```
> read "C:/Users/DELL/Desktop/ISSAC2025CR/src/AddDecomp.txt";
> read "C:/Users/DELL/Desktop/ISSAC2025CR/src/DField.txt";
> read "C:/Users/DELL/Desktop/ISSAC2025CR/src/LogPart.txt";
> read "C:/Users/DELL/Desktop/ISSAC2025CR/src/PrimitiveCR.txt";
> read "C:/Users/DELL/Desktop/ISSAC2025CR/src/PrimitiveInt.txt";
> read "C:/Users/DELL/Desktop/ISSAC2025CR/src/Rational.txt";
> read "C:/Users/DELL/Desktop/ISSAC2025CR/src/Reduction.txt";
> # load modules
> with(AddDecomp); with(DField); with(LogPart); with(PrimitiveTower); with
   (PrimitiveInt); with (Rational); with (Reduction);
                                 [SPrimitive]
 [AlgebraicDerivative, AssociatedMatrix, Derivative, FromFunctionalToRational,
    FromRationalToFunctional, Tower]
[CompleteLogarithmicPart, IsACompleteLogarithmicPart, LogarithmicPart,
    VerifyLogPart]
[AuxiliaryReduction, Basis, CollectTowerInfo, CompleteReduction, Projection,
    Verification]
 [AlgRaab, ConstantCoefficient, DecompositionOfGenerators,
    DecompositionOfRemainder, DifferentiateResidue, LocalResidue,
    LogarithmicPartI, PolynomialMatrix, PrimInt]
 [BasisElement, CoeffLaurent, Coefficient, EEA, ExtendedEuclidean,
    ExtendedEuclideanOld, HdegAndHcoeff, HeadTerm, LaurentCoeffAndMonomial,
    LaurentMatryoshka, LinearReduction, Matryoshka, NormalizedBasis,
    NormalizedElement, NormallyProperAndLaurentPolynomialParts,
    NumerAndMonicDenom, PadicExpand, ProperAndPolynomialParts, TdegAndTcoeff
 [GCanonicalForm, GKernelAndShellReduction, GKernelReduction, GShellReduction,
                                                                                 (1)
    GShellReduction1, HermiteReduce, Indicator, LaurentPolynomialReduction,
    LaurentPolynomialReduction1, LaurentPolynomialReduction2, ResidualForm0]
```

Example 3.13

```
# input an integrand
f := \frac{(x+1)*t^2 + (x^2 + 2*x + 2)*t + x + 1)}{(x*(t+1))};
f := \frac{(x+1) t^2 + (x^2 + 2 x + 2) t + x + 1}{x (t+1)}
                                                                   (1.3)
(1.4)
q, r := t x + \frac{1}{2} x^2, \frac{t}{x} + \frac{1}{x}
                                                                   (1.5)
u, v := \frac{1}{2} t^2 + t, 0
                                                                   (1.6)
> # verification
> normal(Derivative(K313, g+q+u)+ (s+v) - f);
                                                                   (1.7)
I_Part, NI_Part := t x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} t^2 + t, -\frac{x}{t+1}
                                                                   (1.8)
> # verification
  Verification(K313, f, I_Part, NI_Part);
                                                                   (1.9)
```

Example 4.4

```
(2.1)
 \begin{array}{c} \begin{bmatrix} x-1 & x \end{bmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow \text{ # associate pairs} \\ \Rightarrow \text{ CollectTowerInfo(K44);} \\ \left[ \left[ 0, \frac{1}{x-1}, \frac{1}{x-1}, 1, \left[ \left[ t1, \frac{1}{x-1} \right], \left[ \frac{1}{2} t1^2, \frac{t1}{x-1} \right] \right] \right], \left[ 0, -\frac{t1}{x}, \frac{t1}{x}, -1, \left[ \left[ t2, \frac{t}{x-1} \right] \right] \right] \\ & + t \end{array} \right] \end{array}
```

$$f := \frac{\left((x-1)^2 \ tI + x \right) \ t2^3 + x \ (x-1) \ tI}{x^2 \ (x-1) \ t2^2}$$

$$ft := t2^2$$
(2.3)

