## Rules for integrands of the form $(d + e x)^m P_q[x] (a + b x + c x^2)^p$ when q > 1

- 1:  $\left[ (d + e x)^m P_q[x] \left( a + b x + c x^2 \right)^p dx \text{ when PolynomialRemainder} \left[ P_q[x], d + e x, x \right] = 0 \right]$ 
  - Derivation: Algebraic simplification
  - Rule 1.2.1.9.1: If PolynomialRemainder  $[P_{\sigma}[x], d + ex, x] = 0$ , then

$$\int \left(d+e\,x\right)^{\,m}\,P_{q}\left[x\right]\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^{2}\right)^{p}\,dx\;\to\;\int \left(d+e\,x\right)^{\,m+1}\,\text{PolynomialQuotient}\!\left[P_{q}\left[x\right],\,d+e\,x,\,x\right]\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^{2}\right)^{p}\,dx$$

```
Int[(d_.+e_.*x_)^m_.*Pq_*(a_.+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_.,x_Symbol] :=
   Int[(d+e*x)^(m+1)*PolynomialQuotient[Pq,d+e*x,x]*(a+b*x+c*x^2)^p,x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,m,p},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && EqQ[PolynomialRemainder[Pq,d+e*x,x],0]

Int[(d_+e_.*x_)^m_.*Pq_*(a_+c_.*x_^2)^p_.,x_Symbol] :=
   Int[(d+e*x)^(m+1)*PolynomialQuotient[Pq,d+e*x,x]*(a+c*x^2)^p,x] /;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,e,m,p},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && EqQ[PolynomialRemainder[Pq,d+e*x,x],0]
```

- Derivation: Special case of one step of the Ostrogradskiy-Hermite integration method
- Rule 1.2.1.9.2: If beh (m+p+2) + 2cdh (p+1) ceg (m+2p+3) == 0  $\wedge$  bdh (p+1) + aeh (m+1) cef (m+2p+3) == 0  $\wedge$  m+2p+3  $\neq$  0, then  $\int (d+ex)^m (a+bx+cx^2)^p (f+gx+hx^2) dx \rightarrow \frac{h (d+ex)^{m+1} (a+bx+cx^2)^{p+1}}{ce (m+2p+3)}$
- Program code:

```
Int[(d_.+e_.*x_)^m_.*P2_*(a_.+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_.,x_Symbol] :=
With[{f=Coeff[P2,x,0],g=Coeff[P2,x,1],h=Coeff[P2,x,2]},
h*(d+e*x)^(m+1)*(a+b*x+c*x^2)^(p+1)/(c*e*(m+2*p+3)) /;
EqQ[b*e*h*(m+p+2)+2*c*d*h*(p+1)-c*e*g*(m+2*p+3),0] && EqQ[b*d*h*(p+1)+a*e*h*(m+1)-c*e*f*(m+2*p+3),0]] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,m,p},x] && PolyQ[P2,x,2] && NeQ[m+2*p+3,0]
```

```
Int[(d_+e_.*x_)^m_.*P2_*(a_+c_.*x_^2)^p_.,x_Symbol] :=
  With[{f=Coeff[P2,x,0],g=Coeff[P2,x,1],h=Coeff[P2,x,2]},
  h*(d+e*x)^(m+1)*(a+c*x^2)^(p+1)/(c*e*(m+2*p+3)) /;
  EqQ[2*d*h*(p+1)-e*g*(m+2*p+3),0] && EqQ[a*h*(m+1)-c*f*(m+2*p+3),0]] /;
  FreeQ[{a,c,d,e,m,p},x] && PolyQ[P2,x,2] && NeQ[m+2*p+3,0]
```

