

## Rules for integrands of the form $P[x] (a + b x)^m (c + d x)^n$

1.  $\int P[x] (a + b x)^m (c + d x)^n dx$  when  $b c + a d = 0 \wedge m = n$

**1:**  $\int P[x] (a + b x)^m (c + d x)^n dx$  when  $b c + a d = 0 \wedge m = n \wedge (m \in \mathbb{Z} \vee a > 0 \wedge c > 0)$

Derivation: Algebraic simplification

Basis: If  $b c + a d = 0 \wedge (m \in \mathbb{Z} \vee a > 0 \wedge c > 0)$ , then  $(a + b x)^m (c + d x)^m = (a c + b d x^2)^m$

Rule: If  $b c + a d = 0 \wedge m = n \wedge (m \in \mathbb{Z} \vee a > 0 \wedge c > 0)$ , then

$$\int P[x] (a + b x)^m (c + d x)^n dx \rightarrow \int P[x] (a c + b d x^2)^m dx$$

Program code:

```
Int[Px*(a_+b_*x_)^m_*(c_+d_*x_)^n_,x_Symbol] :=
  Int[Px*(a+c+b*d*x^2)^m,x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,m,n},x] && PolyQ[Px,x] && EqQ[b*c+a*d,0] && EqQ[m,n] && (IntegerQ[m] || GtQ[a,0] && GtQ[c,0])
```

**2:**  $\int P[x] (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n dx$  when  $b c + a d == 0 \wedge m == n \wedge m \notin \mathbb{Z}$

Derivation: Piecewise constant extraction

Basis: If  $b c + a d == 0$ , then  $\partial_x \frac{(a+bx)^m (c+dx)^m}{(a c + b d x^2)^m} == 0$

Rule: If  $b c + a d == 0 \wedge m == n \wedge m \notin \mathbb{Z}$ , then

$$\int P[x] (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n dx \rightarrow \frac{(a+bx)^{\text{FracPart}[m]} (c+dx)^{\text{FracPart}[m]}}{(a c + b d x^2)^{\text{FracPart}[m]}} \int P[x] (a c + b d x^2)^m dx$$

Program code:

```
Int[Px_*(a_.*b_.*x_)^m_*(c_.*d_.*x_)^n_,x_Symbol] :=
  (a+b*x)^FracPart[m]*(c+d*x)^FracPart[m]/(a*c+b*d*x^2)^FracPart[m]*Int[Px*(a*c+b*d*x^2)^m,x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,m,n},x] && PolyQ[Px,x] && EqQ[b*c+a*d,0] && EqQ[m,n] && Not[IntegerQ[m]]
```

**2:**  $\int P[x] (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n dx$  when  $\text{PolynomialRemainder}[P[x], a+bx, x] == 0$

Derivation: Algebraic expansion

Basis: If  $\text{PolynomialRemainder}[P[x], a+bx, x] == 0$ , then

$P[x] == (a+bx) \text{PolynomialQuotient}[P[x], a+bx, x]$

Rule: If  $\text{PolynomialRemainder}[P[x], a+bx, x] == 0$ , then

$$\int P[x] (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n dx \rightarrow \int \text{PolynomialQuotient}[P[x], a+bx, x] (a+bx)^{m+1} (c+dx)^n dx$$

Program code:

```
Int[Px*(a_.+b_.*x_)^m_.*(c_.+d_.*x_)^n_.,x_Symbol] :=
  Int[PolynomialQuotient[Px,a+b*x,x]*(a+b*x)^(m+1)*(c+d*x)^n,x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,m,n},x] && PolyQ[Px,x] && EqQ[PolynomialRemainder[Px,a+b*x,x],0]
```

3:  $\int \frac{P[x] (c+dx)^n}{a+bx} dx$  when  $n + \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}^-$

Derivation: Algebraic expansion

Rule: If  $n + \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}^-$ , then

$$\int \frac{P[x] (c+dx)^n}{a+bx} dx \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c+dx}} \text{ExpandIntegrand}\left[\frac{P[x] (c+dx)^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{a+bx}, x\right] dx$$

Program code:

```
Int[Px_*(c_+d_*x_)^n_./(a_+b_*x_),x_Symbol] :=
  Int[ExpandIntegrand[1/Sqrt[c+d*x],Px*(c+d*x)^(n+1/2)/(a+b*x),x],x] /;
  FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,n},x] && PolyQ[Px,x] && ILtQ[n+1/2,0] && GtQ[Expon[Px,x],2]
```

4:  $\int P[x] (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n dx$  when  $(m | n) \in \mathbb{Z} \vee m+2 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

Derivation: Algebraic expansion

Rule: If  $(m | n) \in \mathbb{Z} \vee m+2 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ , then

$$\int P[x] (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n dx \rightarrow \int \text{ExpandIntegrand}[P[x] (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n, x] dx$$

