

Mathematica 11.3 Integration Test Results

Test results for the 70 problems in "4.5.4.1 (a+b sec)^m (A+B sec+C sec^2).m"

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

$$\int \text{Sec}[c + d x]^5 (A + C \text{Sec}[c + d x]^2) dx$$

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

$$\frac{(6A + 5C) \text{ArcTanh}[\text{Sin}[c + d x]]}{16d} + \frac{(6A + 5C) \text{Sec}[c + d x] \text{Tan}[c + d x]}{16d} + \frac{(6A + 5C) \text{Sec}[c + d x]^3 \text{Tan}[c + d x]}{24d} + \frac{C \text{Sec}[c + d x]^5 \text{Tan}[c + d x]}{6d}$$

Result (type 3, 445 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3A \text{Log}\left[\text{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right] - \text{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right]\right]}{8d} - \frac{5C \text{Log}\left[\text{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right] - \text{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right]\right]}{16d} + \\ & \frac{3A \text{Log}\left[\text{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right] + \text{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right]\right]}{8d} + \frac{5C \text{Log}\left[\text{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right] + \text{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right]\right]}{16d} + \\ & \frac{48d \left(\text{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right] - \text{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right]\right)^6}{C} + \frac{16d \left(\text{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right] - \text{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right]\right)^4}{3A} + \\ & \frac{16d \left(\text{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right] - \text{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right]\right)^4}{5C} + \frac{16d \left(\text{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right] - \text{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right]\right)^2}{C} - \\ & \frac{32d \left(\text{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right] - \text{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right]\right)^2}{A} - \frac{48d \left(\text{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right] + \text{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right]\right)^6}{C} - \\ & \frac{16d \left(\text{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right] + \text{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right]\right)^4}{3A} - \frac{16d \left(\text{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right] + \text{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right]\right)^4}{5C} - \\ & \frac{16d \left(\text{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right] + \text{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right]\right)^2}{32d \left(\text{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right] + \text{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx)\right]\right)^2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int \text{Cos}[c + d x] (A + C \text{Sec}[c + d x]^2) dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 24 leaves, 2 steps):

$$\frac{C \operatorname{ArcTanh}[\operatorname{Sin}[c + d x]]}{d} + \frac{A \operatorname{Sin}[c + d x]}{d}$$

Result (type 3, 92 leaves):

$$-\frac{C \operatorname{Log}\left[\operatorname{Cos}\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{d x}{2}\right] - \operatorname{Sin}\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{d x}{2}\right]\right]}{d} + \frac{C \operatorname{Log}\left[\operatorname{Cos}\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{d x}{2}\right] + \operatorname{Sin}\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{d x}{2}\right]\right]}{d} + \frac{A \operatorname{Cos}[d x] \operatorname{Sin}[c]}{d} + \frac{A \operatorname{Cos}[c] \operatorname{Sin}[d x]}{d}$$

Problem 17: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions.

$$\int (b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x])^{3/2} (A + C \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]^2) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 110 leaves, 4 steps):

$$-\frac{2 b^2 (5 A + 3 C) \operatorname{EllipticE}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + d x), 2\right]}{5 d \sqrt{\operatorname{Cos}[c + d x]} \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]}} + \frac{2 b (5 A + 3 C) \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]} \operatorname{Sin}[c + d x]}{5 d} + \frac{2 C (b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x])^{3/2} \operatorname{Tan}[c + d x]}{5 d}$$

Result (type 5, 180 leaves):

$$-\left(\left(4 i e^{-i(c+d x)} \operatorname{Cos}[c + d x]^3 \left(-5 A (1 + e^{2 i(c+d x)})^2 - C (3 + 8 e^{2 i(c+d x)} + e^{4 i(c+d x)}) + (5 A + 3 C) (1 + e^{2 i(c+d x)})^{5/2} \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, -e^{2 i(c+d x)}\right] \right) (b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x])^{3/2} (A + C \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]^2) \right) / \left(5 d (1 + e^{2 i(c+d x)})^2 (A + 2 C + A \operatorname{Cos}[2(c + d x)]) \right) \right)$$

