(x)^2}{7} - \frac{2 \sin(x)^3 \sqrt{\sin(x) \tan(x)} \tan(x)^2}{7}$$

Result(type 3, 602 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{70 \sin(x)^{11}} \left((\cos(x) - 1)^2 \left(105 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \right)^{3/2} \cos(x)^4 \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. \frac{2 \left(2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}}{\sin(x)^2} \right)}{\sin(x)^2} \right) - 105 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \right)^{3/2} \cos(x)^4 \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. \frac{2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}}{\sin(x)^2}}{\sin(x)^2} \right) + 315 \cos(x)^3 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \right)^{3/2} \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. \frac{2 \left(2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}}{\sin(x)^2} \right)}{\sin(x)^2} \right) - 315 \cos(x)^3 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \right)^{3/2} \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. \frac{2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}}{\sin(x)^2}}{\sin(x)^2} \right) + 315 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \right)^{3/2} \cos(x)^2 \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. \frac{2 \left(2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}}{\sin(x)^2} \right)}{\sin(x)^2} \right) - 315 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \right)^{3/2} \cos(x)^2 \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. \frac{2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}}{\sin(x)^2}}{\sin(x)^2} \right) - 20 \cos(x)^6 + 105 \cos(x) \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \right)^{3/2} \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. \frac{2 \left(2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}}{\sin(x)^2} \right)}{\sin(x)^2} \right) - 105 \cos(x) \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \right)^{3/2} \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. \frac{2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}}{\sin(x)^2}}{\sin(x)^2} \right) + 140 \cos(x)^4 + 420 \cos(x)^2 - 28 \right) \cos(x) (1 + \cos(x))^2 \left(\right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. -\frac{\cos(x)^2 - 1}{\cos(x)} \right)^{7/2}$$

Problem 89: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (-\cos(x) + \sec(x))^3 / 2 \, dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 23 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{8 \csc(x) \sqrt{\sin(x) \tan(x)}}{3} - \frac{2 \sin(x) \sqrt{\sin(x) \tan(x)}}{3}$$

Result(type 3, 583 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{6 \sin(x)^7} \left((\cos(x) - 1)^2 \left(3 \cos(x)^3 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \right)^3 / 2 \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. - \frac{2 \left(2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}}{\sin(x)^2} \right)}{\sin(x)^2} - 3 \cos(x)^3 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \right)^3 / 2 \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. - \frac{2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}}{\sin(x)^2}}{\sin(x)^2} \right) + 9 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \right)^3 / 2 \cos(x)^2 \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. - \frac{2 \left(2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}}{\sin(x)^2} \right)}{\sin(x)^2} \right) - 9 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \right)^3 / 2 \cos(x)^2 \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. - \frac{2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}}{\sin(x)^2}}{\sin(x)^2} \right) + 9 \cos(x) \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \right)^3 / 2 \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. - \frac{2 \left(2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}}{\sin(x)^2} \right)}{\sin(x)^2} \right) - 9 \cos(x) \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \right)^3 / 2 \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. - \frac{2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}}{\sin(x)^2}}{\sin(x)^2} \right) + 3 \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. - \frac{2 \left(2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}}{\sin(x)^2} \right)}{\sin(x)^2} \right) \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1 + \cos(x))^2} \right)^3 / 2 - 3 \ln \left(\right. \right. \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{2\sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}}\cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2\sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} + 2\cos(x) - 1}{\sin(x)^2} \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2} \right)^{3/2} + 4\cos(x)^3 + 12\cos(x) \left(1 + \cos(x) \right)^2 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)^2 - 1}{\cos(x)} \right)^{3/2} \right)$$

Problem 90: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal(type 3, 40 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\frac{\arctan(\sqrt{\cos(x)}) \sin(x)}{\sqrt{\cos(x)} \sqrt{\sin(x) \tan(x)}} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}(\sqrt{\cos(x)}) \sin(x)}{\sqrt{\cos(x)} \sqrt{\sin(x) \tan(x)}}$$

Result(type 3, 104 leaves):

$$-\frac{1}{2\sin(x)} \left(\left(\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}}} \right) + \ln\left(-\frac{2\sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}}\cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2\sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} + 2\cos(x) - 1}{\sin(x)^2} \right) \right) + \cos(x) \sqrt{-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos(x)^2}{\cos(x)}} \right) \quad (1)$$

Problem 91: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal(type 3, 67 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\frac{3 \cot(x)}{16 \sqrt{\sin(x) \tan(x)}} - \frac{\cot(x) \csc(x)^2}{4 \sqrt{\sin(x) \tan(x)}} - \frac{3 \arctan(\sqrt{\cos(x)}) \sin(x)}{32 \sqrt{\cos(x)} \sqrt{\sin(x) \tan(x)}} + \frac{3 \operatorname{arctanh}(\sqrt{\cos(x)}) \sin(x)}{32 \sqrt{\cos(x)} \sqrt{\sin(x) \tan(x)}}$$

Result(type 3, 453 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{64 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} \left(-\frac{\cos(x)^2-1}{\cos(x)}\right)^{5/2} \cos(x)^2} \left(\left(24 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}\right)^{3/2} \cos(x)^3 + 40 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}\right)^{3/2} \cos(x)^2 + 8 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}\right)^{3/2} \cos(x) - 12 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} \cos(x)^3 - 3 \arctan\left(\frac{1}{2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}}}\right) \cos(x)^3 - 3 \cos(x)^3 \ln\left(\frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}{\sin(x)^2}\right) - 8 \left(-\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}\right)^{3/2} + 24 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} \cos(x)^2 + 3 \arctan\left(\frac{1}{2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}}}\right) \cos(x)^2 + 3 \cos(x)^2 \ln\left(\frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}{\sin(x)^2}\right) - 12 \cos(x) \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} + 3 \cos(x) \arctan\left(\frac{1}{2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}}}\right) + 3 \cos(x) \ln\left(\frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}{\sin(x)^2}\right) - 3 \arctan\left(\frac{1}{2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}}}\right) - 3 \ln\left(\frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} \cos(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2 - 2 \sqrt{\frac{\cos(x)}{(1+\cos(x))^2}} + 2 \cos(x) - 1}{\sin(x)^2}\right) \right) \sin(x) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 96: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{A + C \sin(x)}{b \cos(x) + c \sin(x)} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 70 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{cCx}{b^2+c^2} - \frac{bC\ln(b\cos(x)+c\sin(x))}{b^2+c^2} - \frac{A\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{c\cos(x)-b\sin(x)}{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}$$

Result(type 3, 149 leaves):

$$\frac{Cb\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+1\right)}{b^2+c^2} + \frac{2Cc\operatorname{arctan}\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{b^2+c^2} - \frac{Cb\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2b-2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)c-b\right)}{b^2+c^2} + \frac{2\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)b-2c}{2\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}\right)Ab^2}{(b^2+c^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$+ \frac{2\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)b-2c}{2\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}\right)Ac^2}{(b^2+c^2)^{3/2}}$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{(2a-2a\cos(ex+d)+2c\sin(ex+d))^4} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 202 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{a(5a^2+3c^2)\ln\left(a+c\cot\left(\frac{ex}{2}+\frac{d}{2}\right)\right)}{32c^7e} + \frac{-c\cos(ex+d)-a\sin(ex+d)}{48c^2e(a-a\cos(ex+d)+c\sin(ex+d))^3} + \frac{5(accos(ex+d)+a^2\sin(ex+d))}{96c^4e(a-a\cos(ex+d)+c\sin(ex+d))^2}$$

$$+ \frac{-c(15a^2+4c^2)\cos(ex+d)-a(15a^2+4c^2)\sin(ex+d)}{96c^6e(a-a\cos(ex+d)+c\sin(ex+d))}$$

Result(type 3, 415 leaves):

$$-\frac{1}{384ec^4\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2}+\frac{d}{2}\right)^3} - \frac{5a^2}{64ec^6\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2}+\frac{d}{2}\right)} - \frac{3}{128ec^4\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2}+\frac{d}{2}\right)} + \frac{a}{64ec^5\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2}+\frac{d}{2}\right)^2} - \frac{5a^3\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2}+\frac{d}{2}\right)\right)}{32ec^7}$$

$$- \frac{3a\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2}+\frac{d}{2}\right)\right)}{32ec^5} - \frac{a^3}{64ec^5\left(c+a\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2}+\frac{d}{2}\right)\right)^2} - \frac{3a}{128ec^3\left(c+a\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2}+\frac{d}{2}\right)\right)^2} + \frac{c}{128ea^3\left(c+a\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2}+\frac{d}{2}\right)\right)^2}$$

$$- \frac{5a^3}{64ec^6\left(c+a\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2}+\frac{d}{2}\right)\right)} - \frac{9a}{128ec^4\left(c+a\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2}+\frac{d}{2}\right)\right)} - \frac{1}{128ea^3\left(c+a\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2}+\frac{d}{2}\right)\right)} - \frac{a^3}{384ec^4\left(c+a\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2}+\frac{d}{2}\right)\right)^3}$$

$$-\frac{a}{128 e c^2 \left(c + a \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) \right)^3} - \frac{1}{128 e a \left(c + a \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) \right)^3} - \frac{c^2}{384 e a^3 \left(c + a \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) \right)^3} + \frac{5 a^3 \ln\left(c + a \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) \right)}{32 e c^7}$$

$$+ \frac{3 a \ln\left(c + a \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) \right)}{32 e c^5}$$

Problem 107: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{1}{(2a + 2b \cos(ex + d) - 2a \sin(ex + d))^2} dx$$

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

$$-\frac{a \ln\left(a + b \tan\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{ex}{2}\right) \right)}{4 b^3 e} + \frac{a \cos(ex + d) + b \sin(ex + d)}{4 b^2 e (a + b \cos(ex + d) - a \sin(ex + d))}$$

Result(type 3, 177 leaves):

$$-\frac{a^2}{4 e b^2 (a - b) \left(a \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) - b \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) - a - b \right)} - \frac{1}{4 e (a - b) \left(a \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) - b \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) - a - b \right)}$$

$$-\frac{a \ln\left(a \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) - b \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) - a - b \right)}{4 e b^3} - \frac{1}{4 e b^2 \left(\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) - 1 \right)} + \frac{a \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) - 1 \right)}{4 e b^3}$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{(a + b \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d))^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 116 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2 a \arctan\left(\frac{c + (a - b) \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}} \right)}{(a^2 - b^2 - c^2)^{3/2} e} + \frac{c \cos(ex + d) - b \sin(ex + d)}{(a^2 - b^2 - c^2) e (a + b \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d))}$$

