

! For an efficient use of these tables, first read [HowTo.pdf](#).

T2.08B. Integrands of the form $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^3}}$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3-1}}$, $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^3}}$ and $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^3-1}}$ on the intervals $(y, 1)$ and $(1, y)$.

Notation used: $\beta = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{3}-1+y}{\sqrt{3}+1-y}$, $\gamma = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{3}+1-y}{\sqrt{3}-1+y}$.

$$1. \int_y^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^3}} = \frac{1}{(3)^{1/4}} F\left(\beta, \sin \frac{5\pi}{12}\right).$$

$$2. \int_1^y \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^3-1}} = \frac{1}{(3)^{1/4}} F\left(\gamma, \sin \frac{\pi}{12}\right).$$

$$3. \int_y^1 \sqrt{1-x^3} dx = \frac{1}{5} \left\{ (27)^{1/4} F\left(\beta, \sin \frac{5\pi}{12} - 2y\sqrt{1-y^3}\right) \right\}.$$

$$4. \int_y^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^3}} = (3^{-1/4} - 3^{1/4}) F\left(\beta, \sin \frac{5\pi}{12}\right) + 2(3)^{1/4} E\left(\beta, \sin \frac{5\pi}{12}\right) - \frac{2\sqrt{1-y^3}}{\sqrt{3}+1-y}.$$

$$5. \int_y^1 \frac{x^m dx}{\sqrt{1-x^3}} = \frac{2y^{m-2}\sqrt{1-y^3}}{2m-1} + \frac{2(m-2)}{2m-1} \int_y^1 \frac{x^{m-3} dx}{\sqrt{1-x^3}}.$$

$$6. \int_1^y \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^3-1}} = (3^{-1/4} + 3^{1/4}) F\left(\gamma, \sin \frac{\pi}{12}\right) - 2(3)^{1/4} E\left(\gamma, \sin \frac{\pi}{12}\right) + \frac{2\sqrt{y^3-1}}{\sqrt{3}-1+y}.$$

$$7. \int_y^1 \frac{(1-x) dx}{(1+\sqrt{3}-x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^3}} = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{(27)^{1/4}} \left[F\left(\beta, \sin \frac{5\pi}{12}\right) - E\left(\beta, \sin \frac{5\pi}{12}\right) \right].$$

$$8. \int_1^y \frac{(x-1) dx}{(1+\sqrt{3}-x)^2 \sqrt{x^3-1}} = \frac{2(\sqrt{3}-2)}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\sqrt{y^3-1}}{y^2-2y-2} - \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{(27)^{1/4}} E\left(\gamma, \sin \frac{\pi}{12}\right).$$

$$9. \int_1^y \frac{(x-1) dx}{(1-\sqrt{3}-x)^2 \sqrt{x^3-1}} = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{(27)^{1/4}} \left[F\left(\gamma, \sin \frac{\pi}{12}\right) - E\left(\gamma, \sin \frac{\pi}{12}\right) \right].$$

$$10. \int_y^1 \frac{(x^2+x+1) dx}{(x-1+\sqrt{3})^2 \sqrt{1-x^3}} = \frac{1}{(3)^{1/4}} E\left(\beta, \sin \frac{5\pi}{12}\right).$$

$$11. \int_1^y \frac{(x^2+x+1) dx}{(\sqrt{3}+x-1)^2 \sqrt{x^3-1}} = \frac{1}{(3)^{1/4}} E\left(\gamma, \sin \frac{\pi}{12}\right).$$

$$12. \int_1^y \frac{(x-1) dx}{(x^2+x+1) \sqrt{x^3-1}} = \frac{4}{(27)^{1/4}} E\left(\gamma, \sin \frac{\pi}{12}\right) - \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{(27)^{1/4}} F\left(\gamma, \sin \frac{\pi}{12}\right) \\ - \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2(y-1)(\sqrt{3}+1-y)}{(\sqrt{3}-1+y) \sqrt{y^3-1}}.$$

$$13. \int_y^1 \frac{(1+\sqrt{3}-x)^2 dx}{[(1+\sqrt{3}-x)^2 - 4\sqrt{3}p^2(1-x)] \sqrt{1-x^3}} = \frac{1}{(3)^{1/4}} \Pi\left(\beta, p^2, \sin \frac{5\pi}{12}\right).$$

$$14. \int_1^y \frac{(1-\sqrt{3}-x)^2 dx}{[(1-\sqrt{3}-x)^2 - 4\sqrt{3}p^2(x-1)] \sqrt{x^3-1}} = \frac{1}{(3)^{1/4}} \Pi\left(\gamma, p^2, \sin \frac{\pi}{12}\right).$$