- 3:  $\int (d + e x)^m P_q[x] (a + b x + c x^2)^p dx \text{ when } p + 2 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ 
  - **Derivation: Algebraic expansion**
  - Rule 1.2.1.9.3: If  $p + 2 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ , then

$$\int \left(d+e\,x\right)^{\,m}\,P_{q}\left[x\right]\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^{2}\right)^{p}\,dx\;\to\;\int ExpandIntegrand\big[\left(d+e\,x\right)^{\,m}\,P_{q}\left[x\right]\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^{2}\right)^{p},\;x\big]\,dx$$

```
Int[(d_.+e_.*x_)^m_.*Pq_*(a_.+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_.,x_Symbol] :=
   Int[ExpandIntegrand[(d+e*x)^m*Pq*(a+b*x+c*x^2)^p,x],x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,m},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && IGtQ[p,-2]

Int[(d_+e_.*x_)^m_.*Pq_*(a_+c_.*x_^2)^p_.,x_Symbol] :=
   Int[ExpandIntegrand[(d+e*x)^m*Pq*(a+c*x^2)^p,x],x] /;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,e,m},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && IGtQ[p,-2]
```

4:  $\int (d + e x)^m P_q[x] (a + b x + c x^2)^p dx$  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 1.2.1.9.4: If  $b^2 4$  a c = 0, then

$$\int (d+ex)^m P_q[x] \left(a+bx+cx^2\right)^p dx \rightarrow \frac{\left(a+bx+cx^2\right)^{\operatorname{FracPart}[p]}}{\left(4c\right)^{\operatorname{IntPart}[p]} \left(b+2cx\right)^2 \operatorname{FracPart}[p]} \int (d+ex)^m P_q[x] \left(b+2cx^2\right)^{2p} dx$$

Program code:

- 5.  $\left[ (d + ex)^m P_q[x] \left( a + bx + cx^2 \right)^p dx \text{ when } b^2 4ac \neq 0 \land cd^2 bde + ae^2 = 0 \right]$ 
  - 1:  $\int (e x)^m P_q[x] (b x + c x^2)^p dx$  when PolynomialRemainder  $[P_q[x], b + c x, x] = 0$

**Derivation: Algebraic simplification** 

- Basis:  $P_q[x] = \frac{1}{e^x} \frac{e^{P_q[x]}}{b + c^x} (b^x + c^x)$ 
  - Rule 1.2.1.9.5.1: If PolynomialRemainder  $[P_{\alpha}[x], b+cx, x] = 0$ , then

$$\int \left( e \, x \right)^{\,m} \, P_{q} \left[ \, x \, \right] \, \left( b \, x + c \, x^{\,2} \right)^{\,p} \, dx \, \, \rightarrow \, \, e \, \int \left( e \, x \right)^{\,m-1} \, Polynomial Quotient \left[ \, P_{q} \left[ \, x \, \right] \, , \, \, b + c \, x \, , \, \, x \, \right] \, \left( b \, x + c \, x^{\,2} \right)^{\,p+1} \, dx$$

```
Int[(e_.*x_)^m_.*Pq_*(b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_.,x_Symbol] :=
    e*Int[(e*x)^(m-1)*PolynomialQuotient[Pq,b+c*x,x]*(b*x+c*x^2)^(p+1),x] /;
FreeQ[{b,c,e,m,p},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && EqQ[PolynomialRemainder[Pq,b+c*x,x],0]
```

2:  $\int (d + e \, \mathbf{x})^m \, P_q[\mathbf{x}] \, \left( a + b \, \mathbf{x} + c \, \mathbf{x}^2 \right)^p \, d\mathbf{x}$  when  $b^2 - 4 \, a \, c \neq 0$   $\wedge c \, d^2 - b \, d \, e + a \, e^2 = 0$   $\wedge Polynomial Remainder[P_q[\mathbf{x}], a \, e + c \, d \, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}] = 0$ 

**Derivation:** Algebraic simplification

Basis: If  $cd^2 - bde + ae^2 = 0$ , then  $(d + ex) (ae + cdx) = de(a + bx + cx^2)$ 

