

$$\int \tan^{1/3} x \, dx \quad \text{Take } \tan x = z ; \sec^2 x \, dx = dz \text{ i.e } dx = dz/(1+z^2)$$

$$= \int z^{1/3} / (1+z^2) \, dz \quad \text{Take } t^3 = z ; dz = 3t^2 dt$$

$$= \int 3 t^3 / (1+t^6) \, dt$$

$$= 3 L \quad \text{where, } L = \int t^3 / (1+t^6) \, dt$$

Now, by partial fractions,

$$t^3 / (1+t^6) = t^3 / [(1+t^2)(t^4 - t^2 + 1)]$$

$$= [Ax + B] / [1+t^2] + [Cx + D] / [t^4 - t^2 + 1]$$

{ since, (t^2+1) & (t^4-t^2+1) have no real solution }

Now, equivalently,

$$t^3 \equiv At^5 + Bt^4 + (C-A)t^3 + (D-B)t^2 + (C+A)t + (B+D)$$

Putting $t = 0$, in the above,

$$B+D = 0 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Putting $t = 1$,

$$A + 2C + D = 1 \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Putting $t = -1$,

$$A + 2C - D = 1 \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Using (2) & (3), $D = 0$

Therefore, $B = 0$ using (1)

$$A + 2C = 1 \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

So, Now,

$$t^3 \equiv At^5 + (C-A)t^3 + (C+A)t$$

Putting, $t = 2$,

$$13A + 5C = 4 \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

Solving, (4) & (5), $C = 3/7$ & $A = 1/7$

Now,

$$L = \int t^3 / (1+t^6) \, dt = 1/7 \int t / (1+t^2) \, dt + 3/7 \int t / (t^4 - t^2 + 1) \, dt$$

$$= 1/14 \cdot \log(1+t^2) + C + 3/7 K$$

where C is an arbitrary integration constant and $K = \int t / (t^4 - t^2 + 1) \, dt$

$$K = \int t / (t^4 - t^2 + 1) \, dt = \int t / [(t^2 - 1/2)^2 + (\sqrt{3}/2)^2] \, dt$$

Take, $t^2 - 1/2 = m ; 2t \, dt = dm$

$$K = 1/2 \int dm / [m^2 + (\sqrt{3}/2)^2] = 1/\sqrt{3} \tan^{-1} (2m / \sqrt{3}) + C_1$$

$$= 1/\sqrt{3} \tan^{-1} (2(t^2 - 1/2) / \sqrt{3}) + C_1$$

Therefore,

$$L = 1/14 \cdot \log(1+t^2) + C + \sqrt{3}/7 \tan^{-1} (2(t^2 - 1/2) / \sqrt{3}) + C_1$$

Therefore,

$$\int \tan^{1/3} x \, dx = 3 L$$

$$= 3 \left[\frac{1}{14} \cdot \log(1+t^2) + C + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{7} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2(t^2 - 1/2)}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C_1 \right],$$

where $t = \tan^{1/3} x$.