

```

> read "HermiteCT.mm";
> with(HermiteCT);
[HermiteReduction, HermiteTelescoping, KernelReduction, PolynomialReduction,
ShellReduction]

```

(1)

Calling sequence:

HermiteReduction(H, y)

Input: H, a hyperexponential function in y;
y, a variable name;

Output: [u, r, T], u and r are rational functions in y and T a hyperexponential function with certificate differential-reduced such that

$$H = Dy(u*T) + r*T,$$

where r is the residual form of the shell of H.

Example 1 for HermiteReduction

```

> f1 := 1/(y-1)^2;

```

$$f1 := \frac{1}{(y-1)^2}$$

(2)

```

> HermiteReduction(f1, y);

```

$$\left[-\frac{1}{y-1}, 0, 1 \right]$$

(3)

Example 2 for HermiteReduction

```

> f2 := sqrt(y^2+1)/(y-1)^2;

```

$$f2 := \frac{\sqrt{y^2+1}}{(y-1)^2}$$

(4)

```

> HermiteReduction(f2, y);

```

$$\left[-\frac{y+1}{2(y-1)}, \frac{y(y+1)}{2(y-1)(y^2+1)}, \sqrt{y^2+1} \right]$$

(5)

Calling sequence:

HermiteTelescoping(H, x, y, Dx, 'T')

Input: H, a bivariate hyperexponential function;
x, y, two variable names;
Dx, a operator name.

Output: L, a linear differential operator in Dx over F(x) and the fifth argument 'T' is a bivariate hyperexponential function such that

$$L(x, Dx)(H) = Dy(T).$$

T is of the form [r, exp(int(udx + vdy)]
with r a rational function and v differential-reduced w.r.t. y.

Example 1 for HermiteTelescoping

```
> h1 := diff(sqrt(x-2*y)*exp(x^2*y), y);
```

$$h1 := -\frac{e^{x^2 y}}{\sqrt{x-2y}} + \sqrt{x-2y} x^2 e^{x^2 y} \quad (6)$$

```
> ZT1 := DETools[Zeilberger](h1, x, y, Dx);
```

$$ZT1 := [1, \sqrt{x-2y} e^{x^2 y}] \quad (7)$$

```
> HT1 := HermiteTelescoping(h1, x, y, Dx, 'T1');
```

The estimated order of minimal telescopers is 1 (8)

$$HT1 := 1$$

Check whether two methods get the same minimal telescoper (up to a univariate rational function in F(x)).

```
> degree(normal(ZT1[1]/HT1), Dx);
```

$$0 \quad (9)$$

```
> T1;
```

$$\left[x-2y, \frac{e^{x^2 y}}{\sqrt{x-2y}} \right] \quad (10)$$

Example 2 for HermiteTelescoping

```
> h2 := sqrt(x-2*y)*exp(x^2*y);
```

$$h2 := \sqrt{x-2y} e^{x^2 y} \quad (11)$$

```
> ZT2 := DETools[Zeilberger](h2, x, y, Dx);
```

$$ZT2 := [-3x^3 + 6 + 2Dxx, -\sqrt{x-2y} (3x-4y) e^{x^2 y}] \quad (12)$$

```
> HT2 := HermiteTelescoping(h2, x, y, Dx, 'T2');
```

The estimated order of minimal telescopers is 1 (13)

Check order 1

$$HT2 := -\frac{3(x^3-2)}{2x} + Dx$$

```
> degree(normal(ZT2[1]/HT2), Dx);
```

$$0 \quad (14)$$

Example 3 for HermiteTelescoping

```
> h3 := (1+x+4*x*y)/(11+x+y^2+x*y);
```

$$h3 := \frac{1+x+4xy}{11+x+y^2+xy} \quad (15)$$

```
> ZT3 := DETools[Zeilberger](h3, x, y, Dx):
```

```
> HT3 := HermiteTelescoping(h3, x, y, Dx, 'T3');
The estimated order of minimal telescopers is 2
Check order 1
Check order 2
```

$$HT3 := -\frac{2(3932 + 53x^2 + 292x)}{(-44 - 4x + x^2)(6x + 44 + 88x^2 + 3x^3)} + \frac{2x(3932 + 53x^2 + 292x)Dx}{3x^5 + 76x^4 - 478x^3 - 1936 - 3852x^2 - 440x} + Dx^2$$

```
> degree(normal(ZT3[1]/HT3), Dx);
0
```

Example 4 for HermiteTelescoping

```
> h4 := 1/sqrt(y*(y-1)*(y-x));
```

$$h4 := \frac{1}{\sqrt{y(y-1)(y-x)}}$$

```
> ZT4 := DETools[Zeilberger](h4, x, y, Dx);
```

$$ZT4 := \left[1 + (4x^2 - 4x)Dx^2 + (8x - 4)Dx, \frac{2y(y-1)}{(-y+x)\sqrt{-y(y-1)(-y+x)}} \right]$$

```
> HT4 := HermiteTelescoping(h4, x, y, Dx, 'T4');
The estimated order of minimal telescopers is 2
Check order 1
Check order 2
```

$$HT4 := \frac{1}{4x(x-1)} + \frac{(2x-1)Dx}{x(x-1)} + Dx^2$$

```
> degree(normal(ZT4[1]/HT4), Dx);
0
```

Example 5 for HermiteTelescoping

```
> h5 := sqrt(x-2*y)*exp(x^2*y);
```

$$h5 := \sqrt{x-2y} e^{x^2y}$$

```
> ZT5 := DETools[Zeilberger](h5, x, y, Dx);
```

$$ZT5 := [-3x^3 + 6 + 2Dxx, -\sqrt{x-2y}(3x-4y)e^{x^2y}]$$

```
> HT5 := HermiteTelescoping(h5, x, y, Dx, 'T5');
The estimated order of minimal telescopers is 1
Check order 1
```

$$HT5 := -\frac{3(x^3-2)}{2x} + Dx$$

```
> degree(normal(ZT5[1]/HT5), Dx);  
0
```

(25)