> # initial reduction

(g, s, p) := op(HermiteReduce(K44, f)); (gt, st, pt) := op(HermiteReduce

g, s,
$$p := \frac{1}{t2}$$
, 0, $\frac{(t1 \ x^2 - 2 \ t1 \ x + t1 + x) \ t2}{x^2 \ (x - 1)}$
gt, st, $pt := 0$, 0, $t2^2$ (2.4)

> # auxiliary reduction

(q,r) := AuxiliaryReduction(K44, p); (qt,rt) := Auxilia

$$q, r := \frac{t1 t2}{x} - \frac{t1^2}{x} + t1^2, \frac{t1 t2}{x} - \frac{2 t1}{x}$$

$$q, \ r := \frac{12}{X} - \frac{12}{X} + tI^{2}, \ \frac{12}{X} - \frac{12}{X}$$

$$qt, \ rt := x \ t2^{2} + (2 \ t1 \ x - 2 \ t1 - 2 \ x) \ t2 + 2 \ x \ tI^{2} - 2 \ tI^{2} - 6 \ x \ t1 + 6 \ t1$$

$$+ 6 \ x, \ -\frac{2 \ tI^{2}}{X}$$

$$(2.5)$$

> (u,v) := Projection(K44, r, _TowerInfo[2][3], _TowerInfo[2][4]); (ut,vt) := Projection(K44, rt, _TowerInfo[2][3], _TowerInfo[2][4]);

$$u, v := -\frac{1}{2} t2^2 + 2 t2, 0$$

$$ut, vt := 0, -\frac{2 tI^2}{x}$$
 (2.6)

> normal(Derivative(K44, g+q+u)+ (s+v) - f); normal(Derivative(K44, gt+qt+

> # complete reduction

> (I_Part, NI_Part) := CompleteReduction(K44, f); (I_Part_t, NI_Part_t) := CompleteReduction(K44, ft);

$$I_Part$$
, $NI_Part := \frac{1}{t2} + \frac{t1}{x} + \frac{t^2}{x} - \frac{t^2}{x} + t^2 - \frac{1}{2} + t^2 + 2 + t^2 + 2 = t^2$

$$I_Part_t, NI_Part_t := x \ t2^2 + (2 \ t1 \ x - 2 \ t1 - 2 \ x) \ t2 + 2 \ x \ t1^2 - 2 \ t1^2$$

$$-6 \ x \ t1 + 6 \ t1 + 6 \ x, \ -\frac{2 \ t1^2}{x}$$
(2.8)

> Verification(K44, f, I_Part, NI_Part); Verification(K44, ft, I_Part_t,

correct (2.9)

Example 4.5 (not yet available because there is no complete reduction for algebraic functions in Maple)

Example 5.4

```
(4.1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           (4.2)
                               \left[\left[t2, -\frac{tI}{x} + \frac{1}{x}\right]\right], \left[0, \frac{x+tI}{x\ tI}, \frac{1}{x}, 1, \left[\left[t3, \frac{x+tI}{x\ tI}\right]\right]\right]
   | The second by the second | The second by the second | The second by t
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          (4.3)
     # determine elementary integrability
                                                                                                                                      g := \ln(t1) + t2 \ t3 - \ln(x) + t3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          (4.4)
0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          (4.6)
```

```
\left[ \int \left( \frac{x + (x - 1) \left( \ln(x) + \text{polylog}(2, x) \right)}{(x - 1) \ln(-x + 1)} + \frac{\ln(x) + \text{polylog}(2, x) + (-\ln(-x + 1) + 1) \left( \ln(x) - \text{Li}(-x + 1) \right)}{x} \right) dx \right]

(4.7)
```