Problem 19: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions.

$$\int \frac{A + C \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]^2}{\sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]}} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 68 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2 (A - C) \operatorname{EllipticE}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + d x), 2\right]}{d \sqrt{\operatorname{Cos}[c + d x]} \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]}} + \frac{2 C \operatorname{Tan}[c + d x]}{d \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]}}$$

Result (type 5, 99 leaves):

$$-\left(\left(2 i \left(A - 2 C + A e^{2 i(c+d x)} + 2 (-A + C) \sqrt{1 + e^{2 i(c+d x)}} \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, -e^{2 i(c+d x)}\right] \right) \right) / \left(d (1 + e^{2 i(c+d x)}) \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]} \right) \right)$$

Problem 21: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions.

$$\int \frac{A + C \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]^2}{(b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x])^{5/2}} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 77 leaves, 3 steps):

$$\frac{2(3A + 5C) \operatorname{EllipticE}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx), 2\right]}{5b^2 d \sqrt{\operatorname{Cos}[c + dx]} \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + dx]}} + \frac{2A \operatorname{Tan}[c + dx]}{5d (b \operatorname{Sec}[c + dx])^{5/2}}$$

Result (type 5, 135 leaves):

$$\left(e^{-i(2c+dx)} \operatorname{Sec}[c + dx]^2 \left(-4i(3A + 5C) + \frac{8i(3A + 5C) \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, -e^{2i(c+dx)}\right]}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2i(c+dx)}}} + 2A \operatorname{Sin}[2(c + dx)] \right) (\operatorname{Cos}[2c + dx] + i \operatorname{Sin}[2c + dx]) \right) / (10d (b \operatorname{Sec}[c + dx])^{5/2})$$

Problem 23: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions.

$$\int \frac{A + C \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]^2}{(b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x])^{9/2}} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 112 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{2(7A + 9C) \operatorname{EllipticE}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx), 2\right]}{15b^4 d \sqrt{\operatorname{Cos}[c + dx]} \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + dx]}} + \frac{2(7A + 9C) \operatorname{Sin}[c + dx]}{45b^3 d (b \operatorname{Sec}[c + dx])^{3/2}} + \frac{2A \operatorname{Tan}[c + dx]}{9d (b \operatorname{Sec}[c + dx])^{9/2}}$$

Result (type 5, 145 leaves):

$$\left(e^{-i(2c+dx)} \left(-336iA - 432iC + \frac{96i(7A + 9C) \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, -e^{2i(c+dx)}\right]}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2i(c+dx)}}} + (76A + 72C) \operatorname{Sin}[2(c + dx)] + 10A \operatorname{Sin}[4(c + dx)] \right) (\operatorname{Cos}[2c + dx] + i \operatorname{Sin}[2c + dx]) \right) / (360b^4 d \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + dx]})$$

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

$$\int -\operatorname{Cos}[e + f x] dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 11 leaves, 1 step):

$$\frac{\sin[e + f x]}{f}$$

Result (type 3, 23 leaves):

$$\frac{\cos[f x] \sin[e]}{f} - \frac{\cos[e] \sin[f x]}{f}$$

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

$$\int \cos[e + f x]^3 (-3 + 2 \sec[e + f x]^2) dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 19 leaves, 1 step):

$$\frac{\cos[e + f x]^2 \sin[e + f x]}{f}$$

Result (type 3, 51 leaves):

$$\frac{2 \cos[f x] \sin[e]}{f} + \frac{2 \cos[e] \sin[f x]}{f} - \frac{9 \sin[e + f x]}{4 f} - \frac{\sin[3(e + f x)]}{4 f}$$

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

$$\int \cos[e + f x]^5 (-5 + 4 \sec[e + f x]^2) dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 19 leaves, 1 step):

$$\frac{\cos[e + f x]^4 \sin[e + f x]}{f}$$

Result (type 3, 44 leaves):

$$\frac{\sin[e + f x]}{8 f} - \frac{3 \sin[3(e + f x)]}{16 f} - \frac{\sin[5(e + f x)]}{16 f}$$

