TABELLA INTEGRALI

$\int 0 \cdot dx = c$	
$\int dx = x + c$	$\int k \cdot f(x) = k \cdot \int f(x) dx$
$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c, (n \neq -1)$	$\int [f(x)]^n \cdot f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{n+1} [f(x)]^{n+1} + c$
$\int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{x} + c$	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{2\sqrt{f(x)}} dx = \sqrt{f(x)} + c$
$\int sinx\, dx = -\cos x + c$	$\int \text{sen}\, f(x) \cdot f'(x) dx = -\cos f(x) + c$
$\int \cos x\, dx = \text{sen}\, x + c$	$\int \cos f(x) \cdot f'(x) dx = \text{sen}\, f(x) + c$
$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = tg x + c$	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\cos^2 f(x)} dx = tg\, f(x) + c$
$\int \frac{1}{\text{sen}^2 x} dx = -ctgx + c$	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\text{sen}^2 f(x)} dx = -ctg\, f(x) + c$
$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = arc\,sin\, x + c$	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-[f(x)]^2}} dx = arcsin\, f(x) + c$
$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \text{arctg}\, x + c$	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{1+[f(x)]^2} dx = \text{arctg}\, f(x) + c$
$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln\|x\| + c$	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln\|f(x)\| + c$
$\int e^x dx = e^x + c$	$\int e^{f(x)} f'(x) dx = e^{f(x)} + c$
$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c$	$\int a^{f(x)} f'(x) dx = \frac{a^{f(x)}}{\ln a} + c$
$\int (x+a)^m dx = \frac{(x+a)^{m+1}}{m+1} + c$	$\int (a+bx)^n dx = \frac{(a+bx)^{n+1}}{b(n+1)} + c$
$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \text{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + c$	$\int \frac{dx}{(a+bx)^2} = -\frac{1}{b(a+bx)} + c$
$\int (a+bx)^n dx = \frac{(a+bx)^{n+1}}{b(n+1)} + c$	$\int \frac{dx}{(a+bx)^2} = -\frac{1}{b(a+bx)} + c$
$\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left\|\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right\| + c$	$\int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} = tg \frac{x}{2} + c$

$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos x}dx = -ctg\frac{x}{2} + c$	$\int tg\,x\,dx = -\ln\cos x + c$
$\int ctg\,x\,dx = \ln\lvert sin\,x\rvert + c$	$\int \frac{dx}{sin\,x} = \ln\left\lvert tg\frac{x}{2}\right\rvert + c$
$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{2}\ln\left\lvert\frac{1+sinx}{1-sinx}\right\rvert + c$	$\int arcsin\,x\,dx = x\,arcsin\,x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$
$\int \arccos x\,dx = x\arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$	$\int \mathrm{arctg}\,xdx = x\,\mathrm{arctg}\,x - \frac{1}{2}\ln\lvert 1+x^2\rvert + c$
$\int arcctgxdx = xarcctgx + \frac{1}{2}\ln\lvert 1+x^2\rvert + c$	$\int \frac{dx}{a+bx} = \frac{1}{b}\ln\lvert a+bx\rvert + c$
$\int \frac{dx}{a+bx^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}}\mathrm{arctg}\left(\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}\cdot x\right) + c$	$\int \frac{dx}{a-bx^2}dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{ab}}\ln\left\lvert\frac{\sqrt{ab}+bx}{\sqrt{ab}-bx}\right\rvert + c$
$\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2}dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}arcsin\frac{x}{a} + c$	$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = arcsin\frac{x}{a} + c$
$\int \sqrt{a^2+x^2}dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2+x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\ln\left\lvert x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}\right\rvert + c$	$\int \sqrt{a+bx}\,dx = \frac{2}{3b}\sqrt{(a+bx)^3} + c$
$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2\pm x^2}} = \ln\left\lvert x+\sqrt{a^2\pm x^2}\right\rvert + c$	$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a+bx}} = \frac{2}{b}\sqrt{a+bx} + c$
$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2}\ln\left\lvert\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right\rvert + c$	$\int \ln xdx = x\ln x - x + c$
$\int \frac{\ln x}{x^2}dx = -\frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} + c$	$\int \cos^2 xdx = \frac{1}{2}(x + sinx\cos x) + c$
$\int sin^2 xdx = \frac{1}{2}(x - sinx\cos x) + c$	$\int \cos^2(x-a)dx = \frac{1}{2}(x + sin(x-a)\cos(x-a) + c$
$\int \frac{dx}{sinx} = \ln\left\lvert tg\frac{x}{2}\right\rvert + c$	$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = -\ln\left\lvert tg\left(\frac{p}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right)\right\rvert + c$