Rule 1.2.1.9.5.2: If  $b^2 - 4$  a  $c \neq 0$   $\wedge$  c  $d^2 - b$  d e + a  $e^2 = 0$   $\wedge$  PolynomialRemainder  $[P_q[x], ae + cdx, x] = 0$ , let  $Q_{q-1}[x] \rightarrow PolynomialQuotient[P_q[x], ae + cdx, x]$ , then

$$\int (d + e x)^m P_q[x] (a + b x + c x^2)^p dx \rightarrow d e \int (d + e x)^{m-1} Q_{q-1}[x] (a + b x + c x^2)^{p+1} dx$$

Program code:

3: 
$$\int (d+e\,x)^{\,m}\,P_{q}\,[\,x\,] \,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^{2}\right)^{p}\,dx \text{ when } b^{2}-4\,a\,c\neq0 \ \bigwedge \ c\,d^{2}-b\,d\,e+a\,e^{2}=0 \ \bigwedge \ p+\frac{1}{2}\in\mathbb{Z}^{-}\bigwedge \ m>0$$

Derivation: Algebraic expansion and special quadratic recurrence 2b

Basis: If  $cd^2 - bde + ae^2 = 0$ , then  $(d + ex) (ae + cdx) = de (a + bx + cx^2)$ 

Rule 1.2.1.9.5.3: If 
$$b^2 - 4ac \neq 0 \land cd^2 - bde + ae^2 = 0 \land p + \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}^- \land m > 0$$
,

 $let \ Q_{q-1}[x] \rightarrow Polynomial Quotient \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x] \ and \ f \rightarrow Polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x], \ a \ e + c \ d \ x, \ x], then \ denote the polynomial Remainder \ [P_q[x],$ 

$$\int (d + e x)^{m} P_{q}[x] (a + b x + c x^{2})^{p} dx \rightarrow$$

$$f \int (d+ex)^m \left(a+bx+cx^2\right)^p dx + de \int (d+ex)^{m-1} Q_{q-1}[x] \left(a+bx+cx^2\right)^{p+1} dx \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{f (2 c d - b e) (d + e x)^{m} (a + b x + c x^{2})^{p+1}}{e (p+1) (b^{2} - 4 a c)} +$$

$$\frac{1}{(p+1)\,\left(b^2-4\,a\,c\right)}\,\int (d+e\,x)^{\,m-1}\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^{\,p+1}\,\left(d\,e\,\left(p+1\right)\,\left(b^2-4\,a\,c\right)\,Q_{q-1}\left[x\right]\,-\,f\,\left(2\,c\,d-b\,e\right)\,\left(m+2\,p+2\right)\right)\,\mathrm{d}x$$

```
Int[(d_+e_.*x_)^m_.*Pq_*(a_+c_.*x_^2)^p_,x_Symbol] :=
With[{Q=PolynomialQuotient[Pq,a*e+c*d*x,x], f=PolynomialRemainder[Pq,a*e+c*d*x,x]},
    -d*f*(d+e*x)^m*(a+c*x^2)^(p+1)/(2*a*e*(p+1)) +
    d/(2*a*(p+1))*Int[(d+e*x)^(m-1)*(a+c*x^2)^(p+1)*ExpandToSum[2*a*e*(p+1)*Q+f*(m+2*p+2),x],x]] /;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,e},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && EqQ[c*d^2+a*e^2,0] && ILtQ[p+1/2,0] && GtQ[m,0]
```

**Derivation: Algebraic expansion** 

Rule 1.2.1.9.5.4: If  $b^2 - 4 a c \neq 0 \land c d^2 - b d e + a e^2 = 0 \land m + q + 2 p + 1 = 0 \land m \in \mathbb{Z}^-$ , then