Result(type 3, 423 leaves):

$$-\frac{2 \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) a b}{e \left(\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 b + 2 c \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) + a + b \right) (a^3 - a^2 b - a b^2 - a c^2 + b^3 + c^2 b)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{2 \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) b^2}{e \left(\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 b + 2c \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) + a + b \right) (a^3 - a^2 b - a b^2 - a c^2 + b^3 + c^2 b)} \\
& + \frac{2 \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) c^2}{e \left(\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 b + 2c \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) + a + b \right) (a^3 - a^2 b - a b^2 - a c^2 + b^3 + c^2 b)} \\
& + \frac{2ac}{e \left(\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 b + 2c \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) + a + b \right) (a^3 - a^2 b - a b^2 - a c^2 + b^3 + c^2 b)} \\
& + \frac{2a \arctan\left(\frac{2(a-b) \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right) + 2c}{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}}\right)}{e (a^2 - b^2 - c^2)^{3/2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 109: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \sqrt{2 + 3 \cos(ex + d) + 5 \sin(ex + d)} \, dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 69 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{2 \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\sin\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)}{2}\right), \frac{\sqrt{510 - 30\sqrt{34}}}{15}\right) \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{34}}}{\cos\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)}{2}\right) e}$$

Result(type 4, 454 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{17 \cos\left(ex + d + \arctan\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right) \sqrt{\sqrt{34} \sin\left(ex + d + \arctan\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right) + 2} e} \left(2\sqrt{17} \sqrt{\frac{\sin\left(ex + d + \arctan\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right) + 1}{-\sqrt{34} + 17}} \right. \\
& \left. \sqrt{\frac{17 \left(\sin\left(ex + d + \arctan\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right) - 1\right)}{\sqrt{34} + 17}} \left(2 \sqrt{\frac{17 \sin\left(ex + d + \arctan\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right) + \sqrt{34}}{-\sqrt{34} + 17}} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sqrt{\frac{17 \sin\left(ex + d + \arctan\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right) + \sqrt{34}}{-\sqrt{34} + 17}}, \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \left. \operatorname{I} \sqrt{\frac{-\sqrt{34} + 17}{\sqrt{34} + 17}} \right) \sqrt{34} + 15\sqrt{34} \sqrt{\frac{17 \sin\left(ex + d + \arctan\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right) + \sqrt{34}}{\sqrt{34} + 17}} \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\sqrt{\frac{17 \sin\left(ex + d + \arctan\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right) + \sqrt{34}}{\sqrt{34} + 17}}, \right. \right. \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{34} + 17}{-\sqrt{34} + 17}} \left(-17\sqrt{34} \sqrt{\frac{17 \sin\left(ex + d + \arctan\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right) + \sqrt{34}}{\sqrt{34} + 17}} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sqrt{\frac{17 \sin\left(ex + d + \arctan\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right) + \sqrt{34}}{\sqrt{34} + 17}}, \int \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{34} + 17}{-\sqrt{34} + 17}}\right) \right. \\
& - 34 \sqrt{\frac{17 \sin\left(ex + d + \arctan\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right) + \sqrt{34}}{-\sqrt{34} + 17}} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sqrt{\frac{17 \sin\left(ex + d + \arctan\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right) + \sqrt{34}}{-\sqrt{34} + 17}}, \int \sqrt{\frac{-\sqrt{34} + 17}{\sqrt{34} + 17}}\right) \\
& \left. - 34 \sqrt{\frac{17 \sin\left(ex + d + \arctan\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right) + \sqrt{34}}{\sqrt{34} + 17}} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sqrt{\frac{17 \sin\left(ex + d + \arctan\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right) + \sqrt{34}}{\sqrt{34} + 17}}, \int \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{34} + 17}{-\sqrt{34} + 17}}\right) \right) dx
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a + b \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d)}} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 137 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{2 \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b, c)}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b, c)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}\right) \sqrt{\frac{a + b \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d)}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}}{\cos\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b, c)}{2}\right) e \sqrt{a + b \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d)}}$$

Result (type 4, 302 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \left(-a \right. \\
& \left. + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} \right) \\
& \sqrt{\frac{-\sin(ex + d - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} + a}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \sqrt{\frac{-(\sin(ex + d - \arctan(-b, c)) - 1) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \sqrt{\frac{(\sin(ex + d - \arctan(-b, c)) + 1) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \\
& \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sqrt{\frac{-\sin(ex + d - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} + a}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}, \sqrt{\frac{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}\right) \left/ \left(\sqrt{b^2 + c^2} \cos(ex + d - \arctan(-b, \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. c)) \sqrt{\frac{b^2 \sin(ex + d - \arctan(-b, c)) + c^2 \sin(ex + d - \arctan(-b, c)) + a \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} e \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 111: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{1}{(a + b \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d))^5 \sqrt{2}} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 428 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{2(c \cos(ex + d) - b \sin(ex + d))}{3(a^2 - b^2 - c^2)e(a + b \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d))^3 \sqrt{2}} + \frac{8(ac \cos(ex + d) - ab \sin(ex + d))}{3(a^2 - b^2 - c^2)^2 e \sqrt{a + b \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d)}}$$

$$+ \frac{8a \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b, c)}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\sin\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b, c)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}\right) \sqrt{a + b \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d)}}{3 \cos\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b, c)}{2}\right) (a^2 - b^2 - c^2)^2 e \sqrt{\frac{a + b \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d)}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}}$$

$$- \frac{2 \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b, c)}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b, c)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}\right) \sqrt{\frac{a + b \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d)}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}}{3 \cos\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b, c)}{2}\right) (a^2 - b^2 - c^2) e \sqrt{a + b \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d)}}$$

Result (type ?, 2966 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{b \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d) + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} dx$$

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

$$\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{(b^2 + c^2)^{1/4} \sin(d + ex - \arctan(b, c)) \sqrt{2}}{2 \sqrt{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2} + \cos(d + ex - \arctan(b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}\right) \sqrt{2}}{(b^2 + c^2)^{1/4} e}$$

Result (type 3, 171 leaves):

$$\frac{(\sin(ex + d - \arctan(-b, c)) + 1) \sqrt{-\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}} (\sin(ex + d - \arctan(-b, c)) - 1) \sqrt{2} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}} (\sin(ex + d - \arctan(-b, c)) - 1) \sqrt{2}}{2 (b^2 + c^2)^{1/4}}\right)}{(b^2 + c^2)^{1/4} \cos(ex + d - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{\frac{b^2 \sin(ex + d - \arctan(-b, c)) + c^2 \sin(ex + d - \arctan(-b, c)) + b^2 + c^2}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}} e$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{(b \cos(ex+d) + c \sin(ex+d) + \sqrt{b^2+c^2})^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 137 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{(b^2+c^2)^{1/4} \sin(d+ex-\arctan(b,c)) \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}+\cos(d+ex-\arctan(b,c))\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}}\right) \sqrt{2}}{4(b^2+c^2)^{3/4} e} + \frac{-c \cos(ex+d) + b \sin(ex+d)}{2e\sqrt{b^2+c^2}(b \cos(ex+d) + c \sin(ex+d) + \sqrt{b^2+c^2})^{3/2}}$$

Result (type 3, 349 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \left(\left(\sin(ex+d-\arctan(-b,c)) \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\sin(ex+d-\arctan(-b,c))\sqrt{b^2+c^2}+\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}\sqrt{2}}{2(b^2+c^2)^{1/4}}}\right) \sqrt{2} (b^2+c^2) \right. \right. \\ & + 2\sqrt{-\sin(ex+d-\arctan(-b,c))\sqrt{b^2+c^2}+\sqrt{b^2+c^2}} (b^2+c^2)^{3/4} + \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\sin(ex+d-\arctan(-b,c))\sqrt{b^2+c^2}+\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}\sqrt{2}}{2(b^2+c^2)^{1/4}}}\right) \sqrt{2} b^2 \\ & + \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\sin(ex+d-\arctan(-b,c))\sqrt{b^2+c^2}+\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}\sqrt{2}}{2(b^2+c^2)^{1/4}}}\right) \sqrt{2} c^2 \left. \right) \sqrt{-\sqrt{b^2+c^2}(\sin(ex+d-\arctan(-b,c))-1)} \Bigg/ \left(4(b^2 \right. \\ & \left. + c^2)^{7/4} \cos(ex+d-\arctan(-b,c)) \sqrt{\frac{b^2 \sin(ex+d-\arctan(-b,c)) + c^2 \sin(ex+d-\arctan(-b,c)) + b^2 + c^2}{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}} e \right) \end{aligned}$$

Problem 121: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal (type 3, 91 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{ax}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{b \ln(c+a \cos(x) + b \sin(x))}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{2ac \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{b-(a-c)\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2-c^2}}\right)}{(a^2+b^2)\sqrt{a^2+b^2-c^2}}$$

Result (type 3, 413 leaves):

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

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 a - c \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b - a - c\right) c b}{(a^2 + b^2)(a - c)} + \frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{2(a - c) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 2b}{2\sqrt{-a^2 - b^2 + c^2}}\right) a c}{(a^2 + b^2)\sqrt{-a^2 - b^2 + c^2}} - \frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{2(a - c) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 2b}{2\sqrt{-a^2 - b^2 + c^2}}\right) b^2}{(a^2 + b^2)\sqrt{-a^2 - b^2 + c^2}} \\
& + \frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{2(a - c) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 2b}{2\sqrt{-a^2 - b^2 + c^2}}\right) b^2 a}{(a^2 + b^2)\sqrt{-a^2 - b^2 + c^2}(a - c)} - \frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{2(a - c) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 2b}{2\sqrt{-a^2 - b^2 + c^2}}\right) b^2 c}{(a^2 + b^2)\sqrt{-a^2 - b^2 + c^2}(a - c)}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\sec(ex + d)}}{\sqrt{a + b \sec(ex + d) + c \tan(ex + d)}} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 145 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(a, c)}{2}\right) e \sqrt{a + b \sec(ex + d) + c \tan(ex + d)}} \left(2 \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(a, c)}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(a, c)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}{b + \sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}}\right) \sqrt{\sec(ex + d)} \sqrt{\frac{b + a \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d)}{b + \sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}} \right)$$