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

$$\int \sec[c + d x]^3 (B \sec[c + d x] + C \sec[c + d x]^2) dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 85 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{3 C \operatorname{ArcTanh}[\sin[c + d x]]}{8 d} + \frac{B \tan[c + d x]}{d} + \frac{3 C \sec[c + d x] \tan[c + d x]}{8 d} + \frac{C \sec[c + d x]^3 \tan[c + d x]}{4 d} + \frac{B \tan[c + d x]^3}{3 d}$$

Result (type 3, 227 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \frac{3 C \operatorname{Log}\left[\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] - \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right]}{8 d} + \\
 & \frac{3 C \operatorname{Log}\left[\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] + \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right]}{8 d} + \frac{C}{16 d \left(\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] - \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right)^4} + \\
 & \frac{3 C}{16 d \left(\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] - \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right)^2} - \frac{C}{16 d \left(\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] + \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right)^4} - \\
 & \frac{3 C}{16 d \left(\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] + \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right)^2} + \frac{2 B \tan [c+dx]}{3 d} + \frac{B \operatorname{Sec}[c+dx]^2 \tan [c+dx]}{3 d}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (B \operatorname{Sec}[c+dx] + C \operatorname{Sec}[c+dx]^2) dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 24 leaves, 4 steps):

$$\frac{B \operatorname{ArcTanh}\left[\sin [c+dx]\right]}{d} + \frac{C \tan [c+dx]}{d}$$

Result (type 3, 81 leaves):

$$- \frac{B \operatorname{Log}\left[\cos\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{dx}{2}\right] - \sin\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{dx}{2}\right]\right]}{d} + \frac{B \operatorname{Log}\left[\cos\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{dx}{2}\right] + \sin\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{dx}{2}\right]\right]}{d} + \frac{C \tan [c+dx]}{d}$$

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

$$\int \cos [c+dx] (B \operatorname{Sec}[c+dx] + C \operatorname{Sec}[c+dx]^2) dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 16 leaves, 4 steps):

$$B x + \frac{C \operatorname{ArcTanh}\left[\sin [c+dx]\right]}{d}$$

Result (type 3, 73 leaves):

$$B x - \frac{C \operatorname{Log}\left[\cos\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{dx}{2}\right] - \sin\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{dx}{2}\right]\right]}{d} + \frac{C \operatorname{Log}\left[\cos\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{dx}{2}\right] + \sin\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{dx}{2}\right]\right]}{d}$$

Problem 54: Result more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \operatorname{Sec}[c+dx]^4 (A + B \operatorname{Sec}[c+dx] + C \operatorname{Sec}[c+dx]^2) dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 122 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{3 B \operatorname{ArcTanh}[\operatorname{Sin}[c+d x]]}{8 d} + \frac{(5 A+4 C) \operatorname{Tan}[c+d x]}{5 d} + \frac{3 B \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x] \operatorname{Tan}[c+d x]}{8 d} + \frac{B \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]^3 \operatorname{Tan}[c+d x]}{4 d} + \frac{C \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]^4 \operatorname{Tan}[c+d x]}{5 d} + \frac{(5 A+4 C) \operatorname{Tan}[c+d x]^3}{15 d}$$

