

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

T2.24A. Integrands of the form $\sqrt{\frac{d-x}{(a-x)(b-x)(c-x)^3}}$, $\sqrt{\frac{c-x}{(a-x)(b-x)(d-x)^3}}$, $\sqrt{\frac{b-x}{(a-x)(c-x)(d-x)^3}}$, and $\sqrt{\frac{a-x}{(b-x)(c-x)(d-x)^3}}$, and similar expressions with cubes of one of the factors in the denominator, on the intervals (y, a) and (a, y) .

Notation used: $\alpha = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{(a-c)(d-y)}{(a-d)(c-y)}}$, $\mu = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{(b-d)(a-y)}{(a-b)(y-d)}}$, $\nu = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{(b-d)(y-a)}{(a-d)(y-b)}}$,
 $q = \sqrt{\frac{(b-c)(a-d)}{(a-c)(b-d)}}$, $r = \sqrt{\frac{(a-b)(c-d)}{(a-c)(b-d)}}$.

$$1. \int_y^a \sqrt{\frac{x-c}{(a-x)(x-b)(x-d)^3}} dx = \frac{2}{a-d} \sqrt{\frac{a-c}{b-d}} E(\mu, r), \quad a > y \geq b > c > d.$$

$$2. \int_a^y \sqrt{\frac{x-c}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-d)^3}} dx = \frac{2}{a-d} \sqrt{\frac{a-c}{b-d}} [F(\nu, q) - E(\nu, q)] + \frac{2}{a-d} \sqrt{\frac{(y-a)(y-c)}{(y-b)(y-d)}},$$

$$y > a > b > c > d.$$

$$3. \int_y^a \sqrt{\frac{x-b}{(a-x)(x-c)(x-d)^3}} dx = 2 \frac{\sqrt{(a-c)(b-d)}}{(a-d)(c-d)} E(\mu, r)$$

$$- \frac{2(b-c)}{(c-d)\sqrt{(a-c)(b-d)}} F(\mu, r), \quad a > y \geq b > c > d.$$

$$4. \int_a^y \sqrt{\frac{x-b}{(x-a)(x-c)(x-d)^3}} dx = \frac{2(b-d)}{(a-d)(c-d)} \sqrt{\frac{(y-a)(y-c)}{(y-b)(y-d)}}$$

$$+ \frac{2(a-b)}{(a-d)\sqrt{(a-c)(b-d)}} F(\nu, q) + 2 \frac{\sqrt{(a-c)(b-d)}}{(a-d)(c-d)} E(\nu, q),$$

$$y > a > b > c > d.$$

$$5. \int_y^a \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{(x-b)(x-c)(x-d)^3}} dx = \frac{2}{c-d} \sqrt{\frac{a-c}{b-d}} [F(\mu, r) - E(\mu, r)], \quad a > y \geq b > c > d.$$

$$6. \int_a^y \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{(x-b)(x-c)(x-d)^3}} dx = \frac{2}{c-d} \sqrt{\frac{a-c}{b-d}} E(\nu, q) + \frac{2}{c-d} \sqrt{\frac{(y-a)(y-c)}{(y-b)(y-d)}},$$

$$y > a > b > c > d.$$

$$7. \int_y^a \sqrt{\frac{x-d}{(a-x)(x-b)(x-c)^3}} dx = \frac{2}{b-c} \sqrt{\frac{b-d}{a-c}} E(\mu, r) - \frac{2(c-d)}{(a-c)(b-c)} \sqrt{\frac{(a-y)(y-b)}{(y-c)(y-d)}},$$

$$a > y \geq b > c > d.$$

$$8. \int_a^y \sqrt{\frac{x-d}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)^3}} dx = \frac{2}{b-c} \sqrt{\frac{b-d}{a-c}} [F(\nu, q) - E(\nu, q)] + \frac{2}{a-c} \sqrt{\frac{(y-a)(y-d)}{(y-b)(y-c)}},$$