Result (type 4, 715 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(-4 \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sqrt{\frac{(-Ia + Ib + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} - c)(I \sin(ex + d) + \cos(ex + d))}{Ia - Ib + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} - c}}, \sqrt{\frac{(Ia - Ib + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} - c)(Ia - Ib + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} + c)}{(-Ia + Ib + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} - c)(-Ia + Ib + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} + c)}}\right) \right. \\
& \left. \sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos(ex + d)}} \sqrt{\frac{b + a \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d)}{\cos(ex + d)}} \sqrt{\frac{I(\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} \cos(ex + d) + c \cos(ex + d) - a \sin(ex + d) + b \sin(ex + d) + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} + c)}{(-Ia + Ib + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} + c)(I \cos(ex + d) + \sin(ex + d) + I)}} \right. \\
& \left. \sqrt{\frac{I(a \sin(ex + d) - b \sin(ex + d) + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} \cos(ex + d) - c \cos(ex + d) + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} - c)}{(Ia - Ib + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} - c)(I \cos(ex + d) + \sin(ex + d) + I)}} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(-Ia + Ib + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} - c) (I \sin(ex + d) + \cos(ex + d))}{Ia - Ib + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} - c} (\cos(ex + d) + 1)^2 \cos(ex + d) (\cos(ex + d) - 1)^2 (I\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} \sin(ex + d) - Ia \cos(ex + d) + Ib \cos(ex + d) - Ic \sin(ex + d) - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} \cos(ex + d) + c \cos(ex + d) - a \sin(ex + d) + b \sin(ex + d))} / (e(-Ia + Ib + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} - c) \sin(ex + d)^4 (b + a \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d)))$$

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

$$\int \frac{\sec(ex + d)^3 / 2}{(a + b \sec(ex + d) + c \tan(ex + d))^3 / 2} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 263 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{-2 \sec(ex + d)^3 / 2 (c \cos(ex + d) - a \sin(ex + d)) (b + a \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d))}{(a^2 - b^2 + c^2) e (a + b \sec(ex + d) + c \tan(ex + d))^3 / 2} - \left(2 \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(a, c)}{2}\right)^2} \text{EllipticE}\left(\sin\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(a, c)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}{b + \sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}}\right) \sec(ex + d)^3 / 2 (b + a \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d))^2 \right) / \left(\cos\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(a, c)}{2}\right) (a^2 - b^2 + c^2) e \sqrt{\frac{b + a \cos(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d)}{b + \sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}} (a + b \sec(ex + d) + c \tan(ex + d))^3 / 2 \right)$$

Result (type ?, 12426 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 124: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{1}{a + b \cot(x) + c \csc(x)} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 92 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{ax}{a^2 + b^2} - \frac{b \ln(c + b \cos(x) + a \sin(x))}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{2ac \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{a - (b - c) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}}\right)}{(a^2 + b^2) \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}}$$

Result (type 3, 445 leaves):

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

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{2 \ln \left(\tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2 b - c \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2 - 2 a \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) - b - c \right) c b}{(2 a^2 + 2 b^2) (b - c)} + \frac{4 \arctan \left(\frac{2 (b - c) \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) - 2 a}{2 \sqrt{-a^2 - b^2 + c^2}} \right) a b}{(2 a^2 + 2 b^2) \sqrt{-a^2 - b^2 + c^2}} + \frac{4 \arctan \left(\frac{2 (b - c) \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) - 2 a}{2 \sqrt{-a^2 - b^2 + c^2}} \right) a c}{(2 a^2 + 2 b^2) \sqrt{-a^2 - b^2 + c^2}} \\
& - \frac{4 \arctan \left(\frac{2 (b - c) \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) - 2 a}{2 \sqrt{-a^2 - b^2 + c^2}} \right) a b^2}{(2 a^2 + 2 b^2) \sqrt{-a^2 - b^2 + c^2} (b - c)} + \frac{4 \arctan \left(\frac{2 (b - c) \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) - 2 a}{2 \sqrt{-a^2 - b^2 + c^2}} \right) a c b}{(2 a^2 + 2 b^2) \sqrt{-a^2 - b^2 + c^2} (b - c)}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 127: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\csc(ex + d)^3 / 2}{(a + c \cot(ex + d) + b \csc(ex + d))^3 / 2} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 263 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{2 \csc(ex + d)^3 / 2 (b + c \cos(ex + d) + a \sin(ex + d)) (a \cos(ex + d) - c \sin(ex + d))}{(a^2 - b^2 + c^2) e (a + c \cot(ex + d) + b \csc(ex + d))^3 / 2} - \left(2 \csc(ex + d)^3 / 2 \sqrt{\cos \left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(c, a)}{2} \right)^2} \text{EllipticE} \left(\sin \left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(c, a)}{2} \right) \right) \right. \\
& \left. + d \right)^2 \Bigg/ \left(\cos \left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(c, a)}{2} \right) (a^2 - b^2 + c^2) e (a + c \cot(ex + d) + b \csc(ex + d))^3 / 2 \sqrt{\frac{b + c \cos(ex + d) + a \sin(ex + d)}{b + \sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 12233 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 128: Humongous result has more than 20000 leaves.

$$\int \frac{\csc(ex + d)^5 / 2}{(a + c \cot(ex + d) + b \csc(ex + d))^5 / 2} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 530 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{2 \csc(ex + d)^5 / 2 (b + c \cos(ex + d) + a \sin(ex + d)) (a \cos(ex + d) - c \sin(ex + d))}{3 (a^2 - b^2 + c^2) e (a + c \cot(ex + d) + b \csc(ex + d))^5 / 2} \\
& + \frac{8 \csc(ex + d)^5 / 2 (b + c \cos(ex + d) + a \sin(ex + d))^2 (a b \cos(ex + d) - b c \sin(ex + d))}{3 (a^2 - b^2 + c^2)^2 e (a + c \cot(ex + d) + b \csc(ex + d))^5 / 2} + \left(8 b \csc(ex + d)^5 / 2 \sqrt{\cos \left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(c, a)}{2} \right)^2} \text{EllipticE} \left(\sin \left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(c, a)}{2} \right) \right) \right. \\
& \left. + c \cot(ex + d) + b \csc(ex + d) \right)^5 / 2 \sqrt{\frac{b + c \cos(ex + d) + a \sin(ex + d)}{b + \sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}} + \left(2 \csc(ex + d)^5 / 2 \sqrt{\cos \left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(c, a)}{2} \right)^2} \text{EllipticF} \left(\sin \left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(c, a)}{2} \right) \right) \right. \\
& \left. + d \right)^2
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 62958 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a + c \cot(ex + d) + b \csc(ex + d)} \sqrt{\sin(ex + d)}} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 145 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2 \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(c, a)}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(c, a)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}{b + \sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}}\right) \sqrt{\frac{b + c \cos(ex + d) + a \sin(ex + d)}{b + \sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}}}{\cos\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(c, a)}{2}\right) e \sqrt{a + c \cot(ex + d) + b \csc(ex + d)} \sqrt{\sin(ex + d)}}$$

Result(type 4, 690 leaves):

$$\left(\begin{aligned} & -4I \sqrt{\frac{b + c \cos(ex + d) + a \sin(ex + d)}{\sin(ex + d)}} \sqrt{\frac{I(\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} \cos(ex + d) - b \sin(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d) - a \cos(ex + d) + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} - a)}{(-Ib + Ic + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} - a)(I \cos(ex + d) + \sin(ex + d) + I)}} \\ & \sqrt{\frac{I(b \sin(ex + d) - c \sin(ex + d) + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} \cos(ex + d) + a \cos(ex + d) + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} + a)}{(Ib - Ic + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} + a)(I \cos(ex + d) + \sin(ex + d) + I)}} \\ & \sqrt{-\frac{(-Ib + Ic + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} + a)(I \sin(ex + d) + \cos(ex + d))}{Ib - Ic + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} + a}} (\cos(ex + d)) \\ & + 1)^2 \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sqrt{-\frac{(-Ib + Ic + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} + a)(I \sin(ex + d) + \cos(ex + d))}{Ib - Ic + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} + a}}, \right. \\ & \left. \sqrt{\frac{(Ib - Ic + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} + a)(Ib - Ic + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} - a)}{(-Ib + Ic + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} + a)(-Ib + Ic + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} - a)}} (\cos(ex + d) - 1)^2 (I \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} \sin(ex + d) - Ib \cos(ex + d)) \right. \\ & \left. + I \cos(ex + d) c + I \sin(ex + d) a - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} \cos(ex + d) - a \cos(ex + d) - b \sin(ex + d) + c \sin(ex + d) \right) \Big/ \left(e (-Ib + Ic \right. \\ & \left. + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 + c^2} + a) \sin(ex + d)^{7/2} (b + c \cos(ex + d) + a \sin(ex + d)) \right) \end{aligned} \right)$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{(a + c \cot(ex + d) + b \csc(ex + d))^{3/2} \sin(ex + d)^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 263 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{2(b + c \cos(ex + d) + a \sin(ex + d))(a \cos(ex + d) - c \sin(ex + d))}{(a^2 - b^2 + c^2) e (a + c \cot(ex + d) + b \csc(ex + d))^3 / 2 \sin(ex + d)^3 / 2}$$

$$- \frac{2 \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(c, a)}{2}\right)^2 \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\sin\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(c, a)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}{b + \sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}}\right) (b + c \cos(ex + d) + a \sin(ex + d))^2}{\cos\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{ex}{2} - \frac{\arctan(c, a)}{2}\right) (a^2 - b^2 + c^2) e (a + c \cot(ex + d) + b \csc(ex + d))^3 / 2 \sin(ex + d)^3 / 2 \sqrt{\frac{b + c \cos(ex + d) + a \sin(ex + d)}{b + \sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}}}$$

Result(type ?, 12223 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 134: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions and more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{1}{(\sec(x)^2 - \tan(x)^2)^3} dx$$

Optimal(type 1, 1 leaves, 2 steps):

x

Result(type 3, 3 leaves):

$\arctan(\tan(x))$

Problem 137: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

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

Optimal(type 3, 206 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\left(2c + \left(b - \sqrt{-4ac + b^2}\right) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{b^2 - 2c(a+c) - b\sqrt{-4ac + b^2}}}\right) \sqrt{2} \left(e + \frac{-be + 2cd}{\sqrt{-4ac + b^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{b^2 - 2c(a+c) - b\sqrt{-4ac + b^2}}}$$

$$+ \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{\left(2c + \left(b + \sqrt{-4ac + b^2}\right) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{b^2 - 2c(a+c) + b\sqrt{-4ac + b^2}}}\right) \sqrt{2} \left(e + \frac{be - 2cd}{\sqrt{-4ac + b^2}}\right)}{\sqrt{b^2 - 2c(a+c) + b\sqrt{-4ac + b^2}}}$$