Result (type 3, 285 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{3 B \operatorname{Log}\left[\operatorname{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x)\right]-\operatorname{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x)\right]\right]}{8 d} + \\ & \frac{3 B \operatorname{Log}\left[\operatorname{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x)\right]+\operatorname{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x)\right]\right]}{8 d} + \frac{B}{16 d\left(\operatorname{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x)\right]-\operatorname{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x)\right]\right)^4} + \\ & \frac{3 B}{16 d\left(\operatorname{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x)\right]-\operatorname{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x)\right]\right)^2} - \frac{B}{16 d\left(\operatorname{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x)\right]+\operatorname{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x)\right]\right)^4} - \\ & \frac{3 B}{16 d\left(\operatorname{Cos}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x)\right]+\operatorname{Sin}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x)\right]\right)^2} + \frac{2 A \operatorname{Tan}[c+d x]}{3 d} + \frac{8 C \operatorname{Tan}[c+d x]}{15 d} + \\ & \frac{A \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]^2 \operatorname{Tan}[c+d x]}{3 d} + \frac{4 C \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]^2 \operatorname{Tan}[c+d x]}{15 d} + \frac{C \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]^4 \operatorname{Tan}[c+d x]}{5 d} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]^3 (A+B \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]+C \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]^2) dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 97 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{(4 A+3 C) \operatorname{ArcTanh}[\operatorname{Sin}[c+d x]]}{8 d} + \frac{B \operatorname{Tan}[c+d x]}{d} + \frac{(4 A+3 C) \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x] \operatorname{Tan}[c+d x]}{8 d} + \frac{C \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]^3 \operatorname{Tan}[c+d x]}{4 d} + \frac{B \operatorname{Tan}[c+d x]^3}{3 d}$$

Result (type 3, 353 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{A \operatorname{Log}\left[\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] - \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right]}{2d} - \\
 & \frac{3C \operatorname{Log}\left[\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] - \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right]}{8d} + \frac{A \operatorname{Log}\left[\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] + \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right]}{2d} + \\
 & \frac{3C \operatorname{Log}\left[\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] + \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right]}{8d} + \frac{C}{16d \left(\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] - \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right)^4} + \\
 & \frac{A}{4d \left(\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] - \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right)^2} + \frac{3C}{16d \left(\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] - \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right)^2} - \\
 & \frac{C}{16d \left(\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] + \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right)^4} - \frac{A}{4d \left(\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] + \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right)^2} - \\
 & \frac{3C}{16d \left(\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] + \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right)^2} + \frac{2B \operatorname{Tan}[c+dx]}{3d} + \frac{B \operatorname{Sec}[c+dx]^2 \operatorname{Tan}[c+dx]}{3d}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int \operatorname{Sec}[c+dx] (A+B \operatorname{Sec}[c+dx] + C \operatorname{Sec}[c+dx]^2) dx$$

Optimal (type 3, 51 leaves, 5 steps):

$$\frac{(2A+C) \operatorname{ArcTanh}[\operatorname{Sin}[c+dx]]}{2d} + \frac{B \operatorname{Tan}[c+dx]}{d} + \frac{C \operatorname{Sec}[c+dx] \operatorname{Tan}[c+dx]}{2d}$$

Result (type 3, 151 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{4d} \left(-2(2A+C) \operatorname{Log}\left[\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] - \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right] + \right. \\
 & 4A \operatorname{Log}\left[\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] + \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right] + 2C \operatorname{Log}\left[\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] + \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right] + \\
 & \left. \frac{C}{\left(\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] - \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right)^2} - \frac{C}{\left(\cos\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right] + \sin\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+dx)\right]\right)^2} + 4B \operatorname{Tan}[c+dx] \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\int (A+B \operatorname{Sec}[c+dx] + C \operatorname{Sec}[c+dx]^2) dx$$

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

$$Ax + \frac{B \operatorname{ArcTanh}[\operatorname{Sin}[c+dx]]}{d} + \frac{C \operatorname{Tan}[c+dx]}{d}$$

Result (type 3, 84 leaves):

$$A x - \frac{B \operatorname{Log}\left[\cos\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{dx}{2}\right] - \sin\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{dx}{2}\right]\right]}{d} + \frac{B \operatorname{Log}\left[\cos\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{dx}{2}\right] + \sin\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{dx}{2}\right]\right]}{d} + \frac{C \operatorname{Tan}[c + dx]}{d}$$

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

$$\int \cos[c + dx] (A + B \sec[c + dx] + C \sec[c + dx]^2) dx$$

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

$$B x + \frac{C \operatorname{ArcTanh}[\sin[c + dx]]}{d} + \frac{A \sin[c + dx]}{d}$$