$$\int \left(d+e\,x\right)^{\,m}\,P_{q}\left[x\right]\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^{2}\right)^{p}\,dx\;\to\;\int \left(a+b\,x+c\,x^{2}\right)^{p}\,ExpandIntegrand\big[\left(d+e\,x\right)^{\,m}\,P_{q}\left[x\right]\,,\;x\big]\,dx$$

```
Int[(d_.+e_.*x_)^m_*Pq_*(a_.+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_,x_Symbol] :=
   Int[ExpandIntegrand[(a+b*x+c*x^2)^p,(d+e*x)^m*Pq,x],x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && EqQ[c*d^2-b*d*e+a*e^2,0] && EqQ[m+Expon[Pq,x]+2*p+1,0] && ILtQ[m,0]
```

```
Int[(d_+e_.*x_)^m_*Pq_*(a_+c_.*x_^2)^p_,x_Symbol] :=
   Int[ExpandIntegrand[(a+c*x^2)^p,(d+e*x)^m*Pq,x],x] /;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,e},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && EqQ[c*d^2+a*e^2,0] && EqQ[m+Expon[Pq,x]+2*p+1,0] && ILtQ[m,0]
```

5:  $\int (d + e \, x)^m \, P_q[x] \, \left( a + b \, x + c \, x^2 \right)^p \, dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4 \, a \, c \neq 0 \, \wedge \, c \, d^2 - b \, d \, e + a \, e^2 == 0 \, \wedge \, m + q + 2 \, p + 1 \neq 0$ 

Derivation: Algebraic expansion and quadratic recurrence 3a with A = d, B = e and m = m - 1

Rule 1.2.1.9.5.5: If  $b^2 - 4 a c \neq 0 \land c d^2 - b d e + a e^2 = 0 \land m + q + 2 p + 1 \neq 0$ , let  $f \to P_q[x, q]$ , then

$$\int (d + e x)^{m} P_{q}[x] (a + b x + c x^{2})^{p} dx \rightarrow$$

$$\int (d+ex)^m \left( P_q[x] - \frac{f}{e^q} (d+ex)^q \right) \left( a+bx+cx^2 \right)^p dx + \frac{f}{e^q} \int (d+ex)^{m+q} \left( a+bx+cx^2 \right)^p dx \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{f\left(d+e\,x\right)^{m+q-1}\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^{2}\right)^{p+1}}{c\,e^{q-1}\,\left(m+q+2\,p+1\right)} + \frac{1}{c\,e^{q}\,\left(m+q+2\,p+1\right)}\,\int\left(d+e\,x\right)^{m}\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^{2}\right)^{p}\,\cdot\\ \left(c\,e^{q}\,\left(m+q+2\,p+1\right)\,P_{q}[x] - c\,f\,\left(m+q+2\,p+1\right)\,\left(d+e\,x\right)^{q} + e\,f\,\left(m+p+q\right)\,\left(d+e\,x\right)^{q-2}\,\left(b\,d-2\,a\,e+\left(2\,c\,d-b\,e\right)\,x\right)\right)\,dx$$

```
Int[(d_.+e_.*x_)^m_.*Pq_*(a_.+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_,x_Symbol] :=
    With[{q=Expon[Pq,x],f=Coeff[Pq,x,Expon[Pq,x]]},
    f*(d+e*x)^(m+q-1)*(a+b*x+c*x^2)^(p+1)/(c*e^(q-1)*(m+q+2*p+1)) +
    1/(c*e^q*(m+q+2*p+1))*Int[(d+e*x)^m*(a+b*x+c*x^2)^p*
        ExpandToSum[c*e^q*(m+q+2*p+1)*Pq-c*f*(m+q+2*p+1)*(d+e*x)^q+e*f*(m+p+q)*(d+e*x)^(q-2)*(b*d-2*a*e+(2*c*d-b*e)*x),x],x] /;
    NeQ[m+q+2*p+1,0]] /;
    FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,m,p},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && EqQ[c*d^2-b*d*e+a*e^2,0]
```

**Derivation: Algebraic simplification** 

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

Rule 1.2.1.9.5.6: If  $b^2 - 4 a c \neq 0 \land c d^2 - b d e + a e^2 = 0 \land p \in \mathbb{Z}$ , then

$$\int (d+ex)^m P_q[x] \left(a+bx+cx^2\right)^p dx \rightarrow \int (d+ex)^{m+p} \left(\frac{a}{d} + \frac{cx}{e}\right)^p P_q[x] dx$$