Program code:

```
Int[Px_*(a_+b_*x_)^m_.*(c_+d_*x_)^n_,x_Symbol] :=
  Int[ExpandIntegrand[Px*(a+b*x)^m*(c+d*x)^n,x],x] /;
  FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,m,n},x] && PolyQ[Px,x] && (IntegersQ[m,n] || IGtQ[m,-2]) && GtQ[Expon[Px,x],2]
```

5:  $\int P[x] (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n dx$  when  $m < -1$

Derivation: Algebraic expansion and linear recurrence 3

Basis: Let  $Q[x] \rightarrow \text{PolynomialQuotient}[P[x], a+bx, x]$  and  $R \rightarrow \text{PolynomialRemainder}[P[x], a+bx, x]$ , then  
 $P[x] = Q[x] (a+bx) + R$

Note: If the integrand has a negative integer exponent, incrementing it, rather than another negative fractional exponent, produces simpler antiderivatives.

Rule: If  $m < -1$ , let  $Q[x] \rightarrow \text{PolynomialQuotient}[P[x], a+bx, x]$  and  
 $R \rightarrow \text{PolynomialRemainder}[P[x], a+bx, x]$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} \int P[x] (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n dx &\rightarrow \\ \int Q[x] (a+bx)^{m+1} (c+dx)^n dx + R \int (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n dx &\rightarrow \\ \frac{R (a+bx)^{m+1} (c+dx)^{n+1}}{(m+1)(bc-ad)} + \frac{1}{(m+1)(bc-ad)} \int (a+bx)^{m+1} (c+dx)^n ((m+1)(bc-ad)Q[x] - dR(m+n+2)) dx & \end{aligned}$$

Program code:

```
Int[Px*(a_.+b_.*x_)^m_*(c_.+d_.*x_)^n_,x_Symbol] :=
  With[{Qx=PolynomialQuotient[Px,a+b*x,x], R=PolynomialRemainder[Px,a+b*x,x]},
    R*(a+b*x)^(m+1)*(c+d*x)^(n+1)/((m+1)*(b*c-a*d)) +
    1/((m+1)*(b*c-a*d))*Int[(a+b*x)^(m+1)*(c+d*x)^n*ExpandToSum[(m+1)*(b*c-a*d)*Qx-d*R*(m+n+2),x],x] /;
  FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,n},x] && PolyQ[Px,x] && ILtQ[m,-1] && GtQ[Expon[Px,x],2]
```

```

Int[Px_*(a_.*b_.*x_)^m_.*(c_.*d_.*x_)^n_.,x_Symbol] :=
  With[{Qx=PolynomialQuotient[Px,a+b*x,x], R=PolynomialRemainder[Px,a+b*x,x]},
    R*(a+b*x)^(m+1)*(c+d*x)^(n+1)/((m+1)*(b*c-a*d)) +
    1/((m+1)*(b*c-a*d))*Int[(a+b*x)^(m+1)*(c+d*x)^n*ExpandToSum[(m+1)*(b*c-a*d)*Qx-d*R*(m+n+2),x],x] /;
  FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,n},x] && PolyQ[Px,x] && LtQ[m,-1] && GtQ[Expon[Px,x],2]

```

6:  $\int P_q[x] (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n dx$  when  $m+n+q+1 \neq 0$

Derivation: Algebraic expansion and linear recurrence 2

Rule: If  $m+n+q+1 \neq 0$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int P_q[x] (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n dx \rightarrow \\
 & \int \left( P_q[x] - \frac{P_q[x, q]}{b^q} (a+bx)^q \right) (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n dx + \frac{P_q[x, q]}{b^q} \int (a+bx)^{m+q} (c+dx)^n dx \rightarrow \\
 & \frac{P_q[x, q] (a+bx)^{m+q} (c+dx)^{n+1}}{d b^q (m+n+q+1)} + \frac{1}{d b^q (m+n+q+1)} \int (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n \cdot \\
 & (d b^q (m+n+q+1) P_q[x] - d P_q[x, q] (m+n+q+1) (a+bx)^q - P_q[x, q] (b c - a d) (m+q) (a+bx)^{q-1}) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

Program code:

```

Int[Px_*(a_.*b_.*x_)^m_.*(c_.*d_.*x_)^n_.,x_Symbol] :=
  With[{q=Expon[Px,x],k=Coeff[Px,x,Expon[Px,x]]},
    k*(a+b*x)^(m+q)*(c+d*x)^(n+1)/(d*b^q*(m+n+q+1)) +
    1/(d*b^q*(m+n+q+1))*Int[(a+b*x)^m*(c+d*x)^n*
      ExpandToSum[d*b^q*(m+n+q+1)*Px-d*k*(m+n+q+1)*(a+b*x)^q-k*(b*c-a*d)*(m+q)*(a+b*x)^(q-1),x],x] /;
  NeQ[m+n+q+1,0] /;
  FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,m,n},x] && PolyQ[Px,x] && GtQ[Expon[Px,x],2]

```