Example 5.4+ (removed from the submitted version due to lack of space)

```
> # set up a tower
   (5.1)
  > # associate pairs
  (5.2)
                          \left[0, \ \frac{x+3+tI}{(tI+1)(x+2)}, \ \frac{1}{x+2}, \ 1, \ \left[\left[t3, \ \frac{x+3+tI}{(tI+1)(x+2)}\right]\right]\right]
  f := \frac{2 t I^2 t 3 x + 2 t I t 3 x^2 + 6 t I t 3 x + 2 t I x^2 + 4 t I x + x^2 + x - 2}{(tI + 1) t I x (x + 2)}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                (5.3)
  > # determine elementary integrability
     \supset g := PrimInt(K, f);
                                                PrimInt(K, t);

g := \ln(tI + 1) - \ln(tI) + t3^2 + \ln(x+1) - \ln(x+2) + t2 + t3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                (5.4)
  | \Rightarrow # verification | \Rightarrow F := subs([t1 = log(x), t2 = -log(x+1)+Li(x), t3 = log(x+2)+int(1/(log(x+1)+Li(x))) | \Rightarrow | 
                     (x)+1), x)], f); G:=subs([t1 = log(x), t2 = -log(x+1)+Li(x), t3 = log(x+1)+Li(x))
                     (x+2)+int(1/(log(x)+1), x)],g);
       F := \frac{1}{(\ln(x) + 1) \ln(x) \times (x + 2)} \left( 2 \ln(x)^2 \left( \ln(x + 2) - e^{-1} \operatorname{Ei}(1, -\ln(x)) \right) \right)
                             (-1) x + 2 \ln(x) \left(\ln(x+2) - e^{-1} \operatorname{Ei}(1, -\ln(x) - 1)\right) x^2
                            + 6 \ln(x) \left(\ln(x+2) - e^{-1} \operatorname{Ei}(1, -\ln(x) - 1)\right) x + 2 \ln(x) x^2 + 4 x \ln(x)
+ x^{2} + x - 2)
G := \ln(\ln(x) + 1) - \ln(\ln(x)) + (\ln(x + 2) - e^{-1} \operatorname{Ei}(1, -\ln(x) - 1))^{2} + \operatorname{Li}(x) \quad (5.5)
- e^{-1} \operatorname{Ei}(1, -\ln(x) - 1)
```

```
0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     (5.6)
 \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \text{ try int} \\ \hline > \text{ int (F, x);} \\ \hline \\ \frac{1}{(\ln(x) + 1) \ln(x) \ x \ (x + 2)} (2 \ln(x)^2 \left( \ln(x + 2) - e^{-1} \operatorname{Ei}(1, -\ln(x) - 1) \right) \ x + 2 \ln(x) \left( \ln(x + 2) - e^{-1} \operatorname{Ei}(1, -\ln(x) - 1) \right) \ x^2 \\ + 6 \ln(x) \left( \ln(x + 2) - e^{-1} \operatorname{Ei}(1, -\ln(x) - 1) \right) \ x + 2 \ln(x) \ x^2 + 4 \ x \ln(x) \\ + x^2 + x - 2 \right) dx \end{array} 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      (5.7)
```

Example 5.7

```
> # set up a tower
```

> K57 := y, [t],
$$[1/(x+y)]$$
;
 $K57 := y$, $[t]$, $\left[\frac{1}{x+y}\right]$ (6.1)

(K57);
$$\left[\left[0, \frac{1}{x+y}, \frac{1}{x+y}, 1, \left[\left[t, \frac{1}{x+y}\right]\right]\right]\right]$$
 (6. 2)

$$f := \frac{2 x}{t^2 x + t^2 y - x^2 - x y}$$
complete reduction
(g0, r0) := CompleteReduction(K57, f);
$$g0, r0 := 0, \frac{2 x}{(x+y)(t^2 - x)}$$
complete reduction
(d. 4)

 $\stackrel{\square}{\triangleright}$ # look for a C(x)-linear relation between r0 and r1

the minmal telescoper is 2*x*Dx - 1

```
| \Rightarrow # find a certificate | \Rightarrow g := 2*x*g1-g0; | g := \frac{2\left(\frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} y\right)\left(-\frac{2 t}{x + y} + \frac{4 x}{(x + y)^2}\right) x}{t^2 - x} | \Rightarrow # verification | \Rightarrow normal(2*x*Derivative(x, [t], [1/(x+y)], f) - f - Derivative(K57, g)); | \Rightarrow 0 (6.8)
```