Rules for integrands of the form $(g + h x)^m (a + b x + c x^2)^p (d + e x + f x^2)^q$

$$\begin{array}{l} \hbox{1.} \int \left(g+h\,x\right)^m\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^p\,\left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\mathrm{d}x \ \text{ when } \ c\,d-a\,f=0 \ \wedge \ b\,d-a\,e=0 \\ \\ \hbox{1.} \int \left(g+h\,x\right)^m\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^p\,\left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\mathrm{d}x \ \text{ when } c\,d-a\,f=0 \ \wedge \ b\,d-a\,e=0 \ \wedge \ \left(p\in\mathbb{Z} \ \vee \ \frac{c}{f}>0\right) \end{array}$$

Derivation: Algebraic simplification

Basis: If
$$c d - a f = 0 \land b d - a e = 0 \land \left(p \in \mathbb{Z} \lor \frac{c}{f} > 0\right)$$
, then $\left(a + b x + c x^2\right)^p = \left(\frac{c}{f}\right)^p \left(d + e x + f x^2\right)^p$
Rule 1.2.1.6.1.1: If $c d - a f = 0 \land b d - a e = 0 \land \left(p \in \mathbb{Z} \lor \frac{c}{f} > 0\right)$, then
$$\int (g + h x)^m \left(a + b x + c x^2\right)^p \left(d + e x + f x^2\right)^q dx \rightarrow \left(\frac{c}{f}\right)^p \int (g + h x)^m \left(d + e x + f x^2\right)^{p+q} dx$$

```
 \begin{split} & \text{Int} \big[ \left( \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot + \mathbf{h}_{-} \cdot * \mathbf{x}_{-} \right) \wedge \mathbf{m}_{-} \cdot * \left( \mathbf{a}_{-} \cdot + \mathbf{b}_{-} \cdot * \mathbf{x}_{-} \cdot 2 \right) \wedge \mathbf{p}_{-} \cdot * \left( \mathbf{d}_{-} \cdot + \mathbf{e}_{-} \cdot * \mathbf{x}_{-} \cdot 2 \right) \wedge \mathbf{q}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y} \\ & \left( \mathbf{c}_{-} \right) \wedge \mathbf{p}_{+} \cdot \mathbf{Int} \big[ \left( \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot + \mathbf{h}_{+} \mathbf{x}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \right) \wedge \mathbf{q}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \\ & \left( \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot + \mathbf{h}_{-} \cdot * \mathbf{x}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \right) \wedge \mathbf{m}_{+} \cdot \left( \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot + \mathbf{h}_{-} \cdot * \mathbf{x}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \right) \wedge \mathbf{q}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \\ & \left( \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot + \mathbf{h}_{-} \cdot * \mathbf{x}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \right) \wedge \mathbf{m}_{+} \cdot \left( \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot + \mathbf{h}_{-} \cdot * \mathbf{x}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \right) \wedge \mathbf{q}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \\ & \left( \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot + \mathbf{h}_{-} \cdot * \mathbf{x}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \right) \wedge \mathbf{m}_{+} \cdot \left( \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot + \mathbf{h}_{-} \cdot * \mathbf{x}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \right) \wedge \mathbf{q}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \\ & \left( \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot + \mathbf{h}_{-} \cdot * \mathbf{x}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \right) \wedge \mathbf{m}_{+} \cdot \left( \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot + \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \right) \wedge \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \\ & \left( \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot + \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \right) \wedge \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \\ & \left( \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot + \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \right) \wedge \mathbf{g}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{y}_{-} \cdot \mathbf{
```

$$2: \quad \int \left(g+h\,x\right)^m\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^p\,\left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\mathrm{d}x \text{ when } c\,d-a\,f=0\,\wedge\,b\,d-a\,e=0\,\wedge\,p\notin\mathbb{Z}\,\wedge\,q\notin\mathbb{Z}\,\wedge\,\neg\,\left(\frac{c}{f}>0\right)$$

Derivation: Piecewise constant extraction

Basis: If
$$c d - a f = 0 \land b d - a e = 0$$
, then $\partial_x \frac{(a+b\,x+c\,x^2)^p}{(d+e\,x+f\,x^2)^p} = 0$

$$\text{Rule 1.2.1.6.1.2: If } c d - a f = 0 \land b d - a e = 0 \land p \notin \mathbb{Z} \land q \notin \mathbb{Z} \land \neg \left(\frac{c}{f} > 0\right), \text{ then}$$

$$\int (g+h\,x)^m \left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^p \left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^q \,\mathrm{d}x \, \rightarrow \, \frac{a^{\text{IntPart}[p]} \left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^{\text{FracPart}[p]}}{d^{\text{IntPart}[p]} \left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^{\text{FracPart}[p]}} \int (g+h\,x)^m \left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^{p+q} \,\mathrm{d}x$$

```
Int[(g_.+h_.*x_)^m_.*(a_+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)^q_,x_Symbol] :=
    a^IntPart[p]*(a+b*x+c*x^2)^FracPart[p]/(d^IntPart[p]*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^FracPart[p])*Int[(g+h*x)^m*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^(p+q),x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,p,q},x] && EqQ[c*d-a*f,0] && EqQ[b*d-a*e,0] && Not[IntegerQ[p]] && Not[IntegerQ[q]] && Not[GtQ[c/f,0]]
```

2: $\int (g + h x)^m (a + b x + c x^2)^p (d + e x + f x^2)^q dx$ when $b^2 - 4 a c = 0$

Derivation: Piecewise constant extraction

Basis: If
$$b^2 - 4$$
 a $c = 0$, then $\partial_x \frac{(a+b x+c x^2)^p}{(b+2 c x)^{2p}} = 0$

Rule 1.2.1.6.2: If $b^2 - 4$ a c = 0, then

$$\int \left(g+h\,x\right)^m\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^p\,\left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\mathrm{d}x \ \longrightarrow \ \frac{\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^{FracPart[p]}}{\left(4\,c\right)^{IntPart[p]}\,\left(b+2\,c\,x\right)^{2\,FracPart[p]}} \int \left(g+h\,x\right)^m\,\left(b+2\,c\,x\right)^{2\,p}\,\left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\mathrm{d}x$$

```
Int[(g_.+h_.*x_)^m_.*(a_+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)^q_,x_Symbol] :=
   (a+b*x+c*x^2)^FracPart[p]/((4*c)^IntPart[p]*(b+2*c*x)^(2*FracPart[p]))*Int[(g+h*x)^m*(b+2*c*x)^(2*p)*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^q,x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,m,p,q},x] && EqQ[b^2-4*a*c,0]
```

```
Int[(g_.+h_.*x_)^m_.*(a_+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_+f_.*x_^2)^q_,x_Symbol] :=
   (a+b*x+c*x^2)^FracPart[p]/((4*c)^IntPart[p]*(b+2*c*x)^(2*FracPart[p]))*Int[(g+h*x)^m*(b+2*c*x)^(2*p)*(d+f*x^2)^q,x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,f,g,h,m,p,q},x] && EqQ[b^2-4*a*c,0]
```

3: $\left[\left(g+h\,x\right)^{m}\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^{2}\right)^{p}\left(d+e\,x+f\,x^{2}\right)^{q}\,dx\right]$ when $c\,g^{2}-b\,g\,h+a\,h^{2}=0$ \wedge $c^{2}\,d\,g^{2}-a\,c\,e\,g\,h+a^{2}\,f\,h^{2}=0$ \wedge q=m \wedge $m\in\mathbb{Z}$

Derivation: Algebraic simplification

Basis: If
$$c g^2 - b g h + a h^2 = 0 \wedge c^2 d g^2 - a c e g h + a^2 f h^2 = 0$$
, then $(g + h x) (d + e x + f x^2) = \left(\frac{d g}{a} + \frac{f h x}{c}\right) (a + b x + c x^2)$