Result (type 3, 95 leaves):

$$B x - \frac{C \operatorname{Log}\left[\cos\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{dx}{2}\right] - \sin\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{dx}{2}\right]\right]}{d} + \frac{C \operatorname{Log}\left[\cos\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{dx}{2}\right] + \sin\left[\frac{c}{2} + \frac{dx}{2}\right]\right]}{d} + \frac{A \cos[dx] \sin[c]}{d} + \frac{A \cos[c] \sin[dx]}{d}$$

Problem 65: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions and more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int (b \sec[c + dx])^{3/2} (A + B \sec[c + dx] + C \sec[c + dx]^2) dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 178 leaves, 8 steps):

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{2 b^2 (5 A + 3 C) \operatorname{EllipticE}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx), 2\right]}{5 d \sqrt{\cos[c + dx]} \sqrt{b \sec[c + dx]}} + \\ & \frac{2 b B \sqrt{\cos[c + dx]} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + dx), 2\right] \sqrt{b \sec[c + dx]}}{3 d} + \\ & \frac{2 b (5 A + 3 C) \sqrt{b \sec[c + dx]} \sin[c + dx]}{5 d} + \\ & \frac{2 B (b \sec[c + dx])^{3/2} \sin[c + dx]}{3 d} + \frac{2 C (b \sec[c + dx])^{3/2} \operatorname{Tan}[c + dx]}{5 d} \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 5, 618 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(4 B \cos [c+d x]^{7/2} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x), 2\right] \right. \\
 & \quad \left. (b \sec [c+d x])^{3/2} (A+B \sec [c+d x]+C \sec [c+d x]^2) \right) / \\
 & \left(3 d (A+2 C+2 B \cos [c+d x]+A \cos [2 c+2 d x]) \right) - \left(2 \sqrt{2} A e^{-i(2 c+d x)} \sqrt{\frac{e^{i(c+d x)}}{1+e^{2 i(c+d x)}}} \operatorname{Csc}[c] \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left(1+e^{2 i(c+d x)}+(-1+e^{2 i c}) \sqrt{1+e^{2 i(c+d x)}} \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, -e^{2 i(c+d x)}\right] \right) \right) \\
 & \quad \left. (b \sec [c+d x])^{3/2} (A+B \sec [c+d x]+C \sec [c+d x]^2) \right) / \\
 & \left(d (A+2 C+2 B \cos [c+d x]+A \cos [2 c+2 d x]) \sec [c+d x]^{7/2} \right) - \\
 & \left(6 \sqrt{2} C e^{-i(2 c+d x)} \sqrt{\frac{e^{i(c+d x)}}{1+e^{2 i(c+d x)}}} \operatorname{Csc}[c] \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left(1+e^{2 i(c+d x)}+(-1+e^{2 i c}) \sqrt{1+e^{2 i(c+d x)}} \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, -e^{2 i(c+d x)}\right] \right) \right) \\
 & \quad \left. (b \sec [c+d x])^{3/2} (A+B \sec [c+d x]+C \sec [c+d x]^2) \right) / \\
 & \left(5 d (A+2 C+2 B \cos [c+d x]+A \cos [2 c+2 d x]) \sec [c+d x]^{7/2} \right) + \\
 & \left(\cos [c+d x]^3 (b \sec [c+d x])^{3/2} (A+B \sec [c+d x]+C \sec [c+d x]^2) \right. \\
 & \quad \left(\frac{4(5 A+3 C) \cos [d x] \operatorname{Csc}[c]}{5 d} + \frac{4 C \sec [c] \sec [c+d x]^2 \sin [d x]}{5 d} + \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. \frac{4 \sec [c] \sec [c+d x] (3 C \sin [c]+5 B \sin [d x])}{15 d} + \frac{4 B \tan [c]}{3 d} \right) \right) / \\
 & \left(A+2 C+2 B \cos [c+d x]+A \cos [2 c+2 d x] \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Problem 66: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions and more than twice size of optimal antiderivative.