**Program code:** 

```
Int[(d_.+e_.*x_)^m_.*Pq_*(a_.+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_.,x_Symbol] :=
   Int[(d+e*x)^(m+p)*(a/d+c/e*x)^p*Pq,x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,m},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && EqQ[c*d^2-b*d*e+a*e^2,0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

```
Int[(d_+e_.*x_)^m_.*Pq_*(a_+c_.*x_^2)^p_.,x_Symbol] :=
   Int[(d+e*x)^(m+p)*(a/d+c/e*x)^p*Pq,x] /;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,e,m},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && EqQ[c*d^2+a*e^2,0] && IntegerQ[p]
```

**Derivation: Piecewise constant extraction** 

Basis: If  $c d^2 - b d e + a e^2 = 0$ , then  $\partial_x \frac{(a+bx+cx^2)^p}{(d+ex)^p \left(\frac{a}{d} + \frac{cx}{e}\right)^p} = 0$ 

Rule 1.2.1.9.5.7: If  $b^2 - 4 a c \neq 0 \land c d^2 - b d e + a e^2 = 0 \land p \notin \mathbb{Z}$ , then

$$\int \left(d+e\,x\right)^{\,m}\,P_{q}\left[x\right]\,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^{2}\right)^{\,p}\,dx\;\to\;\frac{\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^{2}\right)^{\,\operatorname{FracPart}\left[p\right]}}{\left(d+e\,x\right)^{\,\operatorname{FracPart}\left[p\right]}}\int \left(d+e\,x\right)^{\,m+p}\left(\frac{a}{d}+\frac{c\,x}{e}\right)^{\,p}\,P_{q}\left[x\right]\,dx$$