Rule 1.2.1.6.3: If
$$c g^2 - b g h + a h^2 = 0 \wedge c^2 d g^2 - a c e g h + a^2 f h^2 = 0 \wedge q = m \wedge m \in \mathbb{Z}$$
, then

$$\int \left(g+h\,x\right)^m\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^p\,\left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\mathrm{d}x\ \longrightarrow\ \int \left(\frac{d\,g}{a}+\frac{f\,h\,x}{c}\right)^m\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^{m+p}\,\mathrm{d}x$$

```
Int[(g_+h_.*x_)^m_.*(a_+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_.+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)^m_.,x_Symbol] :=
    Int[(d*g/a+f*h*x/c)^m*(a+b*x+c*x^2)^(m+p),x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,p},x] && EqQ[c*g^2-b*g*h+a*h^22,0] && EqQ[c^2*d*g^2-a*c*e*g*h+a^2*f*h^2,0] && IntegerQ[m]
```

```
Int[(g_+h_.*x_)^m_.*(a_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_.+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)^m_.,x_Symbol] :=
   Int[(d*g/a+f*h*x/c)^m*(a+c*x^2)^(m+p),x] /;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,e,f,g,h,p},x] && EqQ[c*g^2+a*h^2,0] && EqQ[c^2*d*g^2-a*c*e*g*h+a^2*f*h^2,0] && IntegerQ[m]
```

```
Int[(g_+h_.*x_)^m_.*(a_+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_.+f_.*x_^2)^m_.,x_Symbol] :=
   Int[(d*g/a+f*h*x/c)^m*(a+b*x+c*x^2)^(m+p),x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,f,g,h,p},x] && EqQ[c*g^2-b*g*h+a*h^2,0] && EqQ[c^2*d*g^2+a^2*f*h^2,0] && IntegerQ[m]
```

```
Int[(g_+h_.*x_)^m_.*(a_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_.+f_.*x_^2)^m_.,x_Symbol] :=
   Int[(d*g/a+f*h*x/c)^m*(a+c*x^2)^(m+p),x] /;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,f,g,h,p},x] && EqQ[c*g^2+a*h^2,0] && EqQ[c^2*d*g^2+a^2*f*h^2,0] && IntegerQ[m]
```

```
 x. \quad \int \left(g + h \, x\right)^m \, \left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right)^p \, \left(d + e \, x + f \, x^2\right)^q \, \mathrm{d}x \  \, \text{when } b^2 - 4 \, a \, c \neq 0 \, \wedge \, e^2 - 4 \, d \, f \neq 0 \, \wedge \, c \, g^2 - b \, g \, h + a \, h^2 == 0   1: \quad \int \left(g + h \, x\right)^m \, \left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right)^p \, \left(d + e \, x + f \, x^2\right)^q \, \mathrm{d}x \  \, \text{when } c \, g^2 - b \, g \, h + a \, h^2 == 0 \, \wedge \, p \in \mathbb{Z}
```

Derivation: Algebraic simplification

Basis: If
$$c g^2 - b g h + a h^2 == 0$$
, then $a + b x + c x^2 == (g + h x) \left(\frac{a}{g} + \frac{c x}{h}\right)$

Rule 1.2.1.6.x.1: If $c g^2 - b g h + a h^2 = 0 \land p \in \mathbb{Z}$, then

$$\int \left(g+h\,x\right)^m\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^p\,\left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\mathrm{d}x\ \longrightarrow\ \int \left(g+h\,x\right)^{m+p}\,\left(\frac{a}{g}+\frac{c\,x}{h}\right)^p\,\left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\mathrm{d}x$$

```
(* Int[(g_+h_.*x__)^m_.*(a_.+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_.+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)^q_,x_Symbol] :=
Int[(g+h*x)^(m+p)*(a/g+c/h*x)^p*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^q,x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,m,q},x] && EqQ[c*g^2-b*g*h+a*h^2,0] && IntegerQ[p] *)

(* Int[(g_+h_.*x__)^m_.*(a_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_.+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)^q_,x_Symbol] :=
Int[(g+h*x)^(m+p)*(a/g+c/h*x)^p*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^q,x] /;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,e,f,g,h,m,q},x] && NeQ[e^2-4*d*f,0] && EqQ[c*g^2+a*h^2,0] && IntegerQ[p] *)

(* Int[(g_+h_.*x__)^m_.*(a_.+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_.+f_.*x_^2)^q_,x_Symbol] :=
Int[(g+h*x)^(m+p)*(a/g+c/h*x)^p*(d+f*x^2)^q,x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,f,g,h,m,q},x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && EqQ[c*g^2-b*g*h+a*h^2,0] && IntegerQ[p] *)

(* Int[(g_+h_.*x__)^m_.*(a_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_.+f_.*x_^2)^q_,x_Symbol] :=
Int[(g+h*x)^(m+p)*(a/g+c/h*x)^p*(d+f*x^2)^q,x] /;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,f,g,h,m,q},x] && EqQ[c*g^2-a*h^2,0] && IntegerQ[p] *)
```

2: $\int (g + h x)^m (a + b x + c x^2)^p (d + e x + f x^2)^q dx$ when $c g^2 - b g h + a h^2 == 0 \land p \notin \mathbb{Z}$

Derivation: Piecewise constant extraction

Basis: If
$$c g^2 - b g h + a h^2 = 0$$
, then $\partial_x \frac{\left(a + b x + c x^2\right)^p}{\left(g + h x\right)^p \left(\frac{a}{g} + \frac{c x}{h}\right)^p} = 0$

Rule 1.2.1.6.x.2: If $c g^2 - b g h + a h^2 = 0 \land p \notin \mathbb{Z}$, then

$$\int \left(g+h\,x\right)^m\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^p\,\left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\mathrm{d}x \ \to \ \frac{\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^{FracPart[p]}}{\left(g+h\,x\right)^{FracPart[p]}\,\left(\frac{a}{g}+\frac{c\,x}{h}\right)^{FracPart[p]}}\,\int \left(g+h\,x\right)^{m+p}\,\left(\frac{a}{g}+\frac{c\,x}{h}\right)^p\,\left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\mathrm{d}x$$

```
(* Int[(g_+h_.*x_)^m_.*(a_.+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_.+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)^q_,x_Symbol] :=
   (a+b*x+c*x^2)^FracPart[p]/((g+h*x)^FracPart[p]*(a/g+(c*x)/h)^FracPart[p])*Int[(g+h*x)^(m+p)*(a/g+c/h*x)^p*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^q,x] /
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,m,q},x] && EqQ[c*g^2-b*g*h+a*h^2,0] && Not[IntegerQ[p]] *)
```

```
 (* Int[(g_{+h_.*x_-})^m_.*(a_{+c_.*x_-^2})^p_*(d_{.+e_.*x_-+f_.*x_-^2})^q_,x_Symbol] := \\ (a+c*x^2)^FracPart[p]/((g+h*x)^FracPart[p]*(a/g+(c*x)/h)^FracPart[p])*Int[(g+h*x)^(m+p)*(a/g+c/h*x)^p*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^q,x] /; FreeQ[\{a,c,d,e,f,g,h,m,q\},x] && NeQ[e^2-4*d*f,0] && EqQ[c*g^2+a*h^2,0] && Not[IntegerQ[p]] *)
```

4:
$$\int x^p (a + b x + c x^2)^p (e x + f x^2)^q dx$$
 when $b^2 - 4 a c \neq 0 \land c e^2 - b e f + a f^2 == 0 \land p \in \mathbb{Z}$

Derivation: Algebraic simplification

Basis: If
$$c e^2 - b e f + a f^2 = 0$$
, then $x (a + b x + c x^2) = \left(\frac{a}{e} + \frac{c}{f} x\right) (e x + f x^2)$
Rule 1.2.1.6.4: If $b^2 - 4 a c \neq 0 \land c e^2 - b e f + a f^2 = 0 \land p \in \mathbb{Z}$, then
$$\left[x^p \left(a + b x + c x^2\right)^p \left(e x + f x^2\right)^q dx \right. \to \left. \left[\left(\frac{a}{e} + \frac{c}{f} x\right)^p \left(e x + f x^2\right)^{p+q} dx\right] \right]$$

```
Int[x_^p_*(a_.+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)^q_,x_Symbol] :=
   Int[(a/e+c/f*x)^p*(e*x+f*x^2)^(p+q),x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,e,f,q},x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && EqQ[c*e^2-b*e*f+a*f^2,0] && IntegerQ[p]

Int[x_^p_*(a_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)^q_,x_Symbol] :=
   Int[(a/e+c/f*x)^p*(e*x+f*x^2)^(p+q),x] /;
FreeQ[{a,c,e,f,q},x] && EqQ[c*e^2+a*f^2,0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

6.
$$\int \left(g + h \, x\right) \, \left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right)^p \, \left(d + e \, x + f \, x^2\right)^q \, dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4 \, a \, c \neq 0 \, \wedge \, e^2 - 4 \, d \, f \neq 0$$

$$1. \int \left(g + h \, x\right) \, \left(a + c \, x^2\right)^p \, \left(d + f \, x^2\right)^q \, dx$$

$$1. \int \frac{g + h \, x}{\left(a + c \, x^2\right)^{1/3} \, \left(d + f \, x^2\right)} \, dx \text{ when } c \, d + 3 \, a \, f = 0 \, \wedge \, c \, g^2 + 9 \, a \, h^2 = 0$$

$$1. \int \frac{g + h \, x}{\left(a + c \, x^2\right)^{1/3} \, \left(d + f \, x^2\right)} \, dx \text{ when } c \, d + 3 \, a \, f = 0 \, \wedge \, c \, g^2 + 9 \, a \, h^2 = 0 \, \wedge \, a > 0$$

Derived from formula for this class of Goursat pseudo-elliptic integrands contributed by Martin Welz on 19 August 2016

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.1.1.1: If c d + 3 a f == $0 \land c g^2 + 9 a h^2 == 0 \land a > 0$, then