$$\int \sqrt{b \sec [c+d x]} (A+B \sec [c+d x]+C \sec [c+d x]^2) dx$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \frac{2 b B \operatorname{EllipticE}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x), 2\right]}{d \sqrt{\cos [c+d x]} \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]}} + \\
 & \frac{2(3 A+C) \sqrt{\cos [c+d x]} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x), 2\right] \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]}}{3 d} + \\
 & \frac{2 B \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]} \sin [c+d x]}{d} + \frac{2 C \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]} \tan [c+d x]}{3 d}
 \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 5, 302 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(4 \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]} (A+B \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]+C \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]^2) \right. \\
 & \left. \left(-\frac{1}{-1+e^{2 i c}} i \sqrt{2} e^{-i(c+d x)} \sqrt{\frac{e^{i(c+d x)}}{1+e^{2 i(c+d x)}}} \left(3 B \left(1+e^{2 i(c+d x)} \right) + \right. \right. \right. \\
 & \quad 3 B(-1+e^{2 i c}) \sqrt{1+e^{2 i(c+d x)}} \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, -e^{2 i(c+d x)}\right] + (3 A+C) \\
 & \quad \left. \left. e^{i(c+d x)}(-1+e^{2 i c}) \sqrt{1+e^{2 i(c+d x)}} \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{4}, -e^{2 i(c+d x)}\right]\right) \right) + \\
 & \left. \left. \sqrt{\operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]} (3 B \cos [d x] \operatorname{Csc}[c]+C \tan [c+d x]) \right) \right) / \\
 & (3 d(A+2 C+2 B \cos [c+d x]+A \cos [2(c+d x)]) \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]^{5 / 2})
 \end{aligned}$$

Problem 67: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions.

$$\int \frac{A+B \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]+C \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]^2}{\sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]}} d x$$

Optimal (type 4, 110 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{2(A-C) \operatorname{EllipticE}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x), 2\right]}{d \sqrt{\cos [c+d x]} \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]}} + \\
 & \frac{2 B \sqrt{\cos [c+d x]} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x), 2\right] \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]}}{b d} + \frac{2 C \tan [c+d x]}{d \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Result (type 5, 135 leaves):

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{b d} e^{-i(c+d x)} \left(2 B e^{i(c+d x)} \sqrt{\cos [c+d x]} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d x), 2\right] - \right. \\
 & \quad \left. i \left(A-2 C+A e^{2 i(c+d x)}+2(-A+C) \sqrt{1+e^{2 i(c+d x)}} \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, -e^{2 i(c+d x)}\right]\right) \right) \\
 & \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c+d x]}
 \end{aligned}$$

Problem 68: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions.

$$\int \frac{A + B \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x] + C \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]^2}{(b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x])^{3/2}} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 117 leaves, 6 steps):

$$\frac{2 B \operatorname{EllipticE}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + d x), 2\right]}{b d \sqrt{\operatorname{Cos}[c + d x]} \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]}} + \frac{2(A + 3 C) \sqrt{\operatorname{Cos}[c + d x]} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + d x), 2\right] \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]}}{3 b^2 d} + \frac{2 A \operatorname{Tan}[c + d x]}{3 d (b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x])^{3/2}}$$

Result (type 5, 143 leaves):

$$\left(2 \left(6 i B \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, -e^{2 i (c + d x)}\right] - 2 i (A + 3 C) e^{i (c + d x)} \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{4}, -e^{2 i (c + d x)}\right] + \sqrt{1 + e^{2 i (c + d x)}} (-3 i B + A \operatorname{Sin}[c + d x]) \right) \right) / \left(3 b d \sqrt{1 + e^{2 i (c + d x)}} \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]} \right)$$

Problem 69: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions.

$$\int \frac{A + B \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x] + C \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]^2}{(b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x])^{5/2}} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 150 leaves, 7 steps):

$$\frac{2(3 A + 5 C) \operatorname{EllipticE}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + d x), 2\right]}{5 b^2 d \sqrt{\operatorname{Cos}[c + d x]} \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]}} + \frac{2 B \sqrt{\operatorname{Cos}[c + d x]} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + d x), 2\right] \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]}}{3 b^3 d} + \frac{2 B \operatorname{Sin}[c + d x]}{3 b^2 d \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]}} + \frac{2 A \operatorname{Tan}[c + d x]}{5 d (b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x])^{5/2}}$$

