Rules for integrands of the form $P[x] (a + bx)^{m} (c + dx)^{n}$

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

- Derivation: Algebraic simplification
- Basis: If $bc+ad=0 \land (m \in \mathbb{Z} \lor a>0 \land c>0)$, then $(a+bx)^m (c+dx)^m = (ac+bdx^2)^m$
- Rule: If $bc+ad=0 \land m=n \land (m \in \mathbb{Z} \lor a>0 \land c>0)$, then

$$\int P[x] (a+bx)^{m} (c+dx)^{n} dx \rightarrow \int P[x] (ac+bdx^{2})^{m} dx$$

Program code:

- 2: $\int P[x] (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n dx \text{ when } bc+ad == 0 \ \bigwedge m == n \ \bigwedge m \notin \mathbb{Z}$
- **Derivation: Piecewise constant extraction**
- Basis: If bc + ad = 0, then $\partial_x \frac{(a+bx)^m (c+dx)^m}{(ac+bdx^2)^m} = 0$
- Rule: If $bc+ad=0 \land m=n \land m \notin \mathbb{Z}$, then

$$\int P[x] (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n dx \rightarrow \frac{(a+bx)^{FracPart[m]} (c+dx)^{FracPart[m]}}{\left(ac+bdx^2\right)^{FracPart[m]}} \int P[x] \left(ac+bdx^2\right)^m dx$$

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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]]
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- 2: $\int P[x] (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n dx$ when PolynomialRemainder[P[x], a+bx, x] == 0
 - **Derivation:** Algebraic expansion
 - Basis: If PolynomialRemainder [P[x], a+bx, x] = 0, then P[x] = (a+bx) PolynomialQuotient [P[x], a+bx, x]
 - Rule: If PolynomialRemainder [P[x], a+bx, x] = 0, then

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

Program code:

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

Derivation: Algebraic expansion

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

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

```
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: $\left[P[x] (a+bx)^m (c+dx)^n dx \text{ when } (m\mid n) \in \mathbb{Z} \bigvee m+2 \in \mathbb{Z}^+\right]$

Derivation: Algebraic expansion

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

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

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

Derivation: Algebraic expansion and linear recurrence 3

Basis: Let $Q[x] \rightarrow PolynomialQuotient[P[x], a+bx, x]$ and $R \rightarrow PolynomialRemainder[P[x], a+bx, x]$, 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 $Q[x] \rightarrow PolynomialQuotient[P[x], a + b x, x]$ and $R \rightarrow PolynomialRemainder[P[x], a + b x, x]$, then

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

```
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

$$\int P_{q}[x] (a+bx)^{m} (c+dx)^{n} dx \rightarrow$$

$$\int \left(P_{q}[x] - \frac{P_{q}[x,q]}{b^{q}} (a+bx)^{q} (a+bx)^{m} (c+dx)^{n} dx + \frac{P_{q}[x,q]}{b^{q}} \int (a+bx)^{m+q} (c+dx)^{n} dx \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{P_{q}[x,q] (a+bx)^{m+q} (c+dx)^{n+1}}{db^{q} (m+n+q+1)} + \frac{1}{db^{q} (m+n+q+1)} \int (a+bx)^{m} (c+dx)^{n} \cdot$$

$$\left(db^{q} (m+n+q+1) P_{q}[x] - dP_{q}[x,q] (m+n+q+1) (a+bx)^{q} - P_{q}[x,q] (bc-ad) (m+q) (a+bx)^{q-1} \right) dx$$

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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]
```