```
 \begin{split} & \operatorname{Int} \left[ \left( g_{+} + h_{-} * x_{-} \right) / \left( (a_{+} + c_{-} * x_{-}^{2}) \wedge (1/3) * \left( d_{+} + f_{-} * x_{-}^{2} \right) \right) , x_{-} \operatorname{Symbol} \right] := \\ & \operatorname{Sqrt} \left[ 3 \right] * h * \operatorname{ArcTan} \left[ 1 / \operatorname{Sqrt} \left[ 3 \right] - 2 \wedge (2/3) * \left( 1 - 3 * h * x / g \right) \wedge (2/3) / \left( \operatorname{Sqrt} \left[ 3 \right] * \left( 1 + 3 * h * x / g \right) \wedge (1/3) \right) \right] / \left( 2 \wedge (2/3) * a^{\wedge} (1/3) * f \right) + \\ & \operatorname{h*Log} \left[ \left( d_{+} + x_{-}^{2} \right) / \left( 2 \wedge (5/3) * a^{\wedge} (1/3) * f \right) - \\ & \operatorname{3*h*Log} \left[ \left( 1 - 3 * h * x / g \right) \wedge (2/3) + 2^{\wedge} (1/3) * \left( 1 + 3 * h * x / g \right) \wedge (1/3) \right] / \left( 2 \wedge (5/3) * a^{\wedge} (1/3) * f \right) / ; \\ & \operatorname{FreeQ} \left[ \left\{ a_{+} + c_{+} + d_{+}^{2} + d
```

2:
$$\int \frac{g + h x}{\left(a + c x^2\right)^{1/3} \left(d + f x^2\right)} dx \text{ when } c d + 3 a f = 0 \land c g^2 + 9 a h^2 = 0 \land a \neq 0$$

Derivation: Piecewise constant extraction

Basis:
$$\partial_{x} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{c x^{2}}{a}\right)^{1/3}}{\left(a + c x^{2}\right)^{1/3}} = 0$$

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.1.1.2: If c d + 3 a f == 0 \wedge c g^2 + 9 a h^2 == 0 \wedge a \neq 0, then

$$\int \frac{g+h\,x}{\left(a+c\,x^2\right)^{1/3}\,\left(d+f\,x^2\right)}\,\mathrm{d}x \;\to\; \frac{\left(1+\frac{c\,x^2}{a}\right)^{1/3}}{\left(a+c\,x^2\right)^{1/3}}\int \frac{g+h\,x}{\left(1+\frac{c\,x^2}{a}\right)^{1/3}\,\left(d+f\,x^2\right)}\,\mathrm{d}x$$

```
 \begin{split} & \text{Int} \big[ \left( g_{+} + h_{-} * x_{-} \right) / \left( \left( a_{+} + c_{-} * x_{-}^{2} \right) \wedge (1/3) * \left( d_{-} + f_{-} * x_{-}^{2} \right) \right), x_{-} \\ & \text{Symbol} \big] := \\ & \left( 1 + c * x^{2} / a \right) \wedge (1/3) / \left( a + c * x^{2} \right) \wedge (1/3) * \\ & \text{Int} \big[ \left( g + h * x \right) / \left( (1 + c * x^{2} / a) \wedge (1/3) * \left( d + f * x^{2} \right) \right), x \big] / ; \\ & \text{FreeQ} \big[ \big\{ a, c, d, f, g, h \big\}, x \big] & \& \text{EqQ} \big[ c * d + 3 * a * f, \theta \big] & \& \text{EqQ} \big[ c * g^{2} + 9 * a * h^{2}, \theta \big] & \& \text{Not} \big[ \text{GtQ} \big[ a, \theta \big] \big] \end{aligned}
```

2:
$$\int (g + h x) (a + c x^2)^p (d + f x^2)^q dx$$

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.1.2:

$$\int \left(g+h\,x\right)\,\left(a+c\,x^2\right)^p\,\left(d+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\mathrm{d}x \ \longrightarrow \ g\,\int \left(a+c\,x^2\right)^p\,\left(d+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\mathrm{d}x + h\,\int x\,\left(a+c\,x^2\right)^p\,\left(d+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\mathrm{d}x$$

Program code:

2:
$$\int \left(a + b \ x + c \ x^2\right)^p \left(d + e \ x + f \ x^2\right)^q \left(g + h \ x\right) dx$$
 when $b^2 - 4 \ a \ c \neq 0 \ \land \ e^2 - 4 \ d \ f \neq 0 \ \land \ p \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \land \ q \in \mathbb{Z}$

Derivation: Algebraic expansion

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.2: If b^2-4 a c $\neq 0$ \wedge e^2-4 d f $\neq 0$ \wedge p $\in \mathbb{Z}^+ \wedge$ q $\in \mathbb{Z}$, then

$$\begin{split} &\int \left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^p\,\left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\left(g+h\,x\right)\,\mathrm{d}x\,\,\longrightarrow\\ &\int &ExpandIntegrand\,\big[\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^p\,\left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\left(g+h\,x\right),\,\,x\,\big]\,\mathrm{d}x \end{split}$$

```
Int[(a_+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)^q_*(g_.+h_.*x_),x_Symbol] :=
   Int[ExpandIntegrand[(a+b*x+c*x^2)^p*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^q*(g+h*x),x],x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h},x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && NeQ[e^2-4*d*f,0] && IGtQ[p,0] && IntegerQ[q]
```

```
Int[(a_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)^q_*(g_.+h_.*x_),x_Symbol] :=
   Int[ExpandIntegrand[(a+c*x^2)^p*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^q*(g+h*x),x],x] /;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,e,f,g,h},x] && NeQ[e^2-4*d*f,0] && IntegersQ[p,q] && (GtQ[p,0] || GtQ[q,0])
```

Derivation: Nondegenerate biquadratic recurrence 1

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.3.1: If $b^2 - 4$ a c $\neq 0 \land e^2 - 4$ d f $\neq 0 \land p < -1 \land q > 0$, then

$$\begin{split} & \int \left(a + b \ x + c \ x^2\right)^p \ \left(d + e \ x + f \ x^2\right)^q \ \left(g + h \ x\right) \ \mathrm{d}x \ \longrightarrow \\ & \frac{\left(g \ b \ c - 2 \ a \ h \ c - c \ \left(b \ h - 2 \ g \ c\right) \ x\right) \ \left(a + b \ x + c \ x^2\right)^{p+1} \ \left(d + e \ x + f \ x^2\right)^q}{c \ \left(b^2 - 4 \ a \ c\right) \ \left(p + 1\right)} \ - \\ & \frac{1}{\left(b^2 - 4 \ a \ c\right) \ \left(p + 1\right)} \int \left(a + b \ x + c \ x^2\right)^{p+1} \ \left(d + e \ x + f \ x^2\right)^{q-1} \ \cdot \\ & \left(e \ q \ \left(g \ b - 2 \ a \ h\right) - d \ \left(b \ h - 2 \ g \ c\right) \ \left(2 \ p + 2 \ q + 3\right) \ x^2\right) \ \mathrm{d}x \end{split}$$

```
Int[(a_+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)^q_*(g_.+h_.*x__),x_Symbol] :=
  (g*b-2*a*h-(b*h-2*g*c)*x)*(a+b*x+c*x^2)^(p+1)*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^q/((b^2-4*a*c)*(p+1)) -
  1/((b^2-4*a*c)*(p+1))*
  Int[(a+b*x+c*x^2)^(p+1)*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^(q-1)*
    Simp[e*q*(g*b-2*a*h)-d*(b*h-2*g*c)*(2*p+3)+
        (2*f*q*(g*b-2*a*h)-e*(b*h-2*g*c)*(2*p+q+3))*x-
        f*(b*h-2*g*c)*(2*p+2*q+3)*x^2,x],x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h},x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && NeQ[e^2-4*d*f,0] && LtQ[p,-1] && GtQ[q,0]
```

```
Int[(a_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)^q_*(g_.+h_.*x_),x_Symbol] :=
   (a*h-g*c*x)*(a+c*x^2)^(p+1)*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^q/(2*a*c*(p+1)) +
   2/(4*a*c*(p+1))*
   Int[(a+c*x^2)^(p+1)*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^(q-1)*
        Simp[g*c*d*(2*p+3)-a*(h*e*q)+(g*c*e*(2*p+q+3)-a*(2*h*f*q))*x+g*c*f*(2*p+2*q+3)*x^2,x],x] /;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,e,f,g,h},x] && NeQ[e^2-4*d*f,0] && LtQ[p,-1] && GtQ[q,0]
```