Result(type 3, 831 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{8a \arctan\left(\frac{2a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + b + \sqrt{-4ac + b^2}}{\sqrt{4ac - 2b^2 - 2b\sqrt{-4ac + b^2} + 4a^2}}\right) dc - 2 \arctan\left(\frac{2a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + b + \sqrt{-4ac + b^2}}{\sqrt{4ac - 2b^2 - 2b\sqrt{-4ac + b^2} + 4a^2}}\right) db^2}{(4ac - b^2)\sqrt{4ac - 2b^2 - 2b\sqrt{-4ac + b^2} + 4a^2}} \\
& + \frac{4a\sqrt{-4ac + b^2} \arctan\left(\frac{2a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + b + \sqrt{-4ac + b^2}}{\sqrt{4ac - 2b^2 - 2b\sqrt{-4ac + b^2} + 4a^2}}\right) e - 2\sqrt{-4ac + b^2} \arctan\left(\frac{2a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + b + \sqrt{-4ac + b^2}}{\sqrt{4ac - 2b^2 - 2b\sqrt{-4ac + b^2} + 4a^2}}\right) db}{(4ac - b^2)\sqrt{4ac - 2b^2 - 2b\sqrt{-4ac + b^2} + 4a^2}} \\
& - \frac{8a \arctan\left(\frac{-2a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sqrt{-4ac + b^2} - b}{\sqrt{4ac - 2b^2 + 2b\sqrt{-4ac + b^2} + 4a^2}}\right) dc + 2 \arctan\left(\frac{-2a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sqrt{-4ac + b^2} - b}{\sqrt{4ac - 2b^2 + 2b\sqrt{-4ac + b^2} + 4a^2}}\right) db^2}{(4ac - b^2)\sqrt{4ac - 2b^2 + 2b\sqrt{-4ac + b^2} + 4a^2}} \\
& + \frac{4a\sqrt{-4ac + b^2} \arctan\left(\frac{-2a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sqrt{-4ac + b^2} - b}{\sqrt{4ac - 2b^2 + 2b\sqrt{-4ac + b^2} + 4a^2}}\right) e - 2\sqrt{-4ac + b^2} \arctan\left(\frac{-2a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sqrt{-4ac + b^2} - b}{\sqrt{4ac - 2b^2 + 2b\sqrt{-4ac + b^2} + 4a^2}}\right) db}{(4ac - b^2)\sqrt{4ac - 2b^2 + 2b\sqrt{-4ac + b^2} + 4a^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 138: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{a + b \sin(ex + d)}{(b^2 + 2ab \sin(ex + d) + a^2 \sin^2(ex + d))^3 / 2} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 224 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\cos(ex + d) (b + a \sin(ex + d))}{2e (b^2 + 2ab \sin(ex + d) + a^2 \sin^2(ex + d))^3 / 2} - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{a + b \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}\right) (ab + a^2 \sin(ex + d))^3}{a^2 (a^2 - b^2)^3 / 2 e (b^2 + 2ab \sin(ex + d) + a^2 \sin^2(ex + d))^3 / 2} \\
& + \frac{b \cos(ex + d) (ab + a^2 \sin(ex + d))^3}{2 (a^2 - b^2) e (a^3 b + a^4 \sin(ex + d)) (b^2 + 2ab \sin(ex + d) + a^2 \sin^2(ex + d))^3 / 2}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 737 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \left(-2 \arctan\left(\frac{b \cos(ex + d) - a \sin(ex + d) - b}{\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \sin(ex + d)}\right) \cos(ex + d)^2 \sin(ex + d) a^4 b^2 + \sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \cos(ex + d)^3 a^2 b^3 - \sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \cos(ex + d)^2 \sin(ex \right. \\
& \left. + d) a^5 + 2\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \cos(ex + d)^2 \sin(ex + d) a^3 b^2 - 6 \arctan\left(\frac{b \cos(ex + d) - a \sin(ex + d) - b}{\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \sin(ex + d)}\right) \cos(ex + d)^2 a^3 b^3 - 3\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \cos(ex \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + d)^2 a^4 b + 6\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \cos(ex + d)^2 a^2 b^3 + \sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \cos(ex + d) \sin(ex + d) a^3 b^2 - 3\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \cos(ex + d) \sin(ex + d) a b^4 \\
& + 2 \arctan\left(\frac{b \cos(ex + d) - a \sin(ex + d) - b}{\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \sin(ex + d)}\right) \sin(ex + d) a^4 b^2 + 6 \arctan\left(\frac{b \cos(ex + d) - a \sin(ex + d) - b}{\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \sin(ex + d)}\right) \sin(ex + d) a^2 b^4 \\
& - 2\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \cos(ex + d) b^5 + \sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \sin(ex + d) a^5 + \sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \sin(ex + d) a^3 b^2 - 6\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \sin(ex + d) a b^4 \\
& + 6 \arctan\left(\frac{b \cos(ex + d) - a \sin(ex + d) - b}{\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \sin(ex + d)}\right) a^3 b^3 + 2 \arctan\left(\frac{b \cos(ex + d) - a \sin(ex + d) - b}{\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} \sin(ex + d)}\right) a b^5 + 3\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} a^4 b - 5\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} a^2 b^3 \\
& - 2\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} b^5 \Big) / \left(2e\sqrt{-a^2 + b^2} (a^2 - b^2) b^2 (-a^2 \cos(ex + d)^2 + 2ab \sin(ex + d) + a^2 + b^2)^3 / 2 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int \frac{a + b \sec(ex + d)}{(b^2 + 2ab \sec(ex + d) + a^2 \sec(ex + d)^2)^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 215 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{ax}{b^4} - \frac{(a^2 - 2b^2)(2a^4 - a^2b^2 + b^4) \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{a-b} \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a+b}}\right)}{(a-b)^5 / 2 b^4 (a+b)^5 / 2 e} - \frac{a(3a^2 - 5b^2) \tan(ex + d)}{6b^2 (a^2 - b^2) e (b + a \sec(ex + d))^2} \\
& - \frac{a(6a^4 - 11a^2b^2 + 11b^4) \tan(ex + d)}{6b^3 (a^2 - b^2)^2 e (b + a \sec(ex + d))} - \frac{a^4 \tan(ex + d)}{3be (ab + a^2 \sec(ex + d))^3}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 1117 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{2a \arctan\left(\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)\right)}{eb^4} - \frac{2a^5 \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^5}{eb^3 \left(\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 b + a + b\right)^3 (a^2 + 2ab + b^2)} \\
& + \frac{a^4 \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^5}{eb^2 \left(\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 b + a + b\right)^3 (a^2 + 2ab + b^2)} \\
& + \frac{4a^3 \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^5}{eb \left(\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 b + a + b\right)^3 (a^2 + 2ab + b^2)} - \frac{3a^2 \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^5}{e \left(\tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 b + a + b\right)^3 (a^2 + 2ab + b^2)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{6 b a \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^5}{e\left(\tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 b + a + b\right)^3 (a^2 + 2 a b + b^2)} - \frac{4 a^5 \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^3}{e b^3\left(\tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 b + a + b\right)^3 (a - b)(a + b)} \\
& + \frac{32 a^3 \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^3}{3 e b\left(\tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 b + a + b\right)^3 (a - b)(a + b)} - \frac{12 b a \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^3}{e\left(\tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 b + a + b\right)^3 (a - b)(a + b)} \\
& - \frac{2 a^5 \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)}{e b^3\left(\tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 b + a + b\right)^3 (a^2 - 2 a b + b^2)} \\
& - \frac{a^4 \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)}{e b^2\left(\tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 b + a + b\right)^3 (a^2 - 2 a b + b^2)} \\
& + \frac{4 a^3 \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)}{e b\left(\tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 b + a + b\right)^3 (a^2 - 2 a b + b^2)} + \frac{3 a^2 \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)}{e\left(\tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 b + a + b\right)^3 (a^2 - 2 a b + b^2)} \\
& - \frac{6 b a \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)}{e\left(\tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 b + a + b\right)^3 (a^2 - 2 a b + b^2)} - \frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{\tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)(a - b)}{\sqrt{(a - b)(a + b)}}\right) a^6}{e b^4 (a^4 - 2 a^2 b^2 + b^4) \sqrt{(a - b)(a + b)}} \\
& + \frac{5 \arctan\left(\frac{\tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)(a - b)}{\sqrt{(a - b)(a + b)}}\right) a^4}{e b^2 (a^4 - 2 a^2 b^2 + b^4) \sqrt{(a - b)(a + b)}} - \frac{3 \arctan\left(\frac{\tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)(a - b)}{\sqrt{(a - b)(a + b)}}\right) a^2}{e (a^4 - 2 a^2 b^2 + b^4) \sqrt{(a - b)(a + b)}} + \frac{2 b^2 \arctan\left(\frac{\tan\left(\frac{e x}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)(a - b)}{\sqrt{(a - b)(a + b)}}\right)}{e (a^4 - 2 a^2 b^2 + b^4) \sqrt{(a - b)(a + b)}}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 144: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{A + B \cos(x)}{a + b \cos(x) + I b \sin(x)} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 73 leaves, 1 step):

$$\frac{(2 a A - b B) x}{2 a^2} + \frac{I B \cos(x)}{2 a} + \frac{I (2 a A b - B a^2 - B b^2) \ln(a + b \cos(x) + I b \sin(x))}{2 a^2 b} + \frac{B \sin(x)}{2 a}$$

Result(type 3, 152 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{I \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - I\right) A}{a} + \frac{I \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - I\right) b B}{2a^2} + \frac{B}{a\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - I\right)} + \frac{I B \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + I\right)}{2b} + \frac{I \ln\left(I a + I b + a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) A}{a} \\
& -\frac{I \ln\left(I a + I b + a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) B}{2b} - \frac{I b \ln\left(I a + I b + a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) B}{2a^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 145: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{A + B \cos(x)}{a + b \cos(x) - I b \sin(x)} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 73 leaves, 1 step):

$$\frac{(2aA - bB)x}{2a^2} - \frac{I B \cos(x)}{2a} - \frac{I(2aAb - Ba^2 - Bb^2) \ln(a + b \cos(x) - I b \sin(x))}{2a^2 b} + \frac{B \sin(x)}{2a}$$

Result (type 3, 283 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{I B \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - I\right)}{2b} + \frac{I \ln\left(I a + I b - a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) A}{-a + b} - \frac{I b \ln\left(I a + I b - a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) A}{a(-a + b)} \\
& -\frac{I a \ln\left(I a + I b - a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) B}{2b(-a + b)} + \frac{I \ln\left(I a + I b - a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) B}{2(-a + b)} - \frac{I b \ln\left(I a + I b - a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) B}{2a(-a + b)} \\
& + \frac{I b^2 \ln\left(I a + I b - a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) B}{2a^2(-a + b)} + \frac{I \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + I\right) A}{a} - \frac{I \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + I\right) b B}{2a^2} + \frac{B}{a\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + I\right)}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 146: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{B \cos(x) + C \sin(x)}{a + b \cos(x) + c \sin(x)} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 113 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{(bB + Cc)x}{b^2 + c^2} + \frac{(Bc - bC) \ln(a + b \cos(x) + c \sin(x))}{b^2 + c^2} - \frac{2a(bB + Cc) \arctan\left(\frac{c + (a - b) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}}\right)}{(b^2 + c^2) \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}}$$