```
 Int[(d_.+e_.*x_-)^m_.*Pq_*(a_.+b_.*x_+c_.*x_-^2)^p_,x_Symbol] := \\ (a+b*x+c*x^2)^FracPart[p]/((d+e*x)^FracPart[p]*(a/d+(c*x)/e)^FracPart[p])*Int[(d+e*x)^(m+p)*(a/d+c/e*x)^p*Pq,x] /; \\ FreeQ[\{a,b,c,d,e,m,p\},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && EqQ[c*d^2-b*d*e+a*e^2,0] && Not[IntegerQ[p]] && Not[IGtQ[m,0]] \\ \end{cases}
```

 $Int[(d_{+e_{*x}})^m_{*Pq_*(a_{+c_{*x}}^2)^p_{x_{Symbol}} := \\ (a+c*x^2)^FracPart[p]/((d+e*x)^FracPart[p]*(a/d+(c*x)/e)^FracPart[p])*Int[(d+e*x)^(m+p)*(a/d+c/e*x)^p*Pq,x] /; \\ FreeQ[\{a,c,d,e,m,p\},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && EqQ[c*d^2+a*e^2,0] && Not[IntegerQ[p]] && Not[IGtQ[m,0]] \\ \end{cases}$ 

2: 
$$\int (d + e \, x)^m \, P_q[x] \, \left( a + b \, x + c \, x^2 \right)^p \, dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4 \, a \, c \neq 0 \, \bigwedge \, c \, d^2 - b \, d \, e + a \, e^2 \neq 0 \, \bigwedge \, p < -1 \, \bigwedge \, m \not > 0$$

Derivation: Algebraic expansion and quadratic recurrence 2b

Rule 1.2.1.9.6.2.2: If 
$$b^2 - 4$$
 a c  $\neq 0$   $\land$  c  $d^2 - b$  d e  $+$  a  $e^2 \neq 0$   $\land$  p  $< -1$   $\land$  m  $\neq 0$ , let  $Q_{q-2}[x] \rightarrow Polynomial Quotient  $\left[P_q[x], a + bx + cx^2, x\right]$  and  $f + gx \rightarrow Polynomial Remainder \left[P_q[x], a + bx + cx^2, x\right]$ , then 
$$\int (d + ex)^m P_q[x] \left(a + bx + cx^2\right)^p dx \rightarrow \\ \int (d + ex)^m (f + gx) \left(a + bx + cx^2\right)^p dx + \int (d + ex)^m Q_{q-2}[x] \left(a + bx + cx^2\right)^{p+1} dx \rightarrow \\ \left((d + ex)^{m+1} \left(a + bx + cx^2\right)^{p+1} \left(f \left(bcd - b^2 e + 2ace\right) - ag(2cd - be) + c(f(2cd - be) - g(bd - 2ae))x\right)\right) / \\ \left((p+1) \left(b^2 - 4ac\right) \left(cd^2 - bde + ae^2\right)\right) + \\ \frac{1}{(p+1) \left(b^2 - 4ac\right) \left(cd^2 - bde + ae^2\right)} \int (d + ex)^m \left(a + bx + cx^2\right)^{p+1} \cdot \\ \left((p+1) \left(b^2 - 4ac\right) \left(cd^2 - bde + ae^2\right) Q_{q-2}[x] + \\ f \left(bcde(2p - m + 2) + b^2 e^2 (p + m + 2) - 2c^2 d^2 (2p + 3) - 2ace^2 (m + 2p + 3)\right) - \\ g(ae(be - 2cdm + bem) - bd(3cd - be + 2cdp - bep)) + \\ ce(g(bd - 2ae) - f(2cd - be)) (m + 2p + 4) x) dx$$$ 

Derivation: Algebraic expansion and quadratic recurrence 3b

Rule 1.2.1.9.7: If 
$$b^2 - 4$$
 a c  $\neq 0$   $\wedge$  c  $d^2 - b$  d e + a  $e^2 \neq 0$   $\wedge$  m < -1, let  $Q_{q-1}[x] \rightarrow PolynomialQuotient[P_q[x], d + ex, x]$  and R  $\rightarrow$  PolynomialRemainder[P\_q[x], d + ex, x], then

$$\int (d+ex)^{m+1} Q_{q-1}[x] (a+bx+cx^{2})^{p} dx + R \int (d+ex)^{m} (a+bx+cx^{2})^{p} dx \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{eR (d+ex)^{m+1} (a+bx+cx^{2})^{p+1}}{(m+1) (cd^{2}-bde+ae^{2})} +$$

$$\frac{1}{(m+1) (cd^{2}-bde+ae^{2})} \int (d+ex)^{m+1} (a+bx+cx^{2})^{p} .$$

$$((m+1) (cd^{2}-bde+ae^{2}) Q_{q-1}[x] + cdR (m+1) - beR (m+p+2) - ceR (m+2p+3) x) dx$$

 $\int (d + e x)^{m} P_{q}[x] (a + b x + c x^{2})^{p} dx \rightarrow$ 