```
Int[(a_+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_+f_.*x_^2)^q_*(g_.*h_.*x_),x_Symbol] :=
  (g*b-2*a*h-(b*h-2*g*c)*x)*(a+b*x+c*x^2)^(p+1)*(d+f*x^2)^q/((b^2-4*a*c)*(p+1)) -
  1/((b^2-4*a*c)*(p+1))*
  Int[(a+b*x+c*x^2)^(p+1)*(d+f*x^2)^(q-1)*
    Simp[-d*(b*h-2*g*c)*(2*p+3)+(2*f*q*(g*b-2*a*h))*x-f*(b*h-2*g*c)*(2*p+2*q+3)*x^2,x],x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,f,g,h},x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && LtQ[p,-1] && GtQ[q,0]
```

$$2: \int \left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right)^p \, \left(d + e \, x + f \, x^2\right)^q \, \left(g + h \, x\right) \, \mathrm{d}x \ \text{ when } b^2 - 4 \, a \, c \neq 0 \ \land \ e^2 - 4 \, d \, f \neq 0 \ \land \ p < -1 \ \land \ q \not > 0 \ \land \ \left(c \, d - a \, f\right)^2 - \left(b \, d - a \, e\right) \, \left(c \, e - b \, f\right) \neq 0$$

Derivation: Nondegenerate biquadratic recurrence 3

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.3.2: If

$$b^2 - 4 \ a \ c \neq 0 \ \land \ e^2 - 4 \ d \ f \neq 0 \ \land \ p < -1 \ \land \ q \not \geqslant 0 \ \land \ (c \ d - a \ f)^2 - (b \ d - a \ e) \ (c \ e - b \ f) \neq 0, then$$

$$\frac{\int (a + b \ x + c \ x^2)^p \ (d + e \ x + f \ x^2)^q \ (g + h \ x) \ dx \rightarrow}{(b^2 - 4 \ a \ c) \ ((c \ d - a \ f)^2 - (b \ d - a \ e) \ (c \ e - b \ f)) \ (p + 1)}.$$

$$(g \ c \ (2 \ a \ c \ e - b \ (c \ d + a \ f)) + (g \ b - a \ h) \ (2 \ c^2 \ d + b^2 \ f - c \ (b \ e + 2 \ a \ f)) + h \ (b \ c \ d - 2 \ a \ c \ e + a \ b \ f)) \ x) + \frac{1}{(b^2 - 4 \ a \ c) \ ((c \ d - a \ f)^2 - (b \ d - a \ e) \ (c \ e - b \ f)) \ (p + 1)} \int (a + b \ x + c \ x^2)^{p+1} \ (d + e \ x + f \ x^2)^q \cdot (b \ d - a \ e) \ ((c \ d - a \ f)^2 - (b \ d - a \ e) \ (c \ e - b \ f)) \ (p + 1) + (b^2 \ g \ f - b \ (h \ c \ d + g \ c \ e + a \ h \ f) + 2 \ (g \ c \ (c \ d - a \ f) + a \ h \ c \ e)) \ (a \ f \ (p + 1) - c \ d \ (p + 2) - (2 \ f \ (g \ c \ (2 \ a \ c \ e - b \ (c \ d + a \ f)) + (g \ b - a \ h) \ (2 \ c^2 \ d + b^2 \ f - c \ (b \ e + 2 \ a \ f))) \ (p + q + 2) - (b^2 \ g \ f - b \ (h \ c \ d + g \ c \ e + a \ h \ f) + 2 \ (g \ c \ (c \ d - a \ f) + a \ h \ c \ e)) \ (b \ f \ (p + 1) - c \ e \ (2 \ p + q + 4))) \ x -$$

c f (b² g f - b (h c d + g c e + a h f) + 2 (g c (c d - a f) + a h c e)) (2 p + 2 q + 5) x²) dx

```
 \begin{split} & \operatorname{Int} \left[ \left( a_{-} + b_{-} * \times x_{-} + c_{-} * \times x_{-}^{-} \right)^{n} + \left( d_{-} + e_{-} * \times x_{-} + f_{-} * \times x_{-}^{-} \right)^{n} - \left( (c_{-} + d_{-} + d_{-}
```

```
Int[(a_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)^q_*(g_.+h_.*x__),x_Symbol] :=
    (a+c*x^2)^(p+1)*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^(q+1)/((-4*a*c)*(a*c*e^2+(c*d-a*f)^2)*(p+1))*
        (g*c*(2*a*c*e)+(-a*h)*(2*c^2*d-c*(2*a*f))+
            c*(g*(2*c^2*d-c*(2*a*f))-h*(-2*a*c*e))*x) +

1/((-4*a*c)*(a*c*e^2+(c*d-a*f)^2)*(p+1))*
    Int[(a+c*x^2)^(p+1)*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^q*
        Simp[(-2*g*c)*((c*d-a*f)^2-(-a*e)*(c*e))*(p+1)+
            (2*(g*c*(c*d-a*f)-a*(-h*c*e)))*(a*f*(p+1)-c*d*(p+2))-
            e*((g*c)*(2*a*c*e)+(-a*h)*(2*c^2*d-c*(+2*a*f)))*(p+q+2)-
            (2*f*((g*c)*(2*a*c*e)+(-a*h)*(2*c^2*d+-c*(+2*a*f)))*(p+q+2)-(2*(g*c*(c*d-a*f)-a*(-h*c*e)))*(-c*e*(2*p+q+4)))*x-
            c*f*(2*(g*c*(c*d-a*f)-a*(-h*c*e)))*(2*p+2*q+5)*x^2,x],x]/;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,e,f,g,h,q},x] && NeQ[e^2-4*d*f,0] && LtQ[p,-1] && NeQ[a*c*e^2+(c*d-a*f)^2,0] && Not[Not[IntegerQ[p]] && ILtQ[q,-1]]
```

```
 \begin{split} & \operatorname{Int} \big[ \left( a_{-} + b_{-} * \times x_{-} + c_{-} * \times x_{-}^{-} 2 \right) \wedge p_{-} * \left( d_{-} + f_{-} * \times x_{-}^{-} 2 \right) \wedge q_{-} * \left( g_{-} + h_{-} * \times x_{-} \right) , x_{-} \operatorname{Symbol} \big] := \\ & \left( a_{+} b_{\times} \times c_{\times} \times x_{-}^{-} 2 \right) \wedge \left( p_{+} 1 \right) * \left( \left( b_{+}^{-} 2 + a_{\times} c_{+} \right) \wedge \left( b_{+}^{-} 2 + a_{\times} c_{+} \right) * \left( b_{+}^{-} 2 + a_{\times} c_{+} \right) + c_{+}^{-} \left( c_{+}^{-} 2 + a_{+} c_{+} \right) + c_{+}^{-} \left( c_{+}^{-} 2 + a_{+} c_{+} \right) + c_{+}^{-} \left( c_{+}^{-} 2 + a_{+} c_{+} \right) + c_{+}^{-} \left( c_{+}^{-} 2 + a_{+} c_{+} \right) + c_{+}^{-} \left( c_{+}^{-} 2 + a_{+} c_{+} c_{+}^{-} \left( c_{+}^{-} 2 + a_{+} c_{+}^{-} \right) \right) + c_{+}^{-} \left( c_{+}^{-} 2 + a_{+} c_{+}^{-} c_{+}^{-} \left( c_{+}^{-} a_{+} c_{+}^{-} \right) \right) + c_{+}^{-} \left( c_{+}^{-} 2 + a_{+}^{-} c_{+}^{-} \left( c_{+}^{-} a_{+} c_{+}^{-} \right) \right) + c_{+}^{-} \left( c_{+}^{-} 2 + a_{+}^{-} c_{+}^{-} \left( c_{+}^{-} a_{+} c_{+}^{-} c_{+}^{-} \left( c_{+}^{-} a_{+} c_{+}^{-} c_{+}^{-} \left( c_{+}^{-} a_{+} c_{+}^{-} \right) \right) \right) + c_{+}^{-} \left( c_{+}^{-} 2 + a_{+}^{-} c_{+}^{-} \left( c_{+}^{-} a_{+} c_{+}^{-} c_{+}^{-} \left( c_{+}^{-} a_{+} c_{+}^{-} c_
```

Derivation: Nondegenerate biquadratic recurrence 2

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.4: If $b^2 - 4$ a c $\neq 0 \land e^2 - 4$ d f $\neq 0 \land p > 0 \land p + q + 1 \neq 0 \land 2p + 2q + 3 \neq 0$, then

$$\begin{split} & \int \left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right)^p \, \left(d + e \, x + f \, x^2\right)^q \, \left(g + h \, x\right) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \longrightarrow \\ & \frac{\left(h \, c \, f \, \left(2 \, p + 2 \, q + 3\right)\right) \, \left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right)^p \, \left(d + e \, x + f \, x^2\right)^{q+1}}{2 \, c \, f^2 \, \left(p + q + 1\right) \, \left(2 \, p + 2 \, q + 3\right)} \, - \\ & \frac{1}{2 \, f \, \left(p + q + 1\right)} \, \int \left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right)^{p-1} \, \left(d + e \, x + f \, x^2\right)^q \, \cdot \\ & \left(h \, \left(b \, d - a \, e\right) \, p + a \, \left(h \, e - 2 \, g \, f\right) \, \left(p + q + 1\right) \, + \, \left(2 \, h \, \left(c \, d - a \, f\right) \, p + b \, \left(h \, e - 2 \, g \, f\right) \, \left(p + q + 1\right) \, \right) \, x^2 \right) \, \mathrm{d}x \end{split}$$