Result (type 5, 183 leaves):

$$\frac{1}{30 b^3 d} e^{-i (2 c + d x)} \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]} \left(20 B \sqrt{\operatorname{Cos}[c + d x]} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + d x), 2\right] + 12 i (3 A + 5 C) e^{-i (c + d x)} \sqrt{1 + e^{2 i (c + d x)}} \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, -e^{2 i (c + d x)}\right] + 2 \operatorname{Cos}[c + d x] (-6 i (3 A + 5 C) + 10 B \operatorname{Sin}[c + d x] + 3 A \operatorname{Sin}[2(c + d x)]) \right) (\operatorname{Cos}[2 c + d x] + i \operatorname{Sin}[2 c + d x])$$

Problem 70: Result unnecessarily involves higher level functions.

$$\int \frac{A + B \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x] + C \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]^2}{(b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x])^{7/2}} dx$$

Optimal (type 4, 185 leaves, 8 steps):

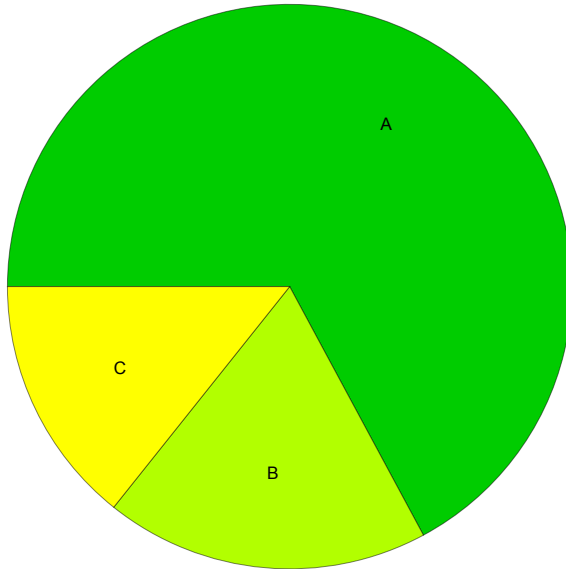
$$\frac{6 B \operatorname{EllipticE}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + d x), 2\right]}{5 b^3 d \sqrt{\operatorname{Cos}[c + d x]} \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]}} + \frac{2(5 A + 7 C) \sqrt{\operatorname{Cos}[c + d x]} \operatorname{EllipticF}\left[\frac{1}{2}(c + d x), 2\right] \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]}}{21 b^4 d} + \frac{2 B \operatorname{Sin}[c + d x]}{5 b^2 d (b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x])^{3/2}} + \frac{2(5 A + 7 C) \operatorname{Sin}[c + d x]}{21 b^3 d \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]}} + \frac{2 A \operatorname{Tan}[c + d x]}{7 d (b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x])^{7/2}}$$

Result (type 5, 177 leaves):

$$\left(504 i B \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, -e^{2 i (c + d x)}\right] - 40 i (5 A + 7 C) e^{i (c + d x)} \operatorname{Hypergeometric2F1}\left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{4}, -e^{2 i (c + d x)}\right] + \sqrt{1 + e^{2 i (c + d x)}} (5 (23 A + 28 C) \operatorname{Sin}[c + d x] + 3 (-84 i B + 14 B \operatorname{Sin}[2(c + d x)] + 5 A \operatorname{Sin}[3(c + d x)])) \right) / \left(210 b^3 d \sqrt{1 + e^{2 i (c + d x)}} \sqrt{b \operatorname{Sec}[c + d x]} \right)$$

Summary of Integration Test Results

70 integration problems



A - 47 optimal antiderivatives

B - 13 more than twice size of optimal antiderivatives

C - 10 unnecessarily complex antiderivatives

D - 0 unable to integrate problems

E - 0 integration timeouts