```
Int[(d_.+e_.*x_)^m_*Pq_*(a_.+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_,x_Symbol] :=
With[{Q=PolynomialQuotient[Pq,d+e*x,x], R=PolynomialRemainder[Pq,d+e*x,x]},
  (e*R*(d+e*x)^(m+1)*(a+b*x+c*x^2)^(p+1))/((m+1)*(c*d^2-b*d*e+a*e^2)) +
  1/((m+1)*(c*d^2-b*d*e+a*e^2))*Int[(d+e*x)^(m+1)*(a+b*x+c*x^2)^p*
  ExpandToSum[(m+1)*(c*d^2-b*d*e+a*e^2)*Q+c*d*R*(m+1)-b*e*R*(m+p+2)-c*e*R*(m+2*p+3)*x,x],x]] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,p},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && NeQ[c*d^2-b*d*e+a*e^2,0] && LtQ[m,-1]
```

8: 
$$\int \mathbf{x}^{m} P_{q}[\mathbf{x}] (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} \mathbf{x}^{2})^{p} d\mathbf{x} \text{ when } \neg P_{q}[\mathbf{x}^{2}] \wedge m + 2 \in \mathbb{Z}^{+}$$

**Derivation: Algebraic expansion** 

Basis:  $P_q[x] = \sum_{k=0}^{q/2} P_q[x, 2k] x^{2k} + x \sum_{k=0}^{(q-1)/2} P_q[x, 2k+1] x^{2k}$ 

Note: This rule transforms  $x^m P_q[x]$  into a sum of the form  $x^m Q_r[x^2] + x^{m+1} R_s[x^2]$ .

Rule 1.2.1.9.8: If  $\neg P_q[\mathbf{x}^2] \land m + 2 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ , then

$$\int x^{m} P_{q}[x] (a + b x^{2})^{p} dx \rightarrow \int x^{m} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{q}{2}} P_{q}[x, 2k] x^{2k} \right) (a + b x^{2})^{p} dx + \int x^{m+1} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{q-1}{2}} P_{q}[x, 2k+1] x^{2k} \right) (a + b x^{2})^{p} dx$$

**Program code:** 

9: 
$$\int (d + ex)^m P_q[x] (a + bx + cx^2)^p dx \text{ when } b^2 - 4ac \neq 0 \land cd^2 - bde + ae^2 \neq 0 \land m + q + 2p + 1 \neq 0$$

Derivation: Algebraic expansion and quadratic recurrence 3a with A = d, B = e and m = m - 1

Rule 1.2.1.9.9: If  $b^2 - 4ac \neq 0 \land cd^2 - bde + ae^2 \neq 0 \land m + q + 2p + 1 \neq 0$ , let  $f \to P_q[x, q]$ , then

$$\int (d + e x)^{m} P_{q}[x] (a + b x + c x^{2})^{p} dx \rightarrow$$

$$\int (d+e\,x)^{\,m} \left(P_q\,[\,x\,]\,-\,\frac{f}{e^q}\,\left(d+e\,x\right)^{\,q}\right) \,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^p\,dx \,+\,\frac{f}{e^q}\,\int \left(d+e\,x\right)^{m+q} \,\left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^p\,dx \,\,\rightarrow$$

$$\frac{f \; (d+e\,x)^{\,m+q-1} \; \left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^{\,p+1}}{c \; e^{q-1} \; \left(m+q+2\,p+1\right)} \; + \\ \frac{1}{c \; e^q \; \left(m+q+2\,p+1\right)} \int \left(d+e\,x\right)^m \; \left(a+b\,x+c\,x^2\right)^p \; \left(c \; e^q \; \left(m+q+2\,p+1\right) \; P_q[x] \; -c \; f \; \left(m+q+2\,p+1\right) \; \left(d+e\,x\right)^q \; - \\ f \; \left(d+e\,x\right)^{\,q-2} \; \left(b \; de \; \left(p+1\right) \; +a \; e^2 \; \left(m+q-1\right) \; -c \; d^2 \; \left(m+q+2\,p+1\right) \; -e \; \left(2 \; c \; d-b \; e\right) \; \left(m+q+p\right) \; x\right)\right) \; dx$$

```
Int[(d_.+e_.*x_)^m_.*Pq_*(a_.+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_,x_Symbol] :=
    With[{q=Expon[Pq,x],f=Coeff[Pq,x,Expon[Pq,x]]},
    f*(d+e*x)^(m+q-1)*(a+b*x+c*x^2)^(p+1)/(c*e^(q-1)*(m+q+2*p+1)) +
    1/(c*e^q*(m+q+2*p+1))*Int[(d+e*x)^m*(a+b*x+c*x^2)^p*ExpandToSum[c*e^q*(m+q+2*p+1)*Pq-c*f*(m+q+2*p+1)*(d+e*x)^q-
    f*(d+e*x)^(q-2)*(b*d*e*(p+1)+a*e^2*(m+q-1)-c*d^2*(m+q+2*p+1)-e*(2*c*d-b*e)*(m+q+p)*x),x],x]/;
    GtQ[q,1] && NeQ[m+q+2*p+1,0]]/;
    FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,m,p},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && NeQ[c*d^2-b*d*e+a*e^2,0] &&
        Not[IGtQ[m,0] && RationalQ[a,b,c,d,e] && (IntegerQ[p] || ILtQ[p+1/2,0])]
```