```
Int[(a_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)^q_*(g_.*h_.*x_),x_Symbol] :=
h*(a+c*x^2)^p*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^(q+1)/(2*f*(p+q+1)) +

(1/(2*f*(p+q+1)))*
    Int[(a+c*x^2)^(p-1)*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^q*
        Simp[a*h*e*p-a*(h*e-2*g*f)*(p+q+1)-2*h*p*(c*d-a*f)*x-(h*c*e*p+c*(h*e-2*g*f)*(p+q+1))*x^2,x],x] /;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,e,f,g,h,q},x] && NeQ[e^2-4*d*f,0] && GtQ[p,0] && NeQ[p+q+1,0]
```

5:
$$\int \frac{g + h \, x}{\left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right) \, \left(d + e \, x + f \, x^2\right)} \, dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4 \, a \, c \neq 0 \, \wedge \, e^2 - 4 \, d \, f \neq 0 \, \wedge \, c^2 \, d^2 - b \, c \, d \, e + a \, c \, e^2 + b^2 \, d \, f - 2 \, a \, c \, d \, f - a \, b \, e \, f + a^2 \, f^2 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Basis: Let } q = c^2 \ d^2 - b \ c \ d \ e + a \ c \ e^2 + b^2 \ d \ f - 2 \ a \ c \ d \ f - a \ b \ e \ f + a^2 \ f^2, \text{ then } \frac{g + h \ x}{\left(a + b \ x + c \ x^2\right) \left(d + e \ x + f \ x^2\right)} = \\ & \frac{1}{q \left(a + b \ x + c \ x^2\right)} \left(g \ c^2 \ d - g \ b \ c \ e + a \ h \ c \ e + g \ b^2 \ f - a \ b \ h \ f - a \ g \ c \ f + c \ \left(h \ c \ d - g \ c \ e + g \ b \ f - a \ h \ f\right) \ x \right) + \\ & \frac{1}{q \left(d + e \ x + f \ x^2\right)} \left(-h \ c \ d \ e + g \ c \ e^2 + b \ h \ d \ f - g \ c \ d \ f - g \ b \ e \ f + a \ g \ f^2 - f \ \left(h \ c \ d - g \ c \ e + g \ b \ f - a \ h \ f\right) \ x \right) \end{aligned}$$

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.5: If
$$b^2-4$$
 a c $\neq 0$ \wedge e^2-4 d f $\neq 0$, let $q=c^2$ d^2-b c d $e+a$ c e^2+b^2 d f -2 a c d f $-a$ b e f $+a^2$ f², if $q\neq 0$, then

$$\int \frac{g + h x}{\left(a + b x + c x^2\right) \left(d + e x + f x^2\right)} \, dx \ \rightarrow$$

```
Int[(g_.+h_.*x_)/((a_+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)*(d_+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)),x_Symbol] :=
    With[{q=Simplify[c^2*d^2-b*c*d*e+a*c*e^2+b^2*d*f-2*a*c*d*f-a*b*e*f+a^2*f^2]},
    1/q*Int[Simp[g*c^2*d-g*b*c*e+a*h*c*e+g*b^2*f-a*b*h*f-a*g*c*f+c*(h*c*d-g*c*e+g*b*f-a*h*f)*x,x]/(a+b*x+c*x^2),x] +
    1/q*Int[Simp[-h*c*d*e+g*c*e^2+b*h*d*f-g*c*d*f-g*b*e*f+a*g*f^2-f*(h*c*d-g*c*e+g*b*f-a*h*f)*x,x]/(d+e*x+f*x^2),x] /;
    NeQ[q,0]] /;
    FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h},x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && NeQ[e^2-4*d*f,0]
```

```
Int[(g_.+h_.*x_)/((a_+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)*(d_+f_.*x_^2)),x_Symbol] :=
With[{q=Simplify[c^2*d^2+b^2*d*f-2*a*c*d*f+a^2*f^2]},
    1/q*Int[Simp[g*c^2*d+g*b^2*f-a*b*h*f-a*g*c*f+c*(h*c*d+g*b*f-a*h*f)*x,x]/(a+b*x+c*x^2),x] +
    1/q*Int[Simp[b*h*d*f-g*c*d*f+a*g*f^2-f*(h*c*d+g*b*f-a*h*f)*x,x]/(d+f*x^2),x] /;
NeQ[q,0]] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,f,g,h},x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0]
```

6.
$$\int \frac{g + h \, x}{(a + b \, x + c \, x^2) \, \sqrt{d + e \, x + f \, x^2}} \, dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4 \, a \, c \neq 0 \, \wedge \, e^2 - 4 \, d \, f \neq 0}$$

$$1. \int \frac{g + h \, x}{(a + b \, x + c \, x^2) \, \sqrt{d + e \, x + f \, x^2}} \, dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4 \, a \, c \neq 0 \, \wedge \, e^2 - 4 \, d \, f \neq 0 \, \wedge \, c \, e - b \, f = 0}$$

$$1: \int \frac{g + h \, x}{(a + b \, x + c \, x^2) \, \sqrt{d + e \, x + f \, x^2}} \, dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4 \, a \, c \neq 0 \, \wedge \, e^2 - 4 \, d \, f \neq 0 \, \wedge \, c \, e - b \, f = 0 \, \wedge \, h \, e - 2 \, g \, f = 0}$$

Derivation: Integration by substitution

Basis: If
$$c = -b = 0 \land h = -2 = 0$$
, then
$$\frac{g + h \cdot x}{\left(a + b \cdot x + c \cdot x^2\right) \sqrt{d + e \cdot x + f \cdot x^2}} = -2 \cdot g \cdot Subst \left[\frac{1}{b \cdot d - a \cdot e - b \cdot x^2}, x, \sqrt{d + e \cdot x + f \cdot x^2} \right] \partial_x \sqrt{d + e \cdot x + f \cdot x^2}$$

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.6.1.1: If b^2 – 4 a c \neq 0 \wedge e^2 – 4 d f \neq 0 \wedge c e – b f == 0 \wedge h e – 2 g f == 0, then

$$\int \frac{g+h\,x}{\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)\,\sqrt{d+e\,x+f\,x^2}}\,\mathrm{d}x \ \to \ -2\,g\,Subst\Big[\int \frac{1}{b\,d-a\,e-b\,x^2}\,\mathrm{d}x\,,\,x\,,\,\sqrt{d+e\,x+f\,x^2}\,\Big]$$

```
Int[(g_+h_.*x_)/((a_+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)*Sqrt[d_.+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2]),x_Symbol] :=
    -2*g*Subst[Int[1/(b*d-a*e-b*x^2),x],x,Sqrt[d+e*x+f*x^2]] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h},x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && NeQ[e^2-4*d*f,0] && EqQ[c*e-b*f,0] && EqQ[h*e-2*g*f,0]
```

2:
$$\int \frac{g + h x}{\left(a + b x + c x^2\right) \sqrt{d + e x + f x^2}} dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4 a c \neq 0 \ \land \ e^2 - 4 d f \neq 0 \ \land \ c e - b f == 0 \ \land \ h e - 2 g f \neq 0$$

Basis:
$$g + h x = -\frac{h e - 2 g f}{2 f} + \frac{h (e + 2 f x)}{2 f}$$

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.6.1.2: If $b^2 - 4$ a c $\neq 0 \land e^2 - 4$ d f $\neq 0 \land c e - b$ f == 0 $\land h e - 2$ g f $\neq 0$, then

$$\int \frac{g + h \, x}{\left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right) \, \sqrt{d + e \, x + f \, x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \to \, - \frac{h \, e - 2 \, g \, f}{2 \, f} \int \frac{1}{\left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right) \, \sqrt{d + e \, x + f \, x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x \, + \frac{h}{2 \, f} \int \frac{e + 2 \, f \, x}{\left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right) \, \sqrt{d + e \, x + f \, x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