Result (type 3, 823 leaves):

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

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 b + 2 \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) c + a + b\right) C a b}{(b^2 + c^2)(a - b)} + \frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 b + 2 \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) c + a + b\right) C b^2}{(b^2 + c^2)(a - b)} \\
& - \frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{2(a - b) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 2c}{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}}\right) B a b}{(b^2 + c^2)\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}} + \frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{2(a - b) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 2c}{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}}\right) B c^2}{(b^2 + c^2)\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}} - \frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{2(a - b) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 2c}{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}}\right) C a c}{(b^2 + c^2)\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}} \\
& - \frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{2(a - b) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 2c}{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}}\right) C b c}{(b^2 + c^2)\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}} - \frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{2(a - b) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 2c}{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}}\right) c^2 B a}{(b^2 + c^2)\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}(a - b)} + \frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{2(a - b) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 2c}{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}}\right) c^2 B b}{(b^2 + c^2)\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}(a - b)} \\
& + \frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{2(a - b) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 2c}{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}}\right) c C a b}{(b^2 + c^2)\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}(a - b)} - \frac{2 \arctan\left(\frac{2(a - b) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 2c}{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}}\right) c C b^2}{(b^2 + c^2)\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}(a - b)} - \frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + 1\right) B c}{b^2 + c^2} + \frac{C b \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + 1\right)}{b^2 + c^2} \\
& + \frac{2 B \arctan\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) b}{b^2 + c^2} + \frac{2 C c \arctan\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)}{b^2 + c^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 147: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{A + B \cos(x) + C \sin(x)}{(a + b \cos(x) + c \sin(x))^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 121 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{2(aA - bB - Cc) \arctan\left(\frac{c + (a - b) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}}\right)}{(a^2 - b^2 - c^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{Bc - bC + (Ac - Ca) \cos(x) - (Ab - Ba) \sin(x)}{(a^2 - b^2 - c^2)(a + b \cos(x) + c \sin(x))}$$

Result (type 3, 328 leaves):

$$2 \left(\frac{(aAb - Ab^2 - Ac^2 - Ba^2 + Bab + Bc^2 + Cac - Cbc) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{a^3 - a^2b - ab^2 - ac^2 + b^3 + c^2b} + \frac{Aac - Bbc - Ca^2 + Cb^2}{a^3 - a^2b - ab^2 - ac^2 + b^3 + c^2b} \right) \frac{1}{\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 a - \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 b + 2 \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) c + a + b}$$

$$+ \frac{2 \arctan \left(\frac{2(a-b) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 2c}{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}} \right) aA}{(a^2 - b^2 - c^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{2 \arctan \left(\frac{2(a-b) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 2c}{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}} \right) bB}{(a^2 - b^2 - c^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{2 \arctan \left(\frac{2(a-b) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 2c}{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 - c^2}} \right) cC}{(a^2 - b^2 - c^2)^{3/2}}$$

Problem 148: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{A + B \cos(x) + C \sin(x)}{a + b \cos(x) - Ib \sin(x)} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 90 leaves, 1 step):

$$\frac{(2aA - bB + IbC)x}{2a^2} - \frac{I(2aAb - b^2(B - IC) - a^2(B + IC)) \ln(a + b \cos(x) - Ib \sin(x))}{2a^2 b} - \frac{(IB + C)(\cos(x) + I \sin(x))}{2a}$$

Result (type 3, 474 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - I\right) C}{2b} - \frac{I \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + I\right) bB}{2a^2} + \frac{a \ln\left(Ia + Ib - a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) C}{2b(-a+b)} - \frac{\ln\left(Ia + Ib - a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) C}{2(-a+b)} \\ & - \frac{b \ln\left(Ia + Ib - a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) C}{2a(-a+b)} + \frac{b^2 \ln\left(Ia + Ib - a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) C}{2a^2(-a+b)} - \frac{IC}{a\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + I\right)} \\ & + \frac{Ib^2 \ln\left(Ia + Ib - a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) B}{2a^2(-a+b)} + \frac{I \ln\left(Ia + Ib - a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) A}{-a+b} - \frac{IB \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - I\right)}{2b} + \frac{I \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + I\right) A}{a} \\ & + \frac{I \ln\left(Ia + Ib - a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) B}{2(-a+b)} - \frac{Ia \ln\left(Ia + Ib - a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) B}{2b(-a+b)} + \frac{B}{a\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + I\right)} \\ & - \frac{Ib \ln\left(Ia + Ib - a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) A}{a(-a+b)} - \frac{Ib \ln\left(Ia + Ib - a \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) b\right) B}{2a(-a+b)} - \frac{\ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + I\right) bC}{2a^2} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 149: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{b^2 + c^2 + ab \cos(x) + ac \sin(x)}{(a + b \cos(x) + c \sin(x))^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 23 leaves, 1 step):

$$\frac{-c \cos(x) + b \sin(x)}{a + b \cos(x) + c \sin(x)}$$

Result (type 3, 69 leaves):

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

Problem 150: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (a + b \cos(x) + c \sin(x))^{5/2} (d + b e \cos(x) + c e \sin(x)) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 414 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{2(a + b \cos(x) + c \sin(x))^{5/2} (c e \cos(x) - b e \sin(x))}{7} - \frac{2(a + b \cos(x) + c \sin(x))^3 /2 (c(5ae + 7d) \cos(x) - b(5ae + 7d) \sin(x))}{35} \\ & - \frac{2(c(56ad + 15a^2e + 25(b^2 + c^2)e) \cos(x) - b(56ad + 15a^2e + 25(b^2 + c^2)e) \sin(x)) \sqrt{a + b \cos(x) + c \sin(x)}}{105} \\ & + \frac{1}{105 \cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b, c)}{2}\right) \sqrt{\frac{a + b \cos(x) + c \sin(x)}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}} \left(2(161a^2d + 63(b^2 + c^2)d + 15a^3e + 145a(b^2 \right. \\ & \left. + c^2)e) \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b, c)}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\sin\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b, c)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}\right) \sqrt{a + b \cos(x) + c \sin(x)} \right) \\ & - \frac{1}{105 \cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b, c)}{2}\right) \sqrt{a + b \cos(x) + c \sin(x)}} \left(2(a^2 - b^2 - c^2)(56ad + 15a^2e + 25(b^2 \right. \\ & \left. + c^2)e) \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b, c)}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b, c)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}\right) \sqrt{\frac{a + b \cos(x) + c \sin(x)}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Result (type ?, 3501 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 151: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \sqrt{a + b \cos(x) + c \sin(x)} (d + b e \cos(x) + c e \sin(x)) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 261 leaves, 6 steps):

$$-\frac{2(c e \cos(x) - b e \sin(x)) \sqrt{a + b \cos(x) + c \sin(x)}}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{2(ae + 3d) \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b,c)}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\sin\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b,c)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}{a+\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}}\right) \sqrt{a+b\cos(x)+c\sin(x)}}{3 \cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b,c)}{2}\right) \sqrt{\frac{a+b\cos(x)+c\sin(x)}{a+\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}}} \\
& - \frac{2(a^2 - b^2 - c^2) e \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b,c)}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b,c)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}{a+\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}}\right) \sqrt{\frac{a+b\cos(x)+c\sin(x)}{a+\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}}}{3 \cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b,c)}{2}\right) \sqrt{a+b\cos(x)+c\sin(x)}}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 1459 leaves):

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{\left(-b^2 \sin(x - \arctan(-b,c)) - c^2 \sin(x - \arctan(-b,c)) - a\sqrt{b^2+c^2}\right) \cos(x - \arctan(-b,c))^2}{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}} \left(\left(\sqrt{b^2+c^2} b^2 e + \sqrt{b^2+c^2} c^2 e\right) \right) \right)$$

$$- \frac{2 \sqrt{\cos(x - \arctan(-b,c))^2 \left(\sin(x - \arctan(-b,c)) \sqrt{b^2+c^2} + a\right)}}{3 \sqrt{b^2+c^2}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3 \sqrt{\cos(x - \arctan(-b,c))^2 \left(\sin(x - \arctan(-b,c)) \sqrt{b^2+c^2} + a\right)}} \left(2 \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}} \right) \right)$$

- 1)

$$\sqrt{\frac{-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} - a}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \sqrt{\frac{(-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) + 1) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \sqrt{\frac{(\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) + 1) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \text{EllipticF} \left($$

$$\sqrt{\frac{-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} - a}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}, \sqrt{\frac{a - \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}\right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{3 \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} \sqrt{\cos(x - \arctan(-b, c))^2 (\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} + a)}} \left(4a \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}} \right. \right.$$

$$\left. - 1 \right) \sqrt{\frac{-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} - a}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \sqrt{\frac{(-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) + 1) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \sqrt{\frac{(\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) + 1) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \left(\left($$