```
Int[(d_+e_.*x_)^m_.*Pq_*(a_+c_.*x_^2)^p_,x_Symbol] :=
With[{q=Expon[Pq,x],f=Coeff[Pq,x,Expon[Pq,x]]},
f*(d+e*x)^(m+q-1)*(a+c*x^2)^(p+1)/(c*e^(q-1)*(m+q+2*p+1)) +
1/(c*e^q*(m+q+2*p+1))*Int[(d+e*x)^m*(a+c*x^2)^p*ExpandToSum[c*e^q*(m+q+2*p+1)*Pq-c*f*(m+q+2*p+1)*(d+e*x)^q-
f*(d+e*x)^(q-2)*(a*e^2*(m+q-1)-c*d^2*(m+q+2*p+1)-2*c*d*e*(m+q+p)*x),x],x]/;
GtQ[q,1] && NeQ[m+q+2*p+1,0]]/;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,e,m,p},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && NeQ[c*d^2+a*e^2,0] && Not[EqQ[d,0] && True] &&
Not[IGtQ[m,0] && RationalQ[a,c,d,e] && (IntegerQ[p] || ILtQ[p+1/2,0])]
```

10: 
$$\int (d + e x)^m P_q[x] (a + b x + c x^2)^p dx$$
 when  $b^2 - 4 a c \neq 0 \land c d^2 - b d e + a e^2 \neq 0$ 

- Derivation: Algebraic expansion
- Basis:  $(d + e x)^m P_q[x] = \frac{P_q[x,q] (d+e x)^{m+q}}{e^q} + \frac{(d+e x)^m (e^q P_q[x] P_q[x,q] (d+e x)^q)}{e^q}$
- Rule 1.2.1.9.10: If  $b^2 4 a c \neq 0 \land c d^2 b d e + a e^2 \neq 0$ , then

$$\int (d+ex)^m P_q[x] \left(a+bx+cx^2\right)^p dx \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{P_q[x,q]}{e^q} \int (d+ex)^{m+q} \left(a+bx+cx^2\right)^p dx + \frac{1}{e^q} \int (d+ex)^m \left(a+bx+cx^2\right)^p \left(e^q P_q[x] - P_q[x,q] (d+ex)^q\right) dx$$

```
Int[(d_.+e_.*x_)^m_.*Pq_*(a_.+b_.*x_+c_.*x_^2)^p_.,x_Symbol] :=
With[{q=Expon[Pq,x]},
Coeff[Pq,x,q]/e^q*Int[(d+e*x)^(m+q)*(a+b*x+c*x^2)^p,x] +
1/e^q*Int[(d+e*x)^m*(a+b*x+c*x^2)^p*ExpandToSum[e^q*Pq-Coeff[Pq,x,q]*(d+e*x)^q,x],x]] /;
FreeQ[{a,b,c,d,e,m,p},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && NeQ[b^2-4*a*c,0] && NeQ[c*d^2-b*d*e+a*e^2,0] &&
Not[IGtQ[m,0] && RationalQ[a,b,c,d,e] && (IntegerQ[p] || ILtQ[p+1/2,0])]
```

```
Int[(d_+e_.*x_)^m_.*Pq_*(a_+c_.*x_^2)^p_.,x_Symbol] :=
With[{q=Expon[Pq,x]},
Coeff[Pq,x,q]/e^q*Int[(d+e*x)^(m+q)*(a+c*x^2)^p,x] +
1/e^q*Int[(d+e*x)^m*(a+c*x^2)^p*ExpandToSum[e^q*Pq-Coeff[Pq,x,q]*(d+e*x)^q,x],x]] /;
FreeQ[{a,c,d,e,m,p},x] && PolyQ[Pq,x] && NeQ[c*d^2+a*e^2,0] &&
Not[IGtQ[m,0] && RationalQ[a,c,d,e] && (IntegerQ[p] || ILtQ[p+1/2,0])]
```