```
Int[(g_.+h_.*x_)/((a_+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)*Sqrt[d_.+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2]),x_Symbol] :=
    -(h*e-2*g*f)/(2*f)*Int[1/((a+b*x+c*x^2)*Sqrt[d+e*x+f*x^2]),x] +
    h/(2*f)*Int[(e+2*f*x)/((a+b*x+c*x^2)*Sqrt[d+e*x+f*x^2]),x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h},x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && NeQ[e^2-4*d*f,0] && EqQ[c*e-b*f,0] && NeQ[h*e-2*g*f,0]
```

2.
$$\int \frac{g + h x}{(a + b x + c x^2) \sqrt{d + e x + f x^2}} dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4 a c \neq 0 \land e^2 - 4 d f \neq 0 \land b d - a e == 0$$
1:
$$\int \frac{x}{(a + b x + c x^2) \sqrt{d + e x + f x^2}} dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4 a c \neq 0 \land e^2 - 4 d f \neq 0 \land b d - a e == 0$$

Derivation: Integration by substitution

Basis: If b d - a e = 0, then $\frac{x}{(a+b x+c x^2) \sqrt{d+e x+f x^2}} = -2 e Subst \left[\frac{1-d x^2}{c e-b f-e (2 c d-b e+2 a f) x^2+d^2 (c e-b f) x^4}, x, \frac{1+\frac{\left(e+\sqrt{e^2-4 d f}\right) x}{2 d}}{\sqrt{d+e x+f x^2}} \right] \partial_x \frac{1+\frac{\left(e+\sqrt{e^2-4 d f}\right) x}{2 d}}{\sqrt{d+e x+f x^2}}$

Alternate basis: If b d – a e == 0, then

$$\frac{x}{(a+b \, x+c \, x^2) \, \sqrt{d+e \, x+f \, x^2}} = -2 \, e \, Subst \left[\frac{d-x^2}{d^2 \, (c \, e-b \, f) - e \, (2 \, c \, d-b \, e+2 \, a \, f) \, x^2 + (c \, e-b \, f) \, x^4}, \, x, \, \frac{2 \, d \, \sqrt{d+e \, x+f \, x^2}}{2 \, d+ \left(e+\sqrt{e^2-4 \, d \, f}\right) x} \right] \, \partial_x \, \frac{2 \, d \, \sqrt{d+e \, x+f \, x^2}}{2 \, d+ \left(e+\sqrt{e^2-4 \, d \, f}\right) x}$$

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.6.2.1: If $b^2 - 4$ a c $\neq 0 \land e^2 - 4$ d f $\neq 0 \land b$ d - a e == 0, then

$$\int \frac{x}{\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)\,\sqrt{d+e\,x+f\,x^2}}\,\mathrm{d}x \;\to\; -2\,e\,Subst\Big[\int \frac{1-d\,x^2}{c\,e-b\,f-e\,\left(2\,c\,d-b\,e+2\,a\,f\right)\,x^2+d^2\,\left(c\,e-b\,f\right)\,x^4}\,\mathrm{d}x,\; x,\; \frac{1+\frac{\left(e+\sqrt{e^2-4}\,d\,f\right)\,x}{2\,d}}{\sqrt{d+e\,x+f\,x^2}}\Big]$$

2:
$$\int \frac{g + h x}{\left(a + b x + c x^2\right) \sqrt{d + e x + f x^2}} dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4 a c \neq 0 \land e^2 - 4 d f \neq 0 \land b d - a e == 0 \land 2 h d - g e == 0$$

Derivation: Integration by substitution

Basis: If b d - a e == 0
$$\wedge$$
 2 h d - g e == 0, then $\frac{g+h\,x}{(a+b\,x+c\,x^2)\,\sqrt{d+e\,x+f\,x^2}} == g\,\text{Subst}\big[\frac{1}{a+(c\,d-a\,f)\,x^2},\,x\,,\,\frac{x}{\sqrt{d+e\,x+f\,x^2}}\big]\,\partial_x\,\frac{x}{\sqrt{d+e\,x+f\,x^2}}$

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.6.2.2: If $b^2 - 4$ a c $\neq 0 \land e^2 - 4$ d f $\neq 0 \land b$ d - a e == 0 \land 2 h d - g e == 0, then

$$\int \frac{g + h x}{\left(a + b x + c x^2\right) \sqrt{d + e x + f x^2}} dx \rightarrow g \, Subst \left[\int \frac{1}{a + \left(c \, d - a \, f\right) \, x^2} dx, \, x, \, \frac{x}{\sqrt{d + e \, x + f \, x^2}} \right]$$

```
Int[(g_+h_.*x_)/((a_+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)*Sqrt[d_+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2]),x_Symbol] :=
  g*Subst[Int[1/(a+(c*d-a*f)*x^2),x],x,x/Sqrt[d+e*x+f*x^2]] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h},x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && NeQ[e^2-4*d*f,0] && EqQ[b*d-a*e,0] && EqQ[2*h*d-g*e,0]
```

3:
$$\int \frac{g + h x}{\left(a + b x + c x^2\right) \sqrt{d + e x + f x^2}} dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4 a c \neq 0 \ \land \ e^2 - 4 d f \neq 0 \ \land \ b d - a e == 0 \ \land \ 2 h d - g e \neq 0$$

Basis:
$$g + h x = -\frac{2 h d - g e}{e} + \frac{h (2 d + e x)}{e}$$

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.6.2.3: If $b^2 - 4$ a c $\neq 0 \land e^2 - 4$ d f $\neq 0 \land b$ d - a e $= 0 \land 2$ h d - g e $\neq 0$, then

$$\int \frac{g + h \, x}{\left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right) \, \sqrt{d + e \, x + f \, x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \to \, - \, \frac{2 \, h \, d - g \, e}{e} \int \frac{1}{\left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right) \, \sqrt{d + e \, x + f \, x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x \, + \, \frac{h}{e} \int \frac{2 \, d + e \, x}{\left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right) \, \sqrt{d + e \, x + f \, x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

```
Int[(g_+h_.*x_)/((a_+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)*Sqrt[d_+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2]),x_Symbol] :=
    -(2*h*d-g*e)/e*Int[1/((a+b*x+c*x^2)*Sqrt[d+e*x+f*x^2]),x] +
    h/e*Int[(2*d+e*x)/((a+b*x+c*x^2)*Sqrt[d+e*x+f*x^2]),x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h},x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && NeQ[e^2-4*d*f,0] && EqQ[b*d-a*e,0] && NeQ[2*h*d-g*e,0]
```

3:
$$\int \frac{g + h x}{\left(a + b x + c x^2\right) \sqrt{d + e x + f x^2}} dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4 a c \neq 0 \land e^2 - 4 d f \neq 0 \land b d - a e \neq 0 \land h^2 \left(b d - a e\right) - 2 g h \left(c d - a f\right) + g^2 \left(c e - b f\right) = 0$$

Derivation: Integration by substitution

$$\begin{split} &\text{Basis: If } h^2 \text{ } (b \text{ } d-a \text{ } e) \text{ } -2 \text{ } g \text{ } h \text{ } (c \text{ } d-a \text{ } f) \text{ } + g^2 \text{ } (c \text{ } e-b \text{ } f) \text{ } = 0, \\ &\frac{\text{then }}{g+h \text{ } x}}{\left(a+b \text{ } x+c \text{ } x^2\right) \sqrt{d+e \text{ } x+f \text{ } x^2}} = \\ &-2 \text{ } g \text{ } (g \text{ } b-2 \text{ } a \text{ } h) \text{ } \text{Subst} \left[\frac{1}{g \text{ } (g \text{ } b-2 \text{ } a \text{ } h) \text{ } \left(b^2-4 \text{ } a \text{ } c\right) - (b \text{ } d-a \text{ } e) \text{ } x^2}} \text{, } x \text{, } \frac{g \text{ } b-2 \text{ } a \text{ } h- (b \text{ } h-2 \text{ } g \text{ } c) \text{ } x}}{\sqrt{d+e \text{ } x+f \text{ } x^2}} \right] \partial_x \frac{g \text{ } b-2 \text{ } a \text{ } h- (b \text{ } h-2 \text{ } g \text{ } c) \text{ } x}}{\sqrt{d+e \text{ } x+f \text{ } x^2}} \end{split}$$

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.6.3: If

 $b^2 - 4 a c \neq 0 \land e^2 - 4 d f \neq 0 \land b d - a e \neq 0 \land h^2 (b d - a e) - 2 g h (c d - a f) + g^2 (c e - b f) = 0$, then

$$\int \frac{g + h \, x}{\left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right) \, \sqrt{d + e \, x + f \, x^2}} \, \text{d} \, x \, \rightarrow \, -2 \, g \, \left(g \, b - 2 \, a \, h\right) \, \text{Subst} \Big[\int \frac{1}{g \, \left(g \, b - 2 \, a \, h\right) \, \left(b^2 - 4 \, a \, c\right) \, - \left(b \, d - a \, e\right) \, x^2} \, \text{d} \, x \, , \, \, \frac{g \, b - 2 \, a \, h \, - \left(b \, h - 2 \, g \, c\right) \, x}{\sqrt{d + e \, x + f \, x^2}} \Big]$$

```
Int[(g_.+h_.*x_)/((a_.+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)*Sqrt[d_.+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2]),x_Symbol] :=
    -2*g*(g*b-2*a*h)*
    Subst[Int[1/Simp[g*(g*b-2*a*h)*(b^2-4*a*c)-(b*d-a*e)*x^2,x],x],x,Simp[g*b-2*a*h-(b*h-2*g*c)*x,x]/Sqrt[d+e*x+f*x^2]] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h},x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && NeQ[e^2-4*d*f,0] && NeQ[b*d-a*e,0] &&
    EqQ[h^2*(b*d-a*e)-2*g*h*(c*d-a*f)+g^2*(c*e-b*f),0]