$$- \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}} - 1 \right) \text{EllipticE} \left(\sqrt{\frac{-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} - a}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}, \sqrt{\frac{a - \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \right) + \text{EllipticF} \left(\sqrt{\frac{-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} - a}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}},$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{a - \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}\right) \left. \right) \left. \right) \left. \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos(x - \arctan(-b, c))^2 (\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} + a)}} \left(2 (ab^2e + ac^2e + b^2d + c^2d) \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}} \right. \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -1) \sqrt{\frac{-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} - a}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \sqrt{\frac{(-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) + 1) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \sqrt{\frac{(\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) + 1) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \left(\left(\right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}} - 1 \right) \text{EllipticE} \left(\sqrt{\frac{-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} - a}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}, \sqrt{\frac{a - \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \right) + \text{EllipticF} \left(\sqrt{\frac{-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} - a}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}, \right. \\
& \left. \sqrt{\frac{a - \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \right) \left. \right) + \left(2ad\sqrt{b^2 + c^2} \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - 1 \right) \right) \\
& \sqrt{\frac{-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} - a}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \sqrt{\frac{(-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) + 1) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \sqrt{\frac{(\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) + 1) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \text{EllipticF} \left(\right. \\
& \left. \sqrt{\frac{-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} - a}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}, \sqrt{\frac{a - \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \right) \left. \right) / \\
& \sqrt{\frac{(-b^2 \sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) - c^2 \sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) - a\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}) \cos(x - \arctan(-b, c))^2}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \left. \right) / \left(\sqrt{b^2 + c^2} \cos(x - \arctan(-b, \right. \\
& \left. c)) \sqrt{\frac{b^2 \sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) + c^2 \sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) + a\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 152: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{d + b e \cos(x) + c e \sin(x)}{\sqrt{a + b \cos(x) + c \sin(x)}} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 220 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{2e \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b,c)}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticE}\left(\sin\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b,c)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}{a+\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}}\right) \sqrt{a+b\cos(x)+c\sin(x)}}{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b,c)}{2}\right) \sqrt{\frac{a+b\cos(x)+c\sin(x)}{a+\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}}} \\
& + \frac{2(-ae+d) \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b,c)}{2}\right)^2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\sin\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b,c)}{2}\right), \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}{a+\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}}\right) \sqrt{\frac{a+b\cos(x)+c\sin(x)}{a+\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}}}{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\arctan(b,c)}{2}\right) \sqrt{a+b\cos(x)+c\sin(x)}}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type 4, 776 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\sqrt{\frac{(-b^2 \sin(x - \arctan(-b,c)) - c^2 \sin(x - \arctan(-b,c)) - a\sqrt{b^2+c^2}) \cos(x - \arctan(-b,c))^2}{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}} \left(2d\sqrt{b^2+c^2} \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}} \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \left. - 1 \right) \right) \right. \\
& \left. \sqrt{\frac{-\sin(x - \arctan(-b,c)) \sqrt{b^2+c^2} - a}{-a + \sqrt{b^2+c^2}}} \sqrt{\frac{(-\sin(x - \arctan(-b,c)) + 1) \sqrt{b^2+c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2+c^2}}} \sqrt{\frac{(\sin(x - \arctan(-b,c)) + 1) \sqrt{b^2+c^2}}{-a + \sqrt{b^2+c^2}}} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left(\right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \sqrt{\frac{-\sin(x - \arctan(-b,c)) \sqrt{b^2+c^2} - a}{-a + \sqrt{b^2+c^2}}}, \sqrt{\frac{a - \sqrt{b^2+c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2+c^2}}} \right) \right) \Big/ \\
& \sqrt{\frac{(-b^2 \sin(x - \arctan(-b,c)) - c^2 \sin(x - \arctan(-b,c)) - a\sqrt{b^2+c^2}) \cos(x - \arctan(-b,c))^2}{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}}} \\
& + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos(x - \arctan(-b,c))^2 (\sin(x - \arctan(-b,c)) \sqrt{b^2+c^2} + a)}} \left(2(b^2e + c^2e) \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2+c^2}} \right. \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -1) \sqrt{\frac{-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} - a}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \sqrt{\frac{(-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) + 1) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \sqrt{\frac{(\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) + 1) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \left(\left(\right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}} - 1 \right) \text{EllipticE} \left(\sqrt{\frac{-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} - a}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}, \sqrt{\frac{a - \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \right) + \text{EllipticF} \left(\sqrt{\frac{-\sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} - a}{-a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}}, \right. \\
& \left. \left. \sqrt{\frac{a - \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \right) \right) \left(\left(\left(\left(\left(\left(\left(\left(\sqrt{b^2 + c^2} \cos(x - \arctan(-b, c)) \sqrt{\frac{b^2 \sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) + c^2 \sin(x - \arctan(-b, c)) + a \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}} \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 153: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{A + B \cos(ex + d) + C \sin(ex + d)}{(a + c \sin(ex + d))^4} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 245 leaves, 10 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{(2Aa^3 + 3Aac^2 - 4Ca^2c - Cc^3) \arctan\left(\frac{c + a \tan\left(\frac{ex}{2} + \frac{d}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}}\right)}{(a^2 - c^2)^{7/2} e} - \frac{B}{3ce(a + c \sin(ex + d))^3} + \frac{(Ac - Ca) \cos(ex + d)}{3(a^2 - c^2)e(a + c \sin(ex + d))^3} \\
& + \frac{(5Aac - 2Ca^2 - 3Cc^2) \cos(ex + d)}{6(a^2 - c^2)^2 e(a + c \sin(ex + d))^2} + \frac{(11Aa^2c + 4Ac^3 - 2Ca^3 - 13Ca^2c) \cos(ex + d)}{6(a^2 - c^2)^3 e(a + c \sin(ex + d))}
\end{aligned}$$

Result(type ?, 5050 leaves): Display of huge result suppressed!

Problem 155: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{1}{(a + \cos(dx + c) \sin(dx + c) b)^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 161 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{2b \cos(2dx + 2c) \sqrt{2}}{(4a^2 - b^2) d \sqrt{2a + b \sin(2dx + 2c)}} - \frac{2 \sqrt{\sin\left(c + \frac{\pi}{4} + dx\right)^2} \text{EllipticE}\left(\cos\left(c + \frac{\pi}{4} + dx\right), \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{b}{2a + b}}\right) \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2a + b \sin(2dx + 2c)}}{\sin\left(c + \frac{\pi}{4} + dx\right) (4a^2 - b^2) d \sqrt{\frac{2a + b \sin(2dx + 2c)}{2a + b}}}$$

Result(type 4, 569 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{b(4a^2 - b^2) \cos(2dx + 2c) \sqrt{4a + 2b \sin(2dx + 2c)}} d \left(4 \left(4a^2 \sqrt{\frac{2a + b \sin(2dx + 2c)}{2a - b}} \sqrt{-\frac{(\sin(2dx + 2c) - 1) b}{2a + b}} \sqrt{-\frac{(\sin(2dx + 2c) + 1) b}{2a - b}} \right) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{EllipticF}\left(\sqrt{\frac{2a+b\sin(2dx+2c)}{2a-b}}, \sqrt{\frac{2a-b}{2a+b}}\right) \\
& - \sqrt{\frac{2a+b\sin(2dx+2c)}{2a-b}} \sqrt{-\frac{(\sin(2dx+2c)-1)b}{2a+b}} \sqrt{-\frac{(\sin(2dx+2c)+1)b}{2a-b}} \text{EllipticF}\left(\sqrt{\frac{2a+b\sin(2dx+2c)}{2a-b}}, \sqrt{\frac{2a-b}{2a+b}}\right) b^2 \\
& - 4 \sqrt{\frac{2a+b\sin(2dx+2c)}{2a-b}} \sqrt{-\frac{(\sin(2dx+2c)-1)b}{2a+b}} \sqrt{-\frac{(\sin(2dx+2c)+1)b}{2a-b}} \text{EllipticE}\left(\sqrt{\frac{2a+b\sin(2dx+2c)}{2a-b}}, \sqrt{\frac{2a-b}{2a+b}}\right) a^2 \\
& + \sqrt{\frac{2a+b\sin(2dx+2c)}{2a-b}} \sqrt{-\frac{(\sin(2dx+2c)-1)b}{2a+b}} \sqrt{-\frac{(\sin(2dx+2c)+1)b}{2a-b}} \text{EllipticE}\left(\sqrt{\frac{2a+b\sin(2dx+2c)}{2a-b}}, \sqrt{\frac{2a-b}{2a+b}}\right) b^2 \\
& - b^2 \sin(2dx+2c)^2 + b^2 \Big)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 158: Attempted integration timed out after 120 seconds.

$$\int \frac{\cos(ax)^4}{x^2 (\cos(ax) + ax \sin(ax))^2} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 80 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{\cos(ax)^2}{a^2 x^3} - \frac{2 \cos(ax)^2}{x} - 2a \text{Si}(2ax) - \frac{\cos(ax) \sin(ax)}{ax^2} - \frac{\cos(ax)^3}{a^2 x^3 (\cos(ax) + ax \sin(ax))}$$

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

Problem 163: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \sqrt{c \tan(bx+a) \tan(2bx+2a)} dx$$

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

$$-\frac{\text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{c} \tan(2bx+2a)}{\sqrt{-c+c \sec(2bx+2a)}}\right) \sqrt{c}}{b}$$

Result (type 3, 135 leaves):

$$-\frac{\sqrt{4} \sqrt{\frac{c(1-\cos(bx+a)^2)}{2\cos(bx+a)^2-1}} \sin(bx+a) \sqrt{\frac{2\cos(bx+a)^2-1}{(\cos(bx+a)+1)^2}} \text{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\cos(bx+a)\sqrt{4}(-1+\cos(bx+a))}{2\sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2\cos(bx+a)^2-1}{(\cos(bx+a)+1)^2}}}\right)}{2b(-1+\cos(bx+a))}$$

Problem 165: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (c \tan(bx+a) \tan(2bx+2a))^3 / 2 dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 72 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{c} \tan(2bx+2a)}{\sqrt{-c+c \sec(2bx+2a)}}\right)}{b} + \frac{c^2 \tan(2bx+2a)}{b \sqrt{-c+c \sec(2bx+2a)}}$$

Result(type 3, 252 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{b(2+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2}-2)\sin(bx+a)^3} \left(\sqrt{2}(2\cos(bx+a)^2-1) \left(\sqrt{\frac{2\cos(bx+a)^2-1}{(\cos(bx+a)+1)^2}} \sqrt{2} \cos(bx+a) \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\cos(bx+a)\sqrt{4}(-1+\cos(bx+a))}{2\sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2\cos(bx+a)^2-1}{(\cos(bx+a)+1)^2}}}\right) + \sqrt{\frac{2\cos(bx+a)^2-1}{(\cos(bx+a)+1)^2}} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\cos(bx+a)\sqrt{4}(-1+\cos(bx+a))}{2\sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2\cos(bx+a)^2-1}{(\cos(bx+a)+1)^2}}}\right) \right) \sqrt{2} - 2\cos(bx+a) \right) \left(\frac{c \sin(bx+a)^2}{2\cos(bx+a)^2-1} \right)^{3/2}$$

Problem 166: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \cos(2bx+2a) (c \tan(bx+a) \tan(2bx+2a))^3 / 2 \, dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 74 leaves, 6 steps):

$$-\frac{3c^3 / 2 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{c} \tan(2bx+2a)}{\sqrt{-c+c \sec(2bx+2a)}}\right)}{2b} + \frac{c^2 \sin(2bx+2a)}{2b \sqrt{-c+c \sec(2bx+2a)}}$$

