

# klarTeXt Test File

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## Arithmetic

### Test

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sin(x) + \sin(x) + 5 \, dx &= 10\pi - (-\cos(0) + \sin(0)) - \cos(2\pi) + \sin(2\pi) \\ \int_{-e}^{2\pi} \left( \sum_{i=2}^5 \frac{x}{i} \right) dx &= \sum_{i=2}^5 \frac{1}{i} \frac{(2\pi)^2}{2} - \left( \sum_{i=2}^5 \frac{1}{i} \frac{-e^2}{2} \right) \\ \int_0^\pi \Phi(x) \, dx &= \exp\left(\frac{-(\pi^2)}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt[2]{(2\pi)}} + \pi \Phi(\pi) - \left( \exp(0) \frac{1}{\sqrt[2]{(2\pi)}} \right)\end{aligned}$$

## **Symbolic integration**

Integrals are first attempted to be symbolically integrated - if symbolic integration fails, definite integrals are numerically evaluated using Gauss-Kronrod G7K15 quadrature. The following set of

rules is used repeatedly and recursively:

$\int n \, dx = xn + C$	constants
$\int -f(x) \, dx = - \int f(x) \, dx$	negatives
$\int f(x) + g(x) \, dx = \int f(x) \, dx + \int g(x) \, dx$	sums
$\int \sum_{i=a}^b f(x, i) \, dx = \sum_{i=a}^b \int f(x, i) \, dx$	$\Sigma$ -sums
$\int \sum_{x=a}^b f(x) \, dx = x \left( \sum_{i=a}^b \int f(x) \right) + C$	shadowing $\Sigma$ -sums
$\int \prod_{x=a}^b f(x) \, dx = x \left( \prod_{i=a}^b \int f(x) \right) + C$	shadowing $\prod$ -products
$\int \frac{f(x)}{g(y)} \, dx = \frac{1}{g(y)} \int f(x) \, dx$	fractions
$\int \frac{n}{x} \, dx = n \ln(x) + C$	
$\int x^n \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$	if $n \neq -1$
$\int \sqrt[n]{x} \, dx = \frac{n}{n+1} x^{\frac{n+1}{n}}$	if $n \neq -1$
$\int \sin(x) \, dx = -\cos(x) + C$	trigonometric functions
$\int \cos(x) \, dx = \sin(x) + C$	
$\int \tan(x) \, dx = -\frac{\ln(\cos(x)^2)}{2} + C$	
$\int \arcsin(x) \, dx = x \arcsin(x) + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$	inverse trigonometric functions
$\int \arccos(x) \, dx = x \arccos(x) - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$	
$\int \arctan(x) \, dx = x \arctan(x) - \frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{2} + C$	
$\int \sinh(x) \, dx = \cosh(x) + C$	hyperbolic functions
$\int \cosh(x) \, dx = \sinh(x) + C$	
$\int \tanh(x) \, dx = \ln(\cosh(x)) + C$	
$\int \ln(x) \, dx = x(\ln(x) - 1) + C$	logarithms
$\int \lg(x) \, dx = \frac{x}{\ln(10)} (\ln(x) - 1) + C$	
$\int \exp(x) \, dx = \exp(x) + C$	exponentials
$\int \Theta(x) \, dx = x\Theta(x) + C$	Heaviside Theta
$\int \Phi(x) \, dx = x\Phi(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-\frac{x^2}{2}) + C$	CDF of standard normal distribution

where  $n$  is constant with respect to  $x$ . If  $n$  cannot statically be proven to be different from  $-1$ , since for example it occurs open in a term of a function body, some rules cannot be applied.

## Simplification

The following rules for simplification of terms, including open terms with free variables, are implemented. Where the symmetric case of a rule applies due to commutativity, this should also be implemented.

$x \cdot 0 \cdot y = 0$	absorbing elements
$x + 0 = x$	neutral elements
$x \cdot 1 = x$	
$\frac{x}{1} = x$	
$\sqrt[n]{x} = x$	
$x^1 = x$	
$ax + bx = (a + b)x = x$	combining like terms
$x^a + x^b = x^{a+b} = x$	
$\forall a > b : \sum_a^b x = 0$	empty sums and products
$\forall a > b : \prod_a^b x = 1$	
$-(-x) = x$	operations that cancel
$\sqrt[n]{x^y} = x$	roots and powers
$(\sqrt[n]{x})^y = x$	
$x + (-x) = 0$	plus and minus
$(-x) + x = 0$	
$x \cdot \frac{a}{x} = a$	multiplication and division
$-5x \cdot 2y \cdot (-6i) = 5x \cdot 2y \cdot 6i$	parity of minus in products
$-5x \cdot (-2y) \cdot (-6i) = -(5x \cdot 2y \cdot 6i)$	even or odd number of -
$x^0 = 1$	trivial due to argument
$\frac{x}{x} = 1$	
$\frac{0}{x} = 0$	

The above rules for analytically solvable integrals and constant folding (if subexpressions are values, evaluate the entire expression, e.g. ‘ $5 + 7$ ’ becomes ‘ $12$ ’ while ‘ $5x$ ’ remains ‘ $5x$ ’) are also implemented.