Int[(g_+h_.*x_-)/((a_+c_.*x_^2)*Sqrt[d_.+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2]),x_Symbol] :=
    -2*a*g*h*Subst[Int[1/Simp[2*a^2*g*h*c+a*e*x^2,x],x],x,Simp[a*h-g*c*x,x]/Sqrt[d+e*x+f*x^2]] /;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,e,f,g,h},x] && EqQ[a*h^2*e+2*g*h*(c*d-a*f)-g^2*c*e*,0]
```

4.
$$\int \frac{g + h \, x}{(a + b \, x + c \, x^2) \, \sqrt{d + e \, x + f \, x^2}} \, dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4 \, a \, c \neq 0 \, \wedge \, e^2 - 4 \, d \, f \neq 0 \, \wedge \, h^2 \, \left(b \, d - a \, e \right) - 2 \, g \, h \, \left(c \, d - a \, f \right) + g^2 \, \left(c \, e - b \, f \right) \neq 0$$

$$1: \int \frac{g + h \, x}{\left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2 \right) \, \sqrt{d + e \, x + f \, x^2}} \, dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4 \, a \, c \neq 0 \, \wedge \, e^2 - 4 \, d \, f \neq 0 \, \wedge \, b^2 - 4 \, a \, c > 0$$

Basis: Let
$$q = \sqrt{b^2 - 4 \ a \ c}$$
, then $\frac{g + h \ x}{a + b \ x + c \ x^2} = \frac{2 \ c \ g - h \ (b - q)}{q} \frac{1}{(b - q + 2 \ c \ x)} - \frac{2 \ c \ g - h \ (b + q)}{q} \frac{1}{(b + q + 2 \ c \ x)}$

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.6.4.1: If $b^2 - 4$ a c $\neq 0 \land e^2 - 4$ d f $\neq 0 \land b^2 - 4$ a c > 0, let $q = \sqrt{b^2 - 4}$ a c $\neq 0$, then

```
Int[(g_.+h_.*x_)/((a_+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)*Sqrt[d_.+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2]),x_Symbol] :=
With[{q=Rt[b^2-4*a*c,2]},
  (2*c*g-h*(b-q))/q*Int[1/((b-q+2*c*x)*Sqrt[d+e*x+f*x^2]),x] -
  (2*c*g-h*(b+q))/q*Int[1/((b+q+2*c*x)*Sqrt[d+e*x+f*x^2]),x]] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h},x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && NeQ[e^2-4*d*f,0] && PosQ[b^2-4*a*c]
```

```
Int[(g_.+h_.*x_)/((a_+c_.*x_^2)*Sqrt[d_.+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2]),x_Symbol] :=
With[{q=Rt[-a*c,2]},
  (h/2+c*g/(2*q))*Int[1/((-q+c*x)*Sqrt[d+e*x+f*x^2]),x] +
  (h/2-c*g/(2*q))*Int[1/((q+c*x)*Sqrt[d+e*x+f*x^2]),x]] /;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,e,f,g,h},x] && NeQ[e^2-4*d*f,0] && PosQ[-a*c]
```

2:
$$\int \frac{g + h x}{(a + b x + c x^2) \sqrt{d + e x + f x^2}} dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4 a c \neq 0 \land e^2 - 4 d f \neq 0 \land b^2 - 4 a c \neq 0 \land b d - a e \neq 0$$

Note: If $b^2 - 4$ a $c = \frac{1}{\left(c \, e - b \, f\right)^2}$, then $\left(\, \left(\, b \, \left(\, c \, e - b \, f \, \right) \, - 2 \, c \, \left(\, c \, d - a \, f \, \right) \, \right)^2 - 4 \, c^2 \, \left(\, \left(\, c \, d - a \, f \, \right)^2 - \left(\, b \, d - a \, e \, \right) \, \left(\, c \, e - b \, f \, \right) \, \right) \, \right) \, < \, 0$ (c d - a f) 2 - (b d - a e) (c e - b f) > 0 (noted by Martin Welz on sci.math.symbolic on 24 May 2015).

Note: Resulting integrands are of the form $\frac{g_{t}h\;x}{(a_{t}b\;x_{t}c\;x^{2})\;\sqrt{d_{t}e\;x_{t}f\;x^{2}}}$ where

$$h^2 \ (b \ d - a \ e) \ - 2 \ g \ h \ (c \ d - a \ f) \ + g^2 \ (c \ e - b \ f) \ == \ 0.$$

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.6.4.2: If b^2-4 a c $\neq 0$ \wedge e^2-4 d f $\neq 0$ \wedge b^2-4 a c $\neq 0$ \wedge b d - a e $\neq 0$, let $q=\sqrt{\left(c\ d-a\ f\right)^2-\left(b\ d-a\ e\right)\ \left(c\ e-b\ f\right)}$, then

$$\int \frac{g + h x}{\left(a + b x + c x^2\right) \sqrt{d + e x + f x^2}} dx \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{2 \, q} \, \int & \frac{h \, \left(b \, d - a \, e\right) \, - g \, \left(c \, d - a \, f - q\right) \, - \left(g \, \left(c \, e - b \, f\right) \, - h \, \left(c \, d - a \, f + q\right)\right) \, x}{\left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right) \, \sqrt{d + e \, x + f \, x^2}} \, \, \mathrm{d} x \, - \\ \frac{1}{2 \, q} \, \int & \frac{h \, \left(b \, d - a \, e\right) \, - g \, \left(c \, d - a \, f + q\right) \, - \left(g \, \left(c \, e - b \, f\right) \, - h \, \left(c \, d - a \, f - q\right)\right) \, x}{\left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right) \, \sqrt{d + e \, x + f \, x^2}} \, \, \mathrm{d} x \end{split}$$

7:
$$\int \frac{g + h x}{\sqrt{a + b x + c x^2}} \sqrt{d + e x + f x^2} dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4 a c \neq 0 \land e^2 - 4 d f \neq 0$$

Derivation: Piecewise constant extraction

Basis: Let
$$s \rightarrow \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$
, then $\partial_X \frac{\sqrt{b+s+2cx} \sqrt{2a+(b+s)x}}{\sqrt{a+bx+cx^2}} = 0$

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.7: If $b^2 - 4$ a c $\neq 0$ \wedge $e^2 - 4$ d f $\neq 0$, let $s \to \sqrt{b^2 - 4 \, a \, c}$ and $t \to \sqrt{e^2 - 4 \, d \, f}$, then

$$\int \frac{g + h \ x}{\sqrt{a + b \ x + c \ x^2}} \ \sqrt{d + e \ x + f \ x^2} \ dx \ \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{b + s + 2\,c\,x}\ \sqrt{2\,a + \left(b + s\right)\,x}\ \sqrt{e + t + 2\,f\,x}\ \sqrt{2\,d + \left(e + t\right)\,x}}{\sqrt{a + b\,x + c\,x^2}\ \sqrt{d + e\,x + f\,x^2}} \int \frac{g + h\,x}{\sqrt{b + s + 2\,c\,x}\ \sqrt{2\,a + \left(b + s\right)\,x}\ \sqrt{e + t + 2\,f\,x}\ \sqrt{2\,d + \left(e + t\right)\,x}}\,dx$$