Result(type 3, 517 leaves):

$$-\frac{1}{b(2+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2}-2)\sin(bx+a)^3} \left(\sqrt{2}(2\cos(bx+a)^2-1) \left(\sqrt{\frac{2\cos(bx+a)^2-1}{(\cos(bx+a)+1)^2}} \sqrt{2} \cos(bx+a) \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\cos(bx+a)\sqrt{4}(-1+\cos(bx+a))}{2\sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2\cos(bx+a)^2-1}{(\cos(bx+a)+1)^2}}}\right) + \sqrt{\frac{2\cos(bx+a)^2-1}{(\cos(bx+a)+1)^2}} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\cos(bx+a)\sqrt{4}(-1+\cos(bx+a))}{2\sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2\cos(bx+a)^2-1}{(\cos(bx+a)+1)^2}}}\right) \right) \sqrt{2} - 2\cos(bx+a) \right) \left(\frac{c \sin(bx+a)^2}{2\cos(bx+a)^2-1} \right)^{3/2} - \frac{1}{b(2+\sqrt{2})^3(\sqrt{2}-2)^3\sin(bx+a)^3} \left(2\sqrt{2}(2\cos(bx+a)^2) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -1) \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \sqrt{2} \cos(bx+a) \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \cos(bx+a) \sqrt{4} (-1 + \cos(bx+a))}{2 \sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}}} \right) \right. \\
& + \left. \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \cos(bx+a) \sqrt{4} (-1 + \cos(bx+a))}{2 \sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}}} \right) \sqrt{2} + 4 \cos(bx+a)^3 + 2 \cos(bx+a) \right) \\
& \left(\frac{c \sin(bx+a)^2}{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1} \right)^{3/2}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 167: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\sec(2bx+2a)^4}{\sqrt{c \tan(bx+a) \tan(2bx+2a)}} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 154 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{\operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{c} \tan(2bx+2a) \sqrt{2}}{2 \sqrt{-c + c \sec(2bx+2a)}} \right) \sqrt{2}}{2b\sqrt{c}} + \frac{14 \tan(2bx+2a)}{15b\sqrt{-c + c \sec(2bx+2a)}} + \frac{\sec(2bx+2a)^2 \tan(2bx+2a)}{5b\sqrt{-c + c \sec(2bx+2a)}} \\
& + \frac{\sqrt{-c + c \sec(2bx+2a)} \tan(2bx+2a)}{15cb}
\end{aligned}$$

Result (type 3, 979 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\sqrt{2} \sqrt{4} (-1 + \cos(bx+a)) \left(208 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^6 + 120 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{4} (2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 3 \cos(bx+a) + 1)}{2 \sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}}} \right) \right) \cos(bx+a)^6 \right. \\
& + 120 \ln \left(\frac{2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^2 - 2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} + \cos(bx+a) + 1 \right)}{\sin(bx+a)^2} \right) \cos(bx+a)^6 \\
& + 208 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^5 - 200 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^4
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -180 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{4} (2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 3 \cos(bx+a) + 1)}{2 \sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}}} \right) \cos(bx+a)^4 - 180 \ln \left(\right. \\
& \left. 2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^2 - 2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} + \cos(bx+a) + 1 \right) \right) \cos(bx+a)^4 \\
& - \frac{2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^2 - 2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} + \cos(bx+a) + 1 \right)}{\sin(bx+a)^2} \cos(bx+a)^4 \\
& - 200 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^3 + 60 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^2 \\
& + 90 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{4} (2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 3 \cos(bx+a) + 1)}{2 \sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}}} \right) \cos(bx+a)^2 + 90 \ln \left(\right. \\
& \left. 2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^2 - 2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} + \cos(bx+a) + 1 \right) \right) \cos(bx+a)^2 + 60 \cos(bx) \\
& - \frac{2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^2 - 2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} + \cos(bx+a) + 1 \right)}{\sin(bx+a)^2} \cos(bx+a)^2 + 60 \cos(bx) \\
& + a) \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} - 15 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{4} (2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 3 \cos(bx+a) + 1)}{2 \sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}}} \right) - 15 \ln \left(\right. \\
& \left. 2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^2 - 2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} + \cos(bx+a) + 1 \right) \right) \Bigg) \Bigg) \Bigg) / \left(120 b (-3 \right. \\
& \left. + 2\sqrt{2})^3 (3 + 2\sqrt{2})^3 (2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1)^3 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \sqrt{\frac{c \sin(bx+a)^2}{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}} \sin(bx+a) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 168: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\sec(2bx+2a)^3}{\sqrt{c \tan(bx+a) \tan(2bx+2a)}} dx$$

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

$$-\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{c} \tan(2bx+2a) \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{-c+c \sec(2bx+2a)}}\right) \sqrt{2}}{2b\sqrt{c}} + \frac{2 \tan(2bx+2a)}{3b\sqrt{-c+c \sec(2bx+2a)}} + \frac{\sqrt{-c+c \sec(2bx+2a)} \tan(2bx+2a)}{3cb}$$

Result(type 3, 672 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \left(\sqrt{2} \sqrt{4} (-1 + \cos(bx+a)) \left(8 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^4 + 12 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{4} (2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 3 \cos(bx+a) + 1)}{2 \sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}}}\right) \cos(bx+a)^4 \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + 12 \ln\left(\frac{2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^2 - 2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} + \cos(bx+a) + 1\right)}{\sin(bx+a)^2}\right) \cos(bx+a)^4 \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + 8 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^3 - 12 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{4} (2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 3 \cos(bx+a) + 1)}{2 \sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}}}\right) \cos(bx+a)^2 - 12 \ln\left(\frac{2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^2 - 2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} + \cos(bx+a) + 1\right)}{\sin(bx+a)^2}\right) \cos(bx+a)^2 \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + 3 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{4} (2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 3 \cos(bx+a) + 1)}{2 \sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}}}\right) + 3 \ln\left(\frac{2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^2 - 2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} + \cos(bx+a) + 1\right)}{\sin(bx+a)^2}\right) \right) \right) \Bigg/ \left(24b(-3) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$+ 2\sqrt{2})^2 (3 + 2\sqrt{2})^2 (2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx + a) + 1)^2}} \sqrt{\frac{c \sin(bx + a)^2}{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}} \sin(bx + a)$$

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

$$\int \frac{\sec(2bx + 2a)^2}{\sqrt{c \tan(bx + a) \tan(2bx + 2a)}} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 77 leaves, 4 steps):

$$-\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{c} \tan(2bx + 2a) \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{-c + c \sec(2bx + 2a)}}\right) \sqrt{2}}{2b\sqrt{c}} + \frac{\tan(2bx + 2a)}{b\sqrt{-c + c \sec(2bx + 2a)}}$$

Result (type 3, 477 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4b \sqrt{\frac{c \sin(bx + a)^2}{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}} (2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1)} \left(\sqrt{2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx + a) + 1)^2}} \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{4} (2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 3 \cos(bx + a) + 1)}{2 \sin(bx + a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx + a) + 1)^2}}}\right) \cos(bx + a) \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. + \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx + a) + 1)^2}} \ln \left(\frac{2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx + a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx + a)^2 - 2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx + a) + 1)^2}} + \cos(bx + a) + 1 \right)}{\sin(bx + a)^2} \right) \cos(bx + a) \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. + \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{4} (2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 3 \cos(bx + a) + 1)}{2 \sin(bx + a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx + a) + 1)^2}}}\right) \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx + a) + 1)^2}} + \ln \left(\frac{2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx + a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx + a)^2 - 2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx + a) + 1)^2}} + \cos(bx + a) + 1 \right)}{\sin(bx + a)^2} \right) \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx + a) + 1)^2}} + 4 \cos(bx + a) \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$+ a) \left. \sin(bx + a) \right)$$

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

$$\int \frac{\sec(2bx + 2a)}{\sqrt{c \tan(bx + a) \tan(2bx + 2a)}} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 46 leaves, 3 steps):

$$-\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{c} \tan(2bx + 2a) \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{-c + c \sec(2bx + 2a)}}\right) \sqrt{2}}{2b\sqrt{c}}$$

Result (type 3, 235 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{8b \sin(bx + a) c} \left(\sqrt{2} \sqrt{4} (\cos(bx + a)) \right. \\ \left. + 1) \sqrt{\frac{c(1 - \cos(bx + a)^2)}{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}} \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx + a) + 1)^2}} \left(\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{4} (2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 3 \cos(bx + a) + 1)}{2 \sin(bx + a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx + a) + 1)^2}}}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx + a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx + a)^2 - 2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx + a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx + a) + 1)^2}} + \cos(bx + a) + 1\right)}{\sin(bx + a)^2}\right) \right) \right)$$

Problem 171: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{1}{(c \tan(bx + a) \tan(2bx + 2a))^3 \sqrt{2}} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 117 leaves, 7 steps):

$$-\frac{\operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{c} \tan(2bx + 2a)}{\sqrt{-c + c \sec(2bx + 2a)}}\right)}{bc^3 \sqrt{2}} + \frac{5 \operatorname{arctanh}\left(\frac{\sqrt{c} \tan(2bx + 2a) \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{-c + c \sec(2bx + 2a)}}\right) \sqrt{2}}{8bc^3 \sqrt{2}} - \frac{\tan(2bx + 2a)}{4b(-c + c \sec(2bx + 2a))^3 \sqrt{2}}$$

Result (type 3, 560 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{1}{32 b \left(\frac{c \sin(bx+a)^2}{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1} \right)^{3/2} \sin(bx+a)^3 \left(\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2} \right)^{3/2}} \left(\sqrt{2} \sqrt{4} (-1 + \cos(bx+a))^2 \right)^2 \left(8 \sqrt{2} \cos(bx \right. \\
& + a) \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \cos(bx+a) \sqrt{4} (-1 + \cos(bx+a))}{2 \sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}}} \right) + 2 \cos(bx+a) \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \\
& - 5 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{4} (2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 3 \cos(bx+a) + 1)}{2 \sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}}} \right) \cos(bx+a) - 5 \ln \left(\right. \\
& \left. \left. \frac{2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^2 - 2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} + \cos(bx+a) + 1 \right)}{\sin(bx+a)^2} \right) \cos(bx+a) \right. \\
& \left. - 8 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \cos(bx+a) \sqrt{4} (-1 + \cos(bx+a))}{2 \sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}}} \right) \sqrt{2} + 5 \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{\sqrt{4} (2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 3 \cos(bx+a) + 1)}{2 \sin(bx+a)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}}} \right) + 5 \ln \left(\right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \frac{2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} \cos(bx+a)^2 - 2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(bx+a)^2 - 1}{(\cos(bx+a) + 1)^2}} + \cos(bx+a) + 1 \right)}{\sin(bx+a)^2} \right) \right) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 196: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions and more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{\sec(x)^2}{\sqrt{4 - \sec(x)^2}} dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 8 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\arcsin \left(\frac{\tan(x) \sqrt{3}}{3} \right)$$

Result(type 4, 102 leaves):

$$\frac{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(x) - 1}{1 + \cos(x)}} \sqrt{6} \sqrt{\frac{2 \cos(x) + 1}{1 + \cos(x)}} \left(\text{EllipticF}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3} (\cos(x) - 1)}{\sin(x)}, \frac{1}{3}\right) - 2 \text{EllipticPi}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3} (\cos(x) - 1)}{\sin(x)}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right) \right) \sin(x)^2}{9 \sqrt{\frac{4 \cos(x)^2 - 1}{\cos(x)^2}} \cos(x) (\cos(x) - 1)}$$