$$y > a > b > c > d.$$

$$9. \int_y^a \sqrt{\frac{b-x}{(a-x)(c-x)^3(d-x)}} dx = \frac{2}{c-d} \sqrt{\frac{b-d}{a-c}} E(\alpha, q), \quad a > b > c > d > y.$$

$$10. \int_y^a \sqrt{\frac{x-b}{(a-x)(x-c)^3(x-d)}} dx = \frac{2}{c-d} \sqrt{\frac{b-d}{a-c}} [F(\mu, r) - E(\mu, r)]$$

$$+ \frac{2}{a-c} \sqrt{\frac{(a-y)(y-b)}{(y-c)(y-d)}}, \quad a > y \geq b > c > d.$$

$$11. \int_a^y \sqrt{\frac{x-b}{(x-a)(x-c)^3(x-d)}} dx = \frac{2}{c-d} \sqrt{\frac{b-d}{a-c}} E(\nu, q) - \frac{2(b-c)}{(a-c)(c-d)} \sqrt{\frac{(y-a)(y-d)}{(y-b)(y-c)}},$$

$$y > a > b > c > d.$$

$$12. \int_y^a \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{(x-b)(x-c)^3(x-d)}} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{(a-c)(b-d)}}{(b-c)(c-d)} E(\mu, r) - \frac{2(a-d)}{(c-d)\sqrt{(a-c)(b-d)}} F(\mu, r)$$

$$- \frac{2}{b-c} \sqrt{\frac{(a-y)(y-b)}{(y-c)(y-d)}}, \quad a > y \geq b > c > d.$$

$$13. \int_a^y \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{(x-b)(x-c)^3(x-d)}} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{(a-c)(b-d)}}{(b-c)(c-d)} E(\nu, q) - \frac{2(a-b)}{(b-c)\sqrt{(a-c)(b-d)}} F(\nu, q) \\ - \frac{2}{c-d} \sqrt{\frac{(y-a)(y-d)}{(y-b)(y-c)}}, \quad y > a > b > c > d.$$

$$14. \int_y^a \sqrt{\frac{x-d}{(a-x)(x-b)^3(x-c)}} dx = \frac{2(a-d)}{(a-b)\sqrt{(a-c)(b-d)}} F(\mu, r) - \frac{2\sqrt{(a-c)(b-d)}}{(a-b)(b-c)} E(\mu, r) \\ + \frac{2(b-d)}{(a-b)(b-c)} \sqrt{\frac{(a-y)(y-c)}{(y-b)(y-d)}}, \quad a > y > b > c > d.$$

$$15. \int_a^y \sqrt{\frac{x-d}{(x-a)(x-b)^3(x-c)}} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{(a-c)(b-d)}}{(a-b)(b-c)} E(\nu, q) - \frac{2(c-d)}{(b-c)\sqrt{(a-c)(b-d)}} F(\nu, q) \\ y > a > b > c > d.$$

$$16. \int_y^a \sqrt{\frac{x-c}{(a-x)(x-b)^3(x-d)}} dx = \frac{2}{a-b} \sqrt{\frac{a-c}{b-d}} [F(\mu, r) - E(\mu, r)] + \frac{2}{a-b} \sqrt{\frac{(a-y)(y-c)}{(y-b)(y-d)}}, \\ a > y \geq b > c > d.$$

$$17. \int_a^y \sqrt{\frac{x-c}{(x-a)(x-b)^3(x-d)}} dx = \frac{2}{a-b} \sqrt{\frac{a-c}{b-d}} E(\nu, q), \quad y > a > b > c > d.$$

$$18. \int_y^a \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{(x-b)^3(x-c)(x-d)}} dx = \frac{2}{c-b} \sqrt{\frac{a-c}{b-d}} E(\mu, r) + \frac{2}{b-c} \sqrt{\frac{(a-y)(y-c)}{(y-b)(y-d)}}, \\ a > y > b > c > d.$$

$$19. \int_a^y \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{(x-b)^3(x-c)(x-d)}} dx = \frac{2}{b-c} \sqrt{\frac{a-c}{b-d}} [F(\nu, q) - E(\nu, q)], \quad y > a > b > c > d.$$