```
Int[(g_.+h_.*x_)/(Sqrt[a_+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2]*Sqrt[d_+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2]),x_Symbol] :=
With[{s=Rt[b^2-4*a*c,2],t=Rt[e^2-4*d*f,2]},
Sqrt[b+s+2*c*x]*Sqrt[2*a+(b+s)*x]*Sqrt[e+t+2*f*x]*Sqrt[2*d+(e+t)*x]/(Sqrt[a+b*x+c*x^2]*Sqrt[d+e*x+f*x^2])*
    Int[(g+h*x)/(Sqrt[b+s+2*c*x]*Sqrt[2*a+(b+s)*x]*Sqrt[e+t+2*f*x]*Sqrt[2*d+(e+t)*x]),x]] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h},x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && NeQ[e^2-4*d*f,0]
Int[(g_.+h_.*x__)/(Sqrt[a_+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2]*Sqrt[d_+f_.*x_^2]),x_Symbol] :=
With[{s=Rt[b^2-4*a*c,2],t=Rt[-4*d*f,2]},
Sqrt[b+s+2*c*x]*Sqrt[2*a+(b+s)*x]*Sqrt[2*d+t*x]/(Sqrt[a+b*x+c*x^2]*Sqrt[d+f*x^2])*
    Int[(g+h*x)/(Sqrt[b+s+2*c*x]*Sqrt[2*a+(b+s)*x]*Sqrt[t+2*f*x]*Sqrt[2*d+t*x]),x]] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,f,g,h},x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0]
```

$$8. \int \frac{g + h \, x}{\left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right)^{1/3} \, \left(d + e \, x + f \, x^2\right)} \, dx \text{ when } c \, e - b \, f = 0 \, \wedge \, c^2 \, d - f \, \left(b^2 - 3 \, a \, c\right) = 0 \, \wedge \, c^2 \, g^2 - b \, c \, g \, h - 2 \, b^2 \, h^2 + 9 \, a \, c \, h^2 = 0}$$

$$1: \int \frac{g + h \, x}{\left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right)^{1/3} \, \left(d + e \, x + f \, x^2\right)} \, dx \text{ when } c \, e - b \, f = 0 \, \wedge \, c^2 \, d - f \, \left(b^2 - 3 \, a \, c\right) = 0 \, \wedge \, c^2 \, g^2 - b \, c \, g \, h - 2 \, b^2 \, h^2 + 9 \, a \, c \, h^2 = 0 \, \wedge \, -\frac{9 \, c \, h^2}{\left(2 \, c \, g - b \, h\right)^2} > 0$$

Derived from formula for this class of Goursat pseudo-elliptic integrands contributed by Martin Welz on 19 August 2016

$$\text{Rule 1.2.1.6.6.8.1: If } c \; e \; - \; b \; f \; = \; 0 \; \wedge \; c^2 \; d \; - \; f \; \left(b^2 \; - \; 3 \; a \; c \right) \; = \; 0 \; \wedge \; c^2 \; g^2 \; - \; b \; c \; g \; h \; - \; 2 \; b^2 \; h^2 \; + \; 9 \; a \; c \; h^2 \; = \; 0 \; \wedge \; - \; \frac{9 \; c \; h^2}{(2 \; c \; g \; - \; b \; h)^2} \; > \; 0 \text{, let }$$

$$\qquad \qquad \int \frac{g \; + \; h \; x}{\left(a \; + \; b \; x \; + \; c \; x^2 \right)^{1/3} \; \left(d \; + \; e \; x \; + \; f \; x^2 \right)} \; dx \; \rightarrow \\ \frac{\sqrt{3} \; \; h \; q \; Arc Tan \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \; - \; \frac{2^{2/3} \; \left(1 \; - \; \frac{3h \; (b \; + \; 2 \; c \; x)}{2 \; c \; g \; - \; b} \right)^{2/3}}{2 \; c \; g \; - \; b} \; + \; \frac{h \; q \; Log \left[\left(d \; + \; e \; x \; + \; f \; x^2 \right)}{2 \; f} \; - \; \frac{3 \; h \; q \; Log \left[\left(1 \; - \; \frac{3h \; (b \; + \; 2 \; c \; x)}{2 \; c \; g \; - \; b \; h} \right)^{2/3} \; + \; 2^{1/3} \; \left(1 \; + \; \frac{3h \; (b \; + \; 2 \; c \; x)}{2 \; c \; g \; - \; b \; h} \right)^{1/3} \right]}{2 \; f}$$

$$\begin{split} & \text{Int} \big[\left(\mathbf{g}_{-} + \mathbf{h}_{-} * \mathbf{x}_{-} \right) / \left(\left(\mathbf{a}_{-} + \mathbf{b}_{-} * \mathbf{x}_{-} + \mathbf{c}_{-} * \mathbf{x}_{-} ^{2} \right) \wedge (1/3) * \left(\mathbf{d}_{-} + \mathbf{e}_{-} * \mathbf{x}_{-} + \mathbf{f}_{-} * \mathbf{x}_{-} ^{2} \right) \right) , \mathbf{x}_{-} \text{Symbol} \big] := \\ & \text{With} \big[\left\{ \mathbf{q} = \left(-9 * \mathbf{c} * \mathbf{h} \wedge ^{2} / \left(2 * \mathbf{c} * \mathbf{g}_{-} \mathbf{b} * \mathbf{h} \right) \wedge ^{2} \right) \wedge (1/3) \right\}, \\ & \text{Sqrt} \big[\mathbf{3} \big] * \mathbf{h}_{+} \mathbf{q}_{+} \text{ArcTan} \big[\mathbf{1}_{-} \text{Sqrt} \big[\mathbf{3} \big] - 2 \wedge (2/3) * \left(\mathbf{1}_{-} \left(3 * \mathbf{h}_{+} \left(\mathbf{b}_{+} 2 * \mathbf{c} * \mathbf{x} \right) \right) / \left(2 * \mathbf{c} * \mathbf{g}_{-} \mathbf{b} * \mathbf{h} \right) \right) \wedge (2/3) / \left(\mathbf{Sqrt} \big[\mathbf{3} \big] * \left(\mathbf{1}_{-} \left(3 * \mathbf{h}_{+} \left(\mathbf{b}_{+} 2 * \mathbf{c} * \mathbf{x} \right) \right) / \left(2 * \mathbf{c} * \mathbf{g}_{-} \mathbf{b} * \mathbf{h} \right) \right) \wedge (1/3) \right] / \left(\mathbf{f}_{-} \mathbf{f}_{-} \mathbf{g}_{-} \mathbf{h}_{-} \mathbf{f}_{-} \mathbf{g}_{-} \mathbf{f}_{-} \mathbf{g}_{-} \mathbf{h}_{-} \mathbf{f}_{-} \mathbf{f}_{$$

2:
$$\int \frac{g + h \, x}{\left(a + b \, x + c \, x^2\right)^{1/3} \, \left(d + e \, x + f \, x^2\right)} \, dx \text{ when } c \, e - b \, f == 0 \, \wedge \, c^2 \, d - f \, \left(b^2 - 3 \, a \, c\right) == 0 \, \wedge \, c^2 \, g^2 - b \, c \, g \, h - 2 \, b^2 \, h^2 + 9 \, a \, c \, h^2 == 0 \, \wedge \, 4 \, a - \frac{b^2}{c} \, \Rightarrow 0$$

Derivation: Piecewise constant extraction

Basis:
$$\partial_x \frac{(q(a+bx+cx^2))^{1/3}}{(a+bx+cx^2)^{1/3}} = 0$$

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.8.2: If

```
Int[(g_.+h_.*x_)/((a_.+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^(1/3)*(d_.+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)),x_Symbol] :=
    With[{q=-c/(b^2-4*a*c)},
    (q*(a+b*x+c*x^2))^(1/3)/(a+b*x+c*x^2)^(1/3)*Int[(g+h*x)/((q*a+b*q*x+c*q*x^2)^(1/3)*(d+e*x+f*x^2)),x]] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h},x] && EqQ[c*e-b*f,0] && EqQ[c^2*d-f*(b^2-3*a*c),0] && EqQ[c^2*g^2-b*c*g*h-2*b^2*h^2+9*a*c*h^2,0] && Not[
```

$$\text{U:} \quad \int \left(g + h \; x \right) \; \left(a + b \; x + c \; x^2 \right)^p \; \left(d + e \; x + f \; x^2 \right)^q \; d x$$

Rule 1.2.1.6.6.X:

$$\int \left(g+h\,x\right)\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^p\,\left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\mathrm{d}x \ \longrightarrow \ \int \left(g+h\,x\right)\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^p\,\left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\mathrm{d}x$$

Program code:

```
Int[(a_.+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_.+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)^q_*(g_.+h_.*x__),x_Symbol] :=
    Unintegrable[(a+b*x+c*x^2)^p*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^q*(g+h*x),x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,p,q},x]

Int[(a_.+c_.*x_^2)^p_*(d_.+e_.*x_+f_.*x_^2)^q_*(g_.+h_.*x__),x_Symbol] :=
    Unintegrable[(a+c*x^2)^p*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^q*(g+h*x),x] /;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,e,f,g,h,p,q},x]
```

S:
$$(g + h u)^m (a + b u + c u^2)^p (d + e u + f u^2)^q dx$$
 when $u = g + h x$

Derivation: Integration by substitution

Rule 1.2.1.6.S: If
$$u = g + h x$$
, then

$$\int \left(g+h\,u\right)^m\,\left(a+b\,u+c\,u^2\right)^p\,\left(d+e\,u+f\,u^2\right)^q\,\mathrm{d}x\ \longrightarrow\ \frac{1}{h}\,Subst\Big[\int \left(g+h\,x\right)^m\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^p\,\left(d+e\,x+f\,x^2\right)^q\,\mathrm{d}x\,,\,x\,,\,u\,\Big]$$

```
Int[(g_.+h_.*u_)^m_.*(a_.+b_.*u_+c_.*u_^2)^p_.*(d_.+e_.*u_+f_.*u_^2)^q_.,x_Symbol] :=
    1/Coefficient[u,x,1]*Subst[Int[(g+h*x)^m*(a+b*x+c*x^2)^p*(d+e*x+f*x^2)^q,x],x,u] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,m,p,q},x] && LinearQ[u,x] && NeQ[u,x]
```