

Load Modules

```
> # read "integral_bases.txt"
> read "HermiteReduction.mm"
> with(HermiteReduction):
```

Additive Decomposition

Calling sequence:

AdditiveDecomposition(f, basis, Dx, x, L)

Input: f, an element in $C(x)[Dx]/<L>$;
 basis, basis= [W, deg], where W is a normalized integral basis of $C(x)[Dx]/<L>$ and deg is a list of integers such that $\deg[i] = -\text{val_infty}(W[i])$;
 Dx, name, a differential operator with respect to x;
 x, a variable name;
 L, a linear differential operator in $C(x)[Dx]$.

Output: [g, [P, W], [Q, V], h],
 where g, h in $C(x)[Dx]/<L>$, P, Q are list of coefficients in $C(x)^n$, W is a global integral basis that is normal at infinity and
 V is a local integral basis at infinity such that

$$f = g' + h \quad \text{with} \quad h = P * W + Q * V$$

and f is integrable in $C(x)[Dx]/<L>$ if and only if $h = 0$.

Description: In the output $V = TW$ with $T = \text{diag}(x^{(-\deg[1])}, \dots, x^{(-\deg[n])})$, where $n = \dim(W)$.

```
> # Example 1: nonfuchsian at 0
> f1 := -1-2/ x^2 + (-2+3*x^2 -3*x^4)*Dx/x;
```

$$f1 := -1 - \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{(-3x^4 + 3x^2 - 2) Dx}{x} \quad (2.1)$$

```
> L1 := x^3*Dx^2+(2+3*x^2)*Dx;
```

$$L1 := x^3 Dx^2 + (3x^2 + 2) Dx \quad (2.2)$$

```
> #basis1 := [normalized_integral_basis(L1)];
basis1 := [[x^3*Dx, 1], [0, 0]];
```

$$\text{basis1} := [[x^3 Dx, 1], [0, 0]] \quad (2.3)$$

```
> g1, P1, Q1, h1 := op(AdditiveDecomposition(f1, basis1, Dx, x, L1)
);
```

$$g1, P1, Q1, h1 := 2x^2 Dx + \frac{2}{x} - 3x^4 Dx - x, [[0, 0], [x^3 Dx, 1]], [[0, 0], [x^3 Dx, 1]], 0 \quad (2.4)$$

```
> h1; ## f1 is integrable since its reminder h1 is zero
0 \quad (2.5)
```

```
> Verify_HR(f1, g1, h1, Dx, x, L1);
true (2.6)
```

```
# Example 2: nonfuchsian at infinity
```

```
> L2 := x*Dx^2 -(3*x^3+2)*Dx;
```

$$L2 := x Dx^2 - (3 x^3 + 2) Dx \quad (2.7)$$

```
> f2 := 4*x^3 + 1/x*Dx;
```

$$f2 := 4 x^3 + \frac{Dx}{x} \quad (2.8)$$

```
> #basis2 := [normalized_integral_basis(L2)];
basis2 := [[Dx/x^2, 1], [0, 0]];
```

$$basis2 := \left[\left[\frac{Dx}{x^2}, 1 \right], [0, 0] \right] \quad (2.9)$$

```
> g2, P2, Q2, h2 := op(AdditiveDecomposition(f2, basis2, Dx, x, L2)
);
```

$$g2, P2, Q2, h2 := \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{3} x^4 + \frac{4}{9} x\right) Dx}{x^2} + x^4 - \frac{4 Dx}{9 x} + \frac{4 x}{3} + \frac{Dx}{2} - \frac{3 x^2}{2}, \left[[0, 0], \left[\frac{Dx}{x^2}, 1 \right], \left[\left[0, -\frac{4}{3} + 3 x \right], \left[\frac{Dx}{x^2}, 1 \right] \right], -\frac{4}{3} + 3 x \right] \quad (2.10)$$

```
> h2;## f2 is not integrable since its reminder h2 is not 0
```

$$-\frac{4}{3} + 3 x \quad (2.11)$$

```
> Verify_HR(f2, g2, h2, Dx, x, L2);
true (2.12)
```

```
# Example 3: hyperexponential case
```

```
> f3 := 1;
```

$$f3 := 1 \quad (2.13)$$

```
> L3 := Dx - x/(x^2+1) + 2/(x-1);
```

$$L3 := Dx - \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{2}{x - 1} \quad (2.14)$$

```
> #basis3 := [normalized_integral_basis(L3)];
basis3 := [(x - 1)^2], [1]];
```

$$basis3 := \left[(x - 1)^2, [1] \right] \quad (2.15)$$

```
> g3, P3, Q3, h3 := op(AdditiveDecomposition(f3, basis3, Dx, x, L3)
);
```

$$g3, P3, Q3, h3 := -x + 1 - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2}, \left[\left[\frac{1}{2(x-1)} \right], [(x-1)^2] \right], \left[\left[\frac{x}{2x^2+2} \right], \right. \quad (2.16)$$

$$\left. \left[\frac{(x-1)^2}{x} \right] \right], \frac{x^3 - x}{2x^2 + 2}$$

```
> Verify_HR(f3, g3, h3, Dx, x, L3);
true (2.17)
```