Problem 199: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \frac{(a + b \cot(x))^3 \csc(x)^2}{c + d \cot(x)} dx$$

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

$$-\frac{b(-ad + cb)^2 \cot(x)}{d^3} + \frac{(-ad + cb)(a + b \cot(x))^2}{2d^2} - \frac{(a + b \cot(x))^3}{3d} + \frac{(-ad + cb)^3 \ln(c + d \cot(x))}{d^4}$$

Result(type 3, 201 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{\ln(\tan(x)c + d)a^3}{d} + \frac{3 \ln(\tan(x)c + d)a^2bc}{d^2} - \frac{3 \ln(\tan(x)c + d)ab^2c^2}{d^3} + \frac{\ln(\tan(x)c + d)b^3c^3}{d^4} - \frac{b^3}{3d \tan(x)^3} + \frac{\ln(\tan(x))a^3}{d} \\ & - \frac{3 \ln(\tan(x))a^2bc}{d^2} + \frac{3 \ln(\tan(x))ab^2c^2}{d^3} - \frac{\ln(\tan(x))b^3c^3}{d^4} - \frac{3ba^2}{d \tan(x)} + \frac{3b^2ac}{d^2 \tan(x)} - \frac{b^3c^2}{d^3 \tan(x)} - \frac{3b^2a}{2d \tan(x)^2} + \frac{b^3c}{2d^2 \tan(x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 205: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int e^{n \sin(bx+a)} \sin(2bx + 2a) dx$$

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

$$-\frac{2e^{n \sin(bx+a)}}{bn^2} + \frac{2e^{n \sin(bx+a)} \sin(bx+a)}{bn}$$

Result(type 3, 103 leaves):

$$-\frac{Ie^{n \sin(bx) \cos(a) + n \cos(bx) \sin(a)} e^{Ibx} e^{Ia}}{bn} + \frac{Ie^{n \sin(bx) \cos(a) + n \cos(bx) \sin(a)} e^{-Ibx} e^{-Ia}}{bn} - \frac{2e^{n(\sin(bx) \cos(a) + \cos(bx) \sin(a))}}{bn^2}$$

Problem 231: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \cot(x)^3 \csc(x) \sqrt{1 + \csc(x)} dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 17 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{4(1 + \csc(x))^5 / 2}{5} - \frac{2(1 + \csc(x))^7 / 2}{7}$$

Result(type 3, 37 leaves):

$$\frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin(x)}{\sin(x)}} (9 \cos(x)^2 \sin(x) + 13 \cos(x)^2 - 8 \sin(x) - 8)}{35 \sin(x)^3}$$

Problem 232: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int \sqrt{\csc(x)} (\cos(x) x - 4 \sec(x) \tan(x)) dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 16 leaves, 8 steps):

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

Result(type 8, 18 leaves):

$$\int \sqrt{\csc(x)} (\cos(x) x - 4 \sec(x) \tan(x)) dx$$

Problem 234: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int x^3 \csc(x) \sec(x) \sqrt{a \sec(x)^2} dx$$

Optimal(type 4, 280 leaves, 21 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & x^3 \sqrt{a \sec(x)^2} + 6 I x^2 \arctan(e^{I x}) \cos(x) \sqrt{a \sec(x)^2} - 2 x^3 \operatorname{arctanh}(e^{I x}) \cos(x) \sqrt{a \sec(x)^2} + 3 I x^2 \cos(x) \operatorname{polylog}(2, -e^{I x}) \sqrt{a \sec(x)^2} \\ & - 6 I x \cos(x) \operatorname{polylog}(2, -I e^{I x}) \sqrt{a \sec(x)^2} + 6 I x \cos(x) \operatorname{polylog}(2, I e^{I x}) \sqrt{a \sec(x)^2} - 3 I x^2 \cos(x) \operatorname{polylog}(2, e^{I x}) \sqrt{a \sec(x)^2} - 6 x \cos(x) \operatorname{polylog}(3, \\ & -e^{I x}) \sqrt{a \sec(x)^2} + 6 \cos(x) \operatorname{polylog}(3, -I e^{I x}) \sqrt{a \sec(x)^2} - 6 \cos(x) \operatorname{polylog}(3, I e^{I x}) \sqrt{a \sec(x)^2} + 6 x \cos(x) \operatorname{polylog}(3, e^{I x}) \sqrt{a \sec(x)^2} \\ & - 6 I \cos(x) \operatorname{polylog}(4, -e^{I x}) \sqrt{a \sec(x)^2} + 6 I \cos(x) \operatorname{polylog}(4, e^{I x}) \sqrt{a \sec(x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Result(type 8, 126 leaves):

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

Problem 244: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int f^{b x + a} (\cos(dx + c) + I \sin(dx + c))^n dx$$

Optimal(type 3, 31 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{(e^{I(dx+c)})^n f^{b x + a}}{I d n + b \ln(f)}$$

Result(type 3, 85 leaves):

$$\frac{e^{(bx+a)\ln(f)} e^{n \ln \left(\frac{2 \operatorname{I} \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)}{1 + \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{1 - \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2}{1 + \tan\left(\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2} \right)}{\operatorname{I} d n + b \ln(f)}$$

Test results for the 3 problems in "dog.txt"

Problem 1: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} (f + f \sin(ex + d))^n dx$$

Optimal(type 5, 107 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{F^{c(bx+a)} \operatorname{hypergeom} \left(\left[-2n, -n - \frac{\operatorname{I} b c \ln(F)}{e} \right], \left[1 - n - \frac{\operatorname{I} b c \ln(F)}{e} \right], \operatorname{I} e^{(ex+d)} \right) (f + f \sin(ex + d))^n}{\left(1 + e^{\frac{1}{2}(2ex - \pi + 2d)} \right)^{2n} (\operatorname{I} en - b c \ln(F))}$$

Result(type 8, 24 leaves):

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} (f + f \sin(ex + d))^n dx$$

Problem 2: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} (f + f \cos(ex + d))^n dx$$

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

$$\frac{F^{c(bx+a)} (f + f \cos(ex + d))^n \operatorname{hypergeom} \left(\left[-2n, -n - \frac{\operatorname{I} b c \ln(F)}{e} \right], \left[1 - n - \frac{\operatorname{I} b c \ln(F)}{e} \right], -e^{(ex+d)} \right)}{(e^{(ex+d)} + 1)^{2n} (\operatorname{I} en - b c \ln(F))}$$

Result(type 8, 24 leaves):

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} (f + f \cos(ex + d))^n dx$$

Problem 3: Unable to integrate problem.

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} (f + f \cosh(ex + d))^n dx$$

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

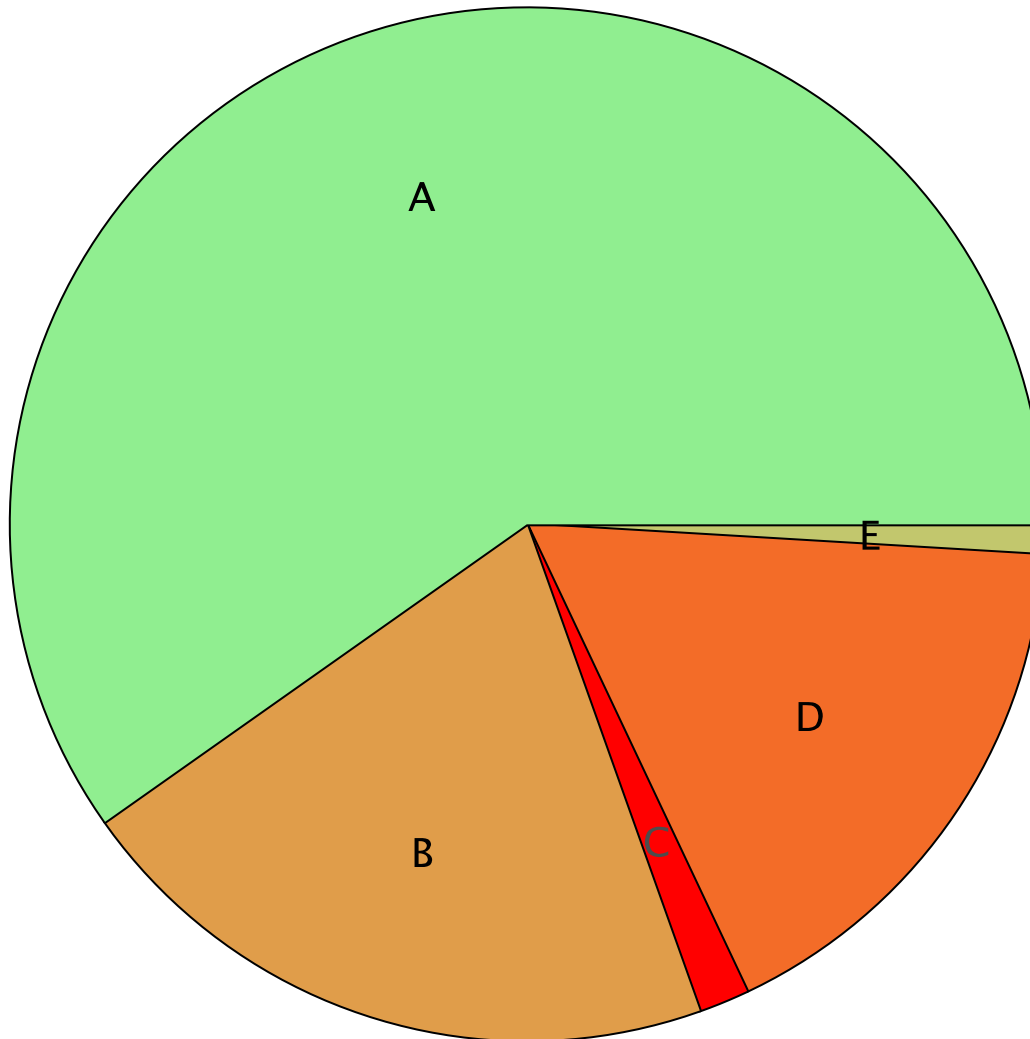
$$\frac{F^{c(bx+a)} (f + f \cosh(ex + d))^n \operatorname{hypergeom} \left(\left[-2n, -n + \frac{b c \ln(F)}{e} \right], \left[1 - n + \frac{b c \ln(F)}{e} \right], -e^{ex+d} \right)}{(1 + e^{ex+d})^{2n} (en - b c \ln(F))}$$

Result(type 8, 24 leaves):

$$\int F^{c(bx+a)} (f+f\cosh(ex+d))^n dx$$

Summary of Integration Test Results

634 integration problems



- A - 379 optimal antiderivatives
- B - 131 more than twice size of optimal antiderivatives
- C - 10 unnecessarily complex antiderivatives
- D - 108 unable to integrate problems
- E - 6 integration timeouts

