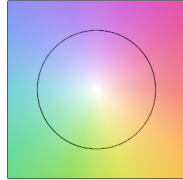


SAGEX Secondments at Wolfram

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Overview

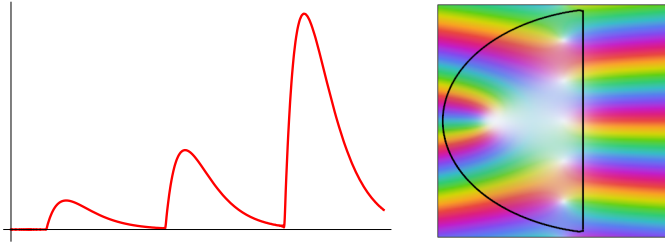
- Eight SAGEX ESRs received training at Wolfram during 2019–2022.
- The projects were all related to symbolic integration in Mathematica.
- The underlying theme for most projects was the use of complex analysis.



Inverse Laplace Transforms

Laplace transforms play an important role in control theory and other fields.

Gabriele Dian implemented the Bromwich method for the inverse transform.



Elliptic Integrals

Elliptic functions and integrals occur in QFT and other applications.

Ingrid Holm worked on table look up for around 650 elliptic integrals.



The screenshot shows a Mathematica report titled "Elliptic GR Table Report". At the top right is the Wolfram logo. Below it, the title "Elliptic GR Table Report" is displayed in red. Underneath, the file name "EllipticGRTable_REPORT.m", the author "Ingrid A. Vazquez Holm, Wolfram Research, Inc.", and the date "5/20/2021" are listed. The report is divided into sections: "Introduction" and "Definitions of Jacobi elliptic functions". The introduction section contains a paragraph of text and a small diagram of a circle with points on its circumference. The "Definitions of Jacobi elliptic functions" section begins with a paragraph and a mathematical equation $E^2 - E^2 = 1$.

Hypergeometric Integration

Riccardo Gonzo worked on improvements for hypergeometric integrals.

He prepared a benchmark comparison for this class with Integrate.

```

In[1]:= Simplify[Integrate[
  16^m m^e (m - x1)^(1-e) x1^e (m2 - x2 + x1)^(1-e)
  x Gamma[1/2 - e]^2 x2, {x1, x2 - m2, m}], {x1, x2 - m2, m}],
Assumptions -> {m > 0 && e < 0}]
Out[1]:= ConditionalExpression[
  16^m Gamma[-2 e]^2 Hypergeometric2F1Regularized[-2 e, -e, -4 e, 1 + (m2 - x2)^(1-e) (m - m2 + x2)^e]
  n Gamma[1/2 - e]^2 x2,
  Re[m2] < x2 < m2 - m]

```

Loop by loop Baikov parametrization for the sunrise (following <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1705.03478.pdf>)

```

In[2]:= SetAttributes[{P, Orderless}]
In[3]:= extm1 = {k2};
In[4]:= extm2 = {p};

```

```

{ArcTan[x], Erfc[x], {ArcTan[x], Hypergeometric0F1[1, x/a]}, {ArcTan[x], Hypergeometric0F1[a, b, x]}, {ArcTan[x], EllipticF[x]},
{ArcTan[x], EllipticE[x]}, {ArcTan[x], Hermite[n, x]}, {ArcTan[x], BesselI[n, x]}, {ArcTan[x], BesselK[n, x]},
{ArcTan[x], KelvinBI[n, x]}, {ArcTan[x], KelvinBI[n, x]}, {ArcTan[x], {1 - Sqrt[x]}^m}}, {ArcTan[x], AiryBi[x]},
{ArcTan[x], AiryAi[x]}, {ArcTan[x], SphericalBesselJ[n, x]}, {Erfc[x], Hypergeometric0F1[1, x/a]}, {Erfc[x], Hypergeometric0F1[a, b, x]},
{Erfc[x], EllipticF[x]}, {Erfc[x], EllipticE[x]}, {Erfc[x], Hermite[n, x]}, {Erfc[x], BesselI[n, x]}, {Erfc[x], BesselK[n, x]},
{Erfc[x], KelvinBI[n, x]}, {Erfc[x], KelvinBI[n, x]}, {Erfc[x], {1 - Sqrt[x]}^m}}, {Erfc[x], AiryBi[x]}, {Erfc[x], AiryAi[x]},
{Erfc[x], SphericalBesselJ[n, x]}, {Hypergeometric0F1[1, x/a]}, {Hypergeometric0F1[a, b, x]}, {Hypergeometric0F1[1, x/a]}, {EllipticF[x]},
{Hypergeometric0F1[1, x/a]}, {EllipticE[x]}, {Hypergeometric0F1[1, x/a]}, {Hermite[n, x]}, {Hypergeometric0F1[1, x/a]}, {BesselI[n, x]},
{Hypergeometric0F1[1, x/a]}, {BesselK[n, x]}, {Hypergeometric0F1[1, x/a]}, {KelvinBI[n, x]}, {Hypergeometric0F1[1, x/a]}, {KelvinBI[n, x]},
{Hypergeometric0F1[1, x/a]}, {1 - Sqrt[x]}^m}}, {Hypergeometric0F1[1, x/a]}, {AiryBi[x]}, {Hypergeometric0F1[1, x/a]}, {AiryAi[x]},
{Hypergeometric0F1[1, x/a]}, {SphericalBesselJ[n, x]}, {Hypergeometric0F1[a, b, x]}, {EllipticF[x]}, {Hypergeometric0F1[a, b, x]}, {EllipticE[x]},
{Hypergeometric0F1[a, b, x]}, {Hermite[n, x]}, {Hypergeometric0F1[a, b, x]}, {BesselI[n, x]}, {Hypergeometric0F1[a, b, x]}, {BesselK[n, x]},
{Hypergeometric0F1[a, b, x]}, {KelvinBI[n, x]}, {Hypergeometric0F1[a, b, x]}, {KelvinBI[n, x]}, {Hypergeometric0F1[a, b, x]}, {1 - Sqrt[x]}^m}},
{Hypergeometric0F1[a, b, x]}, {AiryBi[x]}, {Hypergeometric0F1[a, b, x]}, {AiryAi[x]}, {Hypergeometric0F1[a, b, x]}, {SphericalBesselJ[n, x]},
{EllipticF[x]}, {EllipticE[x]}, {Hermite[n, x]}, {BesselI[n, x]}, {BesselK[n, x]}, {EllipticF[x]}, {EllipticE[x]}, {Hermite[n, x]}, {BesselI[n, x]},
{EllipticF[x]}, {AiryBi[x]}, {EllipticF[x]}, {SphericalBesselJ[n, x]}, {EllipticE[x]}, {Hermite[n, x]}, {EllipticE[x]}, {BesselI[n, x]},
{EllipticE[x]}, {BesselK[n, x]}, {EllipticE[x]}, {KelvinBI[n, x]}, {EllipticE[x]}, {KelvinBI[n, x]}, {EllipticE[x]}, {1 - Sqrt[x]}^m}},
{EllipticF[x], AiryBi[x]}, {EllipticE[x], AiryBi[x]}, {EllipticE[x], SphericalBesselJ[n, x]}, {Hermite[n, x], BesselI[n, x]},
{Hermite[n, x], BesselK[n, x]}, {Hermite[n, x], KelvinBI[n, x]}, {Hermite[n, x], KelvinBI[n, x]}, {Hermite[n, x], {1 - Sqrt[x]}^m}},
{Hermite[n, x], AiryBi[x]}, {Hermite[n, x], AiryAi[x]}, {Hermite[n, x], SphericalBesselJ[n, x]}, {BesselI[n, x], BesselK[n, x]},