Creative Telescoping

Calling sequence:

CreativeTelescoping(f, ann, basis, Der_x, Der_t)

CreativeTelescoping(f, ann, basis, Der_x, Der_t, 'cert')

Input: f, an operator in $C(x, t)[Dx, Dt]$;

ann, ann = [L, P] where L in $C(x, t)[Dx]$ and $P = cDt - U_t$ with c in $C(x, t)$ and U_t in $C(x, t)[Dx]$;

Der_x, Der_x = [Dx, x], where Dx is a differential operator with respect to x and x is a variable name;

Der_t, Der_t = [Dt, t], where Dt is a differential operator with respect to t and t is a variable name.

Output: L, where L in $C(t)[Dt]$ and g in $C(x)[Dx, Dt]/ann$ such that

$$L(f) = Dx(g)$$

and L is of minimal order.

Optional: The optional argument is assigned cert = g.

```
> # Example 4: in van Der Hoeven paper 2021
```

```
> f4 := 1; ## f corresponds to sin(t*x)*exp(-x^2)
```

$$f4 := 1 \quad (3.1)$$

```
> ann4 := [Dx^2 + 4*x*Dx + (2+t^2+4*x^2), Dt - x/t*Dx - 2*x^2/t];
```

$$ann4 := \left[Dx^2 + 4x Dx + t^2 + 4x^2 + 2, Dt - \frac{x Dx}{t} - \frac{2x^2}{t} \right] \quad (3.2)$$

```
> #basis4 := [normalized_integral_basis(ann[1])];
```

```
basis4 := [[2*x + Dx, 1], [0, 0]];
```

$$basis4 := [[2x + Dx, 1], [0, 0]] \quad (3.3)$$

```
> CT4:= CreativeTelescoping(f4, ann4, basis4, [Dx, x], [Dt, t],
'g4');
```

```
check order 1
```

(3.4)

$$CT4 := \frac{t}{2} + Dt \quad (3.4)$$

> g4;

$$-\frac{2x + Dx}{2t} \quad (3.5)$$

> VerifyTelescopier(CT4, f4, g4, ann4, [Dx, x], [Dt, t]);
true (3.6)

> # Example 5: Hyperexponential case

> H5 := sqrt((t-x)/x)*exp(t^2*(x-2*t));

$$H5 := \sqrt{\frac{t-x}{x}} e^{t^2(x-2t)} \quad (3.7)$$

> L5 := Dx - simplify(diff(H5, x)/H5);

$$L5 := Dx - \frac{2t^3x - 2t^2x^2 - t}{2(t-x)x} \quad (3.8)$$

> P5 := Dt - simplify(diff(H5, t)/H5);

$$P5 := Dt - \frac{-12t^3 + 16t^2x - 4x^2t + 1}{2t - 2x} \quad (3.9)$$

> ann5 := [L5, P5];

$$ann5 := \left[Dx - \frac{2t^3x - 2t^2x^2 - t}{2(t-x)x}, Dt - \frac{-12t^3 + 16t^2x - 4x^2t + 1}{2t - 2x} \right] \quad (3.10)$$

> # basis5 := [normalized_integral_basis(L5)];
basis5 := [[x], [1]];

$$basis5 := [[x], [1]] \quad (3.11)$$

> f5 := 1;

$$f5 := 1 \quad (3.12)$$

> CT5 := CreativeTelescoping(f5, ann5, basis5, [Dx, x], [Dt, t],
'g5');

check order 1
check order 2

$$CT5 := \frac{36t^6 + 45t^3 - 4}{2t^2} + \frac{(9t^3 + 2)Dt}{t} + Dt^2 \quad (3.13)$$

> g5;

$$\left[\begin{aligned} & \frac{36 t^6 + 45 t^3 - 4}{2 t^4} + \frac{(9 t^3 + 2) \left(\frac{2 x}{t} + \frac{-6 t^3 - 2}{t^3} \right)}{t} - \frac{x}{2 (t - x) t} + 4 x^2 \\ & + \frac{-24 t^3 x - 6 x}{t^2} + \frac{3 (24 t^6 + 5 t^3 + 4)}{2 t^4} \end{aligned} \right] \tag{3.14}$$

$$\left[\begin{aligned} & > \text{VerifyTelescopier(CT5, f5, g5, ann5, [Dx, x], [Dt, t]);} \\ & \text{true} \end{aligned} \right] \tag{3.15}$$