```

Integrals of Special Functions

Lorenzo Quintavalle created an initial table for special function integrals.

Nikolai Fadeev and Lorenzo automated the table lookup procedure.

Finally, Stefano De Angelis worked on convergence for these integrals.

Example 4045 (0.2021.1.1) - Graded by Rytik

```

Integrate[1/x^2, x]

```

Example 4046 (0.2021.1.1) - Graded by Rytik

```

Integrate[Exp[2*x] * Sin[x] * Cos[x], x, Assumptions -> {a > 0, b > 0}]

```

Example 4047 (0.2021.1.1) - Graded by Rytik

```

Integrate[Cos[x] * Sin[x], x, Assumptions -> {a > 0, b > 0}]

```

Checking integrals programmatically

```

Get["C:\Users\Stefano\Documents\Utilities\Special-Function-Integrals-Checking\Utilities_Package.nb"]

```

```

Length[File = getLength["C:\Users\Stefano\Documents\Utilities\Special-Function-Integrals-Checking\Utilities_Package.nb"]

```

```

[[{"ID", 0.155, 1.1, 10, "Integrate", "Erfi", "a, b", "Assumptions -> {a > 0, b > 0}", "Integrate[Erfi[x], x, Assumptions -> {a > 0, b > 0}]", "Erfi[x]"}, {"ID", 0.156, 1.1, 10, "Integrate", "Erfi", "a, b", "Assumptions -> {a > 0, b > 0}", "Integrate[Erfi[x], x, Assumptions -> {a > 0, b > 0}]", "Erfi[x]"}, {"ID", 0.157, 1.1, 10, "Integrate", "Erfi", "a, b", "Assumptions -> {a > 0, b > 0}", "Integrate[Erfi[x], x, Assumptions -> {a > 0, b > 0}]", "Erfi[x]"}]]

```

Find out

Try this separately

```

SpecialIntegrals[SpecialIntegrals["Erfi", "a, b", "Assumptions -> {a > 0, b > 0}"], {a, b, Assumptions -> {a > 0, b > 0}}]

```

```

SpecialIntegrals[SpecialIntegrals["Erfi", "a, b", "Assumptions -> {a > 0, b > 0}"], {a, b, Assumptions -> {a > 0, b > 0}}]

```

```

SpecialIntegrals[SpecialIntegrals["Erfi", "a, b", "Assumptions -> {a > 0, b > 0}"], {a, b, Assumptions -> {a > 0, b > 0}}]

```

Complex Contour Integration

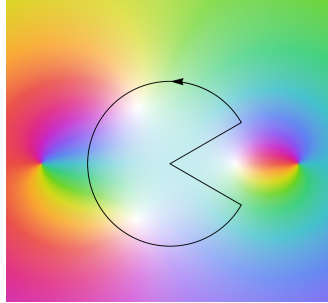
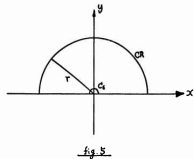
Manuel Accettulli Huber implemented contour-based integration methods.

Luke Corcoran worked on a prototype for complex contour integration.

residue theory in a recursive manner. Recall that LOG is an abbreviation of PLOG when the argument is real and positive. Consider the contour integral

$$J(N) = \int_C F(z) dz, \quad F(z) = \text{PLOG}^N(z) R(z)$$

where C is the indented contour in fig. 5. As r approaches



Conclusion

- The SAGEX–Wolfram partnership has been a great success!
- We look forward to similar collaborations in the near future.
- Many thanks to all the participating institutions for their support.
- Well done, SAGEX ESRs!